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

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

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

A. (Lenz). We are employed by Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc. ("Con Edison" or the "Company"). I am Department Manager of Revenue and Volume Forecasting in Corporate Accounting. My background is as follows: I received my Bachelor of Science degree in Mathematics from St. Lawrence University in 1981. I also received an MBA Degree in Finance in 1995 from Adelphi University. In 1981, I was employed by Con Edison in its Management Intern Program. I have held various positions of increasing responsibility in the Company's Planning, Corporate Accounting, Energy Services and Rate Engineering departments. I have overseen the Electric Revenue and Volume Forecasting Section since December 2002 and have been in my current position overseeing the volume and revenue forecasts of all three systems (electric, gas and steam) since July 2006.

(Hourihane). I am Section Manager of Electric Revenue and Volume Forecasting in Corporate Accounting. My background is as follows: I received a Bachelor of Arts Degree in History from Saint Meinrad in 1974 and a Master in Energy Management Degree from New York Institute of Technology in 2000. In 1975, I began my employment with Con Edison in the Customer Service Department. Between 1978 and 2005, I worked in positions of increasing responsibility in the Customer Service and Energy Management departments. My responsibilities have included such projects as the electric governmental forecast and the gas sales forecast. In 2005, I transferred to the Rate Engineering Department. In December 2006, I was promoted to my present position in Corporate Accounting. My responsibilities include overseeing the electric volume and revenue forecast.

(Ng). I am a Senior Planning Analyst of Electric Revenue and Volume Forecasting in Corporate Accounting. My background is as follows: I received a Bachelor of Economics degree from the University of Western Australia in 1983. I also received a PhD degree in Economics in 1992 from Stanford University. In 2005, I began my employment with Con Edison. Prior to joining

Con Edison, I taught and performed research in economics and econometrics at various universities. My responsibilities include developing, testing and updating the forecasting models used to produce the electric volume and revenue forecast.

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

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

A. (Ng). Yes, I co-authored two articles dealing with forecast modeling issues that have been published in the International Journal of Forecasting, and Systems Analysis Modeling Simulation, respectively.

Q. Have you previously testified in regulatory proceedings?

A. (Lenz). I testified in Case Nos. 08-E-0539, 07-E-0523 and 06-E-1433 and submitted testimony in Case Nos. 04-E-0572 and 07-E-0949.

(Hourihane). I testified in Case Nos. 08-E-0539 and 07-E-0523 and submitted testimony in Case No. 07-E-0949.

(Ng). I testified in Case Nos. 08-E-0539 and 07-E-0523.

(Craft). I testified in Case Nos. 08-E-0539 and 07-E-0523.

Q. What is the purpose of the Forecasting Panel's testimony?

A. The Panel presents the Company's forecast of electric sales volumes, revenues and system sendout for January 2009 through March 31, 2015, and discusses the methodologies used to develop these forecasts.

Q. What were the actual and normalized sales volumes for 2008?

A. The actual franchise area sales volume for 2008 was 58,323 gigawatt hours ("GWHs"). The 2008 normalized sales volume was 58,524 GWHs.

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

A. The 2009 sales volume forecast is 58,188 GWHs, a decrease of 336 GWHs from the 2008 normalized sales volume. The 2010 sales volume forecast is 57,708 GWHs or 480 GWHs below the 2009 forecast. The sales volume forecasts by rate years are 57,722 GWHs for the rate year ending March 2011, 58,011 GWHs for the rate year ending March 2012, 58,213 GWHs for the rate year ending March 2013, 58,570 GWHs for the rate year ending March 2014, and 58,954 GWHs for the rate year ending March 2015.

Q. What is the purpose of the sales volumes and sendout forecasts?

A. The sales volume forecast is used to determine the revenue forecast. The sendout forecast is supplied to Company witness Kimball for his forecast of the cost of energy supply.

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

A. Yes, we are presenting nine exhibits, Exhibit ___ (FP-1) through Exhibit ___ (FP-9).

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

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

SALES VOLUMES BY SERVICE CLASSIFICATION

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

A. The sales volume forecasts are based on various methodologies. The forecasts of sales volumes for major service classifications ("SCs") are based on econometric models and Box-Jenkins type of time series models. The forecasts of sales volumes for the other SCs are performed on a deterministic or individual basis.

Q. Please explain.

A. For two small service classifications (SC 5 -- Rail Road Platform and Stations Lightings and SC 6 -- New York City Private Street Lighting), under which sales volumes have not changed significantly, forecasts were done on a deterministic basis.

The forecast of sales volumes for commercial customers receiving the Company's Business Incentive Rate ("BIR") under Rider J are also done on a deterministic basis. For SC 14 (Standby Service), the forecast was performed on an individual customer basis for the six existing and five projected customers.

The sales volume forecast for SC 14 "phase-in" customers, who will become SC 14 Standby customers starting February 2011, was based on data provided to us by the Electric Rate Panel.

Econometric Models

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

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

Modeling Period

The SC 12 econometric model is developed on a monthly basis, using data from January 1983 through December

2008. The other econometric models are developed on a quarterly basis, using data from the first quarter of 1983 through the fourth quarter of 2008.

Independent Variables

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

Weather variables, in terms of heating and cooling degree days, are included in all models to account for sales variations due to differences in weather conditions. Dummy variables are included in the SC 4 and SC 12 models to account for the impacts of special events, such as September 11, 2001.

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

- The SC 2 and SC 9 models include the number of customers in the class, real electric price of the class, and private non-manufacturing employment.
- The SC 1 and SC 4 models include real electric price of the class and private non-manufacturing employment.

- The SC 7 model includes real electric price of the class and number of customers in the class.
- The SC 8 model includes the real electric price of the class.
- The SC 12 model includes the number of customers in the class.

Q. In the last case, you used the difference in the logarithm of sales volume per customer, adjusted for billing days, as the dependent variable in the SC 1 model. Have you changed this dependent variable for the SC 1 model in this case to the difference in the logarithm of sales volume, adjusted for billing days? If so, why?

A. We changed the variable to the difference in the logarithm of sales volume, adjusted for billing days. In using the difference in the logarithm of sales volume per customer as the dependent variable in the model, there is an implicit assumption that sales volume would increase by one percent in response to a one percent increase in the number of customers. Such an assumption no longer holds true. The conclusion that the assumption can no longer be made was arrived

at by including the difference in the logarithm of the number of SC 1 customers as an independent variable in the model and testing if the coefficient on the customer variable is equal to one. The test rejected this hypothesis, and in fact, the coefficient is not significantly different from zero, which implies that changes in the number of SC 1 customers do not have an independent impact on SC 1 sales volume. Thus, the number of SC 1 customers is not included in the current SC 1 model.

Q. Have you tried to include a per-capita personal income variable in your SC 1 model?

A. An SC 1 model that included a per-capita personal income variable, instead of private non-manufacturing employment, was tested and produced forecasts with similar annual sales volumes when compared to the model used by the Company. We opted not to change to the personal income variable because it is available only on an annual basis and its use requires an ad-hoc conversion of the annual data to quarterly data. Since private non-manufacturing employment information is available on a quarterly basis, which is preferred, we used that variable in the model instead of the personal income variable.

Model Structure

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

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

A. In forecast modeling, the model can include only a few key economic variables, such as real electric price, number of customers and/or employment. All other economic variables, which may have an effect on electric sales but either are not quantifiable or have no data available, are excluded from the model. The ARIMA mechanism captures the collective effect of those excluded variables. In addition, ARIMA also smoothes

out autocorrelations in the data; the presence of autocorrelations would increase forecast error.

Box-Jenkins Models

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

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

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

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

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

A. The modeling period starts January 1990 and ends December 2008. SC 13 has one customer and its electric consumption has remained stable for a long time.

Therefore, a shorter time period can be, and has been, used for this particular model.

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

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

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

MARK FOR IDENTIFICATION AS EXHIBIT ___ (FP-1)

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

A. Generally accepted criteria to measure the accuracy of each model are used. Many different model structures are tested for each SC, with variations especially in the structure of the ARIMA part of the model. A Durbin-Watson value near 2, a low standard error, and a

high R^2, are criteria used to select the models for forecasting.

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

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

MARK FOR IDENTIFICATION AS EXHIBIT ___ (FP-2)

Q. Please explain this Exhibit.

A. The Exhibit lists the adjusted R^2, standard error, and Durbin-Watson statistic of the models for SCs 1, 2, 4 and 9. All three statistics indicate that the models fit the historical data very well.

Model Assumptions

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

A. The private non-manufacturing employment forecast is developed using the economic consulting firm, Moody's

Economy.com's forecast. The forecasts from Moody's Economy.com are used by the New York Independent System Operator and other New York State utilities. The Moody's Economy.com forecast is developed for New York State as a whole as well as for individual regions and counties within the State. For the historical period, the Company uses the Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Employment Survey ("CES") data for New York City and Westchester County (through 2004). The Bureau of Labor Statistics CES discontinued the Westchester County series at the end of 2004. As such, the 2005 - 2008 employment figures for Westchester County are estimated by applying the most up-to-date year over year growth rates (obtained from Moody's Economy.com's database) to the actual CES historical figures.

The forecast for New York City was developed by applying the annual growth rates available in Moody's Economy.com database in January 2009 (the most current available at the time the forecast was developed) to the CES actuals. The forecast for Westchester County was developed by applying the annual growth rates available in Moody's Economy.com database in January 2009 to the CES 2004 actuals.

Q. What is the projection for private non-manufacturing employment?

A. For the Company's service territory, private non-manufacturing employment is projected to decrease by 3.5% in 2009 and 0.8% in 2010, and increase by 1.8% in 2011, 3.2% in 2012, 2.6% in 2013, 1.4% in 2014 and 1.0% in 2015.

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

A. For forecasting purposes, we assumed that the real electric price remains at the 2008 level and does not include the rate increase that became effective in May 2009.

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

A. Yes.

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

A. The forecast of the number of customers in each service class is used to forecast the number of bills, which, in turn, is used in calculating the competitive delivery revenues, as will be explained later. The

forecast of the number of customers for SCs 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, and 9 are based on ARIMA models, using quarterly data from the first quarter of 1983 through the fourth quarter of 2008.

The forecast for the number of SC 12 customers is based on a monthly ARIMA model, using data from January 1983 through December 2008.

The forecast of the number of customers for SC 5 is based on recent trends.

The forecast of the number of customers for SC 6 is done on a deterministic basis.

SC 1 and SC 9 represent the two largest classes in terms of volume.

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

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

MARK FOR IDENTIFICATION AS EXHIBIT ___ (FP-3)

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

A. The number of customers for SC 1 is projected to grow by 0.56% in 2009, 0.45% in 2010, 0.46% in 2011 and

0.47% per year in 2012 through first quarter of 2015, while the number of customers for SC 9 is projected to grow by 0.80% in 2009, 1.21% in 2010, 1.18% in 2011, 1.15% in 2012, 1.11% in 2013, 1.08% in 2014, and 1.06% in the first quarter of 2015.

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

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

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

A. Yes, we have prepared a one-page document entitled "ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS." In the Exhibit, we provide projected values of the economic variables during the forecast period.

MARK FOR IDENTIFICATION AS EXHIBIT ___ (FP-4)

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

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

Q. Please describe the methodology for forecasting NYPA volumes.

A. For SC 66 (Westchester Street Lighting), the forecast of sales volume is performed on a deterministic basis. The forecasts of sales volumes for all other NYPA service classes are based on Box-Jenkins type of time series models on a monthly basis. The NYPA forecast is then adjusted upward by adding the volumes supplied by KIAC to JFK Airport for its power needs.

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

A. Yes, we have prepared a four-page document entitled "NYPA VOLUME FORECASTING MODELS." In this Exhibit, we provide the econometric models used for forecasting NYPA sales volume.

MARK FOR IDENTIFICATION AS EXHIBIT ___ (FP-5)

Q. Please describe how EDDS is forecast.

A. The EDDS forecast considers the usage associated with the customers in the following programs -- NYCPUS, COWPUSA, substitute energy and Power For Jobs. The NYCPUS, COWPUSA and substitute energy forecasts are

based on the historical level of volumes for known customers. Adjustments are made to these volumes for any known customers who will no longer be taking service in these three categories as well as for volumes related to additional allocations in the future. The Power For Jobs below the allocation forecast was provided by NYPA.

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

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

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

A. Yes. The forecasts are net of the impact of the Company's pilot and current Targeted DSM programs, the Con Edison programs submitted in the EEPS proceeding, and reductions attributable to others (exclusive of codes and standards) as itemized in the Straw Proposal issued by the Administrative Law Judges in that proceeding on February 13, 2008, which provides an estimate of the incremental reductions to be achieved as a result of the overall State effort to achieve the 15 x 15 goal. Con Edison's EEPS program goals have

been adjusted as a result of the January 16, 2009 order approving the Fast Track programs. This order approved a reduced MWh goal for the residential HVAC program. The projected sales reduction associated with the Company's Fast Track program is reflected in the forecasted level of DSM included in this filing.

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

A. Yes. Our forecast is adjusted for the projected DSM savings in the same manner as in Case 08-E-0539. The sales forecast generated from the forecasting models was manually adjusted to reflect the incremental DSM savings that these programs will provide once the DSM measures have been installed. The Company also used the "NYSERDA System Wide Demand Bi-Monthly Detailed Measure" Report as well as the "NYSERDA NEW YORK ENERGY $MART^{SM} PROGRAM QUARTERLY EVALUATION AND STATUS" Report to develop its projected DSM savings.

Q. Are there any other adjustments to the sales forecast?

A. The sales forecast for SCs 4 and 9 are also adjusted to reflect the projected loss in sales from customers who plan to convert a portion, or all, of their existing load to on-site generation and will become standby customers under SC 14. In addition, the sales of

"phase-in" customers, who are currently in SC 9, are transferred to SC 14 at the end of the phase-in period. This transfer of customers to SC 14 is fully explained later in our testimony when we discuss "phase-in" customers.

Q. Have you prepared an exhibit showing the adjustments you have made to the sales volume forecast?

A. Yes, we have prepared a two-page document entitled "SALES AND SENDOUT ADJUSTMENTS." In the Exhibit, we provide the DSM impacts and the loss and transfer of volumes related to SC 14 by service class for 2009 and 2010, and for each subsequent rate year.

MARK FOR IDENTIFICATION AS EXHIBIT ___ (FP-6)

Q. For what periods are sales volumes forecasted?

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

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

A. Monthly sales volumes are required to calculate revenues.

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

A. Quarterly sales volumes are divided into monthly sales volumes by reflecting the patterns of historical

weather-normalized monthly sales volumes. Monthly sales volumes are also adjusted to reflect the differences in forecasted billing cycle days.

REVENUE FORECAST

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

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

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

A. The T&D revenues from the forecasted sales volumes to Con Edison's customers are estimated by month and by service classification. For each of the energy only classes (SCs 1, 2, and 7), a pricing equation is developed by correlating historical average T&D revenue of the class to historical volume of the class, the

number of billing-days and summer/winter rate differentials, if applicable, for the period January 2006 through December 2006. These are the same pricing equations that were used in Case 08-E-0539. An update of these equations using more recent data is not possible at this time because twelve full months of revenues at the same rates are required. With rate changes occurring in April 2007 and April 2008, revenues at unchanged rates are available only for May 2007 through March 2008, which does not equate to 12 months. In addition, revenues from April 2008 cannot be used as they do not reflect the full extent of the April 2008 rate increase.

For each of the commercial classes (SCs 4, 8, 9, 12 and 13), where energy and demand charges apply, a demand pricing equation is also developed by correlating historical average T&D revenue of the class to historical billed demand of the class, the number of billing-days and summer/winter rate differentials, if applicable, for the period January 2006 through December 2006. The T&D energy revenues for commercial classes are based upon pricing equations similar to those developed for the energy only classes. The sales volume, billed demand and revenues of customers

receiving BIR under Rider J are excluded from the data used in these commercial pricing equations. These pricing equations are then applied to the sales and demand forecast of the respective service classes to obtain revenue at 2006 rates. The revenue from the pricing models is then adjusted to reflect the rate increases that are effective as of April 1, 2007, April 1, 2008 and May 1, 2009. For purposes of this filing, revenues for April 2009 are priced at the rates that became effective on May 1, 2009.

Q. How do you forecast the revenues for customers not included in the pricing equations?

A. The forecast of T&D energy and demand revenues for BIR customers are based on actual 2008 BIR revenues, adjusted to reflect current rates. The T&D revenues for commercial classes taking service under SC 14 were estimated by using the appropriate tariff rates.

Q. Please explain the revenue related to the SC 14 "phase-in" customers.

A. Customers served under the Company's SC 14-RA Standby tariff are either billed under SC 14-RA rates, subject to a phase-in of SC 14-RA rates or exempt from SC 14-RA rates. Under the SC 14-RA tariff, "phase-in" customers have the choice to be billed immediately under full

standby service rates or to phase in to the rates through February 1, 2011. "Phase-in" customers will be billed at SC 14-RA rates at the end of the phase-in period. During the phase-in period, customers will continue to be billed at their existing service classification rate, plus a percentage of the difference between billing under standby service rates and non-standby service rates, if the difference is greater than zero. Currently, there are 40 customers on the "phase-in" standby rate. The "phase-in" revenues were provided to us by the Electric Rate Panel.

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

A. The MFC revenues represent the supply and credit and collection related charges. The service class sales for full service customers only were multiplied by the current MFC rate as determined in Case 08-E-0539. The BPP revenues are determined by applying the BPP charge per bill to the forecasted number of bills. This charge is at the level set in Case 08-E-0539 and depends on the customer's choice of billing option and choice of service. The Metering Charge is also on a per bill basis and applies to demand classes only (SCs

4, 5, 8, 9, 12, 13 and 14). We similarly forecast this charge by using the rates set in Case 08-E-0539.

Q. Please explain the development of the forecasts of the number of bills for the various service classifications.

A. The forecasted monthly number of bills by service class is determined by adding the monthly year over year change in the number of customers to the monthly number of bills for the twelve months ending December 31, 2007, as was provided to us by the Electric Rate Panel, i.e., the historical period for which detailed billing data is available. For the year 2008, this change in the number of customers is based on actual customer counts. For the future years, the number of bills is adjusted to reflect the change in the number of customers from the number of customer forecast.

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

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

Q. How is the average hours use forecasted?

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

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

A. The NYPA delivery service revenues are estimated by applying monthly average demand rates to the estimated billable demand. The estimated monthly demand rates are based upon the actual 2008 average demand rates adjusted to reflect the rate increase that became effective as of May 1, 2009. For purposes of this filing, revenues for April 2009 are priced at the rates that became effective on May 1, 2009. For SC 80 (New York City Street Lighting), standby service, the energy only classes and KIAC, the delivery revenues are estimated by applying the appropriate tariff rates to our forecast.

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

A. Monthly billable demand projections are based on an analysis of historical growth patterns. Billable demands are not applicable to small general services and non-New York City street lighting that only have an energy charge component.

Q. The revenue forecast also includes Market Supply Charge ("MSC") and Monthly Adjustment Clause ("MAC") revenues. Please explain how these components are forecast.

A. These revenues are supplied to us by the Financial Forecasting Section of Corporate Accounting and also include the uncollectible bill expense associated with the MSC and the MAC.

SENDOUT FORECAST

Q. How is the franchise area sendout forecast developed?

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

Q. What variables are used in the sendout model?

A. Weather variables in terms of heating and cooling degree days are included in the model to account for variations due to differences in weather conditions. Like the sales forecast, the key economic variables included in the sendout model are real electric price, total non-manufacturing employment and the number of customers.

Q. Please explain how the forecast variables are derived.

A. The basis for the real electric price is the same as for the sales forecast. Total non-manufacturing employment is the sum of private non-manufacturing employment and governmental employment. The governmental employment projection is based on Moody's Economy.com forecast of total government employment. Total non-manufacturing employment is projected to

decrease by 2.9% in 2009 and 0.5% in 2010, and increase by 1.6% in 2011, 2.7% in 2012, 2.1% in 2013, 1.1% in 2014 and 0.9% in 2015. The number of customers is represented by the number of customers in the SC 9 class.

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

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

Q. Are there any other adjustments made to the sendout forecast?

A. Yes. The sendout forecast is also adjusted for projected losses in delivery volumes that result from customers who have informed the Company that they plan to convert a portion, or all, of their existing load to on-site generation.

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

A. The NYPA and EDDS customer sendout forecasts are derived by applying the appropriate distribution efficiency factor to their respective sales volume forecasts. Forecasts for retail access customers are done using a proportional allocation.

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

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

Q. What is the actual and normalized sendout for 2008?

A. The actual franchise area sendout for 2008 was 62,062 GWHs. The 2008 normalized sendout was 62,429 GWHs.

Q. Please summarize your sendout forecasts.

A. The 2009 sendout forecast is 61,697 GWHs, a decrease of 732 GWHs from the 2008 normalized sendout. The 2010 sendout forecast is 61,647 GWHs, 50 GWHs lower than the 2009 sendout forecast. The sendout forecasts by rate year periods are 61,687 GWHs for the rate year ending March 2011, 62,081 GWHs for the rate year ending March 2012, 62,218 GWHs for the rate year ending March 2013, 62,652 GWHs for the rate year ending March 2014 and 63,086 GWHs for the rate year ending March 2015.

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

A. Yes. Company witness Kimball requires the monthly full service sendout for forecasting fuel costs.

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

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

Q. I show the Panel a one-page document entitled "ELECTRIC SENDOUT, SALES VOLUMES, AND REVENUES FROM SALES VOLUMES - FORECASTED YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009, DECEMBER 31, 2010, MARCH 31, 2011, MARCH 31, 2012, MARCH 31, 2013, MARCH 31, 2014, AND MARCH 31, 2015" and ask if it was prepared under the Panel's supervision and direction?

A. Yes, it was.

MARK FOR IDENTIFICATION AS EXHIBIT ___ (FP-7)

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

A. Yes. The Exhibit shows the forecast of electric system sendout, sales volumes and revenues from sales volumes for the calendar years 2009 and 2010, and the rate years ending March 31, 2011, March 31, 2012, March 31, 2013, March 31, 2014 and March 31, 2015. Lines 1 through 4 show sendout categories within the Con Edison franchise area, and the total sendout for each period. Lines 5 through 8 show electric system sales volumes for the same categories. Lines 9 through 21 show revenues for each of the periods. For the first rate

year, as shown in column 3, lines 22 to 25 show the proposed revenue increases from sales volumes to Con Edison, NYPA and EDDS customers, as well as the associated revenue taxes, and line 26 shows total revenue at the proposed rates.

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

A. Yes, it was.

MARK FOR IDENTIFICATION AS EXHIBIT ___ (FP-8)

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

A. Yes. This Exhibit sets forth in greater detail, by service classification, the data that were shown in summary form on Exhibit ___ (FP-7). Page 1 of this Exhibit shows the forecasted electric sales volumes and revenues by service classification for the year ending December 31, 2009. Kilowatt hour sales volumes are shown in Column 1, the annual sum of the monthly billable demand for Con Edison, NYPA and EDDS in Column 2, non-competitive transmission and distribution delivery revenues at the current rates in Column 3,

competitive service revenues at the current rates in Column 4, System Benefit Charge/Renewable Portfolio Standard revenues in Column 5, MSC and MAC revenues in Column 6, revenue taxes in Column 7, and total revenues at current rates in Column 8. Pages 2 through 7 are similar in format to page 1; page 2 covers the forecast for calendar year 2010, page 3 covers the forecast for the rate year ending March 31, 2011, page 4 covers the forecast for the rate year ending March 31, 2012, page 5 covers the forecast for the rate year ending March 31, 2013, page 6 covers the forecast for the rate year ending March 31, 2014 and page 7 covers the forecast for the rate year ending March 31, 2015. For the five rate years, the low income discounts are shown as a separate item on line 9 at the level proposed by the Customer Operations Panel. For the five rate years, the PSL 18-a Assessment as mandated by the 2009 New York State budget bill is shown as a separate item on line 10 at the level set in Case 08-E-0539. For the first rate year, as shown on page 3, the effect of the proposed changes in revenues, annualized for the rate year, are shown in Columns 9 through 11, with the associated increase in revenue taxes shown in Column 12. Column 13 shows the total revenues at proposed

rates. The total proposed revenue increase to Con Edison's customers of $715,171,000, exclusive of GRT, consists of the non-competitive T&D related delivery revenue increase of $701,081,000, the competitive service revenue decrease of $1,692,000 and a MAC increase of $15,782,000. The proposed rates also result in increases, exclusive of GRT, in NYPA delivery revenue of $110,059,000, and in EDDS revenue of $5,410,000. The resultant proposed overall increase for rate year one, inclusive of the increase in rates and charges of $23,752,000 for revenue taxes, amounts to $854,392,000.

Q. Should this revenue forecast be used as the basis for setting the revenue decoupling?

A. Yes. However, the Company is proposing a change to one of the service classifications that are included in the revenue decoupling mechanism ("RDM").

Q. Please explain the current methodology.

A. The current RDM is based on a total class revenue approach. That is, at the end of each rate year, the Company will reconcile, by service class, the actual delivery revenues to the "allowed delivery revenues." The Company will make refunds to customers if the actual delivery revenues are more than the allowed

delivery revenues and surcharge customers if the actual delivery revenues are less than the allowed delivery revenues. The RDM is applicable to SCs 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, and 12. In addition, NYPA is considered its own service class subject to the RDM. Certain customers and service classes are excluded from the RDM, such as SC 14.

Q. What change do you propose?

A. We propose to exclude the revenue from the service to Kennedy International Airport from the RDM.

Q. Please explain why this revenue should be excluded.

A. This revenue is from a single customer and, therefore, should be excluded from the RDM mechanism. Such treatment is similar to that approved in Case 08-E-0539 for SC 13 where there was only one customer in the class.

Q. Assuming that retail access customers' supply costs were equivalent to the supply cost projected by the Company to its full service customers, and assuming that the NYPA and EDDS customers' supply costs were $0.08946/kWh, as specified in the testimony of the Electric Rate Panel, what is the overall percentage increase corresponding to the total overall revenue increase?

A. The percentage increase for the first rate year is 7.4 percent.

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

A. Yes, we have prepared a one-page document entitled "FUTURE AVERAGE DELIVERY AND SUPPLY PRICES BY SERVICE CLASSIFICATION." In the Exhibit, we provide the forecast of the average price of T&D Delivery and Supply for each service classification for the five rate years. The supply charges reflect the effect of projected MSC and MAC charges based on the supply cost projections made by Company witness Kimball. The delivery charges consist of projected non-competitive T&D charges and projected competitive service charges based on three years of proposed delivery revenue increases and two years of forecasted delivery revenue increases as provided to us by the Rate Panel.

MARK FOR IDENTIFICATION AS EXHIBIT ___ (FP-9)

Q. Does this conclude the Panel's initial testimony?

A. Yes, it does.

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

SC 1 (RESIDENTIAL AND RELIGIOUS)

Dependent Variable: DLOG(GWH01/BDA0,0,4)
Method: Least Squares
Sample: 1983Q1 2008Q4
Included observations: 104
Convergence achieved after 12 iterations
Backcast: 1982Q4

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.018564	0.001904	9.750572	0.000000
DLOG(PRICE01S(-1),0,4)	-0.132546	0.030214	-4.386964	0.000000
DLOG(PNEMP_N(-1),0,4)	0.203968	0.081026	2.517297	0.013500
D(WCDD0,0,4)	0.000320	4.48E-05	7.136504	0.000000
D(WCDD3,0,4)	0.000311	5.63E-05	5.528889	0.000000
D(WHDD0,0,4)	6.58E-05	1.26E-05	5.209090	0.000000
AR(1)	-0.798739	0.065310	-12.22992	0.000000
SAR(4)	-0.381597	0.100541	-3.795421	0.000300
MA(1)	0.969354	0.021885	44.29278	0.000000

R-squared	0.881180	Mean dependent var	0.023037
Adjusted R-squared	0.871174	S.D. dependent var	0.058285
S.E. of regression	0.020920	Akaike info criterion	-4.813684
Sum squared resid	0.041575	Schwarz criterion	-4.584843
Log likelihood	259.3116	F-statistic	88.06639
Durbin-Watson stat	1.902118	Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000

Inverted AR Roots	.56-.56i	.56-.56i	-.56+.56i	-.56+.56i
	-0.80			
Inverted MA Roots	-0.97			

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 2008Q4
Included observations: 104
Convergence achieved after 34 iterations
Backcast: 1982Q4

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.003788	0.002673	1.417236	0.159700
DLOG(PRICE02S(-1),0,4)	-0.058187	0.025230	-2.306289	0.023300
DLOG(PNEMP_N(-1),1,4)	0.597736	0.205445	2.909467	0.004500
DLOG(NC02,0,4)	0.606159	0.123304	4.915982	0.000000
D(WCDD0,0,4)	0.000261	1.98E-05	13.17522	0.000000
D(WCDD24,0,4)	-4.48E-05	3.30E-05	-1.355009	0.178700
D(WHDD0,0,4)	5.83E-05	7.89E-06	7.388646	0.000000
AR(1)	0.841651	0.085346	9.861592	0.000000
SAR(4)	-0.446754	0.090325	-4.946049	0.000000
MA(1)	-0.633867	0.133185	-4.759304	0.000000

R-squared	0.834227	Mean dependent var		0.011771
Adjusted R-squared	0.818355	S.D. dependent var		0.031320
S.E. of regression	0.013349	Akaike info criterion		-5.703599
Sum squared resid	0.016749	Schwarz criterion		-5.449331
Log likelihood	306.5871	F-statistic		52.56005
Durbin-Watson stat	1.872809	Prob(F-statistic)		0.000000

Inverted AR Roots	0.84	.58+.58i	.58+.58i	-.58-.58i
	-.58-.58i			
Inverted MA Roots	0.63			

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 2008Q4
Included observations: 104
Convergence achieved after 64 iterations
Backcast: 1981Q4 1982Q4

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.003080	0.005297	0.581386	0.562400
DLOG(PRICE04S(-1),0,4)	-0.021865	0.016099	-1.358137	0.177700
DLOG(PNEMP_N(-1),0,4)	0.562790	0.191734	2.935266	0.004200
D(WCDD0,0,4)	0.000179	1.69E-05	10.59174	0.000000
D(WHDD0,0,4)	3.60E-05	8.63E-06	4.172973	0.000100
D(D199504,0,4)	0.079423	0.011125	7.138890	0.000000
D(D199602,0,4)	-0.030755	0.011024	-2.789827	0.006400
D(WTC,0,4)	-0.044303	0.011085	-3.996584	0.000100
AR(1)	0.953358	0.026914	35.42219	0.000000
MA(1)	-0.238675	0.108618	-2.197381	0.030500
SMA(4)	-0.975239	0.012160	-80.20167	0.000000

R-squared	0.874565	Mean dependent var	0.018531
Adjusted R-squared	0.861078	S.D. dependent var	0.035910
S.E. of regression	0.013384	Akaike info criterion	-5.689712
Sum squared resid	0.016660	Schwarz criterion	-5.410017
Log likelihood	306.8650	F-statistic	64.84211
Durbin-Watson stat	1.948913	Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000

Inverted AR Roots	0.95			
Inverted MA Roots	0.99	0.24	.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 2008Q4
Included observations: 104
Convergence achieved after 15 iterations
Backcast: 1982Q1 1982Q4

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-0.000678	0.002315	-0.292708	0.770400
DLOG(PRICE07S(-2),0,4)	-0.178051	0.044245	-4.024195	0.000100
DLOG(NC07,0,4)	0.582148	0.331678	1.755162	0.082400
D(WCDD0,0,4)	0.000396	8.60E-05	4.599376	0.000000
D(WCDD24,0,4)	-0.000249	1.40E-04	-1.780122	0.078200
D(WHDD0,0,4)	0.000430	3.07E-05	14.01333	0.000000
MA(4)	-0.824309	0.071987	-11.45075	0.000000

R-squared	0.849661	Mean dependent var	0.005452
Adjusted R-squared	0.840362	S.D. dependent var	0.112203
S.E. of regression	0.044831	Akaike info criterion	-3.306916
Sum squared resid	0.194949	Schwarz criterion	-3.128928
Log likelihood	178.9596	F-statistic	91.36808
Durbin-Watson stat	1.821195	Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000

Inverted MA Roots	0.95	.00-.95i	-.00+.95i	-0.95

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
Sample: 1983Q1 2008Q4
Included observations: 104
Convergence achieved after 24 iterations
Backcast: 1981Q4 1982Q4

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.012219	0.000632	19.34564	0.000000
DLOG(PRICE08S(-3),0,4)	-0.048535	0.016556	-2.931632	0.004200
D(WCDD0,0,4)	0.000455	2.76E-05	16.48240	0.000000
D(WCDD24,0,4)	-5.53E-05	4.50E-05	-1.227983	0.222500
D(WHDD0,0,4)	5.04E-05	1.00E-05	5.034979	0.000000
AR(1)	0.816846	0.213232	3.830786	0.000200
MA(1)	-0.766512	0.240032	-3.193378	0.001900
SMA(4)	-0.736427	0.082752	-8.899242	0.000000

R-squared	0.904582	Mean dependent var		0.012686
Adjusted R-squared	0.897624	S.D. dependent var		0.046784
S.E. of regression	0.014969	Akaike info criterion		-5.491860
Sum squared resid	0.021511	Schwarz criterion		-5.288446
Log likelihood	293.5767	F-statistic		130.0143
Durbin-Watson stat	1.963356	Prob(F-statistic)		0.000000

Inverted AR Roots	0.82		
Inverted MA Roots	0.93	0.77	.00-.93i

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 2008Q4
Included observations: 104
Convergence achieved after 18 iterations
Backcast: 1981Q4 1982Q4

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-0.000254	0.002564	-0.099249	0.921100
DLOG(PRICE09S(-4),0,4)	-0.033883	0.015014	-2.256831	0.026300
DLOG(PNEMP_N,0,4)	0.342279	0.059640	5.739048	0.000000
DLOG(NC09,0,4)	0.740617	0.116496	6.357423	0.000000
D(WCDD0,0,4)	0.000187	1.15E-05	16.27128	0.000000
D(WHDD0,0,4)	3.52E-05	5.81E-06	6.067226	0.000000
AR(1)	0.870394	0.068420	12.72129	0.000000
MA(1)	-0.456677	0.128524	-3.553248	0.000600
SMA(4)	-0.936999	0.020528	-45.64398	0.000000

R-squared	0.905971	Mean dependent var		0.022232
Adjusted R-squared	0.898053	S.D. dependent var		0.025384
S.E. of regression	0.008105	Akaike info criterion		-6.710116
Sum squared resid	0.006241	Schwarz criterion		-6.481275
Log likelihood	357.9260	F-statistic		114.4157
Durbin-Watson stat	1.986568	Prob(F-statistic)		0.000000
Inverted AR Roots	0.87			
Inverted MA Roots	0.98	0.46	-.00+.98i	-.00-.98i
	-0.98			

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 2008M12
Included observations: 307 after adjustments
Convergence achieved after 9 iterations

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-0.002728	0.005354	-0.509443	0.610800
D(CDD0,0,12)	0.000386	8.21E-05	4.699190	0.000000
D(CDD0(-1),0,12)	0.000538	8.27E-05	6.506587	0.000000
D(HDD0,0,12)	0.000375	3.78E-05	9.912333	0.000000
D(HDD0(-1),0,12)	0.000536	3.73E-05	14.35227	0.000000
DLOG(NC12,0,12)	0.276625	0.129287	2.139610	0.033200
D(D200309,0,12)	-0.172149	0.048448	-3.553241	0.000400
AR(1)	0.168975	0.056560	2.987516	0.003000
AR(2)	0.188074	0.057605	3.264913	0.001200
AR(4)	0.189268	0.056561	3.346257	0.000900
SAR(12)	-0.456999	0.051624	-8.852399	0.000000

R-squared	0.696801	Mean dependent var	-0.001347
Adjusted R-squared	0.686558	S.D. dependent var	0.110519
S.E. of regression	0.061875	Akaike info criterion	-2.692231
Sum squared resid	1.133238	Schwarz criterion	-2.558696
Log likelihood	424.2574	F-statistic	68.02581
Durbin-Watson stat	2.046031	Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000

Inverted AR Roots	.90+.24i	.90-.24i	0.79	.66-.66i
	.66+.66i	.24+.90i	.24-.90i	.03+.59i
	.03-.59i	-.24+.90i	-.24-.90i	-.66+.66i
	-.66+.66i	-0.69	-.90-.24i	-.90+.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 2008M12
Included observations: 191 after adjustments
Convergence achieved after 17 iterations
Backcast: 1993M01

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.008151	0.004731	1.722795	0.086600
D(CDD0(-1),0,12)	0.000208	0.000104	1.998324	0.047200
D(HDD0(-1),0,12)	0.000240	4.70E-05	5.110979	0.000000
AR(1)	0.902044	0.070021	12.88253	0.000000
SAR(12)	-0.536912	0.066058	-8.127829	0.000000
SAR(24)	-0.369611	0.061480	-6.011932	0.000000
MA(1)	-0.793381	0.100736	-7.875886	0.000000

R-squared	0.391230	Mean dependent var	0.005084
Adjusted R-squared	0.371379	S.D. dependent var	0.072425
S.E. of regression	0.057422	Akaike info criterion	-2.840808
Sum squared resid	0.606706	Schwarz criterion	-2.721615
Log likelihood	278.2972	F-statistic	19.70816
Durbin-Watson stat	2.274356	Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000

Inverted AR Roots	.95+.16i	.95-.16i	0.9	.90-.33i
	.90+.33i	.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 2008Q4
Included observations: 104
Convergence achieved after 11 iterations
Backcast: 1982Q1 1982Q4

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.008752	0.004110	2.129181	0.035900
DLOG(PRICE_S(-3),0,4)	-0.040043	0.017313	-2.312842	0.022900
DLOG(EMP_N,0,4)	0.340422	0.095163	3.577270	0.000600
DLOG(NC09,0,4)	0.289926	0.166049	1.746031	0.084100
D(CDD,0,4)	0.000277	1.33E-05	20.91023	0.000000
D(CDD24,0,4)	-1.95E-05	2.06E-05	-0.943393	0.347900
D(HDD,0,4)	5.36E-05	4.95E-06	10.83540	0.000000
D(LEAPY,0,4)	0.013145	0.002799	4.697072	0.000000
AR(1)	0.610899	0.087627	6.971623	0.000000
MA(4)	-0.336318	0.105859	-3.177028	0.002000

R-squared	0.914526	Mean dependent var	0.019567
Adjusted R-squared	0.906343	S.D. dependent var	0.032427
S.E. of regression	0.009924	Akaike info criterion	-6.296530
Sum squared resid	0.009257	Schwarz criterion	-6.042262
Log likelihood	337.4196	F-statistic	111.7505
Durbin-Watson stat	1.929660	Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000

Inverted AR Roots	0.61
Inverted MA Roots	0.76

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	0.9930	2.1%	1.902
SC2	0.9818	1.3%	1.873
SC4	0.9914	1.3%	1.949
SC9	0.9882	0.8%	1.987

* 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 2008Q4
Included observations: 104
Convergence achieved after 16 iterations
Backcast: 1981Q4 1982Q4

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	13.69455	0.517997	26.43753	0.000000
AR(1)	0.930301	0.043447	21.41239	0.000000
MA(1)	0.302907	0.099955	3.030447	0.003100
SMA(4)	-0.934093	0.028959	-32.25536	0.000000

R-squared	0.866620	Mean dependent var		13.97254
Adjusted R-squared	0.862618	S.D. dependent var		4.912792
S.E. of regression	1.820929	Akaike info criterion		4.074273
Sum squared resid	331.5782	Schwarz criterion		4.175980
Log likelihood	-207.8622	F-statistic		216.5784
Durbin-Watson stat	1.892625	Prob(F-statistic)		0.000000

Inverted AR Roots	0.93			
Inverted MA Roots	0.98	.00+.98i	-.00-.98i	-0.30
	-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 2008Q4
Included observations: 104
Convergence achieved after 7 iterations
Backcast: 1982Q4

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	4.288127	3.867536	1.108749	0.270200
AR(1)	0.970068	0.025101	38.64602	0.000000
SAR(4)	-0.450904	0.094647	-4.764079	0.000000
MA(1)	0.685861	0.076898	8.919056	0.000000

R-squared	0.960380	Mean dependent var	3.289471
Adjusted R-squared	0.959191	S.D. dependent var	4.905363
S.E. of regression	0.990942	Akaike info criterion	2.857382
Sum squared resid	98.19667	Schwarz criterion	2.959089
Log likelihood	-144.5838	F-statistic	807.9871
Durbin-Watson stat	1.806872	Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000

Inverted AR Roots	0.97	.58+.58i	.58+.58i	-.58-.58i
	-.58-.58i			
Inverted MA Roots	-0.69			

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

SC 4 (COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL - REDISTRIBUTION)

Dependent Variable: NC04
Method: Least Squares
Sample: 1983Q1 2008Q4
Included observations: 104
Convergence achieved after 4 iterations

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	2.257663	0.409458	5.513778	0.000000
AR(1)	0.339817	0.094872	3.581868	0.000500
AR(2)	0.319465	0.095691	3.338514	0.001200
AR(4)	0.292007	0.093059	3.137872	0.002200

R-squared	0.887318	Mean dependent var		1.801356
Adjusted R-squared	0.883937	S.D. dependent var		0.341513
S.E. of regression	0.116347	Akaike info criterion		-1.426784
Sum squared resid	1.353652	Schwarz criterion		-1.325077
Log likelihood	78.19279	F-statistic		262.4834
Durbin-Watson stat	2.266939	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 2008Q4
Included observations: 104
Convergence achieved after 8 iterations
Backcast: 1982Q1 1982Q4

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	20.07337	4.270137	4.700873	0.000000
AR(1)	0.992381	0.007371	134.6296	0.000000
MA(4)	0.318247	0.098299	3.237540	0.001600

R-squared	0.996643	Mean dependent var	15.78723
Adjusted R-squared	0.996576	S.D. dependent var	0.908194
S.E. of regression	0.053141	Akaike info criterion	-3.003307
Sum squared resid	0.285223	Schwarz criterion	-2.927026
Log likelihood	159.1720	F-statistic	14991.36
Durbin-Watson stat	1.606077	Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000

Inverted AR Roots	0.99			
Inverted MA Roots	.53-.53i	.53+.53i	-.53+.53i	-.53+.53i

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

SC 8 (MULTIPLE DWELLINGS - REDISTRIBUTION)

Dependent Variable: NC08
Method: Least Squares
Sample: 1983Q1 2008Q4
Included observations: 104
Convergence achieved after 4 iterations

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	2.069136	0.360342	5.742147	0.000000
AR(1)	0.990267	0.013579	72.92586	0.000000

R-squared	0.981181	Mean dependent var	1.820654
Adjusted R-squared	0.980997	S.D. dependent var	0.061506
S.E. of regression	0.008479	Akaike info criterion	-6.683461
Sum squared resid	0.007333	Schwarz criterion	-6.632608
Log likelihood	349.5400	F-statistic	5318.181
Durbin-Watson stat	1.753316	Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000

Inverted AR Roots 0.99

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 2008Q4
Included observations: 104
Convergence achieved after 22 iterations
Backcast: 1981Q3 1982Q4

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.004091	0.027658	0.147928	0.882700
AR(1)	0.987556	0.017663	55.91207	0.000000
MA(2)	0.192801	0.100132	1.925461	0.057000
SMA(4)	-0.948382	0.027502	-34.48399	0.000000

R-squared	0.888967	Mean dependent var	0.023961
Adjusted R-squared	0.885636	S.D. dependent var	0.011196
S.E. of regression	0.003786	Akaike info criterion	-8.277245
Sum squared resid	0.001433	Schwarz criterion	-8.175538
Log likelihood	434.4168	F-statistic	266.8782
Durbin-Watson stat	1.769874	Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000

Inverted AR Roots	0.99
Inverted MA Roots	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 2008M12
Included observations: 311 after adjustments
Convergence achieved after 10 iterations
Backcast: 1982M12 1983M01

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.114942	6.981950	0.016463	0.986900
AR(1)	0.954023	0.018048	52.85887	0.000000
SAR(12)	-0.437294	0.051727	-8.453937	0.000000
MA(1)	0.108128	0.058510	1.848031	0.065600
MA(2)	0.180892	0.058887	3.071873	0.002300

R-squared	0.933558	Mean dependent var	1.363344
Adjusted R-squared	0.932690	S.D. dependent var	24.27277
S.E. of regression	6.297386	Akaike info criterion	6.534093
Sum squared resid	12135.06	Schwarz criterion	6.594218
Log likelihood	-1011.051	F-statistic	1074.883
Durbin-Watson stat	1.978666	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	-.05+.42i	-.05-.42i		

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.
ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS

		NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS (1,000)									PRIVATE NON-MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT (1,000)	REAL ELECTRIC PRICE (c/KWHR)					
											Service Area Employment						
		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 7	SC 8	SC 9
2009	Q1	2,763.698	364.059	2.232	0.016	3.666	17.327	1.947	125.639	0.489	3,336.1	9.889	20.233	16.713	7.479	7.704	15.698
	Q2	2,766.227	364.911	2.234	0.016	3.666	17.373	1.948	125.608	0.486	3,342.2	10.207	21.384	17.493	8.228	8.080	16.250
	Q3	2,766.877	363.458	2.232	0.016	3.666	17.406	1.950	126.711	0.485	3,315.0	11.445	25.283	20.489	11.120	9.901	20.183
	Q4	2,772.880	365.065	2.237	0.016	3.666	17.446	1.951	127.083	0.487	3,350.9	8.916	18.814	13.548	7.237	6.875	13.798
2010	Q1	2,776.152	368.901	2.235	0.016	3.666	17.466	1.952	127.143	0.488	3,252.1	9.889	20.233	16.713	7.479	7.704	15.698
	Q2	2,778.767	369.432	2.237	0.016	3.666	17.486	1.953	127.154	0.485	3,299.8	10.207	21.384	17.493	8.228	8.080	16.250
	Q3	2,779.497	367.760	2.236	0.016	3.666	17.505	1.954	128.257	0.485	3,309.5	11.445	25.283	20.489	11.120	9.901	20.183
	Q4	2,785.575	369.621	2.237	0.016	3.666	17.525	1.955	128.620	0.486	3,371.6	8.916	18.814	13.548	7.237	6.875	13.798
2011	Q1	2,788.917	373.864	2.237	0.016	3.666	17.544	1.956	128.669	0.489	3,290.0	9.889	20.233	16.713	7.479	7.704	15.698
	Q2	2,791.597	374.512	2.238	0.016	3.666	17.564	1.957	128.667	0.486	3,352.7	10.207	21.384	17.493	8.228	8.080	16.250
	Q3	2,792.387	372.912	2.238	0.016	3.666	17.583	1.959	129.771	0.485	3,377.1	11.445	25.283	20.489	11.120	9.901	20.183
	Q4	2,798.521	374.632	2.239	0.016	3.666	17.602	1.960	130.126	0.487	3,456.1	8.916	18.814	13.548	7.237	6.875	13.798
2012	Q1	2,801.915	378.667	2.239	0.016	3.666	17.620	1.961	130.163	0.489	3,386.5	9.889	20.233	16.713	7.479	7.704	15.698
	Q2	2,804.643	379.237	2.240	0.016	3.666	17.639	1.962	130.149	0.486	3,461.2	10.207	21.384	17.493	8.228	8.080	16.250
	Q3	2,805.479	377.581	2.240	0.016	3.666	17.658	1.963	131.254	0.485	3,490.7	11.445	25.283	20.489	11.120	9.901	20.183
	Q4	2,811.655	379.342	2.240	0.016	3.666	17.676	1.964	131.601	0.487	3,570.0	8.916	18.814	13.548	7.237	6.875	13.798
2013	Q1	2,815.088	383.448	2.241	0.016	3.666	17.694	1.965	131.626	0.489	3,490.7	9.889	20.233	16.713	7.479	7.704	15.698
	Q2	2,817.853	384.032	2.241	0.016	3.666	17.712	1.966	131.601	0.486	3,557.1	10.207	21.384	17.493	8.228	8.080	16.250
	Q3	2,818.722	382.380	2.241	0.016	3.666	17.730	1.967	132.706	0.486	3,575.0	11.445	25.283	20.489	11.120	9.901	20.183
	Q4	2,824.930	384.102	2.242	0.016	3.666	17.748	1.968	133.046	0.487	3,643.3	8.916	18.814	13.548	7.237	6.875	13.798
2014	Q1	2,828.392	388.156	2.242	0.016	3.666	17.766	1.969	133.060	0.490	3,550.6	9.889	20.233	16.713	7.479	7.704	15.698
	Q2	2,831.184	388.715	2.242	0.016	3.666	17.784	1.970	133.023	0.486	3,608.0	10.207	21.384	17.493	8.228	8.080	16.250
	Q3	2,832.078	387.042	2.243	0.016	3.666	17.801	1.971	134.129	0.486	3,618.6	11.445	25.283	20.489	11.120	9.901	20.183
	Q4	2,838.310	388.763	2.243	0.016	3.666	17.818	1.972	134.461	0.487	3,682.9	8.916	18.814	13.548	7.237	6.875	13.798
2015	Q1	2,841.794	392.823	2.243	0.016	3.666	17.836	1.973	134.465	0.490	3,586.8	9.889	20.233	16.713	7.479	7.704	15.698

EXHIBIT ___ (FP-4)

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

Dependent Variable: SC62GWHR
Method: Least Squares
Sample: 1998M01 2008M12
Included observations: 132
Convergence achieved after 33 iterations
Backcast: 1997M12

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-0.029528	0.696117	-0.042418	0.966200
HDDCYCA	0.000621	0.000059	10.46578	0.000000
TRIPAVG	0.038993	0.022697	1.717989	0.088200
AR(1)	0.985675	0.002244	439.3068	0.000000
MA(1)	-0.984154	0.011054	-89.03466	0.000000

R-squared	0.886443	Mean dependent var	2.283515
Adjusted R-squared	0.882866	S.D. dependent var	0.577425
S.E. of regression	0.197622	Akaike info criterion	-0.367775
Sum squared resid	4.959934	Schwarz criterion	-0.258578
Log likelihood	29.27314	F-statistic	247.8451
Durbin-Watson stat	1.793471	Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000

Inverted AR Roots	0.99
Inverted MA Roots	0.98

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

Dependent Variable: SC80GWHR
Method: Least Squares
Sample: 1996M02 2008M12
Included observations: 155
Convergence achieved after 8 iterations

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	6.562012	0.593500	11.05646	0.000000
BURNHRSNYC	0.071799	0.001594	45.03072	0.000000
SC80WATTADJ	-6.161332	0.300980	-20.47089	0.000000
AR(1)	0.628839	0.063332	9.929215	0.000000

R-squared	0.984345	Mean dependent var	29.637970
Adjusted R-squared	0.984034	S.D. dependent var	5.5715130
S.E. of regression	0.703993	Akaike info criterion	2.1613720
Sum squared resid	74.83661	Schwarz criterion	2.2399120
Log likelihood	-163.5063	F-statistic	3164.8710
Durbin-Watson stat	2.186784	Prob(F-statistic)	0.0000000

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: 1999M01 2008M12
Included observations: 120
Convergence achieved after 11 iterations
Backcast: 1997M12 1998M12

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	17.06745	0.695686	24.53326	0.000000
D(HDDCALA,0,12)	0.142995	0.031132	4.593251	0.000000
D(CDDCALA,0,12)	0.380895	0.071393	5.335165	0.000000
D(TRIP18,0,12)	8.343556	2.628082	3.174770	0.001900
D(WEATHER2005,0,12)	53.90117	18.24826	2.953771	0.003800
MA(1)	-0.279054	0.090573	-3.080982	0.002600
SMA(12)	-0.867414	0.032163	-26.96901	0.000000

R-squared	0.608006	Mean dependent var	17.52013
Adjusted R-squared	0.587193	S.D. dependent var	46.04634
S.E. of regression	29.58482	Akaike info criterion	9.668962
Sum squared resid	98904.53	Schwarz criterion	9.831566
Log likelihood	-573.1377	F-statistic	29.21167
Durbin-Watson stat	1.977812	Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000

Inverted MA Roots	0.99	.86+.49i	.86-.49i	.49-.86i
	.49+.86i	0.28	.00-.99i	-.00+.99i
	-.49-.86i	-.49+.86i	-.86-.49i	-.86+.49i
	-0.99			

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

Dependent Variable: KIACMWHR
Method: Least Squares
Sample: 1999M01 2008M12
Included observations: 120
Convergence achieved after 36 iterations
Backcast: 1998M12

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-2.538933	3.242100	-0.783114	0.435200
HDDCALA(-1)	0.006997	0.000432	16.20973	0.000000
CDDCALA(-1)	0.010473	0.000780	13.41810	0.000000
TRIP02	1.016858	0.058010	17.52908	0.000000
LITERAIL	2.596191	1.340426	1.936840	0.055300
AR(1)	0.980680	0.028408	34.52174	0.000000
MA(1)	-0.720790	0.079398	-9.078145	0.000000

R-squared	0.892574	Mean dependent var	32.16758
Adjusted R-squared	0.886870	S.D. dependent var	3.148189
S.E. of regression	1.058888	Akaike info criterion	3.008879
Sum squared resid	126.7007	Schwarz criterion	3.171483
Log likelihood	-173.5328	F-statistic	156.4808
Durbin-Watson stat	2.363771	Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000

Inverted AR Roots	0.98
Inverted MA Roots	0.72

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.
SALES AND SENDOUT ADJUSTMENTS

	Impact of DSM on Sales - GWhs											Impact of DSM on Sendout
	Con Ed DSM Impact									Total Con Ed	Total NYPA	
	SC 1	SC 2	SC 4	SC 5	SC 7	SC 8	SC 9	SC 12	SC 13	Sales impact	Sales Impact	Gwhs
Annual 2009	(53)	(6)	(87)	0	0	(15)	(220)	(13)	(63)	(457)	(8)	(496)
Annual 2010	(120)	(21)	(192)	0	0	(34)	(513)	(34)	(150)	(1,064)	(23)	(1,169)
RATE YEAR SUMMARY												
12 months ending March 2011	(141)	(27)	(221)	0	0	(41)	(598)	(42)	(150)	(1,220)	(39)	(1,348)
12 months ending March 2012	(234)	(49)	(399)	(6)	0	(77)	(1,097)	(77)	(150)	(2,089)	(115)	(2,358)
12 months ending March 2013	(288)	(70)	(594)	(12)	0	(119)	(1,642)	(110)	(152)	(2,987)	(173)	(3,382)
12 months ending March 2014	(323)	(84)	(741)	(12)	0	(168)	(2,045)	(118)	(154)	(3,645)	(228)	(4,151)
12 months ending March 2015	(347)	(95)	(856)	(12)	0	(203)	(2,357)	(127)	(154)	(4,151)	(275)	(4,746)

EXHIBIT ___ (FP-6)
PAGE 1 of 2

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.
SALES AND SENDOUT ADJUSTMENTS

Impact of New Distributed Generation on Sales - GWhs

	Con Ed New Distributed Generation Impact										Total Con Ed Sales impact	Impact on Sendout Gwhs
	SC 1	SC 2	SC 4	SC 5	SC 7	SC 8	SC 9	SC 12	SC 13	SC 14		
Annual 2009	0	0	(23)	0	0	0	(33)	0	0	15	(41)	(43)
Annual 2010	0	0	(87)	0	0	0	(77)	0	0	37	(127)	(137)
RATE YEAR SUMMARY												
12 months ending March 2011	0	0	(91)	0	0	0	(95)	0	0	39	(147)	(153)
12 months ending March 2012	0	0	(91)	0	0	0	(97)	0	0	38	(150)	(161)
12 months ending March 2013	0	0	(91)	0	0	0	(97)	0	0	38	(150)	(161)
12 months ending March 2014	0	0	(91)	0	0	0	(97)	0	0	38	(150)	(161)
12 months ending March 2015	0	0	(91)	0	0	0	(97)	0	0	38	(150)	(161)

Impact on Sales of SC 14 Phase In Customers Transferring from SC 4 & 9 to SC 14 Customers - GWhs

	Con Ed Phase In Transfer from Existing Service Class to SC 14										Total Con Ed Sales impact	Impact on Sendout Gwhs
	SC 1	SC 2	SC 4	SC 5	SC 7	SC 8	SC 9	SC 12	SC 13	SC 14		
Annual 2009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Annual 2010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RATE YEAR SUMMARY												
12 months ending March 2011	0	0	0	0	0	0	(6)	0	0	6	0	0
12 months ending March 2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	(79)	0	0	79	0	0
12 months ending March 2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	(79)	0	0	79	0	0
12 months ending March 2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	(79)	0	0	79	0	0
12 months ending March 2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	(79)	0	0	79	0	0

Total Impact of SC 14 Standby Service

	Total Con Ed Sales Volume Adjustment from Standby Service (SC 14)										Total Con Ed Sales impact	Impact on Sendout Gwhs
	SC 1	SC 2	SC 4	SC 5	SC 7	SC 8	SC 9	SC 12	SC 13	SC 14		
Annual 2009	0	0	(23)	0	0	0	(33)	0	0	15	(41)	(43)
Annual 2010	0	0	(87)	0	0	0	(77)	0	0	37	(127)	(137)
RATE YEAR SUMMARY												
12 months ending March 2011	0	0	(91)	0	0	0	(101)	0	0	45	(147)	(153)
12 months ending March 2012	0	0	(91)	0	0	0	(176)	0	0	117	(150)	(161)
12 months ending March 2013	0	0	(91)	0	0	0	(176)	0	0	117	(150)	(161)
12 months ending March 2014	0	0	(91)	0	0	0	(176)	0	0	117	(150)	(161)
12 months ending March 2015	0	0	(91)	0	0	0	(176)	0	0	117	(150)	(161)

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.
ELECTRIC SENDOUT, SALES VOLUMES AND REVENUES FROM SALES VOLUMES
FORECASTED YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2009, DECEMBER 31, 2010, MARCH 31, 2011, MARCH 31, 2012, MARCH 31, 2013, MARCH 31, 2014 AND MARCH 31, 2015

		FORECASTED						
		Forecast Year Ended 12/31/2009 (1)	Forecast Year Ended 12/31/2010 (2)	Forecast Year Ended 3/31/2011 (3)	Forecast Year Ended 3/31/2012 (4)	Forecast Year Ended 3/31/2013 (5)	Forecast Year Ended 3/31/2014 (6)	Forecast Year Ended 3/31/2015 (7)
	SENDOUT - MILLION KILOWATTHOURS							
1	CON EDISON CUSTOMERS	49,204	49,065	49,061	49,287	49,306	49,583	49,832
2	NYPA CUSTOMERS	11,437	11,613	11,657	11,828	11,949	12,104	12,288
3	ECONOMIC DELIVERY SERVICE CUSTOMERS	1,056	969	969	966	963	965	966
4	TOTAL	61,697	61,647	61,687	62,081	62,218	62,652	63,086
	SALES VOLUMES - MILLION KILOWATTHOURS							
5	CON EDISON CUSTOMERS	46,373	45,811	45,788	45,918	45,980	46,187	46,397
6	NYPA CUSTOMERS	10,830	10,998	11,035	11,194	11,334	11,484	11,658
7	ECONOMIC DELIVERY SERVICE CUSTOMERS	985	899	899	899	899	899	899
8	TOTAL	58,188	57,708	57,722	58,011	58,213	58,570	58,954
	REVENUES - $1,000							
9	CON EDISON CUSTOMERS							
10	NON COMPETITIVE DELIVERY REVENUES AT CURRENT RATES *	$3,253,283	$3,315,014	$3,313,799	$3,314,113	$3,310,990	$3,319,180	$3,329,360
11	COMPETITIVE DELIVERY REVENUES AT CURRENT RATES	109,676	106,515	106,147	105,580	105,135	105,145	105,272
12	MSC AND MAC REVENUES	2,945,751	3,157,359	3,206,903	3,256,346	3,374,116	3,430,189	3,323,315
13	SBC AND RPS REVENUES	137,107	191,346	196,136	120,797	65,396	38,149	0
14	SUB-TOTAL	6,445,817	6,770,234	6,822,985	6,796,836	6,855,637	6,892,663	6,757,947
15	NYPA DELIVERY CHARGE AT CURRENT RATES	427,069	440,673	440,659	439,833	438,676	439,229	440,267
16	ECONOMIC DELIVERY SERVICE CUSTOMERS	28,802	26,471	26,471	26,471	26,471	26,471	26,471
17	REVENUE TAXES	198,385	206,778	208,035	208,365	210,407	211,702	206,524
18	SUB-TOTAL	$654,256	$673,922	$675,165	$674,669	$675,554	$677,402	$673,262
19	CON EDISON LOW INCOME DISCOUNT			(22,869)	(22,869)	(22,869)	(22,869)	(22,869)
20	PSL 18-a ASSESSMENT (INCLUDING REVENUE TAX)			198,000	198,000	198,000	198,000	198,000
21	TOTAL	$7,100,073	$7,444,156	$7,673,281	$7,646,636	$7,706,322	$7,745,196	$7,606,340
	PROPOSED RATE INCREASE - ANNUALIZED							
22	CON EDISON CUSTOMERS			$715,171				
23	NYPA CUSTOMERS			110,059				
24	ECONOMIC DELIVERY SERVICE CUSTOMERS			5,410				
25	REVENUE TAXES			23,752				
	TOTAL PROPOSED RATE INCREASE			$854,392				
26	GRAND TOTAL	$7,100,073	$7,444,156	$8,527,673	$7,646,636	$7,706,322	$7,745,196	$7,606,340

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

EXHIBIT ___ (FP-7)

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

					REVENUES ($1,000)						
CATEGORY	SC NO.	DESCRIPTION	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 (4)	SBC/RPS (5)	MSC AND MAC REVENUES (6)	REVENUE TAX (7)	TOTAL REVENUE AT CURRENT RATES (8)
	CON EDISON CUSTOMERS									
	1	RESIDENTIAL & RELIGIOUS	14,227		$1,395,761	$69,635	$42,020	$1,254,685	$104,013	$2,866,114
	7	SPACE HEATING	192		12,852	874	569	16,101	983	31,379
1		TOTAL RESIDENTIAL	14,419		1,408,613	70,509	42,589	1,270,786	104,996	2,897,493
	2	GENERAL SMALL	2,211		233,790	9,157	6,538	177,708	9,714	436,907
	4	COMM. & IND. REDISTRIBUTION	6,873	16,035	353,251	2,363	20,325	233,462	14,115	623,516
	8	MULT. DWELL. REDISTRIBUTION	2,035	4,421	108,820	1,639	6,014	119,498	5,590	241,561
	9	GENERAL LARGE	20,107	50,665	1,120,170	25,604	59,487	1,115,640	52,470	2,373,371
	12	MULT. DWELL. SPACE HEATING	452	923	16,664	241	1,337	15,437	820	34,499
	13	BULK POWER - H. T. - HOUSING DEVEL.	86	162	1,819	112	251	8,629	262	11,073
2		TOTAL COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL	31,764	72,206	1,834,514	39,116	93,952	1,670,374	82,971	3,720,927
	5	RAILROADS	120	287	3,936	0	354	2,289	161	6,740
	6	STREET LIGHTING	13		1,792	50	39	1,122	61	3,064
3		TOTAL PUBLIC AUTHORITY	133	287	5,728	50	393	3,411	222	9,804
4	14	STANDBY SERVICE **	57	317	3,964	1	173	1,180	102	5,420
		Phase In			464					464
5	TOTAL CON EDISON CUSTOMERS		46,373	72,810	3,253,283	109,676	137,107	2,945,751	188,291	6,634,108
6	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DELIVERY SERVICE		985	1,827	28,802				604	29,406
7	NYPA CUSTOMERS		10,830	22,884	427,069				9,490	436,559
8	TOTAL SYSTEM		58,188	97,521	$3,709,154	$109,676	$137,107	$2,945,751	$198,385	$7,100,073

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

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.
ELECTRIC SALES VOLUMES AND REVENUES FROM SALES VOLUMES BY SERVICE CLASSIFICATION
FORECASTED 12 MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2010

					REVENUES ($1,000)					
CATEGORY	SC NO.	DESCRIPTION	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 (4)	SBC/RPS (5)	MSC AND MAC REVENUES (6)	REVENUE TAX (7)	TOTAL REVENUE AT CURRENT RATES (8)
	CON EDISON CUSTOMERS									
	1	RESIDENTIAL & RELIGIOUS	14,262		$1,440,779	$67,272	$59,536	$1,368,915	$109,067	$3,045,569
	7	SPACE HEATING	190		13,331	820	798	16,753	1,020	32,722
1		TOTAL RESIDENTIAL	14,452		1,454,110	68,092	60,334	1,385,668	110,087	3,078,291
	2	GENERAL SMALL	2,217		241,300	9,080	9,260	198,913	10,410	468,963
	4	COMM. & IND. REDISTRIBUTION	6,588	15,310	344,634	2,122	27,526	222,643	13,772	610,697
	8	MULT. DWELL. REDISTRIBUTION	2,030	4,398	110,855	1,611	8,478	129,955	5,921	256,820
	9	GENERAL LARGE	19,880	50,035	1,134,454	25,335	83,064	1,199,790	55,049	2,497,692
	12	MULT. DWELL. SPACE HEATING	431	861	16,072	224	1,797	15,364	807	34,264
	13	BULK POWER - H. T. - HOUSING DEVEL.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2		TOTAL COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL	31,146	70,604	1,847,315	38,372	130,125	1,766,665	85,959	3,868,436
	5	RAILROADS	120	278	3,905	0	498	2,209	161	6,773
	6	STREET LIGHTING	13		1,846	50	53	1,255	64	3,268
3		TOTAL PUBLIC AUTHORITY	133	278	5,751	50	551	3,464	225	10,041
4	14	STANDBY SERVICE **	80	712	7,129	1	336	1,562	165	9,193
		Phase In			709					709
5	TOTAL CON EDISON CUSTOMERS		45,811	71,594	3,315,014	106,515	191,346	3,157,359	196,436	6,966,670
6	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DELIVERY SERVICE		899	1,665	26,471				550	27,021
7	NYPA CUSTOMERS		10,998	22,943	440,673				9,792	450,465
8	TOTAL SYSTEM		57,708	96,202	$3,782,158	$106,515	$191,346	$3,157,359	$206,778	$7,444,156

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

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.
ELECTRIC SALES VOLUMES AND REVENUES FROM SALES VOLUMES BY SERVICE CLASSIFICATION
FORECASTED 12 MONTHS ENDING MARCH 31, 2011

					REVENUES ($1,000)										
CATEGORY	SC NO.	DESCRIPTION	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 (4)	SBC/RPS (5)	MSC AND MAC REVENUES (6)	REVENUE TAX (7)	TOTAL REVENUE AT CURRENT RATES (8)	PROPOSED CHANGE IN NON-COMPETITIVE RATES (9)	PROPOSED CHANGE IN COMPETITIVE SERVICE RATES BPP/MFC/METERING (10)	PROPOSED CHANGE IN MAC REVENUES (11)	REVENUE TAX FROM INCREASE (12)	TOTAL REVENUE AT PROPOSED RATES (13)
	CON EDISON CUSTOMERS														
	1	RESIDENTIAL & RELIGIOUS	14,303		1,443,900	66,969	61,192	1,393,929	109,794	3,075,784	$309,862	$284	$6,878	$9,065	$3,401,873
	7	SPACE HEATING	190		13,331	820	829	17,545	1,035	33,560	2,909	(16)	63	85	36,601
1		TOTAL RESIDENTIAL	14,493		1,457,231	67,789	62,021	1,411,474	110,829	3,109,344	312,771	268	6,941	9,150	3,438,474
	2	GENERAL SMALL	2,220		241,482	9,077	9,533	204,048	10,539	474,679	50,414	74	1,150	1,477	527,794
	4	COMM. & IND. REDISTRIBUTION	6,561	15,204	342,961	2,103	28,109	222,372	13,740	609,285	70,308	(536)	1,634	2,042	682,733
	8	MULT. DWELL. REDISTRIBUTION	2,029	4,385	110,614	1,596	8,683	131,578	5,959	258,430	23,038	(124)	527	670	282,541
	9	GENERAL LARGE	19,837	49,827	1,131,384	25,308	84,983	1,216,704	55,406	2,513,785	238,858	(1,385)	5,389	6,945	2,763,592
	12	MULT. DWELL. SPACE HEATING	422	837	15,695	221	1,836	15,443	801	33,996	3,288	6	75	96	37,461
	13	BULK POWER - H. T. - HOUSING DEVEL.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2		TOTAL COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL	31,069	70,253	1,842,136	38,305	133,144	1,790,145	86,445	3,890,175	385,906	(1,965)	8,775	11,230	4,294,121
	5	RAILROADS	120	279	3,912	0	513	2,184	161	6,770	158	0	19	5	6,952
	6	STREET LIGHTING	13		1,846	50	56	1,292	65	3,309	490	4	9	14	3,826
3		TOTAL PUBLIC AUTHORITY	133	279	5,758	50	569	3,476	226	10,079	648	4	28	19	10,778
4	14	STANDBY SERVICE *	93	812	8,073	3	402	1,808	195	10,481	1,621	1	38	47	12,188
		Phase In			601					601	135			4	740
5	TOTAL CON EDISON CUSTOMERS		45,788	71,344	3,313,799	106,147	196,136	3,206,903	197,695	7,020,680	701,081	(1,692)	15,782	20,450	7,756,301
6	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DELIVERY SERVICE		899	1,665	26,471				550	27,021	5,410			155	32,586
7	NYPA CUSTOMERS		11,035	22,959	440,659				9,790	450,449	110,059			3,147	563,655
8	SUBTOTAL SYSTEM		57,722	95,968	$3,780,929	$106,147	$196,136	$3,206,903	208,035	$7,498,150	$816,550	($1,692)	$15,782	$23,752	$8,352,542
9		CON EDISON LOW INCOME DISCOUNT			(22,869)					($22,869)					($22,869)
10		PSL 18-a ASSESSMENT				192,834			5,166	198,000					198,000
11	TOTAL SYSTEM		57,722	95,968	$3,758,060	$298,981	$196,136	$3,206,903	213,201	$7,673,281	$816,550	($1,692)	$15,782	$23,752	$8,527,673

* Demand is Contracted Demand

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

					REVENUES ($1,000)					
CATEGORY	SC NO.	DESCRIPTION	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 (4)	SBC/RPS (5)	MSC AND MAC REVENUES (6)	REVENUE TAX (7)	TOTAL REVENUE AT CURRENT RATES (8)
		CON EDISON CUSTOMERS								
	1	RESIDENTIAL & RELIGIOUS	14,606		$1,467,692	$66,382	$38,076	$1,403,840	$110,982	$3,086,972
	7	SPACE HEATING	192		13,384	797	460	17,307	1,029	$32,977
1		TOTAL RESIDENTIAL	14,798		1,481,076	67,179	38,536	1,421,147	112,011	3,119,949
	2	GENERAL SMALL	2,242		243,284	9,091	5,858	207,799	10,583	476,615
	4	COMM. & IND. REDISTRIBUTION	6,484	14,730	334,109	2,123	17,216	235,232	13,579	602,259
	8	MULT. DWELL. REDISTRIBUTION	2,026	4,293	109,283	1,553	5,298	132,251	5,864	254,249
	9	GENERAL LARGE	19,693	48,672	1,115,392	25,362	52,188	1,238,347	54,767	2,486,056
	12	MULT. DWELL. SPACE HEATING	387	704	13,327	209	930	14,631	702	29,799
	13	BULK POWER - H. T. - HOUSING DEVEL.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2		TOTAL COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL	30,832	68,399	1,815,395	38,338	81,490	1,828,260	85,495	3,848,978
	5	RAILROADS	114	267	3,747	0	309	2,296	154	6,506
	6	STREET LIGHTING	13		1,846	50	33	1,296	65	3,290
3		TOTAL PUBLIC AUTHORITY	127	267	5,593	50	342	3,592	219	9,796
4	14	STANDBY SERVICE *	161	1,126	12,049	13	429	3,347	327	16,165
5		TOTAL CON EDISON CUSTOMERS	45,918	69,792	3,314,113	105,580	120,797	3,256,346	198,052	6,994,888
6		ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DELIVERY SERVICE	899	1,665	26,471				550	27,021
7		NYPA CUSTOMERS	11,194	22,944	439,833				9,763	449,596
8		SUBTOTAL SYSTEM	58,011	94,401	$3,780,417	$105,580	$120,797	$3,256,346	$208,365	$7,471,505
9		CON EDISON LOW INCOME DISCOUNT			(22,869)					($22,869)
10		PSL 18-a ASSESSMENT				192,834			5,166	198,000
11		TOTAL SYSTEM	58,011	94,401	$3,757,548	$298,414	$120,797	$3,256,346	$213,531	$7,646,636

* Demand is Contracted Demand

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.
ELECTRIC SALES VOLUMES AND REVENUES FROM SALES VOLUMES BY SERVICE CLASSIFICATION
FORECASTED 12 MONTHS ENDING MARCH 31, 2013

					REVENUES ($1,000)					
CATEGORY	SC NO.	DESCRIPTION	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 (4)	SBC/RPS (5)	MSC AND MAC REVENUES (6)	REVENUES TAX (7)	TOTAL REVENUE AT CURRENT RATES (8)
		CON EDISON CUSTOMERS								
	1	RESIDENTIAL & RELIGIOUS	14,924		$1,491,607	$65,989	$21,159	$1,457,844	$113,113	$3,149,712
	7	SPACE HEATING	192		13,386	779	280	17,357	1,027	32,829
1		TOTAL RESIDENTIAL	15,116		1,504,993	66,768	21,439	1,475,201	114,140	3,182,541
	2	GENERAL SMALL	2,248		243,667	9,066	3,211	216,624	10,735	483,303
	4	COMM. & IND. REDISTRIBUTION	6,418	14,326	326,197	2,155	9,137	248,908	13,521	599,918
	8	MULT. DWELL. REDISTRIBUTION	2,011	4,211	107,693	1,523	2,849	135,193	5,838	253,096
	9	GENERAL LARGE	19,556	47,746	1,100,307	25,363	27,846	1,277,774	54,754	2,486,044
	12	MULT. DWELL. SPACE HEATING	350	555	10,662	197	511	13,238	593	25,201
	13	BULK POWER - H. T. - HOUSING DEVEL.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2		TOTAL COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL	30,583	66,838	1,788,526	38,304	43,554	1,891,737	85,441	3,847,562
	5	RAILROADS	108	254	3,571	0	156	2,322	147	6,196
	6	STREET LIGHTING	13		1,846	50	19	1,320	65	3,300
3		TOTAL PUBLIC AUTHORITY	121	254	5,417	50	175	3,642	212	9,496
4	14	STANDBY SERVICE *	160	1,126	12,054	13	228	3,536	327	16,158
5		TOTAL CON EDISON CUSTOMERS	45,980	68,218	3,310,990	105,135	65,396	3,374,116	200,120	7,055,757
6		ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DELIVERY SERVICE	899	1,665	26,471				550	27,021
7		NYPA CUSTOMERS	11,334	22,895	438,676				9,737	448,413
8		TOTAL SYSTEM	58,213	92,778	$3,776,137	$105,135	$65,396	$3,374,116	$210,407	$7,531,191
9		CON EDISON LOW INCOME DISCOUNT			(22,869)					($22,869)
10		PSC 18-a ASSESSMENT				192,834			5,166	198,000
11		TOTAL SYSTEM	58,213	92,778	$3,753,268	$297,969	$65,396	$3,374,116	$215,573	$7,706,322

* Demand is Contracted Demand

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

					REVENUES ($1,000)					
CATEGORY	SC NO.	DESCRIPTION	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 (4)	SBC/RPS (5)	MSC AND MAC REVENUES (6)	REVENUE TAX (7)	TOTAL REVENUE AT CURRENT RATES (8)
		CON EDISON CUSTOMERS								
	1	RESIDENTIAL & RELIGIOUS	15,256		$1,516,549	$65,711	$13,002	$1,482,324	$114,505	$3,192,091
	7	SPACE HEATING	192		13,388	752	111	16,539	1,003	31,793
1		TOTAL RESIDENTIAL	15,448		1,529,937	66,463	13,113	1,498,863	115,508	3,223,884
	2	GENERAL SMALL	2,257		244,187	9,073	1,779	226,449	10,941	492,429
	4	COMM. & IND. REDISTRIBUTION	6,382	14,060	321,240	2,231	5,227	256,888	13,496	599,082
	8	MULT. DWELL. REDISTRIBUTION	1,987	4,116	105,613	1,505	1,685	134,374	5,741	248,918
	9	GENERAL LARGE	19,490	47,139	1,090,682	25,620	15,918	1,294,228	54,636	2,481,084
	12	MULT. DWELL. SPACE HEATING	342	520	10,145	190	195	12,387	553	23,470
	13	BULK POWER - H. T. - HOUSING DEVEL.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2		TOTAL COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL	30,458	65,835	1,771,867	38,619	24,804	1,924,326	85,367	3,844,983
	5	RAILROADS	108	246	3,477	0	84	2,291	142	5,994
	6	STREET LIGHTING	13		1,846	50	12	1,218	63	3,189
3		TOTAL PUBLIC AUTHORITY	121	246	5,323	50	96	3,509	205	9,183
4	14	STANDBY SERVICE *	160	1,126	12,053	13	136	3,491	323	16,016
5		TOTAL CON EDISON CUSTOMERS	46,187	67,207	3,319,180	105,145	38,149	3,430,189	201,403	7,094,066
6		ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DELIVERY SERVICE	899	1,665	26,471				550	27,021
7		NYPA CUSTOMERS	11,484	22,941	439,229				9,749	448,978
8		TOTAL SYSTEM	58,570	91,813	$3,784,880	$105,145	$38,149	$3,430,189	$211,702	$7,570,065
9		CON EDISON LOW INCOME DISCOUNT			(22,869)					($22,869)
10		PSL 18-a ASSESSMENT				192,834			5,166	198,000
11		TOTAL SYSTEM	58,570	91,813	$3,762,011	$297,979	$38,149	$3,430,189	$216,868	$7,745,196

* Demand is Contracted Demand

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.
ELECTRIC SALES VOLUMES AND REVENUES FROM SALES VOLUMES BY SERVICE CLASSIFICATION
FORECASTED 12 MONTHS ENDING MARCH 31, 2015

					REVENUES ($1,000)					
CATEGORY	SC NO.	DESCRIPTION	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 (4)	SBC/RPS (5)	MSC AND MAC REVENUES (6)	REVENUE TAX (7)	TOTAL REVENUE AT CURRENT RATES (8)
		CON EDISON CUSTOMERS								
	1	RESIDENTIAL & RELIGIOUS	15,572		$1,540,491	$65,550	$0	$1,442,407	$111,544	$3,159,992
	7	SPACE HEATING	193		13,416	732	0	15,612	959	$30,719
1		TOTAL RESIDENTIAL	15,765		1,553,907	66,282	0	1,458,019	112,503	3,190,711
	2	GENERAL SMALL	2,269		244,973	9,101	0	221,704	10,896	486,674
	4	COMM. & IND. REDISTRIBUTION	6,334	13,809	316,378	2,264	0	241,897	12,835	573,374
	8	MULT. DWELL. REDISTRIBUTION	1,978	4,049	104,234	1,510	0	129,708	5,530	240,982
	9	GENERAL LARGE	19,438	46,652	1,082,884	25,865	0	1,255,137	53,521	2,417,407
	12	MULT. DWELL. SPACE HEATING	332	485	9,639	187	0	10,668	484	20,978
	13	BULK POWER - H. T. - HOUSING DEVEL.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2		TOTAL COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL	30,351	64,995	1,758,108	38,927	0	1,859,114	83,266	3,739,415
	5	RAILROADS	108	242	3,440	0	0	1,951	127	5,518
	6	STREET LIGHTING	13		1,846	50	0	1,191	63	3,150
3		TOTAL PUBLIC AUTHORITY	121	242	5,286	50	0	3,142	190	8,668
4	14	STANDBY SERVICE *	160	1,126	12,059	13	0	3,040	243	15,355
5		TOTAL CON EDISON CUSTOMERS	46,397	66,363	3,329,360	105,272	0	3,323,315	196,202	6,954,149
6		ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DELIVERY SERVICE	899	1,665	26,471				548	27,019
7		NYPA CUSTOMERS	11,658	23,007	440,267				9,774	450,041
8		TOTAL SYSTEM	58,954	91,035	$3,796,098	$105,272	$0	$3,323,315	$206,524	$7,431,209
9		CON EDISON LOW INCOME DISCOUNT			(22,869)					($22,869)
10		PSC 18-a ASSESSMENT				192,834			5,166	198,000
11		TOTAL SYSTEM	58,954	91,035	$3,773,229	$298,106	$0	$3,323,315	$211,690	$7,606,340

* Demand is Contracted Demand

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

SC NO.	DESCRIPTION	Rate Year Ended 3/31/2011 VOLUMES (MILLION KWHR) (1)	T&D DELIVERY REVENUES ($1,000) (2)	SUPPLY REVENUES ($1,000) (3)	Rate Year Ended 3/31/2012 VOLUMES (MILLION KWHR) (4)	T&D DELIVERY REVENUES ($1,000) (5)	SUPPLY REVENUES ($1,000) (6)	Rate Year Ended 3/31/2013 VOLUMES (MILLION KWHR) (7)	T&D DELIVERY REVENUES ($1,000) (8)	SUPPLY REVENUES ($1,000) (9)	Rate Year Ended 3/31/2014 VOLUMES (MILLION KWHR) (10)	T&D DELIVERY REVENUES ($1,000) (11)	SUPPLY REVENUES ($1,000) (12)	Rate Year Ended 3/31/2015 VOLUMES (MILLION KWHR) (13)	T&D DELIVERY REVENUES ($1,000) (14)	SUPPLY REVENUES ($1,000) (15)
CON EDISON CUSTOMERS																
1	RESIDENTIAL & RELIGIOUS	14,303	$1,922,182	$1,924,674	14,606	$2,108,412	$1,982,368	14,924	$2,279,199	$2,109,217	15,256	$2,418,895	$2,202,522	15,572	$2,594,628	$2,209,977
7	SPACE HEATING	190	18,508	23,206	192	19,842	23,446	192	21,062	23,862	192	21,852	23,537	193	23,065	23,557
2	GENERAL SMALL	2,220	320,878	330,346	2,242	349,052	337,550	2,248	372,064	355,095	2,257	389,221	376,619	2,269	412,605	376,340
8	MULT. DWELL. REDISTRIBUTION	2,029	148,836	260,231	2,026	156,880	262,922	2,011	163,205	272,492	1,987	166,611	272,411	1,978	172,912	266,960
4 & 9	GENERAL LARGE	26,398	1,987,050	3,458,975	26,177	2,087,681	3,476,725	25,974	2,170,273	3,599,134	25,872	2,235,858	3,649,216	25,772	2,331,669	3,598,848
12	MULT. DWELL. SPACE HEATING	422	21,758	49,271	387	19,502	45,075	350	16,518	41,414	342	16,161	39,600	332	16,101	40,052
13	BULK POWER - H. T. - HOUSING DEVEL.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	RAILROADS	120	4,729	2,251	114	4,737	2,368	108	4,687	2,391	108	4,713	2,361	108	4,858	2,013
6	STREET LIGHTING	13	2,526	1,328	13	2,736	1,332	13	2,921	1,358	13	3,047	1,256	13	3,221	1,230
14	STANDBY SERVICE	93	11,160	13,902	161	16,842	24,687	160	17,857	25,567	160	18,621	27,156	160	19,643	27,187
TOTAL CON EDISON CUSTOMERS		45,788	4,437,627	6,064,184	45,918	4,765,684	6,156,473	45,980	5,047,786	6,430,530	46,187	5,274,979	6,594,678	46,397	5,578,702	6,546,164
EDDS CUSTOMERS		899	$32,793	$82,725	899	$35,948	$82,725	899	$38,619	$82,725	899	$40,509	$82,725	899	$43,054	$82,725
NYPA CUSTOMERS		11,035	$566,466	$1,015,419	11,194	$619,819	$1,030,050	11,334	$664,152	$1,042,933	11,484	$697,476	$1,056,736	11,658	$743,045	$1,072,747

SC NO.	DESCRIPTION	AVERAGE PRICE (CENTS PER KWHR) T&D DELIVERY	SUPPLY	AVERAGE PRICE (CENTS PER KWHR) T&D DELIVERY	SUPPLY	AVERAGE PRICE (CENTS PER KWHR) T&D DELIVERY	SUPPLY	AVERAGE PRICE (CENTS PER KWHR) T&D DELIVERY	SUPPLY	AVERAGE PRICE (CENTS PER KWHR) T&D DELIVERY	SUPPLY
CON EDISON CUSTOMERS											
1	RESIDENTIAL & RELIGIOUS	13.44	13.46	14.44	13.57	15.27	14.13	15.86	14.44	16.66	14.19
7	SPACE HEATING	9.74	12.21	10.33	12.21	10.97	12.43	11.38	12.26	11.95	12.21
2	GENERAL SMALL	14.45	14.88	15.57	15.06	16.55	15.80	17.25	16.69	18.18	16.59
8	MULT. DWELL. REDISTRIBUTION	7.34	12.83	7.74	12.98	8.12	13.55	8.39	13.71	8.74	13.50
4 & 9	GENERAL LARGE	7.53	13.10	7.98	13.28	8.36	13.86	8.64	14.10	9.05	13.96
12	MULT. DWELL. SPACE HEATING	5.16	11.68	5.04	11.65	4.72	11.83	4.73	11.58	4.85	12.06
13	BULK POWER - H. T. - HOUSING DEVEL.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
5	RAILROADS	3.94	1.88	4.16	2.08	4.34	2.21	4.36	2.19	4.50	1.86
6	STREET LIGHTING	19.43	10.22	21.05	10.25	22.47	10.45	23.44	9.66	24.78	9.46
14	STANDBY SERVICE	12.00	14.95	10.46	15.33	11.16	15.98	11.64	16.97	12.28	16.99
TOTAL CON EDISON CUSTOMERS		9.69	13.24	10.38	13.41	10.98	13.99	11.42	14.28	12.02	14.11
EDDS CUSTOMERS		3.65	9.20	4.00	9.20	4.30	9.20	4.51	9.20	4.79	9.20
NYPA CUSTOMERS		5.13	9.20	5.54	9.20	5.86	9.20	6.07	9.20	6.37	9.20

Notes: Excludes PSL 18-a Assessment.
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 3/31/2011 reflect the proposed MAC rate increase.

EXHIBIT ___ (FP-9)