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

A. Frank C. Yaegel and Joanna Ostrowska. 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. We are employed by Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc. ("Con Edison" or the "Company").

(Yaegel) I have been employed by Con Edison since 1972. In March 1983, I was promoted to the position of Gas and Steam Forecast Manager. I received a Bachelor of Science degree in Economics from the City University of New York. I have also completed the Executive Education Program for the Gas Industry conducted by the University of Colorado, Boulder Graduate School of Business.

(Ostrowska) I am employed by Con Edison as a Senior Analyst in the Gas and Steam section of the Revenue and Volume Forecasting Department in Corporate Accounting. I joined Con Edison in January 2007. I received a Bachelor's degree in Business Administration from Pace University in 2002 and I am currently enrolled in the Masters of Business Administration program at Fordham University. Prior

to working for the Company, I worked as a Financial Analyst for approximately five years.

Q. What are your current responsibilities?

A. (Yaegel) I supervise the Gas and Steam Volume and Revenue Forecasting section of the Revenue and Volume Forecasting Department. In this position, I am responsible for forecasting Con Edison and Orange & Rockland gas sendout, delivery volumes, and resultant revenues as well as Con Edison steam delivery volumes and resultant revenues. Additionally, I am responsible for the collection, maintenance, and dissemination of weather data as well as the periodic updating of the Company's weather normals used to forecast electric, gas and steam sales and sendout. (Ostrowska) My current responsibilities include assisting in the development of the Con Edison Gas Volume and Revenue forecast under the direction of the Gas and Steam Forecasting section Manager. I will serve as the Chairperson of the Panel.

Q. Have you previously submitted testimony to the New York State Public Service Commission ("Commission")?

A. Yes. We have both either testified or submitted testimony in prior case(s).

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

testimony in this proceeding?

A. The Forecasting Panel's testimony presents the Company's forecast of gas delivery volumes and revenues for the rate year, the twelve months ended September 30, 2011. It addresses the development of the forecast and the key components expected to impact future delivery volumes. The forecasted firm delivery volumes for the rate year are 116,432 MDTS. This represents an average annual growth rate of approximately 1.4 percent over the weather normalized historic year firm delivery volumes.

The forecast of firm delivery revenues to Tariff customers (other than Service Classification 14) was determined based on billing determinants. Revenues from contractual customers were based on the current contract terms and revenues from Service Classification 14 were determined using prices as of June 2009. Fuel related revenues were provided by Company witness Olmsted. Estimated revenues associated with the increase in rates and charges were provided by the Accounting Panel. Billing and Payment Processing Charge revenues were estimated based on the estimate of bills in the rate year and a weighted rate charged per bill. PSL 18-a assessment charges were

estimated based on the rate year volume forecast and the current unit charges billed to customers. "Other Charges," which include Merchant Function Charges, Monthly Rate Adjustment Charges, System Benefit Charges, and Energy Efficiency Charges, were separately computed by the Accounting Panel and added for presentation purposes. Based on detailed rate design data and billing determinant data the Forecasting Panel provided to them, the Gas Rate Panel determined the rates required to generate the proposed revenue requirement in this proceeding. That amount inclusive of increase in rates and charges is $160,882,000. Assuming all firm customers to be full service customers, the proposed base rate increase to firm customers' total costs equates to 8.3 percent. Since the Company is also proposing a three-year rate plan, the Forecasting Panel has also provided the Accounting Panel with estimated volumes and revenues for rate years two and three.

FIRM DELIVERY VOLUME FORECAST

Q. Please describe the forecast methodology.

A. The process begins with the weather normalization of the historic year volumes to neutralize deviations in volumes due to warmer or colder than normal weather.

Weather normalized volumes are then adjusted to reflect that portion of volumes yet to be realized from large volume firm customers attached at some point in the historic year as well interruptible customers who were moved to firm service during the historic year. These adjustments, together with water normalization as well as billing schedule adjustments, yield the base estimate that serves as the starting point for the rate year firm volume forecast. The key components that are projected to affect the level of the rate year firm volumes include new business, volume transferred to interruptible service, conservation and attrition, employment and future customer reaction to price changes.

Q. Was Exhibit _ (FP-1), entitled "CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC. - DEVELOPMENT OF 12 MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2011 - FORECASTED FIRM GAS DELIVERY VOLUMES (Mdts)," prepared under the Forecasting Panel's supervision and direction?

A. Yes, it was.

MARK FOR IDENTIFICATION AS EXHIBIT _ (FP-1)

Q. Please describe line 1 of Exhibit _ (FP-1).

A. Line 1 of Exhibit _ (FP-1) shows the gas delivery volumes recorded during the historic year (12 months

ended June 30, 2009) detailed on a service classification basis.

Q. Please describe the Weather Normalization adjustment shown on line 2.

A. Line 2 shows the Weather Normalization adjustment necessary to recognize that the historic year volumes were higher than expected due to colder than normal weather experienced. The historic year, on a heating degree-day basis, was approximately 5.5 percent colder than normal. The impact on firm delivery volumes by service classification was calculated monthly by multiplying the variation between normal and actual heating degree-days, measured on a billing cycle basis, by a "use per heating degree-day per average customer factor" times the actual number of customers. The factors, by service classification grouping, were determined by regression analysis of actual average monthly-billed volumes per customer per billing day versus actual monthly billing cycle heating degree-days per billing day. The resultant weather normalization adjustment represents a 2.8 percent downward adjustment to the total historic year volumes.

Q. Please define normal weather.

A. Normal weather is defined as the average weather condition over the 30 calendar years ended 2008. A 30-year average condition is used by the National Weather Service to define normal conditions and is a widely accepted standard in the energy industry. The 30-year average condition is utilized in the Company's gas Weather Normalization Clause and updated on an annual basis.

Q. Please explain the Annualization Adjustment labeled Large Volume Customers.

A. Large volume customers are customers estimated to use 10,000 dts or more annually. The Annualization Adjustment reflects the impact on delivery volumes yet to be realized from new large volume firm customers added during the historic year. The Forecasting Panel will explain new business related to small volume new business later in our testimony.

Q. Please explain the Annualization Adjustment labeled Transfers From Interruptible Service shown on line 5.

A. In the first half of 2009, some 156 interruptible customers were moved to firm service. Most of these customers were moved due to non-compliance with interruptible service tariff requirements. The load shown on line 5 represents the usage by these customers

under interruptible service during the historic rate year.

Q. Please explain the Water Normalization adjustment shown on line 7.

A. In addition to variances in space heating requirements caused by abnormal weather conditions, deviations from normal water temperatures impact water heating requirements. Based on an analysis of the historic relationship of air and water temperatures, a normal water temperature condition consistent with the normal weather condition was developed. The resultant normal water temperature condition was then compared to the actual water temperature conditions during the historic year.

In the non-space heating classifications of SC 1 and SC 2, usage per degree of water temperature for the average customer was determined by regression analysis. Those resultant usage factors were applied in a similar manner as the space heating factors were in the weather normalization adjustment to derive the water normalization adjustments shown on line 7.

Water temperatures during the historic year were warmer than normal and, as a result, the historic year

delivery volumes lower than they otherwise should have been, resulting in an upward adjustment of 163 Mdts.

Q. Please explain the Billing Schedule Adjustments shown on line 8.

A. These adjustments recognize that the historic year had more billing days than the billings days associated with the rate year (12 months ending September 30, 2011).

Q. What does line 9, Base Estimate, represent?

A. The Base Estimate represents the historic year's volumes adjusted to normal weather and water temperatures, as well as for large volume customers occurring during the historic year that will impact future firm delivery volumes and the number of billing days in the rate year. It serves as the starting point for the rate year's firm delivery volume forecast.

Q. Please explain the "Small Volume New Business" forecast shown on line 10.

A. The "Small Volume New Business" forecast represents the estimate of expected incremental small firm new business delivery volumes to be realized in the rate year associated with new construction and conversion customers connected and projected to be added to the

system between July 2008 and September 2011.

Q. Please explain in detail how the "small volume new business" forecast is developed.

A. The "small volume new business" forecast is a product of econometric models used to forecast the numbers of customers in SC 2 rate 1 and SC 2 rate 2, and in SC 3, split between customers in the 1-4 dwelling group and those in the greater than 4 dwelling unit group. Each model 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 structures, statistically determined according to the data pattern of each group modeled.

In forecasting modeling, the model can include only a few economic variables, such as the level of employment or price ratio of oil to gas. All other economic variables, which may have an effect on the

level of new customers 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 smoothes out autocorrelation issues in the data. The models were developed on a monthly basis, with the modeling period starting in March 2002 and ending in June 2009. Dummy variables were included to account for outliers observed in the source data.

In SC 2 rate 1, no economic variables were included but two separate dummy variables were included to account for outliers in the data.

In SC 2 rate 2, the economic variables included were the logarithm of the price ratio of oil to gas and two dummy variables to remove the effects of outliers in the source data.

In SC 3 (1-4 dwelling unit group), two economic variables were included, the first being the year over year logarithm of the price ratio of oil to gas, and the second being the year over year differences in the logarithm of total non-manufacturing employment. One dummy variable was included to account for the outliers in the data.

In SC 3 (greater than 4 dwelling unit group), two

economic variables were included, the first being the year over year difference in the price ratio of oil to gas, and the second being the year over year difference in the logarithm of total non-manufacturing employment.

Three dummy variables were included to account for the outliers in the data.

Q. Please explain the "Large Volume New Business" forecast shown on line 11.

A. These volumes are associated with a relatively small number of identified large volume customers estimated to take service after June 30, 2009 for all or part of the rate year.

Q. Please explain the Distributed Generation forecast shown in line 12.

A. This represents the anticipated usage in the rate year of five large new distributed generation customers anticipated to take service before the start of the rate year. All of these customers were priced under the terms of Rider H.

Q. Please explain the Transfer to Interruptible Service forecast shown on line 13.

A. This represents the historic annual volumes of one very large customer included in the Transfers from

Interruptible Service forecast previously discussed. Under the terms of the Company's tariff, this customer is eligible to return to interruptible service in May 2010.

Q. Is it possible that during the winters of 2009/2010 and 2010/2011 other interruptible customers might move or be moved to firm service?

A. That is possible. It is also possible that other customers from the group of 156 customers who moved or were moved during this past winter might elect to return to interruptible service.

Q. Please explain the basis of the Conservation and Attrition forecast shown on line 14.

A. The forecast shown in the column labeled SC 1 relates to the overall decline in volumes delivered in this residential service classification where the end use is predominantly for cooking. Volumes in SC 1 have declined at an average annual rate of 0.6 percent per year over the last 10 years. This historic trend is related, in part, to customer reclassification when customers convert to gas for their space heating requirements. The forecast assumes that this declining trend will continue. The forecasts shown in the columns labeled SC 2 NHt, SC 2 Ht, and SC 3

represent the anticipated reduction in volumes as a result of the replacement of existing space and water heating equipment with newer, more energy efficient equipment.

The forecast assumes replacements of equipment based on the assumption of a 20 year equipment life and energy savings of approximately 20 percent for those replacing space heating equipment and approximately 20-40 percent for those replacing water heating equipment.

Q. Please explain the basis for the projected impact of Employment shown on line 15.

A. Employment relative to the levels experienced during the historic year is projected to continue to decline through 2010 and begin to improve in 2011 but not return to 2008 levels until 2012. Historically, analysis of firm commercial classification volumes indicate that the percent change in commercial volumes per percent change in employment is approximately 0.57. The projected change in employment and the assumed change in volumes at this rate yield the projected volume impact shown on line 14. The Company receives it employment projections from Moody's Economy.com.

Q. Please explain the basis for the projected impact of Price shown on line 15.

A. This projection reflects that customers will see higher bills at the start of the rate year as a result of the delivery rate increase proposed in this proceeding, and that their reaction to price equates to a price elasticity coefficient of 0.1.

Q. What is the significance of the price elasticity coefficient of 0.1?

A. The forecast assumes a 0.1 percent decrease in usage for each 1.0 percent increase in the total bill for their usage.

Q. Did the Forecasting Panel apply the price elasticity coefficient to all firm customers?

A. No. The forecast does not assume any customer reaction to prices in the SC 1 service classification nor in the SC 3 residential space heating service classification where the delivery volumes are associated with customers with greater than four dwelling units. Customers in the SC 1 service classification are predominantly small cooking customers with limited potential to reduce their usage as a result of price changes. Residential space heating in the SC 3 service classification with more

than four dwelling units also have limited potential to reduce usage in the short term since the level of heating comfort they must supply to their tenants is dictated by law.

Q. What are the projected firm delivery volumes for the rate year?

A. Line 15 summarizes the firm delivery volume forecast for the rate year. As previously noted, firm delivery volumes are estimated to total 116,432 Mdts. This represents a 3,519 MDTS increase over the historic year's volume adjusted to normal weather. This equates to an average annual growth rate of 1.4%.

RATE YEAR REVENUE FORECAST

Q. Was Exhibit _ (FP-2), entitled "CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC. - FORECASTED GAS DELIVERY VOLUMES AND REVENUES - 12 MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2011 AT CURRENT AND PROPOSED RATES," prepared under the Forecasting Panel's supervision and direction?

A. Yes, it was.

MARK FOR IDENTIFICATION AS EXHIBIT _ (FP-2)

Q. Please describe this Exhibit _ (FP-2).

A. Column 1 shows by service classification grouping, the annual gas delivery volumes forecasted for the rate year.

The firm gas service classifications are: SC 1 - residential and religious; SC 2 NHt - commercial and industrial (non-heating); SC 2 Ht - commercial and industrial (heating); SC 3 - residential and religious heating; SC 13 - seasonal off peak water heating; and SC 14 - natural gas vehicle customers.

Q. Please continue.

A. Also shown in column 1 is projected non-firm SC 12 Rate 1 and off peak firm SC 12 Rate 2 delivery volumes for the rate year.

Q. Please describe the differences between SC 12 Rate 1 and SC 12 Rate 2.

A. The differences between SC 12 Rate 1 and SC 12 Rate 2 service are the type of service provided, the manner in which rates are developed, and how the resulting revenue margins are treated.

Q. How were the rate year volumes projected for SC 12 Rate 1 developed?

A. The forecast of the future volumes for SC 12 Rate 1 reflects a number of adjustments to the historic year volumes. These adjustments include a downward weather adjustment that was computed in a similar manner as the weather normalization adjustments for the weather sensitive firm rate classifications. The historic

year volumes were also adjusted for the net difference between the actual level of service interruptions in the historic year and the estimated level of service interruptions during the rate year assuming normal weather conditions.

The forecast was also adjusted for the transfer of load from interruptible to firm service we previously mentioned.

Q. How were the rate year volumes projected for SC 12 Rate 2 developed?

A. The forecast of rate year volumes for SC 12 Rate 2 was developed in a manner consistent with that of SC 12 Rate 1. In effect, the forecast was developed by considering normal weather in the future, accounting for the difference between actual and estimated service interruptions assuming normal weather conditions, load transferring from interruptible to firm service, and the estimate of firm load projected to return to interruptible service.

Q. Please explain how the base revenues, shown in column 2, for firm related delivery volumes were determined.

A. For SC's 1, 2, 3, and 13, the forecast base revenues by month were computed on a billing determinant basis. The process in effect is the product of three steps:

1) the estimated number of 30 day bills associated with the forecasted usage was multiplied by the current minimum charge rate to obtain minimum charge revenues, 2) the forecast usage was broken down into usage by rate block and multiplied by the associated unit rate in each rate block, and 3) the minimum charge revenues and block charge revenues were summed to obtain total base revenues. The air conditioning sales of certain customers within these service classifications are charged lower rates for such incremental sales and were priced separately. Volumes to distributed generation customers and contract customers were priced according to the rate/contract terms of each group. The volumes related to SC 14 were priced at the existing tariff rate, which includes fuel costs.

Q. Please explain how the Base Revenues related to the projected delivery volumes for SC 12 Rate 1 were determined.

A. SC 12 Rate 1 has a number of rate sub-groups, the differences in these sub-groups being the annual usage requirements needed to qualify and the manner in which rates are computed (e.g., consideration of the type of alternative fuel used by the customers in the sub-

group). Most of the customers in SC 12 Rate 1 take service under rate sub-group "A/B." The delivery rate for customers in this sub-group are designed to be less than the delivery rate charged to firm service rate customers.

Customers taking full service in the other rate sub-groups within SC 12 Rate 1 are generally charged applicable gas commodity costs, a contribution to gas pipeline demand costs and a variable delivery rate that attempts to maximize delivery revenues and enable a total gas price competitive to the representative alternative fuel price. In no case would customers taking full service be charged a total price below the commodity cost of gas plus $0.10 per dekatherm. Customers taking service in the other rate sub-groups within SC 12 Rate 1 who purchase their gas from marketers are charged the same delivery rate as full service customers.

Q. Please explain how the Base Revenues, shown in column 2, related to the projected delivery volumes for SC 12 Rate 2, were determined.

A. Customers taking full service are generally charged: (1) commodity costs; (2) a contribution to pipeline demand costs; and (3) a fixed tariff delivery charge

that is based on the term of service elected by the customer.

Customers electing to purchase their gas from a marketer pay the same applicable tariff delivery charge as full service customers. The projected gas costs and alternative fuel prices that formed the basis for the SC 12 Rate 1 and SC 12 Rate 2 base revenues shown in Column (2) were provided to us by Company witness Olmsted.

Q. Please continue with your description of Exhibit _ (FP-2).

A. Column (3) shows the increase in rates and charges associated with Column (2). Column (4) shows projected Billing and Payment Charge revenues, Column(5) shows projected PSL 18-a assessment revenues, and Column(6) shows "Other Charges." The development and sources of these revenue columns were detailed earlier in our testimony.

Column (7) shows projected Gas Cost Factor revenues. Column (8) shows the increase in rates and charges associated with Columns (4), (5), (6) and (7). Column (8) revenues as well as those shown in Column (3) were provided to us by the Accounting Panel. Column (9) sums columns (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7)

and (8) and shows projected total revenues for the future rate year at current rates.

Column (10) shows the proposed revenue increase inclusive of the associated increase in rates and charges provided to us by the Rate Panel.

Column (8) shows the estimated total revenue at proposed rate.

It is important to note that the projected total revenues for the rate year at Current Rates shown in Column (9) reflects projected revenues from both full service and retail access customers and does not include any commodity cost projections associated with customers anticipated to purchase their gas from marketers. Assuming that retail access customers' gas commodity costs are equivalent to the commodity costs charged by the Company to its full service customers, (i.e., assuming that all firm customers were full service customers), the proposed base rate increase to firm customers' total gas costs equates to 8.6 percent.

Q. Are there factors that could substantially affect the level of future gas delivery volumes and revenues in the rate year?

A. Yes. These factors - which are subject to uncertainty - include, but are not limited to, the level of actual new business, intra class transfers, the economy, energy prices and customer fuel switching. These forecast components will be monitored closely and to the extent that updated data warrants changes to the forecasts, such changes would be reflected in the Company's update filing.

Q. Referring to the development of base revenues, the testimony reflects that the Forecasting Panel developed the rate year base revenue forecast by using billing determinants. Did the Forecasting Panel develop an exhibit summarizing the details of the billing determinant forecast?

A. Yes.

Q. Is that data shown on a one page exhibit entitled ""CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC. - FORECASTED GAS DELIVERY VOLUMES AND BASE REVENUES - 12 MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2011 AT CURRENT RATES BY BILLING DETERMINANT," and was this document prepared under the Forecasting Panel's supervision and direction?

A. Yes, it was.

MARK FOR IDENTIFICATION AS EXHIBIT _ (FP-3)

Q. Please describe what this exhibit shows.

A. This exhibit shows, where applicable, the firm sales volume shown in Exhibit __ (FP-2) by billing determinant. The volumes by billing determinant were developed using actual billing determinant volumes for the 12 months ended June 30, 2009, modified to reflect the impact of the variables previously discussed. The allocation of the impact of each of those variables on billing determinant volumes was assessed on an individual basis. For example, the impact of large volume new business and customers transferred from interruptible to firm service has a relatively greater impact on total penultimate and terminal billing determinant usage than that of smaller size new business customers.

Q. Please continue with your description of Exhibit __ (FP-3).

A. The Exhibit also shows, where applicable, the forecasted number of 30 day bills for the rate year. The forecast was based on the actual number of equivalent 30 day bills billed during the historic year modified to reflect 1) the impact on bills associated with our annualization adjustments, 2) the projected level of new business bills, and 3) the

impact related to the rate year having fewer billing days that the historic year.

The Exhibit shows, where applicable, the current minimum charge rates and unit charge rates and resultant revenue forecast computed by applying the rates to the projected levels of 30 day bills and usage by billing determinant.

The Exhibit further details the volumes and revenues shown on Exhibit __ (FP-3) into separately priced segments. For example, projected sales, bills and base revenues associated with customers who received Low Income and Economic Development Zone rates are separately shown.

Q. In the development of the rate year forecast, did the Forecasting Panel also make projections of delivery volumes and revenues beyond the rate year?

A. Yes, since the Company is also proposing a three-year rate plan, as discussed by Company witness Muccilo, the Forecasting Panel has also estimated volumes and revenues for the 12 months ending September 30, 2012 and the 12 months ending September 30, 2013. Those projections were provided to the Accounting Panel. These forecasts reflect an average annual growth rate of 1.5% percent per year over the rate year.

Q. What variables did the Forecasting Panel consider in the development of these extended forecasts?

A. New business, employment, conservation and attrition, anticipated rate relief and its impact on prices and sales as well the impact on sales due to the differences in future billing schedules.

Q. Is the Company proposing the continuation of the Weather Normalization Clause ("WNC") and the Revenue Decoupling Mechanism ("RDM")?

A. Yes, the WNC serves the interests of both the customer and the Company by correcting for abnormal weather on a real time basis. The WNC complements the RDM in that it acts to mitigate the size of any potential charges or credits that customers may pay or receive on a lagged basis under the RDM.

The Company's gas department currently utilizes a Revenue Per Customer ("RPC") form of a RDM, which encourages the Company to grow the gas business to the benefit of both the ratepayer and the Company, while also encouraging conservation. The RPC form of a RDM should be continued.

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

A. Yes, it does.

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.

DEVELOPMENT OF 12 MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30,2011
FORECASTED FIRM GAS DELIVERY VOLUMES (Mdt's)

Line No	Description	SC 1	SC 2 NHt	SC 2Ht	SC 3	SC 13	SC 14	Total
1	Historic Test Year Volumes*	4,685	19,653	30,146	61,564	90	12	116,150
2	Weather Normalization			(877)	(2,360)			(3,237)
3	Weather Normalized Volumes	4,685	19,653	29,269	59,204	90	12	112,913
	Annualization Adjustments							
4	Large Volume Customers		24	21	10			55
5	Transfer from Interuptible to Firm			564	1,561			2,125
6	Total	4,685	19,677	29,854	60,775	90	12	115,093
7	Water Normalization	51	112					163
8	Billing Schedule Adjustments	(24)	(83)	(66)	(84)			(257)
9	Base Estimate	4,712	19,706	29,788	60,691	90	12	114,999
10	Small Volume New Business		193	362	1,369			1,924
11	Large Volume New Business		396	343	191			930
12	Distributed Generation		276	2,992				3,268
13	Transfers from Firm to Interuptible				(1,403)			(1,403)
14	Conservation & Attrition	(53)	(474)	(711)	(1,218)			(2,456)
15	Employment		(204)	(220)				(424)
16	Price Elasticity		(93)	(173)	(140)			(406)
17	Forecasted Firm Delivery Volumes 12 Months Ending 9/30/2011	4,659	19,800	32,381	59,490	90	12	116,432

* *12 months ended June 30, 2009*

EXHIBIT_(FP-1)

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.

FORECASTED GAS DELIVERY VOLUMES AND REVENUES - 12 MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2011
AT CURRENT AND PROPOSED RATES

			REVENUES IN $1000's									
Line No	Service Classificiation	Gas Delivery Volumes (MDTs)	Base Revenue	Increases in Rates & Charges	Billing Process & Payment Charges	PSL 18a Assessment	Other Charges	Gas Cost Factor	Increase in Rates & Charges	Total Revenue @ Current Rates	Total Proposed Base Rate Increase	Total Revenue @ Proposed Rates
		(Column 1)	(Column 2)	(Column 3)	(Column 4)	(Column 5)	(Column 6)	(Column 7)	(Column 8)	(Column 9)	(Column 10)	(Column 11)
1	SC 1 - Residential & Religious	4,659	$146,737	$7,048	$3,866	$3,663	$2,726	$27,399	$1,075	$192,515		
2	SC 2 - General, Commerical and Industrial (Non-Heating)	19,800	$82,154	$2,300	$362	$5,021	$7,655	$71,959	$2,036	$171,486		
3	SC 2 - General, Commerical and Industrial (Heating)	32,381	$135,498	$2,511	$366	$10,036	$16,092	$193,057	$4,612	$362,171		
4	SC 3 - Residential and Religious (Heating)	59,490	$350,506	$15,217	$1,625	$19,926	$27,391	$302,149	$8,109	$724,923		
5	SC 13 - Seasonal Off Peak Water Heating	90	$295	$10	$0	$26	$62	$739	$14	$1,147		
6	SC 14 - Natural Gas Vehicles	12	$199	$6	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$205		
7	Total Firm Delivery	116,432	$715,389	$27,091	$6,219	$38,672	$53,926	$595,303	$15,846	$1,452,447	$160,822	$1,613,269
8	SC 12 R1 - Non Firm	9,144	$45,174	$567	$0	$3,056	$0	$0	$63	$48,860		
9	SC 12 R2 - Off Peak Firm	14,437	$23,697	$240	$0	$4,827	$0	$0	$99	$28,864		
10	Total Interruptible	23,581	$68,871	$808	$0	$7,883	$0	$0	$162	$77,723		$77,723
11	Total System	140,013	$784,260	$27,899	$6,219	$46,555	$53,926	$595,303	$16,008	$1,530,170	$160,822	$1,690,992

EXHIBIT_(FP-2)

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.

Forecasted Gas Delivery Volumes and Base Revenues - 12 Months Ending September 30, 2011 at Current Rates by Billing Determinants

	Bills & Therms	Unit Rate	Base Revenue ($)
Service Classification 1			
Annual Bills	*7,027,816*	$ 15.28	107,385,028.48
Therms 0-3	13,822,885		
Therms >3	27,767,115	$ 0.8716	24,201,817.37
Total Annual Volumes (Therms)	41,590,000		131,586,845.85
Service Classification 1 - Low Income			
Annual Bills	*860,173*	$ 15.28	13,143,443.44
Therms 0-3	1,998,712		
Therms >3	3,001,288	$ 0.6687	2,006,961.06
Total Annual Volumes (Therms)	5,000,000		15,150,404.50
Service Classification 2 Heating			
Annual Bills	*746,063*	$ 20.06	14,966,028.15
Therms 0-3	2,083,712		
Therms 3-90	41,932,708	$ 0.6074	25,469,926.67
Therms 90-3000	164,656,290	$ 0.4267	70,258,839.04
Therms >3000	73,137,575	$ 0.2901	21,217,210.64
Total Annual Volumes (Therms)	281,810,285		131,912,004.50
Service Classification 2 Heating - Air Conditioning			
Therms 0-1200	196,097	$ 0.1942	38,081.96
Therms >1200	1,833,903	$ 0.1662	304,794.75
Total Annual Volumes (Therms)	2,030,000		342,876.70
Service Classification 2 Heating - Economic Development Zone			
Annual Bills	*1,070*	$ 20.06	21,464.20
Therms 0-3	2,571		
Therms 3-90	59,153	$ 0.6074	35,929.25
Therms 90-250	84,385	$ 0.4267	36,007.19
Therms 250-3000	515,723	$ 0.2817	145,279.28
Therms >3000	838,168	$ 0.1451	121,618.21
Total Annual Volumes (Therms)	1,500,000		360,298.13
Service Classification 2 Non-Heating			
Annual Bills	*737,910*	$ 20.05	14,795,101.85
Therms 0-3	2,072,417		
Therms 3-90	30,841,150	$ 0.5971	18,415,250.41
Therms 90-3000	106,030,728	$ 0.3579	37,948,397.50
Therms >3000	30,785,705	$ 0.2465	7,588,676.37
Total Annual Volumes (Therms)	169,730,000		78,747,426.13
Service Classification 2 Non-Heating - Air Conditioning			
Therms 0-1200	104,307	$ 0.1942	20,256.34
Therms >1200	1,985,693	$ 0.1662	330,022.24
Total Annual Volumes (Therms)	2,090,000		350,278.58
Service Classification 2 Non-Heating - Economic Development Zone			
Annual Bills	*145*	$ 20.05	2,907.25
Therms 0-3	425		
Therms 3-90	12,298	$ 0.5971	7,343.17
Therms 90-250	20,960	$ 0.3579	7,501.62
Therms 250-3000	254,030	$ 0.2347	59,620.77
Therms >3000	802,287	$ 0.1233	98,921.96
Total Annual Volumes (Therms)	1,090,000		176,294.77
Service Classification 3 (1 to 4 Housing Units)			
Annual Bills	*3,031,102*	$ 15.38	46,618,353.87
Therms 0-3	*9,015,234*		
Therms 3-90	155,681,007	$ 0.6379	99,308,914.54
Therms 90-3000	139,870,703	$ 0.4851	67,851,278.15
Therms >3000	703,056	$ 0.4062	285,581.46
Total Annual Volumes (Therms)	305,270,000		214,064,128.02
Service Classification 3 (1 to 4 Housing Units) - Low Income			
Annual Bills	*103,444*	$ 15.28	1,580,624.32
Therms 0-3	*240,821*		
Therms 3-90	4,193,989	$ 0.4350	1,824,385.07
Therms 90-3000	3,133,425	$ 0.4851	1,520,024.56
Therms >3000	21,765	$ 0.4062	8,840.91
Total Annual Volumes (Therms)	7,590,000		4,933,874.86
Service Classification 3 (More than 4 Housing Units)			
Annual Bills	*182,782*	$ 15.38	2,811,188.02
Therms 0-3	*533,150*		
Therms 3-90	14,371,631	$ 0.6379	9,167,663.48
Therms 90-3000	140,262,843	$ 0.4851	68,041,505.00
Therms >3000	126,639,876	$ 0.4062	51,441,117.60
Total Annual Volumes (Therms)	281,807,500		131,461,474.10
Service Classification 3 (More than 4 Housing Units) - Low Income			
Annual Bills	*109*	$ 15.28	1,665.52
Therms 0-3	331		
Therms 3-90	7,670	$ 0.4350	3,336.41
Therms 90-3000	12,898	$ 0.4851	6,256.82
Therms >3000	-	$ 0.4062	-
Total Annual Volumes (Therms)	20,899		11,258.75
Service Classification 3 (More than 4 Housing Units) - Air Conditioning			
Therms 0-1200	40,846	$ 0.1942	7,932.29
Therms >1200	169,154	$ 0.1662	28,113.40
Total Annual Volumes (Therms)	210,000		36,045.69
Service Classification 13			
Annual Bills	*3,828*	$ 34.37	131,568.36
Therms 0-3	8,477		
Therms3-1200	550,344	$ 0.1942	106,876.88
Therms >1200	341,179	$ 0.1662	56,703.88
Total Annual Volumes (Therms)	900,000		295,149.11
Service Classification 2 - Commercial Distributed Generation			
Total Annual Volumes (Therms)	47,650,000		4,485,296
Service Classification 2 - Contract Sales			
Total Annual Volumes (Therms)	*15,920,000*		1,277,249
Service Classification 14			
Total Annual Volumes (Therms)	120,000	$ 1.6583	198,998

Summary of Volumes	**Volume**	**Base Revenue ($)**
Service Classification 1 Volumes (Therms)	46,590,000	146,737,250.35
Service Classification 2 Non-Heating Volumes (Therms)	172,910,000	79,273,999.48
Service Classification 2 Heating Volumes (Therms)	285,340,285	132,615,179.33
Service Classification 2 - DG Volumes	47,650,000	4,485,296.08
Service Classification 2 - Contract Volumes	15,920,000	1,277,248.80
Service Classification 3 Volumes (Therms)	594,898,399	350,506,781.42
Service Classification 13 Volumes (Therms)	*900,000*	295,149.11
Service Classification 14 Volumes (Therms)	120,000	198,998.40
Total Annual Volumes (Therms)	**1,164,328,684**	**715,389,902.98**