Q. Please state your names.
A. Christine Colletti, Maureen Nihill and Denise De Rosa.
Q. Have you previously submitted testimony as members of the Electric Rate Panel ("ERP") in this proceeding?
A. Yes, we have.
Q. What is the purpose of your rebuttal testimony?
A. We are responding to the direct testimony of Staff witness Randt, Alan Rosenberg on behalf of the City of New York, the NYPA Panel, Tariq N. Niazi on behalf of the NYS Consumer Protection Board, Ronald J. Liberty and Frank W. Radigan on behalf of the County of Westchester ("COW"), and the Consumer Power Advocates with respect to the embedded cost-of-service ("ECOS") study, update to rate design and revenue allocation, comments on parties rate design proposals and unbundling of delivery service rates.

Embedded Cost-of-Service Study

Q. Does the Panel have any general comments regarding the parties' criticisms of the Company's embedded cost-of-service (ECOS) study, Exhibit ERP-1, filed in this proceeding?
A. Yes. Many of the arguments presented by the NYPA Panel, New York City and COW relate to the continued NYPA deficiency and the validity of demand allocation

methodologies, which were accepted by DPS Staff and the Commission in previous proceedings. The following rebuttal will address the issues presented by each party and common topics will be so noted.

NYPA's Position on the ECOS Study

Q. Do you have any comments on NYPA's Exhibit__(NYPA-6) and the NYPA Panel's conclusion that "it is inconceivable that there is a persistent revenue deficiency" (pages 11-12)?

A. Yes. While NYPA's Exhibit__(NYPA-6) accurately depicts a slight decrease in NYPA's share of the transmission, high tension and low tension allocators between the 1994 and 2007 embedded cost-of-service studies, its representation of NYPA's increasing revenue share during this time period is incorrect. On page 11 of its testimony the panel states that "NYPA's revenue share has more than doubled over the same period [1994 - 2007]." This assertion is incorrect since Exhibit__(NYPA-6) does not properly show NYPA's revenue share from the Company's 1994 ECOS. In calculating that percentage, the NYPA Panel used total system revenues from the 1994 study that included Con Edison commodity revenues, which understated NYPA's revenue share since it is not

allocated any production-related revenues. Exhibit ___ (ERP-5) presents an accurate picture of NYPA's revenue share based only on transmission and distribution revenues. This proper illustration shows that not only did NYPA's revenue share not double, as the NYPA Panel asserts, but that the 2007 revenue share remained relatively unchanged from the 1994 level, i.e., approximately 10%.

MARK FOR IDENTIFICATION AS EXHIBIT ___ (ERP-5)

Q. Please continue.

A. Also shown on Exhibit ___ (ERP-5) is the index of NYPA's rate of return to the system total. This shows that since the 2002 study, considerable progress has been made to bring NYPA closer to the system rate of return (0.61 in 2002 to 0.85 in 2007). Since NYPA's allocators have remained relatively flat, this progress has been achieved mainly due to the Company's efforts to collect the long-standing NYPA deficiency. However, since the full previous deficiencies have not been completely assessed in any of the prior rate cases, NYPA's deficiency still persists.

Q. Please illustrate how previous deficiencies that are not fully assessed would compound a deficiency in future years.

A. The Company has prepared Exhibit ___ (ERP-6) that shows results of a hypothetical cost-of-service study with three classes - A, B and C. In Case #1 example, Classes A and B show a revenue deficiency relative to a 10% tolerance band around the system rate of return and Class C has a revenue surplus. The revenues are then realigned to allow for the full deficiency of Class A and only half of Class B's deficiency. Class C's surplus is reduced by the amount necessary to keep the realignment revenue neutral. The realigned revenues are then given a hypothetical 15% increase to arrive at total new revenues.

MARK FOR IDENTIFICATION AS EXHIBIT ___ (ERP-6)

Q. Please continue.

A. Total new revenues from Case #1 are used to develop class rates of return in the Case #2 example. Class A is now average, since it was assigned its full deficiency in the revenue realignment in Case #1. Classes B and C remain deficient and surplus respectively. However, both of them come closer to the tolerance band since they were assessed a portion of their respective deficiency and surplus.

In the ensuing revenue realignment Class B was again assigned only half of its Case #2 deficiency. Class C

was assigned its remaining surplus and Class A's revenues had to be increased to keep the realignment revenue neutral. As in Case #1, realigned revenues were increased by 15%.

Resulting revenues from Case #2 were used to calculate class rates of return in Case #3. Class A remains within the band, despite its revenues having been adjusted in the prior realignment; Class B continues to be deficient and Class C is average having been assessed its full surplus.

In summary, Exhibit ___ (ERP-6) shows that, with all else being equal, a class will remain deficient as long as its full previous deficiency has not been assessed prior to a rate increase, as is the case for NYPA.

Q. Do you agree with the NYPA Panel's criticism of the Company's use of the 2007 ECOS in the revenue allocation process?

A. No. On page 13 of its testimony the NYPA Panel takes issue with the Company's 2007 ECOS for the purpose of determining class revenue surpluses/deficiencies in this case. The 2007 ECOS is the most up-to-date annual embedded cost study that could have been realistically available for a Spring 2009 rate case

filing. It is also internally consistent as 2007 calendar costs are matched with same period billing determinants that are priced out against current rates. This is done to ensure that resulting class revenue surpluses/deficiencies can be used to properly realign current class revenues to bring classes closer to the system average rate of return.

Q. Please continue.

A. The NYPA Panel seems to disagree with the use of an "historical" cost study in this case. The Company's use of an embedded cost-of-service study with an historical test year provides the advantages of input data being precise and verifiable; whereas the future test year preferred by NYPA would rely on estimated costs, which in itself is bound to create unnecessary controversies.

Q. Do you agree with NYPA's position on page 15 of their testimony that the Company's filed embedded cost-of-service study does not "entirely" comport with the NARUC definition of a cost study?

A. No. The NYPA Panel alleges that the cost study presented in the Company's Exhibit ___ (ERP-1) does not functionalize, classify and allocate Company costs to the various customer classes "in a fashion that

reflects the cost of providing utility services to each class for the period that the rates will be in effect." (page 15) On the contrary, the Company's study properly functionalizes, classifies and allocates costs to service classifications in line with NARUC guidelines. Costs are allocated to customer classes based on appropriate cost causation.

Q. Please address NYPA's assertion on page 15 that the use of the Company's ECOS "to assign future revenue responsibility based on historic cost shares… will inevitably result in a mismatch" between future revenues and future cost responsibility.

A. This argument has been repeatedly raised by NYPA, NYC and COW in the past two cases in an attempt to undermine the validity of the ECOS study in determining interclass cost responsibility. The Company disagrees with this assertion. Company rate base (obtained from the 2002 and 2007 ECOS studies) increased from $7.9 in 2002 to $11.6 billion in 2007, a $3.7 billion increase or close to 50%, significant by anyone's standards. 2002 cost indications were used in revenue allocation reflected in 2007 rates. Likewise, 2005 cost indications were used to set 2009 rates. If previous studies were inadequate to design

rates for future periods, how is it that the 2007 ECOS study resulted in average or close to average returns for all classes who have had their prior ECOS indications fully assessed? NYPA remains deficient because its previous ECOS indications were not fully recognized.

Q. Do you agree with NYPA's claim on page 3 of their testimony that "Con Edison's continued adherence to a 10% tolerance band" … "directly conflicts with the Department of Public Service ("DPS") Staff's recommendation and the Commission's orders in Cases 07-E-0523 and 08-E-0539 that a 15% tolerance band be employed?"

A. No. NYPA misrepresents the basis behind the Commission Order and Staff's recommendation to employ a 15% tolerance band in the above referenced cases. The Commission Order in Case 07-E-0523 found the 2005 ECOS to be acceptable and recommended its use at the +/-10% tolerance band. In Case 08-E-0539, the Commission increased the tolerance band to +/-15% due to the lack of an updated study. In this current filing, the Company submitted an updated ECOS study based upon calendar year 2007 costs and sales priced at current rates in effect May 1, 2009. The premise

behind the Commission's use of a +/-15% tolerance band no longer applies.

Q. Does Staff continue to support a 15% tolerance band in this proceeding?

A. No. Staff testimony presented in this case supports the adoption of the Company filed 2007 ECOS study at a 10% tolerance band. Staff recognizes, on page 13 of their testimony, that the "ECOS study in this case reflects the most current cost data and is based on a current [class] demand study. Therefore, there is no reason to change the 10% tolerance band traditionally used by the Commission."

Q. Does the Rate Panel agree with NYPA's position regarding the development of the Company's low-tension allocator used in the 2007 ECOS Study?

A. No. NYPA takes issue with certain demand allocators used in the ECOS study. Particularly, the NYPA Panel claims (pages 19-20) that the averaging of individual customer maximum demands (ICMD) and non-coincident peak demands (NCP) for allocating low tension costs is inappropriate and should instead be based entirely on ICMD.

The low-tension system is designed to reflect peak demands on various parts of the low-tension grid. The

closer grid equipment is to the customer, the greater the importance of individual customer maximum demands (ICMD) in sizing equipment. Likewise, the further the equipment is from a customer, the greater the importance of class non-coincident peak demands (NCP) in designing equipment. To reflect the fact that both the NCP and the ICMD are considered in designing the low-tension system, the average of these values is used to allocate the cost of the low-tension grid among customer classes.

Q. Has NYPA previously argued for the sole use of ICMDs in allocating low-tension distribution costs?

A. Yes. This issue has been raised by NYPA in several cases. Prior to Case 96-E-0897, Con Edison allocated low-tension costs solely on the basis of the NCP allocator and NYPA argued that the allocation should be based solely on ICMDs. In response to NYPA's position and upon review of its cost-of-service methodologies, the Company concluded that it would be appropriate to allocate low-tension costs using an average of NCP and ICMD. The 1994 ECOS Study submitted in Case 96-E-0897 incorporated the NCP/ICMD averaging, as did the 2002 ECOS Study and the 2005 ECOS Study submitted in the Company's last case. The Company has

continued this historical concession for NYPA in the methodology employed in the current filing. Also note that NYPA loads tend to be less diverse than the loads of other classes such as residential. Therefore, the sole use of ICMDs to allocate low tension costs tends to lower NYPA's cost responsibilities, while raising cost allocation to residential classes.

Q. Do you have any further comments on NYPA's proposal to use ICMDs as the sole cost allocator for distribution equipment that is closest to the customer?

A. Yes. While NYPA would argue strongly for the sole use of ICMDs in low tension cost allocation, they do not argue for the sole use of ICMDs for high tension distribution cost allocation for customers served at the high tension level. NYPA has significant load served at the high tension level that is afforded a reduction in cost allocation due to the Company's use of NCPs instead of ICMDs. Because certain NYPA load is proportionally far more high tension in nature than most other classes, one could argue that its use of the high tension system would be better represented by ICMDs. Introducing ICMDs for high tension customers would parallel NYPA's introduction of ICMDs for

customers served at the low tension level.

Q. Have you analyzed the impact of introducing ICMDs as a cost allocator for customer loads served at the high tension level?

A. Yes. Exhibit ___ (ERP-7) shows the rate of return table associated with allocating high tension costs on the basis of an average of ICMDs and NCPs for high tension customers and only NCPs for low tension customers. This analysis indicates that while most other classes would remain within the tolerance band, NYPA's deficiency would increase to approximately $20 million.

MARK FOR IDENTIFICATION AS EXHIBIT ___ (ERP-7)

Q. Why is there an increase in NYPA's deficiency using this methodology?

A. The Company's current cost allocation assumes that most customers are served at the low tension level and that due to load diversity, the NCP allocator is an appropriate measure of customer use of the high tension system. This is not the case for NYPA where large loads like TA Substations and Traction are served almost entirely at the high tension level. The introduction of ICMDs for these loads assigns greater cost responsibility to NYPA and more than likely

better reflects NYPA's use of the high tension system.

Q. NYPA also argues on page 19 against the additional adjustment for residential classes that is used in calculating the low-tension distribution demand allocator. Please explain this calculation.

A. As addressed above, the ICMD is included in the low-tension allocator under the assumption that individual customer loads are actually experienced at the customer's connection to the grid. While this is a valid assumption for commercial classes of customers, it is not valid for individually metered residential customers living in apartment buildings. Simply adding the individual peak loads of all customers in an apartment building would ignore the diversity of load within the building and would overstate the actual demand experienced on the building's connection to the grid. Note that in response to New York City interrogatory 251, Exhibit ___ (ERP -8), the Company noted that more than 70% of New York City occupied residential dwelling units are located in buildings containing three or more dwelling units. The Company did not build infrastructure to meet the loads of those individual dwelling units, but instead to meet the coincident loads of the apartment buildings. To

account for this diversity in residential classes, the NCP is first averaged with the ICMD to estimate demand at the connection to the low-tension system. The resultant demand is then averaged with the NCP to determine the overall residential low-tension demand allocator.

MARK FOR IDENTIFICATION AS EXHIBIT ___ (ERP-8)

Q. Does the Panel agree with NYPA's claim on page 21 that absent a load diversity study, the use of the 75%/25% NCP/ICMD weighting for the SC 1 and SC 7 Service Classes is inappropriate?

A. No. NYPA argues that the Company's 75%/25% adjustment is not supported by any study and should be rejected. Further, absent full rejection of the adjustment, NYPA attempts to use the lack of a diversity study as a driver to increase the ECOS study's tolerance band from 10% to 15%.

Q. Has the Company sought to produce a load diversity study?

A. Yes. As stated in the ERP Initial Testimony beginning on page 83, the Company will purchase and install interval meters/data collection devices at sample customer locations to gain a better understanding of hourly demand characteristics of SC 1 residential

customers living in multi-dwelling buildings. Critical elements of this program include the selection of a cross-section of buildings tenanted by residential customers and the monitoring of usage of tenants as well as other end uses in the building. The intent is to better understand differences in usage between customers in apartment buildings and those in one and two family structures.

Q. Why shouldn't a temporary increase to the tolerance band be applied pending results of the load diversity study?

A. First, there is no evidence that disproves the Company's current methodology and therefore, absent the results of the diversity study, a change to the tolerance band is arbitrary and unjustified. Secondly, NYPA's recommendation to increase the tolerance band presupposes the results of the diversity study. If the study results in a change to class allocation methodologies, then the absolute class rates-of-return would be altered. On the other hand, the widening of the tolerance band by five percent maintains the same class returns. Not only should NYPA's proposal to widen the tolerance band be rejected as being arbitrary, it should be dismissed

because it does not represent what a change in allocation methodology could achieve.

Q. NYPA also takes issue with the fact that it is not afforded the benefit of the diversity adjustment for individual customers living in multiple dwellings. Is this criticism valid?

A. No. There are no NYPA classes that include direct-served residential customers. NYPA residential load is master-metered, and as such the metered load reflects the coincidence of individual customers living in multiple dwellings. Similarly, the Con Edison SC 8 and SC 12 classes do not receive the diversity adjustment because while they are made up of residential load, metering is at the coincident building level and no such adjustment is warranted.

Q. NYPA, on pages 22-23, also takes issue with certain inputs to the class demand study, such as the use of estimated meter readings and load research data collected from prior periods. Please comment on these criticisms.

A. NYPA's criticism of cost allocation factors that reflect estimated meter readings is invalid. First of all, the allocation factors begin with interval load shapes which have nothing to do with estimated

readings. Secondly, there is no evidence that estimated meter readings negatively impact NYPA versus other classes.

Q. Please continue.

A. Most classes are represented in the class demand study by load data collected during the 2007 time period. A small portion of the load is represented by load data collected from prior periods adjusted to 2007 billing levels. Because this load research data is collected from a prior period the associated class is allocated a greater adjustment to tie to known system loads. In turn, classes such as NYPA that were sampled during the 2007 period receive less of an adjustment to tie to system load and consequently a somewhat lower cost allocation. Time-of-day large and NYPA traction locations, where loads are fully metered, receive no adjustment. Lastly, NYPA street lighting classes do not share in the adjustment to tie to system totals even though there is no metering at all for those classes.

Q. Do you have any further comments on NYPA's criticisms of the Company's 2007 Class Demand Study?

A. Yes. NYPA criticizes the 2007 Class Demand Study results when it comments on the unavailability of the

5 day, 4 hour components of the D03 allocator and questions how the averages are available if the components are not. The class demand study produces allocation factors, such as the D03 factor, that are the end result of numerous internal mainframe computations, including calculations related to adjustment factors and engineering losses. The unavailability of the final product on a daily basis relates to the output of programs and not to the integrity of the underlying data.

Q. Do you agree with the NYPA Panel's argument that they should not be allocated any R&D costs in the Company's ECOS study?

A. No. This is addressed in Company witness Arthur Kressner's rebuttal testimony.

New York City's Position on the ECOS Study

Q. Do you have any general comments regarding New York City's testimony on the Company's ECOS study?

A. Yes. The ERP would note that New York City presents many of the same arguments as presented by NYPA. These have been addressed in the Company's rebuttal to NYPA above and will not be repeated here. The following discussion addresses topics that are either unique to New York City's testimony or require further

comment.

Q. Do you agree with Dr. Rosenberg's claim on page 4 of his testimony that NYPA is not being allocated any competitive service or BPP revenues?

A. No. Dr. Rosenberg indicates that his analysis of the Company's ECOS uncovered an error in the allocation of competitive services revenues to NYPA. He claims that costs for competitive functions are allocated to NYPA with no associated revenue recognition. This is not the case because revenues associated with these costs are not shown separately, but are included as part of the total NYPA delivery revenues. Note that NYPA is not allocated any merchant function costs since this competitive item relates to supply. Additionally, the Company addressed the allocation of competitive revenues to NYPA in response to New York City interrogatory 287, Exhibit ___ (ERP-9).

MARK FOR IDENTIFICATION AS EXHIBIT ___ (ERP-9)

Q. Do you have any further comment on Dr. Rosenberg's testimony regarding the development of cost allocators?

A. Yes. Similar to the Company's rebuttal to NYPA, Dr. Rosenberg on page 6 of his testimony, also acknowledges the use of ICMDs in high tension cost

allocation. He testifies that "one might even argue that the ICMDs should be given some consideration in the allocation of High Tension Distribution facilities."

Q. Please comment on Dr. Rosenberg's use of the cost allocation methodology adopted in the Standby Rate proceeding to criticize the Company's low tension embedded cost allocation for non-standby customers (page 7).

A. Dr. Rosenberg's self-serving approach chooses portions of the standby cost allocation methodology for use in embedded cost allocation that benefit NYPA. For example, he would look to parallel ECOS low tension cost allocation with standby low tension cost allocation by giving more weight to ICMDs. However, he does not offer this greater weighting of ICMDs in the ECOS for high tension cost allocation for customers served at the high tension level. Although he suggests that ICMDs could be introduced into the Company's high tension cost allocation methodology, he does not suggest that ICMDs should carry a heavier weight than NCPs as he suggests for low tension cost allocation.

Q. What is the impact of this inconsistent

recommendation?

A. As discussed in the Company's response to NYPA's testimony, the introduction of ICMDs, even at an equal weighting with NCPs, to high tension cost allocation for customers served at the high tension level disadvantages NYPA.

Q. Do you have any further comments on Dr. Rosenberg's criticism of the low tension allocator for NYPA?

A. Yes. On page 9 of his testimony, Dr. Rosenberg looks to weight NYPA's ICMD percentage allocation with its NCP percentage allocation to arrive at NYPA's low tension allocator. This calculation is incorrect. The Company's allocation factor is developed by applying weights to the NCP and ICMD, thus creating a hybrid demand allocator for each class. The new allocator forms the basis of the percentage allocation. Weighting percentages, as presented by Dr. Rosenberg, does not yield the same result as first weighting demand values and forming one percentage by class.

Q. Do you have comments on Dr. Rosenberg's criticism of the Company's allocation of high tension distribution costs (pages 9-10)?

A. Yes. Dr. Rosenberg criticizes the allocation of

high tension costs to heating classes. These customers are served entirely at the low tension level and their winter peaks far exceed their summer peaks. Consequently, their low-tension allocators are based on winter peaks. On the other hand, although these customers are winter peaking, they are not isolated to any particular high-tension geographic area so as to make that area winter peaking. It is, therefore, reasonable to allocate their high-tension costs, which serve a mix of customer classes, on the basis of summer demands. In his criticism of this methodology, Dr. Rosenberg fails to recognize that the NYPA heating load is subject to the same methodology.

Q. Do you have any further comment on Dr. Rosenberg's criticism of the development of the D04 high tension allocator?

A. Footnote 3 on page 12 of Dr. Rosenberg's testimony states that the Company "treated the SC 5 and SC 6 Con Edison classes as "winter peaking" when they are not." Dr. Rosenberg's statement is incorrect. Both SC 5 and SC 6 are winter peaking in the 2007 study and those peak values are used in calculating the D04 allocator.

Q. Please comment on Dr. Rosenberg's criticism on page 11 of the fact that the Company uses average class

demands across a window of peak hours on peak days to determine demand allocation factors.

A. First, this cost allocation methodology recognizes the fact that transmission and distribution costs are incurred to meet system loading conditions over longer periods of time than one system peak hour. The Company's use of a window of hours is a reasonable measure of peak loading conditions. This methodology has been presented in Con Edison's cost studies previously accepted by the Commission.

Secondly, Dr. Rosenberg testifies that "This averaging can also have a dilutive effect that distorts ECOS results." He furthers this argument by giving a one-sided example showing that the Company used an average NCP allocator for the residential class that is three percent lower than the peak half-hour for that class. Interestingly, Dr. Rosenberg fails to comment that this averaging benefits some NYPA classes even more so than the residential example that he cites.

Q. Please provide an example of a NYPA class that also benefits from this calculation.

A. The class demand study calculates a non-coincident demand allocator for NYPA substation load of 333 MW, yet the half-hour NCP would be 374 MW. This 12%

differential is considerably higher than the three percent noted for the SC 1 residential class.

Q. Please comment on the fact that Dr. Rosenberg seems to take issue with assumptions used by the ERP to tie class demands to known system loads.

A. Dr. Rosenberg testifies on page 11 that "Con Edison must tweak the class demands so that they sum to the known demand in that interval. However, the ERP uses different adjustment factors for different classes." Most of the load is represented by sample data from 2007. For a few small classes, the Company has borrowed interval data from prior years and updated it to current billing determinants and weather. When the sums of the class load shapes don't match the system total, the difference is allocated to the classes based on their sampling status. Classes with 100% sampling receive none of the difference, classes with current sample data receive one share of the difference, and classes with sample data from a prior period receive two shares of the difference.

All NYPA classes receive either no adjustments or one share of adjustments; NYPA is not disadvantaged by the fact that other classes receive two shares of adjustments, but is in fact benefited by this. Dr.

Rosenberg's comment relating to the fact that different adjustment factors are used is without merit unless he is suggesting that the same adjustment factors be used for all classes. Such a recommendation would only serve to disadvantage NYPA.

Q. Dr. Rosenberg questions the Company's sample sizes and indicates that "the load data used to allocate costs are an approximation" (pages 13 and 14) and therefore, a wider tolerance band should be applied to the results of the cost study. Do you agree with this?

A. No. While it is true that demand allocators derived from sampled load data are approximations, the class demand study adjusts for these approximations and there is no need for an additional adjustment through the use of a wider tolerance band. First, sampled load data is extrapolated to known population levels and secondly, as previously indicated, sampled classes receive a proportionately larger share of a reconciliation in tying to system loads than do classes that are fully metered.

Q. Please continue.

A. Dr. Rosenberg attempts to further undermine the validity of the Company's sample data in Table 2, page 14 of his testimony by implying that sample sizes that

are a small percentage of the population cannot be accurate. This is invalid and in fact accuracy is primarily a function of the sample size and the variability of the data.

The Company designs its samples to provide 90% confidence levels with 10% accuracy, often referred to as 90/10 accuracy. Specifically, 90/10 accuracy means that, with repeated sampling, 90% of repeated samples will result in a sample estimate that is within plus or minus 10% of the true population value. This 10% accuracy in the sample data should not be linked with a need for a greater than 10% tolerance band, as Dr. Rosenberg would suggest on page 15 of his testimony.

Q. Do you agree with Dr. Rosenberg's claim on page 16 that there is absolutely no reason to shift revenues away from classes that have rates of return at or less than the system average?

A. No. In an effort to keep the Company revenue neutral, the ERP must adjust the results of the embedded cost-of-service study to offset any system surpluses or deficiencies. The 2007 ECOS study resulted in a net system deficiency, caused in large part by NYPA'S $14.4 million dollar revenue deficiency. To ensure that the Company remains revenue neutral, the ERP

adjusted average classes on an across-the-board percentage basis to offset the net system deficiency. The net result of this realignment is to essentially bring all classes within the tolerance band. To not assess the full $14.4 million NYPA deficiency, while all other classes remain average, would continue a subsidy to NYPA in perpetuity.

Q. Please address Dr. Rosenberg's support of an increased tolerance band to account for disparities between the historical based 2007 ECOS study to the 2010 rate year.

A. This issue has been addressed by the ERP previously in response to NYPA testimony, and will not be repeated here. Nevertheless the ERP would like to specifically address Dr. Rosenberg's claim on page 17 that "there are more additional expenses that Con Ed is asking to be reflected in rates than there are total expenses in the cost of service study." To support this statement, he presents Table 3 which shows a billion dollar increase in O&M expense from the 2007 ECOS to the rate year.

Q. Do you agree with this comparison?

A. No. Company Exhibit__(AP-5), Schedule 1, Page 1 of 8 reflects $4,944 million of O&M Expenses on line

81. Once fuel and purchased power of $2,792 million are omitted from this total, the ERP arrives at rate year O&M expense of $2,152 which is in line with Dr. Rosenberg's rate year expense figure presented on Table 3. With this as a starting point, a review of the line items which comprise rate year O&M expense reveals line items related to Production Expenses, the Systems Benefit Charge, and the Public Service Law incremental 18-a assessment, which are all normalized out of the ECOS study. Therefore, the disparity between rate year O&M and the 2007 ECOS study will be something much less than the billion dollar disparity that Dr. Rosenberg claims.

As explained by the Company's Accounting Panel, in their direct testimony on pages 49-51, the incremental 18-a assessment will be recovered via a separate mechanism, and not via embedded rates. Any future ECOS study will exclude both the revenues and expenses associated with the 18-a assessment. There will be no resultant impact to the ECOS study.

COW's Position on the ECOS Study

Q. Do you agree with COW's statement on page 33 of their

testimony that "the Rate Panel admitted that the claimed NYPA deficiency in the current case is due mainly to the use of a 10% tolerance band rather then the 15% used by the Commission in the last case?"

A. No. In response to DPS Staff interrogatory 397, Exhibit ___ (ERP-10) the Company explained that the 2007 ECOS study shows a NYPA revenue deficiency essentially due to the fact that the 2005 ECOS NYPA deficiency was not fully addressed in cases 07-E-0523 and 08-E-0539. As a result of not aligning NYPA's rates to reflect the full deficiency, any rate increases in those cases were allocated disproportionally more to Con Edison classes, thus exacerbating a deficiency position for NYPA as illustrated in Exhibit ___ (ERP-6) discussed above.

MARK FOR IDENTIFICATION AS EXHIBIT ___ (ERP-10)

Update to Rate Design and Revenue Allocation

Q. Does the Panel have any updates to make to the rate design and allocation of the rate increase that was proposed in its direct testimony?

A. Yes. We propose to change the revenue allocation of the rate increase to SC 5 Rate I and Rate II customers. In our initial filing, the proposed revenue increase was allocated to the SC 5 class

based on the overall SC 5 class percentage increase and therefore did not properly recognize the ECOS surpluses and deficiencies associated with Rate I and Rate II. Based on the ECOS results, SC 5 Rate I is deficient and SC 5 Rate II is surplus. As Rate II was more surplus than Rate I was deficient, the overall effect for the combined class was a net surplus. Allocation of the net surplus to both Rates I and II resulted in a lower rate increase for the Rate I class and a higher rate increase for the Rate II class than would have been the case had the ECOS indications for each class been considered separately in allocating the proposed increase. Accordingly, we propose to change the revenue allocation for SC 5 Rate I by recognizing a portion of the ECOS deficiency adjustment resulting in a larger rate increase than the Company had initially proposed. For SC 5 Rate II, their surplus revenue adjustment will be recognized in allocating the rate increase resulting in a smaller rate increase than the Company had initially proposed.

Q. Why are you not proposing to eliminate the entire SC 5 Rate I revenue deficiency?

A. In analyzing the allocation of the rate increase to

SC 5 Rate I, we considered eliminating the entire revenue deficiency indicated from the ECOS study. However, the customer impacts were substantial since the deficiency is just about equal to the current level of the SC 5 Rate I revenues. Therefore, we propose to increase the SC 5 Rate 1 class by 2.0 times the overall system T&D increase as opposed to almost 7 times the overall system T&D increase had the entire deficiency been eliminated. The remaining SC 5 deficiency will be allocated to average classes on an across the board basis consistent with the allocation of the net system deficiency reflected on Table 1-A of the ECOS. The effect on the average classes and related rates is de minimis. It should be noted that in Staff's allocation of the rate increase shown in Exhibit _(LAR-3) no rate increase was allocated to SC 5 Rate I or Rate II. We would recommend that SC 5 Rate I rates be allocated their proportionate share of the rate increase and some progress be made to towards eliminating the SC 5 Rate I deficiency.

Q. Have you produced an Exhibit showing the revised SC 5 rates including associated bill impacts resulting from the update described above?

A. Yes. Exhibit __ (ERP-11) revises Tables 8 and 9 of Schedule 4 of Exhibit __ (ERP-3) to reflect the updated SC 5 rates. This exhibit also revises Tables 23 to 34 of Schedule 7 of Exhibit __ (ERP-3) to reflect revised bill comparisons for SC 5 Rates I and includes revised SC 5 Rate II annual impacts.

MARK FOR IDENTIFICATION AS EXHIBIT __ (ERP-11)

Q. Do you propose any other updates to the rates proposed in your direct testimony?

A. Yes. First, we propose to change the PASNY Rate III standby rate to correct for an inadvertent error in the calculation of the proposed customer charge. In reviewing the calculation of the proposed PASNY Rate III customer charge, we realized that the costs used to set the charge improperly included street lighting costs. This change will result in lower customer charges, with corresponding changes to the other standby rate components, as Rate III rates are set based upon the corresponding revenue requirement of the Rate I non-standby class (excluding revenues associated with street lighting service and energy only classes). Second, we propose to amend the SC 14 standby rate applicable to customers who would

otherwise take service under SC 5 Rate I and Rate II.

Q. Please describe the changes you propose to the standby rates applicable to customers who would otherwise take service on SC 5 Rate I and SC 5 Rate II.

A. As mentioned earlier, we propose to change the allocation of the increased revenue requirement applicable to SC 5 Rate I and SC 5 Rate II. This change in revenue requirement will also affect the SC 14 standby rates applicable to customers otherwise served on SC 5 since the revenue requirement for the standby classes are set equal to the revenue requirement of the corresponding non standby classes. The change to the SC 5 Rate I revenue requirement will result in higher standby charges for customers served under this class. The change to the SC 5 Rate II revenue requirement will result in lower standby charges for customers served under this class.

Q. Have you revised Schedules 4 and 5 of Exhibit__(ERP-3) showing the revised SC 5 standby rates and the revised PASNY III standby rates?

A. Yes. Exhibit__(ERP-12) revises Tables 26, 29 and

32 of Schedule 4 of Exhibit__(ERP-3) to reflect the updated SC 14 standby rates applicable to customers otherwise served under SC 5 Rate I and II. This exhibit also revises Table 4 of Schedule 5 of Exhibit__(ERP-3) to reflect the updated PASNY III standby rates.

MARK FOR IDENTIFICATION AS EXHIBIT ___ (ERP-12)

Comments on Parties Rate Design Proposals

Q. Does the Panel have any general comments regarding the parties' comments and criticisms of the Company's rate design and revenue allocation methodology filed in this proceeding?

A. Yes. This section of the rebuttal will address the issues presented by PSC Staff and the NYS Consumer Protection Board ("CPB"), NYC, NYPA, and Consumer Power Advocates ("CPA") regarding rate design and revenue allocation issues. Specifically, we will comment on: Staff's proposal for replacing existing declining block rate structures in certain classes with a flat rate structure, CPB comments on the appropriate level of the SC 1 customer charge, NYC's proposals on PASNY's standby rates, and NYPA's comments on the Company's revenue allocation methodology and CPA's objections to current RDM

methodology.

PSC Staff and CPB

Q. Do you agree with Staff Witness Randt's proposal for eliminating declining block rates and replacing them with a flat rate structure in SC 1, 2, redesigned 4/9, 8 and 12?

A. We generally agree that movement towards a flat rate structure could promote the state's long-term energy efficiency policy to reduce energy costs over time as elaborated in the Commission's Energy Efficiency Standard Proceeding ("EEPS") Order issued June 23, 2008, in Case 07-M-0548. However, we believe that if the Commission were to adopt Ms. Randt's proposal, it should be done in a manner which would mitigate and avoid abrupt changes in customers' bills.

Q. Please explain how you would propose that this be accomplished.

A. With respect to SC 8 Rate I and SC 12 Rate I (excluding the energy only subclass), the implementation of flat rates has a small effect on customer's bills, as shown on pages 16-21 and pages 38-47 of Exhibit__(LAR-1). For SC 12 energy only, there may be some moderate increases for some of

the larger customers in this class. However, in SC 2 Rate I and SC 7 Rate I, there will be more customers with significant bill increases. As will be explained later, the changeover to flat rates in SC 2 and 9 may also create a perverse incentive for customers to switch between SC 2 and 9. With respect to the SC 2 Rate I and SC 7 Rate I classes, any movement towards flat rates should be done gradually, as flattening rates in these classes could cause significant bill increases for some customers. For example, as proposed by Ms. Randt, the consolidation of SC 1 and SC 7 into a single class with implementation of flat rates would result in significant increases for some SC 7 customers during the winter months. As recommended by Ms. Randt, the bill impacts could be mitigated by phasing-in the elimination of the declining winter block rates in SC 7 for usage over 360 kWh over a four-year period. As shown on pages 57-63 of Exhibit (LAR-1), eliminating the declining winter block rate in SC 7 in one step would result in significant increases for some customers during the winter months, even before taking into consideration the effect of any rate increase

approved in this proceeding. By phasing-in this change over four years, those customers most affected would see four annual rate changes resulting in winter bills increases ranging from 2.2% to 2.5% in place of a one-time increase of almost 10% as shown on pages 70-74 of Exhibit (LAR-1). As recognized by Ms. Randt in response to Con Edison's Interrogatory 72 b(i), once the phase-out begins, the Company would no longer accept new SC 7 customers and instead serve such new customers under the SC 1 rate. Staff's response to Con Edison's Interrogatory 72 has been attached as Exhibit__ (ERP-13).

MARK FOR IDENTIFICATION AS EXHIBIT __(ERP-13)

Q. Please continue.

A. In order to further mitigate the impact on SC 1 residential customers resulting from implementation of flat rates, we recommend that the current summer rate for usage over 250 kWh be maintained at its current May 2009 rate of $0.07511 per kWh before application of the proposed rate increase. This results in fewer SC 1 customers receiving bill increases than would occur if this rate were increased to $0.07726 per kWh as shown on page 63

of Exhibit__(LAR-1). As proposed by Ms. Randt, the same flat rate for all winter usage and for the first 250 kWh in the summer would apply under the combined SC 1 and 7 Rate I class once the declining 360 kWh winter block rate in SC 7 Rate I was phased-out as previously explained.

Q. Would the consolidation of SC 1 and 7 Rate I (non-Time of Day) result in the consolidation of other rates?

A. Yes. If Staff's proposal to consolidate SC 1 and 7 Rate I (Non-Time of Day) into one class is implemented, SC 1 and SC 7 Rate II (Time-of-Day) classes should likewise be combined. No phase in would be required for the consolidation of the SC 1 and 7 time-of-day classes since the resulting bill impact for most customers is small.

Q. You also indicated that the movement towards flat rates in SC 2 should be achieved gradually. Please explain.

A. In order to mitigate the increases to large SC 2 customers that would result from adoption of a flat rate structure in one step, the declining summer and winter block rates for usage over 2,000 kWh would need to be phased-out over a reasonable

period. As indicated on pages 16-17 of Exhibit ___ (LAR-1), the SC 2 customers most affected by this change could see increases as high as 18% in their summer bills and 21% in their winter bills before taking into consideration the effect of any rate increase that might be approved in this proceeding. Therefore, we propose that any elimination of the declining summer and winter block rates for usage over 2,000 kWh be phased-in over a five-year phase-in similar to what is being done with SC 1 and 7.

Q. Are there additional issues that need to be considered when flattening rates?

A. Yes. One major consideration is the way in which customers transition from SC 2 to SC 9 and from SC 9 to SC 2. Under the Company's tariff, customers are transferred from SC 2 to SC 9 when their billing demand exceeds 10 kW for two consecutive months. Currently, an SC 9 bill for a 300 hours use customer with a demand hovering around 10 kW is slightly higher than a bill for an SC 2 customer with comparable kilowatt-hour consumption. Flattening the SC 2 rates will result in a much higher rate per kWh in the over 2,000 kWh SC 2 rate block and, as a result SC 2 bills will now exceed

SC 9 bills at this consumption point. We are concerned that this potential change in the gap between SC 2 and SC 9 bill amounts due to rate flattening will create a perverse incentive for customers to switch over to the now more economical SC 9 rate.

Q. Do you have a proposal to mitigate the situation you describe with respect to the transition between the SC 2 and SC 9 rates?

A. Yes. Currently, there is a minimum charge in the SC 9 rate applicable to the first 5 kW of demand. In the current case, the Panel proposed in its direct testimony that the SC 9 minimum charge be increased by 5% as part of its rate design for the combination of the SC 4 and SC 9 classes. This proposal recognizes that the current SC 9 minimum charge is significantly below average customer costs and represents an attempt to collect a greater portion of customer costs in the minimum charge. In order to minimize the relative economics of SC 2 and SC 9 at the crossover point of 10 kW, while giving recognition to further aligning rates and costs, the minimum charge in the newly combined SC 4 and SC 9 class could be

gradually increased each year over a five-year period. A gradual increase in the minimum charge mitigates the increases to small SC 9 customers while matching the phase-in of flat rates for SC 2.

Q. Did you prepare an exhibit comparing current SC 1, 2, 7, 8, combined SC 4 and 9, and SC 12 with proposed flat rates for these classes at the May 2009 rate level as modified to reflect the changes you discussed above with respect to the flat rates proposed by Staff?

A. Yes. We prepared Exhibit __(ERP-14) showing this rate comparison. The proposed rates for SC 8 and 12 are the same as proposed by Staff on Exhibit__(LAR-1). The proposed rates for SC 1 and 7, SC 2 and combined SC 4 and 9 are reflective of the Company's proposals set forth above. This exhibit also includes bill impact comparisons at current and redesigned May 2009 flat rates for SC 1 and 7, SC 2 and combined SC 4 and 9. The bill impacts for SC 8 and 12 are as shown in Staff's Exhibit__(LAR-1) on pages 16-21 and pages 38-49, respectively.

MARK FOR IDENTIFICATION AS EXHIBIT ___ (ERP-14)

Q. Do you have any other comments regarding the change from a declining block rate structure to a flat rate

structure?

A. Yes. We anticipate a need for an Outreach and Education ("O&E") effort to explain the changeover from the current to new rate structure. Since the cost and extent of the program will ultimately depend on the number of customers impacted and the length of the phase in period, the Company should be permitted to defer for future recovery the costs of any material increase to the Company's O&E activities.

Q. Turning now to CPB witness Niazi, do you agree with his proposal set forth on page 41 of his testimony that the SC 1 and SC 7 customer charge be increased in proportion to the overall electric delivery service increase?

A. Yes, in fact, the Panel's proposal is to increase the current SC 1 and 7 customer charge of $14.18 by the overall SC 1 non-competitive percentage increase of 21.454% as recommended by Mr. Niazi resulting in a proposed customer charge of $17.22.

NYPA

Q. Do you concur with NYPA's comments regarding current Company methodology employed in allocating the rate increase?

A. No. NYPA has two comments with respect to the

Company's revenue allocation methodology. First, on page 15 of their testimony, it asserts that the actual revenue increase allocation is not based on costs but on forecasted revenues which is inconsistent with both the NARUC manual and the Bonbright principles, as well as generally accepted utility practice. Second, on pages 18-19 of NYPA's testimony, they note that there is a multiplicative effect on the rate increase when the deficiency/surplus adjustments from the ECOS study are added to the revenues used to create the revenue increase allocation percentage. NYPA has raised these same comments in the prior rate case and still has presented no study to back up these assertions. Under the Company's revenue allocation methodology, forecasted T&D delivery revenues for each service class at the current rate level are realigned to recognize revenue surplus and deficiency indications in order to bring current rates closer to costs, which is consistent with the NARUC Manual and Bonbright principles. The next step in the allocation of the rate increase is to apply the overall system percentage increase to each class's realigned revenues for purposes of

determining each class's appropriate allocation of the increased portion of the Company's revenue requirement. To omit the step of adjusting a class's revenues by its deficiency or surplus in allocating the revenue increase would be to totally ignore underlying ECOS indications. NYPA objects to realigning class revenues since it results in a higher increase being allocated to NYPA. The Company's approach is nothing new but is the approach consistently followed by Con Edison and approved by the Commission in past electric, gas and steam cases, and should be upheld.

In fact, the Commission addressed these specific objections in its Order Setting Electric Rates, issued and effective April 24, 2009, in Case 08-E-0539 stating that:

> If a specific native load customer class is generating an inadequate rate of return before any rate increase… two reasonable alternatives are to: (1) shift revenue requirement first to bring up the class rate of return to where it should be, and allocate any incremental revenue on an across-the board basis;…or (2) allocate an above-average increase to each class as necessary to eliminate the existing class revenue deficiency and to cover any incremental revenue requirement prospectively. The Company's approach is the first of these two alternatives and we find it is reasonable on this basis. (pages 205 and 206)

New York City

Q. Do you agree with Dr. Rosenberg's assertions on page 27 of his testimony that the PASNY Standby Rate does not comply with the cost of service standard in Opinion 01-4?

A. No. As indicated on page 15 of Opinion 01-4, Opinion and Order Approving Guidelines for the Design of Standby Service Rates, issued and effective October 26, 2001 ("October 2001 Standby Rates Order") in Case 99-E-1470, the method for allocating costs between the contract demand and the as-used demand charges should be determined in each utility's standby rate proceeding. As a result of an extensive collaborative process in the standby rate case, an agreement on the allocation of costs between the contract demand and as-used charges was reached with the Company and other signatories parties. The cost allocation methodology ultimately adopted, which is the basis underlying Con Edison's standby rates, is reflected in Appendix A of the Joint Proposal filed March 12, 2003 ("March 2003 Joint Proposal"), that was approved by the Commission's Order Establishing Standby Rates, issued and effective July 29, 2003

("July 2003 Standby Order") in Case 02-E-0781. Adopting NYC's simplified approach for setting the high tension contract demand charge for PASNY's Standby Rate IV, as set forth on pages 29-30 of Dr. Rosenberg's testimony, completely ignores current cost allocation methodology that resulted from extensive examination and discussion by parties over several years.

Q. Please explain Dr. Rosenberg's simplified approach for setting PASNY's high tension Rate IV contract demand charge.

A. On pages 29 to 30 of Dr. Rosenberg's testimony, he recommends that the contract demand charge be set to recover 21% of high tension transmission and distribution costs. To derive the proposed contract demand charge, he simply applies the 21% to a weighted average high tension demand rate based on the corresponding PASNY Rate II non-standby demand rates. Dr. Rosenberg admits that he has no detailed empirical evidence to back up this recommendation other than asserting that it is a conservative estimate of the proper balance between the roles of localized and global demands on the high tension system. The current allocation of

costs applicable to high tension standby customers provides for about 46% to be allocated to contract demand charges. Under Dr. Rosenberg's proposal, recovery of high tension costs would be reduced by more than one-half to 21%. Dr Rosenberg has not demonstrated any cost justification whatsoever for making such a dramatic shift in allocation of costs between contract and as-used demand charges and for completely casting aside the current allocation of costs established in Cases 99-E-1470 and 02-E-0781. His proposal should be rejected.

Q Please comment on Dr. Rosenberg's testimony on page 27 that "138 kV must be comprised of transmission level facilities" and therefore, should be allocated on the basis of as-used demands.

A. Dr. Rosenberg is incorrect in his categorization of the Company's 138 kV facilities. These facilities are distribution in nature in that power flows in only one direction to the customer load. They are not functionally transmission where power can flow in either direction between two transmission stations. Appendix A of the March 2003 Joint Proposal recognized this categorization in allocating 100% of distribution costs to contract

demand charges.

Q. How does Dr. Rosenberg determine that the proposed contract demand rate applicable to PASNY Rate IV for low tension customers is out of line with the high tension contract demand rate applicable to PASNY Rate IV?

A. On page 32 of his testimony, Dr. Rosenberg compares the ratio of the proposed low tension to high tension contract demand rates to the comparable weighted average proposed demand rates for non-standby customers asserting that the high tension contract demand rate is 44% higher than the comparable low tension contract demand rate.

Q. Do you agree with this comparison?

A. No. First, it is an apples and oranges comparison since the non-standby demand charge includes customer costs and customer costs are separately stated in standby rates. A more appropriate comparison is to look at the relative percentage of the proposed standby revenue requirement, excluding customer charge revenues that would be collected in proposed high tension contract demand vs. low tension contract demand charges. Under this comparison, high tension and low tension contract

demand charges are designed to recover 46% and 35%, of the respective high tension and low tension revenue requirements, excluding customer charge revenues. Based on these percentages, the high tension ratio is higher than the low tension ratio by approximately 30% and not 44% higher as asserted by Dr. Rosenberg.

Second, the proposed contract demand charges reflect the allocation matrix shown in Appendix A of the March 2003 Joint Proposal. As shown in this matrix, the percentage of high tension distribution costs allocated to contract demand charges for primary customers (i.e., 75% of primary costs and 50% of substation costs) is much higher relative to the amount being allocated to the contract demand charges for secondary customers (i.e., only 25% of primary costs and zero substation costs). Therefore, it is not surprising that the high tension ratio is higher than the low tension ratio.

Q. Does your change to the SC 5 rate design as proposed in the update section of this testimony address Dr. Rosenberg's concern asserted on page 28 of this testimony as to why the standby rate contract demand charge for high tension customers

otherwise served on SC 5 Rate I is so much lower than the high tension contract demand charge for PASNY Rate III standby customers?

A. In part, yes. Had we been able to eliminate the entire ECOS deficiency in SC 5 Rate I as previously explained, the higher revenue requirement would have flowed through to the corresponding standby rate class and resulted in a higher high tension contract demand charge, reasonably close to the PASNY charge Dr. Rosenberg cites. However, as indicated earlier, it was not possible to eliminate the entire SC 5 Rate I ECOS deficiency due to customer impacts. While the elimination of a portion of the deficiency will bring the SC 5 Rate I standby contract demand charge closer to the PASNY Rate III contract demand charge, we would anticipate that the rates would move even closer in the future as more of the SC 5 Rate I deficiency is eliminated.

Q. Do you agree with Dr. Rosenberg's proposals regarding supplementary service?

A. No. Dr Rosenberg's asserts on page 34 of his testimony that PASNY delivery service rate IV does not accommodate the provision of both standby and

supplemental service.

Q. Do you agree?

A. No. Rate IV is applicable to customers who have on-site generation either for supplemental or back-up purposes. As stated on PASNY Leaf 6-D, Rate IV applicability is subject to Special Provision 3 of the PASNY rate schedule. Special Provision 3 is applicable to PASNY customers who would receive service under SC 14-RA of the retail access rate schedule. As stated in SC 14-RA, Leaf 135, standby service is available "to replace and/or supplement the power and energy ordinarily generated by a Customer by means of a private generating facility on the premises, except where service is provided under Rider R of the Full Service Schedule."

Q. Dr. Rosenberg suggests that the tariff be changed to read as follows:

> The Contract Standby Capacity shall be set by the customer on an annual basis, but cannot exceed the lesser of (1) the customer's maximum Total Load over the previous twelve months or (2) the customer's demonstrated generation capacity. The customer's Total Load in any hour is defined as the sum of A) the integrated net metered demand supplied by the Company and B) the integrated net output of the customer's owned generation. This quantity may be different between the summer (June through September) and the non-summer seasons.

Do you agree with Dr. Rosenberg's suggested change?

A. No. The contract demand charge provision in the NYPA tariff is consistent with page 4 of the Guidelines for the Design of Standby Service Rates established in Case 99-E-1470, which clearly provides that a customer's contract demand charges under the standby rate "should apply to the customer's maximum potential annual metered demand of connected load."

Q. On page 36 of Dr. Rosenberg's testimony, he proposes that load in excess of the contract standby capacity should be billed under the applicable non-standby tariff rates. Do you agree?

A. No. This is not permitted by the Commission's October 2001 Standby Rates Order. As stated on page 21-22 of the Standby Rates Order, unless a customer chooses to separately meter a portion of its load, the Standby Rate Guidelines provide cost-based delivery service rates that "apply to the entire delivery service taken by a customer with an OSG regardless of whether the OSG serves all or only a portion that customer's load."

Consumer Power Advocates

Q. Do you agree with Mr. Dowling's comments on page 12

of his testimony that there have been "wild swings in energy costs due to the RDM methodology?"

A. No. The bill impact of the periodic changes in RDM rates that have occurred over the past year have been relatively small. For example, for an SC 9 Rate II customer with a monthly demand of 1,500 kW and 60% load factor, the May 1, 2009 change in the SC 9 RDM rate from a charge of 0.1178 cents per kWh to a credit of .0061 cents per kWh would reduce the average monthly bill by only 0.65 percent. Likewise, the August 17, 2009 change in the RDM rate from a credit of .0061 cents per kWh to a charge of .1160 cents per kWh would increase the average monthly bill for that same customer by 0.64 percent. As a result, the changes in the RDM rate for SC 9 customers that Mr. Dowling discusses cannot be accurately characterized as causing wild swings in energy costs.

Q. Would you agree with Mr. Dowling assertions on pages 12 to 13 of his testimony that mid-month changes in the RDM rate complicate billing?

A. No. Regardless of its effective date, changes in RDM rates are currently prorated. For example, assume that the RDM rate becomes effective on the

first of the month and that a customer receives a bill for 30 days of service, beginning on the 15th of the prior month and continuing to the 15th of the current month. For this customer, the RDM rate change on the first of the month would be prorated such that the bill would reflect half of the RDM that was in effect prior to the first of the month and half of the new RDM rate. Similarly, if the RDM rate became effective on the 15th of the month and the customer receives a bill for 30 days of service, beginning on the 1st of the month through the 30th of the month, the RDM rate change would be prorated such that the bill would reflect half of the RDM rate that was in effect prior to the 15th of the month and half of the RDM rate that became effective on the 15th of the month. As can be seen from these examples, the timing of the RDM rate change has no effect on the level of complication involved in calculating customer bills. Therefore there is no reduction in bill complexity to be achieved by restricting the effective date of the RDM to the first of the month as Mr. Dowling recommends.

Q. Do you agree with Mr. Dowling's conclusion on page

15 of his testimony that reducing the $10 million threshold for interim recovery of RDM balances by one-half would provide less volatility in RDM rate changes?

A. His proposal could provide more or less volatility. Currently, differences between allowed and actual pure base revenues for each rate year are reconciled at six month intervals unless the balance exceeds $10 million. In order to smooth out the effect of RDM rate changes, the refund or recovery of any resultant over or under collections for each six-month period is then credited or surcharged to customers over a subsequent six-month period. If the balance exceeds $10 million, the Company may implement a new RDM rate to refund or recover those balances as necessary prior to the onset of the normal six-month RDM reconciliation period. Reducing the threshold for recovery, however, does not necessarily guarantee less volatility in the rate as it may result in more frequent and more substantial month to month changes. Over the 16 months that ended July 2009, the $10 million threshold was reached only once based on a net under-collection of revenues for the

four months ended July 2009. If the $5 million threshold had been in effect, there would have been more interim RDM adjustments and possibly more volatility. With the existing $10 million threshold along with the normal six month RDM reconciliation period, month to month revenue variations offset each other tending to reduce volatility. The level of volatility would also be influenced by the length of the period over which each of these interim adjustments would be recovered. Overall, Mr. Dowling's proposal would very likely fall short in achieving its goals and, contrary to its intent, may result in more adjustments and increased volatility. As a result, we would not recommend reducing the RDM threshold as a means of reducing rate volatility.

Q. Turning now to Ms. Luthin's testimony, do you agree with her statement on page 6 of her testimony that increases in delivery charges for a sampling of four SC 9 Con Ed customers since April 2007 have risen in the range of 205 percent to 248 percent?

A. No. Her numbers are grossly overstated.

Unbundling of Delivery Service Rates

Q. Please comment on the County of Westchester's

("Westchester") position regarding the unbundling of Con Edison's delivery service rates.

A. In direct testimony, Con Edison proposed a process to facilitate the unbundling of the transmission and distribution components of its delivery service rates. In its direct testimony, Westchester opposed the unbundling of Con Edison's rates on the ground that unbundling would not enhance competition and would create regulatory conflicts. (pp. 30-31). Westchester makes several factual misstatements and errs in its conclusion.

Q. What facts does Westchester misstate?

A. Westchester complicates the unbundling proposal by confusing retail and wholesale services. In reference to Con Edison's retail access program, Westchester correctly states that "[c]ompetition already exists at the production level." But it erroneously goes on to state that "[c]ustomers can choose their wholesale supplier." (p. 31) However, the customers in question are Con Edison's retail access customers, and, under the retail access program, their suppliers are retail suppliers. Those suppliers compete for retail sales of electricity to consumers.

Q. Please continue.

A. Westchester further confuses retail and wholesale matters in connection with transmission service. It states incorrectly that transmission service "is a monopoly service available only at the wholesale level. Customers that wish to take this wholesale service do so under a FERC regulated wholesale tariff." (p. 31). In fact, transmission service may be a wholesale service or a retail service. Con Edison renders both wholesale and retail transmission services pursuant to its Open Access Transmission Tariff ("OATT") on file with the FERC. Con Edison has a very small number of wholesale transmission customers. But Con Edison renders retail transmission service to all of the retail access customers that purchase power from alternative suppliers. Under Con Edison's OATT, the retail access customers are designated as the recipients of retail transmission service and are responsible for paying the charges for that service. Thus, Westchester is correct that transmission service is governed by a FERC regulated tariff, but errs in stating that transmission service is exclusively a wholesale

service.

Q. Westchester concludes that Con Edison's delivery service rates should not be unbundled because unbundling would not enhance competition. (p. 31). Do you agree?

A. No. Westchester does not assert or demonstrate that unbundling would restrict or adversely affect competition but criticizes unbundling because it purportedly does not create alternative competitive service. Many accepted ratemaking practices are competitively neutral. They are not unjust or unreasonable simply because they fail to create "an additional opportunity for competition." (p. 31).

Q. Westchester opposes the unbundling of delivery service rates on the grounds that it would "create regulatory conflict as to the allocation of costs." (p. 31). Do you agree?

A. No. Con Edison's rates for retail transmission service are currently on file with and were approved by the FERC. The transmission revenue requirement is included in the combined distribution and transmission revenue requirement used to establish delivery service rates at the PSC for retail access customers. The transmission rates

are separately stated in Con Edison's OATT. In order to develop the transmission rates, Con Edison separately functionalized transmission costs. Similar analyses and procedures would be used to establish unbundled transmission and distribution rates in the future. Thus, Con Edison has previously dealt with the cost allocation concern that Westchester raises. Moreover, Con Edison has suggested that cost allocation issues be addressed in the transition process that it has proposed. Con Edison anticipates that allocation factors and procedures will be developed that are acceptable to the PSC and the FERC.

Q. Do you agree with Westchester's assertion that the unbundling of Con Edison's delivery service rates would create regulatory conflicts regarding the oversight of general monopoly activities? (p.31).

A. No. Con Edison is currently prohibited, under both state and federal statutes, from unduly discriminating in its performance of transmission and distribution services. Both the FERC and the PSC oversee Con Edison's services and enforce those prohibitions. Under its FERC-approved OATT, Con Edison provides retail transmission service on a

non-discriminatory, open-access basis. Under its PSC-approved tariff, Con Edison provides distribution service to retail access customers on a comparable basis. The unbundling of Con Edison's delivery service rates would not alter those statutory and tariff requirements or the oversight practices of the PSC and the FERC.

Q. Do you agree with Westchester's argument that Con Edison's proposal would impose on customers "the additional cost of the process of unbundling but for no gain or benefit?"

A. No. Westchester has not quantified or estimated the costs in question, and there is no reason to believe that the unbundling of Con Edison's rates would increase the Company's costs. Indeed, the formula rate methodology, which many companies have adopted for transmission rates, is designed to streamline the ratemaking process.

Moreover, Westchester errs in discounting potential benefits of unbundling. In fact, the unbundling of rates might make tariff administration more transparent and less complex. For example, if the unbundling included the rates under the PASNY No. 4 tariff, it would eliminate the requirement that

both the Commission and the FERC approve changes in those rates. Currently, the bundled rates are subject to FERC's jurisdiction. But FERC has historically looked to the Commission for pre-approval of the PASNY No. 4 rates. Accordingly, the Company has followed the practice of initially submitting the PASNY No. 4 tariff filings to the Commission and, after the Commission's approval, to the FERC. Elimination of the duplicative review requirement through unbundling would streamline the rate setting process. It would vest the Commission with exclusive rate jurisdiction over the distribution portion of the delivery service rate and would eliminate the need for FERC approval of changes in that rate. Given the increasing number of changes to the PASNY No. 4 rates (for 18-a adjustments and RDM surcharges, for example), the elimination of the duplicative approval requirement would significantly improve the rate setting process.

Q. As a related matter, NYPA proposes that it and other parties interested in the unbundling of delivery service rates be permitted to participate in the preparatory process that Con Edison proposed

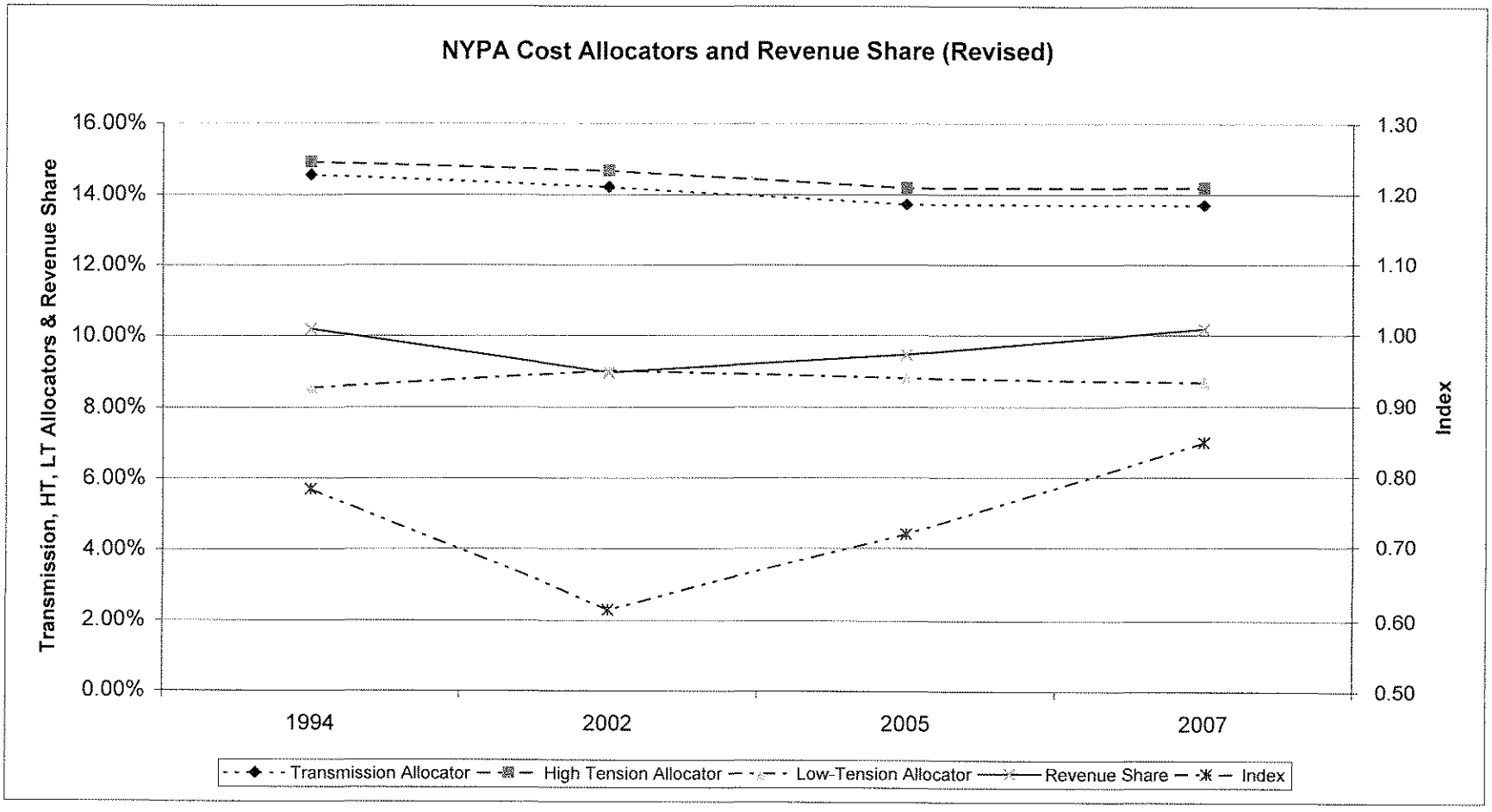
in its direct testimony. (p. 29). Do you agree?

A. Yes. The objective of the preparatory process is to identify and address issues regarding the unbundling of Con Edison's delivery service rates. That objective will be satisfied by the participation in the process of interested customers who have relevant questions or issues. In fact, as discussed on p. 90 of our testimony, the phased approach proposed by the Company contemplates the Company conferring "with Staff and interested customers to identify and consider the key matters to be considered in unbundling transmission and distribution rates in a manner that makes sense for customers and the Company."

Q. Does this conclude your testimony?

A. Yes it does.

Exhibit ___ (ERP-5)



Revenue Deficiency Example

	Case #1				Case #2				Case #3			
	Total System	**Class A**	**Class B**	**Class C**	**Total System**	**Class A**	**Class B**	**Class C**	**Total System**	**Class A**	**Class B**	**Class C**
Revenues	$19,000,000	$10,000,000	$2,500,000	$6,500,000	$21,850,000	$11,942,308	$4,224,038	$5,683,654	$25,127,500	$16,472,755	$5,633,341	$3,021,404
FIT @ 35%	6,650,000	3,500,000	875,000	2,275,000	7,647,500	4,179,808	1,478,413	1,989,279	8,794,625	5,765,464	1,971,669	1,057,491
Operating Income	12,350,000	6,500,000	1,625,000	4,225,000	14,202,500	7,762,500	2,745,625	3,694,375	16,332,875	10,707,291	3,661,672	1,963,913
Rate Base	123,500,000	75,000,000	35,000,000	13,500,000	123,500,000	75,000,000	35,000,000	13,500,000	123,500,000	75,000,000	35,000,000	13,500,000
Rate of Return	10.00%	8.67%	4.64%	31.30%	11.50%	10.35%	7.84%	27.37%	13.23%	14.28%	10.46%	14.55%
Index	1.00	0.87	0.46	3.13	1.00	0.90	0.68	2.38	1.00	1.08	0.79	1.10
Tolerance Band +10%	11%				13%				15%			
Tolerance Band - 10%	9%				10%				12%			
Revenue Surplus	4,215,385			4,215,385	3,056,346	0		3,056,346	0	0		0
Revenue Deficiency	2,730,769	384,615	2,346,154		1,349,039	0	1,349,039		775,697	0	775,697	0

Revenue Allocation

	Historical Revenues	Surplus/ Deficiency	Realigned Revenues	Case #1 Rate Increase @ 15%	Historical Revenues	Surplus/ Deficiency	Realigned Revenues	Case #2 Rate Increase @ 15%
Class A	$10,000,000	$384,615	$10,384,615	$1,557,692	$11,942,308	$2,381,827	$14,324,135	$2,148,620
Class B	2,500,000	1,173,077	3,673,077	550,962	4,224,038	674,519	4,898,558	734,784
Class C	6,500,000	(1,557,692)	4,942,308	741,346	5,683,654	(3,056,346)	2,627,308	394,096
Total	19,000,000	0	19,000,000	2,850,000	21,850,000	0	21,850,000	3,277,500

	Total Revenues	Total Revenues
Class A	$11,942,308	$16,472,755
Class B	4,224,038	5,633,341
Class C	5,683,654	3,021,404
Total	21,850,000	25,127,500

	RATE OF RETURN STATEMENT	TOTAL SYSTEM (1)	TOTAL CON ED (2)	TOTAL NYPA (3)	TOTAL EDDS (4)
1	TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	4,421,782,175	3,942,032,638	449,270,970	30,478,567
2					
3	OPERATING EXPENSES				
4	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE	1,081,605,117	970,545,446	104,478,571	6,581,100
5	DEPRECIATION & AMORTIZATION	430,623,682	378,201,877	49,437,515	2,984,289
6	PROPERTY TAXES	744,396,735	647,601,005	91,104,329	5,691,401
7	PAYROLL & MISC. TAXES	43,057,449	38,319,288	4,460,838	277,323
8	STATE INCOME TAX	127,559,196	115,201,772	11,461,208	896,216
9	FEDERAL INCOME TAX	526,904,550	478,793,023	44,301,005	3,810,521
10					
11	TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	2,954,146,728	2,628,662,413	305,243,466	20,240,850
12					
13	UTILITY OPERATING INCOME	1,467,635,447	1,313,370,226	144,027,504	10,237,717
14					
15	UTILITY RATE BASE	11,639,793,912	10,182,662,734	1,374,328,256	82,802,922
16					
17	RATE OF RETURN (%)	12.61%	12.90%	10.48%	12.36%
18					
19	INDEX	1.00	1.02	0.83	0.98
20					
21	DEVIATION	0.00	0.29	-2.13	-0.24
22					
23	TOLERANCE BAND +10%	13.87%			
24	TOLERANCE BAND -10%	11.35%			
25					
26	REVENUE SURPLUS	2,450,769	0	0	0
27	REVENUE DEFICIENCY	22,302,878	0	19,756,331	0

Company Name: Con Edison
Case Description: 2009 Electric Rate Filing
Case: 09-E-0428

Response to City of NY Interrogatories – Set NYC3
Date of Response:
Responding Witness:

Question No. :251
Please provide a detailed explanation of the "special adjustment" made for the Con Edison SC1 and SC7 service classes in the development of the DO8 allocation factor.

RESPONSE:
In general, the Company uses a 50%/50% weighting of the non-coincident demands (NCPs) and billing demands (ICMDs) for developing the D08 allocators used in allocating low tension system costs to customer classes. For direct-served apartment buildings, simply adding individual customer maximum demands would overstate the demand experienced on the entire building because of the diversity of residential load within the building. To account for this diversity, the residential NCP is averaged with the residential ICMD to derive the peak demand at the residential class connection to the low tension grid. This adjusted demand is then averaged with the NCP to derive the residential class low tension demand allocation factor. The net result is a weighting of 75% and 25% for the residential NCP and ICMD, respectively.

The term "special adjustment" refers to this use of the 75%/25% (as opposed to 50%/50%) weighting of non-coincident demands and billing demands for calculation of the D08 allocator for direct-served residential classes – SC 1 and SC 7. The 75%/25% weighting is designed to recognize the diversity of individual customer loadings within multiple dwellings.

While the Company does not have a specific study of the diversity of individual residential customer loads in multiple dwellings, we would note that the Company periodically reviews census data in conjunction with residential customer counts to obtain an estimate of residential dwelling units in multiple dwellings. According to the U.S. Census Bureau's 2008 New York City Housing and Vacancy Survey, approximately 72% of New York City occupied residential dwelling units are located in buildings containing three or more dwelling units.

Company Name: Con Edison
Case Description: 2009 Electric Rate Filing
Case: 09-E-0428

Response to City of NY Interrogatories – Set NYC4
Date of Response:
Responding Witness:

Question No. :287
Please explain why NYPA is allocated a portion of competitive meters and meter installations through a non-zero portion of allocator S04, yet there is no competitive service revenues shown for the NYPA class.

RESPONSE:
The term "competitive meters and meter installations" relates to a category of metering costs that a customer can avoid if they elect to go to another provider for these services. Revenues associated with these costs are not shown separately, but are included as part of the total NYPA delivery revenues.

Company Name: Con Edison
Case Description: 2009 Electric Rate Filing
Case: 09-E-0428

Response to DPS Interrogatories – Set DPS41
Date of Response:
Responding Witness:

Question No. :397
Subject: ECOS NYPA Deficiency - As a follow up to the ECOS / rate design technical conference on July 27, 2009, explain what the Company believes to be the causes of the continuing NYPA class deficiency in the 2007 ECOS study.

RESPONSE:
The 2007 ECOS study shows a NYPA revenue deficiency essentially due to the fact that the 2005 ECOS NYPA deficiency was not fully addressed in cases 07-E-0523 and 08-E-0539. As a result of not aligning NYPA's rates to reflect the full deficiency, any rate increases in those cases were allocated disproportionally more to Con Edison classes, thus exacerbating a deficiency position for NYPA.

Another factor contributing to the NYPA class deficiency in the 2007 ECOS study is the exclusion of NYPA from a miscellaneous revenue allocation related to Late Payment Charges, POR Discount Revenues and CUBS Credit Revenues.

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.

Comparison of Present and Proposed New Con Edison Rates and Charges

SC 5 - RATE I - ELECTRIC TRACTION SYSTEMS

	PRESENT RATES AND CHARGES		PROPOSED NEW RATES AND CHARGES	
	Winter Billing Period All Other Months	Summer Billing Period June 1 to September 30	Winter Billing Period All Other Months	Summer Billing Period June 1 to September 30
Demand Delivery Charge: The Minimum Charge for demand for any monthly billing period shall be the charge for 5 Kilowatts of demand.				
LOW TENSION SERVICE:				
First 5 KW of Maximum Demand	$32.70	$50.95	$44.40	$69.15
Over 5 KW of Maximum Demand	$6.54 Per kW	$10.19 Per kW	$8.88 Per kW	$13.83 Per kW
HIGH TENSION SERVICE:				
First 5 KW of Maximum Demand	$26.85	$45.10	$36.45	$61.25
Over 5 KW of Maximum Demand	$5.37 Per kW	$9.02 Per kW	$7.29 Per kW	$12.25 Per kW
Energy Delivery Charge				
LOW TENSION SERVICE	2.06 cents Per kWhr		2.80 cents Per kWhr	
HIGH TENSION SERVICE	2.06 cents Per kWhr		2.80 cents Per kWhr	
Merchant Function Charge [1]				
Competitive Supply-Related Charge	0.0717 cents Per kWhr		0.0707 cents Per kWhr	
Competitive Credit & Collection-Related Charge	0.0585 cents Per kWhr		0.0457 cents Per kWhr	
Billing & Payment Processing Charge	As Explained in Tariff on Leaf Nos. 168-C to 168-d		As Explained in Tariff on Leaf Nos. 168-C to 168-d	
Metering Charges [2]				
Meter Wonership	$6.24 per Month		$5.84 per Month	
Meter Service	$4.84 per Month		$3.86 per Month	
Meter Data	$5.09 per Month		$3.49 per Month	
Other Charges and Adjustments	as described in tariff		as described in tariff	

Notes:
(1) The Merchant Function Charge applies to customers taking bundled service.
(2) Metering Charges for customers served under Rider M on a mandatory basis are as stated in the proposed tariff.

REVISED
EXHIBIT___(ERP-3)
SCHEDULE 4
TABLE NO. 8

EXHIBIT___(ERP-11)
PAGE 1 OF 15

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.

Comparison of Present and Proposed New Con Edison Rates and Charges

SC 5 - RATE II - ELECTRIC TRACTION SYSTEMS - TIME-OF-DAY

	PRESENT RATES AND CHARGES		PROPOSED NEW RATES AND CHARGES	
	Winter Billing Period All Other Months	Summer Billing Period June 1 to September 30	Winter Billing Period All Other Months	Summer Billing Period June 1 to September 30
Demand Delivery Charge:				
LOW TENSION SERVICE:				
Monday-Friday 8:00 AM-6:00PM		$4.93 Per kW		$4.84 Per kW
Monday-Friday 8:00 AM-10:00PM	$8.63 Per kW	$10.15 Per kW	$8.47 Per kW	$9.96 Per kW
All Hours - All Days	$3.07 Per kW	$9.73 Per kW	$3.01 Per kW	$9.55 Per kW
HIGH TENSION SERVICE:				
Monday-Friday 8:00 AM-6:00PM		$4.93 Per kW		$4.84 Per kW
Monday-Friday 8:00 AM-10:00PM	$8.63 Per kW	$10.15 Per kW	$8.47 Per kW	$9.96 Per kW
Energy Delivery Charge				
On-Peak		0.65 cents Per kWhr		0.78 cents Per kWhr
Off-Peak		0.65 cents Per kWhr		0.78 cents Per kWhr
Merchant Function Charge [1]				
Competitive Supply-Related Charge		0.0717 cents Per kWhr		0.0707 cents Per kWhr
Competitive Credit & Collection-Related Charge		0.0585 cents Per kWhr		0.0457 cents Per kWhr
Billing & Payment Processing Charge	As Explained in Tariff on Leaf Nos. 168-C to 168-d		As Explained in Tariff on Leaf Nos. 168-C to 168-d	
Metering Charges [2]				
Meter Wonership		$24.68 per Month		$31.48 per Month
Meter Service		$12.96 per Month		$12.99 per Month
Meter Data		$6.49 per Month		$6.77 per Month
Other Charges and Adjustments	as described in tariff		as described in tariff	

Notes:
(1) The Merchant Function Charge applies to custmers taking bundled service.
(2) Applicability of metering charges is described in the tariff.

EXHIBIT__(ERP-11)
PAGE 2 OF 15

REVISED
EXHIBIT_____(ERP-3)
SCHEDULE 4
TABLE NO. 9

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.

COMPARISON OF BILLS CALCULATED AT CURRENT RATES VS. PROPOSED RATES - REVISED PER REBUTTAL TESTIMONY

ELECTRIC S. C. NO. 05
TABLE NO. 23
ELECTRIC TRACTION SYSTEMS - LARGE (OVER 10 KW) - LOW TENSION
WINTER PERIOD
200 HOURS USE OF DEMAND PER MONTH

KWHR USE 30 DAYS	kW DEMAND	AT CURRENT RATE	AT PROPOSED RATE	VARIANCE	PERCENTAGE VARIANCE
1,500	7.50	$ 314.17	$ 341.00	$ 26.83	8.5%
3,000	15.00	$ 610.71	$ 667.35	$ 56.64	9.3%
5,000	25.00	$ 1,006.13	$ 1,102.48	$ 96.35	9.6%
10,000	50.00	$ 1,994.66	$ 2,190.30	$ 195.64	9.8%
15,000	75.00	$ 2,983.18	$ 3,278.13	$ 294.95	9.9%
20,000	100.00	$ 3,971.70	$ 4,365.93	$ 394.23	9.9%
30,000	150.00	$ 5,948.76	$ 6,541.58	$ 592.82	10.0%
40,000	200.00	$ 7,925.81	$ 8,717.22	$ 791.41	10.0%
50,000	250.00	$ 9,902.86	$ 10,892.86	$ 990.00	10.0%
60,000	300.00	$ 11,879.91	$ 13,068.51	$ 1,188.60	10.0%
80,000	400.00	$ 15,834.02	$ 17,419.80	$ 1,585.78	10.0%
90,000	450.00	$ 17,811.07	$ 19,595.43	$ 1,784.36	10.0%
100,000	500.00	$ 19,788.12	$ 21,771.08	$ 1,982.96	10.0%
120,000	600.00	$ 23,742.23	$ 26,122.36	$ 2,380.13	10.0%
150,000	750.00	$ 29,673.39	$ 32,649.29	$ 2,975.90	10.0%
200,000	1,000.00	$ 39,558.64	$ 43,527.51	$ 3,968.87	10.0%
300,000	1,500.00	$ 59,329.16	$ 65,283.94	$ 5,954.78	10.0%

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.

COMPARISON OF BILLS CALCULATED AT CURRENT RATES VS. PROPOSED RATES - REVISED PER REBUTTAL TESTIMONY

ELECTRIC S. C. NO. 05
TABLE NO. 24
ELECTRIC TRACTION SYSTEMS - LARGE (OVER 10 KW) - LOW TENSION
WINTER PERIOD
300 HOURS USE DEMAND PER MONTH

KWHR USE 30 DAYS	kW DEMAND	AT CURRENT RATE	AT PROPOSED RATE	VARIANCE	PERCENTAGE VARIANCE
1,500	5.00	$ 297.35	$ 318.17	$ 20.82	7.0%
3,000	10.00	$ 577.07	$ 621.68	$ 44.61	7.7%
5,000	16.66	$ 950.03	$ 1,026.31	$ 76.28	8.0%
10,000	33.33	$ 1,882.52	$ 2,038.03	$ 155.51	8.3%
15,000	50.00	$ 2,815.00	$ 3,049.78	$ 234.78	8.3%
20,000	66.66	$ 3,747.43	$ 4,061.41	$ 313.98	8.4%
30,000	100.00	$ 5,612.41	$ 6,084.88	$ 472.47	8.4%
40,000	133.33	$ 7,477.32	$ 8,108.27	$ 630.95	8.4%
50,000	166.66	$ 9,342.23	$ 10,131.64	$ 789.41	8.4%
60,000	200.00	$ 11,207.21	$ 12,155.11	$ 947.90	8.5%
80,000	266.66	$ 14,937.04	$ 16,201.88	$ 1,264.84	8.5%
90,000	300.00	$ 16,802.02	$ 18,225.35	$ 1,423.33	8.5%
100,000	333.33	$ 18,666.93	$ 20,248.73	$ 1,581.80	8.5%
120,000	400.00	$ 22,396.83	$ 24,295.58	$ 1,898.75	8.5%
150,000	500.00	$ 27,991.63	$ 30,365.81	$ 2,374.18	8.5%
200,000	666.66	$ 37,316.27	$ 40,482.81	$ 3,166.54	8.5%
300,000	1,000.00	$ 55,965.66	$ 60,716.98	$ 4,751.32	8.5%
450,000	1,500.00	$ 83,939.69	$ 91,068.14	$ 7,128.45	8.5%

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.

COMPARISON OF BILLS CALCULATED AT CURRENT RATES VS. PROPOSED RATES - REVISED PER REBUTTAL TESTIMONY

ELECTRIC S. C. NO. 05
TABLE NO. 25
ELECTRIC TRACTION SYSTEMS - LARGE (OVER 10 KW) - LOW TENSION
WINTER PERIOD
400 HOURS USE DEMAND PER MONTH

KWHR USE 30 DAYS	kW DEMAND	AT CURRENT RATE	AT PROPOSED RATE	VARIANCE	PERCENTAGE VARIANCE
1,500	3.75	$ 297.35	$ 318.17	$ 20.82	7.0%
3,000	7.50	$ 560.26	$ 598.84	$ 38.58	6.9%
5,000	12.50	$ 922.05	$ 988.31	$ 66.26	7.2%
10,000	25.00	$ 1,826.48	$ 1,961.95	$ 135.47	7.4%
15,000	37.50	$ 2,730.92	$ 2,935.61	$ 204.69	7.5%
20,000	50.00	$ 3,635.35	$ 3,909.24	$ 273.89	7.5%
30,000	75.00	$ 5,444.23	$ 5,856.53	$ 412.30	7.6%
40,000	100.00	$ 7,253.11	$ 7,803.83	$ 550.72	7.6%
50,000	125.00	$ 9,061.98	$ 9,751.12	$ 689.14	7.6%
60,000	150.00	$ 10,870.86	$ 11,698.42	$ 827.56	7.6%
80,000	200.00	$ 14,488.61	$ 15,593.01	$ 1,104.40	7.6%
90,000	225.00	$ 16,297.49	$ 17,540.30	$ 1,242.81	7.6%
100,000	250.00	$ 18,106.36	$ 19,487.60	$ 1,381.24	7.6%
120,000	300.00	$ 21,724.13	$ 23,382.19	$ 1,658.06	7.6%
150,000	375.00	$ 27,150.76	$ 29,224.07	$ 2,073.31	7.6%
200,000	500.00	$ 36,195.14	$ 38,960.55	$ 2,765.41	7.6%
300,000	750.00	$ 54,283.90	$ 58,433.50	$ 4,149.60	7.6%
450,000	1,125.00	$ 81,417.06	$ 87,642.92	$ 6,225.86	7.6%
500,000	1,250.00	$ 90,461.44	$ 97,379.40	$ 6,917.96	7.6%

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.

COMPARISON OF BILLS CALCULATED AT CURRENT RATES VS. PROPOSED RATES - REVISED PER REBUTTAL TESTIMONY

ELECTRIC S. C. NO. 05
TABLE NO. 26
ELECTRIC TRACTION SYSTEMS - LARGE (OVER 10 KW) - LOW TENSION
SUMMER PERIOD
200 HOURS USE OF DEMAND PER MONTH

KWHR USE 30 DAYS	kW DEMAND	AT CURRENT RATE	AT PROPOSED RATE	VARIANCE	PERCENTAGE VARIANCE
1,500	7.50	$ 342.33	$ 379.19	$ 36.86	10.8%
3,000	15.00	$ 667.02	$ 743.72	$ 76.70	11.5%
5,000	25.00	$ 1,099.99	$ 1,229.77	$ 129.78	11.8%
10,000	50.00	$ 2,182.37	$ 2,444.87	$ 262.50	12.0%
15,000	75.00	$ 3,264.76	$ 3,660.00	$ 395.24	12.1%
20,000	100.00	$ 4,347.14	$ 4,875.09	$ 527.95	12.1%
30,000	150.00	$ 6,511.91	$ 7,305.31	$ 793.40	12.2%
40,000	200.00	$ 8,676.69	$ 9,735.53	$ 1,058.84	12.2%
50,000	250.00	$ 10,841.45	$ 12,165.75	$ 1,324.30	12.2%
60,000	300.00	$ 13,006.23	$ 14,595.97	$ 1,589.74	12.2%
80,000	400.00	$ 17,335.76	$ 19,456.42	$ 2,120.66	12.2%
90,000	450.00	$ 19,500.54	$ 21,886.63	$ 2,386.09	12.2%
100,000	500.00	$ 21,665.30	$ 24,316.85	$ 2,651.55	12.2%
120,000	600.00	$ 25,994.85	$ 29,177.29	$ 3,182.44	12.2%
150,000	750.00	$ 32,489.16	$ 36,467.95	$ 3,978.79	12.2%
200,000	1,000.00	$ 43,313.02	$ 48,619.06	$ 5,306.04	12.3%
300,000	1,500.00	$ 64,960.72	$ 72,921.26	$ 7,960.54	12.3%

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.

COMPARISON OF BILLS CALCULATED AT CURRENT RATES VS. PROPOSED RATES - REVISED PER REBUTTAL TESTIMONY

ELECTRIC S. C. NO. 05
TABLE NO. 27
ELECTRIC TRACTION SYSTEMS - LARGE (OVER 10 KW) - LOW TENSION
SUMMER PERIOD
300 HOURS USE OF DEMAND PER MONTH

KWHR USE 30 DAYS	kW DEMAND	AT CURRENT RATE	AT PROPOSED RATE	VARIANCE	PERCENTAGE VARIANCE
1,500	5.00	$ 316.12	$ 343.63	$ 27.51	8.7%
3,000	10.00	$ 614.62	$ 672.59	$ 57.97	9.4%
5,000	16.66	$ 1,012.58	$ 1,111.13	$ 98.55	9.7%
10,000	33.33	$ 2,007.65	$ 2,207.73	$ 200.08	10.0%
15,000	50.00	$ 3,002.72	$ 3,304.36	$ 301.64	10.0%
20,000	66.66	$ 3,997.69	$ 4,400.81	$ 403.12	10.1%
30,000	100.00	$ 5,987.84	$ 6,594.04	$ 606.20	10.1%
40,000	133.33	$ 7,977.89	$ 8,787.12	$ 809.23	10.1%
50,000	166.66	$ 9,967.94	$ 10,980.20	$ 1,012.26	10.2%
60,000	200.00	$ 11,958.09	$ 13,173.42	$ 1,215.33	10.2%
80,000	266.66	$ 15,938.18	$ 17,559.59	$ 1,621.41	10.2%
90,000	300.00	$ 17,928.33	$ 19,752.81	$ 1,824.48	10.2%
100,000	333.33	$ 19,918.37	$ 21,945.89	$ 2,027.52	10.2%
120,000	400.00	$ 23,898.58	$ 26,332.20	$ 2,433.62	10.2%
150,000	500.00	$ 29,868.82	$ 32,911.58	$ 3,042.76	10.2%
200,000	666.66	$ 39,819.16	$ 43,877.14	$ 4,057.98	10.2%
300,000	1,000.00	$ 59,720.03	$ 65,808.52	$ 6,088.49	10.2%
450,000	1,500.00	$ 89,571.25	$ 98,705.46	$ 9,134.21	10.2%

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.

COMPARISON OF BILLS CALCULATED AT CURRENT RATES VS. PROPOSED RATES - REVISED PER REBUTTAL TESTIMONY

ELECTRIC S. C. NO. 05
TABLE NO. 28
ELECTRIC TRACTION SYSTEMS - LARGE (OVER 10 KW) - LOW TENSION
SUMMER PERIOD
400 HOURS USE OF DEMAND PER MONTH

KWHR USE 30 DAYS	kW DEMAND	AT CURRENT RATE	AT PROPOSED RATE	VARIANCE	PERCENTAGE VARIANCE
1,500	3.75	$ 316.12	$ 343.63	$ 27.51	8.7%
3,000	7.50	$ 588.42	$ 637.03	$ 48.61	8.3%
5,000	12.50	$ 968.98	$ 1,051.96	$ 82.98	8.6%
10,000	25.00	$ 1,920.34	$ 2,089.24	$ 168.90	8.8%
15,000	37.50	$ 2,871.71	$ 3,126.55	$ 254.84	8.9%
20,000	50.00	$ 3,823.07	$ 4,163.81	$ 340.74	8.9%
30,000	75.00	$ 5,725.81	$ 6,238.40	$ 512.59	9.0%
40,000	100.00	$ 7,628.55	$ 8,312.99	$ 684.44	9.0%
50,000	125.00	$ 9,531.28	$ 10,387.56	$ 856.28	9.0%
60,000	150.00	$ 11,434.02	$ 12,462.15	$ 1,028.13	9.0%
80,000	200.00	$ 15,239.49	$ 16,611.32	$ 1,371.83	9.0%
90,000	225.00	$ 17,142.23	$ 18,685.90	$ 1,543.67	9.0%
100,000	250.00	$ 19,044.96	$ 20,760.49	$ 1,715.53	9.0%
120,000	300.00	$ 22,850.44	$ 24,909.65	$ 2,059.21	9.0%
150,000	375.00	$ 28,558.65	$ 31,133.40	$ 2,574.75	9.0%
200,000	500.00	$ 38,072.33	$ 41,506.32	$ 3,433.99	9.0%
300,000	750.00	$ 57,099.68	$ 62,252.16	$ 5,152.48	9.0%
450,000	1,125.00	$ 85,640.73	$ 93,370.91	$ 7,730.18	9.0%
500,000	1,250.00	$ 95,154.41	$ 103,743.83	$ 8,589.42	9.0%

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.

COMPARISON OF BILLS CALCULATED AT CURRENT RATES VS. PROPOSED RATES - REVISED PER REBUTTAL TESTIMONY

ELECTRIC S. C. NO. 05
TABLE NO. 29
ELECTRIC TRACTION SYSTEMS - LARGE (OVER 10 KW) - HIGH TENSION
WINTER PERIOD
200 HOURS USE OF DEMAND PER MONTH

KWHR USE 30 DAYS	kW DEMAND	AT CURRENT RATE	AT PROPOSED RATE	VARIANCE	PERCENTAGE VARIANCE
1,500	7.50	$ 305.15	$ 328.74	$ 23.59	7.7%
3,000	15.00	$ 592.66	$ 642.81	$ 50.15	8.5%
5,000	25.00	$ 976.05	$ 1,061.60	$ 85.55	8.8%
10,000	50.00	$ 1,934.48	$ 2,108.52	$ 174.04	9.0%
15,000	75.00	$ 2,892.92	$ 3,155.47	$ 262.55	9.1%
20,000	100.00	$ 3,851.36	$ 4,202.39	$ 351.03	9.1%
30,000	150.00	$ 5,768.24	$ 6,296.26	$ 528.02	9.2%
40,000	200.00	$ 7,685.12	$ 8,390.13	$ 705.01	9.2%
50,000	250.00	$ 9,601.99	$ 10,483.99	$ 882.00	9.2%
60,000	300.00	$ 11,518.88	$ 12,577.87	$ 1,058.99	9.2%
80,000	400.00	$ 15,352.63	$ 16,765.61	$ 1,412.98	9.2%
90,000	450.00	$ 17,269.52	$ 18,859.47	$ 1,589.95	9.2%
100,000	500.00	$ 19,186.39	$ 20,953.35	$ 1,766.96	9.2%
120,000	600.00	$ 23,020.16	$ 25,141.08	$ 2,120.92	9.2%
150,000	750.00	$ 28,770.79	$ 31,422.69	$ 2,651.90	9.2%
200,000	1,000.00	$ 38,355.19	$ 41,892.04	$ 3,536.85	9.2%
300,000	1,500.00	$ 57,523.98	$ 62,830.74	$ 5,306.76	9.2%

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.

COMPARISON OF BILLS CALCULATED AT CURRENT RATES VS. PROPOSED RATES - REVISED PER REBUTTAL TESTIMONY

ELECTRIC S. C. NO. 05
TABLE NO. 30
ELECTRIC TRACTION SYSTEMS - LARGE (OVER 10 KW) - HIGH TENSION
WINTER PERIOD
300 HOURS USE OF DEMAND PER MONTH

KWHR USE 30 DAYS	kW DEMAND	AT CURRENT RATE	AT PROPOSED RATE	VARIANCE	PERCENTAGE VARIANCE
1,500	5.00	$ 291.33	$ 309.99	$ 18.66	6.4%
3,000	10.00	$ 565.04	$ 605.32	$ 40.28	7.1%
5,000	16.66	$ 929.98	$ 999.06	$ 69.08	7.4%
10,000	33.33	$ 1,842.40	$ 1,983.53	$ 141.13	7.7%
15,000	50.00	$ 2,754.83	$ 2,968.01	$ 213.18	7.7%
20,000	66.66	$ 3,667.20	$ 3,952.39	$ 285.19	7.8%
30,000	100.00	$ 5,492.06	$ 5,921.34	$ 429.28	7.8%
40,000	133.33	$ 7,316.86	$ 7,890.21	$ 573.35	7.8%
50,000	166.66	$ 9,141.66	$ 9,859.07	$ 717.41	7.8%
60,000	200.00	$ 10,966.52	$ 11,828.02	$ 861.50	7.9%
80,000	266.66	$ 14,616.12	$ 15,765.77	$ 1,149.65	7.9%
90,000	300.00	$ 16,440.98	$ 17,734.71	$ 1,293.73	7.9%
100,000	333.33	$ 18,265.78	$ 19,703.58	$ 1,437.80	7.9%
120,000	400.00	$ 21,915.44	$ 23,641.39	$ 1,725.95	7.9%
150,000	500.00	$ 27,389.91	$ 29,548.08	$ 2,158.17	7.9%
200,000	666.66	$ 36,513.96	$ 39,392.51	$ 2,878.55	7.9%
300,000	1,000.00	$ 54,762.20	$ 59,081.51	$ 4,319.31	7.9%
450,000	1,500.00	$ 82,134.51	$ 88,614.94	$ 6,480.43	7.9%

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.

COMPARISON OF BILLS CALCULATED AT CURRENT RATES VS. PROPOSED RATES - REVISED PER REBUTTAL TESTIMONY

ELECTRIC S. C. NO. 05
TABLE NO. 31
ELECTRIC TRACTION SYSTEMS - LARGE (OVER 10 KW) - HIGH TENSION
WINTER PERIOD
400 HOURS USE OF DEMAND PER MONTH

KWHR USE 30 DAYS	kW DEMAND	AT CURRENT RATE	AT PROPOSED RATE	VARIANCE	PERCENTAGE VARIANCE
1,500	3.75	$ 291.33	$ 309.99	$ 18.66	6.4%
3,000	7.50	$ 551.23	$ 586.58	$ 35.35	6.4%
5,000	12.50	$ 907.01	$ 967.87	$ 60.86	6.7%
10,000	25.00	$ 1,796.39	$ 1,921.06	$ 124.67	6.9%
15,000	37.50	$ 2,685.79	$ 2,874.28	$ 188.49	7.0%
20,000	50.00	$ 3,575.18	$ 3,827.46	$ 252.28	7.1%
30,000	75.00	$ 5,353.97	$ 5,733.87	$ 379.90	7.1%
40,000	100.00	$ 7,132.77	$ 7,640.29	$ 507.52	7.1%
50,000	125.00	$ 8,911.55	$ 9,546.69	$ 635.14	7.1%
60,000	150.00	$ 10,690.34	$ 11,453.10	$ 762.76	7.1%
80,000	200.00	$ 14,247.92	$ 15,265.92	$ 1,018.00	7.1%
90,000	225.00	$ 16,026.72	$ 17,172.32	$ 1,145.60	7.1%
100,000	250.00	$ 17,805.50	$ 19,078.73	$ 1,273.23	7.2%
120,000	300.00	$ 21,363.09	$ 22,891.55	$ 1,528.46	7.2%
150,000	375.00	$ 26,699.46	$ 28,610.77	$ 1,911.31	7.2%
200,000	500.00	$ 35,593.41	$ 38,142.82	$ 2,549.41	7.2%
300,000	750.00	$ 53,381.31	$ 57,206.90	$ 3,825.59	7.2%
450,000	1,125.00	$ 80,063.17	$ 85,803.02	$ 5,739.85	7.2%
500,000	1,250.00	$ 88,957.12	$ 95,335.07	$ 6,377.95	7.2%

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.

COMPARISON OF BILLS CALCULATED AT CURRENT RATES VS. PROPOSED RATES - REVISED PER REBUTTAL TESTIMONY

ELECTRIC S. C. NO. 05
TABLE NO. 32
ELECTRIC TRACTION SYSTEMS - LARGE (OVER 10 KW) - HIGH TENSION
SUMMER PERIOD
200 HOURS USE OF DEMAND PER MONTH

KWHR USE 30 DAYS	kW DEMAND	AT CURRENT RATE	AT PROPOSED RATE	VARIANCE	PERCENTAGE VARIANCE
1,500	7.50	$ 333.30	$ 367.01	$ 33.71	10.1%
3,000	15.00	$ 648.97	$ 719.34	$ 70.37	10.8%
5,000	25.00	$ 1,069.91	$ 1,189.14	$ 119.23	11.1%
10,000	50.00	$ 2,122.20	$ 2,363.61	$ 241.41	11.4%
15,000	75.00	$ 3,174.50	$ 3,538.11	$ 363.61	11.5%
20,000	100.00	$ 4,226.79	$ 4,712.57	$ 485.78	11.5%
30,000	150.00	$ 6,331.39	$ 7,061.53	$ 730.14	11.5%
40,000	200.00	$ 8,436.00	$ 9,410.50	$ 974.50	11.6%
50,000	250.00	$ 10,540.59	$ 11,759.45	$ 1,218.86	11.6%
60,000	300.00	$ 12,645.19	$ 14,108.42	$ 1,463.23	11.6%
80,000	400.00	$ 16,854.38	$ 18,806.34	$ 1,951.96	11.6%
90,000	450.00	$ 18,958.98	$ 21,155.30	$ 2,196.32	11.6%
100,000	500.00	$ 21,063.58	$ 23,504.26	$ 2,440.68	11.6%
120,000	600.00	$ 25,272.78	$ 28,202.18	$ 2,929.40	11.6%
150,000	750.00	$ 31,586.57	$ 35,249.06	$ 3,662.49	11.6%
200,000	1,000.00	$ 42,109.56	$ 46,993.88	$ 4,884.32	11.6%
300,000	1,500.00	$ 63,155.54	$ 70,483.49	$ 7,327.95	11.6%

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.

COMPARISON OF BILLS CALCULATED AT CURRENT RATES VS. PROPOSED RATES - REVISED PER REBUTTAL TESTIMONY

ELECTRIC S. C. NO. 05
TABLE NO. 33
ELECTRIC TRACTION SYSTEMS - LARGE (OVER 10 KW) - HIGH TENSION
SUMMER PERIOD
300 HOURS USE OF DEMAND PER MONTH

KWHR USE 30 DAYS	kW DEMAND	AT CURRENT RATE	AT PROPOSED RATE	VARIANCE	PERCENTAGE VARIANCE
1,500	5.00	$ 310.11	$ 335.50	$ 25.39	8.2%
3,000	10.00	$ 602.58	$ 656.34	$ 53.76	8.9%
5,000	16.66	$ 992.52	$ 1,084.06	$ 91.54	9.2%
10,000	33.33	$ 1,967.54	$ 2,153.56	$ 186.02	9.5%
15,000	50.00	$ 2,942.55	$ 3,223.10	$ 280.55	9.5%
20,000	66.66	$ 3,917.46	$ 4,292.48	$ 375.02	9.6%
30,000	100.00	$ 5,867.50	$ 6,431.52	$ 564.02	9.6%
40,000	133.33	$ 7,817.44	$ 8,570.43	$ 752.99	9.6%
50,000	166.66	$ 9,767.36	$ 10,709.35	$ 941.99	9.6%
60,000	200.00	$ 11,717.40	$ 12,848.39	$ 1,130.99	9.7%
80,000	266.66	$ 15,617.26	$ 17,126.23	$ 1,508.97	9.7%
90,000	300.00	$ 17,567.29	$ 19,265.26	$ 1,697.97	9.7%
100,000	333.33	$ 19,517.23	$ 21,404.17	$ 1,886.94	9.7%
120,000	400.00	$ 23,417.19	$ 25,682.12	$ 2,264.93	9.7%
150,000	500.00	$ 29,267.09	$ 32,098.99	$ 2,831.90	9.7%
200,000	666.66	$ 39,016.85	$ 42,793.70	$ 3,776.85	9.7%
300,000	1,000.00	$ 58,516.57	$ 64,183.34	$ 5,666.77	9.7%
450,000	1,500.00	$ 87,766.06	$ 96,267.69	$ 8,501.63	9.7%

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.

COMPARISON OF BILLS CALCULATED AT CURRENT RATES VS. PROPOSED RATES - REVISED PER REBUTTAL TESTIMONY

ELECTRIC S. C. NO. 05
TABLE NO. 34
ELECTRIC TRACTION SYSTEMS - LARGE (OVER 10 KW) - HIGH TENSION
SUMMER PERIOD
400 HOURS USE OF DEMAND PER MONTH

KWHR USE 30 DAYS	kW DEMAND	AT CURRENT RATE	AT PROPOSED RATE	VARIANCE	PERCENTAGE VARIANCE
1,500	3.75	$ 310.11	$ 335.50	$ 25.39	8.2%
3,000	7.50	$ 579.39	$ 624.84	$ 45.45	7.8%
5,000	12.50	$ 953.93	$ 1,031.64	$ 77.71	8.1%
10,000	25.00	$ 1,890.25	$ 2,048.61	$ 158.36	8.4%
15,000	37.50	$ 2,826.58	$ 3,065.60	$ 239.02	8.5%
20,000	50.00	$ 3,762.90	$ 4,082.55	$ 319.65	8.5%
30,000	75.00	$ 5,635.55	$ 6,116.51	$ 480.96	8.5%
40,000	100.00	$ 7,508.20	$ 8,150.47	$ 642.27	8.6%
50,000	125.00	$ 9,380.85	$ 10,184.42	$ 803.57	8.6%
60,000	150.00	$ 11,253.50	$ 12,218.37	$ 964.87	8.6%
80,000	200.00	$ 14,998.80	$ 16,286.29	$ 1,287.49	8.6%
90,000	225.00	$ 16,871.45	$ 18,320.23	$ 1,448.78	8.6%
100,000	250.00	$ 18,744.09	$ 20,354.19	$ 1,610.10	8.6%
120,000	300.00	$ 22,489.40	$ 24,422.09	$ 1,932.69	8.6%
150,000	375.00	$ 28,107.35	$ 30,523.96	$ 2,416.61	8.6%
200,000	500.00	$ 37,470.60	$ 40,693.73	$ 3,223.13	8.6%
300,000	750.00	$ 56,197.09	$ 61,033.27	$ 4,836.18	8.6%
450,000	1,125.00	$ 84,286.84	$ 91,542.58	$ 7,255.74	8.6%
500,000	1,250.00	$ 93,650.09	$ 101,712.35	$ 8,062.26	8.6%

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.
Analysis of the SC5 Rate II Annual Impact of Present vs. Proposed (Rebuttal) Time-of-Day Rates
Based on Consumption Levels For the Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2007

	Annual Percentage Increase		
Time-of-Day Rate Class	0.01% - 0.50%	0.51% - 1.0%	>1.0%
	(Number of Customers)		
SC 5 Rate II	1	4	0

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.

Comparison of Present and Proposed Con Edison Rates and Charges

SERVICE CLASSIFICATION NO. 14 - STANDBY SERVICE - RATE I

		CURRENT RATES AND CHARGES		PROPOSED RATES AND CHARGES	
		Winter Billing Period (All Other Months)	Summer Billing Period (June 1 to September 30)	Winter Billing Period (All Other Months)	Summer Billing Period (June 1 to September 30)
Applicability: To Customers who receive the delivery of power and energy for standby service and would not be subject to Rate II.					
		SC 4 RATE I		**9 RATE I (4)**	
Low Tension					
Customer Charge		$236.91 per Month	$236.91 per Month	$92.37 per Month	$92.37 per Month
Contract Demand Charge		$6.02 per kW per Month	$6.02 per kW per Month	$ 6.51 per kW per Month	$6.51 per kW per Month
As-Used Daily On-Peak Demand Charge (a)	Period 1	$0.0000 per kW per Day	$0.3853 per kW per Day	$0.0000 per kW per Day	$0.4770 per kW per Day
	Period 2	$0.5746 per kW per Day	$0.8264 per kW per Day	$0.5833 per kW per Day	$0.9539 per kW per Day
High Tension Below 138 kV					
Customer Charge		$236.91 per Month	$236.91 per Month	$92.37 per Month	$92.37 per Month
Contract Demand Charge		$4.81 per kW per Month	$4.81 per kW per Month	$ 4.97 per kW per Month	$4.97 per kW per Month
As-Used Daily On-Peak Demand Charge (a)	Period 1	$0.0000 per kW per Day	$0.4368 per kW per Day	$0.0000 per kW per Day	$0.4808 per kW per Day
	Period 2	$0.4343 per kW per Day	$0.2914 per kW per Day	$0.3614 per kW per Day	$0.3002 per kW per Day
Merchant Function Charge					
Competitive Supply-Related Charge (1)			N/A		N/A
Competitive Credit & Collection-Related Charge (2)			N/A		N/A
Billing & Payment Processing Charges		As explained on Leaf Nos. 168-c to 168-d		As explained on Leaf Nos. 168-c to 168-d	
Metering Charges (3)					
Meter Ownership			$15.12 Per Month		$3.07 Per Month
Meter Service			$8.15 Per Month		$2.91 Per Month
Meter Data			$5.56 Per Month		$2.98 Per Month
Other Charges and Adjustments		As Described in Tariff		As Described in Tariff	
		SC 5 RATE I		**SC 5 RATE I**	
Low Tension					
Customer Charge		$188.61 per Month	$188.61 per Month	$255.45 per Month	$255.45 per Month
Contract Demand Charge		$1.72 per kW per Month	$1.72 per kW per Month	$2.57 per kW per Month	$2.57 per kW per Month
As-Used Daily On-Peak Demand Charge (a)	Period 1	$0.0000 per kW per Day	$0.0329 per kW per Day	$0.0000 per kW per Day	$0.1554 per kW per Day
	Period 2	$0.0901 per kW per Day	$0.1098 per kW per Day	$0.1453 per kW per Day	$0.4038 per kW per Day
High Tension Below 138 kV					
Customer Charge		$188.61 per Month	$188.61 per Month	$255.45 per Month	$255.45 per Month
Contract Demand Charge		$0.49 per kW per Month	$0.49 per kW per Month	$1.67 per kW per Month	$1.67 per kW per Month
As-Used Daily On-Peak Demand Charge (a)	Period 1	$0.0000 per kW per Day	$0.0325 per kW per Day	$0.0000 per kW per Day	$0.1554 per kW per Day
	Period 2	$0.0340 per kW per Day	$0.0258 per kW per Day	$0.0818 per kW per Day	$0.1220 per kW per Day
Merchant Function Charge					
Competitive Supply-Related Charge (1)			N/A		N/A
Competitive Credit & Collection-Related Charge (2)			N/A		N/A
Billing & Payment Processing Charges		As explained on Leaf Nos. 168-c to 168-d		As explained on Leaf Nos. 168-c to 168-d	
Metering Charges (3)					
Meter Ownership			$6.24 Per Month		$5.84 Per Month
Meter Service			$4.84 Per Month		$3.86 Per Month
Meter Data			$5.09 Per Month		$3.49 Per Month
Other Charges and Adjustments		As Described in Tariff		As Described in Tariff	

(a) Period 1: Monday through Friday 8 AM to 6 PM June-September , Period 2: Monday through Friday 8 AM to 10 PM all billing months.
(1) The Competitive Supply-Related Charge applies to customers taking bundled service.
(2) The Competitive Credit & Collections-Related Charge applies to customers taking bundled service.
(3) Applicability of metering charges is described in the tariff.
(4) Customer served under SC14 - RA - SC 4 Rate I will be served under a redesigned SC14 - RA - SC9 Rate I rate schedule at the proposed rate level.

EXHIBIT__(ERP-12)
PAGE 1 of 4

REVISED
EXHIBIT_____(ERP-3)
SCHEDULE 4
TABLE NO. 26

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.

Comparison of Present and Proposed Con Edison Rates and Charges

SERVICE CLASSIFICATION NO. 14 - STANDBY SERVICE - RATE II

		CURRENT RATES AND CHARGES		PROPOSED RATES AND CHARGES	
		Winter Billing Period (All Other Months)	Summer Billing Period (June 1 to September 30)	Winter Billing Period (All Other Months)	Summer Billing Period (June 1 to September 30)
Applicability: To Customers who receive the delivery of power and energy for standby service that would be subect to Rate II					
		SC 4 RATE II		**SC 9 RATE II (4)**	
Low Tension					
Customer Charge		$950.15 per Month	$950.15 per Month	$1,389.74 per Month	$1,389.74 per Month
Contract Demand Charge		$6.43 per kW per Month	$6.43 per kW per Month	$7.54 per kW per Month	$7.54 per kW per Month
As-Used Daily On-Peak Demand Charge (a)	Period 1	$0.0000 per kW per Day	$0.3686 per kW per Day	$0.0000 per kW per Day	$0.4489 per kW per Day
	Period 2	$0.5791 per kW per Day	$0.7712 per kW per Day	$0.6965 per kW per Day	$0.9268 per kW per Day
High Tension Below 138 kV					
Customer Charge		$950.15 per Month	$950.15 per Month	$1,389.74 per Month	$1,389.74 per Month
Contract Demand Charge		$5.44 per kW per Month	$5.44 per kW per Month	$6.19 per kW per Month	$6.19 per kW per Month
As-Used Daily On-Peak Demand Charge (a)	Period 1	$0.0000 per kW per Day	$0.3720 per kW per Day	$0.0000 per kW per Day	$0.4693 per kW per Day
	Period 2	$0.3403 per kW per Day	$0.2420 per kW per Day	$0.4285 per kW per Day	$0.2988 per kW per Day
Merchant Function Charge					
Competitive Supply-Related Charge (1)			N/A		N/A
Competitive Credit & Collection-Related Charge (2)			N/A		N/A
Billing & Payment Processing Charges		As explained on Leaf Nos. 168-c to 168-d		As explained on Leaf Nos. 168-c to 168-d	
Metering Charges (3)					
Meter Ownership			$33.45 Per Month		$38.92 Per Month
Meter Service			$17.85 Per Month		$17.04 Per Month
Meter Data			$11.66 Per Month		$10.26 Per Month
Other Charges and Adjustments		As Described in Tariff		As Described in Tariff	
		SC 5 RATE II		**SC 5 RATE II**	
Low Tension					
Customer Charge		$740.32 per Month	$740.32 per Month	$903.32 per Month	$903.32 per Month
Contract Demand Charge		$8.03 per kW per Month	$8.03 per kW per Month	$8.65 per kW per Month	$8.65 per kW per Month
As-Used Daily On-Peak Demand Charge (a)	Period 1	$0.0000 per kW per Day	$0.3048 per kW per Day	$0.0000 per kW per Day	$0.3285 per kW per Day
	Period 2	$0.6209 per kW per Day	$0.7285 per kW per Day	$0.6691 per kW per Day	$0.7850 per kW per Day
High Tension Below 138 kV					
Customer Charge		$740.32 per Month	$740.32 per Month	$903.32 per Month	$903.32 per Month
Contract Demand Charge		$4.30 per kW per Month	$4.30 per kW per Month	$4.63 per kW per Month	$4.63 per kW per Month
As-Used Daily On-Peak Demand Charge (a)	Period 1	$0.0000 per kW per Day	$0.3111 per kW per Day	$0.0000 per kW per Day	$0.3352 per kW per Day
	Period 2	$0.3368 per kW per Day	$0.2107 per kW per Day	$0.3629 per kW per Day	$0.2270 per kW per Day
Merchant Function Charge					
Competitive Supply-Related Charge (1)			N/A		N/A
Competitive Credit & Collection-Related Charge (2)			N/A		N/A
Billing & Payment Processing Charges		As explained on Leaf Nos. 168-c to 168-d		As explained on Leaf Nos. 168-c to 168-d	
Metering Charges (3)					
Meter Ownership			$24.68 Per Month		$31.48 Per Month
Meter Service			$12.96 Per Month		$12.99 Per Month
Meter Data			$6.49 Per Month		$6.77 Per Month
Other Charges and Adjustments		As Described in Tariff		As Described in Tariff	

(a) Period 1: Monday through Friday 8 AM to 6 PM June-September , Period 2: Monday through Friday 8 AM to 10 PM all billing months.
(1) The Competitive Supply-Related Charge applies to customers taking bundled service.
(2) The Competitive Credit & Collections-Related Charge applies to customers taking bundled service.
(3) Applicability of metering charges is described in the tariff.
(4) Customer served under SC14 - RA - SC 4 Rate II will be served under a redesigned SC14 - RA - SC9 Rate II rate schedule at the proposed rate level.

REVISED
EXHIBIT___(ERP-3)
SCHEDULE 4
TABLE NO. 29

EXHIBIT___(ERP-12)
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CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.

Comparison of Present and Proposed Con Edison Rates and Charges

SERVICE CLASSIFICATION NO. 14 - STANDBY SERVICE - 138 kV

		CURRENT RATES AND CHARGES		PROPOSED RATES AND CHARGES	
		Winter Billing Period (All Other Months)	Summer Billing Period (June 1 to September 30)	Winter Billing Period (All Other Months)	Summer Billing Period (June 1 to September 30)
Applicability:		To Customers who receive the delivery of power and energy for standby service, have a Contract Demand of more than 1,500 kW and are supplied by high tension service at 138,000 volts.			
		SC 4		**SC 9 (4)**	
High Tension Service at 138 kV					
Customer Charge		$343.82 per Month	$343.82 per Month	$502.24 per Month	$502.24 per Month
Contract Demand Charge		$1.87 per kW per Month	$1.87 per kW per Month	$2.20 per kW per Month	$2.20 per kW per Month
As-Used Daily On-Peak Demand Charge (a)	Period 1	$0.0000 per kW per Day	$0.2787 per kW per Day	$0.0000 per kW per Day	$0.3398 per kW per Day
	Period 2	$0.1561 per kW per Day	$0.0000 per kW per Day	$0.1897 per kW per Day	$0.0000 per kW per Day
Merchant Function Charge					
Competitive Supply-Related Charge (1)		N/A		N/A	
Competitive Credit & Collection-Related Charge (2)		N/A		N/A	
Billing & Payment Processing Charges		As explained on Leaf Nos. 168-c to 168-d		As explained on Leaf Nos. 168-c to 168-d	
Metering Charges (3)					
Meter Ownership		$33.45 Per Month		$38.92 Per Month	
Meter Service		$17.85 Per Month		$17.04 Per Month	
Meter Data		$11.66 Per Month		$10.26 Per Month	
Other Charges and Adjustments		As Described in Tariff		As Described in Tariff	
		SC 5		**SC 5**	
High Tension Service at 138 kV					
Customer Charge		$484.57 per Month	$484.57 per Month	$605.62 per Month	$605.62 per Month
Contract Demand Charge		$1.30 per kW per Month	$1.30 per kW per Month	$1.40 per kW per Month	$1.40 per kW per Month
As-Used Daily On-Peak Demand Charge (a)	Period 1	$0.0000 per kW per Day	$0.2325 per kW per Day	$0.0000 per kW per Day	$0.2500 per kW per Day
	Period 2	$0.1577 per kW per Day	$0.0000 per kW per Day	$0.1695 per kW per Day	$0.0000 per kW per Day
Merchant Function Charge					
Competitive Supply-Related Charge (1)		N/A		N/A	
Competitive Credit & Collection-Related Charge (2)		N/A		N/A	
Billing & Payment Processing Charges		As explained on Leaf Nos. 168-c to 168-d		As explained on Leaf Nos. 168-c to 168-d	
Metering Charges (3)					
Meter Ownership		$24.68 Per Month		$31.48 Per Month	
Meter Service		$12.96 Per Month		$12.99 Per Month	
Meter Data		$6.49 Per Month		$6.77 Per Month	
Other Charges and Adjustments		As Described in Tariff		As Described in Tariff	

(a) Period 1: Monday through Friday 8 AM to 6 PM June-September . Period 2: Monday through Friday 8 AM to 10 PM all billing months.
(1) The Competitive Supply-Related Charge applies to customers taking bundled service.
(2) The Competitive Credit & Collections-Related Charge applies to customers taking bundled service.
(3) Applicability of metering charges is described in the tariff.
(4) Customer served under SC14 - RA - SC 4 138 kV will be served under a redesigned SC14 - RA - SC9 138 kV rate schedule at the proposed rate level.

EXHIBIT__(ERP-12)
PAGE 3 of 4

REVISED
EXHIBIT____(ERP-3)
SCHEDULE 4
TABLE NO. 32

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.

Comparison of Present and Proposed PASNY No. 4 Rates and Charges

DELIVERY SERVICE CLASSIFICATION - STANDBY SERVICE - RATE III

		CURRENT RATES AND CHARGES		PROPOSED RATES AND CHARGES	
		Winter Billing Period (All Other Months)	Summer Billing Period (June 1 to September 30)	Winter Billing Period (All Other Months)	Summer Billing Period (June 1 to September 30)
Applicability: To PASNY Customer who uses the Company's service for standby service purposes under Rate III.					
Low Tension					
Customer Charge		$487.45 per Month	$487.45 per Month	$239.56 per Month	$239.56 per Month
Contract Demand Charge		$3.60 per kW per Month	$3.60 per kW per Month	$5.21 per kW per Month	$5.21 per kW per Month
As-Used Daily On-Peak Demand Charge (a)	Period 1	$0.0000 per kW per Day	$0.2514 per kW per Day	$0.0000 per kW per Day	$0.3636 per kW per Day
	Period 2	$0.3639 per kW per Day	$0.6585 per kW per Day	$0.5262 per kW per Day	$0.9523 per kW per Day
High Tension Below 138 kV					
Customer Charge		$487.45 per Month	$487.45 per Month	$239.56 per Month	$239.56 per Month
Contract Demand Charge		$3.29 per kW per Month	$3.29 per kW per Month	$4.76 per kW per Month	$4.76 per kW per Month
As-Used Daily On-Peak Demand Charge (a)	Period 1	$0.0000 per kW per Day	$0.2521 per kW per Day	$0.0000 per kW per Day	$0.3646 per kW per Day
	Period 2	$0.2142 per kW per Day	$0.2082 per kW per Day	$0.3098 per kW per Day	$0.3011 per kW per Day
REACTIVE POWER DEMAND CHARGE (PER KILOVAR PER MONTH)		$0.46 Per kvar per month		$0.57 Per kvar per month	

(a) Period 1: Monday through Friday 8 AM to 6 PM June-September , Period 2: Monday through Friday 8 AM to 10 PM all billing months.

EXHIBIT__ (ERP-12)
PAGE 4 of 4

REVISED
EXHIBIT___(ERP-3)
SCHEDULE 5
TABLE NO. 4

Witness: Liliya A. Randt

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72. With respect to your proposal for elimination of declining block rates on pages 16-21 of your testimony:

a. If SC 1 Rate I and SC 7 Rate I classes are combined as you propose, would you also propose that the SC 1 and 7 voluntary TOD rates (Rate II) be combined into one class?

Response:

Yes

b. (i) Assuming adoption of your proposal to phase-out the over 360 kWh winter declining block rate in SC 7 Rate I, would you propose that once the phase-out starts that the Company no longer accept new SC 7 customers and instead serve such new customers under the SC 1 rate?

(ii) Would you propose a similar phase-out for the SC 7 voluntary TOD rate (Rate II) to mitigate any customer impacts which would result from combining the SC 1 and 7 classes as well as discontinuing accepting new customers under SC 7 Rate II?

Response: Yes

73. Do you agree with the Company's rate design for increasing competitive and non-competitive charges, including the changes proposed to monthly customer charges, as proposed by the Company's Electric Rate Panel?

Response: Yes

Summary of Current vs. Proposed Flat Rates at May 1, 2009 Rate Level

				Four-Year Phase-out of SC 7 Space Heating *			
		Current	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
SC 1	Customer Charge	$ 14.18	$ 14.18	$ 14.18	$ 14.18	$ 14.18
	Winter Rate Per kWhr					
	0-250	$ 0.06674	$ 0.06488	$ 0.06484	$ 0.06480	$ 0.06476
	>250	$ 0.06136	$ 0.06488	$ 0.06484	$ 0.06480	$ 0.06476
	Summer Rate Per kWhr					
	0-250	$ 0.06674	$ 0.06488	$ 0.06484	$ 0.06480	$ 0.06476
	>250	$ 0.07511	$ 0.07511	$ 0.07511	$ 0.07511	$ 0.07511
SC 7	Customer Charge	$ 14.18	$ 14.18	$ 14.18	$ 14.18	$ 14.18
	Winter Rate Per kWhr					
	0-250	$ 0.06674	$ 0.06488	$ 0.06484	$ 0.06480	$ 0.06476
	250 - 360	$ 0.06136	$ 0.06488	$ 0.06484	$ 0.06480	$ 0.06476
	>360 Space Heating	$ 0.04600	$ 0.05104	$ 0.05561	$ 0.06018	$ 0.06476
	Summer Rate Per kWhr					
	0-250	$ 0.06674	$ 0.06488	$ 0.06484	$ 0.06480	$ 0.06476
	>250	$ 0.07511	$ 0.07511	$ 0.07511	$ 0.07511	$ 0.07511

				Five-Year Phase-In			
		Current	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
SC 2	Customer Charge	$ 18.35	$ 18.35	$ 18.35	$ 18.35	$ 18.35	$ 18.35
	Winter Rate Per kWhr						
	0-900	$ 0.0752	$ 0.0728	$ 0.0721	$ 0.0714	$ 0.0708	$ 0.0701
	900 - 2000	$ 0.0658	$ 0.0728	$ 0.0721	$ 0.0714	$ 0.0708	$ 0.0701
	>2000	$ 0.0209	$ 0.0307	$ 0.0406	$ 0.0504	$ 0.0603	$ 0.0701
	Summer Rate Per kWhr						
	0-900	$ 0.0883	$ 0.0856	$ 0.0850	$ 0.0843	$ 0.0836	$ 0.0829
	900 - 2000	$ 0.0787	$ 0.0856	$ 0.0850	$ 0.0843	$ 0.0836	$ 0.0829
	>2000	$ 0.0351	$ 0.0447	$ 0.0542	$ 0.0638	$ 0.0733	$ 0.0829

		Current	Proposed Flat Rate
SC 12 - Energy Only	Winter Rate Per kWhr		
	0-10	$ 7.31	$ 7.31
	10-300	$ 0.0868	$ 0.0640
	>300	$ 0.0442	$ 0.0640
	Summer Rate Per kWhr		
	0-10	$ 7.40	$ 7.40
	10-300	$ 0.0938	$ 0.0711
	>300	$ 0.0513	$ 0.0711

* Assumes Combined SC 1 and 7 Revenue Requirement

Summary of Current vs. Proposed Flat Rates at May 1, 2009 Rate Level

			Current Redesigned	Five-Year Phase-In Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
SC 4&9	Low Tension	Winter Rate Per kW						
		0-5	$ 73.85	$ 73.85	$ 77.40	$ 80.90	$ 84.40	$ 87.95
		5-100	$ 14.77	$ 14.19	$ 14.06	$ 13.93	$ 13.79	$ 13.66
		>100	$ 12.71	$ 14.19	$ 14.06	$ 13.93	$ 13.79	$ 13.66
		Summer Rate Per kW						
		0-5	$ 92.45	$ 92.45	$ 96.85	$ 101.25	$ 105.65	$ 110.05
		5-100	$ 18.49	$ 17.83	$ 17.70	$ 17.57	$ 17.43	$ 17.30
		>100	$ 16.26	$ 17.83	$ 17.70	$ 17.57	$ 17.43	$ 17.30
		Energy Rate Per kWhr	$ 0.0186	$ 0.0186	$ 0.0186	$ 0.0186	$ 0.0186	$ 0.0186
SC 4&9	High Tension	Winter Rate Per kW						
		0-5	$ 52.90	$ 52.90	$ 55.45	$ 57.95	$ 60.50	$ 63.00
		5-100	$ 10.58	$ 10.00	$ 9.87	$ 9.74	$ 9.60	$ 9.47
		>100	$ 8.52	$ 10.00	$ 9.87	$ 9.74	$ 9.60	$ 9.47
		Summer Rate Per kW						
		0-5	$ 71.50	$ 71.50	$ 74.90	$ 78.30	$ 81.70	$ 85.15
		5-100	$ 14.30	$ 13.64	$ 13.51	$ 13.38	$ 13.24	$ 13.11
		>100	$ 12.07	$ 13.64	$ 13.51	$ 13.38	$ 13.24	$ 13.11
		Energy Rate Per kWhr	$ 0.0173	$ 0.0173	$ 0.0173	$ 0.0173	$ 0.0173	$ 0.0173

			Current	Proposed Flat Rate
SC 8	Low Tension	Winter Rate Per kW		
		0-100	$ 17.33	$ 16.39
		>100	$ 15.67	$ 16.39
		Summer Rate Per kW		
		0-100	$ 22.14	$ 21.20
		>100	$ 20.48	$ 21.20
		Energy Rate Per kWhr	$ 0.0137	$ 0.0137
SC 8	High Tension	Winter Rate Per kW		
		0-100	$12.40	$ 11.89
		>100	$11.17	$ 11.89
		Summer Rate Per kW		
		0-100	$ 17.21	$ 16.70
		>100	$ 15.98	$ 16.70
		Energy Rate Per kWhr	$ 0.0137	$ 0.0137

Summary of Current vs. Proposed Flat Rates at May 1, 2009 Rate Level

			Current	Proposed Flat Rate
SC 12	Low Tension	Winter Rate Per kW		
		0-200	$ 10.81	$ 9.84
		>200	$ 8.88	$ 9.84
		Summer Rate Per kW		
		0-200	$ 18.49	$ 17.52
		>200	$ 16.56	$ 17.52
		Energy Rate Per kWhr	$ 0.0131	$ 0.0131
SC 12	High Tension	Winter Rate Per kW		
		0-200	$ 8.24	$ 7.70
		>200	$ 6.74	$ 7.70
		Summer Rate Per kW		
		0-200	$ 15.92	$ 15.37
		>200	$ 14.41	$ 15.37
		Energy Rate Per kWhr	$ 0.0131	$ 0.0131

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.

COMPARISON OF BILLS CALCULATED AT CURRENT RATES VS. PROPOSED FLAT RATES @ MAY 2009 RATE LEVEL

ELECTRIC S. C. NO. 01

RESIDENTIAL AND RELIGIOUS - RATE I - Current Rates vs. Proposed Combined SC 1&7 Flat Rates with SC 7 Space Heating Phaseout

WINTER PERIOD

KWHR USE 30 DAYS	AT CURRENT RATE	Year 1 RATE	Year 2 RATE	Year 3 RATE	Year 4 RATE	% Year 1 vs. Current	% Year 2 vs. Year 1	% Year 3 vs. Year 2	% Year 4 vs. Year 3	% Year 4 vs. Current
0	$ 15.56	$ 15.56	$ 15.56	$ 15.56	$ 15.56	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
10	$ 17.72	$ 17.70	$ 17.70	$ 17.70	$ 17.70	-0.110%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	-0.110%
20	$ 19.88	$ 19.85	$ 19.85	$ 19.85	$ 19.85	-0.150%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	-0.150%
30	$ 22.04	$ 21.99	$ 21.99	$ 21.98	$ 21.98	-0.230%	0.000%	-0.050%	0.000%	-0.270%
50	$ 26.36	$ 26.26	$ 26.26	$ 26.26	$ 26.26	-0.380%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	-0.380%
60	$ 28.54	$ 28.42	$ 28.42	$ 28.42	$ 28.42	-0.420%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	-0.420%
80	$ 32.87	$ 32.71	$ 32.71	$ 32.70	$ 32.70	-0.490%	0.000%	-0.030%	0.000%	-0.520%
100	$ 37.18	$ 36.99	$ 36.98	$ 36.98	$ 36.98	-0.510%	-0.030%	0.000%	0.000%	-0.540%
120	$ 41.50	$ 41.27	$ 41.26	$ 41.26	$ 41.25	-0.550%	-0.020%	0.000%	-0.020%	-0.600%
150	$ 47.99	$ 47.70	$ 47.70	$ 47.69	$ 47.68	-0.600%	0.000%	-0.020%	-0.020%	-0.650%
200	$ 58.82	$ 58.44	$ 58.43	$ 58.42	$ 58.41	-0.650%	-0.020%	-0.020%	-0.020%	-0.700%
210	$ 60.99	$ 60.58	$ 60.58	$ 60.57	$ 60.56	-0.670%	0.000%	-0.020%	-0.020%	-0.710%
240	$ 67.46	$ 67.00	$ 66.99	$ 66.98	$ 66.97	-0.680%	-0.010%	-0.010%	-0.010%	-0.730%
250	$ 69.63	$ 69.15	$ 69.14	$ 69.13	$ 69.12	-0.690%	-0.010%	-0.010%	-0.010%	-0.730%
300	$ 80.16	$ 79.86	$ 79.85	$ 79.84	$ 79.83	-0.370%	-0.010%	-0.010%	-0.010%	-0.410%
360	$ 92.80	$ 92.73	$ 92.71	$ 92.70	$ 92.68	-0.080%	-0.020%	-0.010%	-0.020%	-0.130%
400	$ 101.24	$ 101.30	$ 101.29	$ 101.27	$ 101.25	0.060%	-0.010%	-0.020%	-0.020%	0.010%
450	$ 111.77	$ 112.01	$ 111.99	$ 111.97	$ 111.95	0.210%	-0.020%	-0.020%	-0.020%	0.160%
500	$ 122.32	$ 122.74	$ 122.72	$ 122.70	$ 122.68	0.340%	-0.020%	-0.020%	-0.020%	0.290%
750	$ 175.00	$ 176.33	$ 176.30	$ 176.27	$ 176.24	0.760%	-0.020%	-0.020%	-0.020%	0.710%
780	$ 181.32	$ 182.76	$ 182.73	$ 182.69	$ 182.66	0.790%	-0.020%	-0.020%	-0.020%	0.740%
1,000	$ 227.68	$ 229.91	$ 229.87	$ 229.83	$ 229.79	0.980%	-0.020%	-0.020%	-0.020%	0.930%
1,500	$ 333.06	$ 337.10	$ 337.04	$ 336.98	$ 336.92	1.210%	-0.020%	-0.020%	-0.020%	1.160%
3,000	$ 649.16	$ 658.64	$ 658.51	$ 658.39	$ 658.27	1.460%	-0.020%	-0.020%	-0.020%	1.400%
5,000	$ 1,070.65	$ 1,087.36	$ 1,087.16	$ 1,086.95	$ 1,086.75	1.560%	-0.020%	-0.020%	-0.020%	1.500%
10,000	$ 2,124.35	$ 2,159.17	$ 2,158.76	$ 2,158.35	$ 2,157.94	1.640%	-0.020%	-0.020%	-0.020%	1.580%
20,000	$ 4,231.76	$ 4,302.78	$ 4,301.96	$ 4,301.13	$ 4,300.31	1.680%	-0.020%	-0.020%	-0.020%	1.620%
30,000	$ 6,339.17	$ 6,446.40	$ 6,445.16	$ 6,443.93	$ 6,442.69	1.690%	-0.020%	-0.020%	-0.020%	1.630%
40,000	$ 8,446.57	$ 8,590.00	$ 8,588.36	$ 8,586.71	$ 8,585.07	1.700%	-0.020%	-0.020%	-0.020%	1.640%

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.

COMPARISON OF BILLS CALCULATED AT CURRENT RATES VS. PROPOSED FLAT RATES @ MAY 2009 RATE LEVEL

ELECTRIC S. C. NO. 01

RESIDENTIAL AND RELIGIOUS - RATE I - Current Rates vs. Proposed Combined SC 1&7 Flat Rates with SC 7 Space Heating Phaseout

SUMMER PERIOD

KWHR USE 30 DAYS	AT CURRENT RATE	Year 1 RATE	Year 2 RATE	Year 3 RATE	Year 4 RATE	% Year 1 vs. Current	% Year 2 vs. Year 1	% Year 3 vs. Year 2	% Year 4 vs. Year 3	% Year 4 vs. Current
0	$ 15.56	$ 15.56	$ 15.56	$ 15.56	$ 15.56	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
10	$ 17.72	$ 17.70	$ 17.70	$ 17.70	$ 17.70	-0.110%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	-0.110%
20	$ 19.88	$ 19.85	$ 19.85	$ 19.85	$ 19.85	-0.150%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	-0.150%
30	$ 22.04	$ 21.99	$ 21.99	$ 21.98	$ 21.98	-0.230%	0.000%	-0.050%	0.000%	-0.270%
50	$ 26.36	$ 26.26	$ 26.26	$ 26.26	$ 26.26	-0.380%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	-0.380%
60	$ 28.54	$ 28.42	$ 28.42	$ 28.42	$ 28.42	-0.420%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	-0.420%
80	$ 32.87	$ 32.71	$ 32.71	$ 32.70	$ 32.70	-0.490%	0.000%	-0.030%	0.000%	-0.520%
100	$ 37.18	$ 36.99	$ 36.98	$ 36.98	$ 36.98	-0.510%	-0.030%	0.000%	0.000%	-0.540%
120	$ 41.50	$ 41.27	$ 41.26	$ 41.26	$ 41.25	-0.550%	-0.020%	0.000%	-0.020%	-0.600%
150	$ 47.99	$ 47.70	$ 47.70	$ 47.69	$ 47.68	-0.600%	0.000%	-0.020%	-0.020%	-0.650%
200	$ 58.82	$ 58.44	$ 58.43	$ 58.42	$ 58.41	-0.650%	-0.020%	-0.020%	-0.020%	-0.700%
210	$ 60.99	$ 60.58	$ 60.58	$ 60.57	$ 60.56	-0.670%	0.000%	-0.020%	-0.020%	-0.710%
240	$ 67.46	$ 67.00	$ 66.99	$ 66.98	$ 66.97	-0.680%	-0.010%	-0.010%	-0.010%	-0.730%
250	$ 69.63	$ 69.15	$ 69.14	$ 69.13	$ 69.12	-0.690%	-0.010%	-0.010%	-0.010%	-0.730%
300	$ 80.87	$ 80.40	$ 80.39	$ 80.37	$ 80.36	-0.580%	-0.010%	-0.020%	-0.010%	-0.630%
360	$ 94.37	$ 93.88	$ 93.87	$ 93.86	$ 93.85	-0.520%	-0.010%	-0.010%	-0.010%	-0.550%
400	$ 103.36	$ 102.88	$ 102.87	$ 102.86	$ 102.85	-0.460%	-0.010%	-0.010%	-0.010%	-0.490%
450	$ 114.60	$ 114.11	$ 114.10	$ 114.09	$ 114.08	-0.430%	-0.010%	-0.010%	-0.010%	-0.450%
500	$ 125.84	$ 125.37	$ 125.36	$ 125.35	$ 125.34	-0.370%	-0.010%	-0.010%	-0.010%	-0.400%
750	$ 182.07	$ 181.59	$ 181.58	$ 181.57	$ 181.56	-0.260%	-0.010%	-0.010%	-0.010%	-0.280%
780	$ 188.81	$ 188.34	$ 188.33	$ 188.32	$ 188.31	-0.250%	-0.010%	-0.010%	-0.010%	-0.260%
1,000	$ 238.28	$ 237.80	$ 237.79	$ 237.78	$ 237.77	-0.200%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	-0.210%
1,500	$ 350.73	$ 350.26	$ 350.25	$ 350.24	$ 350.23	-0.130%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	-0.140%
3,000	$ 688.05	$ 687.57	$ 687.56	$ 687.55	$ 687.54	-0.070%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	-0.070%
5,000	$ 1,137.83	$ 1,137.34	$ 1,137.33	$ 1,137.32	$ 1,137.31	-0.040%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	-0.050%
10,000	$ 2,262.25	$ 2,261.76	$ 2,261.75	$ 2,261.74	$ 2,261.73	-0.020%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	-0.020%
20,000	$ 4,511.08	$ 4,510.60	$ 4,510.59	$ 4,510.58	$ 4,510.57	-0.010%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	-0.010%
30,000	$ 6,759.92	$ 6,759.44	$ 6,759.43	$ 6,759.42	$ 6,759.41	-0.010%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	-0.010%
40,000	$ 9,008.75	$ 9,008.27	$ 9,008.26	$ 9,008.25	$ 9,008.24	-0.010%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	-0.010%

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.

COMPARISON OF BILLS CALCULATED AT CURRENT RATES VS. PROPOSED FLAT RATES @ MAY 2009 RATE LEVEL

ELECTRIC S. C. NO. 07

RES AND REL - SPACE or SPACE and WATER HEATING - RATE I - Current Rates vs. Proposed Combined SC 1&7 Flat Rates with Space Heating Phaseout

WINTER PERIOD

KWHR USE 30 DAYS	AT CURRENT RATE	Year 1 RATE	Year 2 RATE	Year 3 RATE	Year 4 RATE	% Year 1 vs. Current	% Year 2 vs. Year 1	% Year 3 vs. Year 2	% Year 4 vs. Year 3	% Year 4 vs. Current
0	$ 15.56	$ 15.56	$ 15.56	$ 15.56	$ 15.56	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
10	$ 17.71	$ 17.69	$ 17.69	$ 17.69	$ 17.69	-0.110%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	-0.110%
100	$ 37.13	$ 36.94	$ 36.93	$ 36.93	$ 36.93	-0.510%	-0.030%	0.000%	0.000%	-0.540%
120	$ 41.44	$ 41.21	$ 41.20	$ 41.20	$ 41.19	-0.560%	-0.020%	0.000%	-0.020%	-0.600%
150	$ 47.91	$ 47.62	$ 47.62	$ 47.61	$ 47.60	-0.610%	0.000%	-0.020%	-0.020%	-0.650%
200	$ 58.70	$ 58.32	$ 58.31	$ 58.30	$ 58.29	-0.650%	-0.020%	-0.020%	-0.020%	-0.700%
210	$ 60.87	$ 60.46	$ 60.46	$ 60.45	$ 60.44	-0.670%	0.000%	-0.020%	-0.020%	-0.710%
240	$ 67.32	$ 66.86	$ 66.85	$ 66.84	$ 66.83	-0.680%	-0.010%	-0.010%	-0.010%	-0.730%
250	$ 69.48	$ 69.00	$ 68.99	$ 68.98	$ 68.97	-0.690%	-0.010%	-0.010%	-0.010%	-0.730%
300	$ 80.00	$ 79.70	$ 79.69	$ 79.68	$ 79.67	-0.370%	-0.010%	-0.010%	-0.010%	-0.410%
360	$ 92.60	$ 92.53	$ 92.51	$ 92.50	$ 92.48	-0.080%	-0.020%	-0.010%	-0.020%	-0.130%
400	$ 100.37	$ 100.50	$ 100.68	$ 100.85	$ 101.02	0.130%	0.180%	0.170%	0.170%	0.650%
450	$ 110.10	$ 110.49	$ 110.90	$ 111.30	$ 111.71	0.350%	0.370%	0.360%	0.370%	1.460%
500	$ 119.81	$ 120.46	$ 121.11	$ 121.75	$ 122.40	0.540%	0.540%	0.530%	0.530%	2.160%
750	$ 168.40	$ 170.34	$ 172.16	$ 173.98	$ 175.81	1.150%	1.070%	1.060%	1.050%	4.400%
780	$ 174.24	$ 176.34	$ 178.30	$ 180.26	$ 182.22	1.210%	1.110%	1.100%	1.090%	4.580%
1,000	$ 216.99	$ 220.23	$ 223.22	$ 226.21	$ 229.22	1.490%	1.360%	1.340%	1.330%	5.640%
1,500	$ 314.19	$ 320.02	$ 325.37	$ 330.71	$ 336.07	1.860%	1.670%	1.640%	1.620%	6.960%
2,500	$ 508.57	$ 519.59	$ 529.64	$ 539.68	$ 549.75	2.170%	1.930%	1.900%	1.870%	8.100%
3,000	$ 605.74	$ 619.35	$ 631.75	$ 644.14	$ 656.57	2.250%	2.000%	1.960%	1.930%	8.390%
5,000	$ 994.50	$ 1,018.48	$ 1,040.27	$ 1,062.07	$ 1,083.92	2.410%	2.140%	2.100%	2.060%	8.990%
10,000	$ 1,966.38	$ 2,016.28	$ 2,061.58	$ 2,106.88	$ 2,152.28	2.540%	2.250%	2.200%	2.150%	9.450%
20,000	$ 3,910.14	$ 4,011.88	$ 4,104.18	$ 4,196.49	$ 4,289.00	2.600%	2.300%	2.250%	2.200%	9.690%
30,000	$ 5,853.89	$ 6,007.47	$ 6,146.78	$ 6,286.09	$ 6,425.71	2.620%	2.320%	2.270%	2.220%	9.770%
40,000	$ 7,797.65	$ 8,003.07	$ 8,189.39	$ 8,375.71	$ 8,562.44	2.630%	2.330%	2.280%	2.230%	9.810%
50,000	$ 9,741.40	$ 9,998.67	$ 10,231.99	$ 10,465.32	$ 10,699.16	2.640%	2.330%	2.280%	2.230%	9.830%
60,000	$ 11,685.16	$ 11,994.26	$ 12,274.60	$ 12,554.93	$ 12,835.88	2.650%	2.340%	2.280%	2.240%	9.850%
70,000	$ 13,628.92	$ 13,989.86	$ 14,317.20	$ 14,644.54	$ 14,972.60	2.650%	2.340%	2.290%	2.240%	9.860%
100,000	$ 19,460.19	$ 19,976.65	$ 20,445.01	$ 20,913.37	$ 21,382.76	2.650%	2.340%	2.290%	2.240%	9.880%
120,000	$ 23,347.70	$ 23,967.85	$ 24,530.23	$ 25,092.60	$ 25,656.21	2.660%	2.350%	2.290%	2.250%	9.890%

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.

COMPARISON OF BILLS CALCULATED AT CURRENT RATES VS. PROPOSED FLAT RATES @ MAY 2009 RATE LEVEL

ELECTRIC S. C. NO. 07

RES AND REL - SPACE or SPACE and WATER HEATING - RATE I - Current Rates vs. Proposed Combined SC 1&7 Flat Rates with Space Heating Phaseout

SUMMER PERIOD

KWHR USE 30 DAYS	AT CURRENT RATE	Year 1 RATE	Year 2 RATE	Year 3 RATE	Year 4 RATE	% Year 1 vs. Current	% Year 2 vs. Year 1	% Year 3 vs. Year 2	% Year 4 vs. Year 3	% Year 4 vs. Current
0	$ 15.56	$ 15.56	$ 15.56	$ 15.56	$ 15.56	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
10	$ 17.71	$ 17.69	$ 17.69	$ 17.69	$ 17.69	-0.11%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-0.11%
100	$ 37.13	$ 36.94	$ 36.93	$ 36.93	$ 36.93	-0.51%	-0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	-0.54%
120	$ 41.44	$ 41.21	$ 41.20	$ 41.20	$ 41.19	-0.56%	-0.02%	0.00%	-0.02%	-0.60%
150	$ 47.91	$ 47.62	$ 47.62	$ 47.61	$ 47.60	-0.61%	0.00%	-0.02%	-0.02%	-0.65%
200	$ 58.70	$ 58.32	$ 58.31	$ 58.30	$ 58.29	-0.65%	-0.02%	-0.02%	-0.02%	-0.70%
210	$ 60.87	$ 60.46	$ 60.46	$ 60.45	$ 60.44	-0.67%	0.00%	-0.02%	-0.02%	-0.71%
240	$ 67.32	$ 66.86	$ 66.85	$ 66.84	$ 66.83	-0.68%	-0.01%	-0.01%	-0.01%	-0.73%
250	$ 69.48	$ 69.00	$ 68.99	$ 68.98	$ 68.97	-0.69%	-0.01%	-0.01%	-0.01%	-0.73%
300	$ 80.71	$ 80.24	$ 80.23	$ 80.21	$ 80.20	-0.58%	-0.01%	-0.02%	-0.01%	-0.63%
360	$ 94.17	$ 93.68	$ 93.67	$ 93.66	$ 93.65	-0.52%	-0.01%	-0.01%	-0.01%	-0.55%
400	$ 103.13	$ 102.65	$ 102.64	$ 102.63	$ 102.62	-0.47%	-0.01%	-0.01%	-0.01%	-0.49%
450	$ 114.36	$ 113.87	$ 113.86	$ 113.85	$ 113.84	-0.43%	-0.01%	-0.01%	-0.01%	-0.45%
500	$ 125.56	$ 125.09	$ 125.08	$ 125.07	$ 125.06	-0.37%	-0.01%	-0.01%	-0.01%	-0.40%
750	$ 181.64	$ 181.16	$ 181.15	$ 181.14	$ 181.13	-0.26%	-0.01%	-0.01%	-0.01%	-0.28%
780	$ 188.37	$ 187.90	$ 187.89	$ 187.88	$ 187.87	-0.25%	-0.01%	-0.01%	-0.01%	-0.27%
1,000	$ 237.71	$ 237.23	$ 237.22	$ 237.21	$ 237.20	-0.20%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-0.21%
1,500	$ 349.88	$ 349.41	$ 349.40	$ 349.39	$ 349.38	-0.13%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-0.14%
2,500	$ 574.21	$ 573.73	$ 573.72	$ 573.71	$ 573.70	-0.08%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-0.09%
3,000	$ 686.35	$ 685.87	$ 685.86	$ 685.85	$ 685.84	-0.07%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-0.07%
5,000	$ 1,135.00	$ 1,134.51	$ 1,134.50	$ 1,134.49	$ 1,134.48	-0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-0.05%
10,000	$ 2,256.59	$ 2,256.10	$ 2,256.09	$ 2,256.08	$ 2,256.07	-0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-0.02%
20,000	$ 4,499.77	$ 4,499.29	$ 4,499.28	$ 4,499.27	$ 4,499.26	-0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-0.01%
30,000	$ 6,742.94	$ 6,742.46	$ 6,742.45	$ 6,742.44	$ 6,742.43	-0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-0.01%
40,000	$ 8,986.12	$ 8,985.64	$ 8,985.63	$ 8,985.62	$ 8,985.61	-0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-0.01%
50,000	$ 11,229.31	$ 11,228.82	$ 11,228.81	$ 11,228.80	$ 11,228.79	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
60,000	$ 13,472.49	$ 13,472.01	$ 13,472.00	$ 13,471.99	$ 13,471.98	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
70,000	$ 15,715.67	$ 15,715.19	$ 15,715.18	$ 15,715.17	$ 15,715.16	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
100,000	$ 22,445.21	$ 22,444.73	$ 22,444.72	$ 22,444.70	$ 22,444.69	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
120,000	$ 26,931.57	$ 26,931.09	$ 26,931.08	$ 26,931.07	$ 26,931.06	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.

COMPARISON OF BILLS CALCULATED AT CURRENT RATES VS. PROPOSED FLAT RATES @ MAY 2009 RATE LEVEL

ELECTRIC S. C. NO. 02
GENERAL SMALL - RATE I - Current Rates vs. Proposed Flat Rates at Each Year of Phase-In
WINTER PERIOD

KWHR USE 30 DAYS	AT CURRENT RATE	Year 1 RATE	Year 2 RATE	Year 3 RATE	Year 4 RATE	Year 5 RATE	% Year 1 vs. Current	% Year 2 vs. Year 1	% Year 3 vs. Year 2	% Year 4 vs. Year 3	% Year 5 vs. Year 4	% Year 5 vs. Current
10	$ 22.09	$ 22.07	$ 22.06	$ 22.05	$ 22.05	$ 22.04	-0.090%	-0.050%	-0.050%	0.000%	-0.050%	-0.230%
20	$ 24.34	$ 24.30	$ 24.28	$ 24.27	$ 24.26	$ 24.24	-0.160%	-0.080%	-0.040%	-0.040%	-0.080%	-0.410%
50	$ 31.09	$ 30.97	$ 30.94	$ 30.90	$ 30.87	$ 30.84	-0.390%	-0.100%	-0.130%	-0.100%	-0.100%	-0.800%
100	$ 42.36	$ 42.12	$ 42.04	$ 41.97	$ 41.91	$ 41.84	-0.570%	-0.190%	-0.170%	-0.140%	-0.170%	-1.230%
200	$ 64.89	$ 64.40	$ 64.25	$ 64.11	$ 63.99	$ 63.84	-0.760%	-0.230%	-0.220%	-0.190%	-0.230%	-1.620%
250	$ 76.13	$ 75.51	$ 75.34	$ 75.15	$ 75.00	$ 74.82	-0.810%	-0.230%	-0.250%	-0.200%	-0.240%	-1.720%
300	$ 87.40	$ 86.66	$ 86.44	$ 86.23	$ 86.04	$ 85.82	-0.850%	-0.250%	-0.240%	-0.220%	-0.260%	-1.810%
400	$ 109.91	$ 108.92	$ 108.63	$ 108.34	$ 108.10	$ 107.81	-0.900%	-0.270%	-0.270%	-0.220%	-0.270%	-1.910%
450	$ 121.18	$ 120.06	$ 119.75	$ 119.42	$ 119.14	$ 118.82	-0.920%	-0.260%	-0.280%	-0.230%	-0.270%	-1.950%
500	$ 132.42	$ 131.19	$ 130.83	$ 130.47	$ 130.16	$ 129.80	-0.930%	-0.270%	-0.280%	-0.240%	-0.280%	-1.980%
600	$ 154.95	$ 153.47	$ 153.04	$ 152.61	$ 152.24	$ 151.80	-0.960%	-0.280%	-0.280%	-0.240%	-0.290%	-2.030%
750	$ 188.71	$ 186.86	$ 186.32	$ 185.78	$ 185.31	$ 184.78	-0.980%	-0.290%	-0.290%	-0.250%	-0.290%	-2.080%
900	$ 222.49	$ 220.26	$ 219.62	$ 218.97	$ 218.41	$ 217.76	-1.000%	-0.290%	-0.300%	-0.260%	-0.300%	-2.130%
1000	$ 244.04	$ 242.53	$ 241.81	$ 241.09	$ 240.48	$ 239.76	-0.620%	-0.300%	-0.300%	-0.250%	-0.300%	-1.750%
1200	$ 287.14	$ 287.08	$ 286.21	$ 285.35	$ 284.61	$ 283.74	-0.020%	-0.300%	-0.300%	-0.260%	-0.310%	-1.180%
1500	$ 351.79	$ 353.89	$ 352.81	$ 351.73	$ 350.80	$ 349.72	0.600%	-0.310%	-0.310%	-0.260%	-0.310%	-0.590%
2000	$ 459.54	$ 465.24	$ 463.80	$ 462.36	$ 461.12	$ 459.68	1.240%	-0.310%	-0.310%	-0.270%	-0.310%	0.030%
2100	$ 476.47	$ 483.18	$ 482.75	$ 482.32	$ 482.11	$ 481.67	1.410%	-0.090%	-0.090%	-0.040%	-0.090%	1.090%
2500	$ 544.20	$ 554.94	$ 558.59	$ 562.19	$ 566.05	$ 569.65	1.970%	0.660%	0.640%	0.690%	0.640%	4.680%
3000	$ 628.84	$ 644.62	$ 653.36	$ 662.00	$ 670.95	$ 679.59	2.510%	1.360%	1.320%	1.350%	1.290%	8.070%
4000	$ 798.16	$ 824.02	$ 842.94	$ 861.66	$ 880.80	$ 899.52	3.240%	2.300%	2.220%	2.220%	2.130%	12.700%
5000	$ 967.46	$ 1,003.40	$1,032.51	$1,061.31	$1,090.63	$1,119.43	3.710%	2.900%	2.790%	2.760%	2.640%	15.710%
6000	$ 1,136.77	$ 1,182.79	$1,222.08	$1,260.96	$1,300.46	$1,339.34	4.050%	3.320%	3.180%	3.130%	2.990%	17.820%
7000	$ 1,306.10	$ 1,362.20	$1,411.67	$1,460.63	$1,510.31	$1,559.28	4.300%	3.630%	3.470%	3.400%	3.240%	19.380%
8000	$ 1,475.40	$ 1,541.58	$1,601.24	$1,660.28	$1,720.15	$1,779.19	4.490%	3.870%	3.690%	3.610%	3.430%	20.590%

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.

COMPARISON OF BILLS CALCULATED AT CURRENT RATES VS. PROPOSED FLAT RATES @ MAY 2009 RATE LEVEL

ELECTRIC S. C. NO. 02
GENERAL SMALL - RATE I - Current Rates vs. Proposed Flat Rates at Each Year of Phase-In
SUMMER PERIOD

KWHR USE 30 DAYS	AT CURRENT RATE	Year 1 RATE	Year 2 RATE	Year 3 RATE	Year 4 RATE	Year 5 RATE	% Year 1 vs. Current	% Year 2 vs. Year 1	% Year 3 vs. Year 2	% Year 4 vs. Year 3	% Year 5 vs. Year 4	% Year 5 vs. Current
10	$ 22.23	$ 22.21	$ 22.20	$ 22.19	$ 22.19	$ 22.17	-0.090%	-0.050%	-0.050%	0.000%	-0.090%	-0.270%
20	$ 24.62	$ 24.56	$ 24.55	$ 24.54	$ 24.52	$ 24.50	-0.240%	-0.040%	-0.040%	-0.080%	-0.080%	-0.490%
50	$ 31.77	$ 31.63	$ 31.60	$ 31.57	$ 31.53	$ 31.49	-0.440%	-0.090%	-0.090%	-0.130%	-0.130%	-0.880%
100	$ 43.71	$ 43.43	$ 43.37	$ 43.30	$ 43.23	$ 43.15	-0.640%	-0.140%	-0.160%	-0.160%	-0.190%	-1.280%
200	$ 67.59	$ 67.03	$ 66.91	$ 66.76	$ 66.62	$ 66.47	-0.830%	-0.180%	-0.220%	-0.210%	-0.230%	-1.660%
250	$ 79.50	$ 78.80	$ 78.65	$ 78.47	$ 78.29	$ 78.11	-0.880%	-0.190%	-0.230%	-0.230%	-0.230%	-1.750%
300	$ 91.44	$ 90.61	$ 90.42	$ 90.21	$ 89.99	$ 89.77	-0.910%	-0.210%	-0.230%	-0.240%	-0.240%	-1.830%
400	$ 115.30	$ 114.19	$ 113.94	$ 113.65	$ 113.36	$ 113.07	-0.960%	-0.220%	-0.250%	-0.260%	-0.260%	-1.930%
450	$ 127.24	$ 125.99	$ 125.71	$ 125.39	$ 125.06	$ 124.74	-0.980%	-0.220%	-0.250%	-0.260%	-0.260%	-1.960%
500	$ 139.16	$ 137.77	$ 137.46	$ 137.10	$ 136.74	$ 136.38	-1.000%	-0.230%	-0.260%	-0.260%	-0.260%	-2.000%
600	$ 163.04	$ 161.37	$ 161.00	$ 160.57	$ 160.14	$ 159.70	-1.020%	-0.230%	-0.270%	-0.270%	-0.270%	-2.050%
750	$ 198.82	$ 196.73	$ 196.27	$ 195.73	$ 195.19	$ 194.65	-1.050%	-0.230%	-0.280%	-0.280%	-0.280%	-2.100%
900	$ 234.61	$ 232.11	$ 231.56	$ 230.91	$ 230.26	$ 229.61	-1.070%	-0.240%	-0.280%	-0.280%	-0.280%	-2.130%
1000	$ 257.49	$ 255.70	$ 255.08	$ 254.36	$ 253.64	$ 252.92	-0.700%	-0.240%	-0.280%	-0.280%	-0.280%	-1.770%
1200	$ 303.25	$ 302.88	$ 302.14	$ 301.27	$ 300.41	$ 299.54	-0.120%	-0.240%	-0.290%	-0.290%	-0.290%	-1.220%
1500	$ 371.88	$ 373.64	$ 372.71	$ 371.63	$ 370.55	$ 369.47	0.470%	-0.250%	-0.290%	-0.290%	-0.290%	-0.650%
2000	$ 486.26	$ 491.57	$ 490.33	$ 488.89	$ 487.45	$ 486.01	1.090%	-0.250%	-0.290%	-0.290%	-0.300%	-0.050%
2100	$ 504.65	$ 510.95	$ 510.69	$ 510.24	$ 509.78	$ 509.32	1.250%	-0.050%	-0.090%	-0.090%	-0.090%	0.930%
2500	$ 578.23	$ 588.47	$ 592.12	$ 595.62	$ 599.07	$ 602.56	1.770%	0.620%	0.590%	0.580%	0.580%	4.210%
3000	$ 670.17	$ 685.35	$ 693.89	$ 702.33	$ 710.66	$ 719.09	2.270%	1.250%	1.220%	1.190%	1.190%	7.300%
4000	$ 854.09	$ 879.15	$ 897.46	$ 915.77	$ 933.87	$ 952.18	2.930%	2.080%	2.040%	1.980%	1.960%	11.480%
5000	$ 1,038.01	$ 1,072.94	$1,101.02	$1,129.20	$1,157.08	$1,185.26	3.370%	2.620%	2.560%	2.470%	2.440%	14.190%
6000	$ 1,221.92	$ 1,266.72	$1,304.58	$1,342.63	$1,380.28	$1,418.34	3.670%	2.990%	2.920%	2.800%	2.760%	16.070%
7000	$ 1,405.85	$ 1,460.53	$1,508.15	$1,556.09	$1,603.51	$1,651.44	3.890%	3.260%	3.180%	3.050%	2.990%	17.470%
8000	$ 1,589.76	$ 1,654.32	$1,711.71	$1,769.52	$1,826.71	$1,884.52	4.060%	3.470%	3.380%	3.230%	3.160%	18.540%

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.

Analysis of Combined SC 4 & 9 Current Redesigned vs. Proposed Flat Rates at 5/1/09 Rate Level with Minimum Charge Phase-In

Low Tension 100 Hours Use

	WINTER						SUMMER					
Monthly Consumption	Year 1 vs. Current Redesigned	Year 2 vs Year 1	Year 3 vs. Year 2	Year 4 vs Year 3	Year 5 vs Year 4	Year 5 vs Current (Total)	Year 1 vs. Current Redesigned	Year 2 vs Year 1	Year 3 vs. Year 2	Year 4 vs Year 3	Year 5 vs Year 4	Year 5 vs Current (Total)
500	0.0%	2.2%	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%	8.6%	0.0%	2.4%	2.4%	2.3%	2.3%	9.7%
1,000	-0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	2.7%	-0.9%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	3.3%
2,000	-1.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	-0.4%	-1.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%
3,000	-1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-1.5%	-1.6%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	-1.2%
4,000	-1.6%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-2.0%	-1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-1.7%
5,000	-1.7%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-2.3%	-1.7%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-2.1%
10,000	-1.8%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-3.0%	-1.8%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.3%	-0.2%	-2.8%
15,000	0.4%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.4%	-0.3%	-1.0%	0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.9%
20,000	1.6%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.4%	0.1%	1.4%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	0.1%
30,000	2.7%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.4%	1.1%	2.6%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.4%	-0.3%	1.1%
40,000	3.3%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.4%	1.7%	3.1%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.4%	-0.4%	1.7%
50,000	3.7%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.4%	2.0%	3.5%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.4%	2.0%
60,000	4.0%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.4%	2.2%	3.7%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.4%	2.2%
80,000	4.3%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.5%	-0.4%	2.5%	4.0%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.4%	2.4%
90,000	4.4%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.5%	-0.4%	2.6%	4.1%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.4%	2.5%
100,000	4.4%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.5%	-0.4%	2.7%	4.2%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.4%	2.6%
120,000	4.6%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.5%	-0.4%	2.8%	4.3%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.4%	2.7%
150,000	4.7%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.5%	-0.4%	2.9%	4.4%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.4%	2.8%

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.

Analysis of Combined SC 4 & 9 Current Redesigned vs. Proposed Flat Rates at 5/1/09 Rate Level with Minimum Charge Phase-In

Low Tension 200 Hours Use

	WINTER						SUMMER					
Monthly Consumption	Year 1 vs. Current Redesigned	Year 2 vs Year 1	Year 3 vs. Year 2	Year 4 vs Year 3	Year 5 vs Year 4	Year 5 vs Current (Total)	Year 1 vs. Current Redesigned	Year 2 vs Year 1	Year 3 vs. Year 2	Year 4 vs Year 3	Year 5 vs Year 4	Year 5 vs Current (Total)
500	0.0%	2.2%	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%	8.6%	0.0%	2.4%	2.4%	2.3%	2.3%	9.7%
1,000	0.0%	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	5.8%	0.0%	1.7%	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%	6.7%
2,000	-0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	1.8%	-0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	2.3%
3,000	-0.8%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	-0.9%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.7%
4,000	-0.9%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	-0.3%	-1.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%
5,000	-1.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	-0.7%	-1.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	-0.5%
10,000	-1.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-1.5%	-1.2%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-1.4%
15,000	-1.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-1.8%	-1.2%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-1.7%
20,000	-1.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-2.0%	-1.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-1.9%
30,000	0.3%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.6%	0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.6%
40,000	1.0%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.3%	-0.2%	0.0%	1.0%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	0.1%
50,000	1.5%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.3%	-0.2%	0.5%	1.4%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	0.5%
60,000	1.8%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	0.7%	1.7%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	0.8%
80,000	2.2%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	1.1%	2.1%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.3%	-0.2%	1.1%
90,000	2.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	1.2%	2.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.3%	-0.2%	1.2%
100,000	2.4%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	1.3%	2.3%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.3%	-0.2%	1.3%
120,000	2.6%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	1.4%	2.5%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.3%	-0.2%	1.5%
150,000	2.7%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	1.6%	2.7%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.3%	-0.3%	1.6%
200,000	2.9%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	1.7%	2.8%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	1.7%
300,000	3.0%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	1.9%	3.0%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	1.9%

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.

Analysis of Combined SC 4 & 9 Current Redesigned vs. Proposed Flat Rates at 5/1/09 Rate Level with Minimum Charge Phase-In

Low Tension 300 Hours Use

	WINTER						SUMMER					
Monthly Consumption	Year 1 vs. Current Redesigned	Year 2 vs Year 1	Year 3 vs. Year 2	Year 4 vs Year 3	Year 5 vs Year 4	Year 5 vs Current (Total)	Year 1 vs. Current Redesigned	Year 2 vs Year 1	Year 3 vs. Year 2	Year 4 vs Year 3	Year 5 vs Year 4	Year 5 vs Current (Total)
500	0.0%	2.2%	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%	8.6%	0.0%	2.4%	2.4%	2.3%	2.3%	9.7%
1,000	0.0%	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	5.8%	0.0%	1.7%	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%	6.7%
2,000	-0.2%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	2.9%	-0.2%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	3.5%
3,000	-0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	1.4%	-0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	1.7%
4,000	-0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%	-0.6%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.9%
5,000	-0.6%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	-0.7%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
10,000	-0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.8%	-0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.7%
15,000	-0.8%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-1.1%	-0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.0%	-1.1%
20,000	-0.9%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-1.3%	-0.9%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-1.3%
30,000	-0.9%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.1%	-1.5%	-1.0%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-1.4%
40,000	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.7%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.1%	-0.7%
50,000	0.4%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.3%	0.4%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%
60,000	0.8%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	0.0%	0.7%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	0.1%
80,000	1.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	0.4%	1.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	0.5%
90,000	1.3%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	0.5%	1.3%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	0.6%
100,000	1.4%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	0.6%	1.4%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	0.7%
120,000	1.6%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	0.8%	1.6%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	0.8%
150,000	1.8%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	1.0%	1.8%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	1.0%
200,000	1.9%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	1.1%	1.9%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	1.2%
300,000	2.1%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	1.3%	2.1%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	1.3%
450,000	2.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	1.4%	2.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	1.4%

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.

Analysis of Combined SC 4 & 9 Current Redesigned vs. Proposed Flat Rates at 5/1/09 Rate Level with Minimum Charge Phase-In

Low Tension 400 Hours Use

	WINTER						SUMMER					
Monthly Consumption	Year 1 vs. Current Redesigned	Year 2 vs Year 1	Year 3 vs. Year 2	Year 4 vs Year 3	Year 5 vs Year 4	Year 5 vs Current (Total)	Year 1 vs. Current Redesigned	Year 2 vs Year 1	Year 3 vs. Year 2	Year 4 vs Year 3	Year 5 vs Year 4	Year 5 vs Current (Total)
500	0.0%	2.2%	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%	8.6%	0.0%	2.4%	2.4%	2.3%	2.3%	9.7%
1,000	0.0%	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	5.8%	0.0%	1.7%	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%	6.7%
2,000	0.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	3.5%	0.0%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	4.2%
3,000	-0.2%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	1.9%	-0.3%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	2.3%
4,000	-0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	1.1%	-0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	1.4%
5,000	-0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.6%	-0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.8%
10,000	-0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.4%	-0.6%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	-0.3%
15,000	-0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.7%	-0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.7%
20,000	-0.7%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.9%	-0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.9%
30,000	-0.7%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-1.1%	-0.8%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-1.1%
40,000	-0.7%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-1.2%	-0.8%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-1.2%
50,000	-0.2%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.7%	-0.2%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.7%
60,000	0.2%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.4%	0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.4%
80,000	0.6%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.6%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	0.1%
90,000	0.8%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.1%	0.2%	0.7%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	0.2%
100,000	0.9%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.1%	0.3%	0.9%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	0.3%
120,000	1.0%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	0.4%	1.0%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.1%	0.5%
150,000	1.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	0.6%	1.2%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.1%	0.6%
200,000	1.4%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	0.8%	1.4%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.1%	0.8%
300,000	1.6%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	0.9%	1.6%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	1.0%
450,000	1.7%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	1.0%	1.7%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	1.1%
500,000	1.7%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	1.1%	1.8%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	1.1%

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.

Analysis of Combined SC 4 & 9 Current Redesigned vs. Proposed Flat Rates at 5/1/09 Rate Level with Minimum Charge Phase-In

High Tension 100 Hours Use

	WINTER						SUMMER					
Monthly Consumption	Year 1 vs. Current Redesigned	Year 2 vs Year 1	Year 3 vs. Year 2	Year 4 vs Year 3	Year 5 vs Year 4	Year 5 vs Current (Total)	Year 1 vs. Current Redesigned	Year 2 vs Year 1	Year 3 vs. Year 2	Year 4 vs Year 3	Year 5 vs Year 4	Year 5 vs Current (Total)
500	0.0%	1.8%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	7.1%	0.0%	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	8.5%
1,000	-1.1%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	1.7%	-1.1%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	2.5%
2,000	-1.6%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	-1.2%	-1.6%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	-0.7%
3,000	-1.8%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-2.2%	-1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-1.8%
4,000	-1.9%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-2.7%	-1.9%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-2.3%
5,000	-2.0%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-3.0%	-2.0%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-2.6%
10,000	-2.1%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-3.6%	-2.1%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-3.3%
15,000	0.5%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.5%	-0.4%	-1.2%	0.4%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-1.1%
20,000	1.8%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.5%	-0.5%	0.0%	1.6%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.4%	0.1%
30,000	3.2%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.5%	1.3%	2.9%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.4%	1.3%
40,000	3.9%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.5%	1.9%	3.6%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.4%	1.9%
50,000	4.4%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.5%	2.3%	4.0%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.5%	-0.4%	2.2%
60,000	4.7%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.5%	2.6%	4.3%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.5%	-0.4%	2.5%
80,000	5.0%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.5%	2.9%	4.6%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.5%	-0.4%	2.8%
90,000	5.1%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.5%	3.0%	4.7%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.5%	-0.4%	2.9%
100,000	5.2%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.5%	3.1%	4.8%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.5%	-0.4%	3.0%
120,000	5.4%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.5%	3.2%	5.0%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.5%	-0.4%	3.1%
150,000	5.5%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.5%	3.4%	5.1%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.5%	-0.4%	3.2%

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.

Analysis of Combined SC 4 & 9 Current Redesigned vs. Proposed Flat Rates at 5/1/09 Rate Level with Minimum Charge Phase-In

High Tension 200 Hours Use

	WINTER						SUMMER					
Monthly Consumption	Year 1 vs. Current Redesigned	Year 2 vs Year 1	Year 3 vs. Year 2	Year 4 vs Year 3	Year 5 vs Year 4	Year 5 vs Current (Total)	Year 1 vs. Current Redesigned	Year 2 vs Year 1	Year 3 vs. Year 2	Year 4 vs Year 3	Year 5 vs Year 4	Year 5 vs Current (Total)
500	0.0%	1.8%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	7.1%	0.0%	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	8.5%
1,000	0.0%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	4.6%	0.0%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	5.7%
2,000	-0.7%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	1.1%	-0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	1.6%
3,000	-0.9%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	-0.2%	-0.9%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
4,000	-1.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	-0.8%	-1.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	-0.5%
5,000	-1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-1.1%	-1.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	-0.9%
10,000	-1.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-1.9%	-1.3%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-1.7%
15,000	-1.3%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-2.1%	-1.3%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-2.0%
20,000	-1.3%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.3%	-0.2%	-2.3%	-1.4%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-2.2%
30,000	0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.8%	0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.3%	-0.2%	-0.7%
40,000	1.1%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	0.0%	1.1%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.3%	-0.2%	0.1%
50,000	1.6%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	0.5%	1.6%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	0.5%
60,000	2.0%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	0.8%	1.9%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	0.8%
80,000	2.4%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	1.2%	2.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	1.2%
90,000	2.6%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	1.3%	2.5%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	1.3%
100,000	2.7%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	1.4%	2.6%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	1.4%
120,000	2.8%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	1.6%	2.7%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	1.6%
150,000	3.0%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	1.7%	2.9%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	1.8%
200,000	3.2%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	1.9%	3.1%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	1.9%
300,000	3.4%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	2.1%	3.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	2.1%

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.

Analysis of Combined SC 4 & 9 Current Redesigned vs. Proposed Flat Rates at 5/1/09 Rate Level with Minimum Charge Phase-In

High Tension 300 Hours Use

	WINTER						SUMMER					
Monthly Consumption	Year 1 vs. Current Redesigned	Year 2 vs Year 1	Year 3 vs. Year 2	Year 4 vs Year 3	Year 5 vs Year 4	Year 5 vs Current (Total)	Year 1 vs. Current Redesigned	Year 2 vs Year 1	Year 3 vs. Year 2	Year 4 vs Year 3	Year 5 vs Year 4	Year 5 vs Current (Total)
500	0.0%	1.8%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	7.1%	0.0%	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	8.5%
1,000	0.0%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	4.6%	0.0%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	5.7%
2,000	-0.2%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	2.1%	-0.3%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%	2.8%
3,000	-0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.8%	-0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	1.2%
4,000	-0.6%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	-0.7%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%
5,000	-0.7%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	-0.3%	-0.7%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%
10,000	-0.9%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-1.1%	-0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-1.0%
15,000	-0.9%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-1.4%	-1.0%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-1.3%
20,000	-0.9%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.1%	-1.5%	-1.0%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-1.5%
30,000	-1.0%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-1.7%	-1.0%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.1%	-1.6%
40,000	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.8%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.8%
50,000	0.5%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.3%	0.4%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.3%
60,000	0.8%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	0.0%	0.8%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	0.0%
80,000	1.3%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	0.4%	1.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	0.5%
90,000	1.4%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	0.6%	1.4%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	0.6%
100,000	1.6%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	0.7%	1.5%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	0.7%
120,000	1.7%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	0.8%	1.7%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	0.9%
150,000	1.9%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	1.0%	1.9%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	1.1%
200,000	2.1%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	1.2%	2.1%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	1.2%
300,000	2.3%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	1.4%	2.3%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	1.4%
450,000	2.4%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	1.5%	2.4%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	1.5%

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.

Analysis of Combined SC 4 & 9 Current Redesigned vs. Proposed Flat Rates at 5/1/09 Rate Level with Minimum Charge Phase-In

High Tension 400 Hours Use

	WINTER						SUMMER					
Monthly Consumption	Year 1 vs. Current Redesigned	Year 2 vs Year 1	Year 3 vs. Year 2	Year 4 vs Year 3	Year 5 vs Year 4	Year 5 vs Current (Total)	Year 1 vs. Current Redesigned	Year 2 vs Year 1	Year 3 vs. Year 2	Year 4 vs Year 3	Year 5 vs Year 4	Year 5 vs Current (Total)
500	0.0%	1.8%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	7.1%	0.0%	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	8.5%
1,000	0.0%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	4.6%	0.0%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	5.7%
2,000	0.0%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	2.7%	0.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.9%	3.5%
3,000	-0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	1.3%	-0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	1.8%
4,000	-0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.6%	-0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	1.0%
5,000	-0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	-0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%
10,000	-0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.7%	-0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.5%
15,000	-0.7%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.9%	-0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.9%
20,000	-0.7%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-1.1%	-0.8%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-1.0%
30,000	-0.7%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-1.2%	-0.8%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-1.2%
40,000	-0.8%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-1.3%	-0.8%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-1.3%
50,000	-0.2%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.1%	-0.8%	-0.2%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.8%
60,000	0.2%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.4%	0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.4%
80,000	0.6%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	0.0%	0.6%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.1%	0.0%
90,000	0.8%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	0.1%	0.8%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.1%	0.2%
100,000	0.9%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	0.3%	0.9%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.1%	0.3%
120,000	1.1%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	0.4%	1.1%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	0.5%
150,000	1.3%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	0.6%	1.3%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	0.7%
200,000	1.5%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	0.8%	1.5%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	0.8%
300,000	1.7%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	1.0%	1.7%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	1.0%
450,000	1.8%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	1.1%	1.8%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	1.1%
500,000	1.8%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	1.1%	1.9%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	1.2%

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.

COMPARISON OF BILLS CALCULATED AT REDESIGNED MAY 2009 SC 4/9 RATES VS. YEAR 5 OF FLAT RATES PHASE-IN @ MAY 2009 RATE LEVEL

ELECTRIC S. C. NO. 09
GENERAL - LARGE - LOW TENSION
WINTER PERIOD
100 HOURS USE OF DEMAND PER MONTH

KWHR USE 30 DAYS	kW DEMAND	AT CURRENT RATE	AT PROPOSED RATE	VARIANCE	PERCENTAGE VARIANCE
500	5.00	$ 167.98	$ 182.49	$ 14.51	8.6%
1,000	10.00	$ 325.16	$ 333.96	$ 8.80	2.7%
2,000	20.00	$ 639.56	$ 636.93	$ (2.63)	-0.4%
3,000	30.00	$ 953.94	$ 939.90	$ (14.04)	-1.5%
4,000	40.00	$ 1,268.34	$ 1,242.88	$ (25.46)	-2.0%
5,000	50.00	$ 1,582.73	$ 1,545.85	$ (36.88)	-2.3%
10,000	100.00	$ 3,154.67	$ 3,060.71	$ (93.96)	-3.0%
15,000	150.00	$ 4,620.67	$ 4,575.57	$ (45.10)	-1.0%
20,000	200.00	$ 6,086.67	$ 6,090.42	$ 3.75	0.1%
30,000	300.00	$ 9,018.67	$ 9,120.14	$ 101.47	1.1%
40,000	400.00	$ 11,950.67	$ 12,149.86	$ 199.19	1.7%
50,000	500.00	$ 14,882.67	$ 15,179.57	$ 296.90	2.0%
60,000	600.00	$ 17,814.67	$ 18,209.29	$ 394.62	2.2%
80,000	800.00	$ 23,678.67	$ 24,268.72	$ 590.05	2.5%
90,000	900.00	$ 26,610.67	$ 27,298.44	$ 687.77	2.6%
100,000	1,000.00	$ 29,542.67	$ 30,328.15	$ 785.48	2.7%
120,000	1,200.00	$ 35,406.67	$ 36,387.59	$ 980.92	2.8%
150,000	1,500.00	$ 44,202.66	$ 45,476.73	$ 1,274.07	2.9%

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.

COMPARISON OF BILLS CALCULATED AT REDESIGNED MAY 2009 SC 4/9 RATES VS. YEAR 5 OF FLAT RATES PHASE-IN @ MAY 2009 RATE LEVEL

ELECTRIC S. C. NO. 09
GENERAL - LARGE - LOW TENSION
WINTER PERIOD
200 HOURS USE OF DEMAND PER MONTH

KWHR USE 30 DAYS	kW DEMAND	AT CURRENT RATE	AT PROPOSED RATE	VARIANCE	PERCENTAGE VARIANCE
500	2.50	$ 167.98	$ 182.49	$ 14.51	8.6%
1,000	5.00	$ 249.20	$ 263.71	$ 14.51	5.8%
2,000	10.00	$ 487.63	$ 496.43	$ 8.80	1.8%
3,000	15.00	$ 726.06	$ 729.14	$ 3.08	0.4%
4,000	20.00	$ 964.49	$ 961.87	$ (2.62)	-0.3%
5,000	25.00	$ 1,202.92	$ 1,194.59	$ (8.33)	-0.7%
10,000	50.00	$ 2,395.05	$ 2,358.18	$ (36.87)	-1.5%
15,000	75.00	$ 3,587.19	$ 3,521.77	$ (65.42)	-1.8%
20,000	100.00	$ 4,779.32	$ 4,685.36	$ (93.96)	-2.0%
30,000	150.00	$ 7,057.66	$ 7,012.55	$ (45.11)	-0.6%
40,000	200.00	$ 9,335.98	$ 9,339.74	$ 3.76	0.0%
50,000	250.00	$ 11,614.31	$ 11,666.92	$ 52.61	0.5%
60,000	300.00	$ 13,892.63	$ 13,994.10	$ 101.47	0.7%
80,000	400.00	$ 18,449.29	$ 18,648.48	$ 199.19	1.1%
90,000	450.00	$ 20,727.62	$ 20,975.66	$ 248.04	1.2%
100,000	500.00	$ 23,005.94	$ 23,302.85	$ 296.91	1.3%
120,000	600.00	$ 27,562.61	$ 27,957.23	$ 394.62	1.4%
150,000	750.00	$ 34,397.58	$ 34,938.78	$ 541.20	1.6%
200,000	1,000.00	$ 45,789.22	$ 46,574.71	$ 785.49	1.7%
300,000	1,500.00	$ 68,572.50	$ 69,846.57	$ 1,274.07	1.9%

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.

COMPARISON OF BILLS CALCULATED AT REDESIGNED MAY 2009 SC 4/9 RATES VS. YEAR 5 OF FLAT RATES PHASE-IN @ MAY 2009 RATE LEVEL

ELECTRIC S. C. NO. 09
GENERAL - LARGE - LOW TENSION
WINTER PERIOD
300 HOURS USE OF DEMAND PER MONTH

KWHR USE 30 DAYS	kW DEMAND	AT CURRENT RATE	AT PROPOSED RATE	VARIANCE	PERCENTAGE VARIANCE
500	1.67	$ 167.98	$ 182.49	$ 14.51	8.6%
1,000	3.33	$ 249.20	$ 263.71	$ 14.51	5.8%
2,000	6.67	$ 436.89	$ 449.50	$ 12.61	2.9%
3,000	10.00	$ 650.09	$ 658.89	$ 8.80	1.4%
4,000	13.33	$ 863.15	$ 868.15	$ 5.00	0.6%
5,000	16.67	$ 1,076.22	$ 1,077.41	$ 1.19	0.1%
10,000	33.33	$ 2,141.79	$ 2,123.95	$ (17.84)	-0.8%
15,000	50.00	$ 3,207.38	$ 3,170.51	$ (36.87)	-1.1%
20,000	66.67	$ 4,272.81	$ 4,216.92	$ (55.89)	-1.3%
30,000	100.00	$ 6,403.98	$ 6,310.02	$ (93.96)	-1.5%
40,000	133.33	$ 8,464.37	$ 8,402.98	$ (61.39)	-0.7%
50,000	166.67	$ 10,524.77	$ 10,495.95	$ (28.82)	-0.3%
60,000	200.00	$ 12,585.29	$ 12,589.04	$ 3.75	0.0%
80,000	266.67	$ 16,706.08	$ 16,774.98	$ 68.90	0.4%
90,000	300.00	$ 18,766.60	$ 18,868.07	$ 101.47	0.5%
100,000	333.33	$ 20,826.99	$ 20,961.04	$ 134.05	0.6%
120,000	400.00	$ 24,947.92	$ 25,147.10	$ 199.18	0.8%
150,000	500.00	$ 31,129.22	$ 31,426.12	$ 296.90	1.0%
200,000	666.67	$ 41,431.32	$ 41,891.08	$ 459.76	1.1%
300,000	1,000.00	$ 62,035.78	$ 62,821.27	$ 785.49	1.3%
450,000	1,500.00	$ 92,942.33	$ 94,216.40	$ 1,274.07	1.4%

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.

COMPARISON OF BILLS CALCULATED AT REDESIGNED MAY 2009 SC 4/9 RATES VS. YEAR 5 OF FLAT RATES PHASE-IN @ MAY 2009 RATE LEVEL

ELECTRIC S. C. NO. 09
GENERAL - LARGE - LOW TENSION
WINTER PERIOD
400 HOURS USE OF DEMAND PER MONTH

KWHR USE 30 DAYS	kW DEMAND	AT CURRENT RATE	AT PROPOSED RATE	VARIANCE	PERCENTAGE VARIANCE
500	1.25	$ 167.98	$ 182.49	$ 14.51	8.6%
1,000	2.50	$ 249.20	$ 263.71	$ 14.51	5.8%
2,000	5.00	$ 411.67	$ 426.18	$ 14.51	3.5%
3,000	7.50	$ 612.12	$ 623.76	$ 11.64	1.9%
4,000	10.00	$ 812.57	$ 821.36	$ 8.79	1.1%
5,000	12.50	$ 1,013.02	$ 1,018.96	$ 5.94	0.6%
10,000	25.00	$ 2,015.24	$ 2,006.91	$ (8.33)	-0.4%
15,000	37.50	$ 3,017.48	$ 2,994.87	$ (22.61)	-0.7%
20,000	50.00	$ 4,019.70	$ 3,982.83	$ (36.87)	-0.9%
30,000	75.00	$ 6,024.18	$ 5,958.76	$ (65.42)	-1.1%
40,000	100.00	$ 8,028.64	$ 7,934.68	$ (93.96)	-1.2%
50,000	125.00	$ 9,980.13	$ 9,910.59	$ (69.54)	-0.7%
60,000	150.00	$ 11,931.62	$ 11,886.51	$ (45.11)	-0.4%
80,000	200.00	$ 15,834.61	$ 15,838.36	$ 3.75	0.0%
90,000	225.00	$ 17,786.09	$ 17,814.28	$ 28.19	0.2%
100,000	250.00	$ 19,737.58	$ 19,790.20	$ 52.62	0.3%
120,000	300.00	$ 23,640.57	$ 23,742.04	$ 101.47	0.4%
150,000	375.00	$ 29,495.04	$ 29,669.80	$ 174.76	0.6%
200,000	500.00	$ 39,252.50	$ 39,549.40	$ 296.90	0.8%
300,000	750.00	$ 58,767.42	$ 59,308.62	$ 541.20	0.9%
450,000	1,125.00	$ 88,039.79	$ 88,947.42	$ 907.63	1.0%
500,000	1,250.00	$ 97,797.25	$ 98,827.03	$ 1,029.78	1.1%

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.

COMPARISON OF BILLS CALCULATED AT REDESIGNED MAY 2009 SC 4/9 RATES VS. YEAR 5 OF FLAT RATES PHASE-IN @ MAY 2009 RATE LEVEL

ELECTRIC S. C. NO. 09
GENERAL - LARGE - LOW TENSION
SUMMER PERIOD
100 HOURS USE OF DEMAND PER MONTH

KWHR USE 30 DAYS	kW DEMAND	AT CURRENT RATE	AT PROPOSED RATE	VARIANCE	PERCENTAGE VARIANCE
500	5.00	$ 187.11	$ 205.22	$ 18.11	9.7%
1,000	10.00	$ 363.43	$ 375.41	$ 11.98	3.3%
2,000	20.00	$ 716.09	$ 715.83	$ (0.26)	0.0%
3,000	30.00	$ 1,068.73	$ 1,056.24	$ (12.49)	-1.2%
4,000	40.00	$ 1,421.39	$ 1,396.65	$ (24.74)	-1.7%
5,000	50.00	$ 1,774.05	$ 1,737.07	$ (36.98)	-2.1%
10,000	100.00	$ 3,537.31	$ 3,439.13	$ (98.18)	-2.8%
15,000	150.00	$ 5,185.88	$ 5,141.19	$ (44.69)	-0.9%
20,000	200.00	$ 6,834.45	$ 6,843.25	$ 8.80	0.1%
30,000	300.00	$ 10,131.61	$ 10,247.38	$ 115.77	1.1%
40,000	400.00	$ 13,428.76	$ 13,651.50	$ 222.74	1.7%
50,000	500.00	$ 16,725.91	$ 17,055.63	$ 329.72	2.0%
60,000	600.00	$ 20,023.06	$ 20,459.75	$ 436.69	2.2%
80,000	800.00	$ 26,617.37	$ 27,268.00	$ 650.63	2.4%
90,000	900.00	$ 29,914.52	$ 30,672.13	$ 757.61	2.5%
100,000	1,000.00	$ 33,211.66	$ 34,076.25	$ 864.59	2.6%
120,000	1,200.00	$ 39,805.97	$ 40,884.50	$ 1,078.53	2.7%
150,000	1,500.00	$ 49,697.42	$ 51,096.87	$ 1,399.45	2.8%

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.

COMPARISON OF BILLS CALCULATED AT REDESIGNED MAY 2009 SC 4/9 RATES VS. YEAR 5 OF FLAT RATES PHASE-IN @ MAY 2009 RATE LEVEL

ELECTRIC S. C. NO. 09
GENERAL - LARGE - LOW TENSION
SUMMER PERIOD
200 HOURS USE OF DEMAND PER MONTH

KWHR USE 30 DAYS	kW DEMAND	AT CURRENT RATE	AT PROPOSED RATE	VARIANCE	PERCENTAGE VARIANCE
500	2.50	$ 187.11	$ 205.22	$ 18.11	9.7%
1,000	5.00	$ 268.33	$ 286.44	$ 18.11	6.7%
2,000	10.00	$ 525.90	$ 537.88	$ 11.98	2.3%
3,000	15.00	$ 783.45	$ 789.31	$ 5.86	0.7%
4,000	20.00	$ 1,041.02	$ 1,040.76	$ (0.26)	0.0%
5,000	25.00	$ 1,298.58	$ 1,292.20	$ (6.38)	-0.5%
10,000	50.00	$ 2,586.37	$ 2,549.39	$ (36.98)	-1.4%
15,000	75.00	$ 3,874.17	$ 3,806.59	$ (67.58)	-1.7%
20,000	100.00	$ 5,161.96	$ 5,063.78	$ (98.18)	-1.9%
30,000	150.00	$ 7,622.87	$ 7,578.18	$ (44.69)	-0.6%
40,000	200.00	$ 10,083.77	$ 10,092.57	$ 8.80	0.1%
50,000	250.00	$ 12,544.67	$ 12,606.95	$ 62.28	0.5%
60,000	300.00	$ 15,005.57	$ 15,121.34	$ 115.77	0.8%
80,000	400.00	$ 19,927.38	$ 20,150.13	$ 222.75	1.1%
90,000	450.00	$ 22,388.29	$ 22,664.51	$ 276.22	1.2%
100,000	500.00	$ 24,849.19	$ 25,178.90	$ 329.71	1.3%
120,000	600.00	$ 29,771.00	$ 30,207.69	$ 436.69	1.5%
150,000	750.00	$ 37,153.70	$ 37,750.85	$ 597.15	1.6%
200,000	1,000.00	$ 49,458.22	$ 50,322.80	$ 864.58	1.7%
300,000	1,500.00	$ 74,067.26	$ 75,466.71	$ 1,399.45	1.9%

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.

COMPARISON OF BILLS CALCULATED AT REDESIGNED MAY 2009 SC 4/9 RATES VS. YEAR 5 OF FLAT RATES PHASE-IN @ MAY 2009 RATE LEVEL

ELECTRIC S. C. NO. 09
GENERAL - LARGE - LOW TENSION
SUMMER PERIOD
300 HOURS USE OF DEMAND PER MONTH

KWHR USE 30 DAYS	kW DEMAND	AT CURRENT RATE	AT PROPOSED RATE	VARIANCE	PERCENTAGE VARIANCE
500	1.67	$ 187.11	$ 205.22	$ 18.11	9.7%
1,000	3.33	$ 268.33	$ 286.44	$ 18.11	6.7%
2,000	6.67	$ 462.37	$ 478.45	$ 16.08	3.5%
3,000	10.00	$ 688.36	$ 700.34	$ 11.98	1.7%
4,000	13.33	$ 914.16	$ 922.07	$ 7.91	0.9%
5,000	16.67	$ 1,139.96	$ 1,143.80	$ 3.84	0.3%
10,000	33.33	$ 2,269.33	$ 2,252.75	$ (16.58)	-0.7%
15,000	50.00	$ 3,398.70	$ 3,361.72	$ (36.98)	-1.1%
20,000	66.67	$ 4,527.87	$ 4,470.51	$ (57.36)	-1.3%
30,000	100.00	$ 6,786.62	$ 6,688.44	$ (98.18)	-1.4%
40,000	133.33	$ 8,968.72	$ 8,906.19	$ (62.53)	-0.7%
50,000	166.67	$ 11,150.81	$ 11,123.95	$ (26.86)	-0.2%
60,000	200.00	$ 13,333.08	$ 13,341.87	$ 8.79	0.1%
80,000	266.67	$ 17,697.28	$ 17,777.38	$ 80.10	0.5%
90,000	300.00	$ 19,879.54	$ 19,995.31	$ 115.77	0.6%
100,000	333.33	$ 22,061.64	$ 22,213.06	$ 151.42	0.7%
120,000	400.00	$ 26,426.01	$ 26,648.75	$ 222.74	0.8%
150,000	500.00	$ 32,972.46	$ 33,302.18	$ 329.72	1.0%
200,000	666.67	$ 43,883.12	$ 44,391.12	$ 508.00	1.2%
300,000	1,000.00	$ 65,704.78	$ 66,569.37	$ 864.59	1.3%
450,000	1,500.00	$ 98,437.09	$ 99,836.54	$ 1,399.45	1.4%

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.

COMPARISON OF BILLS CALCULATED AT REDESIGNED MAY 2009 SC 4/9 RATES VS. YEAR 5 OF FLAT RATES PHASE-IN @ MAY 2009 RATE LEVEL

ELECTRIC S. C. NO. 09
GENERAL - LARGE - LOW TENSION
SUMMER PERIOD
400 HOURS USE OF DEMAND PER MONTH

KWHR USE 30 DAYS	kW DEMAND	AT CURRENT RATE	AT PROPOSED RATE	VARIANCE	PERCENTAGE VARIANCE
500	1.25	$ 187.11	$ 205.22	$ 18.11	9.7%
1,000	2.50	$ 268.33	$ 286.44	$ 18.11	6.7%
2,000	5.00	$ 430.80	$ 448.91	$ 18.11	4.2%
3,000	7.50	$ 640.82	$ 655.85	$ 15.03	2.3%
4,000	10.00	$ 850.83	$ 862.81	$ 11.98	1.4%
5,000	12.50	$ 1,060.85	$ 1,069.77	$ 8.92	0.8%
10,000	25.00	$ 2,110.90	$ 2,104.52	$ (6.38)	-0.3%
15,000	37.50	$ 3,160.97	$ 3,139.29	$ (21.68)	-0.7%
20,000	50.00	$ 4,211.02	$ 4,174.04	$ (36.98)	-0.9%
30,000	75.00	$ 6,311.15	$ 6,243.58	$ (67.57)	-1.1%
40,000	100.00	$ 8,411.28	$ 8,313.10	$ (98.18)	-1.2%
50,000	125.00	$ 10,454.05	$ 10,382.62	$ (71.43)	-0.7%
60,000	150.00	$ 12,496.83	$ 12,452.14	$ (44.69)	-0.4%
80,000	200.00	$ 16,582.39	$ 16,591.19	$ 8.80	0.1%
90,000	225.00	$ 18,625.17	$ 18,660.71	$ 35.54	0.2%
100,000	250.00	$ 20,667.95	$ 20,730.23	$ 62.28	0.3%
120,000	300.00	$ 24,753.51	$ 24,869.28	$ 115.77	0.5%
150,000	375.00	$ 30,881.84	$ 31,077.84	$ 196.00	0.6%
200,000	500.00	$ 41,095.74	$ 41,425.46	$ 329.72	0.8%
300,000	750.00	$ 61,523.54	$ 62,120.69	$ 597.15	1.0%
450,000	1,125.00	$ 92,165.23	$ 93,163.53	$ 998.30	1.1%
500,000	1,250.00	$ 102,379.12	$ 103,511.14	$ 1,132.02	1.1%

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.

COMPARISON OF BILLS CALCULATED AT REDESIGNED MAY 2009 SC 4/9 RATES VS. YEAR 5 OF FLAT RATES PHASE-IN @ MAY 2009 RATE LEVEL

ELECTRIC S. C. NO. 09
GENERAL - LARGE - HIGH TENSION
WINTER PERIOD
100 HOURS USE OF DEMAND PER MONTH

KWHR USE 30 DAYS	kW DEMAND	AT CURRENT RATE	AT PROPOSED RATE	VARIANCE	PERCENTAGE VARIANCE
500	5.00	$ 145.76	$ 156.15	$ 10.39	7.1%
1,000	10.00	$ 280.73	$ 285.41	$ 4.68	1.7%
2,000	20.00	$ 550.69	$ 543.95	$ (6.74)	-1.2%
3,000	30.00	$ 820.64	$ 802.48	$ (18.16)	-2.2%
4,000	40.00	$ 1,090.59	$ 1,061.02	$ (29.57)	-2.7%
5,000	50.00	$ 1,360.55	$ 1,319.56	$ (40.99)	-3.0%
10,000	100.00	$ 2,710.32	$ 2,612.24	$ (98.08)	-3.6%
15,000	150.00	$ 3,954.14	$ 3,904.92	$ (49.22)	-1.2%
20,000	200.00	$ 5,197.96	$ 5,197.60	$ (0.36)	0.0%
30,000	300.00	$ 7,685.61	$ 7,782.97	$ 97.36	1.3%
40,000	400.00	$ 10,173.26	$ 10,368.33	$ 195.07	1.9%
50,000	500.00	$ 12,660.90	$ 12,953.69	$ 292.79	2.3%
60,000	600.00	$ 15,148.55	$ 15,539.05	$ 390.50	2.6%
80,000	800.00	$ 20,123.85	$ 20,709.79	$ 585.94	2.9%
90,000	900.00	$ 22,611.49	$ 23,295.15	$ 683.66	3.0%
100,000	1,000.00	$ 25,099.14	$ 25,880.51	$ 781.37	3.1%
120,000	1,200.00	$ 30,074.43	$ 31,051.24	$ 976.81	3.2%
150,000	1,500.00	$ 37,537.37	$ 38,807.32	$ 1,269.95	3.4%

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.

COMPARISON OF BILLS CALCULATED AT REDESIGNED MAY 2009 SC 4/9 RATES VS. YEAR 5 OF FLAT RATES PHASE-IN @ MAY 2009 RATE LEVEL

ELECTRIC S. C. NO. 09
GENERAL - LARGE - HIGH TENSION
WINTER PERIOD
200 HOURS USE OF DEMAND PER MONTH

KWHR USE 30 DAYS	kW DEMAND	AT CURRENT RATE	AT PROPOSED RATE	VARIANCE	PERCENTAGE VARIANCE
500	2.50	$ 145.76	$ 156.15	$ 10.39	7.1%
1,000	5.00	$ 226.32	$ 236.70	$ 10.38	4.6%
2,000	10.00	$ 441.86	$ 446.54	$ 4.68	1.1%
3,000	15.00	$ 657.40	$ 656.37	$ (1.03)	-0.2%
4,000	20.00	$ 872.94	$ 866.21	$ (6.73)	-0.8%
5,000	25.00	$ 1,088.49	$ 1,076.04	$ (12.45)	-1.1%
10,000	50.00	$ 2,166.19	$ 2,125.20	$ (40.99)	-1.9%
15,000	75.00	$ 3,243.90	$ 3,174.36	$ (69.54)	-2.1%
20,000	100.00	$ 4,321.60	$ 4,223.52	$ (98.08)	-2.3%
30,000	150.00	$ 6,371.07	$ 6,321.85	$ (49.22)	-0.8%
40,000	200.00	$ 8,420.53	$ 8,420.17	$ (0.36)	0.0%
50,000	250.00	$ 10,470.00	$ 10,518.49	$ 48.49	0.5%
60,000	300.00	$ 12,519.46	$ 12,616.82	$ 97.36	0.8%
80,000	400.00	$ 16,618.39	$ 16,813.47	$ 195.08	1.2%
90,000	450.00	$ 18,667.86	$ 18,911.79	$ 243.93	1.3%
100,000	500.00	$ 20,717.32	$ 21,010.11	$ 292.79	1.4%
120,000	600.00	$ 24,816.26	$ 25,206.76	$ 390.50	1.6%
150,000	750.00	$ 30,964.65	$ 31,501.73	$ 537.08	1.7%
200,000	1,000.00	$ 41,211.97	$ 41,993.34	$ 781.37	1.9%
300,000	1,500.00	$ 61,706.63	$ 62,976.59	$ 1,269.96	2.1%

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.

COMPARISON OF BILLS CALCULATED AT REDESIGNED MAY 2009 SC 4/9 RATES VS. YEAR 5 OF FLAT RATES PHASE-IN @ MAY 2009 RATE LEVEL

ELECTRIC S. C. NO. 09
GENERAL - LARGE - HIGH TENSION
WINTER PERIOD
300 HOURS USE OF DEMAND PER MONTH

KWHR USE 30 DAYS	kW DEMAND	AT CURRENT RATE	AT PROPOSED RATE	VARIANCE	PERCENTAGE VARIANCE
500	1.67	$ 145.76	$ 156.15	$ 10.39	7.1%
1,000	3.33	$ 226.32	$ 236.70	$ 10.38	4.6%
2,000	6.67	$ 405.51	$ 414.01	$ 8.50	2.1%
3,000	10.00	$ 602.98	$ 607.66	$ 4.68	0.8%
4,000	13.33	$ 800.36	$ 801.24	$ 0.88	0.1%
5,000	16.67	$ 997.73	$ 994.80	$ (2.93)	-0.3%
10,000	33.33	$ 1,984.77	$ 1,962.82	$ (21.95)	-1.1%
15,000	50.00	$ 2,971.83	$ 2,930.84	$ (40.99)	-1.4%
20,000	66.67	$ 3,958.77	$ 3,898.76	$ (60.01)	-1.5%
30,000	100.00	$ 5,932.89	$ 5,834.81	$ (98.08)	-1.7%
40,000	133.33	$ 7,836.26	$ 7,770.76	$ (65.50)	-0.8%
50,000	166.67	$ 9,739.63	$ 9,706.70	$ (32.93)	-0.3%
60,000	200.00	$ 11,643.10	$ 11,642.74	$ (0.36)	0.0%
80,000	266.67	$ 15,449.85	$ 15,514.63	$ 64.78	0.4%
90,000	300.00	$ 17,353.31	$ 17,450.67	$ 97.36	0.6%
100,000	333.33	$ 19,256.68	$ 19,386.62	$ 129.94	0.7%
120,000	400.00	$ 23,063.53	$ 23,258.60	$ 195.07	0.8%
150,000	500.00	$ 28,773.74	$ 29,066.53	$ 292.79	1.0%
200,000	666.67	$ 38,290.70	$ 38,746.35	$ 455.65	1.2%
300,000	1,000.00	$ 57,324.82	$ 58,106.19	$ 781.37	1.4%
450,000	1,500.00	$ 85,875.88	$ 87,145.84	$ 1,269.96	1.5%

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.

COMPARISON OF BILLS CALCULATED AT REDESIGNED MAY 2009 SC 4/9 RATES VS. YEAR 5 OF FLAT RATES PHASE-IN @ MAY 2009 RATE LEVEL

ELECTRIC S. C. NO. 09
GENERAL - LARGE - HIGH TENSION
WINTER PERIOD
400 HOURS USE OF DEMAND PER MONTH

KWHR USE 30 DAYS	kW DEMAND	AT CURRENT RATE	AT PROPOSED RATE	VARIANCE	PERCENTAGE VARIANCE
500	1.25	$ 145.76	$ 156.15	$ 10.39	7.1%
1,000	2.50	$ 226.32	$ 236.70	$ 10.38	4.6%
2,000	5.00	$ 387.45	$ 397.84	$ 10.39	2.7%
3,000	7.50	$ 575.78	$ 583.32	$ 7.54	1.3%
4,000	10.00	$ 764.12	$ 768.80	$ 4.68	0.6%
5,000	12.50	$ 952.46	$ 954.29	$ 1.83	0.2%
10,000	25.00	$ 1,894.12	$ 1,881.68	$ (12.44)	-0.7%
15,000	37.50	$ 2,835.80	$ 2,809.09	$ (26.71)	-0.9%
20,000	50.00	$ 3,777.47	$ 3,736.48	$ (40.99)	-1.1%
30,000	75.00	$ 5,660.82	$ 5,591.29	$ (69.53)	-1.2%
40,000	100.00	$ 7,544.17	$ 7,446.09	$ (98.08)	-1.3%
50,000	125.00	$ 9,374.54	$ 9,300.89	$ (73.65)	-0.8%
60,000	150.00	$ 11,204.91	$ 11,155.70	$ (49.21)	-0.4%
80,000	200.00	$ 14,865.67	$ 14,865.31	$ (0.36)	0.0%
90,000	225.00	$ 16,696.04	$ 16,720.11	$ 24.07	0.1%
100,000	250.00	$ 18,526.41	$ 18,574.91	$ 48.50	0.3%
120,000	300.00	$ 22,187.17	$ 22,284.52	$ 97.35	0.4%
150,000	375.00	$ 27,678.28	$ 27,848.93	$ 170.65	0.6%
200,000	500.00	$ 36,830.16	$ 37,122.95	$ 292.79	0.8%
300,000	750.00	$ 55,133.91	$ 55,670.99	$ 537.08	1.0%
450,000	1,125.00	$ 82,589.52	$ 83,493.04	$ 903.52	1.1%
500,000	1,250.00	$ 91,741.39	$ 92,767.06	$ 1,025.67	1.1%

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.

COMPARISON OF BILLS CALCULATED AT REDESIGNED MAY 2009 SC 4/9 RATES VS. YEAR 5 OF FLAT RATES PHASE-IN @ MAY 2009 RATE LEVEL

ELECTRIC S. C. NO. 09
GENERAL - LARGE - HIGH TENSION
SUMMER PERIOD
100 HOURS USE OF DEMAND PER MONTH

KWHR USE 30 DAYS	kW DEMAND	AT CURRENT RATE	AT PROPOSED RATE	VARIANCE	PERCENTAGE VARIANCE
500	5.00	$ 164.90	$ 178.94	$ 14.04	8.5%
1,000	10.00	$ 318.99	$ 326.91	$ 7.92	2.5%
2,000	20.00	$ 627.21	$ 622.89	$ (4.32)	-0.7%
3,000	30.00	$ 935.43	$ 918.87	$ (16.56)	-1.8%
4,000	40.00	$ 1,243.65	$ 1,214.85	$ (28.80)	-2.3%
5,000	50.00	$ 1,551.87	$ 1,510.83	$ (41.04)	-2.6%
10,000	100.00	$ 3,092.95	$ 2,990.71	$ (102.24)	-3.3%
15,000	150.00	$ 4,519.36	$ 4,470.60	$ (48.76)	-1.1%
20,000	200.00	$ 5,945.75	$ 5,950.48	$ 4.73	0.1%
30,000	300.00	$ 8,798.55	$ 8,910.26	$ 111.71	1.3%
40,000	400.00	$ 11,651.35	$ 11,870.03	$ 218.68	1.9%
50,000	500.00	$ 14,504.15	$ 14,829.80	$ 325.65	2.2%
60,000	600.00	$ 17,356.94	$ 17,789.57	$ 432.63	2.5%
80,000	800.00	$ 23,062.54	$ 23,709.12	$ 646.58	2.8%
90,000	900.00	$ 25,915.34	$ 26,668.89	$ 753.55	2.9%
100,000	1,000.00	$ 28,768.13	$ 29,628.66	$ 860.53	3.0%
120,000	1,200.00	$ 34,473.74	$ 35,548.21	$ 1,074.47	3.1%
150,000	1,500.00	$ 43,032.12	$ 44,427.51	$ 1,395.39	3.2%

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.

COMPARISON OF BILLS CALCULATED AT REDESIGNED MAY 2009 SC 4/9 RATES VS. YEAR 5 OF FLAT RATES PHASE-IN @ MAY 2009 RATE LEVEL

ELECTRIC S. C. NO. 09
GENERAL - LARGE - HIGH TENSION
SUMMER PERIOD
200 HOURS USE OF DEMAND PER MONTH

KWHR USE 30 DAYS	kW DEMAND	AT CURRENT RATE	AT PROPOSED RATE	VARIANCE	PERCENTAGE VARIANCE
500	2.50	$ 164.90	$ 178.94	$ 14.04	8.5%
1,000	5.00	$ 245.45	$ 259.49	$ 14.04	5.7%
2,000	10.00	$ 480.13	$ 488.05	$ 7.92	1.6%
3,000	15.00	$ 714.79	$ 716.59	$ 1.80	0.3%
4,000	20.00	$ 949.47	$ 945.15	$ (4.32)	-0.5%
5,000	25.00	$ 1,184.15	$ 1,173.71	$ (10.44)	-0.9%
10,000	50.00	$ 2,357.51	$ 2,316.47	$ (41.04)	-1.7%
15,000	75.00	$ 3,530.88	$ 3,459.23	$ (71.65)	-2.0%
20,000	100.00	$ 4,704.23	$ 4,601.99	$ (102.24)	-2.2%
30,000	150.00	$ 6,936.28	$ 6,887.53	$ (48.75)	-0.7%
40,000	200.00	$ 9,168.32	$ 9,173.05	$ 4.73	0.1%
50,000	250.00	$ 11,400.36	$ 11,458.58	$ 58.22	0.5%
60,000	300.00	$ 13,632.40	$ 13,744.10	$ 111.70	0.8%
80,000	400.00	$ 18,096.49	$ 18,315.16	$ 218.67	1.2%
90,000	450.00	$ 20,328.52	$ 20,600.69	$ 272.17	1.3%
100,000	500.00	$ 22,560.56	$ 22,886.22	$ 325.66	1.4%
120,000	600.00	$ 27,024.65	$ 27,457.28	$ 432.63	1.6%
150,000	750.00	$ 33,720.77	$ 34,313.85	$ 593.08	1.8%
200,000	1,000.00	$ 44,880.97	$ 45,741.49	$ 860.52	1.9%
300,000	1,500.00	$ 67,201.39	$ 68,596.78	$ 1,395.39	2.1%

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.

COMPARISON OF BILLS CALCULATED AT REDESIGNED MAY 2009 SC 4/9 RATES VS. YEAR 5 OF FLAT RATES PHASE-IN @ MAY 2009 RATE LEVEL

ELECTRIC S. C. NO. 09
GENERAL - LARGE - HIGH TENSION
SUMMER PERIOD
300 HOURS USE OF DEMAND PER MONTH

KWHR USE 30 DAYS	kW DEMAND	AT CURRENT RATE	AT PROPOSED RATE	VARIANCE	PERCENTAGE VARIANCE
500	1.67	$ 164.90	$ 178.94	$ 14.04	8.5%
1,000	3.33	$ 245.45	$ 259.49	$ 14.04	5.7%
2,000	6.67	$ 431.00	$ 443.00	$ 12.00	2.8%
3,000	10.00	$ 641.25	$ 649.17	$ 7.92	1.2%
4,000	13.33	$ 851.36	$ 855.21	$ 3.85	0.5%
5,000	16.67	$ 1,061.48	$ 1,061.24	$ (0.24)	0.0%
10,000	33.33	$ 2,112.31	$ 2,091.68	$ (20.63)	-1.0%
15,000	50.00	$ 3,163.15	$ 3,122.11	$ (41.04)	-1.3%
20,000	66.67	$ 4,213.84	$ 4,152.40	$ (61.44)	-1.5%
30,000	100.00	$ 6,315.53	$ 6,213.28	$ (102.25)	-1.6%
40,000	133.33	$ 8,340.60	$ 8,274.02	$ (66.58)	-0.8%
50,000	166.67	$ 10,365.69	$ 10,334.75	$ (30.94)	-0.3%
60,000	200.00	$ 12,390.88	$ 12,395.62	$ 4.74	0.0%
80,000	266.67	$ 16,441.05	$ 16,517.09	$ 76.04	0.5%
90,000	300.00	$ 18,466.25	$ 18,577.96	$ 111.71	0.6%
100,000	333.33	$ 20,491.33	$ 20,638.69	$ 147.36	0.7%
120,000	400.00	$ 24,541.62	$ 24,760.30	$ 218.68	0.9%
150,000	500.00	$ 30,616.98	$ 30,942.63	$ 325.65	1.1%
200,000	666.67	$ 40,742.51	$ 41,246.44	$ 503.93	1.2%
300,000	1,000.00	$ 60,993.81	$ 61,854.34	$ 860.53	1.4%
450,000	1,500.00	$ 91,370.64	$ 92,766.03	$ 1,395.39	1.5%

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.

COMPARISON OF BILLS CALCULATED AT REDESIGNED MAY 2009 SC 4/9 RATES VS. YEAR 5 OF FLAT RATES PHASE-IN @ MAY 2009 RATE LEVEL

ELECTRIC S. C. NO. 09
GENERAL - LARGE - HIGH TENSION
SUMMER PERIOD
400 HOURS USE OF DEMAND PER MONTH

KWHR USE 30 DAYS	kW DEMAND	AT CURRENT RATE	AT PROPOSED RATE	VARIANCE	PERCENTAGE VARIANCE
500	1.25	$ 164.90	$ 178.94	$ 14.04	8.5%
1,000	2.50	$ 245.45	$ 259.49	$ 14.04	5.7%
2,000	5.00	$ 406.58	$ 420.62	$ 14.04	3.5%
3,000	7.50	$ 604.48	$ 615.46	$ 10.98	1.8%
4,000	10.00	$ 802.38	$ 810.30	$ 7.92	1.0%
5,000	12.50	$ 1,000.29	$ 1,005.15	$ 4.86	0.5%
10,000	25.00	$ 1,989.78	$ 1,979.34	$ (10.44)	-0.5%
15,000	37.50	$ 2,979.29	$ 2,953.56	$ (25.73)	-0.9%
20,000	50.00	$ 3,968.79	$ 3,927.75	$ (41.04)	-1.0%
30,000	75.00	$ 5,947.80	$ 5,876.16	$ (71.64)	-1.2%
40,000	100.00	$ 7,926.81	$ 7,824.56	$ (102.25)	-1.3%
50,000	125.00	$ 9,848.47	$ 9,772.97	$ (75.50)	-0.8%
60,000	150.00	$ 11,770.13	$ 11,721.37	$ (48.76)	-0.4%
80,000	200.00	$ 15,613.46	$ 15,618.19	$ 4.73	0.0%
90,000	225.00	$ 17,535.12	$ 17,566.59	$ 31.47	0.2%
100,000	250.00	$ 19,456.78	$ 19,515.00	$ 58.22	0.3%
120,000	300.00	$ 23,300.11	$ 23,411.81	$ 111.70	0.5%
150,000	375.00	$ 29,065.09	$ 29,257.02	$ 191.93	0.7%
200,000	500.00	$ 38,673.40	$ 38,999.05	$ 325.65	0.8%
300,000	750.00	$ 57,890.03	$ 58,483.12	$ 593.09	1.0%
450,000	1,125.00	$ 86,714.96	$ 87,709.20	$ 994.24	1.1%
500,000	1,250.00	$ 96,323.27	$ 97,451.23	$ 1,127.96	1.2%