

FORECASTING PANEL - REBUTTAL/UPDATE

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1 Q. Would the members of the Forecasting Panel please state
2 their names.

3 A. Margaret M. Lenz, Patrick F. Hourihane, Hock G. Ng and
4 Rebecca Craft.

5 Q. Have you previously submitted panel testimony in this
6 proceeding?

7 A. Yes, we submitted initial testimony as the Forecasting
8 Panel.

9 Q. What is the purpose of this testimony?

10 A. This testimony updates our sales forecast and responds
11 to testimonies of the Department of Public Service
12 Staff witnesses Anping Liu and Liliya A. Randt,
13 relating to Staff's adjustments to the Company's sales
14 and revenue forecasts.

15 SALES FORECAST UPDATE

16 Q. Are you providing an update to your sales forecast?

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. Why are you updating your forecast?

19 A. Since the forecast for our initial testimony was
20 completed in April 2009, changes in the economy have
21 further eroded the Company's sales volumes. The
22 updated forecast takes into account recent realizations
23 and updated projections of economic variables.

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1 Q. What is the result of this updated forecast?

2 A. The updated sales volume forecast for the rate years
3 ending March 2011, 2012 and 2013 are 56,804 gigawatt
4 hours ("GWHs"), 57,057 GWHs and 57,709 GWHs,
5 respectively. These represent decreases of 914 GWHs,
6 934 GWHs and 484 GWHs over the three rate years as
7 compared to the initial forecast.

8 Q. How does this updated forecast differ from your initial
9 forecast?

10 A. In the update, we applied the same methodologies as in
11 our initial forecast, but we made the following
12 changes:

13 (1) We extended the estimation period of the
14 forecasting models to include actual data for the
15 first two quarters of 2009 and changed the start
16 of the forecast period to the third quarter of
17 2009.

18 (2) We updated the assumptions on the projected values
19 of the economic variables to take into account
20 recent economic changes.

21 (3) We revised the Demand Side Management ("DSM")
22 savings to reflect the latest data as supplied by
23 the Company's Energy Efficiency Section.

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1 (4) We revised the SC 14 sales forecast to reflect an
2 update in projected in-service dates.

3 (5) We revised the Economic Development Delivery
4 Service ("EDDS") revenues to correct an under-
5 pricing of revenues associated with the EDDS
6 customers in the initial filing.

7 Q. Besides extending the estimation period, did you change
8 the forecasting models?

9 A. Except for removing the intercept terms in the customer
10 forecasting models for service classifications ("SC")
11 2, 9 and 12, we used the same forecasting models for
12 Con Edison customers as in the initial Company
13 forecast. We did, however, modify two of the NYPA
14 volume forecasting models. These modifications were
15 the inclusion of a cycle CDD variable in the model for
16 SC 62 and the differencing of variables in the model
17 for KIAC.

18 Q. Why did you extend the estimation period?

19 A. At the time of completing the initial forecast,
20 historical data was available through December 2008.
21 We now have historical data through June 2009.

22 Q. Have you prepared an exhibit showing the updated sales
23 forecasting models?

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1 A. Yes, we have prepared a thirteen-page document entitled
2 "VOLUME FORECASTING MODELS." In this exhibit, we
3 provide the updated models for forecasting system
4 sendout and the sales volume for Con Edison and NYPA.

5 MARK FOR IDENTIFICATION AS EXHIBIT ____ (FP-10)

6 Q. Please explain the updates to the economic assumptions.

7 A. We updated the projections for private non-
8 manufacturing employment, total non-manufacturing
9 employment, the real electric price for each service
10 class, and the number of customers in SCs 1, 2, 4, 7,
11 8, 9 and 12.

12 Q. Why did you update the forecast of private non-
13 manufacturing employment and total non-manufacturing
14 employment?

15 A. To reflect more recent economic changes that have been
16 experienced since the time of the initial forecast, we
17 used an updated employment forecast received from
18 Moody's Economy.com in August 2009.

19 Q. How does this updated forecast compare to the
20 employment forecast used in your initial filing?

21 A. For the Company's service territory, the latest
22 forecast from Moody's projects private non-
23 manufacturing employment to decrease by 3.0% in 2009,

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1 2.7% in 2010 and 2.0% in the rate year ending March 31,
2 2011, and increase by 1.5% and 2.9%, respectively, in
3 the rate years ending March 31, 2012 and March 31,
4 2013. This compares to the Moody's forecast in our
5 initial filing, which reflected private non-
6 manufacturing employment decreasing at 3.5%, and 0.8%
7 in calendar years 2009 and 2010, and then increasing at
8 0.1%, 2.3% and 3.2%, respectively, in the rate years
9 ending March 31 of 2011, 2012 and 2013.

10 Q. How did you change the forecast of real electric
11 prices?

12 A. We replaced the previously forecasted values for the
13 first two quarters of 2009 with the actual values, and
14 assumed that the real electric price for each future
15 quarter after the second quarter of 2009 is the same as
16 that in the same quarter of the previous year.

17 Q. Please explain your update for the projected number of
18 customers.

19 A. We updated the projections for the number of customers
20 in SCs 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 9 and 12 by extending the
21 estimation period of the customer forecasting models to
22 include the first two quarters of 2009, and starting
23 the projections from the third quarter of 2009. We

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1 also modified the customer forecasting models by
2 excluding the intercept term where it is found to be
3 statistically insignificant. The models for SCs 2, 9
4 and 12 were affected by this modification.

5 Q. Have you prepared an exhibit showing the updated
6 customer forecasting models?

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

11 MARK FOR IDENTIFICATION AS EXHIBIT ____ (FP-11)

12 Q. Have you prepared an exhibit showing the updated
13 economic assumptions?

14 A. Yes. We have prepared a one-page document entitled
15 "ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS." In the exhibit, we provide the
16 updated projections of the economic variables.

17 MARK FOR IDENTIFICATION AS EXHIBIT ____ (FP-12)

18 Q. Please explain the revision to the level of DSM savings
19 reflected in your updated sales forecast.

20 A. We applied an updated DSM forecast, which reflects the
21 following changes:

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- 1 (1) A decrease in projected Targeted DSM MWS as well
2 as the removal of Phase 5 in the forecast that was
3 initially included in our May forecast.
- 4 (2) Revised load factors for the Targeted DSM program.
5 The load factor previously used was 39 percent
6 across the board. This factor was updated to
7 reflect the usage differences between Commercial
8 and Residential lighting measures as well as
9 difference within Residential 1-4 family homes and
10 multifamily residences based on information from
11 various studies. The new factors are as follows:
12 Residential multifamily 25 percent, Residential 1-
13 4 family 13.3 percent, Commercial 42 percent.
- 14 (3) The NYSERDA System Wide Program forecast was
15 revised to reflect the most current data, based on
16 the program ending in March 2009.
- 17 (4) The NYSERDA System Benefit Charge data was updated
18 to reflect NYSERDA's revised future operating
19 plan, which reflects the suggested SBC goals
20 moving forward. Furthermore, we excluded Callable
21 load, which was previously incorrectly included in
22 the forecast since it is not a permanent sales
23 reduction.

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1 (5) In the previous forecast, we had included data for
2 Division of Housing and Community Renewal and New
3 York State Department of Environmental
4 Conservation. This forecast does not include MW
5 goals for these agencies as we do not have any
6 updated information on their activities and in any
7 event, cannot verify the information.

8 Q. Please explain your update to the SC 14 sales.

9 A. Our forecast for those customers converting to
10 distributed generation was updated to reflect the
11 latest information regarding their start-up dates.
12 Because some of the start-up dates have been delayed,
13 these customers will continue to have their sales
14 classified under their existing service classifications
15 until the time of transfer to SC 14.

16 Q. Have you prepared an exhibit showing the DSM savings
17 and SC 14 adjustments included in the updated sales
18 volume forecast?

19 A. Yes. We have prepared a two-page document entitled
20 "SALES AND SENDOUT ADJUSTMENTS." In the exhibit, we
21 provide the updated DSM impacts by service class and
22 the updated SC 14 adjustments.

23 MARK FOR IDENTIFICATION AS EXHIBIT ____ (FP-13)

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1 Q. How did you determine the delivery revenue associated
2 with the updated sales forecast?

3 A. The updated sales forecast was priced-out using the
4 same methodology as in our initial revenue forecast.

5 Q. Does your updated revenue forecast reflect updates to
6 the merchant function charge ("MFC"), billing and
7 payment processing charge ("BPP") and metering charge
8 revenues?

9 A. Yes. The MFC revenues reflect our updated full service
10 sales projections and the BPP and metering charge
11 revenues reflect the updated number of bills based on
12 our updated customer forecasts.

13 Q. Please summarize your delivery revenue forecast.

14 A. Based on the forecasted decreases of 914 GWHs, 934 GWHs
15 and 484 GWHs for the rate years ending March 2011,
16 March 2012 and March 2013, respectively, the projected
17 non-competitive and competitive delivery revenues are
18 \$3,816,577,000, \$3,818,769,000 and \$3,848,935,000,
19 respectively. These represent decreases of \$47.63
20 million, \$44.36 million and \$9.47 million from the
21 respective rate year revenues in our initial filing.

22 Q. I show the Panel a three-page document entitled
23 "ELECTRIC SALES VOLUMES AND REVENUES FROM SALES VOLUMES

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1 BY SERVICE CLASSIFICATION" and ask if this exhibit was
2 prepared under the Panel's supervision and direction?

3 A. Yes, it was.

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

5 Q. Does this exhibit set forth the results of the forecast
6 update?

7 A. Yes. This exhibit shows the updated forecast of the
8 electric sales volumes and revenues by service
9 classification for the rate years ending March 2011,
10 March 2012 and March 2013.

11 Q. Should this updated revenue forecast be used as the
12 basis for setting the revenue decoupling targets for
13 the rate year ending March 31, 2011?

14 A. Yes.

15 REBUTTAL TO STAFF

16 Q. Have you reviewed Mr. Liu's proposed adjustments to
17 your sales volume forecast?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. What are Mr. Liu's adjustments?

20 A. He proposes upward adjustments of 148 GWHs, 119 GWHs
21 and 146 GWHs to the Company's sales volume forecast for
22 the rate years ending March 31 of 2011, 2012 and 2013,
23 respectively. These adjustments are the result of Mr.

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1 Liu replacing the Company's forecast of normal Cooling
2 Degree Days ("CDDs") and Heating Degree Days ("HDDs")
3 based on traditional 30-year averages of actual CDDs
4 and HDDs with his own forecast of normal CDDs and HDDs
5 based on 10-year averages. Making these changes
6 results in the increases to the sales forecast that we
7 just described.

8 Q. How do Mr. Liu's calculations of normal CDDs and HDDs
9 differ from the Company's calculations?

10 A. Mr. Liu's calculations of normal CDDs and HDDs differ
11 from the Company's calculations in two ways. First,
12 Mr. Liu bases his calculations of normal CDDs and HDDs
13 on the 10-year averages of actual CDDs and HDDs,
14 respectively, while the Company's calculations are
15 based on 30-year averages of actual CDDs and HDDs.
16 Second, although not mentioned, explained or justified
17 at all in his testimony, Mr. Liu's normal CDDs and HDDs
18 include CDDs and HDDs for all months, while the
19 Company's normal CDDs and HDDs include only the CDDs
20 for the May through October cooling period and HDDs for
21 the September through May heating period.

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1 Q. What are Mr. Liu's arguments for using the 10-year
2 averages of actual CDDs and HDDs in place of the 30-
3 year averages?

4 A. Mr. Liu refers to the Commission's June 2009 decision
5 in the Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corporation
6 ("Central Hudson") rate case (Cases 08-E-0887, 08-G-
7 0888, and 09-M-0004). He states (pp. 25-26) that he is
8 using the 10 year weather normalizing approach since
9 the Commission decision in the Central Hudson case
10 stated that "we expect these averages to be utilized
11 for forecasting purposes in future rate filings."

12 Q. Did the Commission specifically state in the Central
13 Hudson order that this approach should be used by other
14 utilities in New York State?

15 A. No. It made no such statement and equally important,
16 the Commission has not established a generic proceeding
17 to implement such an approach. We, therefore, believe
18 that the Commission did not intend to apply this
19 approach to other utilities.

20 Q. Other than the statement from the Commission, does Mr.
21 Liu provide any other justification for the use of the
22 10-year average?

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1 A. He asserts (p. 25) that, "the Commission adopted the
2 10-year weather normalizing approach for sales
3 forecasting ... on the grounds that the averaging
4 method has the advantages of providing a simple, easily
5 applied rule based on readily available data and the
6 10-year average is consistent with the approach taken
7 by the Energy Information Administration of the U.S
8 Department of Energy."

9 Q. Is the issue about the 10-year versus 30-year average
10 in the Central Hudson case applicable to Con Edison or
11 all utilities operating in New York?

12 A. No. In its order, the Commission relied on the
13 Recommended Decision ("RD") that "found that compared
14 to actual experience over the 15 years ending 2007, the
15 30-year average overstated heating degree days (and
16 understated cooling degree days) about two-thirds of
17 the time, while the both the Company's methodology and
18 the 10-year average now used by the EIA showed no such
19 bias." (p. 14). This implies that a study was
20 conducted based on weather variables for Central Hudson
21 and the results of the study were relied upon in the
22 Central Hudson RD. Thus, the conclusion is apparently
23 unique to Central Hudson and may not be applicable to

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1 other utilities that experience different weather in
2 their service territories and/or calculate their degree
3 days differently.

4 Q. Do you agree with Mr. Liu's assessment that the 10-year
5 averages provide an advantage in simplicity and
6 consistency?

7 A. No. Mr. Liu asserts that all degree days of the year
8 should be used in the calculation of normal degree days
9 to ensure consistency and that Con Edison's approach
10 does not do so because actual degree days are not
11 readily available for all thirty years. The periods
12 for which actual degree days are not available are the
13 period from January 1 through March 31 of the years
14 from 1979 through 1989, and the periods from April 1
15 through April 30 and November 1 through December 31 of
16 the years 1979 through 1988. The fact that data for
17 these periods are unavailable is irrelevant as the
18 Company does not believe that the degree days from
19 these periods should be used since they fall outside
20 the May through October period for which the Company
21 uses normal CDDs as explained below.

22 Q. Please continue.

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1 A. The calculation of the 30-year average is no more
2 complicated than the calculation of the 10-year average
3 for the May through October period. More important,
4 Mr. Liu's simplicity argument is a red herring for
5 using CDDs outside the May through October period in
6 the calculation of normal CDDs. Similarly, Mr. Liu's
7 consistency argument does not hold. He asserts that
8 the Company's calculation of normal degree days is
9 inconsistent because the total of the normal degree
10 days for the year does not equal the average of all
11 annual degree days. That is not true. The fact that
12 some of the actual historical CDDs fall outside the May
13 through October period makes the average of the annual
14 degree days higher.

15 Q. What is the disadvantage of using the 10-year average
16 degree days in forecasting sales volumes and revenues?

17 A. The random nature of degree days is evident in their
18 variability from year to year. This "climatic noise"
19 leads to sampling error in the use of historical
20 averages to project normal degree days for the future.
21 The size of this sampling error varies inversely with
22 the sample size. That is, the smaller the number of
23 years of historical data used in averaging the degree

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1 days, the larger the sampling error. Therefore,
2 replacing the Company's 30-year average degree day
3 measure with the 10-year average degree day measure
4 would greatly increase the sampling error. The
5 practical effect of this is that when the normal degree
6 days is updated each year for the most recently
7 concluded year's actual degree days, the normal degree
8 days will change three times as much when the 10-year
9 average is used as compared to when the 30-year average
10 is used. Thus the sales volume forecast could change
11 drastically from year to year for no other reason than
12 the occurrence of some extreme degree days in the last
13 year that is unlikely to be repeated.

14 Q. What about the argument that the 10-year average is
15 consistent with the approach taken by the Energy
16 Information Administration ("EIA")?

17 A. The problem with that argument is that the context in
18 which the EIA uses the 10-year average is not
19 explained. The National Weather Service ("NWS")
20 continues to use a 30-year average. Mr. Liu provides
21 no evidence to show that EIA's approach is any better
22 than NWS's approach. Furthermore, if the purpose is to
23 find a better sample size for averaging the historical

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1 degree days, other sample sizes, like 15 years, 20
2 years, or 25 years, could have been considered.

3 Q. Turning to Mr. Liu's second adjustment, do you agree
4 that the normal CDDs should include normal CDDs for all
5 months as Mr. Liu asserts, not just for the months of
6 May through October?

7 A. No. As we successfully argued in Case 07-E-0523, CDD
8 is used as a measurement to capture the impact of
9 weather on customers' use of air conditioning
10 appliances, which normally occurs in the period from
11 May through October. While it is possible to have CDDs
12 outside the May through October period, the
13 incorporation of these CDDs into the normal for
14 forecasting purposes is inconsistent with the practice
15 of the experts at the National Weather Service Bureau.
16 The 30-year average normal is smoothed so normal CDDs
17 show a gradual increase as we enter into the summer
18 period and a gradual decrease as we exit the summer
19 period. This leads to negligible levels of CDDs for
20 each day outside the May through October period. For
21 example, when the total 30-year average CDD of 15 for
22 April is smoothed out over the thirty days of the
23 month, the normal CDD for each day is about 0.5.

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1 Q. Please continue.

2 A. It is not realistic to assume that customers will turn
3 their cooling appliances on when there is only 0.5 CDD.
4 A review of the average monthly temperatures for the
5 period 1979-2008, the same period used to determine the
6 30 year normal, shows that the "normal" historical
7 average air temperature (dry bulb) for April is 52.5
8 degrees. This dry bulb average, which is higher than
9 the wet/dry average, is 5 degrees lower than the
10 average wet/dry temperature reference of 57.5 degrees
11 that is used to determine CDDs. In addition, the NWS
12 Almanac shows the normal average dry bulb temperatures
13 for both April 29th and April 30th to be 58 degrees.
14 The Company's calculation for the number of HDDs uses a
15 24 hour average dry bulb temperature reference of 62
16 degrees. Using this reference, both April 29th and
17 April 30th would each have 4 HDDs. The Almanac does
18 not support Mr. Liu's addition of normal CDDs to April
19 and rather, supports the Company's assumption of zero
20 normal CDDs for April.

21 Q. Please continue.

22 A. One of Mr. Liu's workpapers, which we have attached as
23 Exhibit ___ (FP-15), shows that he has increased the

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1 normal CDDs by 20 for April, 8 for November, and 1 for
2 December. His own calculations show that the normal
3 HDDs for these months are 301 for April, 408 for
4 November, and 741 for December. It is reasonable to
5 assume based on the HDDs in these months that customers
6 are using heating units to heat their buildings rather
7 than reacting to minimal CDDs and turning on air
8 conditioners. The Company's rationale for assuming
9 zero CDDs for the months of April, November, December,
10 January, February, and March is correct and based on
11 sound judgment.

12 MARK FOR IDENTIFICATION AS EXHIBIT ____ (FP-15)

13 Q. Did Mr. Liu make any other adjustments relating to the
14 sales volume forecasts?

15 A. Yes. Mr. Liu developed his own forecasting models
16 because he had "some concerns with certain aspects of
17 some of the Company's forecasting models" (p. 23, line
18 23 to p. 24, line 2). Although he found that, in
19 aggregate, the forecast produced by his forecasting
20 models "does not differ materially from the Company's
21 forecast" (p. 24, lines 10-13), he used his own models
22 to determine the impact of changing the assumptions
23 related to the normal degree days.

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1 Q. Do you agree with the changes that Mr. Liu made to the
2 forecasting models?

3 A. No. Mr. Liu failed to list what his concerns with the
4 Company's forecasting models were. He provided no
5 explanation or justification for any of the changes he
6 made to the Company's models or for the use of his
7 models. Nor did he explain why his models should be
8 adopted in place of the Company's models.

9 Price-out of Staff's Adjustment to Sales Volume

10 Q. Have you reviewed Ms. Randt's price-out of Mr. Liu's
11 adjustment to the sales volume forecast?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. Do you agree with Ms. Randt's proposed revenue
14 adjustment of \$11.02 million to the T&D revenues for
15 the rate year ending March 31, 2011, given Staff's
16 sales adjustments?

17 A. We have verified that Staff's sales adjustment of 148
18 GWHs for the rate year ending March 31, 2011 results in
19 an increase in non-competitive T&D revenues of \$11.02
20 million. Staff, however, did not make any adjustments
21 to the competitive service revenues, which are affected
22 by the sales and number of customer adjustments
23 proposed by Mr. Liu. Based on Staff's sales and number

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1 of customer adjustments, competitive service revenues
2 would increase by \$453,000. The MFC portion of
3 competitive service revenue would increase by \$513,000
4 due to the sales adjustment, while the number of
5 customer adjustment would lower competitive service
6 revenue by \$60,000.

7 Q. Does this conclude the Panel's update and rebuttal
8 testimony?

9 A. Yes. It does.

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

SC 1 (RESIDENTIAL AND RELIGIOUS)

Dependent Variable: DLOG(GWH01/BDA0,0,4)
 Method: Least Squares
 Sample: 1983Q1 2009Q2
 Included observations: 106
 Convergence achieved after 38 iterations
 Backcast: 1982Q4

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.017670	0.002002	8.826764	0.000000
DLOG(PRICE01S(-1),0,4)	-0.136843	0.031658	-4.322611	0.000000
DLOG(PNEMP_N(-1),0,4)	0.219434	0.085296	2.572635	0.011600
D(WCDD0,0,4)	0.000323	4.62E-05	6.998934	0.000000
D(WCDD3,0,4)	0.000303	5.82E-05	5.201841	0.000000
D(WHDD0,0,4)	6.47E-05	1.30E-05	4.977642	0.000000
AR(1)	-0.763316	0.088890	-8.587204	0.000000
SAR(4)	-0.370229	0.104787	-3.533158	0.000600
MA(1)	0.947113	0.050487	18.75939	0.000000
R-squared	0.869332	Mean dependent var		0.022352
Adjusted R-squared	0.858555	S.D. dependent var		0.058063
S.E. of regression	0.021837	Akaike info criterion		-4.729345
Sum squared resid	0.046255	Schwarz criterion		-4.503204
Log likelihood	259.6553	F-statistic		80.66741
Durbin-Watson stat	1.775919	Prob(F-statistic)		0.000000
Inverted AR Roots	.55-.55i	.55+.55i	-.55+.55i	-.55+.55i
	-0.76			
Inverted MA Roots	-0.95			

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

SC 2 (GENERAL - SMALL)

Dependent Variable: DLOG(GWH02/BDA0,0,4)
Method: Least Squares
Sample: 1983Q1 2009Q2
Included observations: 106
Convergence achieved after 24 iterations
Backcast: 1982Q4

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.003473	0.002669	1.301240	0.196300
DLOG(PRICE02S(-1),0,4)	-0.058623	0.025192	-2.327061	0.022100
DLOG(PNEMP_N(-1),1,4)	0.549597	0.198975	2.762144	0.006900
DLOG(NC02,0,4)	0.610411	0.121457	5.025757	0.000000
D(WCDD0,0,4)	0.000260	2.04E-05	12.76031	0.000000
D(WCDD24,0,4)	-4.12E-05	3.40E-05	-1.212198	0.228400
D(WHDD0,0,4)	6.12E-05	7.93E-06	7.723609	0.000000
AR(1)	0.854029	0.08082	10.56705	0.000000
SAR(4)	-0.423276	0.091587	-4.621584	0.000000
MA(1)	-0.676058	0.124823	-5.41613	0.000000
R-squared	0.823829	Mean dependent var		0.011769
Adjusted R-squared	0.807313	S.D. dependent var		0.031255
S.E. of regression	0.013720	Akaike info criterion		-5.650398
Sum squared resid	0.018070	Schwarz criterion		-5.399130
Log likelihood	309.4711	F-statistic		49.88067
Durbin-Watson stat	1.865514	Prob(F-statistic)		0.000000
Inverted AR Roots	0.85	.57+.57i	.57+.57i	-.57-.57i
		-.57-.57i		
Inverted MA Roots	0.68			

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

SC 4 (COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL - REDISTRIBUTION)

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

Method: Least Squares

Sample: 1983Q1 2009Q2

Included observations: 106

Convergence achieved after 31 iterations

Backcast: 1981Q4 1982Q4

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.001429	0.006032	0.236961	0.813200
DLOG(PRICE04S(-1),0,4)	-0.014313	0.017263	-0.829127	0.409100
DLOG(PNEMP_N(-1),0,4)	0.595453	0.177586	3.353042	0.001100
D(WCDD0,0,4)	0.000176	1.74E-05	10.14664	0.000000
D(WHDD0,0,4)	3.35E-05	8.62E-06	3.881657	0.000200
D(D199504,0,4)	0.078185	0.011174	6.996797	0.000000
D(D199602,0,4)	-0.030413	0.011130	-2.732619	0.007500
D(WTC,0,4)	-0.046070	0.011121	-4.142459	0.000100
AR(1)	0.957200	0.025113	38.11525	0.000000
MA(1)	-0.239768	0.107303	-2.234485	0.027800
SMA(4)	-0.954031	0.013174	-72.41713	0.000000
R-squared	0.869710	Mean dependent var		0.017906
Adjusted R-squared	0.855995	S.D. dependent var		0.035865
S.E. of regression	0.013610	Akaike info criterion		-5.658056
Sum squared resid	0.017597	Schwarz criterion		-5.381662
Log likelihood	310.8770	F-statistic		63.41407
Durbin-Watson stat	1.959694	Prob(F-statistic)		0.000000
Inverted AR Roots	0.96			
Inverted MA Roots	0.99	0.24	.00+.99i	-.00-.99i
	-0.99			

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

SC 7 (RESIDENTIAL AND RELIGIOUS - HEATING)

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

Method: Least Squares

Sample: 1983Q1 2009Q2

Included observations: 106

Convergence achieved after 14 iterations

Backcast: 1982Q1 1982Q4

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-0.000482	0.002399	-0.201063	0.841100
DLOG(PRICE07S(-2),0,4)	-0.191320	0.042863	-4.463520	0.000000
DLOG(NC07,0,4)	0.484446	0.32758	1.478866	0.142400
D(WCDD0,0,4)	0.000391	8.59E-05	4.546835	0.000000
D(WCDD24,0,4)	-0.000242	1.40E-04	-1.731229	0.086500
D(WHDD0,0,4)	0.000427	3.05E-05	14.01651	0.000000
MA(4)	-0.799217	0.074639	-10.70771	0.000000
R-squared	0.846310	Mean dependent var		0.006198
Adjusted R-squared	0.836995	S.D. dependent var		0.112192
S.E. of regression	0.045296	Akaike info criterion		-3.287426
Sum squared resid	0.203124	Schwarz criterion		-3.111539
Log likelihood	181.2336	F-statistic		90.85865
Durbin-Watson stat	1.771059	Prob(F-statistic)		0.000000
Inverted MA Roots	0.95	.00-.95i		

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

SC 8 (MULTIPLE DWELLINGS - REDISTRIBUTION)

Dependent Variable: DLOG(GWH08/(BDA0),0,4)
 Method: Least Squares
 Sample: 1983Q1 2009Q2
 Included observations: 106
 Convergence achieved after 27 iterations
 Backcast: 1981Q4 1982Q4

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.012078	0.000575	20.98768	0.000000
DLOG(PRICE08S(-3),0,4)	-0.054791	0.016131	-3.396732	0.001000
D(WCDD0,0,4)	0.000454	2.76E-05	16.45111	0.000000
D(WCDD24,0,4)	-5.38E-05	4.50E-05	-1.193927	0.235400
D(WHDD0,0,4)	4.95E-05	9.86E-06	5.022336	0.000000
AR(1)	0.821394	0.201521	4.075965	0.000100
MA(1)	-0.790676	0.221679	-3.566753	0.000600
SMA(4)	-0.734271	0.081710	-8.986292	0.000000
R-squared	0.903746	Mean dependent var		0.012709
Adjusted R-squared	0.896870	S.D. dependent var		0.046427
S.E. of regression	0.014910	Akaike info criterion		-5.501156
Sum squared resid	0.021785	Schwarz criterion		-5.300142
Log likelihood	299.5613	F-statistic		131.4479
Durbin-Watson stat	1.932038	Prob(F-statistic)		0.000000
Inverted AR Roots	0.82			
Inverted MA Roots	0.93	0.79	.00-.93i	.00+.93i
	-0.93			

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

SC 9 (GENERAL - LARGE)

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

Method: Least Squares

Sample: 1983Q1 2009Q2

Included observations: 106

Convergence achieved after 18 iterations

Backcast: 1981Q4 1982Q4

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-0.000746	0.002494	-0.299115	0.765500
DLOG(PRICE09S(-4),0,4)	-0.030938	0.014751	-2.097341	0.038600
DLOG(PNEMP_N,0,4)	0.339420	0.058401	5.811910	0.000000
DLOG(NC09,0,4)	0.759773	0.115731	6.564989	0.000000
D(WCDD0,0,4)	0.000188	1.17E-05	16.06594	0.000000
D(WHDD0,0,4)	3.70E-05	5.74E-06	6.447547	0.000000
AR(1)	0.877037	0.066447	13.19913	0.000000
MA(1)	-0.474534	0.124901	-3.799296	0.000300
SMA(4)	-0.936688	0.022634	-41.38463	0.000000
R-squared	0.905075	Mean dependent var		0.021701
Adjusted R-squared	0.897246	S.D. dependent var		0.025468
S.E. of regression	0.008164	Akaike info criterion		-6.697146
Sum squared resid	0.006465	Schwarz criterion		-6.471005
Log likelihood	363.9488	F-statistic		115.6070
Durbin-Watson stat	2.041638	Prob(F-statistic)		0.000000
Inverted AR Roots	0.88			
Inverted MA Roots	0.98	0.47	.00+.98i	-.00-.98i
	-0.98			

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

SC 12 (MULTIPLE DWELLING SPACE HEATING)

Dependent Variable: DLOG(GWH12,0,12)
Method: Least Squares
Sample (adjusted): 1983M06 2009M06
Included observations: 313 after adjustments
Convergence achieved after 9 iterations

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-0.003871	0.005337	-0.725404	0.468800
D(CDD0,0,12)	0.000401	8.15E-05	4.919787	0.000000
D(CDD0(-1),0,12)	0.000535	8.29E-05	6.456241	0.000000
D(HDD0,0,12)	0.000390	3.73E-05	10.46764	0.000000
D(HDD0(-1),0,12)	0.000530	3.68E-05	14.40335	0.000000
DLOG(NC12,0,12)	0.284792	0.129966	2.191277	0.029200
D(D200309,0,12)	-0.171692	0.048647	-3.529349	0.000500
AR(1)	0.175867	0.056227	3.127794	0.001900
AR(2)	0.181645	0.057191	3.176117	0.001600
AR(4)	0.188894	0.056234	3.359074	0.000900
SAR(12)	-0.456638	0.051795	-8.816302	0.000000
R-squared	0.693308	Mean dependent var		-0.001566
Adjusted R-squared	0.683153	S.D. dependent var		0.110382
S.E. of regression	0.062133	Akaike info criterion		-2.684571
Sum squared resid	1.165869	Schwarz criterion		-2.552916
Log likelihood	431.1354	F-statistic		68.27024
Durbin-Watson stat	2.043680	Prob(F-statistic)		0.000000
Inverted AR Roots	.90+.24i	.90-.24i	0.79	.66-.66i
	.66+.66i	.24+.90i	.24-.90i	.03+.59i
	.03-.59i	-.24+.90i	-.24-.90i	-.66+.66i
	-.66+.66i	-0.68	-.90-.24i	-.90+.24i

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

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

Dependent Variable: DLOG(MWH13,0,12)
Method: Least Squares
Sample (adjusted): 1993M02 2009M06
Included observations: 197 after adjustments
Convergence achieved after 21 iterations
Backcast: 1993M01

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.008297	0.004515	1.837620	0.067700
D(CDD0(-1),0,12)	0.000206	0.000104	1.979434	0.049200
D(HDD0(-1),0,12)	0.000224	4.56E-05	4.923196	0.000000
AR(1)	0.900249	0.071257	12.63379	0.000000
SAR(12)	-0.538289	0.065660	-8.198112	0.000000
SAR(24)	-0.366700	0.061458	-5.966626	0.000000
MA(1)	-0.797971	0.101565	-7.856782	0.000000
R-squared	0.379559	Mean dependent var		0.005746
Adjusted R-squared	0.359966	S.D. dependent var		0.071997
S.E. of regression	0.057599	Akaike info criterion		-2.835726
Sum squared resid	0.630359	Schwarz criterion		-2.719064
Log likelihood	286.3190	F-statistic		19.37227
Durbin-Watson stat	2.275112	Prob(F-statistic)		0.000000
Inverted AR Roots	.95+.16i	.95-.16i	0.90	.90-.33i
	.90+.33i	.74-.61i	.74+.61i	.61-.74i
	.61+.74i	.33+.90i	.33-.90i	.16-.95i
	.16+.95i	-.16-.95i	-.16+.95i	-.33-.90i
	-.33+.90i	-.61-.74i	-.61+.74i	-.74+.61i
	-.74-.61i	-.90+.33i	-.90-.33i	-.95-.16i
	-.95+.16i			
Inverted MA Roots	0.80			

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

SENDOUT

Dependent Variable: DLOG(GWHSO,0,4)
Method: Least Squares
Sample: 1983Q1 2009Q2
Included observations: 106
Convergence achieved after 17 iterations
Backcast: 1982Q1 1982Q4

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.005588	0.003883	1.439044	0.153400
DLOG(PRICE_S(-3),0,4)	-0.050573	0.018373	-2.752595	0.007100
DLOG(EMP_N,0,4)	0.328642	0.093855	3.501606	0.000700
DLOG(NC09,0,4)	0.398959	0.161639	2.468206	0.015300
D(CDD,0,4)	0.000276	1.45E-05	18.96082	0.000000
D(CDD24,0,4)	-1.01E-05	2.26E-05	-0.446650	0.656100
D(HDD,0,4)	5.61E-05	5.34E-06	10.49193	0.000000
D(LEAPY,0,4)	0.011938	0.003010	3.965670	0.000100
AR(1)	0.610348	0.090158	6.769787	0.000000
MA(4)	-0.430688	0.102297	-4.210190	0.000100
R-squared	0.908282	Mean dependent var		0.018672
Adjusted R-squared	0.899684	S.D. dependent var		0.033024
S.E. of regression	0.010460	Akaike info criterion		-6.192993
Sum squared resid	0.010503	Schwarz criterion		-5.941725
Log likelihood	338.2286	F-statistic		105.6322
Durbin-Watson stat	1.894333	Prob(F-statistic)		0.000000
Inverted AR Roots	0.61			
Inverted MA Roots	0.81	.00-.81i	-.00+.81i	-0.81

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

NYPA SC 62

Dependent Variable: SC62GWHR
 Method: Least Squares
 Sample: 1998M01 2009M06
 Included observations: 138
 Convergence achieved after 14 iterations
 Backcast: 1997M01 1997M12

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	1.092717	0.100938	10.82561	0.000000
HDDCYCA	0.000724	0.000076	9.583798	0.000000
CDDCYCA	0.000302	0.000152	1.99215	0.048400
AR(1)	0.761027	0.047177	16.13136	0.000000
AR(12)	0.190739	0.039772	4.795769	0.000000
MA(1)	-0.801098	0.052126	-15.36864	0.000000
MA(12)	-0.190970	0.053385	-3.577255	0.000500
R-squared	0.902879	Mean dependent var		2.259029
Adjusted R-squared	0.898430	S.D. dependent var		0.577868
S.E. of regression	0.184166	Akaike info criterion		-0.496561
Sum squared resid	4.443161	Schwarz criterion		-0.348077
Log likelihood	41.26273	F-statistic		202.9713
Durbin-Watson stat	1.973719	Prob(F-statistic)		0.000000
Inverted AR Roots	0.99	.84-.40i	.84+.40i	.50-.73i
	.50+.73i	.05-.85i	.05+.85i	-.39-.74i
	-.39+.74i	-.71-.43i	-.71+.43i	-0.82
Inverted MA Roots	1.00	.85+.40i	.85-.40i	.50+.72i
	.50-.72i	.06+.85i	.06-.85i	-.38+.74i
	-.38-.74i	-.71+.43i	-.71-.43i	-0.82

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

NYPA SC 80

Dependent Variable: SC80GWHR
Method: Least Squares
Date: 07/22/09 Time: 10:45
Sample: 1996M02 2009M06
Included observations: 161
Convergence achieved after 7 iterations

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	6.593548	0.571824	11.53074	0.000000
BURNHRSNYC	0.071710	0.001534	46.74476	0.000000
SC80WATTADJ	-6.158698	0.288038	-21.38155	0.000000
AR(1)	0.629067	0.062062	10.13605	0.000000
R-squared	0.985174	Mean dependent var		29.42820
Adjusted R-squared	0.984890	S.D. dependent var		5.619182
S.E. of regression	0.690715	Akaike info criterion		2.122351
Sum squared resid	74.90264	Schwarz criterion		2.198908
Log likelihood	-166.8493	F-statistic		3477.446
Durbin-Watson stat	2.186626	Prob(F-statistic)		0.000000
Inverted AR Roots	0.63			

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

NYPA SC 91

Dependent Variable: D(SC91GWHR,0,12)
Method: Least Squares
Date: 09/10/09 Time: 16:06
Sample: 1999M01 2009M06
Included observations: 126
Convergence achieved after 11 iterations
Backcast: 1997M12 1998M12

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	16.47484	0.765782	21.51374	0.000000
D(HDDCALA,0,12)	0.145804	0.033518	4.350066	0.000000
D(CDDCALA,0,12)	0.376353	0.072556	5.187047	0.000000
D(TRIP18,0,12)	8.237581	2.506846	3.286034	0.001300
D(WEATHER2005,0,12)	56.66878	19.88533	2.849779	0.005200
MA(1)	-0.180978	0.091366	-1.980799	0.049900
SMA(12)	-0.873079	0.033522	-26.04476	0.000000
R-squared	0.614999	Mean dependent var		16.87584
Adjusted R-squared	0.595588	S.D. dependent var		47.96445
S.E. of regression	30.50224	Akaike info criterion		9.727430
Sum squared resid	110716.0	Schwarz criterion		9.885001
Log likelihood	-605.8281	F-statistic		31.68174
Durbin-Watson stat	1.998239	Prob(F-statistic)		0.000000
Inverted MA Roots	0.99	.86-.49i	.86+.49i	.49-.86i
	.49+.86i	0.18	.00+.99i	-.00-.99i
	-.49-.86i	-.49+.86i	-.86+.49i	-.86-.49i
	-0.99			

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

KIAC

Dependent Variable: D(KIACMWHR)
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 09/10/09 Time: 15:03
 Sample: 1999M01 2009M06
 Included observations: 126
 Convergence achieved after 7 iterations
 Backcast: 1998M12

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.016672	0.036300	0.459274	0.646900
D(HDDCALA(-1))	0.006986	0.000329	21.23940	0.000000
D(CDDCALA(-1))	0.010532	0.000591	17.81626	0.000000
D(TRIP02)	1.020841	0.053935	18.92720	0.000000
D(LITERAIL)	2.767548	1.321951	2.093533	0.038400
AR(1)	-0.399070	0.111585	-3.576360	0.000500
MA(1)	-0.466868	0.110320	-4.231952	0.000000
R-squared	0.893454	Mean dependent var		0.013952
Adjusted R-squared	0.888082	S.D. dependent var		3.029977
S.E. of regression	1.013652	Akaike info criterion		2.918949
Sum squared resid	122.2714	Schwarz criterion		3.076520
Log likelihood	-176.8938	F-statistic		166.3153
Durbin-Watson stat	1.986297	Prob(F-statistic)		0.000000
Inverted AR Roots	-0.40			
Inverted MA Roots	0.47			

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

SC 1 (RESIDENTIAL AND RELIGIOUS)

Dependent Variable: D(NC01,0,4)
Method: Least Squares
Sample: 1983Q1 2009Q2
Included observations: 106
Convergence achieved after 12 iterations
Backcast: 1981Q4 1982Q4

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	13.45395	0.397492	33.84707	0.000000
AR(1)	0.906524	0.044337	20.44605	0.000000
MA(1)	0.334973	0.098575	3.398161	0.001000
SMA(4)	-0.917893	0.027903	-32.89582	0.000000
R-squared	0.859790	Mean dependent var		13.93679
Adjusted R-squared	0.855666	S.D. dependent var		4.900177
S.E. of regression	1.861639	Akaike info criterion		4.117797
Sum squared resid	353.5015	Schwarz criterion		4.218305
Log likelihood	-214.2433	F-statistic		208.4937
Durbin-Watson stat	1.866752	Prob(F-statistic)		0.000000
Inverted AR Roots	0.91			
Inverted MA Roots	0.98			

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

SC 2 (GENERAL - SMALL)

Dependent Variable: D(NC02,0,4)
Method: Least Squares
Sample: 1983Q1 2009Q2
Included observations: 106
Convergence achieved after 8 iterations
Backcast: 1982Q4

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
AR(1)	0.981324	0.020137	48.73319	0.000000
SAR(4)	-0.436136	0.091611	-4.760750	0.000000
MA(1)	0.658320	0.078443	8.392348	0.000000
R-squared	0.959008	Mean dependent var		3.299594
Adjusted R-squared	0.958212	S.D. dependent var		4.858979
S.E. of regression	0.993279	Akaike info criterion		2.852284
Sum squared resid	101.6202	Schwarz criterion		2.927664
Log likelihood	-148.1710	Durbin-Watson stat		1.821139
Inverted AR Roots	0.98	.57+.57i	.57+.57i	-.57-.57i
		-.57-.57i		
Inverted MA Roots	-0.66			

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

SC 4 (COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL - REDISTRIBUTION)

Dependent Variable: NC04
Method: Least Squares
Sample: 1983Q1 2009Q2
Included observations: 106
Convergence achieved after 4 iterations

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	2.260588	0.398080	5.678732	0.000000
AR(1)	0.339908	0.093914	3.619338	0.000500
AR(2)	0.319488	0.094724	3.372829	0.001100
AR(4)	0.292087	0.092114	3.170943	0.002000
R-squared	0.890696	Mean dependent var		1.809566
Adjusted R-squared	0.887481	S.D. dependent var		0.343436
S.E. of regression	0.115201	Akaike info criterion		-1.447263
Sum squared resid	1.353681	Schwarz criterion		-1.346755
Log likelihood	80.70491	F-statistic		277.0588
Durbin-Watson stat	2.267278	Prob(F-statistic)		0.000000
Inverted AR Roots	0.98	.06-.63i	.06+.63i	-0.76

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

SC 7 (RESIDENTIAL AND RELIGIOUS - HEATING)

Dependent Variable: NC07
Method: Least Squares
Sample: 1983Q1 2009Q2
Included observations: 106
Convergence achieved after 8 iterations
Backcast: 1982Q1 1982Q4

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	19.81555	3.655487	5.420768	0.000000
AR(1)	0.991953	0.007112	139.4799	0.000000
MA(4)	0.314034	0.095418	3.291155	0.001400
R-squared	0.996791	Mean dependent var		15.81614
Adjusted R-squared	0.996729	S.D. dependent var		0.923583
S.E. of regression	0.052825	Akaike info criterion		-3.015788
Sum squared resid	0.287414	Schwarz criterion		-2.940408
Log likelihood	162.8368	F-statistic		15997.18
Durbin-Watson stat	1.641369	Prob(F-statistic)		0.000000
Inverted AR Roots	0.99			
Inverted MA Roots	.53-.53i	.53-.53i	-.53+.53i	-.53+.53i

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

SC 8 (MULTIPLE DWELLINGS - REDISTRIBUTION)

Dependent Variable: NC08
Method: Least Squares
Sample: 1983Q1 2009Q2
Included observations: 106
Convergence achieved after 4 iterations

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	2.033957	0.259354	7.842404	0.000000
AR(1)	0.988853	0.012996	76.08808	0.000000
R-squared	0.982353	Mean dependent var		1.823057
Adjusted R-squared	0.982183	S.D. dependent var		0.063359
S.E. of regression	0.008457	Akaike info criterion		-6.688940
Sum squared resid	0.007438	Schwarz criterion		-6.638687
Log likelihood	356.5138	F-statistic		5789.396
Durbin-Watson stat	1.755316	Prob(F-statistic)		0.000000
Inverted AR Roots	0.99			

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

SC 9 (GENERAL - LARGE)

Dependent Variable: DLOG(NC09,0,4)

Method: Least Squares

Sample: 1983Q1 2009Q2

Included observations: 106

Convergence achieved after 18 iterations

Backcast: 1981Q3 1982Q4

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
AR(1)	0.989513	0.002669	370.7777	0.000000
MA(2)	0.200832	0.096458	2.082068	0.039800
SMA(4)	-0.950954	0.028392	-33.49353	0.000000
R-squared	0.894756	Mean dependent var		0.023598
Adjusted R-squared	0.892713	S.D. dependent var		0.011397
S.E. of regression	0.003733	Akaike info criterion		-8.315257
Sum squared resid	0.001435	Schwarz criterion		-8.239877
Log likelihood	443.7086	Durbin-Watson stat		1.771988
Inverted AR Roots	0.99			
Inverted MA Roots	0.99			

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

SC 12 (MULTIPLE DWELLING SPACE HEATING)

Dependent Variable: D(NC12,0,12)

Method: Least Squares

Sample (adjusted): 1983M02 2009M06

Included observations: 317 after adjustments

Convergence achieved after 9 iterations

Backcast: 1982M12 1983M01

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
AR(1)	0.954206	0.017749	53.76205	0.000000
SAR(12)	-0.437793	0.051213	-8.548509	0.000000
MA(1)	0.109940	0.057721	1.904673	0.057700
MA(2)	0.174038	0.057977	3.001819	0.002900
R-squared	0.933290	Mean dependent var		1.343849
Adjusted R-squared	0.932651	S.D. dependent var		24.04305
S.E. of regression	6.239574	Akaike info criterion		6.512239
Sum squared resid	12185.80	Schwarz criterion		6.559670
Log likelihood	-1028.190	Durbin-Watson stat		1.985610
Inverted AR Roots	0.95	.90+.24i	.90-.24i	.66-.66i
	.66+.66i	.24+.90i	.24-.90i	-.24+.90i
	-.24-.90i	-.66+.66i	-.66+.66i	-.90-.24i
	-.90+.24i			
Inverted MA Roots	-.05+.41i	-.05-.41i		

**CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.
ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS**

		NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS (1,000)									PRIVATE NON- MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT (1,000)	REAL ELECTRIC PRICE (¢/KWHR)					
		SC 1	SC 2	SC 4	SC 5	SC 6	SC 7	SC 8	SC 9	SC 12	Service Area Employment	SC 1	SC 2	SC 4	SC 7	SC 8	SC 9
2009	Q3	2,758,777	361,584	2,234	0.016	3,666	17,386	1,945	126,540	0.484	3,353.1	11.445	28.519	23.112	11.120	9.901	22.766
	Q4	2,765,148	363,142	2,239	0.016	3,666	17,425	1,946	126,891	0.486	3,360.7	8.916	21.218	15.278	7.237	6.875	15.560
2010	Q1	2,768,396	366,038	2,238	0.016	3,666	17,431	1,947	126,908	0.487	3,263.9	9.523	21.508	15.308	7.435	7.164	16.424
	Q2	2,770,874	366,209	2,239	0.016	3,666	17,458	1,948	126,900	0.482	3,289.6	9.845	23.079	15.780	8.008	7.309	16.600
	Q3	2,771,913	364,628	2,238	0.016	3,666	17,477	1,949	127,978	0.483	3,264.1	11.445	28.519	23.112	11.120	9.901	22.766
	Q4	2,778,313	366,388	2,240	0.016	3,666	17,495	1,950	128,315	0.485	3,307.3	8.916	21.218	15.278	7.237	6.875	15.560
2011	Q1	2,781,588	369,324	2,240	0.016	3,666	17,514	1,951	128,317	0.487	3,247.1	9.523	21.508	15.308	7.435	7.164	16.424
	Q2	2,784,091	369,467	2,240	0.016	3,666	17,533	1,952	128,294	0.482	3,308.2	9.845	23.079	15.780	8.008	7.309	16.600
	Q3	2,785,151	367,969	2,240	0.016	3,666	17,551	1,953	129,369	0.484	3,308.9	11.445	28.519	23.112	11.120	9.901	22.766
	Q4	2,791,572	369,553	2,241	0.016	3,666	17,569	1,954	129,695	0.485	3,369.1	8.916	21.218	15.278	7.237	6.875	15.560
2012	Q1	2,794,866	372,386	2,241	0.016	3,666	17,587	1,954	129,653	0.487	3,323.3	9.523	21.508	15.308	7.435	7.164	16.424
	Q2	2,797,365	372,458	2,242	0.016	3,666	17,605	1,955	129,645	0.482	3,401.9	9.845	23.079	15.780	8.008	7.309	16.600
	Q3	2,798,460	370,841	2,242	0.016	3,666	17,623	1,956	130,717	0.484	3,409.6	11.445	28.519	23.112	11.120	9.901	22.766
	Q4	2,804,894	372,421	2,243	0.016	3,666	17,641	1,957	131,032	0.485	3,468.8	8.916	21.218	15.278	7.237	6.875	15.560
2013	Q1	2,808,200	375,220	2,243	0.016	3,666	17,658	1,958	131,005	0.487	3,419.0	9.523	21.508	15.308	7.435	7.164	16.424
	Q2	2,810,730	375,244	2,243	0.016	3,666	17,675	1,959	130,954	0.482	3,497.0	9.845	23.079	15.780	8.008	7.309	16.600
	Q3	2,811,816	373,603	2,244	0.016	3,666	17,693	1,960	132,023	0.484	3,498.6	11.445	28.519	23.112	11.120	9.901	22.766
	Q4	2,818,259	375,110	2,244	0.016	3,666	17,710	1,960	132,327	0.485	3,549.0	8.916	21.218	15.278	7.237	6.875	15.560
2014	Q1	2,821,574	377,850	2,245	0.016	3,666	17,727	1,961	132,286	0.487	3,487.9	9.523	21.508	15.308	7.435	7.164	16.424
	Q2	2,824,111	377,823	2,245	0.016	3,666	17,744	1,962	132,220	0.482	3,557.5	9.845	23.079	15.780	8.008	7.309	16.600
	Q3	2,825,204	376,121	2,245	0.016	3,666	17,760	1,963	133,286	0.484	3,551.0	11.445	28.519	23.112	11.120	9.901	22.766
	Q4	2,831,653	377,591	2,246	0.016	3,666	17,777	1,964	133,580	0.485	3,596.2	8.916	21.218	15.278	7.237	6.875	15.560
2015	Q1	2,834,973	380,288	2,246	0.016	3,666	17,793	1,964	133,526	0.487	3,528.5	9.523	21.508	15.308	7.435	7.164	16.424

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

	Impact of DSM on Sales - GWhs									Total Con Ed Sales impact	Total NYPA Sales Impact	Impact of DSM on Sendout Gwhs
	Con Ed DSM Impact											
	SC 1	SC 2	SC 4	SC 5	SC 7	SC 8	SC 9	SC 12	SC 13			
Annual 2010	(102)	(37)	(250)	0	(24)	(106)	(692)	0	(150)	(1,361)	0	(1,460)
RATE YEAR SUMMARY												
12 months ending March 2011	(120)	(43)	(289)	0	(30)	(127)	(794)	(3)	(150)	(1,556)	0	(1,662)
12 months ending March 2012	(182)	(68)	(432)	0	(51)	(196)	(1,176)	(12)	(151)	(2,268)	0	(2,425)
12 months ending March 2013	(203)	(75)	(523)	0	(60)	(234)	(1,431)	(12)	(154)	(2,692)	0	(2,875)
12 months ending March 2014	(225)	(89)	(562)	0	(60)	(251)	(1,566)	(12)	(154)	(2,919)	0	(3,119)
12 months ending March 2015	(256)	(99)	(631)	0	(66)	(278)	(1,722)	(12)	(154)	(3,218)	0	(3,441)

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

Impact of New Distributed Generation on Sales - GWhs

	Con Ed New Distributed Generation Impact										Total Con Ed Sales impact	Impact on Sendout Gwhs
	SC 1	SC 2	SC 4	SC 5	SC 7	SC 8	SC 9	SC 12	SC 13	SC 14		
Annual 2010	0	0	(64)	0	0	0	(78)	0	0	47	(95)	(102)
<u>RATE YEAR SUMMARY</u>												
12 months ending March 2011	0	0	(76)	0	0	0	(90)	0	0	50	(116)	(123)
12 months ending March 2012	0	0	(105)	0	0	0	(118)	0	0	54	(169)	(179)
12 months ending March 2013	0	0	(105)	0	0	0	(118)	0	0	54	(169)	(179)
12 months ending March 2014	0	0	(105)	0	0	0	(118)	0	0	54	(169)	(179)
12 months ending March 2015	0	0	(105)	0	0	0	(118)	0	0	54	(169)	(179)

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

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

Total Impact of SC 14 Standby Service

	Total Con Ed Sales Volume Adjustment from Standby Service (SC 14)										Total Con Ed Sales impact	Impact on Sendout Gwhs
	SC 1	SC 2	SC 4	SC 5	SC 7	SC 8	SC 9	SC 12	SC 13	SC 14		
Annual 2010	0	0	(64)	0	0	0	(78)	0	0	47	(95)	(102)
<u>RATE YEAR SUMMARY</u>												
12 months ending March 2011	0	0	(76)	0	0	0	(96)	0	0	56	(116)	(123)
12 months ending March 2012	0	0	(105)	0	0	0	(197)	0	0	133	(169)	(179)
12 months ending March 2013	0	0	(105)	0	0	0	(197)	0	0	133	(169)	(179)
12 months ending March 2014	0	0	(105)	0	0	0	(197)	0	0	133	(169)	(179)
12 months ending March 2015	0	0	(105)	0	0	0	(197)	0	0	133	(169)	(179)

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

CATEGORY	SC NO.	DESCRIPTION	VOLUMES (MILLION KWHR) (1)	SUM OF MONTHLY BILLABLE DEMAND (MW) (2)	REVENUES (\$1,000)					TOTAL REVENUE AT CURRENT RATES (8)
					NON COMPETITIVE DELIVERY REVENUES AT CURRENT RATES (3)	COMPETITIVE SERVICE RATES BPP/MFC/METERING (4)	SBC/RPS (5)	MSC AND MAC REVENUES (6)	REVENUE TAX (7)	
CON EDISON CUSTOMERS										
	1	RESIDENTIAL & RELIGIOUS	14,088		\$1,427,772	\$68,387	\$61,504	1,393,929	\$109,794	\$3,081,386
	7	SPACE HEATING	158		11,651	638	701	17,545	1,035	\$31,570
1		TOTAL RESIDENTIAL	14,246		1,439,423	69,025	62,205	1,411,474	110,829	3,092,956
	2	GENERAL SMALL	2,184		239,015	8,731	9,577	204,048	10,539	471,910
	4	COMM. & IND. REDISTRIBUTION	6,362	14,718	332,917	2,168	27,798	222,372	13,740	598,995
	8	MULT. DWELL. REDISTRIBUTION	1,943	4,011	103,167	1,520	8,477	131,578	5,959	250,701
	9	GENERAL LARGE	19,454	49,077	1,114,446	24,572	85,050	1,216,704	55,406	2,496,178
	12	MULT. DWELL. SPACE HEATING	449	939	17,504	203	1,991	15,443	801	35,942
	13	BULK POWER - H. T. - HOUSING DEVEL.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2		TOTAL COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL	30,392	68,745	1,807,049	37,194	132,893	1,790,145	86,445	3,853,726
	5	RAILROADS	120	291	4,047	3	525	2,184	161	6,920
	6	STREET LIGHTING	13		1,846	50	56	1,292	65	3,309
3		TOTAL PUBLIC AUTHORITY	133	291	5,893	53	581	3,476	226	10,229
4	14	STANDBY SERVICE * Phase In	110	748	7,415 601	3	484	1,808	195	9,905
5		TOTAL CON EDISON CUSTOMERS	44,881	69,784	3,260,381	106,275	196,163	3,206,903	197,695	6,966,816
6		ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DELIVERY SERVICE	922	1,685	28,288				550	28,838
7		NYPA CUSTOMERS	11,001	23,051	444,502				9,790	454,292
8		SUBTOTAL SYSTEM	56,804	94,500	\$3,733,171	\$106,275	\$196,163	\$3,206,903	\$208,035	\$7,449,946
9		CON EDISON LOW INCOME DISCOUNT			(22,869)					(\$22,869)
10		PSL 18-a ASSESSMENT				183,994			5,166	189,160
11		TOTAL SYSTEM	56,804	94,500	\$3,710,302	\$290,269	\$196,163	\$3,206,903	\$213,201	\$7,616,237

* Demand is Contracted Demand

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

CATEGORY	SC NO.	DESCRIPTION	VOLUMES (MILLION KWHR) (1)	SUM OF MONTHLY BILLABLE DEMAND (MW) (2)	REVENUES (\$1,000)					TOTAL REVENUE AT CURRENT RATES (8)
					NON COMPETITIVE DELIVERY REVENUES AT CURRENT RATES (3)	COMPETITIVE SERVICE RATES BPP/MFC/METERING (4)	SBC/RPS (5)	MSC AND MAC REVENUES (6)	REVENUE TAX (7)	
CON EDISON CUSTOMERS										
	1	RESIDENTIAL & RELIGIOUS	14,343		\$1,449,056	\$66,791	\$38,045	\$1,403,840	\$110,982	\$3,068,714
	7	SPACE HEATING	138		10,242	563	328	17,307	1,029	29,469
1		TOTAL RESIDENTIAL	14,481		1,459,298	67,354	38,373	1,421,147	112,011	3,098,183
	2	GENERAL SMALL	2,195		240,076	8,459	5,841	207,799	10,583	472,758
	4	COMM. & IND. REDISTRIBUTION	6,247	14,258	323,323	2,141	16,991	235,232	13,579	591,266
	8	MULT. DWELL. REDISTRIBUTION	1,907	3,768	98,498	1,457	5,092	132,251	5,864	243,162
	9	GENERAL LARGE	19,366	48,415	1,105,129	24,655	52,503	1,238,347	54,767	2,475,401
	12	MULT. DWELL. SPACE HEATING	437	920	17,128	196	1,074	14,631	702	33,731
	13	BULK POWER - H. T. - HOUSING DEVEL.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2		TOTAL COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL	30,152	67,361	1,784,154	36,908	81,501	1,828,260	85,495	3,816,318
	5	RAILROADS	120	290	4,042	3	328	2,296	154	6,823
	6	STREET LIGHTING	13		1,846	50	35	1,296	65	3,292
3		TOTAL PUBLIC AUTHORITY	133	290	5,888	53	363	3,592	219	10,115
4	14	STANDBY SERVICE *	180	1,164	12,316	13	499	3,347	327	16,502
5		TOTAL CON EDISON CUSTOMERS	44,946	68,815	3,261,656	104,328	120,736	3,256,346	198,052	6,941,118
6		ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DELIVERY SERVICE	899	1,665	27,390				550	27,940
7		NYPA CUSTOMERS	11,212	23,298	448,264				9,763	458,027
8		SUBTOTAL SYSTEM	57,057	93,778	\$3,737,310	\$104,328	\$120,736	\$3,256,346	\$208,365	\$7,427,085
9		CON EDISON LOW INCOME DISCOUNT			(22,869)					(22,869)
10		PSL 18-a ASSESSMENT				189,599			5,166	194,765
11		TOTAL SYSTEM	57,057	93,778	\$3,714,441	\$293,927	\$120,736	\$3,256,346	\$213,531	\$7,598,981

* Demand is Contracted Demand

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

CATEGORY	SC NO.	DESCRIPTION	VOLUMES (MILLION KWHR) (1)	SUM OF MONTHLY BILLABLE DEMAND (MW) (2)	REVENUES (\$1,000)					TOTAL REVENUE AT CURRENT RATES (8)
					NON-COMPETITIVE DELIVERY REVENUES AT CURRENT RATES (3)	COMPETITIVE SERVICE RATES BPP/MFC/METERING (4)	MSC AND MAC REVENUES (5)	REVENUES TAX (6)	REVENUES TAX (7)	
CON EDISON CUSTOMERS										
	1	RESIDENTIAL & RELIGIOUS	14,679		\$1,474,189	\$65,548	\$21,077	\$1,457,844	\$113,113	\$3,131,771
	7	SPACE HEATING	129		9,552	515	194	17,357	1,027	28,645
1		TOTAL RESIDENTIAL	14,808		1,483,741	66,063	21,271	1,475,201	114,140	3,160,416
	2	GENERAL SMALL	2,210		241,074	8,188	3,193	216,624	10,735	479,814
	4	COMM. & IND. REDISTRIBUTION	6,267	14,272	323,592	2,143	9,031	248,908	13,521	597,195
	8	MULT. DWELL. REDISTRIBUTION	1,894	3,688	96,928	1,416	2,721	135,193	5,838	242,096
	9	GENERAL LARGE	19,475	48,652	1,109,060	24,646	28,077	1,277,774	54,754	2,494,311
	12	MULT. DWELL. SPACE HEATING	435	912	16,999	192	643	13,238	593	31,865
	13	BULK POWER - H. T. - HOUSING DEVEL.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2		TOTAL COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL	30,281	67,524	1,787,653	36,585	43,665	1,891,737	85,441	3,845,081
	5	RAILROADS	120	290	4,044	3	174	2,322	147	6,690
	6	STREET LIGHTING	13		1,846	50	19	1,320	65	3,300
3		TOTAL PUBLIC AUTHORITY	133	290	5,890	53	193	3,642	212	9,990
4	14	STANDBY SERVICE *	180	1,164	12,313	13	255	3,536	327	16,444
5		TOTAL CON EDISON CUSTOMERS	45,402	68,978	3,289,597	102,714	65,384	3,374,116	200,120	7,031,931
6		ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DELIVERY SERVICE	899	1,665	27,390				550	27,940
7		NYPA CUSTOMERS	11,408	23,518	452,103				9,737	461,840
8		TOTAL SYSTEM	57,709	94,161	\$3,769,090	\$102,714	\$65,384	\$3,374,116	\$210,407	\$7,521,711
9		CON EDISON LOW INCOME DISCOUNT			(22,869)					(\$22,869)
10		PSC 18-a ASSESSMENT				191,546			5,166	196,712
11		TOTAL SYSTEM	57,709	94,161	\$3,746,221	\$294,260	\$65,384	\$3,374,116	\$215,573	\$7,695,554

* Demand is Contracted Demand

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.
CASE 09-E-0428
DATA FOR Adjusted Forecast for Independent Variables

Weather Data Based on 10-Year Normal

OBS	WHDD0	WCDD0	WCDD24	WCDD3	HDD0	CDD0	CDD24	Obs	HDD0	CDD0
2009Q1	2405.64	0.35	0.00	0.00	2242.85	0.49	0.00	2009M01	876.1	0.3
2009Q2	624.21	254.70	254.70	0.00	403.74	421.55	421.55	2009M02	749.6	0
2009Q3	4.82	1186.51	0.00	1186.51	14.83	1126.33	0.00	2009M03	611	0.2
2009Q4	991.11	174.24	174.24	0.00	1342.76	65.51	65.51	2009M04	301.4	20.1
2010Q1	2387.06	0.35	0.00	0.00	2242.85	0.49	0.00	2009M05	96	88.5
2010Q2	616.62	244.14	244.14	0.00	403.74	421.55	421.55	2009M06	6.7	313.5
2010Q3	4.67	1188.27	0.00	1188.27	14.83	1126.33	0.00	2009M07	0	449.2
2010Q4	967.21	183.04	183.04	0.00	1342.76	65.51	65.51	2009M08	0.6	432.3
2011Q1	2391.85	0.34	0.00	0.00	2242.85	0.49	0.00	2009M09	14.3	245.5
2011Q2	635.52	248.13	248.13	0.00	403.74	421.55	421.55	2009M10	195	57.9
2011Q3	4.69	1187.97	0.00	1187.97	14.83	1126.33	0.00	2009M11	408	7.7
2011Q4	973.84	179.36	179.36	0.00	1342.76	65.51	65.51	2009M12	740.5	0.6
2012Q1	2399.34	0.34	0.00	0.00	2266.85	0.49	0.00	2010M01	876.1	0.3
2012Q2	645.12	241.45	241.45	0.00	403.74	421.55	421.55	2010M02	749.6	0
2012Q3	4.62	1190.20	0.00	1190.20	14.83	1126.33	0.00	2010M03	611	0.2
2012Q4	961.60	183.81	183.81	0.00	1342.76	65.51	65.51	2010M04	301.4	20.1
2013Q1	2394.83	0.34	0.00	0.00	2242.85	0.49	0.00	2010M05	96	88.5
2013Q2	638.25	246.69	246.69	0.00	403.74	421.55	421.55	2010M06	6.7	313.5
2013Q3	4.75	1189.55	0.00	1189.55	14.83	1126.33	0.00	2010M07	0	449.2
2013Q4	971.26	179.21	179.21	0.00	1342.76	65.51	65.51	2010M08	0.6	432.3
2014Q1	2392.03	0.34	0.00	0.00	2242.85	0.49	0.00	2010M09	14.3	245.5
2014Q2	631.27	250.84	250.84	0.00	403.74	421.55	421.55	2010M10	195	57.9
2014Q3	4.79	1190.24	0.00	1190.24	14.83	1126.33	0.00	2010M11	408	7.7
2014Q4	981.39	174.37	174.37	0.00	1342.76	65.51	65.51	2010M12	740.5	0.6
2015Q1	2389.04	0.35	0.00	0.00	2242.85	0.49	0.00	2011M01	876.1	0.3
								2011M02	749.6	0
								2011M03	611	0.2
								2011M04	301.4	20.1
								2011M05	96	88.5
								2011M06	6.7	313.5
								2011M07	0	449.2
								2011M08	0.6	432.3
								2011M09	14.3	245.5
								2011M10	195	57.9
								2011M11	408	7.7
								2011M12	740.5	0.6
								2012M01	876.1	0.3
								2012M02	749.6	0
								2012M03	611	0.2
								2012M04	301.4	20.1
								2012M05	96	88.5
								2012M06	6.7	313.5
								2012M07	0	449.2
								2012M08	0.6	432.3
								2012M09	14.3	245.5
								2012M10	195	57.9
								2012M11	408	7.7
								2012M12	740.5	0.6
								2013M01	876.1	0.3
								2013M02	749.6	0
								2013M03	611	0.2
								2013M04	301.4	20.1
								2013M05	96	88.5
								2013M06	6.7	313.5
								2013M07	0	449.2
								2013M08	0.6	432.3
								2013M09	14.3	245.5
								2013M10	195	57.9
								2013M11	408	7.7
								2013M12	740.5	0.6
								2014M01	876.1	0.3
								2014M02	749.6	0
								2014M03	611	0.2
								2014M04	301.4	20.1
								2014M05	96	88.5
								2014M06	6.7	313.5
								2014M07	0	449.2
								2014M08	0.6	432.3
								2014M09	14.3	245.5
								2014M10	195	57.9
								2014M11	408	7.7
								2014M12	740.5	0.6
								2015M01	876.1	0.3
								2015M02	749.6	0
								2015M03	611	0.2