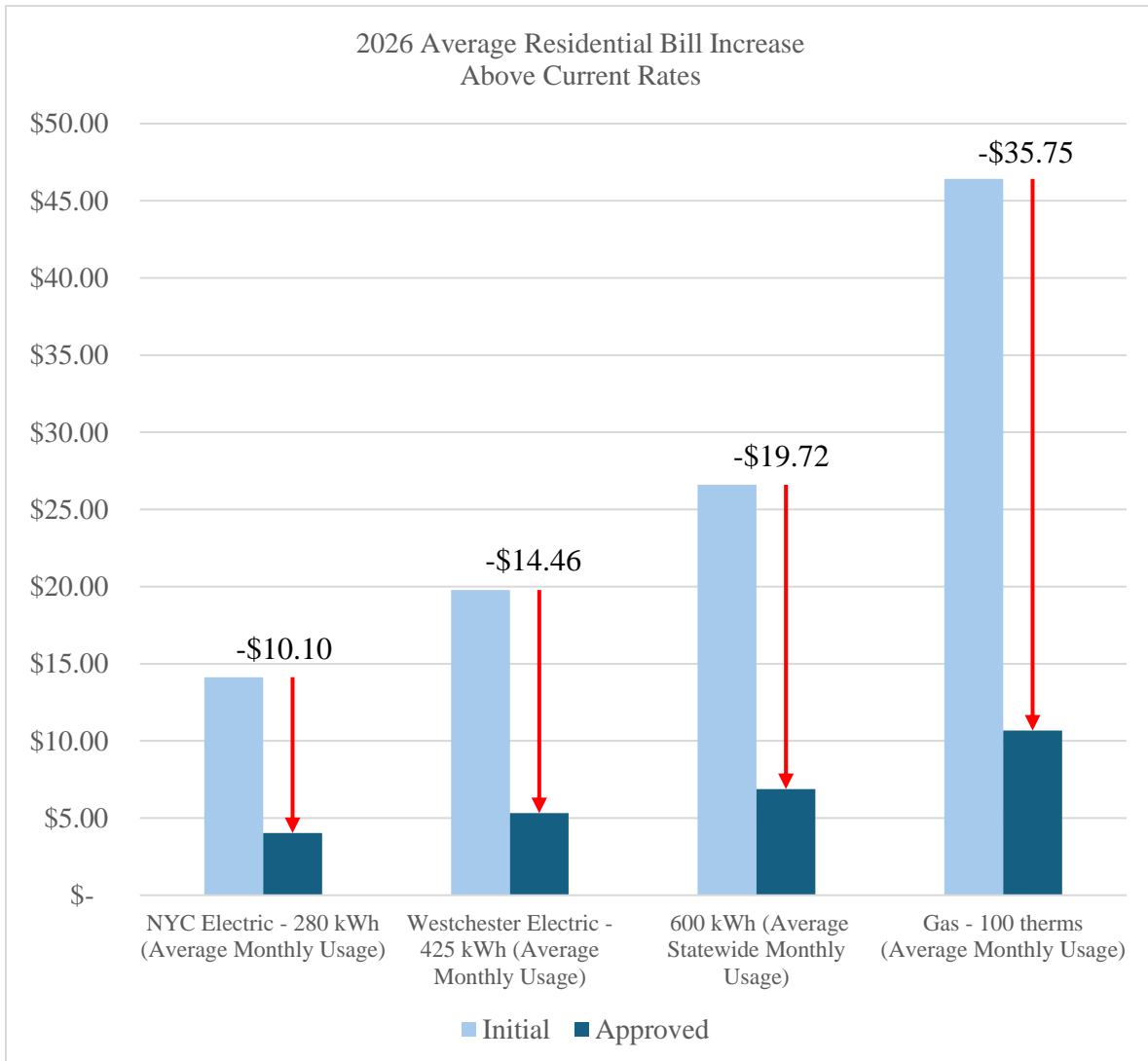


## Con Edison Rate Case Visual Supplement – Electric & Gas

Case Numbers: [25-E-0072](#), [25-G-0073](#)

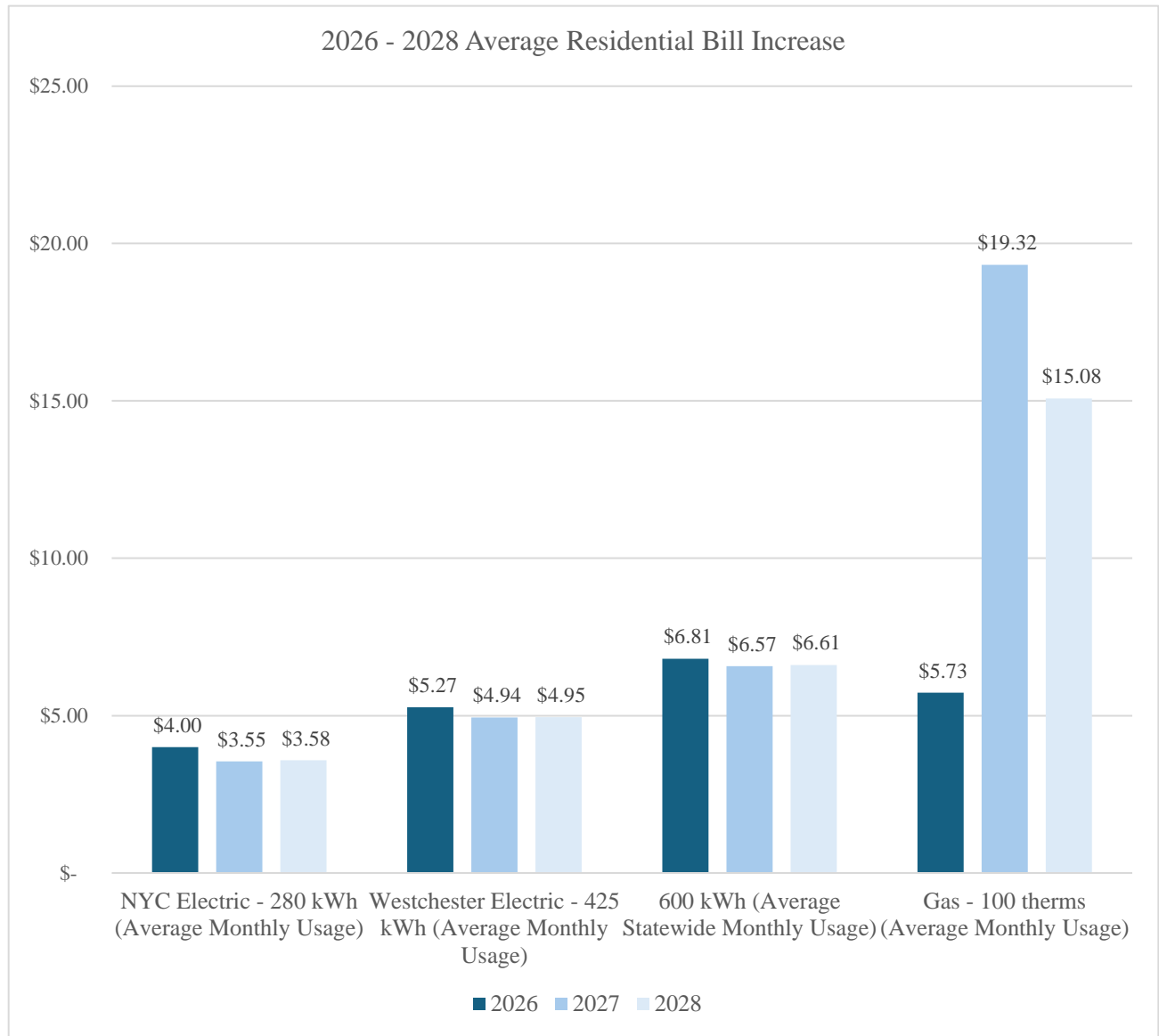
Table I. Approved 2026 Average Residential Bill Increase Above Current Rates Compared to Initial Proposal<sup>1</sup>

*Total bill will always change month-to-month based on fluctuating supply charges, usage, and other factors. The below reflects an estimated average monthly bill increase compared to the initial proposal. The red arrows represent the decrease achieved through the Commission's rate case process.*



<sup>1</sup> Does not include the make-whole delivery surcharge that will account for the compressed revenue as a result of the revenue recovery period beginning in February instead of January, which explains the slight difference in 2026 rates between Table I and Table II. In this rare case, the make-whole adjustment actually reduces 2026 bill impacts due to an atypical revenue recovery opportunity in the following Rate Year.

Table II. 2026 – 2028 Average Residential Monthly Bill Increase<sup>2</sup>



<sup>2</sup> 2026 increases include the make-whole delivery surcharge that will account for the compressed revenue as a result of the revenue recovery period beginning in February instead of January. In this rare case, the make-whole actually reduces 2026 bill impacts in this case due to an atypical revenue recovery opportunity in the following Rate Year.

Table III. Party Positions on Joint Proposal

*The following parties participated in the formal negotiations during the rate case settlement process. In addition to the input from these parties, the Commission also received public input through public statement hearings and submitted public comments.*

<b>Support</b>	<b>Do Not Oppose or No Position</b>	<b>Oppose</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. ConEdison</li> <li>2. Trial Staff of Department of Public Service</li> <li>3. New York Geothermal Energy Organization (NY-GEO)</li> <li>4. New York Energy Consumers Council, Inc</li> <li>5. Consumer Power Advocates</li> <li>6. New York Power Authority</li> <li>7. City of New York</li> <li>8. Alliance for a Green Economy (AGREE)</li> <li>9. Environmental Defense Fund (EDF)</li> <li>10. Electrify America</li> <li>11. National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak)</li> <li>12. Retail Energy Supply Association</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA)</li> <li>2. Utility Intervention Unit of the New York State Department of State’s Division of Consumer Protection (UIU)</li> <li>3. Westchester Municipal Consortium<sup>3</sup></li> <li>4. Public Utility Law Project of New York, Inc. (PULP)</li> <li>5. New Yorkers for Clean Power</li> <li>6. Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Westchester Parties<sup>4</sup></li> <li>2. UtiliSave, LLC.</li> <li>3. New York State Senator Robert Jackson</li> <li>4. Multiple Individuals</li> </ol>

<sup>3</sup>40 towns and villages in Westchester County.

<sup>4</sup> 3 members of Assembly and County.

Table IV. Initial vs. Approved Revenue Requirement - Electric

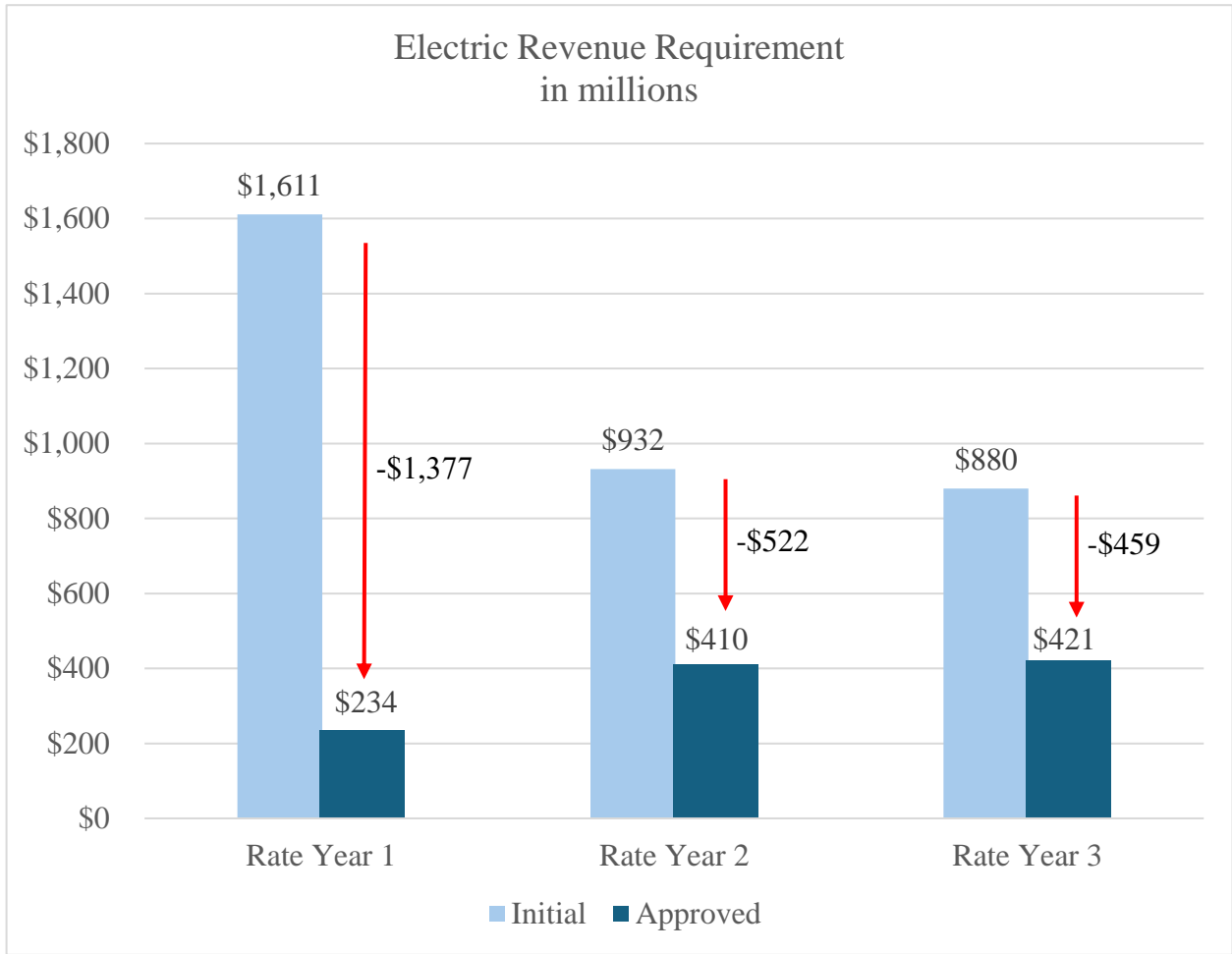


Table V. Initial vs. Approved Revenue Requirement – Gas

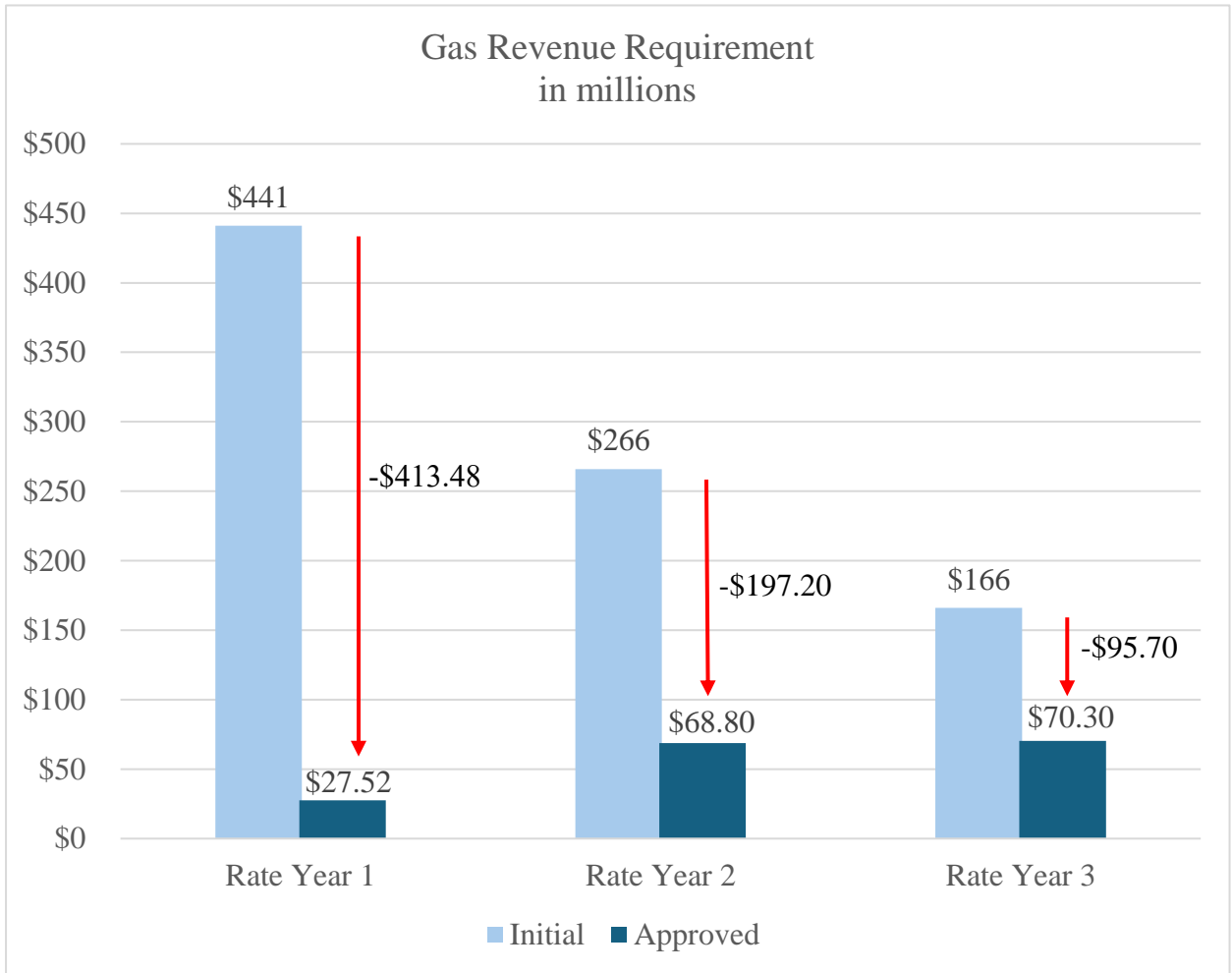


Table VI. Primary Rate Increase Drivers – Electric

The net total amount approved to be collected by utilities is determined by the sum of components that may either add to or reduce the revenue requirement compared to current rates. All of the components listed below are expenses, except “Net Sales”, which is a revenue account. When expenses for a utility go up, it increases the need for higher rates. The opposite is true for revenue accounts. When “Net Sales” go up, as in the chart below, it spreads the fixed costs over more units sold, so an increase in “Net Sales” decreases the need for higher rates.

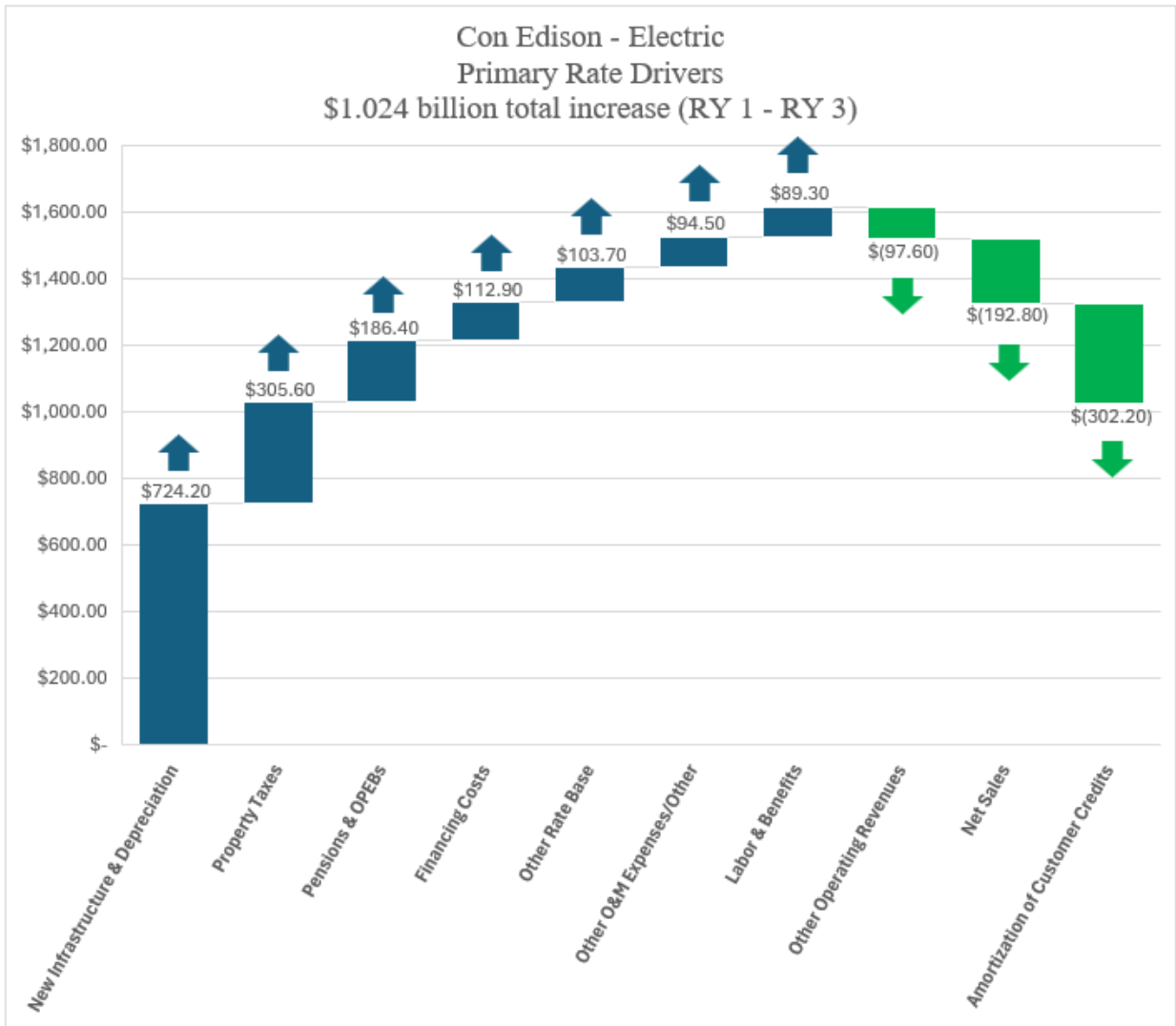


Table VII. Primary Rate Increase Drivers – Gas

The net total amount approved to be collected by utilities is determined by the sum of components that may either add to or reduce the revenue requirement compared to current rates. All of the components listed below are expenses, except “Net Sales”, which is a revenue account. When expenses for a utility go up, it increases the need for higher rates. The opposite is true for revenue accounts. When “Net Sales” decline, as in the chart below, the fixed costs are spread over fewer sold units, so a decrease in “Net Sales” increases the need for higher rates.

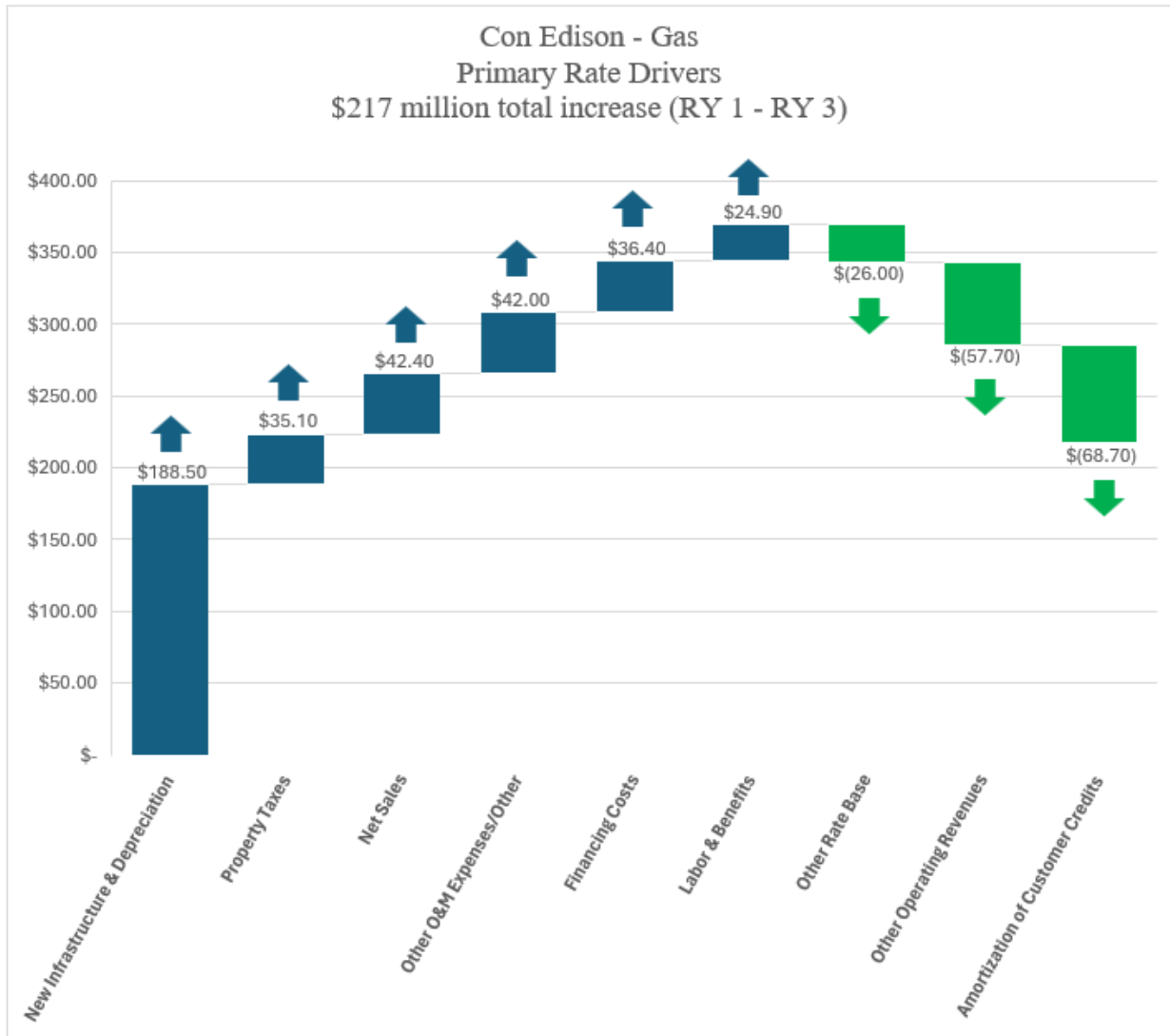


Table VIII. Historical Return on Equity – ConEd Requested vs. ConEd Authorized ROE Compared to National Average ROE (Electric)

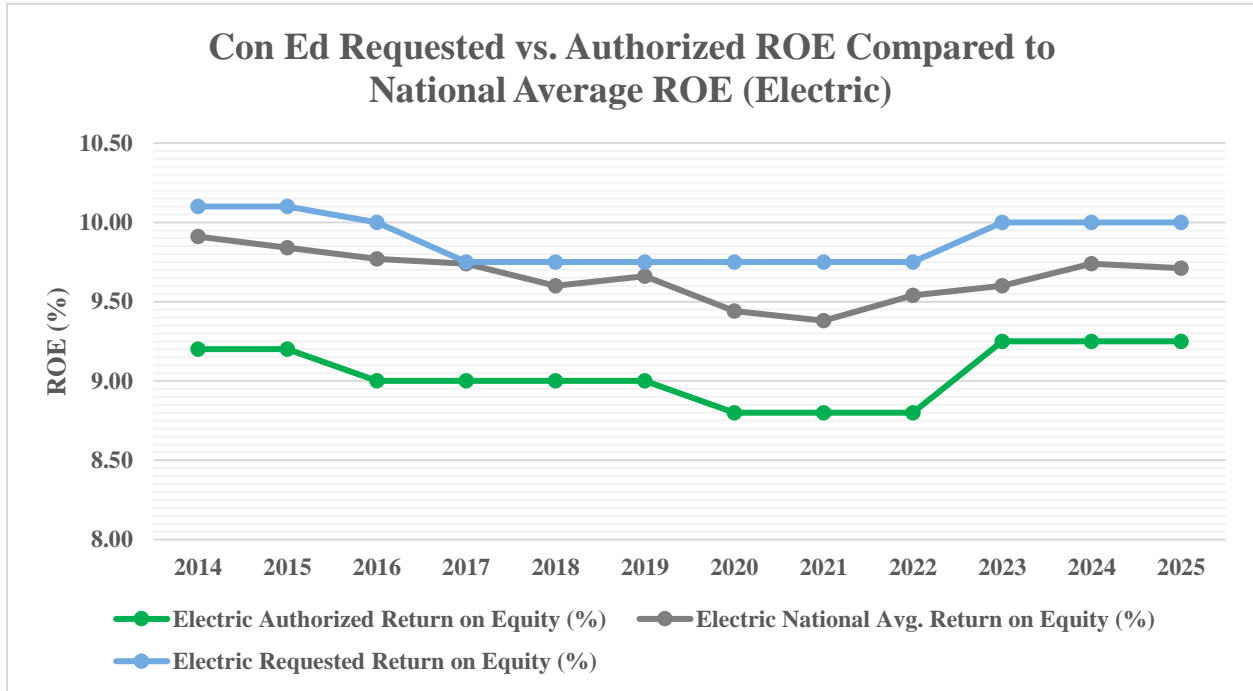


Table IX. Historical Return on Equity – ConEd Requested vs. ConEd Authorized ROE Compared to National Average ROE (Gas)

