ATTACHMENT D
Exhibit No. TRANSCO 103

New York Transco

Fishkill, New York

2024 DEPRECIATION STUDY

CALCULATED ANNUAL DEPRECIATION
ACCRUALS RELATED TO ELECTRIC PLANT
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2024

Prepared by:

GANNETT FLEMING VALUATION

AND RATE CONSULTANTS, LLC

NEW YORK TRANSCO LLC

Fishkill, New York

2024 DEPRECIATION STUDY

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ACCRUALS RELATED TO ELECTRIC PLANT
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2024

GANNETT FLEMING VALUATION AND RATE CONSULTANTS, LLC
Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania

Gannett Fleming Valuation and Rate Consultants, LLC
A GFT Company

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Mechanicsburg, PA 17050
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December 18, 2025

New York Transco LLC
300 Westage Business Center Dr., Suite
180 Fishkill, NY 12524

Attention: Robert Caso
Vice President, Budget, Finance and Accounting

Pursuant to your request, we have conducted a depreciation study related to the electric plant of New York Transco LLC as of December 31, 2024. The attached report presents a description of the methods used in the estimation of depreciation, the summary of annual depreciation accrual rates, the statistical support for the service life and net salvage estimates and the detailed tabulations of annual depreciation.

We gratefully acknowledge the assistance of New York Transco LLC personnel in the conduct of this study.

Respectfully submitted,

GANNETT FLEMING VALUATION
AND RATE CONSULTANTS, LLC

NED W. ALLIS
Senior Vice President

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085857.100

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Pursuant to the request by New York Transco LLC ("NY Transco" or "Company"), Gannett Fleming Valuation and Rate Consultants, LLC ("Gannett Fleming") conducted a depreciation study related to the electric plant as of December 31, 2024. The purpose of this study was to determine the annual depreciation accrual rates and amounts for book and ratemaking purposes.

The depreciation rates are based on the straight line method using the average service life ("ASL") procedure and were applied on a remaining life basis. The calculations were based on attained ages and forecasted survivor curve and net salvage characteristics for each depreciable group of assets.

NY Transco has owned and operated transmission assets since 2016. In addition to their assets currently in operation, the Company has several projects in construction and development stages. The recommended depreciation accrual rates set forth herein apply to electric plant in service as of December 31, 2024 as well as assets that are currently under construction and will be placed into service. These rates and calculated depreciation accruals are summarized in Table 1. Supporting analysis and calculations are provided in this report.

The study results set forth an annual depreciation expense of $20.4 million when applied to depreciable plant balances as of December 31, 2024. The results are summarized at the functional level as follows:

SUMMARY OF ORIGINAL COST, ACCRUAL RATES AND AMOUNTS

FUNCTION	ORIGINAL COST AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2024	PROPOSED RATE	PROPOSED EXPENSE
Intangible Plant	$238,679,270.29	2.33	$5,557,664
Transmission Plant	657,749,093.24	2.23	14,681,859
General Plant	2,169,328.44	7.20	156,101
Total	**$898,597,691.97**	**2.27**	**$20,395,624**

PART I. INTRODUCTION

NEW YORK TRANSCO LLC DEPRECIATION STUDY

PART I. INTRODUCTION

SCOPE

This report sets forth the results of the depreciation study for New York Transco LLC ("NY Transco" or "Company") to determine the annual depreciation accrual rates and amounts for book purposes applicable to the original cost of electric plant as of December 31, 2024. The rates and amounts are based on the straight line remaining life method of depreciation. This report also describes the concepts, methods and judgments which underlie the recommended annual depreciation accrual rates related to electric plant in service as of December 31, 2024.

The service life and net salvage estimates resulting from the study are based on informed judgment which incorporated review of historical plant data as recorded through 2024, a review of Company practice and outlook as they relate to plant operation and retirement, and consideration of current practice in the electric industry, including knowledge of service lives and net salvage estimates used for other representative electric companies.

PLAN OF REPORT

Part I, Introduction, contains statements with respect to the plan of the report, and the basis of the study. Part II, Estimation of Survivor Curves, presents descriptions of the considerations and the methods used in the service life and net salvage studies. Part III, Service Life Considerations, presents the factors and judgment used in determining average service lives. Part IV, Net Salvage Considerations, presents the judgment utilized for the net salvage study. Part V, Calculation of Annual and Accrued Depreciation, describes the procedures used in the calculation of group depreciation. Part VI, Results

of Study, presents summaries by depreciable group of annual depreciation accrual rates and amounts as well as composite remaining lives. Part VIII, Detailed Depreciation Calculations presents the detailed tabulations of annual depreciation.

BASIS OF THE STUDY

Depreciation

Depreciation, in public utility regulation, is the loss in service value not restored by current maintenance, incurred in connection with the consumption or prospective retirement of utility plant in the course of service from causes which are known to be in current operation and against which the utility is not protected by insurance. Among causes to be given consideration are wear and tear, deterioration, action of the elements, inadequacy, obsolescence, changes in the art, changes in demand, and the requirements of public authorities.

Depreciation, as used in accounting, is a method of distributing fixed capital costs, less net salvage, over a period of time by allocating annual amounts to expense. Each annual amount of such depreciation expense is part of that year's total cost of providing electric utility service. Normally, the period of time over which the fixed capital cost is allocated to the cost of service is equal to the period of time over which an item renders service, that is, the item's service life. The most prevalent method of allocation is to distribute an equal amount of cost to each year of service life. This method is known as the straight line method of depreciation.

For most accounts, the annual depreciation was calculated by the straight line method using the average service life procedure and the remaining life basis. For certain General Plant accounts, the annual depreciation is based on amortization accounting. Both types of calculations were based on original cost, attained ages, and estimates of service lives and net salvage.

The straight line method, average service life procedure is a commonly used depreciation calculation procedure that has been widely accepted in jurisdictions throughout North America. Gannett Fleming recommends its use for NY Transco assets. Amortization accounting is used for certain General Plant accounts because of the disproportionate plant accounting effort required when compared to the minimal original cost of the large number of items in these accounts. An explanation of the calculation of annual and accrued amortization is presented beginning on page V-4 of the report.

Service Life and Net Salvage Estimates

The service life and net salvage estimates used in the depreciation and amortization calculations were based on informed judgment which incorporated a review of management's plans, policies and outlook, a general knowledge of the electric utility industry, and comparisons of the service life and net salvage estimates from our studies of other electric utilities. The use of survivor curves to reflect the expected dispersion of retirement provides a consistent method of estimating depreciation for electric plant. Iowa type survivor curves are used to depict the estimated survivor curves for the plant accounts not subject to amortization accounting.

The procedure for estimating service lives typically consists of reviewing historical data for each plant account or depreciable group, analyzing this history through the use of widely accepted techniques, and forecasting the survivor characteristics for each depreciable group on the basis of interpretations of the historical data analyses and the probable future. The combination of historical experience and estimated future yields estimated survivor curves from which the average service lives are derived. Since the Company has only a few years of historical data, the curve estimates for this study were selected primarily based on informed judgment that includes considerations such as information obtained from field trips and discussions with Company personnel, general knowledge of the property, and estimates for similar assets of other electric utilities.

PART II. ESTIMATION OF SURVIVOR CURVES

PART II. ESTIMATION OF SURVIVOR CURVES

The calculation of annual depreciation based on the straight line method requires the estimation of survivor curves and the selection of group depreciation procedures. The estimation of survivor curves is discussed below, and the development of net salvage is discussed in later sections of this report.

SURVIVOR CURVES

The use of an average service life for a property group implies that the various units in the group have different lives. Thus, the average life may be obtained by determining the separate lives of each of the units or by constructing a survivor curve by plotting the number of units which survive at successive ages.

The survivor curve graphically depicts the amount of property existing at each age throughout the life of an original group. From the survivor curve, the average life of the group, the remaining life expectancy, the probable life, and the frequency curve can be calculated. In Figure 1, a typical smooth survivor curve and the derived curves are illustrated. The average life is obtained by calculating the area under the survivor curve, from age zero to the maximum age, and dividing this area by the ordinate at age zero. The remaining life expectancy at any age can be calculated by obtaining the area under the curve, from the observation age to the maximum age, and dividing this area by the percent surviving at the observation age. For example, in Figure 1, the remaining life at age 30 is equal to the crosshatched area under the survivor curve divided by 29.5 percent surviving at age 30. The probable life at any age is developed by adding the age and remaining life. If the probable life of the property is calculated for each year of age, the probable life curve shown in the chart can be developed. The frequency curve presents the number of units retired in each age interval. It is derived by obtaining the differences between the amount of property surviving at the beginning and at the end of each interval.

This study has incorporated the use of Iowa curves developed from a retirement rate analysis of historical retirement history. A discussion of the concepts of survivor curves and of the development of survivor curves using the retirement rate method is presented below.

Iowa Type Curves

The range of survivor characteristics usually experienced by utility and industrial properties is encompassed by a system of generalized survivor curves known as the Iowa type curves. There are four families in the Iowa system, labeled in accordance with the location of the modes of the retirements (or the portion of the frequency curve with the highest level of retirements) in relationship to the average life and the relative height of the modes. The left moded curves, presented in Figure 2, are those in which the greatest frequency of retirement occurs to the left of, or prior to, average service life. The symmetrical moded curves, presented in Figure 3, are those in which the greatest frequency of retirement occurs at average service life. The right moded curves, presented in Figure 4, are those in which the greatest frequency occurs to the right of, or after, average service life. The origin moded curves, presented in Figure 5, are those in which the greatest frequency of retirement occurs at the origin, or immediately after age zero. The letter designation of each family of curves (L, S, R or O) represents the location of the mode of the associated frequency curve with respect to the average service life. The numbers represent the relative heights of the modes of the frequency curves within each family. A higher number designates a higher mode curve.

The Iowa curves were developed at the Iowa State College Engineering Experiment Station through an extensive process of observation and classification of the ages at which industrial property had been retired. A report of the study which resulted in the classification of property survivor characteristics into 18 type curves, which constitute three of the four families, was published in 1935 in the form of the Experiment Station's Bulletin 125.

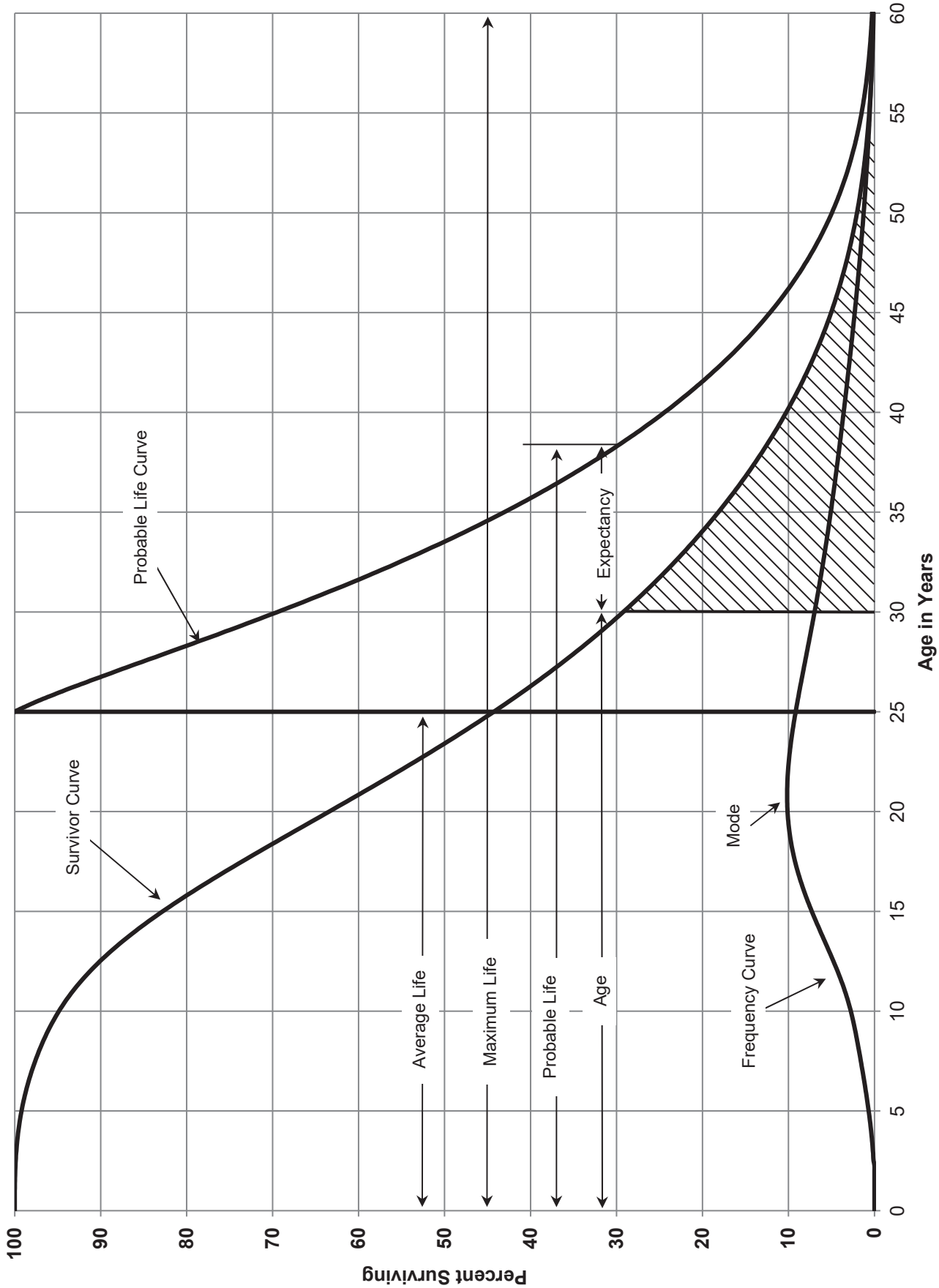


FIGURE 1. TYPICAL SURVIVOR CURVE AND DERIVED CURVES

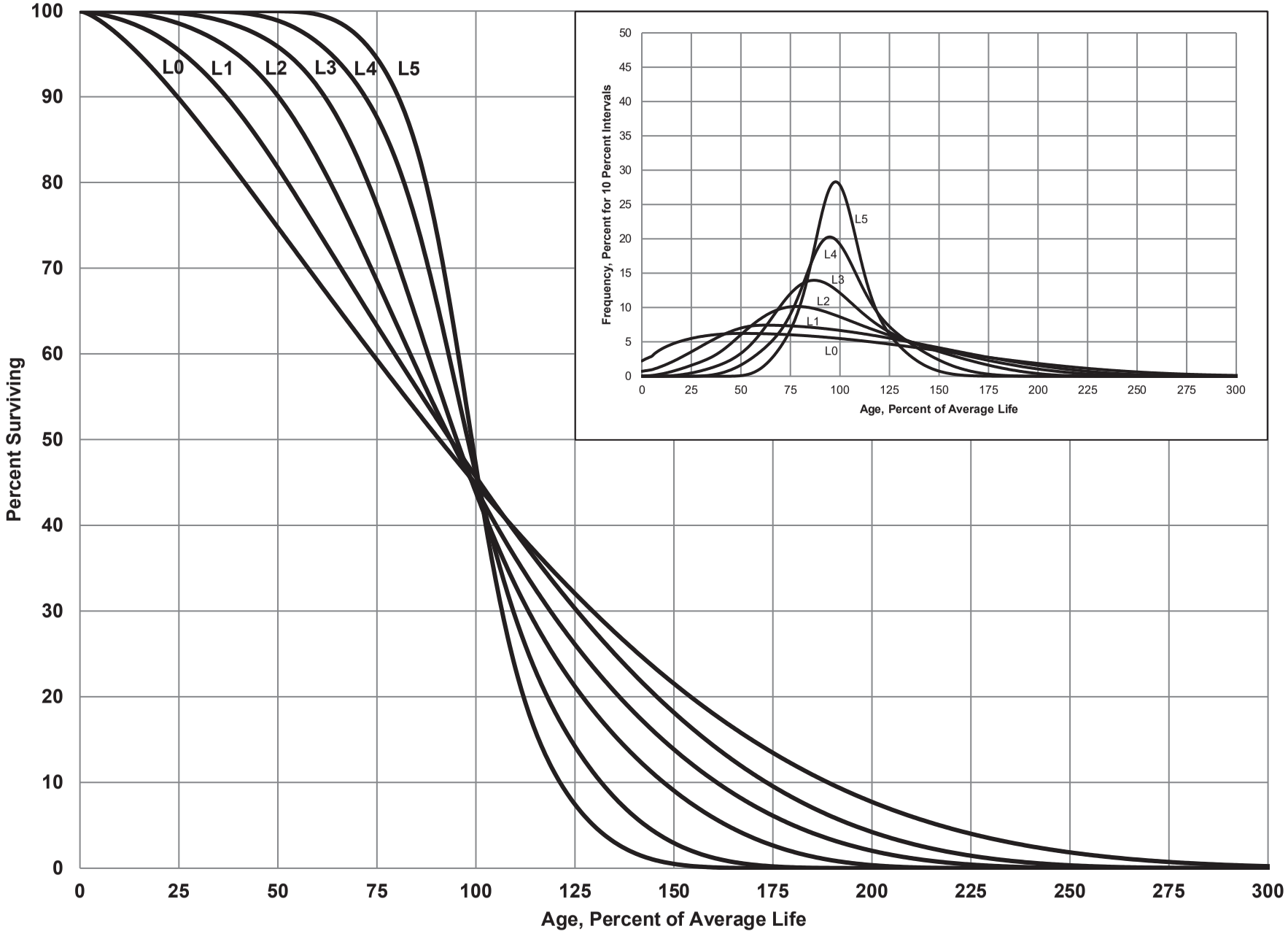


FIGURE 2.. LEFT MODAL OR "L" IOWA TYPE SURVIVOR CURVES

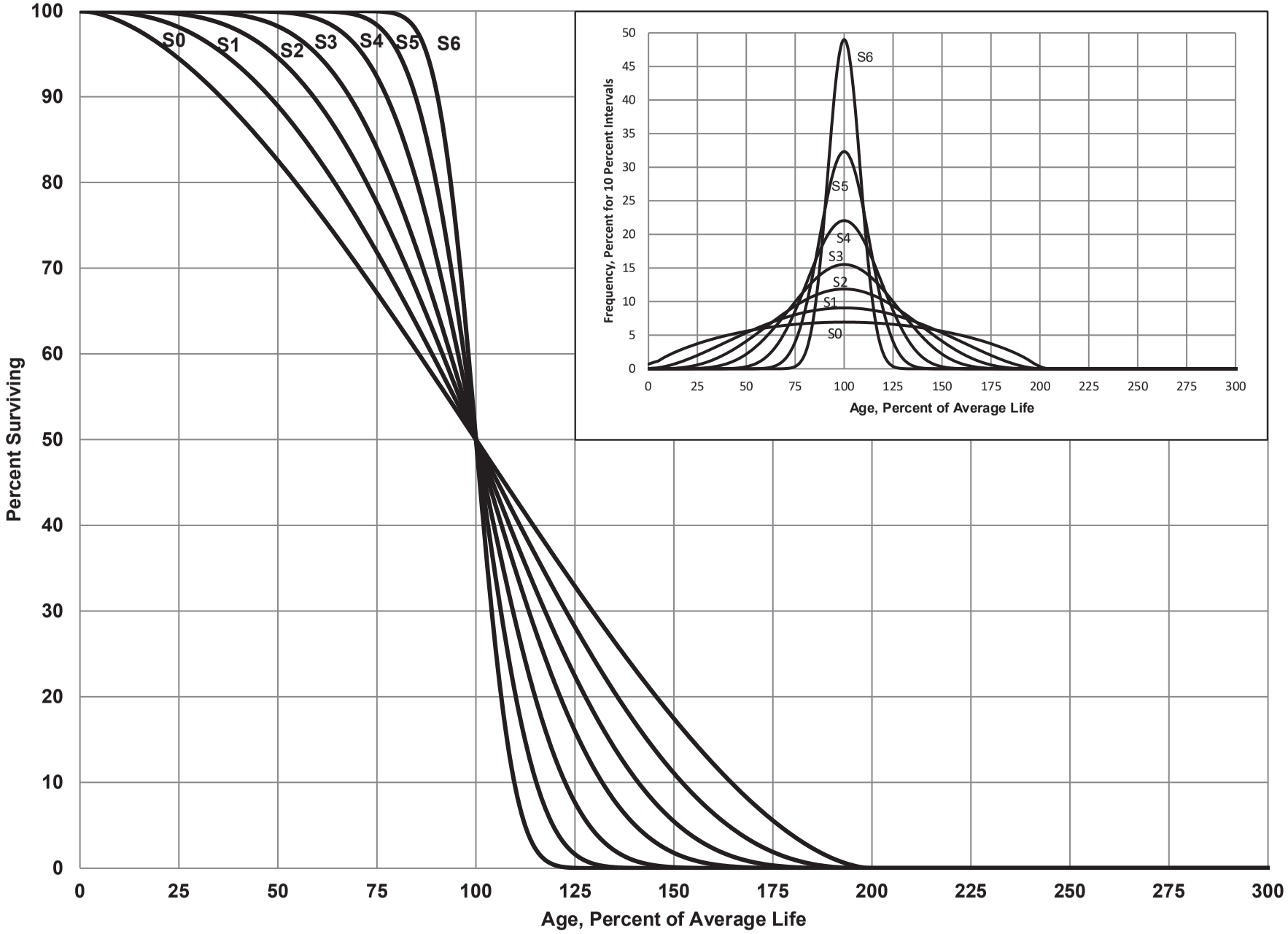


FIGURE 3.. SYMMETRICAL OR "S" IOWA TYPE SURVIVOR CURVES

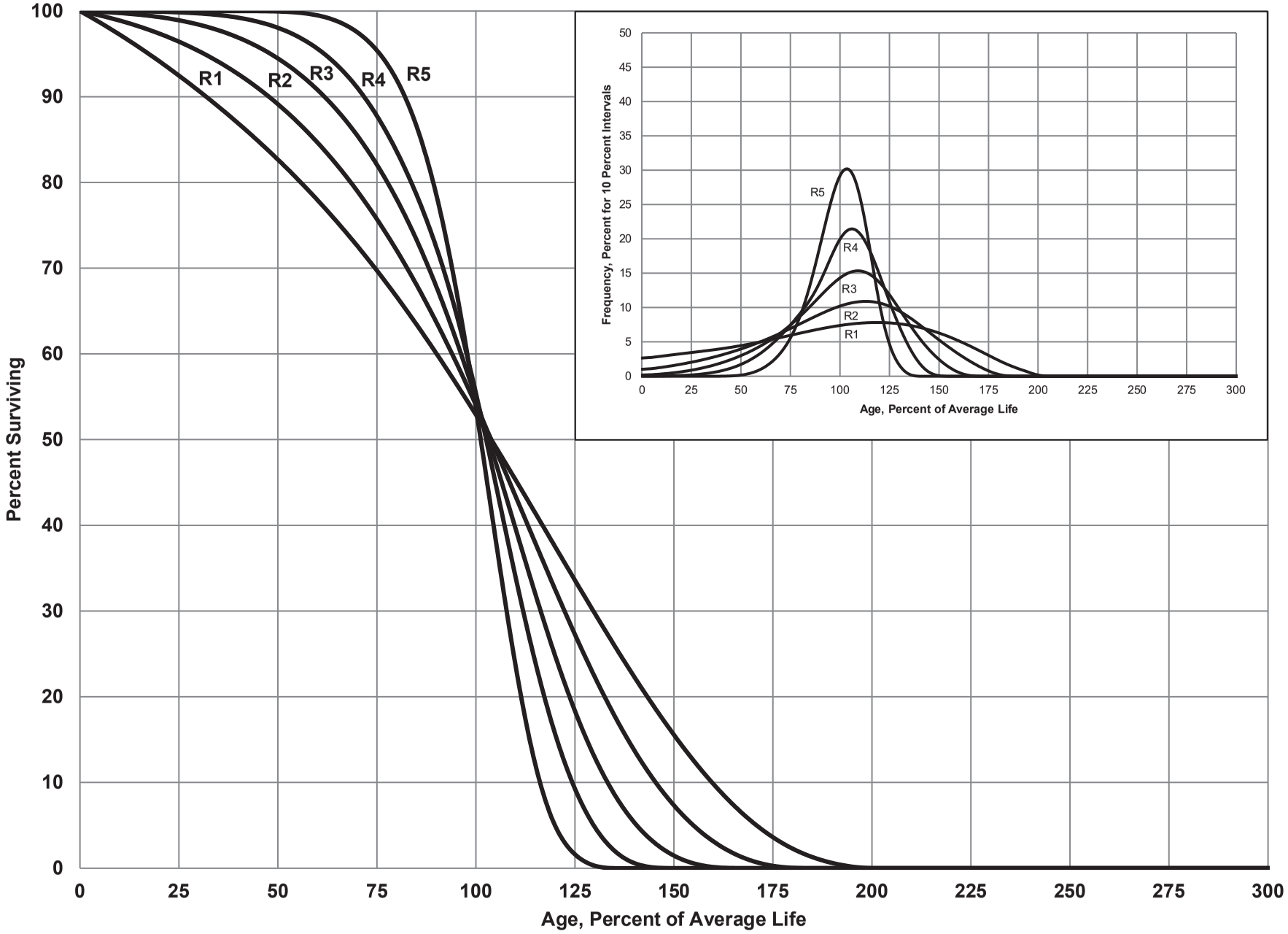


FIGURE 4.. RIGHT MODAL OR "R" IOWA TYPE SURVIVOR CURVES

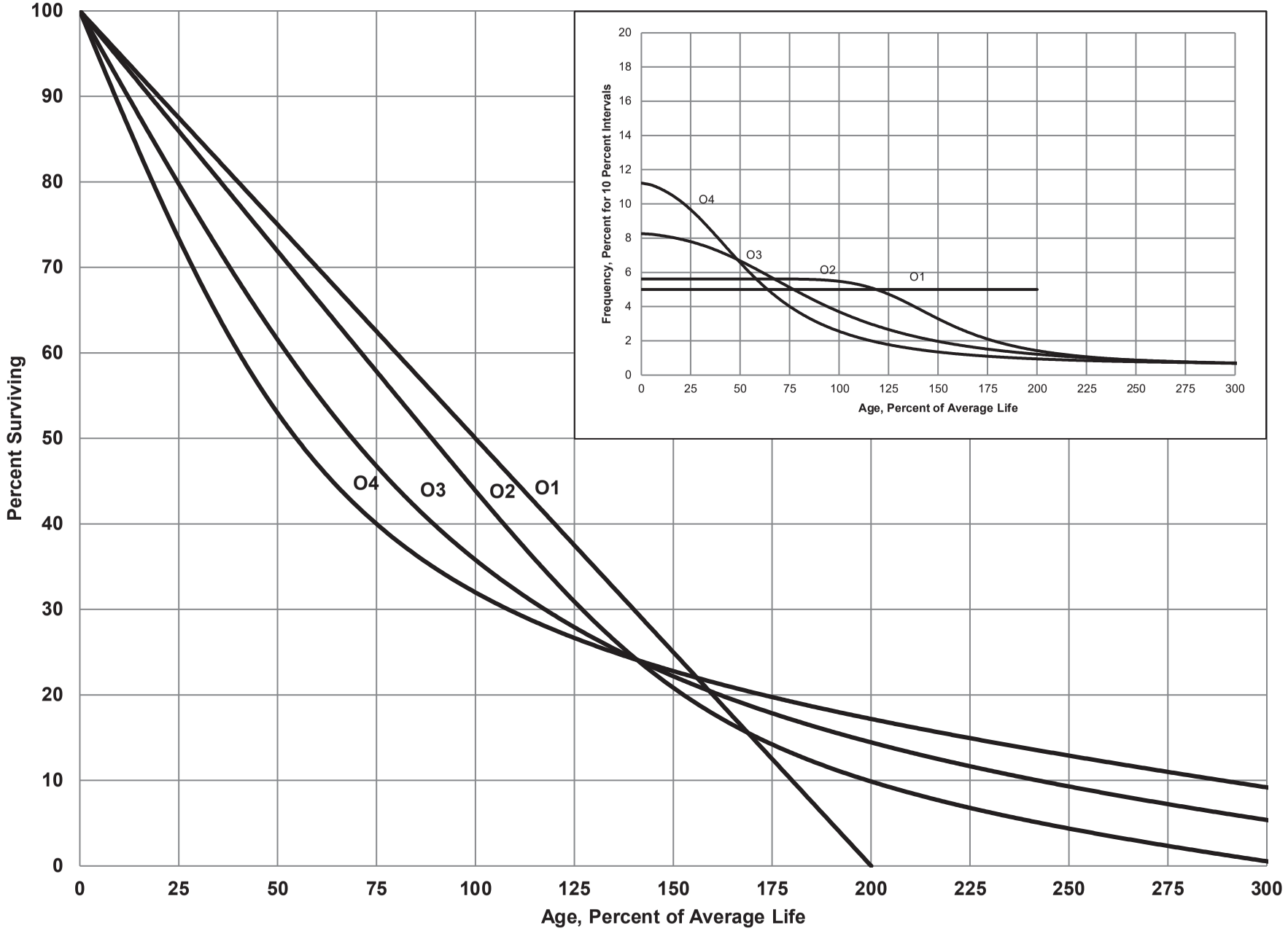


FIGURE 5. ORIGIN MODAL OR "O" IOWA TYPE SURVIVOR CURVES

These curve types have also been presented in subsequent Experiment Station bulletins and in the text, "Engineering Valuation and Depreciation."[1] In 1957, Frank V. B. Couch, Jr., an Iowa State College graduate student, submitted a thesis presenting his development of the fourth family consisting of the four O type survivor curves.

Retirement Rate Method of Analysis

The retirement rate method is an actuarial method of deriving survivor curves using the average rates at which property of each age group is retired. The method relates to property groups for which aged accounting experience is available and is the method used to develop the original stub survivor curves in this study. The method (also known as the annual rate method) is illustrated through the use of an example in the following text and is also explained in several publications including "Statistical Analyses of Industrial Property Retirements,"[2] "Engineering Valuation and Depreciation,"[3] and "Depreciation Systems."[4]

The average rate of retirement used in the calculation of the percent surviving for the survivor curve (life table) requires two sets of data: first, the property retired during a period of observation, identified by the property's age at retirement; and second, the property exposed to retirement at the beginning of the age intervals during the same period. The period of observation is referred to as the experience band. The band of years which represent the installation dates of the property exposed to retirement during the experience band is referred to as the placement band. An example of the calculations used in the development of a life table follows. The example includes schedules of annual aged property transactions, a schedule of plant exposed to retirement, a life table and illustrations of smoothing the stub survivor curve.

[1]Marston, Anson, Robley Winfrey and Jean C. Hempstead. Engineering Valuation and Depreciation, 2nd Edition. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Company. 1953.

[2]Winfrey, Robley, Statistical Analyses of Industrial Property Retirements. Iowa State College, Engineering Experiment Station, Bulletin 125. 1935.

[3]Marston, Anson, Robley Winfrey, and Jean C. Hempstead, Supra Note 1.

[4]Wolf, Frank K. and W. Chester Fitch. Depreciation Systems. Iowa State University Press. 1994.

Schedules of Annual Transactions in Plant Records

The property group used to illustrate the retirement rate method is observed for the experience band 2015-2024 for which there were placements during the years 2010-2024. In order to illustrate the summation of the aged data by age interval, the data were compiled in the manner presented in Schedules 1 and 2 on pages II-11 and II-12. In Schedule 1, the year of installation (year placed) and the year of retirement are shown. The age interval during which a retirement occurred is determined from this information. In the example which follows, $10,000 of the dollars invested in 2010 were retired in 2015. The $10,000 retirement occurred during the age interval between 4½ and 5½ years on the basis that approximately one-half of the amount of property was installed prior to and subsequent to July 1 of each year. That is, on the average, property installed during a year is placed in service at the midpoint of the year for the purpose of the analysis. All retirements also are stated as occurring at the midpoint of a one-year age interval of time, except the first age interval which encompasses only one-half year.

The total retirements occurring in each age interval in a band are determined by summing the amounts for each transaction year-installation year combination for that age interval. For example, the total of $143,000 retired for age interval 4½-5½ is the sum of the retirements entered on Schedule 1 immediately above the stair step line drawn on the table beginning with the 2015 retirements of 2010 installations and ending with the 2024 retirements of the 2019 installations. Thus, the total amount of 143 for age interval 4½-5½ equals the sum of:

10 + 12 + 13 + 11 + 13 + 13 + 15 + 17 + 19 + 20.

SCHEDULE 1. RETIREMENTS FOR EACH YEAR 2015-2024
SUMMARIZED BY AGE INTERVAL

Experience Band 2015-2024

Placement Band 2010-2024

Year Placed	Retirements, Thousands of Dollars During Year 2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total During Age Interval	Age Interval
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
2010	10	11	12	13	14	16	23	24	25	26	26	13½-14½
2011	11	12	13	15	16	18	20	21	22	19	44	12½-13½
2012	11	12	13	14	16	17	19	21	22	18	64	11½-12½
2013	8	9	10	11	11	13	14	15	16	17	83	10½-11½
2014	9	10	11	12	13	14	16	17	19	20	93	9½-10½
2015	4	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	20	105	8½-9½
2016		5	11	12	13	14	15	16	18	20	113	7½-8½
2017			6	12	13	15	16	17	19	19	124	6½-7½
2018				6	13	15	16	17	19	19	131	5½-6½
2019					7	14	16	17	19	20	143	4½-5½
2020						8	18	20	22	23	146	3½-4½
2021							9	20	22	25	150	2½-3½
2022								11	23	25	151	1½-2½
2023									11	24	153	½-1½
2024										13	80	0-½
Total	53	68	86	106	128	157	196	231	273	308	1,606	

SCHEDULE 2. OTHER TRANSACTIONS FOR EACH YEAR 2015-2024
SUMMARIZED BY AGE INTERVAL

Experience Band 2015-2024 Placement Band 2010-2024

Year Placed	Acquisitions, Transfers and Sales, Thousands of Dollars During Year										Total During Age Interval	Age Interval
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	60[a]	-	-	-	-	13½-14½
2011	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12½-13½
2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11½-12½
2013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5)[b]	-	-	60	10½-11½
2014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6[a]	-	-	-	9½-10½
2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5)	8½-9½
2016		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7½-8½
2017			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6½-7½
2018				-	-	-	-	(12)[b]	-	-	-	5½-6½
2019					-	-	-	-	22[a]	-	-	4½-5½
2020						-	-	(19)[b]	-	-	10	3½-4½
2021							-	-	-	-	-	2½-3½
2022								-	-	(102)[c]	(121)	1½-2½
2023									-	-	-	½-1½
2024											-	0-½
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	(30)	22	(102)	(50)	

[a] Transfer Affecting Exposures at Beginning of Year

[b] Transfer Affecting Exposures at End of Year

[c] Sale with Continued Use

Parentheses Denote Credit Amount.

In Schedule 2, other transactions which affect the group are recorded in a similar manner. The entries illustrated include transfers and sales. The entries which are credits to the plant account are shown in parentheses. The items recorded on this schedule are not totaled with the retirements, but are used in developing the exposures at the beginning of each age interval.

Schedule of Plant Exposed to Retirement

The development of the amount of plant exposed to retirement at the beginning of each age interval is illustrated in Schedule 3 on page II-14. The surviving plant at the beginning of each year from 2015 through 2024 is recorded by year in the portion of the table headed "Annual Survivors at the Beginning of the Year." The last amount entered in each column is the amount of new plant added to the group during the year. The amounts entered in Schedule 3 for each successive year following the beginning balance or addition are obtained by adding or subtracting the net entries shown on Schedules 1 and 2. For the purpose of determining the plant exposed to retirement, transfers-in are considered as being exposed to retirement in this group at the beginning of the year in which they occurred, and the sales and transfers-out are considered to be removed from the plant exposed to retirement at the beginning of the following year. Thus, the amounts of plant shown at the beginning of each year are the amounts of plant from each placement year considered to be exposed to retirement at the beginning of each successive transaction year. For example, the exposures for the installation year 2020 are calculated in the following manner:

Exposures at age 0	= amount of addition	= $750,000
Exposures at age ½	= $750,000 - $ 8,000	= $742,000
Exposures at age 1½	= $742,000 - $18,000	= $724,000
Exposures at age 2½	= $724,000 - $20,000 - $19,000	= $685,000
Exposures at age 3½	= $685,000 - $22,000	= $663,000

SCHEDULE 3. PLANT EXPOSED TO RETIREMENT
JANUARY 1 OF EACH YEAR 2015-2024
SUMMARIZED BY AGE INTERVAL

Experience Band 2015-2024

Placement Band 2010-2024

Year Placed	Exposures, Thousands of Dollars — Annual Survivors at the Beginning of the Year										Total at Beginning of Age Interval	Age Interval
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
2010	255	245	234	222	209	195	239	216	192	167	167	13½-14½
2011	279	268	256	243	228	212	194	174	153	131	323	12½-13½
2012	307	296	284	271	257	241	224	205	184	162	531	11½-12½
2013	338	330	321	311	300	289	276	262	242	226	823	10½-11½
2014	376	367	357	346	334	321	307	297	280	261	1,097	9½-10½
2015	420[a]	416	407	397	386	374	361	347	332	316	1,503	8½-9½
2016		460[a]	455	444	432	419	405	390	374	356	1,952	7½-8½
2017			510[a]	504	492	479	464	448	431	412	2,463	6½-7½
2018				580[a]	574	561	546	530	501	482	3,057	5½-6½
2019					660[a]	653	639	623	628	609	3,789	4½-5½
2020						750[a]	742	724	685	663	4,332	3½-4½
2021							850[a]	841	821	799	4,955	2½-3½
2022								960[a]	949	926	5,719	1½-2½
2023									1,080[a]	1,069	6,579	½-1½
2024										1,220[a]	7,490	0-½
Total	1,975	2,382	2,824	3,318	3,872	4,494	5,247	6,017	6,852	7,799	44,780	

[a]Additions during the year

For the entire experience band 2015-2024, the total exposures at the beginning of an age interval are obtained by summing diagonally in a manner similar to the summing of the retirements during an age interval (Schedule 1). For example, the figure of 3,789, shown as the total exposures at the beginning of age interval 4½-5½, is obtained by summing:

255 + 268 + 284 + 311 + 334 + 374 + 405 + 448 + 501 + 609.

Original Life Table

The original life table, illustrated in Schedule 4 on page II-16, is developed from the totals shown on the schedules of retirements and exposures, Schedules 1 and 3, respectively. The exposures at the beginning of the age interval are obtained from the corresponding age interval of the exposure schedule, and the retirements during the age interval are obtained from the corresponding age interval of the retirement schedule. The retirement ratio is the result of dividing the retirements during the age interval by the exposures at the beginning of the age interval. The percent surviving at the beginning of each age interval is derived from survivor ratios, each of which equals one minus the retirement ratio. The percent surviving is developed by starting with 100% at age zero and successively multiplying the percent surviving at the beginning of each interval by the survivor ratio, i.e., one minus the retirement ratio for that age interval. The calculations necessary to determine the percent surviving at age 5½ are as follows:

Percent surviving at age 4½	=	88.15				
Exposures at age 4½	=	3,789,000				
Retirements from age 4½ to 5½	=	143,000				
Retirement Ratio	=	143,000	÷	3,789,000	=	0.0377
Survivor Ratio	=	1.000	-	0.0377	=	0.9623
Percent surviving at age 5½	=	(88.15)	x	(0.9623)	=	84.83

The totals of the exposures and retirements (columns 2 and 3) are shown for the purpose of checking with the respective totals in Schedules 1 and 3. The ratio of the total retirements to the total exposures, other than for each age interval, is meaningless.

SCHEDULE 4. ORIGINAL LIFE TABLE
CALCULATED BY THE RETIREMENT RATE METHOD

Experience Band 2015-2024 Placement Band 2010-2024

(Exposure and Retirement Amounts are in Thousands of Dollars)

Age at Beginning of Interval	Exposures at Beginning of Age Interval	Retirements During Age Interval	Retirement Ratio	Survivor Ratio	Percent Surviving at Beginning of Age Interval
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
0.0	7,490	80	0.0107	0.9893	100.00
0.5	6,579	153	0.0233	0.9767	98.93
1.5	5,719	151	0.0264	0.9736	96.62
2.5	4,955	150	0.0303	0.9697	94.07
3.5	4,332	146	0.0337	0.9663	91.22
4.5	3,789	143	0.0377	0.9623	88.15
5.5	3,057	131	0.0429	0.9571	84.83
6.5	2,463	124	0.0503	0.9497	81.19
7.5	1,952	113	0.0579	0.9421	77.11
8.5	1,503	105	0.0699	0.9301	72.65
9.5	1,097	93	0.0848	0.9152	67.57
10.5	823	83	0.1009	0.8991	61.84
11.5	531	64	0.1205	0.8795	55.60
12.5	323	44	0.1362	0.8638	48.90
13.5	167	26	0.1557	0.8443	42.24
					35.66
Total	44,780	1,606			

Column 2 from Schedule 3, Column 12, Plant Exposed to Retirement.
Column 3 from Schedule 1, Column 12, Retirements for Each Year.
Column 4 = Column 3 Divided by Column 2.
Column 5 = 1.0000 Minus Column 4.
Column 6 = Column 5 Multiplied by Column 6 as of the Preceding Age Interval.

The original survivor curve is plotted from the original life table (column 6, Schedule 4). When the curve terminates at a percent surviving greater than zero, it is called a stub survivor curve. Survivor curves developed from retirement rate studies generally are stub curves.

Smoothing the Original Survivor Curve

The smoothing of the original survivor curve eliminates any irregularities and serves as the basis for the preliminary extrapolation to zero percent surviving of the original stub curve. Even if the original survivor curve is complete from 100% to zero percent, it is desirable to eliminate any irregularities, as there is still an extrapolation for the vintages which have not yet lived to the age at which the curve reaches zero percent. In this study, the smoothing of the original curve with established type curves was used to eliminate irregularities in the original curve.

The Iowa type curves are used in this study to smooth those original stub curves which are expressed as percents surviving at ages in years. Each original survivor curve was compared to the Iowa curves using visual and mathematical matching in order to determine the better fitting smooth curves. In Figures 6, 7, and 8, the original curve developed in Schedule 4 is compared with the L, S, and R Iowa type curves which most nearly fit the original survivor curve. In Figure 6, the L1 curve with an average life between 12 and 13 years appears to be the best fit. In Figure 7, the S0 type curve with a 12-year average life appears to be the best fit and appears to be better than the L1 fitting. In Figure 8, the R1 type curve with a 12-year average life appears to be the best fit and appears to be better than either the L1 or the S0.

In Figure 9, the three fittings, 12-L1, 12-S0 and 12-R1 are drawn for comparison purposes. It is probable that the 12-R1 Iowa curve would be selected as the most representative of the plotted survivor characteristics of the group.

FIGURE 6. ILLUSTRATION OF THE MATCHING OF AN ORIGINAL SURVIVOR CURVE WITH AN L1 IOWA TYPE CURVE
ORIGINAL AND SMOOTH SURVIVOR CURVES

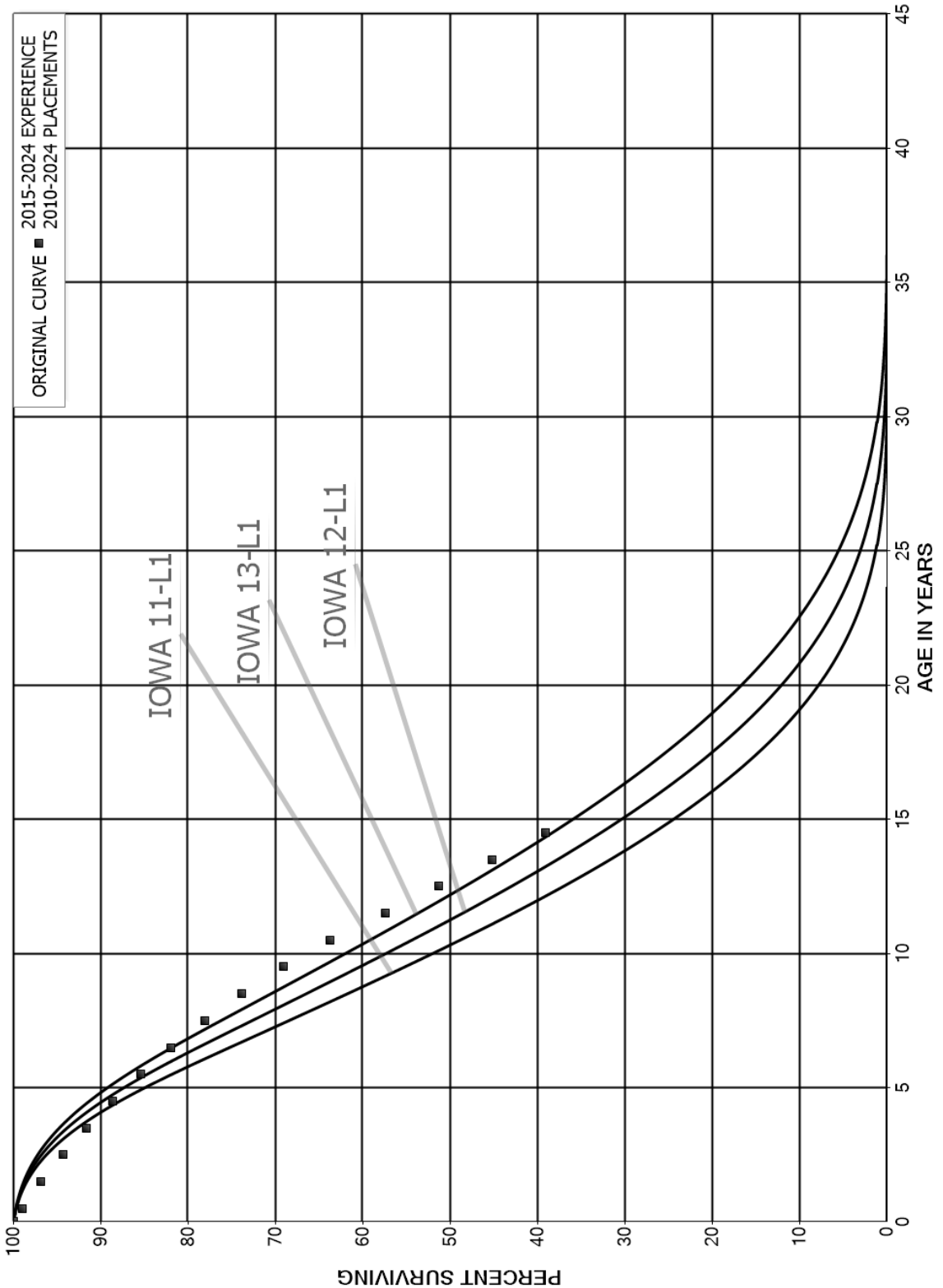


FIGURE 7. ILLUSTRATION OF THE MATCHING OF AN ORIGINAL SURVIVOR CURVE WITH AN S0 IOWA TYPE CURVE
ORIGINAL AND SMOOTH SURVIVOR CURVES

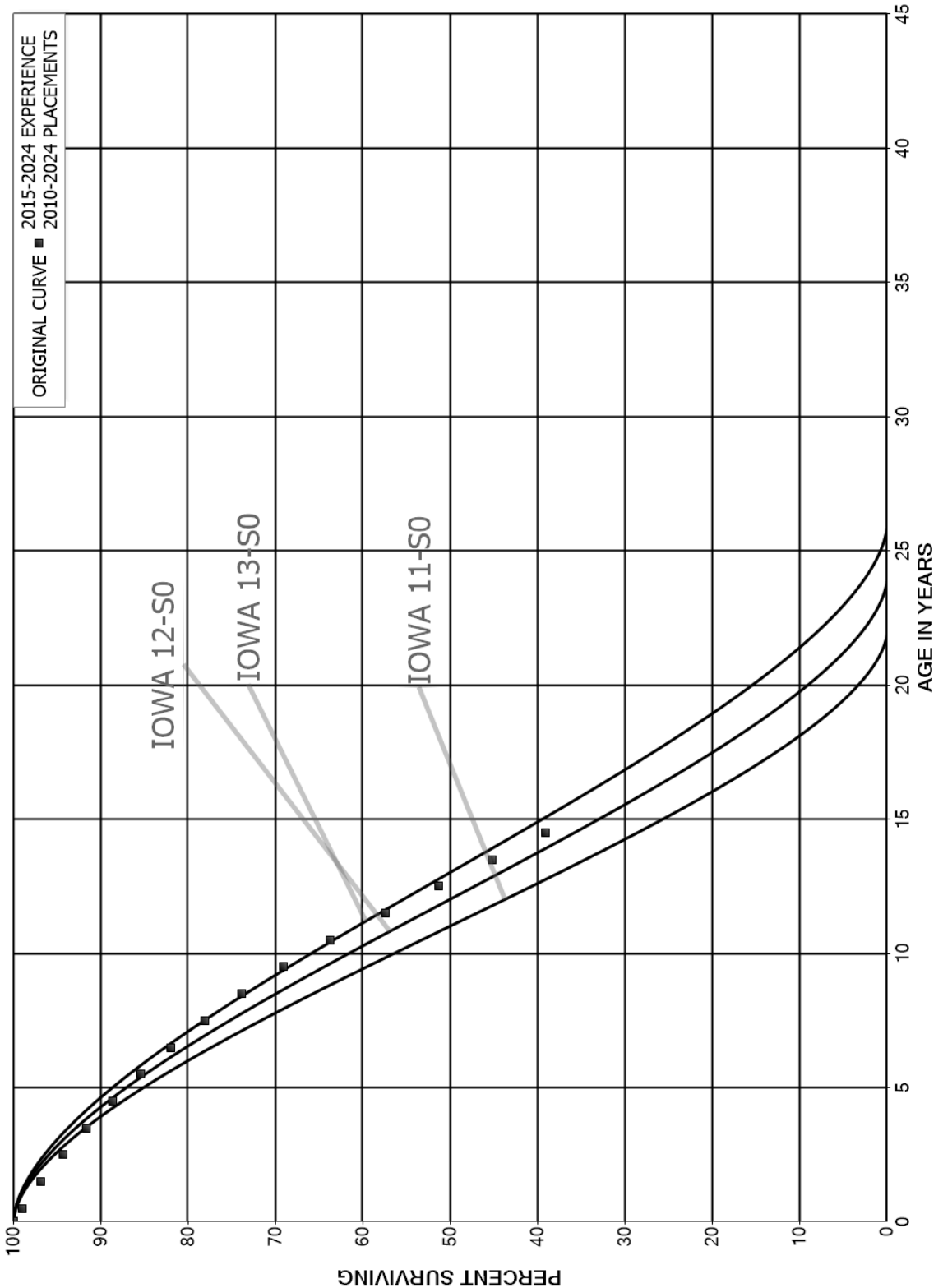


FIGURE 8. ILLUSTRATION OF THE MATCHING OF AN ORIGINAL SURVIVOR CURVE WITH AN R1 IOWA TYPE CURVE
ORIGINAL AND SMOOTH SURVIVOR CURVES

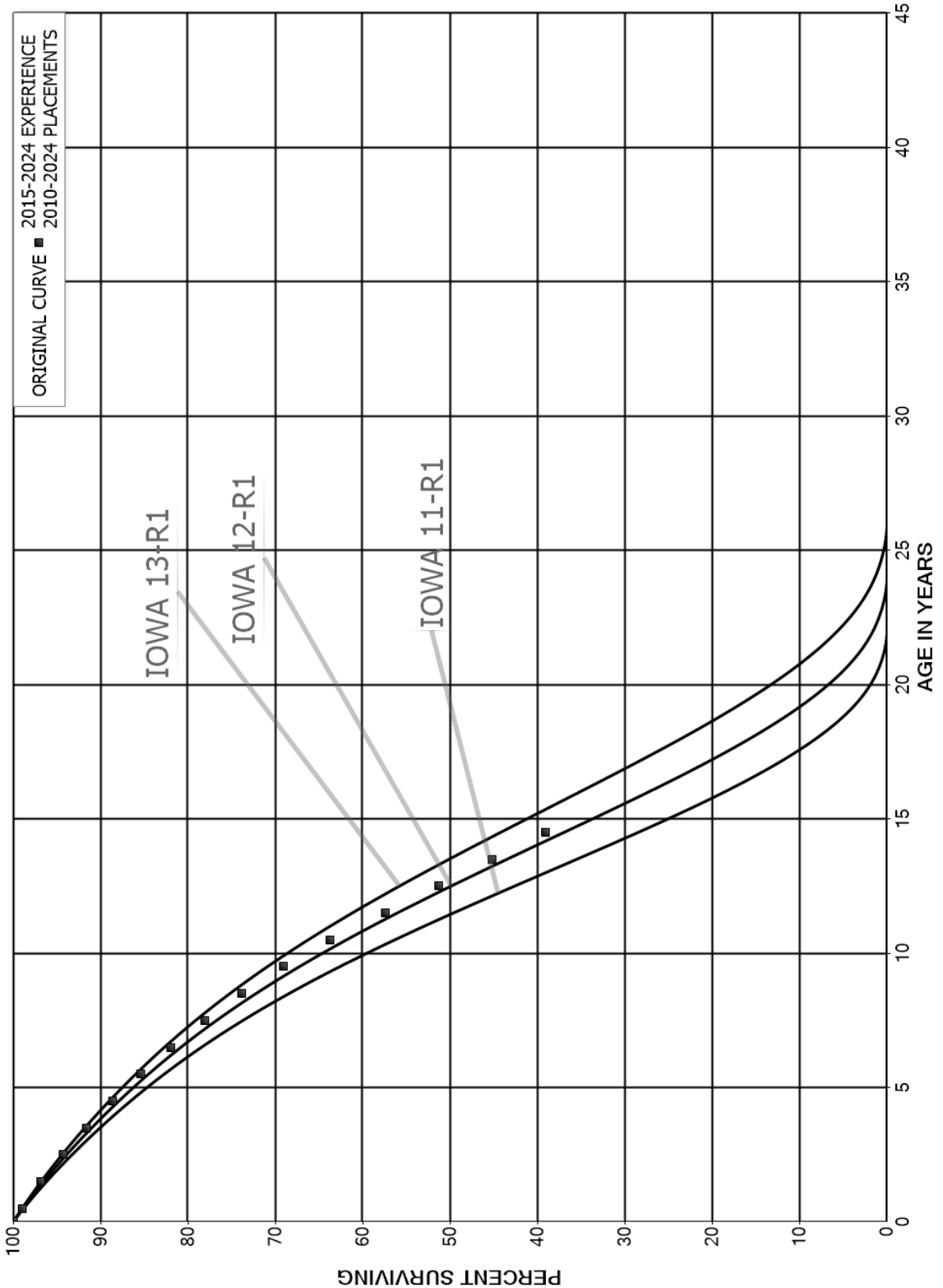
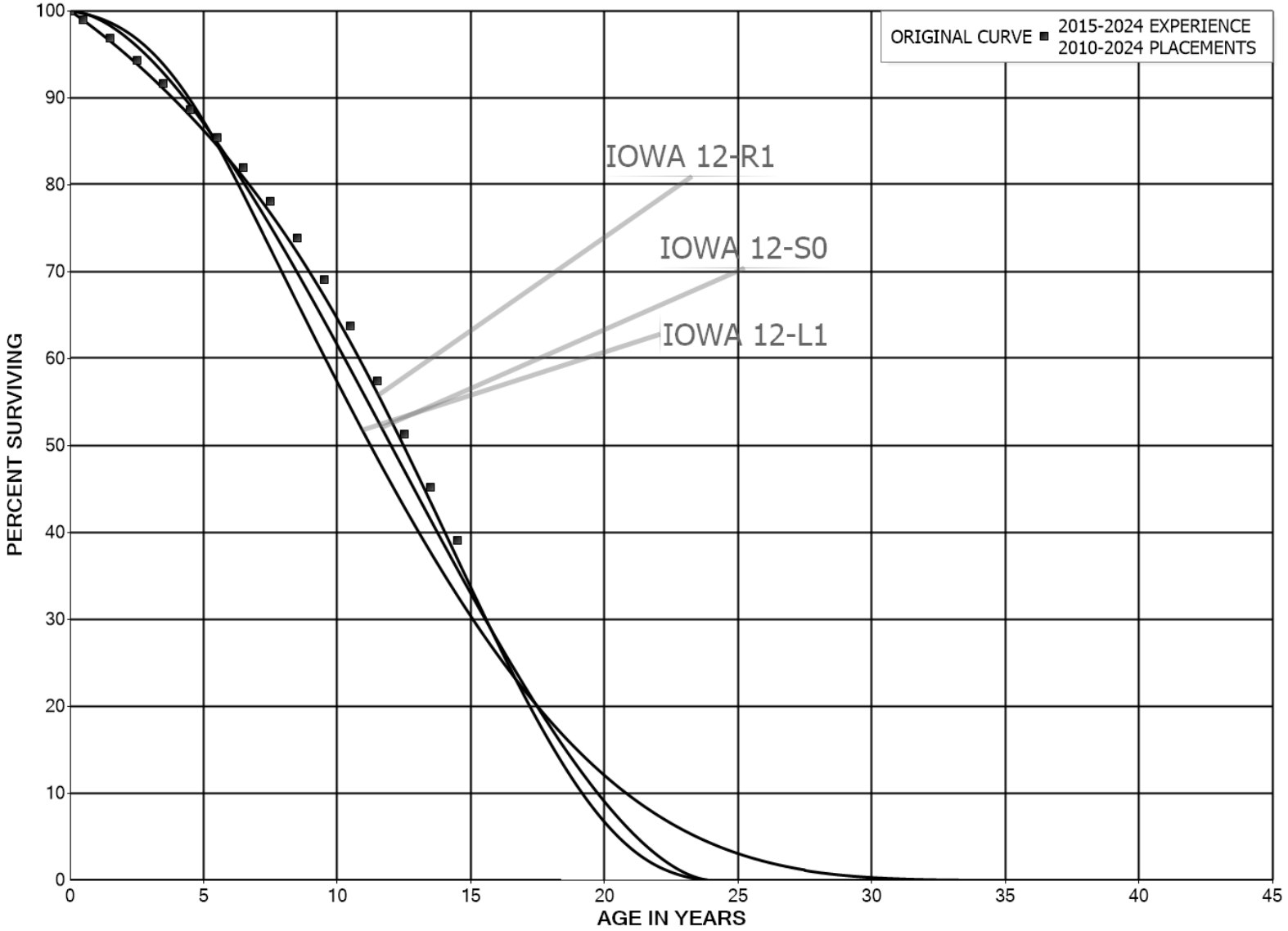


FIGURE 9. ILLUSTRATION OF THE MATCHING OF AN ORIGINAL SURVIVOR CURVE WITH AN L1, S0 AND R1 IOWA TYPE CURVE
ORIGINAL AND SMOOTH SURVIVOR CURVES



PART III. SERVICE LIFE CONSIDERATIONS

PART III. SERVICE LIFE CONSIDERATIONS

FIELD TRIPS

To become familiar with the operation of the Company and observe representative portions of the plant, field trips are conducted as part of most depreciation studies. The purpose of these field trips is to gain a general understanding of the function of the plant and information regarding the reasons for past retirements and the expected future causes of retirements. This knowledge and information is incorporated in the interpretation and consideration used in developing the service life estimates. The following is a list of the locations visited during the most recent field trip.

September 30, 2025

Knickerbocker Substation
Churchtown Substation
Van Wagner Substation
Dover Substation
Sugarloaf Substation

SERVICE LIFE ANALYSIS

The service life estimates were based on informed judgment which considered various factors. The primary of these were the current Company policies and outlook, as determined during conversations with management, and the survivor curve estimates from previous studies of other electric companies. NY Transco has owned and operated electric transmission assets since 2016, so historical data is only available from this point. Gannett Fleming performs depreciation studies for several of the electric utilities that receive power from NY Transco's system. The results of these studies, along with Gannett Fleming's knowledge and experience of the operations of similar electric utilities in the industry, contributed to the judgment used in the final determination of service lives and survivor curves estimated for NY Transco's assets in this study.

The selected amortization periods for General Plant accounts are described in the section “Calculation of Annual and Accrued Amortization.”

The recommended survivor curves for NY Transco’s plant accounts are as follows:

Account No.	Account Description	Survivor Curve
TRANSMISSION PLANT		
350.10	Land Rights	80-R4
352.00	Structures and Improvements	65-R2
353.00	Station Equipment	45-R1
354.00	Towers and Fixtures	65-R3
355.00	Poles and Fixtures	65-R3
356.00	Overhead Conductors and Devices	65-R3
357.00	Underground Conduit	50-R3
358.00	Underground Conductor and Devices	50-R3
359.00	Roads and Trails	65-R3
GENERAL PLANT		
390.00	Structures and Improvements	50-R2
391.10	Office Furniture and Equipment - Equipment	5-SQ
391.20	Office Furniture and Equipment - Furniture	20-SQ
392.00	Transportation Equipment	8-L2.5
393.00	Stores Equipment	20-SQ
394.00	Tools, Shop and Garage Equipment	25-SQ
395.00	Laboratory Equipment	20-SQ
396.00	Power Operated Equipment	15-L2.5
397.00	Communication Equipment	15-SQ
398.00	Miscellaneous Equipment	15-SQ

PART IV. NET SALVAGE CONSIDERATIONS

PART IV. NET SALVAGE CONSIDERATIONS

NET SALVAGE ANALYSIS

The estimates of future net salvage are expressed as percentages of surviving plant in service, that is, all future retirements. In cases where removal costs are expected to exceed gross salvage receipts, a negative net salvage percentage is estimated. The net salvage estimates are based on judgment which incorporated analyses of historical cost of removal and gross salvage data for various electric utilities, Company expectations with respect to future removal requirements, and markets for retired equipment and materials.

The estimates of net salvage are composed of two parts: 1) Gross salvage is the income a utility would receive for the remaining value of assets that are retired, often referred to as scrap. This amount is dependent on the age of the equipment when it is retired, condition and usefulness in the current market. 2) Cost of removal is the cost the Company incurs to retire and remove assets and for some assets includes restoration of the site. For most types of utility property, cost of removal is greater than any gross salvage value at retirement. The trend for many utilities in the industry has been toward increasing removal costs, as these are often tied to labor costs. At the same time, the market for salvaged material is limited, especially since retired equipment is typically old or obsolete, and its remaining value is primarily just as scrap. The net of these two components is the net salvage factor that is included in a calculation of depreciation. Net salvage is often expressed as a negative percentage, meaning the cost of removal exceeds any proceeds from gross salvage.

For this study, the net salvage estimates were based on informed judgment which considered various factors. Primary among these factors were the current Company policies and outlook as determined during conversations with management and the net salvage estimates from studies of other electric companies.

Since NY Transco's records are only since 2016, there is no recorded net salvage data sufficient to perform any meaningful statistical analysis. Gannett Fleming does perform depreciation studies for the many of the electric utilities in the region. The results of these studies, along with Gannett Fleming's knowledge and experience of the operations of similar electric utilities, contributed to judgment used in determining the net salvage estimates in this study.

Net salvage for amortized general plant is most often zero, as any gross salvage is usually offset by removal costs. This is consistent with amortization accounting. The recommended net salvage percents for NY Transco plant accounts are as follows:

Account	Account Description	Net Salvage Percent
INTANGIBLE PLANT		
303.00	Miscellaneous Intangible Plant - Software	0
TRANSMISSION PLANT		
351.10	Land Rights	0
352.00	Structures and Improvements	(25)
353.00	Station Equipment	(20)
354.00	Towers and Fixtures	(50)
355.00	Poles and Fixtures	(50)
356.00	Overhead Conductors and Devices	(50)
357.00	Underground Conduit	(5)
358.00	Underground Conductor and Devices	(20)
359.00	Roads and Trails	0
GENERAL PLANT		
390.00	Structures and Improvements	(20)
391.10	Office Furniture and Equipment - Equipment	0
391.20	Office Furniture and Equipment - Furniture	0
392.00	Transportation Equipment	5
393.00	Stores Equipment	0
394.00	Tools, Shop and Garage Equipment	0
395.00	Laboratory Equipment	0
396.00	Power Operated Equipment	5
397.00	Communication Equipment	0
398.00	Miscellaneous Equipment	0

PART V. CALCULATION OF ANNUAL AND ACCRUED DEPRECIATION

PART V. CALCULATION OF ANNUAL AND ACCRUED DEPRECIATION

GROUP DEPRECIATION PROCEDURES

A group procedure for depreciation is appropriate when considering more than a single item of property. Normally the items within a group do not have identical service lives but have lives that are dispersed over a range of time. There are two primary group procedures, namely, average service life and equal life group. In the average service life procedure, the rate of annual depreciation is based on the average life or average remaining life of the group, and this rate is applied to the surviving balances of the group's cost. A characteristic of this procedure is that the cost of plant retired prior to average life is not fully recouped at the time of retirement, whereas the cost of plant retired subsequent to average life is more than fully recouped. Over the entire life cycle, the portion of cost not recouped prior to average life is balanced by the cost recouped subsequent to average life.

Single Unit of Property

The calculation of straight line depreciation for a single unit of property is straightforward. For example, if a $1,000 unit of property attains an age of four years and has a life expectancy of six years, the annual accrual over the total life is:

$$\frac{\$1{,}000}{(4 + 6)} = \$100 \text{ per year.}$$

The accrued depreciation is:

$$\$1{,}000\left(1 - \frac{6}{10}\right) = \$400.$$

Remaining Life Annual Accruals

For the purpose of calculating remaining life accruals as of December 31, 2024, the depreciation reserve for each plant account is allocated among vintages in proportion to the calculated accrued depreciation for the account. Explanations of remaining life accruals and calculated accrued depreciation follow. The detailed calculations as of December 31, 2024, are set forth in the Results of Study section of the report.

Average Service Life Procedure

In the average service life procedure, the remaining life annual accrual for each vintage is determined by dividing future book accruals (original cost less book reserve) by the average remaining life of the vintage. The average remaining life is a directly weighted average derived from the estimated future survivor curve in accordance with the average service life procedure.

The calculated accrued depreciation for each depreciable property group represents that portion of the depreciable cost of the group which would not be allocated to expense through future depreciation accruals if current forecasts of life characteristics are used as the basis for such accruals. The accrued depreciation calculation consists of applying an appropriate ratio to the surviving original cost of each vintage of each account based upon the attained age and service life. The straight line accrued depreciation ratios are calculated as follows for the average service life procedure:

$$Ratio = 1 - \frac{Average\ Remaining\ Life}{Average\ Service\ Life}.$$

CALCULATION OF ANNUAL AND ACCRUED DEPRECIATION

After the survivor curve and net salvage are estimated, the annual depreciation accrual rate can be calculated. In the average service life procedure, the annual accrual rate is computed by the following equation:

$$Annual\ Accrual\ Rate, Percent = \frac{(100\% - Net\ Salvage, Percent)}{Average\ Service\ Life}.$$

The calculated accrued depreciation for each depreciable property group represents that portion of the depreciable cost of the group which will not be allocated to expense through future depreciation accruals, if current forecasts of life characteristics are used as a basis for straight line depreciation accounting.

The accrued depreciation calculation consists of applying an appropriate ratio to the surviving original cost of each vintage of each account based upon the attained age and the estimated survivor curve. The accrued depreciation ratios are calculated as follows:

$$Ratio = (1 - \frac{Average\ Remaining\ Life\ Expectancy}{Average\ Service\ Life})\ (1 - Net\ Salvage, Percent).$$

CALCULATION OF ANNUAL AND ACCRUED AMORTIZATION

Amortization is the gradual extinguishment of an amount in an account by distributing such amount over a fixed period over the life of the asset or liability to which it applies, or over the period during which it is anticipated the benefit will be realized. Normally, the distribution of the amount is in equal amounts to each year of the amortization period.

In January 1997, FERC issued Accounting Release AR-15 which granted approval for utilities to use vintage accounting (also referred to as amortization accounting). Amortization accounting is currently used for certain of the Company's general plant accounts, is used for other New York utilities, and is approved by the New York State Public Service Commission.

The calculation of annual and accrued amortization requires the selection of an amortization period. The amortization periods used in this report were based on judgment which incorporated a consideration of the period during which the assets will render most of their service, the amortization period and service lives used by other utilities, and the amortization period previously used.

The continued use of amortization accounting is recommended for certain General Plant accounts that represent numerous units of property, but a very small portion of depreciable plant in service. The accounts and their amortization periods are as follows:

Account		Amortization Period (Years)
391.10	Office Furniture and Equipment - Equipment	5
391.20	Office Furniture and Equipment - Furniture	20
393.00	Stores Equipment	20
394.00	Tools, Shop and Garage Equipment	25
395.00	Laboratory Equipment	20
397.00	Communication Equipment	15
398.00	Miscellaneous Equipment	15

The calculated accrued amortization is equal to the original cost multiplied by the ratio of the vintage's age to its amortization period. The annual amortization amount is determined by dividing the original cost by the period of amortization for the account.

PART VI. RESULTS OF STUDY

PART VI. RESULTS OF STUDY

QUALIFICATION OF RESULTS

The calculated annual and accrued depreciation are the principal results of the study. Periodic surveillance and revisions are normally required to maintain continued use of appropriate annual depreciation accrual rates. An assumption that accrual rates can remain unchanged over a long period of time implies a disregard for the inherent variability in service lives and net salvage and for the change of the composition of property in service. The annual accrual rates were calculated in accordance with the straight line remaining life method of depreciation using the average service life procedure based on estimates which reflect considerations of current historical evidence and expected future conditions.

The annual depreciation accrual rates are applicable specifically to the electric plant in service as of December 31, 2024. For most plant accounts, the application of such rates to future balances that reflect additions subsequent to December 31, 2024, is reasonable for a period of three to five years.

DESCRIPTION OF DETAILED TABULATIONS

Table 1 is a summary of the results of the study, as applied to the original cost of electric plant as of December 31, 2024, and is presented on page VI-4 of this report. The service life and net salvage estimates were based on judgment that incorporated discussions with management and consideration of estimates made for other electric utilities.

The tables of the calculated annual depreciation applicable to depreciable assets as of December 31, 2024 are presented in account sequence starting on page VIII-2 of the supporting documents. The tables indicate the estimated survivor curve and net

salvage percent for the account and set forth, for each installation year, the original cost, the calculated accrued depreciation, the allocated book reserve, future accruals, the remaining life, and the calculated annual accrual amount.

NEW YORK TRANSCO LCC
ELECTRIC ASSETS

TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED SURVIVOR CURVES, NET SALVAGE PERCENT, ORIGINAL COST, BOOK DEPRECIATION RESERVE AND CALCULATED ANNUAL DEPRECIATION ACCRUALS RELATED TO ELECTRIC PLANT AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2024

	ACCOUNT	SURVIVOR CURVE	NET SALVAGE PERCENT	ORIGINAL COST AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2024	BOOK DEPRECIATION RESERVE	FUTURE ACCRUALS	CALCULATED ANNUAL ACCRUAL AMOUNT	CALCULATED ANNUAL ACCRUAL RATE	COMPOSITE REMAINING LIFE
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)=(7)/(4)	(9)=(6)/(7)
	ELECTRIC PLANT								
	INTANGIBLE PLANT								
303.10	MISCELLANEOUS INTANGIBLE PLANT	*	0	236,639,705.52	28,862,400	207,777,306	5,277,065	2.23	39.4
303.20	MISCELLANEOUS INTANGIBLE PLANT - SOFTWARE		0	2,039,564.77	1,440,722	598,843	280,599	**	
	TOTAL INTANGIBLE PLANT			**238,679,270.29**	**30,303,122**	**208,376,149**	**5,557,664**	**2.33**	**37.5**
	TRANSMISSION PLANT								
350.10	LAND RIGHTS	80-R4	0	39,916,963.50	1,717,297	38,199,667	505,133	1.27	75.6
352.00	STRUCTURES AND IMPROVEMENTS	65-R2	(15)	1,850,000.00	292,396	1,835,104	31,788	1.72	57.7
353.00	STATION EQUIPMENT	45-R1	(15)	197,644,141.05	9,381,210	217,909,552	5,052,462	2.56	43.1
354.00	TOWERS AND FIXTURES	65-R3	(40)	303,802,969.67	13,326,124	411,998,034	6,614,511	2.18	62.3
355.00	POLES AND FIXTURES	65-R3	(40)	-				2.15 ***	
356.00	OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS AND DEVICES	65-R3	(40)	114,535,019.02	12,115,682	148,233,345	2,477,965	2.16	59.8
357.00	UNDERGROUND CONDUIT	50-R3	(5)	-				2.10 ***	
358.00	UNDERGROUND CONDUCTOR AND DEVICES	50-R3	(10)	-				2.20 ***	
359.00	ROADS AND TRAILS	65-R3	0	-				1.54 ***	
	TOTAL TRANSMISSION PLANT			**657,749,093.24**	**36,832,709**	**818,175,702**	**14,681,859**	**2.23**	**55.7**
	GENERAL PLANT								
390.00	STRUCTURES AND IMPROVEMENTS	50-R2	(20)	-				2.40 ***	
	OFFICE FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT								
391.10	EQUIPMENT	5-SQ	0	-				20.00 ***	
391.20	FURNITURE	20-SQ	0	-				5.00 ***	
392.00	TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	8-L2.5	5	-				11.88 ***	
393.00	STORES EQUIPMENT	20-SQ	0	-				5.00 ***	
394.00	TOOLS, SHOP AND GARAGE EQUIPMENT	25-SQ	0	-				4.00 ***	
395.00	LABORATORY EQUIPMENT	20-SQ	0	-				5.00 ***	
396.00	POWER OPERATED EQUIPMENT	15-L2.5	5	-				6.33 ***	
397.00	COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	15-SQ	0	-				6.67 ***	
398.00	MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT	15-SQ	0	2,169,328.44	120,595	2,048,734	156,101	7.20	13.1
	TOTAL GENERAL PLANT			**2,169,328.44**	**120,595**	**2,048,734**	**156,101**	**7.20**	**13.1**
	TOTAL DEPRECIABLE ELECTRIC PLANT			**898,597,691.97**	**67,256,425**	**1,028,600,585**	**20,395,624**	**2.27**	**50.4**
	NONDEPRECIABLE PLANT								
350.20	LAND			7,090,222.81					
	TOTAL ELECTRIC PLANT			**905,687,914.78**	**67,256,425**				

* THIS ACCOUNT WILL USE THE COMPOSITE DEPRECIATION RATE DETERMINED FOR TRANSMISSION PLANT.

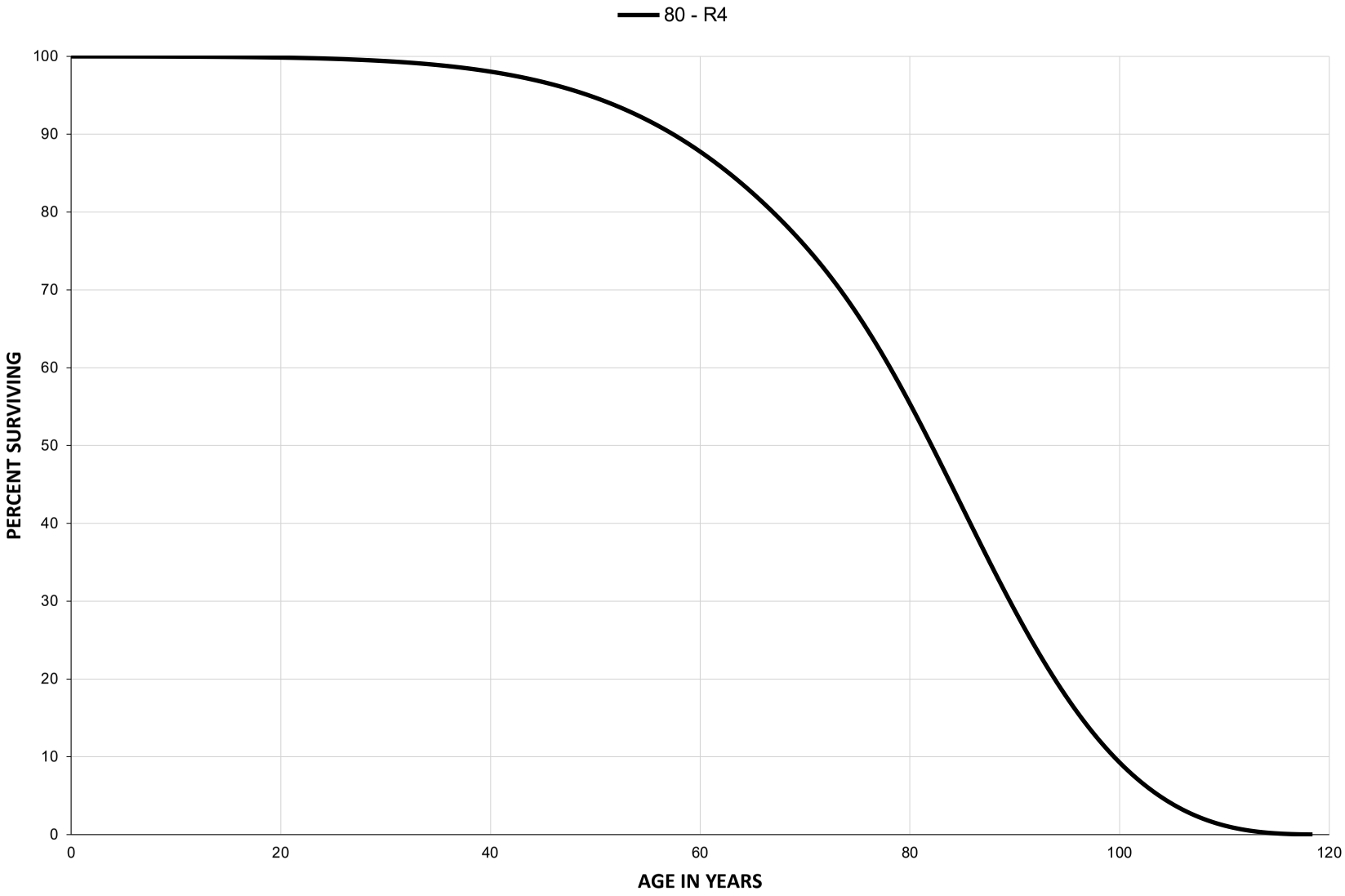
** ASSETS IN THIS ACCOUNT ARE DEPRECIATED BASED ON ESTIMATED LIFE AS FOLLOWS.

5-YEAR	20.00
7-YEAR	14.29
10-YEAR	10.00
15-YEAR	6.67

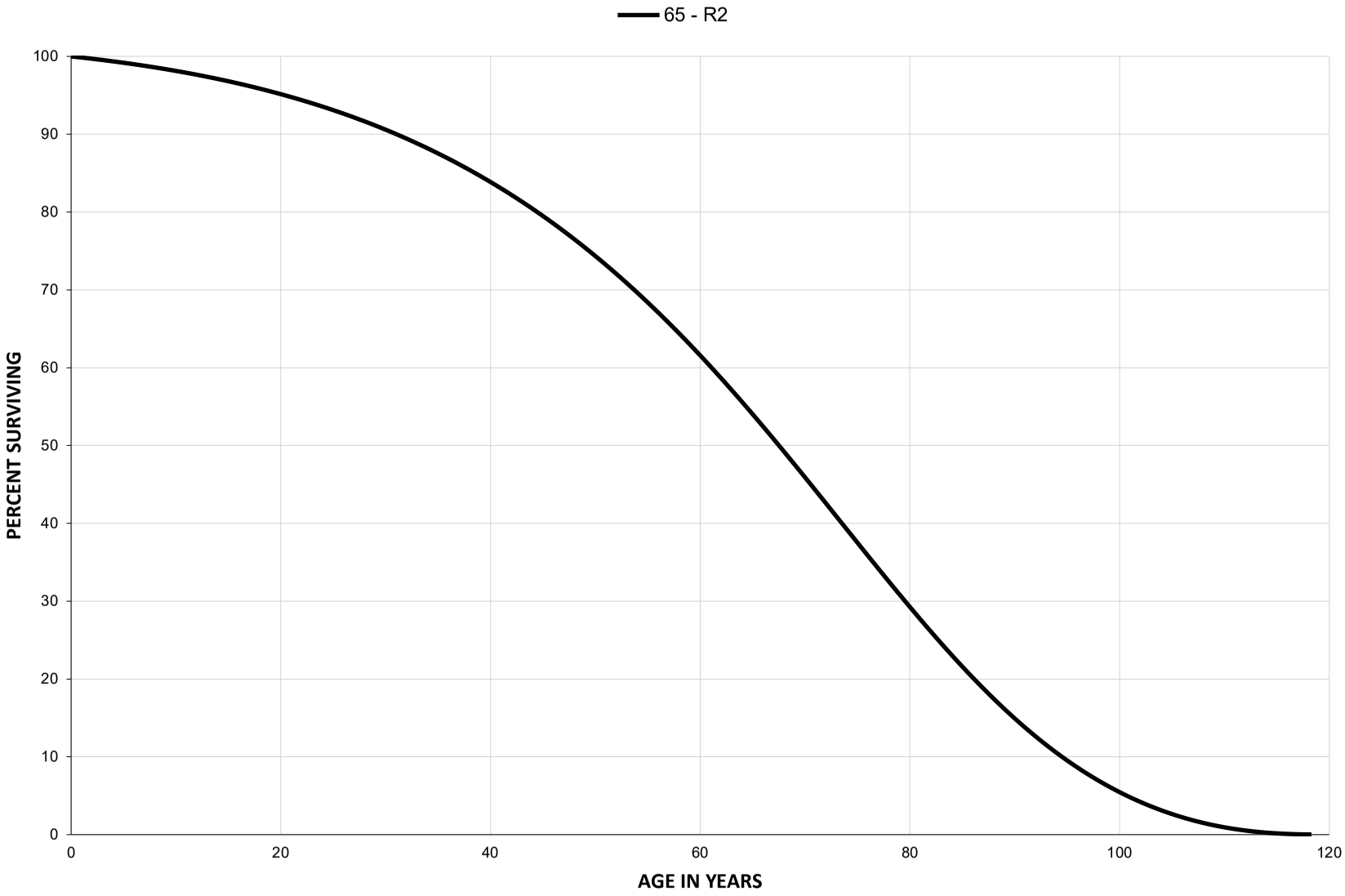
*** ADDITIONS TO THIS ACCOUNT WILL BE DEPRECIATED AT THE RATE SHOWN.

PART VII. SERVICE LIFE STATISTICS

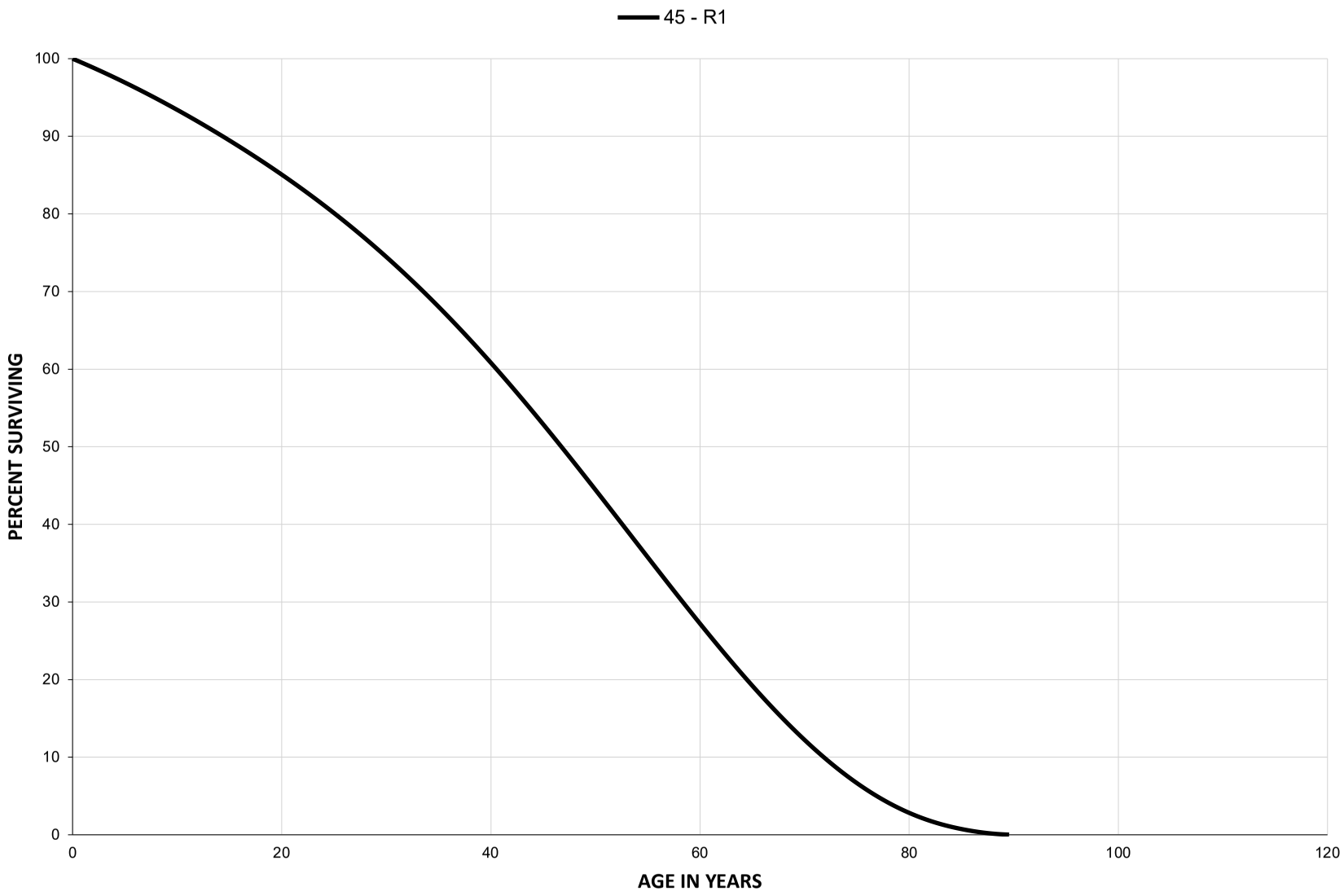
NY TRANSCO LLC
ACCOUNT 350.10 LAND RIGHTS
SMOOTH SURVIVOR CURVES



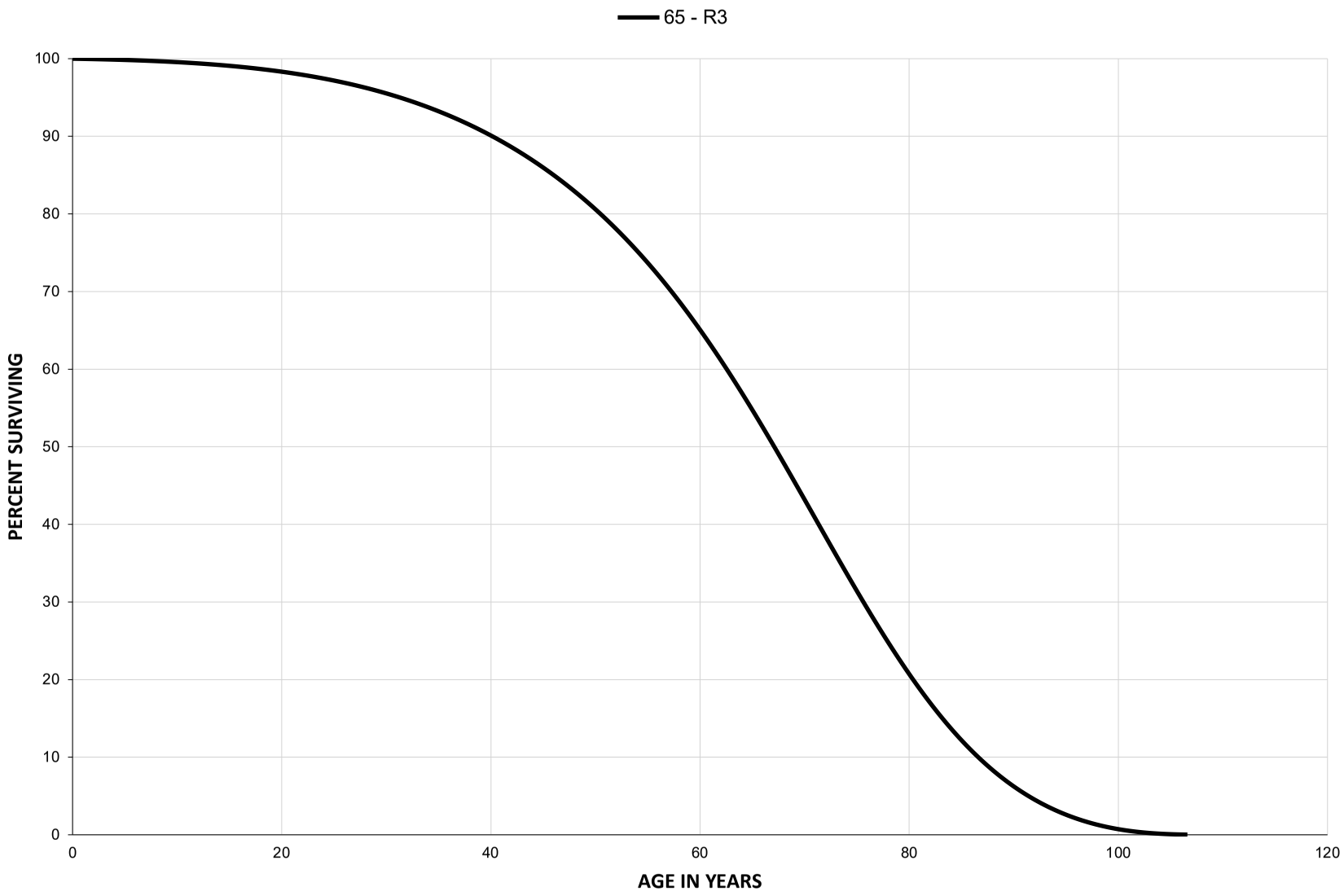
NY TRANSCO LLC
ACCOUNT 352.00 STRUCTURES AND IMPROVEMENTS
SMOOTH SURVIVOR CURVES



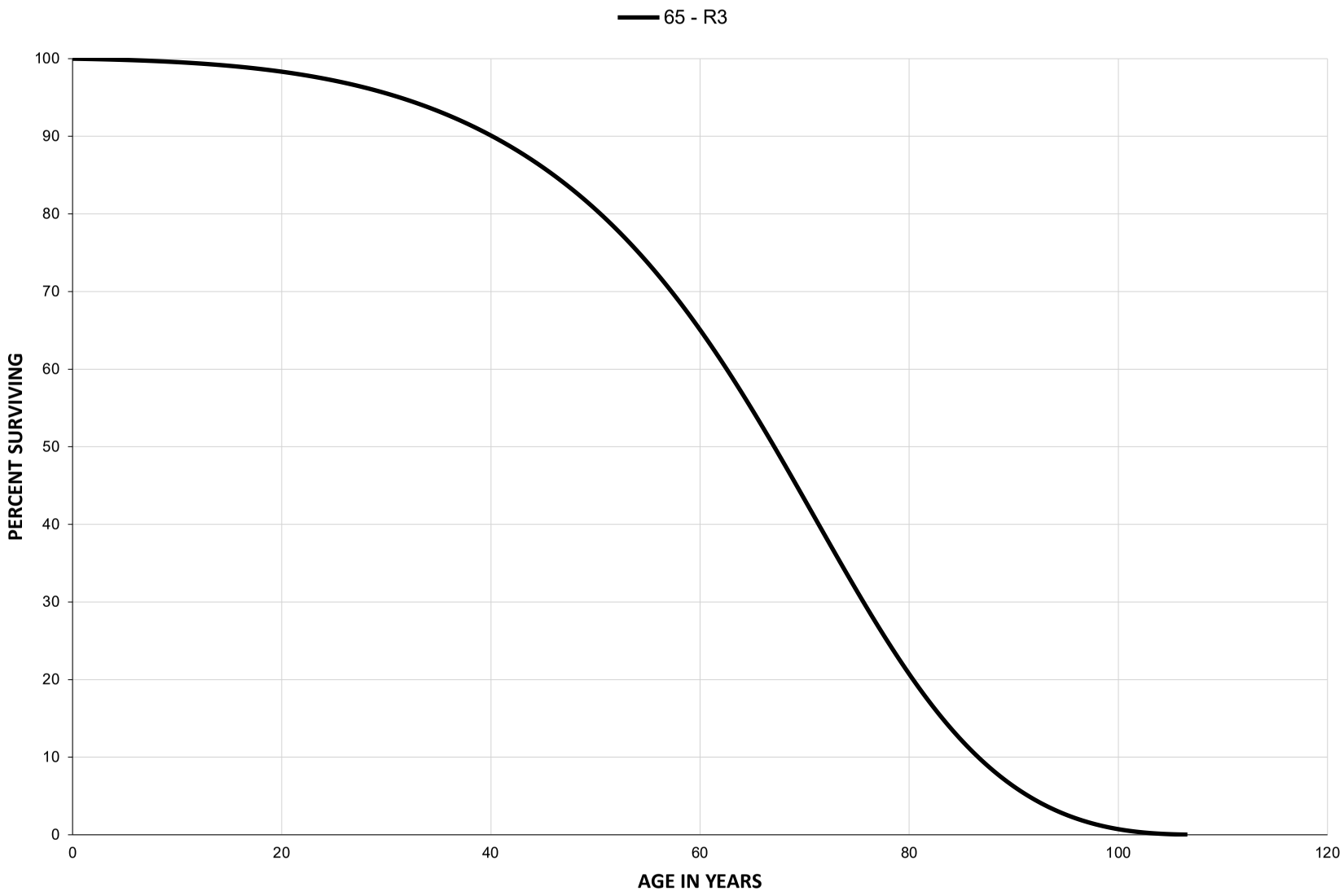
NY TRANSCO LLC
ACCOUNT 353.00 STATION EQUIPMENT
SMOOTH SURVIVOR CURVES



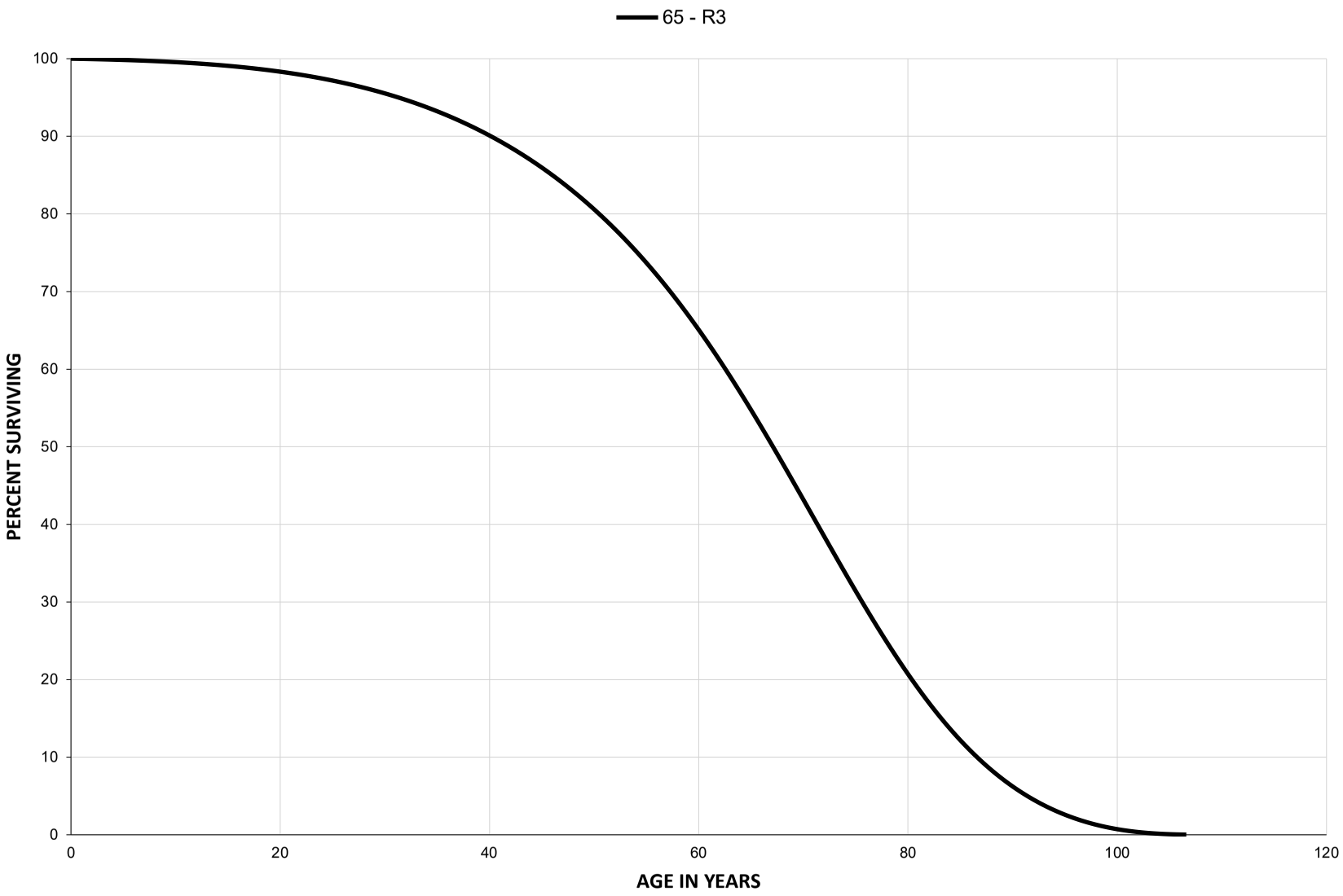
NY TRANSCO LLC
ACCOUNT 354.00 TOWERS AND FIXTURES
SMOOTH SURVIVOR CURVES



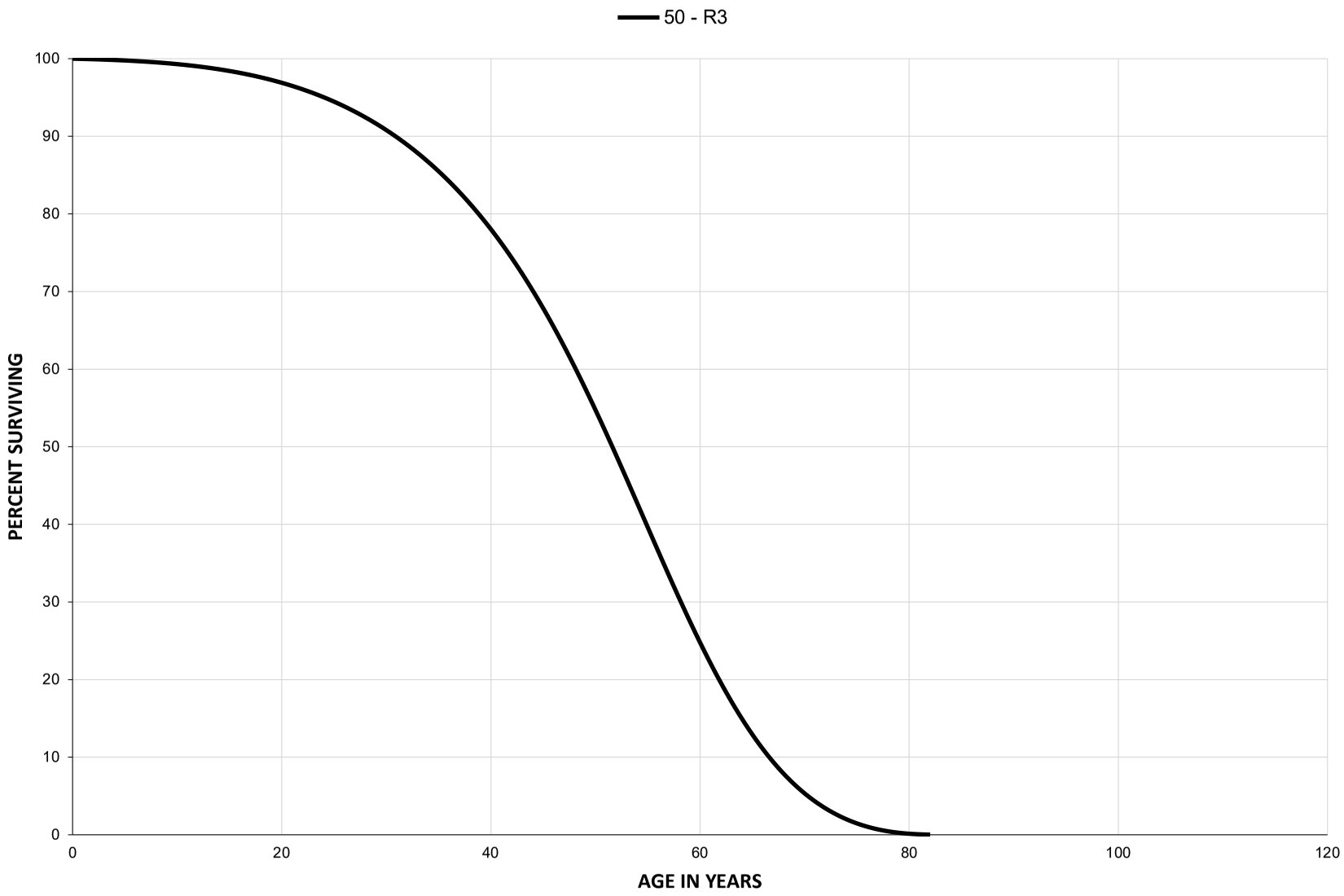
NY TRANSCO LLC
ACCOUNT 355.00 POLES AND FIXTURES
SMOOTH SURVIVOR CURVES



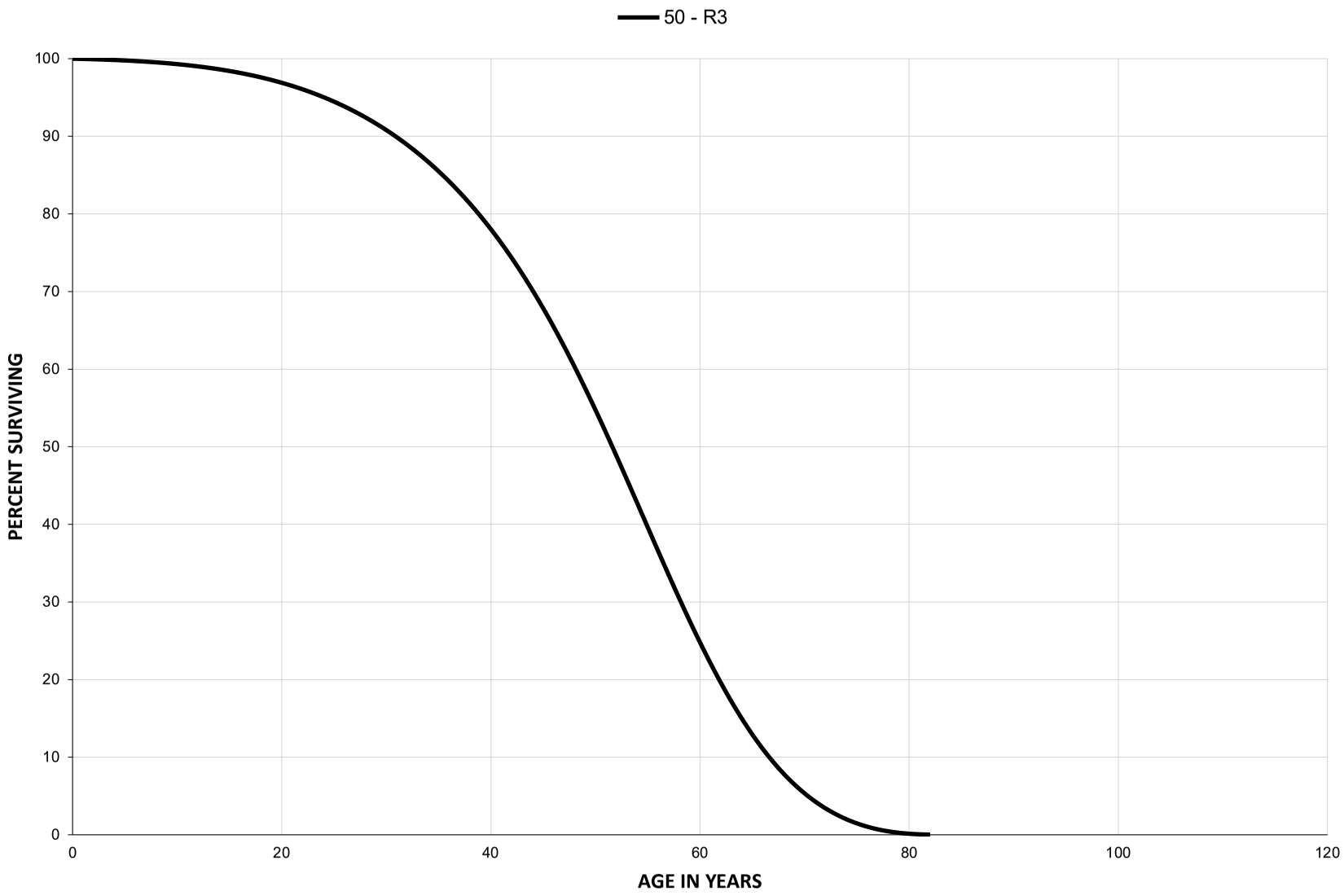
NY TRANSCO LLC
ACCOUNT 356.00 OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS AND DEVICES
SMOOTH SURVIVOR CURVES



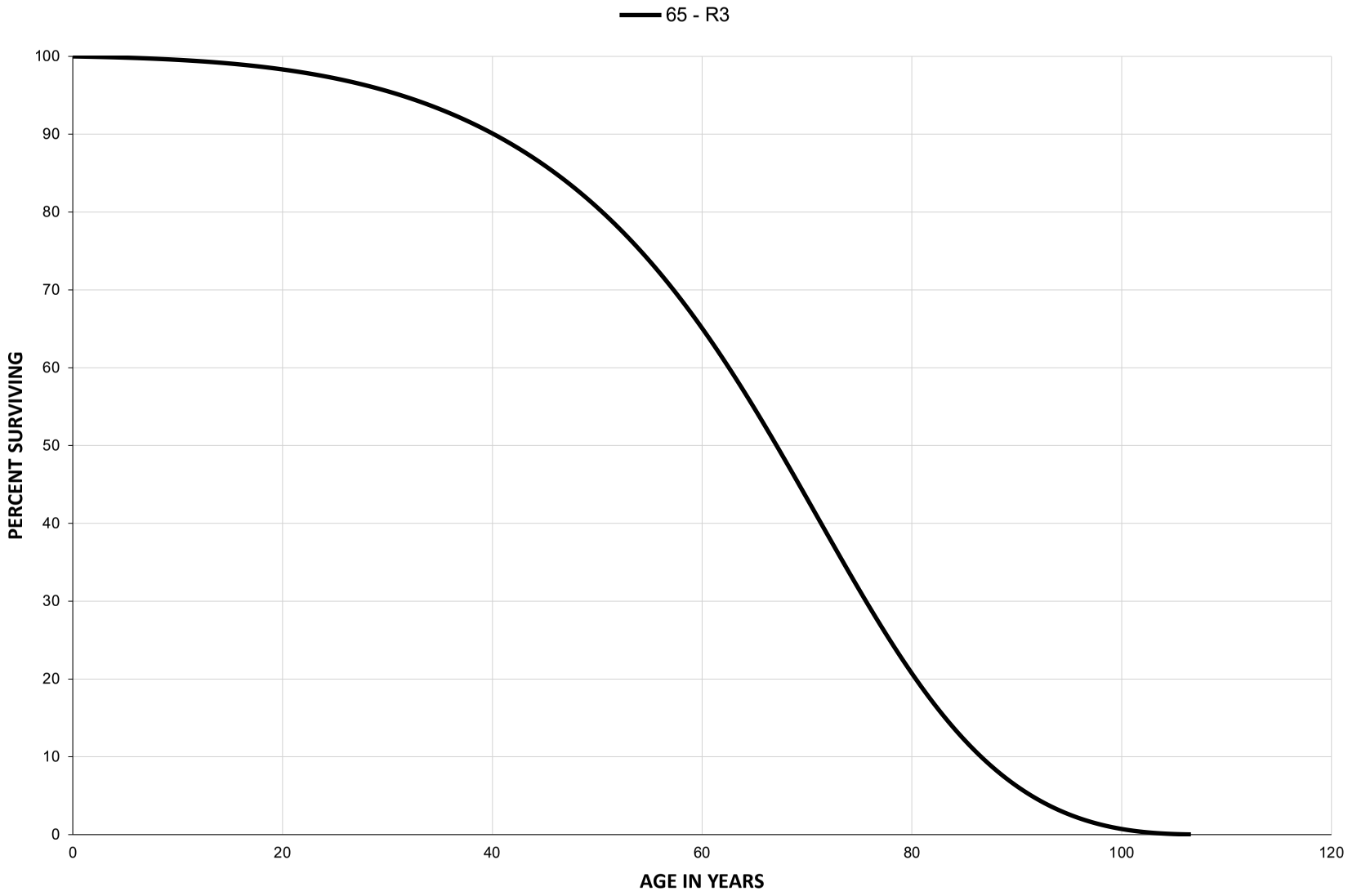
NY TRANSCO LLC
ACCOUNT 357.00 UNDERGROUND CONDUIT
SMOOTH SURVIVOR CURVES



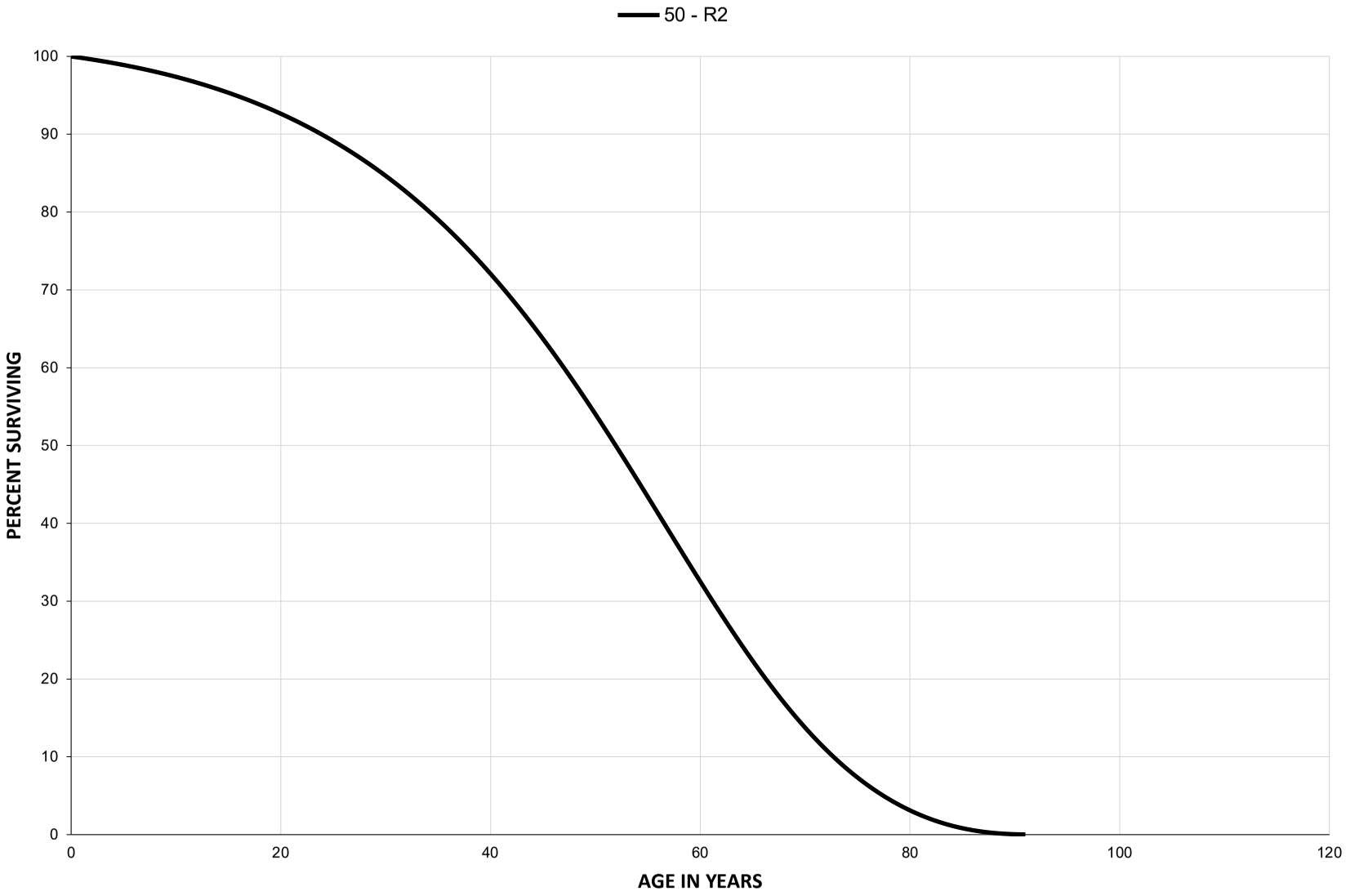
NY TRANSCO LLC
ACCOUNT 358.00 UNDERGROUND CONDUCTORS AND DEVICES
SMOOTH SURVIVOR CURVES



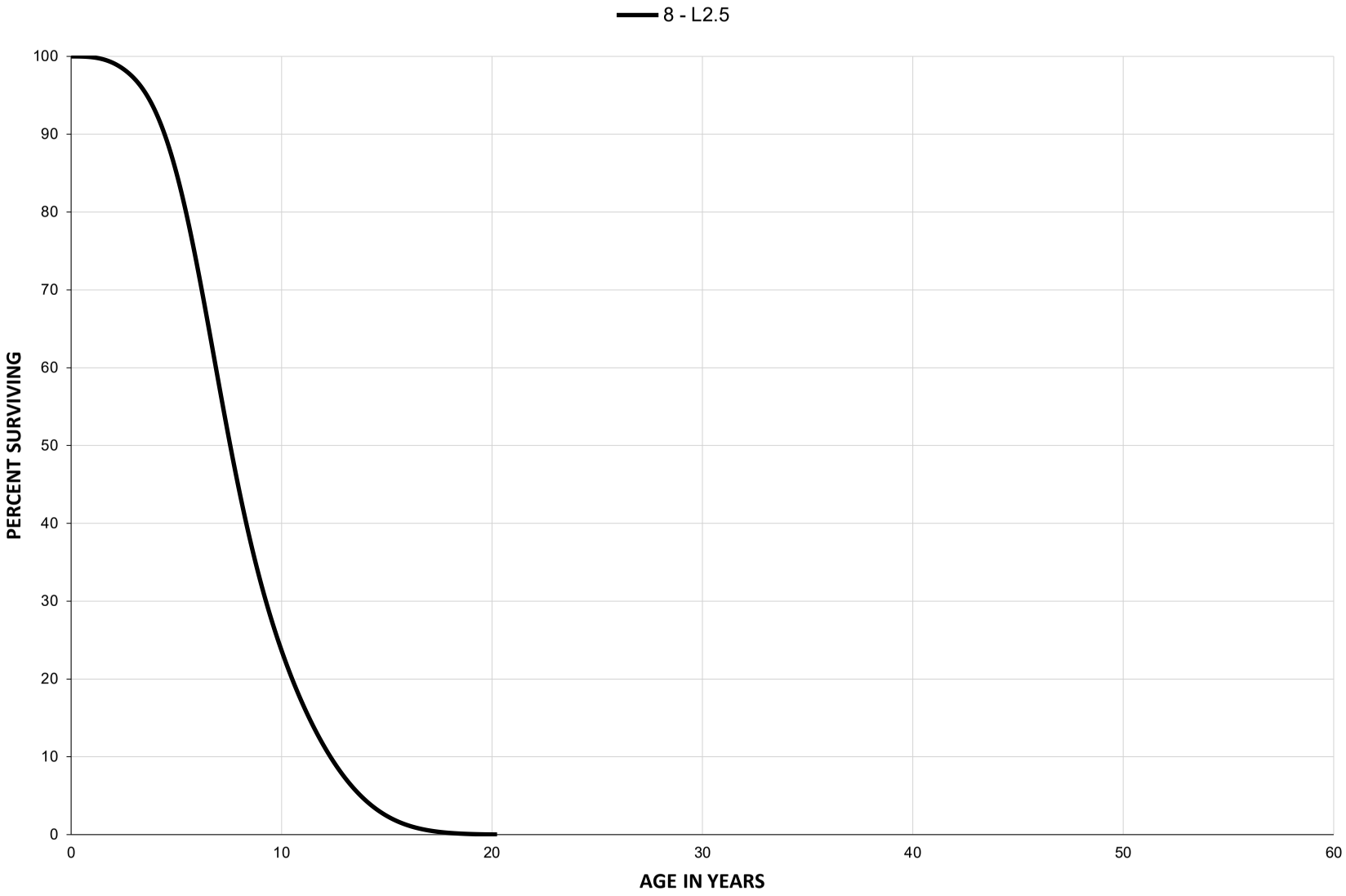
NY TRANSCO LLC
ACCOUNT 359.00 ROADS AND TRAILS
SMOOTH SURVIVOR CURVES



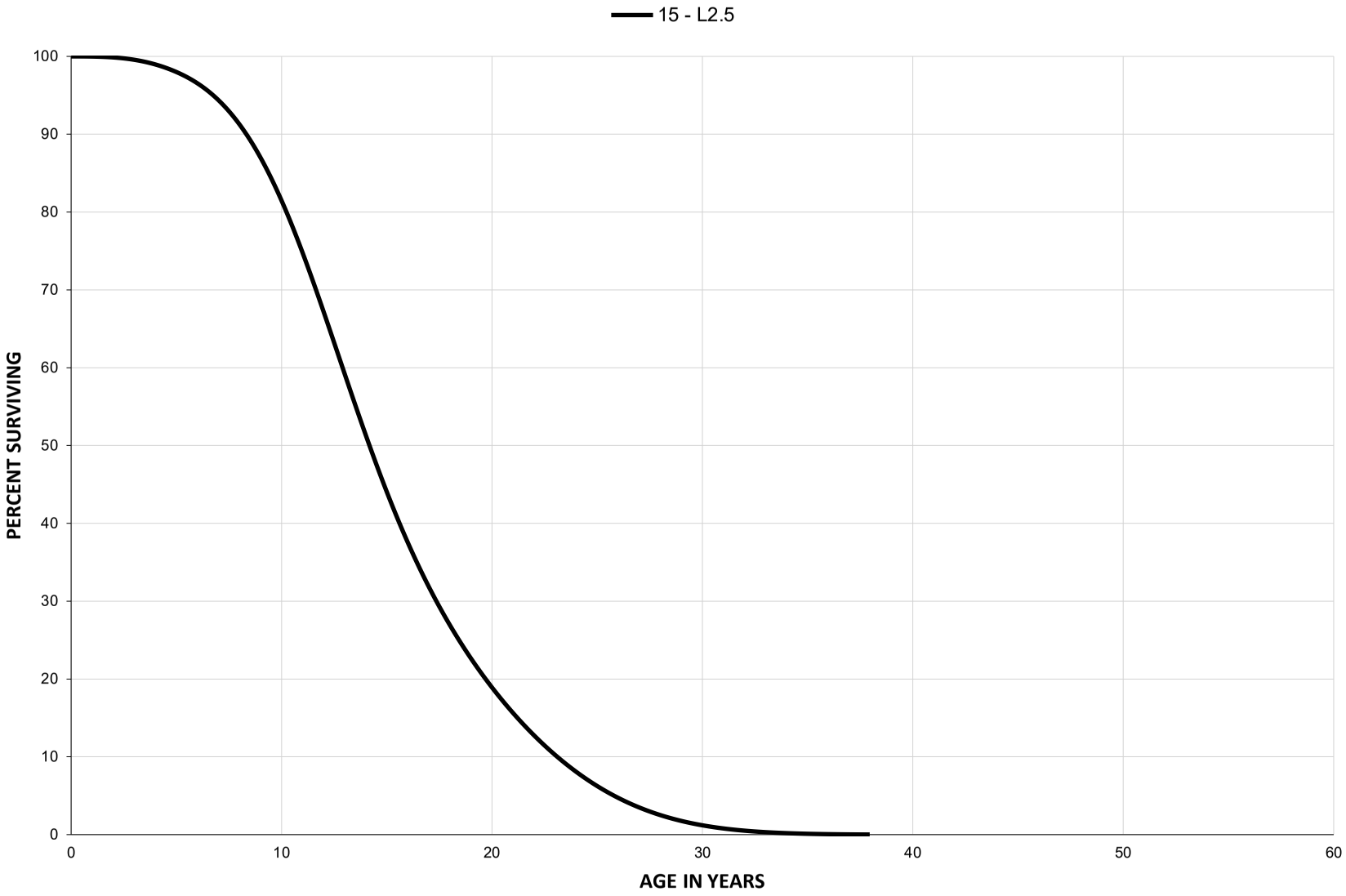
NY TRANSCO LLC
ACCOUNT 390.00 STRUCTURES AND IMPROVEMENTS
SMOOTH SURVIVOR CURVES



NY TRANSCO LLC
ACCOUNT 392.00 TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT
SMOOTH SURVIVOR CURVES



NY TRANSCO LLC
ACCOUNT 396.00 POWER OPERATED EQUIPMENT
SMOOTH SURVIVOR CURVES



PART VIII. DETAILED DEPRECIATION CALCULATIONS

NY TRANSCO LLC
ACCOUNT 303.20 MISCELLANEOUS INTANGIBLE PLANT - SOFTWARE
CALCULATED REMAINING LIFE DEPRECIATION ACCRUAL
RELATED TO ORIGINAL COST AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2024

YEAR (1)	ORIGINAL COST (2)	CALCULATED ACCRUED (3)	ALLOC. BOOK RESERVE (4)	FUTURE BOOK ACCRUALS (5)	REMAINING LIFE (6)	ANNUAL ACCRUAL (7)
SURVIVOR CURVE.. 5-SQUARE						
NET SALVAGE PERCENT: 0						
2017	1,062,086.96	1,062,087	1,062,087			
2022	890,205.12	534,123	366,653	523,552	2.00	261,776
2024	87,272.69	17,455	11,982	75,291	4.00	18,823
	2,039,564.77	1,613,665	1,440,722	598,843		280,599

COMPOSITE REMAINING LIFE AND ANNUAL ACCRUAL RATE, PERCENT .. 2.10 13.76

NY TRANSCO LLC
ACCOUNT 350.10 LAND RIGHTS
CALCULATED REMAINING LIFE DEPRECIATION ACCRUAL
RELATED TO ORIGINAL COST AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2024

YEAR (1)	ORIGINAL COST (2)	CALCULATED ACCRUED (3)	ALLOC. BOOK RESERVE (4)	FUTURE BOOK ACCRUALS (5)	REMAINING LIFE (6)	ANNUAL ACCRUAL (7)
SURVIVOR CURVE: IOWA 80-R4						
NET SALVAGE PERCENT: 0						
2016	3,072,786.95	344,920	271,569	2,801,218	71.02	39,443
2021	36,551,481.18	1,827,574	1,438,920	35,112,561	76.00	462,007
2022	164,862.00	6,182	4,867	159,995	76.99	2,078
2023	69,264.74	1,732	1,364	67,901	77.96	871
2024	58,568.63	732	577	57,992	79.01	734
	39,916,963.50	2,181,140	1,717,297	38,199,667		505,133

COMPOSITE REMAINING LIFE AND ANNUAL ACCRUAL RATE, PERCENT .. 75.60 1.27

NY TRANSCO LLC
ACCOUNT 352.00 STRUCTURES AND IMPROVEMENTS
CALCULATED REMAINING LIFE DEPRECIATION ACCRUAL
RELATED TO ORIGINAL COST AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2024

YEAR (1)	ORIGINAL COST (2)	CALCULATED ACCRUED (3)	ALLOC. BOOK RESERVE (4)	FUTURE BOOK ACCRUALS (5)	REMAINING LIFE (6)	ANNUAL ACCRUAL (7)
SURVIVOR CURVE: IOWA 65-R2						
NET SALVAGE PERCENT: (15)						
2016	1,600,000.00	226,467	277,749	1,562,251	57.00	27,408
2022	250,000.00	11,943	14,647	272,853	62.30	4,380
	1,850,000.00	238,410	292,396	1,835,104		31,788

COMPOSITE REMAINING LIFE AND ANNUAL ACCRUAL RATE, PERCENT .. 57.70 1.72

NY TRANSCO LLC
ACCOUNT 353.00 STATION EQUIPMENT
CALCULATED REMAINING LIFE DEPRECIATION ACCRUAL
RELATED TO ORIGINAL COST AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2024

YEAR (1)	ORIGINAL COST (2)	CALCULATED ACCRUED (3)	ALLOC. BOOK RESERVE (4)	FUTURE BOOK ACCRUALS (5)	REMAINING LIFE (6)	ANNUAL ACCRUAL (7)
SURVIVOR CURVE: IOWA 45-R1						
NET SALVAGE PERCENT: (15)						
2016	12,514,348.64	2,075,542	2,061,081	12,330,420	38.51	320,187
2017	136,913.92	20,259	20,118	137,333	39.22	3,502
2018	534,405.75	69,378	68,895	545,672	39.92	13,669
2022	21,282,554.69	1,201,964	1,193,589	23,281,349	42.79	544,084
2023	158,312,948.83	5,987,950	5,946,229	176,113,662	43.52	4,046,729
2024	4,862,969.22	91,939	91,298	5,501,117	44.26	124,291
	197,644,141.05	9,447,032	9,381,210	217,909,552		5,052,462

COMPOSITE REMAINING LIFE AND ANNUAL ACCRUAL RATE, PERCENT .. 43.10 2.56

NY TRANSCO LLC
ACCOUNT 354.00 TOWERS AND FIXTURES
CALCULATED REMAINING LIFE DEPRECIATION ACCRUAL
RELATED TO ORIGINAL COST AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2024

YEAR (1)	ORIGINAL COST (2)	CALCULATED ACCRUED (3)	ALLOC. BOOK RESERVE (4)	FUTURE BOOK ACCRUALS (5)	REMAINING LIFE (6)	ANNUAL ACCRUAL (7)
SURVIVOR CURVE: IOWA 65-R3						
NET SALVAGE PERCENT: (40)						
2016	6,920,748.00	1,308,796	984,733	8,704,314	56.22	154,826
2021	46,936,425.00	3,972,887	2,989,183	62,721,812	61.07	1,027,048
2022	93,247,594.47	5,924,206	4,457,348	126,089,284	62.05	2,032,059
2023	149,961,828.14	6,363,480	4,787,856	205,158,703	63.03	3,254,937
2024	6,736,374.07	142,218	107,004	9,323,920	64.02	145,641
	303,802,969.67	17,711,587	13,326,124	411,998,034		6,614,511

COMPOSITE REMAINING LIFE AND ANNUAL ACCRUAL RATE, PERCENT .. 62.30 2.18

NY TRANSCO LLC
ACCOUNT 356.00 OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS AND DEVICES
CALCULATED REMAINING LIFE DEPRECIATION ACCRUAL
RELATED TO ORIGINAL COST AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2024

YEAR (1)	ORIGINAL COST (2)	CALCULATED ACCRUED (3)	ALLOC. BOOK RESERVE (4)	FUTURE BOOK ACCRUALS (5)	REMAINING LIFE (6)	ANNUAL ACCRUAL (7)
SURVIVOR CURVE: IOWA 65-R3						
NET SALVAGE PERCENT: (40)						
2016	48,569,361.54	9,185,049	8,724,862	59,272,244	56.22	1,054,291
2017	357,846.28	60,193	57,177	443,808	57.19	7,760
2018	65,580.14	9,661	9,177	82,635	58.15	1,421
2021	7,130,136.00	603,523	573,286	9,408,904	61.07	154,068
2022	21,278,882.43	1,351,890	1,284,158	28,506,277	62.05	459,408
2023	35,664,675.63	1,513,395	1,437,571	48,492,975	63.03	769,363
2024	1,468,537.00	31,004	29,451	2,026,501	64.02	31,654
	114,535,019.02	12,754,715	12,115,682	148,233,345		2,477,965

COMPOSITE REMAINING LIFE AND ANNUAL ACCRUAL RATE, PERCENT .. 59.80 2.16

NY TRANSCO LLC
ACCOUNT 398.00 MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT
CALCULATED REMAINING LIFE DEPRECIATION ACCRUAL
RELATED TO ORIGINAL COST AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2024

YEAR (1)	ORIGINAL COST (2)	CALCULATED ACCRUED (3)	ALLOC. BOOK RESERVE (4)	FUTURE BOOK ACCRUALS (5)	REMAINING LIFE (6)	ANNUAL ACCRUAL (7)
SURVIVOR CURVE.. 15-SQUARE						
NET SALVAGE PERCENT: 0						
2017	8,123.92	4,333	1,985	6,139	7.00	877
2019	16,104.96	6,442	2,951	13,154	9.00	1,462
2020	30,672.07	10,224	4,683	25,989	10.00	2,599
2021	12,787.19	3,410	1,562	11,225	11.00	1,020
2022	401,373.65	80,275	36,772	364,602	12.00	30,384
2023	678,422.07	90,454	41,435	636,987	13.00	48,999
2024	1,021,844.58	68,126	31,207	990,638	14.00	70,760
	2,169,328.44	263,264	120,595	2,048,734		156,101

COMPOSITE REMAINING LIFE AND ANNUAL ACCRUAL RATE, PERCENT .. 13.10 7.20