

CONSOLIDATED EDISON INC

Form 10-K

February 21, 2019

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

Annual Report Pursuant To Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

OR

Transition Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 1-14514

Consolidated Edison, Inc.

Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter
and principal office address and telephone number

New York 13-3965100

State of Incorporation I.R.S. Employer
ID. Number

4 Irving Place,
New York, New York 10003
(212) 460-4600

Commission File Number 1-1217

Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.

Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter
and principal office address and telephone number

New York 13-5009340

State of Incorporation I.R.S. Employer
ID. Number

4 Irving Place,
New York, New York 10003
(212) 460-4600

Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
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Consolidated Edison, Inc., Common Shares (\$.10 par value)	New York Stock Exchange
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Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Consolidated Edison, Inc. (Con Edison) Yes No

Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc. (CECONY) Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act.

Con Edison Yes No

CECONY Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Con Edison Yes No

CECONY Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files).

Con Edison Yes No

CECONY Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§ 229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer", "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Con Edison

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company Emerging growth company

CECONY

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act).

Con Edison Yes No

CECONY Yes No

The aggregate market value of the common equity of Con Edison held by non-affiliates of Con Edison, as of June 30, 2018, was approximately \$24.3 billion.

As of January 31, 2019, Con Edison had outstanding 321,077,152 Common Shares (\$.10 par value).

All of the outstanding common equity of CECONY is held by Con Edison.

Documents Incorporated By Reference

Portions of Con Edison's definitive proxy statement for its Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held on May 20, 2019, to be filed with the Commission pursuant to Regulation 14A, not later than 120 days after December 31, 2018, is incorporated in Part III of this report.

Filing Format

This Annual Report on Form 10-K is a combined report being filed separately by two different registrants: Consolidated Edison, Inc. (Con Edison) and Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc. (CECONY). CECONY is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Con Edison and, as such, the information in this report about CECONY also applies to Con Edison. CECONY meets the conditions set forth in General Instruction (I)(1)(a) and (b) of Form 10-K and is therefore filing this Form 10-K with the reduced disclosure format.

As used in this report, the term the "Companies" refers to Con Edison and CECONY. However, CECONY makes no representation as to the information contained in this report relating to Con Edison or the subsidiaries of Con Edison other than itself.

Glossary of Terms

The following is a glossary of abbreviations or acronyms that are used in the Companies' SEC reports:

Con Edison Companies

Con Edison	Consolidated Edison, Inc.
CECONY	Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.
Clean Energy Businesses	Con Edison Clean Energy Businesses, Inc., together with its subsidiaries
Con Edison Development	Consolidated Edison Development, Inc.
Con Edison Energy	Consolidated Edison Energy, Inc.
Con Edison Solutions	Consolidated Edison Solutions, Inc.
Con Edison Transmission	Con Edison Transmission, Inc., together with its subsidiaries
CET Electric	Consolidated Edison Transmission, LLC
CET Gas	Con Edison Gas Pipeline and Storage, LLC
O&R	Orange and Rockland Utilities, Inc.
RECO	Rockland Electric Company
The Companies	Con Edison and CECONY
The Utilities	CECONY and O&R

Regulatory Agencies, Government Agencies and Other Organizations

EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FASB	Financial Accounting Standards Board
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
IASB	International Accounting Standards Board
IRS	Internal Revenue Service
NJBPU	New Jersey Board of Public Utilities
NJDEP	New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
NYISO	New York Independent System Operator
NYPA	New York Power Authority
NYSDEC	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
NYSERDA	New York State Energy Research and Development Authority
NYSPSC	New York State Public Service Commission
NYSRC	New York State Reliability Council, LLC
PJM	PJM Interconnection LLC
SEC	U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission

Accounting

AFUDC	Allowance for funds used during construction
ASU	Accounting Standards Update
GAAP	Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in the United States of America
HLBV	Hypothetical Liquidation at Book Value
LILO	Lease In/Lease Out
OCI	Other Comprehensive Income
VIE	Variable Interest Entity

Environmental

CO2	Carbon dioxide
GHG	Greenhouse gases
MGP Sites	Manufactured gas plant sites
PCBs	Polychlorinated biphenyls
PRP	Potentially responsible party
RGGI	Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative
Superfund	Federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 and similar state statutes

Units of Measure

AC	Alternating current
Bcf	Billion cubic feet
Dt	Dekatherms
kV	Kilovolt
kWh	Kilowatt-hour
MDt	Thousand dekatherms
Mlb	Thousands of pounds
MMlb	Million pounds
MVA	Megavolt ampere
MW	Megawatt or thousand kilowatts
MWh	Megawatt hour

Other

AMI	Advanced metering infrastructure
COSO	Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission
DER	Distributed energy resources
Fitch	Fitch Ratings
LTIP	Long Term Incentive Plan
Moody's	Moody's Investors Service
REV	Reforming the Energy Vision
S&P	S&P Global Ratings
TCJA	The federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017, as enacted on December 22, 2017
VaR	Value-at-Risk

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Introduction

This introduction contains certain information about Con Edison and its subsidiaries, including CECONY. This introduction is not a summary and should be read together with, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to, the more detailed information appearing elsewhere or incorporated by reference in this report.

Con Edison's mission is to provide energy services to our customers safely, reliably, efficiently and in an environmentally sound manner; to provide a workplace that allows employees to realize their full potential; to provide a fair return to our investors; and to improve the quality of life in the communities we serve. The company has ongoing programs designed to support its mission, including initiatives focused on safety, operational excellence, the customer experience and cost optimization.

Con Edison is a holding company that owns:

- Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc. (CECONY), which delivers electricity, natural gas and steam to customers in New York City and Westchester County;

- Orange & Rockland Utilities, Inc. (O&R), which together with its subsidiary, Rockland Electric Company, delivers electricity and natural gas to customers primarily located in southeastern New York State and northern New Jersey (O&R, together with CECONY referred to as the Utilities);

- Con Edison Clean Energy Businesses, Inc., which through its subsidiaries develops, owns and operates renewable and energy infrastructure projects and provides energy-related products and services to wholesale and retail customers (Con Edison Clean Energy Businesses, Inc., together with its subsidiaries referred to as the Clean Energy Businesses); and

- Con Edison Transmission, Inc., which through its subsidiaries invests in electric and gas transmission projects (Con Edison Transmission, Inc., together with its subsidiaries referred to as Con Edison Transmission).

Con Edison anticipates that the Utilities, which are subject to extensive regulation, will continue to provide substantially all of its earnings over the next few years. The Utilities have approved rate plans that are generally designed to cover each company's cost of service, including capital and other costs of each company's energy delivery systems. The Utilities recover from their full-service customers (who purchase energy from them), generally on a current basis, the cost the Utilities pay for energy and charge all of their customers the cost of delivery service. See "Utility Regulation" in Item 1, "Risk Factors" in Item 1A and "Rate Plans" in Note B to the financial statements in Item 8.

Selected Financial Data

Con Edison

(Millions of Dollars, except per share amounts)	For the Year Ended December 31,				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Operating revenues	\$12,919	\$12,554	\$12,075	\$12,033	12,337
Energy costs	4,513	3,716	3,088	2,625	2,948
Operating income (h)	2,591	2,879	2,780	2,774	2,664
Net income	1,092	1,193	1,245	1,525	(g) 1,382 (g)
Total assets (e)(f)	44,071	45,642	(a) 48,255	(b) 48,111	(c) 53,920(d)
Long-term debt (e)	11,546	12,006	14,735	14,731	17,495
Total equity	12,585	13,061	14,306	15,425	16,839
Net Income per common share – basic	\$3.73	\$4.07	\$4.15	\$4.97	\$4.43
Net Income per common share – diluted	\$3.71	\$4.05	\$4.12	\$4.94	\$4.42
Dividends declared per common share	\$2.52	\$2.60	\$2.68	\$2.76	\$2.86
Book value per share	\$42.97	\$44.50	\$46.91	\$49.72	\$52.46
Average common shares outstanding (millions)	293	293	300	307	312

(a) Reflects a \$2,382 million increase in net plant offset by a \$970 million decrease in regulatory assets for unrecognized pension and other postretirement costs. See Notes B, E and F to the financial statements in Item 8.

(b) Reflects a \$3,007 million increase in net plant offset by a \$1,002 million decrease in regulatory assets for unrecognized pension and other postretirement costs. See Notes B, E and F to the financial statements in Item 8.

Reflects a \$2.384 million increase in net plant, offset by decreases in regulatory assets resulting from the enactment (c) of the federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017, as enacted on December 22, 2017 (TCJA) of \$2,418 million (including the netting of \$1,168 million against the

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regulatory liability for future income tax) and unrecognized pension and other postretirement costs of \$348 million. See Notes B, E, F and L to the financial statements in Item 8.

- (d) Reflects a \$4,149 million increase in net plant, offset by a \$288 million decrease in regulatory assets for unrecognized pension and other postretirement costs. See Notes B, E, and F to the financial statements in Item 8.
- (e) Reflects \$85 million in 2014, related to the adoption of Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2015-03, “Interest - Imputation of Interest (Subtopic 835-30): Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs.”
- (f) Reflects \$152 million in 2014, related to the adoption of ASU No. 2015-17, “Income Taxes (Topic 740): Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes.”
- In 2017, upon enactment of the TCJA, Con Edison re-measured its deferred tax assets and liabilities based upon the 21 percent corporate income tax rate under the TCJA. As a result, Con Edison decreased its net deferred tax liabilities by \$5,312 million, recognized \$259 million (or \$0.85 per share) in net income, decreased its regulatory asset for future income tax by \$1,250 million, decreased its regulatory asset for revenue taxes by \$90 million, and
- (g) accrued a regulatory liability for federal income tax rate change of \$3,713 million. In 2018, the company recognized \$42 million of income tax expense resulting from a re-measurement of its deferred tax assets and liabilities following the issuance of proposed TCJA regulations. See “Other Regulatory Matters” in Note B and Note L to the financial statements in Item 8.
- (h) Excludes the non-service components of pension and other postretirement benefits. See Notes E and F to the financial statements in Item 8.

CECONY

	For the Year Ended December 31,				
(Millions of Dollars)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Operating revenues	\$10,786	\$10,328	\$10,165	\$10,468	\$10,680
Energy costs	2,985	2,304	2,059	2,141	2,339
Operating income (g)	2,494	2,670	2,451	2,549	2,354
Net income	1,058	1,084	1,056	1,104	1,196
Total assets (e)(f)	39,443	40,230	(a)40,856	(b)40,451	(c)43,108 (d)
Long-term debt (e)	10,788	10,787	12,073	12,065	13,676
Shareholder’s equity	11,188	11,415	11,829	12,439	12,910

- (a) Reflects a \$1,725 million increase in net plant and a \$912 million decrease in regulatory assets for unrecognized pension and other postretirement costs. See Notes B, E and F to the financial statements in Item 8.
- (b) Reflects a \$1,804 million increase in net plant and a \$967 million decrease in regulatory assets for unrecognized pension and other postretirement costs. See Notes B, E and F to the financial statements in Item 8.
- (c) Reflects a \$2,090 million increase in net plant, offset by decreases in regulatory assets resulting from the enactment of the TCJA of \$2,305 million (including the netting of \$1,123 million against the regulatory liability for future income tax) and unrecognized pension and other postretirement costs of \$354 million. See Notes B, E, F and L to the financial statements in Item 8.
- (d) Reflects a \$2,165 million increase in net plant and a \$265 million decrease in regulatory assets for unrecognized pension and other postretirement costs. See Notes B, E, F and L to the financial statements in Item 8.
- (e) Reflects \$76 million in 2014, related to the adoption of ASU No. 2015-03, “Interest - Imputation of Interest (Subtopic 835-30): Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs.”
- (f) Reflects \$118 million in 2014, related to the adoption of ASU No. 2015-17, “Income Taxes (Topic 740): Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes.”
- (g) Excludes the non-service components of pension and other postretirement benefits. See Notes E and F to the financial statements in Item 8.

Significant Developments and Outlook

Con Edison reported 2018 net income of \$1,382 million or \$4.43 a share compared with \$1,525 million or \$4.97 a share in 2017. Adjusted earnings were \$1,349 million or \$4.33 a share in 2018 compared with \$1,264 million or \$4.12

a share in 2017. See “Results of Operations” in Item 7 and “Non-GAAP Financial Measure” below.

In 2018, the Utilities invested \$3,210 million to upgrade and reinforce their energy delivery systems, Con Edison Transmission invested \$248 million in electric transmission and gas pipeline and storage businesses and the Clean Energy Businesses invested \$1,791 million primarily in renewable electric production projects, including \$1,609 million to acquire Sempra Solar Holdings, LLC in December 2018. See "Capital Requirements and Resources" in Item 1 and Note U to the financial statements in Item 8.

In 2019, the Utilities expect to invest \$3,227 million for their energy delivery systems, Con Edison Transmission expects to invest \$200 million in gas pipeline businesses and the Clean Energy Businesses expect to invest \$200 million in renewable electric production projects. Con Edison plans to meet its 2019 capital requirements, including for maturing securities, through internally-generated funds and the issuance of long-term debt and common equity. The company's plans include the issuance of between \$1,600 million and \$2,200 million of long-term debt, mostly at the Utilities, and the issuance of additional debt secured by its renewable electric production projects. The company's plans also include the issuance of up to \$500 million of common equity in addition to equity under its dividend reinvestment, employee stock purchase and long term incentive plans and

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the physical settlement of the estimated \$425 million remaining portion of its November 2018 equity forward transaction.

CECONY forecasts average annual growth in peak demand in its service area at design conditions over the next five years for electric and gas to be approximately 0.1 percent and 1.0 percent, respectively, and an average annual decrease in steam peak demand in its service area at design conditions over the next five years to be approximately 0.5 percent. In January 2019, due to gas supply constraints, CECONY filed notice with the NYSPSC to establish a temporary moratorium beginning in March 2019 on new applications for firm gas service in most of Westchester County. O&R forecasts average annual decrease in electric peak demand in its service area at design conditions over the next five years to be approximately 0.3 percent and average annual growth in gas peak demand in its service area over the next five years at design conditions to be approximately 0.6 percent. See "The Utilities" in Item 1.

In 2018, O&R, the staff of the New York State Public Service Commission (NYSPSC) and other parties entered into a joint proposal for new electric and gas rates. The joint proposal is subject to NYSPSC approval. The joint proposal provides for electric rate increases of \$13.4 million, \$8.0 million and \$5.8 million, effective January 1, 2019, 2020 and 2021, respectively. The joint proposal provides for a gas rate decrease of \$7.5 million, effective January 1, 2019 and gas rate increases of \$3.6 million and \$0.7 million effective January 1, 2020 and 2021, respectively. See "Rate Plans" in Note B to the financial statements in Item 8.

In 2018, the NYSPSC continued its Reforming the Energy Vision (REV) and related proceedings. See "Utility Regulation - State Utility Regulation - Reforming the Energy Vision" in Item 1. The NYSPSC also continued its proceedings related to the federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017, as enacted on December 22, 2017 (TCJA), income tax accounting and an April 2017 subway power outage. In addition, the NYSPSC commenced investigations into the Utilities' preparation and response to the March 2018 Winter Storms Riley and Quinn and a July 2018 CECONY steam main rupture. See "Other Regulatory Matters" in Note B, Note H and Note L to the financial statements in Item 8.

In January 2019, CECONY filed a request with the NYSPSC for electric and gas rate increases of \$485 million and \$210 million, respectively, effective January 2020. See "Rate Plans" in Note B to the financial statements in Item 8. In January 2019, Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) filed for reorganization under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. The output of Con Edison Development renewable electric production projects with an aggregate of 680 MW (AC) of generating capacity (PG&E Projects) is sold to PG&E under long-term power purchase agreements (PG&E PPAs). At December 31, 2018, Con Edison's consolidated balance sheet included \$885 million of net non-utility plant relating to the PG&E Projects, of \$1,125 million of intangible assets relating to the PG&E PPAs, \$292 million of net non-utility plant of additional projects that secure the related project debt and \$1,050 million of related project debt. The PG&E bankruptcy is an event of default under the PG&E PPAs. Pursuant to the related project debt agreements, distributions from the related projects to Con Edison Development have been suspended. Unless the lenders for the related project debt otherwise agree, the lenders may, upon written notice, declare principal and interest on the related project debt to be due and payable immediately and, if such amounts are not timely paid, foreclose on the related projects. See "Clean Energy Businesses - Con Edison Development" in Item 1 and "Long-Lived and Intangible Assets" in Note A and "Long-term Debt" in Note C to the financial statements in Item 8.

Available Information

Con Edison and CECONY file annual, quarterly and current reports and other information, and Con Edison files proxy statements, with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). The SEC maintains an Internet site at www.sec.gov that contains reports, proxy statements, and other information regarding issuers (including Con Edison and CECONY) that file electronically with the SEC.

This information the Companies file with the SEC is also available free of charge on or through the investor information section of their websites as soon as reasonably practicable after the reports are electronically filed with, or furnished to, the SEC. Con Edison's internet website is at: www.conedison.com; and CECONY's is at: www.coned.com.

The "About Us - Corporate Governance" section of Con Edison's website includes the company's Standards of Business Conduct (its code of ethics) and amendments or waivers of the standards for executive officers or directors, corporate governance guidelines and the charters of the following committees of the company's Board of Directors: Audit Committee, Management Development and Compensation Committee, and Corporate Governance

and Nominating Committee. This information is available in print to any shareholder who requests it. Requests should be directed to: Corporate Secretary, Consolidated Edison, Inc., 4 Irving Place, New York, NY 10003.

The "About Us - Sustainability Report" section of Con Edison's website includes "A Clean Energy Vision," the company's 2017-2018 sustainability report.

Information on the Companies' websites is not incorporated herein.

Forward-Looking Statements

This report contains forward-looking statements that are intended to qualify for the safe-harbor provisions of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Forward-looking statements are statements of future expectations and not facts. Words such as "forecasts," "expects," "estimates," "anticipates," "intends," "believes," "plans," "will" and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements reflect information available and assumptions at the time the statements are made, and speak only as of that time. Actual results or developments might differ materially from those included in the forward-looking statements because of various factors including, but not limited to, those discussed under "Risk Factors," in Item 1A.

Non-GAAP Financial Measure

Adjusted earnings is a financial measure that is not determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (GAAP). This non-GAAP financial measure should not be considered as an alternative to net income, which is an indicator of financial performance determined in accordance with GAAP.

Adjusted earnings excludes from net income certain other items that the company does not consider indicative of its ongoing financial performance. Management uses this non-GAAP financial measure to facilitate the analysis of the company's financial performance as compared to its internal budgets and previous financial results. Management also uses this non-GAAP financial measure to communicate to investors and others the company's expectations regarding its future earnings and dividends on its common stock. Management believes that this non-GAAP financial measure also is useful and meaningful to investors to facilitate their analysis of the company's financial performance. The following table is a reconciliation of Con Edison's reported net income to adjusted earnings and reported earnings per share to adjusted earnings per share.

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(Millions of Dollars, except per share amounts)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Reported net income for common stock – GAAP basis	\$1,092	\$1,193	\$1,245	\$1,525	\$1,382
Income tax effect of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (a)	—	—	—	(259)	42
Gain on sale of solar electric production projects (pre-tax)	(45)	—	—	(2)	—
Income taxes (b)	19	—	—	1	—
Gain on sale of solar electric production projects (net of tax)	(26)	—	—	(1)	—
Loss from LILLO transactions (pre-tax)(c)	2	—	—	—	—
Income taxes (b)	(1)	—	—	—	—
Loss from LILLO transactions (net of tax)(c)	1	—	—	—	—
Impairment of assets held for sale (pre-tax)	—	5	—	—	—
Income taxes (b)	—	(2)	—	—	—
Impairment of assets held for sale (net of tax)	—	3	—	—	—
Gain on sale of the Clean Energy Businesses' retail electric supply business (pre-tax)	—	—	(104)	—	—
Income taxes (b)	—	—	48	—	—
Gain on sale of the Clean Energy Businesses' retail electric supply business (net of tax)	—	—	(56)	—	—
Goodwill impairment related to the Clean Energy Businesses' energy service business (pre-tax)	—	—	15	—	—
Income taxes (b)	—	—	(3)	—	—
Goodwill impairment related to the Clean Energy Businesses' energy service business (net of tax)	—	—	12	—	—
Gain on acquisition of Sempra Solar Holdings, LLC, net of transaction costs (pre-tax) (d)	—	—	—	—	(114)
Income taxes (b)	—	—	—	—	33
Gain on acquisition of Sempra Solar Holdings, LLC, net of transaction costs (net of tax) (d)	—	—	—	—	(81)
Net mark-to-market effects of the Clean Energy Businesses (pre-tax)	128	—	(5)	(1)	8
Income taxes (b)	(55)	—	2	—	(2)
Net mark-to-market effects of the Clean Energy Businesses (net of tax)	73	—	(3)	(1)	6
Adjusted earnings	\$1,140	\$1,196	\$1,198	\$1,264	\$1,349
Reported earnings per share – GAAP basis (basic)	\$3.73	\$4.07	\$4.15	\$4.97	\$4.43
Income tax effect of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (a)	—	—	—	(0.85)	0.14
Gain on sale of solar electric production projects (pre-tax)	(0.15)	—	—	—	—
Income taxes (b)	0.06	—	—	—	—
Gain on sale of solar electric production projects (net of tax)	(0.09)	—	—	—	—
Loss from LILLO transactions (pre-tax) (c)	—	—	—	—	—
Income taxes (b)	—	—	—	—	—
Loss from LILLO transactions (net of tax) (c)	—	—	—	—	—
Impairment of assets held for sale (pre-tax)	—	0.02	—	—	—
Income taxes (b)	—	(0.01)	—	—	—
Impairment of assets held for sale (net of tax)	—	0.01	—	—	—
Gain on sale of the Clean Energy Businesses' retail electric supply business (pre-tax)	—	—	(0.35)	—	—
Income taxes (b)	—	—	0.16	—	—
Gain on sale of the Clean Energy Businesses' retail electric supply business (net of tax)	—	—	(0.19)	—	—

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Goodwill impairment related to the Clean Energy Businesses' energy service business (pre-tax)	—	—	0.07	—	—
Income taxes (b)	—	—	(0.03)	—	—
Goodwill impairment related to the Clean Energy Businesses' energy service business (net of tax)	—	—	0.04	—	—
Gain on acquisition of Sempra Solar Holdings, LLC, net of transaction costs (pre-tax) (d)	—	—	—	—	(0.36)
Income taxes (b)	—	—	—	—	0.10
Gain on acquisition of Sempra Solar Holdings, LLC, net of transaction costs (net of tax) (d)	—	—	—	—	(0.26)
Net mark-to-market effects of the Clean Energy Businesses (pre-tax)	0.42	—	(0.02)	—	0.03
Income taxes (b)	(0.17)	—	(0.01)	—	(0.01)
Net mark-to-market effects of the Clean Energy Businesses	0.25	—	(0.01)	—	0.02
Adjusted earnings per share	\$3.89	\$4.08	\$3.99	\$4.12	\$4.33

In 2017, upon enactment of the TCJA, Con Edison re-measured its deferred tax assets and liabilities based upon the (a)21 percent corporate income tax rate under the TCJA. As a result, Con Edison decreased its net deferred tax liabilities by \$5,312 million, recognized \$259 million

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(or \$0.85 per share) in net income, decreased its regulatory asset for future income tax by \$1,250 million, decreased its regulatory asset for revenue taxes by \$90 million, and accrued a regulatory liability for federal income tax rate change of \$3,713 million. In 2018, the company recognized \$42 million of income tax expense resulting from a re-measurement of its deferred tax assets and liabilities following the issuance of the proposed TCJA regulations. See “Other Regulatory Matters” in Note B and Note L to the financial statements in Item 8.

The amount of income taxes was calculated using a combined federal and state income tax rate of 28% for the year (b)ended December 31, 2018 and a combined federal and state income tax rate of 40% for the years ended December 31, 2014-2017.

In 2013, a court disallowed tax losses claimed by Con Edison relating to Con Edison Development’s Lease In/Lease (c)Out (LILO) transactions and the company subsequently terminated the transactions, resulting in a charge to earnings of \$95 million (after taxes of \$63 million). In 2014, adjustments were made to taxes and accrued interest.

Gain recognized with respect to jointly-owned renewable energy production projects upon completion of the (d)acquisition of Sempra Solar Holdings, LLC, net of transaction costs for the acquisition. See Note U to the financial statements in Item 8.

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Item 1: Business

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Incorporation By Reference

Information in any item of this report as to which reference is made in this Item 1 is hereby incorporated by reference in this Item 1. The use of terms such as “see” or “refer to” shall be deemed to incorporate into Item 1 at the place such term is used the information to which such reference is made.

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PART I

Item 1: Business

Overview

Consolidated Edison, Inc. (Con Edison), incorporated in New York State in 1997, is a holding company that owns all of the outstanding common stock of Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc. (CECONY), Orange and Rockland Utilities, Inc. (O&R), Con Edison Clean Energy Businesses, Inc. and Con Edison Transmission, Inc. As used in this report, the term the “Companies” refers to Con Edison and CECONY.

Con Edison’s principal business operations are those of CECONY, O&R, the Clean Energy Businesses and Con Edison Transmission. CECONY’s principal business operations are its regulated electric, gas and steam delivery businesses. O&R’s principal business operations are its regulated electric and gas delivery businesses. The Clean Energy Businesses develop, own and operate renewable and energy infrastructure projects and provide energy-related products and services to wholesale and retail customers. Con Edison Transmission invests in electric transmission facilities and gas pipeline and storage facilities.

Con Edison seeks to provide shareholder value through continued dividend growth, supported by earnings growth in regulated utilities and contracted assets. The company invests to provide reliable, resilient, safe and clean energy critical for New York City’s growing economy. The company is an industry leading owner and operator of contracted, large-scale solar generation in the United States. Con Edison is a responsible neighbor, helping the communities it serves become more sustainable.

CECONY

Electric

CECONY provides electric service to approximately 3.5 million customers in all of New York City (except a part of Queens) and most of Westchester County, an approximately 660 square mile service area with a population of more than nine million.

Gas

CECONY delivers gas to approximately 1.1 million customers in Manhattan, the Bronx, parts of Queens and most of Westchester County.

Steam

CECONY operates the largest steam distribution system in the United States by producing and delivering approximately 21,761 MMlb of steam annually to approximately 1,622 customers in parts of Manhattan.

O&R

Electric

O&R and its utility subsidiary, Rockland Electric Company (RECO) (together referred to herein as O&R) provide electric service to approximately 0.3 million customers in southeastern New York and northern New Jersey, an approximately 1,300 square mile service area.

Gas

O&R delivers gas to over 0.1 million customers in southeastern New York.

Clean Energy Businesses

Con Edison Clean Energy Businesses, Inc. has three wholly-owned subsidiaries: Consolidated Edison Development, Inc. (Con Edison Development), Consolidated Edison Energy, Inc. (Con Edison Energy) and Consolidated Edison Solutions, Inc. (Con Edison Solutions). Con Edison Clean Energy Businesses, Inc., together with these subsidiaries, are referred to in this report as the Clean Energy Businesses. The Clean Energy Businesses develop, own and operate renewable and energy infrastructure projects and provide energy-related products and services to wholesale and retail customers. In December 2018, a Con Edison Development subsidiary acquired Sempra Solar Holdings, LLC. See Note U to the financial statements in Item 8.

Con Edison Transmission

Con Edison Transmission, Inc. invests in electric and gas transmission projects through its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Consolidated Edison Transmission, LLC (CET Electric) and Con Edison Gas Pipeline and Storage, LLC (CET Gas). CET Electric owns a 45.7 percent interest in New York Transco LLC, which owns and is proposing to build additional electric transmission assets in New York. CET Gas owns, through subsidiaries, a 50 percent interest in Stagecoach Gas Services, LLC, a joint venture that owns, operates and will further develop an existing gas pipeline and storage business located in northern Pennsylvania and southern New York. Also, CET Gas and CECONY own 71.2 percent and 28.8 percent interests, respectively, in Honeoye Storage Corporation, which operates a gas storage facility in upstate New York. In addition, CET Gas owns a 12.5 percent interest in Mountain Valley Pipeline LLC, a joint venture developing a proposed 300-mile gas transmission project in West Virginia and Virginia (Mountain Valley Pipeline). See “Con Edison Transmission,” below. Con Edison Transmission, Inc., together with CET Electric and CET Gas, are referred to in this report as Con Edison Transmission.

Utility Regulation

State Utility Regulation

Regulators

The Utilities are subject to regulation by the NYSPSC, which under the New York Public Service Law, is authorized to set the terms of service and the rates the Utilities charge for providing service in New York. See “Rate Plans,” below and in Note B to the financial statements in Item 8. The NYSPSC also approves the issuance of the Utilities’ securities and transactions between the Utilities and Con Edison and its other subsidiaries. See “Capital Resources,” below and Note S to the financial statements in Item 8. The NYSPSC exercises jurisdiction over the siting of electric transmission lines in New York State (see “Con Edison Transmission,” below) and approves mergers or other business combinations involving New York utilities. In addition, the NYSPSC has the authority to (i) impose penalties on New York utilities, which could be material, for violating state utility laws and regulations and its orders; (ii) review, at least every five years, an electric utility’s capability to provide safe, adequate and reliable service, order the utility to comply with additional and more stringent terms of service than existed prior to the review, assess the continued operation of the utility as the provider of electric service in its service territory and propose, and act upon, such measures as are necessary to ensure safe and adequate service; and (iii) based on findings of repeated violations of the New York Public Service Law or rules or regulations adopted thereto that demonstrate a failure of a combination gas and electric utility to continue to provide safe and adequate service, revoke or modify an operating certificate issued to

the utility by the NYSPSC (following consideration of certain factors, including public interest and standards deemed necessary by the NYSPSC to ensure continuity of service, and due process). See “Other Regulatory Matters” in Note B to the financial statements in Item 8. O&R’s New Jersey subsidiary, RECO, is subject to regulation by the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities (NJBPU). The NYSPSC, together with the NJBPU, are referred to herein as state utility regulators.

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New York Utility Industry Restructuring in the 1990s

In the 1990s, the NYSPSC restructured the electric utility industry in the state. In accordance with NYSPSC orders, the Utilities sold all of their electric generating facilities other than those that also produce steam for CECONY's steam business (see "Electric Operations – Electric Facilities," below) and provided all of their customers the choice to buy electricity or gas from the Utilities or other suppliers (see "Electric Operations – Electric Sales and Deliveries" and "Gas Operations – Gas Sales and Deliveries," below). In 2018, 64 percent of the electricity and 33 percent of the gas CECONY delivered to its customers, and 56 percent of the electricity and 37 percent of the gas O&R delivered to its customers, was purchased by the customers from other suppliers. In addition, the Utilities no longer control and operate their bulk power electric transmission facilities. See "New York Independent System Operator (NYISO)," below.

Following industry restructuring, there were several utility mergers as a result of which substantially all of the electric and gas delivery service in New York State is now provided by one of four investor-owned utility companies – Con Edison, National Grid plc, Avangrid, Inc. (an affiliate of Iberdrola, S.A.) or CH Energy Group, Inc. (a subsidiary of Fortis Inc.) – or one of two state authorities – New York Power Authority (NYPA) or Long Island Power Authority.

Reforming the Energy Vision

In April 2014, the NYSPSC began a multi-year process to Reform the Energy Vision (REV) to improve electric system efficiency and reliability, encourage renewable energy resources, support distributed energy resources (DER), and enable more customer choice. DER includes distributed generation (such as solar electric production facilities, fuel cells and micro-turbines), energy storage and demand reduction and energy efficiency programs. The NYSPSC's REV and the various related proceedings generally have progressed along three tracks.

Track 1 - Integrate DER into the Electric System

The NYSPSC is addressing development by New York electric utilities of a distributed system platform to manage and coordinate DER in their service areas, under NYSPSC regulation, and to provide customers, together with third parties, with data and tools to better manage their energy use. The NYSPSC has required the utilities to file distributed system implementation plans and energy efficiency plans (see "Environmental Matters - Climate Change," below). The NYSPSC has limited the circumstances under which utilities would be allowed to own DER and made utility affiliate ownership of DER within the utility's service territory subject to market power protections. The NYSPSC also ordered the utilities to develop demonstration projects to inform distributed system platform business models and to measure customer response to REV markets, and approved cost recovery mechanism for these projects. Through December 2018, the NYSPSC staff has approved eight CECONY, three O&R, and one joint CECONY-O&R demonstration projects.

The NYSPSC has approved CECONY's advanced metering infrastructure (AMI) plan for its electric and gas delivery businesses, subject to a cap on capital expenditures of \$1,285 million. AMI components including smart meters, a communication network, information technology systems and business applications will facilitate REV initiatives. The plan provides for full deployment of AMI to CECONY's customers by 2022. The NYSPSC has also authorized O&R to expend \$98 million to deploy AMI for all of its New York customers.

Track 2 - Modify Ratemaking Design to Promote REV Objectives

The NYSPSC has adopted a ratemaking and utility revenue framework with four ways for utilities to achieve earnings: traditional cost-of-service earnings; earnings tied to non-traditional alternatives that reduce utility capital spending and provide consumer benefit as defined by the NYSPSC; earnings from market-facing platform development activities; and earnings from outcome-based performance measures. The NYSPSC has indicated that existing measures for negative revenue adjustments for utility failure to meet basic service standards should generally be retained and net utility plant reconciliations should be modified to encourage cost-effective DER as an alternative to traditional utility capital investment. The Utilities' current New York rate plans include earnings adjustment, negative revenue adjustments and net utility plant reconciliation mechanisms. See "Rate Plans" in Note B to the financial statements in Item 8.

The NYSPSC has established a benefit-cost analysis framework for, among other things, utility proposals to meet system needs through non-traditional DER alternatives that meet distribution system needs. The framework's primary

measure is a societal cost test that, in addition to addressing avoided utility costs, quantifies certain environmental externalities and, where appropriate, other externalities. At the NYSPSC's direction, CECONY and O&R, and the other electric utilities, have developed and filed benefit-cost analysis handbooks with their distributed system implementation plans to guide DER providers in structuring their projects and proposals.

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The NYSPSC began to change compensation for DER and phase out net energy metering in 2017. In New York, net energy metering compensates kilowatt-hours exported to the electric distribution system at the full service rate (that is production plus delivery plus taxes and fees). The NYSPSC allowed all existing resources to keep their current rate treatment and delayed making significant changes to policies affecting new residential and small commercial private rooftop solar until 2020. Larger installations, including new commercial and industrial projects and new community solar projects, will be paid for the value of their exports to the electricity distribution system. The new policy is intended to limit bill increases to two percent, reducing the impact of this policy on non-participating residential customers that would have occurred under net energy metering. In 2018, the NYSPSC staff issued additional whitepapers addressing standby and buyback rates, capacity value compensation, and future DER compensation. In December 2018, the NYSPSC approved CECONY's pricing pilot for residential and small-commercial customers that will test seven different types of rate designs, including demand-based distribution rates and a subscription-based distribution rate.

Track 3 - Support State Energy Plan Clean Energy Goals

In August 2016, the NYSPSC established a clean energy standard to achieve the State Energy Plan's goals to provide 50 percent of the State's electricity from renewable resources and to reduce carbon emissions by 40 percent by 2030 (see "Environmental Matters - Climate Change," below) and to support the continued operation of upstate nuclear plants. Since 2017, load serving entities, including CECONY and O&R for their full-service customers, are required to obtain renewable energy credits (RECs) and zero-emissions credits (ZECs) in amounts determined by the NYSPSC. Load serving entities may satisfy their REC obligation by either purchasing RECs acquired through central procurement by the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA), by self-supply through direct purchase of tradable RECs, or by making alternative compliance payments. The NYSPSC has not authorized New York utilities to own renewable electric production projects (except in limited circumstances, such as a shared solar pilot program for low-income customers) or required utilities to sign power purchase agreements with owners of such projects. Load serving entities purchase ZECs from NYSEDA at prices determined by the NYSPSC. In July 2018, the NYSPSC established an offshore wind renewable energy standard. NYSEDA is to conduct offshore wind project solicitations in 2018 and 2019 for 800 MW, although it allows flexibility for NYSEDA to procure all 800 MW and up to 1,100 MW with additional NYSPSC action in a single solicitation. NYSEDA is able to purchase offshore wind renewable energy credits (ORECs) from developers under 20- to 25-year contracts. Load-serving entities, such as CECONY and O&R, will be required to purchase ORECs from NYSEDA beginning in 2025 when projects are expected to begin operation.

In May 2018, the NYSPSC initiated a proceeding on the role of electric utilities in providing needed infrastructure and rate options to advance adoption of electric vehicles. The NYSPSC has approved CECONY's Smart Charge incentive program for off-peak charging. In addition, the NYSPSC is reviewing a proposed incentive program for direct current fast charging stations to assist publically accessible station owners with operational costs.

In December 2018, the NYSPSC issued an order establishing an energy storage goal of up to 3,000 MW of energy storage by 2030 with an interim objective of 1,500 MW by 2025. In December 2018, the NYSPSC issued an order requiring CECONY to file an implementation plan for a competitive procurement process to deploy 300 MW of energy storage while O&R and the other electric utilities must plan to deploy 10 MW each.

Also in December 2018, the NYSPSC issued an energy efficiency order intended to double utility energy efficiency programs between 2019 and 2025 to achieve a statewide reduction of 185 TBtu (trillion British thermal units) of energy by 2025 with utilities to achieve a statewide energy reduction of 31 TBtu by 2025. The NYSPSC also required a separate target of at least five TBtu reduction through development of a targeted heat pump program to be developed by the utilities.

The REV proceeding and the various related proceedings are continuing proceedings. The Companies are not able to predict the outcome of the proceedings or their impact.

Rate Plans

Investor-owned utilities in the United States provide delivery service to customers according to the terms of tariffs approved by the appropriate state utility regulator. The tariffs include schedules of rates for service that limit the rates charged by the utilities to amounts that the utilities recover from their customers costs approved by the regulator, including capital costs, of providing service to customers as defined by the tariff. The tariffs implement rate plans adopted by state utility regulators in rate orders issued at the conclusion of rate proceedings. The utilities' earnings depend on the limits on rates authorized in, and the other provisions of, their rate plans and their ability to operate their businesses in a manner consistent with such rate plans.

The utilities' rate plans cover specified periods, but rates determined pursuant to a plan generally continue in effect until a new rate plan is approved by the state utility regulator. In New York, either the utility or the NYSPSC can commence a proceeding for a new rate plan, and a new rate plan filed by the utility will generally take effect automatically in approximately 11 months unless prior to such time the NYSPSC approves a rate plan.

In each rate proceeding, rates are determined by the state utility regulator following the submission by the utility of testimony and supporting information, which are subject to review by the staff of the regulator. Other parties with an interest in the proceeding can also review the utility's proposal and become involved in the rate proceeding. In New York State, the review process is overseen by an administrative law judge who is employed by the NYSPSC. After an administrative law judge issues a recommended decision that generally considers the interests of the utility, the regulatory staff, other parties and legal requisites, the regulator will issue a rate order. The utility and the regulator's staff and interested parties may enter jointly into a proposed settlement agreement prior to the completion of this administrative process, in which case the agreement could be approved by the regulator with or without modification. For each rate plan, the revenues needed to provide the utility a return on invested capital is determined by multiplying the utilities' rate base by the pre-tax weighted average cost of capital determined in the rate plan. In general, rate base, as reflected in a utility's rate plans, is the sum of the utility's net plant, working capital and certain regulatory assets less deferred taxes and certain regulatory liabilities. The NYSPSC uses a forecast of the average rate base for the year that new rates would be in effect (rate year). The NJBPU uses the rate base balances that exist at the end of the historical 12-month period on which base rates are set. The capital structure used in the weighted average cost of capital is determined using actual and forecast data for the same time periods as rate base. The costs of long-term debt, customer deposits and the allowed return on common equity represent a combination of actual and forecast financing information. The allowed return on common equity is determined by each state's respective utility regulator. The NYSPSC's current methodology for determining the allowed return on common equity assigns a one-third weight to an estimate determined from a capital asset pricing model applied to a peer group of utility companies and a two-thirds weight to an estimate determined from a dividend discount model using stock prices and dividend forecasts for a peer group of utility companies. Both methodologies employ market measurements of equity capital to estimate returns rather than the accounting measurements to which such estimates are applied in setting rates.

Pursuant to the Utilities' rate plans, there generally can be no change to the rates charged to customers during the respective terms of the rate plans other than specified adjustments provided for in the rate plans.

For information about the Utilities' rate plans, see Note B to the financial statements in Item 8.

Liability for Service Interruptions

The tariff provisions under which CECONY provides electric, gas and steam service, and O&R provides electric and gas service, limit each company's liability to pay for damages resulting from service interruptions to circumstances resulting from its gross negligence or willful misconduct. Under RECO's tariff provisions for electric service, the company is not liable for interruptions that are due to causes beyond its control.

CECONY's tariff for electric service also provides for reimbursement to electric customers for spoilage losses resulting from service interruptions in certain circumstances. In general, the company is obligated to reimburse affected residential and commercial customers for food spoilage of up to approximately \$500 and \$10,000, respectively, and reimburse affected residential customers for prescription medicine spoilage losses without limitation on amount per claim. The company's maximum aggregate liability for such reimbursement for an incident is \$15 million. The company is not required to provide reimbursement to electric customers for outages attributable to generation or transmission system facilities or events beyond its control, such as storms, provided the company makes

reasonable efforts to restore service as soon as practicable.

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New York electric utilities are required to provide credits to customers who are without electric service for more than three days. The credit to a customer would equal the portion of the monthly customer charge attributable to the period the customer was without service. If an extraordinary event occurs, the NYSPSC may direct New York gas utilities to implement the same policies.

The NYSPSC has approved a scorecard for use as a guide to assess electric utility performance in restoring electric service during outages that result from a major storm. The scorecard, which could also be applied by the NYSPSC for other outages or actions, was developed to work with the penalty and emergency response plan provisions of the New York Public Service Law. The scorecard includes performance metrics in categories for preparation, operations response and communications.

Each New York electric utility is required to submit to the NYSPSC annually an emergency response plan for the reasonably prompt restoration of service in the case of widespread outages in the utility's service territory due to storms or other events beyond the control of the utility. If, after evidentiary hearings or other investigatory proceedings, the NYSPSC finds that the utility failed to implement its plan reasonably, the NYSPSC may deny recovery of any part of the service restoration costs caused by such failure. In March 2017, the NYSPSC approved emergency response plans submitted by CECONY and O&R, subject to certain modifications. In December 2017 and 2018, CECONY and O&R, respectively, submitted updated plans.

Generic Proceedings

The NYSPSC from time to time conducts "generic" proceedings to consider issues relating to all electric and gas utilities operating in New York State. Proceedings include the REV proceeding and related proceedings, discussed above, and proceedings relating to data access, retail access, utility staffing levels, and energy efficiency and renewable energy programs. The Utilities are typically active participants in such proceedings.

Federal Utility Regulation

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), among other things, regulates the transmission and wholesale sales of electricity in interstate commerce and the transmission and sale of natural gas for resale in interstate commerce. In addition, the FERC has the authority to impose penalties, which could be substantial, including penalties for the violation of reliability and cyber security rules. Certain activities of the Utilities, the Clean Energy Businesses and Con Edison Transmission are subject to the jurisdiction of the FERC. The Utilities are subject to regulation by the FERC with respect to electric transmission rates and to regulation by the NYSPSC with respect to electric and gas retail commodity sales and local delivery service. As a matter of practice, the NYSPSC has approved delivery service rates for the Utilities that include both transmission and distribution costs. Wholesale energy and capacity products sold by the Clean Energy Businesses to the regional electric markets are subject to FERC jurisdiction as defined by the independent system operator tariffs. The electric and gas transmission projects in which CET Electric and CET Gas invest are also subject to regulation by the FERC. See "Con Edison Transmission," below.

New York Independent System Operator (NYISO)

The NYISO is a not-for-profit organization that controls and directs the operation of most of the electric transmission facilities in New York State, including those of the Utilities, as an integrated system. It also administers wholesale markets for electricity in New York State and facilitates the construction of new transmission it considers necessary to meet identified reliability, economic or public policy needs. The New York State Reliability Council (NYSRC) promulgates reliability standards subject to FERC oversight, and the NYISO has agreed to comply with those standards. Pursuant to a requirement that is set annually by the NYSRC, the NYISO requires that entities supplying electricity to customers in New York State have generating capacity (owned, procured through the NYISO capacity markets or contracted for) in an amount equal to the peak demand of their customers plus the applicable reserve margin. In addition, the NYISO has determined that entities that serve customers in New York City must procure sufficient capacity from resources that are electrically located in New York City to cover a substantial percentage of the peak demands of their New York City customers. It also requires entities that serve customers in the Lower Hudson Valley and New York City customers that are served through the Lower Hudson Valley to procure sufficient

capacity from resources electrically located in the Lower Hudson Valley. These requirements apply both to regulated utilities such as CECONY and O&R for the customers they supply under regulated tariffs and to other load serving entities that supply customers on market terms. To address the possibility of a disruption due to the unavailability of gas, there are certain generating units located in New York City that use oil as fuel for certain periods and the NYISO requires new generating units located in New York City to have dual fuel capability. RECO, O&R's New Jersey subsidiary, provides electric service in a portion of its service territory that has a different independent system operator – PJM Interconnection LLC (PJM). See “CECONY – Electric Operations – Electric Supply” and “O&R – Electric Operations – Electric Supply,” below.

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Competition

The subset of DERs that produce electricity are collectively referred to as distributed generation (DG). DG includes solar energy production facilities, fuel cells and micro-turbines, and provide an alternative source of electricity for the Utilities' electric delivery customers. Typically, customers with DG remain connected to the utility's delivery system and pay a different rate. Gas delivery customers have electricity and oil as alternatives, and steam customers have electricity and natural gas as alternative sources for heating and cooling their buildings. Micro-grids and community-based micro-grids enable distributed generation to serve multiple locations and multiple customers. Other DERs, such as energy storage, demand reduction and energy efficiency investments, provide ways for the energy consumers within the Utilities' service areas to manage their energy usage. The following table shows the aggregate capacities of the DG projects connected to the Utilities' distribution systems at the end of the last five years:

Technology	CECONY					O&R				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total MW, except project number	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Internal-combustion engines	101	103	104	108	110	1	1	2	2	2
Photovoltaic solar	58	95	135	178	226	28	46	63	75	96
Gas turbines	40	40	40	48	48	20	20	20	20	20
Micro turbines	9	10	10	14	17	1	1	1	1	1
Fuel cells	8	8	9	12	13	—	—	—	—	—
Steam turbines	3	3	4	6	6	—	—	—	—	—
Landfill	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	2
Total distribution-level DG	219	259	302	366	420	52	70	88	100	121
Number of DG projects	4,200	7,451	12,928	18,090	23,942	1,877	3,718	5,409	6,537	7,566

The Clean Energy Businesses participate in competitive renewable and energy infrastructure projects and provide energy-related products and services that are subject to different risks than those found in the businesses of the Utilities. See "Clean Energy Businesses," below. Con Edison Transmission invests in electric and gas transmission and gas storage projects, the current and prospective customers of which may have competitive alternatives.

The Utilities do not consider it reasonably likely that another company would be authorized to provide utility delivery service of electricity, natural gas or steam where the company already provides service. Any such other company would need to obtain NYSPSC consent, satisfy applicable local requirements, install facilities to provide the service, meet applicable services standards and charge customers comparable taxes and other fees and costs imposed on the service. A new delivery company would also be subject to extensive ongoing regulation by the NYSPSC. See "Utility Regulation – State Utility Regulation – Regulators," above.

The Utilities

CECONY

CECONY, incorporated in New York State in 1884, is a subsidiary of Con Edison and has no significant subsidiaries of its own. Its principal business segments are its regulated electric, gas and steam businesses.

For a discussion of the company's operating revenues and operating income for each segment, see "Results of Operations" in Item 7. For additional information about the segments, see Note N to the financial statements in Item 8.

Electric Operations

Electric Facilities

CECONY's capitalized costs for utility plant, net of accumulated depreciation, for distribution facilities were \$18,716 million and \$17,996 million at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. For its transmission facilities, the costs for utility plant, net of accumulated depreciation, were \$3,106 million and \$2,990 million at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, and for its portion of the steam-electric generation facilities, the costs for utility plant, net of accumulated depreciation, were \$592 million and \$544 million, at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. See "CECONY – Steam Operations – Steam Facilities," below.

Distribution Facilities

CECONY owns 62 area distribution substations and various distribution facilities located throughout New York City and Westchester County. At December 31, 2018, the company's distribution system had a transformer capacity of 32,653 MVA, with 37,049 miles of overhead distribution lines and 97,607 miles of underground distribution lines.

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The underground distribution lines represent the single longest underground electric delivery system in the United States.

Transmission Facilities

The company's transmission facilities are located in New York City and Westchester, Orange, Rockland, Putnam and Dutchess counties in New York State. At December 31, 2018, CECONY owned or jointly owned 555 miles of overhead circuits operating at 138, 230, 345 and 500 kV and 749 miles of underground circuits operating at 69, 138 and 345 kV. The company's 39 transmission substations and 62 area stations are supplied by circuits operated at 69 kV and above. For information about transmission projects to address, among other things, reliability concerns associated with the scheduled closure of the Indian Point Energy Center (which is owned by Entergy Corporation subsidiaries) see "CECONY – Electric Operations – Electric Supply" and "Con Edison Transmission," below. CECONY's transmission facilities interconnect with those of National Grid, Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corporation, O&R, New York State Electric & Gas, Connecticut Light & Power Company, Long Island Power Authority, NYPA and Public Service Electric and Gas Company.

Generating Facilities

CECONY's electric generating facilities consist of plants located in Manhattan whose primary purpose is to produce steam for the company's steam business. The facilities have an aggregate capacity of 720 MW. The company expects to have sufficient amounts of gas and fuel oil available in 2019 for use in these facilities.

Electric Sales and Deliveries

CECONY delivers electricity to its full-service customers who purchase electricity from the company. The company also delivers electricity to its customers who choose to purchase electricity from other suppliers (retail choice program). In addition, the company delivers electricity to state and municipal customers of NYPA.

The company charges all customers in its service area for the delivery of electricity. The company generally recovers, on a current basis, the cost of the electricity that it buys and then sells to its full-service customers. It does not make any margin or profit on the electricity it sells. CECONY's electric revenues are subject to a revenue decoupling mechanism. As a result, its electric delivery revenues are generally not affected by changes in delivery volumes from levels assumed when rates were approved. CECONY's electric sales and deliveries for the last five years were:

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Electric Energy Delivered (millions of kWh)					
CECONY full service customers	19,757	20,206	19,886	19,227	20,452
Delivery service for retail choice customers	26,221	26,662	26,813	26,136	26,266
Delivery service to NYPA customers and others	10,325	10,147	10,046	9,955	10,119
Total Deliveries in Franchise Area	56,303	57,015	56,745	55,318	56,837
Electric Energy Delivered (\$ in millions)					
CECONY full service customers	\$5,023	\$4,757	\$4,404	\$4,348	\$4,706
Delivery service for retail choice customers	2,646	2,714	2,768	2,712	2,624
Delivery service to NYPA customers and others	625	600	610	623	652
Other operating revenues	143	101	324	289	(11)
Total Deliveries in Franchise Area	\$8,437	\$8,172	\$8,106	\$7,972	\$7,971
Average Revenue per kWh Sold (Cents)					
Residential	28.9	26.3	24.9	25.3	26.4
Commercial and industrial	22.1	20.6	19.1	19.7	19.3

For further discussion of the company's electric operating revenues and its electric results, see "Results of Operations" in Item 7. For additional segment information, see Note N to the financial statements in Item 8.

Electric Peak Demand

The electric peak demand in CECONY's service area occurs during the summer air conditioning season. The weather during the summer of 2018 was cooler than design weather conditions. CECONY's 2018 service area peak demand was 12,686 MW, which occurred on August 29, 2018. "Design weather conditions" for the electric system is a standard to which the actual peak demand is adjusted for evaluation and planning purposes. Since NYISO-

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invoked demand reduction programs can be called upon under specific circumstances, design weather conditions do not include these programs' potential impact. However, the CECONY forecasted peak demand at design conditions does include the impact of certain demand reduction programs. The company estimates that, under design weather conditions, the 2019 service area peak demand will be 13,270 MW. The company forecasts an average annual growth in electric peak demand in its service area at design weather conditions over the next five years to be approximately 0.1 percent per year.

Electric Supply

Most of the electricity sold by CECONY to its full-service customers in 2018 was purchased under firm power contracts or through the wholesale electricity market administered by the NYISO. The company expects that these resources will again be adequate to meet the requirements of its customers in 2019. The company plans to meet its continuing obligation to supply electricity to its customers through a combination of electricity purchased under contracts, purchased through the NYISO's wholesale electricity market, or generated from its electricity generating facilities. For information about the company's contracts for electric generating capacity, see Notes I and O to the financial statements in Item 8. To reduce the volatility of its customers' electric energy costs, the company has contracts to purchase electric energy and enters into derivative transactions to hedge the costs of a portion of its expected purchases under these contracts and through the NYISO's wholesale electricity market.

CECONY owns generating stations in New York City associated primarily with its steam system. As of December 31, 2018, the generating stations had a combined electric capacity of approximately 720 MW, based on 2018 summer test ratings. For information about electric generating capacity owned by the company, see "Electric Operations – Electric Facilities – Generating Facilities," above.

In general, the Utilities recover their costs of purchasing power costs for full service customers, including the cost of hedging purchase prices, pursuant to rate provisions approved by the state public utility regulatory authority having jurisdiction. See "Financial and Commodity Market Risks – Commodity Price Risk" in Item 7 and "Recoverable Energy Costs" in Note A to the financial statements in Item 8. From time to time, certain parties have petitioned the NYSPSC to review these provisions, the elimination of which could have a material adverse effect on the Companies' financial position, results of operations or liquidity.

CECONY monitors the adequacy of the electric capacity resources and related developments in its service area, and works with other parties on long-term resource adequacy within the framework of the NYISO. In addition, the NYISO has adopted reliability rules that include obligations on transmission owners (such as CECONY) to construct facilities that may be needed for system reliability if the market does not solve a reliability need identified by the NYISO. See "New York Independent System Operator," above. In a July 1998 order, the NYSPSC indicated that it "agree(s) generally that CECONY need not plan on constructing new generation as the competitive market develops," but considers "overly broad" and did not adopt CECONY's request for a declaration that, solely with respect to providing generating capacity, it will no longer be required to engage in long-range planning to meet potential demand and, in particular, that it will no longer have the obligation to construct new generating facilities, regardless of the market price of capacity.

In November 2012, the NYSPSC directed CECONY to work with NYPA to develop a contingency plan to address reliability concerns associated with the potential closure of the nuclear power plant at the Indian Point Energy Center (which is owned by Entergy Corporation subsidiaries). In January 2017, New York State officials announced that, under an agreement reached with Entergy, one of the two nuclear reactors at Indian Point is scheduled to shut down by April 2020, while the other is scheduled to be closed a year later. In December 2017, the NYISO indicated that the two units may be retired on or after these dates. The NYISO also indicated that over its ten-year planning period, through 2027, there is no anticipated reliability need if three expected units finalize construction and enter service.

Two of the units, Bayonne Energy Center II Uprate (Zone J, 120 MW) and CPV Valley Energy Center (Zone G, 678 MW) entered service in 2018 (with the latter in litigation regarding its air permit) and the other unit, Cricket Valley Energy Center (Zone G, 1,020 MW), is under construction and has a 2020 target in-service date. In December 2018, the NYSPSC directed CECONY to work with the NYSPSC staff and others to develop a contingency plan to address reliability concerns associated with the potential retirement of fossil-fueled electric generating units that are owned by others and generally used for meeting periods of high electric demand or for local reliability purposes.

Gas Operations

Gas Facilities

CECONY's capitalized costs for utility plant, net of accumulated depreciation, for gas facilities, which are primarily distribution facilities, were \$7,107 million and \$6,403 million at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Natural gas is delivered by pipeline to CECONY at various points in or near its service territory and is distributed to customers by the company through an estimated 4,416 miles of mains and 375,898 service lines. The company owns a natural gas liquefaction facility and storage tank at its Astoria property in Queens, New York. The plant can store 1,062 MDt of which a maximum of about 240 MDt can be withdrawn per day. The company has about 1,226 MDt of additional natural gas storage capacity at a field in upstate New York, owned and operated by Honeoye Storage Corporation, a corporation 71.2 percent owned by CET Gas and 28.8 percent owned by CECONY.

Gas Sales and Deliveries

The company generally recovers the cost of the gas that it buys and then sells to its full-service customers. It does not make any margin or profit on the gas it sells. CECONY's gas revenues are subject to a weather normalization clause and a revenue decoupling mechanism. As a result, its gas delivery revenues are generally not affected by changes in delivery volumes from levels assumed when rates were approved. CECONY's gas sales and deliveries for the last five years were:

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Gas Delivered (MDt)					
Firm sales					
Full service	75,637	77,197	75,892	83,005	92,305
Firm transportation of customer-owned gas	68,737	72,864	68,442	71,353	82,472
Total Firm Sales	144,374	150,061	144,334	154,358	174,777
Interruptible sales (a)	10,498	8,332	8,957	7,553	7,351
Total Gas Delivered to CECONY Customers	154,872	158,393	153,291	161,911	182,128
Transportation of customer-owned gas					
NYPA	47,548	41,038	43,101	37,033	34,079
Other (mainly generating plants and interruptible transportation)	105,011	104,857	109,000	83,117	93,346
Off-system sales	15	389	—	55	195
Total Sales	307,435	305,677	305,392	282,116	309,748
Gas Delivered (\$ in millions)					
Firm sales					
Full service	\$1,149	\$1,956	\$933	\$1,136	\$1,356
Firm transportation of customer-owned gas	453	458	426	524	595
Total Firm Sales	1,594	1,414	1,359	1,660	1,951
Interruptible sales	91	46	34	35	40
Total Gas Delivered to CECONY Customers	1,685	1,460	1,393	1,695	1,991
Transportation of customer-owned gas					
NYPA	2	2	2	2	2
Other (mainly generating plants and interruptible transportation)	70	54	57	56	57
Off-system sales	—	1	—	—	—
Other operating revenues (mainly regulatory amortizations)	(36)	11	56	148	28
Total Sales	\$1,721	\$1,528	\$1,508	\$1,901	\$2,078
Average Revenue per Dt Sold					
Residential	\$16.75	\$13.91	\$13.96	\$15.35	\$16.71
General	\$12.38	\$9.73	\$9.47	\$10.86	\$11.31
(a)					

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Includes 6,057, 1,229, 4,708, 3,816, and 3,326 MDt for 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018, respectively, which are also reflected in firm transportation and other.

For further discussion of the company's gas operating revenues and its gas results, see "Results of Operations" in Item 7. For additional segment information, see Note N to the financial statements in Item 8.

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Gas Peak Demand

The gas peak demand for firm sales customers in CECONY's service area occurs during the winter heating season. The peak day demand during the winter 2018/2019 (through January 31, 2019) occurred on January 21, 2019 when the demand reached approximately 1,400 MDT. "Design weather conditions" for the gas system is a standard to which the actual peak demand is adjusted for evaluation and planning purposes. The company estimates that, under design weather conditions, the 2019/2020 service area peak day demand will be 1,645 MDT. The forecasted peak day demand at design conditions does not include gas used by interruptible gas customers including electric and steam generating stations. As of January 2019, the company forecasts an average annual growth of the gas peak demand over the next five years at design conditions to be approximately 1.0 percent in its service area, including the effect of the temporary moratorium described below.

In September 2017, CECONY submitted a petition to the NYSPSC for authority to develop smart solutions for gas customers, such as expanding energy efficiency and demand response programs, and to develop a program to encourage ground and air source heating alternatives. The company also identified a gas pipeline need as a result of strong growth in gas consumption, driven by the City of New York's clean heat program and customers in general converting to natural gas. In July 2018, the NYSPSC issued an order that authorizes CECONY to expand its energy efficiency programs for gas customers. In August 2018, the NYSPSC issued an order approving, with modifications, CECONY's gas demand response pilot program, including a three-year budget of \$5.1 million. In September 2018, CECONY requested NYSPSC approval of a six-year \$305 million budget for a portfolio of proposed non-pipeline gas projects including targeted energy efficiency and heating electrification measures, three renewable gas production plants and two to five gas storage facilities in Westchester County. In February 2019, the NYSPSC issued an order that approves the company's budget for non-pipeline gas projects related to energy efficiency and heating electrification (\$222.6 million) and stated the company should pursue or seek cost recovery for the other solutions through existing mechanisms.

In January 2019, due to gas supply constraints, the company filed notice with the NYSPSC to establish a temporary moratorium beginning in March 2019 on new applications for firm gas service in most of Westchester County. Also, in January 2019, the NYSPSC Chair announced that its staff will lead a review of the changing market conditions that gave rise to CECONY's decision to establish the temporary moratorium and to issue a report by July 2019 considering, among other things, economic development and the state's transition to clean energy sources. In February 2019, the NYSPSC staff commenced the moratorium investigation.

Gas Supply

CECONY and O&R have combined their gas requirements, and contracts to meet those requirements, into a single portfolio. The combined portfolio is administered by, and related management services are provided by, CECONY (for itself and as agent for O&R) and costs are allocated between the Utilities in accordance with provisions approved by the NYSPSC. See Note S to the financial statements in Item 8.

Charges from suppliers for the firm purchase of gas, which are based on formulas or indexes or are subject to negotiation, are generally designed to approximate market prices. The Utilities have contracts with interstate pipeline companies for the purchase of firm transportation from upstream points where gas has been purchased to the Utilities' distribution systems, and for upstream storage services. Charges under these transportation and storage contracts are approved by the FERC. The Utilities are required to pay certain fixed charges under the supply, transportation and storage contracts whether or not the contracted capacity is actually used. These fixed charges amounted to approximately \$302 million in 2018, including \$263 million for CECONY. See "Contractual Obligations," below. At December 31, 2018, the contracts were for various terms extending to 2020 for supply and 2039 for transportation and storage. During 2018, CECONY entered into one new transportation contract. In addition, the Utilities purchase gas on the spot market and contract for interruptible gas transportation. See "Recoverable Energy Costs" in Note A, Note P and Note S to the financial statements in Item 8.

Steam Operations

Steam Facilities

CECONY's capitalized costs for utility plant, net of accumulated depreciation, for steam facilities, including steam's portion of the steam-electric generation facilities, were \$1,830 million and \$1,798 million at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. See "CECONY – Electric Operations – Electric Facilities," above.

CECONY generates steam at one steam-electric generating station and four steam-only generating stations and distributes steam to its customers through approximately 104 miles of transmission, distribution and service piping.

Steam Sales and Deliveries

CECONY's steam sales and deliveries for the last five years were:

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Steam Sold (MMlb)					
General	594	538	465	490	593
Apartment house	6,574	6,272	5,792	5,754	6,358
Annual power	15,848	15,109	13,722	13,166	14,811
Total Steam Delivered to CECONY Customers	23,016	21,919	19,979	19,410	21,762
Steam Sold (\$ in millions)					
General	\$30	\$29	\$23	\$26	\$30
Apartment house	180	176	148	158	174
Annual power	469	453	378	392	441
Other operating revenues	(51)	(29)	2	19	(14)
Total Steam Delivered to CECONY Customers	\$628	\$629	\$551	\$595	\$631
Average Revenue per Mlb Sold	\$29.50	\$30.02	\$27.48	\$29.68	\$29.64

For further discussion of the company's steam operating revenues and its steam results, see "Results of Operations" in Item 7. For additional segment information, see Note N to the financial statements in Item 8.

Steam Peak Demand and Capacity

Demand for steam in CECONY's service area peaks during the winter heating season. The one-hour peak demand during the winter of 2018/2019 (through January 31, 2019) occurred on January 31, 2019 when the demand reached approximately 8.4 MMlb per hour. "Design weather conditions" for the steam system is a standard to which the actual peak demand is adjusted for evaluation and planning purposes. The company's estimate for the winter of 2019/2020 peak demand of its steam customers is about 8.9 MMlb per hour under design weather conditions. As of January 2019, the company forecasts an average annual decrease in steam peak demand in its service area at design weather conditions over the next five years to be approximately 0.5 percent.

On December 31, 2018, the steam system was capable of delivering approximately 11.4 MMlb of steam per hour, and CECONY estimates that the system will have the same capability in the 2019/2020 winter.

Steam Supply

40 percent of the steam produced by CECONY in 2018 was supplied by the company's steam-only generating assets; 42 percent was produced by the company's steam-electric generating assets, where steam and electricity are primarily cogenerated; and 18 percent was purchased under an agreement with Brooklyn Navy Yard Cogeneration Partners L.P.

O&R

Electric Operations

Electric Facilities

O&R's capitalized costs for utility plant, net of accumulated depreciation, for distribution facilities were \$1,034 million and \$963 million at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. For its transmission facilities, the costs for utility plant, net of accumulated depreciation, were \$227 million and \$220 million at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

O&R and RECO own, in whole or in part, transmission and distribution facilities which include 549 circuit miles of transmission lines, 15 transmission substations, 63 distribution substations, 88,545 in-service line transformers, 3,748 pole miles of overhead distribution lines and 2,181 miles of underground distribution lines. O&R's transmission system is part of the NYISO system except that portions of RECO's system are located within the transmission area controlled by PJM.

Electric Sales and Deliveries

O&R delivers electricity to its full-service customers who purchase electricity from the company. The company also delivers electricity to its customers who purchase electricity from other suppliers through the company's retail choice program.

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The company charges all customers in its service area for the delivery of electricity. O&R generally recovers, on a current basis, the cost of the electricity that it buys and then sells to its full-service customers. It does not make any margin or profit on the electricity it sells. O&R's New York electric revenues (which accounted for 76 percent of O&R's electric revenues in 2018) are subject to a revenue decoupling mechanism. As a result, O&R's New York electric delivery revenues are generally not affected by changes in delivery volumes from levels assumed when rates were approved. O&R's electric sales in New Jersey are not subject to a decoupling mechanism. O&R's electric sales and deliveries for the last five years were:

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Electric Energy Delivered (millions of kWh)					
Total deliveries to O&R full service customers	2,429	2,499	2,555	2,435	2,643
Delivery service for retail choice customers	3,240	3,237	3,180	2,976	2,974
Total Deliveries In Franchise Area	5,669	5,736	5,735	5,411	5,617
Electric Energy Delivered (\$ in millions)					
Total deliveries to O&R full service customers	\$455	\$441	\$426	\$433	\$453
Delivery service for retail choice customers	207	213	213	201	201
Other operating revenues	18	9	(2)	8	(12)
Total Deliveries In Franchise Area	\$680	\$663	\$637	\$642	\$642
Average Revenue Per kWh Sold (Cents)					
Residential	20.3	19.2	18.4	19.8	19.1
Commercial and Industrial	16.8	15.4	14.3	15.0	14.4

For further discussion of the company's electric operating revenues and its electric results, see "Results of Operations" in Item 7. For additional segment information, see Note N to the financial statements in Item 8.

Electric Peak Demand

The electric peak demand in O&R's service area occurs during the summer air conditioning season. The weather during the summer of 2018 was cooler than design conditions. O&R's 2018 service area peak demand was 1,470 MW, which occurred on July 2, 2018. "Design weather" for the electric system is a standard to which the actual peak demand is adjusted for evaluation and planning purposes. Since the NYISO can invoke demand reduction programs under specific circumstances, design conditions do not include these programs' potential impact. However, the O&R forecasted peak demand at design conditions does include the impact of certain demand reduction programs. The company estimates that, under design weather conditions, the 2019 service area peak demand will be 1,585 MW. The company forecasts an average annual decrease in electric peak demand in its service area at design conditions over the next five years to be approximately 0.3 percent.

Electric Supply

The electricity O&R sold to its full-service customers in 2018 was purchased under firm power contracts or through the wholesale electricity market. The company expects that these resources will again be adequate to meet the requirements of its customers in 2019. O&R does not own any electric generating capacity. The company plans to meet its continuing obligation to supply electricity to its customers through a combination of electricity purchased under contracts or purchased through the wholesale electricity market. To reduce the volatility of its customers' electric energy costs, the company has contracts to purchase electric energy and enters into derivative transactions to hedge the costs of a portion of its expected purchases. For information about the company's contracts, see Note O to the financial statements in Item 8.

In general, the Utilities recover their costs of purchasing power for full service customers, including the cost of hedging purchase prices, pursuant to rate provisions approved by the state public utility regulatory authority having jurisdiction. See "Financial and Commodity Market Risks – Commodity Price Risk," in Item 7 and "Recoverable Energy Costs" in Note A to the financial statements in Item 8. From time to time, certain parties have petitioned the NYSPSC to review these provisions, the elimination of which could have a material adverse effect on the Companies' financial position, results of operations or liquidity.

Gas Operations
Gas Facilities

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O&R's capitalized costs for utility plant, net of accumulated depreciation for gas facilities, which are primarily distribution facilities, were \$607 million and \$573 million at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Natural gas is delivered by pipeline to O&R at various points in or near its service territory and is distributed to customers by the company through an estimated 1,881 miles of mains and 105,496 service lines.

Gas Sales and Deliveries

O&R generally recovers the cost of the gas that it buys and then sells to its full-service customers. It does not make any margin or profit on the gas it sells. O&R's gas revenues are subject to a weather normalization clause. O&R's New York gas revenues (which have accounted for substantially all of O&R's gas revenues) are subject to a revenue decoupling mechanism. As a result, its gas delivery revenues are generally not affected by changes in delivery volumes from levels assumed when rates were approved. O&R's gas sales and deliveries for the last five years were:

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Gas Delivered (MDt)					
Firm sales					
Full service	9,529	9,348	9,723	10,480	12,050
Firm transportation	12,592	11,752	10,381	9,873	9,950
Total Firm Sales	22,121	21,100	20,104	20,353	22,000
Interruptible sales	4,216	4,205	3,853	3,771	3,746
Total Gas Delivered to O&R Customers	26,337	25,305	23,957	24,124	25,746
Transportation of customer-owned gas					
Sales for resale	945	906	867	896	959
Sales to electric generating stations	70	25	18	9	1
Off-system sales	3	62	16	6	15
Total Sales	27,355	26,298	24,858	25,035	26,721

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018

Gas Delivered (\$ in millions)

Firm sales					
Full service	\$121	\$91	\$99	\$139	\$166
Firm transportation	75	68	70	74	78
Total Firm Sales	196	159	169	213	244
Interruptible Sales	2	3	3	7	6
Total Gas Delivered to O&R Customers	198	162	172	220	250
Transportation of customer-owned gas					
Sales to electric generating stations	1	—	—	—	—
Other operating revenues	13	20	12	12	(1)
Total Sales	\$212	\$182	\$184	\$232	\$249

Average Revenue Per Dt Sold

Residential	\$13.01	\$10.11	\$10.71	\$13.86	\$14.22
General	\$11.30	\$8.24	\$8.17	\$11.08	\$11.80

For further discussion of the company's gas operating revenues and its gas results, see "Results of Operations" in Item 7. For additional segment information, see Note N to the financial statements in Item 8.

Gas Peak Demand

The gas peak demand for firm sales customers in O&R's service area occurs during the winter heating season. The peak day demand during the winter 2018/2019 (through January 31, 2019) occurred on January 21, 2019 when the demand reached approximately 217 MDt. "Design Weather" for the gas system is a standard to which the actual peak demand is adjusted for evaluation and planning purposes. The company estimates that, under design weather conditions, the 2019/2020 service area peak day demand will be 228 MDt. The forecasted peak day demand at design

conditions does not include gas used by interruptible gas customers including electric generating stations. The company forecasts an average annual growth of the gas peak demand over the next five years at design conditions to be approximately 0.6 percent in its service area.

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Gas Supply

O&R and CECONY have combined their gas requirements and purchase contracts to meet those requirements into a single portfolio. See “CECONY – Gas Operations – Gas Supply” above.

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Clean Energy Businesses

The following table provides information about the Clean Energy Businesses' renewable electric production projects that are in operation and/or in construction at December 31, 2018:

Project Name	Generating Capacity (a) (MW AC)	Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) Term (In Years) (b)	Actual/Expected In-Service Date (c)	Location (State)	PPA Counterparty (d)
Utility Scale					
Solar					
Wholly owned projects					
PJM assets	53	(e)	2011/2013	New Jersey/Pennsylvania	Various
New England assets	24	Various	2011/2017	Massachusetts/Rhode Island	Various
California Solar (f)	110	25	2012/2013/2018	California	PG&E
Mesquite Solar 1 (f)	165	20	2013/2018	Arizona	PG&E
Copper Mountain Solar 2 (f)	150	25	2013/2015/2018	Nevada	PG&E
Copper Mountain Solar 3 (f)	255	20	2014/2015/2018	Nevada	SCPPA
California Solar 2 (f)	80	20	2014/2016	California	SCE/PG&E
Texas Solar 5 (f)	95	25	2015	Texas	City of San Antonio
Texas Solar 7 (f)	106	25	2016	Texas	City of San Antonio
California Solar 3 (f)	110	20	2016/2017	California	SCE/PG&E
Upton Solar (f)	158	25	2017	Texas	City of Austin
Panoche Valley Copper	140	20	2017/2018	California	SCE
Mountain Solar 1 (f)	58	12	2018	Nevada	PG&E
Copper Mountain Solar 4 (h)	94	20	2018	Nevada	SCE
Mesquite Solar 2 (h)	100	18	2018	Arizona	SCE
Mesquite Solar 3 (h)	150	23	2018	Arizona	WAPA (Navy)
Great Valley Solar (h)	200	17	2018	California	MCE/SMUD/PG&E/SCE
Wistaria Solar (i)	100	20	2018	California	SCE
Other	6	Various	Various	Various	Various
Jointly owned projects (f) (g)					

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Texas Solar 4	32	25	2014	Texas	City of San Antonio
Total Solar	2,186				
Wind					
Wholly owned projects					
Broken Bow II (f)	75	25	2014	Nebraska	NPPD
Wind Holdings (f)	180	Various	2014/2015/2018	Various	NWE/Basin Electric
Adams Rose Wind	23	7	2016	Minnesota	Dairyland
Coram Wind (f)	102	16	2016	California	PG&E
Other	22	Various	Various	Various	Various
Total Wind	402				
Total MW (AC) in Operation	2,588				
Lost Hills Solar	20	(j)	2019	California	MCE
Total MW (AC) in Construction	20				
Total MW (AC) Utility Scale	2,608				
Behind the Meter					
Total MW (AC) in Operation	45				
Total MW (AC) in Construction	1				
Total MW Behind the Meter	46				

- (a) Represents Con Edison Development's ownership interest in the project.
- (b) Represents Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) contractual term or remaining term from Con Edison Development's date of acquisition.
- (c) Represents Actual/Expected In-Service Date or Con Edison Development's date of acquisition.
- PPA Counterparties include: Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E), Southern California Public Power Authority (SCPPA), Southern California Edison Company (SCE), Western Area Power Administration (WAPA),
- (d) Marin Clean Energy (MCE), Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD), Nebraska Public Power District (NPPD) and NorthWestern Energy (NWE)
- (e) Solar renewable energy credit hedges are in place, in lieu of PPAs, through 2022.
- (f) Project has been pledged as security for project debt financing. See Con Edison's Consolidated Statement of Capitalization in Item 8.

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- (g) Texas Solar 4 is 80 percent owned. See Note Q to the financial statements in Item 8.
- (h) Projects are financed with tax equity.
- (i) Pending California Public Utility Commission approval to sell energy on a contracted basis to SCE
- (j) Solar renewable energy hedges in place through 2019.

Con Edison Development

Con Edison Development develops, owns and operates renewable and energy infrastructure projects. In December 2018, a Con Edison Development subsidiary acquired Sempra Solar Holdings, LLC to expand the company's renewable energy asset portfolio. See Note U to the financial statements in Item 8. The company focuses its efforts on utility scale renewable electric production projects. The output of most of the projects is sold under long-term power purchase agreements (PPA) with utilities and municipalities. The following table shows the generating capacity (MW AC) of Con Edison Development's renewable electric production projects in operation at the end of the last five years:

Generating Capacity (MW AC)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Renewable electric production projects	446	748	1,098	1,358	2,588

In January 2019, PG&E filed for reorganization under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. The output of Con Edison Development renewable electric production projects with an aggregate of 680 MW (AC) of generating capacity (PG&E Projects) is sold to PG&E under long-term power purchase agreements (PG&E PPAs). At December 31, 2018, Con Edison's consolidated balance sheet included \$885 million of net non-utility plant relating to the PG&E Projects, \$1,125 million of intangible assets relating to the PG&E PPAs, \$292 million of net non-utility plant of additional projects that secure the related project debt and \$1,050 million of related project debt. See "Application of Critical Accounting Policies - Accounting for Long-Lived and Intangible Assets" in Item 7 and "Long-Lived and Intangible Assets" in Note A and "Long-term Debt" in Note C to the financial statements in Item 8.

Con Edison Development's renewable electric production volumes generated for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017, and 2018 were:

Description	Millions of kWh Generated For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2016	2017	2018
Renewable electric production projects			
Solar	1,565	2,158	2,680
Wind	651	988	1,074
Total	2,216	3,146	3,754

In May 2017, Con Edison Development sold a development-stage solar electric production project for \$11 million. Pursuant to its agreement with the purchaser, the company performed engineering, procurement and construction for the project (which was completed in May 2018). See Note U to the financial statements in Item 8.

Con Edison Energy

Con Edison Energy provides services to manage the dispatch, fuel requirements and risk management activities for 8,041 MW of generating plants and merchant transmission in the northeastern United States owned by unrelated parties and manages energy supply assets leased from others. The company also provides wholesale hedging and risk management services to renewable electric production projects owned by Con Edison Development and Con Edison Solutions.

Con Edison Solutions

Con Edison Solutions provides energy-efficiency services to government and commercial customers. The services include the design and installation of lighting retrofits, high-efficiency heating, ventilating and air conditioning

equipment and other energy saving technologies. The company is compensated for its services based primarily on the increased energy efficiency of the installed equipment over a multi-year period. Con Edison Solutions has won competitive solicitations for energy savings contracts with the United States Department of Energy and the United States Department of Defense, and a shared energy savings contract with the United States Postal Service. The company also develops, owns and operates behind-the-meter renewable energy projects, predominately in Massachusetts and New York, with an aggregate capacity of 45 MW (AC).

In September 2016, Con Edison Solutions sold its retail electric supply business to a subsidiary of Exelon Corporation for cash consideration of \$235 million. In addition, Con Edison received \$23 million in cash as a

working capital adjustment in February 2017. The retail electric supply business primarily sold electricity to industrial, commercial and governmental customers in the northeastern United States and Texas and also sold electricity to residential and small commercial customers (mass retail market) in the northeastern United States. See Note U to the financial statements in Item 8. Con Edison Solutions' electricity sales for the last five years were:

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Retail electric volumes sold (millions of kWh)	11,871	13,594	9,843	—	—

For information about the Clean Energy Businesses' results, see "Results of Operations" in Item 7 and Note N to the financial statements in Item 8.

Con Edison Transmission

CET Electric

CET Electric owns a 45.7 percent interest in New York Transco LLC (NY Transco). Affiliates of certain other New York transmission owners own the remaining interests.

NY Transco's operating projects were approved by the NYSPSC in October 2013 in its proceeding to address potential needs that could arise should the Indian Point Energy Center (which is owned by Entergy Corporation subsidiaries) no longer be able to operate. See Note U to the financial statements in Item 8 and "CECONY – Electric Operations – Electric Supply," above.

In April 2015, FERC issued an order granting certain transmission incentives for NY Transco projects. In March 2016, the FERC approved a November 2015 settlement agreement that provides, in relation to the projects described above, for a 10 percent return on common equity (and/or 9.5 percent for capital costs in excess of \$228 million incurred for initial commercial operation) and a maximum common equity ratio of 53 percent. The costs of the projects are allocated across New York State, with 63 percent to load serving entities in the CECONY and O&R service areas.

In December 2015, the NYSPSC issued an order in its competitive proceeding to select AC transmission projects that would relieve transmission congestion between upstate and downstate. The NYSPSC determined that there was a public policy need for new transmission to address congestion and directed the NYISO, under its FERC-approved public policy planning process, to request developers to submit transmission project proposals for two segments of the transmission system. In December 2018, the NYISO board of directors concluded, subject to its final determination, that the most efficient or cost effective transmission project for one segment of the transmission system is a project that was jointly proposed by National Grid and NY Transco (\$600 million estimated cost, excluding certain interconnection costs that are not yet determined) that would increase transmission capacity by 2,100 MW when combined with the selected project to be developed by another developer for the other segment. The NYISO board indicated that following its consideration of comments from the NYISO's management committee it will make its final determination on the selection of the transmission projects. In November 2017, FERC approved a settlement agreement which would be applicable to the segment proposed by National Grid and NY Transco if it is selected by the NYISO. The settlement agreement provides for a 10.65 percent return on common equity (subject to a cost containment mechanism), a maximum common equity ratio of 53 percent and allocation of costs across New York State (with approximately 84 percent allocated to load serving entities in the CECONY and O&R service areas).

CET Gas

CET Gas, through its subsidiaries, owns a 50 percent interest in Stagecoach Gas Services LLC (Stagecoach), a 71.2 percent interest in Honeoye Storage Corporation (Honeoye) and a 12.5 percent ownership interest in Mountain Valley Pipeline LLC (MVP). Stagecoach is a joint venture with a subsidiary of Crestwood Equity Partners LP (Crestwood) to own, operate and further develop a gas pipeline and storage business located in northern Pennsylvania and southern New York. Stagecoach provides services to its customers (including CECONY, see Note S to the financial statements in Item 8) through its 181 miles of pipe and 41 Bcf of storage capacity. Honeoye, in which CECONY owns the remaining interest, operates a gas storage facility in upstate New York. MVP is a joint venture with four other partners to construct and operate a proposed 300-mile gas transmission project in West Virginia and Virginia. In October 2017, FERC issued a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity for the Mountain Valley Pipeline. Environmental

groups filed a rehearing request with FERC and petitioned the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia for review of the FERC's order issuing the certificate. In June 2018, FERC denied the environmental groups' requests for rehearing. In February 2019, the court issued an order rejecting the arguments raised by the various parties challenging the FERC certificate order and finding that FERC's approval of the project was reasonable. In February 2019, the Mountain Valley Pipeline's operator indicated that: as currently de

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signed, the pipeline is estimated to cost a total of approximately \$4,600 million; the pipeline is targeted to be placed in service during the fourth quarter of 2019, subject to litigation and regulatory-related delay; MVP is currently defending certain agency actions and judicial challenges that must be resolved favorably before the pipeline can be completed; and there are other proceedings that may affect MVP, including an investigation of potential criminal and/or civil violations of the Clean Water Act and other federal statutes as they relate to the construction of the pipeline. See Note S and Note U to the financial statements in Item 8.

For information about Con Edison Transmission's results, see "Results of Operations" in Item 7 and Note N to the financial statements in Item 8.

Capital Requirements and Resources

Capital Requirements

The following table contains the Companies' capital requirements for the years 2016 through 2018 and their current estimate of amounts for 2019 through 2021:

(Millions of Dollars)	Actual			Estimate		
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
CECONY (a)(b)						
Electric	\$1,819	\$1,905	\$1,861	\$1,873	\$2,347	\$2,489
Gas	811	909	1,050	1,049	1,113	1,100
Steam	126	90	94	96	89	82
Sub-total	2,756	2,904	3,005	3,016	3,549	3,671
O&R						
Electric	114	128	138	155	169	145
Gas	52	61	67	56	56	52
Sub-total	166	189	205	211	225	197
Con Edison Transmission						
CET Electric	51	—	—	—	—	—
CET Gas	1,027	66	248	200	—	—
Sub-total	1,078	66	248	200	—	—
Clean Energy Businesses	1,235	447	1,791	200	400	400
Total capital expenditures	5,235	3,606	5,249	3,627	4,174	4,268
Retirement of long-term securities						
Con Edison – parent company	2	402	2	3	403	503
CECONY	650	—	1,836	475	350	640
O&R	79	4	55	62	—	—
Clean Energy Businesses	4	28	45	110	113	117
Total retirement of long-term securities	735	434	1,938	650	866	1,260
Total capital requirements	\$5,970	\$4,040	\$7,187	\$4,277	\$5,040	\$5,528

(a) CECONY's capital expenditures for environmental protection facilities and related studies were \$259 million, \$381 million and \$490 million in 2016, 2017 and 2018, respectively, and are estimated to be \$447 million in 2019.

(b) Amounts shown do not include amounts for the energy efficiency, demand reduction and combined heat and power programs.

The Utilities have an ongoing need to make substantial capital investments primarily to maintain the reliability of their electric, gas and steam delivery systems. Their estimated construction expenditures also reflect programs that will give customers greater control over their energy usage and bills, help integrate customers' new clean energy technologies into the Utilities' electric delivery systems and accelerate the replacement of leak-prone gas distribution mains and service lines.

Estimated capital expenditures for Con Edison Transmission primarily reflect planned investments in the MVP gas transmission project. Estimated capital expenditures for the Clean Energy Businesses primarily reflect planned investments in renewable electric production projects. Actual capital expenditures for Con Edison Transmission and the Clean Energy Businesses could increase or decrease significantly from the amounts estimated depending on opportunities.

Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes the Companies' material obligations at December 31, 2018 to make payments pursuant to contracts. Long-term debt, capital lease obligations and other noncurrent liabilities are included on their balance sheets. Operating leases and electricity purchase agreements (for which undiscounted future annual payments are shown) are described in the notes to the financial statements.

(Millions of Dollars)	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	1 year or less	Years 2 & 3	Years 4 & 5	Years After 5
Long-term debt (Statement of Capitalization)					
CECONY	\$14,290	\$475	\$990	\$—	\$12,825
O&R	762	62	—	—	700
Clean Energy Businesses	2,076	110	230	413	1,323
Parent	1,201	2	906	293	—
Interest on long-term debt (a)	15,418	791	1,494	1,385	11,748
Total long-term debt, including interest	33,747	1,440	3,620	2,091	26,596
Capital lease obligations (Note J)					
CECONY	1	1	—	—	—
Total capital lease obligations	1	1	—	—	—
Operating leases (Notes J and Q)					
CECONY	864	57	110	105	592
O&R	4	1	2	1	—
Clean Energy Businesses	373	15	31	30	297
Total operating leases	1,241	73	143	136	889
Purchase obligations					
Electricity power purchase agreements – Utilities (Note I)					
CECONY					
Energy	1,957	100	189	193	1,475
Capacity (b)	1,089	202	177	109	601
Total CECONY	3,046	302	366	302	2,076
O&R					
Energy and Capacity (b)	109	66	43	—	—
Total electricity and power purchase agreements – Utilities	3,155	368	409	302	2,076
Natural gas supply, transportation, and storage contracts – Utilities (c)					
CECONY					
Natural gas supply	323	240	80	3	—
Transportation and storage	3,048	307	608	514	1,619
Total CECONY	3,371	547	688	517	1,619
O&R					
Natural gas supply	48	36	11	1	—
Transportation and storage	464	47	92	78	247
Total O&R	512	83	103	79	247
Total natural gas supply, transportation and storage contracts	3,883	630	791	596	1,866
Other purchase obligations					
CECONY (d)	6,597	1,790	2,906	1,592	309
O&R (d)	392	76	80	235	1
Clean Energy Businesses (e)	248	191	18	16	23
Total other purchase obligations	7,237	2,057	3,004	1,843	333
Total	49,264	4,569	7,967	4,968	31,760

(a) Includes interest on variable rate debt calculated at rates in effect at December 31, 2018.

- (b) Included in these amounts is the cost of minimum quantities of energy that the Utilities are obligated to purchase at both fixed and variable prices.
- (c) Included in these amounts is the cost of minimum quantities of natural gas supply, transportation and storage that the Utilities are obligated to purchase at both fixed and variable prices.

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Amounts shown for other purchase obligations, which reflect capital and operations and maintenance costs incurred by the Utilities in running their day-to-day operations, were derived from the Utilities' purchasing system as the difference between the amounts authorized and the amounts paid (or vouchered to be paid) for each (d) obligation. For many of these obligations, the Utilities are committed to purchase less than the amount authorized. Payments for the "Other Purchase Obligations" are generally assumed to be made ratably over the term of the obligations. The Utilities believe that unreasonable effort and expense would be involved to enable them to report their "Other Purchase Obligations" in a different manner.

Amounts represent commitments to purchase minimum quantities of electric energy and capacity, renewable (e) energy certificates, natural gas, natural gas pipeline capacity, energy efficiency services and construction services entered into by the Clean Energy Businesses.

The Companies' commitments to make payments in addition to these contractual commitments include their other liabilities reflected on their balance sheets, any funding obligations for their pension and other postretirement benefit plans, financial hedging activities, their collective bargaining agreements and Con Edison's guarantees of certain obligations of the Clean Energy Businesses and CET – Electric. See Notes E, F, O and "Guarantees" in Note H to the financial statements in Item 8.

Capital Resources

Con Edison is a holding company that operates only through its subsidiaries and has no material assets other than its interests in its subsidiaries. Con Edison finances its capital requirements primarily through internally-generated funds, the sale of its common shares or external borrowings. Con Edison's ability to make payments on external borrowings and dividends on its common shares depends on receipt of dividends from its subsidiaries, proceeds from the sale of additional common shares or its interests in its subsidiaries or additional external borrowings. See "Con Edison's Ability To Pay Dividends Or Interest Depends On Dividends From Its Subsidiaries" in Item 1A and Note S to the financial statements in Item 8.

For information about restrictions on the payment of dividends by the Utilities and significant debt covenants, see Note C to the financial statements in Item 8.

For information on the Companies' commercial paper program and revolving credit agreements with banks, see Note D to the financial statements in Item 8.

The Companies require access to the capital markets to fund capital requirements that are substantially in excess of available internally-generated funds. See "Capital Requirements," above and "The Companies Require Access to Capital Markets to Satisfy Funding Requirements" in Item 1A. Each of the Companies believes that it will continue to be able to access capital, although capital market conditions may affect the timing and cost of the Companies' financing activities. The Companies monitor the availability and costs of various forms of capital, and will seek to issue Con Edison common stock and other securities when it is necessary or advantageous to do so. For information about the Companies' long-term debt and short-term borrowing, see Notes C and D to the financial statements in Item 8.

The Utilities finance their operations, capital requirements and payment of dividends to Con Edison from internally-generated funds, contributions of equity capital from Con Edison, if any, and external borrowings. See "Liquidity and Capital Resources" in Item 7.

Con Edison plans to meet its 2019 capital requirements, including for maturing securities, through internally-generated funds and the issuance of long-term debt and common equity. The company's plans include the issuance of between \$1,600 million and \$2,200 million of long-term debt, mostly at the Utilities, and the issuance of additional debt secured by its renewable electric production projects. The company's plans also include the issuance of up to \$500 million of common equity in addition to equity under its dividend reinvestment, employee stock purchase and long term incentive plans and the physical settlement of the estimated \$425 million remaining portion of its November 2018 equity forward transaction.

In 2016, the NYSPSC authorized CECONY, through 2019, to issue up to \$5,200 million of debt securities (\$4,604 million of which the company had issued as of December 31, 2018). In 2017, the NYSPSC authorized O&R, through 2021, to issue up to \$310 million of debt securities (\$150 million of which the company had issued as of

December 31, 2018). The NYSPSC also authorized CECONY and O&R for such periods to issue debt securities to refund existing debt securities of up to \$2,500 million for CECONY (\$636 million of which the company had issued as of December 31, 2018) and \$150 million for O&R (none of which the company had issued as of December 31, 2018). In January 2019, CECONY filed a petition with the NYSPSC for authorization to issue up to \$5,600 million of debt securities prior to December 31, 2022.

The Clean Energy Businesses have financed their operations and capital requirements primarily with capital contributions and borrowings from Con Edison, internally-generated funds and external borrowings. See "Long-term

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Debt" in Note C to the financial statements in Item 8. Con Edison Transmission has financed its operations and capital requirements primarily with capital contributions and borrowings from Con Edison and internally-generated funds. See "Liquidity and Capital Resources" in Item 7.

For each of the Companies, the common equity ratio for the last five years was:

Common Equity Ratio
(Percent of total
capitalization)
2014 2015 2016 2017 2018

Con Edison 52.2 52.1 49.3 51.1 49.0

CECONY 50.9 51.4 49.5 50.8 48.6

At December 31, 2018, the credit ratings assigned by Moody's, S&P and Fitch to the senior unsecured debt and commercial paper of Con Edison, CECONY and O&R were as follows:

	Moody's	S&P	Fitch
Con Edison			
Senior Unsecured Debt	Baa1	BBB+	BBB+
Commercial Paper	P-2	A-2	F2
CECONY			
Senior Unsecured Debt	A3	A-	A-
Commercial Paper	P-2	A-2	F2
O&R			
Senior Unsecured Debt	Baa1	A-	A-
Commercial Paper	P-2	A-2	F2

Credit ratings assigned by rating organizations are expressions of opinion and are not recommendations to buy, sell or hold securities. A credit rating is subject to revision or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating organization. Each rating should be evaluated independently of any other rating. See "The Companies Require Access To Capital Markets To Satisfy Funding Requirements" and "Changes To Tax Laws Could Adversely Affect the Companies" in Item 1A.

Environmental Matters

Climate Change

As indicated by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG), including carbon dioxide, are very likely changing the world's climate.

Climate change could affect customer demand for the Companies' energy services. It might also cause physical damage to the Companies' facilities and disruption of their operations due to more frequent and more extreme weather-related events. In late October 2012, Superstorm Sandy caused extensive damage to the Utilities' electric distribution system. Superstorm Sandy interrupted service to approximately 1.4 million of the Utilities' customers – more than four times the number of customers impacted by the Utilities' previous worst storm event (Hurricane Irene in 2011) and resulted in the Utilities incurring substantial response and restoration costs. CECONY invested \$1 billion in its infrastructure in order to improve its resilience against storms like Superstorm Sandy.

Based on the most recent data (2016) published by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Con Edison estimates that its direct GHG emissions constitute less than 0.1 percent of the nation's GHG emissions. Transportation is the largest source of GHG emissions in New York State. Con Edison's estimated emissions of GHG during the past five years were:

(Metric tons, in millions (a)) 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018

CO2 equivalent emissions 3.2 3.2 3.1 3.0 3.1

(a) Estimated emissions for 2018 are based on preliminary data and are subject to third-party verification.

Con Edison's 49 percent decrease in direct GHG emissions (carbon dioxide, methane and sulfur hexafluoride) from the 2005 baseline (6.0 million metric tons) reflects the emission reductions resulting from equipment and repair

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projects, reduced steam demand, the increased use of natural gas in lieu of fuel oil at CECONY's steam production facilities as well as projects to reduce sulfur hexafluoride emissions and to replace gas distribution pipes.

CECONY has participated for several years in voluntary initiatives with the EPA to reduce its methane and sulfur hexafluoride emissions. The Utilities reduce methane emissions from the operation of their gas distribution systems through pipe maintenance and replacement programs, by operating system components at lower pressure and by introducing new technologies to prioritize leak repairs and to reduce losses when work is performed on operating assets. The Utilities reduce emissions of sulfur hexafluoride, which is used for arc suppression in substation circuit breakers and switches, by using improved technologies to locate and repair leaks and by replacing older equipment. The Utilities also actively promote energy efficiency and the use of renewable generation to help their customers reduce their GHG emissions.

NYSERDA and New York utilities had been responsible for implementing the Energy Efficiency Portfolio Standard (EEPS) established by the NYSPSC through energy efficiency programs designed and managed by NYSERDA and the utilities and authorized by the NYSPSC. CECONY billed customers EEPS surcharges of approximately \$103 million in 2015 and 2014 to fund these programs. EEPS authorization ended December 2015. Beginning January 2016, New York utilities have implemented Energy Efficiency Transition Implementation Plans (ETIPs) and are responsible for designing and managing their energy efficiency programs consistent with utility-specific program budgets and metrics approved by the NYSPSC. Effective January 2016, the utilities are recovering the costs of their ETIP programs from their customers primarily through energy efficiency tracker surcharge mechanisms approved by the NYSPSC. The Utilities are authorized to bill customers \$108 million and \$99 million in 2018 and 2017, respectively, through these mechanisms. Pursuant to CECONY's current electric rate plan, the company will supplement its existing ETIP programs with new energy efficiency, electric vehicle and system peak reduction programs, the cost of which will be reflected in base rates. See Note B to the financial statements in Item 8. The annual budgets of the existing and new programs are approximately \$234 million in 2019.

Through the Utilities' energy-efficiency programs, customers reduced their annual energy use by approximately 1,983,000 MWh of electricity and 2,743,000 Dt of gas from the programs' inception in 2009 through 2018, resulting in their avoiding the release of approximately 1,706,000 short tons of GHG into the atmosphere in 2018. In addition, CECONY's other demand-side management programs assisted customers in reducing their annual energy use by approximately 348,000 MWh of electricity from the programs' inception in 2004 through 2018, resulting in their avoiding the release of approximately 271,000 short tons of GHG into the atmosphere in 2018.

Emissions are also avoided by renewable electric production facilities replacing fossil-fueled electric production facilities. NYSERDA has been responsible for implementing the renewable portfolio standard (RPS) established by the NYSPSC. NYSERDA has entered into long-term agreements with developers of large renewable electric production facilities and pays them premiums based on the facilities' electric output. These facilities sell their energy output in the wholesale energy market administered by the NYISO. As a result of the Utilities' participation in the NYISO wholesale markets, a portion of the Utilities' NYISO energy purchases are sourced from renewable electric production facilities. NYSERDA also has provided rebates to customers who installed eligible renewable electric production technologies. The electricity produced by such customer-sited renewables generation offsets the energy that the Utilities would otherwise have procured, thereby reducing the amount of electricity produced by non-renewable production facilities. The Utilities billed customers RPS surcharges of \$19 million in 2016, (and approximately \$697 million cumulatively from 2006) to fund these NYSERDA programs. In March 2016, NYSERDA reported that the statewide environmental benefits of having electricity generated by renewable production facilities from 2006 through 2015, as opposed to the State's "system-mix," amounts to approximately 6,700 tons of nitrogen oxides, 12,200 tons of sulfur dioxides and 6.4 million tons of carbon dioxide in reduced emissions over this time period. In January 2016, the NYSPSC approved a 10-year \$5,300 million clean energy fund to be managed by NYSERDA under the NYSPSC's supervision. The clean energy fund has four portfolios: market development; innovation and research; NY Green Bank and NY Sun. The Utilities have eliminated the separate RPS tariff and now collect all clean energy fund surcharges through the system benefit charge (including previously authorized RPS, EEPS, Technology and Market Development collections and incremental clean energy fund collections to be collected from electric customers only). The Utilities billed customers clean energy fund surcharges of \$311 million, \$298 million and \$277 million in 2018, 2017, and 2016 respectively. For information about NYSPSC proceedings

considering renewable generation see “Utility Regulation – State Utility Regulation – New York Utility Industry – Reforming the Energy Vision,” above.

In June 2015, the New York State Energy Planning Board released its 2015 State Energy Plan. Under New York State law, any energy-related action or decision of State agencies must be reasonably consistent with the plan. The plan reflects clean energy initiatives, including the REV proceeding, NYSERDA’s clean energy fund and the following goals for New York State to meet by 2030: a 40 percent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from 1990

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levels; 50 percent of electric generation from renewable energy sources; and a 23 percent decrease in energy consumption in buildings from 2012 levels. For information about the NYSPSC's adoption of a clean energy standard to mandate achievement of the State Energy Plan's goals, see "Utility Regulation – State Utility Regulation – New York Utility Industry – Reforming the Energy Vision," above. In January 2019, the Governor of New York announced a proposal that, if enacted into law, would require that 70 percent of electric generation be from renewable energy sources by 2030 and 100 percent be carbon-free by 2040. The proposal also includes the creation of a climate action council to develop a comprehensive plan to make New York carbon neutral by significantly and cost-effectively reducing emissions from all major sources, including electricity, transportation, buildings, industry, commercial activity, and agriculture.

Also, New York State and New York City have announced goals to reduce GHG emissions 80 percent below 1990 and 2005, respectively, levels by 2050.

In 2015, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued its Clean Power Plan to reduce carbon dioxide emissions from existing power plants 32 percent from 2005 levels by 2030. Under the Clean Power Plan, each state is required to submit for EPA approval a plan to reduce its emissions to specified rate-based or equivalent mass-based target levels (as determined in accordance with the Clean Power Plan) applicable to the state. For New York State, the emissions rate-based target level for 2030 is approximately 20 percent below its 2012 emissions rate. State plans may, among other things, include participation in regional cap-and-trade programs. In 2017, the EPA proposed to repeal its Clean Power Plan and issued an advanced notice of proposed rulemaking to solicit information as the EPA considers proposing a future rule. In 2018, the EPA issued a proposal entitled the "Affordable Clean Energy Act" (or "ACE") in response to the advanced notice. The proposed ACE rule is focused on coal-fired power plants and is unlikely to impact company operations.

CECONY is subject to carbon dioxide emissions regulations established by New York State under RGGI. The initiative, a cooperative effort by Northeastern and Mid-Atlantic states, established a decreasing cap on carbon dioxide emissions resulting from the generation of electricity. Under RGGI, affected electric generators are required to obtain emission allowances to cover their carbon dioxide emissions, available primarily through auctions administered by participating states or a secondary market. CECONY has purchased sufficient allowances of 2.89 million short tons to meet its requirement for the most recent RGGI compliance period (2018-2020). CECONY will purchase additional RGGI allowances during the remaining two years of the compliance period based on anticipated emissions, which are expected to be similar to past compliance periods.

The cost to comply with legislation, regulations or initiatives limiting the Companies' GHG emissions could be substantial.

Environmental Sustainability

Con Edison's sustainability strategy, as it relates to the environment, provides that the company seeks to reduce its environmental footprint by making effective use of natural resources to address the challenges of climate change and its impact on the company's business. As part of its strategy, the company seeks, among other things, to reduce direct and indirect emissions; enhance the efficiency of its water use; minimize its impact to natural ecosystems; focus on reducing, reusing and recycling to minimize consumption; and design its work in consideration of climate forecasts.

CECONY

Superfund

The Federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 and similar state statutes (Superfund) impose joint and several liability, regardless of fault, upon generators of hazardous substances for investigation costs, remediation costs and environmental damages. The sites as to which CECONY has been asserted to have liability under Superfund include its and its predecessor companies' former manufactured gas sites, its multi-purpose Astoria site, the Gowanus Canal site, the Newtown Creek site and other Superfund sites discussed below. There may be additional sites as to which assertions will be made that the company has liability. For a further discussion of claims and possible claims against the company under Superfund, estimated liability accrued for Superfund claims and recovery from customers of site investigation and remediation costs, see Note G to the financial statements in Item 8.

Manufactured Gas Sites

CECONY and its predecessors formerly owned and operated manufactured gas plants at 51 sites (MGP Sites) in New York City and Westchester County. Many of these sites have been subdivided and are now owned by parties other than CECONY and have been redeveloped for other uses, including schools, residential and commercial developments and hospitals. The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) is

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requiring CECONY to investigate, and if necessary, develop and implement remediation programs for the sites, including any neighboring areas to which contamination may have migrated.

CECONY has started remedial investigations at all 51 MGP Sites. After investigations, no MGP impacts have been detected at all or portions of 15 sites, and the NYSDEC has issued No Further Action (NFA) letters for these sites. Coal tar or other MGP-related contaminants have been detected at the remaining 36 sites. Remedial actions have been completed at all or portions of 14 sites and the NYSDEC has issued NFA letters for these sites. In addition, remedial actions have been completed by property owners at all or portions of four sites under the NYS Brownfield Cleanup Program and Certificates of Completion have been issued by the NYSDEC for these sites. Remedial design is ongoing for the remaining sites or portions of sites, however, the information as to the extent of contamination and scope of the remediation likely to be required for many of these sites is incomplete. The company estimates that its undiscounted potential liability for the completion of the site investigation and cleanup of the known contamination on MGP sites (other than the Astoria site which is discussed below) could range from \$509 million to \$2,210 million.

Astoria Site

CECONY is permitted by the NYSDEC to operate a hazardous waste storage facility on property owned by it in the Astoria section of Queens, New York. Portions of the property were formerly the location of a manufactured gas plant and also have been used or are being used for, among other things, electric generation operations, electric substation operations, the storage of fuel oil and liquefied natural gas and the maintenance and storage of electric equipment. As a condition of its NYSDEC permit, the company is required to investigate the property and, where environmental contamination is found and action is necessary, to remediate the contamination. The company's investigations are ongoing. The company has submitted to the NYSDEC and the New York State Department of Health reports and in the future will be submitting additional reports identifying the known areas of contamination. The company estimates that its undiscounted potential liability for the completion of the site investigation and cleanup of the known contamination on the property could range from \$172 million to \$515 million.

Gowanus Canal

In August 2009, CECONY received a notice of potential liability and request for information from the EPA about the operations of the company and its predecessors at sites adjacent to or near the 1.8 mile Gowanus Canal in Brooklyn, New York. In March 2010, the EPA added the Gowanus Canal to its National Priorities List of Superfund sites. The canal's adjacent waterfront is primarily commercial and industrial, currently consisting of concrete plants, warehouses and parking lots. The canal is near several residential neighborhoods. In September 2013, the EPA issued its record of decision for the site. The EPA concluded that there was significant contamination at the site, including polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), pesticides, metals and volatile organic compounds. The EPA selected a remedy for the site that includes dredging and disposal of some contaminated sediments and stabilization and capping of contamination that will not be removed. The EPA estimated the cost of the selected remedy to be \$506 million (and indicated the actual cost could be significantly higher or lower). The EPA has identified 39 potentially responsible parties (PRPs) with respect to the site, including CECONY (which the EPA indicated has facilities that may be a source of PCBs at the site). The EPA has ordered the PRPs, including CECONY, to coordinate and cooperate with each other to perform and/or fund the remedial design for the selected remedy, which current estimates indicate could cost approximately \$97 million. CECONY is participating with other PRPs in an allocation process to determine each PRP's share of the liability for these remedial design costs. In June 2015, other Federal agencies and the NYSDEC notified the PRPs of their intent to perform a natural resource damage assessment for the site. CECONY is unable to estimate its exposure to liability for the Gowanus Canal site.

Newtown Creek

In June 2017, CECONY received a notice of potential liability from the EPA with respect to the Newtown Creek site that was listed in 2010 on the EPA's National Priorities List of Superfund sites. The EPA has identified 14 potentially responsible parties (PRPs) with respect to the site, including CECONY, and has indicated that it will notify the company as additional PRPs are identified and notified by the EPA. Newtown Creek and its tributaries (collectively, Newtown Creek) form a 3.8 mile border between Brooklyn and Queens, New York. Currently, the predominant land use around Newtown Creek includes industrial, petroleum, recycling, manufacturing and distribution facilities and warehouses. Other uses include trucking, concrete manufacture, transportation infrastructure and a wastewater treatment plant. Newtown Creek is near several residential neighborhoods. Six PRPs, not including CECONY,

pursuant to an administrative settlement agreement and order on consent the EPA issued to them in 2011, have been performing a remedial investigation of the site. The EPA indicated that sampling events have shown the sediments in Newtown Creek to be contaminated with a wide variety of hazardous substances including PCBs, metals, pesticides, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and volatile organic compounds. The EPA also indicated that it

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has reason to believe that hazardous substances have come to be released from CECONY facilities into Newtown Creek. The current schedule anticipates completion of a feasibility study for the site during 2022 and issuance of its record of decision selecting a remedy for the site shortly thereafter. CECONY is unable to estimate its exposure to liability for the Newtown Creek site.

Other Superfund Sites

In September 2007, the NYSDEC demanded that the company investigate and remediate PCB contamination that may have migrated from a former CECONY service center facility in Flushing New York, into the adjacent Flushing River. In April 2008, the company and the NYSDEC entered into a consent order under which the company agreed to implement a NYSDEC-approved investigation program for the Flushing River and, if deemed necessary by the NYSDEC to protect human health and the environment, to implement a NYSDEC-approved remediation program for any PCB contamination in the river attributable to the site. In March 2011, the company submitted to the NYSDEC a report indicating that PCBs had migrated from the site to sediment in a portion of the river. In August 2013, the NYSDEC selected a remedy that required the company to submit a remedial design report, remove contaminated sediment, restore the river bed with clean material, prepare a site management plan and implement institutional controls. The final remedial design was submitted to and approved by the NYSDEC in 2017. CECONY completed construction of the remedy during 2018.

In 2016, CECONY and another utility responded to a reported dielectric fluid leak at a New Jersey marina on the Hudson River associated with one or two underwater transmission lines, the New Jersey portion of which is owned and operated by the other utility and the New York portion of which is owned and operated by CECONY. In 2017, after the marina owner had cleared substantial debris from its collapsed pier and rip rap material that it had previously placed over and in the vicinity of the underwater transmission lines in an attempt to shore up its failing pier, a dielectric fluid leak was found and repaired on one of the underwater transmission lines. In August 2018, the EPA declared the leak response complete. CECONY and the other utility are disputing whether to return the transmission lines to operation. CECONY, the other utility and the marina owner are involved in litigation in federal court regarding response and repair costs, related damages, and the future of the lines. In September 2018, FERC dismissed a complaint filed by the other utility in which it had requested that FERC order CECONY to cooperate with the other utility to remove all of the dielectric fluid from the transmission lines and remove the lines. In October 2018, the other utility filed a request for rehearing at FERC with respect to its decision to dismiss the complaint. CECONY expects that, consistent with the cost allocation provisions of its prior arrangements with the other utility for the transmission lines, the response and repair costs incurred by CECONY, the other utility and government agencies, net of any recovery from the marina owner, will be shared by CECONY and the other utility and that CECONY's share is not reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on its financial position, results of operations or liquidity.

CECONY is a PRP at additional Superfund sites involving other PRPs and participates in PRP groups at those sites. The company generally is not managing the site investigation and remediation at these multiparty sites. Work at these sites is in various stages, and investigation, remediation and monitoring activities at some of these sites can be expected to continue over extended periods of time. The company believes that it is unlikely that monetary sanctions, such as penalties, will be imposed by any governmental authority with respect to these sites.

The following table lists each of the additional Superfund sites for which the company anticipates it may have liability. The table also shows for each such site its location, the year in which the company was designated or alleged to be a PRP or to otherwise have responsibilities for the site (shown in the table under "Start"), the name of the court or agency in which proceedings for the site are pending and CECONY's estimated percentage of the total liability for each site. The company currently estimates that its potential liability for investigation, remediation, monitoring and environmental damages in aggregate for the sites below is less than \$2 million. Superfund liability is joint and several. The company's estimate of its liability for each site was determined pursuant to consent decrees, settlement agreements or otherwise and in light of the financial condition of other PRPs. The company's actual liability could differ substantially from amounts estimated.

Site	Location	Start	Court or Agency	% of Total Liability
Cortese Landfill	Narrowsburg, NY	1987	EPA	6.0%
Curcio Scrap Metal	Saddle Brook, NJ	1987	EPA	100.0%
Metal Bank of America	Philadelphia, PA	1987	EPA	1.0%
Global Landfill	Old Bridge, NJ	1988	EPA	0.4%
Borne Chemical	Elizabeth, NJ	1997	NJDEP	0.7%

O&R

Superfund

The sites at which O&R has been asserted to have liability under Superfund include its manufactured gas sites and the Superfund sites discussed below. There may be additional sites as to which assertions will be made that O&R has liability. For a further discussion of claims and possible claims against O&R under Superfund, see Note G to the financial statements in Item 8.

Manufactured Gas Sites

O&R and its predecessors formerly owned and operated manufactured gas plants at seven sites (O&R MGP Sites) in Orange County and Rockland County, New York. Three of these sites are now owned by parties other than O&R, and have been redeveloped by them for residential, commercial or industrial uses. The NYSDEC is requiring O&R to develop and implement remediation programs for the O&R MGP Sites including any neighboring areas to which contamination may have migrated.

O&R has completed remedial investigations at all seven of its MGP sites and has received the NYSDEC's decision regarding the remedial work to be performed at six of the sites. Of the six sites, O&R has completed remediation at four sites. Remedial construction was initiated on a portion of one of the remaining sites in 2018 and remedial design is ongoing for the other remaining sites. The company estimates that its undiscounted potential liability for the completion of the site investigation and cleanup of the known contamination on MGP sites could range from \$86 million to \$142 million.

Superfund Sites

O&R is a PRP at Superfund sites involving other PRPs, and participates in PRP groups at those sites. The company is not managing the site investigation and remediation at these multiparty Superfund sites. Work at these sites is in various stages, and investigation, remediation and monitoring activities at some of these sites is expected to continue over extended periods of time. The company believes that it is unlikely that monetary sanctions, such as penalties, will be imposed by any governmental authority with respect to these sites.

The following table lists each of the Superfund sites for which the company anticipates it may have liability. The table also shows for each such site its location, the year in which the company was designated or alleged to be a PRP or to otherwise have responsibilities for the site (shown in the table under "Start"), the name of the court or agency in which proceedings for the site are pending and O&R's estimated percentage of the total liability for each site. The company currently estimates that its potential liability for investigation, remediation, monitoring and environmental damages in aggregate for the sites below is less than \$1 million. Superfund liability is joint and several. The company's estimate of its liability for each site was determined pursuant to consent decrees, settlement agreements or otherwise and in light of the financial condition of other PRPs. The company's actual liability could differ substantially from amounts estimated.

Site	Location	Start	Court or Agency	% of Total Liability
Metal Bank of America	Philadelphia, PA	1993	EPA	4.6%
Borne Chemical	Elizabeth, NJ	1997	NJDEP	2.3%
Ellis Road	Jacksonville, FL	2011	EPA	0.2%

Other Federal, State and Local Environmental Provisions

Toxic Substances Control Act

Virtually all electric utilities, including CECONY, own equipment containing PCBs. PCBs are regulated under the Federal Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976. The Utilities have procedures in place to manage and dispose of oil and equipment containing PCBs properly when they are removed from service.

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Water Quality

Under NYSDEC regulations, the operation of CECONY's generating facilities requires permits for water discharges and water withdrawals. Conditions to the renewal of such permits may include limitations on the operations of the permitted facility or requirements to install certain equipment, the cost of which could be substantial. For information about the company's generating facilities, see "CECONY – Electric Operations – Electric Facilities" and "Steam Operations – Steam Facilities" above in this Item 1.

Certain governmental authorities are investigating contamination in the Hudson River and the New York Harbor. These waters run through portions of CECONY's service area. Governmental authorities could require entities that released hazardous substances that contaminated these waters to bear the cost of investigation and remediation, which could be substantial.

Air Quality

Under new source review regulations, an owner of a large generating facility, including CECONY's steam and steam-electric generating facilities, is required to obtain a permit before making modifications to the facility, other than routine maintenance, repair, or replacement, that increase emissions of pollutants from the facility above specified thresholds. To obtain a permit, the facility owner could be required to install additional pollution controls or otherwise limit emissions from the facility. The company reviews on an on-going basis its planned modifications to its generating facilities to determine the potential applicability of new source review and similar regulations.

The EPA's Transport Rule (also referred to as the Cross-State Air Pollution Rule), which was implemented in January 2015, established a new cap and trade program requiring further reductions in air emissions than the Clean Air Intrastate Rule (CAIR) that it replaced. Under the Transport Rule, utilities are to be allocated emissions allowances and may sell the allowances or buy additional allowances. CECONY requested and received NYSPSC approval to change the provisions under which the company recovers its purchased power costs to provide for costs incurred to purchase emissions allowances and revenues received from the sale of allowances. CECONY complied with the Transport Rule in 2018 and expects to comply with the rule in 2019. If changes to the Transport Rule that have been proposed are adopted, the number of allowances allocated to CECONY would decrease and the company would be required to purchase allowances to offset the decreased allocation.

State Anti-Takeover Law

New York State law provides that a "domestic corporation," such as Con Edison, may not consummate a merger, consolidation or similar transaction with the beneficial owner of a 20 percent or greater voting stock interest in the corporation, or with an affiliate of the owner, for five years after the acquisition of the voting stock interest, unless the transaction or the acquisition of the voting stock interest was approved by the corporation's board of directors prior to the acquisition of the voting stock interest. After the expiration of the five-year period, the transaction may be consummated only pursuant to a stringent "fair price" formula or with the approval of a majority of the disinterested stockholders.

Employees

At December 31, 2018, Con Edison had no employees other than those of CECONY, O&R, the Clean Energy Businesses and Con Edison Transmission (which had 13,685, 1,176, 435 and 11 employees, respectively). Of the CECONY and O&R employees, 8,011 and 601 employees, respectively, were represented by a collective bargaining unit. The collective bargaining agreement covering most of these CECONY employees expires in June 2020. Agreements covering other CECONY employees and O&R employees expire in June 2021 and May 2019, respectively.

Available Information

For the sources of information about the Companies, see "Available Information" in the "Introduction" appearing before this Item 1.

Item 1A: Risk Factors

Information in any item of this report as to which reference is made in this Item 1A is incorporated by reference herein. The use of such terms as "see" or "refer to" shall be deemed to incorporate at the place such term is used the information to which such reference is made.

The Companies' businesses are influenced by many factors that are difficult to predict, and that involve uncertainties that may materially affect actual operating results, cash flows and financial condition.

The Companies have established an enterprise risk management program to identify, assess, manage and monitor its major business risks based on established criteria for the severity of an event, the likelihood of its occurrence, and the programs in place to control the event or reduce the impact. The Companies' major risks include:

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Regulatory/Compliance Risks:

The Companies Are Extensively Regulated And Are Subject To Penalties. The Companies' operations require numerous permits, approvals and certificates from various federal, state and local governmental agencies. State utility regulators may seek to impose substantial penalties on the Utilities for violations of state utility laws, regulations or orders. In addition, the Utilities' rate plans usually include penalties for failing to meet certain operating and customer satisfaction standards. See Note B to the financial statements in Item 8. FERC has the authority to impose penalties on the Utilities and the Clean Energy Businesses, which could be substantial, for violations of the Federal Power Act, the Natural Gas Act or related rules, including reliability and cyber security rules. Environmental agencies may seek penalties for failure to comply with laws, regulations or permits. The Companies may also be subject to penalties from other regulatory agencies. The Companies may be subject to new laws, regulations or other requirements or the revision or reinterpretation of such requirements, which could adversely affect them. In April 2014, the NYSPSC instituted its REV proceeding to improve system efficiency and reliability, encourage renewable energy resources, support distributed energy resources and empower customer choice. See "Utility Regulation" and "Environmental Matters – Climate Change and Other Federal, State and Local Environmental Provisions" in Item 1 and "Application of Critical Accounting Policies" in Item 7.

The Utilities' Rate Plans May Not Provide A Reasonable Return. The Utilities have rate plans approved by state utility regulators that limit the rates they can charge their customers. The rates are generally designed for, but do not guarantee, the recovery of the Utilities' cost of service (including a return on equity). See "Utility Regulation – State Utility Regulation – Rate Plans" in Item 1 and "Rate Plans" in Note B to the financial statements in Item 8. Rates usually may not be changed during the specified terms of the rate plans other than to recover energy costs and limited other exceptions. The Utilities' actual costs may exceed levels provided for such costs in the rate plans. State utility regulators can initiate proceedings to prohibit the Utilities from recovering from their customers the cost of service (including energy costs) that the regulators determine to have been imprudently incurred (see "Other Regulatory Matters" in Note B to the financial statements in Item 8). The Utilities have from time to time entered into settlement agreements to resolve various prudence proceedings.

The Companies May Be Adversely Affected By Changes To The Utilities' Rate Plans. The Utilities' rate plans typically require action by regulators at their expiration dates, which may include approval of new plans with different provisions. The need to recover from customers increasing costs, taxes or state-mandated assessments or surcharges could adversely affect the Utilities' opportunity to obtain new rate plans that provide a reasonable rate of return and continue important provisions of current rate plans. The Utilities' current New York electric and gas rate plans include revenue decoupling mechanisms and their New York electric, gas and steam rate plans include provisions for the recovery of energy costs and reconciliation of the actual amount of pension and other postretirement, environmental and certain other costs to amounts reflected in rates. In January 2019, CECONY filed a request with the NYSPSC for new electric and gas rate plans to be effective January 2020. See "Rate Plans" and "Other Regulatory Matters" in Note B to the financial statements in Item 8.

The Intentional Misconduct of Employees or Contractors Could Adversely Affect the Companies. The violation of laws or regulations by employees or contractors for personal gain may result from contract and procurement fraud, extortion, bribe acceptance, fraudulent related-party transactions and serious breaches of corporate policy or standards of business conduct. Such intentional misconduct by employees or contractors could result in substantial liability, higher costs and increased regulatory requirements. See "Employees" in Item 1.

Operations Risks:

The Failure of, or Damage to, the Companies' Facilities Could Adversely Affect the Companies. The Utilities provide electricity, gas and steam service using energy facilities, many of which are located either in, or close to, densely populated public places. See the description of the Utilities' facilities in Item 1. A failure of, or damage to, these facilities, or an error in the operation or maintenance of these facilities, could result in bodily injury or death, property damage, the release of hazardous substances or extended service interruptions. A natural disaster such as a major storm, a heat wave or hurricane could damage facilities and the Utilities may experience more severe consequences from attempting to operate during and after such events. The Utilities' response to such events may be perceived to be below customer expectations. The Utilities could be required to pay substantial amounts that may not be covered by the Utilities' insurance policies to repair or replace their facilities, compensate others for injury or death

or other damage and settle any proceedings initiated by state utility regulators or other regulatory agencies. The occurrence of such events could also adversely affect the cost and availability of insurance. See “Other Regulatory Matters” in Note B and “Manhattan Explosion and Fire” and "Manhattan Steam Main Rupture" in Note H to the financial statements in Item 8. Changes to laws, regulations or judicial doctrines could further expand the Utilities’ liability for service interruptions. See “Utility Regulation – State Utility Regulation” and "Environmental Matters" in Item 1.

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A Cyber Attack Could Adversely Affect the Companies. The Companies and other operators of critical energy infrastructure and energy market participants face a heightened risk of cyber attack. Cyber attacks may include hacking, viruses, malware, denial of service attacks, ransomware or other data security breaches. The U.S. Department of Energy's Quadrennial Energy Review, issued in January 2017, indicated that cyber threats to the electricity system are increasing in sophistication, magnitude and frequency. The Companies' businesses require the continued operation of information systems and network infrastructure. See Item 1 for a description of the businesses of the Utilities, the Clean Energy Businesses and Con Edison Transmission. Interconnectivity with customers, independent system operators, energy traders and other energy market participants, suppliers, contractors and others exposes the Companies' information systems and network infrastructure to an increased risk of cyber attack and increases the risk that a cyber attack on the Companies could affect others. In the event of a cyber attack that the Companies were unable to defend against or mitigate, the Companies could have their operations and the operations of their customers and others disrupted. The Companies could also have their financial and other information systems and network infrastructure impaired, property damaged and customer and employee information stolen; experience substantial loss of revenues, response costs and other financial loss; and be subject to increased regulation, litigation, penalties and damage to their reputation. The Companies have experienced cyber attacks, although none of the attacks had a material impact.

Environmental Risks:

The Companies Are Exposed to Risks From The Environmental Consequences Of Their Operations. The Companies are exposed to risks relating to climate change and related matters. See "Environmental Matters – Climate Change" in Item 1. CECONY may also be impacted by regulations requiring reductions in air emissions. See "Environmental Matters – Other Federal, State and Local Environmental Provisions – Air Quality" in Item 1. In addition, the Utilities are responsible for hazardous substances, such as asbestos, PCBs and coal tar, that have been used or produced in the course of the Utilities' operations and are present on properties or in facilities and equipment currently or previously owned by them. See "Environmental Matters" in Item 1 and Note G to the financial statements in Item 8. The Companies could be adversely affected if a causal relationship between electric and magnetic fields and adverse health effects were to be established.

Financial and Market Risks:

A Disruption In The Wholesale Energy Markets Or Failure By An Energy Supplier or Customer Could Adversely Affect The Companies. Almost all the electricity and gas the Utilities sell to their full-service customers is purchased through the wholesale energy markets or pursuant to contracts with energy suppliers. See the description of the Utilities' energy supply in Item 1. A disruption in the wholesale energy markets or a failure on the part of the Utilities' energy suppliers or operators of energy delivery systems that connect to the Utilities' energy facilities could adversely affect their ability to meet their customers' energy needs and adversely affect the Companies. The Utilities' ability to gain access to additional energy supplies, if needed, is dependent on effective markets and siting approvals for developer projects, which the Utilities do not control. See "CECONY - Gas Peak Demand" in Item 1. The output of most of the Clean Energy Businesses' renewable electric production projects is sold under long-term power purchase agreements with utilities and municipalities, and a failure on their part could adversely affect Con Edison. In January 2019, PG&E filed for reorganization under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. The output of Con Edison Development renewable electric production projects with an aggregate generating capacity of 680 MW (AC) is sold under PG&E PPAs. See "Clean Energy Businesses - Con Edison Development," in Item 1 and "Long-Lived and Intangible Assets" in Note A and "Long-term Debt" in Note C to the financial statements in Item 8.

The Companies Have Substantial Unfunded Pension And Other Postretirement Benefit Liabilities. The Utilities have substantial unfunded pension and other postretirement benefit liabilities. The Utilities expect to make substantial contributions to their pension and other postretirement benefit plans. Significant declines in the market values of the investments held to fund pension and other postretirement benefits could trigger substantial funding requirements under governmental regulations. See "Application of Critical Accounting Policies – Accounting for Pensions and Other Postretirement Benefits" and "Financial and Commodity Market Risks" in Item 7 and Notes E and F to the financial statements in Item 8.

Con Edison's Ability To Pay Dividends Or Interest Depends On Dividends From Its Subsidiaries. Con Edison's ability to pay dividends on its common stock or interest on its external borrowings depends primarily on the dividends

and other distributions it receives from its subsidiaries. The dividends that the Utilities may pay to Con Edison are limited by the NYSPSC to not more than 100 percent of their respective income available for dividends calculated on a two-year rolling average basis, with certain exceptions. See “Dividends” in Note C and Note S to the financial statements in Item 8.

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The Companies Require Access To Capital Markets To Satisfy Funding Requirements. The Utilities estimate that their construction expenditures will exceed \$10,800 million over the next three years. The Utilities use internally-generated funds, equity contributions from Con Edison, if any, and external borrowings to fund the construction expenditures. The Clean Energy Businesses and Con Edison Transmission are investing in renewable generation and energy infrastructure projects that require funds in excess of those produced in the businesses. Con Edison expects to finance its capital requirements primarily through internally generated funds, the sale of its common shares or external borrowings. Changes in financial market conditions or in the Companies' credit ratings could adversely affect their ability to raise new capital and the cost thereof. See "Capital Requirements and Resources" in Item 1.

Changes To Tax Laws Could Adversely Affect the Companies. Changes to tax laws, regulations or interpretations thereof could have a material adverse impact on the Companies. The reduction in the federal corporate income tax rate to 21 percent under the TCJA results in decreased cash flows from operating activities, and requires increased cash flows from financing activities, for the Utilities. Depending on the extent of these changes in cash flows, the changes could adversely impact the Companies' credit ratings. See "Capital Requirements and Resources – Capital Resources" in Item 1, "Liquidity and Capital Resources – Cash Flows from Operating Activities" in Item 7, "Other Regulatory Matters" in Note B and Note L to the financial statements in Item 8.

Other Risks:

The Companies' Strategies May Not Be Effective To Address Changes In The External Business Environment. The failure to identify, plan and execute strategies to address changes in the external business environment could have a material adverse impact on the Companies. Con Edison seeks to provide shareholder value through continued dividend growth, supported by earnings growth in regulated utilities and contracted assets. Changes to public policy, laws or regulations (or interpretations thereof), customer behavior or technology could significantly impact the value of the Utilities' energy delivery facilities, the Clean Energy Businesses' renewable and energy infrastructure projects and Con Edison Transmission's investment in electric and gas transmission projects. Such changes could also affect the Companies' opportunities to make additional investments in such assets and the potential return on the investments. See "Utility Regulation – State Utility Regulation – New York Utility Industry – Reforming the Energy Vision," "Environmental Matters - Climate Change" and "Competition" in Item 1.

The Companies Also Face Other Risks That Are Beyond Their Control. The Companies' results of operations can be affected by circumstances or events that are beyond their control. Weather directly influences the demand for electricity, gas and steam service, and can affect the price of energy commodities. Terrorist or other physical attacks or acts of war could damage the Companies' facilities. Economic conditions can affect customers' demand and ability to pay for service, which could adversely affect the Companies.

Item 1B: Unresolved Staff Comments

Con Edison

Con Edison has no unresolved comments from the SEC staff.

CECONY

CECONY has no unresolved comments from the SEC staff.

Item 2: Properties

Con Edison

Con Edison has no significant properties other than those of the Utilities, the Clean Energy Businesses and Con Edison Transmission.

For information about the capitalized cost of the Companies' utility plant, net of accumulated depreciation, see "Plant and Depreciation" in Note A to the financial statements in Item 8 (which information is incorporated herein by reference).

CECONY

For a discussion of CECONY's electric, gas and steam facilities, see "CECONY – Electric Operations – Electric Facilities," "CECONY – Gas Operations – Gas Facilities" and "CECONY – Steam Operations – Steam Facilities" in Item 1 (which information is incorporated herein by reference).

O&R

For a discussion of O&R's electric and gas facilities, see "O&R – Electric Operations – Electric Facilities" and "O&R – Gas Operations – Gas Facilities" in Item 1 (which information is incorporated herein by reference).

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Clean Energy Businesses

For a discussion of the Clean Energy Businesses' facilities, see "Clean Energy Businesses" in Item 1 (which information is incorporated herein by reference).

Con Edison Transmission

Con Edison Transmission has no properties. Con Edison Transmission has ownership interests in electric and gas transmission companies. For information about these companies, see "Con Edison Transmission" in Item 1 (which information is incorporated herein by reference).

Item 3: Legal Proceedings

For information about certain legal proceedings affecting the Companies, see the information on the PG&E bankruptcy under "Long-Lived and Intangible Assets" in Note A, "Other Regulatory Matters" in Note B, "Superfund Sites" and "Asbestos Proceedings" in Note G and "Manhattan Explosion and Fire" and "Manhattan Steam Main Rupture" in Note H to the financial statements in Item 8 and "Environmental Matters – CECONY – Superfund" and "Environmental Matters – O&R – Superfund" in Item 1 of this report, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 4: Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

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Executive Officers of the Registrant

The following table sets forth certain information about the executive officers of Con Edison as of February 21, 2019. The term of office of each officer, is until the next election of directors (trustees) of their company and until his or her successor is chosen and qualifies. Officers are subject to removal at any time by the board of directors (trustees) of their company.

Name	Age	Offices and Positions During Past Five Years
John McAvoy	58	5/14 to present – Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer and Director of Con Edison and Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and Trustee of CECONY 12/13 to 4/14 – President and Chief Executive Officer and Director of Con Edison and Chief Executive Officer and Trustee of CECONY
Robert Høglund	57	9/05 to present – Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Con Edison and CECONY
Timothy P. Cawley	54	1/18 to present – President of CECONY 12/13 to 12/17 – President and Chief Executive Officer of O&R
Robert Sanchez	53	12/17 to present – President and Chief Executive Officer of O&R 11/17 – Senior Vice President of CECONY 9/16 to 10/17 – Senior Vice President – Corporate Shared Services of CECONY 9/14 to 8/16 – Vice President – Brooklyn & Queens Electric Operations of CECONY 5/11 to 8/14 – Vice President – System & Transmission Operations of CECONY
Mark Noyes	54	12/16 to present – President and Chief Executive Officer of Con Edison Clean Energy Businesses, Inc. 5/16 to present – President and Chief Executive Officer of Con Edison Solutions 10/15 to present – President and Chief Executive Officer of Con Edison Development and Con Edison Energy 10/14 to 9/15 – Senior Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of Con Edison Development and Con Edison Energy 3/09 to 9/14 – Vice President of Con Edison Development
Joseph P. Oates	57	9/16 to present – President and Chief Executive Officer of Con Edison Transmission, Inc. 1/16 to 8/16 – President of Con Edison Transmission, Inc. 9/15 to 8/16 – Senior Vice President – Corporate Shared Services of CECONY 9/12 to 8/15 – Senior Vice President – Business Shared Services of CECONY
Elizabeth D. Moore	64	5/13 to present – Senior Vice President and General Counsel of Con Edison and CECONY
Frances A. Resheske	58	2/02 to present – Senior Vice President – Corporate Affairs (formerly known as Public Affairs) of CECONY
Mary E. Kelly	50	11/17 to present – Senior Vice President – Corporate Shared Services of CECONY 1/16 to 10/17 – Vice President – Gas Engineering 1/14 to 12/15 – Vice President – Construction 5/09 to 12/14 – General Manager – Construction
Saumil P. Shukla	59	9/15 to present – Senior Vice President – Utility Shared Services of CECONY 10/14 to 8/15 – Vice President – Supply Chain (Shared Services) 9/07 to 9/14 – Vice President – Steam Operations of CECONY
Robert Muccilo	62	7/09 to present – Vice President and Controller of Con Edison and CECONY 11/09 to present – Chief Financial Officer and Controller of O&R
Yukari Saegusa	51	9/16 to present – Treasurer of Con Edison and CECONY 8/16 to present – Vice President of Con Edison and CECONY 8/13 to present – Treasurer of O&R 3/13 to 7/16 – Director of Corporate Finance of CECONY

Gurudatta
Nadkarni

53 1/08 to present – Vice President of Strategic Planning of CECONY

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Part II

Item 5: Market for the Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Con Edison

Con Edison's Common Shares (\$.10 par value), the only class of common equity of Con Edison, are traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the trading symbol "ED." As of January 31, 2019, there were 42,953 holders of record of Con Edison's Common Shares. Con Edison paid quarterly dividends of 69 cents per Common Share in 2017 and quarterly dividends of 71.5 cents per Common Share in 2018. On January 17, 2019, Con Edison declared a quarterly dividend of 74 cents per Common Share that is payable on March 15, 2019. Con Edison expects to pay dividends to its shareholders primarily from dividends and other distributions it receives from its subsidiaries. The payment of future dividends is subject to approval and declaration by Con Edison's Board of Directors and will depend on a variety of factors including business, financial and regulatory considerations. For additional information about the payment of dividends by the Utilities to Con Edison, and restrictions thereon, see "Dividends" in Note C to the financial statements in Item 8 (which information is incorporated herein by reference).

During 2018, the market price of Con Edison's Common Shares decreased by 10.0 percent (from \$84.95 at year-end 2017 to \$76.46 at year-end 2018). By comparison, the S&P 500 Index decreased 6.2 percent and the S&P 500 Utilities Index increased 0.5 percent. The total return to Con Edison's common shareholders during 2018, including both price appreciation and investment of dividends, was -6.6 percent. By comparison, the total returns for the S&P 500 Index and the S&P 500 Utilities Index were -4.4 percent and 4.1 percent, respectively. For the five-year period 2014 through 2018 inclusive, Con Edison's shareholders' total return was 67.7 percent, compared with total returns for the S&P 500 Index and the S&P 500 Utilities Index of 50.3 percent and 66.6 percent, respectively.

Company / Index	Years Ended December 31,					
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Consolidated Edison, Inc.	100.00	124.80	126.56	150.52	179.53	167.65
S&P 500 Index	100.00	113.69	115.26	129.05	157.22	150.33
S&P Utilities	100.00	128.98	122.73	142.72	159.99	166.57

Based on \$100 invested at December 31, 2013, reinvestment of all dividends in equivalent shares of stock and market price changes on all such shares.

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CECONY

The outstanding shares of CECONY's Common Stock (\$2.50 par value) are the only class of common equity of CECONY. They are held by Con Edison and are not traded.

The dividends declared by CECONY in 2017 and 2018 are shown in its Consolidated Statement of Shareholder's Equity included in Item 8 (which information is incorporated herein by reference). For additional information about the payment of dividends by CECONY, and restrictions thereon, see "Dividends" in Note C to the financial statements in Item 8 (which information is incorporated herein by reference).

Item 6: Selected Financial Data

For selected financial data of Con Edison and CECONY, see "Introduction" appearing before Item 1 (which selected financial data is incorporated herein by reference).

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Item 7: Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

This combined management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations relates to the consolidated financial statements included in this report of two separate registrants: Con Edison and CECONY, and should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and the notes thereto. As used in this report, the term the "Companies" refers to Con Edison and CECONY. CECONY is a subsidiary of Con Edison and, as such, information in this management's discussion and analysis about CECONY applies to Con Edison.

Information in any item of this report referred to in this discussion and analysis is incorporated by reference herein. The use of terms such as "see" or "refer to" shall be deemed to incorporate by reference into this discussion and analysis the information to which reference is made.

Corporate Overview

Con Edison's principal business operations are those of the Utilities. Con Edison's business operations also include those of the Clean Energy Businesses and Con Edison Transmission. See "Significant Developments and Outlook" in the Introduction to this report, "The Utilities," "Clean Energy Businesses" and "Con Edison Transmission" in Item 1, and segment financial information in Note N to the financial statements in Item 8. Certain financial data of Con Edison's businesses are presented below:

(Millions of Dollars, except percentages)	For the Year Ended December 31, 2018				At December 31, 2018	
	Operating Revenues	Net Income			Assets	
CECONY	\$10,680	87 %	\$1,196	87 %	\$43,108	80 %
O&R	891	7	59	4	2,892	5
Total Utilities	11,571	94	1,255	91	46,000	85
Clean Energy Businesses (a) (b)	763	6	145	10	5,821	11
Con Edison Transmission	4	—	47	4	1,425	3
Other (c)	(1)	—	(65)	(5)	674	1
Total Con Edison	\$12,337	100 %	\$1,382	100 %	\$53,920	100 %

(a) Net income from the Clean Energy Businesses for the year ended December 31, 2018 includes \$6 million of net after-tax mark-to-market loss.

In December 2018, a Con Edison Development subsidiary acquired Sempra Solar Holdings, LLC. The purchase price for the acquisition was \$1,609 million. Upon completion of the acquisition, the Clean Energy Businesses (b) recognized an after-tax gain of \$89 million with respect to jointly-owned renewable energy production projects. See Note U to the financial statements in Item 8.

Other includes parent company and consolidation adjustments. Net income includes \$(42) million of income tax expense resulting from a re-measurement of the company's deferred tax assets and liabilities following the issuance (c) of proposed regulations relating to the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (TCJA) for the year ended December 31, 2018. See Note L to the financial statements in Item 8. Net income for the year ended December 31, 2018 also includes the after-tax transaction costs of \$(8) million related to a Con Edison Development subsidiary's purchase of Sempra Solar Holdings, LLC. See Note U to the financial statements in Item 8.

Results of Operations

Net income and earnings per share for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016 were as follows:

(Millions of Dollars, except per share amounts)	Net Income			Earnings per Share		
	2018	2017	2016	2018	2017	2016
CECONY	\$1,196	\$1,104	\$1,056	\$3.84	\$3.59	\$3.52
O&R	59	64	59	0.19	0.21	0.20
Clean Energy Businesses (a)(b)(c)	145	332	118	0.46	1.08	0.39
Con Edison Transmission (c)	47	44	20	0.15	0.15	0.07

Other (c)(d)	(65)	(19)	(8)	(0.21)	(0.06)	(0.03)
Con Edison (e)	\$1,382	\$1,525	\$1,245	\$4.43	\$4.97	\$4.15

(a) Includes \$1 million or \$0.00 a share of net after-tax gain on the sale of a solar electric production project in 2017 (see Note U to the financial statements in Item 8). Also includes \$56 million or \$0.19 a share of net gain related to the sale of the retail electric supply business and \$(12) million or \$(0.04) a share of net loss related to the goodwill impairment charge on two energy services companies in 2016 (see Notes U and K to the financial statements in Item 8). Includes \$(6) million or \$(0.02) a share, \$1 million or \$0.00 a share and \$3 million or \$0.02 a share of net after-tax mark-to-market gains/(losses) in 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

(b) In December 2018, a Con Edison Development subsidiary acquired Sempra Solar Holdings, LLC. Upon completion of the acquisition, the Clean Energy Businesses recognized an after-tax gain of \$89 million or \$0.28 per share with respect to jointly-owned renewable energy production projects. See Note U to the financial statements in Item 8.

(c) Upon enactment of the TCJA in December 2017, Con Edison re-measured its deferred tax assets and liabilities based upon the 21 percent corporate income tax rate under TCJA. As a result, Con Edison decreased its net deferred tax liabilities by \$5,312 million, recognized \$259 million in net income, decreased its regulatory asset for future income tax by \$1,250 million, decreased its regulatory asset for revenue taxes by \$90 million and accrued a regulatory liability for future income tax of \$3,713 million. The amount recognized in net income for the

Clean Energy Businesses, Con Edison Transmission and the parent company was \$269 million, \$11 million and \$(21) million, respectively. See "Other Regulatory Matters" in Note B and Note L to the financial statements in Item 8.

Other includes parent company and consolidation adjustments. Net income includes \$(42) million or \$(0.14) a share of income tax expense resulting from a re-measurement of the company's deferred tax assets and liabilities following the issuance of proposed regulations relating to the TCJA for the year ended December 31, 2018. See (d) Note L to the financial statements in Item 8. Net income for the year ended December 31, 2018 also includes \$(8) million or \$(0.02) a share of the after-tax transaction costs related to a Con Edison Development subsidiary's purchase of Sempra Solar Holdings, LLC. See Note U to the financial statements in Item 8.

(e) Earnings per share on a diluted basis were \$4.42 a share, \$4.94 a share and \$4.12 a share in 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively. See "Earnings Per Common Share" in Note A to the financial statements in Item 8.

The following tables present the estimated effect of major factors on earnings per share and net income for the years ended December 31, 2018 as compared with 2017, and 2017 as compared with 2016.

Variation for the Years Ended December 31, 2018 vs. 2017

Earnings
per share
 (Millions of
 Dollars)

CECONY (a)		
Changes in rate plans	0.58	Reflects primarily higher electric and gas net base revenues of \$0.59 a share and \$0.16 a share, respectively, and growth in the number of gas customers of \$0.06 a share. Electric and gas base rates increased in January 2018 in accordance with the company's rate plans.
Weather impact on steam revenues	0.10	Steam revenues were \$0.06 a share higher in 2018 due to the estimated impact of colder than normal winter weather. Steam revenues were \$(0.05) a share lower in 2017 due to the estimated impact of warmer than normal winter weather.
Operations and maintenance expenses	(0.58)	Reflects primarily higher consultant costs of \$(0.05) a share and storm-related costs of \$(0.04) a share.
Depreciation, property taxes and other tax matters	(0.87)	Reflects higher net property taxes of \$(0.25) a share and depreciation and amortization expense of \$(0.19) a share, offset, in part, by New York State sales and use tax refunds of \$0.07 a share.
Other	(5.24)	Reflects primarily higher interest expense on long-term debt of \$(0.16) a share, regulatory reserve related to steam earnings sharing of \$(0.05) a share, and the dilutive effect of Con Edison's stock issuances of \$(0.06) a share.
Total CECONY	0.25	
O&R (a)		
Changes in rate plans	6.02	Reflects primarily higher gas net base revenues. Gas base rates increased in November 2017 in accordance with the company's gas rate plan.
Operations and maintenance expenses	(6.02)	Reflects primarily reduction of a regulatory asset associated with certain site investigation and environmental remediation costs.
Depreciation, property taxes and other tax matters	(4.01)	Reflects higher depreciation and amortization expense.
Other	(0.01)	
Total O&R	(5.02)	
Clean Energy Businesses		
Operating revenues less energy costs	(0.65)	Reflects primarily lower renewable revenues, including engineering, procurement and construction services, offset, in part, by an increase in renewable electric production projects in operation and an increase in energy services revenue.
Operations and maintenance expenses	0.96	Reflects primarily lower engineering, procurement and construction costs.
Depreciation	(9.03)	
Net interest expense	(0.55)	
Gain on sale of solar electric production project	(+)	
Income tax effect of the TCJA	(2.88)	
Gain on acquisition of Sempra Solar Holdings, LLC	0.32	
Other	(2.79)	

Total Clean Energy Businesses	(0.52)	
Con Edison Transmission	3	Includes the effect of the TCJA of \$0.04 a share in December 2017. Reflects income from equity investments.
Other, including parent company expenses	(4.15)	Includes TCJA re-measurement of \$(0.14) a share, New York State capital tax of \$(0.03) a share and transaction costs related to acquisition of Sempra Solar Holdings, LLC of \$(0.02) a share. Also includes the effect of the TCJA of \$(0.07) a share in December 2017.
Total Reported (GAAP basis)	\$(0.53)	

a.

Under the revenue decoupling mechanisms in the Utilities' New York electric and gas rate plans and the weather-normalization clause applicable to their gas businesses, revenues are generally not affected by changes in delivery volumes from levels assumed when rates were approved. In general, the Utilities recover on a current basis the fuel, gas purchased for resale and purchased power costs they incur in supplying energy to their full-service customers. Accordingly, such costs do not generally affect Con Edison's results of operations.

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Variation for the Years Ended December 31, 2017 vs. 2016

Net
Earnings
(Millions
Share
Dollars)

CECONY (a)

Changes in rate plans and regulatory charges	\$0.47	Reflects higher electric net base revenues of \$0.10 a share resulting from the increased base rates under the company's new electric rate plan, higher gas net base revenues of \$0.21 a share, growth in the number of gas customers of \$0.05 a share, incentives earned under the Earnings Adjustment Mechanisms of \$0.03 a share and the Energy Efficiency Portfolio Standard of \$0.04 a share, a property tax refund incentive of \$0.01 a share, lower retention of TCC auction proceeds of \$(0.03) a share, and an increase to the regulatory reserve related to certain gas proceedings in 2016 of \$0.03 a share.
Weather impact on steam revenues	6.02	
Operations and maintenance expenses	9.30	Reflects lower pension and other postretirement benefits costs of \$0.29 a share.
Depreciation, property taxes and other tax matters	(0.70)	Reflects higher depreciation and amortization expense of \$(0.18) a share, property taxes of \$(0.27) a share, and income taxes of \$(0.12) a share.
Other	(0.15)	Includes the dilutive effect of Con Edison's stock issuances.
Total CECONY O&R (a)	4.87	
Changes in rate plans and regulatory charges	0.86	Reflects higher electric and gas net base revenues of \$0.01 and \$0.04 a share, respectively.
Operations and maintenance expenses	(9.03)	Reflects higher pension costs.
Depreciation, property taxes and other tax matters	(6.03)	
Other	0.01	Includes the dilutive effect of Con Edison's stock issuances.
Total O&R Clean Energy Businesses	5.01	
Operating revenues less energy costs	9.33	Reflects revenues from the engineering, procurement and construction of Upton 2 and higher revenues from renewable electric production projects, lower revenues and energy costs resulting from the retail electric supply business that was sold in September 2016. Includes \$0.01 a share net after-tax mark-to market gains in 2016. Substantially all the mark-to-market effects in the 2016 periods were related to the retail electric business sold in September 2016.
Operations and maintenance expenses	(8.90)	Reflects Upton 2 engineering, procurement and construction costs and higher energy service costs.
Depreciation	(0.96)	
Net interest expense	(5.02)	
Gain on sale of the Clean Energy Businesses' retail electric supply business in 2016	5.69	
	(0.24)	

Goodwill impairment related to the Clean Energy Businesses' energy service business in 2016		
Gain on sale of the Clean Energy Businesses' solar electric production project	(+)	
Enactment of the TCJA	0.68	
Other	(0.29)	Includes the dilutive effect of Con Edison's stock issuances.
Total Clean Energy Businesses	0.69	
Con Edison Transmission	0.48	Includes the effect of the TCJA of \$0.04 a share. Reflects income from equity investments and the dilutive effect of Con Edison's stock issuances.
Other, including parent company expenses	(0.03)	Includes the effect of the TCJA of \$(0.07) a share. Reflects higher state income tax benefits and the dilutive effect of Con Edison's stock issuances.
Total	\$0.80	

a.

Under the revenue decoupling mechanisms in the Utilities' New York electric and gas rate plans and the weather-normalization clause applicable to their gas businesses, revenues are generally not affected by changes in delivery volumes from levels assumed when rates were approved. In general, the Utilities recover on a current basis the fuel, gas purchased for resale and purchased power costs they incur in supplying energy to their full-service customers. Accordingly, such costs do not generally affect Con Edison's results of operations.

The Companies' other operations and maintenance expenses for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016 were as follows:

(Millions of Dollars)	2018	2017	2016
CECONY			
Operations	\$1,553	\$1,528	\$1,477
Pensions and other postretirement benefits	71	58	159
Health care and other benefits	166	170	160
Regulatory fees and assessments (a)	444	476	469
Other	321	294	352
Total CECONY	2,555	2,526	2,617
O&R	305	296	285
Clean Energy Businesses (b)	287	313	164
Con Edison Transmission	10	9	3
Other (c)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Total other operations and maintenance expenses	\$3,152	\$3,139	\$3,064

(a) Includes Demand Side Management, System Benefit Charges and Public Service Law 18A assessments which are collected in revenues.

(b) The increase in other operations and maintenance expenses for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 compared with the 2016 period is due primarily to higher engineering, procurement and construction costs.

(c) Includes parent company and consolidation adjustments.

Con Edison's principal business segments are CECONY's regulated utility activities, O&R's regulated utility activities, the Clean Energy Businesses and Con Edison Transmission. CECONY's principal business segments are its regulated electric, gas and steam utility activities. A discussion of the results of operations by principal business segment for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016 follows. For additional business segment financial information, see Note N to the financial statements in Item 8.

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The Companies' results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016 were:

	CECONY			O&R			Clean Energy Businesses			Con Edison Transmission			Other (a)			Con Edison (b)		
	2018	2017	2016	2018	2017	2016	2018	2017	2016	2018	2017	2016	2018	2017	2016	2018	2017	2016
(Millions of Dollars)																		
Operating revenues	\$10,680	\$10,468	\$10,165	\$891	\$874	\$821	\$763	\$694	\$1,091	\$4	\$2	\$—	\$(1)	\$(5)	\$(2)	\$12,357	\$12,035	\$12,075
Purchased power	1,433	1,415	1,568	208	191	197	2	(3)	674	—	—	—	1	(2)	—	1,644	1,601	2,439
Fuel	263	216	172	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	263	216	172
Gas purchased for resale	643	510	319	86	73	47	313	226	112	—	—	—	(1)	(1)	(1)	1,041	808	477
Other operations and maintenance	2,555	2,526	2,617	305	296	285	287	313	164	10	9	3	(5)	(5)	(5)	3,152	3,139	3,064
Depreciation and amortization	1,276	1,195	1,106	77	71	67	85	74	42	1	1	—	(1)	—	1	1,438	1,341	1,216
Taxes, other than income taxes	2,156	2,057	1,932	83	82	79	13	16	20	—	—	—	14	—	—	2,266	2,155	2,031
Gain on sale of retail electric supply business (2016) and solar electric production project (2017) (c)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	104
Gain on acquisition of Sempra Solar Holdings, LLC (c)	—	—	—	—	—	—	131	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	131	—	—
Operating income	2,354	2,549	2,451	132	161	146	194	69	183	(7)	(8)	(3)	(9)	3	3	2,664	2,774	2,780
Other income less deductions	(143)	(137)	(189)	(19)	(19)	(15)	33	33	22	91	80	43	(24)	(5)	(2)	(62)	(48)	(141)
Net interest expense	689	623	603	39	36	36	63	43	34	20	16	6	8	11	17	819	729	696
Income before income tax expense	1,522	1,789	1,659	74	106	95	164	59	171	64	56	34	(41)	(13)	(16)	1,783	1,997	1,943
Income tax expense	326	685	603	15	42	36	19	(273)	53	17	12	14	24	6	(8)	401	472	698
Net income	\$1,196	\$1,104	\$1,056	\$59	\$64	\$59	\$145	\$332	\$118	\$47	\$44	\$20	\$(65)	\$(19)	\$(8)	\$1,382	\$1,525	\$1,245

(a) Includes parent company and consolidation adjustments.

(b) Represents the consolidated results of operations of Con Edison and its businesses.

(c) See Note U to the financial statements in Item 8.

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Year Ended December 31, 2018 Compared with Year Ended December 31, 2017

CECONY

(Millions of Dollars)	For the Year Ended December 31, 2018				For the Year Ended December 31, 2017				2018-2017 Variation
	Electric	Gas	Steam	2018 Total	Electric	Gas	Steam	2017 Total	
Operating revenues	\$7,971	\$2,078	\$631	\$10,680	\$7,972	\$1,901	\$595	\$10,468	\$212
Purchased power	1,393	—	40	1,433	1,379	—	36	1,415	18
Fuel	158	—	105	263	127	—	89	216	47
Gas purchased for resale	—	643	—	643	—	510	—	510	133
Other operations and maintenance	1,961	420	174	2,555	1,942	413	171	2,526	29
Depreciation and amortization	984	205	87	1,276	925	185	85	1,195	81
Taxes, other than income taxes	1,676	332	148	2,156	1,625	298	134	2,057	99
Operating income	\$1,799	\$478	\$77	\$2,354	\$1,974	\$495	\$80	\$2,549	\$(195)

Electric

CECONY's results of electric operations for the year ended December 31, 2018 compared with the year ended December 31, 2017 were as follows:

(Millions of Dollars)	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	Variation
Operating revenues	\$7,971	\$7,972	\$(1)
Purchased power	1,393	1,379	14
Fuel	158	127	31
Other operations and maintenance	1,961	1,942	19
Depreciation and amortization	984	925	59
Taxes, other than income taxes	1,676	1,625	51
Electric operating income	\$1,799	\$1,974	\$(175)

CECONY's electric sales and deliveries in 2018 compared with 2017 were:

Description	Millions of kWh Delivered				Revenues in Millions (a)			
	For the Years Ended				For the Years Ended			
	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	Variation	Percent Variation	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	Variation	Percent Variation
Residential/Religious (b)	10,797	9,924	873	8.8 %	\$2,846	\$2,515	\$331	13.2 %
Commercial/Industrial	9,588	9,246	342	3.7	1,850	1,823	27	1.5
Retail choice customers	26,266	26,136	130	0.5	2,624	2,712	(88)	(3.2)
NYPA, Municipal Agency and other sales	10,186	10,012	174	1.7	662	633	29	4.6
Other operating revenues (c)	—	—	—	—	(11)	289	(300)	Large
Total	56,837	55,318	1,519	2.7 % (d)	\$7,971	\$7,972	\$(1)	— %

Revenues from electric sales are subject to a revenue decoupling mechanism, as a result of which, delivery (a) revenues generally are not affected by changes in delivery volumes from levels assumed when rates were approved.

(b) "Residential/Religious" generally includes single-family dwellings, individual apartments in multi-family dwellings, religious organizations and certain other not-for-profit organizations.

Other electric operating revenues generally reflect changes in regulatory assets and liabilities in accordance with (c) the revenue decoupling mechanism and other provisions of the company's rate plans. See Note B to the financial statements in Item 8.

(d) After adjusting for variations, primarily weather and billing days, electric delivery volumes in CECONY's service area remained flat in 2018 compared with 2017.

Operating revenues decreased \$1 million in 2018 compared with 2017 due primarily to the reduction in other operating revenues resulting from the deferral as a regulatory liability of estimated net benefits for the 2018 period under the TCJA (see "Other Regulatory Matters" in Note B to the financial statements in Item 8) (\$308 million), offset in part by higher revenues from the electric rate plan (\$244 million), fuel expenses (\$31 million) and purchased power expenses (\$14 million).

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Purchased power expenses increased \$14 million in 2018 compared with 2017 due to higher purchased volumes (\$27 million), offset by lower unit costs (\$13 million).

Fuel expenses increased \$31 million in 2018 compared with 2017 due to higher unit costs (\$38 million), offset by lower purchased volumes (\$7 million).

Other operations and maintenance expenses increased \$19 million in 2018 compared with 2017 due primarily to higher other employee benefits (\$34 million), consultant costs (\$27 million) and storm related costs (\$16 million), offset in part by lower stock based compensation (\$36 million) and surcharges for assessments and fees that are collected in revenues from customers (\$23 million).

Depreciation and amortization increased \$59 million in 2018 compared with 2017 due primarily to higher electric utility plant balances.

Taxes, other than income taxes increased \$51 million in 2018 compared with 2017 due primarily to higher property taxes (\$100 million) and state and local taxes (\$3 million), offset in part by deferral of under-collected property taxes due to new property tax rates for fiscal year 2017 – 2018 (\$26 million) and a sales and use tax refund (\$26 million).

Gas

CECONY's results of gas operations for the year ended December 31, 2018 compared with the year ended December 31, 2017 were as follows:

(Millions of Dollars)	For the Years Ended		
	December 31,		
	2018	2017	Variation
Operating revenues	\$2,078	\$1,901	\$177
Gas purchased for resale	643	510	133
Other operations and maintenance	420	413	7
Depreciation and amortization	205	185	20
Taxes, other than income taxes	332	298	34
Gas operating income	\$478	\$495	\$(17)

CECONY's gas sales and deliveries, excluding off-system sales, in 2018 compared with 2017 were:

Description	Thousands of Dt Delivered				Revenues in Millions (a)					
	For the Years Ended				For the Years Ended					
	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	Variation	Percent Variation	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	Variation	Percent Variation		
Residential	57,815	52,244	5,571	10.7	%	\$966	\$802	\$164	20.4	%
General	34,490	30,761	3,729	12.1		390	334	56	16.8	
Firm transportation	82,472	71,353	11,119	15.6		595	524	71	13.5	
Total firm sales and transportation	174,777	154,358	20,419	13.2		(b) 1,951	1,660	291	17.5	
Interruptible sales (c)	7,351	7,553	(202)	(2.7)	)	40	35	5	14.3	
NYPA	34,079	37,033	(2,954)	(8.0)	)	2	2	—	—	
Generation plants	72,524	61,800	10,724	17.4		26	25	1	4.0	
Other	20,822	21,317	(495)	(2.3)	)	31	31	—	—	
Other operating revenues (d)	—	—	—	—		28	148	(120)	(81.1))
Total	309,553	282,061	27,492	9.7	%	\$2,078	\$1,901	\$177	9.3	%

Revenues from gas sales are subject to a weather normalization clause and a revenue decoupling mechanism, as a (a) result of which, delivery revenues are generally not affected by changes in delivery volumes from levels assumed when rates were approved.

After adjusting for variations, primarily billing days, firm gas sales and transportation volumes in the company's (b) service area increased 5.1 percent in 2018 compared with 2017, reflecting primarily increased volumes attributable to the growth in the number of gas customers.

(c)

Includes 3,326 thousands and 3,816 thousands of Dt for 2018 and 2017, respectively, which are also reflected in firm transportation and other.

(d) Other gas operating revenues generally reflect changes in regulatory assets and liabilities in accordance with the company's rate plan. See Note B to the financial statements in Item 8.

Operating revenues increased \$177 million in 2018 compared with 2017 due primarily to higher revenues from the gas rate plan and growth in the number of customers (\$104 million) and increased gas purchased for resale expense (\$133 million), offset in part by the reduction in other operating revenues resulting from the deferral as a

regulatory liability of estimated net benefits for the 2018 period under the TCJA (see "Other Regulatory Matters" in Note B to the financial statements in Item 8) (\$85 million).

Gas purchased for resale increased \$133 million in 2018 compared with 2017 due to higher unit costs (\$84 million) and purchased volumes (\$49 million).

Other operations and maintenance expenses increased \$7 million in 2018 compared with 2017 due primarily to higher consultant costs.

Depreciation and amortization increased \$20 million in 2018 compared with 2017 due primarily to higher gas utility plant balances.

Taxes, other than income taxes increased \$34 million in 2018 compared with 2017 due primarily to higher property taxes (\$40 million) and state and local taxes (\$6 million), offset in part by deferral of under-collected property taxes due to new property tax rates for fiscal year 2017 – 2018 (\$10 million) and a sales and use tax refund (\$3 million).

Steam

CECONY's results of steam operations for the year ended December 31, 2018 compared with the year ended December 31, 2017 were as follows:

(Millions of Dollars)	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	Variation
Operating revenues	\$631	\$595	\$36
Purchased power	40	36	4
Fuel	105	89	16
Other operations and maintenance	174	171	3
Depreciation and amortization	87	85	2
Taxes, other than income taxes	148	134	14
Steam operating income	\$77	\$80	\$(3)

CECONY's steam sales and deliveries in 2018 compared with 2017 were:

Description	Millions of Pounds Delivered For the Years Ended				Revenues in Millions For the Years Ended				
	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	Variation	Percent Variation	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	Variation	Percent Variation	
General	593	490	103	21.0 %	\$30	\$26	\$4	15.4 %	
Apartment house	6,358	5,754	604	10.5	174	158	16	10.1	
Annual power	14,811	13,166	1,645	12.5	441	392	49	12.5	
Other operating revenues (a)	—	—	—	—	(14)	19	(33)	Large	
Total	21,762	19,410	2,352	12.1 %	(b) \$631	\$595	\$36	6.1 %	

(a) Other steam operating revenues generally reflect changes in regulatory assets and liabilities in accordance with the company's rate plan. See Note B to the financial statements in Item 8.

(b) After adjusting for variations, primarily weather and billing days, steam sales and deliveries increased 0.6 percent in 2018 compared with 2017.

Operating revenues increased \$36 million in 2018 compared with 2017 due primarily to the weather impact on revenues (\$43 million), higher fuel expenses (\$16 million) and purchased power (\$4 million), offset in part by the reduction in other operating revenues resulting from the deferral as a regulatory liability of estimated net benefits for the 2018 period under the TCJA (see "Other Regulatory Matters" in Note B to the financial statements in Item 8) (\$15 million) and higher regulatory reserve related to steam earnings sharing (\$13 million).

Purchased power expenses increased \$4 million in 2018 compared with 2017 due to higher purchased volumes (\$6 million), offset by lower unit costs (\$2 million).

Fuel expenses increased \$16 million in 2018 compared with 2017 due to higher unit costs (\$12 million) and purchased volumes (\$4 million).

Other operations and maintenance expenses increased \$3 million in 2018 compared with 2017 due primarily to property damage, clean-up and other response costs related to a steam main rupture (see "Manhattan Steam Main

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Rupture" in Note H to the financial statements in Item 8) (\$14 million), offset in part by surcharges for assessments and fees that are collected in revenues from customers (\$4 million) and lower municipal infrastructure support costs (\$2 million).

Depreciation and amortization increased \$2 million in 2018 compared with 2017 due primarily to higher steam utility plant balances.

Taxes, other than income taxes increased \$14 million in 2018 compared with 2017 due primarily to higher property taxes (\$13 million) and state and local taxes (\$2 million), offset in part by a sales and use tax refund (\$1 million).

Taxes, Other Than Income Taxes

At \$2,156 million, taxes other than income taxes remain one of CECONY's largest operating expenses. The principal components of, and variations in, taxes other than income taxes were:

(Millions of Dollars)	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	Variation
Property taxes	\$1,845	\$1,692	\$153
State and local taxes related to revenue receipts	330	319	11
Payroll taxes	69	67	2
Other taxes	(88)	(21)	(67)
Total	\$2,156(a)	\$2,057(a)	\$99

(a) Including sales tax on customers' bills, total taxes other than income taxes in 2018 and 2017 were \$2,628 and \$2,495 million, respectively.

Other Income (Deductions)

Other income (deductions) decreased \$6 million in 2018 compared with 2017 due primarily to an increase in non-service costs related to pension and other postretirement benefits.

Net Interest Expense

Net interest expense increased \$66 million in 2018 compared with 2017 due primarily to higher debt balances in 2018.

Income Tax Expense

Income taxes decreased \$359 million in 2018 compared with 2017 due primarily to lower income before income tax expense (\$56 million), a decrease in the corporate federal income tax rate due to the TCJA (\$250 million), a decrease in tax benefits for plant-related flow items (\$9 million) and an increase in the amortization of excess deferred federal income taxes due to the TCJA (\$52 million), offset in part by non-deductible business expenses (\$3 million) and a decrease in bad debt write-offs (\$4 million). CECONY deferred as a regulatory liability its estimated net benefits for the 2018 period under the TCJA. See "Other Regulatory Matters" in Note B to the financial statements in Item 8.

O&R

(Millions of Dollars)	For the Year Ended December 31, 2018				For the Year Ended December 31, 2017				2018-2017 Variation
	Electric	Gas	2018	Total	Electric	Gas	2017	Total	
Operating revenues	\$642	\$249	\$891		\$642	\$232	\$874		\$17
Purchased power	208	—	208		191	—	191		17
Gas purchased for resale	—	86	86		—	73	73		13
Other operations and maintenance	233	72	305		232	64	296		9
Depreciation and amortization	56	21	77		51	20	71		6
Taxes, other than income taxes	52	31	83		53	29	82		1
Operating income	\$93	\$39	\$132		\$115	\$46	\$161		\$(29)

Electric

O&R's results of electric operations for the year ended December 31, 2018 compared with the year ended December 31, 2017 were as follows:

(Millions of Dollars)	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	Variation
Operating revenues	\$642	\$642	\$—
Purchased power	208	191	17
Other operations and maintenance	233	232	1
Depreciation and amortization	56	51	5
Taxes, other than income taxes	52	53	(1)
Electric operating income	\$93	\$115	\$(22)

O&R's electric sales and deliveries in 2018 compared with 2017 were:

Description	Millions of kWh Delivered				Revenues in Millions (a)				
	For the Years Ended		Variation	Percent Variation	For the Years Ended		Variation	Percent Variation	
	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017			December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017			
Residential/Religious (b)	1,713	1,567	146	9.3 %	\$326	\$311	\$15	4.8 %	
Commercial/Industrial	799	763	36	4.7	115	113	2	1.8	
Retail choice customers	2,974	2,976	(2)	(0.1)	201	201	—	—	
Public authorities	131	105	26	24.8	12	9	3	33.3	
Other operating revenues (c)	—	—	—	—	(12)	8	(20)	Large	
Total	5,617	5,411	206	3.8 % (d)	\$642	\$642	\$0	—	

O&R's New York electric delivery revenues are subject to a revenue decoupling mechanism, as a result of which, delivery revenues are generally not affected by changes in delivery volumes from levels assumed when rates were approved. O&R's electric sales in New Jersey are not subject to a decoupling mechanism, and as a result, changes in such volumes do impact revenues.

(b) "Residential/Religious" generally includes single-family dwellings, individual apartments in multi-family dwellings, religious organizations and certain other not-for-profit organizations.

(c) Other electric operating revenues generally reflect changes in regulatory assets and liabilities in accordance with the company's electric rate plan. See Note B to the financial statements in Item 8.

(d) After adjusting for weather and other variations, electric delivery volumes in O&R's service area increased 0.3 percent in 2018 compared with 2017.

Purchased power expenses increased \$17 million in 2018 compared with 2017 due to higher purchased volumes (\$15 million) and unit costs (\$3 million).

Other operations and maintenance expenses increased \$1 million in 2018 compared with 2017 due primarily to the reduction of a regulatory asset associated with certain site investigation and environmental remediation costs (\$6 million), offset in part by lower surcharges for assessments and fees that are collected in revenues from customers (\$3 million) and lower healthcare costs (\$2 million).

Depreciation and amortization increased \$5 million in 2018 compared with 2017 due primarily to higher electric utility plant balances.

Taxes, other than income taxes decreased \$1 million in 2018 compared with 2017 due primarily to lower property taxes.

Gas
O&R's results of gas operations for the year ended December 31, 2018 compared with the year ended December 31, 2017 were as follows:

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
(Millions of Dollars)	2018	2017	Variation
Operating revenues	\$249	\$232	\$17
Gas purchased for resale	86	73	13
Other operations and maintenance	72	64	8
Depreciation and amortization	21	20	1
Taxes, other than income taxes	31	29	2
Gas operating income	\$39	\$46	\$(7)

O&R's gas sales and deliveries, excluding off-system sales, in 2018 compared with 2017 were:

Description	Thousands of Dt Delivered For the Years Ended				Revenues in Millions (a) For the Years Ended					
	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	Variation	Percent Variation	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	Variation	Percent Variation		
Residential	9,860	8,296	1,564	18.9	%	\$140	\$115	\$25	21.7	%
General	2,190	2,184	6	0.3		26	24	2	8.3	
Firm transportation	9,950	9,873	77	0.8		78	74	4	5.4	
Total firm sales and transportation	22,000	20,353	1,647	8.1	(b)	244	213	31	14.6	
Interruptible sales	3,746	3,771	(25)	(0.7)	)	6	7	(1)	(14.3))
Generation plants	1	9	(8)	(88.9))	—	—	—	—	
Other	959	896	63	7.0		1	1	—	—	
Other gas revenues	—	—	—	—		(2)	11	(13)	Large	
Total	26,706	25,029	1,677	6.7	%	\$249	\$232	\$17	7.3	%

Revenues from New York gas sales are subject to a weather normalization clause and a revenue decoupling (a) mechanism, as a result of which, delivery revenues are generally not affected by changes in delivery volumes from levels assumed when rates were approved.

(b) After adjusting for weather and other variations, total firm sales and transportation volumes increased 2.4 percent in 2018 compared with 2017.

Operating revenues increased \$17 million in 2018 compared with 2017 due primarily to the increase in gas purchased for resale (\$13 million) and higher revenues from the New York gas rate plan (\$12 million), offset in part by the reduction in other operating revenues resulting from the deferral as a regulatory liability of estimated net benefits for the 2018 period under the TCJA (see "Other Regulatory Matters" in Note B to the financial statements in Item 8) (\$8 million).

Gas purchased for resale increased \$13 million in 2018 compared with 2017 due to higher purchased volumes (\$11 million) and unit costs (\$2 million).

Other operations and maintenance expenses increased \$8 million in 2018 compared with 2017 due primarily to higher pension costs (\$6 million) and the reduction of a regulatory asset associated with certain site investigation and environmental remediation costs (\$3 million), offset in part by lower healthcare costs (\$1 million).

Depreciation and amortization increased \$1 million in 2018 compared with 2017 due primarily to higher gas utility plant balances.

Taxes, other than income taxes increased \$2 million in 2018 compared with 2017 due primarily to higher property taxes (\$1 million) and state and local taxes (\$1 million).

Taxes, Other Than Income Taxes

Taxes, other than income taxes, increased \$1 million in 2018 compared with 2017. The principal components of taxes, other than income taxes, were:

(Millions of Dollars)	For the Years Ended		
	December 31,		
	2018	2017	Variation
Property taxes	\$65	\$66	\$(1)
State and local taxes related to revenue receipts	10	9	1
Payroll taxes	8	7	1
Total	\$83	(a) \$82	(a) \$1

(a) Including sales tax on customers' bills, total taxes other than income taxes in 2018 and 2017 were \$112 million and \$109 million, respectively.

Income Tax Expense

Income taxes decreased \$27 million in 2018 compared with 2017 due primarily to lower income before income tax expense (\$7 million), a decrease in the corporate federal income tax rate due to the TCJA (\$15 million) and an increase in the amortization of excess deferred federal income taxes due to the TCJA (\$5 million). O&R deferred as a regulatory liability its estimated net benefits for the 2018 period under the TCJA. See "Other Regulatory Matters" in Note B to the financial statements in Item 8.

Clean Energy Businesses

The Clean Energy Businesses' results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2018 compared with the year ended December 31, 2017 were as follows:

(Millions of Dollars)	For the Years		
	Ended December		
	2018	2017	Variation
Operating revenues	\$763	\$694	\$69
Purchased power	2	(3)	5
Gas purchased for resale	313	226	87
Other operations and maintenance	287	313	(26)
Depreciation and amortization	85	74	11
Taxes, other than income taxes	13	16	(3)
Gain on sale of solar electric production project (a)	—	1	(1)
Gain on acquisition of Sempra Solar Holdings, LLC (a)	131	—	131
Operating income	\$194	\$69	\$125

(a) See Note U to the financial statements in Item 8.

Operating revenues increased \$69 million in 2018 compared with 2017 due primarily to an increase in wholesale revenues (\$89 million) due to higher sales volumes and revenue from projects in operation (\$28 million), offset in part by a decrease in renewable revenues (\$9 million) from engineering, procurement and construction services revenues (\$38 million) and energy services revenues (\$7 million) and a decrease in net mark-to-market values (\$5 million). Purchased power expenses increased \$5 million in 2018 compared with 2017 due primarily to true-ups relating to the sale of the retail electric supply business.

Gas purchased for resale increased \$87 million in 2018 compared with 2017 due to higher purchased volumes.

Other operations and maintenance expenses decreased \$26 million in 2018 compared with 2017 due primarily to decreased engineering, procurement and construction costs.

Depreciation and amortization increased \$11 million in 2018 compared with 2017 due to an increase in renewable electric production projects in operation during 2018.

Taxes, other than income taxes decreased \$3 million in 2018 compared with 2017 due to lower property taxes.

Gain on sale of solar electric production project decreased \$1 million in 2018 compared with 2017 due to the absence of gain on sale in 2018 of Upton 2. See Note U to the financial statements in Item 8.

Gain on acquisition of Sempra Solar Holdings, LLC increased \$131 million in 2018 compared with 2017 due to the gain recognized with respect to jointly-owned renewable energy production projects upon completion of the

acquisition of Sempra Solar Holdings, LLC. See Note U to the financial statements in Item 8.

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Net Interest Expense

Net interest expense increased \$20 million in 2018 compared with 2017 due primarily to the reversal of interest on uncertain tax positions in the 2017 period and higher interest rates in the 2018 period.

Income Tax Expense

Income taxes increased \$292 million in 2018 compared with 2017 due primarily to the absence of the 2017 federal income tax benefit related to the re-measurement of the Clean Energy Businesses' deferred tax assets and liabilities based upon the 21 percent corporate income tax rate under the TCJA (\$269 million), higher income before income tax expense (\$22 million), higher state income taxes (\$6 million), a lower favorable state return-to-provision adjustment recorded in 2018 (\$3 million), a reduction in the reversal of uncertain tax positions in 2018 (\$3 million) and an increase in valuation allowances against state net operating loss carryforwards (\$1 million), offset in part by a decrease in the corporate federal income tax rate due to the TCJA (\$8 million) and an income tax benefit in 2018 related to the extension of energy efficiency programs (\$3 million).

Con Edison Transmission

Net Interest Expense

Net interest expense increased \$4 million in 2018 compared with 2017 due primarily to funding of increased investment in Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC.

Other Income (Deductions)

Other income (deductions) increased \$11 million in 2018 compared with 2017 due primarily to increased earnings from equity investments in Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC.

Income Tax Expense

Income taxes increased \$5 million in 2018 compared with 2017 due primarily to the absence of the 2017 federal income tax benefit related to the re-measurement of Con Edison Transmission's deferred tax assets and liabilities based upon the 21 percent corporate income tax rate under the TCJA (\$11 million) and the higher income before income tax expense in 2018 (\$2 million), offset in part by the decrease in the corporate federal income tax rate in 2018 due to the TCJA (\$8 million).

Other

Taxes, Other Than Income Taxes

Taxes, other than income taxes increased \$14 million in 2018 compared with 2017 due primarily to the New York State capital tax in 2018.

Other Income (Deductions)

Other income (deductions) decreased \$19 million in 2018 compared with 2017 due primarily to the transaction costs related to the acquisition of Sempra Solar Holdings, LLC. See Note U to the financial statements in Item 8.

Income Tax Expense

Income taxes increased \$18 million in 2018 compared with 2017 due primarily to Con Edison's higher 2017 federal net operating loss carryover into 2018 on the federal tax return (\$42 million), the non-recurring deferred state income tax adjustment recorded in 2017 (\$7 million) and a decrease in the corporate federal tax rate in 2018 due to TCJA (\$2 million), offset in part by the absence of the 2017 federal income tax expense related to the re-measurement of Clean Energy Businesses' deferred tax assets and liabilities based upon the 21 percent corporate income tax rate under the TCJA (\$21 million), lower income before income tax expense (\$6 million) and lower state income taxes (\$6 million). See Note L to the financial statements in Item 8.

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Year Ended December 31, 2017 Compared with Year Ended December 31, 2016

CECONY

(Millions of Dollars)	For the Year Ended December 31, 2017				For the Year Ended December 31, 2016				2017-2016 Variation
	Electric	Gas	Steam	2017 Total	Electric	Gas	Steam	2016 Total	
Operating revenues	\$7,972	\$1,901	\$595	\$10,468	\$8,106	\$1,508	\$551	\$10,165	\$303
Purchased power	1,379	—	36	1,415	1,533	—	35	1,568	(153)
Fuel	127	—	89	216	104	—	68	172	44
Gas purchased for resale	—	510	—	510	—	319	—	319	191
Other operations and maintenance	1,942	413	171	2,526	2,061	378	178	2,617	(91)
Depreciation and amortization	925	185	85	1,195	865	159	82	1,106	89
Taxes, other than income taxes	1,625	298	134	2,057	1,547	265	120	1,932	125
Operating income	\$1,974	\$495	\$80	\$2,549	\$1,996	\$387	\$68	\$2,451	\$98

Electric

CECONY's results of electric operations for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared with the year ended December 31, 2016 is as follows:

(Millions of Dollars)	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	Variation
Operating revenues	\$7,972	\$8,106	\$(134)
Purchased power	1,379	1,533	(154)
Fuel	127	104	23
Other operations and maintenance	1,942	2,061	(119)
Depreciation and amortization	925	865	60
Taxes, other than income taxes	1,625	1,547	78
Electric operating income	\$1,974	\$1,996	\$(22)

CECONY's electric sales and deliveries in 2017 compared with 2016 were:

Description	Millions of kWh Delivered For the Years Ended				Revenues in Millions (a) For the Years Ended			
	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016	Variation	Percent Variation	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016	Variation	Percent Variation
Residential/Religious (b)	9,924	10,400	(476)	(4.6)%	\$2,515	\$2,591	\$(76)	(2.9)%
Commercial/Industrial	9,246	9,429	(183)	(1.9)%	1,823	1,803	20	1.1
Retail choice customers	26,136	26,813	(677)	(2.5)%	2,712	2,768	(56)	(2.0)%
NYPA, Municipal Agency and other sales	10,012	10,103	(91)	(0.9)%	633	620	13	2.1
Other operating revenues (c)	—	—	—	—	289	324	(35)	(10.8)%
Total	55,318	56,745	(1,427)	(2.5)%	(d)\$7,972	\$8,106	\$(134)	(1.7)%

Revenues from electric sales are subject to a revenue decoupling mechanism, as a result of which, delivery (a) revenues generally are not affected by changes in delivery volumes from levels assumed when rates were approved.

(b) "Residential/Religious" generally includes single-family dwellings, individual apartments in multi-family dwellings, religious organizations and certain other not-for-profit organizations.

(c) Other electric operating revenues generally reflect changes in regulatory assets and liabilities in accordance with the revenue decoupling mechanism and other provisions of the company's rate plans. See Note B to the financial

statements in Item 8.

(d) After adjusting for variations, primarily weather and billing days, electric delivery volumes in CECONY's service area decreased 1.1 percent in 2017 compared with 2016.

Operating revenues decreased \$134 million in 2017 compared with 2016 due primarily to lower purchased power expenses (\$154 million), offset in part by higher fuel expenses (\$23 million).

Purchased power expenses decreased \$154 million in 2017 compared with 2016 due to lower unit costs (\$86 million) and purchased volumes (\$68 million).

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Fuel expenses increased \$23 million in 2017 compared with 2016 due to higher unit costs.

Other operations and maintenance expenses decreased \$119 million in 2017 compared with 2016 due primarily to lower costs for pension and other postretirement benefits (\$89 million) and other employee benefits related to a rabbi trust (\$22 million).

Depreciation and amortization increased \$60 million in 2017 compared with 2016 due primarily to higher electric utility plant balances.

Taxes, other than income taxes increased \$78 million in 2017 compared with 2016 due primarily to higher property taxes (\$97 million) and the absence in 2017 of a favorable state audit settlement in 2016 (\$5 million), offset in part by deferral of under-collected property taxes due to new property tax rates for fiscal year 2017 – 2018 (\$21 million) and lower state and local taxes (\$4 million).

Gas

CECONY's results of gas operations for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared with the year ended December 31, 2016 is as follows:

(Millions of Dollars)	For the Years Ended		
	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016	Variation
Operating revenues	\$1,901	\$1,508	\$393
Gas purchased for resale	510	319	191
Other operations and maintenance	413	378	35
Depreciation and amortization	185	159	26
Taxes, other than income taxes	298	265	33
Gas operating income	\$495	\$387	\$108

CECONY's gas sales and deliveries, excluding off-system sales, in 2017 compared with 2016 were:

Description	Thousands of Dt Delivered				Revenues in Millions (a)			
	For the Years Ended		Variation	Percent Variation	For the Years Ended		Variation	Percent Variation
December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2017			December 31, 2016			
Residential	52,244	47,794	4,450	9.3	\$802	\$667	\$135	20.2
General	30,761	28,098	2,663	9.5	334	266	68	25.6
Firm transportation	71,353	68,442	2,911	4.3	524	426	98	23.0
Total firm sales and transportation	154,358	144,334	10,024	6.9	(b) 1,660	1,359	301	22.1
Interruptible sales (c)	7,553	8,957	(1,404)	(15.7)	35	34	1	2.9
NYPA	37,033	43,101	(6,068)	(14.1)	2	2	—	—
Generation plants	61,800	87,835	(26,035)	(29.6)	25	25	—	—
Other	21,317	21,165	152	0.7	31	32	(1)	(3.1)
Other operating revenues (d)	—	—	—	—	148	56	92	Large
Total	282,061	305,392	(23,331)	(7.6)	\$1,901	\$1,508	\$393	26.1

Revenues from gas sales are subject to a weather normalization clause and a revenue decoupling mechanism, as a result of which, delivery revenues are generally not affected by changes in delivery volumes from levels assumed when rates were approved.

After adjusting for variations, primarily billing days, firm gas sales and transportation volumes in the company's service area increased 5.9 percent in 2017 compared with 2016, reflecting primarily increased volumes attributable to the growth in the number of gas customers.

Includes 3,816 thousands and 4,708 thousands of Dt for 2017 and 2016, respectively, which are also reflected in firm transportation and other.

Other gas operating revenues generally reflect changes in regulatory assets and liabilities in accordance with the company's rate plans. See Note B to the financial statements in Item 8.

Operating revenues increased \$393 million in 2017 compared with 2016 due primarily to increased gas purchased for resale expense (\$191 million) and higher revenues from the gas rate plan and growth in the number of customers (\$182 million).

Gas purchased for resale increased \$191 million in 2017 compared with 2016 due to higher unit costs (\$176 million) and purchased volumes (\$15 million).

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Other operations and maintenance expenses increased \$35 million in 2017 compared with 2016 due primarily to higher pension and other postretirement benefits costs (\$19 million), health and life insurance expenses (\$7 million) and surcharges for assessments and fees that are collected in revenues from customers (\$5 million).

Depreciation and amortization increased \$26 million in 2017 compared with 2016 due primarily to higher gas utility plant balances.

Taxes, other than income taxes increased \$33 million in 2017 compared with 2016 due primarily to higher property taxes (\$25 million), state and local taxes (\$7 million) and payroll taxes (\$4 million), offset in part by deferral of under-collected property taxes due to new property tax rates for fiscal year 2017 – 2018 (\$4 million).

Steam

CECONY's results of steam operations for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared with the year ended December 31, 2016 is as follows:

(Millions of Dollars)	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	Variation
Operating revenues	\$595	\$551	\$44
Purchased power	36	35	1
Fuel	89	68	21
Other operations and maintenance	171	178	(7)
Depreciation and amortization	85	82	3
Taxes, other than income taxes	134	120	14
Steam operating income	\$80	\$68	\$12

CECONY's steam sales and deliveries in 2017 compared with 2016 were:

Description	Millions of Pounds Delivered For the Years Ended				Revenues in Millions For the Years Ended			
	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016	Variation	Percent Variation	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016	Variation	Percent Variation
General	490	465	25	5.4 %	\$26	\$23	\$3	13.0 %
Apartment house	5,754	5,792	(38)	(0.7 %)	158	148	10	6.8
Annual power	13,166	13,722	(556)	(4.1 %)	392	378	14	3.7
Other operating revenues (a)	—	—	—	—	19	2	17	Large
Total	19,410	19,979	(569)	(2.8 %)	(b) \$595	\$551	\$44	8.0 %

(a) Other steam operating revenues generally reflect changes in regulatory assets and liabilities in accordance with the company's rate plan. See Note B to the financial statements in Item 8.

(b) After adjusting for variations, primarily weather and billing days, steam sales and deliveries decreased 3.8 percent in 2017 compared with 2016.

Operating revenues increased \$44 million in 2017 compared with 2016 due primarily to higher fuel expenses (\$21 million), the weather impact on revenues (\$10 million), a property tax refund incentive in 2017 (\$5 million) and lower regulatory reserve related to steam earnings sharing (\$3 million).

Purchased power expenses increased \$1 million in 2017 compared with 2016 due to higher unit costs (\$4 million), offset by lower purchased volumes (\$3 million).

Fuel expenses increased \$21 million in 2017 compared with 2016 due to higher unit costs.

Other operations and maintenance expenses decreased \$7 million in 2017 compared with 2016 due primarily to lower equipment maintenance expenses (\$6 million) and lower municipal infrastructure support costs (\$2 million).

Depreciation and amortization increased \$3 million in 2017 compared with 2016 due primarily to higher steam utility plant balances.

Taxes, other than income taxes increased \$14 million in 2017 compared with 2016 due primarily to higher property taxes (\$13 million) and state and local taxes (\$1 million).

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Taxes, Other Than Income Taxes

At \$2,057 million, taxes other than income taxes remain one of CECONY's largest operating expenses. The principal components of, and variations in, taxes other than income taxes were:

(Millions of Dollars)	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	Variation
Property taxes	\$1,692	\$1,557	\$135
State and local taxes related to revenue receipts	319	315	4
Payroll taxes	67	65	2
Other taxes	(21)	(5)	(16)
Total	\$2,057	(a) \$1,932	(a) \$125

(a) Including sales tax on customers' bills, total taxes other than income taxes in 2017 and 2016 were \$2,495 and \$2,358 million, respectively.

Other Income (Deductions)

Other income (deductions) increased \$52 million in 2017 compared with 2016 due primarily to decrease in non-service costs related to pension benefits.

Net Interest Expense

Net interest expense increased \$20 million in 2017 compared with 2016 due primarily to higher long-term debt balances in 2017.

Income Tax Expense

Income taxes increased \$82 million in 2017 compared with 2016 due primarily to higher income before income tax expense (\$52 million), a decrease in tax benefits for plant-related flow through items (\$35 million), lower research and development tax credits (\$8 million) and a higher reserve for injuries and damages (\$5 million), offset in part by lower state income taxes (\$7 million) and higher tax credits included in Con Edison's filing of its 2016 consolidated federal tax return in September 2017 (\$6 million).

O&R

(Millions of Dollars)	For the Year Ended December 31, 2017			For the Year Ended December 31, 2016			2017-2016 Variation
	Electric	Gas	2017 Total	Electric	Gas	2016 Total	
Operating revenues	\$642	\$232	\$874	\$637	\$184	\$821	\$53
Purchased power	191	—	191	197	—	197	(6)
Gas purchased for resale	—	73	73	—	47	47	26
Other operations and maintenance	232	64	296	232	53	285	11
Depreciation and amortization	51	20	71	49	18	67	4
Taxes, other than income taxes	53	29	82	52	27	79	3
Operating income	\$115	\$46	\$161	\$107	\$39	\$146	\$15

Electric

O&R's results of electric operations for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared with the year ended December 31, 2016 is as follows:

(Millions of Dollars)	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	Variation
Operating revenues	\$642	\$637	\$5
Purchased power	191	197	(6)

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Other operations and maintenance	232	232	—
Depreciation and amortization	51	49	2
Taxes, other than income taxes	53	52	1
Electric operating income	\$115	\$107	\$8

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O&R's electric sales and deliveries in 2017 compared with 2016 were:

Description	Millions of kWh Delivered				Revenues in Millions (a)				
	For the Years Ended				For the Years Ended				
	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016	Variation	Percent Variation	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016	Variation	Percent Variation	
Residential/Religious (b)	1,567	1,654	(87)	(5.3)%	\$311	\$304	\$7	2.3%	
Commercial/Industrial	763	801	(38)	(4.7)%	113	114	(1)	(0.9)%	
Retail choice customers	2,976	3,180	(204)	(6.4)%	201	213	(12)	(5.6)%	
Public authorities	105	100	5	5.0%	9	8	1	12.5%	
Other operating revenues (c)	—	—	—	—	8	(2)	10	Large	
Total	5,411	5,735	(324)	(5.6)% (d)	\$642	\$637	\$5	0.8%	

O&R's New York electric delivery revenues are subject to a revenue decoupling mechanism, as a result of which, delivery revenues are generally not affected by changes in delivery volumes from levels assumed when rates were approved. O&R's electric sales in New Jersey are not subject to a decoupling mechanism, and as a result, changes in such volumes do impact revenues.

"Residential/Religious" generally includes single-family dwellings, individual apartments in multi-family dwellings, religious organizations and certain other not-for-profit organizations.

Other electric operating revenues generally reflect changes in regulatory assets and liabilities in accordance with the company's electric rate plan. See Note B to the financial statements in Item 8.

After adjusting for weather and other variations, electric delivery volumes in O&R's service area decreased 2.2 percent in 2017 compared with 2016.

Operating revenues increased \$5 million in 2017 compared with 2016 due primarily to higher revenues from the New York electric rate plan (\$14 million) and RECO transmission rate relief (\$2 million), offset in part by lower purchased power expenses (\$6 million) and the absence of revenues in 2017 from Pike County Light & Power Company (Pike), which was sold in 2016 (\$4 million).

Purchased power expenses decreased \$6 million in 2017 compared with 2016 due to lower purchased volumes (\$5 million) and unit costs (\$1 million).

Depreciation and amortization increased \$2 million in 2017 compared with 2016 due primarily to higher electric utility plant balances.

Taxes, other than income taxes increased \$1 million in 2017 compared with 2016 due primarily to higher property taxes (\$2 million), offset in part by lower state and local taxes (\$1 million).

Gas
O&R's results of gas operations for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared with the year ended December 31, 2016 is as follows:

(Millions of Dollars)	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	Variation
Operating revenues	\$232	\$184	\$48
Gas purchased for resale	73	47	26
Other operations and maintenance	64	53	11
Depreciation and amortization	20	18	2
Taxes, other than income taxes	29	27	2
Gas operating income	\$46	\$39	\$7

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O&R's gas sales and deliveries, excluding off-system sales, in 2017 compared with 2016 were:

Description	Thousands of Dt Delivered				Revenues in Millions (a)					
	For the Years Ended				For the Years Ended					
	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016	Variation	Percent Variation	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016	Variation	Percent Variation		
Residential	8,296	7,872	424	5.4	%	\$115	\$84	\$31	36.9	%
General	2,184	1,851	333	18.0		24	15	9	60.0	
Firm transportation	9,873	10,381	(508)	(4.9)	)	74	70	4	5.7	
Total firm sales and transportation	20,353	20,104	249	1.2	(b)	213	169	44	26.0	
Interruptible sales	3,771	3,853	(82)	(2.1)	)	7	3	4	Large	
Generation plants	9	18	(9)	(50.0))	—	—	—	—	
Other	896	867	29	3.3		1	—	1	—	
Other gas revenues	—	—	—	—		11	12	(1)	(8.3))
Total	25,029	24,842	187	0.8	%	\$232	\$184	\$48	26.1	%

Revenues from New York gas sales are subject to a weather normalization clause and a revenue decoupling (a) mechanism, as a result of which, delivery revenues are generally not affected by changes in delivery volumes from levels assumed when rates were approved.

(b) After adjusting for weather and other variations, total firm sales and transportation volumes decreased 0.8 percent in 2017 compared with 2016.

Operating revenues increased \$48 million in 2017 compared with 2016 due primarily to the increase in gas purchased for resale (\$26 million) and higher revenues from the New York gas rate plan (\$18 million).

Gas purchased for resale increased \$26 million in 2017 compared with 2016 due to higher purchased volumes (\$13 million) and unit costs (\$13 million).

Other operations and maintenance expenses increased \$11 million in 2017 compared with 2016 due primarily to higher pension costs.

Depreciation and amortization increased \$2 million in 2017 compared with 2016 due primarily to higher gas utility plant balances.

Taxes, other than income taxes increased \$2 million in 2017 compared with 2016 due primarily to higher property taxes (\$1 million) and state and local taxes (\$1 million).

Taxes, Other Than Income Taxes

Taxes, other than income taxes, increased \$3 million in 2017 compared with 2016. The principal components of taxes, other than income taxes, were:

(Millions of Dollars)	For the Years Ended		
	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016	Variation
Property taxes	\$66	\$63	\$3
State and local taxes related to revenue receipts	9	10	(1)
Payroll taxes	7	6	1
Total	\$82	(a) \$79	(a) \$3

(a) Including sales tax on customers' bills, total taxes other than income taxes in 2017 and 2016 were \$109 million and \$105 million, respectively.

Income Tax Expense

Income taxes increased \$6 million in 2017 compared with 2016 due primarily to higher income before income tax expense (\$4 million) and a nonrecurring tax benefit in 2016 from a corporate-owned life insurance policy (\$3 million), offset in part by an increase in tax benefits for plant-related flow through items (\$1 million).

Clean Energy Businesses

The Clean Energy Businesses' results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared with the year ended December 31, 2016 is as follows:

(Millions of Dollars)	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	Variation
Operating revenues	\$694	\$1,091	\$(397)
Purchased power	(3)	674	(677)
Gas purchased for resale	226	112	114
Other operations and maintenance	313	164	149
Depreciation and amortization	74	42	32
Taxes, other than income taxes	16	20	(4)
Gain on sale of retail electric supply business (2016) and solar electric production project (2017) (a)	1	104	103
Operating income	\$69	\$183	\$(114)
(a) See Note U to the financial statements in Item 8.			

Operating revenues decreased \$397 million in 2017 compared with 2016 due primarily to lower electric retail revenues of \$778 million from the sale of the retail electric supply business in September 2016. Renewable revenues increased \$229 million due primarily to an increase in renewable electric production projects in operation and revenues from the engineering, procurement and construction of Upton 2 (see Note U to the financial statements in Item 8). Energy services revenues increased \$19 million. Wholesale revenues increased \$128 million due to higher sales volumes. Net mark-to-market values decreased \$6 million, of which \$11 million in losses are reflected in purchased power costs and \$5 million in gains are reflected in revenues.

Purchased power expenses decreased \$677 million in 2017 compared with 2016 due primarily to lower electric costs due to the sale of the retail electric supply business in September 2016 (\$687 million), offset by changes in mark-to-market values (\$11 million).

Gas purchased for resale increased \$114 million in 2017 compared with 2016 due to higher purchased volumes. Other operations and maintenance expenses increased \$149 million in 2017 compared with 2016 due to Upton 2 engineering, procurement and construction costs (see Note U to the financial statements in Item 8) and an increase in energy services costs.

Depreciation and amortization increased \$32 million in 2017 compared with 2016 due to an increase in solar electric production projects in operation during 2017.

Taxes, other than income taxes decreased \$4 million in 2017 compared with 2016 due to lower gross receipts tax from the sale of the retail electric supply business in September 2016.

Gain on sale of retail electric supply business decreased \$103 million in 2017 reflecting the sale of the retail electric supply business in 2016 (see Note U to the financial statements in Item 8).

Other Income (Deductions)

Other income (deductions) increased \$11 million in 2017 compared with 2016 due primarily to the impairment of goodwill in 2016 (\$15 million) (see Note K to the financial statements in Item 8), offset in part by income from renewable electric production investments (\$3 million).

Net Interest Expense

Net interest expense increased \$9 million in 2017 compared with 2016 due primarily to increased debt on renewable electric production projects.

Income Tax Expense

Income taxes decreased \$326 million in 2017 compared with 2016 due primarily to lower income before income tax expense (\$45 million), the re-measurement of the Clean Energy Businesses' deferred tax assets and liabilities based upon the 21 percent corporate income tax rate under the TCJA (\$269 million), a higher favorable 2016 state return-to-provision adjustment recorded in 2017 (\$7 million), higher renewable energy tax credits (\$1 million) and the increase to deferred state income taxes in 2016 as a result of the sale of the retail electric supply business that increased the Clean Energy Businesses' state apportionment factor on its cumulative temporary differences (\$4 million), offset in part by an increase in valuation allowances against state net operating loss carryforwards (\$3 million). See Note L to the financial statements in Item 8.

Con Edison Transmission

Other operations and maintenance increased \$7 million in 2017 compared with 2016 due primarily to CET having no employees or other direct costs until January 1, 2017.

Net Interest Expense

Net interest expense increased \$10 million in 2017 compared with 2016 due primarily to an increased allocation from the parent company of interest expense resulting from a parent company debt issuance in May 2016.

Other Income (Deductions)

Other income (deductions) increased \$37 million in 2017 compared with 2016 due primarily to earnings from equity investments in Stagecoach Gas Services, LLC, substantially all of which were made in June 2016.

Income Tax Expense

Income taxes decreased \$2 million in 2017 compared with 2016 due primarily to the re-measurement of Con Edison Transmission's deferred tax assets and liabilities based upon the 21 percent corporate income tax rate under the TCJA (\$11 million), offset in part by higher income before income tax expense (\$9 million). See Note L to the financial statements in Item 8.

Other

For Con Edison, "Other" includes the increase in income tax expense resulting from the re-measurement of Con Edison's deferred tax assets and liabilities based upon the 21 percent corporate income tax rate under the TCJA (\$21 million). See Note L to the financial statements in Item 8. "Other" also includes intercompany eliminations relating to operating revenues and operating expenses.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Companies' liquidity reflects cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities, as shown on their respective consolidated statements of cash flows and as discussed below.

The principal factors affecting Con Edison's liquidity are its investments in the Utilities, the Clean Energy Businesses and Con Edison Transmission, the dividends it pays to its shareholders and the dividends it receives from the Utilities and cash flows from financing activities discussed below.

The principal factors affecting CECONY's liquidity are its cash flows from operating activities, cash used in investing activities (including construction expenditures), the dividends it pays to Con Edison and cash flows from financing activities discussed below.

The Companies generally maintain minimal cash balances and use short-term borrowings to meet their working capital needs and other cash requirements. The Companies repay their short-term borrowings using funds from long-term financings and operating activities. The Utilities' cost of capital, including working capital, is reflected in the rates they charge to their customers.

Each of the Companies believes that it will be able to meet its reasonably likely short-term and long-term cash requirements. See "The Companies Require Access to Capital Markets to Satisfy Funding Requirements," "Changes To Tax Laws Could Adversely Affect the Companies" and "The Companies Also Face Other Risks That Are Beyond Their Control" in Item 1A, and "Capital Requirements and Resources" in Item 1.

The Companies' cash, temporary cash investments and restricted cash resulting from operating, investing and financing activities for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016 are summarized as follows:

(Millions of Dollars)	CECONY			O&R			Clean Energy Businesses			Con Edison Transmission			Other (a)			Con Edison (b)		
	2018	2017	2016	2018	2017	2016	2018	2017	2016	2018	2017	2016	2018	2017	2016	2018	2017	2016
Operating activities	\$2,208	\$2,866	\$3,038	\$172	\$216	\$158	\$220	\$253	\$242	\$87	\$(4)	\$(2)	\$12	\$36	\$23	\$2,695	\$3,367	\$3,459
Investing activities	(3,306)	(3,080)	(2,753)	(198)	(196)	(143)	(1,740)	(110)	(989)	(227)	(23)	(498)	(1)	(567)	(5,474)	(3,710)	(4,950)	
Financing activities	1,190	240	(440)	31	(22)	(17)	1,590	149	796	140	29	500	(13)	(39)	506	2,938	357	1,345
Net change for the period	88	26	(155)	5	(2)	(2)	70	(8)	\$49	—	2	—	(1)	(4)	(38)	162	14	(146)
Balance at beginning of period	730	704	859	47	49	47	56	64	15	2	—	—	9	13	51	844	830	972
Balance at end of period	818	730	704	52	47	45	126	56	64	2	2	—	8	9	13	1,006	844	826
Less: Change in cash balances held for sale	—	—	—	—	—	(4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(4)
Balance at end of period excluding held for sale (c)	\$818	\$730	\$704	\$52	\$47	\$49	\$126	\$56	\$64	\$2	\$2	\$—	\$8	\$9	\$13	\$1,006	\$844	\$830

(a) Includes parent company and consolidation adjustments.

(b) Represents the consolidated results of operations of Con Edison and its businesses.

(c) See "Reconciliation of Cash, Temporary Cash Investments and Restricted Cash" in Note A to the financial statements in Item 8.

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

The Utilities' cash flows from operating activities reflect primarily their energy sales and deliveries and cost of operations. The volume of energy sales and deliveries is affected primarily by factors external to the Utilities, such as growth of customer demand, weather, market prices for energy and economic conditions. Measures that promote distributed energy resources, such as distributed generation, demand reduction and energy efficiency, also affect the volume of energy sales and deliveries. See "Utility Regulation – State Utility Regulation – New York Utility Industry – Reforming the Energy Vision," "Competition" and "Environmental Matters – Climate Change" in Item 1. Under the revenue decoupling mechanisms in the Utilities' New York electric and gas rate plans, changes in delivery volumes from levels assumed when rates were approved may affect the timing of cash flows, but generally not net income. The prices at which the Utilities provide energy to their customers are determined in accordance with their rate plans. In general, changes in the Utilities' cost of purchased power, fuel and gas may affect the timing of cash flows, but not net income, because the costs are recovered in accordance with rate plans. See "Recoverable Energy Costs" in Note A to the financial statements in Item 8. Pursuant to their rate plans, the Utilities have recovered from customers a portion of the tax liability they will pay in the future as a result of temporary differences between the book and tax basis of assets and liabilities. These temporary differences affect the timing of cash flows, but not net income, as the Companies are required to record deferred tax assets and liabilities at the current corporate tax rate for the temporary differences. For the Utilities, the reduction of the corporate tax rate to 21 percent under the TCJA results in decreased cash flows from operating activities. See "Changes To Tax Laws Could Adversely Affect the Companies," in Item 1A, "Federal Income Tax" in Note A, "Rate Plans" in Note B, "Other Regulatory Matters" in Note B and Note L to the financial statements in Item 8.

Net income is the result of cash and non-cash (or accrual) transactions. Only cash transactions affect the Companies' cash flows from operating activities. Principal non-cash charges or credits include depreciation, deferred income tax expense and amortizations of certain regulatory assets and liabilities. Non-cash charges or credits may also be accrued under the revenue decoupling and cost reconciliation mechanisms in the Utilities' New York electric and gas rate plans. See "Rate Plans – CECONY– Electric and Gas" and "Rate Plans – O&R New York – Electric and Gas" in Note B to the financial statements in Item 8. For Con Edison, 2018 net income also includes a non-cash gain recognized with respect to jointly-owned renewable energy production projects upon completion of the acquisition of Sempra Solar Holdings, LLC at the Clean Energy Businesses (\$131 million). See Note U to the financial statements in Item 8. Net cash flows from operating activities in 2018 for Con Edison and CECONY were \$672 million and \$662 million lower, respectively, than in 2017. The change in net cash flows for Con Edison and CECONY reflects primarily cash payments for MTA power reliability costs (\$179 million and \$179 million, respectively) and Puerto Rico related restoration costs (\$104 million and \$98 million, respectively), storm restoration costs (\$193 million and \$133 million, respectively), higher accounts receivable from customers (\$149 million and \$168 million, respectively) primarily due to an increase in billed revenues for gas, higher pension and retiree benefit obligations (\$89 million and \$77 million, respectively), and lower income tax refunds received, net of income taxes paid (\$29 million and \$87 million, respectively). The change in net cash flows for CECONY also reflects an increase in accounts receivables from affiliated companies (\$195 million) primarily related to estimated federal income tax payments for 2018 exceeding the accrued income tax liability at year end and CECONY's ability to use its 2017 net operating loss carryover in 2018. The overpayment of estimated federal tax payments in 2018 will be settled in cash in 2019 when Con Edison files its extension for the 2018 federal tax return. These changes are offset in part by the cash impact of the Utilities' estimated net benefits in the 2018 period under the TCJA (\$434 million and \$411 million, respectively). See "Assets, Liabilities and Equity," below.

Net cash flows from operating activities in 2017 for Con Edison and CECONY were \$92 million and \$172 million lower, respectively, than in 2016. The change in net cash flows for Con Edison and CECONY reflects primarily higher cash paid for income taxes, net of refunds received, in 2017 as compared with 2016 of \$151 million and \$270 million, respectively. The income tax refund received in 2016 reflected the extension of bonus depreciation in late 2015, resulting in a refund of the 2015 estimated federal tax payments. See Note L to the financial statements in Item 8. The change in net cash flows for Con Edison and CECONY also reflects higher construction expenditures in accounts payable of \$44 million and \$56 million, respectively.

The change in net cash flows also reflects the timing of payments for and recovery of energy costs. This timing is reflected within changes to accounts receivable – customers, recoverable and refundable energy costs within other regulatory assets and liabilities and accounts payable balances.

Cash Flows Used in Investing Activities

Net cash flows used in investing activities for Con Edison and CECONY were \$1,761 million and \$226 million higher, respectively, in 2018 than in 2017. The change for Con Edison reflects primarily the acquisition of Sempra

Solar Holdings, LLC, net of cash acquired, at the Clean Energy Businesses (\$1,488 million) (see Note U to the financial statements in Item 8), higher new investments in electric and gas transmission projects at Con Edison Transmission (\$204 million) and increased utility construction expenditures at CECONY (\$211 million) and O&R (\$10 million), offset in part by lower non-utility construction expenditures at the Clean Energy Businesses (\$169 million).

Net cash flows used in investing activities for Con Edison and CECONY were \$1,240 million lower and \$327 million higher, respectively, in 2017 than in 2016. The change for Con Edison reflects primarily lower new investments in electric and gas transmission projects at Con Edison Transmission (\$1,032 million) and renewable electric production projects at the Clean Energy Businesses (\$349 million) and a decrease in non-utility construction expenditures at the Clean Energy Businesses (\$430 million), offset in part by lower proceeds from the sale of assets at the Clean Energy Businesses (\$201 million) and transfer of assets to NY Transco at CECONY (\$122 million) and increased utility construction expenditures at CECONY (\$168 million) and O&R (\$22 million).

Cash Flows From Financing Activities

Net cash flows from financing activities in 2018 for Con Edison and CECONY were \$2,581 million and \$950 million higher, respectively, than in 2017. Net cash flows from financing activities in 2017 for Con Edison and CECONY were \$988 million lower and \$680 million higher, respectively, than in 2016.

Net cash flows from financing activities during the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016 reflect the following Con Edison transactions:

2018

Issued 9,324,123 common shares for \$705 million pursuant to forward sale agreements and borrowed \$825 million under a variable rate term loan, which amounts, along with \$79 million of other company funds, were used to pay the purchase price for the acquisition by a Con Edison Development subsidiary of Sempra Solar Holdings, LLC. In February 2019, the company repaid the \$825 million term loan with borrowings under a two-year term loan agreement. See Notes C, D and U to the financial statements in Item 8.

2017

Issued 4.1 million common shares resulting in net proceeds of \$343 million, after issuance expenses, that were invested by Con Edison in its subsidiaries, principally CECONY and the Clean Energy Businesses, for funding of their construction expenditures and for other general corporate purposes; and

Issued \$400 million aggregate principal amount of 2.00 percent debentures, due 2020, and prepaid the June 2016 \$400 million variable rate term loan that was to mature in 2018.

2016

Issued approximately 10 million common shares resulting in net proceeds of \$702 million, after issuance expenses, and \$500 million aggregate principal amount of 2.00 percent debentures, due 2021, the net proceeds from the sale of which were used in connection with the acquisition by a CET Gas subsidiary of a 50 percent equity interest in Stagecoach, a gas pipeline and storage joint venture (see "Con Edison Transmission" in Item 1), and for general corporate purposes.

Con Edison's cash flows from financing activities in 2018, 2017 and 2016 also reflect the proceeds, and reduction in cash used for reinvested dividends, resulting from the issuance of common shares under the company's dividend reinvestment, stock purchase and long-term incentive plans of \$100 million, \$97 million and \$97 million, respectively. Net cash flows from financing activities during the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016 reflect the following CECONY transactions:

2018

Issued \$500 million aggregate principal amount of 4.00 percent debentures, due 2028, and \$600 million aggregate principal amount of 4.65 percent debentures, due 2048, the net proceeds from the sale of which were used to redeem at maturity \$600 million of 7.125 percent 10-year debentures and other general corporate purposes, including repayment of short-term debt;

Issued \$640 million aggregate principal amount of debentures, due 2021, at a variable interest rate of 0.40 percent above three-month LIBOR and redeemed \$636 million of its tax-exempt debt for which the interest rates were to be determined pursuant to periodic auctions;

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Issued \$700 million aggregate principal amount of 4.50 percent debentures, due 2058, and \$300 million aggregate principal amount of 3.80 percent debentures, due 2028, the net proceeds from the sale of which were used to repay short-term borrowings and for other general corporate purposes; and
Redeemed at maturity \$600 million of 5.85 percent 10-year debentures.

2017

Issued \$350 million aggregate principal amount of 3.125 percent debentures, due 2027, \$350 million aggregate principal amount of 4.00 percent debentures, due 2057, and \$500 million aggregate principal amount of 3.875 percent debentures, due 2047, the net proceeds from the sales of which were used to repay short-term borrowings and for other general corporate purposes.

2016

Issued \$250 million aggregate principal amount of 2.90 percent debentures, due 2026, \$500 million aggregate principal amount of 4.30 percent debentures, due 2056, and \$550 million aggregate principal amount of 3.85 percent debentures, due 2046, the net proceeds from the sales of which were used to repay short-term borrowings and for other general corporate purposes;

Redeemed at maturity \$400 million of 5.50 percent 10-year debentures; and

Redeemed at maturity \$250 million of 5.30 percent 10-year debentures.

Net cash flows from financing activities during the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2016 also reflect the following O&R transactions:

2018

Redeemed at maturity \$50 million of 6.15 percent 10-year debentures; and

Issued \$150 million aggregate principal amount of 4.35 percent debentures, due 2048, the net proceeds from the sale of which were used to repay short-term borrowings and for other general corporate purposes.

O&R had no issuances of long-term debt in 2017.

2016

- Issued \$75 million aggregate principal amount of 3.88 percent debentures, due 2046, the net proceeds from the sale of which were used to repay short-term borrowings; and

Redeemed at maturity \$75 million of 5.45 percent 10-year debentures.

Net cash flows from financing activities during the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016 also reflect the following Clean Energy Businesses transactions:

2018

Issued \$140 million aggregate principal amount of 4.41 percent senior notes, due 2028, secured by five of the company's wind electric production projects.

2017

Issued \$97 million aggregate principal amount of 4.45 percent senior notes, due 2042, secured by the company's Upton County Solar renewable electric production project.

2016

Borrowed \$2 million pursuant to a loan agreement with a New Jersey utility. The borrowing matures in 2026, bears interest of 11.18 percent and may be repaid in cash or project Solar Renewable Energy Certificates;

- Issued \$95 million aggregate principal amount of 4.07 percent senior notes, due 2036, secured by the company's California Holdings 3 renewable electric production project; and

Issued \$218 million aggregate principal amount of 4.21 percent senior notes, due 2041, secured by the company's Texas Solar 7 renewable electric production project.

Cash flows from financing activities of the Companies also reflect commercial paper issuance. The commercial paper amounts outstanding at December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016 and the average daily balances for 2018, 2017 and 2016 for Con Edison and CECONY were as follows:

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	2018		2017		2016	
(Millions of Dollars, except Weighted Average Yield)	Outstanding at December 31	Daily average	Outstanding at December 31	Daily average	Outstanding at December 31	Daily average
Con Edison	\$1,741	\$889	\$577	\$566	\$1,054	\$744
CECONY	\$1,192	\$532	\$150	\$251	\$600	\$362
Weighted average yield	3.0	%2.3	%1.8	%1.2	%1.0	%0.6

Common stock issuances and external borrowings are sources of liquidity that could be affected by changes in credit ratings, financial performance and capital market conditions. For information about the Companies' credit ratings and certain financial ratios, see "Capital Requirements and Resources" in Item 1.

Capital Requirements and Resources

For information about capital requirements, contractual obligations and capital resources, see "Capital Requirements and Resources" in Item 1.

Assets, Liabilities and Equity

The Companies' assets, liabilities and equity at December 31, 2018 and 2017 are summarized as follows:

(Millions of Dollars)	CECONY		O&R		Clean Energy Businesses		Con Edison Transmission		Other (a)		Con Edison (b)	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
ASSETS												
Current assets	\$3,357	\$2,909	\$263	\$249	\$(63)	\$(221)	\$32	\$69	\$275	\$531	\$3,864	\$3,537
Investments	385	383	25	29	—	475	1,362	1,121	(6)	(7)	1,766	2,001
Net plant	35,374	33,209	2,210	2,068	4,148	2,305	17	18	—	—	41,749	37,600
Other noncurrent assets	3,992	3,950	394	427	1,736	176	14	14	405	406	6,541	4,973
Total Assets	\$43,108	\$40,451	\$2,892	\$2,773	\$5,821	\$2,735	\$1,425	\$1,222	\$674	\$930	\$53,920	\$48,111

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS'

EQUITY

Current liabilities	\$4,200	\$3,938	\$392	\$412	\$1,173	\$192	\$5	\$7	\$437	\$353	\$6,207	\$4,902
Noncurrent liabilities	12,322	12,009	1,094	1,088	(32)	(74)	66	48	(71)	(18)	13,379	13,053
Long-term debt	13,676	12,065	694	607	2,330	1,264	500	500	295	295	17,495	14,731
Equity	12,910	12,439	712	666	2,350	1,353	854	667	13	300	16,839	15,425
Total liabilities and equity	\$43,108	\$40,451	\$2,892	\$2,773	\$5,821	\$2,735	\$1,425	\$1,222	\$674	\$930	\$53,920	\$48,111

(a) Includes parent company and consolidation adjustments.

(b) Represents the consolidated results of operations of Con Edison and its businesses.

CECONY

Current assets at December 31, 2018 were \$448 million higher than at December 31, 2017. The change in current assets reflects primarily an increase in customer accounts receivables, less allowance for uncollectible accounts (\$154 million), reflecting primarily an increase in billed revenues for gas. It also reflects an increase in accounts receivables from affiliated companies (\$150 million), reflecting primarily estimated federal income tax payments for 2018 exceeding the accrued income tax liability at year end and CECONY's ability to use its 2017 net operating loss carryover in 2018. The overpayment of estimated federal tax payments in 2018 will be settled in cash in 2019 when Con Edison files its extension for the 2018 federal tax return. It also reflects an increase to other receivables, less allowance for uncollectible accounts (\$119 million), reflecting costs related to aid provided by the Utilities in the restoration of power in Puerto Rico in the aftermath of September 2017 hurricanes that have been billed to the appropriate authorities. As of December 31, 2018, CECONY's other receivables' balances related to such costs was \$98 million. See "Other Receivables" in Note A to the financial statements in Item 8.

Investments at December 31, 2018 were \$2 million higher than at December 31, 2017. The change in investments reflects primarily an increase in supplemental retirement income plan assets. See "Investments" in Note A and Note E to the financial statements in Item 8.

Net plant at December 31, 2018 was \$2,165 million higher than at December 31, 2017. The change in net plant reflects primarily an increase in electric distribution (\$720 million) and gas (\$704 million) plant and construction work in progress (\$348 million). At December 31, 2018, utility plant of CECONY included \$95 million related to a May 2018 acquisition of software licenses. See "Plant and Depreciation" in Note A to the financial statements in Item 8.

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Other noncurrent assets at December 31, 2018 were \$42 million higher than at December 31, 2017. The change in other noncurrent assets reflects primarily an increase in the regulatory asset for MTA power reliability deferral (\$179 million) which reflects costs incurred and deferred as a regulatory asset in the 2018 period. See "Other Regulatory Matters" in Note B to the financial statements in Item 8. It also reflects an increase in the regulatory asset for property tax reconciliation (\$61 million), environmental remediation costs (\$39 million) and revenues taxes (\$30 million). Revenue taxes represent the timing difference between taxes collected and paid by CECONY to fund mass transportation. See "Regulatory Assets and Liabilities" in Note B to the financial statements in Item 8. These increases are offset by a decrease in the regulatory asset for unrecognized pension and other postretirement costs to reflect the final actuarial valuation, as measured at December 31, 2018, of the pension and other retiree benefit plans in accordance with the accounting rules for retirement benefits (\$265 million). The change in the regulatory asset also reflects the year's amortization of accounting costs. See Notes B, E and F to the financial statements in Item 8.

Current liabilities at December 31, 2018 were \$262 million higher than at December 31, 2017. The change in current liabilities reflects primarily an increase in notes payable (\$1,042 million) (see "Short-Term Borrowing" in Note D to the financial statements in Item 8) and a higher system benefit charge (\$86 million). The liability for the system benefit charge reflects amounts collected by the Utilities from their customers that will be required to be paid to NYSERDA. See "Environmental Matters – Climate Change" in Item 1. This is offset in part by lower debt due within one year (\$725 million) (see "Liquidity and Capital Resources - Cash Flows From Financing Activities" above) and lower accounts payable (\$80 million).

Noncurrent liabilities at December 31, 2018 were \$313 million higher than at December 31, 2017. The change in noncurrent liabilities reflects primarily an increase in deferred income taxes and unamortized investment tax credits (\$433 million), which reflects primarily accelerated tax depreciation (including the Utilities' 2017 return-to-accrual adjustments recorded in the third quarter of 2018) and repair deductions. See Note L to the financial statements in Item 8. It also reflects an increase in the regulatory liability for TCJA net benefits (\$411 million) that were due to the Utilities' deferral of estimated net benefits under the TCJA for the year ended December 31, 2018. See "Other Regulatory Matters" in Note B to the financial statements in Item 8. These increases are offset by a decrease in the liability for pension and retiree benefits to reflect the final actuarial valuation, as measured at December 31, 2018, of the pension and other retiree benefit plans in accordance with the accounting rules for retirement benefits (\$188 million). The change in the liability for pension and retiree benefits reflects in part contributions to the plans made by the Utilities in 2018. See Notes E and F to the financial statements in Item 8. It also includes a decrease in the regulatory liability for pension and other postretirement benefit deferrals (\$141 million), unrecognized other postretirement costs (\$85 million), property tax reconciliation (\$71 million), and net unbilled revenue deferrals (\$66 million). The NYSPSC has authorized CECONY to accrue unbilled electric, gas and steam revenues. CECONY has deferred the net margin on the unbilled revenues for the future benefit of customers by recording a regulatory liability for the difference between the unbilled revenues and energy cost liabilities. See "Regulatory Assets and Liabilities" in Note B to the financial statements in Item 8.

Long-term debt at December 31, 2018 was \$1,611 million higher than at December 31, 2017. The change in long-term debt reflects primarily debt issuances, offset in part by redemption of debt in 2018. See "Liquidity and Capital Resources - Cash Flows From Financing Activities" above.

Equity at December 31, 2018 was \$471 million higher than at December 31, 2017. The change in equity reflects primarily net income for the year (\$1,196 million) and a capital contribution from parent (\$120 million), offset in part by a common stock dividend to parent (\$846 million) in 2018.

O&R

Current assets at December 31, 2018 were \$14 million higher than at December 31, 2017. The change in current assets reflects primarily an increase in customer accounts receivables, less allowance for uncollectible accounts, reflecting

primarily an increase in billed revenues.

Investments at December 31, 2018 were \$4 million lower than at December 31, 2017. The change in investments reflects primarily a decrease in supplemental retirement income plan assets. See Note E to the financial statements in Item 8.

Net plant at December 31, 2018 was \$142 million higher than at December 31, 2017. The change in net plant reflects primarily an increase in electric (\$89 million) and gas (\$47 million) plant balances.

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Other noncurrent assets at December 31, 2018 were \$33 million lower than at December 31, 2017. The change in other noncurrent assets reflects primarily a decrease in the regulatory asset for unrecognized pension and other postretirement costs to reflect the final actuarial valuation, as measured at December 31, 2018, of the pension and other retiree benefit plans in accordance with the accounting rules for retirement benefits (\$23 million). The change in the regulatory asset also reflects the year's amortization of accounting costs. The change also reflects a decrease in the regulatory asset for environmental remediation costs (\$22 million), property tax reconciliation (\$11 million) and transition bond charges (\$7 million). The decreases are offset by an increase in the regulatory asset for deferred storm costs (\$38 million) related to response and restoration costs, other than capital expenditures, in connection with Superstorm Sandy and other major storms that were deferred.

Current liabilities at December 31, 2018 were \$20 million lower than at December 31, 2017. The change in current liabilities reflects primarily a decrease in notes payable (\$42 million), offset in part by higher debt due within one year (\$8 million) and a higher system benefit charge (\$6 million). The liability for the system benefit charge reflects amounts collected by the Utilities from their customers that will be required to be paid to NYSERDA. See "Environmental Matters – Climate Change" in Item 1.

Noncurrent liabilities at December 31, 2018 were \$6 million higher than at December 31, 2017. The change in noncurrent liabilities reflects primarily an increase in the regulatory liability for TCJA net benefits (\$23 million) that were due to the Utilities' deferral of estimated net benefits under the TCJA for the year ended December 31, 2018. See "Other Regulatory Matters" in Note B to the financial statements in Item 8. The change also reflects an increase in deferred income taxes and unamortized investment tax credits (\$21 million), which primarily reflects accelerated tax depreciation (including the Utilities' 2017 return-to-accrual adjustments recorded in the third quarter of 2018) and repair deductions. See Note L to the financial statements in Item 8. The increases are offset by a decrease in the liability for pension and retiree benefits to reflect the final actuarial valuation, as measured at December 31, 2018, of the pension and other retiree benefit plans in accordance with the accounting rules for retirement benefits (\$27 million). The change in the liability for pension and retiree benefits reflects in part contributions to the plans made by the Utilities in 2018. It also reflects a decrease in Superfund and other environmental costs (\$15 million). See Notes E, F and G to the financial statements in Item 8.

Long-term debt at December 31, 2018 was \$87 million higher than at December 31, 2017. The change in long-term debt reflects primarily debt issuances, offset in part by redemption of debt in 2018. See "Liquidity and Capital Resources - Cash Flows From Financing Activities" above.

Equity at December 31, 2018 was \$46 million higher than at December 31, 2017. The change in equity reflects primarily net income for the year (\$59 million), a capital contribution from parent (\$25 million), offset in part by a common stock dividend to parent (\$46 million) in 2018.

Clean Energy Businesses

Current assets at December 31, 2018 were \$158 million higher than at December 31, 2017. The change in current assets reflects primarily an increase in receivables from associate companies related to the completion of the acquisition of Sempra Solar Holdings, LLC. See Notes Q and U to the financial statements in Item 8.

Investments at December 31, 2018 were \$475 million lower than at December 31, 2017. The change in investments reflects primarily the decrease in Con Edison Development equity method investments due to the completion of the acquisition of Sempra Solar Holdings, LLC. See "Investments" in Note A and Notes Q and U to the financial statements in Item 8.

Net plant at December 31, 2018 was \$1,843 million higher than at December 31, 2017. The change in net plant reflects primarily an increase in property, plant and equipment related to the completion of the acquisition of Sempra Solar Holdings, LLC. See "Non-Utility Plant" in Note A and Notes Q and U to the financial statements in Item 8.

Other noncurrent assets at December 31, 2018 were \$1,560 million higher than at December 31, 2017. The change in other noncurrent assets reflects primarily an increase in intangible assets arising from power purchase agreements related to the completion of the acquisition of Sempra Solar Holdings, LLC. See "Long-Lived and Intangible Assets" in Note A and Note U to the financial statements in Item 8.

Current liabilities at December 31, 2018 were \$981 million higher than at December 31, 2017. The change in current liabilities reflects primarily a variable rate term loan to fund, in part, payment of the purchase price for the acquisition by a Con Edison Development subsidiary of Sempra Solar Holdings, LLC. See "Liquidity and Capital Resources - Cash Flows From Financing Activities" above and Notes D and U to the financial statements in Item 8.

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Noncurrent liabilities at December 31, 2018 were \$42 million higher than at December 31, 2017. The change in noncurrent liabilities is related to the completion of the acquisition of Sempra Solar Holdings, LLC. See Note U to the financial statements in Item 8.

Long-term debt at December 31, 2018 was \$1,066 million higher than at December 31, 2017. The change in long-term debt reflects primarily an increase in non-recourse debt secured by the pledge of the applicable renewable energy production projects. See "Liquidity and Capital Resources - Cash Flows From Financing Activities" above and Notes C and U to the financial statements in Item 8.

Equity at December 31, 2018 was \$997 million higher than at December 31, 2017. The change in equity reflects primarily a capital contribution from parent (\$713 million), net income for the year (\$145 million) and an increase in noncontrolling interest (\$106 million). See Note Q to the financial statements in Item 8.

CET

Current assets at December 31, 2018 were \$37 million lower than at December 31, 2017. The change in current assets reflects primarily a decrease in receivable from associate companies related to increased investment in Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC. See "Con Edison Transmission - CET Gas" in Item 1.

Investments at December 31, 2018 were \$241 million higher than at December 31, 2017. The change in investments reflects primarily increased investment in Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC. See "Investments" in Note A to the financial statements in Item 8.

Noncurrent liabilities at December 31, 2018 was \$18 million higher than at December 31, 2017. The change in noncurrent liabilities reflects primarily an increase in deferred income taxes and unamortized investment tax credits, which reflects primarily accelerated tax depreciation (including the Utilities' 2017 return-to-accrual adjustments recorded in the third quarter of 2018) and repair deductions.

Equity at December 31, 2018 was \$187 million higher than at December 31, 2017. The change in equity reflects primarily net income for the year (\$47 million) and a capital contribution from parent (\$150 million), offset by a common stock dividend to parent (\$10 million) in 2018.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

In November 2018, Con Edison entered into forward sale agreements which meet the definition of off-balance sheet arrangements. See Note C to the financial statements in Item 8 for more information on these agreements.

None of the Companies' other transactions, agreements or other contractual arrangements meet the SEC definition of off-balance sheet arrangements.

Regulatory Matters

For information about the Utilities' rate plans and other regulatory matters affecting the Companies, see "Utility Regulation" in Item 1 and Note B to the financial statements in Item 8.

Risk Factors

The Companies' businesses are influenced by many factors that are difficult to predict, and that involve uncertainties that may materially affect actual operating results, cash flows and financial condition. See "Risk Factors" in Item 1A.

Application of Critical Accounting Policies

The Companies' financial statements reflect the application of their accounting policies, which conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The Companies' critical accounting policies include

industry-specific accounting applicable to regulated public utilities and accounting for pensions and other postretirement benefits, contingencies, long-lived assets, goodwill and derivative instruments.

Accounting for Regulated Public Utilities

The Utilities are subject to the accounting rules for regulated operations and the accounting requirements of the FERC and the state public utility regulatory commissions having jurisdiction.

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The accounting rules for regulated operations specify the economic effects that result from the causal relationship of costs and revenues in the rate-regulated environment and how these effects are to be accounted for by a regulated enterprise. Revenues intended to cover some costs may be recorded either before or after the costs are incurred. If regulation provides assurance that incurred costs will be recovered in the future, these costs would be recorded as deferred charges, or “regulatory assets,” under the accounting rules for regulated operations. If revenues are recorded for costs that are expected to be incurred in the future, these revenues would be recorded as deferred credits, or “regulatory liabilities,” under the accounting rules for regulated operations.

The Utilities’ principal regulatory assets and liabilities are listed in Note B to the financial statements in Item 8. The Utilities are each receiving or being credited with a return on all regulatory assets for which a cash outflow has been made. The Utilities are each paying or being charged with a return on all regulatory liabilities for which a cash inflow has been received. The regulatory assets and liabilities will be recovered from customers, or applied for customer benefit, in accordance with rate provisions approved by the applicable public utility regulatory commission.

In the event that regulatory assets of the Utilities were no longer probable of recovery, as required by the accounting rules for regulated operations, these regulatory assets would be charged to earnings. At December 31, 2018, the regulatory assets for Con Edison and CECONY were \$4,370 million and \$3,987 million, respectively.

Accounting for Pensions and Other Postretirement Benefits

The Utilities provide pensions and other postretirement benefits to substantially all of their employees and retirees. The Clean Energy Businesses and Con Edison Transmission also provide such benefits to certain employees. The Companies account for these benefits in accordance with the accounting rules for retirement benefits. In addition, the Utilities apply the accounting rules for regulated operations to account for the regulatory treatment of these obligations (which, as described in Note B to the financial statements in Item 8, reconciles the amounts reflected in rates for the costs of the benefit to the costs actually incurred). In applying these accounting policies, the Companies have made critical estimates related to actuarial assumptions, including assumptions of expected returns on plan assets, discount rates, health care cost trends and future compensation. See Notes A, E and F to the financial statements in Item 8 for information about the Companies’ pension and other postretirement benefits, the actuarial assumptions, actual performance, amortization of investment and other actuarial gains and losses and calculated plan costs for 2018, 2017 and 2016.

The discount rate for determining the present value of future period benefit payments is determined using a model to match the durations of highly-rated (Aa or higher by either Moody’s or S&P) corporate bonds with the projected stream of benefit payments.

In determining the health care cost trend rate, the Companies review actual recent cost trends and projected future trends.

The cost of pension and other postretirement benefits in future periods will depend on actual returns on plan assets, assumptions for future periods, contributions and benefit experience. Con Edison’s and CECONY’s current estimates for 2019 are decreases, compared with 2018, in their pension and other postretirement benefits costs of \$146 million and \$137 million, respectively.

The following table illustrates the effect on 2019 pension and other postretirement costs of changing the critical actuarial assumptions, while holding all other actuarial assumptions constant:

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Actuarial Assumption	Change in Assumption	Other Pension Benefits	Postretirement Total
		(Millions of Dollars)	
Increase in accounting cost:			
Discount rate			
Con Edison	(0.25)	)% \$3	\$54
CECONY	(0.25)	)% \$2	\$50
Expected return on plan assets			
Con Edison	(0.25)	)% \$2	\$36
CECONY	(0.25)	)% \$2	\$34
Health care trend rate			
Con Edison	1.00	% \$3	\$3
CECONY	1.00	% \$(3)	\$(3)
Increase in projected benefit obligation:			
Discount rate			
Con Edison	(0.25)	)% \$32	\$559
CECONY	(0.25)	)% \$24	\$520
Health care trend rate			
Con Edison	1.00	% \$9	\$9
CECONY	1.00	% \$(18)	\$(18)

A 5.0 percentage point variation in the actual annual return in 2019, as compared with the expected annual asset return of 7.00 percent, would change pension and other postretirement benefit costs for Con Edison and CECONY by approximately \$23 million and \$21 million, respectively, in 2020.

Pension benefits are provided through a pension plan maintained by Con Edison to which CECONY, O&R, the Clean Energy Businesses and Con Edison Transmission make contributions for their participating employees. Pension accounting by the Utilities includes an allocation of plan assets.

The Companies' policy is to fund their pension and other postretirement benefit accounting costs to the extent tax deductible, and for the Utilities, to the extent these costs are recovered under their rate plans. The Companies were not required to make cash contributions to the pension plan in 2018 under funding regulations and tax laws. However, CECONY and O&R made discretionary contributions to the pension plan in 2018 of \$434 million and \$39 million, respectively. In 2019, CECONY and O&R expect to make contributions to the pension plan of \$301 million and \$31 million, respectively. See "Expected Contributions" in Notes E and F to the financial statements in Item 8.

Accounting for Contingencies

The accounting rules for contingencies apply to an existing condition, situation or set of circumstances involving uncertainty as to possible loss that will ultimately be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. Known material contingencies, which are described in the notes to the financial statements, include certain regulatory matters (Note B), the Utilities' responsibility for hazardous substances, such as asbestos, PCBs and coal tar that have been used or generated in the course of operations (Note G) and other contingencies (Note H). In accordance with the accounting rules, the Companies have accrued estimates of losses relating to the contingencies as to which loss is probable and can be reasonably estimated and no liability has been accrued for contingencies as to which loss is not probable or cannot be reasonably estimated.

The Utilities recover costs for asbestos lawsuits, workers' compensation and environmental remediation pursuant to their current rate plans. Generally, changes during the terms of the rate plans to the amounts accrued for these contingencies would not impact earnings.

Accounting for Long-Lived and Intangible Assets

The accounting rules for certain long-lived assets and intangible assets with definite lives require testing for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. The carrying amount of a long-lived asset or intangible asset with a definite life is deemed not recoverable if it

exceeds the sum of the undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use and eventual

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disposition of the asset. Under the accounting rules, an impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount is not recoverable from such cash flows, and exceeds its fair value, which approximates market value.

In January 2019, PG&E filed for reorganization under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. The output of Con Edison Development's PG&E Projects is sold under PG&E PPAs. At December 31, 2018, Con Edison's consolidated balance sheet included \$885 million of net non-utility plant relating to the PG&E Projects, \$1,125 million of intangible assets relating to the PG&E PPAs, \$292 million of net non-utility plant of additional projects that secure the related project debt and \$1,050 million of related project debt. Con Edison has tested whether its net non-utility plant relating to the PG&E Projects and intangible assets relating to the PG&E PPAs has been impaired. Based on the test, Con Edison has determined that there was no impairment. For other long-lived assets or intangible assets with definite lives, Con Edison recorded \$2 million of impairment charges in 2018, and no impairment charges were recorded in 2017 or 2016. See "Clean Energy Businesses - Con Edison Development," in Item 1 and "Long-Lived and Intangible Assets" in Note A and "Long-term Debt" in Note C to the financial statements in Item 8.

Accounting for Goodwill

In accordance with the accounting rules for goodwill and intangible assets, Con Edison is required to test goodwill for impairment annually or whenever there is a triggering event. The company has an option to first make a qualitative assessment that evaluates relevant events and circumstances, such as industry and market conditions, regulatory environment and financial performance. If, after applying the optional qualitative assessment, it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, the company then applies a two-step, quantitative goodwill impairment test. At December 31, 2018, Con Edison's consolidated balance sheet included goodwill of \$440 million. No material impairment charges on goodwill were recognized in 2018 or 2017. Con Edison recognized a \$15 million impairment charge in 2016. See "Goodwill" in Note A and Note K to the financial statements in Item 8.

Accounting for Derivative Instruments

The Companies apply the accounting rules for derivatives and hedging to their derivative financial instruments. The Companies use derivative financial instruments to hedge market price fluctuations in related underlying transactions for the physical purchase and sale of electricity and gas. The Utilities are permitted by their respective regulators to reflect in rates all reasonably incurred gains and losses on these instruments. The Clean Energy Businesses have also hedged interest rate risk on certain debt securities. See "Financial and Commodity Market Risks," below and Note O to the financial statements in Item 8.

Where the Companies are required to make mark-to-market estimates pursuant to the accounting rules, the estimates of gains and losses at a particular period end do not reflect the end results of particular transactions, and will most likely not reflect the actual gain or loss at the conclusion of a transaction. Substantially all of the estimated gains or losses are based on prices supplied by external sources such as the fair value of exchange-traded futures and options and the fair value of positions for which price quotations are available through or derived from brokers or other market sources.

Financial and Commodity Market Risks

The Companies are subject to various risks and uncertainties associated with financial and commodity markets. The most significant market risks include interest rate risk, commodity price risk and investment risk.

Interest Rate Risk

The Companies' interest rate risk relates primarily to variable rate debt and to new debt financing needed to fund capital requirements, including the construction expenditures of the Utilities and maturing debt securities. Con Edison and its businesses manage interest rate risk through the issuance of mostly fixed-rate debt with varying maturities and through opportunistic refinancing of debt. Con Edison and CECONY estimate that at December 31, 2018, a 10 percent increase in interest rates applicable to its variable rate debt would result in an increase in annual interest expense of \$10 million. Under CECONY's current electric, gas and steam rate plans, variations in actual variable rate tax-exempt debt interest expense, including costs associated with the refinancing of the variable-rate tax-exempt debt, are reconciled to levels reflected in rates.

Commodity Price Risk

Con Edison's commodity price risk relates primarily to the purchase and sale of electricity, gas and related derivative instruments. The Utilities and the Clean Energy Businesses apply risk management strategies to mitigate their related exposures. See Note O to the financial statements in Item 8.

Con Edison estimates that, as of December 31, 2018, a 10 percent decline in market prices would result in a decline in fair value of \$74 million for the derivative instruments used by the Utilities to hedge purchases of electricity and gas, of which \$66 million is for CECONY and \$8 million is for O&R. Con Edison expects that any such change in fair value would be largely offset by directionally opposite changes in the cost of the electricity and gas purchased. In accordance with provisions approved by state regulators, the Utilities generally recover from customers the costs they incur for energy purchased for their customers, including gains and losses on certain derivative instruments used to hedge energy purchased and related costs. See "Recoverable Energy Costs" in Note A to the financial statements in Item 8.

The Clean Energy Businesses use a value-at-risk (VaR) model to assess the market price risk of their portfolio of electricity and gas commodity fixed-price purchase and sales commitments, physical forward contracts, generating assets and commodity derivative instruments. VaR represents the potential change in fair value of the portfolio due to changes in market prices for a specified time period and confidence level. These businesses estimate VaR across their portfolio using a delta-normal variance/covariance model with a 95 percent confidence level, compare the measured VaR results against performance due to actual prices and stress test the portfolio each quarter using an assumed 30 percent price change from forecast. Since the VaR calculation involves complex methodologies and estimates and assumptions that are based on past experience, it is not necessarily indicative of future results. VaR for the portfolio, assuming a one-day holding period, for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, was as follows:

95% Confidence Level, One-Day Holding Period	2018	2017
	(Millions of Dollars)	
Average for the period	\$—	\$—
High	1	1
Low	—	—

Investment Risk

The Companies' investment risk relates to the investment of plan assets for their pension and other postretirement benefit plans and to the investments of the Clean Energy Businesses and Con Edison Transmission that are accounted for under the equity method. See "Application of Critical Accounting Policies – Accounting for Pensions and Other Postretirement Benefits," above and Notes A, E and F to the financial statements in Item 8.

The Companies' current investment policy for pension plan assets includes investment targets of 45 to 55 percent equity securities, 33 to 43 percent debt securities and 10 to 14 percent real estate. At December 31, 2018, the pension plan investments consisted of 51 percent equity securities, 39 percent debt securities and 10 percent real estate. For the Utilities' pension and other postretirement benefit plans, regulatory accounting treatment is generally applied in accordance with the accounting rules for regulated operations. In accordance with the Statement of Policy issued by the NYSPSC and its current electric, gas and steam rate plans, CECONY defers for payment to or recovery from customers the difference between the pension and other postretirement benefit expenses and the amounts for such expenses reflected in rates. Generally, O&R also defers such difference pursuant to its rate plans.

Environmental Matters

For information concerning climate change, environmental sustainability, potential liabilities arising from laws and regulations protecting the environment and other environmental matters, see "Environmental Matters" in Item 1 and Note G to the financial statements in Item 8.

Impact of Inflation

The Companies are affected by the decline in the purchasing power of the dollar caused by inflation. Regulation permits the Utilities to recover through depreciation only the historical cost of their plant assets even though in an inflationary economy the cost to replace the assets upon their retirement will substantially exceed historical costs. The impact is, however, partially offset by the repayment of the Companies' long-term debt in dollars of lesser value than the dollars originally borrowed.

Material Contingencies

For information concerning potential liabilities arising from the Companies' material contingencies, see "Application of Critical Accounting Policies – Accounting for Contingencies," above, and Notes B, G and H to the financial statements in Item 8.

Item 7A: Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Con Edison

For information about Con Edison's primary market risks associated with activities in derivative financial instruments, other financial instruments and derivative commodity instruments, see "Financial and Commodity Market Risks," in Item 7 (which information is incorporated herein by reference).

CECONY

For information about CECONY's primary market risks associated with activities in derivative financial instruments, other financial instruments and derivative commodity instruments, see "Financial and Commodity Market Risks" in Item 7 (which information is incorporated herein by reference).

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All other schedules are omitted because they are not applicable or the required information is shown in financial statements or notes thereto.	

Supplementary Financial Information

Selected Quarterly Financial Data for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 (Unaudited)

Con Edison	2018			
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
	(Millions of Dollars, except per share amounts)			
Operating revenues	\$3,364	\$2,696	\$3,328	\$2,949
Operating income (a)	755	426	826	657
Net income	428	188	435	331
Basic earnings per share	\$1.38	\$0.60	\$1.40	\$1.06
Diluted earnings per share	\$1.37	\$0.60	\$1.39	\$1.05

(a) Excludes the non-service components of pension and other postretirement benefits. See Notes E and F to the financial statements in Item 8.

Con Edison	2017			
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
	(Millions of Dollars, except per share amounts)			
Operating revenues	\$3,228	\$2,633	\$3,211	\$2,961
Operating income (a)	812	464	914	585
Net income	388	175	457	505
Basic earnings per share	\$1.27	\$0.57	\$1.48	\$1.63
Diluted earnings per share	\$1.27	\$0.57	\$1.48	\$1.62

(a) Excludes the non-service components of pension and other postretirement benefits. See Notes E and F to the financial statements in Item 8.

In the opinion of Con Edison, these quarterly amounts include all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring accruals, necessary for a fair presentation. The sum of the quarterly financial information may vary from the annual data due to rounding.

CECONY	2018			
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
	(Millions of Dollars)			
Operating revenues	\$2,884	\$2,338	\$2,899	\$2,558
Operating income (a)	705	382	764	504
Net income	389	149	431	227

(a) Excludes the non-service components of pension and other postretirement benefits. See Notes E and F to the financial statements in Item 8.

CECONY	2017			
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
	(Millions of Dollars)			
Operating revenues	\$2,856	\$2,293	\$2,799	\$2,520
Operating income (a)	741	423	836	550
Net income	339	143	401	221

(a) Excludes the non-service components of pension and other postretirement benefits. See Notes E and F to the financial statements in Item 8.

In the opinion of CECONY, these quarterly amounts include all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring accruals, necessary for a fair presentation. The sum of the quarterly financial information may vary from the annual data due to rounding.

Report of Management on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management of Consolidated Edison, Inc. and its subsidiaries (the Company) is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of the effectiveness of controls to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Management of the Company assessed the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018, using the criteria established by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013). Based on that assessment, management has concluded that the Company had effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018.

Management of the Company excluded Sempra Solar Holdings, LLC from management's assessment of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018 because Sempra Solar Holdings, LLC was acquired by the Company in a business purchase combination on December 13, 2018. Sempra Solar Holdings, LLC's total assets represent 3 percent of the Company's consolidated total assets at December 31, 2018. Sempra Solar Holdings, LLC's total operating revenues represent less than 1 percent of the Company's consolidated total operating revenues for the year ended December 31, 2018.

The effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018, has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, the Company's independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which appears on the following page of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

/s/ John McAvoy
John McAvoy
Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Robert Hoglund
Robert Hoglund
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
February 21, 2019

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Consolidated Edison, Inc.:

Opinions on the Financial Statements and Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited the consolidated financial statements, including the related notes and financial statement schedules, of Consolidated Edison, Inc. and its subsidiaries (the "Company") as listed in the accompanying index (collectively referred to as the "consolidated financial statements"). We also have audited the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2018 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the COSO.

Basis for Opinions

The Company's management is responsible for these consolidated financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Report of Management on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express opinions on the Company's consolidated financial statements and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) ("PCAOB") and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud, and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects.

Our audits of the consolidated financial statements included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

As described in Report of Management on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting, management has excluded Sempra Solar Holdings, LLC from its assessment of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018 because it was acquired by the Company in a purchase business combination during 2018. We have also excluded Sempra Solar Holdings, LLC from our audit of internal control over financial reporting. Sempra Solar Holdings, LLC is a wholly-owned subsidiary whose total assets and total revenues excluded from management's assessment and our

audit of internal control over financial reporting represent 3% and less than 1%, respectively, of the related consolidated financial statement amounts as of and for the year ended December 31, 2018.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail,

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accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

New York, New York

February 21, 2019

We have served as the Company's or its predecessor's auditor since 1938.

Consolidated Edison, Inc.
Consolidated Income Statement

(Millions of Dollars/Except Share Data)	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
OPERATING REVENUES			
Electric	\$8,612	\$8,612	\$8,741
Gas	2,327	2,133	1,692
Steam	631	595	551
Non-utility	767	693	1,091
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	12,337	12,033	12,075
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Purchased power	1,644	1,601	2,439
Fuel	263	216	172
Gas purchased for resale	1,041	808	477
Other operations and maintenance	3,152	3,139	3,064
Depreciation and amortization	1,438	1,341	1,216
Taxes, other than income taxes	2,266	2,155	2,031
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	9,804	9,260	9,399
Gain on sale of solar electric production project in 2017 and retail electric supply business in 2016	—	1	104
Gain on acquisition of Sempra Solar Holdings, LLC	131	—	—
OPERATING INCOME	2,664	2,774	2,780
OTHER INCOME (DEDUCTIONS)			
Investment income	119	111	75
Other income	17	15	16
Allowance for equity funds used during construction	12	11	10
Other deductions	(210)	(185)	(242)
TOTAL OTHER INCOME	(62)	(48)	(141)
INCOME BEFORE INTEREST AND INCOME TAX EXPENSE	2,602	2,726	2,639
INTEREST EXPENSE			
Interest on long-term debt	780	726	678
Other interest	49	11	24
Allowance for borrowed funds used during construction	(10)	(8)	(6)
NET INTEREST EXPENSE	819	729	696
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX EXPENSE	1,783	1,997	1,943
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	401	472	698
NET INCOME	\$1,382	\$1,525	\$1,245
Net income per common share — basic	\$4.43	\$4.97	\$4.15
Net income per common share — diluted	\$4.42	\$4.94	\$4.12
AVERAGE NUMBER OF SHARES OUTSTANDING — BASIC (IN MILLIONS)	311.7	307.1	300.4
AVERAGE NUMBER OF SHARES OUTSTANDING — DILUTED (IN MILLIONS)	312.9	308.8	301.9

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Consolidated Edison, Inc.
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

(Millions of Dollars)	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
NET INCOME	\$1,382	\$1,525	\$1,245
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME, NET OF TAXES			
Pension and other postretirement benefit plan liability adjustments, net of taxes	10	1	7
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME, NET OF TAXES	10	1	7
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	\$1,392	\$1,526	\$1,252

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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Consolidated Edison, Inc.
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
(Millions of Dollars)			
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net Income	\$1,382	\$1,525	\$1,245
PRINCIPAL NON-CASH CHARGES/(CREDITS) TO INCOME			
Depreciation and amortization	1,438	1,341	1,216
Deferred income taxes	408	485	783
Rate case amortization and accruals	(117)	(124)	(210)
Common equity component of allowance for funds used during construction	(12)	(11)	(10)
Net derivative (gains)/losses	8	(4)	(6)
Unbilled revenue and net unbilled revenue deferrals	18	(113)	(71)
(Gain) on sale of retail electric supply business and solar electric production projects	—	(1)	(104)
(Gain) on acquisition of Sempra Solar Holdings, LLC	(131)	—	—
Other non-cash items, net	115	5	198
CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES			
Accounts receivable - customers	(140)	9	(69)
Materials and supplies, including fuel oil and gas in storage	(20)	5	13
Other receivables and other current assets	(62)	—	69
Taxes receivable	27	15	87
Prepayments	(7)	(19)	20
Accounts payable	(46)	95	29
Pensions and retiree benefits obligations, net	325	414	609
Pensions and retiree benefits contributions	(479)	(467)	(515)
Accrued taxes	(49)	44	2
Accrued interest	(35)	(7)	14
Superfund and environmental remediation costs, net	(19)	(14)	69
Distributions from equity investments	107	108	68
System benefit charge	92	101	244
Deferred charges, noncurrent assets and other regulatory assets	(393)	2,376	(97)
Deferred credits and other regulatory liabilities	436	(2,524)	(68)
Other current and noncurrent liabilities	(151)	128	(57)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	2,695	3,367	3,459
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Utility construction expenditures	(3,251)	(3,028)	(2,835)
Cost of removal less salvage	(258)	(248)	(206)
Non-utility construction expenditures	(246)	(415)	(845)
Investments in electric and gas transmission projects	(248)	(45)	(1,076)
Investments in/acquisitions of renewable electric production projects	(19)	(45)	(393)
Acquisition of Sempra Solar Holdings, LLC, net of cash acquired	(1,488)	—	—
Proceeds from sale of assets	5	34	252
Proceeds from the transfer of assets to NY Transco	—	—	122
Other investing activities	34	37	31
NET CASH FLOWS USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(5,471)	(3,710)	(4,950)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Net (payment)/issuance of short-term debt	1,989	(477)	(475)
Issuance of long-term debt	3,030	1,697	2,590
Retirement of long-term debt	(1,938)	(434)	(735)

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Debt issuance costs	(61)	(19)	(24)
Common stock dividends	(842)	(803)	(763)
Issuance of common shares - public offering	705	343	702
Issuance of common shares for stock plans	53	51	51
Distribution to noncontrolling interest	2	(1)	(1)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	2,938	357	1,345
CASH, TEMPORARY CASH INVESTMENTS AND RESTRICTED CASH:			
NET CHANGE FOR THE PERIOD	162	14	(146)
BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	844	830	972
BALANCE AT END OF PERIOD	1,006	844	826
LESS: CHANGE IN CASH BALANCES HELD FOR SALE	—	—	(4)
BALANCE AT END OF PERIOD EXCLUDING HELD FOR SALE	\$1,006	\$844	\$830
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH INFORMATION			
Cash paid/(received) during the period for:			
Interest	\$805	\$725	\$664
Income taxes	\$—	\$(29)	\$(180)
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF NON-CASH INFORMATION			
Construction expenditures in accounts payable	\$369	\$432	\$388
Issuance of common shares for dividend reinvestment	\$47	\$46	\$46
Debt assumed with business acquisitions	\$568	\$—	\$195
Software licenses acquired but unpaid as of end of period	\$100	\$—	\$—

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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Consolidated Edison, Inc.
Consolidated Balance Sheet

(Millions of Dollars)	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and temporary cash investments	\$895	\$797
Accounts receivable — customers, less allowance for uncollectible accounts of \$62 and \$63 in 2018 and 2017, respectively	1,267	1,103
Other receivables, less allowance for uncollectible accounts of \$5 and \$8 in 2018 and 2017, respectively	285	160
Taxes receivable	49	76
Accrued unbilled revenue	514	598
Fuel oil, gas in storage, materials and supplies, at average cost	358	334
Prepayments	187	178
Regulatory assets	76	67
Restricted cash	111	47
Other current assets	122	177
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	3,864	3,537
INVESTMENTS		
UTILITY PLANT, AT ORIGINAL COST		
Electric	30,378	28,994
Gas	9,100	8,256
Steam	2,562	2,473
General	3,331	3,008
TOTAL	45,371	42,731
Less: Accumulated depreciation	9,769	9,063
Net	35,602	33,668
Construction work in progress	1,978	1,605
NET UTILITY PLANT	37,580	35,273
NON-UTILITY PLANT		
Non-utility property, less accumulated depreciation of \$275 and \$201 in 2018 and 2017, respectively	4,000	1,776
Construction work in progress	169	551
NET PLANT	41,749	37,600
OTHER NONCURRENT ASSETS		
Goodwill	440	428
Intangible assets, less accumulated amortization of \$29 and \$15 in 2018 and 2017, respectively	1,654	131
Regulatory assets	4,294	4,266
Other deferred charges and noncurrent assets	153	148
TOTAL OTHER NONCURRENT ASSETS	6,541	4,973
TOTAL ASSETS	\$53,920	\$48,111

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Consolidated Edison, Inc.
Consolidated Balance Sheet

(Millions of Dollars)

December 31, 2018 December 31, 2017

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

CURRENT LIABILITIES

Long-term debt due within one year	\$650	\$1,298
Term Loan	825	—
Notes payable	1,741	577
Accounts payable	1,187	1,286
Customer deposits	351	346
Accrued taxes	61	108
Accrued interest	129	143
Accrued wages	109	105
Fair value of derivative liabilities	50	17
Regulatory liabilities	114	101
System benefit charge	627	535
Other current liabilities	363	386
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	6,207	4,902

NONCURRENT LIABILITIES

Provision for injuries and damages	146	153
Pensions and retiree benefits	1,228	1,443
Superfund and other environmental costs	779	737
Asset retirement obligations	450	314
Fair value of derivative liabilities	16	38
Deferred income taxes and unamortized investment tax credits	5,820	5,495
Regulatory liabilities	4,641	4,577
Other deferred credits and noncurrent liabilities	299	296
TOTAL NONCURRENT LIABILITIES	13,379	13,053

LONG-TERM DEBT

17,495 14,731

EQUITY

Common shareholders' equity	16,726	15,418
Noncontrolling interest	113	7
TOTAL EQUITY (See Statement of Equity)	16,839	15,425
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	\$53,920	\$48,111

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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Consolidated Edison, Inc.
Consolidated Statement of Equity

(In Millions/Except Share Data)	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock Amount	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock Shares	Treasury Stock Amount	Capital Stock Expense	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	Noncontrolling Interest	Total
BALANCE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2015	293	\$32	\$5,030	\$9,123	23	\$(1,038)	\$(61)	\$(34)	\$9	\$13,061
Net income				1,245						1,245
Common stock dividends (\$2.68 per share)				(809)						(809)
Issuance of common shares - public offering	10	1	723				(22)			702
Issuance of common shares for stock plans	2		101							101
Other comprehensive income								7		7
Noncontrolling interest									(1)	(1)
BALANCE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2016	305	\$33	\$5,854	\$9,559	23	\$(1,038)	\$(83)	\$(27)	\$8	\$14,306
Net income				1,525						1,525
Common stock dividends (\$2.76 per share)				(849)						(849)
Issuance of common shares - public offering	5	1	344				(2)			343
Issuance of common shares for stock plans			100							100
Other comprehensive income								1		1
Noncontrolling interest									(1)	(1)
BALANCE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2017	310	\$34	\$6,298	\$10,235	23	\$(1,038)	\$(85)	\$(26)	\$7	\$15,425
Net income				1,382						1,382
Common stock dividends (\$2.86 per share)				(889)						(889)
Issuance of common shares - public offering	11		719				(14)			705
Issuance of common shares for stock plans			100							100
Other comprehensive income								10		10
Noncontrolling interest									106	106
BALANCE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2018	321	\$34	\$7,117	\$10,728	23	\$(1,038)	\$(99)	\$(16)	\$113	\$16,839

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Consolidated Edison, Inc.
 Consolidated Statement of Capitalization

(In Millions)	Shares		At December 31,	
	outstanding	December 31,	2018	2017
TOTAL EQUITY BEFORE ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS	321	310	\$16,742	\$15,444
Pension plan liability adjustments, net of taxes			(12)	(23)
Unrealized losses on derivatives qualified as cash flow hedges, less reclassification adjustment for gains/(losses) included in net income and reclassification adjustment for unrealized losses included in regulatory assets, net of taxes			(4)	(3)
TOTAL ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS, NET OF TAXES			(16)	(26)
Equity			16,726	15,418
Noncontrolling interest			113	7
TOTAL EQUITY (See Statement of Equity)			\$16,839	\$15,425

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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Consolidated Edison, Inc.
Consolidated Statement of Capitalization

LONG-TERM DEBT (Millions of Dollars)	Interest Rate	Series	At December 31,	
			2018	2017
DEBENTURES:				
2018	5.85%	2008A	\$—	\$600
2018	6.15	2008A	—	50
2018	7.125	2008C	—	600
2019	4.96	2009A	60	60
2019	6.65	2009B	475	475
2020	4.45	2010A	350	350
2020	2.00	2017A	400	400
2021	Variable	2018C	640	—
2021	2.00	2016A	500	500
2024	3.30	2014B	250	250
2026	2.90	2016B	250	250
2027	6.50	1997F	80	80
2027	3.125	2017B	350	350
2028	3.80	2018A	300	—
2028	4.00	2018D	500	—
2033	5.875	2003A	175	175
2033	5.10	2003C	200	200
2034	5.70	2004B	200	200
2035	5.30	2005A	350	350
2035	5.25	2005B	125	125
2036	5.85	2006A	400	400
2036	6.20	2006B	400	400
2036	5.70	2006E	250	250
2037	6.30	2007A	525	525
2038	6.75	2008B	600	600
2039	6.00	2009B	60	60
2039	5.50	2009C	600	600
2040	5.70	2010B	350	350
2040	5.50	2010B	115	115
2042	4.20	2012A	400	400
2043	3.95	2013A	700	700
2044	4.45	2014A	850	850
2045	4.50	2015A	650	650
2045	4.95	2015A	120	120
2045	4.69	2015B	100	100
2046	3.85	2016A	550	550
2046	3.88	2016A	75	75
2047	3.875	2017A	500	500
2048	4.65	2018E	600	—
2048	4.35	2018A	125	—
2048	4.35	2018B	25	—
2054	4.625	2014C	750	750

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2056	4.30	2016C	500	500
2057	4.00	2017C	350	350
2058	4.50	2018B	700	—
TOTAL DEBENTURES			15,500	860

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Consolidated Edison, Inc.
Consolidated Statement of Capitalization

LONG-TERM DEBT (Millions of Dollars)			At	
Maturity	Interest Rate	Series	December 31, 2018	2017
TAX-EXEMPT DEBT - Notes issued to New York State Energy Research and Development Authority for Facilities Revenue Bonds:				
2032		2004B Series 1	—	127
2034		1999A	—	293
2035		2004B Series 2	—	20
2036		2001B	—	98
2036	1.74	(a) 2010A	225	225
2039		2004A	—	98
2039	1.75	(a) 2004C	99	99
2039	1.71	(a) 2005A	126	126
TOTAL TAX-EXEMPT DEBT			450	1,086
PROJECT DEBT:				
2023	Variable	Copper Mountain Solar 2	230	—
2024-2032	Variable - 4.52	Coram	160	170
2025	Variable	Copper Mountain Solar 3	298	—
2028	4.41	Wind Holdings	137	—
2028	Variable	Copper Mountain Solar 1	70	—
2031	3.03 - 2.24	Mesquite Solar 1	208	—
2031-2038	5.25 - 4.95	Texas Solar 4	58	61
2036	3.94	California Solar 2	103	110
2036	4.07	California Solar 3	89	93
2037	4.78	California Solar	190	—
2039	4.82	Broken Bow II	69	—
2040	4.53	Texas Solar 5	150	155
2041	4.21	Texas Solar 7	206	214
2042	4.45	Upton County Solar	94	97
Other project debt			14	15
TOTAL PROJECT DEBT			2,076	915
Other long-term debt			304	310
Unamortized debt expense			(152)	(113)
Unamortized debt discount			(33)	(29)
TOTAL			18,145	16,029
Less: Long-term debt due within one year			650	1,298
TOTAL LONG-TERM DEBT			17,495	14,731
TOTAL CAPITALIZATION			\$34,221	\$30,149

(a) Rates are to be reset weekly; December 31, 2018 rates shown.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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Report of Management on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management of Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc. and its subsidiaries (the Company) is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of the effectiveness of controls to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Management of the Company assessed the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018, using the criteria established by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013). Based on that assessment, management has concluded that the Company had effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018.

The effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018, has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, the Company's independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which appears on the following page of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

/s/ John McAvoy
John McAvoy
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Robert Hoglund
Robert Hoglund
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
February 21, 2019

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Trustees and Shareholder of Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.:

Opinions on the Financial Statements and Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited the consolidated financial statements, including the related notes and financial statement schedule, of Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc. and its subsidiaries (the "Company") as listed in the accompanying index (collectively referred to as the "consolidated financial statements"). We also have audited the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2018 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the COSO.

Basis for Opinions

The Company's management is responsible for these consolidated financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Report of Management on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express opinions on the Company's consolidated financial statements, and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) ("PCAOB") and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud, and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects.

Our audits of the consolidated financial statements included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those

policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

New York, New York

February 21, 2019

We have served as the Company's auditor since 1938.

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Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.
Consolidated Income Statement

(Millions of Dollars)	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
OPERATING REVENUES			
Electric	\$7,971	\$7,972	\$8,106
Gas	2,078	1,901	1,508
Steam	631	595	551
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	10,680	10,468	10,165
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Purchased power	1,433	1,415	1,568
Fuel	263	216	172
Gas purchased for resale	643	510	319
Other operations and maintenance	2,555	2,526	2,617
Depreciation and amortization	1,276	1,195	1,106
Taxes, other than income taxes	2,156	2,057	1,932
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	8,326	7,919	7,714
OPERATING INCOME	2,354	2,549	2,451
OTHER INCOME (DEDUCTIONS)			
Investment and other income	13	14	8
Allowance for equity funds used during construction	11	10	8
Other deductions	(167)	(161)	(205)
TOTAL OTHER INCOME (DEDUCTIONS)	(143)	(137)	(189)
INCOME BEFORE INTEREST AND INCOME TAX EXPENSE	2,211	2,412	2,262
INTEREST EXPENSE			
Interest on long-term debt	662	615	588
Other interest	36	14	19
Allowance for borrowed funds used during construction	(9)	(6)	(4)
NET INTEREST EXPENSE	689	623	603
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX EXPENSE	1,522	1,789	1,659
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	326	685	603
NET INCOME	\$1,196	\$1,104	\$1,056

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.
 Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

(Millions of Dollars)	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
NET INCOME	\$1,196	\$1,104	\$1,056
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME, NET OF TAXES			
Pension and other postretirement benefit plan liability adjustments, net of taxes	1	1	2
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME, NET OF TAXES	1	1	2
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	\$1,197	\$1,105	\$1,058

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

(Millions of Dollars)	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income	\$1,196	\$1,104	\$1,056
PRINCIPAL NON-CASH CHARGES/(CREDITS) TO INCOME			
Depreciation and amortization	1,276	1,195	1,106
Deferred income taxes	354	575	545
Rate case amortization and accruals	(133)	(142)	(227)
Common equity component of allowance for funds used during construction	(11)	(10)	(8)
Unbilled revenue and net unbilled revenue deferrals	(4)	(17)	(36)
Other non-cash items, net	13	(59)	5
CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES			
Accounts receivable - customers	(153)	15	(23)
Materials and supplies, including fuel oil and gas in storage	(17)	(17)	18
Other receivables and other current assets	(96)	23	(11)
Accounts receivables from affiliated companies	(150)	45	81
Prepayments	(9)	(8)	13
Accounts payable	(27)	125	20
Accounts payable to affiliated companies	7	—	(2)
Pensions and retiree benefits obligations, net	293	370	579
Pensions and retiree benefits contributions	(440)	(420)	(476)
Superfund and environmental remediation costs, net	(18)	(12)	79
Accrued taxes	(47)	52	1
Accrued taxes to affiliated companies	(72)	(47)	117
Accrued interest	(1)	2	(7)
System benefit charge	86	85	221
Deferred charges, noncurrent assets and other regulatory assets	(314)	2,212	(172)
Deferred credits and other regulatory liabilities	549	(2,242)	179
Other current and noncurrent liabilities	(78)	37	(20)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	2,204	2,866	3,038
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Utility construction expenditures	(3,051)	(2,840)	(2,672)
Cost of removal less salvage	(255)	(240)	(203)
Proceeds from the transfer of assets to NY Transco	—	—	122
NET CASH FLOWS USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(3,306)	(3,080)	(2,753)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Net (payment)/issuance of short-term debt	1,042	(450)	(433)
Issuance of long-term debt	2,740	1,200	1,300
Retirement of long-term debt	(1,836)	—	(650)
Debt issuance costs	(30)	(15)	(13)
Capital contribution by parent	120	301	100
Dividend to parent	(846)	(796)	(744)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM/(USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES	1,190	240	(440)
CASH, TEMPORARY CASH INVESTMENTS AND RESTRICTED CASH:			
NET CHANGE FOR THE PERIOD	88	26	(155)
BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	730	704	859
BALANCE AT END OF PERIOD	\$818	\$730	\$704

SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH INFORMATION

Cash paid/(received) during the period for:

Interest	\$662	\$602	\$581
Income taxes	\$195	\$108	(\$162)

SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF NON-CASH INFORMATION

Construction expenditures in accounts payable	\$299	\$351	\$295
Software licenses acquired but unpaid as of end of period	\$95	—	—

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.
Consolidated Balance Sheet

(Millions of Dollars)	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and temporary cash investments	\$818	\$730
Accounts receivable – customers, less allowance for uncollectible accounts of \$57 and \$58 in 2018 and 2017, respectively	1,163	1,009
Other receivables, less allowance for uncollectible accounts of \$3 and \$7 in 2018 and 2017, respectively	211	92
Taxes receivable	5	19
Accrued unbilled revenue	392	454
Accounts receivable from affiliated companies	214	64
Fuel oil, gas in storage, materials and supplies, at average cost	304	287
Prepayments	117	108
Regulatory assets	64	62
Other current assets	69	84
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	3,357	2,909
INVESTMENTS		
	385	383
UTILITY PLANT AT ORIGINAL COST		
Electric	28,595	27,299
Gas	8,295	7,499
Steam	2,562	2,473
General	3,056	2,753
TOTAL	42,508	40,024
Less: Accumulated depreciation	8,988	8,321
Net	33,520	31,703
Construction work in progress	1,850	1,502
NET UTILITY PLANT	35,370	33,205
NON-UTILITY PROPERTY		
Non-utility property, less accumulated depreciation of \$25 in 2018 and 2017	4	4
NET PLANT	35,374	33,209
OTHER NONCURRENT ASSETS		
Regulatory assets	3,923	3,863
Other deferred charges and noncurrent assets	69	87
TOTAL OTHER NONCURRENT ASSETS	3,992	3,950
TOTAL ASSETS	\$43,108	\$40,451

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.
Consolidated Balance Sheet

(Millions of Dollars)	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Long-term debt due within one year	\$475	\$1,200
Notes payable	1,192	150
Accounts payable	977	1,057
Accounts payable to affiliated companies	17	10
Customer deposits	339	334
Accrued taxes	55	102
Accrued taxes to affiliated companies	—	72
Accrued interest	112	113
Accrued wages	99	95
Fair value of derivative liabilities	25	12
Regulatory liabilities	73	65
System benefit charge	569	483
Other current liabilities	267	245
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	4,200	3,938
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES		
Provision for injuries and damages	141	147
Pensions and retiree benefits	952	1,140
Superfund and other environmental costs	693	637
Asset retirement obligations	292	287
Fair value of derivative liabilities	6	31
Deferred income taxes and unamortized investment tax credits	5,739	5,306
Regulatory liabilities	4,258	4,219
Other deferred credits and noncurrent liabilities	241	242
TOTAL NONCURRENT LIABILITIES	12,322	12,009
LONG-TERM DEBT	13,676	12,065
COMMON SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY (See Statement of Shareholder's Equity)	12,910	12,439
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY	\$43,108	\$40,451

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.
 Consolidated Statement of Shareholder's Equity

(In Millions)	Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Repurchased Con Edison Stock	Capital Stock Expense	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	Total
	Shares	Amount						
BALANCE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2015	235	\$589	\$4,247	\$7,611	\$(962)	\$(61)	\$(9)	\$11,415
Net income				1,056				1,056
Common stock dividend to parent				(744)				(744)
Capital contribution by parent			100					100
Other comprehensive income							2	2
BALANCE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2016	235	\$589	\$4,347	\$7,923	\$(962)	\$(61)	\$(7)	\$11,829
Net income				\$1,104				1,104
Common stock dividend to parent				(796)				(796)
Capital contribution by parent			302			(1)		301
Other comprehensive income							1	1
BALANCE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2017	235	\$589	\$4,649	\$8,231	\$(962)	\$(62)	\$(6)	\$12,439
Net income				1,196				1,196
Common stock dividend to parent				(846)				(846)
Capital contribution by parent			120					120
Other comprehensive income							1	1
BALANCE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2018	235	\$589	\$4,769	\$8,581	\$(962)	\$(62)	\$(5)	\$12,910

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.
 Consolidated Statement of Capitalization

(In Millions)	Shares outstanding		At	
	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
TOTAL SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY BEFORE ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS	235	235	\$12,915	\$12,445
Pension plan liability adjustments, net of taxes			—	(3)
Unrealized losses on derivatives qualified as cash flow hedges, less reclassification adjustment for losses included in net income and reclassification adjustment for unrealized losses included in regulatory assets, net of taxes			(5)	(3)
TOTAL ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS, NET OF TAXES			(5)	(6)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY (See Statement of Shareholder's Equity)			\$12,910	\$12,439

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.

Consolidated Statement of Capitalization

LONG-TERM DEBT (Millions of Dollars) At December 31,

Maturity	Interest Rate	Series	2018	2017
DEBENTURES:				
2018	5.85%	2008A	\$—	\$600
2018	7.125	2008C	—	600
2019	6.65	2009B	475	475
2020	4.45	2010A	350	350
2021	Variable	2018C	640	—
2024	3.30	2014B	250	250
2026	2.90	2016B	250	250
2027	3.125	2017B	350	350
2028	3.80	2018A	300	—
2028	4.00	2018D	500	—
2033	5.875	2003A	175	175
2033	5.10	2003C	200	200
2034	5.70	2004B	200	200
2035	5.30	2005A	350	350
2035	5.25	2005B	125	125
2036	5.85	2006A	400	400
2036	6.20	2006B	400	400
2036	5.70	2006E	250	250
2037	6.30	2007A	525	525
2038	6.75	2008B	600	600
2039	5.50	2009C	600	600
2040	5.70	2010B	350	350
2042	4.20	2012A	400	400
2043	3.95	2013A	700	700
2044	4.45	2014A	850	850
2045	4.50	2015A	650	650
2046	3.85	2016A	550	550
2047	3.875	2017A	500	500
2048	4.65	2018E	600	—
2054	4.625	2014C	750	750
2056	4.30	2016C	500	500
2057	4.00	2017C	350	350
2058	4.50	2018B	700	—
TOTAL DEBENTURES			13,840	13,300

TAX-EXEMPT

DEBT – Notes issued to New York State Energy Research and Development Authority for Facilities Revenue

Bonds:

2032	2004B Series 1	—	127
2034	1999A	—	293
2035	2004B Series 2	—	20

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2036		2001B	— 98
2036	1.74	(a) 2010A	225 225
2039		2004A	— 98
2039	1.75	(a) 2004C	99 99
2039	1.71	(a) 2005A	126 126
TOTAL TAX-EXEMPT DEBT			450 1,086
Unamortized debt expense			(107)94
Unamortized debt discount			(32) (27)
TOTAL			14,153,265
Less: Long-term debt due within one year			475 1,200
TOTAL LONG-TERM DEBT			13,678,065
TOTAL CAPITALIZATION			\$26,584,504

(a) Rates are to be reset weekly; December 31, 2018 rates shown.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

General

These combined notes accompany and form an integral part of the separate consolidated financial statements of each of the two separate registrants: Consolidated Edison, Inc. and its subsidiaries (Con Edison) and Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc. and its subsidiaries (CECONY). CECONY is a subsidiary of Con Edison and as such its financial condition and results of operations and cash flows, which are presented separately in the CECONY consolidated financial statements, are also consolidated, along with those of Orange and Rockland Utilities, Inc. (O&R), Con Edison Clean Energy Businesses, Inc. (together with its subsidiaries, the Clean Energy Businesses) and Con Edison Transmission, Inc. (together with its subsidiaries, Con Edison Transmission) in Con Edison's consolidated financial statements. The term "Utilities" is used in these notes to refer to CECONY and O&R.

As used in these notes, the term "Companies" refers to Con Edison and CECONY and, except as otherwise noted, the information in these combined notes relates to each of the Companies. However, CECONY makes no representation as to information relating to Con Edison or the subsidiaries of Con Edison other than itself.

Con Edison has two regulated utility subsidiaries: CECONY and O&R. CECONY provides electric service and gas service in New York City and Westchester County. The company also provides steam service in parts of Manhattan. O&R, along with its regulated utility subsidiary, provides electric service in southeastern New York and northern New Jersey and gas service in southeastern New York. Con Edison Clean Energy Businesses, Inc. has three subsidiaries: Consolidated Edison Development, Inc. (Con Edison Development), a company that develops, owns and operates renewable and energy infrastructure projects; Consolidated Edison Energy, Inc. (Con Edison Energy), a company that provides energy-related products and services to wholesale customers; and Consolidated Edison Solutions, Inc. (Con Edison Solutions), a company that provides energy-related products and services to retail customers. In December 2018, a Con Edison Development subsidiary acquired Sempra Solar Holdings, LLC. Con Edison Transmission, Inc. invests in electric transmission facilities through its subsidiary, Consolidated Edison Transmission, LLC (CET Electric), and invests in gas pipeline and storage facilities through its subsidiary Con Edison Gas Pipeline and Storage, LLC (CET Gas). See Note U.

Note A – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Matters

Principles of Consolidation

The Companies' consolidated financial statements include the accounts of their respective majority-owned subsidiaries, and variable interest entities (see Note Q), as required. All intercompany balances and intercompany transactions have been eliminated.

Accounting Policies

The accounting policies of Con Edison and its subsidiaries conform to generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (GAAP). For the Utilities, these accounting principles include the accounting rules for regulated operations and the accounting requirements of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) and the state regulators having jurisdiction.

The accounting rules for regulated operations specify the economic effects that result from the causal relationship of costs and revenues in the rate-regulated environment and how these effects are to be accounted for by a regulated enterprise. Revenues intended to cover some costs may be recorded either before or after the costs are incurred. If regulation provides assurance that incurred costs will be recovered in the future, these costs would be recorded as deferred charges or "regulatory assets" under the accounting rules for regulated operations. If revenues are recorded for costs that are expected to be incurred in the future, these revenues would be recorded as deferred credits or "regulatory liabilities" under the accounting rules for regulated operations.

The Utilities' principal regulatory assets and liabilities are detailed in Note B. The Utilities are receiving or being credited with a return on all of their regulatory assets for which a cash outflow has been made, and are paying or being charged with a return on all of their regulatory liabilities for which a cash inflow has been received. The Utilities' regulatory assets and liabilities will be recovered from customers, or applied for customer benefit, in accordance with rate provisions approved by the applicable state regulators.

Other significant accounting policies of the Companies are referenced below in this Note A and in the notes that follow.

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Revenues

Adoption of New Standard

On January 1, 2018, the Companies adopted Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 606, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers," using the modified retrospective method applied to those contracts that were not completed. No charge to retained earnings for cumulative impact was required as a result of the Companies' adoption of Topic 606.

Revenue Recognition

The following table presents, for the year ended December 31, 2018, revenue from contracts with customers as defined in Topic 606, as well as additional revenue from sources other than contracts with customers, disaggregated by major source.

(Millions of Dollars)	Revenues from contracts with customers	Other revenues (a)	Total operating revenues
CECONY			
Electric	\$7,920	\$51	\$7,971
Gas	2,052	26	2,078
Steam	625	6	631
Total CECONY	\$10,597	\$83	\$10,680
O&R			
Electric	647	(5)	642
Gas	256	(7)	249
Total O&R	\$903	\$(12)	\$891
Clean Energy Businesses			
Renewables	329	(b)—	329
Energy services	95	—	95
Other	—	339	339
Total Clean Energy Businesses	\$424	\$339	\$763
Con Edison Transmission	4	—	4
Other (c)	—	(1)	(1)
Total Con Edison	\$11,928	\$409	\$12,337

(a) For the Utilities, this includes revenue from alternative revenue programs, such as the revenue decoupling mechanisms under their New York electric and gas rate plans. For the Clean Energy Businesses, this includes revenue from wholesale services.

(b) Included within the total for Renewables revenue at the Clean Energy Businesses is \$103 million of revenue related to engineering, procurement and construction services.

(c) Parent company and consolidation adjustments.

Revenues are recorded as energy is delivered, generated or services are provided and billed to customers, except for services under percentage-of-completion contracts. Amounts billed are recorded in accounts receivable - customers, with payment generally due the following month. Con Edison's and the Utilities' accounts receivable - customers balance also reflects the Utilities' purchase of receivables from energy service companies to support retail choice programs. Accrued revenues not yet billed to customers are recorded as accrued unbilled revenues.

The Utilities have the obligation to deliver electricity, gas and steam energy to their customers. As the energy is immediately available for use upon delivery to the customer, the energy and its delivery are identifiable as a single performance obligation. The Utilities recognize revenues as this performance obligation is satisfied over time as the Utilities deliver, and the customers simultaneously receive and consume, the energy. The amount of revenues

recognized reflects the consideration the Utilities expect to receive in exchange for delivering the energy. Under their tariffs, the transaction price for full-service customers includes the Utilities' energy cost and for all customers includes delivery charges determined based on customer class and in accordance with established tariffs and guidelines of the New York State Public Service Commission (NYSPSC) or the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities (NJBPU), as applicable. Accordingly, there is no unsatisfied performance obligation associated with these customers. The transaction price is applied to the Utilities' revenue generating activities through the customer billing process. Because energy is delivered over time, the Utilities use output methods that recognize revenue based on direct measurement of the value transferred, such as units delivered, which provides an accurate measure of value for the energy delivered. The Utilities accrue revenues at the end of each month for estimated energy delivered but

not yet billed to customers. The Utilities defer over a 12-month period net interruptible gas revenues, other than those authorized by the NYSPSC to be retained by the Utilities, for refund to firm gas sales and transportation customers.

Con Edison Development recognizes revenue for the sale of energy from renewable electric production projects as energy is generated and billed to counterparties. Con Edison Development accrues revenues at the end of each month for energy generated but not yet billed to counterparties. Con Edison Energy recognizes revenue as energy is delivered and services are provided for managing energy supply assets leased from others and managing the dispatch, fuel requirements and risk management activities for generating plants and merchant transmission in the northeastern United States. Con Edison Solutions recognizes revenue for providing energy-efficiency services to government and commercial customers, and Con Edison Development recognizes revenue for engineering, procurement and construction services, under the percentage-of-completion method of revenue recognition.

Sales and profits on each percentage-of-completion contract are recorded each month based on the ratio of actual cumulative costs incurred to the total estimated costs at completion of the contract, multiplied by the total estimated contract revenue, less cumulative revenues recognized in prior periods (the “cost-to-cost” method). The impact of revisions of contract estimates, which may result from contract modifications, performance or other reasons, are recognized on a cumulative catch-up basis in the period in which the revisions are made.

(Millions of Dollars)	Unbilled contract revenue (a)	Unearned revenue (b)	
Beginning balance as of January 1, 2018	\$58	\$87	
Additions (c)	144	38	
Subtractions (c)	173	105	(d)
Ending balance as of December 31, 2018	\$29	\$20	

Unbilled contract revenue represents accumulated incurred costs and earned profits on contracts (revenue arrangements), which have been recorded as revenue, but have not yet been billed to customers, and which represent contract assets as defined in Topic 606. Substantially all accrued unbilled contract revenue is expected to (a) be collected within one year. Unbilled contract revenue arises from the cost-to-cost method of revenue recognition.

Unbilled contract revenue from fixed-price type contracts is converted to billed receivables when amounts are invoiced to customers according to contractual billing terms, which generally occur when deliveries or other performance milestones are completed.

(b) Unearned revenue represents a liability for billings to customers in excess of earned revenue, which are contract liabilities as defined in Topic 606.

Additions for unbilled contract revenue and subtractions for unearned revenue represent additional revenue earned. (c) Additions for unearned revenue and subtractions for unbilled contract revenue represent billings. Activity also includes appropriate balance sheet classification for the period.

(d) Of the \$105 million in subtractions from unearned revenue, \$50 million was included in the balance as of December 31, 2017.

As of December 31, 2018, the aggregate amount of the remaining fixed performance obligations is \$95 million, of which \$59 million will be recognized within the next two years, and the remaining \$36 million will be recognized pursuant to long-term service and maintenance agreements.

CECONY’s electric and gas rate plans and O&R’s New York electric and gas rate plans each contain a revenue decoupling mechanism under which the company’s actual energy delivery revenues are compared with the authorized delivery revenues and the difference accrued, with interest, for refund to, or recovery from, customers, as applicable. See “Rate Plans” in Note B.

The NYSPSC requires utilities to record gross receipts tax revenues and expenses on a gross income statement presentation basis (i.e., included in both revenue and expense). The recovery of these taxes is generally provided for in the revenue requirement within each of the respective NYSPSC approved rate plans. Total excise taxes (inclusive of gross receipts taxes) recorded in operating revenues were as follows:

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For the Years Ended December 31,

(Millions of Dollars)	2018	2017	2016
Con Edison	\$330	\$302	\$336
CECONY	318	292	316

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Other Receivables

Other Receivables includes costs related to aid provided by the Utilities in the restoration of power in Puerto Rico in the aftermath of September 2017 hurricanes. Such costs have fully been billed to the appropriate authorities. As of December 31, 2018, Con Edison and CECONY other receivables' balances related to such costs were \$104 million and \$98 million, respectively.

Plant and Depreciation

Utility Plant

Utility plant is stated at original cost. The cost of repairs and maintenance is charged to expense and the cost of betterments is capitalized. The capitalized cost of additions to utility plant includes indirect costs such as engineering, supervision, payroll taxes, pensions, other benefits and an allowance for funds used during construction (AFUDC). The original cost of property is charged to expense over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Upon retirement, the original cost of property is charged to accumulated depreciation. See Note R.

Rates used for AFUDC include the cost of borrowed funds and a reasonable rate of return on the Utilities' own funds when so used, determined in accordance with regulations of the FERC or the state public utility regulatory authority having jurisdiction. The rate is compounded semiannually, and the amounts applicable to borrowed funds are treated as a reduction of interest charges, while the amounts applicable to the Utilities' own funds are credited to other income (deductions). The AFUDC rates for CECONY were 5.4 percent, 5.5 percent and 4.7 percent for 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The AFUDC rates for O&R were 2.2 percent, 2.5 percent and 3.5 percent for 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

The Utilities generally compute annual charges for depreciation using the straight-line method for financial statement purposes, with rates based on average service lives and net salvage factors. The average depreciation rates for CECONY were 3.1 percent for 2018, 2017 and 2016. The average depreciation rates for O&R were 2.9 percent for 2018, 2017 and 2016.

The estimated lives for utility plant for CECONY range from 5 to 95 years for electric, 5 to 100 years for gas, 5 to 80 years for steam and 5 to 55 years for general plant. For O&R, the estimated lives for utility plant range from 5 to 75 years for electric and gas and 5 to 50 years for general plant.

At December 31, 2018 and 2017, the capitalized cost of the Companies' utility plant, net of accumulated depreciation, was as follows:

(Millions of Dollars)	Con		CECONY	
	Edison 2018	2017	2018	2017
Electric				
Generation	\$593	\$544	\$592	\$544
Transmission	3,333	3,210	3,106	2,990
Distribution	19,750	18,959	18,716	17,996
Gas (a)	7,714	6,976	7,107	6,403
Steam	1,830	1,798	1,830	1,798
General	2,306	2,105	2,102	1,905
Held for future use	76	76	67	67
Construction work in progress	1,978	1,605	1,850	1,502
Net Utility Plant	\$37,580	\$35,273	\$35,370	\$33,205

(a) Primarily distribution.

At December 31, 2018, general utility plant of Con Edison and CECONY included \$100 million and \$95 million, respectively, related to a May 2018 acquisition of software licenses. The software licenses asset is being amortized over a period of 15 years, and the estimated aggregate annual amortization expense for Con Edison and CECONY is

\$7 million. At December 31, 2018, the accumulated amortization for Con Edison and CECONY was \$3 million.

Under the Utilities' rate plans, the aggregate annual depreciation allowance for the period ended December 31, 2018 was \$1,323 million, including \$1,253 million under CECONY's electric, gas and steam rate plans that have been approved by the NYSPSC.

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Non-Utility Plant

Non-utility plant is stated at original cost. For Con Edison, non-utility plant consists primarily of the Clean Energy Businesses' renewable electric production and gas storage. For the Utilities, non-utility plant consists of land and conduit for telecommunication use. Depreciation on these assets is computed using the straight-line method for financial statement purposes over their estimated useful lives, which range from 3 to 30 years.

Goodwill

Con Edison tests goodwill for impairment at least annually or whenever there is a triggering event. There is an option to first make a qualitative assessment of whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount before applying a two-step, quantitative goodwill impairment test. Con Edison has elected to perform the qualitative assessment for substantially all of its goodwill and, if needed, applies the two-step quantitative approach. The first step of the quantitative goodwill impairment test compares the estimated fair value of a reporting unit with its carrying value, including goodwill. If the estimated fair value of a reporting unit exceeds its carrying value, goodwill of the reporting unit is considered not impaired. If the carrying value exceeds the estimated fair value of the reporting unit, the second step is performed to measure the amount of impairment loss, if any. The second step requires a calculation of the implied fair value of goodwill. In 2018, Con Edison recorded no impairment charge on goodwill. See Note K.

Long-Lived and Intangible Assets

Con Edison evaluates the impairment of long-lived assets and intangible assets with definite lives, based on projections of undiscounted future cash flows, which projections may vary significantly from future projections or actual cash flows, whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts of such assets may not be recoverable. In the event an evaluation indicates that such cash flows cannot be expected to be sufficient to fully recover the assets, the assets are written down to their estimated fair value.

Con Edison's intangible assets with definite lives consist primarily of power purchase agreements, which were identified as part of purchase price allocations associated with acquisitions made by Con Edison Development in 2016 and 2018. At December 31, 2018 and 2017, intangible assets arising from power purchase agreements, including the PG&E PPAs (discussed below), were \$1,712 million and \$131 million, net of accumulated amortization of \$22 million and \$9 million, respectively, and are being amortized over the life of each agreement. Excluding power purchase agreements, Con Edison's other intangible assets were \$3 million and an immaterial amount, net of accumulated amortization of \$7 million and \$6 million, at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. CECONY's other intangible assets were immaterial at December 31, 2018 and 2017. Con Edison recorded amortization expense related to its intangible assets of \$14 million in 2018, \$9 million in 2017 and \$2 million in 2016. Con Edison expects amortization expense to be \$105 million per year over the next five years. Con Edison recorded \$2 million of impairment charges in 2018. No impairment charges were recorded on Con Edison's long-lived assets or intangible assets with definite lives in 2017 or 2016.

In January 2019, Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) filed for reorganization under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. The output of Con Edison Development renewable electric production projects with an aggregate of 680 MW (AC) of generating capacity (PG&E Projects) is sold to PG&E under long-term power purchase agreements (PG&E PPAs). Most of the PG&E PPAs have contract prices that are higher than estimated market prices. PG&E, as a debtor in possession, may assume or reject the PG&E PPAs, subject to review by the bankruptcy court or, pursuant to a January 2019 FERC order (which PG&E is challenging), the bankruptcy court and FERC. The PG&E bankruptcy is an event of default under the PG&E PPAs. Unless the lenders for the related project debt otherwise agree, distributions from the related projects to Con Edison Development will not be made during the pendency of the bankruptcy. At December 31, 2018, Con Edison's consolidated balance sheet included \$885 million of net non-utility plant relating to the PG&E Projects, \$1,125 million of intangible assets relating to the PG&E PPAs, \$292 million of net non-utility plant of additional projects that secure the related project debt and \$1,050 million of non-recourse related project debt. See "Long-term Debt" in Note C. Con Edison has tested whether its net non-utility plant relating

to the PG&E Projects and intangible assets relating to the PG&E PPAs has been impaired. The projected future cash flows used in the test reflected Con Edison's expectation that the PG&E PPAs are not likely to be rejected in the PG&E bankruptcy. Based on the test, Con Edison has determined that there was no impairment. If, in the future, one or more of the PG&E PPAs is rejected in the PG&E bankruptcy or any such rejection becomes likely, there will be an impairment of the related intangible asset and could be an impairment of the related non-utility plant. The amount of any such impairment could be material.

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Recoverable Energy Costs

The Utilities generally recover all of their prudently incurred fuel, purchased power and gas costs, including hedging gains and losses, in accordance with rate provisions approved by the applicable state public utility regulators. If the actual energy supply costs for a given month are more or less than the amounts billed to customers for that month, the difference in most cases is recoverable from or refundable to customers. Differences between actual and billed electric and steam supply costs and costs of its electric demand management programs are generally deferred for charge or refund to customers during the next billing cycle (normally within one or two months). For the Utilities' gas costs, differences between actual and billed gas costs during the 12-month period ending each August are charged or refunded to customers during a subsequent 12-month period.

New York Independent System Operator (NYISO)

The Utilities purchase electricity through the wholesale electricity market administered by the NYISO. The difference between purchased power and related costs initially billed to the Utilities by the NYISO and the actual cost of power subsequently calculated by the NYISO is refunded by the NYISO to the Utilities, or paid to the NYISO by the Utilities. The reconciliation payments or receipts are recoverable from or refundable to the Utilities' customers. Certain other payments to or receipts from the NYISO are also subject to reconciliation, with shortfalls or amounts in excess of specified rate allowances recoverable from or refundable to customers. These include proceeds from the sale through the NYISO of transmission rights on CECONY's transmission system (transmission congestion contracts or TCCs).

Temporary Cash Investments

Temporary cash investments are short-term, highly-liquid investments that generally have maturities of three months or less at the date of purchase. They are stated at cost, which approximates market. The Companies consider temporary cash investments to be cash equivalents.

Investments

Investments consist primarily of the investments of Con Edison Transmission and the Clean Energy Businesses that are accounted for under the equity method, and the fair value of the Utilities' supplemental retirement income plan and deferred income plan assets. The following investment assets are included in the Companies' consolidated balance sheets at December 31, 2018 and 2017:

(Millions of Dollars)	Con Edison		CECONY	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
CET Gas investment in Stagecoach Gas Services, LLC	\$948	\$971	\$—	\$—
CET Gas investment in Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC (a)	363	98	—	—
Supplemental retirement income plan assets (c)	326	330	301	301
Deferred income plan assets	75	73	75	73
CET Electric investment in New York Transco, LLC	52	53	—	—
Con Edison Development equity method investments (b)	—	467	—	—
Other	2	9	9	9
Total investments	\$1,766	\$2,001	\$385	\$383

(a) See Note U.

Upon completion of the acquisition of Sempra Solar Holdings, LLC in December 2018, Con Edison is accounting (b) on a consolidated basis for certain jointly-owned renewable electric production projects that previously were accounted for as equity method investments. See Note U.

(c) See Note E.

Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits

The accounting rules for retirement benefits require an employer to recognize an asset or liability for the overfunded or underfunded status of its pension and other postretirement benefit plans. For a pension plan, the asset or liability is the difference between the fair value of the plan's assets and the projected benefit obligation. For any other postretirement benefit plan, the asset or liability is the difference between the fair value of the plan's assets and the

accumulated postretirement benefit obligation. The accounting rules generally require employers to recognize all unrecognized prior service costs and credits and unrecognized actuarial gains and losses in accumulated other

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comprehensive income/(loss) (OCI), net of tax. Such amounts will be adjusted as they are subsequently recognized as components of total periodic benefit cost or income pursuant to the current recognition and amortization provisions. For the Utilities' pension and other postretirement benefit plans, regulatory accounting treatment is generally applied in accordance with the accounting rules for regulated operations. Unrecognized prior service costs or credits and unrecognized actuarial gains and losses are recorded to regulatory assets or liabilities, rather than OCI. See Notes E and F.

The total periodic benefit costs are recognized in accordance with the accounting rules for retirement benefits. Investment gains and losses are recognized in expense over a 15-year period and other actuarial gains and losses are recognized in expense over a 10-year period, subject to the deferral provisions in the rate plans.

In accordance with the Statement of Policy issued by the NYSPSC and its current electric, gas and steam rate plans, CECONY defers for payment to or recovery from customers the difference between such expenses and the amounts for such expenses reflected in rates. Generally, O&R also defers such difference pursuant to its rate plans. See Note B. The Companies calculate the expected return on pension and other postretirement benefit plan assets by multiplying the expected rate of return on plan assets by the market-related value (MRV) of plan assets at the beginning of the year, taking into consideration anticipated contributions and benefit payments that are to be made during the year. The accounting rules allow the MRV of plan assets to be either fair value or a calculated value that recognizes changes in fair value in a systematic and rational manner over not more than five years. The Companies use a calculated value when determining the MRV of the plan assets that adjusts for 20 percent of the difference between fair value and expected MRV of plan assets. This calculated value has the effect of stabilizing variability in assets to which the Companies apply the expected return.

Federal Income Tax

In accordance with accounting rules for income taxes, the Companies have recorded an accumulated deferred federal income tax liability at current tax rates for temporary differences between the book and tax basis of assets and liabilities. In accordance with rate plans, the Utilities have recovered amounts from customers for a portion of the tax liability they will pay in the future as a result of the reversal or "turn-around" of these temporary differences. As to the remaining deferred tax liability, the Utilities had established regulatory assets for the net revenue requirements to be recovered from customers for the related future tax expense pursuant to the NYSPSC's 1993 Policy Statement approving accounting procedures consistent with accounting rules for income taxes and providing assurances that these future increases in taxes will be recoverable in rates. Upon enactment of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 on December 22, 2017 (the TCJA), the Companies re-measured their deferred tax assets and liabilities based upon the 21 percent corporate income tax rate under the TCJA. See "Other Regulatory Matters" and "Regulatory Assets and Liabilities" in Note B and Note L.

Accumulated deferred investment tax credits are amortized ratably over the lives of the related properties and applied as a reduction to future federal income tax expense.

Con Edison and its subsidiaries file a consolidated federal income tax return. The consolidated income tax liability is allocated to each member of the consolidated group using the separate return method. Each member pays or receives an amount based on its own taxable income or loss in accordance with a consolidated tax allocation agreement. Tax loss and tax credit carryforwards are allocated among members in accordance with consolidated tax return regulations.

State Income Tax

Con Edison and its subsidiaries file a combined New York State Corporation Business Franchise Tax Return. Similar to a federal consolidated income tax return, the income of all entities in the combined group is subject to New York State taxation, after adjustments for differences between federal and New York law and apportionment of income among the states in which the company does business. Each member's share of the New York State tax is based on its own New York State taxable income or loss.

Research and Development Costs

Research and development costs are charged to operating expenses as incurred. Research and development costs were as follows:

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
(Millions of Dollars) 2018	2017	2016	
Con Edison	\$24	\$24	\$24
CECONY	23	23	22

Reclassification

Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform with the current year presentation.

Earnings Per Common Share

Con Edison presents basic and diluted earnings per share on the face of its consolidated income statement. Basic earnings per share (EPS) are calculated by dividing earnings available to common shareholders ("Net income" on Con Edison's consolidated income statement) by the weighted average number of Con Edison common shares outstanding during the period. In the calculation of diluted EPS, weighted average shares outstanding are increased for additional shares that would be outstanding if potentially dilutive securities were converted to common stock.

Potentially dilutive securities for Con Edison consist of restricted stock units and deferred stock units for which the average market price of the common shares for the period was greater than the exercise price (see Note M) and its common shares that are subject to certain forward sale agreements (see Note C). Before the issuance of common shares upon settlement of the forward sale agreements, the shares will be reflected in the company's diluted earnings per share calculations using the treasury stock method. Under this method, the number of common shares used in calculating diluted earnings per share is deemed to be increased by the excess, if any, of the number of shares that would be issued upon physical settlement of the forward sale agreements over the number of shares that could be purchased by the company in the market (based on the average market price during the period) using the proceeds due upon physical settlement (based on the adjusted forward sale price at the end of the reporting period).

Basic and diluted EPS for Con Edison are calculated as follows:

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
(Millions of Dollars, except per share amounts/Shares in Millions)	2018	2017	2016
Net income	\$1,382	\$1,525	\$1,245
Weighted average common shares outstanding – basic	311.7	307.1	300.4
Add: Incremental shares attributable to effect of potentially dilutive securities	1.2	1.7	1.5
Adjusted weighted average common shares outstanding – diluted	312.9	308.8	301.9
Net Income per common share – basic	\$4.43	\$4.97	\$4.15
Net Income per common share – diluted	\$4.42	\$4.94	\$4.12

The computation of diluted EPS for the year ended December 31, 2018 excludes immaterial amounts of performance share awards that were not included because of their anti-dilutive effect.

Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Changes in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss) by Component

Changes to accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss) (OCI) for Con Edison and CECONY are as follows:

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(Millions of Dollars)	Con Edison	CECONY
Accumulated OCI, net of taxes, at December 31, 2015 (a)	\$(34)	\$(9)
OCI before reclassifications, net of tax of \$(1) for Con Edison and CECONY	2	1
Amounts reclassified from accumulated OCI related to pension plan liabilities, net of tax of \$(3) and \$(1) for Con Edison and CECONY, respectively (a)(b)	5	1
Total OCI, net of taxes, at December 31, 2016	7	2
Accumulated OCI, net of taxes, at December 31, 2016 (a)	\$(27)	\$(7)
OCI before reclassifications, net of tax of \$3 and \$1 for Con Edison and CECONY, respectively	(4)	—
Amounts reclassified from accumulated OCI related to pension plan liabilities, net of tax of \$(3) and \$(1) for Con Edison and CECONY, respectively (a)(b)	5	1
Total OCI, net of taxes, at December 31, 2017	1	1
Accumulated OCI, net of taxes, at December 31, 2017 (a)	\$(26)	\$(6)
OCI before reclassifications, net of tax of \$3 for Con Edison	4	—
Amounts reclassified from accumulated OCI related to pension plan liabilities, net of tax of \$(2) for Con Edison (a)(b)	6	1
Total OCI, net of taxes, at December 31, 2018	10	1
Accumulated OCI, net of taxes, at December 31, 2018 (a)	\$(16)	\$(5)

(a) Tax reclassified from accumulated OCI is reported in the income tax expense line item of the consolidated income statement.

(b) For the portion of unrecognized pension and other postretirement benefit costs relating to the Utilities, costs are recorded into, and amortized out of, regulatory assets and liabilities instead of OCI. The net actuarial losses and prior service costs recognized during the period are included in the computation of total periodic pension and other postretirement benefit cost. See Notes E and F.

Reconciliation of Cash, Temporary Cash Investments and Restricted Cash

On January 1, 2018, the Companies adopted Accounting Standard Update (ASU) 2016-18, "Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Restricted Cash," which they applied retrospectively for each prior period presented. Pursuant to ASU 2016-18, cash, temporary cash investments and restricted cash are presented on a combined basis in the Companies' consolidated statements of cash flows. At December 31, 2018 and 2017, cash, temporary cash investments and restricted cash for Con Edison and CECONY were as follows:

(Millions of Dollars)	At December 31,			
	Con Edison		CECONY	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Cash and temporary cash investments	\$895	\$797	\$818	\$730
Restricted cash (a)	111	47	—	—
Total cash, temporary cash investments and restricted cash	\$1,006	\$844	\$818	\$730

Restricted cash included cash of Con Edison Development renewable electric production project subsidiaries (\$109 million and \$46 million at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively) that, under the related project debt agreements, is restricted until the various maturity dates of the project debt to being used for normal operating expenses and capital expenditures, debt service, and required reserves. Also, during the pendency of the PG&E (a) bankruptcy, restricted cash may also include additional cash that, unless the lenders for the related project debt agree, may not be distributed from the related projects to Con Edison Development. See "Long-Lived and Intangible Assets," above. In addition, restricted cash includes O&R's New Jersey utility subsidiary, Rockland Electric Company transition bond charge collections, net of principal, interest, trustee and service fees (\$2 million and \$1 million at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively) that are restricted until the bonds mature in 2019.

Note B – Regulatory Matters

Rate Plans

The Utilities provide service to New York customers according to the terms of tariffs approved by the NYSPSC. Tariffs for service to customers of Rockland Electric Company (RECO), O&R's New Jersey regulated utility subsidiary, are approved by the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities (NJBPUB). The tariffs include schedules of rates for service that limit the rates charged by the Utilities to amounts that recover from their customers costs approved by the regulator, including capital costs, of providing service to customers as defined by the tariff. The tariffs implement rate plans adopted by state utility regulators in rate orders issued at the conclusion of rate proceedings. Pursuant to the Utilities' rate plans, there generally can be no change to the charges to customers during the respective terms of the rate plans other than specified adjustments provided for in the rate plans. The Utilities' rate plans each cover specified periods, but rates determined pursuant to a plan generally continue in effect until a new rate plan is approved by the state utility regulator.

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Common provisions of the Utilities' New York rate plans include:

Recoverable energy costs that allow the Utilities to recover on a current basis the costs for the energy they supply with no mark-up to their full-service customers.

Cost reconciliations that reconcile pension and other postretirement benefit costs, environmental remediation costs, property taxes, variable rate tax-exempt debt and certain other costs to amounts reflected in delivery rates for such costs. In addition, changes in the Utilities' costs not reflected in rates, in excess of certain amounts, resulting from changes in tax or other law, rule, regulation, order, or other requirement or interpretation are deferred as a regulatory asset or regulatory liability to be reflected in the Utilities' next rate plan or in a manner to be determined by the NYSPSC. See "Other Regulatory Matters," below. Also, the Utilities generally retain the right to petition for recovery or accounting deferral of extraordinary and material cost increases and provision is sometimes made for the utility to retain a share of cost reductions, for example, property tax refunds.

Revenue decoupling mechanisms that reconcile actual energy delivery revenues to the authorized delivery revenues approved by the NYSPSC. The difference is accrued with interest for refund to, or recovery from customers, as applicable.

Earnings sharing that require the Utilities to defer for customer benefit a portion of earnings over specified rates of return on common equity. There is no symmetric mechanism for earnings below specified rates of return on common equity.

Negative revenue adjustments for failure to meet certain performance standards relating to service, reliability, safety and other matters.

Positive revenue adjustments for achievement of performance standards related to achievement of clean energy goals, safety and other matters.

Net utility plant reconciliations that require deferral as a regulatory liability of the revenue requirement impact of the amount, if any, by which actual average net utility plant balances are less than amounts reflected in rates. There is generally no symmetric mechanism if actual average net utility plant balances are more than amounts reflected in rates.

Rate base, as reflected in the rate plans, is, in general, the sum of the Utilities' net plant, working capital and certain regulatory assets less deferred taxes and certain regulatory liabilities. For each rate plan, the NYSPSC uses a forecast of the average rate base for each year that new rates would be in effect ("rate year").

Weighted average cost of capital is determined based on the authorized common equity ratio, return on common equity, cost of long-term debt and customer deposits reflected in each rate plan. For each rate plan, the revenues designed to provide the utility a return on invested capital for each rate year are determined by multiplying each utility rate base by its pre-tax weighted average cost of capital. The Utilities' actual return on common equity will reflect their actual operations for each rate year, and may be more or less than the authorized return on equity reflected in their rate plans (and if more, may be subject to earnings sharing).

The following tables contain a summary of the Utilities' rate plans:

CECONY – Electric

Effective period	January 2014 – December 2016	January 2017 – December 2019
	Yr. 1 – \$(76.2) million (a)	Yr. 1 – \$195 million (c)
Base rate changes	Yr. 2 – \$124.0 million (a)	Yr. 2 – \$155 million (c)
	Yr. 3 – None	Yr. 3 – \$155 million (c)
Amortizations to income of net regulatory (assets) and liabilities	Yr. 1 and 2 – \$(37) million (d)	Yr. 1 – \$84 million
	Yr. 3 – \$123 million (d)	Yr. 2 – \$83 million
		Yr. 3 – \$69 million

Retention of \$75 million of annual transmission congestion revenues.

Potential earnings adjustment mechanism incentives for energy efficiency and other potential incentives of up to:
Yr. 1 – \$28 million
Yr. 2 – \$47 million
Yr. 3 – \$64 million

In 2017 and 2018, the company recorded \$13 million and \$25 million of earnings adjustment mechanism incentives for energy efficiency, respectively. The company also achieved other incentives of \$5 million in 2017 and 2018 that, pursuant to the rate plan, is being recorded ratably in earnings from 2018 to 2020. In 2018, the company recorded \$3 million for service terminations.

Continuation of reconciliation of actual to authorized electric delivery revenues.

In 2017 and 2018, the company deferred for customer benefit \$45 million and \$(6) million of revenues, respectively.

Continuation of current rate recovery of purchased power and fuel costs.

Potential penalties if certain performance targets relating to service, reliability, safety and other matters are not met:

Yr. 1 – \$376 million
Yr. 2 – \$341 million
Yr. 3 – \$352 million

In 2017 and 2018, the company did not record any negative revenue adjustments.

Continuation of reconciliation of expenses for pension and other postretirement benefits, variable-rate tax-exempt debt, major storms, property taxes (f), municipal infrastructure support costs (g), the impact of new laws and environmental site investigation and remediation to amounts reflected in rates (h).

In 2017 and 2018, the company deferred \$35 million and \$189 million of net regulatory assets, respectively.

Target levels reflected in rates:

Electric average net plant target excluding advanced metering infrastructure (AMI):
Yr. 1 – \$21,689 million
Yr. 2 – \$22,338 million
Yr. 3 – \$23,002 million

AMI:
Yr. 1 – \$126 million
Yr. 2 – \$257 million
Yr. 3 – \$415 million

The company deferred \$0.4 million as a regulatory asset

Other revenue sources

Retention of \$90 million of annual transmission congestion revenues.

Revenue decoupling mechanisms

In 2014, 2015 and 2016, the company deferred for customer benefit \$146 million, \$98 million and \$101 million of revenues, respectively.

Recoverable energy costs (e)

Current rate recovery of purchased power and fuel costs.

Negative revenue adjustments

Potential penalties (up to \$400 million annually) if certain performance targets are not met. In 2014, the company recorded a \$5 million negative revenue adjustment. In 2015 and 2016, the company did not record any negative revenue adjustments.

Cost reconciliations

In 2014, 2015 and 2016, the company deferred \$57 million, \$26 million and \$68 million of net regulatory liabilities, respectively (f).

Net utility plant reconciliations

Target levels reflected in rates were:
Transmission and distribution:

Yr. 1 – \$16,869 million
Yr. 2 – \$17,401 million
Yr. 3 – \$17,929 million

Storm hardening:

Yr. 1 – \$89 million; Yr. 2 – \$177 million;
Yr. 3 – \$268 million

Other: Yr. 1 – \$2,034 million;

Yr. 2 – \$2,102 million; Yr. 3 – \$2,069 million

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	The company deferred \$6 million and \$17 million as a regulatory liability in 2014 and 2015, respectively. In 2016, \$9 million was deferred as a regulatory asset.	in 2017. In 2018, \$0.4 was deferred as a regulatory liability.
Average rate base	Yr. 1 – \$17,323 million Yr. 2 – \$18,113 million Yr. 3 – \$18,282 million	Yr. 1 – \$18,902 million Yr. 2 – \$19,530 million Yr. 3 – \$20,277 million
Weighted average cost of capital (after-tax)	Yr. 1 – 7.05 percent Yr. 2 – 7.08 percent Yr. 3 – 6.91 percent	Yr. 1 – 6.82 percent Yr. 2 – 6.80 percent Yr. 3 – 6.73 percent
Authorized return on common equity	Yrs. 1 and 2 – 9.2 percent Yr. 3 – 9.0 percent	9.0 percent
Actual return on common equity	Yr. 1 – 9.04 percent Yr. 2 – 10.16 percent Yr. 3 – 9.66 percent	Yr. 1 – 9.30 percent Yr. 2 – 9.36 percent

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Earnings sharing	Most earnings above an annual earnings threshold of 9.8 percent for Yrs. 1 and 2 and 9.6 percent for Yr. 3 are to be applied to reduce regulatory assets for environmental remediation and other costs. In 2014 the company had no earnings above the threshold. Actual earnings were \$44.4 million and \$6.5 million above the threshold for 2015 and 2016, respectively.	Most earnings above an annual earnings threshold of 9.5 percent are to be applied to reduce regulatory assets for environmental remediation and other costs accumulated in the rate year. In 2017, the company had no earnings above the threshold but recorded a positive adjustment related to 2016 of \$5.7 million in earnings. In 2018, the company had no earnings sharing above the threshold.
Cost of long-term debt	Yr. 1 – 5.17 percent Yr. 2 – 5.23 percent Yr. 3 – 5.09 percent	Yr. 1 – 4.93 percent Yr. 2 – 4.88 percent Yr. 3 – 4.74 percent
Common equity ratio	48 percent	48 percent
(a)	The impact of these base rate changes was deferred; this amount was amortized to \$0 at December 31, 2016. In January 2017, the NYSPSC approved the September 2016 Joint Proposal for CECONY's electric rate plan for January 2017 through December 2019. If at the end of any year, Con Edison's investments in its non-utility businesses exceed 15 percent of Con Edison's total consolidated revenues, assets or cash flow, or if the ratio of holding company debt to total consolidated debt rises above 20 percent, CECONY is required to notify the NYSPSC and submit a ring-fencing plan or a demonstration why additional ring-fencing measures (see Note S) are not necessary.	
(b)	The electric base rate increases are in addition to a \$48 million increase resulting from the December 2016 expiration of a temporary credit under the prior rate plan. At the NYSPSC's option, these increases are being implemented with increases of \$199 million in each rate year. Base rates reflect recovery by the company of certain costs of its energy efficiency, system peak reduction and electric vehicle programs (Yr. 1 - \$20.5 million; Yr. 2 - \$49 million; and Yr. 3 - \$107.5 million) over a ten-year period, including the overall pre-tax rate of return on such costs.	
(c)	Amounts reflect annual amortization of \$107 million of the regulatory asset for deferred Superstorm Sandy and other major storm costs. The costs recoverable from customers were reduced by \$4 million. The costs are no longer subject to NYSPSC staff review and the recovery of the costs is no longer subject to refund. In 2016, an additional \$123 million of net regulatory liabilities were amortized to income.	
(d)	For transmission service provided pursuant to the open access transmission tariff of PJM Interconnection LLC (PJM), unless and until changed by the NYSPSC, the company will recover all charges incurred associated with the transmission service. In April 2017, the transmission service terminated because CECONY did not exercise its option to continue the service. See "Other Regulatory Matters," below.	
(e)	Deferrals for property taxes are limited to 90 percent of the difference from amounts reflected in rates, subject to an annual maximum for the remaining difference of not more than a maximum number of basis points (5.0, 7.5 or 10.0 basis points, depending on the year).	
(f)	In general, if actual expenses for municipal infrastructure support (other than company labor) are below the amounts reflected in rates the company will defer the difference for credit to customers, and if the actual expenses are above the amount reflected in rates the company will defer for recovery from customers 80 percent of the difference subject to a maximum deferral of 30 percent of the amount reflected in rates.	
(g)	In addition, amounts reflected in rates relating to the regulatory asset for future income tax and the excess deferred federal income tax liability are subject to reconciliation. The NYSPSC staff is to audit the regulatory asset and the tax liability. Differences resulting from the NYSPSC staff review will be deferred for NYSPSC determination of	
(h)		

any amounts to be refunded or collected from customers. See "Other Regulatory Matters," below.

In January 2019, CECONY filed a request with the NYSPSC for an electric rate increase of \$485 million, effective January 2020. The filing reflects a return on common equity of 9.75 percent and a common equity ratio of 50 percent. The company is requesting provisions pursuant to which expenses for pension and other postretirement benefits, variable-rate debt, storms, property taxes and municipal infrastructure support, the impact of new laws and environmental site investigation and remediation are reconciled to amounts reflected in rates. The company is also proposing full reconciliation of capital interference costs. In addition, the company is, among other things, proposing continuation of earnings opportunities from Earnings Adjustment Mechanisms (EAM) for meeting energy efficiency goals. The proposed EAM earnings opportunities are at 100 basis points of common equity annually. The filing also reflects continuation of the revenue decoupling mechanism and the provisions pursuant to which the company recovers its purchased power and fuel costs from customers. The requested rate increase was mitigated, in part, by the TCJA, including reduced tax rate, and amortization of excess deferred income taxes and 2018 tax savings. See "Other Regulatory Matters," below.

The filing includes supplemental information regarding electric rate plans for 2021 and 2022, which the company is not requesting but would consider through settlement discussions. For purposes of illustration, rate increases of \$352 million and \$263 million effective January 2021 and 2022, respectively, were calculated based upon an assumed return on common equity of 9.75 percent and a common equity ratio of 50 percent.

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CECONY – Gas		
Effective period	January 2014 – December 2016	January 2017 - December 2019 (b)
	Yr. 1 – \$(54.6) million (a)	Yr. 1 – \$(5) million (b)
Base rate changes	Yr. 2 – \$38.6 million (a)	Yr. 2 – \$92 million (b)
	Yr. 3 – \$56.8 million (a)	Yr. 3 – \$90 million (b)
Amortizations to income of net regulatory (assets) and liabilities	\$4 million over three years	Yr. 1 – \$39 million Yr. 2 – \$37 million Yr. 3 – \$36 million
		Retention of annual revenues from non-firm customers of up to \$65 million and 15 percent of any such revenues above \$65 million.
Other revenue sources	Retention of revenues from non-firm customers of up to \$65 million and 15 percent of any such revenues above \$65 million. The company retained \$70 million, \$66 million and \$65 million of such revenues in 2014, 2015 and 2016, respectively.	Potential incentives if performance targets related to gas leak backlog, leak prone pipe and service terminations are met: Yr. 1 – \$7 million Yr. 2 – \$8 million Yr. 3 – \$8 million In 2017 and 2018, the company achieved incentives of \$7 million and \$6 million, respectively that, pursuant to the rate plan, is being recorded ratably in earnings from 2018 to 2020. In 2018, the company recorded \$5 million for gas leak backlog, leak prone pipe and service terminations.
Revenue decoupling mechanisms	In 2014, 2015 and 2016, the company deferred \$28 million, \$54 million and \$71 million of regulatory liabilities, respectively.	Continuation of reconciliation of actual to authorized gas delivery revenues. In 2017 and 2018, the company deferred \$3 million and \$12 million of regulatory liabilities, respectively.
Recoverable energy costs	Current rate recovery of purchased gas costs.	Continuation of current rate recovery of purchased gas costs.
Negative revenue adjustments	Potential penalties (up to \$33 million in 2014, \$44 million in 2015, and \$56 million in 2016) if certain gas performance targets are not met. In 2014, 2015 and 2016, the company did not record any negative revenue adjustments.	Potential penalties if performance targets relating to service, safety and other matters are not met: Yr. 1 – \$68 million Yr. 2 – \$63 million Yr. 3 – \$70 million In 2017 and 2018, the company recorded \$5 million and \$4 million of negative revenue adjustments, respectively.
Cost reconciliations	In 2014, 2015 and 2016, the company deferred \$38 million, \$11 million, and \$32 million of net regulatory liabilities, respectively. (c)	Continuation of reconciliation of expenses for pension and other postretirement benefits, variable-rate tax-exempt debt, major storms, property taxes, municipal infrastructure support costs, the impact of new laws and environmental site investigation and remediation to amounts reflected in rates. (d) In 2017 and 2018, the company deferred \$2 million of net regulatory liabilities and \$44 million of net regulatory assets, respectively.

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	Target levels reflected in rates were:	Target levels reflected in rates:
	Gas delivery Yr. 1 – \$3,899 million;	Gas average net plant target excluding AMI:
	Yr. 2 – \$4,258 million; Yr. 3 – \$4,698 million	Yr. 1 – \$5,844 million
	Storm hardening: Yr. 1 – \$3 million;	Yr. 2 – \$6,512 million
	Yr. 2 – \$8 million; Yr. 3 – \$30 million	Yr. 3 – \$7,177 million
Net utility plant reconciliations	In 2015 \$1 million was deferred as a regulatory liability. In 2014 and 2016 the company deferred an immaterial amount.	AMI:
		Yr. 1 – \$27 million
		Yr. 2 – \$57 million
		Yr. 3 – \$100 million
		In 2017 and 2018 the company deferred \$2.2 million as regulatory liabilities.
	Yr. 1 – \$3,521 million	Yr. 1 – \$4,841 million
Average rate base	Yr. 2 – \$3,863 million	Yr. 2 – \$5,395 million
	Yr. 3 – \$4,236 million	Yr. 3 – \$6,005 million
Weighted average cost of capital (after-tax)	Yr. 1 – 7.10 percent	Yr. 1 – 6.82 percent
	Yr. 2 – 7.13 percent	Yr. 2 – 6.80 percent
	Yr. 3 – 7.21 percent	Yr. 3 – 6.73 percent
Authorized return on common equity	9.3 percent	9.0 percent
Actual return on common equity	Yr. 1 – 8.02 percent	Yr. 1 – 9.22 percent
	Yr. 2 – 8.13 percent	Yr. 2 – 9.04 percent
	Yr. 3 – 7.83 percent	

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Earnings sharing	Most earnings above an annual earnings threshold of 9.9 percent are to be applied to reduce regulatory assets for environmental remediation and other costs. In 2014, 2015 and 2016, the company had no earnings above the threshold.	Most earnings above an annual earnings threshold of 9.5 percent are to be applied to reduce regulatory assets for environmental remediation and other costs accumulated in the rate year. In 2017 and 2018, the company had no earnings above the threshold.
Cost of long-term debt	Yr. 1 – 5.17 percent Yr. 2 – 5.23 percent Yr. 3 – 5.39 percent	Yr. 1 – 4.93 percent Yr. 2 – 4.88 percent Yr. 3 – 4.74 percent
Common equity ratio	48 percent	48 percent

(a) The impact of these base rate changes was deferred which resulted in a \$32 million regulatory liability at December 31, 2016.

In January 2017, the NYSPSC approved the September 2016 Joint Proposal for CECONY's gas rate plan for (b) January 2017 through December 2019. The gas base rate decrease is offset by a \$41 million increase resulting from the December 2016 expiration of a temporary credit under the prior rate plan.

Deferrals for property taxes are limited to 90 percent of the difference from amounts reflected in rates, subject to an (c) annual maximum for the remaining difference of not more than a 10 basis point impact on return on common equity

(d) See footnotes (e), (f), (g) and (h) to the table under "CECONY - Electric" above.

In January 2019, CECONY filed a request with the NYSPSC for a gas rate increase of \$210 million, effective January 2020. The filing reflects a return on common equity of 9.75 percent and a common equity ratio of 50 percent.

The company is requesting provisions pursuant to which expenses for pension and other postretirement benefits, variable-rate debt, property taxes and municipal infrastructure support, the impact of new laws and environmental site investigation and remediation are reconciled to amounts reflected in rates. The company is also proposing full reconciliation of capital interference costs. In addition, the company is, among other things, proposing continuation of earnings opportunities from Earnings Adjustment Mechanisms (EAM) for meeting energy efficiency goals. The proposed EAM earnings opportunities are at 70 basis points of common equity annually. The filing also reflects continuation of the revenue decoupling mechanism (RDM) and provisions pursuant to which the company recovers its purchased gas costs from customers. Within the filing, the company is proposing to change the gas RDM from a revenue per customer methodology to a revenue per class methodology. The requested rate increase was mitigated, in part, by the TCJA, including reduced tax rate, and amortization of excess deferred income taxes and 2018 tax savings. See "Other Regulatory Matters," below.

The filing includes supplemental information regarding gas rate plans for 2021 and 2022, which the company is not requesting but would consider through settlement discussions. For purposes of illustration, rate increases of \$138 million and \$155 million effective January 2021 and 2022, respectively, were calculated based upon an assumed return on common equity of 9.75 percent and a common equity ratio of 50 percent.

CECONY – Steam	
Effective period	January 2014 – December 2016 (a)
	Yr. 1 – \$(22.4) million (b)
	Yr. 2 – \$19.8 million (b)
Base rate changes	Yr. 3 – \$20.3 million (b)
	Yr. 4 – None
	Yr. 5 – None
Amortizations to income of net regulatory (assets) and liabilities	\$37 million over three years
Recoverable energy costs	Current rate recovery of purchased power and fuel costs.
Negative revenue adjustments	Potential penalties (up to \$1 million annually) if certain steam performance targets are not met. In 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 and 2018, the company did not record any negative revenue adjustments.
Cost reconciliations (c)	In 2014, 2015, 2016 2017 and 2018, the company deferred \$42 million of net regulatory liabilities, \$17 million of net regulatory assets, \$8 million and \$14 million of net regulatory liabilities, and \$1 million of net regulatory assets, respectively. Target levels reflected in rates were: Production: Yr. 1 – \$1,752 million; Yr. 2 – \$1,732 million; Yr. 3 – \$1,720 million
Net utility plant reconciliations	Distribution: Yr. 1 – \$6 million; Yr. 2 – \$11 million; Yr. 3 – \$25 million The company reduced its regulatory liability by \$0.1 million in 2014 and immaterial amounts in 2015 and 2016 and no deferrals were recorded in 2017 and 2018. Yr. 1 – \$1,511 million
Average rate base	Yr. 2 – \$1,547 million Yr. 3 – \$1,604 million
Weighted average cost of capital (after-tax)	Yr. 1 – 7.10 percent Yr. 2 – 7.13 percent Yr. 3 – 7.21 percent
Authorized return on common equity	9.3 percent
	Yr. 1 – 9.82 percent
Actual return on common equity	Yr. 2 – 10.88 percent Yr. 3 – 10.54 percent Yr. 4 – 9.51 percent Yr. 5 – 11.73 percent
Earnings sharing	Weather normalized earnings above an annual earnings threshold of 9.9 percent are to be applied to reduce regulatory assets for environmental remediation and other costs. In 2014, the company had no earnings above the threshold. Actual earnings were \$11.5 million and \$7.8 million above the threshold in 2015 and 2016, respectively. In 2017, actual earnings were \$8.5 million above the threshold, offset in part by a positive adjustment related to 2016 of \$4 million. In 2018, actual earnings were \$14.2 million above the threshold, and an additional \$1.1 million related to 2017 was recorded.
Cost of long-term debt	Yr. 1 – 5.17 percent Yr. 2 – 5.23 percent Yr. 3 – 5.39 percent 48 percent

Common equity
ratio

(a) Rates determined pursuant to this rate plan continue in effect until a new rate plan is approved by the NYSPSC.

(b) The impact of these base rate changes was deferred which resulted in an \$8 million regulatory liability at
December 31, 2016.

Deferrals for property taxes are limited to 90 percent of the difference from amounts reflected in rates, subject to an
(c) annual maximum for the remaining difference of not more than a 10 basis point impact on return on common
equity.

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In November 2018, O&R, the staff of the NYSPSC and other parties entered into a Joint Proposal for new electric and gas rate plans for the three-year period January 2019 through December 2021 (the Joint Proposal). The Joint Proposal is subject to NYSPSC approval. The following tables contain a summary of the current and proposed rate plans.

O&R New York –
Electric

Effective period	November 2015 - October 2017 (a) Yr. 1 – \$9.3 million	January 2019 – December 2021 (d) Yr. 1 – \$13.4 million (e)
Base rate changes	Yr. 2 – \$8.8 million Yr. 3 – None	Yr. 2 – \$8.0 million (e) Yr. 3 – \$5.8 million (e)
Amortizations to income of net regulatory (assets) and liabilities	Yr. 1 – \$(8.5) million (b) Yr. 2 – \$(9.4) million (b) Yr. 3 – None	Yr. 1 – \$(1.5) million (f) Yr. 2 – \$(1.5) million (f) Yr. 3 – \$(1.5) million (f)
Other revenue sources		Potential earnings adjustment mechanism incentives for peak reduction, energy efficiency, Distributed Energy Resources utilization and other potential incentives of up to: Yr. 1 - \$3.6 million; Yr. 2 - \$4.0 million; and Yr. 3 - \$4.2 million. Potential incentive if performance target related to service terminations is met: \$0.5 million annually.
Revenue decoupling mechanisms	In 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018, the company deferred for the customer’s benefit an immaterial amount, \$6.3 million as regulatory liabilities, \$11.2 million as regulatory asset and \$0.5 million as regulatory asset, respectively.	Continuation of reconciliation of actual to authorized electric delivery revenues.
Recoverable energy costs	Continuation of current rate recovery of purchased power costs. Potential penalties (up to \$4 million annually) if certain performance targets are not met. In 2015 the company recorded \$1.25 million in negative revenue adjustments. In 2016, 2017 and 2018, the company did not record any negative revenue adjustments.	Continuation of current rate recovery of purchased power costs. Potential penalties if certain performance targets relating to service, reliability and other matters are not met: Yr. 1 - \$4.4 million; Yr. 2 - \$4.4 million; and Yr. 3 - \$4.5 million.
Negative revenue adjustments		Reconciliation of expenses for pension and other postretirement benefits, environmental remediation costs, property taxes (g), energy efficiency program (h), major storms, the impact of new laws and certain other costs to amounts reflected in rates.(i)
Cost reconciliations	In 2015, 2016 and 2017, the company deferred \$0.3 million, \$7.4 million and \$3.2 million as net decreases to regulatory assets, respectively. In 2018, the company deferred \$5 million as a net regulatory asset.	Target levels reflected in rates were: Electric average net plant target excluding advanced metering infrastructure (AMI): Yr. 1 - \$1,008 million; Yr. 2 - \$1,032 million; Yr. 3 - \$1,083 million AMI (j): Yr. 1 - \$48 million; Yr. 2 - \$58
Net utility plant reconciliations	Target levels reflected in rates are: Yr. 1 – \$928 million (c) Yr. 2 – \$970 million (c) The company increased/(reduced) its regulatory asset by \$2.2 million, \$(1.9) million, \$(1.9) million and \$1.4 million in 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018, respectively.	Target levels reflected in rates were: Electric average net plant target excluding advanced metering infrastructure (AMI): Yr. 1 - \$1,008 million; Yr. 2 - \$1,032 million; Yr. 3 - \$1,083 million AMI (j): Yr. 1 - \$48 million; Yr. 2 - \$58

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		million; Yr. 3 - \$61 million
Average rate base	Yr. 1 – \$763 million Yr. 2 – \$805 million Yr. 3 – \$805 million	Yr. 1 – \$878 million Yr. 2 – \$906 million Yr. 3 – \$948 million
Weighted average cost of capital (after-tax)	Yr. 1 – 7.10 percent Yr. 2 – 7.06 percent Yr. 3 – 7.06 percent	Yr. 1 – 6.97 percent Yr. 2 – 6.96 percent Yr. 3 – 6.96 percent
Authorized return on common equity	9.0 percent	9.00 percent
Actual return on common equity	Yr. 1 – 10.8 percent Yr. 2 – 9.7 percent Yr. 3 – 7.2 percent	
Earnings sharing	Most earnings above an annual earnings threshold of 9.6 percent are to be applied to reduce regulatory assets. In 2015, earnings did not exceed the earnings threshold. Actual earnings were \$6.1 million, \$0.3 million above the threshold for 2016 and 2017, respectively. In 2018, earnings did not exceed the earnings threshold.	Most earnings above an annual earnings threshold of 9.6 percent are to be applied to reduce regulatory assets for environmental remediation and other costs accumulated in the rate year.
Cost of long-term debt	Yr. 1 – 5.42 percent Yr. 2 – 5.35 percent Yr. 3 – 5.35 percent	Yr. 1 – 5.17 percent Yr. 2 – 5.14 percent Yr. 3 – 5.14 percent
Common equity ratio	48 percent	48 percent

(a) Rates determined pursuant to this rate plan continue in effect until a new rate plan is approved by the NYSPSC.

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\$59.3 million of the regulatory asset for deferred storm costs is to be recovered from customers over a five year period, including \$11.85 million in each of years 1 and 2, \$1 million of the regulatory asset for such costs will not be recovered from customers, and all outstanding issues related to Superstorm Sandy and other past major storms prior to November 2014 are resolved. Approximately \$4 million of regulatory assets for property tax and interest rate reconciliations will not be recovered from customers. Amounts that will not be recovered from customers were charged-off in June 2015.

Excludes electric AMI as to which the company will be required to defer as a regulatory liability the revenue requirement impact of the amount, if any, by which actual average net utility plant balances are less than amounts reflected in rates: \$1 million in year 1 and \$9 million in year 2.

If at the end of any year, Con Edison's investments in its non-utility businesses exceed 15 percent of Con Edison's total consolidated revenues, assets or cash flow, or if the ratio of holding company debt to total consolidated debt rises above 20 percent, O&R is required to notify the NYSPSC and submit a ring-fencing plan or a demonstration why additional ring-fencing measures (see Note S) are not necessary.

The Joint Proposal recommends that these base rate changes may be implemented with increases of: Yr. 1 - \$8.6 million; Yr. 2 - \$12.1 million; and Yr. 3 - \$12.2 million.

Reflects amortization of, among other things, the Company's net benefits under the TCJA prior to January 1, 2019, amortization of net regulatory liability for future income taxes and reduction of previously incurred regulatory assets for environmental remediation costs. Also, for electric, reflects amortization over a six year period of previously incurred incremental major storm costs. See "Other Regulatory Matters," below.

Deferrals for property taxes are limited to 90 percent of the difference from amounts reflected in rates, subject to an annual maximum for the remaining difference of not more than a maximum number of basis points impact on return on common equity: Yr. 1 - 10.0 basis points; Yr. 2 - 7.5 basis points; and Yr. 3 - 5.0 basis points.

Energy efficiency costs are expensed as incurred. Such costs are subject to a downward-only reconciliation over the terms of the electric and gas rate plans. The Company will defer for the benefit of customers any cumulative shortfall over the terms of the electric and gas rate plans between actual expenditures and the levels provided in rates.

In addition, amounts reflected in rates relating to income taxes and excess deferred federal income tax liability balances will be reconciled (i.e., refunded to or collected from customers) to any final, non-appealable NYSPSC-ordered findings in its investigation of O&R's income tax accounting. See "Other Regulatory Matters," in Note B.

Net plant reconciliation for AMI expenditures will be implemented for a single category of AMI capital expenditures that includes amounts allocated to both electric and gas customers.

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O&R New York –
Gas

Effective period	November 2015 – October 2018 (a) Yr. 1 – \$16.4 million Yr. 2 – \$16.4 million Yr. 3 – \$5.8 million Yr. 3 – \$10.6 million collected through a surcharge	January 2019 – December 2021 (d) Yr. 1 – \$(7.5) million (e) Yr. 2 – \$3.6 million (e) Yr. 3 – \$0.7 million (e)
Base rate changes		
Amortization to income of net regulatory (assets) and liabilities	Yr. 1 – \$(1.7) million (b) Yr. 2 – \$(2.1) million (b) Yr. 3 – \$(2.5) million (b)	Yr. 1 – \$1.8 million (f) Yr. 2 – \$1.8 million (f) Yr. 3 – \$1.8 million (f)
		Continuation of retention of annual revenues from non-firm customers of up to \$4.0 million, with variances to be shared 80 percent by customers and 20 percent by company.
Other revenue sources		Potential earnings adjustment mechanism incentives of up to \$0.3 million annually. Potential incentives if performance targets related to gas leak backlog, leak prone pipe, emergency response, damage prevention and service terminations are met: Yr. 1 - \$1.2 million; Yr. 2 - \$1.3 million; and Yr. 3 - \$1.3 million.
Revenue decoupling mechanisms	In 2015, 2016 2017 and 2018, the company deferred \$0.8 million of regulatory assets, \$6.2 million of regulatory liabilities, \$1.7 million of regulatory liabilities and \$6.3 million of regulatory liabilities, respectively.	Continuation of reconciliation of actual to authorized gas delivery revenues.
Recoverable energy costs	Current rate recovery of purchased gas costs. Potential penalties (up to \$3.7 million in Yr. 1, \$4.7 million in Yr. 2 and \$4.9 million in Yr. 3) if certain performance targets are not met. In 2015, 2016 and 2017, the company did not record any negative revenue adjustments. In 2018, the company recorded a \$0.1 million negative revenue adjustment.	Continuation of current rate recovery of purchased gas costs. Potential penalties if performance targets relating to service, safety and other matters are not met: Yr. 1 - \$5.5 million; Yr. 2 - \$5.7 million; and Yr. 3 - \$6.0 million.
Negative revenue adjustments		
Cost reconciliations	In 2015 and 2016, the company deferred \$4.5 million and \$6.6 million as net regulatory liabilities and assets, respectively. In 2017 and 2018, the company deferred \$3.5 million and \$7.4 million as net regulatory liabilities, respectively.	Reconciliation of expenses for pension and other postretirement benefits, environmental remediation costs, property taxes (g), energy efficiency program (h), the impact of new laws and certain other costs to amounts reflected in rates.(i)
Net utility plant reconciliations	Target levels reflected in rates are: Yr. 1 – \$492 million (c) Yr. 2 – \$518 million (c) Yr. 3 – \$546 million (c)	Target levels reflected in rates were: Gas average net plant target excluding AMI: Yr. 1 - \$593 million; Yr. 2 - \$611 million; Yr. 3 - \$632 million

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	No deferral was recorded for 2015 and immaterial amounts were recorded as regulatory liabilities in 2016 and 2017. In 2018, the company deferred \$0.4 million as regulatory asset.	AMI (j): Yr. 1 - \$20 million; Yr. 2 - \$24 million; Yr. 3 - \$25 million
Average rate base	Yr. 1 – \$366 million Yr. 2 – \$391 million Yr. 3 – \$417 million	Yr. 1 – \$454 million Yr. 2 – \$476 million Yr. 3 – \$498 million
Weighted average cost of capital (after-tax)	Yr. 1 – 7.10 percent Yr. 2 – 7.06 percent Yr. 3 – 7.06 percent	Yr. 1 – 6.97 percent Yr. 2 – 6.96 percent Yr. 3 – 6.96 percent
Authorized return on common equity	9.0 percent	9.00 percent
Actual return on common equity	Yr. 1 – 11.2 percent Yr. 2 – 9.7 percent Yr. 3 – 8.1 percent	
Earnings sharing	Most earnings above an annual earnings threshold of 9.6 percent are to be applied to reduce regulatory assets. In 2015, earnings did not exceed the earnings threshold. Actual earnings were \$4 million, \$0.2 million above the threshold for 2016 and 2017, respectively. In 2018, earnings did not exceed the earnings threshold.	Most earnings above an annual earnings threshold of 9.6 percent are to be applied to reduce regulatory assets for environmental remediation and other costs accumulated in the rate year.
Cost of long-term debt	Yr. 1 – 5.42 percent Yr. 2 – 5.35 percent Yr. 3 – 5.35 percent	Yr. 1 – 5.17 percent Yr. 2 – 5.14 percent Yr. 3 – 5.14 percent
Common equity ratio	48 percent	48 percent
(a)	Rates pursuant to this rate plan continue in effect until a new rate plan is approved by the NYSPSC.	
(b)	Reflects that the company will not recover from customers a total of approximately \$14 million of regulatory assets for property tax and interest rate reconciliations. Amounts that will not be recovered from customers were charged-off in June 2015.	
(c)	Excludes gas AMI as to which the company will be required to defer as a regulatory liability the revenue requirement impact of the amount, if any, by which actual average net utility plant balances are less than amounts reflected in rates: \$0.5 million in year 1, \$4.2 million in year 2 and \$7.2 million in year 3.	

If at the end of any year, Con Edison's investments in its non-utility businesses exceed 15 percent of Con Edison's total consolidated revenues, assets or cash flow, or if the ratio of holding company debt to total consolidated debt rises above 20 percent, O&R is required to notify the NYSPSC and submit a ring-fencing plan or a demonstration why additional ring-fencing measures (see Note S) are not necessary.

(d) The Joint Proposal recommends that these base rate changes may be implemented with changes of: Yr. 1 - \$(5.9) million; Yr. 2 - \$1.0 million; and Yr. 3 - \$1.0 million.

Footnotes (f) through (j) to this table are the same as footnotes (f) through (j) to the table under "O&R New York - Electric," above.

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RECO

Effective period	August 2014 – February 2017	March 2017 (a)
Base rate changes	Yr. 1 – \$13.0 million	Yr. 1 – \$1.7 million
Amortization to income of net regulatory (assets) and liabilities	\$0.4 million over three years and \$(25.6) million of deferred storm costs over four years	\$0.2 million over three years and continuation of \$(25.6) million of deferred storm costs over four years which expired on July 31, 2018 (b)
Recoverable energy costs	Current rate recovery of purchased power costs.	Current rate recovery of purchased power costs.
Cost reconciliations	None	None
Average rate base	\$172.2 million	Yr. 1 – \$178.7 million
Weighted average cost of capital (after-tax)	7.83 percent	7.47 percent
Authorized return on common equity	9.75 percent	9.6 percent
Actual return on common equity	Yr. 1 – 9.2 percent Yr. 2 – 8.7 percent	Yr. 1 – 7.5 percent
Cost of long-term debt	5.89 percent	5.37 percent
Common equity ratio	50 percent	49.7 percent

(a) Effective until a new rate plan approved by the NJBPU goes into effect.

In January 2016, the NJBPU approved RECO's plan to spend \$15.7 million in capital over three years to harden its (b) electric system against storms, the costs of which RECO, beginning in 2017, is collecting through a customer surcharge.

In November 2017, FERC approved a September 2017 settlement agreement among RECO, the New Jersey Division of Rate Counsel and the NJBPU that increases RECO's annual transmission revenue requirement from \$11.8 million to \$17.7 million, effective April 2017. The revenue requirement reflects a return on common equity of 10.0 percent.

Other Regulatory Matters

In August and November 2017, the NYSPSC issued orders in its proceeding investigating an April 21, 2017 Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA) subway power outage. The orders indicated that the investigation determined that the outage was caused by a failure of CECONY's electricity supply to a subway station, which led to a loss of the subway signals, and that one of the secondary services to the MTA facility had been improperly rerouted and was not properly documented by the company. The orders also indicated that the loss of power to the subway station affected multiple subway lines and caused widespread delays across the subway system. Pursuant to the orders, the company is required to take certain actions, including inspecting, repairing and installing certain electrical equipment that serves the subway system, analyzing power supply and power quality events affecting the MTA's signaling services, and filing monthly reports with the NYSPSC on all of the company's activities related to the subway system. The company completed the required actions in 2018. Through December 31, 2018, the company incurred costs related to this matter of \$260 million. Included in this amount is \$31 million in capital and operating and maintenance costs reflected in the company's electric rate plan and \$229 million deferred as a regulatory asset pursuant to the rate plan.

In December 2017, the NYSPSC issued an order initiating a proceeding to study the potential effects of the federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (TCJA) on income tax expense and liabilities of New York State utilities and the regulatory treatment to preserve the resulting benefits for customers. Upon enactment of the TCJA in December 2017, CECONY and O&R re-measured their deferred tax assets and liabilities and accrued net regulatory liabilities for future income taxes of \$3,513 million and \$161 million, respectively. In 2018, CECONY and O&R accrued additional net regulatory liabilities for future income tax of \$49 million and \$2 million, respectively (see Note L). Under the rate normalization requirements continued by the TCJA, the "protected" portion of their net regulatory liabilities related to

certain accelerated tax depreciation benefits (\$2,593 million and \$128 million, respectively) is to be amortized over the remaining lives of the related assets. The remainder of the net regulatory liabilities, or "unprotected" portion, (\$969 million and \$35 million, respectively) is to be amortized as determined by the NYSPSC.

In August 2018, the NYSPSC ordered CECONY to begin on January 1, 2019 to credit the company's electric and gas customers, and to begin on October 1, 2018 to credit its steam customers, with the net benefits of the TCJA as measured based on amounts reflected in its rate plans prior to the enactment of the TCJA. The net benefits include the revenue requirement impact of the reduction in the corporate federal income tax rate to 21 percent, the elimination for utilities of bonus depreciation and the amortization of excess deferred federal income taxes.

CECONY estimates that its credit of net benefits of the TCJA to its electric, gas and steam customers in 2019 will amount to \$259 million, \$113 million and \$25 million, respectively. CECONY's credit of net benefits to its steam customers in the fourth quarter of 2018 was \$6 million. CECONY's net benefits prior to January 1, 2019 allocable to the company's electric customers (\$307 million) are to be deferred and addressed in its next electric rate proceeding. CECONY's net benefits prior to January 1, 2019 allocable to the company's gas customers (\$90 million) and net benefits prior to October 1, 2018 allocable to the company's steam customers (\$15 million) are to be amortized over a three-year period. CECONY's net regulatory liability for future income taxes, including both the protected and unprotected portions, allocable to the company's electric customers (\$2,516 million) is to continue to be deferred until its next electric rate proceeding and the amounts allocable to its gas and steam customers (\$841 million and \$193 million, respectively) are to be amortized over the remaining lives of the related assets (with the amortization period for the unprotected portion subject to review in its next gas and steam rate proceedings). O&R, under its November 2018 joint proposal for new electric and gas rate plans (which is subject to NYSPSC approval), is to reflect its TCJA net benefits in its electric and gas rates beginning as of January 1, 2019, to amortize its net benefits prior to January 1, 2019 (\$22 million) over a three-year period and to amortize the protected portion of its net regulatory liability for future income taxes over the remaining lives of the related assets and the unprotected portion over a fifteen-year period. See "Rate Plans," above.

In 2018, the Utilities deferred as regulatory liabilities estimated net benefits of the TCJA of \$434 million.

In January 2018, the NYSPSC issued an order initiating a focused operations audit of the income tax accounting of certain utilities, including CECONY and O&R.

In January 2018, the NJBPU issued an order initiating a proceeding to consider the TCJA. In June 2018, the NJBPU made permanent its previously approved \$2.9 million interim decrease in Rockland Electric Company's (RECO) electric base rates, effective April 1, 2018, and ordered RECO to pay to its customers in July 2018 its approximately \$1 million of net benefits of the TCJA for the three-month period ended March 31, 2018 and to begin in July 2018 to refund to its customers the unprotected portion of its net regulatory liability for future income taxes over a three-year period. Also in November 2018, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) issued an order directing RECO to refund \$0.6 million to its transmission customers and reducing its annual transmission revenue requirement by an immaterial amount to reflect the TCJA. RECO's net regulatory liability for future income taxes resulting from its re-measurement of its deferred tax asset and liabilities is \$28 million (including \$16 million subject to the normalization requirements continued by the TCJA).

In March 2018, Winter Storms Riley and Quinn caused damage to the Utilities' electric distribution systems and interrupted service to approximately 209,000 CECONY customers, 93,000 O&R customers and 44,000 RECO customers. Through December 31, 2018, CECONY's costs related to March 2018 storms, including Riley and Quinn, amounted to \$133 million, including operation and maintenance expenses reflected in its electric rate plan (\$15 million), operation and maintenance expenses charged against a storm reserve pursuant to its electric rate plan (\$83 million), capital expenditures (\$29 million) and removal costs (\$6 million). O&R and RECO had storm-related costs of \$43 million and \$17 million, respectively, most of which were deferred as regulatory assets pursuant to their electric rate plans. Recovery of CECONY and O&R storm-related costs is subject to review by the NYSPSC, and recovery of RECO storm-related costs is subject to review by the NJBPU. The NYSPSC is investigating the preparation and response to the storms by CECONY, O&R, and other New York electric utilities, including all aspects of their emergency response plans, and may penalize them. In July 2018, the NJBPU adopted NJBPU staff's recommendations to increase requirements for New Jersey utilities, including RECO, relating to pre-storm preparations, restoration of service and communications and outreach. The Companies are unable to estimate the amount or range of their possible loss in connection with the storms.

In May 2018, FERC denied a complaint the NJBPU filed with FERC seeking the re-allocation to CECONY of certain PJM Interconnection LLC (PJM) transmission costs that had been allocated to the company prior to April 2017 when

transmission service provided to the company pursuant to the PJM open access transmission tariff terminated. The transmission service terminated because the company did not exercise its option to continue the service following a series of requests PJM had submitted to FERC that substantially increased the charges for the transmission service. CECONY challenged each of these requests. FERC rejected all but one of CECONY's protests. In June 2015 and May 2016, CECONY filed appeals of certain FERC decisions with the U.S. Court of Appeals. In July 2018, FERC established a settlement proceeding relating to the allocation of PJM transmission costs. Under CECONY's

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electric rate plan, unless and until changed by the NYSPSC, the company will recover all charges incurred associated with the transmission service.

In July 2018, the NYSPSC commenced an investigation into the rupture of a CECONY steam main (see Note H).

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Regulatory Assets and Liabilities

Regulatory assets and liabilities at December 31, 2018 and 2017 were comprised of the following items:

(Millions of Dollars)	Con			CECONY
	Edison 2018	2017	2018	2017
Regulatory assets				
Unrecognized pension and other postretirement costs	\$2,238	\$2,526	\$2,111	\$2,376
Environmental remediation costs	810	793	716	677
Revenue taxes	291	260	278	248
MTA power reliability deferral	229	50	229	50
Property tax reconciliation	101	51	86	25
Deferred storm costs	76	38	—	—
Pension and other postretirement benefits deferrals	73	79	56	58
Municipal infrastructure support costs	67	56	67	56
System peak reduction and energy efficiency programs	72	14	70	14
Brooklyn Queens demand management program	39	37	39	37
Unamortized loss on reacquired debt	36	37	34	35
Meadowlands heater odorization project	36	18	36	18
Preferred stock redemption	23	24	23	24
Recoverable REV demonstration project costs	20	19	18	17
Deferred derivative losses	17	44	11	37
Gate station upgrade project	17	13	17	13
Indian Point Energy Center program costs	13	29	13	29
Workers' compensation	5	10	5	10
Recoverable energy costs	3	60	—	52
O&R transition bond charges	2	9	—	—
Surcharge for New York State assessment	—	2	—	2
Other	126	97	114	85
Regulatory assets – noncurrent	4,294	4,266	3,923	3,863
Recoverable energy costs	40	27	35	25
Deferred derivative losses	36	40	29	37
Regulatory assets – current	76	67	64	62
Total Regulatory Assets	\$4,370	\$4,333	\$3,987	\$3,925
Regulatory liabilities				
Future income tax*	\$2,515	\$2,545	\$2,363	\$2,390
Allowance for cost of removal less salvage	928	846	790	719
TCJA net benefits	434	—	411	—
Energy efficiency portfolio standard unencumbered funds	127	127	122	122
Net unbilled revenue deferrals	117	183	117	183
Pension and other postretirement benefit deferrals	62	207	40	181
Property tax refunds	45	44	45	44
Settlement of prudence proceeding	37	66	37	66
Property tax reconciliation	36	107	36	107
Earnings sharing - electric, gas and steam	36	29	27	19
System benefit charge carrying charge	27	12	24	11
Carrying charges on repair allowance and bonus depreciation	21	43	21	42
BQDM and REV Demo reconciliations	18	9	18	9
New York State income tax rate change	17	36	17	35
Settlement of gas proceedings	15	27	15	27
Base rate change deferrals	10	21	10	21

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Unrecognized other postretirement costs	7	92	7	92
Net utility plant reconciliations	3	12	1	8
Variable-rate tax-exempt debt - cost rate reconciliation	1	30	1	26
Other	185	141	156	117
Regulatory liabilities – noncurrent	4,641	4,577	4,258	4,219
Revenue decoupling mechanism	53	29	36	21
Refundable energy costs	31	41	8	16
Deferred derivative gains	30	31	29	28
Regulatory liabilities—current	114	101	73	65
Total Regulatory Liabilities	\$4,755	\$4,678	\$4,331	\$4,284

* See "Federal Income Tax" in Note A, "Other Regulatory Matters," above, and Note L.

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Unrecognized pension and other postretirement costs represent the net regulatory asset associated with the accounting rules for retirement benefits. See Note A.

Revenue taxes represent the timing difference between taxes collected and paid by the Utilities to fund mass transportation.

Deferred storm costs represent response and restoration costs, other than capital expenditures, in connection with Superstorm Sandy and other major storms that were deferred by the Utilities.

Settlement of prudence proceeding represents the remaining amount to be credited to customers pursuant to a Joint Proposal, approved by the NYSPSC in April 2016, with respect to the prudence of certain CECONY expenditures and related matters.

Settlement of gas proceedings represents the amount to be credited to customers pursuant to a settlement agreement approved by the NYSPSC in February 2017 related to CECONY's practices of qualifying persons to perform plastic fusions on gas facilities and alleged violations of gas safety violations identified by the NYSPSC staff in its investigation of a March 2014 Manhattan explosion and fire (see Note H).

The NYSPSC has authorized CECONY to accrue unbilled electric, gas and steam revenues. CECONY has deferred the net margin on the unbilled revenues for the future benefit of customers by recording a regulatory liability of \$117 million and \$183 million at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, for the difference between the unbilled revenues and energy cost liabilities.

Note C – Capitalization

Common Stock

At December 31, 2018 and 2017, Con Edison owned all of the issued and outstanding shares of common stock of the Utilities, the Clean Energy Businesses and Con Edison Transmission. CECONY owns 21,976,200 shares of Con Edison stock, which it purchased prior to 2001 in connection with Con Edison's stock repurchase plan. CECONY presents in the financial statements the cost of the Con Edison stock it owns as a reduction of common shareholder's equity.

In November 2018, Con Edison entered into forward sale agreements relating to 14,973,492 shares of its common stock. In December 2018, the company issued 9,324,123 shares for \$705 million upon physical settlement of shares subject to the forward sale agreements, to fund, in part, payment of the purchase price for the acquisition by a Con Edison Development subsidiary of Sempra Solar Holdings LLC. See Note U. At December 31, 2018, 5,649,369 shares remain subject to the forward sale agreements. The company expects the remaining shares under the forward sale agreements to settle by December 27, 2019. The company or the forward purchasers may accelerate the forward sale agreements upon the occurrence of certain events. On a settlement date, if the company decides to physically settle, it will issue shares to the forward purchasers at the then-applicable forward sale price. The forward sale price is equal to \$75.537 per share subject to adjustment on a daily basis based on a floating interest rate factor less a spread and will be subject to decrease by amounts related to expected dividends. The remaining shares under the forward sale agreements will be physically settled, unless the company elects cash or net share settlement (which it has the right to do, subject to certain conditions, other than in limited circumstances). In the event the company elects to cash settle or net share settle, the settlement amount will be generally related to (1)(a) the market value of the common stock during the unwind period under the forward sale agreement minus (b) the applicable forward sale price; multiplied by (2) the number of shares subject to such cash settlement or net share settlement. If this settlement amount is a negative number, the forward purchasers will pay the company the absolute value of that amount or deliver to the company a number of share having a value equal to the absolute value of such amount. If this settlement amount is a positive number, the company will pay the forward purchasers that amount or deliver to the forward purchasers a number of shares having a value equal to such amount.

Capitalization of Con Edison

The outstanding capitalization for each of the Companies is shown on its Consolidated Statement of Capitalization, and for Con Edison includes outstanding debt of the Utilities and the Clean Energy Businesses.

Dividends

In accordance with NYSPSC requirements, the dividends that the Utilities generally pay are limited to not more than 100 percent of their respective income available for dividends calculated on a two-year rolling average basis. Excluded from the calculation of "income available for dividends" are non-cash charges to income resulting from accounting changes or charges to income resulting from significant unanticipated events. The restriction also does not apply to dividends paid in order to transfer to Con Edison proceeds from major transactions, such as asset sales, or to dividends reducing each utility subsidiary's equity ratio to a level appropriate to its business risk.

Long-term Debt

Long-term debt maturing in the period 2019-2023 is as follows:

(Millions of Dollars) Con Edison CECONY

2019	\$650	\$475
2020	866	350
2021	1,260	640
2022	413	—
2023	293	—

CECONY has issued \$450 million of tax-exempt debt through the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA) that currently bear interest at a rate determined weekly and is subject to tender by bondholders for purchase by the company.

The carrying amounts and fair values of long-term debt at December 31, 2018 and 2017 are:

(Millions of Dollars)	2018		2017	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Long-Term Debt (including current portion) (a)				
Con Edison	\$18,145	\$18,740	\$16,029	\$18,147
CECONY	\$14,151	\$14,685	\$13,625	\$15,163

Amounts shown are net of unamortized debt expense and unamortized debt discount of \$185 million and \$139 (a) million for Con Edison and CECONY, respectively, as of December 31, 2018 and \$142 million and \$121 million for Con Edison and CECONY, respectively, as of December 31, 2017.

The fair values of the Companies' long-term debt have been estimated primarily using available market information and at December 31, 2018 are classified as Level 2 (see Note P).

At December 31, 2018 and 2017, long-term debt of Con Edison included \$2,076 million and \$915 million, respectively, of non-recourse debt secured by the pledge of the applicable renewable energy production projects of the Clean Energy Businesses. As a result of the January 2019 PG&E bankruptcy (see "Long-Lived and Intangible Assets" in Note A), the company may be required to reclassify up to \$1,050 million of such project debt to a current liability during the first quarter of 2019. The lenders for the \$1,050 million of project debt may, upon written notice, declare principal and interest on the project debt to be due and payable immediately and, if such amounts are not timely paid, foreclose on the related projects. The company is seeking to negotiate agreements with the lenders pursuant to which the lenders would defer exercising these remedies.

At December 31, 2018 and 2017, long-term debt of Con Edison included \$2 million and \$7 million, respectively, of Transition Bonds issued in 2004 by O&R's New Jersey utility subsidiary through a special purpose entity.

Significant Debt Covenants

The significant debt covenants under the financing arrangements for the Companies' debentures and Con Edison's notes and February 2019 \$825 million, two-year variable-rate term loan include obligations to pay principal and interest when due and covenants not to consolidate with or merge into any other entity unless certain conditions are met. In addition, the notes include a covenant that the company shall continue its utility business in New York City, the term loan includes a covenant that, subject to certain exceptions, the company and its subsidiaries will not mortgage, lien, pledge or otherwise encumber its assets, and the notes and term loan provide that the company shall not permit its ratio of consolidated debt to consolidated total capital to exceed certain amounts (0.675 to 1 for

the notes and 0.65 for the term loan) and include cross default provisions with respect to the failure by the company or any material subsidiary to make one or more payments in respect of material financial obligations (in excess of an aggregate \$100 million of debt for the notes and \$150 million of debt or derivative obligations for the term loan, excluding non-recourse debt) of the company (or any of its material subsidiaries, in the case of the notes) and the occurrence of an event or condition which results in the acceleration of the maturity of any material debt (in excess of an aggregate \$100 million for the notes and \$150 million for the term loan, not including non-recourse debt) of the company (or any of its material subsidiaries, in the case of the notes) or enables the holders of such debt to accelerate the maturity thereof. The Companies' debentures have no cross default provisions. The tax-exempt financing arrangements of CECONY are subject to covenants for the debentures discussed above and the covenants discussed below. The Companies were in compliance with their significant debt covenants at December 31, 2018.

The tax-exempt financing arrangements involved the issuance of uncollateralized promissory notes of CECONY to NYSEERDA in exchange for the net proceeds of a like amount of tax-exempt bonds with substantially the same terms sold to the public by NYSEERDA. The tax-exempt financing arrangements include covenants with respect to the tax-exempt status of the financing, including covenants with respect to the use of the facilities financed. The arrangements include provisions for the maintenance of liquidity and credit facilities, the failure to comply with which would, except as otherwise provided, constitute an event of default for the debt to which such provisions applied. The failure to comply with debt covenants would, except as otherwise provided, constitute an event of default for the debt to which such provisions applied. If an event of default were to occur, the principal and accrued interest on the debt to which such event of default applied and, in the case of the Con Edison notes, a make-whole premium might and, in the case of certain events of default would, become due and payable immediately.

The liquidity and credit facilities currently in effect for the tax-exempt financing include covenants that the ratio of debt to total capital of CECONY will not at any time exceed 0.65 to 1 and that, subject to certain exceptions, CECONY will not mortgage, lien, pledge or otherwise encumber its assets. Certain of the facilities also include as events of default, defaults in payments of other debt obligations in excess of specified levels (\$150 million or \$100 million, depending on the facility).

Note D – Short-Term Borrowing

In December 2016, Con Edison and the Utilities entered into a credit agreement (Credit Agreement), under which banks are committed to provide loans and letters of credit on a revolving credit basis. The Credit Agreement expires in December 2022. There is a maximum of \$2,250 million of credit available. The full amount is available to CECONY and \$1,000 million (subject to increase up to \$1,500 million) is available to Con Edison, including up to \$1,200 million of letters of credit. The Credit Agreement supports the Companies' commercial paper programs. The Companies have not borrowed under the Credit Agreement. At December 31, 2018, Con Edison had \$1,741 million of commercial paper outstanding, of which \$1,192 million was outstanding under CECONY's program. The weighted average interest rate at December 31, 2018 was 3.0 percent for both Con Edison and CECONY. At December 31, 2017, Con Edison had \$577 million of commercial paper outstanding of which \$150 million was outstanding under CECONY's program. The weighted average interest rate at December 31, 2017 was 1.8 percent for both Con Edison and CECONY.

At December 31, 2018 and 2017, no loans were outstanding under the Credit Agreement. An immaterial amount of letters of credit were outstanding under the Credit Agreement as of December 31, 2018 and 2017.

The banks' commitments under the Credit Agreement are subject to certain conditions, including that there be no event of default. The commitments are not subject to maintenance of credit rating levels or the absence of a material adverse change. Upon a change of control of, or upon an event of default by one of the Companies, the banks may terminate their commitments with respect to that company, declare any amounts owed by that company under the Credit Agreement immediately due and payable and require that company to provide cash collateral relating to the letters of credit issued for it under the Credit Agreement. Events of default for a company include that company exceeding at any time of a ratio of consolidated debt to consolidated total capital of 0.65 to 1 (at December 31, 2018 this ratio was 0.53 to 1 for Con Edison and 0.54 to 1 for CECONY); that company having liens on its assets in an aggregate amount exceeding five percent of its consolidated total capital, subject to certain exceptions; that company or any of its

material subsidiaries failing to make one or more payments in respect of material financial obligations (in excess of an aggregate \$150 million of debt or derivative obligations other than

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non-recourse debt) of that company; the occurrence of an event or condition which results in the acceleration of the maturity of any material debt (in excess of an aggregate \$150 million of debt other than non-recourse debt) of that company or enables the holders of such debt to accelerate the maturity thereof; and other customary events of default. Interest and fees charged for the revolving credit facilities and any loans made or letters of credit issued under the Credit Agreement reflect the Companies' respective credit ratings. The Companies were in compliance with their covenants at December 31, 2018.

In December 2018, Con Edison borrowed \$825 million under a 6-month variable-rate term loan to fund, in part, payment of the purchase price for the acquisition by a Con Edison Development subsidiary of Sempra Solar Holdings, LLC. See Note U. The company repaid the 6-month loan in February 2019 with borrowings under a two-year term loan agreement. See Note C.

See Note S for information about short-term borrowing between related parties.

Note E – Pension Benefits

Con Edison maintains a tax-qualified, non-contributory pension plan that covers substantially all employees of CECONY, O&R and Con Edison Transmission and certain employees of the Clean Energy Businesses. The plan is designed to comply with the Internal Revenue Code and the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974. Con Edison also maintains additional non-qualified supplemental pension plans.

Total Periodic Benefit Cost

The components of the Companies' total periodic benefit costs for 2018, 2017 and 2016 were as follows:

(Millions of Dollars)	Con Edison			CECONY		
	2018	2017	2016	2018	2017	2016
Service cost – including administrative expenses	\$290	\$263	\$275	\$272	\$246	\$258
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	561	591	596	525	554	559
Expected return on plan assets	(1,033)	(968)	(947)	(979)	(917)	(898)
Recognition of net actuarial loss	688	595	596	651	563	565
Recognition of prior service cost/(credit)	(17)	(17)	4	(19)	(19)	2
TOTAL PERIODIC BENEFIT COST	\$489	\$464	\$524	\$450	\$427	\$486
Cost capitalized	(127)	(181)	(214)	(119)	(169)	(203)
Reconciliation to rate level	(92)	(34)	54	(100)	(41)	58
Total expense recognized	\$270	\$249	\$364	\$231	\$217	\$341

In March 2017, the FASB issued amendments to the guidance for retirement benefits through ASU 2017-07, "Compensation-Retirement Benefits (Topic 715): Improving the Presentation of Net Periodic Pension Cost and Net Periodic Postretirement Benefit Cost." The Companies adopted ASU 2017-07 beginning on January 1, 2018. The guidance requires that components of net periodic benefit cost other than service cost be presented outside of operating income on consolidated income statements, and that only the service cost component is eligible for capitalization. Accordingly, the service cost components are included in the line "Other operations and maintenance" and the non-service cost components are included in the line "Other deductions" in the Companies' consolidated income statements. As permitted by a practical expedient under ASU 2017-07, the Companies applied the presentation requirements retrospectively for both pension and other postretirement benefit costs using amounts disclosed in prior-period financial statements as appropriate estimates.

Funded Status

The funded status at December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016 was as follows:

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(Millions of Dollars)	Con Edison		CECONY			
	2018	2017	2016	2018	2017	2016
CHANGE IN PROJECTED BENEFIT OBLIGATION						
Projected benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$15,566	\$14,095	\$14,377	\$14,567	\$13,203	\$13,482
Service cost – excluding administrative expenses	286	259	271	267	241	254
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	561	591	596	525	554	559
Net actuarial loss/(gain)	(1,219)	231	(302)	(1,159)	171	(282)
Plan amendments	—	6	(256)	—	—	(259)
Benefits paid	(715)	(646)	(591)	(658)	(602)	(551)
PROJECTED BENEFIT OBLIGATION AT END OF YEAR	\$14,412	\$15,536	\$14,095	\$13,512	\$14,567	\$13,203
CHANGE IN PLAN ASSETS						
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	\$14,271	\$12,472	\$11,759	\$13,511	\$11,815	\$11,141
Actual return on plan assets	(536)	2,041	829	(507)	1,935	787
Employer contributions	473	450	508	434	412	469
Benefits paid	(715)	(646)	(591)	(658)	(602)	(551)
Administrative expenses	(46)	(43)	(33)	(44)	(41)	(31)
FAIR VALUE OF PLAN ASSETS AT END OF YEAR	\$13,455	\$14,274	\$12,472	\$12,714	\$13,519	\$11,815
FUNDED STATUS						
Unrecognized net loss	\$2,468	\$2,760	\$3,157	\$2,338	\$2,624	\$2,995
Unrecognized prior service costs	(205)	(223)	(244)	(222)	(242)	(258)
Accumulated benefit obligation	13,033	13,897	12,655	12,161	12,972	11,806

The decrease in the pension liability at Con Edison and CECONY of \$263 million and \$250 million, respectively, compared with December 31, 2017, was primarily due to a decrease in the plan's projected benefit obligation as a result of an increase in the discount rate, partially offset by a decrease in plan assets as a result of the actual return on plan assets. For Con Edison, this decrease in pension liability corresponds with a decrease to regulatory assets of \$273 million for unrecognized net losses and unrecognized prior service costs associated with the Utilities consistent with the accounting rules for regulated operations, a credit to OCI of \$7 million (net of taxes) for the unrecognized net losses, and an immaterial change to OCI (net of taxes) for the unrecognized prior service costs associated with the Clean Energy Businesses, Con Edison Transmission, and RECO.

For CECONY, the decrease in pension liability corresponds with a decrease to regulatory assets of \$265 million for unrecognized net losses and unrecognized prior service costs consistent with the accounting rules for regulated operations, and also a credit to OCI of \$1 million (net of taxes) for unrecognized net losses, and an immaterial change to OCI (net of taxes) for the unrecognized prior service costs associated with certain employees of the Clean Energy Businesses and Con Edison Transmission who previously worked for CECONY.

A portion of the unrecognized net loss and prior service cost for the pension plan, equal to \$512 million and \$(17) million, respectively, will be recognized from accumulated OCI and the regulatory asset into net periodic benefit cost over the next year for Con Edison. Included in these amounts are \$486 million and \$(19) million, respectively, for CECONY.

At December 31, 2018 and 2017, Con Edison's investments include \$326 million and \$330 million, respectively, held in external trust accounts for benefit payments pursuant to the supplemental retirement plans. Included in these amounts for CECONY were \$301 million. See Note P. The accumulated benefit obligations for the supplemental retirement plans for Con Edison and CECONY were \$316 million and \$285 million as of December 31, 2018 and \$331 million and \$297 million as of December 31, 2017, respectively.

Assumptions

The actuarial assumptions were as follows:

	2018	2017	2016
Weighted-average assumptions used to determine benefit obligations at December 31:			
Discount rate	4.25 %	3.70 %	4.25 %
Rate of compensation increase			
CECONY	4.25 %	4.25 %	4.25 %
O&R	4.00 %	4.00 %	4.00 %
Weighted-average assumptions used to determine net periodic benefit cost for the years ended			
December 31:			
Discount rate	3.70 %	4.25 %	4.25 %
Expected return on plan assets	7.50 %	7.50 %	7.80 %
Rate of compensation increase			
CECONY	4.25 %	4.25 %	4.25 %
O&R	4.00 %	4.00 %	4.00 %

The expected return assumption reflects anticipated returns on the plan's current and future assets. The Companies' expected return was based on an evaluation of the current environment, market and economic outlook, relationships between the economy and asset class performance patterns, and recent and long-term trends in asset class performance. The projections were based on the plan's target asset allocation.

Discount Rate Assumption

To determine the assumed discount rate, the Companies use a model that produces a yield curve based on yields on selected highly rated (Aa or higher by either Moody's or Standard & Poor's) corporate bonds. Bonds with insufficient liquidity, bonds with questionable pricing information and bonds that are not representative of the overall market are excluded from consideration. For example, the bonds used in the model cannot be callable (with the exception of "make whole" callable bonds), and the amount of the bond issue outstanding must be in excess of \$50 million. The spot rates defined by the yield curve and the plan's projected benefit payments are used to develop a weighted average discount rate.

Expected Benefit Payments

Based on current assumptions, the Companies expect to make the following benefit payments over the next ten years:

(Millions of Dollars) 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024-2028

Con Edison \$707 \$726 \$740 \$755 \$772 \$4,072

CECONY 658 676 689 703 718 3,795

Expected Contributions

Based on estimates as of December 31, 2018, the Companies expect to make contributions to the pension plans during 2019 of \$332 million (of which \$301 million is to be made by CECONY). The Companies' policy is to fund the total periodic benefit cost of the qualified plan to the extent tax deductible and to also contribute to the non-qualified supplemental plans.

Plan Assets

The asset allocations for the pension plan at the end of 2018, 2017 and 2016, and the target allocation for 2019 are as follows:

Asset Category	Target	Plan Assets at December 31,					
	Allocation Range	2018	2017		2016		
Equity Securities	45% - 55%	51	%	58	%	58	%
Debt Securities	33% - 43%	39	%	33	%	33	%
Real Estate	10% -14%	10	%	9	%	9	%
Total	100%	100	%	100	%	100	%

Con Edison has established a pension trust for the investment of assets to be used for the exclusive purpose of providing retirement benefits to participants and beneficiaries and payment of plan expenses.

Pursuant to resolutions adopted by Con Edison's Board of Directors, the Management Development and Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors (the Committee) has general oversight responsibility for Con Edison's pension and other employee benefit plans. The pension plan's named fiduciaries have been granted the authority to control and manage the operation and administration of the plans, including overall responsibility for the investment of assets in the trust and the power to appoint and terminate investment managers.

The investment objectives of the Con Edison pension plan are to maintain a level and form of assets adequate to meet benefit obligations to participants, to achieve the expected long-term total return on the trust assets within a prudent level of risk and maintain a level of volatility that is not expected to have a material impact on the company's expected contribution and expense or the company's ability to meet plan obligations. The assets of the plan have no significant concentration of risk in one country (other than the United States), industry or entity.

The strategic asset allocation is intended to meet the objectives of the pension plan by diversifying its funds across asset classes, investment styles and fund managers. An asset/liability study typically is conducted every few years to determine whether the current strategic asset allocation continues to represent the appropriate balance of expected risk and reward for the plan to meet expected liabilities. Each study considers the investment risk of the asset allocation and determines the optimal asset allocation for the plan. The target asset allocation for 2019 reflects the results of such a study conducted in 2018.

Individual fund managers operate under written guidelines provided by Con Edison, which cover such areas as investment objectives, performance measurement, permissible investments, investment restrictions, trading and execution, and communication and reporting requirements. Con Edison management regularly monitors, and the named fiduciaries review and report to the Committee regarding, asset class performance, total fund performance, and compliance with asset allocation guidelines. Management changes fund managers and rebalances the portfolio as appropriate. At the direction of the named fiduciaries, such changes are reported to the Committee.

Assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis are summarized below as defined by the accounting rules for fair value measurements (see Note P).

The fair values of the pension plan assets at December 31, 2018 by asset category are as follows:

(Millions of Dollars)	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Investments within the fair value hierarchy			
U.S. Equity (a)	\$3,515	\$10	\$3,525
International Equity (b)	2,896	—	2,896
U.S. Government Issued Debt (c)	—	1,886	1,886
Corporate Bonds Debt (d)	—	2,619	2,619
Structured Assets Debt (e)	—	6	6
Other Fixed Income Debt (f)	—	121	121
Cash and Cash Equivalents (g)	160	556	716
Futures (h)	568	—	568
Total investments within the fair value hierarchy	\$7,139	\$5,198	\$12,337
Investments measured at NAV per share (n)			
Private Equity (i)			440
Real Estate (j)			1,310
Hedge Funds (k)			255
Total investments valued using NAV per share			\$2,005
Funds for retiree health benefits (l)	(118)	(86)	(204)
Funds for retiree health benefits measured at NAV per share (l)(n)			(33)
Total funds for retiree health benefits			\$(237)
Investments (excluding funds for retiree health benefits)	\$7,021	\$5,112	\$14,105
Pending activities (m)			(655)
Total fair value of plan net assets			\$13,450

(a) U.S. Equity includes both actively- and passively-managed assets with investments in domestic equity index funds and actively-managed small-capitalization equities.

(b) International Equity includes international equity index funds and actively-managed international equities.

(c) U.S. Government Issued Debt includes agency and treasury securities.

(d) Corporate Bonds Debt consists of debt issued by various corporations.

(e) Structured Assets Debt includes commercial-mortgage-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations.

(f) Other Fixed Income Debt includes municipal bonds, sovereign debt and regional governments.

(g) Cash and Cash Equivalents include short term investments, money markets, foreign currency and cash collateral.

(h) Futures consist of exchange-traded financial contracts encompassing U.S. Equity, International Equity and U.S. Government indices.

(i) Private Equity consists of global equity funds that are not exchange-traded.

(j) Real Estate investments include real estate funds based on appraised values that are broadly diversified by geography and property type.

(k) Hedge Funds are within a commingled structure which invests in various hedge fund managers who can invest in all financial instruments.

The Companies set aside funds for retiree health benefits through a separate account within the pension trust, as permitted under Section 401(h) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. In accordance with the Code, the plan's investments in the 401(h) account may not be used for, or diverted to, any purpose other than providing health benefits for retirees. The net assets held in the 401(h) account are calculated based on a pro-rata percentage allocation of the net assets in the pension plan. The related obligations for health benefits are not included in the pension plan's obligations and are included in the Companies' other postretirement benefit obligation. See Note F.

(m) Pending activities include security purchases and sales that have not settled, interest and dividends that have not been received and reflects adjustments for available estimates at year end.

(n) In accordance with ASU 2015-07, Fair Value Measurements (Topic 820): Disclosures for Investments in Certain Entities That Calculate Net Asset Value per Share (or its equivalent), certain investments that are measured at fair value using the net asset value per share (or its equivalent) practical expedient have not been classified in the fair

value hierarchy.

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The fair values of the pension plan assets at December 31, 2017 by asset category are as follows:

(Millions of Dollars)	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Investments within the fair value hierarchy			
U.S. Equity (a)	\$3,872	\$28	\$3,900
International Equity (b)	4,132	—	4,132
U.S. Government Issued Debt (c)	—	1,786	1,786
Corporate Bonds Debt (d)	—	2,450	2,450
Structured Assets Debt (e)	—	3	3
Other Fixed Income Debt (f)	—	125	125
Cash and Cash Equivalents (g)	124	352	476
Futures (h)	308	—	308
Total investments within the fair value hierarchy	\$8,436	\$4,744	\$13,180
Investments measured at NAV per share (n)			
Private Equity (i)			336
Real Estate (j)			1,214
Hedge Funds (k)			251
Total investments valued using NAV per share			\$1,801
Funds for retiree health benefits (l)	(168)	(94)	(262)
Funds for retiree health benefits measured at NAV per share (l)(n)			(36)
Total funds for retiree health benefits			\$(298)
Investments (excluding funds for retiree health benefits)	\$8,268	\$4,650	\$14,683
Pending activities (m)			(409)
Total fair value of plan net assets			\$14,274

(a) - (n) Reference is made to footnotes (a) through (n) in the above table of pension plan assets at December 31, 2018 by asset category.

The Companies also offer a defined contribution savings plan that covers substantially all employees and made contributions to the plan as follows:

(Millions of Dollars)	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Con Edison	\$45	\$40	\$36
CECONY	39	35	32

Note F – Other Postretirement Benefits

The Utilities and Con Edison Transmission currently have contributory comprehensive hospital, medical and prescription drug programs for eligible retirees, their dependents and surviving spouses.

CECONY also has a contributory life insurance program for bargaining unit employees and provides basic life insurance benefits up to a specified maximum at no cost to certain retired management employees. O&R has a non-contributory life insurance program for retirees. Certain employees of the Clean Energy Businesses and Con Edison Transmission are eligible to receive benefits under these programs.

Total Periodic Benefit Cost

The components of the Companies' total periodic postretirement benefit costs for 2018, 2017 and 2016 were as follows:

(Millions of Dollars)	Con Edison			CECONY		
	2018	2017	2016	2018	2017	2016
Service cost	\$20	\$20	\$18	\$14	\$13	\$13
Interest cost on accumulated other postretirement benefit obligation	42	46	48	34	38	40
Expected return on plan assets	(73)	(69)	(77)	(63)	(61)	(67)
Recognition of net actuarial loss/(gain)	8	2	5	3	(3)	3
Recognition of prior service cost/(credit)	(6)	(17)	(20)	(2)	(11)	(14)
TOTAL PERIODIC POSTRETIREMENT BENEFIT COST/(CREDIT)	\$(9)	\$(18)	\$(26)	\$(14)	\$(24)	\$(25)
Cost capitalized	(8)	8	11	(6)	10	10
Reconciliation to rate level	8	(4)	22	9	(2)	22
Total expense/(credit) recognized	\$(9)	\$(14)	\$7	\$(11)	\$(16)	\$7

For information about the adoption of ASU 2017-07, "Compensation-Retirement Benefits (Topic 715): Improving the Presentation of Net Periodic Pension Cost and Net Periodic Postretirement Benefit Cost," see Note E.

Funded Status

The funded status of the programs at December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016 were as follows:

(Millions of Dollars)	Con Edison			CECONY		
	2018	2017	2016	2018	2017	2016
CHANGE IN BENEFIT OBLIGATION						
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$1,219	\$1,198	\$1,287	\$985	\$1,007	\$1,093
Service cost	20	20	18	14	13	13
Interest cost on accumulated postretirement benefit obligation	42	46	48	34	38	40
Net actuarial loss/(gain)	(70)	53	(57)	(32)	16	(52)
Benefits paid and administrative expenses, net of subsidies	(135)	(134)	(134)	(125)	(124)	(122)
Participant contributions	38	36	36	37	35	35
BENEFIT OBLIGATION AT END OF YEAR	\$1,114	\$1,219	\$1,198	\$913	\$985	\$1,007
CHANGE IN PLAN ASSETS						
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	\$1,039	\$975	\$994	\$893	\$851	\$870
Actual return on plan assets	(66)	150	60	(54)	130	52
Employer contributions	6	17	7	6	8	7
Employer group waiver plan subsidies	34	34	35	32	30	33
Participant contributions	37	35	36	37	35	35
Benefits paid	(165)	(172)	(157)	(155)	(161)	(146)
FAIR VALUE OF PLAN ASSETS AT END OF YEAR	\$885	\$1,039	\$975	\$759	\$893	\$851
FUNDED STATUS	\$(229)	\$(180)	\$(223)	\$(154)	\$(92)	\$(156)
Unrecognized net loss/(gain)	\$14	\$(47)	\$(24)	\$(2)	\$(85)	\$(42)
Unrecognized prior service costs	(8)	(14)	(31)	(5)	(7)	(18)

The increase in the other postretirement benefits liability at Con Edison and CECONY of \$49 million and \$62 million, respectively, compared with December 31, 2017, was primarily due to a decrease in plan assets as a result of the actual return on plan assets, partially offset by a decrease in the plans' projected benefit obligation as a result of an increase in the discount rate. For Con Edison, this increased liability corresponds with a decrease to regulatory liabilities of \$70 million for unrecognized net losses and unrecognized prior service costs associated with the Utilities consistent with the accounting rules for regulated operations, a credit to OCI of \$4 million (net of taxes) for the unrecognized net losses and a debit to OCI of \$1 million (net of taxes) for the unrecognized prior service costs associated with the Clean Energy Businesses, Con Edison Transmission, and RECO.

For CECONY, the increase in liability corresponds with a decrease to regulatory liabilities of \$85 million for unrecognized net losses and unrecognized prior service costs associated with the company consistent with the accounting rules for regulated operations, and also a credit to OCI of \$1 million (net of taxes) for the unrecognized net losses and an immaterial change to OCI (net of taxes) for the unrecognized prior service costs associated with certain employees of the Clean Energy Businesses and Con Edison Transmission who previously worked for CECONY. A portion of the unrecognized net losses and prior service costs for the other postretirement benefits, equal to \$(7) million and \$(2) million, respectively, will be recognized from accumulated OCI and the regulatory liability into net periodic benefit cost over the next year for Con Edison. Included in these amounts are \$(10) million and \$(2) million, respectively, for CECONY.

Assumptions

The actuarial assumptions were as follows:

	2018	2017	2016
Weighted-average assumptions used to determine benefit obligations at December 31:			
Discount Rate			
CECONY	4.15 %	3.55 %	4.00 %
O&R	4.30 %	3.70 %	4.20 %
Weighted-average assumptions used to determine net periodic benefit cost for the years ended December 31:			
Discount Rate			
CECONY	3.55 %	4.00 %	4.05 %
O&R	3.70 %	4.20 %	4.20 %
Expected Return on Plan Assets	7.50 %	7.50 %	7.00 %

Refer to Note E for descriptions of the basis for determining the expected return on assets, investment policies and strategies and the assumed discount rate.

The health care cost trend rate used to determine net periodic benefit cost for the year ended December 31, 2018 was 5.60 percent, which is assumed to decrease gradually to 4.50 percent by 2024 and remain at that level thereafter. The health care cost trend rate used to determine benefit obligations as of December 31, 2018 was 5.40 percent, which is assumed to decrease gradually to 4.50 percent by 2024 and remain at that level thereafter.

A one-percentage point change in the assumed health care cost trend rate would have the following effects at December 31, 2018:

(Millions of Dollars)	Con Edison		CECONY	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Effect on accumulated other postretirement benefit obligation	\$9	\$11	\$(18)	\$31
Effect on service cost and interest cost components for 2018	2	(1)	(1)	1

Expected Benefit Payments

Based on current assumptions, the Companies expect to make the following benefit payments over the next ten years, net of receipt of governmental subsidies:

(Millions of Dollars)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024-2028
Con Edison	\$80	\$78	\$76	\$75	\$74	\$359
CECONY	70	67	65	64	63	302

Expected Contributions

Based on estimates as of December 31, 2018, Con Edison and CECONY expect to make a contribution of \$10 million (of which \$8 million is to be made by CECONY) to the other postretirement benefit plans in 2019. The Companies' policy is to fund the total periodic benefit cost of the plans to the extent tax deductible.

Plan Assets

The asset allocations for CECONY's other postretirement benefit plans at the end of 2018, 2017 and 2016, and the target allocation for 2019 are as follows:

Asset Category	Target Allocation Range	Plan Assets at		
		December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017	2016
Equity Securities	42%-80%	52 %	60 %	60 %
Debt Securities	20%-58%	48 %	40 %	40 %
Total	100%	100 %	100 %	100 %

Con Edison has established postretirement health and life insurance benefit plan trusts for the investment of assets to be used for the exclusive purpose of providing other postretirement benefits to participants and beneficiaries.

Refer to Note E for a discussion of Con Edison's investment policy for its benefit plans.

The fair values of the plans' assets at December 31, 2018 by asset category as defined by the accounting rules for fair value measurements (see Note P) are as follows:

(Millions of Dollars)	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Equity (a)	\$—	\$322	\$322
Other Fixed Income Debt (b)	—	289	289
Cash and Cash Equivalents (c)	—	14	14
Total investments	\$—	\$625	\$625
Funds for retiree health benefits (d)	118	86	204
Investments (including funds for retiree health benefits)	\$118	\$711	\$829
Funds for retiree health benefits measured at net asset value (d)(e)			33
Pending activities (f)			23
Total fair value of plan net assets			\$885

(a) Equity includes a passively managed commingled index fund benchmarked to the MSCI All Country World Index.

Other Fixed Income Debt includes a passively managed commingled index fund benchmarked to the Bloomberg

(b) Barclays U.S. Long Credit Index and an active separately managed fund indexed to the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Long Credit Index.

(c) Cash and Cash Equivalents include short term investments and money markets.

The Companies set aside funds for retiree health benefits through a separate account within the pension trust, as permitted under Section 401(h) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. In accordance with the Code, the plan's investments in the 401(h) account may not be used for, or diverted to, any purpose other than providing

(d) health benefits for retirees. The net assets held in the 401(h) account are calculated based on a pro-rata percentage allocation of the net assets in the pension plan. The related obligations for health benefits are not included in the pension plan's obligations and are included in the Companies' other postretirement benefit obligation. See Note E.

In accordance with ASU 2015-07, Fair Value Measurements (Topic 820): Disclosures for Investments in Certain Entities That Calculate Net Asset Value per Share (or its equivalent), certain investments that are measured at fair value using the net asset value per share (or its equivalent) practical expedient have not been classified in the fair value hierarchy.

(e) Pending activities include security purchases and sales that have not settled, interest and dividends that have not been received, and reflects adjustments for available estimates at year end.

The fair values of the plans' assets at December 31, 2017 by asset category (see Note P) are as follows:

(Millions of Dollars)	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Equity (a)	\$—	\$420	\$420
Other Fixed Income Debt (b)	—	286	286
Cash and Cash Equivalents (c)	—	16	16
Total investments	\$—	\$722	\$722
Funds for retiree health benefits (d)	168	94	262
Investments (including funds for retiree health benefits)	\$168	\$816	\$984
Funds for retiree health benefits measured at net asset value (d)(e)			36
Pending activities (f)			19
Total fair value of plan net assets			\$1,039

(a) - (f) Reference is made to footnotes (a) through (f) in the above table of other postretirement benefit plan assets at December 31, 2018 by asset category.

Note G – Environmental Matters

Superfund Sites

Hazardous substances, such as asbestos, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and coal tar, have been used or generated in the course of operations of the Utilities and their predecessors and are present at sites and in facilities and equipment they currently or previously owned, including sites at which gas was manufactured or stored.

The Federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 and similar state statutes (Superfund) impose joint and several liability, regardless of fault, upon generators of hazardous substances for investigation and remediation costs (which include costs of demolition, removal, disposal, storage, replacement, containment and monitoring) and natural resource damages. Liability under these laws can be material and may be imposed for contamination from past acts, even though such past acts may have been lawful at the time they occurred. The sites at which the Utilities have been asserted to have liability under these laws, including their manufactured gas plant sites and any neighboring areas to which contamination may have migrated, are referred to herein as “Superfund Sites.”

For Superfund Sites where there are other potentially responsible parties and the Utilities are not managing the site investigation and remediation, the accrued liability represents an estimate of the amount the Utilities will need to pay to investigate and, where determinable, discharge their related obligations. For Superfund Sites (including the manufactured gas plant sites) for which one of the Utilities is managing the investigation and remediation, the accrued liability represents an estimate of the company’s share of the undiscounted cost to investigate the sites and, for sites that have been investigated in whole or in part, the cost to remediate the sites, if remediation is necessary and if a reasonable estimate of such cost can be made. Remediation costs are estimated in light of the information available, applicable remediation standards and experience with similar sites.

The accrued liabilities and regulatory assets related to Superfund Sites at December 31, 2018 and 2017 were as follows:

(Millions of Dollars)	Edison		CECONY	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Accrued Liabilities:				
Manufactured gas plant sites	\$689	\$651	\$603	\$551
Other Superfund Sites	90	86	90	86
Total	\$779	\$737	\$693	\$637
Regulatory assets	\$810	\$793	\$716	\$677

Most of the accrued Superfund Site liability relates to sites that have been investigated, in whole or in part. However, for some of the sites, the extent and associated cost of the required remediation has not yet been determined. As investigations progress and information pertaining to the required remediation becomes available,

the Utilities expect that additional liability may be accrued, the amount of which is not presently determinable but may be material. The Utilities are permitted to recover or defer as regulatory assets (for subsequent recovery through rates) prudently incurred site investigation and remediation costs.

Environmental remediation costs incurred related to Superfund Sites at December 31, 2018 and 2017 were as follows:

(Millions of Dollars)	Con Edison		CECONY	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Remediation costs incurred	\$25	\$24	\$18	\$19

Insurance and other third party recoveries received by Con Edison or CECONY were immaterial in 2018 and 2017.

Con Edison and CECONY estimate that in 2019 they will incur costs for remediation of approximately \$28 million and \$21 million, respectively. The Companies are unable to estimate the time period over which the remaining accrued liability will be incurred because, among other things, the required remediation has not been determined for some of the sites.

In 2018, Con Edison and CECONY estimated that for their manufactured gas plant sites (including CECONY's Astoria site), the aggregate undiscounted potential liability for the investigation and remediation of coal tar and/or other environmental contaminants could range up to \$2.8 billion and \$2.6 billion, respectively. These estimates were based on the assumption that there is contamination at all sites, including those that have not yet been fully investigated and additional assumptions about the extent of the contamination and the type and extent of the remediation that may be required. Actual experience may be materially different.

Asbestos Proceedings

Suits have been brought in New York State and federal courts against the Utilities and many other defendants, wherein a large number of plaintiffs sought large amounts of compensatory and punitive damages for deaths and injuries allegedly caused by exposure to asbestos at various premises of the Utilities. The suits that have been resolved, which are many, have been resolved without any payment by the Utilities, or for amounts that were not, in the aggregate, material to them. The amounts specified in all the remaining thousands of suits total billions of dollars; however, the Utilities believe that these amounts are greatly exaggerated, based on the disposition of previous claims. At December 31, 2018, Con Edison and CECONY have accrued their estimated aggregate undiscounted potential liabilities for these suits and additional suits that may be brought over the next 15 years as shown in the following table. These estimates were based upon a combination of modeling, historical data analysis and risk factor assessment. Courts have begun, and unless otherwise determined on appeal may continue, to apply different standards for determining liability in asbestos suits than the standard that applied historically. As a result, the Companies currently believe that there is a reasonable possibility of an exposure to loss in excess of the liability accrued for the suits. The Companies are unable to estimate the amount or range of such loss. In addition, certain current and former employees have claimed or are claiming workers' compensation benefits based on alleged disability from exposure to asbestos. CECONY is permitted to defer as regulatory assets (for subsequent recovery through rates) costs incurred for its asbestos lawsuits and workers' compensation claims.

The accrued liability for asbestos suits and workers' compensation proceedings (including those related to asbestos exposure) and the amounts deferred as regulatory assets for the Companies at December 31, 2018 and 2017 were as follows:

(Millions of Dollars)	2018	Con Edison		CECONY	
		2017	2018	2017	2018
Accrued liability – asbestos suits	\$8	\$8	\$7	\$7	\$7
Regulatory assets – asbestos suits	\$8	\$8	\$7	\$7	\$7
Accrued liability – workers' compensation	\$79	\$84	\$75	\$80	\$80
Regulatory assets – workers' compensation	\$5	\$10	\$5	\$10	\$10

Note H – Other Material Contingencies

Manhattan Explosion and Fire

On March 12, 2014, two multi-use five-story tall buildings located on Park Avenue between 116th and 117th Streets in Manhattan were destroyed by an explosion and fire. CECONY had delivered gas to the buildings through service lines from a distribution main located below ground on Park Avenue. Eight people died and more than 50 people were injured. Additional buildings were also damaged. The National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) investigated. The parties to the investigation included the company, the City of New York, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration and the NYSPSC. In June 2015, the NTSB issued a final report concerning the incident, its probable cause and safety recommendations. The NTSB determined that the probable cause of the incident was (1) the failure of a defective fusion joint at a service tee (which joined a plastic service line to a plastic distribution main) installed by the company that allowed gas to leak from the distribution main and migrate into a building where it ignited and (2) a breach in a City sewer line that allowed groundwater and soil to flow into the sewer, resulting in a loss of support for the distribution main, which caused it to sag and overstressed the defective fusion joint. The NTSB also made safety recommendations, including recommendations to the company that addressed its procedures for the preparation and examination of plastic fusions, training of its staff on conditions for notifications to the City's Fire Department and extension of its gas main isolation valve installation program. In February 2017, the NYSPSC approved a settlement agreement with the company related to the NYSPSC's investigations of the incident and the practices of qualifying persons to perform plastic fusions. Pursuant to the agreement, the company is providing \$27 million of future benefits to customers (for which it has accrued a regulatory liability) and will not recover from customers \$126 million of costs for gas emergency response activities that it had previously incurred and expensed. Approximately eighty suits are pending against the company seeking generally unspecified damages and, in some cases, punitive damages, for wrongful death, personal injury, property damage and business interruption. The company has notified its insurers of the incident and believes that the policies in force at the time of the incident will cover the company's costs, in excess of a required retention (the amount of which is not material), to satisfy any liability it may have for damages in connection with the incident. The company is unable to estimate the amount or range of its possible loss for damages related to the incident. At December 31, 2018, the company had not accrued a liability for damages related to the incident.

Manhattan Steam Main Rupture

In July 2018, a CECONY steam main located on Fifth Avenue and 21st Street in Manhattan ruptured. Debris from the incident included dirt and mud containing asbestos. The response to the incident required the closing of buildings and streets for various periods. The NYSPSC has commenced an investigation. As of December 31, 2018, with respect to the incident, the company incurred estimated operating costs of \$14 million for property damage, clean-up and other response costs and invested \$8 million in capital and retirement costs. The company has notified its insurers of the incident and believes that the policies currently in force will cover the company's costs, in excess of a required retention (the amount of which is not material), to satisfy any liability it may have for damages to others in connection with the incident. The company is unable to estimate the amount or range of its possible loss related to the incident. At December 31, 2018, the company had not accrued a liability related to the incident.

Other Contingencies

For information about the PG&E bankruptcy, see "Long-Lived and Intangible Assets" in Note A. Also, for additional contingencies, see "Other Regulatory Matters" in Note B and "Uncertain Tax Positions" in Note L.

Guarantees

Con Edison and its subsidiaries have entered into various agreements providing financial or performance assurance primarily to third parties on behalf of their subsidiaries. Maximum amounts guaranteed by Con Edison under these agreements totaled \$2,439 million and \$2,073 million at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

A summary, by type and term, of Con Edison's total guarantees under these other agreements at December 31, 2018 is as follows:

Guarantee Type	0 – 3 years	4 – 10 years	> 10 years	Total
	(Millions of Dollars)			
Con Edison Transmission	\$742	\$404	\$—	\$1,146
Energy transactions	462	20	201	683
Renewable electric production projects	137	—	403	540
Other	70	—	—	70
Total	\$1,411	\$424	\$604	\$2,439

Con Edison Transmission – Con Edison has guaranteed payment by CET Electric of the contributions CET Electric agreed to make to New York Transco LLC (NY Transco). CET Electric acquired a 45.7 percent interest in NY Transco when it was formed in 2014. In May 2016, the transmission owners transferred certain projects to NY Transco, for which CET Electric made its required contributions. NY Transco has proposed other transmission projects in the New York Independent System Operator's competitive bidding process. These other projects are subject to certain authorizations from the NYSPSC, the FERC and, as applicable, other federal, state and local agencies. Guarantee amount shown is for the maximum possible required amount of CET Electric's contributions for these other projects as calculated based on the assumptions that the projects are completed at 175 percent of their estimated costs and NY Transco does not use any debt financing for the projects. Guarantee term shown is assumed as the selection of the projects and resulting timing of the contributions is not certain. Also included within the table above are guarantees for \$124 million from Con Edison on behalf of CET Gas in relation to Mountain Valley Pipeline (MVP), LLC, a company developing a proposed gas transmission project in West Virginia and Virginia. See Note U.

Energy Transactions — Con Edison guarantees payments on behalf of the Clean Energy Businesses in order to facilitate physical and financial transactions in electricity, gas, pipeline capacity, transportation, oil, renewable energy credits and energy services. To the extent that liabilities exist under the contracts subject to these guarantees, such liabilities are included in Con Edison's consolidated balance sheet.

Renewable Electric Production Projects – Con Edison, Con Edison Development and Con Edison Solutions guarantee payments on behalf of their wholly-owned subsidiaries associated with their investment in, or development for others of, solar and wind energy facilities. See Note U.

Other – Other guarantees include \$70 million in guarantees provided by Con Edison to Travelers Insurance Company for indemnity agreements for surety bonds in connection with operation of solar energy facilities and energy service projects of Con Edison Development and Con Edison Solutions, respectively.

Note I – Electricity Purchase Agreements

The Utilities have electricity purchase agreements with non-utility generators and others for generating capacity. The Utilities recover their purchased power costs in accordance with provisions approved by the applicable state public utility regulators. See “Recoverable Energy Costs” in Note A. The Utilities also conducted auctions and have entered into various other electricity purchase agreements. Assuming performance by the parties to the electricity purchase agreements, the Utilities are obligated over the terms of the agreements to make capacity and other fixed payments. The future capacity and other fixed payments under the electricity purchase agreements are estimated to be as follows:

(Millions of Dollars)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	All Years Thereafter
Con Edison	\$206	\$117	\$65	\$54	\$55	\$601
CECONY	202	113	64	54	55	601

For energy delivered under most of the electricity purchase agreements, CECONY is obligated to pay variable prices. The company's payments under its agreements for capacity, energy and other fixed payments in 2018, 2017 and 2016 were as follows:

(Millions of Dollars)	For the		
	Years Ended		
	December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Indian Point (a)	\$6	\$211	\$203
Linden Cogeneration (b)	—	114	304
Astoria Energy (c)	—	—	50
Astoria Generating Company (d)	179	92	16
Brooklyn Navy Yard (e)	124	117	119
Cogen Technologies	9	18	—
Total	\$318	\$552	\$692

(a) Contract term ended in 2018.

(b) Contract term ended in 2017.

(c) Contract term ended in 2016.

(d) Capacity purchase agreements with terms ending in 2019, 2020 and 2021.

(e) Contract for plant output, which started in 1996 and ends in 2036.

Note J – Leases

Con Edison's subsidiaries lease electric transmission facilities, gas distribution facilities, land, office buildings and equipment. In accordance with the accounting rules for leases, these leases are classified as either capital leases or operating leases. Most of the operating leases provide the option to renew at the fair rental value for future periods. Capital leases: For ratemaking purposes capital leases are treated as operating leases; therefore, in accordance with the accounting rules for regulated operations, the amortization of the leased asset is based on the rental payments recovered from customers. The following assets under capital leases are included in the Companies' consolidated balance sheets at December 31, 2018 and 2017:

(Millions of Dollars)	Con Edison			CECONY
	2018	2017	2018	2017
UTILITY PLANT				
Common	\$1	\$2	\$1	\$1

The accumulated amortization of the capital leases for Con Edison and CECONY was \$4 million and \$2 million, respectively, at December 31, 2018, and \$3 million and \$2 million, respectively, at December 31, 2017.

Operating leases: The future minimum lease commitments under the Companies' operating lease agreements that are not cancellable by the Companies are as follows:

(Millions of Dollars)	Con Edison	CECONY
2019	\$72	\$56
2020	72	56
2021	71	54
2022	68	53
2023	68	53
All years thereafter	890	592
Total	\$1,241	\$864

Substantially all of the amounts shown in the above table for CECONY are estimated amounts payable under CECONY's revocable consent agreement with New York City for the use of streets and public places for installation and operation of transformers and associated vaults and equipment. Under the agreement, payments by CECONY increase 2.18 percent annually and are subject to decrease if CECONY's transformer installations decrease by ½ of 1 percent or more from the prior year.

For information about changes to the accounting rules for leases adopted by the Companies in January 2019, see Note T.

Note K – Goodwill

In 2018 and 2017, Con Edison elected to perform the optional qualitative assessment for goodwill related to the 1999 O&R merger and the gas storage company, and the first step of the quantitative test for the residential solar company. In 2018 and 2017, Con Edison completed impairment tests for its goodwill of \$406 million related to the O&R merger, and determined that it was not impaired. For the impairment test, \$245 million and \$161 million of goodwill were allocated to CECONY and O&R, respectively. In 2018 and 2017, Con Edison completed impairment tests for goodwill of \$8 million related to a gas storage company acquired by CET Gas from Con Edison Development and determined that it was not impaired. In 2016, Con Edison completed impairment tests for goodwill of \$15 million related to two energy services companies owned by the Clean Energy Businesses and determined that goodwill was impaired and, upon calculating the implied fair value of goodwill using fair values based primarily on discounted cash flows, recorded a corresponding impairment charge of \$15 million (\$12 million, net of tax). In 2018 and 2017, Con Edison determined that goodwill of \$14 million related to the residential solar company acquired by the Clean Energy Businesses in 2016 was not impaired. In 2018 the Clean Energy Businesses acquired a battery storage company and recorded \$12 million of goodwill as part of the purchase price allocation. Estimates of future cash flows, projected growth rates, and discount rates inherent in the cash flow estimates for Con Edison subsidiaries other than the Utilities may vary significantly from actual results, which could result in a future impairment of goodwill.

Note L – Income Tax

The components of income tax are as follows:

(Millions of Dollars)	Con Edison			CECONY		
	2018	2017	2016	2018	2017	2016
State						
Current	\$(10)	\$(2)	\$(42)	\$6	\$37	\$(1)
Deferred	107	103	188	82	75	114
Federal						
Current	3	(11)	(43)	(34)	73	59
Deferred	310	391	604	275	504	435
Amortization of investment tax credits	(9)	(9)	(9)	(3)	(4)	(4)
Total income tax expense	\$401	\$472	\$698	\$326	\$685	\$603

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The tax effects of temporary differences, which gave rise to deferred tax assets and liabilities, are as follows:

(Millions of Dollars)	Con			CECONY
	Edison 2018	2017	2018	2017
Deferred tax liabilities:				
Property basis differences	\$7,402	\$6,555	\$6,446	\$5,968
Regulatory assets:				
Unrecognized pension and other postretirement costs	627	697	591	656
Environmental remediation costs	227	219	200	187
Deferred storm costs	21	11	—	—
Other regulatory assets	273	269	252	241
Equity investments	102	263	—	—
Total deferred tax liabilities	\$8,652	\$8,014	\$7,489	\$7,052
Deferred tax assets:				
Accrued pension and other postretirement costs	\$248	\$264	\$180	\$187
Regulatory liabilities:				
Future income tax	702	698	662	660
Other regulatory liabilities	632	593	554	524
Superfund and other environmental costs	218	203	194	176
Asset retirement obligations	114	86	82	79
Loss carryforwards	229	95	—	—
Tax credits carryforward	817	658	—	—
Valuation allowance	(33)	(33)	—	—
Other	53	112	102	148
Total deferred tax assets	2,980	2,676	1,774	1,774
Net deferred tax liabilities	\$5,672	\$5,338	\$5,715	\$5,278
Unamortized investment tax credits	148	157	24	28
Net deferred tax liabilities and unamortized investment tax credits	\$5,820	\$5,495	\$5,739	\$5,306

The TCJA includes significant changes affecting the taxation of regulated public utilities, such as CECONY and O&R, and Con Edison's other businesses. Substantially all of the provisions of the TCJA are effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017. The TCJA reduced the corporate federal income tax rate from 35 percent to 21 percent. The TCJA provisions related to regulated public utilities generally allow for the continued deductibility of interest expense, do not allow for full expensing of certain property acquired after September 27, 2017, and continue certain rate normalization requirements for the tax benefit of accelerated depreciation. For most non-utility businesses, TCJA provides for full expensing of property acquired after September 27, 2017 and limits a deduction for interest expense to 30 percent of adjusted taxable income (which resembles earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization or "EBITDA").

In accordance with the accounting rules for income taxes (see "Federal Income Tax" in Note A), the tax effects of changes in tax laws are to be recognized in the period in which the law is enacted and deferred tax assets and liabilities are to be re-measured at the enacted tax rate expected to apply when temporary differences are to be realized or settled. For CECONY and O&R, in accordance with their New York rate plans and the accounting rules for regulated operations the change in deferred taxes was recorded as either an offset to a regulatory asset or a regulatory liability. See "Rate Plans" in Note B. For Con Edison's other businesses, the change in deferred taxes was reflected as a decrease in income tax expense, which increased Con Edison's net income.

Upon enactment of the TCJA in December 2017, the Companies re-measured their deferred tax assets and liabilities based upon the TCJA's 21 percent corporate federal income tax rate. As a result, Con Edison, decreased its net deferred tax liabilities by \$5,312 million (including \$4,781 million for CECONY), recognized \$259 million in net

income, decreased its regulatory asset for future income tax by \$1,250 million (including \$1,182 million for CECONY), decreased the regulatory asset for revenue taxes by \$90 million (including \$86 million for CECONY), and accrued a regulatory liability for future income tax of \$3,713 million (including \$3,513 million for CECONY). Since the Companies are in a net regulatory liability position with respect to these income tax matters, the

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Companies netted the regulatory asset for future income tax against the regulatory liability for future income tax. Under the rate normalization requirements continued by the TCJA, \$2,684 million of the net regulatory liability (including \$2,542 million for CECONY) related to certain accelerated tax depreciation benefits is to be amortized over the remaining lives of the related assets. The remainder of the net regulatory liability is to be refunded (or credited) to customers as determined by the NYSPSC or NJBPU, as applicable. See “Other Regulatory Matters” in Note B. The amount recognized in net income included \$269 million for the Clean Energy Businesses, \$11 million for Con Edison Transmission and \$(21) million for the parent company. The re-measurement had no impact on the Companies’ cash flows for 2017.

At December 31, 2017, the Companies recorded provisional income tax amounts in its accounting for certain effects of the provisions of the TCJA as allowed under SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin 118 (SAB 118). SAB 118 allowed a one year period for companies to finalize the provisional amounts recorded as of December 31, 2017. In August 2018, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and U.S. Department of Treasury issued proposed regulations that clarified provisions in the TCJA on the allowance for additional first-year depreciation for qualified property of regulated public utilities placed in service in the fourth quarter of 2017. Under this guidance, which Con Edison elected to adopt, the Utilities deducted \$477 million in additional depreciation in Con Edison’s 2017 federal income tax return. The additional depreciation increased Con Edison’s 2017 federal net operating loss (NOL) carryover to \$563 million (CECONY’s 2017 federal NOL carryover of \$153 million was applied in full to CECONY’s 2018 tax liability), which required a re-measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities associated with the filing of its 2017 federal income tax return. As a result, Con Edison decreased its net deferred tax liabilities by \$13 million (including \$50 million for CECONY), recognized \$42 million in income tax expense at the parent company related to re-measuring the 2017 federal NOL carryover to 2018, decreased the regulatory asset for revenue taxes by \$1 million (entirely attributable to CECONY) and accrued a regulatory liability for future income tax of \$54 million (including \$49 million for CECONY). The Companies completed their assessment in the fourth quarter of 2018 and no further adjustments to the provisional amounts were recorded.

Reconciliation of the difference between income tax expense and the amount computed by applying the prevailing statutory income tax rate to income before income taxes is as follows:

(% of Pre-tax income)	Con Edison			CECONY		
	2018	2017	2016	2018	2017	2016
STATUTORY TAX RATE						
Federal	21	% 35	% 35	% 21	% 35	% 35
Changes in computed taxes resulting from:						
State income tax	4	4	4	5	4	4
Cost of removal	1	1	(1)	1	1	(1)
Other plant-related items	(1)	(1)	—	(1)	(1)	(1)
TCJA deferred tax re-measurement	2	(13)	—	—	—	—
Amortization of excess deferred federal income taxes	(3)	—	—	(3)	—	—
Renewable energy credits	(1)	(1)	(1)	—	—	—
Research and development credits	—	—	(1)	(1)	—	(1)
Other	—	(2)	—	(1)	(1)	—
Effective tax rate	23	% 23	% 36	% 21	% 38	% 36

CECONY and O&R deferred as regulatory liabilities their estimated net benefits under the TCJA for the year ended December 31, 2018. RECO deferred as a regulatory liability its estimated net benefits under the TCJA for the three months ended March 31, 2018. The net benefits include the revenue requirement impact of the reduction in the corporate federal income tax rate to 21 percent, the elimination for utilities of bonus depreciation and the amortization of excess deferred federal income taxes the utilities collected from customers that will not be paid to the IRS under the TCJA. See “Other Regulatory Matters” in Note B.

Con Edison has a federal net operating loss carryover of approximately \$711 million, due primarily to accelerated depreciation (including bonus depreciation). The 2017 federal net operating loss carryover of \$520 million will expire, if unused, in 2037 and the 2018 federal net operating loss carryover of \$191 million can be carried forward indefinitely. Con Edison has \$817 million in general business tax credit carryovers (primarily renewable energy tax credits), which if unused will begin to expire in 2032. A deferred tax asset for these tax attribute carryforwards was

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recorded, and no valuation allowance has been provided, as it is more likely than not that the deferred tax asset will be realized.

For New York State income tax purposes, Con Edison had a net operating loss of \$97 million from 2017, primarily as a result of accelerated tax deductions on renewable energy projects. This loss was carried back to 2015 and will result in recovery of \$9 million of income tax. In 2018, Con Edison had a New York State net operating loss of approximately \$398 million, primarily as a result of accelerated tax deductions on renewable energy projects. Con Edison expects to carry back approximately \$99 million of its 2018 net operating loss to 2015 and 2016, which will result in recovery of \$9 million of income tax. The remaining 2018 New York State net operating loss of \$299 million will be carried forward to future years. A deferred tax asset has been recognized for this New York State net operating loss that will expire, if unused, in 2038. A valuation allowance has not been provided; as it is more likely than not that the deferred tax asset will be realized.

Charitable contributions carryforward of \$5 million, \$5 million, \$7 million and \$5 million for 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018, respectively, will expire in 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023, respectively. The carryforwards were recorded as a deferred tax asset, and no valuation allowance has been provided, as it is more likely than not that the deferred tax asset will be realized. In addition, a \$12 million valuation allowance for New York City net operating loss carryforward and a \$21 million valuation allowance for state net operating losses carryforward has been provided; as it is not more likely than not that the deferred tax asset will be realized.

The Protecting Americans from Tax Hikes Act of 2015 extended bonus depreciation for property acquired and placed in service during 2015 through 2019. The bonus depreciation percentage is 50 percent for property placed in service during 2015, 2016 and 2017 and phases down to 40 percent in 2018, and 30 percent in 2019. Since Con Edison meets the de minimis exception set forth in the proposed Treasury regulations to qualify as a utility company for the consolidated group, the TCJA does not allow bonus depreciation for property acquired and placed in service by the Companies after December 31, 2017 (excluding the transition rules for incurred property costs prior to September 28, 2017 and subsequently placed in service in 2018 or 2019).

In August 2018, the Federal government issued proposed regulations providing guidance on provisions in the TCJA allowing for full expensing of qualified plant additions. These proposed regulations, which Con Edison adopted, allows Con Edison's utilities a full expense tax deduction for plant additions in the fourth quarter of 2017, and the Utilities continue additional first year depreciation transition rules for plant additions placed in service in tax years beginning in 2018, under long-term construction contracts entered into before September 28, 2017. The impact on the Utilities of these regulations is discussed above.

In November 2018, the Federal government issued, and Con Edison adopted, proposed regulations providing guidance on the tax deductibility of interest expense under the TCJA. The proposed regulations provide guidance on the treatment of consolidated interest expense. The regulations provide a safe harbor test that if at least 90% of consolidated plant assets consist of utility property, the entire consolidated group will be treated as a regulated public utility, and all of the consolidated group's interest expense will be currently tax deductible. Qualifying consolidated groups would not be entitled to the full expensing provisions in the TCJA noted above. This safe harbor test must be met for each year in order to achieve a current tax deduction for consolidated interest expense. The safe harbor rules do not apply to partnerships in which Con Edison and its subsidiaries are a partner. Con Edison qualified for the safe harbor treatment in 2018.

Uncertain Tax Positions

Under the accounting rules for income taxes, the Companies are not permitted to recognize the tax benefit attributable to a tax position unless such position is more likely than not to be sustained upon examination by taxing authorities, including resolution of any related appeals and litigation processes, based solely on the technical merits of the position.

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amounts of unrecognized tax benefits for Con Edison and CECONY follows:

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(Millions of Dollars)	Con Edison		CECONY			
	2018	2017	2016	2018	2017	2016
Balance at January 1,	\$12	\$42	\$34	\$5	\$21	\$2
Additions based on tax positions related to the current year	2	1	2	2	1	2
Additions based on tax positions of prior years	1	1	19	1	1	19
Reductions for tax positions of prior years	(2)	(24)	(13)	(1)	(18)	(2)
Reductions from expiration of statute of limitations	(4)	(2)	—	—	—	—
Settlements	(3)	(6)	—	(3)	—	—
Balance at December 31,	\$6	\$12	\$42	\$4	\$5	\$21

In 2018, Con Edison reached a settlement with the IRS on tax years 2012 through 2016 and certain state statute of limitations expired which resulted in Con Edison reversing \$9 million in uncertain tax positions. Of this amount, \$6 million reduced Con Edison's effective tax rate. The amount related to CECONY was \$4 million, of which \$1 million reduced CECONY's effective tax rate. Current and prior year additions in 2018 are for tax credits.

As of December 31, 2018, Con Edison reasonably expects to resolve within the next twelve months approximately \$4 million of various federal and state uncertainties due to the expected completion of ongoing tax examinations and resolution of state refund claims, of which the entire amount, if recognized, would reduce Con Edison's effective tax rate. The amount related to CECONY is approximately \$2 million, of which the entire amount, if recognized, would reduce CECONY's effective tax rate.

The Companies recognize interest on liabilities for uncertain tax positions in interest expense and would recognize penalties, if any, in operating expenses in the Companies' consolidated income statements. In 2018, 2017 and 2016, the Companies recognized an immaterial amount of interest and no penalties for uncertain tax positions in their consolidated income statements. At December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Companies reflected an immaterial amount of interest and no penalties in their consolidated balance sheets.

At December 31, 2018, the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits that, if recognized, would reduce the Companies' effective tax rate is \$6 million with \$4 million attributable to CECONY.

Federal tax returns for 2017 remain under examination. State income tax returns remain open for examination in New York for tax years 2010 through 2017 and in New Jersey for tax years 2008 through 2017.

Note M – Stock-Based Compensation

The Companies may compensate employees and directors with, among other things, stock options, stock units, restricted stock units and contributions to the stock purchase plan. The Long Term Incentive Plan, which was approved by Con Edison's shareholders in 2003 (2003 LTIP), and the Long Term Incentive Plan, which was approved by Con Edison's shareholders in 2013 (2013 LTIP), are collectively referred to herein as the LTIP. The LTIP provides for, among other things, awards to employees of restricted stock units and stock options and, to Con Edison's non-employee directors, stock units. Existing awards under the 2003 LTIP continue in effect, however no new awards may be issued under the 2003 LTIP. The 2013 LTIP provides for awards for up to five million shares of common stock.

Shares of Con Edison common stock used to satisfy the Companies' obligations with respect to stock-based compensation may be new (authorized, but unissued) shares, treasury shares or shares purchased in the open market. The shares used during the year ended December 31, 2018 were new shares. The Companies intend to use new shares to fulfill their stock-based compensation obligations for 2019.

The Companies recognized stock-based compensation expense using a fair value measurement method. The following table summarizes stock-based compensation expense recognized by the Companies in the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016:

(Millions of Dollars)	Con Edison			CECONY		
	2018	2017	2016	2018	2017	2016
Performance-based restricted stock	\$3	\$53	\$42	\$3	\$45	\$36
Time-based restricted stock	2	2	2	1	2	2
Non-employee director deferred stock compensation	3	2	2	3	2	2
Stock purchase plan	6	6	4	6	6	4
Total	\$14	\$63	\$50	\$13	\$55	\$44
Income tax benefit	\$4	\$25	\$20	\$4	\$22	\$18

Stock Options

The Companies last granted stock options in 2006. The stock options generally vested over a three-year period and had a term of 10 years. Options were granted at an exercise price equal to the fair market value of a common share when the option was granted. The Companies generally recognized compensation expense (based on the fair value of stock option awards) over the vesting period. At December 31, 2018 and 2017, there were no outstanding options and no options were exercised.

The income tax benefit Con Edison realized from stock options exercised in the year ended December 31, 2016 was \$1 million.

Restricted Stock and Stock Units

Restricted stock and stock unit awards under the LTIP have been made as follows: (i) awards that provide for adjustment of the number of units (performance-restricted stock units or Performance RSUs) to certain officers and employees; (ii) time-based awards to certain employees; and (iii) awards to non-employee directors. Restricted stock and stock units awarded represents the right to receive, upon vesting, shares of Con Edison common stock, or, except for units awarded under the directors' plan, the cash value of shares or a combination thereof.

The number of units in each annual Performance RSU award is subject to adjustment as follows: (i) 50 percent of the units awarded will be multiplied by a factor that may range from 0 to 200 percent, based on Con Edison's total shareholder return relative to a specified peer group during a specified performance period (the TSR portion); and (ii) 50 percent of the units awarded will be multiplied by factors that may range from 0 to 200 percent, based on determinations made in connection with the Companies' annual incentive plans or, for certain executive officers, actual performance as compared to certain performance measures during a specified performance period (the non-TSR portion). Performance RSU awards generally vest upon completion of the performance period.

Performance against the established targets is recomputed each reporting period as of the earlier of the reporting date and the vesting date. The TSR portion applies a Monte Carlo simulation model, and the non-TSR portion is the product of the market price at the end of the period and the average non-TSR determination over the vesting period. Performance RSUs are "liability awards" because each Performance RSU represents the right to receive, upon vesting, one share of Con Edison common stock, the cash value of a share or a combination thereof. As such, changes in the fair value of the Performance RSUs are reflected in net income. The assumptions used to calculate the fair value of the awards were as follows:

	2018	2017	2016
Risk-free interest rate (a)	2.48% - 2.63%	1.76% - 1.89%	0.85% - 1.20%
Expected term (b)	3 years	3 years	3 years
Expected share price volatility (c)	14.76% - 17.71%	11.01% - 14.70%	17.72% - 18.22%

(a) The risk-free rate is based on the U.S. Treasury zero-coupon yield curve.

(b) The expected term of the Performance RSUs equals the vesting period. The Companies do not expect significant forfeitures to occur.

(c) Based on historical experience.

A summary of changes in the status of the Performance RSUs' TSR and non-TSR portions during the year ended December 31, 2018 is as follows:

	Con Edison			CECONY		
	Units	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value (a)		Units	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value (a)	
		TSR Portion (b)	Non-TSR Portion (c)		TSR Portion (b)	Non-TSR Portion (c)
Non-vested at December 31, 2017	1,028,932	\$71.74	\$70.11	784,166	\$71.06	\$70.08
Granted	328,850	67.26	76.37	247,532	66.79	76.48
Vested	(327,069)	57.77	63.27	(261,167)	57.37	63.18
Forfeited	(24,877)	72.22	74.97	(20,877)	71.76	75.14
Transferred (d)	—	—	—	12,252	78.47	72.71
Non-vested at December 31, 2018	1,005,836	\$74.81	\$74.27	761,906	\$74.47	\$74.42

(a) The TSR and non-TSR Portions each account for 50 percent of the awards' value.

(b) Fair value is determined using the Monte Carlo simulation described above. Weighted average grant date fair value does not reflect any accrual or payment of dividends prior to vesting.

(c) Fair value is determined using the market price of one share of Con Edison common stock on the grant date. The market price has not been discounted to reflect that dividends do not accrue and are not payable on Performance RSUs until vesting.

(d) Represents allocation to another Con Edison subsidiary of a portion of the Performance RSUs that had been awarded to a CECONY officer who transferred to another subsidiary.

The total expense to be recognized by Con Edison in future periods for unvested Performance RSUs outstanding at December 31, 2018 is \$21 million, including \$18 million for CECONY, and is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of one year for both Con Edison and CECONY. Con Edison and CECONY paid cash of \$29 million and \$28 million in 2018, \$22 million and \$21 million in 2017, and \$21 million and \$20 million in 2016, respectively, to settle vested Performance RSUs.

In accordance with the accounting rules for stock compensation, for time-based awards, the Companies are accruing a liability and recognizing compensation expense based on the market value of a common share throughout the vesting period. The vesting period for awards is three years and is based on the employee's continuous service to Con Edison. Prior to vesting, the awards are subject to forfeiture in whole or in part under certain circumstances. The awards are "liability awards" because each restricted stock unit represents the right to receive, upon vesting, one share of Con Edison common stock, the cash value of a share or a combination thereof. As such, prior to vesting, changes in the fair value of the units are reflected in net income.

A summary of changes in the status of time-based awards during the year ended December 31, 2018 is as follows:

	Con Edison		CECONY	
	Units	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value	Units	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Non-vested at December 31, 2017	64,870	\$71.93	61,420	\$71.93
Granted	23,000	77.94	21,400	77.94
Vested	(20,523)	61.03	(19,473)	61.03
Forfeited	(2,167)	73.93	(1,967)	73.97
Non-vested at December 31, 2018	65,180	\$77.42	61,380	\$77.42

The total expense to be recognized by Con Edison in future periods for unvested time-based awards outstanding at December 31, 2018 for Con Edison and CECONY was \$2 million and is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of one year. Con Edison and CECONY paid cash of \$1 million in 2018, 2017 and 2016, to settle vested time-based awards.

Under the LTIP, each non-employee director receives stock units, which are deferred until the director's separation from service or another date specified by the director. Each director may also elect to defer all or a portion of their cash compensation into additional stock units, which are deferred until the director's termination of service or another date specified by the director. Non-employee directors' stock units issued under the LTIP are considered "equity awards," because they may only be settled in shares. Directors immediately vest in units issued to them. The fair value

of the units is determined using the closing price of Con Edison's common stock on the business day

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immediately preceding the date of issue. In the year ended December 31, 2018, approximately 33,100 units were issued at a weighted average grant date price of \$76.08.

Stock Purchase Plan

The Stock Purchase Plan, which was approved by shareholders in 2004 and 2014, provides for the Companies to contribute up to \$1 for each \$9 invested by their directors, officers or employees to purchase Con Edison common stock under the plan. Eligible participants may invest up to \$25,000 during any calendar year (subject to an additional limitation for officers and employees of not more than 20 percent of their pay). Dividends paid on shares held under the plan are reinvested in additional shares unless otherwise directed by the participant.

Participants in the plan immediately vest in shares purchased by them under the plan. The fair value of the shares of Con Edison common stock purchased under the plan was calculated using the average of the high and low composite sale prices at which shares were traded at the New York Stock Exchange on the trading day immediately preceding such purchase dates. During 2018, 2017 and 2016, 786,385, 719,125 and 720,268 shares were purchased under the Stock Purchase Plan at a weighted average price of \$78.27, \$79.57 and \$72.67 per share, respectively.

Note N – Financial Information by Business Segment

The business segments of each of the Companies, which are its operating segments, were determined based on management's reporting and decision-making requirements in accordance with the accounting rules for segment reporting.

Con Edison's principal business segments are CECONY's regulated utility activities, O&R's regulated utility activities, the Clean Energy Businesses and Con Edison Transmission. CECONY's principal business segments are its regulated electric, gas and steam utility activities.

All revenues of these business segments are from customers located in the United States of America. Also, all assets of the business segments are located in the United States of America. The accounting policies of the segments are the same as those described in Note A.

Common services shared by the business segments are assigned directly or allocated based on various cost factors, depending on the nature of the service provided.

The financial data for the business segments are as follows:

As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2018 (Millions of Dollars)	Operating revenues	Inter-segment revenues	Depreciation and amortization	Operating income	Other income (deductions)	Interest charges	Income taxes operating income (a)	Total assets	Capital expenditures
CECONY									
Electric	\$7,971	\$16	\$984	\$1,799	\$(110)	\$519	\$233	\$31,012	\$1,861
Gas	2,078	7	205	478	(23)	131	87	9,710	1,050
Steam	631	75	87	77	(10)	39	8	2,386	94
Consolidation adjustments	—	(98)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total CECONY	\$10,680	\$—	\$1,276	\$2,354	\$(143)	\$689	\$328	\$43,108	\$3,005
O&R									
Electric	\$642	\$—	\$56	\$93	\$(14)	\$25	\$14	\$2,036	\$138
Gas	249	—	21	39	(5)	14	7	856	67
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total O&R	\$891	\$—	\$77	\$132	\$(19)	\$39	\$21	\$2,892	\$205
Clean Energy Businesses	\$763	\$—	\$85	\$194	\$33	\$63	\$19	\$5,821	\$1,791
Con Edison Transmission	4	—	1	(7)	91	20	(1)	1,425	248
Other (b)	(1)	—	(1)	(9)	(24)	8	39	674	—
Total Con Edison	\$12,337	\$—	\$1,438	\$2,664	\$(62)	\$819	\$406	\$53,928	\$5,249

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As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2017 (Millions of Dollars)	Operating revenues	Inter- segment revenues	Depreciation and amortization	Operating income	Other Income (deductions)	Income taxes		Total assets	Capital expenditures
						Interest charges	Operating income (a)		
CECONY									
Electric	\$7,972	\$16	\$925	\$1,974	\$(105)	\$472	\$511	\$29,668	\$1,905
Gas	1,901	6	185	495	(23)	113	152	8,387	909
Steam	595	75	85	80	(9)	38	25	2,403	90
Consolidation adjustments	—	(97)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total CECONY	\$10,468	\$—	\$1,195	\$2,549	\$(137)	\$623	\$688	\$40,458	\$2,904
O&R									
Electric	\$642	\$—	\$51	\$115	\$(14)	\$24	\$30	\$1,949	\$128
Gas	232	—	20	46	(5)	12	12	824	61
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total O&R	\$874	\$—	\$71	\$161	\$(19)	\$36	\$42	\$2,773	\$189
Clean Energy Businesses	\$694	\$—	\$74	\$69	\$33	\$43	\$(273)	\$2,735	\$447
Con Edison Transmission	2	—	1	(8)	80	16	(11)	1,222	66
Other (b)	(5)	—	—	3	(5)	11	13	930	—
Total Con Edison	\$12,033	\$—	\$1,341	\$2,774	\$(48)	\$729	\$459	\$48,118	\$3,606

As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2016 (Millions of Dollars)	Operating revenues	Inter- segment revenues	Depreciation and amortization	Operating income	Other Income (deductions)	Income taxes		Total assets	Capital expenditures
						Interest charges	Operating income (a)		
CECONY									
Electric	\$8,106	\$17	\$865	\$1,996	\$(147)	\$459	\$495	\$30,708	\$1,819
Gas	1,508	6	159	387	(31)	105	92	7,553	811
Steam	551	88	82	68	(11)	39	30	2,595	126
Consolidation adjustments	—	(111)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total CECONY	\$10,165	\$—	\$1,106	\$2,451	\$(189)	\$603	\$617	\$40,858	\$2,756
O&R									
Electric	\$637	\$—	\$49	\$107	\$(11)	\$24	\$30	\$1,949	\$114
Gas	184	—	18	39	(4)	12	10	809	52
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total O&R	\$821	\$—	\$67	\$146	\$(15)	\$36	\$40	\$2,758	\$166
Clean Energy Businesses	\$1,091	\$7	\$42	\$183	\$21	\$34	\$53	\$2,551	\$1,235
Con Edison Transmission	—	—	—	(3)	43	6	—	1,150	1,078
Other (b)	(2)	(7)	1	3	(1)	17	4	940	—
Total Con Edison	\$12,075	\$—	\$1,216	\$2,780	\$(141)	\$696	\$714	\$48,258	\$5,235

(a) For Con Edison, the income tax expense/(benefit) on non-operating income was \$(5) million, \$13 million and \$(16) million in 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively. For CECONY, the income tax expense/(benefit) on non-operating income was \$(2) million, \$(3) million and \$(14) million in 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively. At December 31, 2017, Con Edison re-measured its deferred tax assets and liabilities based upon the 21 percent corporate income tax rate under the TCJA. As a result, Con Edison, decreased its federal income tax expense by \$259 million (\$269 million, \$11 million and \$(21) million, respectively, for the Clean Energy Businesses, Con Edison Transmission

and the parent company). See “Other Regulatory Matters” in Note B and Note L to the financial statements in Item 8.
(b) Parent company and consolidation adjustments. Other does not represent a business segment.

Note O – Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

Commodity Derivatives

Con Edison’s subsidiaries hedge market price fluctuations associated with physical purchases and sales of electricity, natural gas, steam and, to a lesser extent, refined fuels by using derivative instruments including futures, forwards, basis swaps, options, transmission congestion contracts and financial transmission rights contracts. Derivatives are recognized on the consolidated balance sheet at fair value (see Note P), unless an exception is available under the accounting rules for derivatives and hedging. Qualifying derivative contracts that have been designated as normal purchases or normal sales contracts are not reported at fair value under the accounting rules.

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The fair values of the Companies' commodity derivatives including the offsetting of assets and liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2018 and 2017 were:

Balance Sheet Location	2018				2017			
	Amounts of Gross Recognized Assets/ (Liabilities)	Amounts of Gross Offset	Net Amounts of Assets/(Liabilities) (a)		Amounts of Gross Recognized Assets/ (Liabilities)	Amounts of Gross Offset	Net Amounts of Assets/(Liabilities) (a)	
Con Edison								
Fair value of derivative assets								
Current	\$43	\$(14)	\$29	(b)	\$83	\$(51)	\$32	(b)
Noncurrent	14	(7)	7	(c)	10	(4)	6	
Total fair value of derivative assets	\$57	\$(21)	\$36	(b)(c)	\$93	\$(55)	\$38	
Fair value of derivative liabilities								
Current	\$(61)	\$11	\$(50)		\$(67)	\$50	\$(17)	
Noncurrent	(19)	9	(10)	(c)	(43)	5	(38)	
Total fair value of derivative liabilities	\$(80)	\$20	\$(60)		\$(110)	\$55	\$(55)	
Net fair value derivative assets/(liabilities)	\$(23)	\$(1)	\$(24)	(b)(c)	\$(17)	\$—	\$(17)	(b)
CECONY								
Fair value of derivative assets								
Current	\$25	\$(6)	\$19	(b)	\$39	\$(15)	\$24	(b)
Noncurrent	11	(5)	6		9	(4)	5	
Total fair value of derivative assets	\$36	\$(11)	\$25		\$48	\$(19)	\$29	
Fair value of derivative liabilities								
Current	\$(31)	\$6	\$(25)		\$(26)	\$14	\$(12)	
Noncurrent	(12)	6	(6)		(36)	4	(32)	
Total fair value of derivative liabilities								