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

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**FORM 10-K**

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Annual Report Pursuant To Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

OR

Transition Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the transition period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

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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  
State of Incorporation

13-3965100  
I.R.S. Employer  
ID. Number

4 Irving Place,  
New York, New York 10003

(212) 460-4600

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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  
State of Incorporation

13-5009340  
I.R.S. Employer  
ID. Number

4 Irving Place,  
New York, New York 10003

(212) 460-4600

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

Title of each class	Trading Symbol	Name of each exchange on which registered
Consolidated Edison, Inc., Common Shares (\$.10 par value)	ED	New York Stock Exchange

## 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 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc. (CECONY)	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

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 <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CECONY	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
CECONY	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

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 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
CECONY	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Emerging growth company	<input type="checkbox"/>
CECONY			
Large accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Emerging growth company	<input type="checkbox"/>

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 has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report.

Con Edison	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
CECONY	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

If securities are registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act, indicate by check mark whether the financial statements of the registrant included in the filing reflect the correction of an error to previously issued financial statements.

Con Edison  
CECONY

Not Applicable

Indicate by check mark whether any of those error corrections are restatements that required a recovery analysis of incentive-based compensation received by any of the registrant's executive officers during the relevant recovery period pursuant to §240.10D-1(b).

Con Edison  
CECONY

Not Applicable

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

Con Edison  
CECONY

Yes  No   
Yes  No

The aggregate market value of the common equity of Con Edison held by non-affiliates of Con Edison, as of June 30, 2024, was approximately \$30.8 billion.

As of January 31, 2025, Con Edison had outstanding 346,711,639 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 19, 2025, to be filed with the Commission pursuant to Regulation 14A, not later than 120 days after December 31, 2024, 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

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<b>Con Edison</b>	Consolidated Edison, Inc.
<b>CECONY</b>	Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.
<b>Clean Energy Businesses</b>	Con Edison Clean Energy Businesses, Inc., a former subsidiary of Con Edison
<b>Con Edison Transmission</b>	Con Edison Transmission, Inc., together with its subsidiaries
<b>O&amp;R</b>	Orange and Rockland Utilities, Inc.
<b>RECO</b>	Rockland Electric Company
<b>The Companies</b>	Con Edison and CECONY
<b>The Utilities</b>	CECONY and O&R

## Regulatory Agencies, Government Agencies and Other Organizations

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

## Accounting

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<b>AFUDC</b>	Allowance for funds used during construction
<b>ASU</b>	Accounting Standards Update
<b>GAAP</b>	Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in the United States of America
<b>HLBV</b>	Hypothetical Liquidation at Book Value
<b>NOL</b>	Net Operating Loss
<b>OCI</b>	Other Comprehensive Income
<b>VIE</b>	Variable Interest Entity

## Environmental

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

## Units of Measure

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<b>Dt</b>	Dekatherms
<b>kV</b>	Kilovolt
<b>kWh</b>	Kilowatt-hour
<b>MDt</b>	Thousand dekatherms
<b>Mlb</b>	Thousands of pounds
<b>MMlb</b>	Million pounds
<b>MVA</b>	Megavolt ampere
<b>MW</b>	Megawatt or thousand kilowatts
<b>MWh</b>	Megawatt hour

## Other

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<b>AMI</b>	Advanced Metering Infrastructure
<b>CLCPA</b>	Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act
<b>COSO</b>	Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission
<b>COVID-19</b>	Coronavirus Disease 2019 and any mutations or variants thereof
<b>DER</b>	Distributed energy resources
<b>DG</b>	Distributed generation
<b>Fitch</b>	Fitch Ratings
<b>IRA</b>	The federal Inflation Reduction Act, as enacted on August 16, 2022
<b>LTIP</b>	Long Term Incentive Plan
<b>Moody's</b>	Moody's Investors Service
<b>S&amp;P</b>	S&P Global Ratings
<b>TCJA</b>	The federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017, as enacted on December 22, 2017

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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 keeping with our vision for a clean energy future; to provide an inclusive workplace that embraces our diverse experiences and backgrounds, and 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. Con Edison has ongoing programs designed to support each component of its mission, including initiatives focused on safety, operational excellence and the customer experience.

Con Edison is a holding company that owns:

- Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc. (CECONY), which provides electric service and gas service in New York City and Westchester County and steam service in parts of Manhattan;
- Orange & Rockland Utilities, Inc., which along with its New Jersey electric utility subsidiary, Rockland Electric Company (together referred to herein as O&R), provides electric service in southeastern New York and northern New Jersey and gas service in southeastern New York (O&R, together with CECONY referred to as the Utilities); and
- Con Edison Transmission, Inc., which through its subsidiaries, invests in electric transmission projects and manages, through joint ventures, both electric and gas assets while seeking to develop electric 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.

## Significant Developments and Outlook

- Con Edison reported 2024 net income for common stock of \$1,820 million or \$5.26 a share compared with \$2,519 million or \$7.25 a share in 2023. Adjusted earnings (non-GAAP) were \$1,868 million or \$5.40 a share in 2024 compared with \$1,762 million or \$5.07 a share in 2023. See "Results of Operations" in Item 7 and "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" below.
- In 2024, the Utilities invested \$4,699 million to upgrade and reinforce their energy delivery systems and Con Edison Transmission invested \$29 million primarily in electric transmission. For 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028 and 2029, the Utilities expect to invest \$5,079 million, \$7,973 million, \$8,161 million, \$8,310 million and \$7,665 million, respectively, for their energy delivery systems and Con Edison Transmission expects to invest \$43 million, \$94 million, \$107 million, \$113 million and \$113 million, respectively, primarily in electric transmission. See "Capital Requirements and Resources - Capital Requirements" in Item 1.
- Con Edison Transmission is considering strategic alternatives with respect to its investment in Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC (MVP) and both Con Edison Transmission and CECONY are considering strategic alternatives with respect to their investments in Honeoye Storage Corporation (Honeoye). See "Con Edison Transmission" in Item 1.
- Con Edison plans to meet its capital requirements for 2025 through 2029 through internally-generated funds and the issuance of long-term debt and common equity. See "Capital Requirements and Resources - Capital Requirements" in Item 1. Con Edison's plans include the issuance of up to \$1,750 million of long-term debt in 2025 and up to \$3,800 million of long-term debt in 2026, including for maturing securities, at the Utilities and approximately \$9,100 million in aggregate of long-term debt, including for maturing securities, at the Utilities during 2027 through 2029. Con Edison plans to issue up to \$1,350 million of common equity in 2025 which includes the physical settlement of the estimated \$677 million available under its December 2024 equity forward transaction, in addition to equity issued under its dividend reinvestment, employee stock purchase and long-term incentive plans. See "Common Stock" in Note C to the financial statements in item 8. Con Edison

also plans to issue common equity of approximately \$1,850 million in 2026 and up to \$4,300 million in aggregate during 2027 through 2029, in addition to equity issued under its dividend reinvestment, employee stock purchase and long-term incentive plans. Con Edison's estimates of its capital requirements and related financing plans reflect information available and assumptions at the time the statements are made and include, among other things, the assumptions that the Utilities' forecasted capital expenditures and financing plans through 2029 are approved by the New York State Public Service Commission (NYSPSC). Con Edison's financing plans do not include the impact, if any, that may result from its evaluation of strategic alternatives with respect to MVP and Honeoye. See "Con Edison Transmission" in Item 1. Actual developments and the timing and amount of funding may differ materially.

- CECONY forecasts average annual increase in peak demand in its service area at design conditions over the next five years for electricity and gas to be approximately 1 percent and 0.1 percent, respectively, and an average annual decrease in steam peak demand in its service area at design weather conditions over the next five years to be approximately 0.4 percent. O&R forecasts an average annual increase in electric peak demand in its service area at design conditions over the next five years to be approximately 3.6 percent and an average annual decrease in gas peak demand in its service area over the next five years at design conditions to be approximately 0.1 percent. See "The Utilities" in Item 1.
- Pursuant to their current electric and gas rate plans, CECONY and O&R recorded \$62 million (\$46 million after-tax) and \$4 million (\$3 million after-tax) of revenues for the year ended December 31, 2024, respectively, of earnings adjustment mechanisms and positive incentives, primarily reflecting the achievement of certain energy efficiency measures, as compared with \$43 million (\$32 million after-tax) and \$2 million (\$1 million after-tax) for CECONY and O&R, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2023, and \$53 million (\$39 million after-tax) and \$3 million (\$2 million after-tax) for CECONY and O&R, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2022. See "Rate Plans" in Note B to the financial statements in Item 8.
- In May 2024, the NYSPSC issued an order denying an April 2023 petition by CECONY that requested permission to capitalize costs to implement its new customer billing and information system to the extent those costs exceeded the \$421 million cap established in CECONY's 2020 – 2022 electric and gas rate plans. CECONY's final costs for the new system were \$510 million (\$89 million above the \$421 million cap in the rate plans). In May 2024, CECONY expensed incremental costs of \$51 million for the new system that were previously capitalized, in addition to a \$38 million reserve established at December 31, 2023. In June 2024, CECONY filed a petition for rehearing with the NYSPSC. See "Other Regulatory Matters" in Note B to the financial statements in Item 8.
- In November 2024, O&R, the New York State Department of Public Service (NYSDPS) and other parties entered into a joint proposal for new electric and gas rate plans for the three-year period January 1, 2025 through December 31, 2027. The joint proposal is subject to NYSPSC approval. See "Rate Plans" in Note B to the financial statements in Item 8.
- The NYSPSC continued its focused operations audit of the Utilities' financial accounting for income taxes. The audit is investigating the Utilities' inadvertent understatement of a portion, the amount of which may be material, of their calculation of total federal income tax expense for ratemaking purposes related to the calculation of plant retirement-related cost of removal. See "Other Regulatory Matters" in Note B to the financial statements in Item 8.
- In January 2025, CECONY filed requests with the NYSPSC for electric and gas rate increases of \$1,612 million and \$441 million, respectively, effective January 2026. See "Rate Plans" in Note B 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](http://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](http://www.conedison.com); and CECONY's is at: [www.coned.com](http://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, Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee, Management Development and Compensation Committee, and Safety, Environment, Operations and Sustainability 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 "Leading the Clean Energy Transition," the company's 2023 sustainability report.

Information on the Companies' websites is not incorporated herein and is not part of this report.

## 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 expectation and not facts. Words such as "forecasts," "expects," "estimates," "anticipates," "intends," "believes," "plans," "will," "target," "guidance," "potential," "goal", "consider" and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements reflect information available and assumptions at the time the statements are made, and accordingly, 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 Measures

Adjusted earnings and adjusted earnings per share are financial measures that are not determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (GAAP). These non-GAAP financial measures should not be considered as an alternative to net income for common stock or net income per share, respectively, each of which is an indicator of financial performance determined in accordance with GAAP. Adjusted earnings and adjusted earnings per share exclude from net income for common stock and net income per share, respectively, certain items that the company does not consider indicative of its ongoing financial performance. Management uses these non-GAAP financial measures to facilitate the analysis of Con Edison's financial performance as compared to its internal budgets and previous financial results and to communicate to investors and others the company's expectations regarding its future earnings and dividends on its common stock. Management believes that these non-GAAP financial measures are also 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 for common stock to adjusted earnings and reported earnings per share to adjusted earnings per share.

<i>(Millions of Dollars, except per share amounts)</i>	2024	2023	2022
Reported net income for common stock – GAAP basis	\$1,820	\$2,519	\$1,660
Loss (gain) and other impacts related to the sale of the Clean Energy Businesses (pre-tax) (a) (b)	63	(887)	(13)
Income taxes (c)	(13)	113	127
Loss (gain) and other impacts related to the sale of the Clean Energy Businesses (net of tax) (a) (b)	50	(774)	114
HLBV effects (pre-tax) (d)	4	11	(61)
Income taxes (e)	(1)	(3)	19
HLBV effects (net of tax) (d)	3	8	(42)
Net mark-to-market effects (pre-tax)	—	13	(181)
Income taxes (f)	—	(4)	56
Net mark-to-market effects (net of tax)	—	9	(125)
Remeasurement of deferred state taxes related to dispositions prior to 2022 (net of federal taxes)	—	—	13
Remeasurement of deferred state taxes related to dispositions prior to 2022 (net of federal taxes)	—	—	13
Accretion of the basis difference of Con Edison's equity investment in Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC (pre-tax) (g)	(6)	—	—
Income taxes (g)	1	—	—
Accretion of the basis difference of Con Edison's equity investment in Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC (net of tax) (g)	(5)	—	—
Adjusted earnings (Non-GAAP)	\$1,868	\$1,762	\$1,620
Reported earnings per share – GAAP basis (basic)	\$5.26	\$7.25	\$4.68
Loss (gain) and other impacts related to the sale of the Clean Energy Businesses (pre-tax) (a) (b)	0.18	(2.55)	(0.03)
Income taxes (c)	(0.04)	0.33	0.35
Loss (gain) and other impacts related to the sale of the Clean Energy Businesses (net of tax) (a) (b)	0.14	(2.22)	0.32
HLBV effects (pre-tax) (d)	0.01	0.02	(0.17)
Income taxes (e)	—	(0.01)	0.05
HLBV effects (net of tax) (d)	0.01	0.01	(0.12)
Net mark-to-market effects (pre-tax)	—	0.04	(0.51)
Income taxes (f)	—	(0.01)	0.16
Net mark-to-market effects	—	0.03	(0.35)
Remeasurement of deferred state taxes related to dispositions prior to 2022 (net of federal taxes)	—	—	0.04
Remeasurement of deferred state taxes related to dispositions prior to 2022 (net of federal taxes)	—	—	0.04
Accretion of the basis difference of Con Edison's equity investment in Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC (pre-tax) (g)	(0.01)	—	—
Income taxes (g)	—	—	—
Accretion of the basis difference of Con Edison's equity investment in Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC (net of tax) (g)	(0.01)	—	—
Adjusted earnings per share (Non-GAAP)	\$5.40	\$5.07	\$4.57

- a. On March 1, 2023, Con Edison completed the sale of all of the stock of the Clean Energy Businesses. See Note W and Note X to the financial statements in Item 8.
- b. The loss (gain) and other impacts related to the sale of all of the stock of the Clean Energy Businesses were adjusted during the year ended December 31, 2024 (\$0.18 a share and \$0.13 a share net of tax or \$62 million and \$46 million net of tax) to reflect closing adjustments. The gain and other impacts related to the sale of the Clean Energy Businesses for the year ended December 31, 2023 is comprised of the gain on the sale of the Clean Energy Businesses (\$(2.49) a share and \$(2.21) a share net of tax or \$(865) million and \$(767) million net of tax), transaction costs and other accruals (\$0.05 a share and \$0.04 a share net of tax or \$19 million and \$14 million net of tax) and the effects of ceasing to record depreciation and amortization expenses on the Clean Energy Businesses' assets (\$(0.11) a share and \$(0.07) a share net of tax or \$(41) million and \$(28) million net of tax). The impacts related to the sale of the Clean Energy Businesses is comprised of: transaction costs (\$0.14 a share and \$0.10 a share net of tax or \$48 million and \$35 million net of tax) and the effects of ceasing to record depreciation and amortization expenses on the Clean Energy Businesses' assets (\$(0.17) a share and \$(0.12) a share net of tax or \$(61) million and \$(42) million net of tax) for the year ended December 31, 2022.
- c. Amounts shown include the impact of the changes in state unitary tax apportionments (\$0.01 a share net of federal taxes or \$3 million net of federal taxes) for the year ended December 31, 2024 and (\$0.02 a share net of federal taxes or \$7 million net of federal taxes) for the year ended December 31, 2023. The amount of income taxes for transaction costs and other accruals and the effects of ceasing to record depreciation and amortization expenses were calculated using a combined federal and state income tax rate of 27 percent and 32 percent, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2023. The amount of income taxes for the gain on the sale of the Clean Energy Businesses had an effective tax rate of 26 percent for the year ended December 31, 2024 and 11 percent for the year ended December 31, 2023. Amounts shown include the impact of the remeasurement of deferred state taxes and the valuation allowance for deferred tax assets (\$0.34 a share net of federal taxes or \$121 million net of federal taxes) for the year ended December 31, 2022. The amount of income taxes for transaction costs and the effects of ceasing to record depreciation and amortization expenses was calculated using a combined federal and state income tax rate of 27 percent and 31 percent for the year ended December 31, 2022, respectively.
- d. The loss (income) attributable to the non-controlling interest of a tax-equity investor in renewable electric projects accounted for under the hypothetical liquidation at book value (HLBV) method of accounting. See Note S to the financial statements in Item 8.

- e. The amount of income taxes was calculated using a combined federal and state income tax rate of 24 percent, 25 percent and 31 percent, for the year ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively.
- f. The amount of income taxes was calculated using a combined federal and state income tax rate of 32 percent and 31 percent for the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.
- g. The amount of income taxes was calculated using a combined federal and state income tax rate of 22 percent for the year ended December 31, 2024. See "Investments in Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC (MVP)" in Note A to the financial statements in Item 8.

## Item 1: Business

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### **Incorporation By Reference**

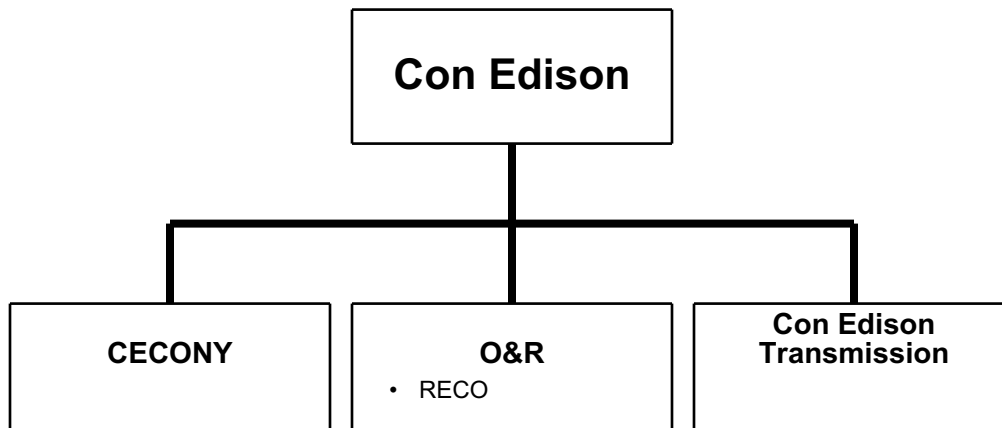
Information in any item of this report as to which reference is made in this Item 1 is hereby incorporated by reference in this Item 1. The use of terms such as “see” or “refer to” shall be deemed to incorporate into Item 1 at the place such term is used the information to which such reference is made.

# 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) and Con Edison Transmission, Inc. As used in this report, the term the “Companies” refers to Con Edison and CECONY, and the term the “Utilities” refers to CECONY and O&R.



Con Edison’s principal business operations are those of CECONY, O&R 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. Con Edison Transmission, through its subsidiaries, invests in electric transmission projects and manages, through joint ventures, both electric and gas assets while seeking to develop electric transmission projects. Con Edison Transmission is considering strategic alternatives with respect to its investment in Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC (MVP) and both Con Edison Transmission and CECONY are considering strategic alternatives with respect to their investments in Honeoye Storage Corporation (Honeoye). See “Con Edison Transmission” in Item 1.

Con Edison seeks to provide shareholder value through continued dividend growth, supported by earnings growth in regulated utilities and electric transmission projects. The company invests to provide reliable, resilient, safe and clean energy critical for its New York and New Jersey customers. Con Edison is a responsible neighbor, helping the communities it serves become more sustainable.

### CECONY

#### Electric

CECONY provides electric service to approximately 3.7 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 15,494 MMlb of steam annually to approximately 1,520 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.

## **Con Edison Transmission**

Con Edison Transmission, through its subsidiaries, invests in electric transmission projects and manages, through joint ventures, both electric and gas assets while seeking to develop electric transmission projects. Con Edison Transmission is considering strategic alternatives with respect to its investment in Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC (MVP) and both Con Edison Transmission and CECONY are considering strategic alternatives with respect to their investments in Honeoye Storage Corporation (Honeoye). See "Con Edison Transmission," below.

## **Utility Regulation**

### **State Utility Regulation**

#### **Regulators**

The Utilities are subject to regulation by the NYSPSC, that 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 U 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, under the New York Public Service Law, 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 and gas 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 "Risk Factors" in Item 1A and "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.

## **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 2024, 58 percent of the electricity and 32 percent of the gas CECONY delivered to its customers, and 46 percent of the electricity and 21 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 or 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 five investor-owned utility companies – Con Edison, National Grid plc, Avangrid, Inc. (an affiliate of Iberdrola, S.A.), National Fuel Gas Company 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.

### **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 for 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. The NYSPSC may request that the utility agree to suspend its request for new rates beyond the 11-month period, but if the utility agrees then the NYSPSC typically allows the utility to recover its new rates as if they went into effect at the 11-month date.

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 and O&R's tariffs for electric and gas service also provide for compensation to residential and small business customers that experience widespread prolonged outages lasting more than seventy-two consecutive hours, subject to certain exceptions, including: for residential customers, a bill credit of \$25 for each twenty-four hour period of service outage beyond the first seventy-two consecutive hour outage; for residential and small business customers, reimbursement for food spoilage of up to \$540; and reimbursement of affected residential customers for prescription medicine spoilage losses without limitation. Any such costs incurred by utilities are not recoverable from customers. Utilities may petition the NYSPSC to request a waiver of the requirement that it compensate customers after widespread prolonged outages. CECONY's electric tariff requires it to also

compensate customers for certain other service outages resulting from malfunctions in the company's lines and cable of 33 kV or less or associated equipment, including, for residential customers, up to \$580 for food spoilage and actual losses for prescription medicine losses, and for all other customers, up to \$11,460 for losses of perishable merchandise.

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 could also be applied by the NYSPSC for other outages or actions. 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 reasonably implement its plan during an event, the NYSPSC may impose penalties or deny recovery of any part of the service restoration costs caused by such failure. In April 2024, the NYSPSC approved CECONY's and O&R's emergency response plans. In December 2024, CECONY and O&R each submitted updated emergency response plans for 2025.

### **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 clean energy and related implementation proceedings, such as the Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act proceeding, and proceedings relating to energy affordability, data access, retail access, gas planning, energy efficiency and renewable energy programs, and negative revenue adjustments for billing delays related to community solar generation projects. The Utilities typically are active participants in such proceedings.

### **Federal Regulation**

In January 2025, a series of executive orders and presidential memoranda were issued (collectively, Presidential Actions) designed to address areas such as environmental and energy regulations and domestic energy production, among other things. The Companies are monitoring these actions closely in an effort to understand any potential impact on the Companies. The Companies are unable to predict changes in regulations, regulatory guidance, legal interpretations, policy positions and implementation actions that may result from the Presidential Actions.

### **Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC)**

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 can impose substantial penalties, including penalties for violations of reliability and cybersecurity rules. Certain activities of the Utilities 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. The FERC also authorizes the Utilities' short-term borrowings. The electric and gas transmission projects in which Con Edison Transmission invests 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. The NYISO 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. See “CECONY – Electric Operations – Electric Supply” and “O&R – Electric Operations – Electric Supply,” below.

## **Cyber Regulation**

The Companies are subject to cyber regulation by federal agencies, including FERC, the Transportation Security Agency and the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency. The Utilities are subject to cyber regulation by the NYSPSC, that under the New York Public Service Law, is authorized to evaluate annually the utility’s customer privacy protections, including, but not limited to, customer electric and gas consumption data, and protection of critical energy infrastructure. In March 2023, the New York State legislature amended the New York State Public Service Law, directing the NYSPSC to develop rules to direct electric and gas utilities to, among other things, (i) protect customer privacy, including customer consumption data, from unauthorized disclosure; (ii) develop and implement tools to monitor operational control networks to detect unauthorized network behavior; and (iii) mandate that utilities’ emergency response plans include cyberattack response plans. In December 2024, the NYSPSC and the NYSDPS prepared a report on their review of New York gas and electric utilities’ compliance with the New York Public Service Law referenced above and their cybersecurity posture for operational and informational technology systems that manage operations and hold private customer data. The NYSPSC recommended adoption of specific cybersecurity regulations to enhance and codify standards and practices in these areas, which will be developed and implemented in a future proceeding. O&R’s subsidiary, RECO, is subject to cyber regulation by the NJBPU. See “The Companies Are Extensively Regulated And May Be Subject To Penalties” and “A Cyber Attack Could Adversely Affect the Companies” in Item 1A and Item 1C: Cybersecurity.

## **Competition**

The subset of distributed energy resources (DER) that produce electricity is collectively called distributed generation (DG). DG includes solar energy production facilities, fuel cells, and micro-turbines, and provides an alternative source of electricity for the Utilities’ electric delivery customers. Energy storage, though not a form of DG, is also a source of electricity for the Utilities’ electric delivery customers. Typically, customers with DG remain connected to the utility’s delivery system and do not pay a different rate. Gas delivery customers have electricity, oil and propane as alternatives, and steam customers have electricity, oil and natural gas as alternative sources for heating and cooling their buildings. Micro-grids and community-based micro-grids enable DG to serve multiple locations and multiple customers. Demand reduction and energy efficiency investments provide ways for energy consumers within the Utilities’ service areas to lower their energy usage. The Companies expect DERs and electric alternatives to gas and steam, to increase, and for gas and steam usage to decrease, as the Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act (CLCPA) enacted by New York State and the Climate Mobilization Act enacted by New York City continue to be implemented. See “Environmental Matters – Clean Energy Future,” below. CECONY’s smart solutions for gas customers include energy efficiency and heating electrification programs. See “CECONY- Gas Operations - Gas Peak Demand,” below. 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				
	Total MW, except project number	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2024	2023	2022	2021
Internal-combustion engines	175	160	157	155	146	3	3	3	3	3
Photovoltaic solar	680	579	487	398	327	283	243	213	183	154
Battery energy storage	90	47	25	18	13	49	36	25	11	6
Gas turbines	61	61	61	61	60	20	20	20	20	20
Micro turbines	25	24	24	23	21	1	1	1	1	1
Fuel cells	47	46	45	30	30	—	—	—	—	—
Steam turbines	6	6	6	6	6	—	—	—	—	—
Landfill	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	2
<b>Total distribution-level DG</b>	<b>1,085</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>186</b>
<b>Number of DG projects</b>	<b>75,845</b>	<b>65,292</b>	<b>53,131</b>	<b>43,507</b>	<b>36,192</b>	<b>15,849</b>	<b>14,201</b>	<b>12,448</b>	<b>10,913</b>	<b>9,643</b>

The Utilities do not consider it reasonably likely that another company would be authorized to provide utility delivery service of electricity, gas or steam where the Utilities already provide 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 Companies Are Extensively Regulated And May Be Subject To Substantial Penalties” in Item 1A and “Other Regulatory Matters” in Note B to the financial statements in Item 8. Con Edison Transmission invests in electric transmission projects and manages both electric and gas assets while seeking to develop electric transmission projects, the current and prospective customers of which may have competitive alternatives. See “Con Edison Transmission,” below.

## 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 P 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 \$23,770 million and \$23,238 million at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. For its transmission facilities, the costs for utility plant, net of accumulated depreciation, were \$4,703 million and \$4,333 million at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, and for its portion of the steam-electric generation facilities, the costs for utility plant, net of accumulated depreciation, were \$577 million and \$580 million, at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. See “CECONY – Steam Operations – Steam Facilities,” below.

### Distribution Facilities

CECONY owns 63 area distribution substations and various distribution facilities located throughout New York City and Westchester County. At December 31, 2024, the company’s distribution system had a transformer capacity of 32,496 MVA, with 37,935 miles of overhead distribution lines and 98,898 miles of underground distribution lines. The underground distribution lines represent the single longest underground electric delivery system in the United States.

### Transmission Facilities

CECONY’s transmission facilities are located in New York City and Westchester, Orange, Rockland, Putnam and Dutchess counties in New York State. At December 31, 2024, the company owned or jointly owned 490 miles of overhead circuits operating at 138, 230, 345 and 500 kV and 760 miles of underground circuits operating at 69, 138 and 345 kV. The company’s 40 transmission substations and 63 area stations are supplied by circuits operated at 69 kV and above. CECONY’s transmission facilities interconnect with those of National Grid, Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corporation, O&R, New York State Electric & Gas, Eversource Energy, Long Island Power Authority, NYPA, New York Transco 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 and also co-produce electricity. The facilities have a combined electric nameplate capacity of approximately 634 MW. The company expects to have sufficient amounts of gas and fuel oil available in 2025 for use in these facilities.

## Electric Sales and Deliveries

CECONY delivers electricity to its full-service customers who purchase electricity from the company. Under the company's retail choice program, CECONY also delivers electricity to its customers who choose to purchase electricity from other load serving entities. In addition, the company delivers electricity to state and municipal customers of the 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 delivery 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,				
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
<b>Electric Energy Delivered (millions of kWh)</b>					
CECONY full service customers	22,272	22,657	22,547	20,710	20,544
Delivery service for retail choice customers	20,715	20,315	21,116	21,549	22,000
Delivery service to NYPA customers and others	9,440	9,284	9,357	9,069	9,027
<b>Total Deliveries in Franchise Area</b>	<b>52,427</b>	<b>52,256</b>	<b>53,020</b>	<b>51,328</b>	<b>51,571</b>
<b>Electric Energy Delivered (\$ in millions)</b>					
CECONY full service customers	\$7,178	\$6,305	\$6,192	\$5,299	\$4,804
Delivery service for retail choice customers	2,697	2,394	2,526	2,613	2,391
Delivery service to NYPA customers and others	849	758	715	683	638
Other operating revenues	(7)	621	318	211	270
<b>Total Deliveries in Franchise Area</b>	<b>\$10,717</b>	<b>\$10,078</b>	<b>\$9,751</b>	<b>\$8,806</b>	<b>\$8,103</b>
<b>Average Revenue per kWh Sold (Cents)</b>					
Residential	\$35.7	\$30.1	\$28.8	\$27.3	\$26.1
Commercial and industrial	\$28.3	\$25.4	\$26.0	\$23.5	\$20.2

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 P to the financial statements in Item 8.

## Electric Peak Demand

The electric peak demand in CECONY's service area typically occurs during the summer air conditioning season. CECONY's 2024 service area actual hourly peak demand (June-August) was 11,822 MW, which occurred on July 16, 2024. At "Design Weather Conditions," electric peak demand in CECONY's service area would have been approximately 12,540 MW. Design Weather Conditions for the electric system is a standard to which the actual hourly peak demand is adjusted for evaluation and planning purposes. Since NYISO-invoked demand reduction programs can only be called upon under specific circumstances, Design Weather Conditions do not include these programs' potential impact. However, the CECONY forecasted hourly peak demand at Design Weather Conditions does include the impact of certain demand reduction programs. The company estimates that, under Design Weather Conditions, the 2025 service area hourly peak demand will be 12,610 MW. As of January 2025, the company forecasts an average annual increase in hourly electric peak demand in its service area at Design Weather Conditions over the next five years to be approximately 1 percent per year due to the anticipated increase in electric vehicles in CECONY's service territory, among other things, offset by the effect of certain energy efficiency programs. The five-year forecast in peak demand is used by the company for electric supply and capital expenditures planning purposes.

## Electric Supply

Most of the electricity sold by CECONY to its full-service customers in 2024 was purchased through the wholesale electricity market administered by the NYISO. The company expects that resources will again be adequate to meet

the requirements of its customers in 2025. The company plans to meet its continuing obligation to supply electricity to its full-service customers through a combination of electricity purchased under contract, 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 Q to the financial statements in Item 8. To reduce the volatility of its full-service customers' electric energy costs, the company enters into derivative transactions to hedge the costs of a portion of its expected purchases through the NYISO's wholesale electricity market.

CECONY owns generating stations in New York City associated primarily with its steam system and local reliability support. The generating stations have a combined electric nameplate capacity of approximately 780 MW. 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 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.

### ***Electric Reliability Needs***

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 reliability planning process.

In 2019, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation issued regulations (Peaker Rule) that may require the retirement or seasonal unavailability of fossil-fueled electric generating units owned by CECONY and others in New York City. The Peaker Rule limits nitrous oxides emissions during the ozone season from May through September and affects older peaking units that are generally located downstate and needed during periods of high electric demand or for local reliability purposes. Compliance with the Peaker Rule would impact approximately 1,700 MW (nameplate capacity) of generating units in CECONY's service territory (including 70 MW owned by CECONY), of which approximately 989 MW (including 70 MW owned by CECONY) have since been retired or limited operation. An additional 709 MW (in nameplate capacity) of peaker plants were expected to become unavailable beginning May 1, 2025. In July 2023, the NYISO found an electric reliability need beginning in the summer of 2025 in CECONY's New York City territory primarily driven by forecasted increases in peak demand and the unavailability of units impacted by the Peaker Rule. In November 2023, after soliciting and evaluating both regulated and market-based solutions, the NYISO determined that there were no viable and sufficient solutions submitted that meet the reliability need in 2025. As a result, the NYISO stated that it may temporarily retain 672 MW of the remaining units impacted by the Peaker Rule until May 2027 to ensure the continued reliability of electric service in New York City.

In January 2021, CECONY updated its Local Transmission Plan to address identified reliability needs on its local system resulting from the Peaker Rule through the construction of three transmission projects, the Reliable Clean City (RCC) projects. In April 2021, the NYSPSC approved CECONY's December 2020 petition to recover \$780 million of costs to construct the RCC projects. In May 2023, the first of the three RCC projects was completed and placed in service; the remaining two are expected to be completed in 2025.

In April 2023, the NYSPSC approved CECONY's December 2022 petition seeking cost recovery approval for a proposed clean energy hub in Brooklyn, New York (Brooklyn Clean Energy Hub). The Brooklyn Clean Energy Hub primarily addresses an identified reliability need in 2028 due to a forecasted increase in electric demand. Construction began in September 2023 and is expected to be completed by 2028.

In January 2024, the NYSPSC approved CECONY's August 2023 petition requesting authorization and cost recovery to construct two new substations in Jamaica, Queens (the Idlewild Project) that is in addition to the capital expenditures approved in CECONY's 2023 electric rate plan. The project is expected to be completed by May 2028 to meet anticipated reliability needs and to support New York State's goals set forth in the CLCPA. CECONY estimates that construction will cost \$1,200 million.

Capital expenditures approved in CECONY's 2023 electric rate plan to address identified reliability needs in New York City include CECONY's projects to: transfer electric customers from its Brownsville substation to its Glendale substation (estimated completion in 2026); and to build a transmission feeder between Vernon and Newtown (estimated completion in 2026). CECONY's January 2025 electric rate case filing requested approval to add the costs for the Gateway Park area substation (estimated completion in 2028) into its base rates.

In November 2024, the NYISO issued its 2024 Reliability Needs Assessment (RNA) that identifies a bulk power system electric reliability need in New York City beginning in the summer of 2033 and increasing in the summer of 2034 that is primarily driven by a combination of forecasted increases in peak demand and the assumed retirement of the NYPA small gas plants. In 2025, the NYISO is expected to issue a solicitation for both market-based and regulated solutions. CECONY, as the Responsible Transmission Owner, would propose a regulated backstop solution. Additionally, CECONY identified and developed a solution for a local reliability need reported in the RNA that may begin as soon as the summer of 2026 in the Greenwood 138 kV transmission load area. As with other local reliability needs, this need will be addressed through CECONY's local transmission and distribution plans, which are included in its January 2025 electric rate case filing.

## **Gas Operations**

### **Gas Facilities**

CECONY's capitalized costs for utility plant, net of accumulated depreciation, for gas facilities, which are primarily distribution facilities, were \$11,830 million and \$11,226 million at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Natural gas is delivered by interstate pipelines to CECONY at various points in or near its service territory and is distributed to customers by the company through an estimated 4,384 miles of mains and 379,888 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 approximately 1,226 MDt of additional natural gas storage capacity available to it at a field in upstate New York, owned and operated by Honeoye, a corporation 71.2 percent owned by Con Edison Transmission and 28.8 percent owned by CECONY. Con Edison Transmission and CECONY are considering strategic alternatives with respect to their investments in Honeoye.

### **Gas Sales and Deliveries**

CECONY delivers gas to its full-service customers who purchase gas from the company. 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. Under the company's retail choice program, CECONY also delivers gas to its customers who choose to purchase gas from other suppliers. CECONY's gas delivery 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,				
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
<b>Gas Delivered (MDt)</b>					
Firm sales					
Full service	74,503	77,525	85,246	81,637	78,515
Firm transportation	71,521	72,740	75,172	76,765	76,614
<b>Total Firm Sales</b>	<b>146,024</b>	<b>150,265</b>	<b>160,418</b>	<b>158,402</b>	<b>155,129</b>
Interruptible sales	2,959	7,892	6,098	5,927	8,482
<b>Total Gas Delivered to CECONY Customers</b>	<b>148,983</b>	<b>158,157</b>	<b>166,516</b>	<b>164,329</b>	<b>163,611</b>
Transportation of customer-owned gas					
NYPA	56,291	53,541	45,085	43,094	41,577
Other (mainly generating plants and interruptible transportation)	79,930	80,378	72,448	67,871	70,537
Off-system sales	12	12	12	12	12
<b>Total Sales</b>	<b>285,216</b>	<b>292,088</b>	<b>284,061</b>	<b>275,306</b>	<b>275,737</b>
<b>Gas Delivered (\$ in millions)</b>					
Firm sales					
Full service	\$1,788	\$1,791	\$1,850	\$1,473	\$1,229
Firm transportation	914	853	798	704	649
<b>Total Firm Sales</b>	<b>2,702</b>	<b>2,644</b>	<b>2,648</b>	<b>2,177</b>	<b>1,878</b>
Interruptible sales	28	49	51	29	27
<b>Total Gas Delivered to CECONY Customers</b>	<b>2,730</b>	<b>2,693</b>	<b>2,699</b>	<b>2,206</b>	<b>1,905</b>
Transportation of customer-owned gas					
NYPA	2	2	2	2	2
Other (mainly generating plants and interruptible transportation)	60	58	64	59	55
Other operating revenues (mainly regulatory amortizations)	42	76	159	111	74
<b>Total Sales</b>	<b>\$2,834</b>	<b>\$2,829</b>	<b>\$2,924</b>	<b>\$2,378</b>	<b>\$2,036</b>
<b>Average Revenue per Dt Sold</b>					
Residential	\$25.93	\$26.63	\$24.67	\$20.71	\$18.59
General	\$21.18	\$18.03	\$17.17	\$13.67	\$10.77

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 P to the financial statements in Item 8.

### **Gas Peak Demand**

The gas actual peak day demand for firm gas customers in CECONY's service area occurs during the winter heating season and during the winter of 2024/2025 (through January 31, 2025) occurred on January 21, 2025 when the firm gas customers' demand reached approximately 1,263 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 2025/2026 service area peak day demand for firm gas customers will be 1,650 MDt. The forecasted peak day demand for firm gas customers at design conditions does not include gas used by interruptible gas customers including electric and steam generating stations. As of January 2025, the company forecasts an average annual increase of the gas peak day demand for firm gas customers over the next five years at design conditions of approximately 0.1 percent in its service area. The five-year forecast in peak demand is used by the company for gas supply and capital expenditures planning purposes.

### **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 U 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 \$422.3 million in 2024, including \$371.8 million for CECONY. At December 31, 2024, the contracts were for various terms extending to 2027 for supply and 2046 for transportation and storage.

During 2024, CECONY entered into no new transportation contracts and O&R entered in one new transportation contract that increased volume. In addition, the Utilities purchase gas on the spot market and contract for interruptible gas transportation. See “Contractual Obligations,” below and “Recoverable Energy Costs” in Note A, Note Q and Note U 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 \$2,006 million and \$1,990 million at December 31, 2024 and 2023, 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 106 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,				
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
<b>Steam Sold (MMlb)</b>					
General	428	428	513	504	445
Apartment house	4,880	4,657	5,122	5,013	5,131
Annual power	10,186	10,359	11,792	11,367	10,977
<b>Total Steam Delivered to CECONY Customers</b>	<b>15,494</b>	<b>15,444</b>	<b>17,427</b>	<b>16,884</b>	<b>16,553</b>
<b>Steam Sold (\$ in millions)</b>					
General	\$31	\$25	\$27	\$25	23
Apartment house	162	150	155	137	136
Annual power	395	363	391	340	321
Other operating revenues	(10)	31	20	30	28
<b>Total Steam Delivered to CECONY Customers</b>	<b>\$578</b>	<b>\$569</b>	<b>\$593</b>	<b>\$532</b>	<b>\$508</b>
<b>Average Revenue per Mlb Sold</b>	<b>\$37.95</b>	<b>\$34.84</b>	<b>\$32.88</b>	<b>\$29.73</b>	<b>\$29.00</b>

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 P to the financial statements in Item 8.

## Steam Peak Demand and Capacity

The steam actual hourly peak demand in CECONY's service area occurs during the winter heating season and during the winter of 2024/2025 (through January 31, 2025) occurred on January 22, 2025 when the actual hourly demand reached approximately 7.1 MMlb per hour. "Design Weather Conditions" for the steam system is a standard to which the actual hourly peak demand is adjusted for evaluation and planning purposes. The company's estimate for the winter of 2025/2026 hourly peak demand of its steam customers is about 7.6 MMlb per hour under Design Weather Conditions. As of January 2025, the company forecasts an average annual decrease in steam hourly peak demand in its service area at Design Weather Conditions over the next five years to be approximately 0.4 percent. The five-year forecast in peak demand is used by the company for steam supply and capital expenditures planning purposes.

On December 31, 2024, the steam system was capable of delivering approximately 11.5 MMlb of steam per hour, and CECONY estimates that the system will maintain the same capability throughout the 2025/2026 winter.

## Steam Supply

33 percent of the steam produced by CECONY in 2024 was supplied by the company's steam-only generating assets; 46 percent was produced by the company's steam-electric generating assets, where steam and electricity are primarily cogenerated; and 21 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 \$1,359 million and \$1,253 million at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. For its transmission facilities, the costs for utility plant, net of accumulated depreciation, were \$369 million and \$319 million at December 31, 2024 and 2023, 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, 64 distribution substations, 90,755 in-service line transformers, 3,877 pole miles of overhead distribution lines and 2,405 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. Under the company's retail choice program, O&R also delivers electricity to its customers who purchase electricity from load serving entities.

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 74.63 percent of O&R's electric revenues in 2024) 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. Effective July 2021, the majority of O&R's electric distribution revenues in New Jersey are subject to a conservation incentive program, as a result of which distribution revenues are generally not affected by changes in delivery volumes from levels assumed when rates were approved. O&R's electric transmission revenues in New Jersey are not subject to a conservation incentive program, and as a result, changes in such volumes do impact revenues. O&R's electric sales and deliveries for the last five years were:

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
<b>Electric Energy Delivered (millions of kWh)</b>					
Total deliveries to O&R full service customers	3,212	2,988	2,973	2,702	2,712
Delivery service for retail choice customers	2,522	2,397	2,580	2,839	2,622
<b>Total Deliveries in Franchise Area</b>	<b>5,734</b>	<b>5,385</b>	<b>5,553</b>	<b>5,541</b>	<b>5,334</b>
<b>Electric Energy Delivered (\$ in millions)</b>					
Total deliveries to O&R full service customers	\$653	\$578	\$576	\$453	\$442
Delivery service for retail choice customers	198	172	198	223	186
Other operating revenues	1	9	(1)	5	1
<b>Total Deliveries in Franchise Area</b>	<b>\$852</b>	<b>\$759</b>	<b>\$773</b>	<b>\$681</b>	<b>\$629</b>
<b>Average Revenue Per kWh Sold (Cents)</b>					
Residential	\$22.20	\$21.90	\$21.50	\$19.00	\$17.80
Commercial and Industrial	\$17.30	\$15.30	\$15.60	\$13.00	\$14.20

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 P to the financial statements in Item 8.

### **Electric Peak Demand**

The electric peak demand in O&R's service area typically occurs during the summer air conditioning season. O&R's 2024 service area actual hourly peak demand (June-August) was 1,484 MW, which occurred on July 16, 2024. At "Design Weather Conditions," electric peak demand in O&R's service area would have been approximately 1,533 MW. Design Weather Conditions for the electric system is a standard to which the actual hourly peak demand is adjusted for evaluation and planning purposes. Since NYISO-invoked demand reduction programs can only be called upon under specific circumstances, Design Weather Conditions do not include these programs' potential impact. However, the O&R forecasted hourly peak demand at design conditions does include the impact of certain demand reduction programs. The company estimates that, under Design Weather Conditions, the 2025 service area peak demand will be 1,600 MW. As of January 2025, the company forecasts an average annual increase in hourly electric peak demand in its service area at design conditions over the next five years to be approximately 3.6 percent due to electric vehicles and anticipated load growth from data centers, among other things, offset by the effect of certain electric energy efficiency programs. The five-year forecast in peak demand is used by the company for electric supply and capital expenditures planning purposes.

### **Electric Supply**

The electricity O&R sold to its full-service customers in 2024 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 2025. 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 Q 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 NYS PSC 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

O&R's capitalized costs for utility plant, net of accumulated depreciation for gas facilities, which are primarily distribution facilities, were \$873 million and \$797 million at December 31, 2024 and 2023, 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 1,900 miles of mains and 107,745 service lines.

### Gas Sales and Deliveries

O&R delivers gas to its full-service customers who purchase gas from the company. 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. Under the company's retail choice program, O&R also delivers gas to its customers who choose to purchase gas from other suppliers. O&R's gas delivery revenues are subject to a weather normalization clause and 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,				
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
<b>Gas Delivered (MDt)</b>					
Firm sales					
Full service	12,516	14,357	15,353	13,998	11,877
Firm transportation	4,623	5,055	6,396	7,584	8,271
<b>Total Firm Sales</b>	<b>17,139</b>	<b>19,412</b>	<b>21,749</b>	<b>21,582</b>	<b>20,148</b>
Interruptible sales	3,712	3,301	3,911	3,821	3,633
<b>Total Gas Delivered to O&amp;R Customers</b>	<b>20,851</b>	<b>22,713</b>	<b>25,660</b>	<b>25,403</b>	<b>23,781</b>
Transportation of customer-owned gas					
Sales for resale	710	672	673	468	658
Sales to electric generating stations	10	4	10	26	59
Off-system sales	109	20	73	81	19
<b>Total Sales</b>	<b>21,680</b>	<b>23,409</b>	<b>26,416</b>	<b>25,978</b>	<b>24,517</b>

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
<b>Gas Delivered (\$ in millions)</b>					
Firm sales					
Full service	\$187	\$230	\$245	\$190	\$141
Firm transportation	34	38	45	55	62
<b>Total Firm Sales</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>203</b>
Interruptible Sales	7	6	6	6	6
<b>Total Gas Delivered to O&amp;R Customers</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>209</b>
Transportation of customer-owned gas					
Other operating revenues	45	23	16	9	24
<b>Total Sales</b>	<b>\$273</b>	<b>\$297</b>	<b>\$312</b>	<b>\$260</b>	<b>\$233</b>
<b>Average Revenue Per Dt Sold</b>					
Residential	\$15.44	\$16.90	\$16.49	\$14.09	\$12.40
General	\$11.73	\$12.64	\$13.62	\$11.24	\$9.51

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 P to the financial statements in Item 8.

### Gas Peak Demand

The gas actual peak day demand for firm sales customers in O&R's service area occurs during the winter heating season and during the winter of 2024/2025 (through January 31, 2025) occurred on January 21, 2025 when the firm sales customers' demand reached approximately 188 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 2025/2026 service area peak day demand for firm sales customers will be 235 MDt. The forecasted peak day demand at design conditions does not include gas used by interruptible gas customers including electric generating stations. As of January 2025, the company forecasts an average annual decrease of the gas peak day demand for firm gas customers over the next five years at design

conditions of approximately 0.1 percent in its service area. The five-year forecast in peak demand is used by the company for gas supply and capital expenditures planning purposes.

### 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.

### Con Edison Transmission

Con Edison Transmission, through its subsidiaries, invests in electric transmission projects and manages, through joint ventures, both electric and gas assets while seeking to develop electric transmission projects.

### Electric

The following table presents Con Edison Transmission’s ownership interests in New York Transco’s electric transmission projects.

	Ownership Interest	In-Service Date/ Anticipated	Base Return on Common Equity (ROE) plus	Common Equity Ratio
Transmission Owner Transmission Solutions (TOTS) <sup>(a)</sup>	45.7%	2016	9.5% plus 0.50% = 10%	53%
New York Energy Solution (NYES) <sup>(b)</sup>	45.7%	2023/2025	9.65% plus 1% = 10.65%	53%
Propel NY Energy <sup>(c)</sup>	41.7% of New York Transco’s share	2030	10.3% plus 1% = 11.3%	53%

- (a) TOTS is a group of three electric power bulk transmission projects (\$217 million total cost) constructed on the New York bulk transmission system to increase transfer capability between upstate and downstate New York. In January 2025, New York Transco filed a petition with the FERC requesting an updated base ROE of 10.9 percent.
- (b) The NYES project was constructed to relieve transmission congestion between upstate and downstate (estimated cost of approximately \$800 million). In June 2024, construction of the Dover Station, an additional network upgrade to support the NYES project, resumed following the reissuance of its permits and is anticipated to be completed by June 2025. In January 2025, New York Transco filed a petition with the FERC requesting an updated base ROE of 10.9 percent.
- (c) Propel NY Energy, a project that is under development jointly with the NYPA, is a 90-mile electric transmission project that is expected to increase high voltage transmission connections between Long Island and the rest of New York State. New York Transco’s share of the estimated cost of the Propel NY Energy project is \$2,200 million, excluding interconnection costs and the cost of projects expected to be built by local transmission owners, including CECONY. The siting, construction and operation of the project will require approvals and permits from the appropriate governmental agencies and authorities, including the NYSPSC.

### Gas

Con Edison Transmission owns a 71.2 percent interest in Honeoye, a company that operates a gas storage facility in upstate New York and in which CECONY owns the remaining interest. Con Edison Transmission and CECONY are considering strategic alternatives with respect to their investments in Honeoye.

Con Edison Transmission owns a 6.7 percent interest in MVP as of December 31, 2024 that is expected to be reduced to approximately 6.6 percent. MVP is a joint venture among five partners, including Con Edison Transmission, that constructed and operates the Mountain Valley Pipeline, a 303-mile gas transmission project in West Virginia and Virginia that entered service in June 2024. See “Investment in Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC (MVP)” in Note A to the financial statements in Item 8. Con Edison Transmission is considering strategic alternatives with respect to its investment in MVP.

For information about Con Edison Transmission’s results, see “Results of Operations” in Item 7 and Note P to the financial statements in Item 8.

### Clean Energy Businesses

On March 1, 2023, Con Edison completed the sale of all of the stock of the Clean Energy Businesses. See Note W and Note X to the financial statements in Item 8.

### Capital Requirements and Resources

#### Capital Requirements

The following table contains the Companies’ capital requirements for the years 2022 through 2024:

(Millions of Dollars)	Actual		
	2024	2023	2022
CECONY (a)(b)			
Electric	\$3,088	\$2,909	\$2,522
Gas	1,154	1,046	1,128
Steam	132	128	108
Sub-total	4,374	4,083	3,758
O&R (b)			
Electric	214	211	167
Gas	111	85	76
Sub-total	325	296	243
Con Edison Transmission	29	49	65
Clean Energy Businesses (c)	—	81	399
Total capital expenditures	4,728	4,509	4,465
Retirement of long-term securities			
Con Edison – parent company	—	650	293
CECONY	475	—	—
O&R	—	—	—
Clean Energy Businesses (c)	—	60	147
Total retirement of long-term securities (d)	475	710	440
Total capital requirements	\$5,203	\$5,219	\$4,905

- (a) CECONY's capital expenditures for environmental protection facilities and related studies were \$672 million, \$589 million and \$733 million in 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively.
- (b) Amounts and estimates shown do not include regulatory asset expenditure amounts for energy efficiency and other clean energy programs. See "Regulatory Assets and Liabilities" in Note B to the financial statements in Item 8.
- (c) On March 1, 2023, Con Edison completed the sale of all of the stock of the Clean Energy Businesses. See Note W and Note X to the financial statements in Item 8.
- (d) Amounts exclude \$2 million of retired debt for Broken Bow II, a deferred project, which was classified as Held for Sale as of December 31, 2024 and is shown under "Project Debt Held for Sale" on Con Edison's Consolidated Statement of Capitalization. See "Assets Held for Sale" in Note A and Note X to the financial statements in Item 8. The sale and transfer of Broken Bow II, including the related debt, was completed in January 2025.

The following table contains the Companies' capital requirements current estimate of amounts for 2029 through 2025:

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	Estimate				
	2029	2028	2027	2026	2025
CECONY (a)(b)					
Electric	\$5,789	\$6,402	\$6,277	\$6,033	\$3,380
Gas	1,151	1,221	1,253	1,289	1,113
Steam	153	140	140	108	108
Sub-total	7,093	7,763	7,670	7,430	4,601
O&R (b)					
Electric	456	430	381	416	358
Gas	116	117	110	127	120
Sub-total	572	547	491	543	478
Con Edison Transmission	113	113	107	94	43
Total capital expenditures	7,778	8,423	8,268	8,067	5,122
Retirement of long-term securities					
Con Edison – parent company	—	—	—	—	—
CECONY	—	800	700	250	—
O&R	44	—	80	—	—
Total retirement of long-term securities	44	800	780	250	—
Total capital requirements	\$7,822	\$9,223	\$9,048	\$8,317	\$5,122

- (a) CECONY's capital expenditures for environmental protection facilities and related studies are estimated to be \$605 million in 2025. Amounts include surcharge recovery programs that are not in base rates for CECONY of \$154 million, \$263 million, \$372 million, \$215 million and \$58 million for 2029, 2028, 2027, 2026 and 2025, respectively. See Note B to the financial statements in Item 8.
- (b) Amounts and estimates shown do not include regulatory asset expenditure amounts for energy efficiency and other clean energy programs. See "Regulatory Assets and Liabilities" in Note B to the financial statements in Item 8.

## Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes the Companies' material obligations at December 31, 2024 to make payments pursuant to contracts. Long-term debt, operating and capital lease obligations and other noncurrent liabilities are included on their balance sheets. Electricity and gas purchase agreements (for which undiscounted future annual payments are shown) are described in the notes to the financial statements.

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	After 5 years	Years 4 & 5	Years 2 & 3	1 year or less
Long-term debt (Statement of Capitalization) (a)					
CECONY	\$23,650	21,900	\$800	\$950	\$—
O&R	1,250	1,126	44	80	—
Interest on long-term debt (b)	22,645	17,118	2,184	2,290	1,053
Total long-term debt, including interest (a)(b)	47,545	40,144	3,028	3,320	1,053
Finance lease obligations (Note J)					
CECONY	3	—	—	2	1
O&R	—	1	—	—	—
Total finance lease obligations (c)	—	—	—	—	—
Operating leases (Note J)					
CECONY	629	307	122	133	67
O&R	1	—	—	—	1
Total operating leases (d)	630	307	122	133	68
Purchase obligations					
Electricity power purchase agreements – Utilities (Note I)					
CECONY					
Energy	1,492	851	258	261	122
Capacity (e)	797	302	88	177	230
Total CECONY	2,289	1,153	346	438	352
O&R					
Energy and Capacity (e)	133	—	—	50	83
Total electricity and power purchase agreements – Utilities	2,422	1,153	346	488	435
Natural gas supply, transportation, and storage contracts – Utilities (Note I) (f)					
CECONY					
Natural gas supply	348	—	—	17	331
Transportation and storage	3,870	2,083	514	828	445
Total CECONY	4,218	2,083	514	845	776
O&R					
Natural gas supply	55	—	—	2	53
Transportation and storage	565	307	74	119	65
Total O&R	620	307	74	121	118
Total natural gas supply, transportation and storage contracts	4,838	2,390	588	966	894
Other purchase obligations (g)					
CECONY	3,889	373	472	1,626	1,418
O&R	174	27	39	29	79
Total other purchase obligations	4,063	400	511	1,655	1,497
Total	\$59,498	\$44,394	\$4,595	\$6,562	\$3,947

- (a) Excludes amounts reclassified as Liabilities Held For Sale on Con Edison's balance sheet. Amounts excluded are \$2 million, \$5 million, \$7 million, and \$45 million of long-term debt amortization under 1 year, 2-3 years, 4-5 years, and over 5 years, respectively. See Note W and Note X to the financial statements in Item 8.
- (b) Amounts exclude interest on fixed rate debt calculated at rates in effect at December 31, 2024. Amounts excluded are \$3 million, \$5 million, \$5 million, and \$12 million of interest due under 1 year, 2-3 years, 4-5 years, and over 5 years, respectively, reclassified as Liabilities Held For Sale on Con Edison's balance sheet. See Note W and Note X to the financial statements in Item 8.
- (c) Amounts exclude two lease agreements for clean energy facilities that had not yet commenced operation. See Note J to the financial statements in Item 8.
- (d) Amounts exclude operating lease future minimum lease payments reclassified as Liabilities Held For Sale on Con Edison's balance sheet, of \$4 million in total for years ended December 31, 2025 through 2029, and \$9 million for all years thereafter, and imputed interest of \$6 million. See Notes J, W and X to the financial statements in Item 8.
- (e) 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.
- (f) 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.

- (g) 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 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. Long-term Purchase Obligations, which comprises \$3,126 million of "Other Purchase Obligations," were derived from the Utilities' purchasing system by using a method that identifies the remaining purchase 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.

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 guarantee of certain obligations. See Notes E, F, Q 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 U 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 and each of the Companies believes that it will continue to be able to access capital, although financial market conditions or changes in the Companies' credit ratings 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 shares 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 capital requirements for 2025 through 2029 through internally-generated funds and the issuance of long-term debt and common equity. See "Capital Requirements and Resources - Capital Requirements" in Item 1. Con Edison's plans include the issuance of up to \$1,750 million of long-term debt in 2025 and up to \$3,800 million of long-term debt in 2026, including for maturing securities, at the Utilities and approximately \$9,100 million in aggregate of long-term debt, including for maturing securities, at the Utilities during 2027 through 2029. Con Edison plans to issue up to \$1,350 million of common equity in 2025 which includes the physical settlement of the estimated \$677 million available under its December 2024 equity forward transaction, in addition to equity issued under its dividend reinvestment, employee stock purchase and long-term incentive plans. Con Edison also plans to issue common equity of approximately \$1,850 million in 2026 and up to \$4,300 million in aggregate during 2027 through 2029, in addition to equity issued under its dividend reinvestment, employee stock purchase and long-term incentive plans. Con Edison's estimates of its capital requirements and related financing plans reflect information available and assumptions at the time the statements are made and include, among other things, the assumptions that the Utilities' forecasted capital expenditures and financing plans through 2029 are approved by the NYSPSC. Con Edison's financing plans do not include the impact, if any, that may result from its evaluation of strategic alternatives with respect to MVP and Honeoye. See "Con Edison Transmission" in Item 1. Actual developments and the timing and amount of funding may differ materially.

In 2024, the NYSPSC authorized CECONY, through 2027, to issue up to \$6,050 million of debt securities (\$2,625 million of which the company had issued as of December 31, 2024). In 2022, the NYSPSC authorized O&R, through 2025, to issue up to \$285 million of debt securities (\$275 million of which the company had issued as of December 31, 2024). 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 and \$125 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2024, CECONY redeemed \$225 million of its Series 2010A tax-exempt bonds and O&R had not refunded any securities

pursuant to these authorizations. In January 2025, O&R filed a petition with the NYSPSC requesting authority, through 2028, to issue up to \$700 million of debt securities and to refund existing debt securities of up to \$125 million.

FERC has authorized CECONY through April 30, 2026 and O&R through July 31, 2026 to issue short-term borrowings for a period of not more than 12 months, in an amount not to exceed \$4,000 million and \$250 million, respectively, at prevailing market rates.

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)				
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Con Edison	47.1	49.1	50.9	47.4	48.3
CECONY	46.0	47.9	46.9	47.0	47.9

The credit ratings assigned by Moody's, S&P and Fitch to the issuer rating and commercial paper rating of Con Edison, and the senior unsecured debt and commercial paper ratings of CECONY and O&R are as follows:

	Moody's	S&P	Fitch
<b>Con Edison</b>			
Issuer Rating	Baa1	A-	BBB+
Commercial Paper	P-2	A-2	F2
<b>CECONY</b>			
Senior Unsecured Debt	A3	A-	A-
Commercial Paper	P-2	A-2	F2
<b>O&amp;R</b>			
Senior Unsecured Debt	Baa2	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

### Clean Energy Future

#### *New York State's Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act*

In 2019, New York State enacted the Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act (CLCPA) that established a goal of 70 percent of the electricity procured by load serving entities regulated by the NYSPSC to be produced by renewable energy systems by 2030 and requires the statewide electrical demand system to have zero emissions by 2040. The law also codified state targets for energy efficiency (end-use energy savings of 185 trillion British thermal units below 2025 energy-use forecast), offshore wind (9,000 MW by 2035), solar (6,000 MW by 2025) and energy storage (3,000 MW by 2030, that was subsequently increased by the NYSPSC to 6,000 MW by 2030). See "Energy Storage," below. The CLCPA established a climate action council that made recommendations for meeting the statewide greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction requirements through displacing fossil-fuel fired electricity with renewable electricity, transitioning heating and transportation to lower GHG impact fuels (including substantial electrification), implementing energy efficiency measures and providing 35 percent to 40 percent of the benefits of CLCPA-related investments to disadvantaged communities. As required by the law, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) adopted regulations establishing statewide GHG emissions limits that are 60 percent of 1990 emissions levels by 2030 and 15 percent of 1990 emissions by 2050. The Utilities are unable to predict the impact on them of the implementation of this law.

CECONY and O&R have been required to obtain renewable energy credits (RECs) and zero-emissions credits (ZECs) for their full-service customers since 2017. In October 2020, the NYSPSC, in response to the CLCPA, established a new RECs program to support increased renewable energy availability in New York City for which the costs would be borne by load serving entities across New York State on a volumetric basis. 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. Load serving entities purchase ZECs from NYSEERDA at prices determined by the NYSPSC. In April 2022, the NYSPSC issued an order approving contracts between NYSEERDA and two project sponsors selected by NYSEERDA to provide RECs that support transmission lines bringing renewable energy directly to New York City (Clean Path New York and H.Q. Energy Services (U.S.) Inc.) that anticipate in-service dates of 2027 and 2026, respectively. Both projects have submitted requests to the NYISO to interconnect to CECONY's high-voltage transmission system. In December 2024, NYSEERDA and Clean Path NY terminated their REC contract by mutual consent. Also in December 2024, New York Power Authority (NYPA), the project's sponsor who had proposed to develop the project in partnership with a joint venture filed a petition with the NYSPSC to develop the project as a NYPA priority transmission project.

In May 2024, CECONY filed its inaugural annual Investing in Disadvantaged Communities (DACs) Report, as required by the NYSPSC. The report summarizes the impacts of CECONY's investments in DACs within the company's service territory, based on 2023 data. The report includes, among other things, building electrification and energy efficiency initiatives, as well as data related to the company's long-running electric and gas operations. DAC locations were identified by New York State in connection with the implementation process for the CLCPA.

In September 2024, the NYSPSC issued an order evaluating the combined gas system long-term plan (the GSLTP) filed by the Utilities in November 2023. The order directs the Utilities to make additional filings to further the process of decarbonizing their gas systems and achieving the GHG emission reduction targets established in the CLCPA. These additional filings include, among other things, a proposal for a demand response program; a non-pipes alternatives deployment plan; a report on pipeline safety, including records to substantiate maximum allowable operating pressure in certain pipe segments; a definition of hard-to-electrify customers; reports on the benefits to, and impacts on, DACs; and a bill impact analysis that reflects reduced natural gas usage over a 20-year period for every service classification. The order also directs the Utilities to include certain information in their annual updates to the GSLTP and in their next GSLTP, due 2027, such as increases in electric load and associated reliability impacts and a description of a scenario that meets all load growth with non-pipe alternatives rather than additional infrastructure, and for the Utilities to identify a preferred pathway among the three pathways set forth in the GSLTP.

In November 2024, the FERC approved an August 2024 settlement agreement regarding CECONY's return on equity for transmission projects. The settlement agreement provides for a formula rate to the NYISO tariff to enable CECONY to recover the costs and a return on equity of: (1) 10.6 percent for transmission projects that CECONY exercises its right of first refusal; (2) 10.85 percent for all other transmission projects selected by the NYISO to meet a public policy transmission need; and (3) the lower of the NYSPSC-determined rates or 10.6 percent for transmission projects needed to meet local New York State climate and renewable energy goals. Parties to the settlement agreement are restricted from seeking to challenge the return on equity levels for five years.

Also in November 2024, CECONY, pursuant to the NYSPSC's August 2024 order instituting a proceeding that directed New York utilities, including CECONY and O&R, to proactively identify grid upgrades needed to meet new demand from transportation and building heating electrification across New York State (the Proactive Planning Proceeding), requested that the NYSPSC approve nine urgent projects totaling \$856 million. CECONY requested that the NYSPSC authorize the urgent projects no later than March 2025. O&R did not make an urgent project filing because its November 2024 Joint Proposal included projects that would have otherwise been considered urgent. See "Rate Plans – O&R New York Electric" in Note B to the financial statements in Item 8.

In November and December 2024, New York utilities, including CECONY and O&R, pursuant to the Proactive Planning Proceeding for building and vehicle electrification: (1) filed a proposed framework for the NYSPSC to use in evaluating proposed urgent projects, cost allocation and cost recovery, (2) proposed (for CECONY) nine urgent projects for approval by the NYSPSC and (3) proposed a long-term coordinated planning process framework to study and identify necessary upgrades to support electrification.

Also in December 2024, the FERC approved a September 2024 settlement agreement regarding O&R's return on equity for transmission projects. The settlement agreement provides for a formula rate to the NYISO tariff to enable O&R to recover the costs and a return on equity of: (1) 10.5 percent for transmission projects that O&R exercises its right of first refusal; (2) 10.85 percent for all other transmission projects selected by the NYISO to meet a public policy transmission need; and (3) the lower of the NYSPSC-determined rates or 10.6 percent for transmission projects needed to meet local New York State climate and renewable energy goals. Parties to the settlement agreement are restricted from seeking to challenge the return on equity levels for five years.

In January 2025, CECONY published its integrated long-range plan (ILRP) for the clean energy transition. The ILRP sets forth CECONY's planning and investment strategy to provide safe, reliable and resilient service to customers and to support the decarbonization of energy use for electric, gas and steam customers, aligning with the

greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets mandated by the CLCPA. Meeting the goals of the CLCPA will require capital expenditures above historic norms. While the details of CECONY's investments will continue to be addressed in its rate cases or other filings, subject to the approval of the NYSPSC, CECONY projects that \$72 billion of capital expenditures will be needed between 2025 and 2034 to implement its strategy.

### **Offshore Wind**

In an effort to meet the CLCPA's offshore wind goals, load serving entities, such as CECONY and O&R, will be required to purchase offshore wind renewable energy credits beginning in 2026 when NYSERDA's offshore wind projects are expected to begin operation.

NYSERDA has issued competitive solicitations for offshore wind energy resulting in two projects that are in development, Sunrise Wind (924 MW), a project that began construction in June 2024 and is expected to enter commercial operation in 2026 and Empire Wind 1 (810 MW), a project that is expected to enter commercial operation in 2027 and connect to the New York City electrical grid at CECONY's Gowanus substation. In March 2024, FERC approved the interconnection agreement among Empire Offshore Wind LLC, the NYISO and CECONY. In May 2024, the NYSPSC approved a certificate of public convenience and necessity to allow construction of Empire Wind 1 to begin. In February 2025, the NYSPSC granted final approval of Empire Offshore Wind LLC's petition to construct and operate the New York offshore and onshore transmission facilities for Empire Wind 1. At December 31, 2024, New York has one operating offshore wind farm that was awarded a contract by LIPA, the South Fork Wind Farm (132 MW). See "Federal Regulation," above.

### **Building Electrification and Energy Efficiency**

In January 2020, and updated in August 2022, the NYSPSC issued an order directing energy efficiency targets and budgets for New York utilities. The order approved electric and gas energy efficiency programs and heat pump budgets for building electrification, and associated targets, for the years 2020 through 2025 to meet the NYSPSC's goal of reducing electric use by 3 percent annually and gas use by 1.3 percent annually by 2025. The order and subsequent update authorized budgets for the years 2020 through 2025 for: electric energy efficiency programs of \$688 million and \$71 million for CECONY and O&R, respectively; gas energy efficiency programs of \$338 million and \$17 million for CECONY and O&R, respectively; and heat pump programs of \$1,106 million and \$15 million for CECONY and O&R, respectively. CECONY's current electric and gas rate plans allow it to recover the costs of heat pumps for building electrification and energy efficiency expenditures, including a full rate of return, in rates from customers. See Note B to the financial statements in Item 8.

In November 2023, and updated in January 2024, CECONY and O&R filed preliminary proposals for energy efficiency and heat pump programs for 2026-2030 with aggregate budgets of approximately \$2,744 million and \$129 million, respectively. The aggregate amounts are comprised of average annual budgets of up to: \$373 million and \$22 million for electric energy efficiency and heat pump programs for CECONY and O&R, respectively, \$150 million and \$4 million for gas energy efficiency programs for CECONY and O&R, respectively, and \$26 million for steam energy efficiency programs for CECONY. These amounts are subject to approval by the NYSPSC.

### **Electric Vehicles**

In July 2020, the NYSPSC established light-duty electric vehicle make-ready and other infrastructure programs that included budgets of \$290 million and \$24 million for CECONY and O&R, respectively, through 2025. In November 2023, the light-duty infrastructure and other programs, including medium and heavy-duty make-ready pilot projects and a new micromobility infrastructure incentive program, were expanded to approximately \$823 million for CECONY and \$56 million for O&R, with the ability to extend beyond 2025. The NYSPSC authorized CECONY and O&R to recover these costs, including a full rate of return, through surcharge mechanisms and subsequently in rates from customers.

In July 2022, the NYSPSC issued an order that provides CECONY and O&R with up to a total of \$31 million and \$5.8 million, respectively, through 2025, for implementation of residential vehicle managed charging programs and administration costs. The NYSPSC authorized CECONY and O&R to recover these costs through surcharge mechanisms. The order also provides CECONY and O&R with authorization to offer incentives to encourage electric vehicle charging to occur overnight and during off-peak times totaling approximately \$71.8 million and \$8.2 million, respectively, through 2025, that would be recovered through the respective company's revenue reconciliation mechanisms.

In October 2022, the NJBPU approved RECO's electric vehicle make-ready program that includes a budget of \$7.6 million through 2026 for electric vehicle infrastructure and related program costs. The NJBPU authorized RECO to recover these costs, including a full rate of return, in rates from customers.

In November 2023, the NYSPSC issued an order that provides CECONY and O&R with up to \$432 million and \$18 million through 2026, respectively, for the implementation of commercial managed charging programs and demand charge rebates, participant incentives and administration costs. The NYSPSC authorized CECONY and O&R to recover these costs, including a full rate of return, through surcharge mechanisms and subsequently in rates from customers.

### **Energy Storage**

In June 2024, the NYSPSC issued an order adopting an updated roadmap for achieving 6,000 MW of statewide energy storage resource deployment by 2030 and recognized the need for additional statewide energy storage of 12,000 MW by 2040 and 17,000 MW by 2050. The NYSPSC directed New York utilities, including CECONY and O&R, to study the potential of energy storage to provide non-market transmission and distribution services and identify services for which energy storage is suitable.

CECONY owns and operates two energy storage projects located in Ozone Park, Queens and Fox Hills, Staten Island that are designed to store 1.5 MW/12 MWh and 7.5 MW/30 MWh of energy, respectively. A third energy storage project is under construction in Brownsville, Brooklyn that is designed to store 5.8 MW of energy and that is expected to be completed in 2025. CECONY has procured 115 MW of utility dispatch rights from energy storage projects, is negotiating contracts for additional storage projects and has released a request for proposal for additional utility dispatch rights. The long-term contracts provide CECONY with the right to dispatch energy from the storage projects for both wholesale market and grid purposes. O&R owns and operates an energy storage project located in Pomona, New York that is designed to store 3 MW of energy. O&R is evaluating bids from storage developers for utility dispatch rights. The Utilities expect to recover the cost of energy storage services, including a full rate of return, in rates and surcharges from customers.

### **Thermal Energy Networks**

In April 2024, the NYSDPS approved CECONY's and O&R's December 2023 Stage 1 filings (Project Scope, Feasibility, and Stakeholder Engagement) for utility-scale thermal energy network pilot projects. The NYSDPS also confirmed CECONY and O&R are authorized to incur costs of \$17.1 million and \$4.6 million, respectively, through the completion of Stage 2 (Pilot Project Engineering Design and Customer Protection Plan). These projected costs are within the budgets previously proposed by CECONY and O&R in December 2023 of \$255 million and \$46 million, respectively. In December 2024, the NYSPSC issued an order approving CECONY's May 2024 petition seeking \$6 million for certain unaddressed costs that are necessary to complete Stage 2 of its utility thermal energy network pilot projects, in addition to the \$17.1 million described above. The remaining proposed budget amounts are subject to approval by the NYSPSC.

### **Distribution System and Distributed Resources**

The NYSPSC is directing development by New York electric utilities of a distributed system platform to manage and coordinate distributed energy resources 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 ordered the Utilities to develop demonstration projects to inform distributed system platform business models. As of December 31, 2024, CECONY and O&R had three and one active demonstration projects, respectively.

The NYSPSC approved CECONY's and O&R's advanced metering infrastructure (AMI) installation plans for their electric and gas delivery businesses, at a cost of \$1,285 million and \$98.5 million, respectively, and such work was completed in 2024 and 2020, respectively.

The NYSPSC began to change compensation for DERs and place limits on net energy metering (NEM) in 2015. In New York, NEM compensates kilowatt-hours exported to the electric distribution system at the full-service rate for production, delivery, taxes and fees. NYSPSC's policy is to phase in changes to limit annual bill increases on non-participating customers to two percent. In addition, NEM projects interconnected on or after January 1, 2022 are charged for their share of energy efficiency and other public policy benefit programs.

### **New York City's Clean Energy Goals**

In 2014, New York City announced a goal to reduce GHG emissions 80 percent below 2005 levels by 2050. In May 2019, New York City enacted a package of legislation known as the Climate Mobilization Act, that includes provisions intended to reduce GHG emissions from large buildings by 40 percent from 2005 levels by 2030. Building owners may achieve compliance through operational changes, building retrofits, the purchase of GHG offsets, the purchase of renewable energy credits and the use of clean distributed energy resources. CECONY is unable to predict the impact on it of the implementation of this law.

## **Federal Regulation of GHG Emissions**

Section 111 of the Clean Air Act authorizes the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to set standards of performance (emissions limits) for new sources of air pollution, including GHG emissions, and establish guidelines for states to issue standards of performance for existing sources. These standards of performance are based on technology that the EPA determines to be the best system of emission reduction (BSER).

In April 2024, the EPA issued a final Section 111 rule (Section 111 Rule) regulating GHG emissions from new electric-generating gas-fired combustion turbines and existing coal, oil, and gas-fired boilers used to generate electricity. The Section 111 Rule did not cover existing electric-generating gas-fired combustion turbines, which the EPA deferred to a potential future rulemaking. The Section 111 Rule included carbon capture and sequestration (CCS) at a 90% capture rate as the BSER for certain new gas-fired combustion turbines and certain existing coal-fired boilers beginning in 2032. A future rule covering existing gas-fired combustion turbines could include this CCS BSER and impact CECONY's existing gas-fired combustion turbines. After the EPA issued the Section 111 Rule, petitioners challenged it in the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit (D.C. Circuit) on a number of grounds. Con Edison, as part of a coalition of public and private utilities, intervened in this litigation, arguing that the EPA had the authority to set the BSER, but the coalition took no position as to whether CCS was achievable in the timeframe set forth in the Section 111 Rule. In December 2024, the D.C. Circuit heard oral argument in the case. Given the pending litigation over the Section 111 Rule, the Companies are unable to predict the rule's impact, if any, on them.

See "Federal Regulation," above.

## **Climate Change**

As indicated by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, GHG emissions from manmade sources are 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. See "The Failure of, or Damage to, the Companies' Facilities Could Adversely Affect the Companies" in Item 1A. Past major weather events such as Superstorm Sandy in 2012 and Tropical Storm Isaias in 2020 caused large power outages in the Utilities' territories and resulted in the Utilities incurring substantial response and restoration costs.

In September 2023, CECONY updated the climate change vulnerability study it issued in 2019 and O&R published its first climate change vulnerability study. The studies were developed pursuant to a New York State Public Service law that requires all New York electric utilities to release a climate change vulnerability study and file with the NYSPSC a subsequent climate change resilience plan at least every five years. The law authorizes utilities to recover costs incurred outside of the rate plans through a surcharge and to subsequently include approved costs into base rates during the next rate case proceeding. The Utilities' studies identified rising temperatures, inland flooding, sea level rise, storm surge, high winds, ice accumulation and extreme and compound weather events to be the biggest risks to their systems. The resulting extreme weather events brought about by climate change are manifested in increased system load, asset degradation, equipment damage and worker safety and accessibility concerns.

In February 2025, CECONY and O&R filed updated climate change resilience plans with the NYSPSC in compliance with an order that directed CECONY and O&R to re-submit their November 2023 plans to exclude proposed projects that the NYSPSC determined are not climate resilience investments. CECONY's and O&R's updated climate change resilience plans propose investments of \$645.4 million and \$184.1 million, respectively, between 2025 and 2029 to enhance the resilience of their electric systems against extreme weather events brought about by climate change. The total cost of CECONY's and O&R's climate resilience investments from 2025 through 2044 are currently projected to be \$5,294 million and \$900.4 million, respectively. These investments are subject to approval by the NYSPSC through the base rate case process. CECONY's January 2025 electric rate case filing requested approval for climate resilience investments of \$448.5 million from 2026 through 2028 and O&R's November 2024 joint proposal for electric rates included climate resilience investments of \$110.4 million from 2025 through 2027. See "Rate Plans" in Note B to the financial statements in Item 8.

## **GHG Emissions Reporting**

Based on the most recent data (2022) 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. Con Edison's estimated Scope 1 emissions of GHG during the past five years were:

(Metric tons, in millions (a))	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
CO2 equivalent emissions	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.7

(a) Estimated emissions for 2024 are based on preliminary data and are subject to third-party verification. Scope 1 emissions are GHG emitted into the atmosphere by assets owned by Con Edison. Con Edison's Scope 1 emissions primarily include emissions from CECONY's operation of steam, electric, and co-generation plants. Con Edison's Scope 1 emissions also include fugitive emissions that occur when pressurized equipment and infrastructure containing a GHG has a controlled or uncontrolled emission and emissions from Con Edison's vehicle fleet.

Con Edison's more than 55 percent decrease in direct GHG emissions (carbon dioxide, methane and sulfur hexafluoride) from the 2005 baseline (6.0 million metric tons) reflects emission reductions resulting from equipment and repair projects, reduced steam demand, the increased use of natural gas in lieu of fuel oil at CECONY's steam production facilities and projects to reduce sulfur hexafluoride emissions and to replace leak-prone gas distribution pipes. 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. The electricity produced by renewable 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 also actively promote energy efficiency and the use of renewable generation to help their customers reduce their GHG emissions.

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 and by utilizing technologies to reduce fugitive emissions from leaks or when work is performed on operating assets. The Utilities reduce emissions of sulfur hexafluoride by using improved technologies to locate and repair leaks and by replacing older equipment. In December 2024, NYSDEC adopted a regulation that will impose an emissions limit on owners of gas insulated equipment containing sulfur hexafluoride starting in 2030, including equipment used in electric power transmission and distribution.

In January 2016, the NYSPSC approved a 10-year clean energy fund to be managed by NYSERDA under the NYSPSC's supervision. The Utilities collect clean energy fund surcharges from their customers through the system benefit charge. The Utilities billed customers clean energy fund surcharges of \$277 million, \$224 million and \$216 million in 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

CECONY is subject to carbon dioxide emissions regulations established by New York State under the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI) due to its ownership of electric generation assets. The initiative 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. CECONY will purchase RGGI allowances for the sixth control period (2024 – 2026) based on anticipated emissions, which are expected to be similar to past compliance periods.

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

### Environmental Sustainability

Con Edison's sustainability strategy, as it relates to the environment, provides that the company seeks, among other things, to reduce direct and indirect GHG emissions; enhance the efficiency of its water use; reduce its impact to natural ecosystems; focus on reducing, reusing and recycling to lower materials consumption and disposal; and design its work in consideration of climate projections.

Con Edison has adopted a Clean Energy Commitment whereby it commits to the transition to the clean energy future. Con Edison's Clean Energy Commitment is supported by five pillars:

- Build the grid of the future
- Empower Con Edison's customers to meet their climate goals
- Reimagine the gas system
- Lead by reducing Con Edison's carbon footprint
- Partner with stakeholders

### 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 (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 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 NYSDEC is 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 New York State Brownfield Cleanup Program and Certificates of Completion have been issued by the NYSDEC for these sites. Remedial design, planning or action 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 \$622 million to \$2,432 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, the manufacture and storage of 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 reports to the NYSDEC and the New York State Department of Health 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 \$278 million to \$929 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, and in 2013 the EPA estimated the cost of the selected remedy to be \$506 million (and has indicated the actual cost could be significantly higher). 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 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 \$115 million. CECONY is funding its allocated share of the remedial design costs along with the other PRPs. In April 2019, the EPA issued an order that requires the PRPs, including CECONY, to: (1) design and perform bulkhead structural support work, including associated access dredging, along certain portions of the upper reaches of the canal, and (2) complete the design work for bulkhead structural support along certain portions of the middle part of the canal. The PRPs and CECONY are coordinating the implementation of this order.

In January 2020, the EPA issued an order that requires six PRPs, including CECONY, to initiate the remedial action work in the upper reaches of the canal following the completion of the bulkhead upgrades. Cleanup in other areas of the canal is not addressed by this order. In November 2020, the PRPs began implementation of the work required under this order. In August 2024, dredging and stabilization was completed in the upper segment of the Gowanus Canal Superfund Site at a cost of approximately \$260 million.

In March 2024, CECONY received a notice that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the NYSDEC, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (collectively, the Trustees) published a Draft Natural Resource Assessment Plan, indicating that the Trustees are conducting a natural resource damage assessment to determine, among other things, the appropriate amount and type of projects needed to restore, replace, or acquire the equivalent of injured natural resources at the Gowanus Canal Superfund Site.

In June 2024, the EPA issued an order amending its January 2020 order and that requires six PRPs, including CECONY, to initiate remedial action work in the middle segment of the Gowanus Canal Superfund Site. The EPA estimated the cost of this work would be \$369 million (although actual costs may be significantly higher) and has indicated the work would take several years to complete.

In October 2024, a PRP filed a lawsuit against the other PRPs, including CECONY, with respect to the Gowanus Canal Superfund Site. The plaintiff asserts claims pursuant to the federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 and the New York Navigation Law for cleanup costs incurred, and to be incurred, by the plaintiff at the site. The plaintiff estimates the total cleanup costs at the site to be over \$1,000 million.

CECONY is unable to estimate its total exposure to liability for the Gowanus Canal Superfund 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 identified 21 PRPs with respect to the site, including CECONY. 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, submitted a final remedial investigation report for the site to the EPA in 2023. 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 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 2027 and issuance of the EPA's record of decision selecting a remedy for the site thereafter. In January 2025, the EPA approved a potential early action remedy for the East Branch tributary of Newtown Creek, which the EPA estimates could cost approximately \$250 million to implement. CECONY is unable to estimate its exposure to liability for the Newtown Creek site.

### **Other Superfund Sites**

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, other than the sites where the percentage of total liability has not been determined, 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%
Pure Earth	Vineland, NJ	2018	EPA	to be determined
Berry's Creek Site (formerly referred to as Scientific Chemical Processing)	Carlstadt, NJ	2023	EPA	to be determined

### Other Environmental Matters

In December 2024, New York State enacted the Climate Change Superfund Act (Act), which requires "responsible parties" to pay \$75 billion over twenty-five years into a fund based on GHG emissions to finance infrastructure projects needed to address the impacts from climate change. Responsible parties are defined as entities engaged in the trade or business of extracting fossil fuel or refining crude oil and were responsible for more than one billion metric tons of GHG emissions from 2000 to 2018. Although the Utilities are not a responsible party under this definition, the NYSDEC is required to promulgate regulations implementing the Act by December 2025. In February 2025, a group of states brought a lawsuit in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of New York, Albany Division, challenging the Act as unconstitutional. As a result, the Companies are unable to predict the potential impact, if any, that the Act may have on them.

Following media reports, in July 2023, the EPA, NYSDEC, New York State Department of Health and NYSDPS began investigating the potential public health risks associated with lead-jacketed cables in the fixed-line telecommunications industry. The use of lead-jacketed electric cables began in the 1880s to protect conducting wires from exposure to the elements. All of the Utilities' transmission cables that are in service and lead-jacketed are covered with an outer plastic layer and comprise less than 2 percent of CECONY's transmission system and less than 5 percent of O&R's transmission system. CECONY installed lead-jacketed cables without an outer plastic layer in its distribution system until the 1980's. CECONY's distribution cables that are in service and lead-jacketed may or may not have an outer plastic layer and may be located within a conduit and manhole system, directly buried or strung in the air between poles and comprise less than 14 percent of its distribution system. O&R's distribution cables are not lead-jacketed. CECONY's transmission and distribution systems also contain lead-jacketed cables that were retired in place. CECONY continues to replace lead-jacketed distribution cables, as needed, and recover the costs for cable replacements, pursuant to its electric rate plan. The Companies are unable to predict the impact on them, if any, resulting from potential developments to legal or public policy doctrines regarding cable that contains lead.

In July 2021, a CECONY feeder failure led to the discharge of thousands of gallons of dielectric fluid from a street manhole in New Rochelle, New York. Dielectric fluid reached nearby streets, properties and the New Rochelle Harbor. CECONY, the U.S. Coast Guard, the NYSDEC and other agencies responded to the incident. CECONY stopped the feeder leak on the same day the discharge occurred and has completed the spill recovery and associated cleanup operations. As a result of the discharge, CECONY received third-party damage claims. The costs associated with this matter are not expected to have a material adverse effect on CECONY's financial condition, results of operations and liquidity. In connection with the incident, CECONY may incur monetary sanctions of more than \$0.3 million for violations of certain provisions regulating the discharge of materials into, and for the protection of, the environment.

## 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 and has received the NYSDEC's decision regarding the remedial work to be performed at all seven of its MGP sites. Of the seven sites, O&R has completed remediation at four sites. Remedial construction was conducted on a portion of one of the remaining sites in 2019 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 \$94 million to \$154 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 and O&R, own equipment that may contain 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.

#### 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 the Clean Air Act and New York State law, certain of CECONY's facilities qualify as major facilities that are required to obtain Clean Air Act Title V operating permits. Consistent with the governing regulations, CECONY applies to renew these permits prior to their expiration and seeks to modify them when needed.

Under Clean Air Act New Source Review (NSR) regulations, an owner of a major facility, including CECONY's steam and steam-electric generating facilities and certain other CECONY facilities, is required to obtain a permit before making certain modifications to the facility, other than routine maintenance, repair, or replacement, that cause the increase of 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 facilities to determine the potential applicability of NSR 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 NYSPPSC 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. In 2021, the EPA finalized changes to the Transport Rule in response to a court decision. In 2023, the EPA finalized an updated version of the Transport Rule (known as the Good Neighbor Rule) that includes a more recent federal ozone standard than the Transport Rule initially implemented. Since its promulgation, the Good Neighbor Rule has been the subject of litigation in the federal Circuit Courts of Appeals and the U.S. Supreme Court. In June 2024, the U.S. Supreme Court granted a request to stay the Good Neighbor Rule while judicial review over its merits was ongoing in the D.C. Circuit. While the EPA interpreted the Supreme Court's stay to only apply to the applicants in the Supreme Court proceeding, the EPA issued a rule staying the Good Neighbor Rule nationwide while the litigation played out, due to concerns over the administrative complexity of implementing the Supreme Court's stay. While the Good Neighbor Rule is stayed, the EPA is allocating allowances based on the 2021 Transport Rule, with certain modifications. The revised Transport Rule reduced the number of allowances allocated to CECONY and required the company to purchase allowances to offset the decreased allocation. CECONY expects to comply with the Transport Rule in 2024 and 2025.

The NYSDEC issued regulations in 2019 that limit nitrous oxides (NOx) emissions during the ozone season from May through September and affect older peaking units that are generally located downstate and needed during periods of high electric demand or for local reliability purposes. See "CECONY – Electric Operations – Electric Supply," above.

### **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, "Air Quality," above and Note G to the financial statements in Item 8.

### **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.

### **Human Capital**

Con Edison is committed to attracting, developing and retaining a talented and highly skilled workforce, recognizing that different backgrounds, experiences and leadership styles offer many advantages to the business. The company values and supports a wide range of employee needs and interests, and its skilled and experienced workforce enables the company to maintain best-in-class reliability and progress towards achieving a clean energy future. Human capital measures focus on employee safety, as well as inclusive practices that provide equal employment opportunity in hiring, development, promotion and retention.

On December 31, 2024, Con Edison and its subsidiaries had 15,097 employees, based entirely in the United States including 13,891 at CECONY; 1,196 at O&R and 10 at Con Edison Transmission. Of the total CECONY and O&R employees, 7,776 and 599 employees, respectively, were covered by a collective bargaining agreement. The collective bargaining agreement covering most of the CECONY employees expires in June 2028. Agreements covering other CECONY employees and O&R employees expire in June 2025 and May 2026, respectively.

Con Edison measures the voluntary attrition rate of its employees in assessing the company's overall human capital. The company's turnover rate in 2024 was approximately 6.2 percent, 37 percent of which is attributed to retirements. The average length of service is 13.1 years. Con Edison has a diverse workforce, and strives to cultivate and maintain an inclusive work environment where employees of varying backgrounds, cultures and experiences are treated with dignity and respect. Con Edison is required to submit information annually to the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. In its most recent Employer Information Report, as of December 31, 2023, women represented 23.2 percent of the total workforce and people of color represented 53.6 percent of the workforce, with ethnicity breaking down as follows: 46.4 percent White, 23.3 percent Black, 19.3 percent Hispanic, 9.8 percent Asian and 1.2 percent other.

In managing the business, the company emphasizes a strong safety culture. Continuous focus on safety while performing work is paramount, and leaders and managers are committed to implementing programs and practices that promote the right knowledge, skills, and attitudes to undertake the responsibilities of safety, including required training for both field and office employees. To that end, the company has a dedicated facility, the Learning Center, that offers classes to employees covering technical courses, skills enhancement, safety and leadership development. During 2024, employees spent over 750,000 hours in instructor-led, leadership and skill-based training. Further, the company maintains a career development and succession planning program that is committed to helping employees grow their careers, talents, skills and abilities. In addition to their daily job functions, employees of the Utilities are assigned to and trained for a position for emergency response that is mobilized in the event of a weather event or emergency.

Although working remotely for certain positions has been made possible by digital software and smart device capabilities that enable employees to collaborate with each other and remain productive, the entire CECONY and O&R workforce is available in the event of an emergency that requires on-site presence.

## 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, that may be beyond their control 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 its impact. The Companies’ major risks include:

### Regulatory/Compliance Risks:

**The Companies Are Extensively Regulated And May Be Subject To Substantial 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 or limit the Utilities from recovering costs incurred above amounts set forth in their rate plans. See “Other Regulatory Matters” in Note B to the financial statements in Item 8. The Utilities are also subject to recurring, independent, third-party audits with respect to these regulations and standards. In February 2025, the NYSPSC issued an order directing the NYSDPS to conduct a state-wide audit on the design of utilities’ non-executive incentive compensation programs. In addition, the Utilities’ rate plans usually include negative revenue adjustments for failing to meet certain operating and customer satisfaction standards. FERC has the authority to impose penalties on the Utilities and the projects that Con Edison Transmission invests in, which could be substantial, for violations of the Federal Power Act, the Natural Gas Act or related rules, including reliability and cybersecurity 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. See “Utility Regulation,” “Competition” and “Environmental Matters – Climate Change” and “Environmental Matters - Other Federal, State and Local Environmental Provisions” in Item 1, “Critical Accounting Estimates” in Item 7 and “Other Regulatory Matters” in Note B to the financial statements in Item 8.

**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 providing 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 and storm restoration costs) that the regulators determine to

have been imprudently incurred. 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 commodity or other 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 rate plans generally include reconciliation of write-offs of customer accounts receivable balances for specified periods to amounts reflected in rates, with recovery/refund from or to customers via surcharge/sur-credit. Although these regulatory mechanisms are currently in place, the Utilities' ability to effectively manage their customer accounts receivable balances, and obtain recovery in rates for their respective carrying costs and any related write-offs could have a material impact on the Companies' businesses. In addition, a continued increase in accounts receivable balances has impacted and is expected to continue to impact the Companies' liquidity. See "Aged Accounts Receivable Balances" in Item 7. The Utilities' current New York electric and gas rate plans also include revenue decoupling mechanisms, CECONY's current steam rate plan includes a weather normalization adjustment and the Utilities' 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. Also, accounting credits for pension and other postretirement benefit plans could lead to a reduction in cash received from the Utilities' revenue requirement. See "Rate Plans" in Note B to the financial statements in Item 8.

#### **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. Natural disasters or impacts of climate change, such as sea level rise, coastal storm surge, inland flooding from intense rainfall, hurricane-strength winds and extreme heat or cold could impact or damage facilities or result in large-scale outages and the Utilities may experience more severe consequences by continuing or resuming operations during and after such events. The Utilities' response to such events may be perceived to be below customer expectations. The Utilities' successful implementation of their maintenance programs reduces, but does not fully protect against, damage to their facilities for which they will be held responsible and which may hinder their restoration efforts. 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. 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 – Climate Change" in Item 1.

**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 and 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 and Con Edison Transmission. Cyber attacks may include hacking, viruses, malware, denial of service attacks, ransomware, exploited vulnerabilities or other security incidents, including loss of data and communications and business disruption. Cyber threats in general, and in particular, to critical infrastructure, are increasing in sophistication, magnitude and frequency and the techniques used in cyber attacks change rapidly, including from emerging technologies, such as artificial intelligence, and from nation-state and state-sponsored adversaries as well as criminal actors. Such adversaries have attacked and threatened to attack energy infrastructure and deploy significant resources and employ sophisticated methods to plan and carry out attacks. Risk of these attacks may escalate during periods of heightened geopolitical tensions. Interconnectivity with customers, independent system operators, energy traders and other energy market participants, suppliers, contractors and others also exposes the Companies' information and operational systems and network infrastructure to an increased risk of cyber incidents, including attacks. Such interconnectivity increases the risk that a cyber incident or attack on the Companies could affect others and that a cyber incident or attack on others could affect the Companies. In the event of a significant cyber incident or attack, the Companies could have their operations and the operations of their customers and others materially disrupted. The Companies could also have their financial and other information systems and network infrastructure impaired or damaged; customer and employee information stolen; experience substantial loss of revenues; incur substantial response costs and other financial losses; be subject to increased regulation, litigation and penalties; and damage to their reputation. The Companies have experienced cyber incidents and attacks in the past (such as threat actors exploiting a vulnerability in the Companies' information technology system, malicious attempts to disrupt traffic to their websites and attacks against third-party vendors used by the Companies) and expect to experience them in the future. Although none of these incidents has had a material impact on the Companies, the scope and impact of any future incident cannot be

predicted. In the event of a significant cybersecurity incident or attack, the Companies' business strategy, results of operations or financial condition could be materially affected.

**The Failure of Processes and Systems, the Failure to Retain and Attract Employees and Contractors, and Their Negative Performance Could Adversely Affect The Companies.** The Companies have developed business processes and use information and communication systems and enterprise platforms for operations, customer service, legal compliance, personnel, accounting, planning and other matters. Many services, including certain information technology services and certain work on the Utilities' electric and gas systems and CECONY's steam system, are provided to the Companies by third-party contractors. The failure of the Companies' or its contractors' business processes or information and communication systems or the failure by the Companies' employees or contractors to follow procedures, their unsafe actions, errors or intentional misconduct, cyber incidents or attacks, or work stoppages could adversely affect the Companies' operations and liquidity and could result in substantial liability, higher costs, increased regulatory requirements and substantial penalties. 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. Competition for employee and contractor talent may result in operating challenges and increased costs to attract and retain talent. If the Companies are unable to successfully attract and retain an appropriately qualified workforce, their results of operations, financial position and cash flows could be negatively affected. See "Human Capital" in Item 1.

#### **Environmental Risks:**

**The Companies Are Exposed To Risks From The Environmental Consequences Of Their Operations, Including Increased Costs Related To Climate Change.** The Companies are exposed to risks relating to climate change and related matters. In 2023, CECONY and O&R each completed a climate change vulnerability study that evaluated their respective future climate change adaptation strategies and each developed a climate change resilience plan to address projected physical climate risks and outline proposed resilience investments. See "Environmental Matters – Climate Change" in Item 1. CECONY may also be impacted by environmental regulations regarding emissions reductions such as New York's CLCPA and New York City's Climate Mobilization Act and compliance with such regulations is expected to require significant capital expenditures. In addition, the Companies are unable to predict changes in regulations, regulatory guidance, legal interpretations, policy positions and implementation actions (including executive orders from the federal administration) relating to climate change that may result from the change in Presidential administrations. The Utilities are also responsible for hazardous substances, such as oil, 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. The Companies could be adversely affected if a causal relationship between electric and magnetic fields and adverse health effects were to be established. The Companies may also be adversely affected by developments to legal or public policy doctrines regarding cable that contains lead. See "Environmental Matters" in Item 1 and Note G to the financial statements in Item 8.

#### **Financial and Market Risks:**

**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 shares 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 U to the financial statements in Item 8.

**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. Depending on the extent of these changes, the changes could also adversely impact the Companies' credit ratings and liquidity. See "Capital Requirements and Resources – Capital Resources" in Item 1, "Liquidity and Capital Resources – Cash Flows from Operating Activities" in Item 7, "Rate Plans" and "Other Regulatory Matters" in Note B and Note L to the financial statements in Item 8.

**The Companies Require Access To Capital Markets To Satisfy Funding Requirements.** The Utilities estimate that their capital expenditures will exceed \$37,200 million over the next five years. The Utilities use internally-generated funds, equity contributions from Con Edison, if any, and external borrowings to fund capital expenditures. 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.

**A Disruption In The Wholesale Energy Markets, Increased Commodity Costs 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, depends on effective markets and siting approvals for developer projects, which the Utilities do not control. Extreme cold weather, including events such as the Winter Storm Elliott that occurred in December 2022, has negatively impacted, and may in the future negatively impact, energy infrastructure in the northeastern United States, including the interstate natural gas system. During such extreme cold weather, the Utilities could face supply interruptions or operating issues (e.g., compressor failures, low pressures) on the interstate natural gas pipelines that they rely upon to deliver gas to their customers. Such disruptions to the interstate natural gas system could, in turn, result in unprecedented large-scale gas outages within the Utilities' service territories. In the event of a large-scale outage, the Utilities could be required to pay substantial amounts to restore service, compensate others for injury or death or other damages and settle any proceedings initiated by regulatory agencies. Although the Utilities' rate plans provide for recovery of purchased power costs, increases in electric and gas commodity prices may contribute to a slower recovery of cash from outstanding customer accounts receivable balances. See "Financial and Commodity Market Risks – Commodity Price Risk" in Item 7.

#### **Other Risks:**

**The Companies Face Risks Related To Health Epidemics And Other Outbreaks.** Pandemic illness could disrupt the Utilities' employees and contractors from providing essential utility services and adversely impact the Companies' liquidity, financial condition and results of operations. See "Aged Accounts Receivable Balances" in Item 7.

**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 electric transmission projects. Changes to the competitive landscape, public policy, laws or regulations (or interpretations thereof), customer behavior or technology could significantly impact the value of the Utilities' energy delivery facilities 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. The Utilities' gas delivery customers and CECONY's steam delivery customers have alternatives, such as electricity and oil. Distributed energy resources, and demand reduction and energy efficiency investments, provide ways for the energy consumers within the Utilities' service areas to manage their energy usage. The Companies expect distributed energy resources and electric alternatives to gas and steam to increase, and for gas and steam usage to decrease, as the CLCPA and the Climate Mobilization Act continue to be implemented. See "Con Edison Transmission," "Environmental Matters - Clean Energy Future" and "Environmental Matters - Climate Change," "Competition" and "CECONY - Gas Peak Demand" in Item 1.

**The Companies Face Risks Related To Supply Chain Disruptions, Inflation and the Imposition of Tariffs.** The Companies have been impacted, and expect to continue to be impacted by, global and U.S. supply chain disruptions and shortages of materials, equipment, labor and other resources that are critical to the Companies' business operations, primarily the Utilities' electric transmission and distribution operations. Such disruptions and shortages have resulted in increased prices and lead times for critical orders of materials and equipment needed by the Companies in their operations, such as certain raw materials, microprocessors, semiconductors, microchips, vehicles and transformers. Long lead times for replacement parts could restrict the availability and delay the construction, maintenance or repair of items that are needed to support the Utilities' normal operations and may result in prolonged customer outages, which could in turn lead to unrecovered costs for such service interruptions. Demand for electric equipment is increasing due to the anticipated demand growth, in part driven by data centers, utilities' efforts to meet clean energy goals and in order to prepare for more frequent extreme weather events at a time when manufacturing capacity and supply are decreasing. Geopolitical conflicts have also caused supply chain distributions and shortages. Prices of materials, equipment, transportation and other resources have increased as a result of these supply chain disruptions and shortages and may continue to increase as a result of inflation and the imposition of tariffs. Increases in inflation and the imposition of tariffs may raise the Companies' costs in excess of the costs reflected in the Utilities' rate plans and could also increase the amount of capital that needs to be raised by the Companies.

**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 and energy efficiency efforts directly influence 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 1C: Cybersecurity

#### Cybersecurity Risk Management

The Companies have identified cybersecurity as a key enterprise risk. As operators of critical energy infrastructure, the Companies require the continuous operation of information systems and network infrastructure. Cybersecurity threats are assessed, identified and managed as part of the Companies' corporate-wide Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program. The ERM program establishes processes to identify emerging issues; monitor, assess and mitigate known risks; align risk exposure to organizational priorities; and inform business decisions and resource allocation; and leverages, among others, the National Institute of Standards and Technology framework to help inform the Companies' processes around cybersecurity risk management.

In accordance with the Companies' ERM program, management has established a multidisciplinary cybersecurity team including personnel from the technology, operations, legal, compliance, and risk management departments that identifies, assesses and remediates cybersecurity risks.

The Companies employ several processes to manage their cybersecurity risks, including, but not limited to, the following:

- *Incident Detection and Prevention:* The Companies deploy safeguards designed to protect their operational and information systems, the personal information of their customers and employees and other critical information from cybersecurity threats. These safeguards include, among other things, intrusion prevention and detection systems, anti-malware functionality and ongoing vulnerability assessments.
- *Review and Assessment:* The Companies assess the severity, likelihood and controllability of cybersecurity threats and consider risk outlook, recent external and internal cybersecurity events and audit findings to assess their overall cybersecurity risk management process. The Companies then use the findings from these assessments to inform cybersecurity risk mitigation activities, including long-term strategic and short-term tactical efforts, and capital allocation decisions.
- *Independent Advisors:* The Companies engage consultants to assess, identify and manage material risks from cybersecurity threats on a regular basis. The consultants are engaged to, among other things, assess the process by which cybersecurity threats are identified; provide incident response and forensic services; review and analyze cybersecurity controls and infrastructure; and provide threat emulation services.
- *Third-Party Risk Assessments:* The Companies' vendors and suppliers participate in a third-party risk assessment to periodically validate such party's profile across multiple risk domains. A cybersecurity risk assessment is performed by the Companies' Information Technology department to assess the controls of high-risk third parties that, among other things, possess the Companies' sensitive information and the personal information of their customers and employees. In addition, the Companies typically impose contractual obligations on their vendors and suppliers related to privacy, confidentiality, and data security based on their access to the Companies' data, operational and information technology systems and sensitive information and the personal information of their customers and employees.
- *Disclosure Controls and Procedures:* Management has developed protocols and procedures to share information regarding cybersecurity incidents with the Chief Information Security Officer, Chief Privacy Officer, the Companies' Disclosure Committee and the Law Department to enable assessments related to disclosure and reporting obligations in compliance with federal and state cybersecurity and data privacy regulations.
- *Incident Response:* The Companies have established and maintain incident response plans that set forth procedures for their response to cybersecurity incidents and data breaches and test and evaluate such plans on an ongoing basis.

- *Training and Compliance:* The Companies train employees regularly on potential cybersecurity threats; monitor network and computing systems; collaborate with government and industry partners on threat mitigation; collaborate with local, state and federal agencies and utility industry colleagues to identify and employ tools that seek to protect the Companies' operational and information systems and the personal information of their customers and employees from cybersecurity threats; and regularly conduct and participate in exercises to test and further develop prevention and responses to potential cyber and physical threats, both internally and through sector-level and cross-sector exercises led by industry or the U.S. government.

The Companies have experienced cybersecurity incidents and attacks in the past and expect to experience them in the future. The Companies have not experienced any cybersecurity incidents in the last three years that have materially affected the business strategy, results of operations, or financial condition of the Companies. Although the Companies have established processes to assess, identify and manage cybersecurity risks, such processes do not provide absolute assurance against a cybersecurity attack that could materially impact the Companies. In the event of a significant cybersecurity incident or attack, the Companies' business strategy, results of operations or financial condition could be materially affected. Such an incident could materially disrupt the Companies' or their customers' operations, cause damage to the Companies' properties, financial and other information systems and network infrastructure and could result in the theft of the Companies', their employees' or customers' information. See "A Cyber Attack Could Adversely Affect the Companies" in Item 1A.

### **Role of Management in Cybersecurity Risk Management**

The Companies have established a cybersecurity team that manages the Companies' cybersecurity risk. The cybersecurity team is led by the Vice President and Chief Information Security Officer, a technology leader with over 15 years of experience in information technology and cybersecurity. The cybersecurity team reports to a multidisciplinary team of executives and senior officers including personnel from the technology and operations departments who are responsible for the review and approval of changes in cybersecurity risk assessment and have oversight of risk mitigation and monitoring strategies. The executive and senior officer team is led by the Senior Vice President and Chief Information Officer, a senior global technology and operations leader with over 30 years of experience in the technology field and who is responsible for the Companies' information technology and corporate security departments.

The cybersecurity team's processes to protect the personal information of the Companies' customers and employees are supported by a privacy compliance team. The privacy compliance team is led by the Chief Privacy Officer, a professional with over 18 years of experience in data privacy risk and compliance and who is a Certified Information Privacy Professional and a Certified Information Privacy Manager and is designated as a Fellow in Privacy. The Chief Privacy Officer reports to the Vice President and Chief Ethics and Compliance Officer, an attorney and executive who has over 25 years of experience in the legal, ethics, and compliance fields and is responsible for the company's ethics and compliance program and department, including data privacy compliance. The Chief Ethics and Compliance Officer reports to the Senior Vice President and General Counsel, the Companies' lead attorney and a senior executive with over 20 years of risk management, corporate governance and team leadership experience.

### **Role of Board of Directors and Board of Trustees in Cybersecurity Risk Management**

Con Edison's Board of Directors and CECONY's Board of Trustees (collectively, the Board) and their respective Audit Committees oversee the management of risks from cybersecurity threats, including the policies, processes and practices that management implements to address risks from cybersecurity threats. There is a process in place for the Board and the Audit Committee to receive quarterly updates and information from the Senior Vice President and Chief Information Officer and the Vice President and Chief Information Security Officer, regarding significant and potentially significant cybersecurity incidents and a range of cybersecurity metrics. The Board receives an annual presentation and report on cybersecurity risks from the Senior Vice President and Chief Information Officer and the Vice President and Chief Information Security Officer that addresses various topics, such as recent developments, vulnerability assessments and third-party and independent reviews. The Audit Committee also meets annually with the Senior Vice President and Chief Information Officer in executive session, without management present.

At each regular Board meeting, the Board reviews a cybersecurity dashboard prepared by the Senior Vice President and Chief Information Officer that includes updates on a range of cybersecurity metrics and topics. The Audit Committee oversees the ERM program and reviews more in-depth cybersecurity matters and risks on a semi-annual basis.

### **Item 2: Properties Con Edison**

Con Edison has no significant properties other than those of the Utilities.

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).

### **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 "Other Regulatory Matters" in Note B and "Superfund Sites" and "Asbestos Proceedings" in Note G and "Manhattan Explosion and Fire" in Note H to the financial statements in Item 8 and "Environmental Matters – CECONY" and "Environmental Matters – O&R" in Item 1 of this report, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

### **Item 4: Mine Safety Disclosures**

Not applicable.

## Information about our Executive Officers

The following table sets forth certain information about the executive officers of Con Edison as of February 20, 2025. 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
Timothy P. Cawley	60	1/22 to present - Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer and Director of Con Edison, Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer and Trustee of CECONY 12/20 to 12/21 – President and Chief Executive Officer and Director of Con Edison and Chief Executive Officer and Trustee of CECONY 1/18 to 12/20 – President of CECONY
Kirkland Andrews	57	7/24 to present – Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Con Edison and CECONY 2/21 to 6/24 – Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Evergy Inc 9/11 to 1/21 – Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of NRG Energy, Inc.
Matthew Ketschke	53	1/21 to present – President of CECONY 11/17 to 12/20 – Senior Vice President – Customer Energy Solutions
Michele O'Connell	49	4/24 to present – President and Chief Executive Officer of O&R
Robert Sanchez	59	4/24 to present – President, Shared Services of CECONY 12/17 to 4/24 – President and Chief Executive Officer of O&R
Stuart Nachmias	60	1/20 to present – President and Chief Executive Officer of Con Edison Transmission
Deneen L. Donnley	60	1/20 to present – Senior Vice President and General Counsel of Con Edison and CECONY
Jennifer Hensley	46	9/22 to present – Senior Vice President – Corporate Affairs of CECONY 7/22 to 9/22 – Senior Vice President of CECONY 1/21 to 7/22 - Vice President, Head of Government Relations - Lyft 9/19 to 1/21 - Senior Director, Public Policy - Lyft
Joseph Miller	62	1/21 to present – Vice President and Controller of Con Edison and CECONY 1/21 to present – Chief Financial Officer and Controller of O&R 8/06 to 12/20 – Assistant Controller of Corporate Accounting of CECONY
Kamran Ziaee	58	12/24 to present – Senior Vice President and Chief Information Officer of Con Edison and CECONY 08/19 to 11/24 – Senior Vice President, Technology Strategy & Planning - Verizon

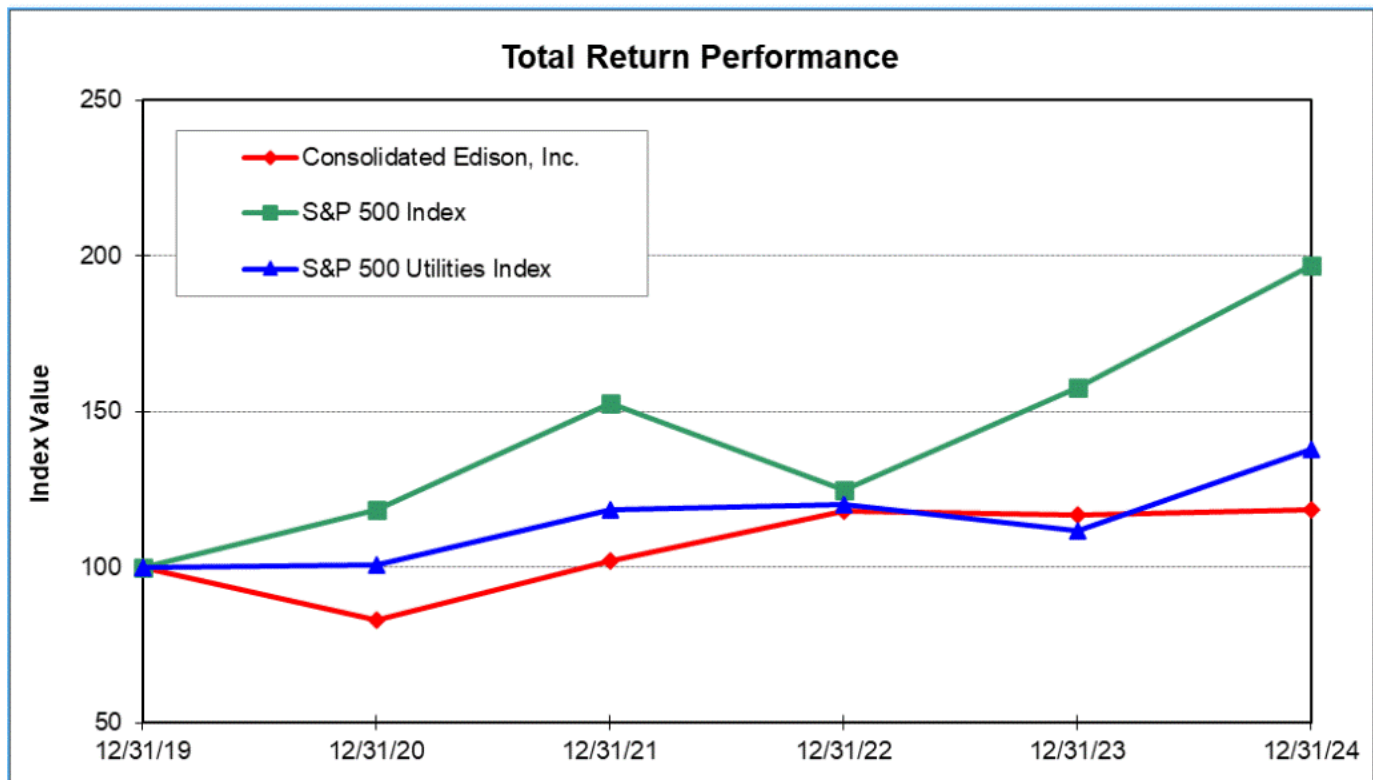
## Part II

### 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, 2025, there were 34,407 holders of record of Con Edison's Common Shares. Con Edison paid quarterly dividends of 81 cents per Common Share in 2023 and quarterly dividends of 83 cents per Common Share in 2024. On January 16, 2025, Con Edison declared a quarterly dividend of 85 cents per Common Share that is payable on March 14, 2025. 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 2024, the market price of Con Edison's Common Shares decreased by 1.91 percent (from \$90.97 at year-end 2023 to \$89.23 at year-end 2024). By comparison, the S&P 500 Index increased 23.31 percent and the S&P 500 Utilities Index increased 19.58 percent. The total return to Con Edison's common shareholders during 2024, including both investment of dividends and the change in price, was 1.58 percent. By comparison, the total returns for the S&P 500 Index and the S&P 500 Utilities Index were 25.00 percent and 23.43 percent, respectively. For the five-year period 2020 through 2024 inclusive, Con Edison's shareholders' total return was 18.59 percent, compared with total returns for the S&P 500 Index and the S&P 500 Utilities Index of 96.85 percent and 37.79 percent, respectively.



Company / Index	Years Ended December 31,					
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Consolidated Edison, Inc.	100.00	83.01	102.07	118.04	116.72	118.52
S&P 500 Index	100.00	118.40	152.39	124.79	157.59	197.02
S&P Utilities	100.00	100.48	118.24	120.09	111.59	137.73

Based on \$100 invested at December 31, 2019, reinvestment of all dividends in equivalent shares of stock and market price changes on all such shares.

## **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 2023 and 2024 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: [Reserved]**

## **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 (MD&A) 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.

This combined MD&A generally discusses 2024 and 2023 items and year-to-year comparisons between 2024 and 2023. For discussions of 2022 items and year-to-year comparisons between 2023 and 2022, see “Item 7: Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,” in Con Edison’s and CECONY’s combined Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023, filed with the SEC on February 15, 2024.

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 and Con Edison Transmission. CECONY is a regulated utility that provides electric service in New York City and New York’s Westchester County, gas service in Manhattan, the Bronx, parts of Queens and parts of Westchester, and steam service in Manhattan. O&R is a regulated utility serving customers in a 1,300-square-mile-area in southeastern New York State and northern New Jersey. Con Edison Transmission, through its subsidiaries, invests in electric transmission projects and manages, through joint ventures, both electric and gas assets while seeking to develop electric transmission projects. Con Edison Transmission is considering strategic alternatives with respect to its investment in MVP and both Con Edison Transmission and CECONY are considering strategic alternatives with respect to their investments in Honeoye. See “Con Edison Transmission” in Item 1.

In addition to the risks and uncertainties described in Item 1A and the Companies’ material contingencies described in Notes B, G and H to the financial statements in Item 8, the Companies’ management considers the following events, trends, and uncertainties to be important to understanding the Companies’ current and future financial condition.

### **Clean Energy Goals**

The success of the Companies’ efforts to meet federal, state and city clean energy policy goals and the impact of energy consumers’ efforts to meet such goals on CECONY’s electric, gas and steam businesses and O&R’s electric and gas businesses may impact the Companies’ future financial condition. The Utilities expect electric usage to increase and gas and steam usage to decrease in their service territories as federal, state and local laws and policies are enacted and implemented that aim to reduce the carbon intensity of the energy that is consumed in their respective jurisdictions. The Utilities’ and their regulators’ efforts to maintain electric reliability in their service territories as electric usage increases may also impact the Companies’ future financial condition. The long-term future of the Utilities’ gas businesses depends upon the role that natural gas or other gaseous fuels will play in facilitating New York State’s and New York City’s climate goals. In addition, the impact and costs from climate change impacts on the Utilities’ systems and the success of the Utilities’ efforts to maintain system reliability and manage service interruptions resulting from severe weather may impact the Companies’ future financial condition, results of operations and liquidity.

### **Aged Accounts Receivable Balances**

At December 31, 2024, CECONY’s and O&R’s customer accounts receivables balances of \$2,947 million and \$113 million, respectively, included aged accounts receivables (balances outstanding in excess of 60 days) of \$1,652 million and \$32 million, respectively. In comparison, CECONY’s and O&R’s customer accounts receivable balances at February 28, 2020 were \$1,322 million and \$89 million, respectively, including aged accounts receivables (balances outstanding in excess of 60 days) of \$408 million and \$15 million, respectively. Prior to the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Utilities’ practice was to write off customer accounts receivables as uncollectible 90 days after the account is disconnected for non-payment or the account is closed during the collection process. In general, the Utilities suspended collection activities and service disconnections during the COVID-19 pandemic and have since resumed such activities.

CECONY’s rate plans include reconciliation of late payment charges (from January 1, 2023 through December 31, 2025 for electric and gas and from January 1, 2020 through October 31, 2026 for steam) and write-offs of customer accounts receivable balances (from January 1, 2020 through December 31, 2025 for electric and gas and from

January 1, 2020 through October 31, 2026 for steam) to amounts reflected in rates, with recovery/refund from or to customers via surcharge/sur-credit. CECONY's surcharge recoveries for late payment charges and write-offs of accounts receivable balances will, collectively, be subject to separate annual caps for electric and gas that produce no more than a half percent (0.5 percent) total customer bill impact per commodity (estimated for electric to be \$57.3 million, \$60.3 million, \$62.6 million for 2023, 2024 and 2025, respectively, and for gas to be \$14.8 million, \$15.9 million and \$16.8 million for 2023, 2024 and 2025, respectively). CECONY's surcharge recoveries for late payment charges and write-offs of accounts receivables for steam will each be subject to an annual cap that produces no more than half percent (0.5 percent) total customer bill impact (estimated to be \$2.5 million, \$3.0 million and \$3.5 million for 2024, 2025 and 2026, respectively). Amounts in excess of the surcharge caps will be deferred as a regulatory asset for recovery in CECONY's next base rate cases.

O&R's 2022 - 2024 rate plans included reconciliation of late payment charges to amounts reflected in rates for years 2022 through 2024, with full recovery/refund via surcharge/sur-credit once the annual variance equals or exceeds 5 basis points of return on equity and reconciliation of write-offs of customer accounts receivable balances to amounts reflected in rates from January 1, 2020 through December 31, 2024, with full recovery/refund via surcharge/sur-credit once the annual variance equals or exceeds 5 basis points of return on equity. O&R's November 2024 joint proposal, that is subject to approval by the NYSPSC, includes reconciliation of uncollectible expenses and late payment charges that are subject to a combined annual threshold of \$0.9 million and \$0.5 million for electric and gas, respectively. Once the threshold is met, O&R will defer the variance between actual uncollectible expense and late payment charge, and the level set forth in rates that is above the threshold. Recovery/refunds will be made via surcharge/sur-credit. Surcharge recovery is subject to an annual cap that produces no more than a 0.5 percent total customer bill impact per commodity. Amounts in excess of the surcharge caps will be deferred as a regulatory asset for recovery in O&R's next base rate cases.

Although these regulatory mechanisms are in place, a continued increase in accounts receivable balances has impacted and is expected to continue to impact the Companies' liquidity. See "The Companies May Be Adversely Affected By Changes To The Utilities' Rate Plans" in Item 1A, "Liquidity and Capital Resources" and "Capital Requirements and Resources," below and "Regulatory Matters – Rate Plans" in Note B and Note N to the financial statements in Item 8.

In particular, CECONY, in an effort to reduce aged accounts receivables balances, plans to continue to execute on its integrated collections strategy, which includes, among other things, implementation of payment arrangements, enhanced digital and mail communications to customers regarding collections, increased field collections by hiring new field collectors and increasing collector efficiency and employing additional call center representatives to handle in-bound call volumes. O&R's collection strategy aligns with that of CECONY's in many respects.

### **Con Edison Transmission**

Con Edison Transmission, through its New York Transco partnership and jointly with the NYPA, is developing the Propel NY Energy transmission project, a 90-mile electric transmission project that is expected to increase high voltage transmission connections between Long Island and the rest of New York State. Con Edison Transmission is also participating in competitive solicitations to develop additional electric projects, including a proposal submitted in April 2024 with another entity to build infrastructure that will facilitate future transmission to be installed for offshore wind power to New Jersey's electric grid and multiple proposals submitted in June 2024 through its New York Transco partnership to integrate electricity produced from offshore wind into New York City's energy grid. The success of Con Edison Transmission's efforts in these competitive solicitations and to grow its electric transmission portfolio may impact Con Edison's future capital requirements. In January 2025, the President of the United States issued an executive order temporarily withdrawing all areas on the outer continental shelf from new offshore wind leasing, pending review by the new Administration, noting that nothing in this withdrawal affects rights under existing leases in the withdrawn areas, and further that with respect to such existing leases, the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Attorney General as needed, shall conduct a comprehensive review of the ecological, economic, and environmental necessity of terminating or amending any existing wind energy leases. See "Federal Regulation" in Item 1. Con Edison Transmission is considering strategic alternatives with respect to its investment in MVP and both Con Edison Transmission and CECONY are considering strategic alternatives with respect to their investments in Honeoye. See "Con Edison Transmission" in Item 1.

Certain financial data of Con Edison's businesses are presented below:

<i>(Millions of Dollars, except percentages)</i>	For the Year Ended December 31, 2024				At December 31, 2024	
	Operating Revenues		Net Income for Common Stock		Assets	
CECONY	\$14,129	93%	\$1,748	96%	\$65,650	92%
O&R	1,125	7%	104	6%	4,060	6%
Total Utilities	15,254	100%	1,852	102%	69,710	98%
Con Edison Transmission	4	—%	45	2%	469	1%
Other (a)	(2)	—%	(77)	(4)%	383	1%
<b>Total Con Edison</b>	<b>\$15,256</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$1,820</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$70,562</b>	<b>100%</b>

(a) Other includes the parent company, Con Edison's tax equity investments, consolidation adjustments and Broken Bow II, the deferred project held for sale at December 31, 2024, the sale and transfer of which was completed in January 2025. Net income for common stock for the year ended December 31, 2024 includes \$(46) million (after-tax) for adjustments related to the sale of the Clean Energy Businesses. See Note W and Note X to the financial statements in Item 8.

### Inflation Reduction Act

On August 16, 2022, the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) was signed into law and implemented a new corporate alternative minimum tax (CAMT) that imposes a 15 percent tax on modified GAAP net income. Under the IRA, a corporation is subject to the CAMT if its average annual adjusted financial statement income for the three taxable year period ending prior to the taxable year exceeds \$1,000 million, and applies to tax years beginning after December 31, 2022. Pursuant to the IRA, corporations are entitled to a tax credit (minimum tax credit) to the extent the CAMT liability exceeds the regular tax liability. This amount can be carried forward indefinitely and used in future years when regular tax exceeds the CAMT.

Beginning in 2024, based on the existing statute, the Companies are subject to and report the CAMT in their Consolidated Income Statements, Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows and the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The Companies accrued a CAMT liability of \$139 million, \$111 million of which is for CECONY, before the application of general business credits with an offsetting deferred tax asset representing the minimum tax credit carryforward, for the year ended December 31, 2024. The Companies are continuing to assess the impacts of the IRA on their financial statements and will update estimates based on future guidance to be issued by the Department of the Treasury.

### New York Legislation

In April 2021, New York passed a law that increased the corporate franchise tax rate on business income from 6.5 percent to 7.25 percent, retroactive to January 1, 2021, for taxpayers with taxable income greater than \$5 million. The law also reinstated the business capital tax at 0.1875 percent, not to exceed a maximum tax liability of \$5 million per taxpayer. New York requires a corporate franchise taxpayer to calculate and pay the highest amount of tax under the three alternative methods: a tax on business income; a tax on business capital; or a fixed dollar minimum. The provisions to increase the corporate franchise tax rate and reinstate a capital tax were scheduled to expire after 2023. In May 2023, New York passed a law that extended the increase in the corporate franchise tax rate from 6.5 percent to 7.25 percent for an additional three years, through tax year 2026 and extended the business capital tax through tax year 2026. New York also passed a law establishing a permanent rate of 30 percent for the metropolitan transportation business tax surcharge. As a result of the sale of all of the stock of the Clean Energy Businesses in 2023, Con Edison's New York State taxable income was higher than \$5 million and subject to the higher 7.25 percent rate (9.425 percent with the surcharge rate) on its taxable income for tax year 2023, but is not subject to the higher rate in tax year 2024.

## Results of Operations

Net income for common stock and earnings per share for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

<i>(Millions of Dollars, except per share amounts)</i>	Net Income for Common Stock		Earnings per Share	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
CECONY	\$1,748	\$1,606	\$5.05	\$4.62
O&R	104	96	0.30	0.28
Clean Energy Businesses (a)	—	22	—	0.07
Con Edison Transmission (b)	45	37	0.13	0.11
Other (c)	(77)	758	(0.22)	2.17
<b>Con Edison (d)</b>	<b>\$1,820</b>	<b>\$2,519</b>	<b>\$5.26</b>	<b>\$7.25</b>

- (a) Net income for common stock and earnings per share from the Clean Energy Businesses for the year ended December 31, 2023 reflects \$2 million or \$0.01 a share (after-tax) of the effects of HLBV accounting for tax equity investments in certain renewable electric projects. Net income for common stock and earnings per share from the Clean Energy Businesses also includes \$(9) million or \$(0.03) a share of net after-tax mark-to-market effects in 2023. Depreciation and amortization expenses on their assets of \$31 million or \$0.08 a share (after-tax) were not recorded for the year ended December 31, 2023. On March 1, 2023, Con Edison completed the sale of all of the stock of the Clean Energy Businesses. See Note W and Note X to the financial statements in Item 8. See Note S to the financial statements in Item 8.
- (b) Net income for common stock and earnings per share from Con Edison Transmission for the year ended December 31, 2024 includes \$5 million or \$0.01 a share (after-tax) for accretion of the basis difference of Con Edison's equity investment in Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC. See "Investment in Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC (MVP)" in Note A to the financial statements in Item 8.
- (c) Other includes the parent company, Con Edison's tax equity investments, consolidation adjustments and Broken Bow II, the deferred project held for sale at December 31, 2024, the sale and transfer of which was completed in January 2025. See Note X to the financial statements in Item 8. Net income for common stock and earnings per share for the year ended December 31, 2024 includes \$(46) million (after-tax) or \$(0.13) a share (after-tax) for adjustments related to the sale of all of the stock of the Clean Energy Businesses. Net income for common stock and earnings per share for the year ended December 31, 2024 also includes \$(3) million (after-tax) or \$(0.01) a share (after-tax) of income tax impact on the effects of HLBV accounting for tax equity investments in certain renewable electric projects. Impact of the sale of the Clean Energy Businesses on the changes in state unitary tax apportionments (net of federal taxes) for the year ended December 31, 2024 is \$(3) million or \$(0.01) per share. Net income for common stock and earnings per share for the year ended December 31, 2023 includes \$(11) million or \$(0.03) a share (after-tax) of income tax impact on the effects of HLBV accounting for tax equity investments in certain renewable electric projects and an immaterial amount or \$0.00 a share of income tax impact on the net after-tax mark-to-market effects. Net income for common stock for the year ended December 31, 2023 also includes \$(14) million and \$(0.04) a share of transaction costs and other accruals related to the sale of the Clean Energy Businesses (net of tax). Impact of the sale of the Clean Energy Businesses on the changes in state unitary tax apportionments (net of federal taxes) for the year ended December 31, 2023 is \$(7) million or \$(0.02) per share. Depreciation and amortization expenses on the assets of the Clean Energy Businesses \$(3) million or \$(0.01) a share (after-tax) were not recorded for the year ended December 31, 2023. Net income for common stock for the year ended December 31, 2023 includes \$767 million or \$2.21 per share (after-tax) for the gain on the sale of the Clean Energy Businesses. See Note W and Note X to the financial statements in Item 8.
- (d) Earnings per share on a diluted basis were \$5.24 a share and \$7.21 a share in 2024 and 2023, respectively. See "Earnings Per Common Share" in Note A to the financial statements in Item 8.

The following table presents the estimated effect of major factors on earnings per share and net income for common stock for the year ended December 31, 2024 as compared with 2023.

Variation for the Year Ended December 31, 2024 vs. 2023

	Net Income for Common Stock (Net of Tax) (Millions of Dollars)	Earnings per Share
<b>CECONY (a)</b>		
Higher electric rate base	\$115	\$0.33
Steam rate plan effective November 2023	72	0.21
Higher gas rate base	19	0.05
Change in incentives earned under the electric and gas earnings adjustment mechanisms	14	0.04
Higher electric, gas and steam operations and maintenance costs	(54)	(0.16)
Higher regulatory commission expense and other corporate expenses	(16)	(0.04)
Impact of the NYSPSC order denying an April 2023 petition by CECONY that requested permission to capitalize costs to implement its new customer billing and information system	(10)	(0.03)
Accretive effect of share repurchase	—	0.03
Other	2	—
Total CECONY	142	0.43
<b>O&amp;R (a)</b>		
Electric base rate increase	21	0.06
Gas base rate increase	2	—
Higher interest expense	(6)	(0.02)
Other	(9)	(0.02)
Total O&R	8	0.02
<b>Clean Energy Businesses (b)</b>		
Total Clean Energy Businesses	(22)	(0.07)
<b>Con Edison Transmission</b>		
Income tax adjustment due to AFUDC from MVP	5	0.01
Accretion of the basis difference of Con Edison's equity investment in MVP	5	0.01
Other	(2)	—
Total Con Edison Transmission	8	0.02
<b>Other, including parent company expenses</b>		
Gain and other impacts related to the sale of the Clean Energy Businesses	(795)	(2.28)
Lower interest income	(23)	(0.07)
Higher taxes other than income taxes	(10)	(0.03)
Higher interest expense	(3)	(0.01)
HLBV effects	8	0.02
Other	(12)	(0.02)
Total Other, including parent company expenses (c)	(835)	(2.39)
Total Reported (GAAP basis)	\$(699)	\$(1.99)

- 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. Effective November 1, 2023, revenues from CECONY's steam sales are also subject to a weather normalization clause, as a result of which, delivery revenues reflect normal weather conditions during the heating season. 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.
- On March 1, 2023, Con Edison completed the sale of all of the stock of the Clean Energy Businesses and therefore 2023 reflects the financial results for the two months ended February 2023.
- Other includes the parent company, Con Edison's tax equity investments, consolidation adjustments and Broken Bow II, the deferred project held for sale at December 31, 2024, the sale and transfer of which was completed in January 2025.

The Companies' other operations and maintenance expenses for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	2024	2023
<b>CECONY</b>		
Operations	\$1,918	\$1,845
Pensions and other postretirement benefits	138	338
Health care and other benefits	192	172
Regulatory fees and assessments (a)	461	380
Other (b)	644	441
<b>Total CECONY</b>	<b>3,353</b>	<b>3,176</b>
O&R	387	375
Clean Energy Businesses (c)	—	48
Con Edison Transmission	11	11
Other (d)	—	(4)
<b>Total other operations and maintenance expenses</b>	<b>\$3,751</b>	<b>\$3,606</b>

- (a) Includes Demand Side Management, System Benefit Charges and Public Service Law 18A assessments that are collected in revenues.
- (b) Other includes the impact of the NYSPSC order denying an April 2023 petition by CECONY that requested permission to capitalize costs to implement its new customer billing and information system in 2024 and 2023 were (\$51 million) and (\$38 million), respectively.
- (c) On March 1, 2023, Con Edison completed the sale of all of the stock of the Clean Energy Businesses. See Note W and Note X to the financial statements in Item 8.
- (d) Other includes the parent company, Con Edison's tax equity investments, consolidation adjustments and Broken Bow II, the deferred project held for sale at December 31, 2024, the sale and transfer of which was completed in January 2025. See Note X to the financial statements in Item 8.

Con Edison's principal business segments are CECONY's regulated utility activities, O&R's regulated utility activities and Con Edison Transmission. On March 1, 2023, Con Edison completed the sale of all of the stock of the Clean Energy Businesses. See Note W and Note X to the financial statements in Item 8. 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, 2024 and 2023 follows. For additional business segment financial information, see Note P to the financial statements in Item 8.

The Companies' results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 were:

	CECONY		O&R		Clean Energy (c) Businesses		Con Edison Transmission		Other (a)		Con Edison (b)	
<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Operating revenues	\$14,129	\$13,476	\$1,125	\$1,056	\$—	\$129	\$4	\$4	\$(2)	\$(2)	\$15,256	\$14,663
Purchased power	2,279	2,294	290	247	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,569	2,541
Fuel	170	282	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	170	282
Gas purchased for resale	524	677	75	111	—	41	—	—	—	—	599	829
Other operations and maintenance	3,353	3,176	387	375	—	48	11	11	—	(4)	3,751	3,606
Depreciation and amortization	2,037	1,924	117	106	—	—	1	1	—	—	2,155	2,031
Taxes, other than income taxes	3,173	2,946	95	91	—	3	—	1	12	2	3,280	3,043
Gain (loss) on sale of the Clean Energy Businesses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(62)	865	(62)	865
Operating income (loss)	2,593	2,177	161	126	—	37	(8)	(9)	(76)	865	2,670	3,196
Other income (deductions)	578	732	32	49	—	1	61	62	(16)	(14)	655	830
Net interest expense (income)	1,109	945	60	51	—	16	—	2	18	9	1,187	1,023
Income before income tax expense	2,062	1,964	133	124	—	22	53	51	(110)	842	2,138	3,003
Income tax expense (benefit)	314	358	29	28	—	3	8	14	(33)	84	318	487
<b>Net income (loss)</b>	<b>\$1,748</b>	<b>\$1,606</b>	<b>\$104</b>	<b>\$96</b>	<b>\$—</b>	<b>\$19</b>	<b>\$45</b>	<b>\$37</b>	<b>\$(77)</b>	<b>\$758</b>	<b>\$1,820</b>	<b>\$2,516</b>
Income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interest	—	—	—	—	—	(3)	—	—	—	—	—	(3)
<b>Net income (loss) from common stock</b>	<b>\$1,748</b>	<b>\$1,606</b>	<b>\$104</b>	<b>\$96</b>	<b>\$—</b>	<b>\$22</b>	<b>\$45</b>	<b>\$37</b>	<b>\$(77)</b>	<b>\$758</b>	<b>\$1,820</b>	<b>\$2,519</b>

(a) Other includes the parent company, Con Edison's tax equity investments, consolidation adjustments and Broken Bow II, the deferred project held for sale at December 31, 2024, the sale and transfer of which was completed in January 2025. See Note X to the financial statements in Item 8.

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

(c) On March 1, 2023, Con Edison completed the sale of all of the stock of the Clean Energy Businesses. See Note W and Note X to the financial statements in Item 8.

## Year Ended December 31, 2024 Compared with Year Ended December 31, 2023

### CECONY

(Millions of Dollars)	For the Year Ended December 31, 2024				For the Year Ended December 31, 2023				2024-2023 Variation
	Electric	Gas	Steam	2024 Total	Electric	Gas	Steam	2023 Total	
Operating revenues	\$10,717	\$2,834	\$578	\$14,129	\$10,078	\$2,829	\$569	\$13,476	\$653
Purchased power	2,248	—	31	2,279	2,254	—	40	2,294	(15)
Fuel	126	—	44	170	157	—	125	282	(112)
Gas purchased for resale	—	524	—	524	—	677	—	677	(153)
Other operations and maintenance	2,622	528	203	3,353	2,418	527	231	3,176	177
Depreciation and amortization	1,471	458	108	2,037	1,395	429	100	1,924	113
Taxes, other than income taxes	2,418	576	179	3,173	2,286	514	146	2,946	227
<b>Operating income</b>	<b>\$1,832</b>	<b>\$748</b>	<b>\$13</b>	<b>\$2,593</b>	<b>\$1,568</b>	<b>\$682</b>	<b>\$(73)</b>	<b>\$2,177</b>	<b>\$416</b>

### Electric

CECONY's results of electric operations for the year ended December 31, 2024 compared with the year ended December 31, 2023 were as follows:

(Millions of Dollars)	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	Variation
Operating revenues	\$10,717	\$10,078	\$639
Purchased power	2,248	2,254	(6)
Fuel	126	157	(31)
Other operations and maintenance	2,622	2,418	204
Depreciation and amortization	1,471	1,395	76
Taxes, other than income taxes	2,418	2,286	132
<b>Electric operating income</b>	<b>\$1,832</b>	<b>\$1,568</b>	<b>\$264</b>

CECONY's electric sales and deliveries in 2024 compared with 2023 were:

Description	Millions of kWh Delivered				Revenues in Millions (a)			
	For the Years Ended				For the Years Ended			
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	Variation	Percent Variation	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	Variation	Percent Variation
Residential/Religious (b)	11,890	11,574	316	2.7%	\$4,240	\$3,483	\$757	21.7%
Commercial/Industrial	10,267	10,895	(628)	(5.8)	2,911	2,773	138	5.0
Retail choice customers	20,715	20,315	400	2.0	2,697	2,394	303	12.7
NYPA, Municipal Agency and other sales	9,555	9,472	83	0.9	876	807	69	8.6
Other operating revenues (c)	—	—	—	—	(7)	621	(628)	Large
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,427</b>	<b>52,256</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>\$10,717</b>	<b>\$10,078</b>	<b>\$639</b>	<b>6.3%</b>

- (a) Revenues from electric sales 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.
- (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 the revenue decoupling mechanism current asset or regulatory liability and changes in regulatory assets and liabilities in accordance with other provisions of CECONY's rate plan.
- (d) After adjusting for variations, primarily weather and billing days, electric delivery volumes in CECONY's service area increased 1.3 percent in 2024 compared with 2023.

Operating revenues increased \$639 million in 2024 compared with 2023 primarily due to an increase in revenues from the electric rate plan (\$558 million) and a change in incentives earned under the earnings adjustment mechanisms (\$18 million).

Purchased power expenses decreased \$6 million in 2024 compared with 2023 due to lower unit costs (\$88 million), offset in part by higher purchased volume (\$82 million).

Fuel expenses decreased \$31 million in 2024 compared with 2023 due to lower unit costs (\$23 million) and lower purchased volumes from the company's electric generating facilities (\$8 million).

Other operations and maintenance expenses increased \$204 million in 2024 compared with 2023 primarily due to higher total surcharges for assessments and fees that are collected in revenues from customers (\$83 million), uncollectible expenses (\$35 million), electric operations maintenance activities (\$22 million), costs for injuries and damages (\$11 million) and the impact of the NYSPSC order denying an April 2023 petition by CECONY that requested permission to capitalize costs to implement its new customer billing and information system in 2024 (\$6 million) and higher health care costs (\$4 million).

Depreciation and amortization expenses increased \$76 million in 2024 compared with 2023 primarily due to higher electric utility plant balances.

Taxes, other than income taxes increased \$132 million in 2024 compared with 2023 primarily due to higher property taxes (\$185 million) and higher state and local revenue taxes (\$25 million), offset in part by a higher deferral of under-collected property taxes (\$82 million).

## Gas

CECONY's results of gas operations for the year ended December 31, 2024 compared with the year ended December 31, 2023 were as follows:

(Millions of Dollars)	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	Variation
Operating revenues	\$2,834	\$2,829	\$5
Gas purchased for resale	524	677	(153)
Other operations and maintenance	528	527	1
Depreciation and amortization	458	429	29
Taxes, other than income taxes	576	514	62
<b>Gas operating income</b>	<b>\$748</b>	<b>\$682</b>	<b>\$66</b>

CECONY's gas sales and deliveries, excluding off-system sales, in 2024 compared with 2023 were:

Description	Thousands of Dt Delivered				Revenues in Millions (a)			
	For the Years Ended				For the Years Ended			
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	Variation	Percent Variation	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	Variation	Percent Variation
Residential	44,280	45,741	(1,461)	(3.2)%	\$1,148	\$1,218	\$(70)	(5.7)%
General	30,223	31,784	(1,561)	(4.9)	640	573	67	11.7
Firm transportation	71,521	72,740	(1,219)	(1.7)	914	853	61	7.2
<b>Total firm sales and transportation</b>	<b>146,024</b>	<b>150,265</b>	<b>(4,241)</b>	<b>(2.8) (b)</b>	<b>2,702</b>	<b>2,644</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Interruptible sales	2,959	7,892	(4,933)	(62.5)%	28	49	(21)	(42.9)%
NYPA	56,291	53,541	2,750	5.1	2	2	—	—
Generation plants	61,250	61,453	(203)	(0.3)	22	24	(2)	(8.3)
Other	18,680	18,925	(245)	(1.3)	38	34	4	11.8
Other operating revenues (c)	—	—	—	—	42	76	(34)	(44.7)
<b>Total</b>	<b>285,204</b>	<b>292,076</b>	<b>(6,872)</b>	<b>(2.4)%</b>	<b>\$2,834</b>	<b>\$2,829</b>	<b>\$5</b>	<b>0.2 %</b>

- (a) 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.
- (b) After adjusting for variations, primarily billing days, firm gas sales and transportation volumes in CECONY's service area decreased 4.0 percent in 2024 compared with 2023.
- (c) Other gas operating revenues generally reflect changes in the revenue decoupling mechanism and weather normalization clause current asset or regulatory liability and changes in regulatory assets and liabilities in accordance with other provisions of CECONY's rate plans.

Operating revenues increased \$5 million in 2024 compared with 2023 primarily due to an increase in gas revenues under the company's gas rate plan (\$215 million), offset in part by lower gas purchased for resale expense (\$153 million), lower unbilled revenue accrual (\$24 million), higher interest accrual on net plant reconciliation (\$16 million) and timing of a gas revenue reconciliation (\$11 million).

Gas purchased for resale decreased \$153 million in 2024 compared with 2023 due to lower unit costs (\$219 million), offset in part by higher purchased volumes (\$66 million).

Depreciation and amortization expenses increased \$29 million in 2024 compared with 2023 primarily due to higher gas utility plant balances.

Taxes, other than income taxes increased \$62 million in 2024 compared with 2023 primarily due to higher property taxes (\$44 million) and lower deferral of under-collected property taxes (\$24 million), offset in part by lower state and local revenue taxes (\$6 million).

## Steam

CECONY's results of steam operations for the year ended December 31, 2024 compared with the year ended December 31, 2023 were as follows:

(Millions of Dollars)	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	Variation
Operating revenues	\$578	\$569	\$9
Purchased power	31	40	(9)
Fuel	44	125	(81)
Other operations and maintenance	203	231	(28)
Depreciation and amortization	108	100	8
Taxes, other than income taxes	179	146	33
<b>Steam operating income</b>	<b>\$13</b>	<b>\$(73)</b>	<b>\$86</b>

CECONY's steam sales and deliveries in 2024 compared with 2023 were:

Description	Millions of Pounds Delivered				Revenues in Millions (a)			
	For the Years Ended				For the Years Ended			
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	Variation	Percent Variation	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	Variation	Percent Variation
General	428	428	—	—	\$31	\$25	\$6	24.0%
Apartment house	4,880	4,657	223	4.8	162	150	12	8.0
Annual power	10,186	10,359	(173)	(1.7)	395	363	32	8.8
Other operating revenues (b)	—	—	—	—	(10)	31	(41)	Large
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,494</b>	<b>15,444</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>0.3% (c)</b>	<b>\$578</b>	<b>\$569</b>	<b>\$9</b>	<b>1.6%</b>

(a) Effective November 1, 2023, revenues from steam sales are subject to a weather normalization clause, as a result of which, delivery revenues reflect normal weather conditions during the heating season.

(b) Other steam operating revenues generally reflect changes in regulatory assets and liabilities in accordance with CECONY's rate plan.

(c) After adjusting for variations, primarily weather prior to November 1, 2023, and billing days, steam sales and deliveries in the company's service area decreased 3.1 percent in 2024 compared with 2023.

Operating revenues increased \$9 million in 2024 compared with 2023 primarily due to the benefit from the new steam rate plan (\$97 million), offset in part by lower fuel expenses (\$81 million) and lower purchased power expenses (\$9 million).

Purchased power expenses decreased \$9 million in 2024 compared with 2023 due to lower unit costs (\$9 million).

Fuel expenses decreased \$81 million in 2024 compared with 2023 due to lower unit costs (\$83 million), offset in part by higher purchased volumes used from the company's steam generating facilities (\$2 million).

Other operations and maintenance expenses decreased \$28 million in 2024 compared with 2023 primarily due to lower costs for pension and other postretirement benefits, reflecting reconciliation to the rate plan level (\$53 million), offset in part by an increase in municipal infrastructure support (\$7 million), the impact of the NYSPSC order denying an April 2023 petition by CECONY that requested permission to capitalize costs to implement its new customer billing and information system in 2024 (\$6 million), higher total surcharges for assessments and fees that are collected in revenues from customers (\$1 million) and higher health care costs (\$1 million).

Depreciation and amortization expenses increased \$8 million in 2024 compared with 2023 primarily due to higher steam utility plant balances.

Taxes, other than income taxes increased \$33 million in 2024 compared with 2023 primarily due to a lower deferral of under-collected property taxes (\$24 million), higher property taxes (\$6 million) and higher state and local taxes (\$2 million).

## Taxes, Other Than Income Taxes

At \$3,173 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:

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	Variation
Property taxes	\$2,738	\$2,503	\$235
State and local taxes related to revenue receipts	429	409	20
Payroll taxes	83	77	6
Other taxes (b)	(77)	(43)	(34)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,173 (a)</b>	<b>\$2,946 (a)</b>	<b>\$227</b>

(a) Including sales tax on customers' bills, total taxes other than income taxes in 2024 and 2023 were \$3,915 million and \$3,652 million, respectively.

(b) Including the deferral of under-collected property taxes in 2024 and 2023 of \$83 million and \$50 million, respectively.

## Other Income

Other income decreased \$154 million in 2024 compared with 2023 primarily due to lower credits associated with components of pension and other postretirement benefits other than service cost (\$176 million), offset in part by an increase in AFUDC (\$11 million) and an increase in the revenue decoupling mechanism interest accrual (\$6 million).

## Net Interest Expense

Net interest expense increased \$164 million in 2024 compared with 2023 primarily due to higher interest expense for long-term debt due to higher debt balances (\$142 million) and short-term debt (\$3 million).

## Income Tax Expense

Income taxes decreased \$44 million in 2024 compared with 2023 primarily due to higher amortization of excess deferred federal income taxes (\$31 million) and the absence in 2024 of a remeasurement of state deferred income tax assets and liabilities as a result of the enacted New York State legislation in 2023 (\$10 million).

## O&R

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	For the Year Ended December 31, 2024			For the Year Ended December 31, 2023			2024-2023 Variation
	Electric	Gas	2024 Total	Electric	Gas	2023 Total	
Operating revenues	\$852	\$273	\$1,125	\$759	\$297	\$1,056	\$69
Purchased power	290	—	290	247	—	247	43
Gas purchased for resale	—	75	75	—	111	111	(36)
Other operations and maintenance	306	81	387	292	83	375	12
Depreciation and amortization	82	35	117	76	30	106	11
Taxes, other than income taxes	62	33	95	59	32	91	4
<b>Operating income</b>	<b>\$112</b>	<b>\$49</b>	<b>\$161</b>	<b>\$85</b>	<b>\$41</b>	<b>\$126</b>	<b>\$35</b>

## Electric

O&R's results of electric operations for the year ended December 31, 2024 compared with the year ended December 31, 2023 were as follows:

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	Variation
Operating revenues	\$852	\$759	\$93
Purchased power	290	247	43
Other operations and maintenance	306	292	14
Depreciation and amortization	82	76	6
Taxes, other than income taxes	62	59	3
<b>Electric operating income</b>	<b>\$112</b>	<b>\$85</b>	<b>\$27</b>

O&R's electric sales and deliveries in 2024 compared with 2023 were:

Description	Millions of kWh Delivered				Revenues in Millions (a)			
	For the Years Ended				For the Years Ended			
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	Variation	Percent Variation	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	Variation	Percent Variation
Residential/Religious (b)	2,133	1,917	216	11.3%	\$474	\$419	\$55	13.1%
Commercial/Industrial	965	958	7	0.7	167	147	20	13.6
Retail choice customers	2,522	2,397	125	5.2	198	172	26	15.1
Public authorities	114	113	1	0.9	12	12	—	—
Other operating revenues (c)	—	—	—	—	1	9	(8)	(88.9)
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,734</b>	<b>5,385</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>6.5% (d)</b>	<b>\$852</b>	<b>\$759</b>	<b>\$93</b>	<b>12.3%</b>

- (a) 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. The majority of O&R's electric distribution revenues in New Jersey are subject to a conservation incentive program, as a result of which distribution revenues are generally not affected by changes in delivery volumes from levels assumed when rates were approved. O&R's electric transmission revenues in New Jersey are not subject to a conservation incentive program, 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 O&R's electric rate plan.
- (d) After adjusting for weather and other variations, electric delivery volumes in O&R's service area increased 2.7 percent in 2024 compared with 2023.

*Operating revenues* increased \$93 million in 2024 compared with 2023 primarily due to higher purchased power expenses (\$43 million) and higher revenues from the New York electric rate plan (\$39 million), higher revenue related to the Clean Energy Act (\$3 million) and a change in incentives earned under the earnings adjustment mechanisms (\$1 million).

*Purchased power* expenses increased \$43 million in 2024 compared with 2023 due to higher purchased volumes (\$35 million) and unit costs (\$8 million).

*Other operations and maintenance* expenses increased \$14 million in 2024 compared with 2023 primarily due to higher regulatory System Benefit Charges (\$6 million), higher regulatory amortizations (\$4 million), higher expenses associated with the New Jersey Clean Energy Act (\$3 million) and higher tree trimming costs (\$2 million).

*Depreciation and amortization* expenses increased \$6 million in 2024 compared with 2023 primarily due to higher electric utility plant balances.

*Taxes, other than income taxes* increased \$3 million in 2024 compared with 2023 primarily due to higher property taxes (\$2 million) and higher state and local revenue taxes (\$1 million).

## Gas

O&R's results of gas operations for the year ended December 31, 2024 compared with the year ended December 31, 2023 were as follows:

(Millions of Dollars)	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	Variation
Operating revenues	\$273	\$297	\$(24)
Gas purchased for resale	75	111	(36)
Other operations and maintenance	81	83	(2)
Depreciation and amortization	35	30	5
Taxes, other than income taxes	33	32	1
<b>Gas operating income</b>	<b>\$49</b>	<b>\$41</b>	<b>\$8</b>

O&R's gas sales and deliveries, excluding off-system sales, in 2024 compared with 2023 were:

Description	Thousands of Dt Delivered				Revenues in Millions (a)			
	For the Years Ended				For the Years Ended			
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	Variation	Percent Variation	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	Variation	Percent Variation
Residential	10,749	11,428	(679)	(5.9)%	\$166	\$193	\$(27)	(14.0)%
General	1,767	2,929	(1,162)	(39.7)	21	37	(16)	(43.2)
Firm transportation	4,623	5,055	(432)	(8.5)	34	38	(4)	(10.5)
<b>Total firm sales and transportation</b>	<b>17,139</b>	<b>19,412</b>	<b>(2,273)</b>	<b>(11.7) (b)</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>(47)</b>	<b>(17.5)</b>
Interruptible sales	3,712	3,301	411	12.5%	7	6	1	16.7%
Generation plants	10	4	6	Large	—	—	—	—
Other	710	672	38	5.7	1	1	—	—
Other gas revenues	—	—	—	—	44	22	22	Large
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,571</b>	<b>23,389</b>	<b>(1,818)</b>	<b>(7.8)%</b>	<b>\$273</b>	<b>\$297</b>	<b>\$(24)</b>	<b>(8.1)%</b>

- (a) Revenues from New York 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.
- (b) After adjusting for weather and other variations, firm sales and transportation volumes in O&R's service area decreased 1.4 percent in 2024 compared with 2023.

*Operating revenues* decreased \$24 million in 2024 compared with 2023 primarily due to lower gas purchased for resale (\$36 million), offset in part by higher revenues from the New York gas rate plan (\$3 million) and a change in incentives earned under the earnings adjustment mechanisms (\$2 million).

*Gas purchased for resale* decreased \$36 million in 2024 compared with 2023 due to lower purchased volumes (\$18 million) and unit cost (\$18 million).

*Other operations and maintenance* expenses decreased \$2 million in 2024 compared with 2023 primarily due to lower pension costs.

*Depreciation and amortization* expenses increased \$5 million in 2024 compared with 2023 primarily due to higher gas utility plant balances.

### Taxes, Other Than Income Taxes

Taxes, other than income taxes, remained consistent in 2024 compared with 2023. The principal components of taxes, other than income taxes, were:

(Millions of Dollars)	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	Variation
Property taxes	\$73	\$71	\$2
State and local taxes related to revenue receipts	13	11	2
Payroll taxes	9	9	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$95 (a)</b>	<b>\$91 (a)</b>	<b>\$4</b>

- (a) Including sales tax on customers' bills, total taxes other than income taxes in 2024 and 2023 were \$127 million and \$122 million, respectively.

### Other Income

Other income decreased \$17 million in 2024 compared with 2023 primarily due to lower credits associated with components of pension and other postretirement benefits other than service cost (\$17 million).

### Net Interest Expense

Net interest expense increased \$9 million in 2024 compared with 2023 primarily due to higher interest expense for long-term debt due to higher debt balances (\$5 million).

### Con Edison Transmission

#### Income Tax Expense

Income taxes decreased \$6 million in 2024 compared with 2023 primarily due to AFUDC equity, which increased book income but is non-taxable upon recognition in 2024.

### Other

### Taxes, Other Than Income Taxes

Taxes, other than income taxes increased \$10 million in 2024 compared with 2023 primarily due to an increase in the New York State Capital Tax (\$10 million).

### Income Tax Expense

Income taxes decreased \$117 million in 2024 compared with 2023 primarily due to lower income before income tax expense (\$220 million), primarily due to the prior year gain on the sale of all the stock of the Clean Energy Businesses and offsetting non-recurring tax benefits principally from the recognition of unamortized investment tax credits (\$103 million) recognized in 2023.

### Clean Energy Businesses

On March 1, 2023, Con Edison completed the sale of all of the stock of the Clean Energy Businesses. See Note W and Note X to the financial statements in Item 8. The Clean Energy Businesses' results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2024 compared with the year ended December 31, 2023 were as follows:

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	Variation
Operating revenues	\$—	\$129	\$(129)
Purchased power	—	—	—
Gas purchased for resale	—	41	(41)
Other operations and maintenance	—	48	(48)
Depreciation and amortization	—	—	—
Taxes, other than income taxes	—	3	(3)
<b>Operating income</b>	<b>\$—</b>	<b>\$37</b>	<b>\$(37)</b>

### Net Interest Expense

Net interest expense decreased \$16 million in 2024 compared with 2023 primarily due to lower unrealized gains on interest rate swaps in the 2023 period. On March 1, 2023, Con Edison completed the sale of all of the stock of the Clean Energy Businesses and the impact on the 2023 period is shown through the date of sale. See Note W and Note X to the financial statements in Item 8.

### Income Tax Expense

Income taxes decreased \$3 million in 2024 compared with 2023 primarily due to lower income before income tax expense (\$6 million) and a decrease in the valuation allowance on deferred state net operating losses (\$2 million), offset in part by lower renewable energy tax credits due to the sale of all of the stock of the Clean Energy Businesses on March 1, 2023 (\$5 million). See Note W and Note X to the financial statements in Item 8.

### Loss Attributable to Non-Controlling Interest

Loss attributable to non-controlling interest decreased \$3 million in 2024 compared with 2023 primarily due to the sale of all of the stock of the Clean Energy Businesses.

## Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Companies monitor the financial markets closely, including borrowing rates and daily cash collections. Increases in aged accounts receivable balances, inflationary pressure and higher interest rates have increased the amount of capital needed by the Utilities and the costs of such capital. See "Interest Rate Risk," below, "Aged Accounts Receivable Balances," above and "Capital Resources," below.

Con Edison and the Utilities have a \$2,500 million revolving credit agreement (the Credit Agreement) in place under which banks are committed to provide loans on a revolving credit basis until March 2029, unless extended for an additional one-year term, subject to certain conditions. CECONY has a \$500 million 364-day revolving credit agreement (the CECONY Credit Agreement) in place under which banks are committed to provide loans on a revolving credit basis until March 2025, subject to certain conditions. Con Edison and the Utilities have not entered into any loans under the Credit Agreement and CECONY has not entered into any loans under the CECONY Credit Agreement.

In November 2024 and January 2025, CECONY borrowed \$500 million and \$200 million, respectively, at a variable rate under a 364-Day Senior Unsecured Delayed Draw Term Loan Credit Agreement entered into by the company in November 2024 (the CECONY Term Loan Credit Agreement). The term loans mature in November 2025. CECONY has the option to prepay the term loans issued under the CECONY Term Loan Credit Agreement prior to maturity.

FERC has authorized CECONY through April 30, 2026 and O&R through July 31, 2026 to issue short-term borrowings for a period of not more than 12 months, in an amount not to exceed \$4,000 million and \$250 million, respectively, at prevailing market rates.

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 and Con Edison Transmission, the dividends it pays to its shareholders and the dividends it receives from its subsidiaries 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 capital 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," "The Companies May be Adversely Affected by Changes to the Utilities' Rate Plans," "The Companies Face Risks Related to Health Epidemics And Other Outbreaks," 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, 2024 and 2023 are summarized as follows:

	CECONY		O&R		Clean Energy Businesses (a)		Con Edison Transmission		Other (b)		Con Edison (c)	
<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Operating activities	\$3,358	\$2,285	\$153	\$216	\$—	\$—	\$30	\$(137)	\$73	\$(208)	\$3,614	\$2,156
Investing activities	(4,923)	(4,439)	(321)	(301)	—	(248)	(29)	(49)	—	4,034	(5,273)	(1,003)
Financing activities	1,681	2,236	183	73	—	—	(3)	211	(64)	(4,008)	1,797	(1,488)
Net change for the period	116	82	15	(12)	—	(248)	(2)	25	9	(182)	138	(335)
Balance at beginning of period	1,138	1,056	23	35		248	25	—	9	191	1,195	1,530
Balance at end of period (d)	\$1,254	\$1,138	\$38	\$23	\$—	\$—	\$23	\$25	\$18	\$9	\$1,333	\$1,195
Less: Change in cash balances held for sale (a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	5	9	5
Balance at end of period excluding held for sale	\$1,254	\$1,138	\$38	\$23	\$—	\$—	\$23	\$25	\$9	\$4	\$1,324	\$1,190

(a) On March 1, 2023, Con Edison completed the sale of all of the stock of the Clean Energy Businesses. See Note W and Note X to the financial statements in Item 8.

(b) Other includes the parent company, Con Edison's tax equity investments, consolidation adjustments and Broken Bow II, the deferred project held for sale at December 31, 2024, the sale and transfer of which was completed in January 2025. See Note X to the financial statements in Item 8.

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

(d) 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 primarily reflect their energy sales and deliveries and cost of operations. The volume of energy sales and deliveries is primarily affected by factors external to the Utilities, such as 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 "Competition" and "Environmental Matters – Clean Energy Future" and "Environmental Matters – Climate Change" in Item 1.

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, credits to their customers of the net benefits of the TCJA, including the reduction of the corporate tax rate to 21 percent, decrease cash flows from operating activities. Pursuant to their rate plans, the Utilities also recover from customers the amount of property taxes they will pay. The payment of property taxes by the Utilities affects the timing of cash flows and increases the amount of short-term borrowings issued by the Utilities when property taxes are due and as property taxes increase, but generally does not impact net income. 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.

In general, the Utilities suspended service disconnections during the COVID-19 pandemic and have since resumed such activities in accordance with applicable law. At December 31, 2024, CECONY's and O&R's customer accounts receivables balances of \$2,947 million and \$113 million, respectively, included aged accounts receivables (balances outstanding in excess of 60 days) of \$1,652 million and \$32 million, respectively. A continued increase in accounts receivable balances has impacted and is expected to continue to impact the Companies' liquidity. See "Aged Accounts Receivable Balances," above.

On March 1, 2023, Con Edison completed the sale of all of the stock of the Clean Energy Businesses. See Note W and Note X 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, amortizations of certain regulatory assets and liabilities and accrued unbilled revenue. 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.

Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified within the Companies' cash flows from operating activities to conform with current period presentation.

Net cash flows from operating activities in 2024 for Con Edison were \$1,458 million higher than in 2023. The changes in net cash flows for Con Edison primarily reflect:

- lower net deferred charges, noncurrent assets, leases and other regulatory liabilities balances of \$682 million;
- an increase in accounts payable of \$284 million;
- a decrease in prepayments of \$225 million;
- a decrease in unbilled revenue and net unbilled revenue deferrals of \$123 million;
- a decrease in the revenue decoupling mechanism receivable of \$39 million;
- an increase in accrued interest of \$35 million; and
- an increase in accrued taxes of \$8 million.

Net cash flows from operating activities in 2024 for CECONY were \$1,073 million higher than in 2023. The changes in net cash flows for CECONY primarily reflect:

- lower net deferred charges, noncurrent assets, leases, net and other regulatory assets of \$713 million;
- lower other receivables and other current assets of \$220 million; and
- an increase in accounts payable of \$145 million;

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

The following table summarizes key components of Con Edison's cash flows used in investing activities for the years ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023.

<b>(Millions of Dollars)</b>	<b>For the Year Ended December 31,</b>		
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>Variance</b>
<b>INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Utility capital expenditures	\$(4,770)	\$(4,353)	\$(417)
Cost of removal less salvage	(474)	(387)	(87)
Non-utility capital expenditures	(1)	(141)	140
Proceeds from sale of the Clean Energy Businesses, net of cash and cash equivalents sold	—	3,927	(3,927)
Other investing activities	(28)	(49)	21
<b>NET CASH FLOWS USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>\$(5,273)</b>	<b>\$(1,003)</b>	<b>\$(4,270)</b>

Net cash flows used in investing activities for Con Edison were \$4,270 million higher in 2024 than in 2023. The change for Con Edison primarily reflects:

- the proceeds from the sale of all of the stock of the Clean Energy Businesses, net of cash and cash equivalents sold in 2023 of \$3,927 million;
- an increase in utility capital expenditures of \$417 million; and
- higher cost of removal less salvage of \$87 million;

Offset in part by

- a decrease in non-utility capital expenditures of (\$140 million).

The following table summarizes key components of CECONY's cash flows used in investing activities for the years ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023.

<b>(Millions of Dollars)</b>	<b>For the Year Ended December 31,</b>		
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>Variance</b>
<b>INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Utility capital expenditures	\$(4,456)	\$(4,059)	\$(397)
Cost of removal less salvage	(467)	(380)	(87)
<b>NET CASH FLOWS USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>\$(4,923)</b>	<b>\$(4,439)</b>	<b>\$(484)</b>

Net cash flows used in investing activities for CECONY were \$484 million higher in 2024 than in 2023. The change for CECONY primarily reflects:

- an increase in utility capital expenditures \$397 million; and
- higher cost of removal less salvage \$87 million.

Pursuant to their rate plans, the Utilities recover the cost of utility capital expenditures from customers, including an approved rate of return (before and after being placed in service and an allowance for funds used during construction (AFUDC) before being placed in service). Increases in the amount of utility capital expenditures may temporarily increase the amount of short-term debt issued by the Utilities prior to the long-term financing of such amounts.

### **Cash Flows From (Used In) Financing Activities**

The following table summarizes key components of Con Edison's cash flows from (used in) financing activities for the years ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023.

<b>(Millions of Dollars)</b>	<b>For the Year Ended December 31,</b>		
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>Variance</b>
<b>FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Net issuance (payment) of short-term debt	\$(118)	\$(202)	\$84
Issuance of term loan	500	200	300
Retirement of term loan	—	(750)	750
Issuance of long-term debt	2,975	2,050	925
Retirement of long-term debt	(477)	(710)	233
Debt issuance costs	(43)	(32)	(11)
Common stock dividends	(1,100)	(1,096)	(4)
Issuance of common shares for stock plans	60	56	4
Repurchase of common shares	—	(1,000)	1,000
Distribution to noncontrolling interest	—	(4)	4
<b>NET CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>\$1,797</b>	<b>\$(1,488)</b>	<b>\$3,285</b>

Net cash flows from financing activities for Con Edison were \$3,285 million higher for the year ended December 31, 2024 compared with the 2023 period and reflect the following transactions:

- the repurchase of common shares of \$1,000 million in the 2023 period;
- an increase in proceeds in long-term debt of \$925 million. In May 2024, CECONY issued \$1,400 million aggregate principal amount of debentures, the net proceeds from the sale of which were used to repay short-term borrowings and for other general corporate purposes. In September 2024, O&R issued \$125 million aggregate principal amount of debentures, the net proceeds from the sale of which were used to repay short-term borrowings and for other general corporate purchases. In November 2024, all of the \$225 million of Series 2010A tax-exempt bonds issued for the benefit of CECONY, bearing interest at a weekly rate, were redeemed. In November 2024, CECONY issued \$1,450 million aggregate principal amount of debentures, \$225 million of which were used to fund the redemption of the 2010A tax-exempt bonds and the remaining amount of which were used to repay short-term borrowings and for other general corporate purchases. See Note C to the Financial Statements in Item 8;
- retirement of term loans of \$750 million in the 2023 period;
- an increase in the issuance of term loan of \$300 million;
- a decrease in the retirement of long-term debt of \$233 million; and
- an increase in the net issuance (payment) of short-term debt of \$84 million.

Con Edison's cash flows from financing activities in 2024 and 2023 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 \$109 million and \$87 million, respectively.

The following table summarizes key components of CECONY's cash flows from (used in) financing activities for the years ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023.

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	Variance
<b>FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Net issuance (payment) of short-term debt	\$(209)	\$(397)	\$188
Issuance of term loan	500	—	500
Issuance of long-term debt	2,850	2,000	850
Retirement of long-term debt	(475)	—	(475)
Debt issuance costs	(42)	(31)	(11)
Capital contribution by Con Edison	130	1,720	(1,590)
Dividend to Con Edison	(1,073)	(1,056)	(17)
<b>NET CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>\$1,681</b>	<b>\$2,236</b>	<b>\$(555)</b>

Net cash flows from financing activities for CECONY were \$555 million lower for the year ended December 31, 2024 compared with the 2023 period and reflect the following transactions:

- a decrease in contributed equity from Con Edison of \$1,590 million; and
- an increase in the retirement of long-term debt of \$475 million;

Offset in part by

- an increase in proceeds in long-term debt of (\$850 million) as described above;
- an increase in the issuance of term loan (\$500 million); and
- an increase in the net issuance (payment) of short-term debt of (\$188 million).

The following table summarizes key components of O&R's cash flows from financing activities for the years ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023.

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	Variance
<b>FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Net issuance (payment) of short-term debt	\$82	\$(13)	\$95
Issuance of long-term debt	125	50	75
Debt issuance costs	(1)	—	(1)
Capital contribution by Con Edison	45	100	(55)
Dividend to Con Edison	(68)	(64)	(4)
<b>NET CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>\$183</b>	<b>\$73</b>	<b>\$110</b>

Net cash flows from financing activities for O&R were \$110 million higher for the year ended December 31, 2024 compared with the 2023 period and reflect the following transactions:

- an increase in the net issuance (payment) of short-term debt of \$95 million; and
- an increase in the proceeds in long-term debt of \$75 million as described above;

Offset in part by

- a decrease in contributed equity from Con Edison (\$55 million).

On March 1, 2023, Con Edison completed the sale of all of the stock of the Clean Energy Businesses. See Note W and Note X to the financial statements in Item 8.

Cash flows from financing activities of the Companies also reflect commercial paper issuance. The commercial paper amounts outstanding at December 31, 2024 and 2023 and the average daily balances for 2024 and 2023 for Con Edison and CECONY were as follows:

<i>(Millions of Dollars, except Weighted Average Yield)</i>	2024		2023	
	Outstanding at December 31	Daily average	Outstanding at December 31	Daily average
Con Edison	\$2,170	\$1,842	\$2,288	\$1,446
CECONY	\$1,694	\$1,393	\$1,903	\$1,377
Weighted average yield	4.7%	5.4%	5.6%	5.3%

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, 2024 and 2023 are summarized as follows:

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	CECONY		O&R		Con Edison Transmission		Other (a)		Con Edison (b)	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
<b>ASSETS</b>										
Current assets	\$6,298	\$5,981	\$385	\$302	\$26	\$25	\$(45)	\$229	\$6,664	\$6,537
Investments	684	608	23	22	419	365	—	4	1,126	999
Net plant	48,983	46,648	3,166	2,943	17	17	(1)	—	52,165	49,608
Other noncurrent assets	9,685	8,363	486	408	7	7	429	409	10,607	9,187
Total Assets	\$65,650	\$61,600	\$4,060	\$3,675	\$469	\$414	\$383	\$642	\$70,562	\$66,331
<b>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>										
Current liabilities	\$5,559	\$5,694	\$467	\$349	\$7	\$5	\$400	\$414	\$6,433	\$6,462
Noncurrent liabilities	16,711	15,950	1,209	1,146	(65)	(76)	(339)	(236)	17,516	16,784
Long-term debt	23,409	20,810	1,242	1,118	—	—	—	(1)	24,651	21,927
Equity	19,971	19,146	1,142	1,062	527	485	322	465	21,962	21,158
Total Liabilities and Equity	\$65,650	\$61,600	\$4,060	\$3,675	\$469	\$414	\$383	\$642	\$70,562	\$66,331

(a) Other includes the parent company, Con Edison's tax equity investments, consolidation adjustments and Broken Bow II, the deferred project held for sale at December 31, 2024, the sale and transfer of which was completed in January 2025. See Note X to the financial statements in Item 8.

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

### CECONY

Current assets at December 31, 2024 were \$317 million higher than at December 31, 2023. The change in current assets primarily reflects increases in accounts receivable from affiliated companies (\$238 million), prepayments (\$66 million) and fuel, oil, gas in storage, materials and supplies (at an average cost of \$7 million).

Investments at December 31, 2024 were \$76 million higher than at December 31, 2023. The change in investments primarily reflects increases in supplemental retirement income plan assets (\$59 million) and deferred income plan assets (\$17 million). See "Investments" in Note A and Note E to the financial statements in Item 8.

Net plant at December 31, 2024 was \$2,335 million higher than at December 31, 2023. The change in net plant primarily reflects increases in electric (\$1,939 million), gas (\$708 million) and steam (\$102 million) plant balances and an increase in construction work in progress (\$744 million), offset in part by an increase in accumulated depreciation (\$1,148 million) and a decrease in general (\$10 million) plant balances.

Other noncurrent assets at December 31, 2024 were \$1,322 million higher than at December 31, 2023. The change in other noncurrent assets primarily reflects increases in the pensions and retiree benefits (\$508 million), the regulatory assets for legacy meters (\$398 million) and energy efficiency programs (\$375 million). See Notes B, E, and F to the financial statements in Item 8.

Current liabilities at December 31, 2024 were \$135 million lower than at December 31, 2023. The change in current liabilities primarily reflects a decrease in accounts payable (\$95 million) and regulatory liabilities (\$67 million), offset in part by an increase in accrued interest (\$26 million). See Note B to the financial statements in Item 8.

Other noncurrent liabilities at December 31, 2024 were \$761 million higher than at December 31, 2023. The change in other noncurrent liabilities primarily reflects increases in the deferred income taxes and unamortized investment tax credits (\$835 million), net unbilled revenue deferrals (\$158 million) and unrecognized pension and other postretirement costs (\$117 million), offset in part by a decrease in the regulatory liability for future income tax (\$292 million) and deferred derivative gains - long term (\$43 million). See Notes E and F to the financial statements in Item 8.

Long-term debt at December 31, 2024 was \$2,599 million higher than at December 31, 2023. The change in long-term debt primarily reflects the 2024 issuances of debentures (\$2,850 million), offset in part by redemption of the 2010A tax-exempt bonds (\$225 million). See "Liquidity and Capital Resources - Cash Flows From Financing Activities" above and Note C to the financial statements in Item 8.

Equity at December 31, 2024 was \$825 million higher than at December 31, 2023. The change in equity primarily reflects net income for the year ended December 31, 2024 (\$1,748 million), capital contributions from Con Edison (\$130 million) in 2024, an increase in other comprehensive income (\$8 million) and a change in stock awards (\$12 million), offset in part by common stock dividends to Con Edison (\$1,073 million) in 2024.

## O&R

Current assets at December 31, 2024 were \$83 million higher than at December 31, 2023. The change in current assets primarily reflects increases in cash and temporary cash investments (\$16 million), accounts receivable from affiliated companies (\$16 million), the revenue decoupling mechanism receivable (\$12 million), materials and supplies (at an average cost of \$13 million), accounts receivable, net of allowance for uncollectible accounts (\$10 million) (see "Aged Accounts Receivable Balances," above), regulatory assets (\$7 million) and prepayments (\$5 million).

Net plant at December 31, 2024 was \$223 million higher than at December 31, 2023. The change in net plant primarily reflects an increase in electric (\$196 million), gas (\$101 million) and general (\$26 million) plant balances, offset in part by an increase in accumulated depreciation (\$79 million) and a decrease in construction work in progress (\$21 million).

Other noncurrent assets at December 31, 2024 were \$78 million higher than at December 31, 2023. The change in other noncurrent assets primarily reflects increases in regulatory assets (\$72 million) and pension and retiree benefits (\$6 million).

Current liabilities at December 31, 2024 were \$118 million higher than at December 31, 2023. The change in current liabilities primarily reflects increases in notes payable (\$82 million), regulatory liabilities (\$24 million) and accounts payable (\$8 million).

Noncurrent liabilities at December 31, 2024 were \$63 million higher than at December 31, 2023. The change in noncurrent liabilities primarily reflects increases in deferred income taxes and unamortized investment tax credits (\$50 million), other deferred credits and noncurrent liabilities (\$11 million) and regulatory liabilities (\$5 million).

Long-term debt at December 31, 2024 was \$124 million higher than at December 31, 2023. The change in long-term debt primarily reflects the 2024 issuance of debentures (\$125 million). See "Liquidity and Capital Resources - Cash Flows From Financing Activities" above and Note C to the financial statements in Item 8.

Equity at December 31, 2024 was \$80 million higher than at December 31, 2023. The change in equity primarily reflects net income for the year ended December 31, 2024 (\$104 million), capital contributions from Con Edison (\$45 million) in 2024 and a change in stock awards (\$1 million), offset in part by common stock dividends to Con Edison (\$68 million) in 2024 and a decrease in other comprehensive income (\$2 million).

### **Con Edison Transmission**

Investments at December 31, 2024 were \$54 million higher than at December 31, 2023. The increase in investments reflects additional investment in New York Transco (\$28 million) and earnings from MVP (\$29 million).

Noncurrent liabilities at December 31, 2024 were \$11 million higher than at December 31, 2023. The change primarily reflects an increase in the accumulated deferred income taxes on earnings from investments in New York Transco and MVP (\$9 million).

Equity at December 31, 2024 was \$42 million higher than at December 31, 2023. The change in equity primarily reflects Con Edison Transmission's earnings (\$45 million), offset in part by dividends to Con Edison (\$4 million) in 2024.

### **Clean Energy Businesses**

On March 1, 2023, Con Edison completed the sale of all of the stock of the Clean Energy Businesses. See Note W and Note X to the financial statements in Item 8.

### **Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements**

In December 2024, Con Edison entered into a forward sale agreement relating to 7,000,000 of its common shares which met the SEC definition of an off-balance sheet arrangement. See Note C to the financial statements in Item 8 for more information on this agreement. None of the Companies' other transactions, agreements or 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, that may be beyond their control and that involve uncertainties that may materially affect actual operating results, cash flows and financial condition. See "Risk Factors" in Item 1A.

## Critical Accounting Estimates

The Companies' financial statements reflect the application of certain critical accounting estimates, which conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The Companies' critical accounting estimates include assumptions applied to accounting for: pensions and other postretirement benefits, contingencies, derivative instruments, allowance for uncollectible accounts receivable, asset retirement obligations and income taxes. Also, see "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Matters" in Note A to the financial statements in Item 8.

## Accounting for Pensions and Other Postretirement Benefits

The Utilities provide pensions and other postretirement benefits to substantially all of their employees and retirees. Con Edison Transmission also provides such benefits to transferred employees who previously worked for the Utilities. 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 2024, 2023 and 2022.

The discount rate for determining the present value of future period benefit payments is determined using a model to match the durations of Aa rated (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 2025 are decreases, compared with 2024, in their pension and other postretirement benefits costs of \$254 million and \$236 million, respectively, largely driven by increases in the discount rates used to determine plan liabilities. See Notes E and F to the financial statements in Item 8.

The following table illustrates the effect on 2025 pension and other postretirement costs of changing the critical actuarial assumptions, while holding all other actuarial assumptions constant:

Actuarial Assumption	Change in Assumption	Pension	Other Postretirement Benefits	Total
<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>				
Increase in accounting cost:				
Discount rate				
Con Edison	(0.25)%	\$34	\$2	\$36
CECONY	(0.25)%	\$32	\$1	\$33
Expected return on plan assets				
Con Edison	(0.25)%	\$41	\$3	\$44
CECONY	(0.25)%	\$40	\$2	\$42
Future compensation increases				
Con Edison	0.50 %	\$27	\$—	\$27
CECONY	0.50 %	\$27	\$—	\$27
Health care trend rate				
Con Edison	1.00%	\$—	\$13	\$13
CECONY	1.00%	\$—	\$11	\$11
Increase in projected benefit obligation:				
Discount rate				
Con Edison	(0.25)%	\$356	\$22	\$378
CECONY	(0.25)%	\$339	\$18	\$357
Future compensation increases				
Con Edison	0.50 %	\$128	\$—	\$128
CECONY	0.50 %	\$125	\$—	\$125
Health care trend rate				
Con Edison	1.00%	\$—	\$72	\$72
CECONY	1.00%	\$—	\$62	\$62

A 5 percentage point variation in the actual annual return in 2025, as compared with the expected annual asset return of 6.75 percent, would change pension and other postretirement benefit costs for Con Edison and CECONY by approximately \$26 million and \$25 million, respectively, in 2026.

Pension benefits are provided through a pension plan maintained by Con Edison to which CECONY, O&R and Con Edison Transmission may 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 2024 under funding regulations and tax laws. However, CECONY and O&R made discretionary contributions to the pension plan in 2024 of \$17 million and \$3 million, respectively. In 2025, O&R expects to make contributions to the pension plan of \$3 million. 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). Inputs to the estimation of the liability for such environmental remediation include the possible selected remedy for each site where investigation is ongoing, the inflation rate related to the cost of inputs to the remediation process, and for those sites where there are other potentially responsible parties, the allocation of costs to the Companies. Inputs to the estimation of the liability for certain regulatory matters include facts specific to each item and the status and progress of discussions with the applicable state regulator. Inputs to the estimation of the liability for other contingencies may include liabilities incurred for similar circumstances and the outcome of legal proceedings. 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 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. See "Financial and Commodity Market Risks," below and Note Q 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. See Note Q to the financial statements in Item 8.

### **Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts**

The Companies develop expected loss estimates using past events data and consider current conditions and future reasonable and supportable forecasts. For the Utilities' customer accounts receivable allowance for uncollectible accounts, including current accounts receivable and accrued unbilled revenue, past events considered include write-offs relative to customer accounts receivable; current conditions include macro-and micro-economic conditions related to trends in the local economy, bankruptcy rates and current and aged customer accounts receivable balances, including final balances, among other factors; and forecasts about the future include assumptions related to the level of write-offs and recoveries. From January 1, 2020 to December 31, 2024, the historical write-off rate was determined based, in part, on a historical weather event with a significant impact to the Companies' service territory. During that period, Con Edison's and CECONY's allowances for uncollectible accounts increased from \$70 million and \$65 million, respectively to \$620 million and \$605 million, respectively. See "The Companies May Be Adversely Affected By Changes To The Utilities' Rate Plans" in Item 1A, "Aged Accounts Receivable Balances" in Item 7 and "Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts" in Note N to the financial statements in Item 8.

### **Asset Retirement Obligations (AROs)**

AROs are computed as the present value of the estimated costs for an asset's future retirement and are recorded in the period in which the liability is incurred. The estimated costs are capitalized as part of the related long-lived asset and depreciated over the asset's useful life. CECONY and O&R, as rate-regulated entities, recognize Regulatory Assets or Liabilities as a result of timing differences between the recording of costs and costs recovered through the ratemaking process. Because quoted market prices are not available for AROs, the Companies estimate the fair value of AROs by calculating discounted cash flows that are dependent upon various assumptions including estimated retirement dates, discount rates, inflation rates, the timing and amount of future cash outlays, and currently available technologies.

The Companies recorded asset retirement obligations associated with the removal of asbestos and asbestos-containing material in their buildings (other than the structures enclosing generating stations and substations), electric equipment and steam and gas distribution systems. The Companies also recorded asset retirement obligations relating to gas and oil pipelines abandoned in place and municipal infrastructure support. See Note T to the financial statements in Item 8.

A 1 percent increase in the assumed inflation rate used to value the ARO liability as of December 31, 2024 would increase the liability by \$27 million for Con Edison and CECONY.

### **Accounting for Income Taxes**

The Companies record provisions for income taxes, deferred tax assets and liabilities, valuation allowances against net deferred tax assets, if any, and reserves for uncertain tax positions. The reporting of tax-related assets and liabilities requires the use of estimates and significant judgments by management. Deferred federal and state tax assets and liabilities are recorded to represent future effects on income taxes for temporary differences between the basis of assets for financial reporting and tax purposes. Although management believes that current estimates for deferred tax assets and liabilities are reasonable, actual results could differ from these estimates for several reasons, including, but not limited to: a change in forecasted financial condition and/or results of operations; changes in income tax laws, enacted tax rates or amounts subject to income tax or state apportionments; the form, structure, and timing of asset or stock sales or dispositions; changes in the regulatory treatment of any tax reform benefits; and changes resulting from audits and examinations by taxing authorities. Valuation allowances against deferred tax assets are recorded when management concludes it is more likely than not such tax benefit will not be realized in future periods. Accounting for income taxes also requires that only tax benefits for positions taken or expected to be taken on tax returns that meet the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold can be recognized or continue to be recognized. Management evaluates each position solely on the technical merits and facts and circumstances of the position, assuming that the position will be examined by a taxing authority that has full knowledge of all relevant information. Significant judgment is required to determine recognition thresholds and the related amount of tax benefits to be recognized. At each period end, and as new developments occur, management reevaluates its tax positions. Additional interpretations, regulations, amendments, or technical corrections related to the federal income tax code as a result of the Inflation Reduction Act, may impact the estimates for income taxes discussed above. See “Changes To Tax Laws Could Adversely Affect the Companies” in Item 1A, “Inflation Reduction Act” above, “Federal Income Tax” and “State Income Tax” in Note A and Note L to the financial statements in Item 8.

### **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 primarily relates to new debt financing needed to fund capital requirements, including the capital expenditures of the Utilities and maturing debt securities, and variable-rate debt. Con Edison and its subsidiaries 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, 2024 and 2023, a 10 percent increase in interest rates applicable to its variable rate debt would result in an increase in annual interest expense of \$15 million and \$12 million, respectively. 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.

Higher interest rates have resulted in increased interest expense on commercial paper, variable-rate debt and long-term debt issuances.

#### **Commodity Price Risk**

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

Con Edison estimates that, as of December 31, 2024, a 10 percent decline in market prices would result in a decline in fair value of \$150 million for the derivative instruments used by the Utilities to hedge purchases of electricity and gas, of which \$137 million is for CECONY and \$13 million is for O&R. As of December 31, 2023, Con Edison estimated that a 10 percent decline in market prices would result in a decline in fair value of \$149 million for the derivative instruments used by the Utilities to hedge purchases of electricity and gas, of which \$138 million is for CECONY and \$11 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.

The Utilities do not make any margin or profit on the electricity or gas they sell. In accordance with provisions approved by state regulators, the Utilities generally recover from full-service customers the costs they incur for energy purchased for those 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. However, increases in electric and gas commodity prices may contribute to a slower recovery of cash from outstanding customer accounts receivable balances.

### **Investment Risk**

The Companies’ investment risk relates to the investment of plan assets for their pension and other postretirement benefit plans. Con Edison’s investment risk also relates to the investments of Con Edison Transmission that are accounted for under the equity method. See “Critical Accounting Estimates – Accounting for Pensions and Other Postretirement Benefits,” above and “Investments” in Note A and Notes E and F to the financial statements in Item 8.

The Companies’ current investment policy for pension plan assets includes investment targets of 26 to 30 percent equity securities, 42 to 60 percent debt securities, 14 to 30 percent alternatives. At December 31, 2024, the pension plan investments consisted of 27 percent equity securities, 51 percent debt securities and 22 percent alternatives.

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. O&R also defers such difference pursuant to its New York 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.

### **Material Contingencies**

For information concerning potential liabilities arising from the Companies’ material contingencies, see “Critical Accounting Estimates – 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). See also "The Companies Require Access To Capital Markets To Satisfy Funding Requirements," in Item 1A.

### **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). See also "The Companies Require Access To Capital Markets To Satisfy Funding Requirements," in Item 1A.

## Item 8: Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

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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.

## 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, 2024, 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, 2024.

The effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024, 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/ Timothy P. Cawley

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Timothy P. Cawley  
Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Kirkland B. Andrews

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Kirkland B. Andrews  
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

February 20, 2025

## **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 schedule, of Consolidated Edison, Inc. and its subsidiaries (the “Company”) as listed in the index appearing under Item 8 (collectively referred to as the “consolidated financial statements”). We also have audited the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024, 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, 2024 and 2023, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2024 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, 2024, 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.

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.

### ***Critical Audit Matters***

The critical audit matter communicated below is a matter arising from the current period audit of the consolidated financial statements that was communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that (i) relates to accounts or disclosures that are material to the consolidated financial statements and (ii) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matter below, providing a separate opinion on the critical audit matter or on the accounts or disclosures to which it relates.

#### *Accounting for the Effects of Regulatory Matters*

As described in Notes A and B to the consolidated financial statements, the Company applies the accounting rules for regulated operations, which specifies 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. As of December 31, 2024, there were \$5,664 million of deferred costs included in regulatory assets and \$5,546 million of regulatory liabilities awaiting potential refund or future rate reductions. Under regulatory accounting rules, if it is probable that incurred costs will be recovered in the future, those costs would be recorded as deferred charges or “regulatory assets.” Similarly, if revenues are recorded for costs expected to be incurred in the future, these revenues would be recorded as deferred credits or “regulatory liabilities.” The Company’s 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. The principal considerations for our determination that performing procedures relating to the accounting for the effects of regulatory matters is a critical audit matter are the significant judgment by management in determining the recoverability of certain regulatory assets and the significant auditor judgment and subjectivity in performing procedures and evaluating audit evidence relating to the recognition of regulatory assets and regulatory liabilities, including evaluating management’s judgments relating to the recoverability of certain regulatory assets. Addressing the matter involved performing procedures and evaluating audit evidence in connection with forming our overall opinion on the consolidated financial statements. These procedures included testing the effectiveness of controls relating to management’s assessment of regulatory proceedings and the implementation of new regulatory orders or changes to existing regulatory balances. These procedures also included, among others, evaluating the reasonableness of management’s assessment of impacts arising from correspondence with regulators and changes in laws and regulations; evaluating management’s judgments related to the recoverability of regulatory assets and the establishment of regulatory liabilities; and recalculating regulatory assets and liabilities based on provisions and formulas outlined in rate orders and other correspondence with regulators.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP  
New York, New York  
February 20, 2025

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

**Consolidated Edison, Inc.**  
**Consolidated Income Statement**

<i>(Millions of Dollars/Except Share Data)</i>	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
<b>OPERATING REVENUES</b>			
Electric	\$11,568	\$10,835	\$10,522
Gas	3,107	3,127	3,237
Steam	578	569	593
Non-utility	3	132	1,318
<b>TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES</b>	<b>15,256</b>	<b>14,663</b>	<b>15,670</b>
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES</b>			
Purchased power	2,569	2,541	2,479
Fuel	170	282	356
Gas purchased for resale	599	829	1,245
Other operations and maintenance	3,751	3,606	3,905
Depreciation and amortization	2,155	2,031	2,056
Taxes, other than income taxes	3,280	3,043	3,005
<b>TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES</b>	<b>12,524</b>	<b>12,332</b>	<b>13,046</b>
Gain (Loss) on sale of the Clean Energy Businesses	(62)	865	—
<b>OPERATING INCOME</b>	<b>2,670</b>	<b>3,196</b>	<b>2,624</b>
<b>OTHER INCOME (DEDUCTIONS)</b>			
Investment income	62	62	20
Other income	635	834	402
Allowance for equity funds used during construction	38	26	19
Other deductions	(80)	(92)	(115)
<b>TOTAL OTHER INCOME</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>326</b>
<b>INCOME BEFORE INTEREST AND INCOME TAX EXPENSE</b>	<b>3,325</b>	<b>4,026</b>	<b>2,950</b>
<b>INTEREST EXPENSE (INCOME)</b>			
Interest on long-term debt	1,084	962	987
Other interest expense (income)	166	113	(99)
Allowance for borrowed funds used during construction	(63)	(52)	(36)
<b>NET INTEREST EXPENSE</b>	<b>1,187</b>	<b>1,023</b>	<b>852</b>
<b>INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX EXPENSE</b>	<b>2,138</b>	<b>3,003</b>	<b>2,098</b>
<b>INCOME TAX EXPENSE</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>498</b>
<b>NET INCOME</b>	<b>\$1,820</b>	<b>\$2,516</b>	<b>\$1,600</b>
Loss attributable to non-controlling interest	\$—	\$(3)	\$(60)
<b>NET INCOME FOR COMMON STOCK</b>	<b>\$1,820</b>	<b>\$2,519</b>	<b>\$1,660</b>
Net income per common share — basic	\$5.26	\$7.25	\$4.68
Net income per common share — diluted	\$5.24	\$7.21	\$4.66
<b>AVERAGE NUMBER OF SHARES OUTSTANDING — BASIC (IN MILLIONS)</b>	<b>346.0</b>	<b>347.7</b>	<b>354.5</b>
<b>AVERAGE NUMBER OF SHARES OUTSTANDING — DILUTED (IN MILLIONS)</b>	<b>347.3</b>	<b>349.3</b>	<b>355.8</b>

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

**Consolidated Edison, Inc.**  
**Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income**

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
NET INCOME	\$1,820	\$2,516	\$1,600
LOSS ATTRIBUTABLE TO NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST	—	3	60
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME, NET OF TAXES			
Pension and other postretirement benefit plan liability adjustments, net of taxes	7	—	16
Other income, net of taxes	—	—	1
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME, NET OF TAXES	7	—	17
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	\$1,827	\$2,519	\$1,677

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

**Consolidated Edison, Inc.**  
**Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows**

(Millions of Dollars)	For the Years Ended December 31		
	2024	2023	2022
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Net income	\$1,820	\$2,516	\$1,600
<b>PRINCIPAL NON-CASH CHARGES (CREDITS) TO INCOME</b>			
Depreciation and amortization	2,155	2,031	2,056
Deferred income taxes	416	132	435
Rate case amortization and accruals	201	92	73
Net derivative (gains) losses	—	12	(181)
Pre-tax loss (gain) on sale of the Clean Energy Businesses	62	(865)	—
Other non-cash items, net	(85)	(93)	102
<b>CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES</b>			
Accounts receivable - customers, net	(263)	(275)	(296)
Unbilled revenue and net unbilled revenue deferrals	75	(48)	(96)
Materials and supplies, including fuel oil and gas in storage	(16)	38	(111)
Revenue decoupling mechanism receivable	—	(39)	26
Other receivables, net and other current assets	87	141	(36)
Taxes receivable	(144)	3	3
Prepayments	25	(200)	26
Accounts payable	(1)	(285)	558
Pensions and retiree benefits obligations, net	(284)	(179)	155
Pensions and retiree benefits contributions	(26)	(33)	(39)
Accrued taxes	(5)	(13)	7
Accrued interest	28	(7)	42
Superfund and environmental remediation costs, net	(43)	(12)	(22)
Distributions from equity investments	35	31	20
Deferred charges, noncurrent assets, leases, net and other regulatory assets	(797)	(1,200)	(833)
Deferred credits, noncurrent liabilities and other regulatory liabilities	475	196	445
Other current liabilities	(101)	213	1
<b>NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>3,614</b>	<b>2,156</b>	<b>3,935</b>
<b>INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Utility capital expenditures	(4,770)	(4,353)	(3,824)
Cost of removal less salvage	(474)	(387)	(337)
Non-utility capital expenditures	(1)	(141)	(344)
Proceeds from sale of the Clean Energy Businesses, net of cash and cash equivalents sold	—	3,927	—
Other investing activities	(28)	(49)	(60)
<b>NET CASH FLOWS USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>(5,273)</b>	<b>(1,003)</b>	<b>(4,565)</b>
<b>FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Net issuance (payment) of short-term debt	(118)	(202)	1,152
Issuance of term loan	500	200	550
Retirement of term loan	—	(750)	—
Issuance of long-term debt	2,975	2,050	800
Retirement of long-term debt	(477)	(710)	(406)
Debt issuance costs	(43)	(32)	(13)
Common stock dividends	(1,100)	(1,096)	(1,089)
Issuance of common shares for stock plans	60	56	57
Repurchase of common shares	—	(1,000)	—
Distribution to noncontrolling interest	—	(4)	(37)
<b>NET CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>1,797</b>	<b>(1,488)</b>	<b>1,014</b>
<b>CASH, TEMPORARY CASH INVESTMENTS, AND RESTRICTED CASH:</b>			
NET CHANGE FOR THE PERIOD	138	(335)	384
BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	1,195	1,530	1,146
BALANCE AT END OF PERIOD	\$1,333	\$1,195	\$1,530
LESS: CASH AND RESTRICTED CASH BALANCES HELD FOR SALE	9	5	248
<b>BALANCE AT END OF PERIOD EXCLUDING HELD FOR SALE</b>	<b>\$1,324</b>	<b>\$1,190</b>	<b>\$1,282</b>
<b>SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH INFORMATION</b>			
Cash paid during the period for:			
Interest, net of capitalized interest	\$1,072	\$987	\$900
Income taxes	\$7	\$397	\$47
<b>SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF NON-CASH INFORMATION</b>			
Capital expenditures in accounts payable	\$501	\$598	\$681
Issuance of common shares for dividend reinvestment	\$49	\$31	\$31
Software licenses acquired but unpaid as of end of period	\$—	\$—	\$2
Equipment acquired but unpaid as of end of period	\$6	\$11	\$17

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

**Consolidated Edison, Inc.**  
**Consolidated Balance Sheet**

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>		
Cash and temporary cash investments	\$1,324	\$1,189
Accounts receivable — customers, net allowance for uncollectible accounts of \$620 and \$360 in 2024 and 2023, respectively	2,440	2,418
Other receivables, net allowance for uncollectible accounts of \$41 and \$13 in 2024 and 2023, respectively	292	444
Accrued unbilled revenue	848	722
Taxes receivable	145	1
Fuel oil, gas in storage, materials and supplies, at average cost	485	469
Prepayments	445	470
Regulatory assets	141	281
Revenue decoupling mechanism receivable	202	203
Fair value of derivative assets	15	52
Assets held for sale	133	163
Other current assets	194	125
<b>TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS</b>	<b>6,664</b>	<b>6,537</b>
<b>INVESTMENTS</b>	<b>1,126</b>	<b>999</b>
<b>UTILITY PLANT, AT ORIGINAL COST</b>		
Electric	41,206	39,071
Gas	15,127	14,318
Steam	3,187	3,085
General	4,851	4,835
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>64,371</b>	<b>61,309</b>
Less: Accumulated depreciation	15,384	14,157
Net	48,987	47,152
Construction work in progress	3,165	2,442
<b>NET UTILITY PLANT</b>	<b>52,152</b>	<b>49,594</b>
<b>NON-UTILITY PLANT</b>		
Non-utility property, net accumulated depreciation of \$25 and \$24 in 2024 and 2023, respectively	12	13
Construction work in progress	1	1
<b>NET PLANT</b>	<b>52,165</b>	<b>49,608</b>
<b>OTHER NONCURRENT ASSETS</b>		
Goodwill	408	408
Operating lease right-of-use-asset	493	533
Regulatory assets	5,523	4,607
Pension and retiree benefits	3,791	3,275
Fair value of derivative assets	27	48
Other deferred charges and noncurrent assets	365	316
<b>TOTAL OTHER NONCURRENT ASSETS</b>	<b>10,607</b>	<b>9,187</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>\$70,562</b>	<b>\$66,331</b>

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

**Consolidated Edison, Inc.**  
**Consolidated Balance Sheet**

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
<b>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		
Long-term debt due within one year	\$—	\$250
Term loan	500	—
Notes payable	2,170	2,288
Accounts payable	1,676	1,775
Customer deposits	412	396
Accrued taxes	70	73
Accrued interest	199	170
Accrued wages	127	125
Fair value of derivative liabilities	52	193
Regulatory liabilities	102	145
System benefit charge	447	444
Operating lease liabilities	118	116
Liabilities held for sale	79	76
Other current liabilities	481	411
<b>TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>	<b>6,433</b>	<b>6,462</b>
<b>NONCURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		
Provision for injuries and damages	181	188
Pensions and retiree benefits	551	592
Superfund and other environmental costs	1,037	1,118
Asset retirement obligations	453	522
Fair value of derivative liabilities	96	121
Deferred income taxes and unamortized investment tax credits	8,874	8,069
Operating lease liabilities	386	429
Regulatory liabilities	5,444	5,328
Other deferred credits and noncurrent liabilities	494	417
<b>TOTAL NONCURRENT LIABILITIES</b>	<b>17,516</b>	<b>16,784</b>
<b>LONG-TERM DEBT</b>	<b>24,651</b>	<b>21,927</b>
<b>COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENCIES, AND GUARANTEES (Note B, Note G, and Note H)</b>		
<b>SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (See Statement of Shareholders' Equity)</b>	<b>21,962</b>	<b>21,158</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>	<b>\$70,562</b>	<b>\$66,331</b>

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

**Consolidated Edison, Inc.**  
**Consolidated Statement of Equity**

<i>(In Millions, except for dividends per share)</i>	Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock		Capital Stock Expense	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Non-controlling Interest	Total
	Shares	Amount			Shares	Amount				
BALANCE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021	354	\$37	\$9,710	\$11,445	23	\$(1,038)	\$(122)	\$5	\$299	\$20,336
Net income (loss)				1,660					(60)	1,600
Common stock dividends (\$3.16 per share)				(1,120)						(1,120)
Issuance of common shares for stock plans	1		93							93
Other comprehensive income								17		17
Distributions to noncontrolling interests									(37)	(37)
BALANCE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2022	355	\$37	\$9,803	\$11,985	23	\$(1,038)	\$(122)	\$22	\$202	\$20,889
Net income (loss)				2,519					(3)	2,516
Common stock dividends (\$3.24 per share)				(1,127)						(1,127)
Issuance of common shares for stock plans	1		89							89
Common stock repurchases	(11)		(31)		11	(979)				(1,010)
Distributions to noncontrolling interests									(4)	(4)
Disposal of Clean Energy Businesses									(195)	(195)
BALANCE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2023	345	\$37	\$9,861	\$13,377	34	\$(2,017)	\$(122)	\$22	\$—	\$21,158
Net income				1,820						1,820
Common stock dividends (\$3.32 per share)				(1,149)						(1,149)
Issuance of common shares for stock plans	2	1	112							113
Other comprehensive income								7		7
Stock Awards			13							13
BALANCE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2024	347	\$38	\$9,986	\$14,048	34	\$(2,017)	\$(122)	\$29	\$—	\$21,962

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

**Consolidated Edison, Inc.**  
**Consolidated Statement of Capitalization**

<i>(In Millions)</i>	Shares outstanding December 31,		At December 31,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
TOTAL EQUITY BEFORE ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	347	345	\$21,933	\$21,136
Pension and other postretirement benefit plan liability adjustments, net of taxes			30	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			(1)	(1)
TOTAL ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME, NET OF TAXES			29	22
<b>TOTAL EQUITY (See Statement of Equity)</b>			<b>\$21,962</b>	<b>\$21,158</b>

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

**Consolidated Edison, Inc.**  
**Consolidated Statement of Capitalization**

LONG-TERM DEBT (Millions of Dollars)			At December 31,	
Maturity	Interest Rate	Series	2024	2023
DEBENTURES:				
2024	3.30	2014B	\$—	\$250
2026	2.90	2016B	250	250
2027	6.50	1997F	80	80
2027	3.125	2017B	350	350
2027	4.825	(a) 2024C	350	—
2028	3.80	2018A	300	300
2028	4.00	2018D	500	500
2029	2.94	2019B	44	44
2030	3.35	2020A	600	600
2030	2.02	2020A	35	35
2031	2.40	2021A	900	900
2031	2.31	2021A	45	45
2032	5.70	2022A	100	100
2033	5.875	2003A	175	175
2033	5.10	2003C	200	200
2033	5.20	2023A	500	500
2034	5.70	2004B	200	200
2034	5.50	2023B	600	600
2034	5.375	2024A	400	—
2035	5.30	2005A	350	350
2035	5.25	2005B	125	125
2035	5.125	2024D	450	—
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
2039	3.46	2019C	38	38
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	600
2048	4.35	2018A	125	125
2048	4.35	2018B	25	25
2049	4.125	2019A	700	700
2049	3.73	2019A	43	43
2050	3.95	2020B	1,000	1,000
2050	3.24	2020B	40	40
2051	3.17	2021B	30	30
2051	3.20	2021C	600	600
2052	6.15	2022A	700	700

2053	5.90	2023C	900	900
2053	6.59	2023A	50	50
2054	5.70	2024B	1,000	—
2054	5.41	2024A	125	—
2054	4.625	2014C	750	750
2055	5.50	2024E	650	—
2056	4.30	2016C	500	500
2057	4.00	2017C	350	350
2058	4.50	2018B	700	700
2059	3.70	2019B	600	600
2060	3.00	2020C	600	600
2061	3.60	2021B	750	750
<b>TOTAL DEBENTURES</b>			<b>\$24,675</b>	<b>\$21,950</b>
TAX-EXEMPT DEBT - Notes issued to New York State Energy Research and Development Authority for Facilities Revenue Bonds:				
2036	3.23	(b) 2010A	\$—	\$225
2039	3.47	(c) 2004C	99	99
2039	3.40	(c) 2005A	126	126
<b>TOTAL TAX-EXEMPT DEBT</b>			<b>225</b>	<b>450</b>
2039	4.82	(d) Broken Bow II	59	62
<b>TOTAL PROJECT DEBT</b>			<b>59</b>	<b>62</b>
Unamortized debt expense			(179)	(162)
Unamortized debt discount			(70)	(60)
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>24,710</b>	<b>22,240</b>
Less: Long-term debt due within one year			—	251
<b>TOTAL LONG-TERM DEBT</b>			<b>24,710</b>	<b>21,989</b>
Less: Held for sale project debt, net (c)			59	62
<b>TOTAL LONG-TERM DEBT EXCLUDING HELD FOR SALE</b>			<b>24,651</b>	<b>21,927</b>
<b>TOTAL CAPITALIZATION</b>			<b>\$46,613</b>	<b>\$43,085</b>

(a) Rates reset quarterly; December 31, 2024 floating rate equals SOFR+0.52 percent.

(b) In November 2024, all of the \$225 million of Series 2010A tax-exempt bonds issued for the benefit of CECONY, bearing interest at a weekly rate, were redeemed.

(c) Rates reset weekly; December 31, 2024 rates shown

(d) The sale and transfer of Broken Bow II, including the related debt, was completed in January 2025. See Notes C, W and X.

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

### 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, 2024, 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, 2024.

The effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024, 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/ Timothy P. Cawley

Timothy P. Cawley  
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Kirkland B. Andrews

Kirkland B. Andrews  
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

February 20, 2025

## **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, of Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc. and its subsidiaries (the “Company”) as listed in the index appearing under Item 8 (collectively referred to as the “consolidated financial statements”). We also have audited the Company’s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024, 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, 2024 and 2023, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2024 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, 2024, 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.

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.

### ***Critical Audit Matters***

The critical audit matter communicated below is a matter arising from the current period audit of the consolidated financial statements that was communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that (i) relates to accounts or disclosures that are material to the consolidated financial statements and (ii) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matter below, providing a separate opinion on the critical audit matter or on the accounts or disclosures to which it relates.

#### *Accounting for the Effects of Regulatory Matters*

As described in Notes A and B to the consolidated financial statements, the Company applies the accounting rules for regulated operations, which specifies 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. As of December 31, 2024, there were \$5,264 million of deferred costs included in regulatory assets and \$4,980 million of regulatory liabilities awaiting potential refund or future rate reductions. Under regulatory accounting rules, if it is probable that incurred costs will be recovered in the future, those costs would be recorded as deferred charges or “regulatory assets.” Similarly, if revenues are recorded for costs expected to be incurred in the future, these revenues would be recorded as deferred credits or “regulatory liabilities.” The Company’s 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. The principal considerations for our determination that performing procedures relating to the accounting for the effects of regulatory matters is a critical audit matter are the significant judgment by management in determining the recoverability of certain regulatory assets and the significant auditor judgment and subjectivity in performing procedures and evaluating audit evidence relating to the recognition of regulatory assets and regulatory liabilities, including evaluating management’s judgments relating to the recoverability of certain regulatory assets. Addressing the matter involved performing procedures and evaluating audit evidence in connection with forming our overall opinion on the consolidated financial statements. These procedures included testing the effectiveness of controls relating to management’s assessment of regulatory proceedings and the implementation of new regulatory orders or changes to existing regulatory balances. These procedures also included, among others, evaluating the reasonableness of management’s assessment of impacts arising from correspondence with regulators and changes in laws and regulations; evaluating management’s judgments related to the recoverability of regulatory assets and the establishment of regulatory liabilities; and recalculating regulatory assets and liabilities based on provisions and formulas outlined in rate orders and other correspondence with regulators.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP  
New York, New York  
February 20, 2025

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

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

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
<b>OPERATING REVENUES</b>			
Electric	\$10,717	\$10,078	\$9,751
Gas	2,834	2,829	2,924
Steam	578	569	593
<b>TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES</b>	<b>14,129</b>	<b>13,476</b>	<b>13,268</b>
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES</b>			
Purchased power	2,279	2,294	2,201
Fuel	170	282	356
Gas purchased for resale	524	677	869
Other operations and maintenance	3,353	3,176	3,042
Depreciation and amortization	2,037	1,924	1,778
Taxes, other than income taxes	3,173	2,946	2,887
<b>TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES</b>	<b>11,536</b>	<b>11,299</b>	<b>11,133</b>
<b>OPERATING INCOME</b>	<b>2,593</b>	<b>2,177</b>	<b>2,135</b>
<b>OTHER INCOME (DEDUCTIONS)</b>			
Investment and other income	603	759	376
Allowance for equity funds used during construction	33	22	18
Other deductions	(58)	(49)	(62)
<b>TOTAL OTHER INCOME</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>332</b>
<b>INCOME BEFORE INTEREST AND INCOME TAX EXPENSE</b>	<b>3,171</b>	<b>2,909</b>	<b>2,467</b>
<b>INTEREST EXPENSE (INCOME)</b>			
Interest on long-term debt	1,029	886	808
Other interest expense	138	108	47
Allowance for borrowed funds used during construction	(58)	(49)	(33)
<b>NET INTEREST EXPENSE</b>	<b>1,109</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>822</b>
<b>INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX EXPENSE</b>	<b>2,062</b>	<b>1,964</b>	<b>1,645</b>
<b>INCOME TAX EXPENSE</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>255</b>
<b>NET INCOME</b>	<b>\$1,748</b>	<b>\$1,606</b>	<b>\$1,390</b>

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

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

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
NET INCOME	\$1,748	\$1,606	\$1,390
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS), NET OF TAXES			
Pension and other postretirement benefit plan liability adjustments, net of taxes	8	(2)	3
Other income, net of taxes	—	—	1
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS), NET OF TAXES	8	(2)	4
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	\$1,756	\$1,604	\$1,394

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

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

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
(Millions of Dollars)	2024	2023	2022
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Net income	\$1,748	\$1,606	\$1,390
<b>PRINCIPAL NON-CASH CHARGES/(CREDITS) TO INCOME</b>			
Depreciation and amortization	2,037	1,924	1,778
Deferred income taxes	464	556	85
Rate case amortization and accruals	179	72	55
Other non-cash items, net	(27)	(42)	160
<b>CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES</b>			
Accounts receivable - customers, net	(264)	(270)	(276)
Materials and supplies, including fuel oil and gas in storage	(7)	18	(71)
Revenue decoupling mechanism receivable	13	(26)	27
Other receivables, net and other current assets	86	(134)	99
Accounts receivables from (to) affiliated companies	(238)	(100)	(8)
Unbilled revenue and net unbilled revenue deferrals	64	(47)	(28)
Prepayments	(66)	(106)	(11)
Accounts payable	8	(137)	322
Accounts payable from (to) affiliated companies	6	(1)	(1)
Pensions and retiree benefits obligations, net	(283)	(181)	162
Pensions and retiree benefits contributions	(26)	(33)	(26)
Superfund and environmental remediation costs, net	(43)	(12)	(20)
Accrued taxes	10	(35)	15
Accrued taxes from (to) affiliated companies	—	(88)	79
Accrued interest	26	25	7
Deferred charges, noncurrent assets, leases, net and other regulatory assets	(677)	(1,142)	(814)
Deferred credits, noncurrent liabilities and other regulatory liabilities	447	199	332
Other current liabilities	(99)	239	7
<b>NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>3,358</b>	<b>2,285</b>	<b>3,263</b>
<b>INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Utility capital expenditures	(4,456)	(4,059)	(3,596)
Cost of removal less salvage	(467)	(380)	(330)
<b>NET CASH FLOWS USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>(4,923)</b>	<b>(4,439)</b>	<b>(3,926)</b>
<b>FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Net issuance (payment) of short-term debt	(209)	(397)	939
Issuance of term loan	500	—	—
Issuance of long-term debt	2,850	2,000	700
Retirement of long-term debt	(475)	—	—
Debt issuance costs	(42)	(31)	(12)
Capital contribution by Con Edison	130	1,720	150
Dividend to Con Edison	(1,073)	(1,056)	(978)
<b>NET CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>1,681</b>	<b>2,236</b>	<b>799</b>
<b>CASH, TEMPORARY CASH INVESTMENTS, AND RESTRICTED CASH</b>			
<b>NET CHANGE FOR THE PERIOD</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>136</b>
<b>BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD</b>	<b>1,138</b>	<b>1,056</b>	<b>920</b>
<b>BALANCE AT END OF PERIOD</b>	<b>\$1,254</b>	<b>\$1,138</b>	<b>\$1,056</b>
<b>SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH INFORMATION</b>			
Cash paid (received) during the period for:			
Interest, net of capitalized interest	\$1,001	\$882	\$755
Income taxes	\$63	\$(27)	\$87
<b>SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF NON-CASH INFORMATION</b>			
Capital expenditures in accounts payable	\$461	\$564	\$561
Software licenses acquired but unpaid as of end of period	\$—	\$—	\$2
Equipment acquired but unpaid as of end of period	\$6	\$11	\$17

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

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

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>		
Cash and temporary cash investments	\$1,254	\$1,138
Accounts receivable – customers, net allowance for uncollectible accounts of \$605 and \$353 in 2024 and 2023, respectively	2,342	2,330
Other receivables, net allowance for uncollectible accounts of \$38 and \$9 in 2024 and 2023, respectively	216	332
Accrued unbilled revenue	803	678
Accounts receivable from affiliated companies	384	146
Fuel oil, gas in storage, materials and supplies, at average cost	429	422
Prepayments	395	329
Regulatory assets	106	254
Revenue decoupling mechanism receivable	177	190
Fair value of derivative assets	11	49
Other current assets	181	113
<b>TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS</b>	<b>6,298</b>	<b>5,981</b>
<b>INVESTMENTS</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>608</b>
<b>UTILITY PLANT AT ORIGINAL COST</b>		
Electric	38,747	36,808
Gas	13,934	13,226
Steam	3,187	3,085
General	4,520	4,530
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>60,388</b>	<b>57,649</b>
Less: Accumulated depreciation	14,319	13,171
<b>Net</b>	<b>46,069</b>	<b>44,478</b>
Construction work in progress	2,912	2,168
<b>NET UTILITY PLANT</b>	<b>48,981</b>	<b>46,646</b>
<b>NON-UTILITY PROPERTY</b>		
Non-utility property, net accumulated depreciation of \$25 in 2024 and 2023	2	2
<b>NET PLANT</b>	<b>48,983</b>	<b>46,648</b>
<b>OTHER NONCURRENT ASSETS</b>		
Regulatory assets	5,158	4,314
Operating lease right-of-use asset	492	532
Pension and retiree benefits	3,692	3,184
Fair value of derivative assets	25	49
Other deferred charges and noncurrent assets	318	284
<b>TOTAL OTHER NONCURRENT ASSETS</b>	<b>9,685</b>	<b>8,363</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>\$65,650</b>	<b>\$61,600</b>

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

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

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
<b>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY</b>		
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		
Long-term debt due within one year	\$—	\$250
Term Loan	500	—
Notes payable	1,694	1,903
Accounts payable	1,534	1,629
Accounts payable to affiliated companies	22	16
Customer deposits	397	378
Accrued taxes	65	55
Accrued taxes to affiliated companies	1	1
Accrued interest	185	159
Accrued wages	116	114
Fair value of derivative liabilities	44	179
Regulatory liabilities	40	107
System benefit charge	406	406
Operating lease liabilities	118	116
Other current liabilities	437	381
<b>TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>	<b>5,559</b>	<b>5,694</b>
<b>NONCURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		
Provision for injuries and damages	176	185
Pensions and retiree benefits	506	542
Superfund and other environmental costs	942	1,026
Asset retirement obligations	452	520
Fair value of derivative liabilities	84	108
Deferred income taxes and unamortized investment tax credits	8,819	7,984
Operating lease liabilities	386	429
Regulatory liabilities	4,940	4,818
Other deferred credits and noncurrent liabilities	406	338
<b>TOTAL NONCURRENT LIABILITIES</b>	<b>16,711</b>	<b>15,950</b>
<b>LONG-TERM DEBT</b>	<b>23,409</b>	<b>20,810</b>
<b>COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Note B and Note G)</b>		
<b>SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY (See Statement of Shareholder's Equity)</b>	<b>19,971</b>	<b>19,146</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY</b>	<b>\$65,650</b>	<b>\$61,600</b>

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

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

<i>(In Millions)</i>	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, 2021	235	\$589	\$7,269	\$9,478	\$(962)	\$(62)	\$—	\$16,312
Net income				1,390				1,390
Common stock dividend to Con Edison				(978)				(978)
Capital contribution by Con Edison			150					150
Other comprehensive income							4	4
BALANCE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2022	235	\$589	\$7,419	\$9,890	\$(962)	\$(62)	\$4	\$16,878
Net income				1,606				1,606
Common stock dividend to Con Edison				(1,056)				(1,056)
Capital contribution by Con Edison			1,720					1,720
Other comprehensive loss							(2)	(2)
BALANCE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2023	235	\$589	\$9,139	\$10,440	\$(962)	\$(62)	\$2	\$19,146
Net income				1,748				1,748
Common stock dividend to Con Edison				(1,073)				(1,073)
Capital contribution by Con Edison			130					130
Other comprehensive income							8	8
Stock awards			12					12
BALANCE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2024	235	\$589	\$9,281	\$11,115	\$(962)	\$(62)	\$10	\$19,971

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

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

<i>(In Millions)</i>	Shares outstanding		At December 31,	
	December 31, 2024	2023	2024	2023
TOTAL SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY BEFORE ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	235	235	\$19,961	\$19,144
Pension and other postretirement benefit plan liability adjustments, net of taxes			11	3
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			(1)	(1)
TOTAL ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME, NET OF TAXES			10	2
TOTAL SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY (See Statement of Shareholder's Equity)			\$19,971	\$19,146

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 <i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>			At December 31,	
Maturity	Interest Rate	Series	2024	2023
DEBENTURES:				
2024	3.30	2014B	\$—	\$250
2026	2.90	2016B	250	250
2027	3.125	2017B	350	350
2027	4.825	(a) 2024C	350	—
2028	3.80	2018A	300	300
2028	4.00	2018D	500	500
2030	3.35	2020A	600	600
2031	2.40	2021A	900	900
2033	5.875	2003A	175	175
2033	5.10	2003C	200	200
2033	5.20	2023A	500	500
2034	5.70	2004B	200	200
2034	5.50	2023B	600	600
2034	5.375	2024A	400	—
2035	5.30	2005A	350	350
2035	5.25	2005B	125	125
2035	5.125	2024D	450	—
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	600
2049	4.125	2019A	700	700

2050	3.95		2020B	1,000	1,000
2051	3.20		2021C	600	600
2052	6.15		2022A	700	700
2053	5.90		2023C	900	900
2054	5.70		2024B	1,000	—
2054	4.625		2014C	750	750
2055	5.50		2024E	650	—
2056	4.30		2016C	500	500
2057	4.00		2017C	350	350
2058	4.50		2018B	700	700
2059	3.70		2019B	600	600
2060	3.00		2020C	600	600
2061	3.60		2021B	750	750
<b>TOTAL DEBENTURES</b>				<b>23,425</b>	<b>20,825</b>
TAX-EXEMPT DEBT – Notes issued to New York State Energy Research and Development Authority for Facilities Revenue Bonds:					
2036	3.23	(b)	2010A	—	225
2039	3.47	(c)	2004C	99	99
2039	3.40	(c)	2005A	126	126
<b>TOTAL TAX-EXEMPT DEBT</b>				<b>225</b>	<b>450</b>
Unamortized debt expense				(171)	(155)
Unamortized debt discount				(70)	(60)
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>23,409</b>	<b>21,060</b>
Less: Long-term debt due within one year				—	250
<b>TOTAL LONG-TERM DEBT</b>				<b>23,409</b>	<b>20,810</b>
<b>TOTAL CAPITALIZATION</b>				<b>\$43,380</b>	<b>\$39,956</b>

(a) Rates reset quarterly; December 31, 2024 floating rate equals SOFR+0.52 percent.

(b) In November 2024, all of the \$225 million of Series 2010A tax-exempt bonds issued for the benefit of CECONY, bearing interest at a weekly rate, were redeemed.

(c) Rates reset weekly; December 31, 2024 rates shown.

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

# 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, that 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 Transmission, Inc. (together with its subsidiaries, Con Edison Transmission) and its former subsidiary, Con Edison Clean Energy Businesses, Inc. (together with its subsidiaries, the Clean Energy Businesses), in Con Edison's consolidated financial statements. On March 1, 2023, Con Edison completed the sale of all of the stock of the Clean Energy Businesses. See Note W and Note X. 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 Transmission, through its subsidiaries, invests in electric transmission projects and manages, through joint ventures, both electric and gas assets while seeking to develop electric transmission projects. See "Investments" in Note A and Note W.

## 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 S), 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. In general, the Utilities are receiving or being credited with a return on their regulatory assets for which a cash outflow has been made, and are paying or being charged with a return on their regulatory liabilities for which a cash inflow has been received. The Utilities' regulatory assets and liabilities at December 31, 2024 are recoverable from customers, or to be applied for customer benefit, in accordance with rate provisions that have been approved by state regulators.

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

### Revenues

CECONY's electric and gas rate plans and O&R's New York electric and gas rate plans each contain a revenue decoupling mechanism, that covers all residential and most commercial customers, 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:

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
Con Edison	\$437	\$409	\$400
CECONY	425	396	387

For information about the Companies' revenue recognition policies, see Note M.

### 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 T.

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 5.9 percent, 5.9 percent and 5.2 percent for 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively. The AFUDC rates for O&R were 6.0 percent, 6.2 percent and 5.0 percent for 2024, 2023 and 2022, 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 3.6 percent for 2024, 3.6 percent for 2023 and 3.5 percent for 2022. The average depreciation rates for O&R were 3.3 percent for 2024, 3.1 percent for 2023 and 3.0 percent for 2022.

The estimated lives for utility plant for CECONY range from 5 to 80 years for electric, 5 to 80 years for gas, 5 to 55 years for steam and 5 to 50 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.

The capitalized cost of the Companies' utility plant (net of accumulated depreciation) on December 31, 2024 and 2023, was as follows:

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	Con Edison		CECONY	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Electric				
Generation	\$577	\$580	\$577	\$580
Transmission	5,072	4,652	4,703	4,333
Distribution	25,129	24,491	23,770	23,238
General	174	141	174	141
Gas (a)	12,703	12,023	11,830	11,226
Steam	2,006	1,990	2,006	1,990
General	3,249	3,158	2,940	2,860
Held for future use	77	118	69	110
Construction work in progress	3,165	2,442	2,912	2,168
Net Utility Plant	\$52,152	\$49,594	\$48,981	\$46,646

(a) Primarily distribution.

General utility plant of Con Edison and CECONY included \$59 million and \$56 million, respectively, at December 31, 2024, and \$65 million and \$62 million, respectively, at December 31, 2023, related to a May 2018 acquisition of software licenses. The estimated aggregate annual amortization expense related to the software licenses for Con Edison and CECONY is \$7 million. The accumulated amortization for Con Edison and CECONY was \$45 million and \$43 million, respectively, at December 31, 2024 and \$38 million and \$36 million, respectively, at December 31, 2023.

Under the Utilities' rate plans, the aggregate annual depreciation allowance for the period ended December 31, 2024 was \$2,228 million, including \$2,109 million under CECONY's electric, gas and steam rate plans that have been approved by the NYSPSC.

### Non-Utility Plant

Non-utility plant is stated at original cost. On March 1, 2023, Con Edison completed the sale of all of the stock of the Clean Energy Businesses. See Note W and X. For Con Edison, non-utility plant consisted primarily of the Clean Energy Businesses' renewable electric projects. Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and include capitalized interest during construction. Depreciation is computed under the straight-line method over the useful lives of the assets. Solar power generating assets and wind power generating assets have useful lives of 35 years and 30 years, respectively.

For the Utilities, non-utility plant consists of land and conduit for telecommunication use. Depreciation on non-utility plant, other than land, is computed using the straight-line method for financial statement purposes over their estimated useful lives, which is 10 years.

## Other Deferred Charges and Noncurrent Assets and Prepayments

Other deferred charges and noncurrent assets and prepayments, net of accumulated depreciation, included the following related to implementation costs incurred in cloud computing arrangements:

(Millions of Dollars)	Con Edison		CECONY	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Prepayments (a)(b)	\$57	\$50	\$54	\$49
Other Deferred Charges and Noncurrent Assets (a)(b)	254	179	243	178

(a) Amortization on these assets is computed using the straight-line method for financial statement purposes over their estimated useful lives.

(b) Amortization expense related to these assets incurred during the year ended December 31, 2024 for Con Edison and CECONY was \$33 million and \$32 million, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2023 for Con Edison and CECONY was \$21 million and \$20 million, respectively, and for the year ended December 31, 2022 for Con Edison and CECONY was \$15 million and \$14 million, respectively. Accumulated amortization related to these assets for Con Edison and CECONY was \$91 million and \$85 million, respectively at December 31, 2024 and was \$58 million and \$53 million, respectively at December 31, 2023.

## Long-Lived and Intangible Assets

The Companies test long-lived and intangible assets for recoverability when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of long-lived or intangible assets 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 disposition of the assets. In the event a test indicates that such cash flows cannot be expected to be sufficient to fully recover the assets, the assets are considered impaired and written down to their estimated fair value.

Prior to the sale of the Clean Energy Businesses on March 1, 2023, Con Edison's intangible assets with definite lives consisted primarily of power purchase agreements. See Note W and Note X. Con Edison's and CECONY's intangible assets were immaterial at December 31, 2024 and 2023. Con Edison recorded amortization expense related to its intangible assets of \$71 million in 2022. Con Edison expects amortization expense to be immaterial over each of the next five years, and recorded immaterial amounts in 2023 and 2024. No impairment charges were recorded on Con Edison's long-lived assets or intangible assets with definite lives in 2024, 2023 and 2022.

## 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 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**

### **Accounting for Investments**

Con Edison's investments consist primarily of the investments of Con Edison Transmission 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 accounting rules require Con Edison to evaluate its investments periodically to determine whether they are impaired. The standard for determining whether an impairment exists and must be recorded is whether an other-than-temporary decline in carrying value has occurred. Changes in economic conditions, forecasted cash flows and the regulatory environment, among other factors, could require equity method investments to recognize a decrease in carrying value for an other-than-temporary decline. When management believes such a decline may have occurred, the fair value of the investment is estimated using market inputs, when observable, or a valuation model such as a discounted cash flow analysis. The fair value is compared to the carrying value of the investment in order to determine the amount of impairment to record, if any.

The evaluation and measurement of impairments involve uncertainties. The judgments that Con Edison makes to estimate the fair value of its equity method investments are based on assumptions that management believes are reasonable, and variations in these estimates or the underlying assumptions, or the receipt of additional market information, could have a material impact on whether a triggering event is determined to exist or the amount of any such impairment. Additionally, if the projects in which Con Edison holds these investments recognize an impairment, Con Edison may record a share of that impairment loss and would evaluate its investment for an other-than-temporary decline in carrying value as described above.

Con Edison Transmission is considering strategic alternatives with respect to its investment in MVP and both Con Edison Transmission and CECONY are considering strategic alternatives with respect to their investments in Honeoye.

### **Investment in Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC (MVP)**

In January 2016, a subsidiary of Con Edison Transmission, acquired a 12.5 percent interest in MVP, a company developing a proposed 300-mile gas transmission project (the Mountain Valley Pipeline) in West Virginia and Virginia. During 2019, Con Edison exercised its right to limit, and did limit, its cash contributions to the joint venture to approximately \$530 million. In June 2024, the Mountain Valley Pipeline, a 303-mile gas transmission pipeline in West Virginia and Virginia, entered service. The project operator is continuing restoration of the right of way and estimates a total project cost of approximately \$8,100 million (excluding allowance for funds used during construction (AFUDC)). At December 31, 2024, the carrying value of Con Edison Transmission's investment in MVP was \$166 million, and its cash contributions to the joint venture amounted to \$530 million. Con Edison records its pro rata share of earnings from its equity investment in MVP, adjusted for accretion of the basis difference and income taxes, on its consolidated income statement. Con Edison's pro rata share of earnings from its equity investment in MVP, adjusted for accretion of the basis difference, was \$29 million (\$21 million after-tax) for the twelve months ended December 31, 2024. As of December 31, 2024, Con Edison Transmission's interest in MVP, the company that developed the project, is 6.7 percent and is expected to be reduced to approximately 6.6 percent upon completion of the restoration of the right of way and based on Con Edison Transmission's previous capping of its cash contributions. There were no impairments to the carrying value of Con Edison Transmission's investment in MVP for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2023 and 2024.

### **Summary of Investment Balances**

The following investment assets are included in the Companies' consolidated balance sheets at December 31, 2024 and 2023:

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	Con Edison		CECONY	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Supplemental retirement income plan assets (b)	\$583	\$524	\$560	\$502
Con Edison Transmission's investment in New York Transco (d)	254	221	—	—
Con Edison Transmission's investment in MVP (a) (d)	166	144	—	—
Deferred income plan assets	116	99	116	99
Virginia Tax Equity Projects (c)	4	8	—	—
Other	3	3	8	7
<b>Total investments</b>	<b>\$1,126</b>	<b>\$999</b>	<b>\$684</b>	<b>\$608</b>

(a) At December 31, 2024 and 2023, Con Edison Transmission's cash investment in MVP was \$530 million. In June 2024, MVP entered service at an overall project cost of approximately \$8,100 million excluding allowance for funds used during construction. See "Investment in Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC (MVP)" above.

(b) See Note E.

(c) See Note S.

(d) At December 31, 2024 and 2023, Con Edison had undistributed earnings from MVP of \$127 million and \$114 million, respectively, and undistributed earnings from New York Transco of \$16 million and \$13 million, respectively.

### 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 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. O&R also defers such difference pursuant to its NY 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.

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.

### **Reclassification**

Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform with current period presentation. These reclassifications include short-term debt activity within the financing section of the Con Edison Statement of Cash Flows.

### **Earnings Per Share**

Con Edison presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) on the face of its consolidated income statement. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing earnings available to common shareholders (“Net income for common stock” 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 estimated vesting price (see Note O) and its common shares that are subject to forward sale agreement (see Note C). Before the issuance of common shares upon settlement of the forward sale agreement, 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 agreement 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:

<i>(Millions of Dollars, except per share amounts/Shares in Millions)</i>	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
Net income for common stock	\$1,820	\$2,519	\$1,660
Weighted average common shares outstanding – basic	346.0	347.7	354.5
Add: Incremental shares attributable to effect of potentially dilutive securities	1.3	1.6	1.3
Adjusted weighted average common shares outstanding – diluted	347.3	349.3	355.8
Net Income per common share – basic	\$5.26	\$7.25	\$4.68
Net Income per common share – diluted	\$5.24	\$7.21	\$4.66

The computation of diluted EPS for the year ended December 31, 2024 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.

### Reconciliation of Cash, Temporary Cash Investments and Restricted Cash

Cash, temporary cash investments and restricted cash are presented on a combined basis in the Companies' consolidated statements of cash flows. At December 31, 2024 and 2023, cash, temporary cash investments and restricted cash for Con Edison were as follows; CECONY did not have material restricted cash balances as of December 31, 2024 and 2023:

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	At December 31,	
	Con Edison	
	2024	2023
Cash and temporary cash investments	\$1,324	\$1,189
Restricted cash (a)	9	6
Total cash, temporary cash investments and restricted cash	\$1,333	\$1,195

(a) On March 1, 2023, Con Edison completed the sale of all of the stock of the Clean Energy Businesses. See Note W. Con Edison retained one deferred project, Broken Bow II, a 75 MW nameplate capacity wind power project located in Nebraska. Con Edison's restricted cash for the 2023 and 2024 periods primarily include restricted cash of Broken Bow II, which was held for sale as of December 31, 2024. Broken Bow II was sold and transferred in January 2025. See Note W and Note X.

### Variable Interest Entities

The accounting rules for consolidation address the consolidation of a variable interest entity (VIE) by a business enterprise that is the primary beneficiary. A VIE is an entity that does not have a sufficient equity investment at risk to permit it to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support, or whose equity investors lack the characteristics of a controlling financial interest. The primary beneficiary is the business enterprise that has the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the VIE's economic performance and either absorbs a significant amount of the VIE's losses or has the right to receive benefits that could be significant to the VIE.

The Companies enter into arrangements including leases, partnerships and electricity purchase agreements, with various entities. As a result of these arrangements, the Companies retain or may retain a variable interest in these entities.

### Use of Hypothetical Liquidation at Book Value

For certain investments of the Clean Energy Businesses and of Con Edison, Con Edison has determined that the use of HLBV accounting is reasonable and appropriate to attribute income and loss to the tax equity investors. Using the HLBV method, the company's earnings from the projects are adjusted to reflect the income or loss allocable to the tax equity investors calculated based on how the project would allocate and distribute its cash if it were to sell all of its assets for their carrying amounts and liquidate at a particular point in time. Under the HLBV

method, the company calculates the liquidation value allocable to the tax equity investors at the beginning and end of each period based on the contractual liquidation waterfall and adjusts its income for the period to reflect the change in the liquidation value allocable to the tax equity investors based on the terms of the partnerships' operating agreements. See Note S. On March 1, 2023, Con Edison completed the sale of all of the stock of the Clean Energy Businesses. See Note W.

### **Assets Held for Sale**

Generally, a long-lived asset or business to be sold is classified as held for sale in the period in which management, with approval from the Board of Directors, commits to a plan to sell, and a sale is expected to be completed within one year. Con Edison records assets and liabilities, once held for sale, at the lower of their carrying value or their estimated fair value less cost to sell, and also stops recording depreciation and amortization on assets held for sale.

On March 1, 2023, Con Edison completed the sale of all of the stock of the Clean Energy Businesses (which was classified as held for sale as of December 31, 2022) with the exception of two tax equity interests and one deferred project, Broken Bow II. In January 2025, Con Edison completed the sale and transfer of Broken Bow II to RWE. For further information, see Note W and Note X.

The sale of the Clean Energy Businesses did not represent a strategic shift that had or would have had a major effect on Con Edison, and as such, the sale did not qualify for treatment as a discontinued operation.

For further information, see Note W and Note X.

## **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 (NJBPU). 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. 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.

Common provisions of the Utilities' New York rate plans include:

*Base Rates* are designed to recover core costs of providing electric, gas or steam delivery service such as the costs of constructing, operating and maintaining a service's system.

*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.

*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.

*Other revenue adjustments* that represent positive revenue adjustments, positive incentives, and earnings adjustments mechanisms for achievement of performance standards related to achievement of clean energy goals, safety and other matters.

*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").

*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.

*Regulatory reconciliations* that reconcile pension and other postretirement benefit costs, environmental remediation costs, property taxes, variable-rate tax-exempt debt and certain other costs (including late payment charges and write-offs of customer accounts receivable balances) 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 changes in legislation, regulation or related actions, 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. 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.

*Weighted average cost of capital* is determined based on the authorized common equity ratio, return on common equity, cost of long-term debt and cost of 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 2020 – December 2022	January 2023 – December 2025
Base rate changes	Yr. 1 – \$113 million (a) Yr. 2 – \$370 million (a) Yr. 3 – \$326 million (a)	Yr. 1 – \$442 million (c) Yr. 2 – \$518 million (c) Yr. 3 – \$382 million (c)
Amortizations to income of net regulatory (assets) and liabilities	Yr. 1 – \$267 million (b) Yr. 2 – \$269 million (b) Yr. 3 – \$272 million (b)	Yr. 1 – \$104 million (j) Yr. 2 – \$49 million (j) Yr. 3 – \$(205) million (j)
Other revenue sources	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 - \$69 million Yr. 2 - \$74 million Yr. 3 - \$79 million In 2020, 2021 and 2022, the company recorded \$34 million, \$64 million and \$33 million primarily related to earnings adjustment mechanism incentives for energy efficiency, respectively.  In 2022, the company recorded a positive incentive of \$4 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 - \$70 million Yr. 2 - \$75 million Yr. 3 - \$79 million  In 2023 and 2024, the company recorded \$34.4 million and \$52.3 million primarily related to earnings adjustment mechanism incentives for energy efficiency, respectively.
Revenue decoupling mechanisms	Continuation of reconciliation of actual to authorized electric delivery revenues. In 2020, 2021 and 2022, the company deferred for recovery from customers \$242 million, \$226 million and \$90 million of revenues, respectively.	Continuation of reconciliation of actual to authorized electric delivery revenues. In 2023 and 2024, the company deferred for recovery from customers \$162 million and \$164 million of revenues, respectively.
Recoverable energy costs	Continuation of current rate recovery of purchased power and fuel costs.	Continuation of current rate recovery of purchased power and fuel costs.
Negative revenue adjustments	Potential charges if certain performance targets relating to service, reliability, safety and other matters are not met: Yr. 1 - \$450 million Yr. 2 - \$461 million Yr. 3 - \$476 million In 2020, the company recorded negative revenue adjustments of \$5 million. In 2021, the company did not record any negative revenue adjustments. In 2022, the company recorded negative revenue adjustments of \$3 million.	Potential charges if certain performance targets relating to service, reliability, safety and other matters are not met: Yr. 1 - \$516 million Yr. 2 - \$557 million Yr. 3 - \$597 million  In 2023 and 2024, the company did not record any negative revenue adjustments.
Regulatory reconciliations	Continuation of reconciliation of expenses for pension and other postretirement benefits, variable-rate debt, major storms, property taxes (d), municipal infrastructure support costs (e), the impact of new laws and environmental site investigation and remediation to amounts reflected in rates (f). In 2020 and 2021, the company deferred \$288 million and \$191 million of net regulatory assets, respectively. In 2022, the company deferred \$138 million of net regulatory liabilities.	Reconciliation of late payment charges (i) and expenses for uncollectibles, pension and other postretirement benefits, variable-rate debt, major storms, property taxes (d), municipal infrastructure support costs (e), the impact of new laws and environmental site investigation and remediation to amounts reflected in rates (f).  In 2023 and 2024, the company deferred \$140 million and \$52 million of net regulatory liabilities, respectively.
Net utility plant reconciliations	Target levels reflected in rates: Electric average net plant target excluding advanced metering infrastructure (AMI): Yr. 1 - \$24,491 million Yr. 2 - \$25,092 million Yr. 3 - \$25,708 million AMI (h): Yr. 1 - \$572 million Yr. 2 - \$740 million Yr. 3 - \$806 million In 2020, the company deferred \$4.1 million as a regulatory asset. In 2021 and 2022, the company deferred \$3.2 million and \$1.8 million, as a regulatory liability, respectively.	Target levels reflected in rates: Electric average net plant target excluding advanced metering infrastructure (AMI) and Customer Service System (CSS) for Yr. 1: Yr. 1 - \$27,847 million Yr. 2 - \$29,884 million Yr. 3 - \$31,026 million AMI (h): Yr. 1 - \$744 million CSS: Yr. 1 - \$11 million  In 2023 and 2024, the company deferred \$1.2 million and \$(25.3) million as a regulatory asset and regulatory liability, respectively.
Average rate base	Yr. 1 - \$21,660 million Yr. 2 - \$22,783 million Yr. 3 - \$23,926 million	Yr. 1 - \$26,095 million Yr. 2 - \$27,925 million Yr. 3 - \$29,362 million

Weighted average cost of capital (after-tax)	Yr. 1 to Yr. 3 – 6.61 percent	Yr. 1 - 6.75 percent Yr. 2 - 6.79 percent Yr. 3 - 6.85 percent
Authorized return on common equity	8.8 percent	9.25 percent
Actual return on common equity (h) (i)	Yr. 1 – 8.5 percent Yr. 2 – 8.03 percent Yr. 3 – 8.41 percent	Yr. 1 – 9.46 percent Yr. 2 - 9.21 percent
Earnings sharing	<p>Most earnings above an annual earnings threshold of 9.3 percent are to be applied to reduce regulatory assets for environmental remediation and other costs accumulated in the rate year.</p> <p>In 2020, 2021 and 2022, the company had no earnings sharing above the threshold. A reserve of \$4.3 million was recorded in 2021 related to a potential adjustment to the excess earnings sharing amount for 2016.</p>	<p>Most earnings above an annual earnings threshold of 9.75 percent are to be applied to reduce regulatory assets for environmental remediation and other costs accumulated in the rate year.</p> <p>In 2023 and 2024, the company had no earnings sharing above the threshold.</p>
Cost of long-term debt	Yr. 1 to Yr. 3 – 4.63 percent	Yr. 1 – 4.46 percent Yr. 2 – 4.54 percent Yr. 3 – 4.64 percent
Common equity ratio	48 percent	48 percent

- (a) Base rates reflect recovery by the company of certain costs of its energy efficiency, demonstration projects, non-wire alternative projects (including the Brooklyn Queens demand management program), and off-peak electric vehicle charging programs (Yr. 1 - \$206 million; Yr. 2 - \$245 million; and Yr. 3 - \$251 million) over a 10-year period, including the overall pre-tax rate of return on such costs.
- (b) Amounts reflect amortization of the 2018 tax savings under the federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (TCJA) allocable to CECONY's electric customers (\$377 million) over a three-year period (\$126 million annually), the protected portion of the regulatory liability for excess deferred income taxes allocable to CECONY's electric customers (\$1,663 million) over the remaining lives of the related assets (\$49 million in Yr. 1, \$50 million in Yr. 2, and \$53 million in Yr. 3) and the unprotected portion of the net regulatory liability (\$784 million) over five years (\$157 million annually). Amounts also reflect amortization of the regulatory asset for deferred MTA power reliability costs (\$238 million) over a five-year period (\$48 million annually).
- (c) The electric base rate increases shown above will be implemented with increases of \$457 million in Yr. 1; \$457 million in Yr. 2; and \$457 million in Yr. 3 in order to levelize the customer bill impact. New rates were effective as of January 1, 2023 and CECONY began billing customers at the new levelized rate in August 2023. The shortfall in revenues due to the timing of billing to customers (\$216 million) were collected through a surcharge billed through 2024, including a carrying charge on the outstanding balance. Base rates reflect recovery by the company of certain costs of its energy efficiency, demonstration projects, non-wire alternative projects (including the Brooklyn Queens demand management program), and off-peak electric vehicle charging programs (Yr. 1 - \$244 million; Yr. 2 - \$237 million; and Yr. 3 - \$281 million) over periods varying between seven and fifteen years, including the overall pre-tax rate of return on such costs.
- (d) 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 of 10.0 basis points, 7.5 basis points and 5.0 basis points for each of Yr. 1, Yr. 2 and Yr. 3, respectively, of the 2020 – 2022 rate plan and 10.0 basis points, 5.0 basis points and 5.0 basis points for each of Yr. 1, Yr. 2 and Yr. 3, respectively, of the 2023 – 2025 rate plan.
- (e) 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, subject to certain conditions, of 15 percent of the amount reflected in the rate plans.
- (f) In addition, the NYSPSC continues its focused operations audit to investigate CECONY's financial accounting for income taxes. Any NYSPSC ordered adjustment to CECONY's financial accounting for income taxes is expected to be refunded to or collected from customers, as determined by the NYSPSC. See "Other Regulatory Matters," below.
- (g) Reconciliation of net utility plant for AMI will be done on a combined basis for electric and gas.
- (h) Calculated in accordance with the earnings calculation method prescribed in the rate order.
- (i) In November 2021, the NYSPSC issued an order that allowed CECONY to recover \$43 million of late payment charges and fees that were not billed for the year ended December 31, 2020. The recalculated return on equity for 2020 which reflects the recovery of these fees is 8.81 percent.
- (j) Amounts reflect amortization of the TCJA allocable to CECONY's electric customers (\$256 million) over a two-year period (\$128 million in Yr. 1 and Yr. 2), the protected portion of the regulatory liability for excess deferred income taxes allocable to CECONY's electric customers (\$1,512 million) over the remaining lives of the related assets (\$34 million in Yr. 1, \$63 million in Yr. 2, and \$34 million in Yr. 3) and the unprotected portion of the net regulatory liability (\$306 million) over two years (\$153 million annually). Amounts also reflect amortization of the regulatory asset for deferred MTA power reliability costs (\$93 million) over a three-year period (\$31 million annually).

In April 2023, the NYSPSC approved CECONY's December 2022 petition seeking cost recovery approval for a proposed clean energy hub in Brooklyn, New York (Brooklyn Clean Energy Hub). The Brooklyn Clean Energy Hub primarily addresses an identified reliability need in 2028 due to a forecasted increase in electric demand. Construction began in September 2023 and is expected to be completed by 2028. CECONY's January 2025 electric rate case filing reflected the costs for the Brooklyn Clean Energy Hub in base rates.

In January 2024, the NYSPSC approved CECONY's August 2023 petition requesting authorization and cost recovery to construct two new substations in Jamaica, Queens (Idlewild Project) that is in addition to the capital expenditures approved in CECONY's 2023 - 2025 electric rate plan summarized above. The project is expected to be completed by May 2028 to meet anticipated reliability needs and to support New York State's Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act goals. CECONY estimates that construction will cost \$1,200 million. CECONY's January 2025 electric rate case filing reflected the costs for the Idlewild Project in base rates.

In January 2025, CECONY filed a request with the NYSPSC for an electric rate increase of \$1,612 million, effective January 1, 2026. The filing reflects a return on common equity of 10.1 percent and a common equity ratio of 48 percent.

The company is requesting provisions pursuant to which expenses for pension and other post-retirement benefits, long-term debt, storm restoration, property taxes, municipal infrastructure support, the impact of new laws, late payment charges, and environmental site investigation and remediation are reconciled to amounts reflected in rates. In addition, the company is proposing a continued reconciliation and current recovery or surcharge mechanism of uncollectible write-offs to the level in rates. The company is proposing the continuation of earnings opportunities from Earnings Adjustment Mechanisms for meeting energy efficiency goals. 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 filing includes supplemental information regarding electric rate plans for 2027 and 2028, which the company is not requesting, but would consider through settlement discussions. For purposes of illustration, rate increases of \$932 million and \$880 million effective January 2027 and 2028, respectively, were calculated based upon an assumed return on common equity of 10.1 percent and a common equity ratio of 48 percent.

**CECONY – Gas**

Effective period	January 2020 – December 2022	January 2023 – December 2025
Base rate changes	Yr. 1 – \$84 million (a) Yr. 2 – \$122 million (a) Yr. 3 – \$167 million (a)	Yr. 1 – \$217 million (c) Yr. 2 – \$173 million (c) Yr. 3 – \$122 million (c)
Amortizations to income of net regulatory (assets) and liabilities	Yr. 1 – \$45 million (b) Yr. 2 – \$43 million (b) Yr. 3 – \$10 million (b)	Yr. 1 – \$31 million (j) Yr. 2 – \$24 million (j) Yr. 3 – \$(11) million (j)
Other revenue sources	<p>Retention of annual revenues from non-firm customers of up to \$65 million and 15 percent of any such revenues above \$65 million.</p> <p>Potential incentives if performance targets related to gas leak backlog, leak prone pipe and service terminations are met: Yr. 1 – \$20 million Yr. 2 – \$22 million Yr. 3 – \$25 million In 2020, 2021 and 2022, the company recorded \$3 million, \$26 million and \$8 million of earnings adjustment mechanism incentives for energy efficiency, respectively.</p> <p>In 2020, 2021 and 2022, the company recorded positive incentives of \$13 million, \$7 million, and \$9 million respectively. In 2021, the company reversed \$6 million of positive incentives recorded in 2020 pursuant to an order issued by the NYSPPSC in December 2021.</p>	<p>Retention of annual revenues from non-firm customers of up to \$65 million and 15 percent of any such revenues above \$65 million.</p> <p>Potential earnings adjusted mechanism incentives for energy efficiency and other potential incentives of up to: Yr. 1 - \$18 million Yr. 2 - \$20 million Yr. 3 - \$21 million</p> <p>In 2023 and 2024, the company recorded \$5 million and \$7 million of earnings adjustment mechanism incentives for energy efficiency, respectively.</p> <p>In 2023 and 2024, the company recorded positive incentives of \$3 million each year, respectively.</p>
Revenue decoupling mechanisms	<p>Continuation of reconciliation of actual to authorized gas delivery revenues, modified to be calculated based upon revenue per customer class instead of revenue per customer.</p> <p>In 2020, 2021 and 2022, the company deferred for recovery from customers \$27 million, \$100 million and \$141 million of revenues, respectively.</p>	<p>Continuation of reconciliation of actual to authorized gas delivery revenues, modified to be calculated based upon revenue per customer class instead of revenue per customer.</p> <p>In 2023 and 2024, the company deferred for recovery from customers \$162 million and \$93 million of revenues, respectively.</p>
Recoverable energy costs	Continuation of current rate recovery of purchased gas costs.	Continuation of current rate recovery of purchased gas costs.
Negative revenue adjustments	<p>Potential charges if performance targets relating to service, safety and other matters are not met: Yr. 1 – \$81 million Yr. 2 – \$88 million Yr. 3 – \$96 million In 2020 and 2021, the company did not record any negative revenue adjustments. In 2022, the company recorded negative revenue adjustments of \$8 million.</p>	<p>Potential charges if performance targets relating to service, safety and other matters are not met: Yr. 1 - \$107 million Yr. 2 - \$119 million Yr. 3 - \$130 million</p> <p>In 2023 and 2024, the company recorded negative revenue adjustments of \$3 million and \$2 million, respectively.</p>
Regulatory reconciliations	<p>Continuation of reconciliation of expenses for pension and other postretirement benefits, variable-rate tax-exempt debt, major storms, property taxes (d), municipal infrastructure support costs (e), the impact of new laws and environmental site investigation and remediation to amounts reflected in rates (f).</p> <p>In 2020 and 2021, the company deferred \$91 million and \$14 million of net regulatory assets, respectively. In 2022, the company deferred \$70 million of net regulatory liabilities.</p>	<p>Reconciliation of late payment charges (i) and expenses for uncollectibles, pension and other postretirement benefits, variable-rate debt, major storms, property taxes (d), municipal infrastructure support costs (e), the impact of new laws and environmental site investigation and remediation to amounts reflected in rates (f).</p> <p>In 2023 and 2024, the company deferred \$12 million and \$29 million of net regulatory liabilities, respectively.</p>
Net utility plant reconciliations	<p>Target levels reflected in rates: Gas average net plant target excluding AMI: Yr. 1 – \$8,108 million Yr. 2 – \$8,808 million Yr. 3 – \$9,510 million AMI (g): Yr. 1 – \$142 million Yr. 2 – \$183 million Yr. 3 – \$211 million In 2020 and 2021, the company deferred \$24.7 million and \$26 million, as a regulatory liability, respectively. In 2022, the company deferred \$10.8 million as a regulatory asset.</p>	<p>Target levels reflected in rates: Gas average net plant target excluding AMI and CSS for Yr. 1: Yr. 1 - \$10,466 million Yr. 2 - \$11,442 million Yr. 3 - \$12,142 million AMI (g): Yr. 1 - \$234 million CSS: Yr. 1 - \$2 million In 2023 and 2024, the company deferred \$15.5 million and \$31.5 million as regulatory liabilities, respectively.</p>
Average rate base	Yr. 1 – \$7,171 million Yr. 2 – \$7,911 million Yr. 3 – \$8,622 million	Yr. 1 - \$9,647 million Yr. 2 - \$10,428 million Yr. 3 - \$11,063 million

Weighted average cost of capital (after-tax)	Yr. 1 – Yr. 3 - 6.61 percent	Yr. 1 – 6.75 percent Yr. 2 – 6.79 percent Yr. 3 – 6.85 percent
Authorized return on common equity	8.8 percent	9.25 percent
Actual return on common equity (h) (i)	Yr. 1 – 8.4 percent Yr. 2 – 8.48 percent Yr. 3 – 8.93 percent	Yr. 1 – 9.00 percent Yr. 2 – 9.82 percent
Earnings sharing	Most earnings above an annual earnings threshold of 9.3 percent are to be applied to reduce regulatory assets for environmental remediation and other costs accumulated in the rate year.  In 2020, 2021 and 2022, the company had no earnings above the threshold.	Most earnings above an annual earnings threshold of 9.75 percent are to be applied to reduce regulatory assets for environmental remediation and other costs accumulated in the rate year.  In 2023, the company had no earnings above the threshold. In 2024, the company had \$4.3 million above the threshold.
Cost of long-term debt	Yr. 1 – Yr. 3 - 4.63 percent	Yr. 1 – 4.46 percent Yr. 2 – 4.54 percent Yr. 3 – 4.64 percent
Common equity ratio	48 percent	48 percent

- (a) The gas base rate increases shown above will be implemented with increases of \$47 million in Yr. 1; \$176 million in Yr. 2; and \$170 million in Yr. 3 in order to levelize customer bill impacts. Base rates reflect recovery by the company of certain costs of its energy efficiency program (Yr. 1 - \$30 million; Yr. 2 - \$37 million; and Yr. 3 - \$40 million) over a ten-year period, including the overall pre-tax rate of return on such costs.
- (b) Amounts reflect amortization of the remaining 2018 TCJA tax savings allocable to CECONY's gas customers (\$63 million) over a two year period (\$32 million annually), the protected portion of the regulatory liability for excess deferred income taxes allocable to CECONY's gas customers (\$725 million) over the remaining lives of the related assets (\$14 million in Yr. 1, \$14 million in Yr. 2, and \$12 million in Yr. 3) and the unprotected portion of the net regulatory liability (\$107 million) over five years (\$21 million annually)
- (c) The gas base rate increases shown above will be implemented with increases of \$187 million in Yr. 1; \$187 million in Yr. 2; and \$187 million in Yr. 3 in order to levelize the customer bill impact. New rates were effective as of January 1, 2023. CECONY began billing customers at the new levelized rate in August 2023. The shortfall in revenues due to the timing of billing to customers (\$99 million) are being collected through a surcharge billed through 2025, including a carrying charge on the outstanding balance. Base rates reflect recovery by the company of certain costs of its energy efficiency programs (Yr. 1 - \$45 million; Yr. 2 - \$78 million; and Yr. 3 - \$62 million) over a fifteen-year period, including the overall pre-tax rate of return on such costs.
- (d)-(h) See footnotes (d) - (h) to the table under "CECONY Electric," above.
- (i) In November 2021, the NYSPSC issued an order that allowed CECONY to recover \$7 million of late payment charges and fees that were not billed for the year ended December 31, 2020. The recalculated return on equity for 2020 which reflects the recovery of these fees is 8.56 percent.
- (j) Amounts reflect amortization of the TCJA allocable to CECONY's gas customers (\$32 million) over a two-year period (\$16 million in Yr. 1 and Yr. 2), the protected portion of the regulatory liability for excess deferred income taxes allocable to CECONY's gas customers (\$679 million) over the remaining lives of the related assets (\$9 million in Yr. 1, \$10 million in Yr. 2, and \$10 million in Yr. 3) and the unprotected portion of the net regulatory liability (\$42 million) over two years (\$21 million annually).

In January 2025, CECONY filed a request with the NYSPSC for a gas rate increase of \$441 million, effective January 1, 2026. The filing reflects a return on common equity of 10.1 percent and a common equity ratio of 48 percent.

The company is requesting provisions pursuant to which expenses for pension and other post-retirement benefits, long-term debt, storm restoration, property taxes, municipal infrastructure support, the impact of new laws, late payment charges, and environmental site investigation and remediation are reconciled to amounts reflected in rates. In addition, the company is proposing a continued reconciliation and current recovery or surcharge mechanism of uncollectible write-offs to the level in rates. The company is proposing the continuation of earnings opportunities from Earnings Adjustment Mechanisms for meeting energy efficiency goals. The filing also reflects continuation of the revenue decoupling mechanism and the provisions pursuant to which the company recovers its purchased gas costs from customers.

The filing includes supplemental information regarding gas rate plans for 2027 and 2028, which the company is not requesting, but would consider through settlement discussions. For purposes of illustration, rate increases of \$266 million and \$166 million effective January 2027 and 2028, respectively, were calculated based upon an assumed return on common equity of 10.1 percent and a common equity ratio of 48 percent.

**CECONY – Steam**

Effective period	January 2014 – December 2016 (g)	November 2023 – October 2026
Base rate changes	Yr. 1 – \$(22.4) million (h) Yr. 2 – \$19.8 million (h) Yr. 3 – \$20.3 million(h) Yr. 4 – None Yr. 5 – None Yr. 6 – None Yr. 7 – None Yr. 8 – None Yr. 9 – None Yr.10 – None	Yr. 1 – \$110 million (a) Yr. 2 – \$44 million (a) Yr. 3 – \$45 million (a)
Amortizations to income of net regulatory (assets) and liabilities	\$37 million over three years	Yr. 1 – \$15 million (b) Yr. 2 – \$3 million (b) Yr. 3 – \$3 million (b)
Weather Normalization Adjustment		Implementation of a weather normalization adjustment to reflect normal weather conditions during the heating season.
Recoverable energy costs	Current rate recovery of purchased power and fuel costs.	Continuation of current rate recovery of purchased power and fuel costs.
Negative revenue adjustments	Potential charges (up to \$1 million annually) if certain performance targets are not met. The company did not record any negative revenue adjustments under this rate plan.	Potential charges if certain performance targets relating to service, reliability, safety and other matters are not met: Yr. 1 - \$3.7 million Yr. 2 - \$3.8 million Yr. 3 - \$3.8 million  In Yr. 1, the company did not record any negative revenue adjustments.
Regulatory reconciliations (i) (j)	In 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023, the company deferred \$42 million of net regulatory liabilities, \$17 million of net regulatory assets, \$8 million and \$14 million of net regulatory liabilities, \$1 million of net regulatory assets, \$8 million of net regulatory liabilities, \$35 million of net regulatory assets, \$32 million of net regulatory assets, \$11 million of net regulatory assets and \$18 million net regulatory liabilities, respectively.	Reconciliation of uncollectible expenses and late payment charges (c) and expenses for pension and other postretirement benefits, variable-rate debt, property taxes (d), municipal infrastructure support costs (e), the impact of new laws and environmental site investigation and remediation to amounts reflected in rates. (f)  In Yr. 1, the company deferred \$7 million of net regulatory assets.
Net utility plant reconciliations	Target levels reflected in rates were: Production: Yr. 1 – \$1,752 million Yr. 2 – \$1,732 million Yr. 3 – \$1,720 million Distribution: Yr. 1 – \$6 million Yr. 2 – \$11 million Yr. 3 – \$25 million The company reduced its regulatory liability by \$0.1 in 2014 and immaterial amounts in 2015 and 2016 and no deferrals were recorded in 2017, 2018, 2019. In 2020 and 2021, the company deferred \$2 million and \$1 million as a regulatory liability, respectively. In 2022, the company deferred \$0.1 million as a regulatory asset. No deferral was recorded in 2023.	Yr. 1 - \$2,025 million Yr. 2 - \$2,029 million Yr. 3 - \$2,015 million  In Yr. 1, the company deferred \$2.4 million as a regulatory liability.
Average rate base	Yr. 1 – \$1,511 million Yr. 2 – \$1,547 million Yr. 3 – \$1,604 million	Yr. 1 - \$1,799 million Yr. 2 - \$1,848 million Yr. 3 - \$1,882 million
Weighted average cost of capital (after-tax)	Yr. 1 – 7.10 percent Yr. 2 – 7.13 percent Yr. 3 – 7.21 percent	Yr. 1 - 6.78 percent Yr. 2 - 6.81 percent Yr. 3 - 6.83 percent
Authorized return on common equity	9.3 percent	9.25 percent

Actual return on common equity (j)	Yr. 1 – 9.82 percent Yr. 2 – 10.88 percent Yr. 3 – 10.54 percent Yr. 4 – 9.51 percent Yr. 5 – 11.73 percent Yr. 6 – 10.45 percent Yr. 7 – 7.91 percent Yr. 8 – 5.99 percent Yr. 9 - 5.72 percent Yr. 10 - (0.10) percent	Yr. 1 – 6.55 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 \$16.5 million above the threshold, and an additional \$1.1 million related to 2017 was recorded. In 2019 actual earnings were \$5 million above the threshold, offset in part by an adjustment related to 2018 of \$2.3 million. In 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023, the company had no earnings sharing above the threshold. Reserve adjustments of \$0.4 million and \$0.2 million were recorded in 2021 related to potential adjustment to the excess earnings sharing amounts for 2016 and 2018, respectively.	Most earnings above an annual earnings threshold of 9.75 percent are to be applied to reduce regulatory assets for environmental remediation and other costs accumulated in the rate year.  There were no earnings above the threshold in Yr. 1.
Cost of long-term debt	Yr. 1 – 5.17 percent Yr. 2 – 5.23 percent Yr. 3 – 5.39 percent	Yr. 1 – 4.51 percent Yr. 2 – 4.58 percent Yr. 3 – 4.62 percent
Common equity ratio	48 percent	48 percent

- (a) The base rate increases will be implemented with increases of \$77.8 million in Yr. 1; \$77.8 million in Yr. 2; and \$77.8 million in Yr. 3 to levelize the customer bill impact. New rates were effective as of November 1, 2023. CECONY began billing customers at the new levelized rate in December 2023.
- (b) Amounts reflect amortization of the tax savings under the federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (TCJA) for the unprotected portion of the regulatory liability for excess deferred income taxes allocable to CECONY's steam customers (the entire \$24 million in Yr.1), the protected portion of the regulatory liability for excess deferred income taxes allocable to CECONY's steam customers over the remaining lives of the related assets (\$3 million in Yr. 1; \$5 million in Yr. 2; and \$6 million in Yr. 3) and the non-plant portion of the regulatory asset for deficient deferred income taxes allocable to CECONY's steam customers (the entire \$11 million in Yr.1).
- (c) CECONY will defer the difference between its actual write-offs of uncollectible expenses and late payment fees (from January 1, 2020 through October 31, 2026) to amounts reflected in rates, with recovery/refund from or to customers via surcharge/sur-credit. Surcharge recoveries for write-offs of uncollectible expenses and late payment fees will each be subject to an annual cap that produces no more than a half percent (0.5 percent) total customer bill impact (estimated to be \$2.5 million, \$3.0 million, \$3.5 million for Yr. 1, Yr. 2 and Yr. 3, respectively). Amounts in excess of the annual surcharge cap in a specific year may be rolled forward for recovery and will count towards the following year's surcharge cap. Amounts in excess of the surcharge cap will be deferred as a regulatory asset for recovery in CECONY's next steam base rate case.
- (d) 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), with recovery/refund from or to customers via surcharge/sur-credit. Surcharge recoveries will be subject to an annual cap that produces no more than a half percent (0.5 percent) total customer bill impact (estimated to be \$2.5 million, \$3.0 million, \$3.5 million for Yr. 1, Yr. 2 and Yr. 3, respectively). Amounts in excess of the annual surcharge cap in a specific year may be rolled forward for recovery and will count towards the following year's surcharge cap. Amounts in excess of the surcharge cap will be deferred as a regulatory asset for recovery in CECONY's next steam base rate case.
- (e) In general, if actual expenses for municipal infrastructure support (other than company labor) are below the amounts reflected in rates, CECONY will defer the difference for credit to customers, and if the actual expenses are above the amount reflected in rates, CECONY will defer for recovery from customers 80 percent of the difference subject to a maximum deferral, subject to certain conditions, of 30 percent of the amount reflected in the rate plan.
- (f) In addition, the NYSPSC continues its focused operations audit to investigate CECONY's financial accounting for income taxes. Any NYSPSC ordered adjustment to CECONY's financial accounting for income taxes is expected to be refunded to or collected from customers, as determined by the NYSPSC. See "Other Regulatory Matters," below.
- (g) Rates determined pursuant to this rate plan were in effect until October 31, 2023. 2023 or Yr. 10 represents a partial year commencing January 1, 2023 through October 31, 2023.
- (h) The impact of these base rate changes was deferred which resulted in an \$8 million regulatory liability at December 31, 2016.

- (i) 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 10 basis point impact on return on common equity.
- (j) Calculated in accordance with the earnings calculation method prescribed in the rate order.

Pursuant to the CECONY 2023-2026 steam rate plan, CECONY may file petitions for approval of future decarbonization projects and may defer/capitalize up to \$3 million in total incremental operation and maintenance and/or capital costs for preliminary work on future decarbonization projects until there is a NYSPSC order on cost recovery.

**O&R New York – Electric**

Effective period	January 2022 – December 2024	January 2025 – December 2027 (a)
Base rate changes	Yr. 1 – \$4.9 million (b) Yr. 2 – \$16.2 million (b) Yr. 3 – \$23.1 million (b)	Yr. 1 – \$(13.1) million (c) Yr. 2 – \$24.8 million (c) Yr. 3 – \$44.1 million (c)
Amortizations to income of net regulatory (assets) and liabilities	Yr. 1 – \$11.8 million (d) Yr. 2 – \$13.5 million (d) Yr. 3 – \$15.2 million (d)	Yr. 1 – \$(4.5) million Yr. 2 – \$(5.4) million Yr. 3 – \$(6.4) million
Other revenue sources	<p>Potential earnings adjustment mechanism incentives for energy efficiency and other potential incentives of up to: Yr. 1 – \$3.3 million Yr. 2 – \$2.3 million Yr. 3 – \$4.0 million</p> <p>In 2022, 2023 and 2024, the company recorded \$2.7 million, \$1.5 million and \$2.6 million of earnings adjustment mechanism incentives for energy efficiency, respectively.</p>	<p>Potential earnings adjustment mechanism incentives for energy efficiency and other potential incentives of up to: Yr. 1 – \$3.9 million Yr. 2 – \$4.7 million Yr. 3 – \$5.8 million</p>
Revenue decoupling mechanisms	<p>Continuation of reconciliation of actual to authorized electric delivery revenues.</p> <p>In 2022, and 2023, the company deferred \$6.9 million, \$3.4 million as regulatory assets, respectively. In 2024, the company deferred \$18.6 million as regulatory liabilities.</p>	Continuation of reconciliation of actual to authorized electric delivery revenues.
Recoverable energy costs	Continuation of current rate recovery of purchased power and fuel costs.	Continuation of current rate recovery of purchased power and fuel costs.
Negative revenue adjustments	<p>Potential charges if certain performance targets relating to service, reliability and other matters are not met: Yr. 1 - \$4.3 million Yr. 2 - \$4.4 million Yr. 3 - \$5.1 million</p> <p>In 2022, 2023 and 2024, the company did not record any negative revenue adjustments.</p>	<p>Potential charges if certain performance targets relating to service, reliability, safety and other matters are not met: Yr. 1 – \$7.6 million Yr. 2 – \$8.5 million Yr. 3 – \$11.5 million</p>
Regulatory reconciliations	<p>Reconciliation of late payment charges (e) and reconciliation of expenses for pension and other postretirement benefits, environmental remediation costs, property taxes (f), energy efficiency program (g), major storms, uncollectible expenses and certain other costs to amounts reflected in rates (h).</p> <p>In 2022 and 2023, the company deferred \$9.4 million and \$15.4 million as net regulatory liabilities, respectively. In 2024, the company deferred \$10.2 million as net regulatory assets.</p>	Reconciliation of expenses for pension and other postretirement benefits, environmental remediation costs, property taxes (f), energy efficiency program (i), major storms, low-income bill credits, uncollectible expenses (j), late payment charges (j), and certain other costs to amounts reflected in rates.
Net utility plant reconciliations	<p>Target levels reflected in rates: Electric average net plant target Yr. 1 - \$1,175 million Yr. 2 - \$1,198 million Yr. 3 - \$1,304 million</p> <p>The company did not record any regulatory liabilities in 2022, 2023 and 2024.</p>	<p>Target levels reflected in rates: Electric average net plant target Yr. 1 – \$1,398 million Yr. 2 – \$1,471 million Yr. 3 – \$1,737 million</p>
Average rate base	Yr. 1 – \$1,021 million Yr. 2 – \$1,044 million Yr. 3 – \$1,144 million	Yr. 1 – \$1,293 million Yr. 2 – \$1,393 million Yr. 3 – \$1,646 million

Weighted average cost of capital (after-tax)	Yr. 1 – 6.77 percent Yr. 2 – 6.73 percent Yr. 3 – 6.72 percent	Yr. 1 – 7.25 percent Yr. 2 – 7.28 percent Yr. 3 – 7.31 percent
Authorized return on common equity	9.2 percent	9.75 percent
Actual return on common equity (k)	Yr. 1 – 8.96 percent Yr. 2 – 8.73 percent Yr. 3 – 9.86 percent	
Earnings sharing	Most earnings above an annual earnings threshold of 9.7 percent are to be applied to reduce regulatory assets for environmental remediation and other costs accumulated in the rate year.  In 2022 and 2023, earnings did not exceed the earnings threshold. In 2024, actual earnings were 1.2 million above the threshold.	Most earnings above an annual earnings threshold of 10.25 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 – 4.58 percent Yr. 2 – 4.51 percent Yr. 3 – 4.49 percent	Yr. 1 – 4.95 percent Yr. 2 – 5.01 percent Yr. 3 – 5.08 percent
Common equity ratio	48 percent	48 percent

- a. The November 2024 Joint Proposal is subject to NYSPSC approval.
- b. The base rate changes will be implemented with increases of: Yr. 1 - \$11.7 million; Yr. 2 - \$11.7 million; and Yr. 3 - \$11.7 million.
- c. The Joint Proposal recommends that these base rate changes may be implemented with no change in Yr. 1 and increases of \$17.7 million in each of Yr. 2 and Yr. 3.
- d. Reflects amortization of, among other things, previously incurred incremental deferred storm costs over a five-year period.
- e. The rate plan includes certain COVID-19 provisions, such as: recovery of 2020 late payment charges over three years (\$2.2 million); reconciliation of late payment charges to amounts reflected in rates for years 2021 through 2024, with full recovery/refund via surcharge/sur-credit once the annual variance equals or exceeds 5 basis points of return on equity; and reconciliation of write-offs of customer accounts receivable balances to amounts reflected in rates from January 1, 2020 through December 31, 2024, with full recovery/refund via surcharge/sur-credit once the annual variance equals or exceeds 5 basis points of return on equity.
- f. 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.
- g. Energy efficiency costs are expensed as incurred. Such costs are subject to a cumulative reconciliation that is evenly distributed over the term of the rate plan subject to the caps set forth in the January 2020 NYSPSC New Efficiency New York ("NENY") order. If the NYSPSC modifies O&R's NENY budgets during the rate term, such modifications will be reflected at the time of the cumulative reconciliations.
- h. In addition, the New York State Department of Public Service (NYSDPS) continues its focused operations audit to investigate O&R's financial accounting for income taxes. Any NYSPSC ordered adjustment to O&R's financial accounting for income taxes is expected to be refunded to or collected from customers, as determined by the NYSPSC. See "Other Regulatory Matters," below.
- i. Energy efficiency costs are deferred as regulatory assets and amortized over a 15-year period. Balances are reconciled to the revenue requirement effect of actual level of cost incurred to the rate plan targets. If the NYSPSC authorizes modified energy efficiency spending budgets over the course of the rate plan, O&R will defer the impact of any variance between the level in rates and the authorized budgets for collection or refund to customers in the next base rate case.
- j. Reconciliation of uncollectible expenses and late payment charges are subject to a combined annual threshold of \$0.9 million. Once the threshold is met, O&R will defer the variance between actual uncollectible expense and late payment charge, and the level set forth in rates that is above the threshold. Recovery/refunds will be made via surcharge/sur-credit. Surcharge recovery is subject to an annual cap that produces no more than a 0.5 percent total customer bill impact.
- k. Calculated in accordance with the earnings calculation method prescribed in the rate order.

**O&R New York – Gas**

Effective period	January 2022 – December 2024	January 2025 – December 2027 (a)
Base rate changes	Yr. 1 – \$0.7 million (b) Yr. 2 – \$7.4 million (b) Yr. 3 – \$9.9 million (b)	Yr. 1 – \$3.6 million (c) Yr. 2 – \$18.0 million (c) Yr. 3 – \$16.5 million (c)
Amortization to income of net regulatory (assets) and liabilities	Yr. 1 – \$0.8 million Yr. 2 – \$0.7 million Yr. 3 – \$0.3 million	Yr. 1 – \$8.4 million Yr. 2 – \$8.2 million Yr. 3 – \$8.0 million
Other revenue sources	<p>Potential earnings adjustment mechanism incentives for energy efficiency and other potential incentives of up to:</p> <p>Yr. 1 - \$0.2 million Yr. 2 - \$0.2 million Yr. 3 - \$0.4 million</p> <p>Potential positive rate adjustment for gas safety and performance of up to:</p> <p>Yr. 1 – \$1.2 million Yr. 2 – \$1.3 million Yr. 3 – \$1.4 million</p> <p>In 2022, 2023 and 2024, the company recorded \$0.2 million, immaterial amounts, and \$1.4 million of earnings adjustment mechanism incentives for energy efficiency, respectively. In 2022, 2023 and 2024 the company recorded \$0.2 million, \$0.2 million and \$0.3 million of positive incentives, respectively.</p>	<p>Potential positive rate adjustment for gas safety and performance of up to:</p> <p>Yr. 1 – \$1 million Yr. 2 – \$1.1 million Yr. 3 – \$1.2 million</p>
Revenue decoupling mechanisms	<p>Continuation of reconciliation of actual to authorized gas delivery revenues.</p> <p>In 2022, 2023 and 2024, the company deferred \$2 million, \$7.6 million and \$20.6 million as regulatory assets, respectively.</p>	Continuation of reconciliation of actual to authorized gas delivery revenues.
Recoverable energy costs	Continuation of current rate recovery of purchased gas costs.	Continuation of current rate recovery of purchased gas costs.
Negative revenue adjustments	<p>Potential charges if performance targets relating to service, safety and other matters are not met:</p> <p>Yr. 1 – \$6.3 million Yr. 2 – \$6.7 million Yr. 3 – \$7.3 million</p> <p>In 2022, the company recorded \$0.1 million and immaterial amounts in 2023 and 2024 of negative revenue adjustments, respectively.</p>	<p>Potential charges if certain performance targets relating to service, reliability, safety and other matters are not met:</p> <p>Yr. 1 – \$8.4 million Yr. 2 – \$9.4 million Yr. 3 – \$11.1 million</p>
Regulatory reconciliations	<p>Reconciliation of late payment charges (d) and reconciliation of expenses for pension and other postretirement benefits, environmental remediation costs, property taxes (e), energy efficiency program (f), major storms, uncollectible expenses and certain other costs to amounts reflected in rates.</p> <p>In 2022 and 2023, the company deferred \$3.4 million and \$12.1 million as net regulatory assets, respectively. In 2024, the company deferred \$5.1 million as net regulatory liabilities.</p>	Reconciliation of expenses for pension and other postretirement benefits, environmental remediation costs, property taxes (e), energy efficiency program (g), low-income bill credits, uncollectible expenses (h), late payment charges (h), and certain other costs to amounts reflected in rates.
Net utility plant reconciliations	<p>Target levels reflected in rates: Gas average net plant target</p> <p>Yr. 1 – \$720 million Yr. 2 – \$761 million Yr. 3 – \$803 million</p> <p>The company did not record any regulatory liabilities in 2022, 2023 and 2024.</p>	<p>Target levels reflected in rates: Gas average net plant target</p> <p>Yr. 1 – \$877 million Yr. 2 – \$934 million Yr. 3 – \$1,010 million</p>
Average rate base	Yr. 1 – \$566 million Yr. 2 – \$607 million Yr. 3 – \$694 million	Yr. 1 – \$720 million Yr. 2 – \$791 million Yr. 3 – \$863 million

Weighted average cost of capital (after-tax)	Yr. 1 – 6.77 percent Yr. 2 – 6.73 percent Yr. 3 – 6.72 percent	Yr. 1 – 7.25 percent Yr. 2 – 7.28 percent Yr. 3 – 7.31 percent
Authorized return on common equity	9.2 percent	9.75 percent
Actual return on common equity (i)	Yr. 1 - 10.01 percent Yr. 2 - 10.40 percent Yr. 3 – 9.91 percent	
Earnings sharing	Most earnings above an annual earnings threshold of 9.7 percent are to be applied to reduce regulatory assets for environmental remediation and other costs accumulated in the rate year. In 2022, 2023 and 2024, actual earnings were \$1.1 million, \$2.8 million and \$0.9 million above the threshold, respectively.	Most earnings above an annual earnings threshold of 10.25 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 – 4.58 percent Yr. 2 – 4.51 percent Yr. 3 – 4.49 percent	Yr. 1 – 4.95 percent Yr. 2 – 5.01 percent Yr. 3 – 5.08 percent
Common equity ratio	48 percent	48 percent

- (a) The November 2024 Joint Proposal is subject to NYSPSC approval.
- (b) The gas base rate changes were implemented with increases of: Yr. 1 - \$4.4 million; Yr. 2 - \$4.4 million; and Yr. 3 - \$4.4 million.
- (c) The Joint Proposal recommends that these base rate changes may be implemented with increases of: Yr. 1 – \$10.4 million; Yr. 2 - \$10.4 million; and Yr. 3 - \$10.4 million.
- (d) The rate plan includes certain COVID-19 provisions, such as: recovery of 2020 late payment charges over three years (\$0.6 million); reconciliation of late payment charges to amounts reflected in rates for years 2021 through 2024, with full recovery/refund via surcharge/sur-credit once the annual variance equals or exceeds 5 basis points of return on equity; and reconciliation of write-offs of customer accounts receivable balances to amounts reflected in rates from January 1, 2020 through December 31, 2024, with full recovery/refund via surcharge/sur-credit once the annual variance equals or exceeds 5 basis points of return on equity.
- (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 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.
- (f) Energy efficiency costs are expensed as incurred. Such costs are subject to a cumulative reconciliation that is evenly distributed over the term of the rate plan subject to the caps set forth in the January 2020 NYSPSC NENY order. If the NYSPSC modifies O&R's NENY budgets during the rate term, such modifications will be reflected at the time of the cumulative reconciliations.
- (g) Energy efficiency costs are deferred as regulatory assets and amortized over a 15-year period. Balances are reconciled to the revenue requirement effect of actual level of cost incurred to the rate plan targets. If the NYSPSC authorizes modified energy efficiency spending budgets over the course of the rate plan, O&R will defer the impact of any variance between the level in rates and the authorized budgets for collection or refund to customers in the next base rate case.
- (h) Reconciliation of uncollectible expenses and late payment charges are subject to a combined annual threshold of \$0.5 million. Once the threshold is met, O&R will defer the variance between actual uncollectible expense and late payment charge, and the level set forth in rates that is above the threshold. Recovery/refunds will be made via surcharge/sur-credit. Surcharge recovery is subject to an annual cap that produces no more than a 0.5 percent total customer bill impact.
- (i) Calculated in accordance with the earnings calculation method prescribed in the rate order.

## Rockland Electric Company (RECO)

In December 2021, the NJBPU approved an electric rate increase, effective January 1, 2022, of \$9.65 million for RECO. The following table contains a summary of the terms of the distribution rate plans.

RECO	
Effective period	January 2022
Base rate changes	\$9.65 million
Amortization to income of net regulatory (assets) and liabilities	\$0.2 million over three years and \$9.2 million of deferred storm costs over a three-year period (excluding \$2.4 million of costs for Tropical Storm Henri which will be deferred over a three year period in base rates) and continuation of \$10 million over 3 years
Recoverable energy costs	Current rate recovery of purchased power costs.
Cost reconciliations	Reconciliation of uncollectible accounts, Demand Side Management and Clean Energy Program.
Average rate base	\$262.8 million
Weighted average cost of capital (after-tax)	7.08 percent
Authorized return on common equity	9.6 percent
Actual return on common equity	Yr. 1 - 9.6 percent Yr. 2 - 9.7 percent Yr. 3 - 8.3 percent
Cost of long-term debt	4.74 percent
Common equity ratio	48.51 percent

Effective July 2021, the NJBPU authorized a conservation incentive program for RECO, that covers all residential and most commercial customers, under which RECO's actual electric distribution revenues are compared with the authorized distribution revenues and the difference accrued, with interest, for refund to, or recovery from, customers, as applicable. The conservation incentive program is not permitted if RECO's actual return on equity exceeds the approved base rate filing return on equity by 50 basis points or more.

In December 2022, the NJBPU authorized a \$47.8 million Infrastructure Investment Program (IIP) over a five-year period (2023 – 2027). RECO's IIP provides accelerated infrastructure investments to enhance safety, reliability, and resiliency.

In October 2023, FERC approved a July 2023 settlement agreement among RECO, the New Jersey Division of Rate Counsel and the NJBPU that resolves all issues set for hearing and increases RECO's annual transmission revenue requirement from \$16.9 million to \$18.2 million, effective August 30, 2022 through December 31, 2023 and to \$20.7 million, effective January 1, 2024.

In November 2024, RECO filed a petition with the NJBPU for an order authorizing RECO to defer incremental preparation costs of \$5 million associated with six storms that occurred during 2023 and 2024 until RECO's next base rate case.

### Bill Relief Program

In March 2024, CECONY and O&R received \$91 million and \$9 million, respectively, pursuant to a New York State bill relief program funded by the state that provided a one-time bill credit for electric and gas customers. The program was established to partially offset the costs all customers pay to fund utility energy affordability programs.

### Other Regulatory Matters

In January 2023, CECONY initiated a review of welds on certain gas and steam mains following the company's discovery of a leak from a gas main weld in Queens, New York. During the course of its review thus far, CECONY discovered a limited number of other non-conforming gas and steam main welds. New York regulations require utilities to perform and record weld films for certain gas and steam main welds. Upon reviewing these films, CECONY determined that in some instances third-party contractors engaged in misconduct by substituting duplicate weld films for different welds, while another third-party contractor had created poor quality weld films. CECONY voluntarily disclosed its initial review and findings to the NYSDPS which, in turn, initiated its own investigation. CECONY also reported the contractors' misconduct to law enforcement. Given the nature of the non-conforming

welds identified, CECONY does not anticipate significant impact to the operation of its gas and steam mains. CECONY continues to investigate this matter, is remediating and monitoring the known non-conforming welds and is cooperating with the NYSDPS on its investigation of this matter. CECONY is unable to estimate the amount or range of its possible loss, if any, related to this matter. At December 31, 2024, CECONY had not accrued a liability related to this matter.

In May 2024, the NYSPSC issued an order denying an April 2023 petition by CECONY that requested permission to capitalize costs to implement its new customer billing and information system to the extent those costs exceeded the \$421 million cap established in CECONY's 2020 – 2022 electric and gas rate plans. CECONY's final costs for the new system were \$510 million (\$89 million above the \$421 million cap in the rate plans). CECONY believes that the incremental costs were both prudent and necessary for the successful deployment of the system for the benefit of its customers. In May 2024, CECONY expensed incremental costs of \$51 million for the new system that were previously capitalized, in addition to a \$38 million reserve established at December 31, 2023. In June 2024, CECONY filed a petition for rehearing with the NYSPSC. CECONY is unable to predict the NYSPSC's response to its rehearing petition.

In January 2018, the NYSPSC issued an order initiating a focused operations audit of the Utilities' financial accounting for income taxes. The audit is investigating the Utilities' inadvertent understatement of a portion, the amount of which may be material, of their calculation of total federal income tax expense for ratemaking purposes related to the calculation of plant retirement-related cost of removal. As a result of such understatement, the Utilities accumulated significant income tax regulatory assets (\$1,078 million and \$14 million for CECONY and O&R, respectively, as of December 31, 2024 and \$1,113 million and \$18 million for CECONY and O&R, respectively, as of December 31, 2023) which are not earning a return. While the Utilities have properly calculated and paid their federal income taxes and there is no uncertain tax position related to this matter, this understatement of historical income tax expense materially reduced the amount of revenue collected from the Utilities' customers in the past relative to what it should have been. The Utilities' rate plans have reflected the correct amount of federal income taxes recoverable from customers, including a proportionate recovery of the regulatory asset, beginning with O&R's rate plans effective November 2015, CECONY's electric and gas rate plans effective January 2017, and CECONY's steam plan effective November 2023. As part of the audit, the Utilities plan to pursue a private letter ruling from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) confirming that the Utilities' inadvertent understatement of prior years' income tax expense constitutes a normalization violation that can be cured through an increase in future years' revenue requirements until such time as the regulatory asset is fully recovered in rates, and not through a write-down of all or a portion of the Utilities' regulatory asset. Under Accounting Standards Codification Topic (ASC) 740, the Utilities recorded an unfunded deferred federal income tax liability (with a gross-up amount) and a corresponding regulatory asset. The income tax regulatory assets are netted against the related regulatory liability for future income tax and are shown in the line "Future income tax" in the following table of Regulatory Assets and Liabilities and on the Companies' consolidated balance sheets in the line "Regulatory liabilities." Management's assessment is that the income tax regulatory assets as of December 31, 2024 are probable of collection through future rates. The IRS provides safe harbor relief for inadvertent normalization violations through the jurisdictional rate setting process of including in rates adequate revenue to fully recover the deferred tax balance. However, the Utilities would record a liability or impair a portion of the regulatory assets associated with this understatement if the NYSPSC were to issue an order that required the Utilities to write off all or a portion of their existing regulatory asset. The Utilities are unable to estimate the amount or range of their possible loss, if any, related to this matter. At December 31, 2024, the Utilities had not accrued a liability related to this matter.

## Regulatory Assets and Liabilities

Regulatory assets and liabilities at December 31, 2024 and 2023 were comprised of the following items:

(Millions of Dollars)	Con Edison		CECONY	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
<b>Regulatory assets</b>				
Energy efficiency and other clean energy programs (a)	\$1,656	\$1,251	\$1,598	\$1,223
Customer account deferrals (b)	1,073	789	1,058	782
Environmental remediation costs	1,038	1,105	952	1,022
Revenue taxes	540	476	517	455
Legacy meters (c)	413	17	398	—
Deferred storm costs (d)	147	206	53	115
Property tax reconciliation (e)	131	169	131	169
Deferred derivative losses - long term	106	163	94	148
MTA power reliability deferral (f)	31	61	31	61
Gas service line deferred costs	18	43	18	43
Pension and other postretirement benefits deferrals	2	48	2	39
Other	368	279	306	257
<b>Regulatory assets – noncurrent</b>	<b>5,523</b>	<b>4,607</b>	<b>5,158</b>	<b>4,314</b>
Deferred derivative losses - short term	102	269	92	253
Recoverable energy costs	39	12	14	1
<b>Regulatory assets – current</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>254</b>
<b>Total Regulatory Assets</b>	<b>\$5,664</b>	<b>\$4,888</b>	<b>\$5,264</b>	<b>\$4,568</b>
<b>Regulatory liabilities</b>				
Allowance for cost of removal less salvage (g)	\$1,527	\$1,456	\$1,322	\$1,266
Future income tax*	1,224	1,535	1,112	1,404
Unrecognized pension and other postretirement costs (h)	1,054	943	984	867
Net unbilled revenue deferrals	436	278	436	278
Pension and other postretirement benefit deferrals	368	284	304	233
Late payment charge deferral	231	167	224	161
System benefit charge carrying charge	115	92	110	88
Net proceeds from sale of property	25	48	24	47
Settlement of prudence proceeding (i)	10	11	10	11
Deferred derivative gains - long term	8	49	6	49
Other	446	465	408	414
<b>Regulatory liabilities – noncurrent</b>	<b>5,444</b>	<b>5,328</b>	<b>4,940</b>	<b>4,818</b>
Refundable energy costs	59	71	18	36
Deferred derivative gains - short term	25	74	22	71
Revenue decoupling mechanism	18	—	—	—
<b>Regulatory liabilities—current</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>107</b>
<b>Total Regulatory Liabilities</b>	<b>\$5,546</b>	<b>\$5,473</b>	<b>\$4,980</b>	<b>\$4,925</b>

\* See "Federal Income Tax" in Note A, "Other Regulatory Matters," above, and Note L.

- (a) Energy Efficiency and Other Clean Energy Programs represent programs designed to increase energy efficiency achievements and other clean energy transformation efforts.
- (b) Customer account deferrals include (1) the amount to be collected from customers related to the Emergency Summer Cooling Credits program for CECONY, (2) deferrals under CECONY and O&R's electric and gas rate plans for the reconciliation of write-offs of customer accounts receivable balances to amounts reflected in rates as well as for increases to the allowance for uncollectible accounts receivable and (3) deferral related to the arrears relief programs. Amounts deferred under the arrears relief programs were \$323.7 million and \$1.4 million for CECONY and O&R at December 31, 2024, respectively, and \$398.6 million and \$2.1 million at December 31, 2023, respectively, and receive a return at the pre-tax weighted average cost of capital.
- (c) Pursuant to their rate plans, CECONY and O&R are recovering the costs of legacy meters over a 15-year period beginning January 1, 2024 and a 12-year period beginning January 1, 2022, respectively.
- (d) Deferred storm costs represent response and restoration costs, other than capital expenditures, in connection with Tropical Storm Isaias and other major storms that were deferred by the Utilities.
- (e) Property tax reconciliation represents the amount deferred between actual property taxes incurred and the level included in rates subject to the provisions of the respective rate plans.
- (f) MTA power reliability deferral represents CECONY's costs in excess of those reflected in its prior electric rate plan to take certain actions relating to the electrical equipment that serves the Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA) subway system. The company is recovering this regulatory asset pursuant to its current electric rate plan. See footnote (d) to the CECONY - Electric table under "Rate Plans," above.

- (g) Allowance for cost of removal less salvage represents cash previously collected from customers to fund future anticipated removal expenditures.
- (h) Unrecognized pension and other postretirement costs represent the deferrals associated with the accounting rules for retirement benefits. See "Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits" in Note A.
- (i) 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.

The NYSPSC has authorized CECONY to accrue unbilled electric, gas and steam revenues. CECONY has deferred the differences between unbilled revenues and energy costs for the future benefit of customers by recording a regulatory liability of \$436 million and \$278 million at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

In general, the Utilities receive or are being credited with a return at the Other Customer-Provided Capital rate for regulatory assets that have not been included in rate base, and receive or are being credited with a return at the pre-tax weighted average cost of capital once the asset is included in rate base. Similarly, the Utilities pay to or credit customers with a return at the Other Customer-Provided Capital rate for regulatory liabilities that have not been included in rate base, and pay to or credit customers with a return at the pre-tax weighted average cost of capital once the liability is included in rate base. The Other Customer-Provided Capital rate for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 was 5.95 percent and 5.20 percent, respectively.

In general, the Utilities are receiving or being credited with a return on their regulatory assets for which a cash outflow has been made (\$3,262 million and \$2,541 million for Con Edison, and \$3,024 million and \$2,359 million for CECONY at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively). Regulatory assets of RECO for which a cash outflow has been made (\$28 million and \$24 million at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively) are not receiving or being credited with a return. RECO recovers regulatory assets over a period of up to four years or until they are addressed in its next base rate case in accordance with the rate provisions approved by the NJBPU. Regulatory liabilities are treated in a consistent manner.

Regulatory assets that represent future financial obligations and were deferred in accordance with the Utilities' rate plans or orders issued by state regulators do not earn a return until such time as a cash outlay has been made. Regulatory liabilities are treated in a consistent manner. At December 31, 2024 and 2023, regulatory assets for Con Edison and CECONY that did not earn a return consisted of the following items:

#### Regulatory Assets Not Earning a Return\*

(Millions of Dollars)	Con Edison		CECONY	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Environmental remediation costs	\$1,037	\$1,105	\$942	\$1,022
Revenue taxes	567	490	543	470
UB deferral for uncollectible accounts receivable	551	291	541	288
Deferred derivative losses - long term	106	163	94	148
Deferred derivative losses - short term	102	269	92	253
Other	39	29	28	28
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,402</b>	<b>\$2,347</b>	<b>\$2,240</b>	<b>\$2,209</b>

\*This table presents regulatory assets not earning a return for which no cash outlay has been made.

The recovery periods for regulatory assets for which a cash outflow has not been made and that do not earn a return have not yet been determined, except as noted below, and are expected to be determined pursuant to the Utilities' future rate plans to be filed or orders issued by the state regulators in connection therewith.

The Utilities recover unrecognized pension and other postretirement costs over 10 years, and the portion of investment gains or losses recognized in expense over 15 years, pursuant to NYSPSC policy.

The deferral for revenue taxes represents the New York State metropolitan transportation business tax surcharge on the cumulative temporary differences between the book and tax basis of assets and liabilities of the Utilities, as well as the difference between taxes collected and paid by the Utilities to fund mass transportation. The Utilities recover the majority of the revenue taxes over the remaining book lives of the electric and gas plant assets, as well as the steam plant assets for CECONY.

The Utilities recover deferred derivative losses – current within one year, and noncurrent generally within three years.

## **Note C – Capitalization**

### **Common Stock**

Con Edison is authorized to issue 500,000,000 shares of its common stock and CECONY is authorized to issue 340,000,000 of its common stock. At December 31, 2024 and 2023, 346,597,693 and 345,415,772 shares, respectively, of Con Edison common stock were outstanding. At December 31, 2024 and 2023, 235,488,094 million shares of CECONY common stock were outstanding, all of which were owned by Con Edison. At December 31, 2024 and 2023, Con Edison had 33,753,963 treasury shares, including 21,976,200 shares of Con Edison stock that CECONY purchased prior to 2001 in connection with Con Edison's stock repurchase plan and 10,543,263 common shares of Con Edison purchased in 2023 in connection with Con Edison's accelerated share repurchase agreements. CECONY presents in the financial statements the cost of the Con Edison stock it owns as a reduction of common shareholder's equity.

In December 2024, Con Edison entered into a forward sale agreement relating to 7,000,000 of its common shares. The company expects the common shares under the forward sale agreement to settle by December 31, 2025. The company or the forward purchaser may accelerate the forward sale agreement upon the occurrence of certain events. On a settlement date, if the company decides to physically settle, it will issue shares to the forward purchaser at the then-applicable forward sale price. The forward sale price is equal to \$96.66 per share and is subject to adjustment on a daily basis based on a floating interest rate factor less a spread, and will be subject to decrease on each of certain dates by amounts related to expected dividends. The common shares under the forward sale agreement will be physically settled, unless the company elects cash settlement 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 shares during the unwind period under the forward sale agreement minus (b) the applicable adjusted 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 purchaser will pay the company the absolute value of that amount or deliver to the company a number of shares 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 purchaser that amount or deliver to the forward purchaser a number of shares having a value equal to such amount. No amounts have been or will be recorded to the consolidated financial statements with respect to the equity offering until any settlement of the forward sale agreement occurs.

In 2023, Con Edison entered into accelerated share repurchase agreements with two dealers to repurchase \$1,000 million in aggregate of Con Edison's Common Shares (\$.10 par value) (Common Shares). The settlement of the accelerated share repurchase agreements occurred in the second quarter of 2023. Con Edison made payments of \$1,000 million in aggregate to the dealers and received deliveries of 10,543,263 Common Shares in aggregate.

Con Edison recorded the 2023 accelerated share repurchases as equity transactions, and at the time of receipt, shares were included in treasury stock at fair market value as of the corresponding trade date. Con Edison reflected shares received as a repurchase of common stock in the weighted average common shares outstanding calculation for basic and diluted earnings per share.

### **Capitalization of Con Edison**

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, Con Edison's capitalization shown on its Consolidated Statement of Capitalization includes its outstanding common stock and long-term debt and the outstanding long-term debt of the Utilities.

### **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. See Note U. 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 2025-2029 is as follows:

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	Con Edison (a)	CECONY
2025	\$—	\$—
2026	250	250
2027	780	700
2028	800	800
2029	44	—

- (a) Amounts shown exclude \$59 million of debt for Broken Bow II, a deferred project, which was classified as held for sale as of December 31, 2024 and is shown under "Project Debt Held for Sale" on Con Edison's Consolidated Statement of Capitalization. See "Assets Held for Sale" in Note A and Note X for additional information. The sale and transfer of Broken Bow II, including the related debt, was completed in January 2025.

At December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, long-term debt of CECONY included \$225 million and \$450 million, respectively, of tax-exempt debt through the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA) that bore interest at a rate determined weekly and was subject to tender by bondholders for purchase by the company.

The carrying amounts and fair values of long-term debt at December 31, 2024 and 2023 are:

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	2024		2023	
Long-Term Debt (including current portion) (a)	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Con Edison (b)	\$24,651	\$21,997	\$22,177	\$20,525
CECONY	23,409	20,915	21,060	19,517

- (a) Amounts shown are net of unamortized debt expense and unamortized debt discount of \$249 million and \$241 million for Con Edison and CECONY, respectively, as of December 31, 2024 and \$222 million and \$215 million for Con Edison and CECONY, respectively, as of December 31, 2023.
- (b) Amounts shown exclude the debt of Broken Bow II, a deferred project that was classified as held for sale as of December 31, 2024 and as of December 31, 2023 and is shown under "Project Debt Held for Sale" on Con Edison's Consolidated Statement of Capitalization. The carrying value and fair value of Broken Bow II's long-term debt, including the current portion, as of December 31, 2024 was \$59 million and \$54 million, respectively, and as of December 31, 2023 was \$62 million and \$58 million, respectively. On March 1, 2023, Con Edison completed the sale of all of the stock of the Clean Energy Businesses. See Note W and Note X. The sale and transfer of Broken Bow II, including the related debt, was completed in January 2025. See Note W.

The fair values of the Companies' long-term debt have been estimated primarily using available market information and at December 31, 2024 are classified as Level 2 liabilities (see Note R).

## Significant Debt Covenants

The significant debt covenants under the financing arrangements for the Companies' debentures 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. 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, 2024.

The tax-exempt financing arrangements involved the issuance of uncollateralized promissory notes of CECONY to NYSERDA in exchange for the net proceeds of a like amount of tax-exempt bonds with substantially the same terms sold to the public by NYSERDA. 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 \$100 million.

#### **Note D – Short-Term Borrowing**

In March 2023, Con Edison and the Utilities entered into a \$2,500 million credit agreement that replaced a December 2016 credit agreement, under which banks are committed to provide loans and letters of credit on a revolving credit basis. In March 2024, Con Edison and the Utilities also entered into a First Amendment to Credit Agreement (as so amended, the Credit Agreement) that, among other things, amended the mechanics relating to determining the interest rate to be paid with respect to a “Term SOFR Loan.” The Credit Agreement expires in March 2029, unless extended for up to one additional one-year term. There is a maximum of \$2,500 million of credit available to CECONY and \$800 million (subject to increase up to \$1,000 million) available to Con Edison, including up to \$900 million of letters of credit. The Companies have not borrowed under the Credit Agreement. The Credit Agreement supports the Companies’ commercial paper programs. Loans and letters of credit issued under the Credit Agreement may also be used for other general corporate purposes. Any borrowings under the Credit Agreement would generally be at variable interest rates.

In March 2024, CECONY entered into a 364-Day Revolving Credit Agreement (the CECONY Credit Agreement) that replaced a March 2023 CECONY 364-Day Credit Agreement, under which banks are committed to provide loans up to \$500 million on a revolving credit basis. The CECONY Credit Agreement expires in March 2025 and supports CECONY’s commercial paper program. Loans issued under the CECONY Credit Agreement may also be used for other general corporate purposes. Any borrowings under the CECONY Credit Agreement would generally be at variable interest rates.

At December 31, 2024, Con Edison had \$2,170 million of commercial paper outstanding, of which \$1,694 million was outstanding under CECONY’s program. The weighted average interest rate at December 31, 2024 was 4.7 percent for both Con Edison and CECONY. At December 31, 2023, Con Edison had \$2,288 million of commercial paper outstanding of which \$1,903 million was outstanding under CECONY’s program. The weighted average interest rate at December 31, 2023 was 5.6 percent for both Con Edison and CECONY.

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, no loans or letters of credit were outstanding under the Credit Agreement and no loans were outstanding under the CECONY Credit Agreement.

The banks’ commitments under the Credit Agreement and the CECONY 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 under the Credit Agreement or by CECONY under the CECONY Credit Agreement, the banks may terminate their commitments with respect to that company, declare any amounts owed by that company immediately due and payable and for the Credit Agreement, 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, 2024 this ratio was 0.56 to 1 for Con Edison and 0.57 to 1 for CECONY); that company having liens on its assets in an aggregate amount exceeding 10 percent of its consolidated net tangible assets, 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 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 significant debt covenants at December 31, 2024.

In November 2024 and January 2025, CECONY borrowed \$500 million and \$200 million, respectively, at a variable rate under a 364-Day Senior Unsecured Delayed Draw Term Loan Credit Agreement entered into by the company in November 2024 (the CECONY Term Loan Credit Agreement). The term loans mature in November 2025. CECONY has the option to prepay the term loans issued under the CECONY Term Loan Credit Agreement prior to maturity. CECONY intends to use borrowings under the CECONY Term Loan Credit Agreement for general corporate purposes.

Upon a change of control of CECONY or Con Edison, or upon an event of default by CECONY, the banks may declare the loans outstanding under the CECONY Term Loan Credit Agreement immediately due and payable. Events of default include, among other things, CECONY exceeding at any time a ratio of consolidated debt to consolidated total capital of 0.65 to 1; CECONY or its subsidiaries having liens on its or their assets in an aggregate amount exceeding ten percent of CECONY's consolidated net tangible assets; CECONY or its material subsidiaries failing to make one or more payments in respect of material financial obligations (in excess of \$150 million in aggregate of debt or derivative obligations other than non-recourse debt); the occurrence of an event or condition which results in the acceleration of the maturity of any material debt (in excess of \$150 million in aggregate of debt other than non-recourse debt) or enables the holders of such debt to accelerate the maturity thereof; and other customary events of default.

See Note U for information about short-term borrowing between related parties.

#### Note E – Pension Benefits

Con Edison maintains a tax-qualified, non-contributory pension plan, the Consolidated Edison Retirement Plan, that covers substantially all employees of CECONY, O&R and Con Edison Transmission. 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/(Credit)

The components of the Companies' total periodic benefit cost/(credit) for 2024, 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	Con Edison			CECONY		
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022
Service cost – including administrative expenses	\$177	\$161	\$287	\$167	\$151	\$270
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	642	649	505	604	611	475
Expected return on plan assets	(1,129)	(1,114)	(1,168)	(1,076)	(1,061)	(1,109)
Recognition of net actuarial loss/(gain)	(5)	(232)	377	(7)	(219)	358
Recognition of prior service credit	(17)	(17)	(16)	(19)	(19)	(21)
<b>TOTAL PERIODIC BENEFIT COST/(CREDIT)</b>	<b>\$(332)</b>	<b>\$(553)</b>	<b>\$(15)</b>	<b>\$(331)</b>	<b>\$(537)</b>	<b>\$(27)</b>
Cost capitalized	(94)	(81)	(137)	(90)	(78)	(129)
Reconciliation to rate level	55	282	259	43	261	245
<b>Total expense/(benefit) recognized</b>	<b>\$(371)</b>	<b>\$(352)</b>	<b>\$107</b>	<b>\$(378)</b>	<b>\$(354)</b>	<b>\$89</b>

Accounting rules require 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 lines "Other income" or "Other deductions" in the Companies' consolidated income statements. The rules also require disclosure of the weighted-average interest crediting rate used for cash balance plans for all periods presented, and a narrative description of significant changes in the benefit obligation which are included below and, as applicable, in Note F.

## Funded Status

The funded status at December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022 was as follows:

(Millions of Dollars)	Con Edison			CECONY		
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022
<b>CHANGE IN PROJECTED BENEFIT OBLIGATION</b>						
Projected benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$12,712	\$12,113	\$17,357	\$11,977	\$11,395	\$16,341
Service cost – excluding administrative expenses	172	156	283	162	146	266
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	642	649	505	604	611	475
Net actuarial loss/(gain)	(557)	599	(5,102)	(557)	572	(4,845)
Plan amendments	—	3	—	—	—	—
Benefits paid	(828)	(808)	(930)	(751)	(747)	(842)
<b>PROJECTED BENEFIT OBLIGATION AT END OF YEAR</b>	<b>\$12,141</b>	<b>\$12,712</b>	<b>\$12,113</b>	<b>\$11,435</b>	<b>\$11,977</b>	<b>\$11,395</b>
<b>CHANGE IN PLAN ASSETS</b>						
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	\$15,404	\$14,979	\$18,504	\$14,674	\$14,248	\$17,566
Actual return on plan assets	724	1,261	(2,583)	691	1,201	(2,453)
Employer contributions	20	21	30	17	18	17
Benefits paid	(828)	(808)	(930)	(751)	(747)	(842)
Administrative expenses	(42)	(49)	(42)	(40)	(46)	(40)
<b>FAIR VALUE OF PLAN ASSETS AT END OF YEAR</b>	<b>\$15,278</b>	<b>\$15,404</b>	<b>\$14,979</b>	<b>\$14,591</b>	<b>\$14,674</b>	<b>\$14,248</b>
<b>FUNDED STATUS</b>	<b>\$3,137</b>	<b>\$2,692</b>	<b>\$2,866</b>	<b>\$3,156</b>	<b>\$2,697</b>	<b>\$2,853</b>
Unrecognized net loss/(gain)	\$(857)	\$(757)	\$(1,485)	\$(825)	\$(705)	\$(1,397)
Unrecognized prior service credits	(88)	(105)	(124)	(104)	(124)	(143)
Accumulated benefit obligation	\$11,236	\$11,739	\$11,167	\$10,554	\$11,031	\$10,478

The increase in the pension funded status at December 31, 2024 for Con Edison and CECONY of \$445 million and \$459 million, respectively, compared with December 31, 2023, was primarily due to a decrease in the plan's projected benefit obligation as a result of an increase in the discount rate. The decrease in the pension funded status at December 31, 2023 for Con Edison and CECONY of \$174 million and \$156 million, respectively, compared with December 31, 2022, was primarily due to an increase in the plan's projected benefit obligation as a result of a decrease in the discount rate, partially offset by a return on plan assets that was greater than the expected return. See below for further information on the change in the discount rate and determination of the discount rate assumption. For Con Edison, the 2024 increase in pension funded status asset corresponds with an increase to regulatory liabilities of \$86 million for unrecognized net gains and unrecognized prior service credits associated with the Utilities consistent with the accounting rules for regulated operations, a credit to OCI of \$5 million (net of taxes) for the unrecognized net gains, and an immaterial change to OCI (net of taxes) for the unrecognized prior service credits associated with certain employees of Con Edison Transmission and RECO who previously worked for the Utilities. For 2024, included within the funded status are noncurrent liabilities of \$319 million and \$296 million for Con Edison and CECONY, respectively, and current liabilities of \$63 million and \$60 million for Con Edison and CECONY, respectively. For 2023, included within the funded status are noncurrent liabilities of \$337 million and \$313 million for Con Edison and CECONY, respectively. For 2022, included within the funded status are noncurrent liabilities of \$311 million and \$287 million for Con Edison and CECONY, respectively.

For CECONY, the increase in pension funded status asset at December 31, 2024 corresponds with an increase to regulatory liabilities of \$101 million for unrecognized net gains and unrecognized prior service credits consistent with the accounting rules for regulated operations, and also a credit to OCI of \$7 million (net of taxes) for unrecognized net gains, and an immaterial change to OCI (net of taxes) for the unrecognized prior service costs associated with certain employees of Con Edison Transmission who previously worked for CECONY.

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, Con Edison's investments included \$583 million and \$524 million, respectively, held in external trust accounts for benefit payments pursuant to the supplemental retirement plans. Included in these amounts for CECONY were \$560 million and \$502 million, respectively. See Note R. The accumulated benefit obligations for the supplemental retirement plans for Con Edison and CECONY were \$380 million and \$354 million as of December 31, 2024, respectively, and \$349 million and \$323 million as of December 31, 2023, respectively.

## Assumptions

The actuarial assumptions were as follows:

	2024	2023	2022
Weighted-average assumptions used to determine benefit obligations at December 31:			
Discount rate	5.70%	5.15%	5.45%
Interest crediting rate for cash balance plan	4.30%	4.20%	4.00%
Rate of compensation increase			
CECONY	3.80%	3.80%	3.80%
O&R	3.20%	3.20%	3.20%
Weighted-average assumptions used to determine net periodic benefit cost for the years ended December 31:			
Discount rate	5.15%	5.45%	3.00%
Interest crediting rate for cash balance plan	4.20%	4.00%	3.50%
Expected return on plan assets	6.75%	6.75%	7.00%
Rate of compensation increase			
CECONY	3.80%	3.80%	3.80%
O&R	3.20%	3.20%	3.20%

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 discounting plan specific cash flows with corresponding spot rates on a yield curve. Term structures of interest rates are based on AA rated corporate bonds. 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). 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:

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	Con Edison	CECONY
2025	\$840	\$781
2026	808	749
2027	820	764
2028	824	766
2029	836	778
2030-2034	\$4,227	\$3,952

### Expected Contributions

Based on estimates as of December 31, 2024, the Companies expect to make contributions to the pension plans during 2025 of \$3 million (none of which is to be made by CECONY). The Companies' policy is to fund the total periodic benefit cost, if any, 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 2024, 2023 and 2022, and the target allocation for 2025 are as follows:

Asset Category	Target Allocation Range	Plan Assets at December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023	2022
Equity Securities	26% - 30%	27%	26%	33%
Debt Securities	42% - 60%	51%	50%	50%
Real Estate and Other Alternatives	14% - 30%	22%	24%	17%
Total		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 Named Fiduciary Committee (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 2025 reflects the results of such a study conducted in 2022.

Individual fund managers operate under written guidelines provided by Con Edison that 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 asset class performance, total fund performance, and compliance with asset allocation guidelines. Management changes fund managers and rebalances the portfolio as appropriate.

The Utilities each participate in the Con Edison Retirement Plan, the assets of which are held in the pension trust. In accordance with the Utilities' current rate plans, pension plan costs and liabilities are allocated to each of the Utilities based on plan participant-level data, while pension plan assets are allocated based on historical and current amounts of contributions, if any, disbursements, and investment returns. Pension plan assets for Con Edison are shown below. Of the amounts disclosed below for Con Edison, 95% are attributable to CECONY.

Assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis are summarized below as defined by the accounting rules for fair value measurements (see Note R).

The fair values of the pension plan assets at December 31, 2024 by asset category are as follows:

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Investments within the fair value hierarchy			
U.S. Equity (a)	\$2,752	\$—	\$2,752
International Equity (b)	1,508	—	1,508
U.S. Government Issued Debt (c)	—	619	619
Corporate Bonds Debt (d)	—	5,429	5,429
Structured Assets Debt (e)	—	159	159
Other Fixed Income Debt (f)	—	783	783
Commingled Trust Fund (g)	—	478	478
Cash and Cash Equivalents (h)	51	292	343
Futures (i)	(4)	—	(4)
Total investments within the fair value hierarchy	\$4,307	\$7,760	\$12,067
Investments measured at NAV per share (o)			
Private Equity (j)			975
Real Estate (k)			1,609
Hedge Funds (l)			788
Total investments valued using NAV per share			\$3,372
Funds for retiree health benefits (m)	(50)	(90)	(140)
Funds for retiree health benefits measured at NAV per share (m)(o)			(39)
Total funds for retiree health benefits			\$(179)
Investments (excluding funds for retiree health benefits)	\$4,257	\$7,670	\$15,260
Pending activities (n)			18
Total fair value of plan net assets			\$15,278

- (a) U.S. Equity is comprised of both actively- and passively-managed investments in domestic equity index funds and actively-managed small-capitalization equities.
- (b) International Equity is comprised of investments in international equity index funds and actively-managed international equities.
- (c) U.S. Government Issued Debt is comprised of agency and treasury securities.
- (d) Corporate Bonds Debt is comprised of debt issued by various corporations.
- (e) Structured Assets Debt is comprised of commercial-mortgage-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations.
- (f) Other Fixed Income Debt is comprised of municipal bonds, sovereign debt and regional governments.
- (g) Commingled Trust Fund is comprised of an actively managed commingled trust fund benchmarked to the Bloomberg Aggregate Bond Index.
- (h) Cash and Cash Equivalents are comprised of short term investments, money markets, foreign currency and cash collateral.
- (i) Futures are comprised of exchange-traded financial contracts encompassing U.S. Equity, International Equity and U.S. Government indices.
- (j) Private Equity is comprised of global private market investments. Private equity's investment objective is to generate returns on capital from a diversified portfolio of primary fund investments, secondaries and co-investments. The plan's unfunded commitments to private equity were approximately \$180 million at December 31, 2024. However, the managers also expect to make significant cash flow distributions in 2025 and 2026. While the investments in this asset class cannot be redeemed, the plan would be able to receive distributions from selling its limited partnership interests in the secondary market, which would be expected to take three to six months.
- (k) Real Estate investments are open-end real estate funds that invest in a portfolio of real properties that are broadly diversified by geography and property type. The real estate asset class is expected to produce returns from income and capital appreciation. Real estate also provides a hedge against inflation. The funds allow for quarterly redemptions, however the amount and timing of distributions are subject to market conditions and are currently uncertain.
- (l) Hedge Funds are structured as a custom fund of one and can invest in external hedge fund managers that pursue a wide array of strategies including event driven, fundamental long/short, relative value, directional trading, and direct sourcing. These investments seek to generate positive absolute returns with lower volatility than other investments. The various hedge fund managers can invest in all financial instruments. Substantially all of the investment could be liquidated within 18 months.
- (m) 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.
- (n) 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.

- (o) 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.

The fair values of the pension plan assets at December 31, 2023 by asset category are as follows:

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Investments within the fair value hierarchy			
U.S. Equity (a)	\$2,474	\$1	\$2,475
International Equity (b)	1,584	—	1,584
U.S. Government Issued Debt (c)	—	615	615
Corporate Bonds Debt (d)	—	5,526	5,526
Structured Assets Debt (e)	—	132	132
Other Fixed Income Debt (f)	—	735	735
Commingled Trust Fund (g)	—	475	475
Cash and Cash Equivalents (h)	36	302	338
Futures (i)	19	—	19
Total investments within the fair value hierarchy	\$4,113	\$7,786	\$11,899
Investments measured at NAV per share (o)			
Private Equity (j)			1,031
Real Estate (k)			1,876
Hedge Funds (l)			723
Total investments valued using NAV per share			\$3,630
Funds for retiree health benefits (m)	(52)	(96)	(148)
Funds for retiree health benefits measured at NAV per share (m)(o)			(45)
Total funds for retiree health benefits			\$(193)
Investments (excluding funds for retiree health benefits)	\$4,061	\$7,690	\$15,336
Pending activities (n)			\$68
Total fair value of plan net assets			\$15,404

(a) - (o) Reference is made to footnotes (a) through (n) in the above table of pension plan assets at December 31, 2024 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:

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
Con Edison	\$57	\$57	\$57
CECONY	52	51	48

### 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 Con Edison Transmission are eligible to receive benefits under these programs. Programs include the Consolidated Edison Retiree Health Program for Management Employees, the Consolidated Edison Retiree Health Program for Weekly Employees, the Consolidated Edison Group Life Insurance Plan, the Orange and Rockland Utilities, Inc. Hourly Retirees' Group Insurance Plan, and the Orange and Rockland Utilities, Inc. Management Retirees' Group Insurance Plan.

## Total Periodic Benefit Cost

The components of the Companies' total periodic postretirement benefit costs/(credit) for 2024, 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	Con Edison			CECONY		
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022
Service cost	\$13	\$14	\$18	\$10	\$12	\$15
Interest cost on accumulated other postretirement benefit obligation	47	57	35	40	49	30
Expected return on plan assets	(68)	(70)	(72)	(55)	(56)	(58)
Recognition of net actuarial loss/(gain)	(20)	(16)	(14)	(13)	(8)	(9)
Recognition of prior service credit	(1)	(2)	(1)	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL PERIODIC POSTRETIREMENT BENEFIT COST/(CREDIT)</b>	<b>\$(29)</b>	<b>\$(17)</b>	<b>\$(34)</b>	<b>\$(18)</b>	<b>\$(3)</b>	<b>\$(22)</b>
Cost capitalized	(6)	(6)	(8)	(5)	(5)	(7)
Reconciliation to rate level	16	4	29	13	(2)	24
Total credit recognized	\$(19)	\$(19)	\$(13)	\$(10)	\$(10)	\$(5)

For information about the presentation of the components of net periodic benefit cost and disclosure requirements, see Note E.

## Funded Status

The funded status of the programs at December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	Con Edison			CECONY		
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022
<b>CHANGE IN BENEFIT OBLIGATION</b>						
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$963	\$1,058	\$1,398	\$825	\$921	\$1,189
Service cost	13	14	18	10	12	15
Interest cost on accumulated postretirement benefit obligation	47	57	35	40	49	30
Net actuarial gain	(57)	(93)	(311)	(38)	(94)	(239)
Benefits paid and administrative expenses, net of subsidies	(120)	(128)	(130)	(112)	(118)	(121)
Participant contributions	52	55	48	50	55	47
<b>BENEFIT OBLIGATION AT END OF YEAR</b>	<b>\$898</b>	<b>\$963</b>	<b>\$1,058</b>	<b>\$775</b>	<b>\$825</b>	<b>\$921</b>
<b>CHANGE IN PLAN ASSETS</b>						
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	\$929	\$860	\$1,150	\$750	\$708	\$955
Actual return on plan assets	56	116	(225)	44	84	(187)
Employer contributions	13	22	13	10	17	10
Employer group waiver plan subsidies	66	56	55	60	52	50
Participant contributions	52	55	48	50	55	47
Benefits paid	(182)	(180)	(181)	(170)	(166)	(167)
<b>FAIR VALUE OF PLAN ASSETS AT END OF YEAR</b>	<b>\$934</b>	<b>\$929</b>	<b>\$860</b>	<b>\$744</b>	<b>\$750</b>	<b>\$708</b>
<b>FUNDED STATUS</b>	<b>\$36</b>	<b>\$(34)</b>	<b>\$(198)</b>	<b>\$(31)</b>	<b>\$(75)</b>	<b>\$(213)</b>
Unrecognized net loss/(gain)	(\$119)	\$(90)	\$37	(\$57)	\$(41)	\$78
Unrecognized prior service costs	(9)	(10)	(12)	—	—	—

The decrease in the other postretirement benefits funded status liability at December 31, 2024 for Con Edison and CECONY of \$70 million and \$44 million, respectively, compared with December 31, 2023, was primarily due to decreased net actuarial gains in 2024. The decrease in the other postretirement benefits funded status liability at December 31, 2023 for Con Edison and CECONY of \$164 million and \$138 million, respectively, compared with December 31, 2022, was primarily due to updated per capita costs based on plan experience and higher asset returns in 2023. For 2024, included within the funded status are noncurrent assets of \$271 million and \$180 million for Con Edison and CECONY, respectively. For 2023, included within the funded status are noncurrent assets of

\$224 million and \$154 million for Con Edison and CECONY, respectively. For 2022, included within the funded status are noncurrent assets of \$72 million and \$27 million for Con Edison and CECONY, respectively.

For Con Edison, the decrease in funded status liability at December 31, 2024 corresponds with a net decrease to regulatory assets and increase to regulatory liabilities of \$26 million for unrecognized net gains and unrecognized prior service costs associated with the Utilities consistent with the accounting rules for regulated operations, a credit to OCI of \$1 million (net of taxes) for the unrecognized net gains and an immaterial change to OCI for the unrecognized prior service costs associated with Con Edison Transmission and RECO.

For CECONY, the decrease in funded status liability at December 31, 2024 corresponds with a net decrease to regulatory assets and increase to regulatory liabilities of \$16 million for unrecognized net gains and the unrecognized prior service costs associated with the company consistent with the accounting rules for regulated operations, a credit to OCI of \$1 million (net of taxes) for the unrecognized net gains and an immaterial change to OCI for the unrecognized prior service costs associated with eligible employees of Con Edison Transmission who previously worked for CECONY.

## Assumptions

The actuarial assumptions were as follows:

	2024	2023	2022
Weighted-average assumptions used to determine benefit obligations at December 31:			
Discount Rate			
CECONY	5.55%	5.05%	5.35%
O&R	5.65%	5.15%	5.45%
Weighted-average assumptions used to determine net periodic benefit cost for the years ended December 31:			
Discount Rate			
CECONY	5.05%	5.35%	2.75%
O&R	5.15%	5.45%	3.00%
Expected Return on Plan Assets	6.45%	6.80%	6.80%

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 rates for covered medical and prescription medication expenses used to determine the accumulated other postretirement benefit obligations (APBO) at December 31, 2024 were assumed to increase each year, with the initial rate gradually decreasing to the ultimate rate as follows:

	Initial Cost Trend Rate	Ultimate Cost Trend Rate	Year That Ultimate Rate is Reached
Pre-65 Medical	7.00%	4.50%	2038
Post-65 Medical	4.50%	4.50%	—
Prescription Medications	7.50%	4.50%	2037

## 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 and participant contributions:

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	Con Edison	CECONY
2025	\$67	\$59
2026	68	60
2027	70	61
2028	71	62
2029	71	63
2030-2034	\$346	\$303

### Expected Contributions

Based on estimates as of December 31, 2024, Con Edison expects to make a contribution of \$6 million (all of which is expected to be made by CECONY) to the other postretirement benefit plans in 2025. 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 2024, 2023 and 2022, and the target allocation for 2025 are as follows:

Asset Category	Target Allocation Range	Plan Assets at December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023	2022
Equity Securities	35%-55%	41%	44%	49%
Debt Securities	40%-60%	51%	51%	51%
Real Estate and Other Alternatives	—%-9%	8%	5%	— %
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, 2024 by asset category as defined by the accounting rules for fair value measurements (see Note R) are as follows:

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Equity (a)	\$—	\$302	\$302
Other Fixed Income Debt (b)	—	323	323
Cash and Cash Equivalents (c)	7	27	34
Commingled Trust Fund (d)	—	38	38
Real Estate (e)(f)			\$39
Total investments	\$7	\$690	\$736
Funds for retiree health benefits (g)	50	90	140
Investments (including funds for retiree health benefits)	\$57	\$780	\$876
Funds for retiree health benefits measured at net asset value (f)(g)			39
Pending activities (h)			19
Total fair value of plan net assets			\$934

- (a) Equity is comprised of a passively managed commingled index fund benchmarked to the MSCI All Country World Index.
- (b) Other Fixed Income Debt is comprised of a passively managed commingled index fund benchmarked to the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Long Credit Index and an active separately managed portfolio indexed to the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Long Credit Index.
- (c) Cash and Cash Equivalents is comprised of short-term investments and money markets.
- (d) Commingled Trust Fund is comprised of an actively managed commingled trust fund benchmarked to the Bloomberg Aggregate Bond Index.
- (e) Real Estate investments are open-end real estate funds that invest in a portfolio of real properties that are broadly diversified by geography and property type. The real estate asset class is expected to produce returns from income and capital appreciation. Real estate also provides a hedge against inflation. The funds allow for quarterly redemptions, however the amount and timing of distributions are subject to market conditions and are currently uncertain.

- (f) 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.
- (g) 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 E.
- (h) 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, 2023 by asset category (see Note R) are as follows:

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Equity (a)	\$—	\$331	\$331
Other Fixed Income Debt (b)	—	323	323
Cash and Cash Equivalents (c)	7	18	25
Commingled Trust Fund (d)	—	38	38
Total investments	\$7	\$710	\$717
Funds for retiree health benefits (e)	52	96	148
Investments (including funds for retiree health benefits)	\$59	\$806	\$865
Funds for retiree health benefits measured at net asset value (f)(g)			45
Pending activities (h)			19
Total fair value of plan net assets			\$929

(a) - (h) Reference is made to footnotes (a) through (h) in the above table of other postretirement benefit plan assets at December 31, 2024 by asset category.

The fair values of CECONY's portion of the plans' assets at December 31, 2024 by asset category as defined by the accounting rules for fair value measurements (see Note R) are as follows:

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Equity (a)	\$—	\$205	\$205
Other Fixed Income Debt (b)	—	233	233
Cash and Cash Equivalents (c)	7	26	33
Commingled Trust Fund (d)	—	38	38
Real Estate (e)(f)			\$39
Total investments	\$7	\$502	\$548
Funds for retiree health benefits (g)	50	90	\$140
Investments (including funds for retiree health benefits)	\$57	\$592	\$688
Funds for retiree health benefits measured at net asset value (f)(g)			39
Pending activities (h)			17
Total fair value of plan net assets			\$744

(a) - (h) Reference is made to footnotes (a) through (h) in the above table of other postretirement benefit plan assets at December 31, 2024 by asset category.

The fair values of CECONY's portion of the plans' assets at December 31, 2023 by asset category (see Note R) are as follows:

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Equity (a)	\$—	\$241	\$241
Other Fixed Income Debt (b)	—	237	237
Cash and Cash Equivalents (c)	7	17	24
Commingled Trust Fund (d)	—	38	38
Real Estate (e)(f)			
Total investments	\$7	\$533	\$540
Funds for retiree health benefits (g)	52	96	\$148
Investments (including funds for retiree health benefits)	\$59	\$629	\$688
Funds for retiree health benefits measured at net asset value (e)(g)			45
Pending activities (h)			17
Total fair value of plan net assets			\$750

(a) - (h) Reference is made to footnotes (a) through (h) in the above table of other postretirement benefit plan assets at December 31, 2024 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, 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	Con Edison		CECONY	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Accrued Liabilities:				
Manufactured gas plant sites	\$941	\$1,016	\$846	\$924
Other Superfund Sites	96	102	96	102
Total	\$1,037	\$1,118	\$942	\$1,026
Regulatory assets	\$1,038	\$1,105	\$952	\$1,022

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 defer prudently incurred investigation and remediation costs as regulatory assets (for subsequent recovery through rates).

Environmental remediation costs incurred related to Superfund Sites at December 31, 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	Con Edison		CECONY	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Remediation costs incurred	\$44	\$13	\$44	\$12

Insurance and other third party recoveries received by Con Edison or CECONY were immaterial in 2024 and 2023.

Con Edison and CECONY estimate that in 2025 they will incur costs for remediation of approximately \$39 million and \$38 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 2024, 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 \$3,391 million and \$3,237 million, 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, that 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, 2024, Con Edison and CECONY have accrued their estimated aggregate undiscounted potential liabilities for these suits and additional suits that may be brought through 2035 as shown in the following table. These estimates were based upon a combination of modeling, historical data analysis and risk factor assessment. Courts have applied, and 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 or liabilities for the Companies at December 31, 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	Con Edison		CECONY	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Accrued liability – asbestos suits	\$8	\$8	\$7	\$7
Regulatory assets – asbestos suits	8	8	7	7
Accrued liability – workers' compensation	53	56	51	54
Regulatory liabilities – workers' compensation	20	17	20	17

## Note H – 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 CECONY, 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 CECONY 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, that caused it to sag and overstressed the defective fusion joint. The NTSB also made safety recommendations, including recommendations to CECONY 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 CECONY related to the NYSPSC's investigations of the incident and the practices of qualifying persons to perform plastic fusions. Pursuant to the agreement, CECONY provided \$27 million of future benefits to customers (for which it accrued a regulatory liability) and did not recover from customers \$126 million of costs for gas emergency response activities that it had previously incurred and expensed. Lawsuits are pending against CECONY seeking generally unspecified damages and, in some cases, punitive damages, for wrongful death, personal injury, property damage and business interruption. CECONY notified its insurers of the incident and believes that the policies in force at the time of the incident will cover CECONY'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. During 2020, CECONY accrued its estimated liability for the suits of \$40 million and an insurance receivable in the same amount, and such estimated liability and receivable did not change as of December 31, 2024.

### Other Contingencies

For additional contingencies, see "Other Regulatory Matters" in Note B, Note G 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. In addition, Con Edison provided guarantees to third parties on behalf of the Clean Energy Businesses, all of which were transferred to the buyer of the Clean Energy Businesses, RWE. Maximum amounts guaranteed by Con Edison and its subsidiaries under these agreements totaled \$58 million and \$175 million at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

A summary, by type and term, of Con Edison's total guarantees under these other agreements at December 31, 2024 is as follows:

Guarantee Type	0 – 3 years	> 10 years	Total
	<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>		
Con Edison Transmission	\$49	\$—	\$49
Broken Bow II (a)	—	9	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$49</b>	<b>\$9</b>	<b>\$58</b>

(a) Guarantee amount shown represents a guarantee issued on behalf of Broken Bow II associated with its investment in a wind energy facility. Broken Bow II was held for sale as of December 31, 2024, and was sold and transferred in January 2025. See Note W and Note X.

**Con Edison Transmission** – Con Edison has guaranteed payment by Con Edison Transmission of the contributions Con Edison Transmission agreed to make to New York Transco LLC (New York Transco). Con Edison Transmission owns a 45.7 percent interest in New York Transco's New York Energy Solution project, the majority of which has been completed. The guarantee amount shown in the table above includes the maximum possible required amount of Con Edison Transmission's contributions for the remainder of this project as calculated based on

the assumptions that the project is completed at 175 percent of its estimated remaining costs and New York Transco does not use any debt financing for the project.

### Note I – Electricity and Gas Purchase Agreements

The Utilities have electricity purchase agreements with non-utility generators and others for generating capacity and gas purchase agreements for natural gas supply, transportation and storage. The Utilities recover their purchased power and gas 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 and gas 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 and gas purchase agreements are estimated to be as follows:

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	All Years Thereafter
<b>Con Edison</b>						
Electricity power purchase agreements	\$234	\$131	\$60	\$49	\$44	\$302
Natural gas	383	11	8	—	—	—
Gas transportation and storage	510	497	450	376	212	2,390
<b>CECONY</b>						
Electricity power purchase agreements	230	128	59	49	44	302
Natural gas	331	10	7	—	—	—
Gas transportation and storage	445	434	394	329	185	2,083

For energy delivered and gas purchased under most of the electricity and gas purchase agreements, the Utilities are obligated to pay variable prices. The company’s payments under the significant terms of the agreements for capacity, energy, gas transportation and storage, and other fixed payments in 2024, 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
<b>Con Edison</b>			
Astoria Generating Company (a)	\$75	\$40	\$45
Brooklyn Navy Yard (b)	139	134	165
Gas Transportation and Storage (c)	422	372	386
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$636</b>	<b>\$546</b>	<b>\$596</b>
<b>CECONY</b>			
Astoria Generating Company (a)	\$75	\$40	\$45
Brooklyn Navy Yard (b)	139	134	165
Gas Transportation and Storage (c)	372	327	340
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$586</b>	<b>\$501</b>	<b>\$550</b>

- (a) Capacity purchase agreements with terms ending in 2024 through 2028.
- (b) Contract for plant output, which started in 1996 and ends in 2036.
- (c) Contracts for various counterparties and terms extending through 2046.

## Note J – Leases

The Companies lease land, office buildings, equipment and access rights to support electric transmission facilities. The Companies recognize lease right-of-use assets and lease liabilities on their consolidated balance sheets for virtually all of their leases (other than leases that meet the definition of a short-term lease, the expense for which was immaterial). A lease right-of-use asset represents a right to use an identifiable underlying asset and obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of that asset for the lease term. A lease liability represents an obligation to make lease payments arising from the lease. Leases are classified as either operating leases or finance leases. Operating leases of the Utilities are included in operating lease right-of-use asset and operating lease liabilities on the Companies' consolidated balance sheets. Finance leases are included in other noncurrent assets, other current liabilities and other noncurrent liabilities. The Utilities, as regulated entities, are permitted to continue to recognize expense for operating leases using the timing that conforms to the regulatory rate treatment as rental payments are recovered from our customers and to account the same way for finance leases.

For new operating leases, the Companies recognize operating lease right-of-use assets and operating lease liabilities based on the present value of the future minimum lease payments over the lease term at commencement date. As most of the Companies' leases do not provide an implicit rate, the Companies used their collateralized incremental borrowing rate based on the information available at the commencement date to determine the present value of future payments. Most of the Companies' leases have remaining lease terms of one year to 20 years and may include options to renew or extend the leases for up to five years at the fair rental value. The Companies' lease terms include options to renew, extend or terminate the lease when it is reasonably certain that the Companies will exercise that option. There were no leases with material variable lease payments or residual value guarantees. The Companies account for lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

Operating lease cost and cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022 were as follows:

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	Con Edison (a)			CECONY		
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022
Operating lease cost	\$67	\$70	\$88	\$66	\$66	\$67
Operating lease cash flows	\$67	\$68	\$83	\$66	\$65	\$64

(a) Amounts for Con Edison include amounts for the Clean Energy Businesses through February 2023. On March 1, 2023, Con Edison completed the sale of all of the stock of the Clean Energy Businesses. See Note W and Note X.

As of December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022, assets recorded as finance leases for Con Edison were \$3 million, \$2 million and \$2 million, respectively. The accumulated amortization associated with such finance leases were \$2 million, \$2 million, and \$5 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022, assets recorded as finance leases for CECONY were \$3 million, \$1 million and \$1 million, respectively. Accumulated amortization associated with such finance leases were \$2 million for each year.

For the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022, finance lease costs and cash flows for Con Edison and CECONY were immaterial.

Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for lease obligations for Con Edison and CECONY were \$3 million for the year ended December 31, 2024 and \$11 million for the year ended December 31, 2023. On March 1, 2023, Con Edison completed the sale of all of the stock of the Clean Energy Businesses. See Note W and Note X.

Other information related to leases for Con Edison and CECONY at December 31, 2024 and 2023 was as follows:

	Con Edison		CECONY	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
<b>Weighted Average Remaining Lease Term:</b>				
Operating leases, (a) (b)	10.8 years	11.4 years	10.6 years	11.4 years
Finance leases	6 years	6.6 years	5 years	2.7 years
<b>Weighted Average Discount Rate:</b>				
Operating leases, (a) (b)	3.8%	3.7%	3.8%	3.7%
Finance leases	2.0%	3.0%	1.6%	3.1%

- (a) Amounts for Con Edison in 2023 exclude operating leases of the Clean Energy Businesses, inclusive of Broken Bow II, that were classified as held for sale as of December 31, 2023. Including the operating leases of the Clean Energy Businesses would result in a weighted average remaining lease term of 11.6 years and a weighted average discount rate of 3.8 percent as of December 31, 2023. On March 1, 2023, Con Edison completed the sale of all of the stock of the Clean Energy Businesses. See Note W and Note X.
- (b) Amounts for Con Edison in 2024 exclude the operating lease of Broken Bow II, that was classified as held for sale as of December 31, 2024 and was sold and transferred in January 2025. Including the operating lease of Broken Bow II would result in a weighted average remaining lease term of 10.8 years and a weighted average discount rate of 3.8 percent as of December 31, 2024. See Note W and Note X.

Future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable leases at December 31, 2024 were as follows:

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	Con Edison		CECONY	
	Operating Leases	Finance Leases	Operating Leases	Finance Leases
Year Ending December 31, (b)				
2025	\$68	\$1	\$67	\$1
2026	67	1	67	1
2027	66	1	66	1
2028	61	—	61	—
2029	61	—	61	—
All years thereafter	307	1	307	—
Total future minimum lease payments	\$630	\$4	\$629	\$3
Less: imputed interest	(126)	—	(125)	—
Total	\$504	\$4	\$504	\$3
Reported as of December 31, 2024				
Operating lease liabilities (current) (a)	\$118	\$—	\$118	\$—
Operating lease liabilities held for sale (current)	2	—	—	—
Operating lease liabilities (noncurrent) (a)	386	—	386	—
Operating lease liabilities held for sale (noncurrent)	5	—	—	—
Other current liabilities	—	1	—	1
Other noncurrent liabilities	—	3	—	2
Total	\$511	\$4	\$504	\$3

- (a) Amounts exclude operating lease liabilities of Broken Bow II (\$7 million) that are classified as current and noncurrent liabilities held for sale on Con Edison's consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2024. See Note X. Broken Bow II was sold and transferred in January 2025.
- (b) Amounts exclude operating lease future minimum lease payments of Broken Bow II, of \$4 million in total for years ended December 31, 2025 through 2029, and \$9 million for all years thereafter, and imputed interest of \$6 million. Broken Bow II was sold and transferred in January 2025.

As of December 31, 2024, CECONY has lease agreements for clean energy facilities that have not yet commenced operation. These clean energy facility leases have lease terms of 15 years and are expected to commence operation within two years, for which the total present value is \$262 million. There were no material lease terminations for the year ended December 31, 2024.

The Companies are lessors under certain leases whereby the Companies own real estate and distribution poles and lease portions of them to others. Revenue under such leases was immaterial for Con Edison and CECONY for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

### Note K – Goodwill

The Companies test 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 quantitative goodwill impairment test. 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, an impairment loss shall be recognized in an amount equal to that excess, limited to the total amount of goodwill allocated to that reporting unit. Substantially all of Con Edison's goodwill relates to the O&R merger.

In 2024 and 2023, Con Edison completed qualitative and quantitative impairment tests, respectively, for its goodwill of \$406 million related to the O&R merger and determined that the fair value of the reporting units significantly exceeded their carrying value, and accordingly the goodwill was not impaired. For the impairment test, \$245 million and \$161 million of goodwill were allocated to CECONY and O&R, respectively. Con Edison used a weighted combination of a discounted cash flow analysis and a market multiples analysis in its quantitative impairment test. No impairments or triggering events were identified for Con Edison's goodwill for the years ending December 31, 2024, 2023 or 2022.

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:

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	Con Edison			CECONY		
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022
State						
Current	\$(81)	\$179	\$5	\$(87)	\$(102)	\$—
Deferred	223	6	324	219	246	110
Federal						
Current	(17)	176	58	(63)	(95)	170
Deferred	198	237	117	246	311	(23)
Amortization of investment tax credits	(5)	(111)	(6)	(1)	(2)	(2)
Total income tax expense	\$318	\$487	\$498	\$314	\$358	\$255

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		
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022
<b>STATUTORY TAX RATE</b>						
Federal	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%
<b>Changes in computed taxes resulting from:</b>						
State income taxes, net of federal income taxes	5	5	6	5	5	5
Cost of removal	1	1	1	1	2	1
Allowance for uncollectible accounts, net of COVID-19 assistance	(1)	—	—	(1)	(1)	—
Amortization of excess deferred federal income taxes	(10)	(6)	(9)	(10)	(8)	(10)
Other	(1)	—	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
<b>Impacts from the sale of the Clean Energy Businesses:</b>						
Changes in state apportionments, net of federal income taxes	—	(1)	6	—	—	—
Deferred unamortized ITC recognized on sale of subsidiary	—	(4)	—	—	—	—
<b>Effective tax rate</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>16%</b>

The tax effects of temporary differences, which gave rise to deferred tax assets and liabilities, are as follows:

(Millions of Dollars)	Con Edison		CECONY	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
<b>Deferred tax liabilities:</b>				
Property basis differences	\$9,222	\$8,542	\$8,632	\$8,001
<b>Regulatory Assets:</b>				
Energy efficiency and other clean energy programs	464	351	449	344
Environmental remediation costs	291	310	267	287
Legacy meters	116	4	112	—
Other regulatory assets	571	574	510	525
Pensions and retiree benefits – asset	1,063	918	1,037	894
Operating lease right-of-use asset	143	154	142	153
<b>Total deferred tax liabilities</b>	<b>\$11,870</b>	<b>\$10,853</b>	<b>\$11,149</b>	<b>\$10,204</b>
<b>Deferred tax assets:</b>				
<b>Regulatory liabilities:</b>				
Unrecognized pension and other postretirement costs	296	265	276	244
Future income tax	343	427	312	394
Other regulatory liabilities	909	844	809	744
Tax credits carryforward	346	270	—	—
Superfund and other environmental costs	291	314	265	288
Pensions and retiree benefits – liability	154	167	142	153
Corporate alternative minimum tax credit carryforward	139	—	111	—
Operating lease liabilities	143	154	142	153
Asset retirement obligations	127	146	127	146
Equity investments	80	98	—	—
Loss carryforwards	42	7	16	—
Valuation allowance	(12)	(7)	—	—
Other	160	125	140	109
<b>Total deferred tax assets</b>	<b>\$3,018</b>	<b>\$2,810</b>	<b>\$2,340</b>	<b>\$2,231</b>
<b>Net deferred tax liabilities</b>	<b>\$8,852</b>	<b>\$8,043</b>	<b>\$8,809</b>	<b>\$7,973</b>
Unamortized investment tax credits	22	26	10	11
<b>Net deferred tax liabilities and unamortized investment tax credits</b>	<b>\$8,874</b>	<b>\$8,069</b>	<b>\$8,819</b>	<b>\$7,984</b>

At December 31, 2024, Con Edison has \$346 million in general business tax credit carryovers (primarily renewable energy tax credits). If unused, these general business tax credit carryovers will begin to expire in 2038. A deferred

tax asset for these tax attribute carryforwards was recorded, and no valuation allowance was provided, as it is more likely than not that the deferred tax asset will be realized.

At December 31, 2024, Con Edison has a deferred tax asset on its New York state net operating loss carryforward of \$36 million that will begin to expire, if unused, in 2040. No valuation allowance was provided, as it is more likely than not that the deferred tax asset will be realized.

At December 31, 2024, Con Edison has a deferred tax asset on its New York City net operating loss carryforward of \$14 million that will begin to expire, if unused, in 2035. Con Edison increased its valuation allowance by \$6 million (\$5 million, net of federal tax) resulting in a full valuation allowance against this deferred tax asset as it is not more likely than not that the deferred tax assets will be realized.

In April 2023, the IRS released Revenue Procedure 2023-15, which provides a safe harbor method of accounting that taxpayers may use to determine whether certain expenditures to maintain, repair, replace, or improve natural gas transmission and distribution property must be capitalized as improvements by the taxpayer or deducted for federal income tax purposes in the current tax year. This revenue procedure also provides procedures for taxpayers to obtain automatic consent to change their method of accounting to the safe harbor method of accounting. Con Edison adopted the safe harbor rules on its 2023 federal and state returns and recorded a reduction in its current tax payable and an increase in accumulated deferred tax liabilities of \$457 million, \$418 million of which is for CECONY and \$39 million of which is for O&R, to reflect the cumulative impact of this change in accounting method for the Utilities.

### **Corporate Alternative Minimum Tax**

On August 16, 2022, the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) was signed into law and implemented a new corporate alternative minimum tax (CAMT) that imposes a 15 percent tax on modified GAAP net income. Pursuant to the IRA, corporations are entitled to a tax credit (minimum tax credit) to the extent the CAMT liability exceeds the regular tax liability. This amount can be carried forward indefinitely and used in future years when regular tax liability exceeds the CAMT liability.

Beginning in 2024, based on the existing statute, the Companies are subject to and report the CAMT in their Consolidated Income Statements, Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows and the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The Companies accrued a CAMT liability of \$139 million (\$111 million of which is for CECONY) before the application of general business credits, with an offsetting deferred tax asset representing the minimum tax credit carryforward, for the year ended December 31, 2024. The deferred tax asset related to the minimum tax credit carryforward will be realized to the extent the Companies' consolidated deferred tax liabilities exceed the minimum tax credit carryforward. The Companies' deferred tax liabilities are expected to exceed the minimum tax credit carryforward for the foreseeable future and thus no valuation allowance is required. The Companies are continuing to assess the impacts of the IRA on their financial statements and will update estimates based on future guidance to be issued by the Department of the Treasury.

### **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:

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	Con Edison			CECONY		
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022
Balance at January 1,	\$11	\$23	\$17	\$7	\$8	\$5
Additions based on tax positions related to the current year	4	8	3	4	4	2
Additions based on tax positions of prior years	—	3	6	—	1	1
Reductions for tax positions of prior years	(6)	(11)	(1)	(6)	(6)	—
Settlements	—	(12)	(2)	—	—	—
Balance at December 31,	\$9	\$11	\$23	\$5	\$7	\$8

At December 31, 2024, the estimated uncertain tax positions for Con Edison was \$9 million (\$5 million for CECONY). For the year ended December 31, 2024, Con Edison recognized \$4 million of income tax expense related to current year positions and recognized a tax benefit of \$3 million related to positions in prior years, both of which were attributed to CECONY. In the fourth quarter of 2024, Con Edison concluded its federal tax examination for its 2022 tax return with no changes and reversed \$3 million in uncertain tax positions related to 2022 that reduced its effective tax rate. Con Edison and CECONY reasonably expects to resolve within the next twelve months approximately \$1 million of various federal uncertainties due to the expected completion of ongoing tax examinations, of which the entire amount, if recognized, would reduce the Companies' effective tax rates. The total amount of unrecognized tax benefits, if recognized, that would reduce Con Edison's effective tax rate is \$9 million (\$8 million, net of federal taxes) with \$5 million attributable to CECONY.

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 2024, 2023 and 2022, the Companies recognized an immaterial amount of interest expense and no penalties for uncertain tax positions in their consolidated income statements. At December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the Companies recognized an immaterial amount of accrued interest on their consolidated balance sheets.

In February 2024, New York State completed its examination of the Companies' New York State income and franchise tax returns for tax years 2015 through 2021 with no changes.

Con Edison's federal tax return for 2023 remains under examination. State and local tax returns remain open for examination in New York State for tax years 2022 and 2023, in New Jersey for tax years 2020 through 2023 and in New York City for tax years 2021 through 2023.

## Note M – Revenue Recognition

The following table presents, for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, revenue from contracts with customers as defined in ASC Topic 606, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers," as well as additional revenue from sources other than contracts with customers, disaggregated by major source.

	2024			2023			2022		
(Millions of Dollars)	Revenues from contracts with customers	Other revenues (a)	Total operating revenues	Revenues from contracts with customers	Other revenues (a)	Total operating revenues	Revenues from contracts with customers	Other revenues (a)	Total operating revenues
<b>CECONY</b>									
Electric	\$10,868	\$(151)	\$10,717	\$9,946	\$132	\$10,078	\$9,917	\$(166)	\$9,751
Gas	2,890	(56)	2,834	2,867	(38)	2,829	2,875	49	2,924
Steam	592	(14)	578	551	18	569	584	9	593
Total CECONY	\$14,350	\$(221)	\$14,129	\$13,364	\$112	\$13,476	\$13,376	\$(108)	\$13,268
<b>O&amp;R</b>									
Electric	865	(13)	852	740	19	759	771	2	773
Gas	250	23	273	286	11	297	306	6	312
Total O&R	\$1,115	\$10	\$1,125	\$1,026	\$30	\$1,056	\$1,077	\$8	\$1,085
<b>Clean Energy Businesses (c)</b>									
Renewables	—	—	—	68	—	68	637	—	637
Energy services	—	—	—	7	—	7	317	—	317
Develop/Transfer Projects	—	—	—	7	—	7	44	—	44
Other	—	—	—	—	47	47	—	321	321
Total Clean Energy Businesses	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$82	\$47	\$129	\$998	\$321	\$1,319
Con Edison Transmission	4	—	4	4	—	4	4	—	4
Other (b)	—	(2)	(2)	—	(2)	(2)	—	(6)	(6)
Total Con Edison	\$15,469	\$(213)	\$15,256	\$14,476	\$187	\$14,663	\$15,455	\$215	\$15,670

- (a) For the Utilities, this includes primarily revenue from alternative revenue programs, such as the revenue decoupling mechanisms under their New York electric and gas rate plans, and negative revenue adjustments.
- (b) Other includes the parent company, Con Edison's tax equity investments, consolidation adjustments and Broken Bow II, the deferred project held for sale at December 31, 2024, the sale and transfer of which was completed in January 2025. See Note X.
- (c) On March 1, 2023, Con Edison completed the sale of all of the stock of the Clean Energy Businesses. See Note W and Note X.

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 NYSPSC or the 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.

The Clean Energy Businesses recognized revenue for the sale of energy from renewable electric projects as energy was generated and billed to counterparties; accrued revenues at the end of each month for energy generated but not yet billed to counterparties; and recognized revenue as energy was delivered and services were 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. The Clean Energy Businesses also recognized revenue for providing energy-efficiency services to government and commercial customers, and recognized revenue for engineering, procurement and construction services, under the percentage-of-completion method of revenue recognition. On March 1, 2023, Con Edison completed the sale of all of the stock of the Clean Energy Businesses. See Note W and Note X.

### Use of the Percentage-of-Completion Method

Sales and profits on each percentage-of-completion contract at the Clean Energy Businesses were 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 have resulted from contract modifications, performance or other reasons, were recognized on a cumulative catch-up basis in the period in which the revisions were made. On March 1, 2023, Con Edison completed the sale of all of the stock of the Clean Energy Businesses. See Note W and Note X.

	2024		2023		2022	
	Unbilled contract revenue (a)	Unearned revenue (b)	Unbilled contract revenue (a)	Unearned revenue (b)	Unbilled contract revenue (a)	Unearned revenue (b)
<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>						
Beginning balance as of January 1,	\$4	\$—	\$80	\$3	\$35	\$7
Additions (c)	—	—	2	—	324	—
Subtractions (c)	—	— (d)	78	3 (d)	279	4 (d)
Ending balance as of December 31,	\$4	\$—	\$4 (e)	\$—	\$80	\$3

- (a) 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 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.
- (c) Additions for unbilled contract revenue and subtractions for unearned revenue represent additional revenue earned. Additions for unearned revenue and subtractions for unbilled contract revenue represent billings. Activity also includes appropriate balance sheet classification for the period. Of the subtractions in 2023, \$21 million and \$1 million relate to the sale of all of the stock of the Clean Energy Businesses for unbilled contract revenue and unearned revenue, respectively. See (e) below.
- (d) Of the subtractions from unearned revenue, \$3 million and \$4 million were included in the balances as of January 1, 2023, and 2022, respectively.
- (e) Following the sale of all of the stock of the Clean Energy Businesses, Con Edison received substantially all contract revenue, net of certain costs incurred, for a battery storage project located in Imperial County, California. See Note W.

### Note N – Current Expected Credit Losses

#### Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts

The Utilities’ “Account receivable – customers” balance consists of utility bills due (bills are generally due the month following billing) from customers who have energy delivered, generated, or services provided by the Utilities. The balance also reflects the Utilities’ purchase of receivables from energy service companies to support the retail choice programs.

The “Other receivables” balance generally reflects costs billed by the Utilities for goods and services provided to external parties, such as accommodation work for private parties and certain governmental entities, real estate rental and pole attachments.

On March 1, 2023, Con Edison completed the sale of all of the stock of the Clean Energy Businesses. See Note W and Note X. The Clean Energy Businesses' customer accounts receivable balance generally reflected the management of energy supply assets, energy-efficiency services to government and commercial customers, and the engineering, procurement, and construction services of renewable energy projects. The Clean Energy Businesses calculated an allowance for uncollectible accounts related to their energy services customers based on an aging and customer-specific analysis. The amount of such reserves was not material at December 31, 2022. The Clean Energy Businesses were classified as held for sale as of December 31, 2022.

The Companies develop expected loss estimates using past events data and consider current conditions and future reasonable and supportable forecasts. Changes to the Utilities' reserve balances that result in write-offs of customer accounts receivable balances above existing rate allowances are not reflected in rates during the term of the current rate plans. For the Utilities' allowance for uncollectible accounts for customer accounts receivable, which includes accrued unbilled revenue, past events considered include write-offs relative to customer accounts receivable; current conditions include macro-and micro-economic conditions related to trends in the local economy, bankruptcy rates and current and aged customer accounts receivable balances, including final balances, among other factors; and forecasts about the future include assumptions related to the level of write-offs and recoveries. During 2024, Con Edison's and CECONY's allowances for uncollectible accounts increased to \$620 million and \$605 million, respectively. Generally, the Utilities write off customer accounts receivable as uncollectible 90 days after the account is disconnected for non-payment, or the account is closed during the collection process.

Other receivables allowance for uncollectible accounts is calculated based on a historical average of collections relative to total other receivables, including current receivables. Current macro- and micro-economic conditions are also considered when calculating the current reserve. Probable outcomes of pending litigation, whether favorable or unfavorable to the Companies, are also included in the consideration.

Customer accounts receivable and the associated allowance for uncollectible accounts are included in the line "Accounts receivable – customers" on the Companies' consolidated balance sheets. Other receivables and the associated allowance for uncollectible accounts are included in "Other receivables" on the consolidated balance sheets.

The table below presents a rollforward by major portfolio segment type for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022:

For the Year Ended December 31,												
	Con Edison						CECONY					
	Accounts receivable - customers			Other receivables			Accounts receivable - customers			Other receivables		
(Millions of Dollars)	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022
Allowance for credit losses												
Beginning Balance at January 1,	\$360	\$322	\$317	\$13	\$10	\$22	\$353	\$314	\$304	\$9	\$7	\$19
Recoveries	21	14	17	—	—	—	17	12	16	—	—	—
Write-offs	(250)	(138)	(103)	—	(5)	(6)	(239)	(131)	(94)	—	(3)	(4)
Reserve adjustments	489	162	91	28	8	(6)	474	158	88	29	5	(8)
Ending Balance December 31,	\$620	\$360	\$322	\$41	\$13	\$10	\$605	\$353	\$314	\$38	\$9	\$7

### Note O – Stock-Based Compensation

The Companies may compensate employees and directors with, among other things, stock units, restricted stock units, contributions to the stock purchase plan and stock options. Long Term Incentive Plans that were approved by Con Edison's shareholders in 2003 (2003 LTIP), 2013 (2013 LTIP), and 2023 (2023 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 and

the 2013 LTIP continue in effect, however no new awards may be issued under either plan. The 2023 LTIP provides for awards for up to ten million shares of common stock.

During the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022, equity awards were granted under the 2013 and 2023 LTIP. Shares of Con Edison common stock used to satisfy the Companies' obligations with respect to stock-based compensation may be new shares (authorized, but unissued) or treasury shares (existing treasury shares or shares purchased in the open market). The shares used during the year ended December 31, 2024 were new shares. The Companies intend to use new shares to fulfill their stock-based compensation obligations for 2025.

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, 2024, 2023 and 2022:

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	Con Edison			CECONY		
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022
Performance-based restricted stock	\$23	\$41	\$52	\$20	\$36	\$43
Time-based restricted stock	2	2	2	2	2	2
Non-employee director deferred stock compensation	3	3	3	3	3	3
Stock purchase plan	7	7	7	7	7	6
Total	\$35	\$53	\$64	\$32	\$48	\$54
Income tax benefit	\$10	\$15	\$18	\$9	\$13	\$15

### 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 officers and employees; and (iii) awards to non-employee directors. Restricted stock and stock units awarded represent 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, with respect to 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:

	2024	2023	2022
Risk-free interest rate (a)	4.23% - 4.25%	4.06% - 4.64%	4.41% - 4.73%
Expected term (b)	3 years	3 years	3 years
Expected share price volatility (c)	16.48% - 17.20%	17.88% - 19.92%	19.65% - 21.77%

(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. The Companies would reevaluate this assumption if market conditions or business developments would reasonably indicate that future volatility might differ materially from historical experience.

A summary of changes in the status of the Performance RSUs' TSR and non-TSR portions during the year ended December 31, 2024 is as follows:

	Con Edison			CECONY		
	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value (a)			Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value (a)		
	Units	TSR Portion (b)	Non-TSR Portion (c)	Units	TSR Portion (b)	Non-TSR Portion (c)
Non-vested at December 31, 2023	838,303	\$83.70	\$80.40	638,473	\$83.94	\$80.97
Granted	296,250	88.25	88.03	246,221	87.96	88.17
Vested	(365,756)	74.36	71.12	(272,859)	74.10	71.36
Forfeited	(47,996)	88.48	85.20	(38,242)	88.78	85.73
Transferred	—	—	—	(12,186)	\$90.81	\$86.84
Non-vested at December 31, 2024	720,801	\$89.99	\$87.93	561,407	\$90.01	\$88.35

- (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, 2024 is \$15 million, including \$14 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 \$30 million and \$27 million in 2024, \$21 million and \$19 million in 2023, and \$10 million and \$9 million in 2022, respectively, to settle vested Performance RSUs.

In accordance with the accounting rules for stock compensation, for time-based awards awarded to employees, the Companies accrue a liability and recognize 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.

The time-based awards awarded to officers are "equity awards" because each restricted stock unit represents the right to receive, upon vesting, one share of Con Edison common stock with no cash value options. As such, in accordance with the accounting rules for stock compensation, the value of the awards is measured at the estimated fair value on the date of grant. The cost is recognized as compensation expense over the vesting period. The vesting period for awards is three years and is based on each officer's continuous service to Con Edison.

A summary of changes in the status of time-based awards during the year ended December 31, 2024 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, 2023	345,201	\$89.71	289,063	\$90.25
Granted	200,550	88.60	173,755	88.72
Vested	(14,915)	74.80	(14,015)	74.80
Forfeited	(22,766)	87.67	(18,938)	87.86
Transferred	—	—	(5,210)	86.84
Non-vested at December 31, 2024	508,070	\$89.80	424,655	\$90.28

The total expense to be recognized by Con Edison in future periods for unvested time-based awards outstanding at December 31, 2024 is \$18 million, including \$16 million for CECONY, and is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of two years. Con Edison and CECONY paid cash of \$2 million in 2024 and \$2 million in 2023 and 2022, 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 immediately preceding the date of issue. In the year ended December 31, 2024, approximately 33,000 units were issued at a weighted average grant date price of \$89.23.

### **Stock Purchase Plan**

The Stock Purchase Plans, which were approved by shareholders in 2014 and 2024 (collectively, the Plan), provide 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. During 2024, 2023 and 2022, 774,338, 751,702 and 744,932 shares were purchased under the Plan at a weighted average price of \$94.71, \$91.80 and \$91.59 per share, respectively.

### Note P – Financial Information by Business Segment

In December 2024, the Companies adopted ASU 2023-07, “Segment Reporting (Topic 280): Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosures.” The amendments improve the disclosures about a public entity’s reportable segments and address requests from investors for additional, more detailed information about a reportable segment’s expenses. Prior periods presented have been updated to conform to the requirements of the ASU.

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 chief operating decision maker (CODM) is the Con Edison President and Chief Executive Officer, and CECONY’s CODMs are the CECONY Chief Executive Officer and the CECONY President. Con Edison’s CODM is regularly provided with each company’s operating income to assess performance and allocate resources, including drivers of budget variances by regulated utility service for the Utilities, and for the nonregulated entities. CECONY’s CODMs are regularly provided with CECONY’s operating income to assess performance and allocate resources, including drivers of budget variances by CECONY’s principal business segments.

Con Edison’s principal business segments are CECONY’s regulated utility activities, O&R’s regulated utility activities 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, 2024 (Millions of Dollars)	Operating revenues	Inter-segment revenues	Other operations and maintenance (c)	Depreciation and amortization	Other operating expense (c)	Operating income	Other Income (deductions)	Interest Expense	Allowance for borrowed funds used during construction	Income Tax Expense	Total assets	Capital expenditures
CECONY												
Electric	\$10,717	\$20	\$2,622	\$1,471	\$4,792	\$1,832	\$441	\$826	(\$41)	\$193	\$46,275	\$3,088
Gas	2,834	9	528	458	1,100	748	102	287	(16)	132	16,507	1,154
Steam	578	75	203	108	254	13	35	54	(1)	(11)	2,868	132
Consolidation adjustments	—	(104)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total CECONY	\$14,129	\$—	\$3,353	\$2,037	\$6,146	\$2,593	\$578	\$1,167	(\$58)	\$314	\$65,650	\$4,374
O&R												
Electric	\$852	\$—	\$307	\$82	\$351	\$112	\$25	\$43	(\$5)	\$24	\$2,596	\$214
Gas	273	—	80	35	109	49	7	22	—	5	1,464	111
Total O&R	\$1,125	\$—	\$387	\$117	\$460	\$161	\$32	\$65	(\$5)	\$29	\$4,060	\$325
Con Edison Transmission	\$4	\$—	\$11	\$1	\$—	(\$8)	\$61	\$—	\$—	\$8	\$470	\$29
Other (b)	(2)	—	—	—	74	(76)	(16)	18	—	(33)	382	—
Total Con Edison	\$15,256	\$—	\$3,751	\$2,155	\$6,680	\$2,670	\$655	\$1,250	(\$63)	\$318	\$70,562	\$4,728

As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2023 (Millions of Dollars)	Operating revenues	Inter-segment revenues	Other operations and maintenance (c)	Depreciation and amortization	Other operating expense (c)	Operating income	Other Income (deductions)	Interest Expense	Allowance for borrowed funds used during construction	Income Tax Expense	Total assets	Capital expenditures
CECONY												
Electric	\$10,078	\$18	\$2,417	\$1,395	\$4,698	\$1,568	\$564	\$708	(\$34)	\$217	\$42,226	\$2,909
Gas	2,829	8	528	429	1,190	682	122	240	(13)	159	16,343	1,046
Steam	569	74	231	100	311	(73)	46	46	(2)	(18)	3,031	128
Consolidation adjustments	—	(100)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total CECONY	\$13,476	\$—	\$3,176	\$1,924	\$6,199	\$2,177	\$732	\$994	(\$49)	\$358	\$61,600	\$4,083
O&R												
Electric	\$759	\$—	\$292	\$76	\$306	\$85	\$37	\$35	(\$3)	\$20	\$2,329	\$211
Gas	297	—	83	30	143	41	12	19	—	8	1,346	85
Total O&R	\$1,056	\$—	\$375	\$106	\$449	\$126	\$49	\$54	(\$3)	\$28	\$3,675	\$296
Clean Energy Businesses (a)	\$129	\$—	\$47	\$—	\$45	\$37	\$1	\$16	\$—	\$3	\$—	\$81
Con Edison Transmission	4	—	11	1	1	(9)	62	2	—	14	414	49
Other (b)	(2)	—	(3)	—	(864)	865	(14)	9	—	84	642	—
Total Con Edison	\$14,663	\$—	\$3,606	\$2,031	\$5,830	\$3,196	\$830	\$1,075	(\$52)	\$487	\$66,331	\$4,509

As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2022 (Millions of Dollars)	Operating revenues	Inter-segment revenues	Other operations and maintenance (c)	Depreciation and amortization	Other operating expense (c)	Operating income	Other Income (deductions)	Interest Expense	Allowance for borrowed funds used during construction	Income Tax Expense	Total assets	Capital expenditures
CECONY												
Electric	\$9,751	\$19	\$2,373	\$1,315	\$4,567	\$1,496	\$259	\$609	(\$27)	\$134	\$39,153	\$2,522
Gas	2,924	8	471	367	1,426	660	52	203	(5)	140	15,361	1,128
Steam	593	76	198	96	320	(21)	21	43	(1)	(19)	2,931	108
Consolidation adjustments	—	(103)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total CECONY	\$13,268	\$—	\$3,042	\$1,778	\$6,313	\$2,135	\$332	\$855	(\$33)	\$255	\$57,445	\$3,758
O&R												
Electric	\$773	\$—	\$275	\$71	\$333	\$94	\$17	\$32	(\$3)	\$17	\$2,247	\$167
Gas	312	—	77	27	166	42	6	17	—	8	1,264	76
Total O&R	\$1,085	\$—	\$352	\$98	\$499	\$136	\$23	\$49	(\$3)	\$25	\$3,511	\$243
Clean Energy Businesses (a)												
Con Edison Transmission	\$1,319	\$—	\$503	\$178	\$270	\$368	\$3	\$(35)	\$—	\$84	\$7,224	\$399
Other (b)	4	—	12	1	1	(10)	19	5	—	5	314	65
Total Con Edison	\$15,670	\$—	\$3,905	\$2,056	\$7,085	\$2,624	\$326	\$888	(\$36)	\$498	\$69,065	\$4,465

- (a) The Clean Energy Businesses were classified as held for sale as of December 31, 2022. On March 1, 2023, Con Edison completed the sale of all of the stock of the Clean Energy Businesses. As a result of this sale, the Clean Energy Businesses are no longer a principal segment. See Note W and Note X.
- (b) Other includes the parent company, Con Edison's tax equity investments, consolidation adjustments and Broken Bow II, the deferred project held for sale at December 31, 2024, the sale and transfer of which was completed in January 2025.
- (c) Other operations and maintenance expenses constitute significant segment expenses which are regularly provided to the CODMs. Other operating expense includes other segment items (purchased power, fuel, gas purchased for resale, taxes other than income taxes) and, for 2023, the preliminary gain on the sale of the Clean Energy Businesses. See Note W.

## Note Q – Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

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. These are economic hedges, for which the Utilities do not elect hedge accounting. The Companies use economic hedges to manage commodity price risk in accordance with provisions set by state regulators. The volume of hedging activity at the Utilities depends upon the forecasted volume of physical commodity supply to meet customer needs, and program costs or benefits are recovered from or credited to full-service customers, respectively. Derivatives are recognized on the consolidated balance sheet at fair value (see Note R), 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. On March 1, 2023, Con Edison completed the sale of all of the stock of the Clean Energy Businesses. See Note W and Note X.

The fair values of the Companies' derivatives, including the offsetting of assets and liabilities, on the consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2024 and 2023 were:

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	2024			2023		
<b>Balance Sheet Location</b>	<b>Gross Amounts of Recognized Assets/ (Liabilities)</b>	<b>Gross Amounts Offset</b>	<b>Net Amounts of Assets/ (Liabilities) (a)</b>	<b>Gross Amounts of Recognized Assets/ (Liabilities)</b>	<b>Gross Amounts Offset</b>	<b>Net Amounts of Assets/ (Liabilities) (a)</b>
<b>Con Edison</b>						
Fair value of derivative assets						
Current	\$56	\$(41)	\$15 (b)	\$83	\$(38)	\$45 (b)
Noncurrent	39	(12)	27	77	(29)	48
Total fair value of derivative assets	\$95	\$(53)	\$42	\$160	\$(67)	\$93
Fair value of derivative liabilities						
Current	\$(92)	\$44	\$(48) (b)	\$(230)	\$52	\$(178) (b)
Noncurrent	(108)	12	(96)	(154)	33	(121)
Total fair value of derivative liabilities	\$(200)	\$56	\$(144)	\$(384)	\$85	\$(299)
Net fair value derivative assets/(liabilities)	\$(105)	\$3	\$(102)	\$(224)	\$18	\$(206)
<b>CECONY</b>						
Fair value of derivative assets						
Current	\$51	\$(40)	\$11 (b)	\$78	\$(35)	\$43 (b)
Noncurrent	36	(11)	25	76	(27)	49
Total fair value of derivative assets	\$87	\$(51)	\$36	\$154	\$(62)	\$92
Fair value of derivative liabilities						
Current	\$(84)	\$42	\$(42) (b)	\$(217)	\$48	\$(169) (b)
Noncurrent	(95)	11	(84)	(139)	31	(108)
Total fair value of derivative liabilities	\$(179)	\$53	\$(126)	\$(356)	\$79	\$(277)
Net fair value derivative assets/(liabilities)	\$(92)	\$2	\$(90)	\$(202)	\$17	\$(185)

- (a) Derivative instruments and collateral were offset on the consolidated balance sheet as applicable under the accounting rules. The Companies enter into master agreements for their commodity derivatives. These agreements typically provide offset in the event of contract termination. In such case, generally the non-defaulting party's payable will be offset by the defaulting party's payable. The non-defaulting party will customarily notify the defaulting party within a specific time period and come to an agreement on the early termination amount.
- (b) At December 31, 2024, no margin deposits for Con Edison and CECONY were classified as derivative assets and \$(4) million and \$(2) million, respectively were classified as derivative liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet, but not included in the table. At December 31, 2023, margin deposits for Con Edison and CECONY of \$7 million and \$6 million were classified as derivative assets, and \$(15) million and \$(10) million, respectively were classified as derivative liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets, but not included in the table. Margin is collateral, typically cash, that the holder of a derivative instrument is required to deposit in order to transact on an exchange and to cover its potential losses with its broker or the exchange.

The Utilities generally recover their prudently incurred fuel, purchased power and gas costs, including hedging gains and losses, in accordance with rate provisions approved by the applicable state utility regulators. In accordance with the accounting rules for regulated operations, the Utilities record a regulatory asset or regulatory liability to defer recognition of unrealized gains and losses on their electric and gas derivatives. As gains and losses are realized in

future periods, they will be recognized as purchased power, gas and fuel costs in the Companies' consolidated income statements.

The Clean Energy Businesses recorded realized and unrealized gains and losses on their derivative contracts in gas purchased for resale and non-utility revenue in the reporting period in which they occurred. The Clean Energy Businesses recorded changes in the fair value of their interest rate swaps in other interest expense at the end of each reporting period. Management believes that these derivative instruments represent economic hedges that mitigate exposure to fluctuations in commodity prices and interest rates. On March 1, 2023, Con Edison completed the sale of all of the stock of the Clean Energy Businesses. See Note W and Note X.

The following table presents the realized and unrealized gains or losses on derivatives that have been deferred or recognized in earnings for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023:

(Millions of Dollars)	Financial Statement Location	Con Edison		CECONY	
		2024	2023	2024	2023
Pre-tax gains (losses) deferred in accordance with accounting rules for regulated operations:					
Current	Regulatory liabilities	\$(49)	\$(236)	\$(49)	\$(216)
Noncurrent	Regulatory liabilities	(41)	(96)	(43)	(81)
Total deferred gains (losses)		\$(90)	\$(332)	\$(92)	\$(297)
Current	Regulatory assets	\$166	\$(85)	\$161	\$(76)
Current	Recoverable energy costs	(318)	(563)	(294)	(533)
Noncurrent	Regulatory assets	57	(132)	54	(122)
Total deferred or recognized gains (losses)		\$(95)	\$(780)	\$(79)	\$(731)
Net deferred or recognized gains (losses) (a)		\$(185)	\$(1,112)	\$(171)	\$(1,028)
<b>Financial Statement Location</b>					
Pre-tax gains (losses) recognized in income					
	Gas purchased for resale (b)	\$—	\$4	\$—	\$—
	Non-utility revenue (b)	—	17	—	—
	Other interest expense (b)	—	5	—	—
Total pre-tax gains (losses) recognized in income		\$—	\$26	\$—	\$—

- (a) Unrealized net deferred losses on electric and gas derivatives for the Utilities decreased as a result of higher electric and gas commodity prices during the year ended December 31, 2024. Upon settlement, short-term deferred derivative losses generally increase the recoverable costs of electric and gas purchases.
- (b) Comprised of realized and unrealized gains and losses on the derivative contracts of the Clean Energy Businesses. On March 1, 2023, Con Edison completed the sale of all of the stock of the Clean Energy Businesses. See Note W and Note X.

The following table presents the hedged volume of Con Edison's and CECONY's commodity derivative transactions at December 31, 2024:

	Electric Energy (MWh) (a)(b)	Capacity (MW-mos) (a)	Natural Gas (Dt) (a)(b)	Refined Fuels (gallons)
Con Edison	33,303,430	31,500	313,300,000	3,780,000
CECONY	30,466,200	24,000	292,340,000	3,780,000

- (a) Volumes are reported net of long and short positions, except natural gas collars where the volumes of long positions are reported.
- (b) Excludes electric congestion and gas basis swap contracts which are associated with electric and gas contracts and hedged volumes.

The Companies are exposed to credit risk related to transactions entered into primarily for the various energy supply and hedging activities by the Utilities. Credit risk relates to the loss that may result from a counterparty's nonperformance. The Companies use credit policies to manage this risk, including an established credit approval process, monitoring of counterparty limits, netting provisions within agreements, collateral or prepayment arrangements, credit insurance and credit default swaps. The Companies measure credit risk exposure as the replacement cost for open energy commodity and derivative positions plus amounts owed from counterparties for settled transactions. The replacement cost of open positions represents unrealized gains, net of any unrealized losses where the Companies have a legally enforceable right to offset.

At December 31, 2024, Con Edison and CECONY had \$29 million and \$21 million of credit exposure, respectively, in connection with open energy supply net receivables and hedging activities, net of collateral. Con Edison's net credit exposure consisted of \$22 million with investment-grade counterparties and \$7 million with commodity exchange brokers. CECONY's net credit exposure consisted of \$15 million with investment-grade counterparties and \$6 million with commodity exchange brokers.

The collateral requirements associated with, and settlement of, derivative transactions are included in net cash flows from operating activities in the Companies' consolidated statements of cash flows. Most derivative instrument contracts contain provisions that may require a party to provide collateral on its derivative instruments that are in a net liability position. The amount of collateral to be provided will depend on the fair value of the derivative instruments and the party's credit ratings.

The following table presents the aggregate fair value of the Companies' derivative instruments with credit-risk-related contingent features that are in a net liability position, the collateral posted for such positions and the additional collateral that would have been required to be posted had the lowest applicable credit rating been reduced one level and to below investment grade at December 31, 2024:

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	<b>Con Edison (a)</b>	<b>CECONY (a)</b>
Aggregate fair value – net liabilities	\$129	\$112
Collateral posted	122	120
Additional collateral (b) (downgrade one level from current ratings)	17	8
Additional collateral (b)(c) (downgrade to below investment grade from current ratings)	136	114

- (a) Non-derivative transactions for the purchase and sale of electricity and gas and qualifying derivative instruments, that have been designated as normal purchases or normal sales, are excluded from the table. These transactions primarily include purchases of electricity from independent system operators. In the event the Utilities are no longer extended unsecured credit for such purchases, the Companies would be required to post additional collateral of \$1 million at December 31, 2024. For certain other such non-derivative transactions, the Companies could be required to post collateral under certain circumstances, including in the event counterparties had reasonable grounds for insecurity.
- (b) The Companies measure the collateral requirements by taking into consideration the fair value amounts of derivative instruments that contain credit-risk-related contingent features that are in a net liability position plus amounts owed to counterparties for settled transactions and amounts required by counterparties for minimum financial security. The fair value amounts represent unrealized losses, net of any unrealized gains where the Companies have a legally enforceable right to offset.
- (c) Derivative instruments that are net assets have been excluded from the table. At December 31, 2024, if Con Edison had been downgraded to below investment grade, it would have been required to post additional collateral for such derivative instruments of \$8 million.

## **Note R – Fair Value Measurements**

The accounting rules for fair value measurements and disclosures define fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in a principal or most advantageous market. Fair value is a market-based measurement that is determined based on inputs, that refer broadly to assumptions that market participants use in pricing assets or liabilities. These inputs can be readily observable, market corroborated, or generally unobservable firm inputs. The Companies often make certain assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risk, and the risks inherent in the inputs to valuation techniques. The Companies use valuation techniques that maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs.

The accounting rules for fair value measurements and disclosures established a fair value hierarchy, that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value in three broad levels. The rules require that assets and liabilities be classified in their entirety based on the level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Assessing the significance of a particular input may require judgment considering factors specific to the asset or liability, and may affect the valuation of the asset or liability and their placement within the fair value hierarchy. The Companies classify fair value balances based on the fair value hierarchy defined by the accounting rules for fair value measurements and disclosures as follows:

- Level 1 – Consists of assets or liabilities whose value is based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets at the measurement date. An active market is one in which transactions for assets or liabilities occur with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. This category includes

contracts traded on active exchange markets valued using unadjusted prices quoted directly from the exchange.

- Level 2 – Consists of assets or liabilities valued using industry standard models and based on prices, other than quoted prices within Level 1, that are either directly or indirectly observable as of the measurement date. The industry standard models consider observable assumptions including time value, volatility factors and current market and contractual prices for the underlying commodities, in addition to other economic measures. This category includes contracts traded on active exchanges or in over-the-counter markets priced with industry standard models.
- Level 3 – Consists of assets or liabilities whose fair value is estimated based on internally developed models or methodologies using inputs that are generally less readily observable and supported by little, if any, market activity at the measurement date. Unobservable inputs are developed based on the best available information and subject to cost benefit constraints. This category includes contracts priced using models that are internally developed and contracts placed in illiquid markets. It also includes contracts that expire after the period of time for which quoted prices are available and internal models are used to determine a significant portion of the value.

For information on the measurement of Con Edison's investment in MVP that was measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis, see Note A. Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 are summarized below.

(Millions of Dollars)	2024					2023				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Netting Adjustment (d)	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Netting Adjustment (d)	Total
<b>Con Edison</b>										
Derivative assets:										
Commodity (a)(b)(c)	\$9	\$81	\$1	\$(49)	\$42	\$6	\$146	\$2	\$(54)	\$100
Mutual Funds (a)(b)	570	—	—	—	570	505	—	—	—	505
Cash Value of Life Insurance Policies (a)(b)	—	129	—	—	129	—	118	—	—	118
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$579</b>	<b>\$210</b>	<b>\$1</b>	<b>\$(49)</b>	<b>\$741</b>	<b>\$511</b>	<b>\$264</b>	<b>\$2</b>	<b>\$(54)</b>	<b>\$723</b>
Derivative liabilities:										
Commodity (a)(b)(c)	\$5	\$175	\$16	\$(48)	\$148	\$22	\$347	\$10	\$(65)	\$314
<b>CECONY</b>										
Derivative assets:										
Commodity (a)(b)(c)	\$9	\$74	\$1	\$(48)	\$36	\$6	\$143	\$1	\$(52)	\$98
Mutual Funds (a)(b)	553	—	—	—	553	488	—	—	—	488
Cash Value of Life Insurance Policies (a)(b)	—	123	—	—	123	—	113	—	—	113
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$562</b>	<b>\$197</b>	<b>\$1</b>	<b>\$(48)</b>	<b>\$712</b>	<b>\$494</b>	<b>\$256</b>	<b>\$1</b>	<b>\$(52)</b>	<b>\$699</b>
Derivative liabilities:										
Commodity (a)(b)(c)	\$4	\$164	\$7	\$(47)	\$128	\$20	\$326	\$6	\$(65)	\$287

- The Companies' policy is to review the fair value hierarchy and recognize transfers into and transfers out of the levels at the end of each reporting period. Transfers out of Level 3 represent assets and liabilities that were previously classified as Level 3 for which the inputs became observable for classification in Level 2. The inputs are now observable because of availability of observable market data due to the decrease in the terms of certain contracts from beyond three years to less than three years.
- Level 2 assets and liabilities include investments held in the deferred compensation plan and/or non-qualified retirement plans, exchange-traded contracts where there is insufficient market liquidity to warrant inclusion in Level 1, and certain over-the-counter derivative instruments for electricity, refined products and natural gas. Derivative instruments classified as Level 2 are valued using industry standard models that incorporate corroborated observable inputs, such as pricing services or prices from similar instruments that trade in liquid markets, time value and volatility factors.
- The accounting rules for fair value measurements and disclosures require consideration of the impact of nonperformance risk (including credit risk) from a market participant perspective in the measurement of the fair value of assets and liabilities. At December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Companies determined that nonperformance risk would have no material impact on their financial position or results of operations.
- Amounts represent the impact of legally-enforceable master netting agreements that allow the Companies to net gain and loss positions and cash collateral held or placed with the same counterparties.

The employees in the Companies' risk management group develop and maintain the Companies' valuation policies and procedures for, and verify pricing and fair value valuation of, commodity derivatives. Under the Companies'

policies and procedures, multiple independent sources of information are obtained for forward price curves used to value commodity derivatives. Fair value and changes in fair value of commodity derivatives are reported monthly to the Companies' risk committees, comprised of officers and employees of the Companies that oversee energy hedging at the Utilities. The risk management group reports to the Companies' Vice President and Treasurer.

		Fair Value of Level 3 at December 31, 2024				
		(Millions of Dollars)	Valuation Techniques	Unobservable Inputs	Range	Average Market Price
<b>Con Edison — Commodity</b>						
Electricity	\$(16)	Discounted Cash Flow	Forward capacity prices (\$/kW-month) (a)		\$0.73 - \$7.14	\$3.69
Transmission Congestion Contracts	1	Discounted Cash Flow	Inter-zonal forward price curves adjusted for historical zonal losses (\$/MWh) (b)		\$(0.20) - \$3.88	\$1.85
Total Con Edison - Commodity	\$(15)					
<b>CECONY — Commodity</b>						
Electricity	\$(7)	Discounted Cash Flow	Forward capacity prices (\$/kW-month) (a)		\$0.73 - \$7.14	\$3.75
Transmission Congestion Contracts	1	Discounted Cash Flow	Inter-zonal forward price curves adjusted for historical zonal losses (\$/MWh) (b)		\$(0.20) - \$3.88	\$1.85
Total CECONY — Commodity	\$(6)					

(a) Generally, increases/(decreases) in this input in isolation would result in a higher/(lower) fair value measurement.

(b) Generally, increases/(decreases) in this input in isolation would result in a lower/(higher) fair value measurement.

The table listed below provides a reconciliation of the beginning and ending net balances for assets and liabilities measured at fair value for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 and classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy:

(Millions of Dollars)	Con Edison		CECONY	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Beginning balance as of January 1,	\$(8)	\$15	\$(5)	\$(6)
Included in earnings	(9)	(4)	(4)	(2)
Included in regulatory assets and liabilities	(7)	33	—	31
Settlements	10	4	4	2
Decrease due to the sale of the Clean Energy Businesses (a)	—	(29)	—	—
Transfer out of level 3	(1)	(27)	(1)	(30)
Ending balance as of December 31,	\$(15)	\$(8)	\$(6)	\$(5)

(a) On March 1, 2023, Con Edison completed the sale of all of the stock of the Clean Energy Businesses. See Note W and Note X.

For the Utilities, realized gains and losses on Level 3 commodity derivative assets and liabilities are reported as part of purchased power, gas and fuel costs. The Utilities generally recover these costs in accordance with rate provisions approved by the applicable state public utilities regulators. See Note A. Unrealized gains and losses for commodity derivatives are generally deferred on the consolidated balance sheet in accordance with the accounting rules for regulated operations.

For the Clean Energy Businesses, realized and unrealized gains and losses on Level 3 commodity derivative assets and liabilities were reported in non-utility revenues (\$17 million loss and \$26 million gain) on the consolidated income statement for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. On March 1, 2023, Con Edison completed the sale of all of the stock of the Clean Energy Businesses and amounts for 2023 are shown through the date of sale. See Note W and Note X.

## Note S – Variable Interest Entities

The accounting rules for consolidation address the consolidation of a variable interest entity (VIE) by a business enterprise that is the primary beneficiary. A VIE is an entity that does not have a sufficient equity investment at risk to permit it to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support, or whose equity investors lack the characteristics of a controlling financial interest. The primary beneficiary is the business enterprise that has the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the VIE's economic performance and either absorbs a significant amount of the VIE's losses or has the right to receive benefits that could be significant to the VIE.

The Companies enter into arrangements including leases, partnerships and electricity purchase agreements, with various entities. As a result of these arrangements, the Companies retain or may retain a variable interest in these entities.

### CECONY

CECONY has an ongoing long-term electricity purchase agreement with Brooklyn Navy Yard Cogeneration Partners, LP, a potential VIE. In 2024, a request was made of this counterparty for information necessary to determine whether the entity was a VIE and whether CECONY is the primary beneficiary; however, the information was not made available. See Note I for information on this electricity purchase agreement; the payments for this contract constitute CECONY's maximum exposure to loss with respect to the potential VIE.

### Clean Energy Businesses

Con Edison has determined that the use of Hypothetical Liquidation at Book Value (HLBV) accounting is reasonable and appropriate to attribute income and loss to the tax equity investors for various projects owned by the Clean Energy Businesses. See "Use of Hypothetical Liquidation at Book Value" in Note A. On March 1, 2023, Con Edison completed the sale of all of the stock of the Clean Energy Businesses. In connection with the sale, Con Edison retained a tax equity interest in two renewable electric projects located in Virginia, and in the Crane Solar Project (collectively, the "Retained Projects"). Included in the sale were Con Edison's interests in CED Nevada Virginia and the Tax Equity Projects, defined below (collectively, the "Sold Projects"). The HLBV method of accounting resulted in an immaterial amount of income/(loss) for Con Edison and the tax equity investor for the Sold Projects for the year ended December 31, 2023; information for the year ended December 31, 2022 is presented below. See Note W and X.

#### Retained Projects

Con Edison retained a tax equity interest in two renewable electric projects located in Virginia that is accounted for as an equity method investment and represents the maximum exposure to loss for this investment. See Note A and Note W. The earnings of the projects are determined using the HLBV method of accounting and resulted in losses of \$3 million (\$2.5 million, after tax) and \$14 million (\$10 million, after tax) for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Con Edison also retained its equity interest in the Crane solar project that was valued at \$0 as of December 31, 2024 and is accounted for as an equity method investment. See Note W. The earnings of the project are determined using the HLBV method of accounting and were not material for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022.

Con Edison is not the primary beneficiary of any Retained Projects since the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the economics of the renewable electric projects is not held by Con Edison.

#### Sold Projects

In 2018, the Clean Energy Businesses completed its acquisition of Sempra Solar Holdings, LLC. Included in the acquisition were certain operating projects (Tax Equity Projects) with a noncontrolling tax equity investor to which a percentage of earnings, tax attributes and cash flows are allocated. Electricity generated by the Tax Equity Projects is sold to utilities and municipalities pursuant to long-term power purchase agreements.

In 2021, a subsidiary of the Clean Energy Businesses entered into an agreement relating to certain projects (CED Nevada Virginia) with a noncontrolling tax equity investor to which a percentage of earnings, tax attributes and cash flows are allocated.

The Tax Equity Projects and CED Nevada Virginia were consolidated entities in which Con Edison had less than a 100 percent membership interest at December 31, 2022 and in which Con Edison has no interest in subsequent to the sale of the Clean Energy Businesses on March 1, 2023. Con Edison was the primary beneficiary since the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the economics of the Tax Equity Projects and CED Nevada Virginia was held by Con Edison.

On March 1, 2023, Con Edison completed the sale of all of the stock of the Clean Energy Businesses. See Note W and Note X.

The HLBV method of accounting resulted in income/(loss) for the year ended December 31, 2022 as follows:

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	CED Nevada Virginia	Tax Equity Projects
Tax equity investor	\$(49)	\$(11)
After tax	(37)	(8)
Con Edison	41	51
After tax	31	38

### Note T – Asset Retirement Obligations

The Companies recognize a liability at fair value for legal obligations associated with the retirement of long-lived assets in the period in which they are incurred, or when sufficient information becomes available to reasonably estimate the fair value of such legal obligations. When the liability is initially recorded, asset retirement costs are capitalized by increasing the carrying amount of the related asset. The liability is accreted to its present value each period and the capitalized cost is depreciated over the useful life of the related asset. The fair value of the asset retirement obligation liability is measured using expected future cash flows discounted at credit-adjusted risk-free rates, historical information, and where available, quoted prices from outside contractors. The Companies evaluate these assumptions underlying the asset retirement obligation liability on an annual basis or as frequently as needed.

The Companies recorded asset retirement obligations associated with the removal of asbestos and asbestos-containing material in their buildings (other than the structures enclosing generating stations and substations), electric equipment and steam and gas distribution systems. The Companies also recorded asset retirement obligations relating to gas and oil pipelines abandoned in place and municipal infrastructure support.

The Companies did not record an asset retirement obligation for the removal of asbestos associated with the structures enclosing generating stations and substations. For these building structures, the Companies were unable to reasonably estimate their asset retirement obligations because the Companies were unable to estimate the undiscounted retirement costs or the retirement dates and settlement dates. The amount of the undiscounted retirement costs could vary considerably depending on the disposition method for the building structures, and the method has not been determined. The Companies anticipate continuing to use these building structures in their businesses for an indefinite period, and so the retirement dates and settlement dates are not determinable.

Con Edison recorded asset retirement obligations for the removal of the Clean Energy Businesses' solar and wind equipment related to projects located on property that is not owned by them and the term of the arrangement is finite including any renewal options. Con Edison did not record asset retirement obligations for the Clean Energy Businesses' projects that were located on property that was owned by them because they expect that the equipment will continue to generate electricity at these facilities long past the manufacturer's warranty at minimal operating expense. Therefore, Con Edison was unable to reasonably estimate the retirement date of this equipment. On March 1, 2023, Con Edison completed the sale of all of the stock of the Clean Energy Businesses. See Note W and Note X.

The Utilities include in depreciation rates the estimated removal costs, less salvage, for utility plant assets. The amounts related to removal costs that are associated with asset retirement obligations are classified as an asset retirement liability. Pursuant to accounting rules for regulated operations, future removal costs that do not represent legal asset retirement obligations are recorded as regulatory liabilities. Accretion and depreciation expenses related

to removal costs that represent legal asset retirement obligations are applied against the Companies' regulatory liabilities. Asset retirement costs that are recoverable from customers are recorded as regulatory liabilities to reflect the timing difference between costs recovered through the rate-making process and recognition of costs.

The following table represents the balance of asset retirement obligations as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and changes to the obligation for the years then ended:

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	Con Edison		CECONY	
	2024 (a)	2023	2024	2023
Beginning Balance as of January 1,	\$522	\$500	\$520	\$499
Changes in estimated cash flows	(21)	76	(21)	75
Accretion expense	20	17	20	17
Liabilities settled	(68)	(71)	(67)	(71)
Ending Balance as of December 31, (b)	\$453	\$522	\$452	\$520

- (a) The asset retirement obligations of Broken Bow II in 2023 and 2024 are reflected in current liabilities held for sale on Con Edison's consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2023 and 2024, respectively. On March 1, 2023, Con Edison completed the sale of all of the stock of the Clean Energy Businesses. For 2023 and 2024, \$3 million of asset retirement obligations related to Broken Bow II are not shown in the table above, as they are already excluded from the beginning balance as of January 1, 2023 and January 1, 2024 for Con Edison. Broken Bow II was sold and transferred in January 2025. See Note A, Note W, and Note X.
- (b) At December 31, 2024, Con Edison and CECONY recorded reductions of \$85 million and \$84 million, respectively, to the regulatory liability associated with cost of removal to reflect depreciation and interest expense. At December 31, 2023, Con Edison and CECONY recorded reductions of \$77 million to the regulatory liability associated with cost of removal to reflect depreciation and interest expense.

#### Note U – Related Party Transactions

The NYSPSC generally requires that the Utilities and Con Edison's other subsidiaries be operated as separate entities. The Utilities and the other subsidiaries are required to have separate operating employees and operating officers of the Utilities may not be operating officers of the other subsidiaries. The Utilities may provide administrative and other services to, and receive such services from, Con Edison and its other subsidiaries only pursuant to cost allocation procedures approved by the NYSPSC. Transfers of assets between the Utilities and Con Edison or its other subsidiaries may be made only as approved by the NYSPSC. The debt of the Utilities is to be raised directly by the Utilities and not derived from Con Edison. Without the prior permission of the NYSPSC, the Utilities may not make loans to, guarantee the obligations of, or pledge assets as security for the indebtedness of Con Edison or its other subsidiaries. The NYSPSC limits the dividends that the Utilities may pay Con Edison. See "Dividends" in Note C. As a result, substantially all of the net assets of CECONY and O&R (\$19,971 million and \$1,142 million, respectively), at December 31, 2024, are considered restricted net assets. The NYSPSC may impose additional measures to separate, or "ring fence," the Utilities from Con Edison and its other subsidiaries. See "Rate Plans" in Note B.

The costs of administrative and other services provided by CECONY to, and received by it from, Con Edison and its other subsidiaries for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	CECONY (a)		
	2024	2023	2022
Cost of services provided	\$147	\$146	\$135
Cost of services received	82	82	75

- (a) On March 1, 2023, Con Edison completed the sale of all of the stock of the Clean Energy Businesses. See Note W and Note X.

In addition, CECONY and O&R have joint gas supply arrangements in connection with which CECONY sold to O&R \$77 million, \$82 million and \$144 million of natural gas for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively. These amounts are net of the effect of related hedging transactions.

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, CECONY's net receivable from Con Edison for income taxes were \$344 million and \$110 million, respectively.

The Utilities perform work and incur expenses on behalf of New York Transco, a company in which Con Edison Transmission owns an interest. The Utilities bill New York Transco for such work and expenses in accordance with

established policies. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the amounts billed by the Utilities to New York Transco were immaterial and \$7.3 million, respectively.

CECONY has a 20-year transportation contract with MVP, a company in which Con Edison Transmission owns an interest, for 200,000 Dts per day of capacity. See "Investment in Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC (MVP)" in Note A. In October 2017, the Environmental Defense Fund and the Natural Resource Defense Council requested the NYSPPSC to prohibit CECONY from recovering costs under its contract with MVP unless CECONY can demonstrate that the contract is in the public interest. CECONY advised the NYSPPSC that it would respond to the request if the NYSPPSC were to open a proceeding to consider this request. For the year ended December 31, 2024, the amounts billed by MVP to CECONY were \$28 million.

FERC has authorized CECONY to lend funds to O&R for a period of not more than 12 months, in an amount not to exceed \$250 million, at prevailing market rates. At December 31, 2024 and 2023 there were no outstanding loans to O&R.

The Clean Energy Businesses had financial electric capacity contracts with CECONY and O&R. On March 1, 2023, Con Edison completed the sale of all of the stock of the Clean Energy Businesses. As a result of the sale, the Clean Energy Businesses are no longer recognized as a related party. See Note W and Note X.

The Consolidated Edison Foundation, Inc. (the Foundation), established in December 2023, is a non-consolidated not-for-profit corporation funded by Con Edison that makes contributions to selected charitable organizations. In December 2024, Con Edison made an unconditional promise to give \$12 million to the Foundation and accrued such amount as an expense in "Other Income and Deductions" within its consolidated income statement for the year ended December 31, 2024. In April 2024, Con Edison made a contribution of \$12 million, that Con Edison accrued as an expense in "Other Income and Deductions" within its consolidated income statement for the year ended December 31, 2023.

#### **Note V – New Financial Accounting Standards**

In December 2023, the FASB issued amendments to the guidance on accounting for Income Taxes (Topic 740) through ASU 2023-09 to improve disclosures related to income taxes. The amendments focus on three key areas: rate reconciliation, income taxes paid, and income (or loss)/income tax expense (or benefit) from disaggregated continuing operations. For public entities, the amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2024. Early adoption is permitted for annual financial statements. The Companies do not expect the new guidance to have a material impact on their financial position, results of operations and liquidity.

In November 2024, the FASB issued ASU 2024-03, Income Statement—Reporting Comprehensive Income—Expense Disaggregation Disclosures (Subtopic 220-40) to improve disclosures about a public business entity's expenses. The ASU addresses requests from investors for more detailed information about the types of expenses (including purchases of inventory, employee compensation, depreciation, amortization, and depletion) in commonly presented expense captions. The amendments require a public business entity to disclose, in the notes to the financial statements, specified information about certain costs and expenses at each interim and annual reporting period. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2026, and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2027. Early adoption is permitted. The Companies are in the process of evaluating the potential impact of the ASU on their financial position, results of operations and liquidity.

#### **Note W – Dispositions**

##### **Clean Energy Businesses**

During the first nine months of 2022, Con Edison considered strategic alternatives with respect to the Clean Energy Businesses. On October 1, 2022, following the conclusion of such review and to allow for continued focus on the Utilities and their clean energy transition, Con Edison entered into a purchase and sale agreement pursuant to which Con Edison agreed to sell all of the stock of the Clean Energy Businesses to RWE Renewables Americas, LLC, a subsidiary of RWE for a total of \$6,800 million, subject to closing adjustments. On March 1, 2023, Con Edison completed the sale of all of the stock of the Clean Energy Businesses to RWE for \$3,993 million. The preliminary purchase price at the March 1, 2023 closing was adjusted (i) upward for certain cash and cash equivalents, (ii) downward for certain indebtedness and debt-like items, (iii) downward for certain transaction expenses, (iv) downward to the extent that the net working capital varied from a set target, (v) upward to the extent that capital expenditures incurred prior to the closing of the transaction varied from a set budget, and (vi) downward by the value allocated to Broken Bow II, a project that was not able to be conveyed to RWE upon closing of the

transaction. The process to finalize the purchase price was completed during the second quarter of 2024. The final purchase price was subject to customary adjustments for timing differences and a final valuation report, among other factors. The transaction was completed at arm's length and RWE was not, and will not be, considered a related party to Con Edison.

The sale on March 1, 2023 included all assets, operations and projects of the Clean Energy Businesses with the exception of tax equity interests in three projects, described below, that Con Edison continues to retain, and one deferred project, Broken Bow II, a 75 MW nameplate capacity wind power project located in Nebraska. See Note X. In January 2025, Con Edison completed the sale and transfer of Broken Bow II to RWE and the corresponding value of \$54 million (net of assumed debt and other final adjustments) was paid to Con Edison. RWE Renewables Americas, LLC operated the facility on behalf of Con Edison until the transfer to RWE pursuant to certain service agreements, for which the fees were not material.

For the year ended December 31, 2023, Con Edison's preliminary gain on the sale of all of the stock of the Clean Energy Businesses was \$865 million (\$767 million, after tax). The portion of the gain attributable to the non-controlling interest retained in certain tax-equity projects was not material. For the year ended December 31, 2024, the gain on the sale of all of the stock of the Clean Energy Businesses was adjusted downward by \$62 million (\$46 million after-tax) in aggregate due to certain customary closing adjustments, including \$33 million (\$25 million after-tax) to align with the consideration received upon the sale and transfer of Broken Bow II in January 2025. See Note X.

Con Edison retained the Clean Energy Businesses' tax equity investment interest in the Crane solar project and another tax equity investment interest in two solar projects located in Virginia. These tax equity partnerships produced renewable energy tax credits that can be used to reduce Con Edison's federal income tax. These tax credits are subject to recapture, in whole or in part, if the assets are sold within a five-year period beginning on the date on which the assets are placed in service. Con Edison will continue to employ HLBV accounting for its interests in these tax equity partnerships. The combined carrying value of the retained tax equity interests was \$4 million and \$13 million at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Con Edison also retained any post-sale deferred income taxes (federal and state income taxes, including tax attributes), any valuation allowances associated with the deferred tax assets, all current federal taxes and New York State taxes and the estimated liability for uncertain tax positions. The unamortized deferred investment tax credits of the Clean Energy Businesses were recognized in full upon the completion of the sale of all of the stock of the Clean Energy Businesses.

Concurrent with entering into the purchase and sale agreement, Con Edison incurred costs in the normal course of the sale process. Transaction costs of \$48 million (\$35 million after-tax), \$12 million (\$9 million after-tax) and an immaterial amount were recorded during 2022, 2023, and 2024, respectively. Also, depreciation and amortization expense of approximately \$41 million (\$28 million after-tax) were not recorded on the assets of the Clean Energy Businesses in 2023 prior to the closing of the transaction.

Following the sale of all of the stock of the Clean Energy Businesses and pursuant to a reimbursement and indemnity agreement with RWE, Con Edison remains responsible for certain potential costs related to a battery storage project located in Imperial County, California. Con Edison's exposure under the agreement could range up to approximately \$172 million. As of December 31, 2024, no material amounts were recorded as liabilities on Con Edison's consolidated balance sheet related to this agreement. During 2023, Con Edison received \$24 million of net proceeds from this battery storage project. Con Edison had \$4 million of unbilled contract revenue recorded as of December 31, 2023 and 2024. See Note M.

The following table shows the pre-tax operating income for the Clean Energy Businesses. The 2023 period shown is through the date of the sale of the Clean Energy Businesses; there is no applicable data for the year ended December 31, 2024.

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	For the Year Ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Pre-tax operating income	\$25	\$466
Pre-tax operating income, excluding non-controlling interest	21	406

### Note X - Held-for-Sale Treatment of the Clean Energy Businesses

On March 1, 2023, Con Edison completed the sale of all of the stock of the Clean Energy Businesses. See Note W. The sale included all assets, operations and projects of the Clean Energy Businesses with the exception of tax equity interests in three projects and one deferred project, Broken Bow II, a 75 MW nameplate capacity wind power project located in Nebraska. In January 2025, Con Edison completed the sale and transfer of Broken Bow II to RWE and the corresponding value of \$54 million (net of assumed debt and other final adjustments) was paid to Con Edison. RWE Renewables Americas, LLC operated the facility on behalf of Con Edison until the transfer to RWE pursuant to certain service agreements, for which the fees were not material. Following the sale and transfer of Broken Bow II in January 2025, Con Edison did not have any assets or liabilities recorded on a held-for-sale basis.

For the year ended December 31, 2024, the book value of the assets of Broken Bow II were reduced to align with the consideration received upon the transfer of the project in January 2025, resulting in a downward adjustment to the cumulative gain on the sale of all of the stock of the Clean Energy Businesses of \$33 million (\$25 million after-tax). See Note W.

The carrying amounts of the major classes of assets and liabilities of Broken Bow II, that were transferred from Con Edison to RWE in January 2025, were presented on a held-for-sale basis as of December 31, 2023 and 2024, and accordingly, excluded net deferred tax liability balances, as follows:

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>		
Cash and temporary cash investments	\$1	\$—
Accounts receivable and other receivables - net allowance for uncollectible accounts	2	1
Accrued unbilled revenue	—	1
Restricted cash	8	5
Other current assets	—	1
<b>TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>NON-UTILITY PLANT</b>		
Non-utility property, net accumulated depreciation	59	76
<b>NET PLANT</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>OTHER NONCURRENT ASSETS</b>		
Intangible assets, less accumulated amortization	56	72
Operating lease right-of-use asset	7	7
<b>TOTAL OTHER NONCURRENT ASSETS</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>79</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>\$133</b>	<b>\$163</b>

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		
Long-term debt due within one year	\$2	\$2
Operating lease liabilities	2	2
Other current liabilities	10	4
<b>TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>NONCURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		
Asset retirement obligations	3	3
Operating lease liabilities	5	5
<b>TOTAL NONCURRENT LIABILITIES</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>LONG-TERM DEBT</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>\$79</b>	<b>\$76</b>

**Condensed Financial Information of Consolidated Edison, Inc. (a)**  
**Condensed Statement of Income and Comprehensive Income**  
**(Parent Company Only)**

<i>(Millions of Dollars, except per share amounts)</i>	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries	\$1,904	\$1,759	\$1,860
Other operating and maintenance expenses	(1)	—	(1)
Taxes other than income taxes	(12)	(2)	(7)
Other income (deductions)	(14)	7	(31)
Interest expense	(18)	(14)	(32)
Income tax benefit (expense)	23	(96)	(129)
Gain (Loss) on the sale of the Clean Energy Businesses	(62)	865	—
<b>Net Income</b>	<b>\$1,820</b>	<b>\$2,519</b>	<b>\$1,660</b>
<b>Comprehensive Income</b>	<b>\$1,827</b>	<b>\$2,520</b>	<b>\$1,677</b>
<b>Net Income Per Share – Basic</b>	<b>\$5.26</b>	<b>\$7.25</b>	<b>\$4.68</b>
<b>Net Income Per Share – Diluted</b>	<b>\$5.24</b>	<b>\$7.21</b>	<b>\$4.66</b>
<b>Dividends Declared Per Share</b>	<b>\$3.32</b>	<b>\$3.24</b>	<b>\$3.16</b>
<b>Average Number Of Shares Outstanding—Basic (In Millions)</b>	<b>346.0</b>	<b>347.7</b>	<b>354.5</b>
<b>Average Number Of Shares Outstanding—Diluted (In Millions)</b>	<b>347.3</b>	<b>349.3</b>	<b>355.8</b>

(a) These financial statements, in which Con Edison's subsidiaries have been included using the equity method, should be read together with its consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto appearing above.

**Condensed Financial Information of Consolidated Edison, Inc. (a)**  
**Condensed Statement of Cash Flows**  
**(Parent Company Only)**

<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
<b>Net Cash Flows From Operating Activities</b>	\$1,204	\$772	\$1,015
<b>Investing Activities</b>			
Contributions to subsidiaries	(175)	(1,854)	(150)
Proceeds from sale of the Clean Energy Businesses, net of cash and cash equivalents sold	—	3,927	—
<b>Net Cash Flows From (Used in) Investing Activities</b>	(175)	2,073	(150)
<b>Financing Activities</b>			
Net issuance (payment) of short-term debt	9	57	232
Issuance of term loan	—	200	400
Retirement of term loan	—	(600)	—
Retirement of long-term debt	—	(650)	(293)
Repurchase of common shares	—	(1,000)	—
Issuance of common shares for stock plans	60	56	57
Common stock dividends	(1,100)	(1,096)	(1,089)
<b>Net Cash Flows Used in Financing Activities</b>	(1,031)	(3,033)	(693)
<b>Net Change for the Period</b>	(2)	(188)	172
<b>Balance at Beginning of Period</b>	3	191	19
<b>Balance at End of Period</b>	\$1	\$3	\$191

(a) These financial statements, in which Con Edison's subsidiaries have been included using the equity method, should be read together with its consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto appearing above.

**Condensed Financial Information of Consolidated Edison, Inc. (a)**  
**Condensed Balance Sheet**  
**(Parent Company Only)**

	December 31,	
<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>	2024	2023
<b>Assets</b>		
<b>Current Assets</b>		
Cash and temporary cash investments	\$1	\$3
Other receivables, net allowance for uncollectible accounts	64	103
Tax receivable	145	1
Accounts receivable from affiliated companies	300	343
Accrued unbilled revenue	3	4
Prepayments	13	109
Other current assets	1	3
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>566</b>
Investments in subsidiaries and others	21,706	20,778
Goodwill	406	406
Pension and retiree benefits - asset	6	5
Other deferred charges and noncurrent assets	356	249
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>\$23,001</b>	<b>\$22,004</b>
<b>Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity</b>		
<b>Current Liabilities</b>		
Notes payable	\$348	\$339
Accounts payable	17	30
Accounts payable to affiliated companies	14	12
Accrued taxes	2	15
Accrued taxes to affiliated companies	646	437
Other current liabilities	9	8
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>1,036</b>	<b>841</b>
Other noncurrent liabilities	4	5
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>846</b>
<b>Shareholders' Equity</b>		
Common stock, including additional paid-in capital	10,024	9,898
Retained earnings	11,937	11,260
<b>Total Shareholders' Equity</b>	<b>21,961</b>	<b>21,158</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity</b>	<b>\$23,001</b>	<b>\$22,004</b>

(a) These financial statements, in which Con Edison's subsidiaries have been included using the equity method, should be read together with its consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto appearing above.

## Item 9: Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure Con Edison

None.

## CECONY

None.

### Item 9A: Controls and Procedures

The Companies maintain disclosure controls and procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that the information required to be disclosed in the reports that they submit to the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the SEC. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by an issuer in the reports that it files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, is accumulated and communicated to the issuer's management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. For each of the Companies, its management, with the participation of its principal executive officer and principal financial officer, has evaluated its disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report and, based on such evaluation, has concluded that the controls and procedures are effective to provide such reasonable assurance. Reasonable assurance is not absolute assurance, however, and there can be no assurance that any design of controls or procedures would be effective under all potential future conditions, regardless of how remote.

For the Companies' Reports of Management On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and the related opinions of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (presented in the Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm), see Item 8 of this report (which information is incorporated herein by reference).

There was no change in the Companies' internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the Companies' most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Companies' internal control over financial reporting.

### Item 9B: Other Information

#### Securities Trading Plans of Directors and Executive Officers

During the three months ended December 31, 2024, no director or officer (as defined in Rule 16a-1(f) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) adopted, terminated or modified any Rule 10b5-1 or non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement (as defined in Item 408(a) of Regulation S-K).

Con Edison is disclosing the information below in this Item 9B in lieu of filing a Current Report on Form 8-K.

#### Amendments to Con Edison's By-laws

On February 20, 2025, the Board of Directors (the Board) of Con Edison approved and adopted amendments to Con Edison's By-laws (as so amended, the By-laws), effective as of February 20, 2025. The amendments set forth in the By-laws include, among other things, the following:

- allowing the Board to appoint one or more inspectors of election of shareholders' vote, instead of the prior requirement of at least two but no more than five inspectors, and providing that if the appointed inspector(s) fail to appear or act, the Board may fill the vacancy in advance of the meeting or at the meeting by the Chairman of the meeting (Section 6);
- requiring shareholders to provide reasonable evidence of compliance with Rule 14a-19 under the Exchange Act no later than five business days prior to the applicable meeting of shareholders (Section 7);
- reducing the required minimum number of directors on a Board committee from three members to two members (Section 10);
- providing for the Board's delegation to the Chief Executive Officer of Con Edison to appoint and remove officer positions between annual appointments (excluding Executive Officers and the Controller, Treasurer, Secretary and General Auditor) (Section 12); and
- incorporating other technical, ministerial, clarifying and conforming changes.

The foregoing description of the amendments to the By-laws is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the By-laws, a copy of which is included as Exhibit 3.1.2 to this report and is incorporated herein by reference.

**Item 9C: Disclosure Regarding Foreign Jurisdictions that Prevent Inspections**

Not Applicable.

## Part III

### Item 10: Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

### Item 11: Executive Compensation

### Item 12: Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

### Item 13: Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

### Item 14: Principal Accounting Fees and Services

#### Con Edison

Information required by Part III as to Con Edison, other than the information required in Item 12 of this report by Item 201(d) of Regulation S-K, is incorporated by reference from Con Edison's definitive proxy statement for its Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held on May 19, 2025. The proxy statement is to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A not later than 120 days after December 31, 2024, the close of the fiscal year covered by this report.

The information required pursuant to Item 201(d) of Regulation S-K as at December 31, 2024 is as follows:

#### Equity Compensation Plan Information

Plan category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (1))
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders			
2003 LTIP (a)	36,028	—	—
2013 LTIP (b)	1,153,273	—	3,130,868
2023 LTIP (b)	693,077	—	9,306,923
Stock Purchase Plan (c)	—	—	9,570,823
Total equity compensation plans approved by security holders	1,882,378	—	22,008,614
Total equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	—	—	—
Total	1,882,378	—	22,008,614

- (a) The number of shares of Con Edison common stock that may be issued pursuant to outstanding awards under the Long Term Incentive Plan approved by the company's shareholders in 2003 (the "2003 LTIP") include 36,028 shares for stock unit awards made prior to 2013 that have vested and for which the receipt of shares was deferred. Amounts do not include shares that may be issued pursuant to any dividend reinvestment in the future on the deferred stock units. There is no dividend reinvestment on the other outstanding awards. Outstanding awards had no exercise price. No new awards may be made under the 2003 LTIP.
- (b) The number of shares of Con Edison common stock that may be issued pursuant to outstanding awards under the Long Term Incentive Plan approved by the company's shareholders in 2013 (the "2013 LTIP") include: (A) outstanding awards made in 2014 and subsequent years (515,243 shares for performance restricted stock units and 317,576 shares for time-based restricted stock units); (B) 320,455 shares covered by outstanding directors' deferred stock unit awards (which vested upon grant), and under the Long Term Incentive Plan approved by the company's shareholders in 2023 (the "2023 LTIP") include: (A) outstanding awards made in 2024 (392,417 shares for performance restricted stock units and 241,997 shares for time-based restricted stock units); (B) 58,663 shares covered by outstanding directors' deferred stock unit awards (which vest upon grant). Amounts do not include shares that may be issued pursuant to any dividend reinvestment in the future on the deferred stock units. There is no dividend reinvestment on the other outstanding awards. The outstanding awards had no exercise price.
- (c) Shares of Con Edison common stock may be issued under the Stock Purchase Plan until May 20, 2034 (which is 10 years after the date of the annual meeting at which Con Edison's shareholders approved the plan).

For additional information about Con Edison's stock-based compensation, see Note O to the financial statements in Item 8 of this report (which information is incorporated herein by reference).

In accordance with General Instruction G(3) to Form 10-K, other information regarding Con Edison's Executive Officers may be found in Part I of this report under the caption "Information about our Executive Officers."

## CECONY

Information required by Items 10, 11, 12 and 13 of Part III as to CECONY is omitted pursuant to Instruction (I)(2) to Form 10-K (Omission of Information by Certain Wholly-Owned Subsidiaries).

Fees paid or payable by CECONY to its principal accountant, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, for services related to 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	2024	2023
Audit fees	\$5,593,417	\$5,009,627
Audit-related fees (a)	292,680	909,768
Total fees	\$5,886,097	\$5,919,395

- (a) Relates to assurance and related service fees that are reasonably related to the performance of the annual audit or quarterly reviews of the company's financial statements that are not specifically deemed "Audit Services." The major items included in audit-related fees in 2023 and 2024 are fees related to reviews of system implementations and associated internal controls.

Con Edison's Audit Committee or, as delegated by the Audit Committee, the Chair of the Committee, approves in advance each auditing service and non-audit service permitted by applicable laws and regulations, including tax services, to be provided to CECONY by its independent accountants.

## Part IV

### Item 15: Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

#### (a) Documents filed as part of this report:

1. **List of Financial Statements** – See financial statements listed in Item 8.
2. **List of Financial Statement Schedules** – See schedules listed in Item 8.
3. **List of Exhibits**

Exhibits listed below which have been filed previously with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and which were designated as noted below, are hereby incorporated by reference and made a part of this report with the same effect as if filed with the report.

Exhibits listed below that were not previously filed are filed herewith.

## Con Edison

- 3.1.1 [Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Consolidated Edison, Inc.](#) (Designated in Con Edison's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017 (File No. 1-14514) as Exhibit 3.1.1)
- 3.1.2 [By-laws of Con Edison, effective as of February 20, 2025.](#)
- 4.1.1 [Description of Con Edison's Common Shares \(\\$.10 par value\).](#) (Designated in Con Edison's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2019 (File No. 1-14514) as Exhibit 4.1.1)
- 4.1.2.1 [Indenture, dated as of April 1, 2002, between Con Edison and JP Morgan Chase Bank \(formerly known as The Chase Manhattan Bank\), as Trustee.](#) (Designated in Con Edison's Registration Statement on Form S-3 of Con Edison (No. 333-102005) as Exhibit 4.1)
- 4.1.2.2 [First Supplemental Indenture, dated as of August 1, 2009, between Con Edison and The Bank of New York Mellon \(formerly known as The Bank of New York \(successor as trustee to JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. \(formerly known as JPMorgan Chase Bank\)\)\), as Trustee.](#) (Designated in Con Edison's Registration Statement (No. 333-161018) as Exhibit 4.2)
- 4.1.2.3 [Second Supplemental Indenture, dated as of February 19, 2025, between Con Edison and The Bank of New York Mellon \(formerly known as The Bank of New York \(successor as trustee to JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. \(formerly known as JPMorgan Chase Bank\)\)\), as Trustee.](#)
- 10.1.1.1 [Credit Agreement, dated as of March 27, 2023, among CECONY, Con Edison, O&R, the lenders party thereto and Bank of America, N.A., as Administrative Agent.](#) (Designated in Con Edison's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 27, 2023 (File No. 1-14514) as Exhibit 10.1)
- 10.1.1.2 [Extension Agreement to Credit Agreement, dated as of March 27, 2024, among Con Edison, CECONY, O&R, the lenders party thereto and Bank of America, N.A., as Administrative Agent.](#) (Designated in Con Edison's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 25, 2024 (File No. 1-14514) as Exhibit 10.2)
- 10.1.1.3 [First Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of March 27, 2024, among Con Edison, CECONY, O&R, the lenders party thereto and Bank of America, N.A., as Administrative Agent.](#) (Designated in Con Edison's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 25, 2024 (File No. 1-14514) as Exhibit 10.3)
- 10.1.2.1 [Severance Program for Officers of Consolidated Edison, Inc. and its Subsidiaries, as amended and restated effective as of December 1, 2021.](#) (Designated in Con Edison's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021 (File No. 1-14514) as Exhibit 10.1.2)
- 10.1.2.2 [Amendment to the Severance Program for Officers of Consolidated Edison, Inc. and its Subsidiaries.](#) (Designated in Con Edison's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2023 (File No. 1-14514) as Exhibit 10.1.5)
- 10.1.3.1 [The Consolidated Edison, Inc. Stock Purchase Plan \(As Amended and Restated Effective May 20, 2024\).](#) (Designated in Con Edison's Current Report on Form 8-K, dated May 20, 2024 (File No. 1-14514) as Exhibit 10)
- 10.1.4.1 [The Consolidated Edison Retirement Plan.](#) (Designated in Con Edison's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2017 (File No. 1-14514) as Exhibit 10.1.1)
- 10.1.4.2 [Amendment to the Consolidated Edison Retirement Plan, effective September 13, 2017.](#) (Designated in Con Edison's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2017 (File No. 1-14514) as Exhibit 10.1.1)
- 10.1.4.3 [Amendment to the Consolidated Edison Retirement Plan, effective September 13, 2017.](#) (Designated in Con Edison's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2017 (File No. 1-14514) as Exhibit 10.1.2)
- 10.1.4.4 [Amendment to the Consolidated Edison Retirement Plan, dated December 18, 2017.](#) (Designated in Con Edison's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017 (File No. 1-14514) as Exhibit 10.1.4.2)
- 10.1.4.5 [Amendment to the Consolidated Edison Retirement Plan, effective January 1, 2019.](#) (Designated in Con Edison's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2019 (File No. 1-14514) as Exhibit 10.1.4.5)
- 10.1.4.6 [Amendment to the Consolidated Edison Retirement Plan, effective August 1, 2019.](#) (Designated in Con Edison's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2019 (File No. 1-14514) as Exhibit 10.1.4.6)
- 10.1.4.7 [Amendment to the Consolidated Edison Retirement Plan, effective August 1, 2019.](#) (Designated in Con Edison's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2019 (File No. 1-14514) as Exhibit 10.1.4.7)
- 10.1.4.8 [Amendment to the Consolidated Edison Retirement Plan, effective March 27, 2020.](#) (Designated in Con Edison's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2020 (File No. 1-14514) as Exhibit 10.2)
- 10.1.4.9 [Amendment to the Consolidated Edison Retirement Plan, effective January 31, 2020.](#) (Designated in Con Edison's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2020 (File No. 1-14514) as Exhibit 10.1.4.9)
- 10.1.4.10 [Amendment to the Consolidated Edison Retirement Plan, effective January 1, 2022.](#) (Designated in Con Edison's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021 (File No. 1-14514) as Exhibit 10.1.4.10)
- 10.1.4.11 [Amendment to the Consolidated Edison Retirement Plan, effective October 1, 2022](#) (Designated in Con Edison's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2022 (File No. 1-14514) as Exhibit 10.1.5.11)
- 10.1.4.12 [Amendment to the Consolidated Edison Retirement Plan, effective March 1, 2023](#) (Designated in Con Edison's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2023 (File No. 1-14514) as Exhibit 10.1.8)
- 10.1.5.1 [The Consolidated Edison Thrift Savings Plan.](#) (Designated in Con Edison's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2017 (File No. 1-14514) as Exhibit 10.1.2)
- 10.1.5.2 [Amendment to the Consolidated Edison Thrift Savings Plan, dated December 18, 2017.](#) (Designated in Con Edison's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017 (File No. 1-14514) as Exhibit 10.1.5.3)
- 10.1.5.3 [Amendment to the Consolidated Edison Thrift Savings Plan, effective January 1, 2019.](#) (Designated in Con Edison's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2019 (File No. 1-14514) as Exhibit 10.1.5.3)
- 10.1.5.4 [Amendment to the Consolidated Edison Thrift Savings Plan, effective August 1, 2019.](#) (Designated in Con Edison's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2019 (File No. 1-14514) as Exhibit 10.1.5.4)

- 10.1.5.5 [Amendment to the Consolidated Edison Thrift Savings Plan, effective August 1, 2019.](#) (Designated in Con Edison's Annual Report on 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2019 (File No. 1-14514) as Exhibit 10.1.5.5)
- 10.1.5.6 [Amendment to the Consolidated Edison Thrift Savings Plan, effective January 1, 2020.](#) (Designated in Con Edison's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2020 (File No. 1-14514) as Exhibit 10.1.5.6)
- 10.1.5.7 [Amendment to the Consolidated Edison Thrift Savings Plan, effective January 1, 2022.](#) (Designated in Con Edison's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2022 (File No. 1-14514) as Exhibit 10.1.5.7)
- 10.1.5.8 [Amendment to the Consolidated Edison Thrift Savings Plan, effective March 1, 2023.](#) (Designated in Con Edison's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2023 (File No. 1-14514) as Exhibit 10.1.4)
- 10.1.6.1 [Consolidated Edison, Inc. Supplemental Defined Contribution Pension Plan.](#) (Designated in Con Edison's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2019 (File No. 1-14514) as Exhibit 10.1)
- 10.1.6.2 [Amendment to the Consolidated Edison, Inc. Supplemental Defined Contribution Pension Plan.](#) (Designated in Con Edison's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2023 (File No. 1-14514) as Exhibit 10.1.6)
- 10.1.7.1 [Consolidated Edison, Inc. Long Term Incentive Plan \(2003\), as amended and restated effective as of December 26, 2012.](#) (Designated in Con Edison's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012 (File No. 1-14514) as Exhibit 10.1.8.1)
- 10.1.8.1 [Consolidated Edison, Inc. Long Term Incentive Plan \(2013\).](#) (Designated in Con Edison's Current Report on Form 8-K, dated May 20, 2013 (File No. 1-14514) as Exhibit 10)
- 10.1.8.2 [Amendment No. 1 to the Consolidated Edison, Inc. Long Term Incentive Plan \(2013\).](#) (Designated in Con Edison's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016 (File No. 1-14514) as Exhibit 10.1.7.4)
- 10.1.8.3 [Amendment No. 2 to the Consolidated Edison, Inc. Long Term Incentive Plan \(2013\).](#) (Designated in Con Edison's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016 (File No. 1-14514) as Exhibit 10.1.7.5)
- 10.1.8.4 [Form of Performance Unit Award for Officers under the Consolidated Edison, Inc. Long Term Incentive Plan \(2013\).](#) (Designated in Con Edison's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021 (File No. 1-14514) as Exhibit 10.1.8.4)
- 10.1.8.5 [Form of Time-Based Unit Award under the Consolidated Edison, Inc. Long Term Incentive Plan \(2013\).](#) (Designated in Con Edison's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021 (File No. 1-14514) as Exhibit 10.1.8.5)
- 10.1.9.1 [The Consolidated Edison, Inc. 2023 Long Term Incentive Plan.](#) (Designated in Con Edison's Registration Statement on Form S-8 (No. 333-271934) as Exhibit 10)
- 10.1.9.2 [Form of Performance Unit Award for Officers under the Consolidated Edison, Inc. 2023 Long Term Incentive Plan.](#) (Designated in Con Edison's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023 (File No. 1-14514) as Exhibit 10.1.10.2)
- 10.1.9.3 [Form of Time-Based Unit Award for Officers under the Consolidated Edison, Inc. 2023 Long Term Incentive Plan.](#) (Designated in Con Edison's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023 (File No. 1-14514) as Exhibit 10.1.10.3)
- 10.1.10 [The Consolidated Edison, Inc. Executive Incentive Plan \(Amended & Restated effective January 1, 2024\).](#) (Designated in Con Edison's Current Report on Form 8-K, dated November 16, 2023 (File No. 1-14514) as Exhibit 10)
- 10.1.11 [Description of Directors' Compensation, effective as of April 1, 2024.](#) (Designated in Con Edison's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2024 (File No. 1-14514) as Exhibit 10.1.7)
- 10.1.12 [Letter, dated February 23, 2004, to Robert Hoglund.](#) (Designated in Con Edison's Current Report on Form 8-K, dated July 21, 2005, (File No. 1-14514) as Exhibit 10.5)
- 10.1.13 [Employment offer letter between Con Edison and Timothy P. Cawley, dated November 19, 2020.](#) (Designated in Con Edison's Current Report on Form 8-K, dated November 19, 2020 (File No. 1-14514) as Exhibit 10)
- 10.1.14 [Employment Offer Letter between Con Edison and Kirkland B. Andrews, dated June 4, 2024.](#) (Designated in Con Edison's Current Report on Form 8-K, dated June 4, 2024 (File No. 1-14514) as Exhibit 10)
- 10.1.15 [Purchase and Sale Agreement, dated as of October 1, 2022, between Con Edison, as Seller, and RWE Renewables Americas, LLC, as Buyer.](#) (Designated in Con Edison's Current Report on Form 8-K, dated October 1, 2022 (File No. 1-14514) as Exhibit 10)
- 10.1.16 [Forward Sale Agreement relating to the Common Shares.](#) (Designated in Con Edison's Current Report on Form 8-K, dated December 3, 2024 (File No. 1-14514) as Exhibit 10)
- 19.1 [The Consolidated Edison, Inc. Insider Trading Policy, effective January 22, 2024.](#)
- 21.1 [Subsidiaries of Con Edison](#)
- 23.1 [Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP](#)
- 31.1.1 [Rule 13a-14\(a\)/15d-14\(a\) Certifications – Chief Executive Officer](#)
- 31.1.2 [Rule 13a-14\(a\)/15d-14\(a\) Certifications – Chief Financial Officer](#)
- 32.1.1 [Section 1350 Certifications – Chief Executive Officer](#)
- 32.1.2 [Section 1350 Certifications – Chief Financial Officer](#)
- 97.1 [Consolidated Edison, Inc. Dodd-Frank Clawback Policy.](#) (Designated in Con Edison's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023 (File No. 1-14514) as Exhibit 97.1)
- 101.INS XBRL Instance Document

- 101.SCH [XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema](#)
- 101.CAL [XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase](#)
- 101.DEF [XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase](#)
- 101.LAB [XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase](#)
- 101.PRE [XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase](#)
- 104 [Cover Page Interactive Data File - The cover page iXBRL tags are embedded within the inline XBRL document](#)

Pursuant to Item 601(b)(4)(iii)(A) of Regulation S-K, instruments defining the rights of holders of long-term debt of Con Edison's subsidiaries other than CECONY, the total amount of which does not exceed ten percent of the total assets of Con Edison and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis, are not filed as exhibits to Con Edison's Form 10-K or Form 10-Q. Con Edison agrees to furnish to the SEC upon request a copy of any such instrument.

## CECONY

- 3.2.1.1 [Restated Certificate of Incorporation of CECONY filed with the Department of State of the State of New York on December 31, 1984.](#) (Designated in CECONY's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017 (File No. 1-1217) as Exhibit 3.2.1.1)
- 3.2.1.2 [The certificates of amendment of Restated Certificate of Incorporation of CECONY filed with the Department of State of the State of New York on the following dates: May 16, 1988; June 2, 1989; April 28, 1992; August 21, 1992 and February 18, 1998.](#) (Designated in CECONY's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017 (File No. 1-1217) as Exhibit 3.2.1.2)
- 3.2.2 [By-laws of CECONY, effective February 20, 2025.](#)
- 4.2.1 [Participation Agreement, dated as of November 1, 2004, between NYSERDA and CECONY.](#) (Designated in CECONY's Current Report on Form 8-K, dated November 9, 2004 (File No. 1-1217) as Exhibit 4.1)
- 4.2.2 [Participation Agreement, dated as of May 1, 2005, between NYSERDA and CECONY.](#) (Designated in CECONY's Current Report on Form 8-K, dated May 25, 2005 (File No. 1-1217) as Exhibit 4.1)
- 4.2.3 [Indenture of Trust, dated as of November 1, 2004, between NYSERDA and The Bank of New York.](#) (Designated in CECONY's Current Report on Form 8-K, dated November 9, 2004 (File No. 1-1217) as Exhibit 4.2)
- 4.2.4 [Indenture of Trust, dated as of May 1, 2005, between NYSERDA and The Bank of New York.](#) (Designated in CECONY's Current Report on Form 8-K, dated May 25, 2005 (File No. 1-1217) as Exhibit 4.2)
- 4.2.5.1 [Indenture, dated as of December 1, 1990, between CECONY and The Chase Manhattan Bank \(National Association\), as Trustee \(the "Debenture Indenture"\).](#) (Designated in CECONY's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017 (File No. 1-1217) as Exhibit 4.2.15.1)
- 4.2.5.2 [First Supplemental Indenture \(to the Debenture Indenture\), dated as of March 6, 1996, between CECONY and The Chase Manhattan Bank \(National Association\), as Trustee.](#) (Designated in CECONY's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017 (File No. 1-1217) as Exhibit 4.2.15.2)
- 4.2.5.3 [Second Supplemental Indenture \(to the Debenture Indenture\), dated as of June 23, 2005, between CECONY and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. \(successor to The Chase Manhattan Bank \(National Association\)\), as Trustee.](#) (Designated in CECONY's Current Report on Form 8-K, dated November 16, 2005 (File No. 1-1217) as Exhibit 4.1)
- 4.2.5.4 [Third Supplemental Indenture \(to the Debenture Indenture\), dated as of February 19, 2025, between CECONY and The Bank of New York Mellon \(successor to JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.\), as Trustee.](#)

4.2.6 The following forms of CECONY's Debentures, which are designated as follows:

Securities Exchange Act File No. 1-1217				
Debenture Series	Form	Date	Exhibit	
5.875% Series 2003 A	8-K	4/7/2003	4	
5.10% Series 2003 C	8-K	6/10/2003	4.2	
5.70% Series 2004 B	8-K	2/11/2004	4.2	
5.30% Series 2005 A	8-K	3/7/2005	4	
5.25% Series 2005 B	8-K	6/20/2005	4	
5.85% Series 2006 A	8-K	3/9/2006	4	
6.20% Series 2006 B	8-K	6/15/2006	4	
5.70% Series 2006 E	8-K	12/1/2006	4.2	
6.30% Series 2007 A	8-K	8/28/2007	4	
6.75% Series 2008 B	8-K	4/4/2008	4.2	
5.50% Series 2009 C	8-K	12/4/2009	4	
5.70% Series 2010 B	8-K	6/2/2010	4.2	
4.20% Series 2012 A	8-K	3/8/2012	4	
3.95% Series 2013 A	8-K	2/25/2013	4	
4.45% Series 2014 A	8-K	3/3/2014	4	
4.625% Series 2014 C	8-K	11/19/2014	4.2	
4.50% Series 2015 A	8-K	11/12/2015	4	
3.85% Series 2016 A	8-K	6/14/2016	4	
2.90% Series 2016 B	8-K	11/10/2016	4.1	
4.30% Series 2016 C	8-K	11/10/2016	4.2	
3.875% Series 2017 A	8-K	6/5/2017	4	
3.125% Series 2017 B	8-K	11/13/2017	4.1	
4.00% Series 2017 C	8-K	11/13/2017	4.2	
3.80% Series 2018 A	8-K	5/7/2018	4.1	
4.50% Series 2018 B	8-K	5/7/2018	4.2	
4.00% Series 2018 D	8-K	11/27/2018	4.1	
4.65% Series 2018 E	8-K	11/27/2018	4.2	
4.125% Series 2019 A	8-K	5/6/2019	4	
3.70% Series 2019 B	8-K	11/5/2019	4	
3.35% Series 2020 A	8-K	3/26/2020	4.1	
3.95% Series 2020 B	8-K	3/26/2020	4.2	
3.00% Series 2020 C	8-K	11/9/2020	4	
2.40% Series 2021 A	8-K	6/3/2021	4.1	
2.40% Series 2021 A	8-K	11/29/2021	4.1	
3.60% Series 2021 B	8-K	6/3/2021	4.2	
3.20% Series 2021 C	8-K	11/29/2021	4.2	
6.15% Series 2022 A	8-K	11/9/2022	4	
5.20% Series 2023 A	8-K	2/21/2023	4	
5.50% Series 2023 B	8-K	11/20/2023	4.1	
5.90% Series 2023 C	8-K	11/20/2023	4.2	
5.375% Series 2024 A	8-K	5/6/2024	4.1	
5.70% Series 2024 B	8-K	5/6/2024	4.2	
Floating Rate Debentures, Series 2024 C	8-K	11/14/2024	4.1	
5.125% Series 2024 D	8-K	11/14/2024	4.2	
5.50% Series 2024 E	8-K	11/14/2024	4.3	

10.2.1 [364-Day Revolving Credit Agreement, dated as of March 25, 2024, among CECONY, the lenders party thereto and Bank of America, N.A., as Administrative Agent](#) (Designated in CECONY's Current Report on Form 8-K, dated March 25, 2024 (File No. 1-1217) as Exhibit 10.1)

10.2.2 [\\$700 million 364-Day Senior Unsecured Delayed Draw Term Loan Credit Agreement, dated as of November 25, 2024, among CECONY, as Borrower, the lenders party thereto, U.S. Bank National Association, as Administrative Agent and U.S. Bank National Association and PNC Capital Markets LLC, as Joint Lead Arrangers and Bookrunners.](#) (Designated in CECONY's Current Report on Form 8-K, dated November 25, 2024 (File No. 1-14514) as Exhibit 10)

- 10.2.3 [Settlement Agreement, dated October 2, 2000, by and among CECONY, the Staff of the New York State Public Service Commission and certain other parties.](#) (Designated in CECONY's Current Report on Form 8-K, dated September 22, 2000 (File No. 1-1217) as Exhibit 10)
- 10.2.4.1 [Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc. Supplemental Retirement Income Plan, as amended and restated as of January 1, 2009.](#) (Designated in CECONY's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009 (File No. 1-1217) as Exhibit 10.2.6)
- 10.2.4.2 [Amendment to the Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc. Supplemental Retirement Income Plan, dated December 24, 2015.](#) (Designated in CECONY's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015 (File No. 1-1217) as Exhibit 10.2.6.2)
- 10.2.4.3 [Amendment One to the Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc. Supplemental Retirement Income Plan.](#) (Designated in CECONY's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016 (File No. 1-1217) as Exhibit 10.2.6.3)
- 10.2.4.4 [Amendment to the Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc. Supplemental Retirement Income Plan.](#) (Designated in CECONY's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2017 (File No. 1-1217) as Exhibit 10.2.1.1)
- 10.2.4.5 [Amendment to the Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc. Supplemental Retirement Income Plan.](#) (Designated in CECONY's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2017 (File No. 1-1217) as Exhibit 10.2.1.2)
- 10.2.4.6 [Amendment to the Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc. Supplemental Retirement Income Plan.](#) (Designated in CECONY's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2019 (File No. 1-1217) as Exhibit 10.2.3.6)
- 10.2.4.7 [Amendment to the Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc. Supplemental Retirement Income Plan.](#) (Designated in CECONY's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021 (File No. 1-1217) as Exhibit 10.2.3.7)
- 10.2.4.8 [Amendment to the Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc. Supplemental Retirement Income Plan.](#) (Designated in CECONY's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2023 (File No. 1-1217) as Exhibit 10.2.2)
- 10.2.5.1 [Deferred Compensation Plan for the Benefit of Trustees of CECONY, as amended effective January 1, 2008.](#) (Designated in CECONY's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008 (File No. 1-1217) as Exhibit 10.2.7)
- 10.2.5.2 [Amendment #1 to the Deferred Compensation Plan for the Benefit of Trustees of CECONY, dated December 26, 2012.](#) (Designated in CECONY's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012 (File No. 1-1217) as Exhibit 10.2.7.2)
- 10.2.6 [CECONY Supplemental Medical Benefits.](#) (Designated in CECONY's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2017 (File No. 1-1217) as Exhibit 10.2.1)
- 10.2.7 [The Severance Pay Plan for Management Employees of Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc. and its Participating Employers, as amended and restated effective as of December 1, 2021.](#) (Designated in CECONY's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021 (File No. 1-1217) as Exhibit 10.2.6)
- 10.2.8.1 [The Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc. Deferred Income Plan, as amended and restated as of January 1, 2019.](#) (Designated in CECONY's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2019 (File No. 1-1217) as Exhibit 10.2.7)
- 10.2.8.2 [Amendment to the Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc. Deferred Income Plan.](#) (Designated in CECONY's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2023 (File No. 1-1217) as Exhibit 10.2.3)
- 10.2.9.1 [Trust Agreement, dated as of March 31, 1999, between CECONY and Mellon Bank, N.A., as Trustee.](#) (Designated in CECONY's Annual Report on Form 10-K, for the year ended December 31, 2005 (File No. 1-1217) as Exhibit 10.2.13.1)
- 10.2.9.2 [Amendment Number 1 to the CECONY Rabbi Trust, executed October 24, 2003, between CECONY and Mellon Bank, N.A., as Trustee.](#) (Designated in CECONY's Annual Report on Form 10-K, for the year ended December 31, 2005 (File No. 1-1217) as Exhibit 10.2.13.2)
- 23.2 [Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP](#)
- 31.2.1 [Rule 13a-14\(a\)/15d-14\(a\) Certifications – Chief Executive Officer](#)
- 31.2.2 [Rule 13a-14\(a\)/15d-14\(a\) Certifications – Chief Financial Officer](#)
- 32.2.1 [Section 1350 Certifications – Chief Executive Officer](#)
- 32.2.2 [Section 1350 Certifications – Chief Financial Officer](#)
- 101.INS XBRL Instance Document
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**Item 16: Form 10-K Summary**

None.

**Supplemental Information to be Furnished With Reports Filed Pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 by Registrants Which Have Not Registered Securities Pursuant to Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.**

No annual report to security holders covering CECONY's last fiscal year has been sent to its security holders. No proxy statement, form of proxy or other proxy soliciting material has been sent to CECONY's security holders during such period.

