UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-Q

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

FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED June 30, 2021

OR

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

For the transition period from __________ to __________

Commission File Number	Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter and principal executive office address and telephone number	State of Incorporation	I.R.S. Employer ID. Number
1-14514	**Consolidated Edison, Inc.** 4 Irving Place, New York, New York 10003 (212) 460-4600	New York	13-3965100
1-1217	**Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.** 4 Irving Place, New York, New York 10003 (212) 460-4600	New York	13-5009340

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

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.

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

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

Con Edison	Yes ☒	No ☐
CECONY	Yes ☒	No ☐

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

Con Edison

Large accelerated filer ☒	Accelerated filer ☐	Non-accelerated filer ☐
Smaller reporting company ☐	Emerging growth company ☐	

CECONY

Large accelerated filer ☐	Accelerated filer ☐	Non-accelerated filer ☒
Smaller reporting company ☐	Emerging growth company ☐	

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

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

Con Edison	Yes ☐	No ☒
CECONY	Yes ☐	No ☒

As of July 31, 2021, Con Edison had outstanding 353,381,808 Common Shares ($.10 par value). All of the outstanding common equity of CECONY is held by Con Edison.

Filing Format

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q 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. As used in this report, the term the “Companies” refers to Con Edison and CECONY. However, CECONY makes no representation as to the information contained in this report relating to Con Edison or the subsidiaries of Con Edison other than itself.

Glossary of Terms

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

Con Edison Companies

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

Regulatory Agencies, Government Agencies and Other Organizations

CPUC	California Public Utilities Commission
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FASB	Financial Accounting Standards Board
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
IASB	International Accounting Standards Board
IRS	Internal Revenue Service
NERC	North American Electric Reliability Corporation
NJBPU	New Jersey Board of Public Utilities
NJDEP	New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
NYISO	New York Independent System Operator
NYPA	New York Power Authority
NYSDEC	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
NYSDPS	New York State Department of Public Service
NYSERDA	New York State Energy Research and Development Authority
NYSPSC	New York State Public Service Commission
NYSRC	New York State Reliability Council, LLC
PHMSA	U.S. Department of Transportation's Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration
PJM	PJM Interconnection LLC
SEC	U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission

Accounting

AFUDC	Allowance for Funds Used During Construction
ASU	Accounting Standards Update
GAAP	Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in the United States of America
HLBV	Hypothetical Liquidation at Book Value
NOL	Net Operating Loss
OCI	Other Comprehensive Income
VIE	Variable Interest Entity

Environmental

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

Units of Measure

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

Other

AMI	Advanced metering infrastructure
CARES Act	Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act, as enacted on March 27, 2020
COSO	Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
DER	Distributed energy resources
Fitch	Fitch Ratings
First Quarter Form 10-Q	The Companies' combined Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31 of the current year
Second Quarter Form 10-Q	The Companies' combined Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30 of the current year
Form 10-K	The Companies’ combined Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2020
LTIP	Long Term Incentive Plan
Moody’s	Moody’s Investors Service, Inc.
REV	Reforming the Energy Vision
S&P	S&P Global Ratings
TCJA	The federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017, as enacted on December 22, 2017
VaR	Value-at-Risk

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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" 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:

- the Companies are extensively regulated and are subject to penalties;
- the Utilities’ rate plans may not provide a reasonable return;
- the Companies may be adversely affected by changes to the Utilities’ rate plans;
- the failure of, or damage to, the Companies’ facilities could adversely affect the Companies;
- a cyber attack could adversely affect the Companies;
- the failure of processes and systems and the performance of employees and contractors could adversely affect the Companies;
- the Companies are exposed to risks from the environmental consequences of their operations, including increased costs related to climate change;
- a disruption in the wholesale energy markets or failure by an energy supplier or customer could adversely affect the Companies;
- the Companies have substantial unfunded pension and other postretirement benefit liabilities;
- Con Edison’s ability to pay dividends or interest depends on dividends from its subsidiaries;
- the Companies require access to capital markets to satisfy funding requirements;
- changes to tax laws could adversely affect the Companies;
- the Companies’ strategies may not be effective to address changes in the external business environment;
- the Companies face risks related to health epidemics and other outbreaks, including the COVID-19 pandemic; and
- the Companies also face other risks that are beyond their control.

The Companies assume no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by law.

Consolidated Edison, Inc.

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT (UNAUDITED)

	For the Three Months Ended June 30,		For the Six Months Ended June 30,	
(Millions of Dollars/Except Share Data)	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
OPERATING REVENUES				
Electric	$2,115	$1,983	$4,228	$3,890
Gas	490	453	1,566	1,384
Steam	74	84	338	334
Non-utility	292	199	516	345
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	2,971	2,719	6,648	5,953
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Purchased power	463	380	900	688
Fuel	29	23	122	101
Gas purchased for resale	83	77	379	309
Other operations and maintenance	804	680	1,593	1,380
Depreciation and amortization	502	476	1,000	946
Taxes, other than income taxes	672	604	1,375	1,242
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	2,553	2,240	5,369	4,666
OPERATING INCOME	418	479	1,279	1,287
OTHER INCOME (DEDUCTIONS)				
Investment income (loss)	(24)	25	(185)	51
Other income	7	4	14	6
Allowance for equity funds used during construction	5	5	10	10
Other deductions	(38)	(55)	(76)	(126)
TOTAL OTHER INCOME (DEDUCTIONS)	(50)	(21)	(237)	(59)
INCOME BEFORE INTEREST AND INCOME TAX EXPENSE	368	458	1,042	1,228
INTEREST EXPENSE				
Interest on long-term debt	230	234	458	459
Other interest	35	15	(14)	117
Allowance for borrowed funds used during construction	(4)	(2)	(8)	(6)
NET INTEREST EXPENSE	261	247	436	570
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX EXPENSE (BENEFIT)	107	211	606	658
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (BENEFIT)	(11)	9	68	64
NET INCOME	118	202	538	594
Income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interest	(47)	12	(46)	29
NET INCOME FOR COMMON STOCK	$165	$190	$584	$565
Net income per common share—basic	$0.48	$0.57	$1.70	$1.69
Net income per common share—diluted	$0.48	$0.57	$1.70	$1.69
AVERAGE NUMBER OF SHARES OUTSTANDING—BASIC (IN MILLIONS)	345.4	334.1	344.0	333.8
AVERAGE NUMBER OF SHARES OUTSTANDING—DILUTED (IN MILLIONS)	346.2	335.0	344.8	334.7

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

Consolidated Edison, Inc.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (UNAUDITED)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
(Millions of Dollars)	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
NET INCOME	$118	$202	$538	$594
LOSS (INCOME) ATTRIBUTABLE TO NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST	47	(12)	46	(29)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME, NET OF TAXES				
Pension and other postretirement benefit plan liability adjustments, net of taxes	2	—	6	5
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME, NET OF TAXES	2	—	6	5
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	$167	$190	$590	$570

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

Consolidated Edison, Inc.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED)

(Millions of Dollars)	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2021	2020
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income	$538	$594
PRINCIPAL NON-CASH CHARGES/(CREDITS) TO INCOME		
Depreciation and amortization	1,000	946
Investment loss/impairment	211	—
Deferred income taxes	30	61
Rate case amortization and accruals	(11)	(20)
Common equity component of allowance for funds used during construction	(10)	(10)
Net derivative losses/(gains)	(39)	89
Unbilled revenue and net unbilled revenue deferrals	(64)	3
Other non-cash items, net	259	102
CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES		
Accounts receivable – customers	(135)	(113)
Materials and supplies, including fuel oil and gas in storage	(5)	16
Revenue decoupling mechanism receivable	(62)	(80)
Other receivables and other current assets	33	(10)
Taxes receivable	14	(1)
Prepayments	16	(31)
Accounts payable	(145)	(168)
Pensions and retiree benefits obligations	169	100
Pensions and retiree benefits contributions	(81)	(79)
Accrued taxes	(29)	(23)
Accrued interest	4	(1)
Superfund and environmental remediation costs	(7)	(3)
Distributions from equity investments	18	20
System benefit charge	(22)	(46)
Deferred charges, noncurrent assets and other regulatory assets	(322)	(110)
Deferred credits and other regulatory liabilities	126	(19)
Other current and noncurrent liabilities	(93)	(37)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	1,393	1,180
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Utility construction expenditures	(1,781)	(1,528)
Cost of removal less salvage	(166)	(141)
Non-utility construction expenditures	(230)	(258)
Investments in electric and gas transmission projects	(16)	(15)
Divestiture of renewable electric projects, net	183	—
Other investing activities	10	10
NET CASH FLOWS USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(2,000)	(1,932)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Net issuance of short-term debt	86	121
Issuance of long-term debt	1,788	1,600
Retirement of long-term debt	(1,882)	(442)
Debt issuance costs	(26)	(24)
Common stock dividends	(507)	(487)
Issuance of common shares - public offering	775	88
Issuance of common shares for stock plans	30	28
Distribution to noncontrolling interest	(7)	(4)
Sale of equity interest	92	—
NET CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	349	880
CASH, TEMPORARY CASH INVESTMENTS, AND RESTRICTED CASH:		
NET CHANGE FOR THE PERIOD	(258)	128
BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	1,436	1,217
BALANCE AT END OF PERIOD	$1,178	$1,345
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH INFORMATION		
Cash paid/(received) during the period for:		
Interest	$453	$420
Income taxes	$(13)	$22
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF NON-CASH INFORMATION		
Construction expenditures in accounts payable	$365	$359
Issuance of common shares for dividend reinvestment	$24	$24
Software licenses acquired but unpaid as of end of period	$24	$51
Equipment acquired but unpaid as of end of period	$22	$28

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

Consolidated Edison, Inc.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET (UNAUDITED)

(Millions of Dollars)	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and temporary cash investments	$1,067	$1,272
Accounts receivable – customers, less allowance for uncollectible accounts of $275 and $148 in 2021 and 2020, respectively	1,709	1,701
Other receivables, less allowance for uncollectible accounts of $7 in 2021 and 2020	247	278
Taxes receivable	12	26
Accrued unbilled revenue	640	599
Fuel oil, gas in storage, materials and supplies, at average cost	360	356
Prepayments	255	271
Regulatory assets	184	266
Restricted cash	111	164
Revenue decoupling mechanism receivable	199	137
Other current assets	326	231
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	5,110	5,301
INVESTMENTS	1,688	1,816
UTILITY PLANT, AT ORIGINAL COST		
Electric	34,126	33,315
Gas	11,408	10,847
Steam	2,741	2,696
General	4,018	3,880
TOTAL	52,293	50,738
Less: Accumulated depreciation	11,690	11,188
Net	40,603	39,550
Construction work in progress	2,350	2,474
NET UTILITY PLANT	42,953	42,024
NON-UTILITY PLANT		
Non-utility property, less accumulated depreciation of $555 and $522 in 2021 and 2020, respectively	3,904	3,893
Construction work in progress	482	638
NET PLANT	47,339	46,555
OTHER NONCURRENT ASSETS		
Goodwill	446	446
Intangible assets, less accumulated amortization of $249 and $228 in 2021 and 2020, respectively	1,340	1,460
Regulatory assets	5,889	6,195
Operating lease right-of-use asset	818	837
Other deferred charges and noncurrent assets	289	285
TOTAL OTHER NONCURRENT ASSETS	8,782	9,223
TOTAL ASSETS	$62,919	$62,895

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

Consolidated Edison, Inc.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET (UNAUDITED)

(Millions of Dollars)	**June 30, 2021**	**December 31, 2020**
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Long-term debt due within one year	$444	$1,967
Term loan	903	165
Notes payable	1,052	1,705
Accounts payable	1,217	1,475
Customer deposits	287	311
Accrued taxes	121	150
Accrued interest	151	149
Accrued wages	110	108
Fair value of derivative liabilities	179	238
Regulatory liabilities	180	36
System benefit charge	435	528
Operating lease liabilities	109	96
Other current liabilities	369	426
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	5,557	7,354
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES		
Provision for injuries and damages	170	178
Pensions and retiree benefits	1,925	2,257
Superfund and other environmental costs	847	857
Asset retirement obligations	589	576
Fair value of derivative liabilities	125	240
Deferred income taxes and unamortized investment tax credits	6,634	6,475
Operating lease liabilities	750	764
Regulatory liabilities	4,378	4,513
Other deferred credits and noncurrent liabilities	225	234
TOTAL NONCURRENT LIABILITIES	15,643	16,094
LONG-TERM DEBT	21,666	20,382
COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENCIES, AND GUARANTEES (Note B, Note G, and Note H)		
EQUITY		
Common shareholders' equity	19,743	18,847
Noncontrolling interest	310	218
TOTAL EQUITY (See Statement of Equity)	20,053	19,065
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	$62,919	$62,895

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

Consolidated Edison, Inc.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF EQUITY (UNAUDITED)

(In Millions, except for dividends per share)	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock Amount	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock Shares	Treasury Stock Amount	Capital Stock Expense	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	Non-controlling Interest	Total
BALANCE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2019	333	$35	$8,054	$11,100	23	$(1,038)	$(110)	$(19)	$191	$18,213
Net income				375					17	392
Common stock dividends ($0.76 per share)				(255)						(255)
Issuance of common shares - public offering	1		88							88
Issuance of common shares for stock plans			26							26
Other comprehensive income								5		5
Distributions to noncontrolling interests									(2)	(2)
BALANCE AS OF MARCH 31, 2020	334	$35	$8,168	$11,220	23	$(1,038)	$(110)	$(14)	$206	$18,467
Net income				190					12	202
Common stock dividends ($0.76 per share)				(256)						(256)
Issuance of common shares for stock plans			30							30
Distributions to noncontrolling interest									(2)	(2)
BALANCE AS OF JUNE 30, 2020	334	$35	$8,198	$11,154	23	$(1,038)	$(110)	$(14)	$216	$18,441
BALANCE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2020	342	$36	$8,808	$11,178	23	$(1,038)	$(112)	$(25)	$218	$19,065
Net income				419					1	420
Common stock dividends ($0.775 per share)				(265)						(265)
Issuance of common shares for stock plans			28							28
Other comprehensive income								4		4
Distributions to noncontrolling interests									(3)	(3)
Net proceeds from sale of equity interest									33	33
BALANCE AS OF MARCH 31, 2021	342	$36	$8,836	$11,332	23	$(1,038)	$(112)	$(21)	$249	$19,282
Net income (loss)				165					(47)	118
Common stock dividends ($0.775 per share)				(266)						(266)
Issuance of common shares - public offering	11	1	785				(11)			775
Issuance of common shares for stock plans			34							34
Other comprehensive income								2		2
Distributions to noncontrolling interests									(4)	(4)
Net proceeds from sale of equity interest									112	112
BALANCE AS OF JUNE 30, 2021	353	$37	$9,655	$11,231	23	$(1,038)	$(123)	$(19)	$310	$20,053

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

Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT (UNAUDITED)

	For the Three Months Ended June 30,		For the Six Months Ended June 30,	
(Millions of Dollars)	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
OPERATING REVENUES				
Electric	$1,963	$1,845	$3,931	$3,616
Gas	449	416	1,423	1,250
Steam	74	84	338	334
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	2,486	2,345	5,692	5,200
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Purchased power	417	345	813	618
Fuel	29	23	122	101
Gas purchased for resale	63	64	296	260
Other operations and maintenance	590	549	1,198	1,117
Depreciation and amortization	423	396	838	786
Taxes, other than income taxes	643	579	1,317	1,186
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	2,165	1,956	4,584	4,068
OPERATING INCOME	321	389	1,108	1,132
OTHER INCOME (DEDUCTIONS)				
Investment and other income	5	3	11	5
Allowance for equity funds used during construction	5	4	9	9
Other deductions	(33)	(47)	(66)	(114)
TOTAL OTHER INCOME (DEDUCTIONS)	(23)	(40)	(46)	(100)
INCOME BEFORE INTEREST AND INCOME TAX EXPENSE	298	349	1,062	1,032
INTEREST EXPENSE				
Interest on long-term debt	186	185	370	358
Other interest	4	7	8	19
Allowance for borrowed funds used during construction	(4)	(2)	(7)	(5)
NET INTEREST EXPENSE	186	190	371	372
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX EXPENSE (BENEFIT)	112	159	691	660
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (BENEFIT)	(16)	7	98	102
NET INCOME	$128	$152	$593	$558

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

Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (UNAUDITED)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
(Millions of Dollars)	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
NET INCOME	$128	$152	$593	$558
Pension and other postretirement benefit plan liability adjustments, net of taxes	—	1	—	2
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME, NET OF TAXES	—	1	—	2
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	$128	$153	$593	$560

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

Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED)

	For the Six Months Ended June 30,	
(Millions of Dollars)	**2021**	**2020**
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income	$593	$558
PRINCIPAL NON-CASH CHARGES/(CREDITS) TO INCOME		
Depreciation and amortization	838	786
Deferred income taxes	7	47
Rate case amortization and accruals	(11)	(21)
Common equity component of allowance for funds used during construction	(9)	(9)
Unbilled revenue and net unbilled revenue deferrals	(3)	28
Other non-cash items, net	151	46
CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES		
Accounts receivable – customers	(139)	(106)
Materials and supplies, including fuel oil and gas in storage	(8)	16
Revenue decoupling mechanism	(69)	(71)
Other receivables and other current assets	63	17
Accounts receivable from affiliated companies	93	(9)
Prepayments	(18)	(18)
Accounts payable	(147)	(136)
Accounts payable to affiliated companies	(3)	3
Pensions and retiree benefits obligations	162	94
Pensions and retiree benefits contributions	(80)	(78)
Superfund and environmental remediation costs	(12)	(7)
Accrued taxes	(31)	(24)
Accrued interest	1	11
System benefit charge	(20)	(44)
Deferred charges, noncurrent assets and other regulatory assets	(299)	(118)
Deferred credits and other regulatory liabilities	91	55
Other current and noncurrent liabilities	(54)	(45)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	1,096	975
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Utility construction expenditures	(1,679)	(1,435)
Cost of removal less salvage	(162)	(139)
NET CASH FLOWS USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(1,841)	(1,574)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Net payment of short-term debt	(660)	(22)
Issuance of long-term debt	1,500	1,600
Retirement of long-term debt	(640)	(350)
Debt issuance costs	(19)	(25)
Capital contribution by parent	976	50
Dividend to parent	(494)	(491)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	663	762
CASH AND TEMPORARY CASH INVESTMENTS		
NET CHANGE FOR THE PERIOD	(82)	163
BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	1,067	933
BALANCE AT END OF PERIOD	$985	$1,096
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH INFORMATION		
Cash paid/(received) during the period for:		
Interest	$359	$341
Income taxes	$(3)	$62
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF NON-CASH INFORMATION		
Construction expenditures in accounts payable	$314	$271
Software licenses acquired but unpaid as of end of period	$22	$48
Equipment acquired but unpaid as of end of period	$22	$28

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

Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET (UNAUDITED)

(Millions of Dollars)	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and temporary cash investments	$985	$1,067
Accounts receivable – customers, less allowance for uncollectible accounts of $262 and $138 in 2021 and 2020, respectively	1,610	1,595
Other receivables, less allowance for uncollectible accounts of $4 in 2021 and 2020	98	134
Taxes receivable	8	8
Accrued unbilled revenue	503	523
Accounts receivable from affiliated companies	41	134
Fuel oil, gas in storage, materials and supplies, at average cost	299	291
Prepayments	177	159
Regulatory assets	167	244
Revenue decoupling mechanism receivable	198	129
Other current assets	207	123
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	4,293	4,407
INVESTMENTS	594	541
UTILITY PLANT, AT ORIGINAL COST		
Electric	32,071	31,327
Gas	10,459	9,921
Steam	2,741	2,696
General	3,706	3,585
TOTAL	48,977	47,529
Less: Accumulated depreciation	10,763	10,297
Net	38,214	37,232
Construction work in progress	2,218	2,320
NET UTILITY PLANT	40,432	39,552
NON-UTILITY PROPERTY		
Non-utility property, less accumulated depreciation of $25 in 2021 and 2020	2	2
NET PLANT	40,434	39,554
OTHER NONCURRENT ASSETS		
Regulatory assets	5,472	5,745
Operating lease right-of-use asset	559	578
Other deferred charges and noncurrent assets	163	142
TOTAL OTHER NONCURRENT ASSETS	6,194	6,465
TOTAL ASSETS	$51,515	$50,967

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

Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET (UNAUDITED)

(Millions of Dollars)	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER’S EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Long-term debt due within one year	$—	$640
Notes payable	1,000	1,660
Accounts payable	982	1,232
Accounts payable to affiliated companies	19	22
Customer deposits	274	296
Accrued taxes	101	132
Accrued taxes to affiliated companies	1	1
Accrued interest	127	126
Accrued wages	100	97
Fair value of derivative liabilities	129	163
Regulatory liabilities	148	11
System benefit charge	384	475
Operating lease liabilities	82	73
Other current liabilities	297	319
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	3,644	5,247
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES		
Provision for injuries and damages	164	172
Pensions and retiree benefits	1,634	1,943
Superfund and other environmental costs	770	780
Asset retirement obligations	525	508
Fair value of derivative liabilities	54	105
Deferred income taxes and unamortized investment tax credits	6,548	6,411
Operating lease liabilities	507	512
Regulatory liabilities	3,949	4,094
Other deferred credits and noncurrent liabilities	161	197
TOTAL NONCURRENT LIABILITIES	14,312	14,722
LONG-TERM DEBT	17,635	16,149
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Note B, Note G and Note H)		
SHAREHOLDER’S EQUITY (See Statement of Shareholder’s Equity)	15,924	14,849
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER’S EQUITY	$51,515	$50,967

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

Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY (UNAUDITED)

(In Millions)	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock Amount	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Repurchased Con Edison Stock	Capital Stock Expense	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	Total
BALANCE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2019	235	$589	$5,669	$8,919	$(962)	$(62)	$(6)	$14,147
Net income				406				406
Common stock dividend to parent				(246)				(246)
Capital contribution by parent			25					25
Other comprehensive income							1	1
BALANCE AS OF MARCH 31, 2020	235	$589	$5,694	$9,079	$(962)	$(62)	$(5)	$14,333
Net income				152				152
Common stock dividend to parent				(246)				(246)
Capital contribution by parent			25					25
Other comprehensive income							1	1
BALANCE AS OF JUNE 30, 2020	235	$589	$5,719	$8,985	$(962)	$(62)	$(4)	$14,265
BALANCE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2020	235	$589	$6,169	$9,122	$(962)	$(62)	$(7)	$14,849
Net income				465				465
Common stock dividend to parent				(247)				(247)
Capital contribution by parent			125					125
BALANCE AS OF MARCH 31, 2021	235	$589	$6,294	$9,340	$(962)	$(62)	$(7)	$15,192
Net income				128				128
Common stock dividend to parent				(247)				(247)
Capital contribution by parent			851					851
BALANCE AS OF JUNE 30, 2021	235	$589	$7,145	$9,221	$(962)	$(62)	$(7)	$15,924

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

General

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

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

The separate interim consolidated financial statements of each of the Companies are unaudited but, in the opinion of their respective managements, reflect all adjustments (which include only normally recurring adjustments) necessary for a fair statement of the results for the interim periods presented. The Companies' separate interim consolidated financial statements should be read together with their separate audited financial statements (including the combined notes thereto) included in Item 8 of their combined Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2020 and their separate unaudited financial statements (including the combined notes thereto) included in Part 1, Item 1 of their combined Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2021.

Con Edison has two regulated utility subsidiaries: CECONY and O&R. CECONY provides electric service and gas service in New York City and Westchester County. The company also provides steam service in parts of Manhattan. O&R, along with its regulated utility subsidiary, provides electric service in southeastern New York and northern New Jersey and gas service in southeastern New York. Con Edison Clean Energy Businesses, Inc., through its subsidiaries, develops, owns and operates renewable and sustainable energy infrastructure projects and provides energy-related products and services to wholesale and retail customers. Con Edison Transmission, Inc. invests in and seeks to develop electric transmission projects through its subsidiary, Consolidated Edison Transmission, LLC (CET Electric), and manages, through joint ventures, investments in gas pipeline and storage facilities through its subsidiary Con Edison Gas Pipeline and Storage, LLC (CET Gas). See "Investments" in Note A and Note R.

Note A – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Matters

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.

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.

Partial Impairment of Investment in Stagecoach Gas Services LLC (Stagecoach)

In May 2021, a subsidiary of Con Edison Gas Pipeline and Storage, LLC (CET Gas) entered into a purchase and sale agreement pursuant to which the subsidiary and its joint venture partner agreed to sell their combined interests in Stagecoach Gas Services LLC (Stagecoach) for a total of $1,225 million, of which $612.5 million will be CET Gas' portion for its 50 percent interest, subject to closing adjustments. The purchase and sale agreement contemplates a two-stage closing, the first of which was completed in July 2021 for a sale price of $1,195 million, of which $614 million, including working capital, was attributed to CET Gas. The second closing for the remaining $30 million, of which $15 million will be attributed to CET Gas, subject to closing adjustments, is to occur following approval by the New York State Public Service Commission, which is expected during the first quarter of 2022, subject to customary closing conditions.

As a result of information made available to Stagecoach as part of the sale process, Stagecoach performed impairment tests that resulted in Stagecoach recording impairment charges of $71 million and $414 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2021, respectively. Accordingly, Con Edison recorded pre-tax impairment losses on its 50 percent interest in Stagecoach of $39 million ($27 million after-tax) and $211 million ($147 million after-tax), including working capital and transaction cost adjustments, within "Investment income/(loss)" on Con Edison's consolidated income statements for the three and six months ended June 30, 2021, respectively. These charges reduced the carrying value of Con Edison’s investment in Stagecoach to $630 million at June 30, 2021.

Stagecoach’s impairment charges and information obtained from the sales process constituted triggering events for Con Edison's investment in Stagecoach as of March 31, 2021 and June 30, 2021. Con Edison evaluated the carrying value of its investment in Stagecoach for other-than-temporary declines in value using income and market-based approaches. Con Edison determined that the carrying value of its investment in Stagecoach of $667 million and $630 million as of March 31, 2021 and June 30, 2021, respectively, was not impaired. The carrying value of $630 million at June 30, 2021 approximates the final sales price received in July 2021 and the remaining amount expected to be received, including closing adjustments.

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 market 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.

Earnings Per Common 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 is increased for additional shares that would be outstanding if potentially dilutive securities were converted to common stock.

Potentially dilutive securities for Con Edison consist of restricted stock units and deferred stock units for which the average market price of the common shares for the period was greater than the exercise price.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, basic and diluted EPS for Con Edison were calculated as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended June 30,		For the Six Months Ended June 30,	
(Millions of Dollars, except per share amounts/Shares in Millions)	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
Net income for common stock	$165	$190	$584	$565
Weighted average common shares outstanding – basic	345.4	334.1	344.0	333.8
Add: Incremental shares attributable to effect of potentially dilutive securities	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9
Adjusted weighted average common shares outstanding – diluted	346.2	335.0	344.8	334.7
Net Income per common share – basic	$0.48	$0.57	$1.70	$1.69
Net Income per common share – diluted	$0.48	$0.57	$1.70	$1.69

The computation of diluted EPS for the three and six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020 excludes immaterial amounts of performance share awards that were not included because of their anti-dilutive effect.

Changes in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss) by Component

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, changes to accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss) (OCI) for Con Edison and CECONY were as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended June 30,			
	Con Edison		CECONY	
(Millions of Dollars)	2021	2020	2021	2020
Beginning balance, accumulated OCI, net of taxes (a)	$(21)	$(14)	$(7)	$(5)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated OCI related to pension plan liabilities, net of tax of $(1) for Con Edison in 2021 and 2020 (a)(b)	2	—	—	1
Current period OCI, net of taxes	2	—	—	1
Ending balance, accumulated OCI, net of taxes (a)	$(19)	$(14)	$(7)	$(4)

	For the Six Months Ended June 30,			
	Con Edison		CECONY	
(Millions of Dollars)	2021	2020	2021	2020
Beginning balance, accumulated OCI, net of taxes (a)	$(25)	$(19)	$(7)	$(6)
OCI before reclassifications, net of tax of $(1) for Con Edison in 2021 and 2020	2	4	—	—
Amounts reclassified from accumulated OCI related to pension plan liabilities, net of tax of $(1) for Con Edison in 2021 and 2020 (a)(b)	4	1	—	2
Current period OCI, net of taxes	6	5	—	2
Ending balance, accumulated OCI, net of taxes (a)	$(19)	$(14)	$(7)	$(4)

(a) Tax reclassified from accumulated OCI is reported in the income tax expense line item of the consolidated income statement.

(b) For the portion of unrecognized pension and other postretirement benefit costs relating to the Utilities, costs are recorded into, and amortized out of, regulatory assets and liabilities instead of OCI. The net actuarial losses and prior service costs recognized during the period are included in the computation of total periodic pension and other postretirement benefit costs. See Notes E and F.

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 June 30, 2021 and 2020, cash, temporary cash investments and restricted cash for Con Edison and CECONY were as follows:

	At June 30,			
	Con Edison		CECONY	
(Millions of Dollars)	2021	2020	2021	2020
Cash and temporary cash investments	$1,067	$1,144	$985	$1,096
Restricted cash (a)	111	201	—	—
Total cash, temporary cash investments and restricted cash	$1,178	$1,345	$985	$1,096

(a) Restricted cash included cash of the Clean Energy Businesses' renewable electric production project subsidiaries ($111 million and $192 million at June 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively) that, under the related project debt agreements, either is restricted until the various maturity dates of the project debt to being used for normal operating expenses and capital expenditures, debt service, and required reserves or was restricted as a result of the PG&E bankruptcy. During the pendency of the PG&E bankruptcy, cash was not distributed from the related projects to the Clean Energy Businesses. In July 2020, PG&E's plan of reorganization became effective. In July 2020, the Clean Energy Businesses received previously restricted distributions and have resumed receiving distributions for all projects. At June 30, 2020, restricted cash included cash deposits held by the Clean Energy Businesses' battery storage business ($9 million).

Note B – Regulatory Matters

Rate Plans

O&R New York – Electric

In March 2021, O&R filed a preliminary update to its January 2021 request to the NYSPSC for an electric rate increase effective January 1, 2022. The company increased its requested January 2022 rate increase by $3.3 million to $27.8 million.

O&R New York – Gas
In March 2021, O&R filed a preliminary update to its January 2021 request to the NYSPSC for a gas rate increase effective January 1, 2022. The company decreased its requested January 2022 rate increase by $8.6 million to $1.2 million.

Rockland Electric Company (RECO)
In May 2021, RECO filed a request with the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities for an electric rate increase of $16.9 million, effective February 2022. The filing reflected a return on common equity of 10.00 percent and a common equity ratio of 49.25 percent. RECO also seeks an increase in its annual storm allowance of $1 million, recovery of deferred costs associated with Tropical Storm Isaias, and the collection of various deferred COVID-19 related costs. In July 2021, RECO filed an update to the request it filed in May 2021. The company decreased its requested February 2022 rate increase to $16.1 million and reduced the common equity ratio to 48.51 percent. The updated filing continues to reflect a return on common equity of 10.00 percent.

COVID-19 Regulatory Matters
Governors, public utility commissions and other regulatory agencies in the states in which the Utilities operate have issued orders related to the COVID-19 pandemic that impact the Utilities as described below.

New York State Regulation

In March 2020, New York State Governor Cuomo declared a State Disaster Emergency for the State of New York due to the COVID-19 pandemic and signed the "New York State on PAUSE" executive order that temporarily closed all non-essential businesses statewide. The Governor has since lifted these closures over time and ended the emergency declaration in June 2021. As a result of the emergency declaration, and due to economic conditions, the NYSPSC and the Utilities have worked to mitigate the potential impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Utilities, their customers and other stakeholders.

In March 2020, the Utilities began suspending service disconnections, certain collection notices, final bill collection agency activity, new late payment charges and certain other fees for all customers. The Utilities also began providing payment extensions for all customers that were scheduled to be disconnected prior to the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. In June 2020, the state of New York enacted a law prohibiting New York utilities, including CECONY and O&R, from disconnecting residential customers, and starting in May 2021 small business customers, during the COVID-19 state of emergency, which ended in June 2021. In addition, such prohibitions will apply for an additional 180 days after the state of emergency ends (December 21, 2021) for residential and small business customers who have experienced a change in financial circumstances due to the COVID-19 pandemic. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2021, late payment charges and fees that were not billed were approximately $18 million and $35 million lower than the amounts that were approved to be collected pursuant to CECONY's rate plans, respectively, and $1 million and $2 million lower than the amounts that were approved to be collected pursuant to O&R's rate plans, respectively (see Note K). In April 2021, CECONY filed a petition with the NYSPSC to timely establish a surcharge recovery mechanism to collect $52 million of late payment charges and fees, offset for related savings, for the year ended December 31, 2020 to begin in September 2021 and end in December 2022. The petition also requested a surcharge recovery or surcredit mechanism for any fee deferrals for 2021 and 2022 starting in January of the subsequent year over a twelve-month period, respectively. Public comments in response to the petition are due in August 2021.

The Utilities' New York rate plans allow them to defer costs resulting from a change in legislation, regulation and related actions that have taken effect during the term of the rate plans once the costs exceed a specified threshold. The total reserve increases to the allowance for uncollectible accounts from January 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021 reflecting the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic for CECONY electric and gas operations and O&R electric and gas operations were $198 million and $7 million, respectively, and were deferred pursuant to the legislative, regulatory and related actions provisions of the rate plans as a result of the New York State on PAUSE and related executive orders, that have since been lifted, as described above. The Utilities' New York rate plans also provide for an allowance for write-offs of customer accounts receivable balances. The above amounts deferred pursuant to the legislative, regulatory and related actions provisions were reduced by the amount that the actual write-offs of customer accounts receivable balances were below the allowance reflected in rates which differences were $15 million and $3 million for CECONY and O&R, respectively, from March 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021.

In June 2020, the NYSPSC directed CECONY to implement a summer cooling credit program to help mitigate the cost of staying home and operating air conditioning for health-vulnerable low-income customers due to the limited availability of public cooling facilities as a result of the COVID-19 social distancing measures. The $63.4 million cost of the program is being recovered over a five-year period that began January 2021.

In June 2020, the NYSPSC established a generic proceeding on the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and sought comment on a variety of COVID-19 related issues. In July 2020, the Utilities submitted joint comments with other large utilities in New York State that included a formal request to defer all COVID-19 related costs and for a surcharge mechanism to collect such deferrals based upon the individual utility's need. In January 2021, the New York State Department of Public Service (NYSDPS) provided guidance to New York utilities that no additional mechanisms are required because there are already established mechanisms for utility recovery of unexpected material expenses through rate plan change in legislation, regulation and related actions provisions of their respective rate plans and the filing of individual deferral petitions. The guidance further provided that utilities deferring COVID-19 related costs pursuant to the provisions that allow deferral of costs resulting from a change in legislation, regulation and related actions must comply with the provisions of their rate plans, be able to demonstrate the nexus between the changes in law or regulation and the specific revenue and expense items, and consider any offsetting cost savings due to the pandemic.

As of December 31, 2020, CECONY deferred, for New York City residential customers, $54.9 million of higher summer generation capacity supply costs. CECONY expects to recover such costs from customers by October 2021.

In April 2021, New York State passed a law that creates a program that allows eligible residential renters in New York State who require assistance with rent and utility bills to have up to twelve months of electric and gas utility bill arrears forgiven, provided that such arrears were accrued on or after March 13, 2020. The program will be administered by the State Office of Temporary Disability Assistance in coordination with the NYSDPS. Under the program, CECONY and O&R would qualify for a refundable tax credit for New York State gross-receipts tax equal to the amount of arrears waived by the Utilities in the year that the arrears are waived and certified by the NYSPSC.

In May 2021, CECONY and O&R, along with other large New York utilities, submitted joint comments to the NYSDPS' February 2021 report on New York State’s Energy Affordability Policy. The report recommends, among other things, that residential and commercial customers’ late payment fees and interest on deferred payment agreements be waived until two years after the expiration of the New York State moratorium on utility terminations (the moratorium will expire on December 21, 2021) and each utility develop an arrears management program to mitigate the financial burdens of the COVID-19 pandemic on New York households and that program costs be shared, perhaps equally, between shareholders and customers. The May 2021 joint comments stated that it is not necessary for the NYSPSC to adopt the report’s COVID-19 related recommendations because New York State already passed laws that address the issues in the report, as described above.

The Utilities’ rate plans have revenue decoupling mechanisms in their New York electric and gas businesses that largely reconcile actual energy delivery revenues to the authorized delivery revenues approved by the NYSPSC per month and accumulate the deferred balances semi-annually under CECONY's electric rate plan (January through June and July through December, respectively) and annually under CECONY's gas rate plan and O&R's New York electric and gas rate plans (January through December). Differences are accrued with interest each month for CECONY's and O&R's New York electric customers and after the annual deferral period ends for CECONY's and O&R's New York gas customers for refund to, or recovery from customers, as applicable. Generally, the refund to or recovery from customers begins August and February of each year over an ensuing six-month period for CECONY's electric customers and February of each year over an ensuing twelve-month period for CECONY's gas and O&R's New York electric and gas customers.

New Jersey State Regulation
In March 2020, New Jersey Governor Murphy declared a Public Health Emergency and State of Emergency for the State of New Jersey. In June 2021, the Governor ended the emergency declaration. As a result of the emergency declaration, and due to economic conditions, the NJBPU and RECO have worked to mitigate the potential impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on RECO, its customers and other stakeholders. In March 2020, RECO began suspending late payment charges, terminations for non-payment, and no access fees during the COVID-19 pandemic. The suspension of these fees continued through June 30, 2021 and are not material.

In July 2020, the NJBPU authorized RECO and other New Jersey utilities to create a COVID-19-related regulatory asset by deferring prudently incurred incremental costs related to the COVID-19 pandemic beginning on March 9, 2020, and through September 30, 2021. RECO deferred net incremental COVID-19 related costs of $0.9 million through June 30, 2021.

Other Regulatory Matters

In August 2018, the NYSPSC ordered CECONY to begin on January 1, 2019 to credit the company's electric and gas customers, and to begin on October 1, 2018 to credit its steam customers, with the net benefits of the federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (TCJA) as measured based on amounts reflected in its rate plans prior to the enactment of the TCJA in December 2017. The net benefits include the revenue requirement impact of the reduction in the corporate federal income tax rate to 21 percent, the elimination for utilities of bonus depreciation and the amortization of excess deferred federal income taxes.

CECONY, under its electric rate plan that was approved in January 2020, is amortizing its TCJA net benefits prior to January 1, 2019 allocable to its electric customers ($377 million) over a three-year period, the “protected” portion of its net regulatory liability for future income taxes related to certain accelerated tax depreciation benefits allocable to its electric customers ($1,663 million) over the remaining lives of the related assets and the remainder, or “unprotected” portion of the net regulatory liability allocable to its electric customers ($784 million) over a five-year period. CECONY, under its gas rate plan that was approved in January 2020, is amortizing its remaining TCJA net benefits prior to January 1, 2019 allocable to its gas customers ($63 million) over a two-year period, the protected portion of its net regulatory liability for future income taxes allocable to its gas customers ($725 million) over the remaining lives of the related assets and the unprotected portion of the net regulatory liability allocable to its gas customers ($107 million) over a five-year period.

CECONY's net benefits prior to October 1, 2018 allocable to the company’s steam customers ($15 million) are being amortized over a three-year period. CECONY’s net regulatory liability for future income taxes, including both the protected and unprotected portions, allocable to the company’s steam customers ($185 million) is being amortized over the remaining lives of the related assets (with the amortization period for the unprotected portion subject to review in its next steam rate proceeding).

O&R, under its current electric and gas rate plans, has reflected its TCJA net benefits in its electric and gas rates beginning as of January 1, 2019. Under the rate plans, O&R is amortizing its net benefits prior to January 1, 2019 ($22 million) over a three-year period, the protected portion of its net regulatory liability for future income taxes ($123 million) over the remaining lives of the related assets and the unprotected portion ($30 million) over a fifteen-year period.

In January 2018, the NYSPSC issued an order initiating a focused operations audit of the income tax accounting of certain utilities, including CECONY and O&R. The Utilities are unable to estimate the amount or range of their possible loss related to this matter. At June 30, 2021, the Utilities had not accrued a liability related to this matter.

In October 2020, the NYSPSC issued an order instituting a proceeding to consider requiring New York’s large, investor-owned utilities, including CECONY and O&R, to annually disclose what risks climate change poses to their companies, investors and customers going forward. The order notes that some holding companies, including Con Edison, already disclose climate change risks at the holding company level, but states that the NYSPSC believes that climate-related risk disclosures should be issued specific to the operating companies in New York, such as CECONY and O&R, and that such climate-related risk disclosures should be included annually with the utilities’ financial reports. In December 2020, CECONY and O&R, along with other large New York utilities, filed comments supporting climate change risk disclosures in annual reports filed with the NYSPSC and recommended the use of an industry-specific template.

In May 2020, the president of the United States issued the "Securing the United States Bulk-Power System" executive order. The executive order declares threats to the bulk-power system by foreign adversaries constitute a national emergency and prohibits the acquisition, importation, transfer or installation of certain bulk-power system electric equipment that is sourced from foreign adversaries. In January 2021, the president of the United States suspended the May 2020 executive order for 90 days. In April 2021, the executive order was reinstated (and expired shortly thereafter) and the Department of Energy (DOE) subsequently issued a request for information to assist the DOE in developing additional orders and/or regulations to secure the United States’ critical electric infrastructure. In July 2021, the president of the United States ordered the Department of Homeland Security to issue preliminary cybersecurity goals for critical infrastructure control systems by September 2021, with final goals to be issued by September 2022. The Companies are unable to predict the impact on them of any additional orders or regulations that may be adopted regarding critical infrastructure.

In July 2021, the NYSPSC approved a settlement agreement among CECONY, O&R and the NYSDPS that fully resolves all issues and allegations that have been raised or could have been raised by the NYSPSC against CECONY and O&R with respect to: (1) the July 2018 rupture of a CECONY steam main located on Fifth Avenue and 21st Street in Manhattan (the “2018 Steam Incident”); (2) the July 2019 electric service interruptions to approximately 72,000 CECONY customers on the west side of Manhattan and to approximately 30,000 CECONY customers primarily in the Flatbush area of Brooklyn (the “2019 Manhattan and Brooklyn Outages”); (3) the August 2020 electric service interruptions to approximately 330,000 CECONY customers and approximately 200,000 O&R customers following Tropical Storm Isaias (the “Tropical Storm Isaias Outages”) and (4) the August 2020 electric service interruptions to approximately 190,000 customers resulting from faults at CECONY’s Rainey substation following Tropical Storm Isaias (the “Rainey Outages”). Pursuant to the settlement agreement, CECONY and O&R agreed to a total settlement amount of $75.1 million and $7.0 million, respectively. CECONY and O&R agreed to forgo recovery from customers of $25 million and $2.5 million, respectively, associated with the return on existing storm hardening assets beginning with the next rate plan for each utility (over a period of 35 years). CECONY and O&R also agreed to incur ongoing operations and maintenance costs of up to $15.8 million and $2.9 million, respectively, for, among other things, costs to maintain a certain level of contractor and vehicle storm emergency support and storm preparation audits. For CECONY, the settlement agreement includes previously incurred or accrued costs of $34.3 million, including negative revenue adjustments of $5 million for the Rainey Outages and $15 million for the 2019 Manhattan and Brooklyn Outages and $14.3 million in costs to reimburse customers for food and medicine spoilage and other previously incurred expenses related to Tropical Storm Isaias and the 2018 Steam Incident. For O&R, the settlement agreement includes previously incurred costs of $1.6 million to reimburse customers for food and medicine spoilage and other expenses related to the Tropical Storm Isaias Outages.

Additional information relating to the 2018 Steam Incident, 2019 Manhattan and Brooklyn Outages and Tropical Storm Isaias Outages follow.

2018 Steam Incident: In July 2018, the NYSPSC commenced an investigation into the rupture of a CECONY steam main located on Fifth Avenue and 21st Street in Manhattan. Debris from the incident included dirt and mud containing asbestos. The response to the incident required the closing of buildings and streets for various periods. As of June 30, 2021, with respect to the incident, the company incurred operating costs of $17 million for property damage, clean-up and other response costs and invested $9 million in capital and retirement costs. During the second quarter of 2020, the company accrued a $3 million liability related to this matter. As described above, in July 2021, CECONY entered into a settlement agreement that fully resolves all issues and allegations with respect to this matter.

2019 Manhattan and Brooklyn Outages: In July 2019, electric service was interrupted to approximately 72,000 CECONY customers on the west side of Manhattan. Also in July 2019, electric service was interrupted to approximately 30,000 CECONY customers primarily in the Flatbush area of Brooklyn. In November 2020, the NYSPSC issued an order in its proceedings investigating these July 2019 power outages ordering CECONY to show cause why the NYSPSC should not commence a review of the prudency of CECONY’s actions and/or omissions prior to, during, and after the July 2019 outages in Manhattan and Brooklyn, and pursue civil or administrative penalties in the amount of up to $24.8 million for CECONY’s alleged failure to comply with certain requirements. The order further indicated that should the NYSPSC confirm some or all of the apparent violations identified in the order or other orders issued by the NYSPSC in the future in connection with this proceeding, and should such confirmed violations be classified as findings of repeated violations of the Public Service Law or rules or regulations adopted pursuant thereto that demonstrate a failure of CECONY to continue to provide safe and adequate service, the NYSPSC would be authorized to commence a proceeding under Public Service Law Section 68(2) to revoke or modify CECONY’s certificate as it relates to its service territory or any portion thereof.

In December 2020, CECONY filed a response to the NYSPSC order demonstrating why the NYSPSC should not commence a penalty or prudence action against CECONY. CECONY stated that the NYSPSC order misapplied Section 25-a of the Public Service Law by ignoring the reasonable compliance standard under the statute and instead, was imposing a strict liability standard. For both outages, CECONY presented evidence that it either had complied or reasonably complied with NYSPSC requirements. With respect to the Manhattan outage, CECONY stated that a prudency proceeding was not justified because CECONY’s actions with respect to the Manhattan outage were reasonable based on the information the company had at the time. With respect to the Brooklyn outage, the company stated that the order failed to allege that improper company actions caused the outage. During 2019, CECONY recorded negative revenue adjustments associated with reliability performance provisions of $15 million in aggregate primarily related to these outages. As described above, in July 2021, CECONY entered into a settlement agreement that fully resolves all issues and allegations with respect to this matter.

Tropical Storm Isaias Outages: In August 2020, Tropical Storm Isaias caused significant damage to the Utilities’ electric distribution systems and interrupted service to approximately 330,000 CECONY electric customers and approximately 200,000 O&R electric customers. As of June 30, 2021, CECONY incurred costs for Tropical Storm Isaias of $174 million (including $84 million of operation and maintenance expenses charged against a storm reserve pursuant to its electric rate plan, $63 million of capital expenditures and $27 million (including $7.5 million for food and medicine spoilage claims) of operation and maintenance expenses). As of June 30, 2021, O&R incurred costs for Tropical Storm Isaias of $26.5 million (including $19.2 million of operation and maintenance expenses charged against a storm reserve pursuant to its New York electric rate plan, $5.7 million of capital expenditures and $1.6 million for food and medicine spoilage claims). As of June 30, 2021, RECO incurred costs for Tropical Storm Isaias of $10.8 million (including $7.5 million of operation and maintenance expenses charged against a storm reserve pursuant to its rate plan, $2 million of capital expenditures and $1.3 million for food and medicine spoilage claims). The Utilities' electric rate plans provide for recovery of operating costs and capital expenditures under different provisions. The Utilities' incremental operating costs attributable to storms are to be deferred for recovery as a regulatory asset under their electric rate plans, while capital expenditures, up to specified levels, are reflected in rates under their electric rate plans. The provisions of the Utilities' New York electric rate plans that impose negative revenue adjustments for operating performance provide for exceptions for major storms and catastrophic events beyond the control of the companies, including natural disasters such as hurricanes and floods.

In November 2020, the NYSPSC issued an order in its proceedings investigating the New York utilities' preparation for and response to Tropical Storm Isaias that ordered the Utilities to show cause why (i) civil penalties or appropriate injunctive relief should not be imposed against CECONY (in the amount of up to $102.3 million relating to 33 alleged violations) and against O&R (in the amount of up to $19 million relating to 38 alleged violations) to remedy such noncompliance, and (ii) a prudence proceeding should not be commenced against the Utilities for potentially imprudent expenditures of ratepayer funds related to the matter. The order stated that given the continuing nature of the investigation of this matter by the New York State Department of Public Service (NYSDPS), the NYSPSC may amend the order to include any subsequently determined apparent violations identified by the NYSDPS. In addition, the order indicated that should the NYSPSC confirm some or all of the apparent violations identified in the order or other orders issued by the NYSPSC in the future in connection with this proceeding, and should such respective confirmed violations be classified as findings of repeated violations of the Public Service Law or rules or regulations adopted pursuant thereto that demonstrate a failure of CECONY and/or O&R to continue to provide safe and adequate service, the NYSPSC would be authorized to commence a proceeding under Public Service Law Section 68(2) to revoke or modify CECONY's and/or O&R's certificate as it relates to its service territory or any portion thereof.

In December 2020, CECONY and O&R filed responses to the NYSPSC order demonstrating why the NYSPSC should not commence penalty or prudence actions against them. The Utilities stated that the NYSPSC orders misapplied Section 25-a of the Public Service Law by ignoring the reasonable compliance standard under the statute and instead, was imposing a strict liability standard. CECONY and O&R also presented evidence that the order either misrepresented the applicable requirements or ignored that the Utilities were acting pursuant to practices approved by the NYSPSC. Finally, CECONY and O&R stated that there was no basis to commence a prudence proceeding because the Utilities acted reasonably based on the information available and the circumstances at the time. As described above, in July 2021, CECONY and O&R entered into a settlement agreement that fully resolves all issues and allegations with respect to this matter.

Regulatory Assets and Liabilities

Regulatory assets and liabilities at June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020 were comprised of the following items:

	Con Edison		CECONY	
(Millions of Dollars)	2021	2020	2021	2020
Regulatory assets				
Unrecognized pension and other postretirement costs	$2,750	$3,241	$2,607	$3,065
Environmental remediation costs	852	865	783	791
Pension and other postretirement benefits deferrals	395	315	344	272
Revenue taxes	373	356	357	342
Property tax reconciliation	246	241	246	239
COVID-19 pandemic deferrals	239	115	234	113
Deferred storm costs	225	195	112	83
MTA power reliability deferral	164	188	164	188
System peak reduction and energy efficiency programs	88	124	88	124
Deferred derivative losses	75	120	69	111
Municipal infrastructure support costs	52	62	52	62
Brooklyn Queens demand management program	35	36	35	36
Meadowlands heater odorization project	31	32	31	32
Preferred stock redemption	21	21	21	21
Non-wire alternative projects	19	18	19	18
Unamortized loss on reacquired debt	18	21	16	19
Recoverable REV demonstration project costs	18	20	16	18
Gate station upgrade project	16	25	16	25
Other	272	200	262	186
Regulatory assets – noncurrent	5,889	6,195	5,472	5,745
Deferred derivative losses	161	190	152	177
Recoverable energy costs	23	76	15	67
Regulatory assets – current	184	266	167	244
Total Regulatory Assets	$6,073	$6,461	$5,639	$5,989
Regulatory liabilities				
Future income tax	$2,093	$2,207	$1,949	$2,062
Allowance for cost of removal less salvage	1,092	1,090	931	932
Net unbilled revenue deferrals	175	198	175	198
TCJA net benefits*	209	295	204	286
Net proceeds from sale of property	120	137	120	137
Pension and other postretirement benefit deferrals	94	85	51	46
System benefit charge carrying charge	68	64	61	57
Energy efficiency portfolio standard unencumbered funds	37	1	38	—
Property tax refunds	35	36	35	35
BQDM and REV Demo reconciliations	26	27	23	25
Sales and use tax refunds	19	16	18	16
Earnings sharing - electric, gas and steam	14	15	10	10
Unrecognized other postretirement costs	12	11	—	—
Settlement of gas proceedings	11	21	11	21
Settlement of prudence proceeding	6	5	6	5
Workers' compensation	4	3	4	3
Other	363	302	313	261
Regulatory liabilities – noncurrent	4,378	4,513	3,949	4,094
Deferred derivative gains	155	8	144	7
Refundable energy costs	23	28	4	4
Revenue decoupling mechanism	2	—	—	—
Regulatory liabilities – current	180	36	148	11
Total Regulatory Liabilities	$4,558	$4,549	$4,097	$4,105

* See "Other Regulatory Matters," above.

The recognition of the return on regulatory assets is determined by the Utilities' rate plans or orders issued by state regulators. 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 six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020 was 1.80 percent and 2.65 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 ($1,849 million and $1,696 million for Con Edison, and $1,656 million and $1,509 million for CECONY at June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, respectively). Regulatory assets of RECO for which a cash outflow has been made ($26 million and $31 million at June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, 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 New Jersey Board of Public Utilities. 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 June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, regulatory assets for Con Edison and CECONY that did not earn a return consisted of the following items:

Regulatory Assets Not Earning a Return*

	Con Edison		CECONY	
(Millions of Dollars)	2021	2020	2021	2020
Unrecognized pension and other postretirement costs	$2,750	$3,241	$2,607	$3,065
Environmental remediation costs	839	855	770	781
Revenue taxes	353	336	339	323
Deferred derivative losses - long term	75	120	69	111
Other	46	24	46	24
Deferred derivative losses - current	161	190	152	177
Total	$4,224	$4,766	$3,983	$4,481

*This table includes 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 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

In February 2021, a subsidiary of the Clean Energy Businesses borrowed $250 million at a variable-rate, due 2028, secured by equity interests in four of the company's solar electric production projects, the interest rate for which was swapped to a fixed rate of 3.39 percent.

In February 2021, a subsidiary of the Clean Energy Businesses entered into an agreement with a tax equity investor for the financing of a portfolio of three of the Clean Energy Businesses' solar electric production projects (CED Nevada Virginia). Under the financing, the tax equity investor acquired a noncontrolling interest in the portfolio and will receive a percentage of earnings, tax attributes and cash flows. The tax equity investor's funding obligation is subject to certain conditions precedent and a maximum funding obligation of $270 million. As of June 30, 2021, $99 million has been funded, with an additional $53 million funded in July 2021. The remaining amount is expected to be funded upon the satisfaction of the remaining conditions precedent, including the last of the three projects reaching commercial operation, which is expected to occur during the third quarter of 2021. The Clean Energy Businesses will continue to consolidate this entity and will report the noncontrolling tax equity investor's interest in the tax equity arrangement. See Note P.

In March 2021, a subsidiary of the Clean Energy Businesses agreed to issue $229 million aggregate principal amount of 3.77 percent senior notes, due 2046, that will be secured by equity interests in CED Nevada Virginia. The senior notes will be issued when each project reaches commercial operation, the proceeds from the sale of which will repay a portion of the borrowings outstanding under a construction loan facility. In June 2021 and July 2021, CED Nevada Virginia issued $38 million and $61 million, respectively, of the $229 million senior notes, the proceeds from the sale of which repaid a portion of the borrowings outstanding under the construction loan facility. The remaining $130 million of senior notes are expected to be issued when the last of the three projects reaches commercial operation during the third quarter of 2021. See Note D.

During the first quarter of 2021, Con Edison optionally prepaid the remaining $675 million outstanding under a February 2019 term loan prior to its maturity in June 2021.

In May 2021, Con Edison redeemed at maturity $500 million of 2.00 percent 5-year debentures.

In June 2021, CECONY redeemed at maturity $640 million of floating rate 3-year debentures.

In June 2021, CECONY issued $750 million aggregate principal amount of 2.40 percent debentures, due 2031 and $750 million aggregate principal amount of 3.60 percent debentures, due 2061.

In June 2021, Con Edison issued 10,100,000 shares of its common stock resulting in net proceeds of approximately $775 million, after issuance expenses.

In June 2021, as part of the Clean Energy Businesses' sale of a renewable electric production project, $104 million of 4.52 percent senior notes, due 2032 and $37 million of floating rate loans, due 2024 and loan-related interest rate swaps were assumed by the buyer pursuant to the sale agreement. See Notes N and R.

The carrying amounts and fair values of long-term debt at June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020 were:

(Millions of Dollars)	2021		2020	
Long-Term Debt (including current portion) (a)	**Carrying Amount**	**Fair Value**	**Carrying Amount**	**Fair Value**
Con Edison	$22,110	$25,551	$22,349	$26,808
CECONY	$17,635	$20,854	$16,789	$20,974

(a) Amounts shown are net of unamortized debt expense and unamortized debt discount of $220 million and $189 million for Con Edison and CECONY, respectively, as of June 30, 2021 and $215 million and $176 million for Con Edison and CECONY, respectively, as of December 31, 2020.

The fair values of the Companies' long-term debt have been estimated primarily using available market information and at June 30, 2021 are classified as Level 2 (see Note O).

Note D – Short-Term Borrowing

At June 30, 2021, Con Edison had $1,052 million of commercial paper outstanding of which $1,000 million was outstanding under CECONY's program. The weighted average interest rate at June 30, 2021 was 0.2 percent for both Con Edison and CECONY. At December 31, 2020, Con Edison had $1,705 million of commercial paper outstanding of which $1,660 million was outstanding under CECONY's program. The weighted average interest rate at December 31, 2020 was 0.3 percent for both Con Edison and CECONY.

At June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, no loans were outstanding under the Companies' December 2016 credit agreement (Credit Agreement). An immaterial amount of letters of credit were outstanding under the Credit Agreement as of June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020.

At June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, a subsidiary of the Clean Energy Businesses had $403 million and $165 million of borrowings outstanding under a variable-rate construction loan facility that matures no later than November 2021 and is secured by and used to fund construction costs for CED Nevada Virginia. At June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, the banks' commitments under the construction loan facility were $442 million and $613 million, respectively.

In April 2021, Con Edison entered into a credit agreement (April 2021 Credit Agreement) under which banks were committed until May 18, 2021, subject to certain conditions, to provide to Con Edison a $500 million variable-rate 364-day term loan. In May 2021, Con Edison borrowed $500 million under the April 2021 Credit Agreement to repay in full all of Con Edison's outstanding 2.00 percent debentures, Series 2016 A, that matured on May 15, 2021. In July 2021, Con Edison prepaid in full the $500 million borrowing under the April 2021 Credit Agreement with a portion of the cash proceeds received from the substantial completion of the sale of Stagecoach. See Note R.

Note E – Pension Benefits

Total Periodic Benefit Cost

The components of the Companies' total periodic benefit cost for the three and six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended June 30,			
	Con Edison		CECONY	
(Millions of Dollars)	2021	2020	2021	2020
Service cost – including administrative expenses	$85	$73	$80	$69
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	118	137	111	129
Expected return on plan assets	(274)	(258)	(260)	(245)
Recognition of net actuarial loss	197	175	187	165
Recognition of prior service credit	(4)	(4)	(5)	(5)
TOTAL PERIODIC BENEFIT COST	$122	$123	$113	$113
Cost capitalized	(41)	(33)	(39)	(32)
Reconciliation to rate level	(54)	(62)	(52)	(59)
Total expense recognized	$27	$28	$22	$22

	For the Six Months Ended June 30,			
	Con Edison		CECONY	
(Millions of Dollars)	2021	2020	2021	2020
Service cost – including administrative expenses	$171	$147	$160	$137
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	236	275	222	258
Expected return on plan assets	(548)	(517)	(520)	(490)
Recognition of net actuarial loss	393	349	373	331
Recognition of prior service credit	(8)	(8)	(10)	(10)
TOTAL PERIODIC BENEFIT COST	$244	$246	$225	$226
Cost capitalized	(79)	(64)	(75)	(61)
Reconciliation to rate level	(111)	(126)	(106)	(121)
Total expense recognized	$54	$56	$44	$44

Components of net periodic benefit cost other than service cost are presented outside of operating income on the Companies' consolidated income statements, and only the service cost component is eligible for capitalization. Accordingly, the service cost component is included in the line "Other operations and maintenance" and the non-service cost components are included in the line "Other deductions" in the Companies' consolidated income statements.

Expected Contributions

Based on estimates as of June 30, 2021, the Companies expect to make contributions to the pension plans during 2021 of $467 million (of which $429 million is to be made by CECONY). The Companies' policy is to fund the total periodic benefit cost of the qualified plan to the extent tax deductible and to also contribute to the non-qualified supplemental plans. During the first six months of 2021, the Companies contributed $81 million to the pension plans, $80 million of which was contributed by CECONY. CECONY also contributed $22 million to the external trust for its non-qualified supplemental plan

Note F – Other Postretirement Benefits

Total Periodic Benefit Cost

The components of the Companies' total periodic other postretirement benefit cost/(credit) for the three and six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended June 30,			
	Con Edison		CECONY	
(Millions of Dollars)	2021	2020	2021	2020
Service cost - including administrative expenses	$7	$5	$5	$4
Interest cost on projected other postretirement benefit obligation	8	9	7	8
Expected return on plan assets	(17)	(16)	(14)	(14)
Recognition of net actuarial loss	6	3	5	3
Recognition of prior service credit	(1)	(1)	—	—
TOTAL PERIODIC OTHER POSTRETIREMENT BENEFIT COST	$3	$—	$3	$1
Cost capitalized	(3)	(2)	(3)	(2)
Reconciliation to rate level	—	2	(1)	—
Total credit recognized	$—	$—	$(1)	$(1)

	For the Six Months Ended June 30,			
	Con Edison		CECONY	
(Millions of Dollars)	2021	2020	2021	2020
Service cost - including administrative expenses	$13	$11	$10	$8
Interest cost on projected other postretirement benefit obligation	16	19	13	16
Expected return on plan assets	(34)	(33)	(27)	(27)
Recognition of net actuarial loss	12	30	10	29
Recognition of prior service credit	(1)	(2)	(1)	(1)
TOTAL PERIODIC OTHER POSTRETIREMENT BENEFIT COST	$6	$25	$5	$25
Cost capitalized	(6)	(5)	(5)	(3)
Reconciliation to rate level	—	(20)	(3)	(24)
Total credit recognized	$—	$—	$(3)	$(2)

For information about the presentation of the components of other postretirement benefit costs, see Note E.

Expected Contributions

Based on estimates as of June 30, 2021, the Companies expect to make a contribution of $2 million (all of which is to be made by CECONY) to the other postretirement benefit plans in 2021. The Companies' policy is to fund the total periodic benefit cost of the plans to the extent tax deductible.

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 June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020 were as follows:

	Con Edison		CECONY	
(Millions of Dollars)	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
Accrued Liabilities:				
Manufactured gas plant sites	$742	$752	$666	$676
Other Superfund Sites	105	105	104	104
Total	$847	$857	$770	$780
Regulatory assets	$852	$865	$783	$791

Most of the accrued Superfund Site liability relates to sites that have been investigated, in whole or in part. However, for some of the sites, the extent and associated cost of the required remediation has not yet been determined. As investigations progress and information pertaining to the required remediation becomes available, the Utilities expect that additional liability may be accrued, the amount of which is not presently determinable but may be material. The Utilities are permitted to recover or defer as regulatory assets (for subsequent recovery through rates) prudently incurred site investigation and remediation costs.

Environmental remediation costs incurred related to Superfund Sites for the three and six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended June 30,			
	Con Edison		CECONY	
(Millions of Dollars)	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
Remediation costs incurred	$5	$3	$5	$3

	For the Six Months Ended June 30,			
	Con Edison		CECONY	
(Millions of Dollars)	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
Remediation costs incurred	$13	$8	$13	$8

Insurance and other third-party recoveries received by Con Edison or CECONY were immaterial for the three and six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020.

In 2020, Con Edison and CECONY estimated that for their manufactured gas plant sites (including CECONY's Astoria site), the aggregate undiscounted potential liability for the investigation and remediation of coal tar and/or other environmental contaminants could range up to $2.7 billion and $2.6 billion, respectively. These estimates were based on the assumption that there is contamination at all sites, including those that have not yet been fully investigated and additional assumptions about the extent of the contamination and the type and extent of the remediation that may be required. Actual experience may be materially different.

Asbestos Proceedings

Suits have been brought in New York State and federal courts against the Utilities and many other defendants, wherein a large number of plaintiffs sought large amounts of compensatory and punitive damages for deaths and injuries allegedly caused by exposure to asbestos at various premises of the Utilities. The suits that have been resolved, which are many, have been resolved without any payment by the Utilities, or for amounts that were not, in the aggregate, material to them. The amounts specified in all the remaining thousands of suits total billions of dollars; however, the Utilities believe that these amounts are greatly exaggerated, based on the disposition of previous claims. At June 30, 2021, Con Edison and CECONY have accrued their estimated aggregate undiscounted potential liabilities for these suits and additional suits that may be brought over the next 15 years as shown in the following table. These estimates were based upon a combination of modeling, historical data analysis and risk factor assessment. Courts have begun, and unless otherwise determined on appeal may continue, to apply different standards for determining liability in asbestos suits than the standard that applied historically. As a result, the Companies currently believe that there is a reasonable possibility of an exposure to loss in excess of the liability accrued for the suits. The Companies are unable to estimate the amount or range of such loss. In addition, certain current and former employees have claimed or are claiming workers' compensation benefits based on alleged disability from exposure to asbestos. CECONY is permitted to defer as regulatory assets (for subsequent recovery through rates) costs incurred for its asbestos lawsuits and workers' compensation claims.

The accrued liability for asbestos suits and workers' compensation proceedings (including those related to asbestos exposure) and the amounts deferred as regulatory assets or liabilities for the Companies at June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020 were as follows:

	Con Edison		CECONY	
(Millions of Dollars)	2021	2020	2021	2020
Accrued liability – asbestos suits	$8	$8	$7	$7
Regulatory assets – asbestos suits	$8	$8	$7	$7
Accrued liability – workers' compensation	$70	$72	$67	$68
Regulatory liability – workers' compensation	$4	$3	$4	$3

Note H – Other Material Contingencies

Manhattan Explosion and Fire

On March 12, 2014, two multi-use five-story tall buildings located on Park Avenue between 116th and 117th Streets in Manhattan were destroyed by an explosion and fire. CECONY had delivered gas to the buildings through service lines from a distribution main located below ground on Park Avenue. Eight people died and more than 50 people were injured. Additional buildings were also damaged. The National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) investigated. The parties to the investigation included the company, the City of New York, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration and the NYSPSC. In June 2015, the NTSB issued a final report concerning the incident, its probable cause and safety recommendations. The NTSB determined that the probable cause of the incident was (1) the failure of a defective fusion joint at a service tee (which joined a plastic service line to a plastic distribution main) installed by the company that allowed gas to leak from the distribution main and migrate into a building where it ignited and (2) a breach in a City sewer line that allowed groundwater and soil to flow into the sewer, resulting in a loss of support for the distribution main, which caused it to sag and overstressed the defective fusion joint. The NTSB also made safety recommendations, including recommendations to the company that addressed its procedures for the preparation and examination of plastic fusions, training of its staff on conditions for notifications to the City's Fire Department and extension of its gas main isolation valve installation program. In February 2017, the NYSPSC approved a settlement agreement with the company related to the NYSPSC's investigations of the incident and the practices of qualifying persons to perform plastic fusions. Pursuant to the agreement, the company is providing $27 million of future benefits to customers (for which it has accrued a regulatory liability) and will not recover from customers $126 million of costs for gas emergency response activities that it had previously incurred and expensed. Approximately eighty suits are pending against the company seeking generally unspecified damages and, in some cases, punitive damages, for wrongful death, personal injury, property damage and business interruption. The company notified its insurers of the incident and believes that the policies in force at the time of the incident will cover the company's costs, in excess of a required retention (the amount of which is not material), to satisfy any liability it may have for damages in connection with the incident. In the company's estimation, there is not a reasonable possibility that an exposure to loss exists for the suits that is materially in excess of the estimated liability accrued. At June 30, 2021, the company has accrued its estimated liability for the suits of $40 million and an insurance receivable in the same amount.

Other Contingencies

For additional contingencies, see "Other Regulatory Matters" in Note B, Note G and "Uncertain Tax Positions" in Note J.

Guarantees

Con Edison and its subsidiaries have entered into various agreements providing financial or performance assurance primarily to third parties on behalf of their subsidiaries. Maximum amounts guaranteed by Con Edison and its subsidiaries under these agreements totaled $2,311 million and $2,042 million at June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, respectively.

A summary, by type and term, of amounts guaranteed by Con Edison and its subsidiaries under these agreements at June 30, 2021 is as follows:

Guarantee Type	0 – 3 years	4 – 10 years	> 10 years	Total
		(Millions of Dollars)		
Con Edison Transmission	$547	$—	$—	$547
Energy transactions	453	57	321	831
Renewable electric production projects	364	119	380	863
Other	70	—	—	70
Total	$1,434	$176	$701	$2,311

Con Edison Transmission — Con Edison has guaranteed payment by CET Electric of the contributions CET Electric agreed to make to New York Transco LLC (NY Transco). CET Electric owns a 45.7 percent interest in NY Transco. In April 2019, the New York Independent System Operator (NYISO) selected a transmission project that was jointly proposed by National Grid and NY Transco. The siting, construction and operation of the project will require approvals and permits from appropriate governmental agencies and authorities, including the NYSPSC. The NYISO indicated it will work with the developers to enter into agreements for the development and operation of the projects, including a schedule for entry into service by December 2023. Guarantee amount shown includes the maximum possible required amount of CET Electric’s contributions for this project as calculated based on the assumptions that the project is completed at 175 percent of its estimated costs and NY Transco does not use any debt financing for the project. Guarantee amount shown also includes a $7 million guarantee from Con Edison Transmission on behalf of a subsidiary of CET Gas related to the sale of Stagecoach. See "Investments" in Note A.

Energy Transactions — Con Edison and the Clean Energy Businesses guarantee payments on behalf of their subsidiaries in order to facilitate physical and financial transactions in electricity, gas, pipeline capacity, transportation, oil, renewable energy credits and energy services. To the extent that liabilities exist under the contracts subject to these guarantees, such liabilities are included in Con Edison’s consolidated balance sheet.

Renewable Electric Production Projects — Con Edison and the Clean Energy Businesses guarantee payments on behalf of their wholly-owned subsidiaries associated with their investment in, or development for others of, solar and wind energy facilities.

Other — Other guarantees include $70 million in guarantees provided by Con Edison to Travelers Insurance Company for indemnity agreements for surety bonds in connection with the operation of solar energy facilities and energy service projects of the Clean Energy Businesses.

Note I – Leases

Operating lease cost and cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities for the three and six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended June 30,			
	Con Edison		CECONY	
(Millions of Dollars)	2021	2020	2021	2020
Operating lease cost	$22	$21	$16	$16
Operating lease cash flows	$8	$8	$4	$4

	For the Six Months Ended June 30,			
	Con Edison		CECONY	
(Millions of Dollars)	2021	2020	2021	2020
Operating lease cost	$43	$42	$33	$32
Operating lease cash flows	$16	$16	$9	$8

As of June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, assets recorded as finance leases were $3 million for Con Edison and $2 million for CECONY, and the accumulated amortization associated with finance leases for Con Edison and CECONY were $3 million and $1 million, respectively.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, finance lease costs and cash flows for Con Edison and CECONY were immaterial.

Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for operating lease obligations for Con Edison and CECONY were $1 million and immaterial, respectively, for the three months ended June 30, 2021 and $18 million and $1 million, respectively for the six months ended June 30, 2021. Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for operating lease obligations for Con Edison and CECONY were $5 million and $1 million, respectively, for the three and six months ended June 30, 2020.

Other information related to leases for Con Edison and CECONY at June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020 were as follows:

	Con Edison		CECONY	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Weighted Average Remaining Lease Term:				
Operating leases	18.6 years	19.1 years	12.6 years	13.0 years
Finance leases	7.1 years	7.3 years	3.5 years	4.0 years
Weighted Average Discount Rate:				
Operating leases	4.3%	4.3%	3.6%	3.6%
Finance leases	1.8%	1.8%	1.2%	1.3%

Future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable leases at June 30, 2021 were as follows:

(Millions of Dollars)	Con Edison		CECONY	
Year Ending June 30,	Operating Leases	Finance Leases	Operating Leases	Finance Leases
2022	$84	$1	$61	$1
2023	75	1	57	1
2024	74	—	57	—
2025	75	—	58	—
2026	75	—	58	—
All years thereafter	929	1	448	—
Total future minimum lease payments	$1,312	$3	$739	$2
Less: imputed interest	(453)	—	(150)	—
Total	$859	$3	$589	$2
Reported as of June 30, 2021				
Operating lease liabilities (current)	$109	$—	$82	$—
Operating lease liabilities (noncurrent)	750	—	507	—
Other current liabilities	—	1	—	1
Other noncurrent liabilities	—	2	—	1
Total	$859	$3	$589	$2

At June 30, 2021, the Companies did not have material obligations under operating or finance leases that had not yet commenced.

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 three and six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020.

Note J – Income Tax

Con Edison's income tax expense decreased to an $11 million income tax benefit for the three months ended June 30, 2021 from $9 million of income tax expense for the three months ended June 30, 2020. The decrease in income tax expense is primarily due to lower income before income tax expense, lower state income taxes, lower allowance for uncollectible accounts and an increase in the amortization of excess deferred federal income taxes due to the TCJA, offset in part by higher income attributable to the company from non-controlling interests.

CECONY's income tax expense decreased to a $16 million income tax benefit for the three months ended June 30, 2021 from $7 million in income tax expense for the three months ended June 30, 2020. The decrease in income tax expense is primarily due to lower income before income tax expense, lower state income taxes, lower allowance for uncollectible accounts, higher settlement payments related to injuries and damages and an increase in the amortization of excess deferred federal income taxes due to the TCJA.

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 for the three months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

	Con Edison		CECONY	
(% of Pre-tax income)	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
STATUTORY TAX RATE				
Federal	21 %	21 %	21 %	21 %
Changes in computed taxes resulting from:				
State income tax, net of federal income tax benefit	5	6	5	6
Amortization of excess deferred federal income taxes	(41)	(20)	(38)	(25)
Taxes attributable to non-controlling interests	14	(2)	—	—
Cost of removal	5	4	5	5
Other plant-related items	(3)	(3)	(3)	(4)
Renewable energy credits	(8)	(4)	—	—
Allowance for uncollectible accounts	(1)	1	(1)	1
Injuries and damages reserve	(2)	—	(2)	—
Other	—	1	(1)	—
Effective tax rate	(10)%	4 %	(14)%	4 %

Con Edison’s income tax expense increased to $68 million for the six months ended June 30, 2021 from $64 million for the six months ended June 30, 2020. The increase in income tax expense is primarily due to higher income attributable to the company from non-controlling interests, offset in part by lower income before income tax expense, lower state income taxes and an increase in the amortization of excess deferred federal income taxes due to the TCJA.

CECONY’s income tax expense decreased to $98 million for the six months ended June 30, 2021 from $102 million for the six months ended June 30, 2020. The decrease in income tax expense is primarily due to an increase in the amortization of excess deferred federal income taxes due to the TCJA, lower allowance for uncollectible accounts, higher settlement payments related to injuries and damages, offset in part by higher income before income tax expense and higher plant related items.

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 for the six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

	Con Edison		CECONY	
(% of Pre-tax income)	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
STATUTORY TAX RATE				
Federal	21 %	21 %	21 %	21 %
Changes in computed taxes resulting from:				
State income tax, net of federal income tax benefit	4	5	5	5
Amortization of excess deferred federal income taxes	(14)	(12)	(13)	(12)
Taxes attributable to non-controlling interests	2	(1)	—	—
Cost of removal	2	2	2	2
Other plant-related items	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
Renewable energy credits	(3)	(3)	—	—
CARES Act NOL carryback	—	(1)	—	—
Other	—	1	—	1
Effective tax rate	11 %	10 %	14 %	15 %

In response to the economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) was signed into law on March 27, 2020. The CARES Act provides relief to corporate taxpayers by permitting a five-year carryback of net operating losses (NOLs) for tax years 2018, 2019 and 2020, temporarily removing the 80 percent limitation when applying the NOLs to carryback years, increasing the 30 percent limitation on interest deductibility to 50 percent of adjusted taxable income for tax years 2019 and 2020, and provides for certain employee retention tax credits and refunds for eligible employers.

Under the CARES Act, Con Edison carried back its $29 million NOL from tax year 2018 to tax year 2013 generating a $2.5 million net tax refund for which a tax receivable was established in 2020. In addition, Con Edison recognized a discrete income tax benefit of $4 million in 2020, due to the higher federal statutory tax rate in 2013. The 2018 federal NOL was recorded at 21 percent and will be carried back to tax year 2013, which had a 35 percent federal statutory tax rate. This tax benefit was primarily recognized at the Clean Energy Businesses.

Pursuant to CECONY's electric rate plan that went into effect in January 2020, the deferral of its net benefits for its electric service ceased and is included in rates. Additionally, the unprotected excess deferred federal income taxes for its electric and gas services is being amortized over a five-year period, which decreased the income tax expense for the six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020. See "Other Regulatory Matters" in Note B.

In April 2021, New York State passed a law that increased the corporate franchise tax rate on business income from 6.5% to 7.25%, 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%, not to exceed an annual maximum tax liability of $5 million per taxpayer. New York State 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 business capital tax are scheduled to expire after 2023 and are not expected to have a material impact on the Companies' financial position, results of operations or liquidity.

Uncertain Tax Positions

At June 30, 2021, the estimated liability for uncertain tax positions for Con Edison was $15 million ($4 million for CECONY). Con Edison reasonably expects to resolve within the next twelve months approximately $3 million of various federal and state uncertainties due to the expected completion of ongoing tax examinations, of which the entire amount, if recognized, would reduce Con Edison's effective tax rate. The amount related to CECONY is $1 million, which, if recognized, would reduce CECONY's effective tax rate. The total amount of unrecognized tax benefits, if recognized, that would reduce Con Edison's effective tax rate is $15 million ($14 million, net of federal taxes) with $4 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. For the six months ended June 30, 2021, the Companies recognized an immaterial amount of interest expense and no penalties for uncertain tax positions in their consolidated income statements. At June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, the Companies recognized an immaterial amount of accrued interest on their consolidated balance sheets.

Note K – Revenue Recognition

The following table presents, for the three and six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, revenue from contracts with customers as defined in Accounting Standards Codification Topic 606, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers," as well as additional revenue from sources other than contracts with customers, disaggregated by major source.

	For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2021			For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2020		
(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
CECONY						
Electric	$1,953	$10	$1,963	$1,781	$64	$1,845
Gas	447	2	449	399	17	416
Steam	71	3	74	81	3	84
Total CECONY	$2,471	$15	$2,486	$2,261	$84	$2,345
O&R						
Electric	161	(8)	153	139	(1)	138
Gas	44	(3)	41	37	—	37
Total O&R	$205	$(11)	$194	$176	($1)	$175
Clean Energy Businesses						
Renewables	192	—	192	178	—	178
Energy services	81	—	81	11	—	11
Other	—	18	18	—	9	9
Total Clean Energy Businesses	$273	$18	$291	$189	$9	$198
Con Edison Transmission	1	—	1	1	—	1
Other (b)	—	(1)	(1)	—	—	—
Total Con Edison	$2,950	$21	$2,971	$2,627	$92	$2,719

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

(b) Parent company and consolidation adjustments.

	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2021			For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2020		
(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
CECONY						
Electric	$3,919	$12	$3,931	$3,514	$102	$3,616
Gas	1,394	29	1,423	1,232	18	1,250
Steam	331	7	338	325	9	334
Total CECONY	$5,644	$48	$5,692	$5,071	$129	$5,200
O&R						
Electric	305	(6)	299	267	7	274
Gas	152	(9)	143	130	4	134
Total O&R	$457	$(15)	$442	$397	$11	$408
Clean Energy Businesses						
Renewables	346	—	346	292	—	292
Energy services	103	—	103	22	—	22
Other	—	66	66	—	30	30
Total Clean Energy Businesses	$449	$66	$515	$314	$30	$344
Con Edison Transmission	2	—	2	2	—	2
Other (b)	—	(3)	(3)	—	(1)	(1)
Total Con Edison	$6,552	$96	$6,648	$5,784	$169	$5,953

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

(b) Parent company and consolidation adjustments.

(Millions of Dollars)	2021 Unbilled contract revenue (a)	2021 Unearned revenue (b)	2020 Unbilled contract revenue (a)	2020 Unearned revenue (b)
Beginning balance as of January 1,	$11	$41	$29	$17
Additions (c)	107	—	58	31
Subtractions (c)	78	29 (d)	65	1 (d)
Ending balance as of June 30,	$40	$12	$22	$47

(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.

(d) Of the subtractions from unearned revenue, $29 million and $1 million were included in the balances as of January 1, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

As of June 30, 2021, the aggregate amount of the remaining fixed performance obligations of the Clean Energy Businesses under contracts with customers for energy services is $238 million, of which $199 million will be recognized within the next two years, and the remaining $39 million will be recognized pursuant to long-term service and maintenance agreements.

In March 2020, the Utilities began suspending new late payment charges and certain other fees for all customers. For the three months ended June 30, 2021, the estimated late payment charges and fees that were not billed by Con Edison and CECONY were approximately $19 million and $18 million lower than the amounts that were approved to be collected pursuant to the Utilities' rate plans, respectively. For the six months ended June 30, 2021, the estimated late payment charges and fees that were not billed by Con Edison and CECONY were approximately $37 million and $35 million lower than the amounts that were approved to be collected pursuant to the Utilities' rate plans, respectively. For the three months ended June 30, 2020, late payment charges and fees that were not billed by Con Edison and CECONY were approximately $18 million and $17 million lower than the amounts that were approved to be collected pursuant to the Utilities' rate plans, respectively. For the six months ended June 30, 2020, late payment charges and fees that were not billed by Con Edison and CECONY were approximately $19 million and $18 million lower than the amounts that were approved to be collected pursuant to the Utilities' rate plans, respectively. The Utilities also began providing payment extensions for all customers that were scheduled to be disconnected prior to the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. In April 2021, CECONY filed a petition with the NYSPSC to timely establish a surcharge recovery mechanism for $52 million of late payment charges and fees, offset for related savings, for the year ended December 31, 2020 to begin in September 2021 and end in December 2022. The petition also requests a surcharge recovery or surcredit mechanism for any fee deferrals for 2021 and 2022 starting in January of the subsequent year over a twelve-month period, respectively. See "COVID-19 Regulatory Matters" in Note B.

Note L – Current Expected Credit Losses

In January 2020, the Companies adopted Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2016-13, "Financial Instruments-Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments".

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.

"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. The Clean Energy Businesses' other receivables balance includes bills related to the sale of energy from renewable electric production projects.

The Clean Energy Businesses' customer accounts receivable balance generally reflects 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 calculate 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 June 30, 2021 or December 31, 2020.

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' customer accounts receivable allowance for uncollectible accounts, 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 and bankruptcy rates and aged customer accounts receivable balances, among other factors; and forecasts about the future include assumptions related to the level of write-offs and recoveries. Generally, the Utilities write off customer accounts receivable as uncollectible 90 days after the account is turned off for non-payment, or the account is closed during the collection process. See "COVID-19 Regulatory Matters" in Note B.

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.

Starting in 2020, the potential economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic was also considered in forward-looking projections related to write-off and recovery rates and resulted in increases to the allowance for uncollectible accounts. The increases to the allowance for uncollectible customer accounts for Con Edison and CECONY were $94 million and $91 million, respectively, for the three months ended June 30, 2021 and $127 million and $124 million, respectively, for the six months ended June 30, 2021. The increases to the allowance for uncollectible customer accounts for Con Edison and CECONY were $12 million and $11 million, respectively, for the three months ended June 30, 2020 and $18 million and $16 million, respectively, for the six months ended June 30, 2020.

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 three and six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020:

	For the Three Months Ended June 30,							
	Con Edison				CECONY			
	Accounts receivable - customers		Other receivables		Accounts receivable - customers		Other receivables	
(Millions of Dollars)	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
Allowance for credit losses								
Beginning Balance at April 1,	$181	$75	$7	$5	$171	$70	$5	$3
Recoveries	3	2	—	—	2	2	—	—
Write-offs	(21)	(15)	—	(1)	(19)	(14)	—	—
Reserve adjustments	112	25	—	1	108	23	(1)	—
Ending Balance June 30,	$275	$87	$7	$5	$262	$81	$4	$3

	For the Six Months Ended June 30,							
	Con Edison				CECONY			
	Accounts receivable - customers		Other receivables		Accounts receivable - customers		Other receivables	
(Millions of Dollars)	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
Allowance for credit losses								
Beginning Balance at January 1,	$148	$70	$7	$4	$138	$65	$4	$3
Recoveries	6	4	—	—	5	4	—	—
Write-offs	(41)	(34)	(1)	(1)	(39)	(32)	—	(1)
Reserve adjustments	162	47	1	2	158	44	—	1
Ending Balance June 30,	$275	$87	$7	$5	$262	$81	$4	$3

Note M – Financial Information by Business Segment

Con Edison's principal business segments are CECONY's regulated utility activities, O&R's regulated utility activities, the Clean Energy Businesses and Con Edison Transmission. CECONY's principal business segments are its regulated electric, gas and steam utility activities. The financial data for the business segments for the three and six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended June 30,							
	Operating revenues		Inter-segment revenues		Depreciation and amortization		Operating income/(loss)	
(Millions of Dollars)	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
CECONY								
Electric	$1,963	$1,845	$5	$4	$320	$301	$255	$318
Gas	449	416	2	2	80	72	99	105
Steam	74	84	18	19	23	23	(33)	(34)
Consolidation adjustments	—	—	(25)	(25)	—	—	—	—
Total CECONY	$2,486	$2,345	$—	$—	$423	$396	$321	$389
O&R								
Electric	$153	$138	$—	$—	$17	$16	$14	$13
Gas	41	37	—	—	7	7	(3)	(3)
Total O&R	$194	$175	$—	$—	$24	$23	$11	$10
Clean Energy Businesses	$291	$198	$—	$—	$55	$57	$89	$82
Con Edison Transmission	1	1	—	—	—	—	(1)	(1)
Other (a)	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	(2)	(1)
Total Con Edison	$2,971	$2,719	$—	$—	$502	$476	$418	$479

(a) Parent company and consolidation adjustments. Other does not represent a business segment.

	For the Six Months Ended June 30,							
	Operating revenues		Inter-segment revenues		Depreciation and amortization		Operating income/(loss)	
(Millions of Dollars)	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
CECONY								
Electric	$3,931	$3,616	$9	$9	$635	$598	$501	$600
Gas	1,423	1,250	4	3	157	143	538	474
Steam	338	334	37	38	46	45	69	58
Consolidation adjustments	—	—	(50)	(50)	—	—	—	—
Total CECONY	$5,692	$5,200	$—	$—	$838	$786	$1,108	$1,132
O&R								
Electric	$299	$274	$—	$—	$34	$32	$22	$27
Gas	143	134	—	—	13	13	39	38
Total O&R	$442	$408	$—	$—	$47	$45	$61	$65
Clean Energy Businesses	$515	$344	$—	$—	$114	$115	$117	$96
Con Edison Transmission	2	2	—	—	1	—	(4)	(3)
Other (a)	(3)	(1)	—	—	—	—	(3)	(3)
Total Con Edison	$6,648	$5,953	$—	$—	$1,000	$946	$1,279	$1,287

(a) Parent company and consolidation adjustments. Other does not represent a business segment.

Note N – 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 and the Clean Energy Business do not elect hedge accounting. The Clean Energy Businesses use interest rate swaps to manage the risks associated with interest rates related to outstanding and expected future debt issuances and borrowings. Derivatives are recognized on the consolidated balance sheet at fair value (see Note O), 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.

The fair values of the Companies' derivatives including the offsetting of assets and liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet at June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020 were:

(Millions of Dollars)	2021				2020			
Balance Sheet Location	**Gross Amounts of Recognized Assets/ (Liabilities)**	**Gross Amounts Offset**	**Net Amounts of Assets/ (Liabilities) (a)**		**Gross Amounts of Recognized Assets/ (Liabilities)**	**Gross Amounts Offset**	**Net Amounts of Assets/ (Liabilities) (a)**	
Con Edison								
Fair value of derivative assets								
Current	$214	$(55)	$159	(b)	$44	$14	$58	(b)
Noncurrent	65	—	65	(c)	22	35	57	
Total fair value of derivative assets	$279	$(55)	$224		$66	$49	$115	
Fair value of derivative liabilities								
Current	$(232)	$53	$(179)	(c)	$(225)	$(13)	$(238)	(d)
Noncurrent	(127)	2	(125)	(c)	(207)	(33)	(240)	(d)
Total fair value of derivative liabilities	$(359)	$55	$(304)		$(432)	$(46)	$(478)	
Net fair value derivative assets/(liabilities)	$(80)	$—	$(80)		$(366)	$3	$(363)	
CECONY								
Fair value of derivative assets								
Current	$157	$(35)	$122	(b)	$20	$(12)	$8	(b)
Noncurrent	47	(16)	31		16	(8)	8	
Total fair value of derivative assets	$204	$(51)	$153		$36	$(20)	$16	
Fair value of derivative liabilities								
Current	$(159)	$30	$(129)		$(174)	$11	$(163)	
Noncurrent	(70)	16	(54)		(114)	9	(105)	
Total fair value of derivative liabilities	$(229)	$46	$(183)		$(288)	$20	$(268)	
Net fair value derivative assets/(liabilities)	$(25)	$(5)	$(30)		$(252)	$—	$(252)	

(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 June 30, 2021, immaterial amounts of margin deposits for Con Edison and CECONY were classified as derivative assets on the consolidated balance sheet, but not included in the table. At December 31, 2020, margin deposits for Con Edison and CECONY of $3 million were classified as derivative assets on the consolidated balance sheet, 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.

(c) Includes amounts for interest rate swaps of $3 million in noncurrent assets, $(27) million in current liabilities and $(47) million in noncurrent liabilities. At June 30, 2021, the Clean Energy Businesses had interest rate swaps with notional amounts of $1,057 million. The expiration dates of the swaps range from 2025-2041. In June 2021, as part of the Clean Energy Businesses' sale of a renewable electric project, interest rate swaps terminating in 2024 were assumed by the buyer. At June 30, 2021, the notional value of the terminated swaps was $33 million.

(d) Includes amounts for interest rate swaps of $(24) million in current liabilities and $(82) million in noncurrent liabilities. At December 31, 2020, the Clean Energy Businesses had interest rate swaps with notional amounts of $863 million. The expiration dates of the swaps range from 2024-2041.

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 record 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 occur. The Clean Energy Businesses record 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.

The following table presents the realized and unrealized gains or losses on derivatives that have been deferred or recognized in earnings for the three and six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020:

		For the Three Months Ended June 30,			
		Con Edison		CECONY	
(Millions of Dollars)	**Balance Sheet Location**	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
Pre-tax gains/(losses) deferred in accordance with accounting rules for regulated operations:					
Current	Deferred derivative gains	$128	$(2)	$119	$(2)
Noncurrent	Deferred derivative gains	38	(6)	34	(6)
Total deferred gains/(losses)		$166	$(8)	$153	$(8)
Current	Deferred derivative losses	$24	$36	$22	$32
Current	Recoverable energy costs	(47)	(45)	(45)	(40)
Noncurrent	Deferred derivative losses	23	(13)	22	(15)
Total deferred gains/(losses)		$—	$(22)	$(1)	$(23)
Net deferred gains/(losses)		$166	$(30)	$152	$(31)
	Income Statement Location				
Pre-tax gains/(losses) recognized in income					
	Gas purchased for resale	$1	$—	$—	$—
	Non-utility revenue	(2)	1	—	—
	Other operations and maintenance expense	2	2	2	2
	Other interest expense	(25)	(4)	—	—
Total pre-tax gains/(losses) recognized in income		$(24)	$(1)	$2	$2

		For the Six Months Ended June 30,			
		Con Edison		CECONY	
(Millions of Dollars)	**Balance Sheet Location**	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
Pre-tax gains/(losses) deferred in accordance with accounting rules for regulated operations:					
Current	Deferred derivative gains	$147	$(3)	$136	$(3)
Noncurrent	Deferred derivative gains	35	(3)	32	(3)
Total deferred gains/(losses)		$182	$(6)	$168	$(6)
Current	Deferred derivative losses	$29	$22	$25	$20
Current	Recoverable energy costs	(47)	(140)	(43)	(126)
Noncurrent	Deferred derivative losses	45	(58)	42	(58)
Total deferred gains/(losses)		$27	$(176)	$24	$(164)
Net deferred gains/(losses)		$209	$(182)	$192	$(170)
	Income Statement Location				
Pre-tax gains/(losses) recognized in income					
	Gas purchased for resale	$2	$(3)	$—	$—
	Non-utility revenue	1	5	—	—
	Other operations and maintenance expense	4	(5)	4	(5)
	Other interest expense	34	(89)	—	—
Total pre-tax gains/(losses) recognized in income		$41	$(92)	$4	$(5)

The following table presents the hedged volume of Con Edison’s and CECONY’s commodity derivative transactions at June 30, 2021:

	Electric Energy (MWh) (a)(b)	Capacity (MW) (a)	Natural Gas (Dt) (a)(b)	Refined Fuels (gallons)
Con Edison	24,666,400	43,283	272,683,743	5,712,000
CECONY	22,011,350	30,600	252,800,000	5,172,000

(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 and the Clean Energy Businesses. 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 June 30, 2021, Con Edison and CECONY had $378 million and $153 million of credit exposure in connection with open energy supply net receivables and hedging activities, net of collateral, respectively. Con Edison's net credit exposure consisted of $105 million with independent system operators, $81 million with non-investment grade/non-rated counterparties, $65 million with commodity exchange brokers, and $127 million with investment-grade counterparties. CECONY's net credit exposure consisted of $52 million with commodity exchange brokers and $101 million with investment-grade counterparties.

The collateral requirements associated with, and settlement of, derivative transactions are included in net cash flows from operating activities in the Companies' consolidated statement 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 June 30, 2021:

(Millions of Dollars)	**Con Edison (a)**	**CECONY (a)**
Aggregate fair value – net liabilities	$183	$175
Collateral posted	173	168
Additional collateral (b) (downgrade one level from current ratings)	16	3
Additional collateral (b) (downgrade to below investment grade from current ratings)	65 (c)	49 (c)

(a) Non-derivative transactions for the purchase and sale of electricity and gas and qualifying derivative instruments, which 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 and the Clean Energy Businesses were no longer extended unsecured credit for such purchases, the Companies would be required to post $14 million of additional collateral at June 30, 2021. 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 June 30, 2021, if Con Edison had been downgraded to below investment grade, it would have been required to post additional collateral for such derivative instruments of $68 million.

Note O – 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, which 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, which 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.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are summarized below.

	2021					2020				
(Millions of Dollars)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Netting Adjustment (e)	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Netting Adjustment (e)	Total
Con Edison										
Derivative assets:										
Commodity (a)(b)(c)	$71	$183	$7	$(40)	$221	$19	$42	$4	$53	$118
Interest rate swaps (a)(b)(c)	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Other (a)(b)(d)	480	131	—	—	611	431	126	—	—	557
Total assets	$551	$317	$7	$(40)	$835	$450	$168	$4	$53	$675
Derivative liabilities:										
Commodity (a)(b)(c)	$13	$242	$16	$(41)	$230	$7	$296	$23	$46	$372
Interest rate swaps (a)(b)(c)	—	74	—	—	74	—	106	—	—	106
Total liabilities	$13	$316	$16	$(41)	$304	$7	$402	$23	$46	$478
CECONY										
Derivative assets:										
Commodity (a)(b)(c)	$55	$136	$—	$(38)	$153	$15	$20	$—	$(16)	$19
Other (a)(b)(d)	461	124	—	—	585	411	120	—	—	531
Total assets	$516	$260	$—	$(38)	$738	$426	$140	$—	$(16)	$550
Derivative liabilities:										
Commodity (a)(b)(c)	$—	$210	$7	$(33)	$184	$3	$274	$10	$(19)	$268

(a) 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. Con Edison and CECONY had no transfers between levels 1, 2, and 3 during the six months ended June 30, 2021. Con Edison and CECONY had $1 million of commodity derivative liabilities transferred from level 3 to level 2 during the year ended December 31, 2020 because of availability of observable market data due to the decrease in the terms of certain contracts from beyond three years as of September 30, 2020 to less than three years as of December 31, 2020.

(b) 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.

(c) 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 June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, the Companies determined that nonperformance risk would have no material impact on their financial position or results of operations.

(d) Other assets are comprised of assets such as life insurance contracts within the deferred compensation plan and non-qualified retirement plans.
(e) 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 and interest rate swaps. Under the Companies' policies and procedures, multiple independent sources of information are obtained for forward price curves used to value commodity derivatives and interest rate swaps. Fair value and changes in fair value of commodity derivatives and interest rate swaps are reported on a monthly basis to the Companies' risk committees, comprised of officers and employees of the Companies that oversee energy hedging at the Utilities and the Clean Energy Businesses. The risk management group reports to the Companies' Vice President and Treasurer.

	Fair Value of Level 3 at June 30, 2021 *(Millions of Dollars)*	Valuation Techniques	Unobservable Inputs	Range
Con Edison – Commodity				
Electricity	$1	Discounted Cash Flow	Forward energy prices (a)	$15.00-$85.27 per MWh
	(11)	Discounted Cash Flow	Forward capacity prices (a)	$0.26-$6.25 per kW-month
Transmission Congestion Contracts/ Financial Transmission Rights	1	Discounted Cash Flow	Inter-zonal forward price curves adjusted for historical zonal losses (b)	$(8.01)-$12.19 per MWh
Total Con Edison—Commodity	$(9)			
CECONY – Commodity				
Electricity	$(7)	Discounted Cash Flow	Forward capacity prices (a)	$1.19 - $6.25 per kW-month
Total CECONY—Commodity	$(7)			

(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 as of June 30, 2021 and 2020 and classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy:

	For the Three Months Ended June 30,			
	Con Edison		CECONY	
(Millions of Dollars)	2021	2020	2021	2020
Beginning balance as of April 1,	$(12)	$(13)	$(7)	$(6)
Included in earnings	1	(2)	(1)	(1)
Included in regulatory assets and liabilities	1	—	—	1
Settlements	1	1	1	(1)
Ending balance as of June 30,	$(9)	$(14)	$(7)	$(7)

	For the Six Months Ended June 30,			
	Con Edison		CECONY	
(Millions of Dollars)	2021	2020	2021	2020
Beginning balance as of January 1,	$(19)	$(16)	$(10)	$(6)
Included in earnings	(2)	(7)	(3)	(3)
Included in regulatory assets and liabilities	8	1	3	(1)
Settlements	4	8	3	3
Ending balance as of June 30,	$(9)	$(14)	$(7)	$(7)

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. 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 are reported in non-utility revenues on the consolidated income statement for the three months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020 ($2 million gain and immaterial, respectively). Realized and unrealized gains and losses on

Level 3 commodity derivative assets and liabilities are reported in non-utility revenues on the consolidated income statement for the six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020 ($4 million gain and $1 million gain, respectively). The change in fair value relating to Level 3 commodity derivative assets and liabilities held at June 30, 2021 and 2020 is included in non-utility revenues on the consolidated income statement for the three months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020 ($2 million gain and immaterial, respectively). The change in fair value relating to Level 3 commodity derivatives assets and liabilities is included in non-utility revenues on the consolidated income statement for the six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020 ($4 million gain and $1 million gain, respectively).

Note P – 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 2020, 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. The payments for this contract constitute CECONY's maximum exposure to loss with respect to the potential VIE.

Clean Energy Businesses

In June 2021, a subsidiary of the Clean Energy Businesses sold substantially all of its membership interest in a renewable electric project, and retained an equity interest of $11 million in the project which, as of June 30, 2021, is accounted for as an equity method investment. See Note R. The earnings of the project are determined using the hypothetical liquidation at book value (HLBV) method of accounting, and such earnings were not material for the three and six months ended June 30, 2021. Con Edison is not the primary beneficiary since the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the economics of the renewable electric project is not held by the Clean Energy Businesses.

In February 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 will be allocated. CED Nevada Virginia is a consolidated entity in which Con Edison has less than a 100 percent membership interest. Con Edison is the primary beneficiary since the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the economics of CED Nevada Virginia during construction of the projects, and upon commercial operation, is held by the Clean Energy Businesses.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2021, the hypothetical liquidation at book value (HLBV) method of accounting for CED Nevada Virginia resulted in a $53 million loss ($40 million, after-tax) for the tax equity investor and an equivalent amount of income for Con Edison.

In December 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. The Tax Equity Projects are consolidated entities in which Con Edison has less than a 100 percent membership interest. Con Edison is the primary beneficiary since the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the economics of the Tax Equity Projects is held by the Clean Energy Businesses. Electricity generated by the Tax Equity Projects is sold to utilities and municipalities pursuant to long-term power purchase agreements.

For the three months ended June 30, 2021, the HLBV method of accounting for the Tax Equity Projects resulted in $6 million of income ($5 million, after-tax) for the tax equity investor and $10 million of income ($7 million, after-tax) for Con Edison. For the three months ended June 30, 2020, the HLBV method of accounting for the Tax Equity Projects resulted in $12 million of income ($9 million, after-tax) for the tax equity investor and $4 million of income ($3 million, after-tax) for Con Edison.

For the six months ended June 30, 2021, the HLBV method of accounting for the Tax Equity Projects resulted in $8 million of income ($6 million, after tax) for the tax equity investor and $13 million of income ($10 million, after tax) for Con Edison. For the six months ended June 30, 2020, the HLBV method of accounting for the Tax Equity Projects resulted in $29 million of income ($22 million, after tax) for the tax equity investor and a $10 million loss ($8 million, after tax) for 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.

At June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, Con Edison’s consolidated balance sheet included the following amounts associated with its VIEs:

	Tax Equity Projects				
	Great Valley Solar (c)(d)		Copper Mountain - Mesquite Solar (c)(e)		CED Nevada Virginia (c)(h)
(Millions of Dollars)	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021
Non-utility property, less accumulated depreciation (f)(g)	$280	$284	$439	$446	$318
Other assets	41	39	176	176	414
Total assets (a)	$321	$323	$615	$622	$732
Term Loan	—	—	—	—	402
Other liabilities	12	13	76	71	115
Total liabilities (b)	$12	$13	$76	$71	$517

(a) The assets of the Tax Equity Projects and CED Nevada Virginia represent assets of a consolidated VIE that can be used only to settle obligations of the consolidated VIE.
(b) The liabilities of the Tax Equity Projects and CED Nevada Virginia represent liabilities of a consolidated VIE for which creditors do not have recourse to the general credit of the primary beneficiary.
(c) Con Edison did not provide any financial or other support during the year that was not previously contractually required.
(d) Great Valley Solar consists of the Great Valley Solar 1, Great Valley Solar 2, Great Valley Solar 3 and Great Valley Solar 4 projects, for which the noncontrolling interest of the tax equity investor was $90 million and $82 million at June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, respectively.
(e) Copper Mountain - Mesquite Solar consists of the Copper Mountain Solar 4, Mesquite Solar 2 and Mesquite Solar 3 projects for which the noncontrolling interest of the tax equity investor was $126 million and $134 million at June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, respectively.
(f) Non-utility property is reduced by accumulated depreciation of $22 million for Great Valley Solar, $37 million for Copper Mountain - Mesquite Solar, and $1 million for CED Nevada Virginia at June 30, 2021.
(g) Non-utility property is reduced by accumulated depreciation of $18 million for Great Valley Solar and $30 million for Copper Mountain - Mesquite Solar at December 31, 2020.
(h) CED Nevada Virginia consists of the Copper Mountain Solar 5, Battle Mountain Solar and Water Strider Solar projects for which the noncontrolling interest of the tax equity investor was $92 million at June 30, 2021.

Note Q – New Financial Accounting Standards

In March 2020, the FASB issued ASU 2020-04, Reference Rate Reform (Topic 848): Facilitation of the Effects of Reference Rate Reform on Financial Reporting (ASU 2020-04). In 2017, the United Kingdom’s Financial Conduct Authority announced that it intends to stop persuading or compelling banks to submit the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR), a benchmark interest rate referenced in a variety of agreements, after 2021. In March 2021, the United Kingdom's Financial Conduct Authority confirmed that U.S. Dollar LIBOR will no longer be published after December 31, 2021 for one-week and two-month U.S. Dollar LIBOR tenors, and after June 30, 2023 for all other U.S. Dollar LIBOR tenors. ASU 2020-04 provides entities with optional expedients and exceptions for applying generally accepted accounting principles to contract modifications and hedging relationships, subject to meeting certain criteria, that reference LIBOR or another reference rate expected to be discontinued. In January 2021, the FASB issued amendments to the guidance through ASU 2021-01 to include all contract modifications and hedging relationships affected by reference rate reform, including those that do not directly reference LIBOR or another reference rate expected to be discontinued, and clarify which optional expedients may be applied to them. The guidance can be applied prospectively. The optional relief is temporary and generally cannot be applied to contract modifications and hedging relationships entered into or evaluated after December 31, 2022. The Companies do not expect the new guidance to have a material impact on their financial position, results of operations or liquidity.

Note R – Dispositions

In April 2021, a subsidiary of the Clean Energy Businesses entered into an agreement to sell substantially all of its membership interests in a renewable electric project that it developed and also all of its membership interests in a renewable electric production project that it acquired in 2016. The sales were completed in June 2021. The combined carrying value of both projects was approximately $180 million in June 2021. The net pre-tax gain on the sales was $3 million ($2 million after-tax) and was included within "Other operations and maintenance" on Con Edison's consolidated income statements for the three and six months ended June 30, 2021. The retained portion of the membership interest in the renewable electric project, of $11 million, is calculated based on a discounted cash flow of future projected earnings, and is accounted for as an equity method investment. The portion of the gain attributable to the retained portion of the membership interest was not material for the three and six months ended June 30, 2021. See Note P.

In July 2021, a subsidiary of CET Gas and its joint venture partner completed the first of two closings for the sale of their combined interests in Stagecoach. The first closing was completed for a total sale price of $1,195 million, of which $614 million, including working capital, was attributed to CET Gas. At June 30, 2021, Con Edison recorded an impairment charge of $39 million before tax ($27 million after-tax) representing the difference between the carrying amount of its investment in Stagecoach and the estimated sales proceeds from both closings. See "Investments" in Note A.

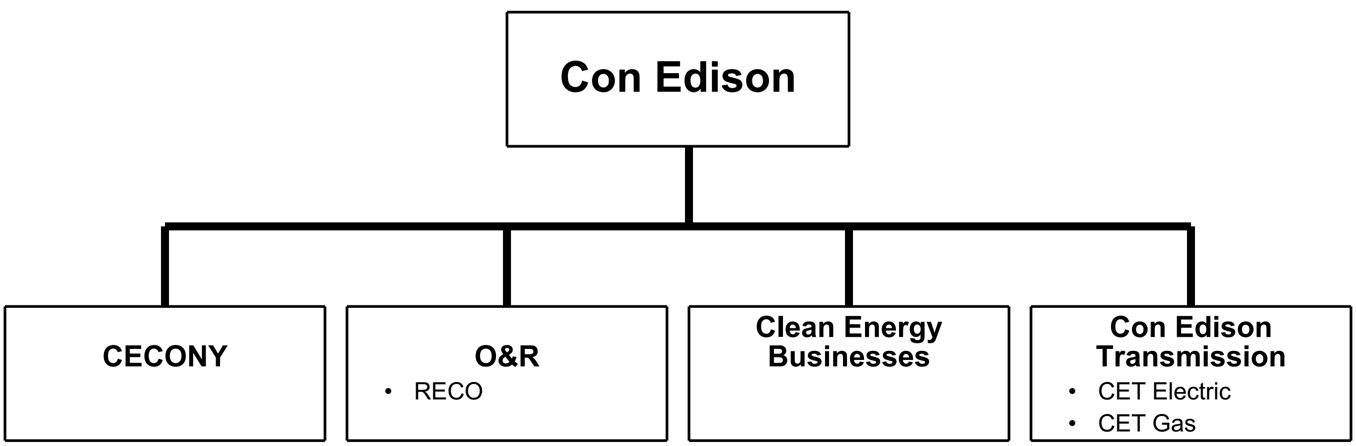
Item 2: Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

This combined management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations (MD&A) relates to the consolidated financial statements (the Second Quarter Financial Statements) included in this report of two separate registrants: Consolidated Edison, Inc. (Con Edison) and Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc. (CECONY). 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 MD&A should be read in conjunction with the Second Quarter Financial Statements and the notes thereto and the MD&A in Item 7 of the Companies' combined Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2020 (File Nos. 1-14514 and 1-1217, the Form 10-K) and the MD&A in Part 1, Item 2 of the Companies' combined Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2021 (File Nos. 1-14514 and 1-1217).

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.

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



Con Edison's principal business operations are those of CECONY, O&R, the Clean Energy Businesses and Con Edison Transmission. CECONY's principal business operations are its regulated electric, gas and steam delivery businesses. O&R's principal business operations are its regulated electric and gas delivery businesses. The Clean Energy Businesses develop, own and operate renewable and sustainable energy infrastructure projects and provide energy-related products and services to wholesale and retail customers. Con Edison Transmission invests in and seeks to develop electric transmission projects and manages, through joint ventures, both electric and gas assets.

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

CECONY

Electric

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

Electric Supply
In 2019, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) issued regulations that may require the retirement or seasonal unavailability of fossil-fueled electric generating units owned by CECONY and others in New York City. The NYSDEC rule limits nitrous oxides (NOx) 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 rule will require affected units (approximately 1,400 MW in CECONY's service territory, of which 65 MW is owned by CECONY) to cease operation during the ozone season, install emission controls, repower, or retire by 2023 or 2025. The NYISO, in its 2020 Reliability Needs Assessment study that was approved by the NYISO board, reported local and bulk transmission system reliability needs that are expected to be caused by the retirement or unavailability of some of the impacted units. In January 2021, CECONY updated its Local Transmission Plan (LTP) to address the identified reliability needs on its local system through the construction of three transmission projects, the Reliable Clean City (RCC) projects. In addition, CECONY continues to monitor forecasted system voltage performance and if a need for support persists in the forecast, CECONY will propose solutions in a subsequent LTP update. CECONY estimates that the costs of the RCC projects to solve the local reliability needs to be approximately $780 million over four years. In April 2021, the NYSPSC approved CECONY’s December 2020 petition to recover $780 million of costs to construct the RCC projects to solve the local reliability needs.

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

In May 2021, CECONY decreased its five-year forecast of average annual growth of the firm peak gas demand in its service area at design conditions from approximately 1.4 percent (for 2021 to 2025) to approximately 1.3 percent (for 2022 to 2026). The slight decrease reflects the negative impact that the current economy and lingering effects of the COVID-19 pandemic is expected to have on large new construction, usage from existing large customers, as well as the projected number of applications for firm gas service in CECONY's service territory. The decrease also reflects an expected increase in customers’ energy efficiency measures and electrification of space heating.

Steam
CECONY operates the largest steam distribution system in the United States by producing and delivering approximately 17,132 MMlb of steam annually to approximately 1,563 customers in parts of Manhattan.

In June 2021, CECONY changed its five-year forecast of average annual growth in the peak steam demand in its service area at design conditions from a 0.4 percent decrease to a 0.1 percent increase (for 2022 to 2026), as steam sales are expected to recover from the decrease in customer usage during the COVID-19 pandemic.

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.

In May 2021, O&R decreased its five-year forecast of average annual growth of the firm peak gas demand in its service area at design conditions from approximately 0.2 percent (for 2021 to 2025) to approximately 0.1 percent (for 2022 to 2026). The decrease reflects an expected increase in customers' energy efficiency measures and electrification of space heating.

Clean Energy Businesses
Con Edison Clean Energy Businesses, Inc., together with its subsidiaries, are referred to in this report as the Clean Energy Businesses. The Clean Energy Businesses develop, own and operate renewable and sustainable energy infrastructure projects and provide energy-related products and services to wholesale and retail customers.

Con Edison Transmission

Con Edison Transmission, Inc. invests in electric transmission projects and manages, through joint ventures, both electric and gas assets while seeking to develop electric transmission projects through its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Consolidated Edison Transmission, LLC (CET Electric) and Con Edison Gas Pipeline and Storage, LLC (CET Gas). CET Electric owns a 45.7 percent interest in New York Transco LLC, which owns and has been selected to build additional electric transmission assets in New York. In May 2021, a CET Gas subsidiary entered into a purchase and sale agreement pursuant to which it agreed to sell its 50 percent interest in Stagecoach Gas Services LLC (Stagecoach), a joint venture that owned and operated an existing gas pipeline and storage business located in northeastern Pennsylvania and the southern tier of New York, and in July 2021 the transaction was substantially completed. See "Investments" in Note A and Note R to the Second Quarter Financial Statements. Also, CET Gas and CECONY own 71.2 percent and 28.8 percent interests, respectively, in Honeoye Storage Corporation, which operates a gas storage facility in upstate New York. In addition, CET Gas owns a 10.9 percent interest (that is expected to be reduced to 8.5 percent based on the current project cost estimate and CET Gas' previous capping of its cash contributions to the joint venture) in Mountain Valley Pipeline LLC (MVP), a joint venture developing a proposed 300-mile gas transmission project in West Virginia and Virginia. Con Edison Transmission, Inc., together with CET Electric and CET Gas, are referred to in this report as Con Edison Transmission.

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

	For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2021				For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2021				At June 30, 2021	
(Millions of Dollars, except percentages)	**Operating Revenues**		**Net Income for Common Stock**		**Operating Revenues**		**Net Income for Common Stock**		**Assets**	
CECONY	$2,486	84%	$128	78%	$5,692	85%	$593	101%	$51,515	82%
O&R	194	6	—	—	442	7	27	5	3,257	5
Total Utilities	2,680	90	128	78	6,134	92	620	106	54,772	87
Clean Energy Businesses (a)	291	10	68	41	515	8	117	20	6,574	10
Con Edison Transmission (b)	1	—	(21)	(13)	2	—	(142)	(24)	1,136	2
Other (c)	(1)	—	(10)	(6)	(3)	—	(11)	(2)	437	1
Total Con Edison	**$2,971**	**100%**	**$165**	**100%**	**$6,648**	**100%**	**$584**	**100%**	**$62,919**	**100%**

(a) Net income for common stock from the Clean Energy Businesses for the three and six months ended June 30, 2021 includes $(20) million and $29 million, respectively, of net after-tax mark-to-market income, reflects $36 million (after-tax) and $34 million (after-tax), respectively, of income attributable to the non-controlling interest of a tax equity investor in renewable electric production projects accounted for under the HLBV method of accounting and includes $(3) million (after-tax) and $(3) million (after-tax), respectively, for the loss from the sale of a renewable electric production project. See Note P to the Second Quarter Financial Statements.

(b) Net income for common stock from Con Edison Transmission for the three and six months ended June 30, 2021 includes $(28) million and $(153) million, respectively, of a net after-tax impairment loss related to its investment in Stagecoach. See Note A to the Second Quarter Financial Statements.

(c) Other includes parent company and consolidation adjustments. Net income for common stock for the three and six months ended June 30, 2021 includes $(3) million (after-tax) and $(3) million (after-tax), respectively, of income attributable to the non-controlling interest of a tax equity investor in renewable electric production projects accounted for under the HLBV method of accounting and $1 million and $6 million, respectively, of income tax impact for the impairment loss related to its investment in Stagecoach.

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Impacts

The Companies continue to respond to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) global pandemic by working to reduce the potential risks posed by its spread to employees, customers and other stakeholders. The Companies continue to employ an incident command structure led by a pandemic planning team. The Companies support employee health and facility hygiene through regular cleaning and disinfecting of all work and common areas, promoting social distancing, allowing employees to work remotely and directing employees to stay at home if they are experiencing COVID or flu-like symptoms. Employees who test positive for COVID-19 are directed to quarantine at home and are evaluated for close, prolonged contact with other employees that would require those employees to quarantine at home. Following the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention guidelines, sick or quarantined employees return to work when they can safely do so. The Utilities continue to provide critical electric, gas and steam service to customers during the pandemic. Additional safety protocols have been implemented to protect employees, customers and the public, when work at customer premises is required. The Companies have procured an inventory of pandemic-related materials to address anticipated future needs and maintain regular communications with key suppliers.

Below is additional information related to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and the Companies' actions. Also, see "COVID-19 Regulatory Matters" in Note B to the Second Quarter Financial Statements.

Impact of CARES Act and 2021 Appropriations Act on Accounting for Income Taxes

In response to the economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act became law on March 27, 2020. The CARES Act has several key business tax relief measures that may present potential cash benefits and/or refund opportunities for Con Edison and its subsidiaries, including permitting a five-year carryback of a net operating loss (NOL) for tax years 2018, 2019 and 2020, temporary removal of the 80 percent limitation of NOL carryforwards against taxable income for tax years before 2021, temporary relaxation of the limitations on interest deductions, Employee Retention Tax Credit and deferral of payments of employer payroll taxes.

Con Edison carried back its NOL of $29 million from tax year 2018 to tax year 2013. This allowed Con Edison, mostly at the Clean Energy Businesses, to receive a $2.5 million net tax refund and to recognize a discrete income tax benefit of $4 million in 2020, due to the higher federal statutory tax rate in 2013. See "Income Tax" in Note J. Con Edison and its subsidiaries did not have a federal NOL in tax years 2019 or 2020.

Con Edison and its subsidiaries benefited by the increase in the percentage for calculating the limitation on the interest expense deduction from 30 percent of Adjusted Taxable Income (ATI) to 50 percent of ATI in 2019 and 2020, which allowed the Companies to deduct 100 percent of their interest expense. For 2021, the limitation on interest expense for computing ATI has reverted back to 30 percent.

The Companies qualify for an employee retention tax credit created under the CARES Act for "eligible employers" related to governmental authorities imposing restrictions that partially suspended their operations for a portion of their workforce due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the Companies continued to pay them. For the year ended December 31, 2020, Con Edison and CECONY recognized a tax benefit to Taxes, other than income taxes of $10 million and $7 million, respectively.

The CARES Act also allows employers to defer payments of the employer share of Social Security payroll taxes that would have otherwise been owed from March 27, 2020 through December 31, 2020. The Companies deferred the payment of employer payroll taxes for the period April 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020 of approximately $71 million ($63 million of which is for CECONY). The Companies will repay half of this liability by December 31, 2021 and the other half by December 31, 2022.

In December 2020, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (the 2021 Appropriations Act) was signed into law. The 2021 Appropriations Act, among other things, extends the expiring employee retention tax credit to include qualified wages paid in the first two quarters of 2021, increases the qualified wages paid to an employee from 50 percent up to $10,000 annually in 2020 to 70 percent up to $10,000 per quarter in 2021 and increases the maximum employee retention tax credit amount an employer can take per employee from $5,000 in 2020 to $14,000 in the first two quarters of 2021. In March 2021, the American Rescue Plan Act was signed into law that expanded the 2021 Appropriations Act to extend the period for eligible employers to receive the employer retention credit from June 30, 2021 to December 31, 2021.

Accounting Considerations

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent New York State on PAUSE and related executive orders (that have since been lifted), decline in business, bankruptcies, layoffs and furloughs, among other factors, both commercial and residential customers have had and may continue to have increased difficulty paying their utility bills. In June 2020, the state of New York enacted a law prohibiting New York utilities, including CECONY and O&R, from disconnecting residential customers, and starting in May 2021 small business customers, during the COVID-19 state of emergency, which ended in June 2021. In addition, such prohibitions will apply for an additional 180 days after the state of emergency ends (December 21, 2021) for residential and small business customers who have experienced a change in financial circumstances due to the COVID-19 pandemic. CECONY and O&R have existing allowances for uncollectible accounts established against their customer accounts receivable balances that are reevaluated each quarter and updated accordingly. Changes to the Utilities’ reserve balances that result in write-offs of customer accounts receivable balances are not reflected in rates during the term of the current rate plans. During the second quarter of 2021, the potential economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic was also considered in forward-looking projections related to write-off and recovery rates, resulting in increases to the customer allowance for uncollectible accounts as detailed herein. CECONY’s and O&R’s allowances for uncollectible customer accounts reserve increased from $138 million and $8.7 million at December 31, 2020 to $262 million and $12.5 million at June 30, 2021, respectively. See "COVID-19 Regulatory Matters" in Note B and Note L to the Second Quarter Financial Statements.

The Companies test goodwill for impairment at least annually or whenever there is a triggering event, and 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 Companies identified no triggering events or changes in circumstances related to the COVID-19 pandemic that would indicate that the carrying value of goodwill, long-lived or intangible assets may not be recoverable at June 30, 2021.

New York State Legislation

In April 2021, New York State passed a law that increases the corporate franchise tax rate on business income from 6.5% to 7.25%, retroactive to January 1, 2021, for taxpayers with taxable income greater than $5 million. The law also reinstates the business capital tax at 0.1875%, not to exceed a maximum tax liability of $5 million per taxpayer. New York State 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 are scheduled to expire after 2023 and are not expected to have a material impact on the Companies' financial position, results of operations or liquidity. In addition, the new law created a program that allows eligible residential renters in New York State who require assistance with rent and utility bills to have up to twelve months of electric and gas utility bill arrears forgiven, provided that such arrears were accrued on or after March 13, 2020. The program will be administered by the State Office of Temporary Disability Assistance in coordination with the New York State Department of Public Service and the NYSPSC. Under the program, CECONY and O&R would qualify for a refundable tax credit for New York State gross-receipts tax equal to the amount of arrears waived by the Utilities in the year that the arrears are waived and certified by the NYSPSC. See "COVID-19 Regulatory Matters" in Note B to the Second Quarter Financial Statements.

Liquidity and Financing

The Companies continue to monitor the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the financial markets closely, including borrowing rates and daily cash collections. The Companies have been able to access the capital markets as needed since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020. See Notes C and D to the Second Quarter Financial Statements. However, a continued economic downturn as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic has increased the amount of capital needed by the Utilities and could impact the costs of such capital.

The decline in business activity in the Utilities' service territory as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in lower billed sales revenues and a slower recovery in cash of outstanding customer accounts receivable balances in 2020 and the first half of 2021. These trends will likely continue through 2021.

The Utilities' rate plans have revenue decoupling mechanisms in their New York electric and gas businesses that largely reconcile actual energy delivery revenues to the authorized delivery revenues approved by the NYSPSC per month and accumulate the deferred balances semi-annually under CECONY's electric rate plan (January through June and July through December, respectively) and annually under CECONY's gas rate plan and O&R New York's electric and gas rate plans (January through December). Differences are accrued with interest each month for CECONY's and O&R New York's electric customers and after the annual deferral period ends for CECONY's and O&R New York's gas customers for refund to, or recovery from customers, as applicable. Generally, the refund to or recovery from customers begins August and February of each year over an ensuing six-month period for CECONY's electric customers and February of each year over an ensuing twelve-month period for CECONY's gas and O&R New York's electric and gas customers. Although these revenue decoupling mechanisms are in place, lower billed sales revenues and higher uncollectible accounts have reduced and is expected to continue to reduce liquidity at the Utilities. Also, in March 2020, the Utilities began suspending service disconnections, certain collection notices, final bill collection agency activity, new late payment charges and certain other fees for all customers and such suspensions may continue through 2021.

For the six months ended June 30, 2021, the estimated late payment charges and fees that were not billed by CECONY and O&R were approximately $35 million and $2 million lower than the amounts that were approved to be collected pursuant to their rate plans, respectively. These unbilled amounts have reduced and may continue to reduce liquidity at the Utilities. See "COVID-19 Regulatory Matters" in Note B and Note K to the Second Quarter Financial Statements.

Con Edison and the Utilities have a $2,250 million credit agreement (Credit Agreement) in place under which banks are committed to provide loans on a revolving credit basis until December 2023 ($2,200 million of commitments from December 2022). Con Edison and the Utilities have not entered into any loans under the Credit Agreement. See Note D to the Second Quarter Financial Statements.

Results of Operations

Net income for common stock and earnings per share for the three and six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended June 30,				For the Six Months Ended June 30,			
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
(Millions of Dollars, except per share amounts)	Net Income for Common Stock		Earnings per Share		Net Income for Common Stock		Earnings per Share	
CECONY	$128	$152	$0.37	$0.45	$593	$558	$1.72	$1.67
O&R	—	(2)	—	—	27	29	0.08	0.09
Clean Energy Businesses (a)	68	34	0.19	0.10	117	(49)	0.34	(0.15)
Con Edison Transmission (b)	(21)	14	(0.05)	0.04	(142)	28	(0.41)	0.08
Other (c)	(10)	(8)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(11)	(1)	(0.03)	—
Con Edison (d)	**$165**	**$190**	**$0.48**	**$0.57**	**$584**	**$565**	**$1.70**	**$1.69**

(a) Net income for common stock from the Clean Energy Businesses for the three and six months ended June 30, 2021 includes $(20) million or $(0.06) a share and $29 million or $0.09 a share, respectively, of net after-tax mark-to-market losses, reflects $36 million or $0.10 a share (after-tax) and $34 million or $0.10 a share (after-tax), respectively, of income attributable to the non-controlling interest of a tax equity investor in renewable electric production projects accounted for under the HLBV method of accounting and includes $(3) million or $(0.01) a share (after-tax) and $(3) million or $(0.01) a share (after-tax), respectively, for the loss from the sale of a renewable electric production project. Net income for common stock from the Clean Energy Businesses for the three and six months ended June 30, 2020 includes $(2) million a share and $(65) million or $(0.19) a share, respectively, of net after-tax mark-to-market losses and reflects $9 million or $0.03 a share (after-tax) and $22 million or $0.07 a share (after-tax), respectively, of income attributable to the non-controlling interest of a tax equity investor in renewable electric production projects accounted for under the HLBV method of accounting. See Note P to the Second Quarter Financial Statements.

(b) Net income for common stock from Con Edison Transmission for the three and six months ended June 30, 2021 includes $(28) million or $(0.08) a share and $(153) million or $(0.44) a share of net after-tax impairment loss related to its investment in Stagecoach. See Note A to the Second Quarter Financial Statements.

(c) Other includes parent company and consolidation adjustments. Net income for common stock for the three and six months ended June 30, 2021 includes $(3) million (after-tax) and $(3) million (after-tax), respectively, of income attributable to the non-controlling interest of a tax equity investor in renewable electric production projects accounted for under the HLBV method of accounting and $1 million and $6 million or $0.01 a share, respectively, of income tax impact for the impairment loss related to Con Edison Transmission's investment in Stagecoach. See Note A to the Second Quarter Financial Statements.

(d) Earnings per share on a diluted basis were $0.48 a share and $0.57 a share for the three months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively, and $1.70 a share and $1.69 a share for the six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020.

The following tables present the estimated effect of major factors on earnings per share and net income for common stock for the three and six months ended June 30, 2021 as compared with the 2020 period.

Variation for the Three Months Ended June 30, 2021 vs. 2020

	Net Income for Common Stock (Millions of Dollars)	Earnings per Share
CECONY (a)		
Deferral of increases to reserve for uncollectibles associated with the Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) pandemic began in the third quarter of 2020	$11	$0.03
Higher electric rate base	8	0.02
Higher gas rate base	4	0.01
Higher healthcare costs	(19)	(0.06)
Higher costs related to heat events	(7)	(0.02)
Weather impact on steam revenues	(6)	(0.02)
Lower Employee Retention Tax Credit received under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) in 2021	(3)	(0.01)
Lower purchase of receivables discount revenue in 2021	(2)	(0.01)
Lower Earnings Adjustment Mechanisms recorded in 2021	(2)	(0.01)
Dilutive effect of stock issuances	—	(0.01)
Other	(8)	—
Total CECONY	(24)	(0.08)
O&R (a)		
Other	2	—
Total O&R	2	—
Clean Energy Businesses		
Higher revenues	68	0.20
HLBV effects	45	0.13
Gain on sale of a renewable electric project	4	0.01
Higher operations and maintenance expenses	(62)	(0.18)
Net mark-to-market effects of the Clean Energy Businesses	(18)	(0.06)
Loss from sale of a renewable electric production project	(3)	(0.01)
Total Clean Energy Businesses	34	0.09
Con Edison Transmission		
Impairment loss on Stagecoach	(28)	(0.08)
Foregoing Allowance for Funds Used During Construction income starting in January 2021 until significant construction resumes on the Mountain Valley Pipeline	(11)	(0.03)
Other	4	0.02
Total Con Edison Transmission	(35)	(0.09)
Other, including parent company expenses		
HLBV tax effects	(3)	—
Impairment tax benefit on Stagecoach	1	—
Other	—	(0.01)
Total Other, including parent company expenses	(2)	(0.01)
Total Reported (GAAP basis)	$(25)	$(0.09)

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

Variation for the Six Months Ended June 30, 2021 vs. 2020

	Net Income for Common Stock (Millions of Dollars)	Earnings per Share
CECONY (a)		
Higher gas rate base	$24	$0.07
Weather impact on steam revenues	15	0.05
Higher electric rate base	15	0.04
Deferral of increases to reserve for uncollectibles associated with the COVID-19 pandemic began in the third quarter of 2020	14	0.04
Timing of compensation cost	9	0.03
Lower incremental costs associated with the COVID-19 pandemic	7	0.02
Higher costs related to winter storms and heat events	(26)	(0.08)
Higher healthcare costs	(19)	(0.06)
Uncollected late payment charges and certain other fees associated with the COVID-19 pandemic	(11)	(0.03)
Dilutive effect of stock issuances	—	(0.05)
Other	7	0.02
Total CECONY	35	0.05
O&R (a)		
Higher storm-related costs	(4)	(0.01)
Other	2	—
Total O&R	(2)	(0.01)
Clean Energy Businesses		
Higher revenues	125	0.37
Net mark-to-market effects of the Clean Energy Businesses	95	0.28
HLBV effects	56	0.17
Gain on sale of a renewable electric project	4	0.01
Higher operations and maintenance expenses	(96)	(0.29)
Higher gas purchased for resale	(17)	(0.05)
Loss from sale of a renewable electric production project	(3)	(0.01)
Other	2	0.01
Total Clean Energy Businesses	166	0.49
Con Edison Transmission		
Impairment losses on Stagecoach	(153)	(0.44)
Foregoing Allowance for Funds Used During Construction income starting in January 2021 until significant construction resumes on the Mountain Valley Pipeline	(21)	(0.06)
Other	4	0.01
Total Con Edison Transmission	(170)	(0.49)
Other, including parent company expenses		
Impairment tax benefits on Stagecoach	6	0.01
Lower consolidated state income tax benefit	(12)	(0.04)
HLBV tax effects	(3)	—
Other	(1)	—
Total Other, including parent company expenses	(10)	(0.03)
Total Reported (GAAP basis)	$19	$0.01

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

The Companies' other operations and maintenance expenses for the three and six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended June 30,		For the Six Months Ended June 30,	
(Millions of Dollars)	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
CECONY				
Operations	$410	$383	$838	$787
Pensions and other postretirement benefits	(8)	(43)	(17)	(63)
Health care and other benefits	55	29	92	66
Regulatory fees and assessments (a)	75	75	153	160
Other	58	105	132	167
Total CECONY	590	549	1,198	1,117
O&R	77	77	157	152
Clean Energy Businesses	136	53	235	107
Con Edison Transmission	2	2	5	5
Other (b)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(1)
Total other operations and maintenance expenses	**$804**	**$680**	**$1,593**	**$1,380**

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

A discussion of the results of operations by principal business segment for the three and six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020 follows. For additional business segment financial information, see Note M to the Second Quarter Financial Statements.

The Companies' results of operations for the three months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

	CECONY		O&R		Clean Energy Businesses		Con Edison Transmission		Other (a)		Con Edison (b)	
(Millions of Dollars)	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
Operating revenues	$2,486	$2,345	$194	$175	$291	$198	$1	$1	$(1)	$—	$2,971	$2,719
Purchased power	417	345	47	35	—	—	—	—	(1)	—	463	380
Fuel	29	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	23
Gas purchased for resale	63	64	13	10	7	3	—	—	—	—	83	77
Other operations and maintenance	590	549	77	77	136	53	2	2	(1)	(1)	804	680
Depreciation and amortization	423	396	24	23	55	57	—	—	—	—	502	476
Taxes, other than income taxes	643	579	22	20	4	3	—	—	3	2	672	604
Operating income	321	389	11	10	89	82	(1)	(1)	(2)	(1)	418	479
Other income less deductions (c)	(23)	(40)	(3)	(3)	1	1	(23)	25	(2)	(4)	(50)	(21)
Net interest expense	186	190	10	11	56	37	4	4	5	5	261	247
Income before income tax expense	112	159	(2)	(4)	34	46	(28)	20	(9)	(10)	107	211
Income tax expense	(16)	7	(2)	(2)	13	—	(7)	6	1	(2)	(11)	9
Net income	**$128**	**$152**	**$—**	**$(2)**	**$21**	**$46**	**$(21)**	**$14**	**$(10)**	**$(8)**	**$118**	**$202**
Income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interest	—	—	—	—	(47)	12	—	—	—	—	(47)	12
Net income for common stock	**$128**	**$152**	**$—**	**$(2)**	**$68**	**$34**	**$(21)**	**$14**	**$(10)**	**$(8)**	**$165**	**$190**

(a) Includes parent company and consolidation adjustments.
(b) Represents the consolidated results of operations of Con Edison and its businesses.
(c) For the three months ended June 30, 2021, Con Edison Transmission recorded a pre-tax impairment loss of $39 million ($27 million, after-tax) in investment in Stagecoach. See "Investments" in Note A to the Second Quarter Financial Statements.

CECONY

(Millions of Dollars)	For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2021 Electric	Gas	Steam	2021 Total	For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2020 Electric	Gas	Steam	2020 Total	2021-2020 Variation
Operating revenues	$1,963	$449	$74	$2,486	$1,845	$416	$84	$2,345	$141
Purchased power	411	—	6	417	340	—	5	345	72
Fuel	23	—	6	29	7	—	16	23	6
Gas purchased for resale	—	63		63	—	64	—	64	(1)
Other operations and maintenance	460	91	39	590	422	87	40	549	41
Depreciation and amortization	320	80	23	423	301	72	23	396	27
Taxes, other than income taxes	494	116	33	643	457	88	34	579	64
Operating income	**$255**	**$99**	**$(33)**	**$321**	**$318**	**$105**	**$(34)**	**$389**	**$(68)**

Electric

CECONY's results of electric operations for the three months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period were as follows:

(Millions of Dollars)	For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	Variation
Operating revenues	$1,963	$1,845	$118
Purchased power	411	340	71
Fuel	23	7	16
Other operations and maintenance	460	422	38
Depreciation and amortization	320	301	19
Taxes, other than income taxes	494	457	37
Electric operating income	**$255**	**$318**	**$(63)**

CECONY's electric sales and deliveries for the three months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period were:

	Millions of kWh Delivered				Revenues in Millions (a)			
	For the Three Months Ended				For the Three Months Ended			
Description	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	Variation	Percent Variation	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	Variation	Percent Variation
Residential/Religious (b)	2,316	2,294	22	1.0%	$637	$616	$21	3.4%
Commercial/Industrial	1,982	2,117	(135)	(6.4)	477	414	63	15.2
Retail choice customers	4,807	5,007	(200)	(4.0)	566	502	64	12.7
NYPA, Municipal Agency and other sales	2,099	2,066	33	1.6	160	145	15	10.3
Other operating revenues (c)	—	—	—	—	123	168	(45)	(26.8)
Total	**11,204**	**11,484**	**(280)**	**(2.4)% (d)**	**$1,963**	**$1,845**	**$118**	**6.4%**

(a) Revenues from electric sales are subject to a revenue decoupling mechanism, as a result of which delivery revenues generally are not affected by changes in delivery volumes from levels assumed when rates were approved.
(b) "Residential/Religious" generally includes single-family dwellings, individual apartments in multi-family dwellings, religious organizations and certain other not-for-profit organizations.
(c) Other electric operating revenues generally reflect changes in the revenue decoupling mechanism current asset or regulatory liability and changes in regulatory assets and liabilities in accordance with other provisions of the company's rate plans.
(d) After adjusting for variations, primarily weather and billing days, electric delivery volumes in CECONY's service area decreased by 1.3 percent in the three months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period. See "Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Impacts," above.

Operating revenues increased $118 million in the three months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period primarily due to higher purchased power expenses ($71 million), an increase in revenues from the electric rate plan ($29 million), and higher fuel expenses ($16 million).

Purchased power expenses increased $71 million in the three months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period due to higher unit costs ($41 million) and purchased volumes ($31 million).

Fuel expenses increased $16 million in the three months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period due to higher unit costs ($19 million), offset in part by lower purchased volumes from the company's electric generating facilities ($3 million).

Other operations and maintenance expenses increased $38 million in the three months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period primarily due to higher healthcare costs ($18 million), higher costs for pensions and other postretirement benefits ($9 million), higher costs related to heat events ($9 million) and higher municipal infrastructure support ($1 million).

Depreciation and amortization increased $19 million in the three months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period primarily due to higher electric utility plant balances.

Taxes, other than income taxes increased $37 million in the three months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period primarily due to higher property taxes ($26 million), higher state and local taxes ($4 million) and lower deferral of under-collected property taxes ($4 million).

Gas

CECONY's results of gas operations for the three months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period were as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended		
(Millions of Dollars)	**June 30, 2021**	**June 30, 2020**	**Variation**
Operating revenues	$449	$416	$33
Gas purchased for resale	63	64	(1)
Other operations and maintenance	91	87	4
Depreciation and amortization	80	72	8
Taxes, other than income taxes	116	88	28
Gas operating income	**$99**	**$105**	**$(6)**

CECONY's gas sales and deliveries, excluding off-system sales, for the three months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period were:

	Thousands of Dt Delivered					Revenues in Millions (a)			
	For the Three Months Ended					For the Three Months Ended			
Description	**June 30, 2021**	**June 30, 2020**	**Variation**	**Percent Variation**		**June 30, 2021**	**June 30, 2020**	**Variation**	**Percent Variation**
Residential	8,852	10,602	(1,750)	(16.5%)		$205	$192	$13	6.8%
General	6,618	6,646	(28)	(0.4)		87	63	24	38.1
Firm transportation	14,994	17,112	(2,118)	(12.4)		139	124	15	12.1
Total firm sales and transportation	**30,464**	**34,360**	**(3,896)**	**(11.3)**	**(b)**	**431**	**379**	**52**	**13.7**
Interruptible sales (c)	1,696	2,501	(805)	(32.2)		7	7	—	—
NYPA	12,036	7,664	4,372	57.0		1	1	—	—
Generation plants	11,725	10,239	1,486	14.5		5	5	—	—
Other	4,759	5,078	(319)	(6.3)		7	8	(1)	(12.5)
Other operating revenues (d)	—	—	—	—		(2)	16	(18)	Large
Total	**60,680**	**59,842**	**838**	**1.4%**		**$449**	**$416**	**$33**	**7.9 %**

(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 the company's service area decreased 1.4 percent in the three months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period. See "Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Impacts," above.

(c) Includes 680 thousand and 1,315 thousand of Dt for the 2021 and 2020 periods, respectively, which are also reflected in firm transportation and other.

(d) 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 the company's rate plans.

Operating revenues increased $33 million in the three months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period primarily due to an increase in revenues from the gas rate plan ($40 million), offset in part by lower gas purchased for resale ($1 million).

Gas purchased for resale decreased $1 million in the three months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period due to lower purchased volumes ($2 million), offset in part by higher unit costs ($1 million).

Other operations and maintenance expenses increased $4 million in the three months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period primarily due to higher healthcare costs.

Depreciation and amortization increased $8 million in the three months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period primarily due to higher gas utility plant balances.

Taxes, other than income taxes increased $28 million in the three months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period primarily due to lower deferral of under-collected property taxes ($15 million), higher property taxes ($10 million), and higher state and local taxes ($2 million).

Steam

CECONY's results of steam operations for the three months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period were as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended		
(Millions of Dollars)	**June 30, 2021**	**June 30, 2020**	**Variation**
Operating revenues	$74	$84	$(10)
Purchased power	6	5	1
Fuel	6	16	(10)
Other operations and maintenance	39	40	(1)
Depreciation and amortization	23	23	—
Taxes, other than income taxes	33	34	(1)
Steam operating income	**$(33)**	**$(34)**	**$1**

CECONY's steam sales and deliveries for the three months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period were:

	Millions of Pounds Delivered				Revenues in Millions			
	For the Three Months Ended				For the Three Months Ended			
Description	**June 30, 2021**	**June 30, 2020**	**Variation**	**Percent Variation**	**June 30, 2021**	**June 30, 2020**	**Variation**	**Percent Variation**
General	58	65	(7)	(10.8%)	$3	$4	$(1)	(25.0)%
Apartment house	867	1,037	(170)	(16.4)	21	26	(5)	(19.2)
Annual power	1,823	1,920	(97)	(5.1)	47	52	(5)	(9.6)
Other operating revenues (a)	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	50.0
Total	**2,748**	**3,022**	**(274)**	**(9.1)% (b)**	**$74**	**$84**	**$(10)**	**(11.9)%**

(a) Other steam operating revenues generally reflect changes in regulatory assets and liabilities in accordance with the company's rate plan.
(b) After adjusting for variations, primarily weather and billing days, steam sales and deliveries increased 7.9 percent in the three months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period. See "Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Impacts," above.

Operating revenues decreased $10 million in the three months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period primarily due to lower fuel expense ($10 million), the impact of the milder than normal weather ($8 million), offset in part by higher usage by steam customers ($5 million) and higher purchased power expenses ($1 million).

Purchased power increased $1 million in the three months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period due to higher unit costs.

Fuel decreased $10 million in the three months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period due to lower unit costs ($10 million).

Other operations and maintenance expenses decreased $1 million in the three months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period primarily due to lower surcharges for assessments and fees that are collected in revenues from customers.

Taxes, other than income taxes decreased $1 million in the three months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period primarily due to higher deferral of under-collected property taxes.

Other Income (Deductions)

Other income (deductions) increased $17 million in the three months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period primarily due to lower costs associated with components of pension and other postretirement benefits other than service cost.

Net Interest Expense

Net Interest Expense decreased $4 million in the three months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period primarily due to lower interest on allowance for borrowed funds used during construction ($2 million) and lower interest accrued on the system benefit charge liability ($1 million).

Income Tax Expense

Income taxes decreased $23 million in the three months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period primarily due to lower income before income tax expense ($10 million), lower state income taxes ($3 million), lower allowance for uncollectible accounts ($3 million), higher settlement payments related to injuries and damages ($2 million) and an increase in the amortization of excess deferred federal income taxes due to the TCJA ($4 million).

O&R

	For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2021			For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2020			
(Millions of Dollars)	Electric	Gas	2021 Total	Electric	Gas	2020 Total	2021-2020 Variation
Operating revenues	$153	$41	$194	$138	$37	$175	$19
Purchased power	47	—	47	35	—	35	12
Gas purchased for resale	—	13	13	—	10	10	3
Other operations and maintenance	61	16	77	61	16	77	—
Depreciation and amortization	17	7	24	16	7	23	1
Taxes, other than income taxes	14	8	22	13	7	20	2
Operating income	**$14**	**$(3)**	**$11**	**$13**	**$(3)**	**$10**	**$1**

Electric

O&R's results of electric operations for the three months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period were as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended		
(Millions of Dollars)	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	Variation
Operating revenues	$153	$138	$15
Purchased power	47	35	12
Other operations and maintenance	61	61	—
Depreciation and amortization	17	16	1
Taxes, other than income taxes	14	13	1
Electric operating income	**$14**	**$13**	**$1**

O&R's electric sales and deliveries for the three months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period were:

	Millions of kWh Delivered				Revenues in Millions (a)			
	For the Three Months Ended				For the Three Months Ended			
Description	**June 30, 2021**	**June 30, 2020**	**Variation**	**Percent Variation**	**June 30, 2021**	**June 30, 2020**	**Variation**	**Percent Variation**
Residential/Religious (b)	405	415	(10)	(2.4%)	$72	$70	$2	2.9%
Commercial/Industrial	204	174	30	17.2	26	26	—	—
Retail choice customers	707	616	91	14.8	53	42	11	26.2
Public authorities	26	24	2	8.3	2	1	1	Large
Other operating revenues (c)	—	—	—	—	—	(1)	1	Large
Total	**1,342**	**1,229**	**113**	**9.2% (d)**	**$153**	**$138**	**$15**	**10.9 %**

(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. O&R's electric sales in New Jersey are not subject to a decoupling mechanism, and as a result, changes in such volumes do impact revenues.

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

(c) Other electric operating revenues generally reflect changes in regulatory assets and liabilities in accordance with the company's electric rate plan.

(d) After adjusting for weather and other variations, electric delivery volumes in O&R's service area increased 5.9 percent in the three months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period. See "Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Impacts," above.

Operating revenues increased $15 million in the three months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period primarily due to higher purchased power expenses ($12 million) and higher revenues from the New York electric rate plan ($3 million).

Purchased power expenses increased $12 million in the three months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period due to higher unit costs ($5 million) and higher purchased volumes ($7 million).

Depreciation and amortization increased $1 million in the three months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period primarily due to higher electric utility plant balances.

Taxes, other than income taxes increased $1 million in the three months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period primarily due to higher payroll taxes.

Gas

O&R's results of gas operations for the three months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period were as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended		
(Millions of Dollars)	**June 30, 2021**	**June 30, 2020**	**Variation**
Operating revenues	$41	$37	$4
Gas purchased for resale	13	10	3
Other operations and maintenance	16	16	—
Depreciation and amortization	7	7	—
Taxes, other than income taxes	8	7	1
Gas operating income	**$(3)**	**$(3)**	**$—**

O&R's gas sales and deliveries, excluding off-system sales, for the three months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period were:

	Thousands of Dt Delivered					Revenues in Millions (a)			
	For the Three Months Ended					For the Three Months Ended			
Description	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	Variation	Percent Variation		June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	Variation	Percent Variation
Residential	1,618	1,686	(68)	(4.0%)		$24	$19	$5	26.3%
General	363	294	69	23.5		3	3	—	—
Firm transportation	1,193	1,452	(259)	(17.8)		10	11	(1)	(9.1)
Total firm sales and transportation	**3,174**	**3,432**	**(258)**	**(7.5)**	**(b)**	**37**	**33**	**4**	**12.1**
Interruptible sales	940	771	169	21.9		2	1	1	Large
Generation plants	8	3	5	Large		—	—	—	—
Other	64	127	(63)	(49.6)		1	—	1	—
Other gas revenues	—	—	—	—		1	3	(2)	(66.7)
Total	**4,186**	**4,333**	**(147)**	**(3.4%)**		**$41**	**$37**	**$4**	**10.8 %**

(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, total firm sales and transportation volumes increased 6.1 percent in the three months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period. See "Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Impacts," above.

Operating revenues increased $4 million in the three months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period primarily due to higher gas purchased for resale.

Gas purchased for resale increased $3 million in the three months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period due to higher unit costs ($4 million), offset in part by lower purchased volumes ($1 million).

Taxes, other than income taxes increased $1 million in the three months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period primarily due to higher property taxes and payroll taxes.

Clean Energy Businesses

The Clean Energy Businesses' results of operations for the three months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period were as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended		
(Millions of Dollars)	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	Variation
Operating revenues	$291	$198	$93
Gas purchased for resale	7	3	4
Other operations and maintenance	136	53	83
Depreciation and amortization	55	57	(2)
Taxes, other than income taxes	4	3	1
Operating income	**$89**	**$82**	**$7**

Operating revenues increased $93 million in the three months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period primarily due to higher revenue from renewable electric production projects ($73 million), higher wholesale revenues ($11 million), higher energy services revenues ($10 million), offset in part by net mark-to-market values ($1 million).

Gas purchased for resale increased $4 million in the three months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period due to higher purchased volumes.

Other operations and maintenance expenses increased $83 million in the three months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period primarily due to higher costs from engineering, procurement and construction of renewable electric projects for customers.

Net Interest Expense

Net interest expense increased $19 million in the three months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period due to higher unrealized losses on interest rate swaps in the 2021 period.

Income Tax Expense
Income taxes increased $13 million in the three months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period primarily due to lower income attributable to non-controlling interest ($15 million), offset in part by lower income before income tax expense ($2 million).

Income (Loss) Attributable to Non-Controlling Interest
Income attributable to non-controlling interest decreased $59 million to a loss of $47 million in the three months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period primarily due to lower income attributable in the 2021 period to a tax equity investor in renewable electric projects accounted for under the HLBV method of accounting. See Note P to the Second Quarter Financial Statements.

Con Edison Transmission

Other Income (Deductions)
Other income (deductions) decreased $48 million in the three months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period primarily due to a pre-tax impairment loss related to Con Edison Transmission's investment in Stagecoach and MVP foregoing AFUDC income starting January 2021 until significant construction resumes.

Income Tax Expense
Income taxes decreased $13 million in the three months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period primarily due to lower income before income tax expense ($10 million) and lower state income taxes ($3 million).

Other

Income Tax Expense
Income taxes increased $3 million in the three months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period primarily due to higher state income tax expense.

The Companies' results of operations for the six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

	CECONY		O&R		Clean Energy Businesses		Con Edison Transmission		Other (a)		Con Edison (b)	
(Millions of Dollars)	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
Operating revenues	$5,692	$5,200	$442	$408	$515	$344	$2	$2	$(3)	$(1)	$6,648	$5,953
Purchased power	813	618	88	71	—	—	—	—	(1)	(1)	900	688
Fuel	122	101	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	122	101
Gas purchased for resale	296	260	44	33	39	16	—	—	—	—	379	309
Other operations and maintenance	1,198	1,117	157	152	235	107	5	5	(2)	(1)	1,593	1,380
Depreciation and amortization	838	786	47	45	114	115	1	—	—	—	1,000	946
Taxes, other than income taxes	1,317	1,186	45	42	10	10	—	—	3	4	1,375	1,242
Operating income	1,108	1,132	61	65	117	96	(4)	(3)	(3)	(3)	1,279	1,287
Other income less deductions (c)	(46)	(100)	(6)	(8)	—	1	(183)	51	(2)	(3)	(237)	(59)
Net interest expense	371	372	21	20	26	160	7	9	11	9	436	570
Income before income tax expense	691	660	34	37	91	(63)	(194)	39	(16)	(15)	606	658
Income tax expense	98	102	7	8	20	(43)	(52)	11	(5)	(14)	68	64
Net income	**$593**	**$558**	**$27**	**$29**	**$71**	**$(20)**	**$(142)**	**$28**	**$(11)**	**$(1)**	**$538**	**$594**
Income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interest	—	—	—	—	(46)	29	—	—	—	—	(46)	29
Net income for common stock	**$593**	**$558**	**$27**	**$29**	**$117**	**$(49)**	**$(142)**	**$28**	**$(11)**	**$(1)**	**$584**	**$565**

(a) Includes parent company and consolidation adjustments.
(b) Represents the consolidated results of operations of Con Edison and its businesses.
(c) For the six months ended June 30, 2021, Con Edison Transmission recorded pre-tax impairment losses of $211 million ($147 million, after-tax) on its investment in Stagecoach. See "Investments" in Note A to the Second Quarter Financial Statements.

CECONY

	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2021				For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2020				
(Millions of Dollars)	Electric	Gas	Steam	2021 Total	Electric	Gas	Steam	2020 Total	2021-2020 Variation
Operating revenues	$3,931	$1,423	$338	$5,692	$3,616	$1,250	$334	$5,200	$492
Purchased power	795	—	18	813	604	—	14	618	195
Fuel	69	—	53	122	38	—	63	101	21
Gas purchased for resale	—	296	—	296	—	260	—	260	36
Other operations and maintenance	934	184	80	1,198	853	182	82	1,117	81
Depreciation and amortization	635	157	46	838	598	143	45	786	52
Taxes, other than income taxes	997	248	72	1,317	923	191	72	1,186	131
Operating income	**$501**	**$538**	**$69**	**$1,108**	**$600**	**$474**	**$58**	**$1,132**	**$(24)**

Electric

CECONY's results of electric operations for the six months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period were as follows:

	For the Six Months Ended		
(Millions of Dollars)	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	Variation
Operating revenues	$3,931	$3,616	$315
Purchased power	795	604	191
Fuel	69	38	31
Other operations and maintenance	934	853	81
Depreciation and amortization	635	598	37
Taxes, other than income taxes	997	923	74
Electric operating income	**$501**	**$600**	**$(99)**

CECONY's electric sales and deliveries for the six months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period were:

	Millions of kWh Delivered				Revenues in Millions (a)			
	For the Six Months Ended				For the Six Months Ended			
Description	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	Variation	Percent Variation	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	Variation	Percent Variation
Residential/Religious (b)	4,922	4,637	285	6.1%	$1,390	$1,225	$165	13.5%
Commercial/Industrial	4,336	4,518	(182)	(4.0)	1,005	848	157	18.5
Retail choice customers	10,036	10,720	(684)	(6.4)	1,147	1,057	90	8.5
NYPA, Municipal Agency and other sales	4,387	4,440	(53)	(1.2)	308	289	19	6.6
Other operating revenues (c)	—	—	—	—	81	197	(116)	(58.9)
Total	**23,681**	**24,315**	**(634)**	**(2.6)% (d)**	**$3,931**	**$3,616**	**$315**	**8.7%**

(a) Revenues from electric sales are subject to a revenue decoupling mechanism, as a result of which delivery revenues generally are not affected by changes in delivery volumes from levels assumed when rates were approved.
(b) "Residential/Religious" generally includes single-family dwellings, individual apartments in multi-family dwellings, religious organizations and certain other not-for-profit organizations.
(c) Other electric operating revenues generally reflect changes in the revenue decoupling mechanism current asset or regulatory liability and changes in regulatory assets and liabilities in accordance with other provisions of the company's rate plans.
(d) After adjusting for variations, primarily weather and billing days, electric delivery volumes in CECONY's service area decreased 3.5 percent in the six months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period. See "Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Impacts," above.

Operating revenues increased $315 million in the six months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period primarily due to higher purchased power expenses ($191 million), an increase in revenues from the electric rate plan ($83 million) and higher fuel expenses ($31 million).

Purchased power expenses increased $191 million in the six months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period due to higher purchased volumes ($127 million) and unit costs ($63 million).

Fuel expenses increased $31 million in the six months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period due to higher unit costs ($34 million), offset in part by lower purchased volumes from the company's electric generating facilities ($3 million).

Other operations and maintenance expenses increased $81 million in the six months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period primarily due to higher costs for pension and other postretirement benefits ($36 million), higher costs related to winter storms and heat events ($34 million), higher healthcare costs ($14 million), offset in part by surcharges for assessments and fees that are collected in revenues from customers ($7 million).

Depreciation and amortization increased $37 million in the six months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period primarily due to higher electric utility plant balances.

*Taxes, other than in*come *taxes* increased $74 million in the six months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period primarily due to higher property taxes ($52 million), lower deferral of under-collected property taxes ($8 million) and higher state and local taxes ($11 million).

Gas

CECONY's results of gas operations for the six months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period were as follows:

	For the Six Months Ended		
(Millions of Dollars)	**June 30, 2021**	**June 30, 2020**	**Variation**
Operating revenues	$1,423	$1,250	$173
Gas purchased for resale	296	260	36
Other operations and maintenance	184	182	2
Depreciation and amortization	157	143	14
Taxes, other than income taxes	248	191	57
Gas operating income	**$538**	**$474**	**$64**

CECONY's gas sales and deliveries, excluding off-system sales, for the six months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period were:

	Thousands of Dt Delivered					Revenues in Millions (a)			
	For the Six Months Ended					For the Six Months Ended			
Description	**June 30, 2021**	**June 30, 2020**	**Variation**	**Percent Variation**		**June 30, 2021**	**June 30, 2020**	**Variation**	**Percent Variation**
Residential	35,073	32,846	2,227	6.8 %		$660	$575	$85	14.8 %
General	19,530	19,048	482	2.5		254	201	53	26.4
Firm transportation	49,840	50,029	(189)	(0.4)		455	428	27	6.3
Total firm sales and transportation	**104,443**	**101,923**	**2,520**	**2.5**	**(b)**	**1,369**	**1,204**	**165**	**13.7**
Interruptible sales (c)	3,549	4,987	(1,438)	(28.8)		16	18	(2)	(11.1)
NYPA	21,415	15,744	5,671	36.0		1	1	—	—
Generation plants	17,698	20,414	(2,716)	(13.3)		10	10	—	—
Other	11,679	12,024	(345)	(2.9)		22	21	1	4.8
Other operating revenues (d)	—	—	—	—		5	(4)	9	Large
Total	**158,784**	**155,092**	**3,692**	**2.4 %**		**$1,423**	**$1,250**	**$173**	**13.8 %**

(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 the company's service area decreased 0.6 percent in the six months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period. See "Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Impacts," above.

(c) Includes 1,128 thousand and 2,285 thousand of Dt for the 2021 and 2020 periods, respectively, which are also reflected in firm transportation and other.

(d) 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 the company's rate plans.

Operating revenues increased $173 million in the six months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period primarily due to an increase in revenues from the gas rate plan ($131 million) and higher gas purchased for resale expense ($36 million).

Gas purchased for resale increased $36 million in the six months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period due to higher purchased volumes ($19 million) and higher unit costs ($17 million).

Other operations and maintenance expenses increased $2 million in the six months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period primarily due to higher costs for pension and other postretirement benefits ($7 million), higher healthcare costs ($3 million), offset in part by municipal infrastructure support ($8 million).

Depreciation and amortization increased $14 million in the six months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period primarily due to higher gas utility plant balances.

Taxes, other than income taxes increased $57 million in the six months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period primarily due to lower deferral of under-collected property taxes ($31 million), higher property taxes ($20 million) and higher state and local taxes ($5 million).

Steam

CECONY's results of steam operations for the six months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period were as follows:

	For the Six Months Ended		
(Millions of Dollars)	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	Variation
Operating revenues	$338	$334	$4
Purchased power	18	14	4
Fuel	53	63	(10)
Other operations and maintenance	80	82	(2)
Depreciation and amortization	46	45	1
Taxes, other than income taxes	72	72	—
Steam operating income	**$69**	**$58**	**$11**

CECONY's steam sales and deliveries for the six months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period were:

	Millions of Pounds Delivered				Revenues in Millions			
	For the Six Months Ended				For the Six Months Ended			
Description	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	Variation	Percent Variation	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	Variation	Percent Variation
General	392	327	65	19.9 %	$18	$16	$2	12.5 %
Apartment house	3,180	3,213	(33)	(1.0)	87	91	(4)	(4.4)
Annual power	6,984	6,438	546	8.5	222	213	9	4.2
Other operating revenues (a)	—	—	—	—	11	14	(3)	(21.4)
Total	**10,556**	**9,978**	**578**	**5.8 % (b)**	**$338**	**$334**	**$4**	**1.2 %**

(a) Other steam operating revenues generally reflect changes in regulatory assets and liabilities in accordance with the company's rate plan.
(b) After adjusting for variations, primarily weather and billing days, steam sales and deliveries decreased 3.1 percent in the six months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period. See "Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Impacts," above.

Operating revenues increased $4 million in the six months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period primarily due to the impact of colder weather ($21 million), higher purchased power expenses ($4 million), offset in part by lower fuel expenses ($10 million), lower usage by customers due to COVID-19 pandemic ($4 million) and by a tax law surcharge ($6 million).

Purchased power expenses increased $4 million in the six months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period due to higher unit costs ($4 million).

Fuel expenses decreased $10 million in the six months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period due to lower unit costs ($14 million), offset in part by higher purchased volumes from the company's steam generating facilities ($4 million).

Other operations and maintenance expenses decreased $2 million in the six months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period primarily due to lower municipal infrastructure support.

Depreciation and amortization increased $1 million in the six months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period due to higher steam utility balances.

Other Income (Deductions)

Other income (deductions) increased $54 million in the six months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period primarily due to lower costs associated with components of pension and other postretirement benefits other than service cost ($46 million).

Net Interest Expense

Net interest expense decreased $1 million in the six months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period primarily due to lower interest expense for short-term debt ($5 million), lower interest accrued on the system benefit charge liability ($3 million), lower interest accrued on deferred storm costs ($1 million), lower interest on deposits ($1 million), offset in part by higher interest on long-term debt ($13 million).

Income Tax Expense

Income taxes decreased $4 million in the six months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period primarily due to an increase in the amortization of excess deferred federal income taxes due to CECONY's electric and gas rate plans that went into effect in January 2020 ($8 million), lower allowance for uncollectible accounts ($4 million), higher settlement payments related to injuries and damages ($1 million), an increase in the research and development credit ($1 million), offset in part by higher income before income tax expense ($7 million), higher state income taxes ($2 million), and higher plant related items ($2 million).

O&R

	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2021			For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2020			
(Millions of Dollars)	**Electric**	**Gas**	**2021 Total**	**Electric**	**Gas**	**2020 Total**	**2021-2020 Variation**
Operating revenues	$299	$143	$442	$274	$134	$408	$34
Purchased power	88	—	88	71	—	71	17
Gas purchased for resale	—	44	44	—	33	33	11
Other operations and maintenance	126	31	157	118	34	152	5
Depreciation and amortization	34	13	47	32	13	45	2
Taxes, other than income taxes	29	16	45	26	16	42	3
Operating income	**$22**	**$39**	**$61**	**$27**	**$38**	**$65**	**$(4)**

Electric

O&R's results of electric operations for the six months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period were as follows:

	For the Six Months Ended		
(Millions of Dollars)	**June 30, 2021**	**June 30, 2020**	**Variation**
Operating revenues	$299	$274	$25
Purchased power	88	71	17
Other operations and maintenance	126	118	8
Depreciation and amortization	34	32	2
Taxes, other than income taxes	29	26	3
Electric operating income	**$22**	**$27**	**$(5)**

O&R's electric sales and deliveries for the six months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period were:

	Millions of kWh Delivered				Revenues in Millions (a)			
	For the Six Months Ended				For the Six Months Ended			
Description	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	Variation	Percent Variation	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	Variation	Percent Variation
Residential/Religious (b)	786	767	19	2.5%	$143	$137	$6	4.4%
Commercial/Industrial	404	382	22	5.8	51	53	(2)	(3.8)
Retail choice customers	1,380	1,254	126	10.0	101	82	19	23.2
Public authorities	51	50	1	2.0	4	3	1	33.3
Other operating revenues (c)	—	—	—	—	—	(1)	1	Large
Total	**2,621**	**2,453**	**168**	**6.8 % (d)**	**$299**	**$274**	**$25**	**9.1 %**

(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. O&R's electric sales in New Jersey are not subject to a decoupling mechanism, and as a result, changes in such volumes do impact revenues.

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

(c) Other electric operating revenues generally reflect changes in regulatory assets and liabilities in accordance with the company's electric rate plan.

(d) After adjusting for weather and other variations, electric delivery volumes in O&R's service area increased 2.1 percent in the six months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period. See "Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Impacts," above.

Operating revenues increased $25 million in the six months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period primarily due to higher purchased power expenses ($17 million) and higher revenues from the New York electric rate plan ($6 million).

Purchased power expenses increased $17 million in the six months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period primarily due to higher purchased volumes ($10 million) and higher unit costs ($8 million).

Other operations and maintenance expenses increased $8 million in the six months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period primarily due to higher storm-related costs ($5 million), higher tree trimming expenses ($1 million), and higher pension costs ($1 million).

Depreciation and amortization increased $2 million in the six months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period primarily due to higher electric utility plant balances.

Taxes, other than income taxes increased $3 million in the six months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period primarily due to higher property taxes ($1 million) and payroll taxes ($1 million).

Gas

O&R's results of gas operations for the six months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period were as follows:

	For the Six Months Ended		
(Millions of Dollars)	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	Variation
Operating revenues	$143	$134	$9
Gas purchased for resale	44	33	11
Other operations and maintenance	31	34	(3)
Depreciation and amortization	13	13	—
Taxes, other than income taxes	16	16	—
Gas operating income	**$39**	**$38**	**$1**

O&R’s gas sales and deliveries, excluding off-system sales, for the six months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period were:

	Thousands of Dt Delivered					Revenues in Millions (a)			
	For the Six Months Ended					For the Six Months Ended			
Description	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	Variation	Percent Variation		June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	Variation	Percent Variation
Residential	6,883	5,761	1,122	19.5 %		$90	$70	$20	28.6 %
General	1,472	1,225	247	20.2		15	12	3	25.0
Firm transportation	4,778	4,995	(217)	(4.3)		35	38	(3)	(7.9)
Total firm sales and transportation	**13,133**	**11,981**	**1,152**	**9.6**	**(b)**	**140**	**120**	**20**	**16.7**
Interruptible sales	2,158	1,936	222	11.5		4	3	1	33.3
Generation plants	11	3	8	Large		—	—	—	—
Other	245	499	(254)	(50.9)		—	—	—	—
Other gas revenues	—	—	—	—		(1)	11	(12)	Large
Total	**15,547**	**14,419**	**1,128**	**7.8 %**		**$143**	**$134**	**$9**	**6.7 %**

(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, total firm sales and transportation volumes increased 0.4 percent in the six months ended June 30, 2021 compared with 2020 period. See “Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Impacts,” above.

Operating revenues increased $9 million in the six months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period primarily due to an increase in gas purchased for resale ($11 million), higher revenues from the New York gas rate plan ($1 million), offset in part by certain rate plan reconciliations ($2 million).

Gas purchased for resale increased $11 million in the six months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period primarily due to higher purchased volumes ($9 million) and unit costs ($1 million).

Other operations and maintenance expenses decreased $3 million in the six months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period primarily due to lower pension costs ($1 million) and lower spending on leak repairs ($1 million).

Income Tax Expense

Income taxes decreased $1 million in the six months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period primarily due to lower income before income tax expense.

Clean Energy Businesses

The Clean Energy Businesses’ results of operations for the six months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period were as follows:

	For the Six Months Ended		
(Millions of Dollars)	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	Variation
Operating revenues	$515	$344	$171
Gas purchased for resale	39	16	23
Other operations and maintenance	235	107	128
Depreciation and amortization	114	115	(1)
Taxes, other than income taxes	10	10	—
Operating income	**$117**	**$96**	**$21**

Operating revenues increased $171 million in the six months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period primarily due to higher revenue from renewable electric production projects ($109 million), higher wholesale revenues ($34 million), higher energy services revenues ($26 million) and net mark-to-market values ($2 million).

Gas purchased for resale increased $23 million in the six months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period primarily due to higher purchased volumes.

Other operations and maintenance expenses increased $128 million in the six months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period primarily due to higher costs from engineering, procurement and construction of renewable electric projects for customers.

Net Interest Expense
Net interest expense decreased $134 million in the six months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period primarily due to lower unrealized losses on interest rate swaps in the 2021 period.

Income Tax Expense
Income taxes increased $63 million in the six months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period primarily due to higher income before income tax expense ($32 million), lower income attributable to non-controlling interests ($18 million), higher state income taxes ($6 million), and the absence of a tax benefit due to the change in the federal corporate income tax rate recognized for a loss carryback from the 2018 tax year to the 2013 tax year as allowed under the CARES Act signed into law during the first quarter of 2020 ($4 million).

Income (Loss) Attributable to Non-Controlling Interest
Income attributable to non-controlling interest decreased $75 million to a loss of $46 million in the six months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period primarily due to lower income attributable in the 2021 period to a tax equity investor in renewable electric projects accounted for under the HLBV method of accounting. See Note P to the Second Quarter Financial Statements.

Con Edison Transmission

Other Income (Deductions)
Other income (deductions) decreased $234 million in the six months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period primarily due to pre-tax impairment losses of $211 million related to Con Edison Transmission's investment in Stagecoach and MVP foregoing AFUDC income starting January 2021 until significant construction resumes. See "Investments" in Note A to the Second Quarter Financial Statements.

Income Tax Expense
Income taxes decreased $63 million in the six months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period primarily due to lower income before income tax expense ($49 million) and lower state income taxes ($15 million).

Other

Income Tax Expense
Income taxes increased $9 million in the six months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period primarily due to lower consolidated state income tax benefit.

Liquidity and Capital Resources
The Companies’ liquidity reflects cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities, as shown on their respective consolidated statement of cash flows and as discussed below.

The Companies' cash, temporary cash investments and restricted cash resulting from operating, investing and financing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020 are summarized as follows:

	For the Six Months Ended June 30,											
	CECONY		O&R		Clean Energy Businesses		Con Edison Transmission		Other (a)		Con Edison (b)	
(Millions of Dollars)	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
Operating activities	$1,096	$975	$72	$74	$(142)	$653	$507	$(4)	$(140)	$(518)	$1,393	$1,180
Investing activities	(1,841)	(1,574)	(106)	(95)	(47)	(273)	(6)	10	—	—	(2,000)	(1,932)
Financing activities	663	762	16	8	131	(405)	(501)	(6)	40	521	349	880
Net change for the period	(82)	163	(18)	(13)	(58)	(25)	—	—	(100)	3	(258)	128
Balance at beginning of period	1,067	933	37	32	187	251	—	—	145	1	1,436	1,217
Balance at end of period (c)	$985	$1,096	$19	$19	$129	$226	$—	$—	$45	$4	$1,178	$1,345

(a) Includes parent company and consolidation adjustments.
(b) Represents the consolidated results of operations of Con Edison and its businesses.
(c) See "Reconciliation of Cash, Temporary Cash Investments and Restricted Cash" in Note A to the Second Quarter Financial Statements.

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 growth of customer demand, weather, market prices for energy and economic conditions. Measures that promote distributed energy resources, such as distributed generation, demand reduction and energy efficiency, also affect the volume of energy sales and deliveries. In addition, the decline in business activity in the Utilities' service territory due to the COVID-19 pandemic resulted and may continue to result in lower billed sales revenues, a slower recovery of cash from outstanding customer accounts receivable balances and increases to the allowance for uncollectible accounts, that may further result in increases to write-offs of customer accounts. Under the revenue decoupling mechanisms in the Utilities' New York electric and gas rate plans, changes in delivery volumes from levels assumed when rates were approved may affect the timing of cash flows, but largely not net income. The prices at which the Utilities provide energy to their customers are determined in accordance with their rate plans. In general, changes in the Utilities' cost of purchased power, fuel and gas may affect the timing of cash flows, but not net income, because the costs are recovered in accordance with rate plans. The Utilities' New York rate plans allow them to defer costs resulting from a change in legislation, regulation and related actions that have taken effect during the term of the rate plans once the costs exceed a specified threshold. Increases to the allowance for uncollectible accounts related to the COVID-19 pandemic have been deferred pursuant to the legislative, regulatory and related actions provisions of their rate plans. 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. See "COVID-19 Regulatory Matters" and "Other Regulatory Matters" in Note B to the Second Quarter Financial Statements and "Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Impacts - Liquidity and Financing," above.

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. For Con Edison, net income for the six months ended June 30, 2021 also included non-cash losses recognized with respect to an impairment of Con Edison Transmission's investment in Stagecoach. See "Investments" in Note A to the Second Quarter Financial Statements.

Net cash flows from operating activities for the six months ended June 30, 2021 for Con Edison and CECONY were $213 million and $121 million higher, respectively, than in the 2020 period. The changes in net cash flows for Con Edison and CECONY primarily reflect a change in pension and retiree benefit obligations ($69 million and $68 million, respectively), for Con Edison, lower prepayments ($47 million), lower other receivables and other current assets ($43 million and $46 million, respectively), lower system benefit charge ($24 million and $24 million, respectively), and for Con Edison, lower taxes receivable ($15 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 and recoverable and refundable energy costs within other regulatory assets and liabilities and accounts payable balances.

Cash Flows Used in Investing Activities
Net cash flows used in investing activities for Con Edison and CECONY were $68 million and $267 million higher, respectively, for the six months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period. The change for Con Edison primarily reflects an increase in utility construction expenditures at CECONY ($244 million) and O&R ($9 million), offset in part by the proceeds from the divestiture of renewable electric projects at the Clean Energy Businesses ($183 million).

Cash Flows from Financing Activities
Net cash flows from financing activities for Con Edison and CECONY were $531 million and $99 million lower, respectively, in the six months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period.

In June 2021, Con Edison issued 10,100,000 shares of its common stock resulting in net proceeds of approximately $775 million, after issuance expenses. The net proceeds from the sale of the common shares were invested by Con Edison in CECONY, for funding of its construction expenditures and for its other general corporate purposes. See Note C to the Second Quarter Financial Statements.

In May 2021, Con Edison redeemed at maturity $500 million of 2.00 percent 5-year debentures. See Note C to the Second Quarter Financial Statements.

During the first quarter of 2021, Con Edison optionally prepaid the remaining $675 million outstanding under a February 2019 term loan prior to its maturity in June 2021.

In July 2020, Con Edison borrowed $820 million pursuant to an April 2020 credit agreement that was amended in June 2020 (as amended, the Supplemental Credit Agreement). Con Edison used the proceeds from the borrowing for general corporate purposes, including repayment of short-term debt bearing interest at variable rates.

In January 2020, Con Edison issued 1,050,000 shares of its common stock for $88 million upon physical settlement of the remaining shares subject to its May 2019 forward sale agreement.

In June 2021, CECONY redeemed at maturity $640 million of floating rate 3-year debentures. See Note C to the Second Quarter Financial Statements.

In June 2021, CECONY issued $750 million aggregate principal amount of 2.40 percent debentures, due 2031, the net proceeds from the sale of which were used to redeem at maturity its $640 million floating rate 3-year debentures and for other general corporate purposes. In June 2021 CECONY also issued $750 million aggregate principal amount of 3.60 percent debentures, due 2061, the net proceeds from the sale of which will be used to pay or reimburse the payment of, in whole or in part, existing and new qualifying eligible green expenditures, such as energy efficiency and clean transportation expenditures, that include those funded on or after January 1, 2021 until the maturity date of the debentures. Pending the allocation of the net proceeds to finance or refinance eligible green expenditures, CECONY used the net proceeds for repayment of short-term debt and temporarily placed the remaining net proceeds in short-term interest-bearing instruments. See Note C to the Second Quarter Financial Statements.

In June 2020, CECONY redeemed at maturity $350 million of 4.45 percent 10-year debentures.

In March 2020, CECONY issued $600 million aggregate principal amount of 3.35 percent debentures, due 2030 and $1,000 million aggregate principal amount of 3.95 percent debentures, due 2050, the net proceeds from the sale of which will be used to pay or reimburse the payment of, in whole or in part, existing and new qualifying eligible green expenditures, such as energy efficiency and clean transportation expenditures, that include those funded on or after January 1, 2018 until the maturity date of each series of the debentures. Pending the allocation of the net proceeds to finance or refinance eligible green expenditures, CECONY used the net proceeds for repayment of short-term debt and temporarily placed the remaining net proceeds in short-term interest-bearing instruments.

In March 2021, a subsidiary of the Clean Energy Businesses agreed to issue $229 million aggregate principal amount of 3.77 percent senior notes, due 2046, that will be secured by equity interests in CED Nevada Virginia. The senior notes will be issued when each project reaches commercial operation, the proceeds from the sale of which will repay a portion of the borrowings outstanding under a construction loan facility. In June 2021 and July 2021, CED Nevada Virginia issued $38 million and $61 million, respectively, of the $229 million senior notes, the proceeds from the sale of which repaid portion of the borrowings outstanding under the construction loan facility. The remaining $130 million of senior notes are expected to be issued when the last of the three projects reaches commercial operation during the third quarter of 2021. See Notes C and D to the Second Quarter Financial Statements.

In February 2021, a subsidiary of the Clean Energy Businesses borrowed $250 million at a variable rate, due 2028, secured by equity interests in four of the company's solar electric production projects, the interest rate for which was swapped to a fixed rate of 3.39 percent. See Note C to the Second Quarter Financial Statements.

In February 2021, a subsidiary of the Clean Energy Businesses entered into an agreement with a tax equity investor for the financing of a portfolio of three of the Clean Energy Businesses' solar electric production projects (CED Nevada Virginia). Under the financing, the tax equity investor acquired a noncontrolling interest in the portfolio and will receive a percentage of earnings, tax attributes and cash flows. The tax equity investor's funding obligation is subject to certain conditions precedent and a maximum funding obligation of $270 million. As of June 30, 2021, $99 million had been funded, with an additional $53 million funded in July 2021. The remaining amount is expected to be funded upon the satisfaction of the remaining conditions precedent, including the last of the three projects reaching commercial operation, which is expected to occur during the third quarter of 2021. The Clean Energy Businesses will continue to consolidate this entity and will report the noncontrolling tax equity investor's interest in the tax equity arrangement. See Notes C and P to the Second Quarter Financial Statements.

Con Edison's cash flows from financing for the six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020 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 $54 million and $52 million, respectively.

Cash flows used in financing activities of the Companies also reflect commercial paper issuances and repayments. The commercial paper amounts outstanding at June 30, 2021 and 2020 and the average daily balances for the six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020 for Con Edison and CECONY were as follows:

	2021		2020	
(Millions of Dollars, except Weighted Average Yield)	**Outstanding at June 30,**	**Daily average**	**Outstanding at June 30,**	**Daily average**
Con Edison	$1,052	$1,435	$1,813	$1,117
CECONY	$1,000	$1,317	$1,115	$547
Weighted average yield	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	1.6%

Capital Requirements and Resources

During the first quarter of 2021, Con Edison increased its estimates for capital requirements for 2021, 2022 and 2023 from $5,985 million to $6,015 million, $4,380 million to $4,644 million and $5,137 million to $5,385 million, respectively. The increase reflects additional investments for the Reliable Clean City (RCC) projects approved by the NYSPSC in April 2021. See "CECONY" – "Electric" – "Electric Supply," above. The company plans to meet its capital requirements for 2021 through 2023, through internally-generated funds and the issuance of long-term debt and common equity. The company's plans include the issuance of between $1,900 million and $2,600 million of long-term debt, including for maturing securities, primarily at the Utilities, in 2021 and approximately $1,400 million in aggregate of long-term debt at the Utilities during 2022 and 2023. The planned debt issuance is in addition to the issuance of long-term debt secured by the Clean Energy Businesses' renewable electric production projects. The company's plans also include the issuance of up to $800 million of common equity in 2021 and approximately $700 million in aggregate of common equity during 2022 and 2023, in addition to equity under its dividend reinvestment, employee stock purchase and long-term incentive plans. See Note C to the Second Quarter Financial Statements and "Liquidity and Capital Resources - Cash Flows from Financing Activities," above.

Capital Resources

For each of the Companies, the common equity ratio at June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020 was:

	Common Equity Ratio (Percent of total capitalization)	
	June 30, 2021	**December 31, 2020**
Con Edison	48.1	48.3
CECONY	47.5	47.9

Assets, Liabilities and Equity

The Companies' assets, liabilities, and equity at June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are summarized as follows.

	CECONY		O&R		Clean Energy Businesses		Con Edison Transmission		Other (a)		Con Edison (b)	
(Millions of Dollars)	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
ASSETS												
Current assets	$4,293	$4,407	$268	$277	$489	$485	$22	$42	$38	$90	$5,110	$5,301
Investments	594	541	27	26	11	—	1,064	1,256	(8)	(7)	1,688	1,816
Net plant	40,434	39,554	2,517	2,469	4,370	4,515	16	17	2	—	47,339	46,555
Other noncurrent assets	6,194	6,465	445	475	1,704	1,848	34	33	405	402	8,782	9,223
Total Assets	$51,515	$50,967	$3,257	$3,247	$6,574	$6,848	$1,136	$1,348	$437	$485	$62,919	$62,895
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY												
Current liabilities	$3,644	$5,247	$310	$356	$1,269	$1,330	$592	$111	$(258)	$310	$5,557	$7,354
Noncurrent liabilities	14,312	14,722	1,206	1,191	105	211	(22)	28	42	(58)	15,643	16,094
Long-term debt	17,635	16,149	893	893	2,491	2,776	—	500	647	64	21,666	20,382
Equity	15,924	14,849	848	807	2,709	2,531	566	709	6	169	20,053	19,065
Total Liabilities and Equity	$51,515	$50,967	$3,257	$3,247	$6,574	$6,848	$1,136	$1,348	$437	$485	$62,919	$62,895

(a) Includes parent company and consolidation adjustments.
(b) Represents the consolidated results of operations of Con Edison and its businesses.

CECONY

Current assets at June 30, 2021 were $114 million lower than at December 31, 2020. The change in current assets primarily reflects a decrease in accounts receivables from affiliated companies ($93 million), a decrease in cash and temporary cash investments ($82 million), offset in part by an increase in revenue decoupling mechanism receivable ($69 million). See “COVID-19 Regulatory Matters” in Note B to the Second Quarter Financial Statements and “Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Impacts - Accounting Considerations” and “Liquidity and Financing,” above.

Investments at June 30, 2021 were $53 million higher than at December 31, 2020. The change in investments primarily reflects an increase in supplemental retirement income plan assets. See Note E to the Second Quarter Financial Statements.

Net plant at June 30, 2021 was $880 million higher than at December 31, 2020. The change in net plant primarily reflects an increase in electric ($744 million), gas ($538 million), steam ($45 million) and general ($121 million) plant balances, offset in part by an increase in accumulated depreciation ($466 million) and a decrease in construction work in progress ($102 million).

Other noncurrent assets at June 30, 2021 were $271 million lower than at December 31, 2020. The change in other noncurrent assets primarily reflects a decrease in the regulatory asset for unrecognized pension and other postretirement costs to reflect the final actuarial valuation, as measured at December 31, 2020, of the pension and other retiree benefit plans in accordance with the accounting rules for retirement benefits ($458 million) and deferred derivative losses ($42 million). See Notes B, E and F to the Second Quarter Financial Statements. The change in the regulatory asset also reflects the year's amortization of accounting costs. This decrease is offset in part by an increase in the regulatory assets for deferrals for increased costs related to the COVID-19 pandemic ($121 million), deferred pension and other postretirement benefits ($72 million) and deferred storm costs ($29 million). See “Other Regulatory Matters” in Note B and Note G to the Second Quarter Financial Statements.

Current liabilities at June 30, 2021 were $1,603 million lower than at December 31, 2020. The change in current liabilities primarily reflects decreases in notes payable ($660 million), long-term debt due within one year ($640 million), accounts payable ($250 million) and accrued taxes ($31 million).

Noncurrent liabilities at June 30, 2021 were $410 million lower than at December 31, 2020. The change in noncurrent liabilities primarily reflects a decrease in the liability for pension and retiree benefits ($309 million) that primarily reflects the final actuarial valuation, as measured at December 31, 2020, of the plans in accordance with the accounting rules for retirement benefits. See Notes E and F to the Second Quarter Financial Statements. The change also reflects a decrease in the regulatory liability for future income tax ($113 million).

Long-term debt at June 30, 2021 was $1,486 million higher than at December 31, 2020. The change in long-term debt primarily reflects the June 2021 issuance of $1,500 million of debentures. See "Liquidity and Capital Resources - Cash Flows From Financing Activities" above and Note C to the Second Quarter Financial Statements.

Equity at June 30, 2021 was $1,075 million higher than at December 31, 2020. The change in equity primarily reflects net income for the six months ended June 30, 2021 ($593 million) and capital contributions from parent ($976 million) in 2021, offset in part by common stock dividends to parent ($494 million) in 2021.

O&R

Net plant at June 30, 2021 was $48 million higher than at December 31, 2020. The change in net plant primarily reflects an increase in electric ($67 million), gas ($23 million), and general ($17 million) plant balances, offset in part by an increase in accumulated depreciation ($36 million) and a decrease in construction work in progress ($23 million).

Other noncurrent assets at June 30, 2021 were $30 million lower than at December 31, 2020. The change in other noncurrent assets primarily reflects a decrease in the regulatory asset for unrecognized pension and other postretirement costs to reflect the final actuarial valuation, as measured at December 31, 2020, of the pension and other retiree benefit plans in accordance with the accounting rules for retirement benefits ($33 million). See Notes B, E and F to the Second Quarter Financial Statements. The change in the regulatory asset also reflects the year's amortization of accounting costs. This decrease is offset in part by an increase in the deferred storm costs ($1 million).

Current liabilities at June 30, 2021 were $46 million lower than at December 31, 2020. The change in current liabilities primarily reflects lower accounts payable ($47 million).

Noncurrent liabilities at June 30, 2021 were $15 million higher than at December 31, 2020. The change in noncurrent liabilities primarily reflects increases in regulatory liabilities ($9 million) and deferred income taxes and unamortized investment tax credits ($8 million), primarily due to accelerated tax depreciation and repair deductions.

Equity at June 30, 2021 was $41 million higher than at December 31, 2020. The change in equity primarily reflects net income for the six months ended June 30, 2021 ($27 million), capital contributions from parent ($35 million) in 2021 and an increase in other comprehensive income ($5 million), offset in part by common stock dividends to parent ($26 million) in 2021.

Clean Energy Businesses

Investments at June 30, 2021 were $11 million higher than at December 31, 2020. The change in investments primarily reflects a tax equity investment.

Net plant at June 30, 2021 was $145 million lower than at December 31, 2020. The change in net plant primarily reflects the divestiture of renewable electric projects. See Note R to the Second Quarter Financial Statements.

Other noncurrent assets at June 30, 2021 were $144 million lower than at December 31, 2020. The change in other noncurrent assets primarily reflects the divestiture of renewable electric projects. See Note R to the Second Quarter Financial Statements.

Current liabilities at June 30, 2021 were $61 million lower than at December 31, 2020. The change in current liabilities primarily reflects new borrowing offset in part by a decrease in receivable from associated companies. See Note C to the Second Quarter Financial Statements.

Noncurrent liabilities at June 30, 2021 were $106 million lower than at December 31, 2020. The change in noncurrent liabilities primarily reflects the change in the fair value of derivative liabilities and the change in deferred taxes.

Long-term debt at June 30, 2021 was $285 million lower than at December 31, 2020. The change in long-term debt primarily reflects the repayment of an intercompany loan from the parent company ($375 million), offset in part by a net increase in project debt ($90 million). See Note C to the Second Quarter Financial Statements.

Equity at June 30, 2021 was $178 million higher than at December 31, 2020. The change in equity primarily reflects an increase in net income for the six months ended June 30, 2021 ($117 million) and a noncontrolling tax equity interest ($92 million) (see Note P to the Second Quarter Financial Statements), offset in part by common stock dividends to parent ($32 million) in 2021**.**

Con Edison Transmission
Current assets at June 30, 2021 were $20 million lower than at December 31, 2020. The change in current assets primarily reflects a reduction in receivables due to receipt of a $19 million payment from Crestwood Pipeline and Storage Northeast LLC (Crestwood), the joint venture partner in Stagecoach, the proceeds of which were used to repay short-term borrowings under an intercompany capital funding facility. The agreement between Crestwood and a subsidiary of CET Gas provides for payments from Crestwood to the subsidiary of CET Gas for shortfalls in meeting certain earnings growth performance targets. Payments totaled $57 million ($19 million of which was paid in the first quarter 2021 and was recorded as a receivable by CET Gas in March 2020, and the remainder of which, plus interest was paid by Crestwood on July 9, 2021). See "Con Edison Transmission" below.

Investments at June 30, 2021 were $192 million lower than at December 31, 2020. The decrease in investments primarily reflects the losses related to Con Edison Transmission's investment in Stagecoach ($211 million), less partnership distribution net of investment income from Stagecoach ($5 million), offset in part by additional investment in and income from NY Transco ($23 million). See "Investments" in Note A to the Second Quarter Financial Statements.

Current liabilities at June 30, 2021 were $481 million higher than at December 31, 2020. The change in current liabilities primarily reflects the use of short-term borrowings to repay $500 million of long-term debt in May 2021, less receipt of the $19 million from Crestwood and cash distributions from Stagecoach ($27 million), offset in part by a cash contribution to NY Transco ($16 million) and other intercompany payables.

Noncurrent liabilities at June 30, 2021 were $50 million lower than at December 31, 2020. The change in noncurrent liabilities reflects primarily an increase in deferred income taxes and unamortized investment tax credits that reflects primarily timing differences associated with investments in partnerships.

Long-term debt at June 30, 2021 was $500 million lower than at December 31, 2020. The change in long-term debt reflects the repayment of the outstanding $500 million long-term debt.

Equity at June 30, 2021 was $143 million lower than at December 31, 2020. The change in equity primarily reflects net loss for the six months ended June 30, 2021 ($142 million).

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements
At June 30, 2021, none of the Companies’ transactions, agreements or other contractual arrangements met the SEC definition of off-balance sheet arrangements.

Regulatory Matters
For information about the Utilities’ regulatory matters, see Note B to the Second Quarter Financial Statements.

Environmental Matters
In July 2021, a 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 New York State Department of Environmental Conservation and other agencies responded to the incident. The company stopped the feeder leak on the same day that the discharge occurred and is continuing to remediate and monitor the affected areas, the costs of which are not expected to have a material adverse effect on its financial condition, results of operations or liquidity. In connection with the incident, the company 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.

For additional information about the Companies’ environmental matters, see Note G to the Second Quarter Financial Statements.

Clean Energy Businesses

The following table provides information about the Clean Energy Businesses' renewable electric production projects that are in operation and/or in construction at June 30, 2021:

Project Name	Generating Capacity (MW AC)	Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) Term (In Years) (a)	Actual/ Expected In-Service Date (b)	State	PPA Counterparty (c)
Utility Scale					
Solar					
PJM assets	73	(d)	2011/2013	New Jersey/ Pennsylvania	Various
New England assets	24	Various	2011/2017	Massachusetts/ Rhode Island	Various
California Solar (e)	110	25	2012/2013	California	PG&E
Mesquite Solar 1 (e)	165	20	2013	Arizona	PG&E
Copper Mountain Solar 2 (e)	150	25	2013/2015	Nevada	PG&E
Copper Mountain Solar 3 (e)	255	20	2014/2015	Nevada	SCPPA
California Solar 2 (e)	80	20	2014/2016	California	SCE/PG&E
Texas Solar 4 (e)	40	25	2014	Texas	City of San Antonio
Texas Solar 5 (e)	100	25	2015	Texas	City of San Antonio
Texas Solar 7 (e)	112	25	2016	Texas	City of San Antonio
California Solar 3 (e)	110	20	2016/2017	California	SCE/PG&E
Upton Solar (e)	158	25	2017	Texas	City of Austin
California Solar 4 (e)	240	20	2017/2018	California	SCE
Copper Mountain Solar 1 (e)	58	12	2018	Nevada	PG&E
Copper Mountain Solar 4 (e) (f)	94	20	2018	Nevada	SCE
Mesquite Solar 2 (e) (f)	100	18	2018	Arizona	SCE
Mesquite Solar 3 (e) (f)	150	23	2018	Arizona	WAPA (U.S. Navy)
Great Valley Solar (e) (f)	200	17	2018	California	MCE/SMUD/PG&E/SCE
Water Strider Solar (e) (f)	80	20	2021	Virginia	VEPCO
Battle Mountain Solar/Battery Energy Storage System (f) (g)	101	25	2021	Nevada	SPP
Other	26	Various	Various	Various	Various
Total Solar	**2,426**				
Wind					
Broken Bow II (e)	75	25	2014	Nebraska	NPPD
Wind Holdings (e)	180	Various	Various	South Dakota/ Montana	NWE/Basin Electric
Adams Rose Wind (e)	23	7	2016	Minnesota	Dairyland
Other	34	Various	Various	Various	Various
Total Wind	**312**				
Total MW (AC) in Operation	**2,738**				
Total MW (AC) in Construction (f) (g)	**250**				
Total MW (AC) Utility Scale	**2,988**				
Behind the Meter					
Total MW (AC) in Operation	**62**				
Total MW (AC) in Construction	**10**				
Total MW Behind the Meter	**72**				

(a) Represents PPA contractual term or remaining term from the date of acquisition.
(b) Represents Actual/Expected In-Service Date or date of acquisition.
(c) PPA Counterparties include: Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E), Southern California Public Power Authority (SCPPA), Southern California Edison Company (SCE), Western Area Power Administration (WAPA), Marin Clean Energy (MCE), Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD), Nebraska Public Power District (NPPD), NorthWestern Energy (NWE), Virginia Electric Power Company (VEPCO), and Sierra Pacific Power (SPP).
(d) Solar renewable energy credit hedges are in place, in lieu of PPAs, through 2025.
(e) Project has been pledged as security for project debt financing.
(f) Projects are financed with tax equity. See Note P to the Second Quarter Financial Statements.
(g) Projects in construction are being financed under a variable-rate construction loan facility that matures no later than November 2021. See Note D to the Second Quarter Financial Statements.

Renewable Electric Generation

Renewable electric production volumes from utility scale assets for the three and six months ended June 30, 2021 compared with the 2020 period were:

	Millions of kWh							
	For the Three Months Ended				For the Six Months Ended			
	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	Variation	Percent Variation	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	Variation	Percent Variation
Renewable electric production projects								
Solar	1,855	1,784	71	4.0%	3,066	2,939	127	4.3%
Wind	380	388	(8)	(2.1)%	721	738	(17)	(2.3%)
Total	**2,235**	**2,172**	**63**	**2.9%**	**3,787**	**3,677**	**110**	**3.0%**

Con Edison Transmission

CET Gas

In May 2021, a subsidiary of CET Gas entered into a purchase and sale agreement pursuant to which CET Gas and Crestwood agreed to sell their combined interests in Stagecoach to a subsidiary of Kinder Morgan Inc. for a total of $1,225 million, subject to certain adjustments, of which $612.5 million will be Con Edison's portion for its 50 percent interest, subject to closing adjustments. The purchase and sale agreement contemplates a two-stage closing, the first of which was completed in July 2021 for a sale price of $1,195 million, of which $614 million, including working capital, was attributed to CET Gas. The second closing for the remaining $30 million, of which $15 million will be attributed to CET Gas, subject to closing adjustments, is to occur following approval by the New York State Public Service Commission, which is expected during the first quarter of 2022, subject to customary closing conditions. See Note R to the Second Quarter Financial Statements.

As a result of information made available to Stagecoach as part of the sale process, Stagecoach performed impairment tests that resulted in Stagecoach recording impairment charges of $343 million and $71 million at March 31, 2021 and June 30, 2021, respectively. Accordingly, Con Edison recorded pre-tax impairment losses on its interest in Stagecoach of $172 million and $39 million, including working capital and transaction cost adjustments, within "Investment income/(loss)" on Con Edison's consolidated income statements at March 31, 2021 and June 30, 2021, respectively. These charges reduced the carrying value of Con Edison’s investment in Stagecoach to $630 million at June 30, 2021. See "Investments" in Note A to the Second Quarter Financial Statements.

In May 2021, the operator of the Mountain Valley Pipeline, which is being constructed by a joint venture in which CET Gas owns a 10.9 percent interest (that is expected to be reduced to 8.5 percent based on the current project cost estimate and CET Gas’ previous capping of its cash contributions to the joint venture) indicated that, subject to receipt of certain authorizations and resolution of certain challenges, it is now targeting an in-service date for the project of summer 2022 at an overall project cost of approximately $6,200 million excluding allowance for funds used during construction. For the year ended December 31, 2020, CET Gas recorded a pre-tax impairment loss of $320 million ($223 million after-tax) that reduced the carrying value of its investment in Mountain Valley Pipeline LLC from $662 million to $342 million. At June 30, 2021, CET Gas’ cash contributions to the joint venture amounted to $530 million.

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 construction 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. The Clean Energy Businesses use interest rate swaps to exchange variable-rate project financed debt for a fixed interest rate. See Note N to the Second Quarter Financial Statements. Con Edison and CECONY estimate that at June 30, 2021, a 10 percent increase in interest rates applicable to its variable rate debt would result in an immaterial increase in annual interest expense. Under

CECONY's current electric, gas and steam rate plans, variations in actual variable rate tax-exempt debt interest expense, including costs associated with the refinancing of the variable-rate tax-exempt debt, are reconciled to levels reflected in rates.

Commodity Price Risk

Con Edison's commodity price risk primarily relates to the purchase and sale of electricity, gas and related derivative instruments. The Utilities and the Clean Energy Businesses apply risk management strategies to mitigate their related exposures. See Note N to the Second Quarter Financial Statements.

Con Edison estimates that, as of June 30, 2021, a 10 percent decline in market prices would result in a decline in fair value of $111 million for the derivative instruments used by the Utilities to hedge purchases of electricity and gas, of which $102 million is for CECONY and $9 million is for O&R. Con Edison expects that any such change in fair value would be largely offset by directionally opposite changes in the cost of the electricity and gas purchased. In accordance with provisions approved by state regulators, the Utilities generally recover from customers the costs they incur for energy purchased for their customers, including gains and losses on certain derivative instruments used to hedge energy purchased and related costs.

The Clean Energy Businesses use a value-at-risk (VaR) model to assess the market price risk of their portfolio of electricity and gas commodity fixed-price purchase and sales commitments, physical forward contracts, generating assets and commodity derivative instruments. VaR represents the potential change in fair value of the portfolio due to changes in market prices, for a specified time period and confidence level. These businesses estimate VaR across their portfolio using a delta-normal variance/covariance model with a 95 percent confidence level, compare the measured VaR results against performance due to actual prices and stress test the portfolio each quarter using an assumed 30 percent price change from forecast. Since the VaR calculation involves complex methodologies and estimates and assumptions that are based on past experience, it is not necessarily indicative of future results. VaR for the portfolio, assuming a one-day holding period, for the six months ended June 30, 2021 and the year ended December 31, 2020, respectively, was as follows:

95% Confidence Level, One-Day Holding Period	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
	(Millions of Dollars)	
Average for the period	$—	$—
High	1	—
Low	—	—

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 "Investments" in Note A to the Second Quarter Financial Statements.

The Companies' current investment policy for pension plan assets includes investment targets of 45 to 55 percent equity securities, 33 to 43 percent debt securities and 10 to 14 percent real estate. At June 30, 2021, the pension plan investments consisted of 51 percent equity securities, 38 percent debt securities and 11 percent real estate.

For the Utilities' pension and other postretirement benefit plans, regulatory accounting treatment is generally applied in accordance with the accounting rules for regulated operations. In accordance with the Statement of Policy issued by the NYSPSC and its current electric, gas and steam rate plans, CECONY defers for payment to or recovery from customers the difference between the pension and other postretirement benefit expenses and the amounts for such expenses reflected in rates. O&R also defers such difference pursuant to its New York rate plans.

Material Contingencies

For information concerning potential liabilities arising from the Companies' material contingencies, see "Other Regulatory Matters" in Note B and Notes G and H to the Second Quarter Financial Statements.

Item 3: Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

For information about the Companies' primary market risks associated with activities in derivative financial instruments, other financial instruments and derivative commodity instruments, see "Financial and Commodity Market Risks," in Part I, Item 2 of this report, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 4: 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.

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.

Part II Other Information

Item 1: Legal Proceedings

For information about certain legal proceedings affecting the Companies, see "Other Regulatory Matters" in Note B and Notes G and H to the financial statements in Part I, Item 1 of this report, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 1A: Risk Factors

There were no material changes in the Companies' risk factors compared to those disclosed in Item 1A of the Form 10-K.

Item 6: Exhibits

Con Edison

Exhibit 10.1	Purchase and Sale Agreement, dated as of May 31, 2021 among Con Edison Gas Pipeline and Storage Northeast, LLC, Crestwood Pipeline and Storage Northeast LLC, as the Sellers, Stagecoach Gas Services LLC as the Company, Kinder Morgan Operating LLC "A" as Buyer, Con Edison Transmission, Inc. (solely for the limited purposes set forth therein) and Crestwood Midstream Partners LP (solely for the limited purposes set forth therein) (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2 to Con Edison's Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 31, 2021 (File No. 1-14514).
Exhibit 31.1.1	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certifications – Chief Executive Officer.
Exhibit 31.1.2	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certifications – Chief Financial Officer.
Exhibit 32.1.1	Section 1350 Certifications – Chief Executive Officer.
Exhibit 32.1.2	Section 1350 Certifications – Chief Financial Officer.
Exhibit 101.INS	XBRL Instance Document - the instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document.
Exhibit 101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema.
Exhibit 101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase.
Exhibit 101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase.
Exhibit 101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase.
Exhibit 101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase.
Exhibit 104	Cover Page Interactive Data File - the cover page XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document.

CECONY

Exhibit 3.2	By-laws of Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc., effective as of May 17, 2021.
Exhibit 31.2.1	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certifications – Chief Executive Officer.
Exhibit 31.2.2	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certifications – Chief Financial Officer.
Exhibit 32.2.1	Section 1350 Certifications – Chief Executive Officer.
Exhibit 32.2.2	Section 1350 Certifications – Chief Financial Officer.
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Exhibit 104	Cover Page Interactive Data File - the cover page XBRL 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.

Signatures

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, each Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

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

Date: August 5, 2021	By	/s/ Robert Hoglund
		Robert Hoglund **Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Duly Authorized Officer**