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a conEdison, inc. company

Consolidated Edison Company
of New York, Inc.
4 Irving Place
New York NY 10003
www.conEd.com

April 2019

Dear Consolidated Edison Retirement Plan Participant:

The Consolidated Edison Retirement Plan (Retirement Plan) is subject to disclosure rules of the Pension Protection Act of 2006 (PPA), which requires that all participants receive the attached notice of the Retirement Plan's funding status and be provided with information regarding how the Retirement Plan's assets are invested (Notice). The Notice also outlines the impact of the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21), the Highway and Transportation Funding Act of 2014 (HATFA) and the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 on the valuation of Retirement Plan liabilities, as well as a summary of federal rules governing the termination of pension plans and benefit payments guaranteed by the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC).

The PBGC is a federal agency created to protect pension benefits in private-sector defined benefit plans. If a company decides to discontinue its defined benefit plan without sufficient money to pay benefits earned by the participants, the PBGC's insurance program will take over the payment of benefits up to the limits set by law.

This material is furnished for your information. It does not affect your benefits under the Retirement Plan nor does it require any action on your part.

Sincerely,

Hector J Reyes

Hector J. Reyes
Director
Employee Benefits

SUPPLEMENT TO ANNUAL FUNDING NOTICE

The Consolidated Edison Retirement Plan ("the Retirement Plan")
Plan Year beginning 1/1/2018 and ending 12/31/2018 ("Plan Year")

This is a supplement to your annual funding notice ("Annual Funding Notice"). This supplement to the Annual Funding Notice is required by three federal laws: Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act of 2012, the Highway and Transportation Funding Act of 2014, and the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015. These federal laws have changed how pension plans, such as the Retirement Plan, calculate their liabilities. The purpose of this supplement is to show you the effect of these changes.

Prior to 2012, pension plans determined their liabilities using a two-year average of interest rates. Now pension plans also must take into account a 25-year average of interest rates. This means that interest rates likely will be higher and plan liabilities will then be lower than they were under prior law. As a result, your employer may contribute less money to the Retirement Plan at a time when market interest rates are at or near historical lows.

The "Information Table" in this supplement compares the impact of using interest rates based on the 25-year average (the "adjusted interest rates") and interest rates based on a two-year average on the Retirement Plan's: (1) Funding Target Attainment Percentage, (2) Funding Shortfall, and (3) Minimum Required Contribution. The funding target attainment percentage is a measure of how well the Retirement Plan is funded on a particular date. The funding shortfall is the amount by which liabilities exceed net plan assets. The minimum required contribution is the amount of money an employer is required by law to contribute to a plan in a given year. The following table shows this information determined with and without the adjusted interest rates. The information is provided for the Plan Year and for each of the two preceding plan years.

INFORMATION TABLE

	2018		2017		2016	
	With Adjusted Interest Rates	**Without Adjusted Interest Rates**	**With Adjusted Interest Rates**	**Without Adjusted Interest Rates**	**With Adjusted Interest Rates**	**Without Adjusted Interest Rates**
Funding Target Attainment Percentage	91.99%	74.74%	98.71%	79.35%	104.14%	84.28%
Funding Shortfall	$882,612,575	$3,426,013,420	$131,135,936	$2,620,901,901	$0	$1,914,103,414
Minimum Required Contribution	$219,188,464	$304,214,102	$198,004,048	$277,893,708	$0	$255,581,586

ANNUAL FUNDING NOTICE

The Consolidated Edison Retirement Plan

Introduction

This Annual Funding Notice includes important information about the funding status of your single-employer pension plan (the "Retirement Plan"). It also includes general information about the benefit payments guaranteed by the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation ("PBGC"), a federal insurance agency. All traditional pension plans (called "defined benefit pension plans") must provide this notice every year regardless of their funding status. This notice does not mean that the Retirement Plan is terminating. This Annual Funding Notice is provided for informational purposes and you are not required to respond in any way. This Annual Funding Notice is required by federal law. This Annual Funding Notice is for the plan year beginning 1/1/2018 and ending 12/31/2018 ("Plan Year").

How Well Funded Is Your Plan

The law requires the administrator of the Retirement Plan to tell you how well the Retirement Plan is funded, using a measure called the "funding target attainment percentage." The Retirement Plan divides its Net Plan Assets by Plan Liabilities to get this percentage. In general, the higher the percentage, the better funded the plan. The Retirement Plan's Funding Target Attainment Percentage for the Plan Year and each of the two preceding plan years is shown in the chart below. The chart also shows you how the percentage was calculated.

FUNDING TARGET ATTAINMENT PERCENTAGE			
	2018	**2017**	**2016**
1. Valuation Date	1/1/2018	1/1/2017	1/1/2016
2. Plan Assets			
a. Total Plan Assets	$13,912,792,920	$13,116,645,391	$12,714,560,973
b. Funding Standard Carryover Balance	$276,195,983	$237,690,175	$222,577,184
c. Prefunding Balance	$3,494,712,336	$2,804,006,562	$2,229,234,514
d. Net Plan Assets (a)-(b)-(c)=(d)	$10,141,884,601	$10,074,948,654	$10,262,749,275
3. Plan Liabilities	$11,024,497,176	$10,206,084,589	$9,854,741,659
4. Funding Target Attainment Percentage (2d)/(3)	91.99%	98.71%	104.14%

Plan Assets and Credit Balances

Total Plan Assets is the value of the Retirement Plan's assets on the Valuation Date (see line 2a in the chart above). The Funding Standard Carryover Balance (line 2b) and Prefunding Balance (line 2c) shown in the chart are considered credit balances. A plan might have a credit balance, for example, if in a prior year an employer contributed money to the plan above the minimum level required by law. Generally, an employer may credit the excess money toward the minimum level of contributions required by law that it must make in future years. Plans must subtract these credit balances from Total Plan Assets to calculate their Funding Target Attainment Percentage.

Plan Liabilities

Plan Liabilities in line 3 of the chart above is an estimate of the amount of assets the Retirement Plan needs on the Valuation Date to pay for promised benefits under the Retirement Plan measured using Adjusted Interest Rates as noted in the Supplement to the Annual Funding Notice.

Year-End Assets and Liabilities

The asset values in the chart above are measured as of the first day of the Plan Year. They also are "actuarial values." Actuarial values differ from market values in that they do not fluctuate daily based on changes in the stock or other markets. Actuarial values smooth out those fluctuations and can allow for more predictable levels of future contributions. Despite the fluctuations, market values tend to show a clearer picture of a plan's funded status at a given point in time. As of 12/31/2018, the fair market value of the Retirement Plan's assets was $13,450,486,106. On this same date, the Retirement Plan's liabilities, determined using market rates, were $13,093,966,725.

Participant Information

The total number of participants and beneficiaries covered by the Retirement Plan on the Valuation Date – that is on January 1, 2018 - was 30,784. Of this number, 13,997 were current employees, 15,551 were retired and receiving benefits, and 1,236 were retired or no longer working for the employer and have a right to future benefits.

Funding & Investment Policies

Every pension plan must have a procedure to establish a funding policy for plan objectives. A funding policy relates to how much money is needed to pay promised benefits. The funding policy of the Retirement Plan is to contribute the greater of current year accounting cost and the minimum required contribution. In no event will we fund more than the maximum tax-deductible contribution.

Pension plans also have investment policies. These generally are written guidelines or general instructions for making investment management decisions. The investment policy of the Retirement Plan is to maintain an appropriate level and form of assets adequate to meet payment obligations, to achieve the expected long-term total return on the Trust assets within a prudent level of risk, and maintain a level of volatility that will not have a material impact on the Company's expected levels of contribution and expense.

Under the investment policy, the Retirement Plan's assets were allocated among the following categories of investments, as of the end of the Plan Year. These allocations are percentages of total assets:

Asset Allocations	
Stocks	48.0%
Investment grade debt instruments	35.2%
High-yield debt instruments	3.8%
Real estate	9.5%
Other	3.5%

Right to Request a Copy of the Annual Report

Pension plans must file annual reports with the US Department of Labor. The report is called the "Form 5500." These reports contain financial and other information. You may obtain an electronic copy of your Plan's annual report by going to *www.efast.dol.gov* and using the search tool. Annual reports also are available from the US Department of Labor, Employee Benefits Security Administration's Public Disclosure Room at 200 Constitution Avenue, NW, Room N1513, Washington, DC 20210, or by calling 202.693.8673. Or you may obtain a copy of the Plan's annual report by making a written request to the plan administrator.

Annual reports do not contain personal information, such as the amount of your accrued benefits. You may contact your plan administrator if you want information about your accrued benefits. Your plan administrator is identified below under "Where To Get More Information."

Summary of Rules Governing Termination of Single-Employer Plans

If a plan, such as the Retirement Plan, terminates, there are specific termination rules that must be followed under federal law. A summary of these rules follows.

There are two ways a plan sponsor can terminate its pension plan. First, the plan sponsor can end a plan in a "standard termination" but only after showing the PBGC that such plan has enough money to pay all benefits owed to participants. Under a standard termination, a plan must either purchase an annuity from an insurance company (which will provide you with periodic retirement benefits, such as monthly for life or for a set period of time when you retire) or, if the plan allows, issue one lump-sum payment that covers your entire benefit. Your plan administrator must give you advance notice that identifies the insurance company (or companies) selected to provide the annuity. The PBGC's guarantee ends upon the purchase of an annuity or payment of the lump-sum. If the plan purchases an annuity for you from an insurance company and that company becomes unable to pay, the applicable state guaranty association guarantees the annuity to the extent authorized by that state's law.

Second, if the plan is not fully-funded, the plan sponsor may apply for a distress termination. To do so, however, the plan sponsor must be in financial distress and prove to a bankruptcy court or to the PBGC that the plan sponsor cannot remain in business unless the plan is terminated. If the application is granted, the PBGC will take over the plan as trustee and pay plan benefits, up to the legal limits, using plan assets and PBGC guarantee funds.

Under certain circumstances, the PBGC may take action on its own to end a pension plan. Most terminations initiated by the PBGC occur when the PBGC determines that plan termination is needed to protect the interests of plan participants or of the PBGC insurance program. The PBGC can do so if, for example, a plan does not have enough money to pay benefits currently due.

Benefit Payments Guaranteed by the PBGC

When the PBGC takes over a plan, it pays pension benefits through its insurance program. Only benefits that you have earned a right to receive and that cannot be forfeited (called vested benefits) are guaranteed. Most participants and beneficiaries receive all of the pension benefits they would have received under their plan, but some people may lose certain benefits that are not guaranteed.

The amount of benefits that PBGC guarantees is determined as of the plan termination date. However, if a plan terminates during a plan sponsor's bankruptcy, then the amount guaranteed is determined as of the date the sponsor entered bankruptcy.

The PBGC maximum benefit guarantee is set by law and is updated each calendar year. For a plan with a termination date or sponsor bankruptcy date, as applicable in 2019, the maximum guarantee is $5,607.95 per month, or $67,295.40 per year, for a benefit paid to a 65-year-old retiree with no survivor benefit. If a plan terminates during a plan sponsor's bankruptcy, the maximum guarantee is fixed as of the calendar year in which the sponsor entered bankruptcy. The maximum guarantee is lower for an individual who begins receiving benefits from PBGC before age 65 reflecting the fact that younger retirees are expected to receive more monthly pension checks over their lifetimes. Similarly, the maximum guarantee is higher for an individual who starts receiving benefits from PBGC after age 65. The maximum guarantee by age can be found on PBGC's website, www.pbgc.gov. The guaranteed amount is also reduced if a benefit will be provided to a survivor of the plan participant.

The PBGC guarantees "basic benefits" earned before a plan is terminated, which include:

- pension benefits at normal retirement age;
- most early retirement benefits;
- annuity benefits for survivors of plan participants; and
- disability benefits for a disability that occurred before the date the plan terminated or the date the sponsor entered bankruptcy, as applicable.

The PBGC does not guarantee certain types of benefits:

- The PBGC does not guarantee benefits for which you do not have a vested right, usually because you have not worked enough years for the company.
- The PBGC does not guarantee benefits for which you have not met all age, service, or other requirements.
- Benefit increases and new benefits that have been in place for less than one year are not guaranteed. Those that have been in place for less than five years are only partly guaranteed.
- Early retirement payments that are greater than payments at normal retirement age may not be guaranteed. For example, a supplemental benefit that stops when you become eligible for Social Security may not be guaranteed.
- Benefits other than pension benefits, such as health insurance, life insurance, death benefits, vacation pay, or severance pay, are not guaranteed.
- The PBGC generally does not pay lump sums exceeding $5,000.

In some circumstances, participants and beneficiaries still may receive some benefits that are not guaranteed. This depends on how much money the terminated plan has and how much the PBGC recovers from employers for plan underfunding.

For additional general information about the PBGC and the pension insurance program guarantees, go to the "General FAQs about PBGC" on PBGC's website at www.pbgc.gov/generalfaqs. Please contact your employer or plan administrator for specific information about your pension plan or pension benefit. PBGC does not have that information. See "Where to Get More Information About Your Plan" below.

Where to Get More Information About Your Plan

For more information about this notice, you may contact:

Plan Administrator
Ms. Nancy Shannon
Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.
4 Irving PL
New York, NY 10003-3598
212-460-3999

For identification purposes, the official plan number is 001 and the plan sponsor's name and employer identification number or "EIN" are Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc. and 13-5009340.