



Consolidated Edison Company  
of New York, Inc.  
4 Irving Place  
New York NY 10003  
[www.conEd.com](http://www.conEd.com)

April 2011

Dear Consolidated Edison Retirement Plan Participant:

The Pension Protection Act of 2006 (PPA) requires that all participants receive the attached notice of the Consolidated Edison Retirement Plan ("the Retirement Plan") funding status. This notice provides details regarding the funded status of the Retirement Plan and how the Retirement Plan's assets are invested. In addition, the notice includes a summary of federal rules governing the termination of pension plans and of 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 but only up to the limits set by law.

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

Sincerely,

Hector J. Reyes  
Director  
Employee Benefits and Compensation

## ANNUAL FUNDING NOTICE

Plan Year Ending December 31, 2010

### The Consolidated Edison Retirement Plan

#### Introduction

This notice includes important information about the funding status of the Consolidated Edison Retirement Plan ("the Retirement Plan") and general information about the pension 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. It is provided for informational purposes and you are not required to respond in any way. This notice is for the plan year beginning 1/1/2010 and ending 12/31/2010 ("Plan Year").

#### How Well Funded Is Your Retirement Plan

Under federal law, the Retirement Plan must report how well it is funded by using a measure called the "funding target attainment percentage". This percentage is obtained by dividing the Retirement Plan's Net Plan Assets by Plan Liabilities on the Valuation Date for the plan year. In general, the higher the percentage, the better funded the Retirement Plan. Your Retirement Plan's funding target attainment percentage for the Plan Year 2010 and each of the two preceding plan years is shown in the chart below, along with a statement of the value of the Retirement Plan's assets and liabilities for the same period.

Funding Target Attainment Percentage			
	2010	2009	2008
1. Valuation Date	1/1/2010	1/1/2009	1/1/2008
2. Plan Assets			
a. Total Plan Assets	\$ 7,689,190,763	\$ 6,718,486,429	\$ 8,544,779,376
b. Funding Standard Carryover Balance	\$ 569,876,795	\$ 592,350,877	\$ 975,396,300
c. Prefunding Balance	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
d. Net Plan Assets (a)-(b)-(c)=(d)	\$ 7,119,313,968	\$ 6,126,135,552	\$ 7,569,383,076
3. Plan Liabilities	\$ 8,300,281,489	\$ 6,778,719,127	\$ 8,254,935,487
4. Funding Target Attainment Percentage (2d)/(3)	85.77%	90.37%	91.70%

### Supplementary Information Regarding Funding Percentages

The Plan's funding percentage for the 2010 Plan Year, without subtracting the Funding Standard Carryover and Prefunding Balances (items b. and c.), was 92.63% for 2010 using Plan Assets shown in the chart as #2(a) and the Retirement Plan's liabilities shown in the chart as #3. The Retirement Plan's funding percentage for the 2009 Retirement Plan year, without subtracting the Funding Standard Carryover and Prefunding Balances (items b. and c.), was 99.11% for 2009. The Retirement Plan's funding percentage for the 2008 Plan Year, without subtracting the Funding Standard Carryover and Prefunding Balances (items b. and c.), was 103.51% for 2008 because the Retirement Plan Assets shown in the chart as #2(a) exceeded the Retirement Plan's liabilities shown in the chart as #3. The Funding Standard Carryover Balance and Prefunding Balance shown in the chart are considered credit balances. A plan might have a carryover balance, for example, if in a prior year the employer made contributions at a level in excess of the minimum level required by law. Generally, the excess payments are counted as "credits" and may be applied in future years toward the minimum level of contributions a plan sponsor is required by law to make to the plan in those years.

### Plan Assets and Credit Balances

Total Plan Assets is the value of the Retirement Plan's assets on the Valuation Date (see line 2 in the chart above). Credit balances were subtracted from Total Retirement Plan Assets to determine Net Plan Assets (line 2d) used in the calculation of the funding target attainment percentage shown in the chart above. While pension plans are permitted to maintain credit balances (also called "funding standard carryover balances" or "prefunding balances", see 2b & c in the chart above) for funding purposes, they may not be taken into account when calculating a plan's funding target attainment percentage. A plan might have a credit balance, for example, if in a prior year an employer made contributions to the plan above the minimum level required by law. Generally, the excess contributions are counted as "credits" and may be applied in future years toward the minimum level of contributions a plan sponsor is required to make by law.

### Plan Liabilities

Plan Liabilities shown in line 3 of the chart above are the liabilities used to determine the Retirement Plan's Funding Target Attainment Percentage. This figure is an estimate of the amount of assets the Retirement Plan needs on the Valuation Date to pay for promised benefits under the plan.

### Year-End Assets and Liabilities

The asset values in the chart above are measured as of the first day of the Plan Year. For 2009 and 2010, the asset values in the chart above are actuarial values, not market values. Because market values can fluctuate daily based on factors in the marketplace,

such as changes in the stock market, pension law allows plans to use actuarial values that are designed to smooth out those fluctuations for funding purposes. The asset values below are market values and are measured as of the last day of the plan year. Market values tend to show a clearer picture of a plan's funded status as of a given point in time. As of 12/31/2010, the fair market value of the Retirement Plan's assets was \$8,217,065,038. On this same date, the Retirement Plan's liabilities were \$9,492,312,646.

#### Participant Information

The total number of participants in the Retirement Plan as of the Retirement Plan's valuation date was 31,556. Of this number, 15,305 were active participants, 15,202 were retired or separated from service and receiving benefits, and 1,049 were retired or separated from service and entitled to future benefits.

#### Funding & Investment Policies

Every pension plan must have a procedure for establishing a funding policy to carry out the plan objectives. A funding policy relates to the level of contributions needed to pay for promised benefits. The funding policy of the Retirement Plan is to contribute the current year accounting cost as long as it is greater than the minimum required contribution. In no event will we fund no more than the maximum tax-deductible contribution under Pension Protection Act of 2006.

Once money is contributed to the Retirement Plan, the money is invested by plan officials, called fiduciaries, who make specific investments in accordance with the Retirement Plan's investment policy. Generally speaking, an investment policy is a written statement that provides the fiduciaries responsible for plan investments with guidelines or general instructions concerning 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, maximize the 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. The target asset allocation is 65% equities (47% U.S. equities and 18% international equities), 27% fixed income and 8% real estate.

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

### Asset Allocations

Cash (interest bearing and non-interest bearing)	3.8%
U.S. Government securities	15.3%
Corporate debt instruments (other than employer securities):	
Preferred	4.2%
All other	3.5%
Corporate stocks (other than employer securities):	
Preferred	0.3%
Common	62.8%
Partnership/joint venture interests	0.0%
Real estate (other than employer real property)	4.8%
Loans (other than to participants)	1.1%
Participant loans	0.0%
Value of interest in common/collective trusts	3.1%
Value of interest in pooled separate accounts	0.0%
Value of interest in master trust investment accounts	0.0%
Value of interest in 103-12 investment entities	0.2%
Value of interest in registered investment companies (e.g., mutual funds)	0.1%
Value of funds held in insurance co. general account (unallocated contracts)	0.0%
Employer-related investments:	
Employer securities	0.0%
Employer real property	0.0%
Buildings and other property used in plan operation	0.0%
Other	0.8%

### Right to Request a Copy of the Annual Report

A pension plan is required to file with the US Department of Labor an annual report called the Form 5500 that contains financial and other information about the plan. Copies of the annual report are available from the US Department of Labor, Employee Benefits Security Administration's Public Disclosure Room at 200 Constitution Avenue, NW, Room N-1513, Washington, DC 20210, or by calling 202.693.8673. For 2009 and subsequent plan years, you may obtain an electronic copy of the plan's annual report by going to [www.efast.dol.gov](http://www.efast.dol.gov) and using the Form 5500 search function. Or you may obtain a copy of the Retirement Plan's annual report by making a written request to the plan administrator.

Individual information, such as the amount of your accrued benefit under the plan, is not contained in the annual report. If you are seeking information regarding your benefits under the plan, contact the plan administrator identified on the last page under "Where To Get More Information."

## Summary of Rules Governing Termination of Single-Employer Plans

If a plan is terminated, there are specific termination rules that must be followed under federal law. A summary of these rules follows.

There are two ways an employer can terminate its pension plan. First, the employer can end the plan in a "standard termination" but only after showing the PBGC that the plan has enough money to pay all benefits owed to participants. Under a standard termination, the 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 your 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) that your employer may select to provide the annuity. The PBGC's guarantee ends when your employer purchases your annuity or gives you the lump-sum payment.

Second, if the plan is not fully-funded, the employer may apply for a distress termination. To do so, however, the employer must be in financial distress and prove to a bankruptcy court or to the PBGC that the employer 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 and the bankruptcy proceeding began on or after September 16, 2006, 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 2011, the maximum guarantee is \$4,500.00 per month, or \$54,000.00 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, and the bankruptcy proceeding began on or after September 16, 2006, 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; the maximum guarantee by age can be found on PBGC's website, [www.pbgc.gov](http://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 includes:

- 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.

Where to Get More Information

For more information about this notice, you may contact:

Ms. Mary Adamo  
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. For more information about the PBGC, go to PBGC's website, [www.pbgc.gov](http://www.pbgc.gov).