

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
Form 10-K

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the Fiscal Year ended **December 31, 2019**

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: **001-36002**

Clearway Energy, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction
of incorporation or organization)

46-1777204

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

300 Carnegie Center, Suite 300

Princeton

New Jersey

08540

(Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip Code)

(609) 608-1525

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)
Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Class A Common Stock, par value \$0.01	CWEN.A	New York Stock Exchange
Class C Common Stock, par value \$0.01	CWEN	New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. 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). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a 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.

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes No

As of the last business day of the most recently completed second fiscal quarter, the aggregate market value of the common stock of the registrant held by non-affiliates was approximately \$1,788,899,961 based on the closing sale prices of such shares as reported on the New York Stock Exchange.

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the registrant's classes of common stock as of the latest practicable date.

Class	Outstanding at January 31, 2020
Common Stock, Class A, par value \$0.01 per share	34,599,645
Common Stock, Class B, par value \$0.01 per share	42,738,750
Common Stock, Class C, par value \$0.01 per share	78,849,651
Common Stock, Class D, par value \$0.01 per share	42,738,750

Documents Incorporated by Reference:

Portions of the Registrant's Definitive Proxy Statement relating to its 2020 Annual Meeting of Stockholders are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Annual Report on Form 10-K

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

When the following terms and abbreviations appear in the text of this report, they have the meanings indicated below:

2019 Convertible Notes	\$220 million aggregate principal amount of 3.50% convertible notes due 2019, issued by Clearway Energy, Inc.
2020 Convertible Notes	\$45 million aggregate principal amount of 3.25% Convertible Notes due 2020, issued by Clearway Energy, Inc.
2024 Senior Notes	\$500 million aggregate principal amount of 5.375% unsecured senior notes due 2024, issued by Clearway Energy Operating LLC
2025 Senior Notes	\$600 million aggregate principal amount of 5.750% unsecured senior notes due 2025, issued by Clearway Energy Operating LLC
2026 Senior Notes	\$350 million aggregate principal amount of 5.00% unsecured senior notes due 2026, issued by Clearway Energy Operating LLC
2028 Senior Notes	\$600 million aggregate principal amount of 4.75% unsecured senior notes due 2028, issued by Clearway Energy Operating LLC
Adjusted EBITDA	A non-GAAP measure, represents EBITDA adjusted for mark-to-market gains or losses, asset write offs and impairments, and factors which the Company does not consider indicative of future operating performance
AOCI	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income
ARO	Asset Retirement Obligation
ARRA	American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009
ASC	The FASB Accounting Standards Codification, which the FASB established as the source of authoritative GAAP
ASU	Accounting Standards Updates – updates to the ASC
ATM Program	At-The-Market Equity Offering Program
August 2017 Drop Down Assets	The remaining 25% interest in Wind TE Holdco
Bankruptcy Code	Chapter 11 of Title 11 of the United States Code
Bankruptcy Court	U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Northern District of California
Buckthorn Solar Drop Down Asset	Buckthorn Renewables, LLC, which owns 100% of Buckthorn Solar Portfolio, LLC, which was acquired by Clearway Energy Operating LLC from NRG on March 30, 2018
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAFD	A non-GAAP measure, Cash Available for Distribution is Adjusted EBITDA plus cash distributions/return of investment from unconsolidated affiliates, adjustments to reflect CAFD generated by unconsolidated investments that are not able to distribute project dividends due to the PG&E Bankruptcy, cash receipts from notes receivable, cash distributions from noncontrolling interests, less cash distributions to noncontrolling interests, maintenance capital expenditures, pro-rata Adjusted EBITDA from unconsolidated affiliates, cash interest paid, income taxes paid, principal amortization of indebtedness, Walnut Creek investment payments, and changes in prepaid and accrued capacity payments, and adjusted for development expenses
Carlsbad Drop Down	The acquisition by the Company of the Carlsbad Energy Center, a 527 MW natural gas fired project located in Carlsbad, CA
CEG	Clearway Energy Group LLC (formerly Zephyr Renewables LLC)
CEG Master Services Agreement	Master Services Agreements, entered into as of August 31, 2018, between the Company, Clearway Energy LLC, Clearway Energy Operating LLC, and CEG
CEG ROFO Agreement	Right of First Offer Agreement, entered into as of August 31, 2018, by and between Clearway Energy Group LLC and Clearway Energy, Inc., and solely for purposes of Section 2.4, GIP III Zephyr Acquisition Partners, L.P., as amended by the First Amendment dated February 14, 2019, the Second Amendment dated August 1, 2019 and the Third Amendment dated December 6, 2019
Clearway Energy LLC	The holding company through which the projects are owned by Clearway Energy Group LLC, the holder of Class B and Class D units, and Clearway Energy, Inc., the holder of the Class A and Class C units
Clearway Energy Group LLC	The holder of the Company's Class B and Class D common shares and Clearway Energy LLC's Class B and Class D units

Clearway Energy Operating LLC	The holder of the project assets that are owned by Clearway Energy LLC
COD	Commercial Operation Date
Code	Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended
Company	Clearway Energy, Inc. together with its consolidated subsidiaries
CPUC	California Public Utilities Commission
CVSR	California Valley Solar Ranch
CVSR Holdco	CVSR Holdco LLC, the indirect owner of CVSR
DGCL	Delaware General Corporation Law
DGPV Holdco 1	DGPV Holdco 1 LLC
DGPV Holdco 2	DGPV Holdco 2 LLC
DGPV Holdco 3	DGPV Holdco 3 LLC
Distributed Solar	Solar power projects, typically less than 20 MW in size, that primarily sell power produced to customers for usage on site, or are interconnected to sell power into the local distribution grid
Drop Down Assets	Collectively, assets under common control acquired by the Company from NRG from January 1, 2014 through the period ended December 31, 2019
Economic Gross Margin	A non-GAAP measure, energy and capacity revenue, less cost of fuels. See Item 7 — Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Management's discussion of the results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 for a discussion of this measure.
ECP	Energy Center Pittsburgh LLC, a subsidiary of the Company
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
EPC	Engineering, Procurement and Construction
ERCOT	Electric Reliability Council of Texas, the ISO and the regional reliability coordinator of the various electricity systems within Texas
EWG	Exempt Wholesale Generator
Exchange Act	The Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended
FASB	Financial Accounting Standards Board
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FPA	Federal Power Act
GAAP	Accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S.
GenConn	GenConn Energy LLC
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GIM	Global Infrastructure Management, LLC
GIP	Collectively, Global Infrastructure Partners III-C Intermediate AIV 3, L.P., Global Infrastructure Partners III-A/B AIV 3, L.P., Global Infrastructure Partners III-C Intermediate AIV 2, L.P., Global Infrastructure Partners III-C2 Intermediate AIV, L.P. and GIP III Zephyr Friends & Family, LLC.
GIP Transaction	On August 31, 2018, NRG transferred its full ownership interest in the Company to Clearway Energy Group LLC and subsequently sold 100% of its interests in Clearway Energy Group LLC, which includes NRG's renewable energy development and operations platform, to an affiliate of GIP. GIP, NRG and the Company also entered into a consent and indemnity agreement in connection with the purchase and sale agreement, which was signed on February 6, 2018
HLBV	Hypothetical Liquidation at Book Value
IRS	Internal Revenue Service
ISO	Independent System Operator, also referred to as an RTO
ITC	Investment Tax Credit
kWh	Kilowatt Hour
LIBOR	London Inter-Bank Offered Rate

March 2017 Drop Down Assets	(i) Agua Caliente Borrower 2 LLC, which owns a 16% interest (approximately 31% of NRG's 51% interest) in the Agua Caliente solar farm and (ii) NRG's 100% ownership in the Class A equity interests in the Utah Solar Portfolio (defined below), both acquired by Clearway Energy Operating LLC on March 27, 2017
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MMBtu	Million British Thermal Units
MW	Megawatt
MWh	Saleable megawatt hours, net of internal/parasitic load megawatt-hours
MWt	Megawatts Thermal Equivalent
NERC	North American Electric Reliability Corporation
Net Exposure	Counterparty credit exposure to Clearway Energy, Inc. net of collateral
NOLs	Net Operating Losses
NO _x	Nitrogen Oxides
NPNS	Normal Purchases and Normal Sales
NRG	NRG Energy, Inc.
NRG Power Marketing	NRG Power Marketing LLC
NRG TSA	Transition Services Agreement, entered into as of August 31, 2018, by and between NRG and the Company
OECD	The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OCI/OCL	Other comprehensive income/loss
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
PG&E	Pacific Gas and Electric Company
PG&E Bankruptcy	On January 29, 2019, PG&E Corporation and Pacific Gas and Electric Company filed voluntary petitions for relief under the Bankruptcy Code in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Northern District of California
PJM	PJM Interconnection, LLC
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
PTC	Production Tax Credit
PUCT	Public Utility Commission of Texas
PUHCA	Public Utility Holding Company Act of 2005
PURPA	Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978
QF	Qualifying Facility under PURPA
RENOM	Clearway Renewable Operation & Maintenance LLC
ROFO	Right of First Offer
RPS	Renewable Portfolio Standards
RPV Holdco	RPV Holdco 1 LLC
RTO	Regional Transmission Organization
SCE	Southern California Edison
SEC	U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission
Senior Notes	Collectively, the 2024 Senior Notes, the 2025 Senior Notes, the 2026 Senior Notes and the 2028 Senior Notes
SO ₂	Sulfur Dioxide
SPP	Solar Power Partners
Tax Act	Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017
Thermal Business	The Company's thermal business, which consists of thermal infrastructure assets that provide steam, hot water and/or chilled water, and in some instances electricity, to commercial businesses, universities, hospitals and governmental units
UPMC Thermal Project	The University of Pittsburgh Medical Center Thermal Project, a 73 MWt district energy system that allows ECP to provide steam, chilled water and 7.5 MW of emergency backup power service to UPMC

U.S.	United States of America
U.S. DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
Utah Solar Portfolio	Collection consists of Four Brothers Solar, LLC, Granite Mountain Holdings, LLC, and Iron Springs Holdings, LLC, which are equity investments owned by Four Brothers Holdings, LLC, Granite Mountain Renewables, LLC, and Iron Springs Renewables, LLC, respectively, and are part of the March 2017 Drop Down Assets acquisition that closed on March 27, 2017
Utility Scale Solar	Solar power projects, typically 20 MW or greater in size (on an alternating current, or AC, basis), that are interconnected into the transmission or distribution grid to sell power at a wholesale level
VaR	Value at Risk
VIE	Variable Interest Entity
Wind TE Holdco	Wind TE Holdco LLC, an 814 net MW portfolio of twelve wind projects

PART I

Item 1 — Business

General

Clearway Energy, Inc. together with its consolidated subsidiaries, or the Company, is a publicly-traded energy infrastructure investor in and owner of modern, sustainable and long-term contracted assets across North America. As of December 31, 2019, GIP indirectly owns approximately 43% of the economic interests in Clearway Energy LLC and approximately 55% of the voting interests in the Company. GIM is an independent fund manager of funds that invests in infrastructure assets in the energy, transport and water/waste sectors. The Company is sponsored by GIP through its portfolio company, CEG.

The Company's environmentally sound asset portfolio includes over 5,875 MW of wind, solar and natural gas-fired power generation facilities, as well as district energy systems. Through this diversified and contracted portfolio, the Company endeavors to provide its investors with stable and growing dividend income. The weighted average remaining contract duration of these offtake agreements, based on CAFD, was approximately 13 years as of December 31, 2019. The Company also owns thermal infrastructure assets with an aggregate steam and chilled water capacity of 1,530 net MWt and electric generation capacity of 139 net MW. These thermal infrastructure assets provide steam, hot and/or chilled water, and, in some instances, electricity to commercial businesses, universities, hospitals and governmental units in multiple locations, principally through long-term contracts or pursuant to rates regulated by state utility commissions.

A complete listing of the Company's interests in facilities, operations and/or projects owned or leased as of December 31, 2019 can be found in Item 2 — *Properties*.

Pacific Gas and Electric Company Bankruptcy

On January 29, 2019, PG&E filed for reorganization under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Northern District of California, or the Bankruptcy Court. Certain subsidiaries of the Company, which hold interests in 6 solar facilities totaling 480 MW and Marsh Landing with capacity of 720 MW, sell the output of their facilities to PG&E under long-term PPAs. The Company consolidates three of the solar facilities and Marsh Landing and records its interest in the other solar facilities as equity method investments. As of December 31, 2019, the Company had \$177 million in restricted cash, \$1.4 billion of property, plant and equipment, net, \$370 million investments in unconsolidated affiliates and \$1.2 billion of borrowings with final maturity dates ranging from 2023 to 2038 related to these facilities. The related subsidiaries of the Company are parties to financing agreements consisting of non-recourse project-level debt and, in certain cases, non-recourse holding company debt. The PG&E Bankruptcy triggered defaults under the PPAs with PG&E and such related project-level financing agreements. As a result, the Company recorded \$1.2 billion of principal, net of the related unamortized debt issuance costs, as short-term debt as of December 31, 2019.

On September 9, 2019, PG&E filed a Chapter 11 plan of reorganization, or the PG&E Plan, which would provide for PG&E to assume all of its PPAs with the Company. On October 17, 2019, an ad hoc group of senior noteholders filed a competing plan of reorganization, which would also provide for PG&E to assume all of its PPAs with the Company.

On January 22, 2020, PG&E announced it had reached an agreement with a group of senior noteholders, and on January 31, 2020, the PG&E Plan was amended to provide for the eventual implementation of such settlement. On February 4, 2020, the Bankruptcy Court approved such settlement, and the noteholders have accordingly agreed to support the PG&E Plan. On February 5, 2020, the noteholders caused the ad hoc noteholder plan to be withdrawn. There are many conditions that must be satisfied before the PG&E Plan and assumption of the PPAs can become effective, including but not limited to approvals by various classes of creditors, the Bankruptcy Court, and the CPUC. A hearing before the Bankruptcy Court to consider whether the PG&E Plan will be approved and confirmed is currently expected to occur on May 27, 2020.

As of March 2, 2020, the Company's contracts with PG&E have operated in the normal course and the Company currently expects these contracts to continue as such. As of March 2, 2020, the Company has entered into forbearance agreements for certain project-level financing arrangements and continues to seek forbearance agreements for its other project-level financing arrangements affected by the PG&E Bankruptcy. The Company continues to assess the potential future impacts of the PG&E Bankruptcy as events occur.

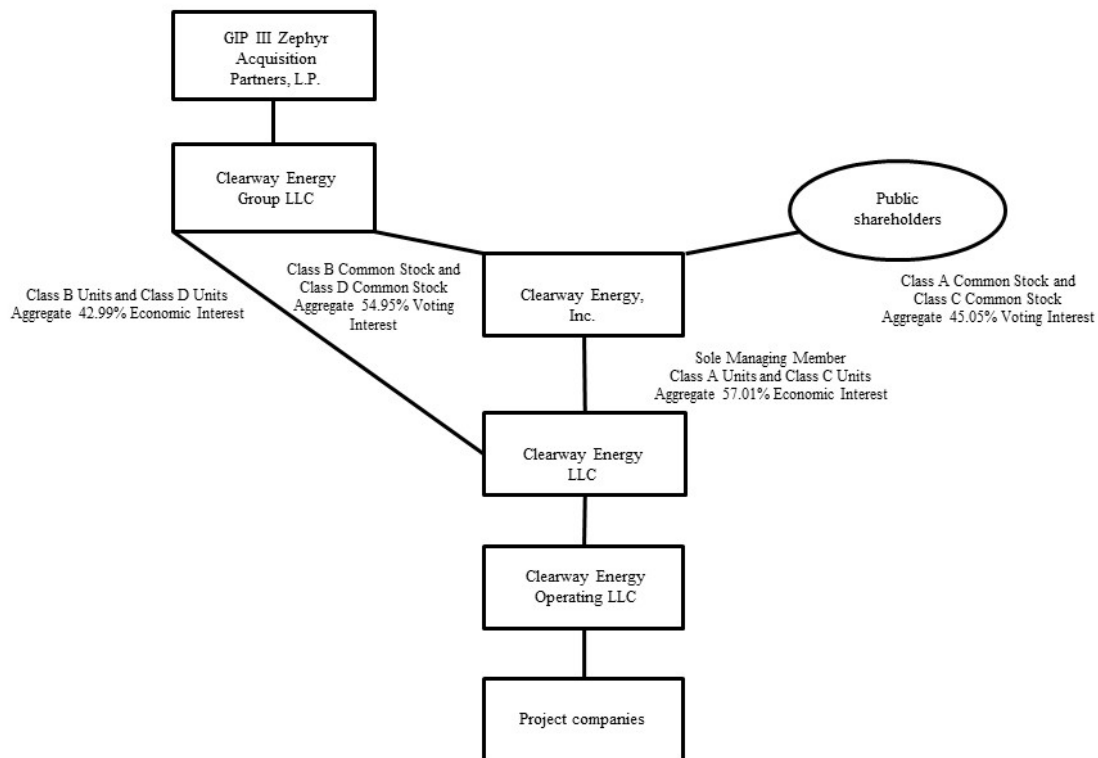
History

The Company was formed by NRG as a Delaware corporation on December 20, 2012. On August 31, 2018, NRG transferred its full ownership interest in the Company to CEG, the holder of NRG’s renewable energy development and operations platform, and subsequently sold 100% of its interest in CEG to GIP, referred to hereinafter as the GIP Transaction.

The Company is the sole managing member of Clearway Energy LLC and operates and controls all of its business and affairs and consolidates the financial results of Clearway Energy LLC and its subsidiaries. Clearway Energy LLC is a holding company for the companies that directly and indirectly own and operate the Company’s assets.

The Company sold a total of 5,405,405 shares of Class C common stock for net proceeds of \$100 million during 2019. As a result of the Class C common stock issuance, the Company owns 57.01% of the economic interests of Clearway Energy LLC, with CEG retaining 42.99% of the economic interests of Clearway Energy LLC as of December 31, 2019. As a result of the current ownership of the Class B common stock and Class D common stock, CEG controls the Company, and the Company in turn, as the sole managing member of Clearway Energy LLC, controls Clearway Energy LLC and its subsidiaries.

The diagram below depicts the Company’s organizational structure as of December 31, 2019:



Business Strategy

The Company's primary business strategy is to focus on the acquisition and ownership of assets with predictable, long-term cash flows in order that it may be able to increase the cash dividends paid to holders of the Company's Class A and Class C common stock over time without compromising the ongoing stability of the business.

The Company's plan for executing its business strategy includes the following key components:

Focus on contracted renewable energy and conventional generation and thermal infrastructure assets. The Company owns and operates utility scale and distributed renewable energy and natural gas-fired generation, thermal and other infrastructure assets with proven technologies, low operating risks and stable cash flows. The Company believes by focusing on this core asset class and leveraging its industry knowledge, it will maximize its strategic opportunities, be a leader in operational efficiency and maximize its overall financial performance.

Growing the business through acquisitions of contracted operating assets. The Company believes that its base of operations provides a platform in the conventional and renewable power generation and thermal sectors for strategic growth through cash accretive and tax advantaged acquisitions complementary to its existing portfolio. In addition to acquiring renewable generation, conventional generation and thermal infrastructure assets from third parties where the Company believes its knowledge of the market and operating expertise provides it with a competitive advantage, the Company entered into the CEG ROFO Agreement. Under the CEG ROFO Agreement, CEG has granted the Company and its affiliates a right of first offer on any proposed sale, transfer or other disposition of certain assets of CEG, or the CEG ROFO Assets, until August 31, 2023. CEG is not obligated to sell the remaining CEG ROFO Assets to the Company and, if offered by CEG, the Company cannot be sure whether these assets will be offered on acceptable terms, or that the Company will choose to consummate such acquisitions. The assets listed below represent the Company's currently committed investments in projects with CEG and the CEG ROFO Assets:

Committed Investments with CEG

Asset	Technology	Net Capacity (MW)	State	COD
\$33 MM remaining in distributed and community solar partnerships ^(a)	PV	N/A	Various	Various

Clearway Energy Group ROFO

Asset	Technology	Net Capacity (MW)	State	COD
Mililani I	PV	39	HI	2021
Waiawa	PV	36	HI	2021
Langford	Wind	150	TX	2009
Up to \$170 MM equity investment in business renewables	PV	TBD	Various	TBD
Rattlesnake ^(b)	Wind	144	WA	2020
Black Rock	Wind	110	WV	2021
Wildflower	Solar	100	MS	2022
Pinnacle Repowering	Wind	55	WV	2020

^(a) On December 26, 2018, the Company and CEG amended the DGPV Holdco 3 partnership agreement to increase the capital commitment of \$50 million to \$70 million.

^(b) On January 8, 2020, CEG offered the Company the opportunity to acquire 100% of the equity interests in Rattlesnake.

Primary focus on North America. The Company intends to primarily focus its investments in North America (including the unincorporated territories of the U.S.). The Company believes that industry fundamentals in North America present it with significant opportunity to acquire renewable, natural gas-fired generation and thermal infrastructure assets, without creating significant exposure to currency and sovereign risk. By primarily focusing its efforts on North America, the Company believes it will best leverage its regional knowledge of power markets, industry relationships and skill sets to maximize the performance of the Company.

Maintain sound financial practices to grow the dividend. The Company intends to maintain a commitment to disciplined financial analysis and a balanced capital structure to enable it to increase its quarterly dividend over time and serve the long-term interests of its stockholders. The Company's financial practices include a risk and credit policy focused on transacting with creditworthy counterparties; a financing policy, which focuses on seeking an optimal capital structure through various capital formation alternatives to minimize interest rate and refinancing risks, ensure stable long-term dividends and maximize value; and

a dividend policy that is based on distributing a significant portion of CAFD each quarter that the Company receives from Clearway Energy LLC, subject to available capital, market conditions and compliance with associated laws, regulations and other contractual obligations. The Company intends to evaluate various alternatives for financing future acquisitions and refinancing of existing project-level debt, in each case, to reduce the cost of debt, extend maturities and maximize CAFD. The Company believes it has additional flexibility to seek alternative financing arrangements, including, but not limited to, debt financings and equity-like instruments.

Competition

Power generation is a capital-intensive business with numerous and diverse industry participants. The Company competes on the basis of the location of its plants and on the basis of contract price and terms of individual projects. Within the power industry, there is a wide variation in terms of the capabilities, resources, nature and identity of the companies with whom the Company competes depending on the market. Competitors for energy supply are utilities, independent power producers and other providers of distributed generation. The Company also competes to acquire new projects with renewable developers who retain renewable power plant ownership, independent power producers, financial investors and other dividend, growth-oriented companies. Competitive conditions may be substantially affected by capital market conditions and by various forms of energy legislation and regulation considered by federal, state and local legislatures and administrative agencies, including tax policy. Such laws and regulations may substantially increase the costs of acquiring, constructing and operating projects, and it could be difficult for the Company to adapt to and operate under such laws and regulations.

The Company's Thermal Business has certain cost efficiencies that may form barriers to entry. Generally, there is only one district energy system in a given territory, for which the only competition comes from on-site systems. While the district energy system can usually make an effective case for the efficiency of its services, some building owners nonetheless may opt for on-site systems, either due to corporate policies regarding allocation of capital, unique situations where an on-site system might in fact prove more efficient or because of previously committed capital in systems that are already on-site. Growth in existing district energy systems generally comes from new building construction or existing building conversions within the service territory of the district energy provider.

Competitive Strengths

Stable, high quality cash flows. The Company's facilities have a stable, predictable cash flow profile consisting of predominantly long-life electric generation assets that sell electricity under long-term fixed priced contracts or pursuant to regulated rates with investment grade and certain other creditworthy counterparties. As discussed above, PG&E, one of the Company's significant customers, filed for bankruptcy on January 29, 2019. The Company's facilities have minimal fuel risk. For the Company's conventional assets, fuel is provided by the toll counterparty or the cost thereof is a pass-through cost under the Contract for Differences. Renewable facilities have no fuel costs, and most of the Company's thermal infrastructure assets have contractual or regulatory tariff mechanisms for fuel cost recovery. The offtake agreements for the Company's conventional and renewable generation facilities have a weighted-average remaining duration, based on CAFD, of approximately 13 years as of December 31, 2019, providing long-term cash flow stability. The Company's generation offtake agreements with counterparties for whom credit ratings are available have a weighted-average Moody's rating of Ba1 based on rated capacity under contract. All of the Company's assets are in the U.S. and accordingly have no currency or repatriation risks.

High quality, long-lived assets with low operating and capital requirements. The Company benefits from a portfolio of relatively younger assets, other than thermal infrastructure assets. The Company's assets are comprised of proven and reliable technologies, provided by leading original solar and wind equipment manufacturers such as General Electric, Siemens AG, SunPower Corporation, or SunPower, First Solar Inc., or First Solar, Vestas, Suzlon and Mitsubishi. Given the modern nature of the portfolio, which includes a substantial number of relatively low operating and maintenance cost solar and wind generation assets, the Company expects to achieve high fleet availability and expend modest maintenance-related capital expenditures.

Significant scale and diversity. The Company owns and operates a large and diverse portfolio of contracted electric generation and thermal infrastructure assets. As of December 31, 2019, the Company's 5,875 net MW contracted generation portfolio benefits from significant diversification in terms of technology, fuel type, counterparty and geography. The Company's Thermal Business consists of thirteen operations, seven of which are district energy centers that provide steam and chilled water to approximately 700 customers, and six of which provide generation. The Company believes its scale and access to best practices across the fleet improves its business development opportunities through enhanced industry relationships, reputation and understanding of regional power market dynamics. Furthermore, the Company's diversification reduces its operating risk profile and reliance on any single market.

Relationship with GIP and CEG. The Company believes that its relationship with GIP and CEG provides significant benefits. GIM, the manager of GIP, is an independent infrastructure fund manager that invests in infrastructure assets and businesses in both OECD and select emerging market countries. GIM has a strong track record of investment and value creation in the renewable energy sector. GIM also has extensive experience with publicly traded yield vehicles and development platforms, ranging from Europe's first application of a yield company/development company model to the largest renewable platform in Asia-Pacific. Additionally, the Company believes that CEG provides the Company access to a highly capable renewable development and operations platform that is aligned to support the Company's growth.

Environmentally well-positioned portfolio of assets. The Company's portfolio of electric generation assets consists of 3,403 net MW of renewable generation capacity that are non-emitting sources of power generation. The Company's conventional assets consist of the dual fuel-fired GenConn assets as well as the Carlsbad, Marsh Landing and Walnut Creek simple cycle natural gas-fired peaking generation facilities and the El Segundo combined cycle natural gas-fired peaking facility. The Company does not anticipate having to expend any significant capital expenditures in the foreseeable future to comply with current environmental regulations applicable to its generation assets. Taken as a whole, the Company believes its strategy will be a net beneficiary of current and potential environmental legislation and regulatory requirements that may serve as a catalyst for capacity retirements and improve market opportunities for environmentally well-positioned assets like the Company's assets once its current offtake agreements expire.

Thermal infrastructure business has high entry costs. Significant capital has been invested to construct the Company's thermal infrastructure assets, serving as a barrier to entry in the markets in which such assets operate. As of December 31, 2019, the Company's thermal gross property, plant, and equipment was approximately \$648 million. The Company's thermal district energy centers are located in urban city areas, with the chilled water and steam delivery systems located underground. Constructing underground delivery systems in urban areas requires long lead times for permitting, rights of way and inspections and is costly. By contrast, the incremental cost to add new customers in existing markets is relatively low. Once thermal infrastructure is established, the Company believes it has the ability to retain customers over long periods of time and to compete effectively for additional business against stand-alone on-site heating and cooling generation facilities. Installation of stand-alone equipment can require significant modification to a building as well as significant space for equipment and funding for capital expenditures. The Company's system technologies often provide economies of scale in terms of fuel procurement, ability to switch between multiple types of fuel to generate thermal energy, and fuel conversion efficiency.

Segment Review

The following tables summarize the Company's operating revenues, net income (loss) and assets by segment for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, as discussed in Item 15 — Note 13, *Segment Reporting*, to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

(In millions)	Year ended December 31, 2019				
	Conventional Generation	Renewables	Thermal	Corporate	Total
Operating revenues	\$ 346	\$ 485	\$ 201	\$ —	\$ 1,032
Net income (loss)	135	(104)	(5)	(122)	(96)
Total assets	2,753	6,186	633	128	9,700

(In millions)	Year ended December 31, 2018				
	Conventional Generation	Renewables	Thermal	Corporate	Total
Operating revenues	\$ 337	\$ 523	\$ 193	\$ —	\$ 1,053
Net income (loss)	135	86	29	(196)	54
Total assets	1,788	5,836	516	360	8,500

(In millions)	Year ended December 31, 2017				
	Conventional Generation	Renewables	Thermal	Corporate	Total
Operating revenues	\$ 336	\$ 501	\$ 172	\$ —	\$ 1,009
Net income (loss)	120	8	25	(177)	(24)

Policy Incentives

Policy incentives in the U.S. have the effect of making the development of renewable energy projects more competitive by providing credits and other tax benefits for a portion of the development costs. A loss of or reduction in such incentives could

decrease the attractiveness of renewable energy projects to developers, including CEG, which could reduce the Company's future acquisition opportunities. Such a loss or reduction could also reduce the Company's willingness to pursue or develop certain renewable energy projects due to higher operating costs or decreased revenues under its PPAs.

U.S. federal, state and local governments have established various incentives to support the development of renewable energy projects. These incentives include accelerated tax depreciation, PTCs, ITCs, cash grants, tax abatements and RPS programs. Pursuant to the U.S. federal Modified Accelerated Cost Recovery System, or MACRS, wind and solar projects are fully depreciated for tax purposes over a five-year period even though the useful life of such projects is generally much longer than five years. The Tax Act also provides the ability for wind and solar projects to claim immediate expensing for property acquired and placed in service after September 27, 2017, and before January 1, 2023.

Owners of utility-scale wind facilities are eligible to claim an income tax credit (the PTC, or an ITC in lieu of the PTC) upon initially achieving commercial operation. The PTC is determined based on the amount of electricity produced by the wind facility during the first ten years of commercial operation. This incentive was created under the Energy Policy Act of 1992 and has been extended several times. Alternatively, an ITC equal to a percentage of the cost of a wind facility may be claimed in lieu of the PTC. In order to qualify for the PTC (or ITC in lieu of the PTC), construction of a wind facility must begin before a specified date and the taxpayer must maintain a continuous program of construction or continuous efforts to advance the project to completion. The Internal Revenue Service, or IRS, issued guidance stating that the safe harbor for continuous efforts and continuous construction requirements will generally be satisfied if the facility is placed in service no more than four years after the year in which construction of the facility began. The IRS also confirmed that retrofitted wind facilities may re-qualify for PTCs or ITCs pursuant to the beginning construction requirement, as long as the cost basis of the new investment is at least 80% of the facility's total fair value.

Owners of solar projects are eligible to claim an ITC for new solar projects. Tax credits for qualifying wind and solar projects are subject to the following phase-down schedule.

	Year construction of project begins							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
PTC ^(a)	100 %	100 %	80 %	60 %	40 %	60 %	0	0
Wind ITC	30 %	30 %	24 %	18 %	12 %	18 %	0	0
Solar ITC ^(b)	30 %	30 %	30 %	30 %	30 %	26 %	22 %	10 %

^(a) Percentage of the full PTC available for wind projects that begin construction during the applicable year.

^(b) ITC is limited to 10% for projects not placed in service before January 1, 2024.

RPS, currently in place in certain states and territories, require electricity providers in the state or territory to meet a certain percentage of their retail sales with energy from renewable sources. Additionally, other states in the U.S. have set renewable energy goals to reduce GHG emissions from historic levels. The Company believes that these standards and goals will create incremental demand for renewable energy in the future.

Regulatory Matters

As owners of power plants and participants in wholesale and thermal energy markets, certain of the Company's subsidiaries are subject to regulation by various federal and state government agencies. These agencies include FERC and the PUCT, as well as other public utility commissions in certain states where the Company's assets are located. Each of the Company's U.S. generating facilities qualifies as an EWG or QF. In addition, the Company is subject to the market rules, procedures and protocols of the various ISO and RTO markets in which it participates. Likewise, certain of the Company's subsidiaries must also comply with the mandatory reliability requirements imposed by NERC and the regional reliability entities in the regions where the Company has generating facilities subject to NERC's reliability authority. The Company's operations within the ERCOT footprint are not subject to rate regulation by FERC, as they are deemed to operate solely within the ERCOT market and not in interstate commerce. These operations are subject to regulation by PUCT.

FERC

FERC, among other things, regulates the transmission and the wholesale sale of electricity in interstate commerce under the authority of the FPA. The transmission and sale of electric energy occurring wholly within ERCOT is not subject to FERC's jurisdiction. Under existing regulations, FERC has the authority to determine whether an entity owning a generation facility is an EWG, as defined in the PUHCA. FERC also has the authority to determine whether a generation facility meets the applicable criteria of a QF under the PURPA. Each of the Company's generating facilities qualifies as either an EWG or QF.

The FPA gives FERC exclusive rate-making jurisdiction over the wholesale sale of electricity and transmission of electricity in interstate commerce of public utilities (as defined by the FPA). Under the FPA, FERC, with certain exceptions, regulates owners and operators of facilities used for the wholesale sale of electricity or transmission in interstate commerce as public utilities, and is charged with ensuring that market rules that are just and reasonable.

Public utilities are required to obtain FERC's acceptance, pursuant to Section 205 of the FPA, of their rate schedules for the wholesale sale of electricity. All of the Company's non-QF generating entities located outside of ERCOT make sales of electricity pursuant to market-based rates, as opposed to traditional cost-of-service regulated rates. FERC conducts a review of the market-based rates of Company public utilities and potential market power every three years according to a regional schedule established by FERC.

In accordance with the Energy Policy Act of 2005, FERC has approved the NERC as the national Energy Reliability Organization, or ERO. As the ERO, NERC is responsible for the development and enforcement of mandatory reliability standards for the wholesale electric power system. In addition to complying with NERC requirements, each entity must comply with the requirements of the regional reliability entity for the region in which it is located.

The PURPA was passed in 1978 in large part to promote increased energy efficiency and development of independent power producers. The PURPA created QFs to further both goals, and FERC is primarily charged with administering the PURPA as it applies to QFs. QFs are exempt from certain regulations under the FPA.

The PUHCA provides FERC with certain authority over and access to books and records of public utility holding companies not otherwise exempt by virtue of their ownership of EWGs, QFs, and Foreign Utility Companies. The Company is exempt from many of the accounting, record retention, and reporting requirements of the PUHCA.

Environmental Matters

The Company is subject to a wide range of environmental laws during the development, construction, ownership and operation of facilities. These existing and future laws generally require that governmental permits and approvals be obtained before construction and maintained during operation of facilities. The Company is obligated to comply with all environmental laws and regulations applicable within each jurisdiction and required to implement environmental programs and procedures to monitor and control risks associated with the construction, operation and decommissioning of regulated or permitted energy assets. Federal and state environmental laws have historically become more stringent over time, although this trend could change in the future.

A number of regulations that may affect the Company are under review, including the publishing of the Affordable Clean Energy (ACE) rule and state analogs to MBTA requirements for incidental take. The Company will evaluate the impact of these regulations as they are revised but cannot fully predict the impact of each until anticipated revisions and legal challenges are resolved. To the extent the regulations restrict or otherwise impact the Company's operations, the regulations could have a negative impact on the Company's financial performance.

Clean Air Act

Affordable Clean Energy — The attention in recent years on GHG emissions has resulted in federal regulations and state legislative and regulatory action. In 2015, the EPA finalized the Clean Power Plan (CPP) which addressed GHG emissions from existing electric utility steam generating units. The CPP was challenged in court and in 2016 the U.S. Supreme Court stayed the CPP. In 2018, the EPA published the proposed ACE rule to replace the CPP. The ACE rule establishes emission guidelines for states to develop plans to address greenhouse gas emissions from existing power plants. The ACE rule also reinforces the states' broad discretion in establishing and applying emissions standards to new emission sources. The ACE rule is currently being litigated in the D.C. Circuit.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act

In 2019, Senator Lowenthal of New York developed a draft bill — the Migratory Bird Protection Act of 2019 — to reinstate the interpretation that incidental take *is prohibited* under the MBTA, overriding the recent Trump-administration Solicitor's Opinion M-37050 that held the MBTA only applies to intentional takings. The draft bill also develops a general permitting program that covers incidental take of migratory birds. To the extent that renewable energy takes migratory birds, it typically is incidental to its operations.

In 2019, Assembly Member Kalra introduced AB 454 to protect migratory bird species in California. This new bill was intended to backstop the MBTA. The bill, which sunsets on January 20, 2025, makes it unlawful to take or possess any migratory bird in California except as provided by pre-2017 federal guidance. The bill was approved by the State Legislature and signed into law by Governor Newsom in October 2019.

Customers

The Company sells its electricity and environmental attributes, including RECs, primarily to local utilities under long-term, fixed-price PPAs. During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company derived approximately 40% of its consolidated revenue from Southern California Edison, or SCE, and approximately 22% of its consolidated revenue from PG&E. See *Pacific Gas and Electric Company Bankruptcy* within this Item 1, *Business* and *"Risks Related to the PG&E Bankruptcy"* found in Item 1A, *Risk Factors*, to this Annual Report on Form 10-K for additional information regarding the PG&E Bankruptcy.

Employees

As of December 31, 2019, the Company had 307 employees.

Available Information

The Company's annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act are available free of charge through the "Investor Relations" section of the Company's website, www.clearwayenergy.com, as soon as reasonably practicable after they are electronically filed with, or furnished to, the SEC. The Company also routinely posts press releases, presentations, webcasts, and other information regarding the Company on its website. The information posted on the Company's website is not a part of this report.

Item 1A — Risk Factors

Risks related to the PG&E Bankruptcy

The PG&E Bankruptcy could adversely affect the Company's results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

On January 29, 2019, PG&E filed for reorganization under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Northern District of California, or the Bankruptcy Court. PG&E is one of the Company's largest customers, representing approximately 22% of the Company's consolidated operating revenues during the year ended December 31, 2019 and 14% of total accounts receivable as of December 31, 2019. Certain subsidiaries of the Company, which hold interests in six solar facilities totaling 480 MW and Marsh Landing with capacity of 720 MW, sell the output of their facilities to PG&E under long-term PPAs. The Company consolidates three of the solar facilities and Marsh Landing, and records its interest in the other solar facilities as equity method investments. Most of the PPAs with PG&E have contract prices that are higher than currently estimated market prices. These contracts are subject to review by the Bankruptcy Court.

On September 9, 2019, PG&E filed a Chapter 11 plan of reorganization, or the PG&E Plan, which would provide for PG&E to assume all of its PPAs with the Company. On October 17, 2019, an ad hoc group of senior noteholders filed a competing plan of reorganization, which would also provide for PG&E to assume all of its PPAs with the Company.

On January 22, 2020, PG&E announced it had reached an agreement with a group of senior noteholders, and on January 31, 2020, the PG&E Plan was amended to provide for the eventual implementation of such settlement. On February 4, 2020, the Bankruptcy Court approved such settlement, and the noteholders have accordingly agreed to support the PG&E Plan. On February 5, 2020, the noteholders caused the ad hoc noteholder plan to be withdrawn. There are many conditions that must be satisfied before the PG&E Plan and assumption of the PPAs can become effective, including but not limited to approvals by various classes of creditors, the Bankruptcy Court, and the CPUC. A hearing before the Bankruptcy Court to consider whether the PG&E Plan will be approved and confirmed is currently expected to occur on May 27, 2020.

Although the PG&E Bankruptcy filing triggered defaults under the PPAs with the PG&E and under the related financing agreements for each respective facility, as of March 2, 2020, the Company's contracts with PG&E have operated in the normal course and the Company currently expects these contracts to continue as such. As of March 2, 2020, the Company has entered into forbearance agreements for certain project-level financing arrangements and continues to seek forbearance agreements for its other project-level financing arrangements affected by the PG&E Bankruptcy. The Company continues to assess the potential future impacts of the PG&E Bankruptcy as events occur. For further discussion, see *Item 15 — Note 10, Long-term Debt*.

If PG&E does not have the financial means or refuses to pay the amounts owing to the Company under the PPAs, and if the Company cannot recover the amounts owed through other means, the Company may be required to write-off all, or a portion of, any outstanding accounts receivable, and to impair its fixed assets. Any such results would adversely affect the Company's financial results.

The Company continues to assess the potential future impacts of the PG&E Bankruptcy on the Company's operations. The realization of any of the above risks could significantly and adversely affect the Company's ability to meet its financial expectations, its financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows, its ability to make distributions to its stockholders, the market price of its common stock, and its ability to satisfy its debt service obligations.

Counterparties to the Company's offtake agreements may not fulfill their obligations and, as the contracts expire, the Company may not be able to replace them with agreements on similar terms in light of increasing competition in the markets in which the Company operates.

A significant portion of the electric power the Company generates is sold under long-term offtake agreements with public utilities or industrial or commercial end-users, with a weighted average remaining duration, based on CAFD, of approximately 13 years. As of December 31, 2019, the largest customers of the Company's power generation assets, including assets in which the Company has less than a 100% membership interest, were SCE and PG&E, which represented 40% and 22%, respectively, of total consolidated revenues generated by the Company during the year ended December 31, 2019. As previously noted, on January 29, 2019, PG&E filed for reorganization under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code.

If, for any reason, any of the purchasers of power under these agreements, including PG&E as a result of the PG&E Bankruptcy, are unable or unwilling to fulfill their related contractual obligations or if they refuse to accept delivery of power delivered thereunder or if they otherwise terminate such agreements prior to the expiration thereof, the Company's assets, liabilities, business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows could be materially and adversely affected. Furthermore, to the extent any of the Company's power purchasers are, or are controlled by, governmental entities, the Company's facilities may be subject to legislative or other political action that may impair their contractual performance.

The power generation industry is characterized by intense competition and the Company's electric generation assets encounter competition from utilities, industrial companies and other independent power producers, in particular with respect to uncontracted output. In recent years, there has been increasing competition among generators for offtake agreements and this has contributed to a reduction in electricity prices in certain markets characterized by excess supply above designated reserve margins. In light of these market conditions, the Company may not be able to replace an expiring or terminated agreement with an agreement on equivalent terms and conditions, including at prices that permit operation of the related facility on a profitable basis. In addition, the Company believes many of its competitors have well-established relationships with the Company's current and potential suppliers, lenders and customers, and have extensive knowledge of its target markets. As a result, these competitors may be able to respond more quickly to evolving industry standards and changing customer requirements than the Company will be able to. Adoption of technology more advanced than the Company's could reduce its competitors' power production costs resulting in their having a lower cost structure than is achievable with the technologies currently employed by the Company and adversely affect its ability to compete for offtake agreement renewals. If the Company is unable to replace an expiring or terminated offtake agreement, the affected facility may temporarily or permanently cease operations. External events, such as a severe economic downturn or force majeure events, could also impair the ability of some counterparties to the Company's offtake agreements and other customer agreements to pay for energy and/or other products and services received.

The Company's inability to enter into new or replacement offtake agreements or to compete successfully against current and future competitors in the markets in which the Company operates could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Risks Related to the Company's Business

Certain facilities are newly constructed and may not perform as expected.

Certain of the Company's conventional and renewable assets are newly constructed. The ability of these facilities to meet the Company's performance expectations is subject to the risks inherent in newly constructed power generation facilities and the construction of such facilities, including, but not limited to, degradation of equipment in excess of the Company's expectations, system failures, and outages. The failure of these facilities to perform as the Company expects could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and its ability to pay dividends to holders of the Company's common stock.

Pursuant to the Company's cash dividend policy, the Company intends to distribute a significant amount of the CAFD through regular quarterly distributions and dividends, and the Company's ability to grow and make acquisitions through cash on hand could be limited.

The Company expects to distribute a significant amount of the CAFD each quarter and to rely primarily upon external financing sources, including the issuance of debt and equity securities and, if applicable, borrowings under the Company's revolving credit facility to fund acquisitions and growth capital expenditures. The Company may be precluded from pursuing otherwise attractive acquisitions if the projected short-term cash flow from the acquisition or investment is not adequate to service the capital raised to fund the acquisition or investment, after giving effect to the Company's available cash reserves. To the extent the Company issues additional equity securities in connection with any acquisitions or growth capital expenditures, the payment of dividends on these additional equity securities may increase the risk that the Company will be unable to maintain or increase its per share dividend. The incurrence of bank borrowings or other debt by Clearway Energy Operating LLC or by the Company's project-level subsidiaries to finance the Company's growth strategy will result in increased interest expense and the imposition of additional or more restrictive covenants, which, in turn, may impact the cash distributions the Company receives to distribute to holders of the Company's common stock.

The Company may not be able to effectively identify or consummate any future acquisitions on favorable terms, or at all.

The Company's business strategy includes growth through the acquisitions of additional generation assets (including through corporate acquisitions). This strategy depends on the Company's ability to successfully identify and evaluate acquisition opportunities and consummate acquisitions on favorable terms. However, the number of acquisition opportunities is limited. In addition, the Company will compete with other companies for these limited acquisition opportunities, which may increase the Company's cost of making acquisitions or cause the Company to refrain from making acquisitions at all. Some of the Company's competitors for acquisitions are much larger than the Company with substantially greater resources. These companies may be able to pay more for acquisitions and may be able to identify, evaluate, bid for and purchase a greater number of assets than the Company's financial or human resources permit. If the Company is unable to identify and consummate future acquisitions, it will impede the Company's ability to execute its growth strategy and limit the Company's ability to increase the amount of dividends paid to holders of the Company's common stock.

Furthermore, the Company's ability to acquire future renewable facilities may depend on the viability of renewable assets generally. These assets currently are largely contingent on public policy mechanisms including ITCs, cash grants, loan guarantees, accelerated depreciation, RPS and carbon trading plans. These mechanisms have been implemented at the state and federal levels to support the development of renewable generation, demand-side and smart grid and other clean infrastructure technologies. The availability and continuation of public policy support mechanisms will drive a significant part of the economics and viability of the Company's growth strategy and expansion into clean energy investments.

The Company's ability to effectively consummate future acquisitions will also depend on the Company's ability to arrange the required or desired financing for acquisitions.

The Company may not have sufficient availability under the Company's credit facilities or have access to project-level financing on commercially reasonable terms when acquisition opportunities arise. An inability to obtain the required or desired financing could significantly limit the Company's ability to consummate future acquisitions and effectuate the Company's growth strategy. If financing is available, utilization of the Company's credit facilities or project-level financing for all or a portion of the purchase price of an acquisition could significantly increase the Company's interest expense, impose additional or more restrictive covenants and reduce CAFD. Similarly, the issuance of additional equity securities as consideration for acquisitions could cause significant stockholder dilution and reduce the Company's dividends if the acquisitions are not sufficiently accretive. The Company's ability to consummate future acquisitions may also depend on the Company's ability to obtain any required regulatory approvals for such acquisitions, including, but not limited to, approval by FERC under Section 203 of the FPA.

Finally, the acquisition of companies and assets are subject to substantial risks, including the failure to identify material problems during due diligence (for which the Company may not be indemnified post-closing), the risk of overpaying for assets (or not making acquisitions on an accretive basis) and the ability to retain customers. Further, the integration and consolidation of acquisitions requires substantial human, financial and other resources and, ultimately, the Company's acquisitions may divert management's attention from the Company's existing business concerns, disrupt the Company's ongoing business or not be successfully integrated. There can be no assurances that any future acquisitions will perform as expected or that the returns from such acquisitions will support the financing utilized to acquire them or maintain them. As a result, the consummation of acquisitions may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and ability to pay dividends to holders of the Company's common stock.

Even if the Company consummates acquisitions that it believes will be accretive to CAFD per share of Class A common stock and Class C common stock, those acquisitions may decrease the CAFD per share of Class A common stock and Class C common stock as a result of incorrect assumptions in the Company's evaluation of such acquisitions, unforeseen consequences or other external events beyond the Company's control.

The acquisition of existing generation assets involves the risk of overpaying for such projects (or not making acquisitions on an accretive basis) and failing to retain the customers of such projects. While the Company will perform due diligence on prospective acquisitions, the Company may not discover all potential risks, operational issues or other issues in such generation assets. Further, the integration and consolidation of acquisitions require substantial human, financial and other resources and, ultimately, the Company's acquisitions may divert the Company's management's attention from its existing business concerns, disrupt its ongoing business or not be successfully integrated. Future acquisitions might not perform as expected or the returns from such acquisitions might not support the financing utilized to acquire them or maintain them. A failure to achieve the financial returns the Company expects when it acquires generation assets could have a material adverse effect on the Company's ability to grow its business and make cash distributions to its Class A and Class C stockholders. Any failure of the Company's acquired generation assets to be accretive or difficulty in integrating such acquisition into the Company's business could have a material adverse effect on the Company's ability to grow its business and make cash distributions to its Class A and Class C stockholders.

The Company's indebtedness could adversely affect its ability to raise additional capital to fund the Company's operations or pay dividends. It could also expose the Company to the risk of increased interest rates and limit the Company's ability to react to changes in the economy or the Company's industry as well as impact the Company's results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

As of December 31, 2019, the Company had approximately \$6,858 million of total consolidated indebtedness, \$5,175 million of which was incurred by the Company's non-guarantor subsidiaries. In addition, the Company's share of its unconsolidated affiliates' total indebtedness and letters of credit outstanding as of December 31, 2019, totaled approximately \$889 million and \$83 million, respectively (calculated as the Company's unconsolidated affiliates' total indebtedness as of such date multiplied by the Company's percentage membership interest in such assets).

The Company's substantial debt could have important negative consequences on the Company's financial condition, including:

- increasing the Company's vulnerability to general economic and industry conditions;
- requiring a substantial portion of the Company's cash flow from operations to be dedicated to the payment of principal and interest on the Company's indebtedness, therefore reducing the Company's ability to pay dividends to holders of the Company's capital stock (including the Class A and Class C common stock) or to use the Company's cash flow to fund its operations, capital expenditures and future business opportunities;
- limiting the Company's ability to enter into long-term power sales or fuel purchases which require credit support;
- limiting the Company's ability to fund operations or future acquisitions;
- restricting the Company's ability to make certain distributions with respect to the Company's capital stock (including the Class A and Class C common stock) and the ability of the Company's subsidiaries to make certain distributions to it, in light of restricted payment and other financial covenants in the Company's credit facilities and other financing agreements;
- exposing the Company to the risk of increased interest rates because certain of the Company's borrowings, which may include borrowings under the Company's revolving credit facility, are at variable rates of interest;
- limiting the Company's ability to obtain additional financing for working capital including collateral postings, capital expenditures, debt service requirements, acquisitions and general corporate or other purposes; and
- limiting the Company's ability to adjust to changing market conditions and placing it at a competitive disadvantage compared to the Company's competitors who have less debt.

The Company's revolving credit facility contains financial and other restrictive covenants that limit the Company's ability to return capital to stockholders or otherwise engage in activities that may be in the Company's long-term best interests. The Company's inability to satisfy certain financial covenants could prevent the Company from paying cash dividends, and the Company's failure to comply with those and other covenants could result in an event of default which, if not cured or waived, may entitle the related lenders to demand repayment or enforce their security interests, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. In addition, failure to comply with such covenants may entitle the related lenders to demand repayment and accelerate all such indebtedness.

As previously discussed, the PG&E Bankruptcy filing has triggered defaults under the PPAs with PG&E and under the related financing agreements for each respective facility, all of which have non-recourse project level debt and in certain cases, holding company debt. The agreements governing the Company's project-level financing contain financial and other restrictive covenants that limit the Company's project subsidiaries' ability to make distributions to the Company or otherwise engage in activities that may be in the Company's long-term best interests. The project-level financing agreements generally prohibit distributions from the project entities to the Company unless certain specific conditions are met, including the satisfaction of certain financial ratios. The Company's inability to satisfy certain financial covenants may prevent cash distributions by the particular project(s) to it and, the Company's failure to comply with those and other covenants could result in an event of default which, if not cured or waived may entitle the related lenders to demand repayment or enforce their security interests, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition. In addition, failure to comply with such covenants may entitle the related lenders to demand repayment and accelerate all such indebtedness. If the Company is unable to make distributions from the Company's project-level subsidiaries, it would likely have a material adverse effect on the Company's ability to pay dividends to holders of the Company's common stock.

Letter of credit facilities to support project-level contractual obligations generally need to be renewed after five to seven years, at which time the Company will need to satisfy applicable financial ratios and covenants. If the Company is unable to renew the Company's letters of credit as expected or replace them with letters of credit under different facilities on favorable terms or at all, the Company may experience a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Furthermore, such inability may constitute a default under certain project-level financing arrangements, restrict the ability of the project-level subsidiary to make distributions to it and/or reduce the amount of cash available at such subsidiary to make distributions to the Company.

In addition, the Company's ability to arrange financing, either at the corporate level or at a non-recourse project-level subsidiary, and the costs of such capital, are dependent on numerous factors, including:

- general economic and capital market conditions;
- credit availability from banks and other financial institutions;
- investor confidence in the Company, its partners, GIP, through CEG, as the Company's principal stockholder (on a combined voting basis) and the regional wholesale power markets;
- the Company's financial performance and the financial performance of the Company subsidiaries;
- the Company's level of indebtedness and compliance with covenants in debt agreements;
- maintenance of acceptable project credit ratings or credit quality;
- cash flow; and
- provisions of tax and securities laws that may impact raising capital.

The Company may not be successful in obtaining additional capital for these or other reasons. Furthermore, the Company may be unable to refinance or replace project-level financing arrangements or other credit facilities on favorable terms or at all upon the expiration or termination thereof. The Company's failure, or the failure of any of the Company's projects, to obtain additional capital or enter into new or replacement financing arrangements when due may constitute a default under such existing indebtedness and may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Changes in the method of determining the London Interbank Offered Rate, or the replacement of the London Interbank Offered Rate with an alternative reference rate, may adversely affect interest expense related to outstanding debt.

Amounts drawn under the Company's revolving credit facility and certain of the Company's project-level debt facilities currently bear interest at rates based on the London Interbank Offered Rate, or LIBOR. On July 27, 2017, the Financial Conduct Authority in the United Kingdom announced that it would phase out LIBOR as a benchmark by the end of 2021. It is unclear whether new methods of calculating LIBOR will be established such that it continues to exist after 2021. While the Company's revolving credit facility includes a mechanism to amend the facilities to reflect the establishment of an alternative rate of interest upon the occurrence of certain events related to the phase-out of LIBOR, many of the Company's project-level debt facilities and swap arrangements do not. The Company has not yet pursued any technical amendments or other contractual alternatives to address this matter and is currently evaluating the impact of the potential replacement of LIBOR. If no such amendments or other contractual alternatives are established on or prior to the phase-out of LIBOR, interest under the Company's revolving credit facility and other project-level debt facilities will bear interest at higher rates based on the prime rate until such amendments or other contractual amendments are established. Even if the Company has entered into interest rate swaps or other derivative instruments for purposes of managing its interest rate exposure, these hedging strategies may not be effective as a result of the replacement or phasing out of LIBOR, and the Company may incur losses as a result. In addition, the overall financial markets may be disrupted as a result of the phase-out or replacement of LIBOR. The potential increase in the Company's interest expense as a result of the phase-out of LIBOR and uncertainty as to the nature of such potential phase-out and alternative reference rates or disruption in the financial market could have an adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Certain of the Company's long-term bilateral contracts result from state-mandated procurements and could be declared invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction.

A significant portion of the Company's revenues are derived from long-term bilateral contracts with utilities that are regulated by their respective states, and have been entered into pursuant to certain state programs. Certain long-term contracts that other companies have with state-regulated utilities have been challenged in federal court and have been declared unconstitutional on the grounds that the rate for energy and capacity established by the contracts impermissibly conflicts with the

rate for energy and capacity established by FERC pursuant to the FPA. If certain of the Company's state-mandated agreements with utilities are ever held to be invalid or unenforceable due to the financial conditions or other conditions of such utility, the Company may be unable to replace such contracts, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

The generation of electric energy from solar and wind energy sources depends heavily on suitable meteorological conditions.

If solar or wind conditions are unfavorable, the Company's electricity generation and revenue from renewable generation facilities may be substantially below the Company's expectations. The electricity produced and revenues generated by a solar or wind energy generation facility is highly dependent on suitable solar or wind conditions, as applicable, and associated weather conditions, which are beyond the Company's control. Furthermore, components of the Company's systems, such as solar panels and inverters, could be damaged by severe weather, such as wildfires, hailstorms or tornadoes. In addition, replacement and spare parts for key components may be difficult or costly to acquire or may be unavailable. Unfavorable weather and atmospheric conditions could impair the effectiveness of the Company's assets or reduce their output beneath their rated capacity or require shutdown of key equipment, impeding operation of the Company's renewable assets. In addition, climate change may have the long-term effect of changing wind patterns at the Company's projects. Changing wind patterns could cause changes in expected electricity generation. These events could also degrade equipment or components and the interconnection and transmission facilities' lives or maintenance costs.

Although the Company bases its investment decisions with respect to each renewable generation facility on the findings of related wind and solar studies conducted on-site prior to construction or based on historical conditions at existing facilities, actual climatic conditions at a facility site, particularly wind conditions, may not conform to the findings of these studies and may be affected by variations in weather patterns, including any potential impact of climate change. Therefore, the Company's solar and wind energy facilities may not meet anticipated production levels or the rated capacity of the Company's generation assets, which could adversely affect the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Operation of electric generation facilities involves significant risks and hazards customary to the power industry that could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

The ongoing operation of the Company's facilities involves risks that include the breakdown or failure of equipment or processes or performance below expected levels of output or efficiency due to wear and tear, latent defect, design error or operator error or force majeure events, among other things. Operation of the Company's facilities also involves risks that the Company will be unable to transport its products to its customers in an efficient manner due to a lack of transmission capacity. Unplanned outages of generating units, including extensions of scheduled outages due to mechanical failures or other problems, occur from time to time and are an inherent risk of the business. Unplanned outages typically increase operation and maintenance expenses, capital expenditures and may reduce revenues as a result of selling fewer MWh or require the Company to incur significant costs as a result of obtaining replacement power from third parties in the open market to satisfy forward power sales obligations. The Company's inability to operate its electric generation assets efficiently, manage capital expenditures and costs and generate earnings and cash flow from the Company's asset-based businesses could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. While the Company maintains insurance, obtains warranties from vendors and obligates contractors to meet certain performance levels, the proceeds of such insurance, warranties or performance guarantees may not cover the Company's lost revenues, increased expenses or liquidated damages payments should it experience equipment breakdown or non-performance by contractors or vendors.

Power generation involves hazardous activities, including acquiring, transporting and unloading fuel, operating large pieces of rotating equipment and delivering electricity to transmission and distribution systems.

In addition to natural risks such as earthquake, flood, lightning, hurricane and wind, other hazards, such as fire, explosion, structural collapse and machinery failure are inherent risks in the Company's operations. These and other hazards can cause significant personal injury or loss of life, severe damage to and destruction of property, plant and equipment and contamination of, or damage to, the environment and suspension of operations. The occurrence of any one of these events may result in the Company being named as a defendant in lawsuits asserting claims for substantial damages, including for environmental cleanup costs, personal injury and property damage and fines and/or penalties. The Company maintains an amount of insurance protection that it considers adequate but cannot provide any assurance that the Company's insurance will be sufficient or effective under all circumstances and against all hazards or liabilities to which the Company may be subject. Furthermore, the Company's insurance coverage is subject to deductibles, caps, exclusions and other limitations. A loss for which the Company is not fully insured (which may include a significant judgment against any facility or facility operator) could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. Further, due to rising insurance costs and changes in the insurance markets, the Company cannot provide any assurance that its insurance coverage will continue to be available at all or at rates or

on terms similar to those presently available. Any losses not covered by insurance could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Maintenance, expansion and refurbishment of electric generation facilities involve significant risks that could result in unplanned power outages or reduced output.

The Company's facilities may require periodic upgrading and improvement. Any unexpected operational or mechanical failure, including failure associated with breakdowns and forced outages, could reduce the Company's facilities' generating capacity below expected levels, reducing the Company's revenues and jeopardizing the Company's ability to pay dividends to holders of its common stock at expected levels or at all. Degradation of the performance of the Company's solar facilities above levels provided for in the related offtake agreements may also reduce the Company's revenues. Unanticipated capital expenditures associated with maintaining, upgrading or repairing the Company's facilities may also reduce profitability.

If the Company makes any major modifications to its conventional power generation facilities, it may be required to install the best available control technology or to achieve the lowest achievable emission rates as such terms are defined under the new source review provisions of the CAA in the future. Any such modifications could likely result in substantial additional capital expenditures. The Company may also choose to repower, refurbish or upgrade its facilities based on its assessment that such activity will provide adequate financial returns. Such facilities require time for development and capital expenditures before commencement of commercial operations, and key assumptions underpinning a decision to make such an investment may prove incorrect, including assumptions regarding construction costs, timing, available financing and future fuel and power prices. These events could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

The Company's facilities may operate, wholly or partially, without long-term power sales agreements.

The Company's facilities may operate without long-term power sales agreements for some or all of their generating capacity and output and therefore be exposed to market fluctuations. Without the benefit of long-term power sales agreements for the facilities, the Company cannot be sure that it will be able to sell any or all of the power generated by the facilities at commercially attractive rates or that the facilities will be able to operate profitably. This could lead to less predictable revenues, future impairments of the Company's property, plant and equipment or to the closing of certain of its facilities, resulting in economic losses and liabilities, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations, financial condition or cash flows.

A portion of the steam and chilled water produced by the Company's thermal assets is sold at regulated rates, and the revenue earned by the Company's GenConn assets is established each year in a rate case; accordingly, the profitability of these assets is dependent on regulatory approval.

Approximately 451 net MWt of capacity from certain of the Company's thermal assets are sold at rates approved by one or more federal or state regulatory commissions, including the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission and the California Public Utilities Commission for the thermal assets. Similarly, the revenues related to approximately 380 MW of capacity from the GenConn assets are established each year by the Connecticut Public Utilities Regulatory Authority. While such regulatory oversight is generally premised on the recovery of prudently incurred costs and a reasonable rate of return on invested capital, the rates that the Company may charge, or the revenue that the Company may earn with respect to this capacity are subject to authorization of the applicable regulatory authorities. There can be no assurance that such regulatory authorities will consider all of the costs to have been prudently incurred or that the regulatory process by which rates or revenues are determined will always result in rates or revenues that achieve full recovery of costs or an adequate return on the Company's capital investments. While the Company's rates and revenues are generally established based on an analysis of costs incurred in a base year, the rates the Company is allowed to charge, and the revenues the Company is authorized to earn, may or may not match the costs at any given time. If the Company's costs are not adequately recovered through these regulatory processes, it could have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Supplier and/or customer concentration at certain of the Company's facilities may expose the Company to significant financial credit or performance risks.

The Company often relies on a single contracted supplier or a small number of suppliers for the provision of fuel, transportation of fuel, equipment, technology and/or other services required for the operation of certain facilities. In addition, certain of the Company's suppliers provide long-term warranties with respect to the performance of their products or services. If any of these suppliers cannot perform under their agreements with the Company, or satisfy their related warranty obligations, the Company will need to utilize the marketplace to provide or repair these products and services. There can be no assurance that the marketplace can provide these products and services as, when and where required. The Company may not be able to enter into replacement agreements on favorable terms or at all. If the Company is unable to enter into replacement agreements to provide for fuel, equipment, technology and other required services, it would seek to purchase the related goods or services at market prices, exposing the Company to market price volatility and the risk that fuel and transportation may not be available during certain periods at any price. The Company may also be required to make significant capital contributions to remove, replace or redesign equipment that cannot be supported or maintained by replacement suppliers, which could have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition, results of operations, credit support terms and cash flows.

In addition, potential or existing customers at the Company's district energy centers and combined heat and power plants, or the Energy Centers, may opt for on-site systems in lieu of using the Company's Energy Centers, either due to corporate policies regarding the allocation of capital, unique situations where an on-site system might in fact prove more efficient, because of previously committed capital in systems that are already on-site, or otherwise. At times, the Company relies on a single customer or a few customers to purchase all or a significant portion of a facility's output, in some cases under long-term agreements that account for a substantial percentage of the anticipated revenue from a given facility.

The failure of any supplier to fulfill its contractual obligations to the Company or the Company's loss of potential or existing customers could have a material adverse effect on its financial results. Consequently, the financial performance of the Company's facilities is dependent on the credit quality of, and continued performance by, the Company's suppliers and vendors and the Company's ability to solicit and retain customers.

The Company currently owns, and in the future may acquire, certain assets in which the Company has limited control over management decisions and its interests in such assets may be subject to transfer or other related restrictions.

As described in Item 15 — Note 5, *Investments Accounted for by the Equity Method and Variable Interest Entities*, the Company has limited control over the operation of certain of its assets, because the Company beneficially owns less than a majority of the membership interests in such assets. The Company may seek to acquire additional assets in which it owns less than a majority of the related membership interests in the future. In these investments, the Company will seek to exert a degree of influence with respect to the management and operation of assets in which it owns less than a majority of the membership interests by negotiating to obtain positions on management committees or to receive certain limited governance rights, such as rights to veto significant actions. However, the Company may not always succeed in such negotiations. The Company may be dependent on its co-venturers to operate such assets. The Company's co-venturers may not have the level of experience, technical expertise, human resources management and other attributes necessary to operate these assets optimally. In addition, conflicts of interest may arise in the future between the Company and its stockholders, on the one hand, and the Company's co-venturers, on the other hand, where the Company's co-venturers' business interests are inconsistent with the interests of the Company and its stockholders. Further, disagreements or disputes between the Company and its co-venturers could result in litigation, which could increase expenses and potentially limit the time and effort the Company's officers and directors are able to devote to the business.

The approval of co-venturers may also be required for the Company to receive distributions of funds from assets or to sell, pledge, transfer, assign or otherwise convey its interest in such assets, or for the Company to acquire GIP's or CEG's interests in such co-ventures as an initial matter. Alternatively, the Company's co-venturers may have rights of first refusal or rights of first offer in the event of a proposed sale or transfer of the Company's interests in such assets. These restrictions may limit the price or interest level for interests in such assets, in the event the Company wants to sell such interests.

Furthermore, certain of the Company's facilities are operated by third-party operators, such as First Solar. To the extent that third-party operators do not fulfill their obligations to manage operations of the facilities or are not effective in doing so, the amount of CAFD may be adversely affected.

The Company's assets are exposed to risks inherent in the use of interest rate swaps and forward fuel purchase contracts and the Company may be exposed to additional risks in the future if it utilizes other derivative instruments.

The Company uses interest rate swaps to manage interest rate risk. In addition, the Company uses forward fuel purchase contracts to hedge its limited commodity exposure with respect to the Company's district energy assets. If the Company elects to enter into such commodity hedges, the related asset could recognize financial losses on these arrangements as a result of volatility in the market values of the underlying commodities or if a counterparty fails to perform under a contract. If actively quoted market prices and pricing information from external sources are not available, the valuation of these contracts would involve judgment or the use of estimates. As a result, changes in the underlying assumptions or use of alternative valuation methods could affect the reported fair value of these contracts. If the values of these financial contracts change in a manner that the Company does not anticipate, or if a counterparty fails to perform under a contract, it could harm the business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

The Company's business is subject to restrictions resulting from environmental, health and safety laws and regulations.

The Company is subject to various federal, state and local environmental and health and safety laws and regulations. In addition, the Company may be held primarily or jointly and severally liable for costs relating to the investigation and clean-up of any property where there has been a release or threatened release of a hazardous regulated material as well as other affected properties, regardless of whether the Company knew of or caused the release. In addition to these costs, which are typically not limited by law or regulation and could exceed an affected property's value, the Company could be liable for certain other costs, including governmental fines and injuries to persons, property or natural resources. Further, some environmental laws provide for the creation of a lien on a contaminated site in favor of the government as security for damages and any costs the government incurs in connection with such contamination and associated clean-up. Although the Company generally requires its operators to undertake to indemnify it for environmental liabilities they cause, the amount of such liabilities could exceed the financial ability of the operator to indemnify the Company. The presence of contamination or the failure to remediate contamination may adversely affect the Company's ability to operate the business.

The Company does not own all of the land on which its power generation or thermal assets are located, which could result in disruption to its operations.

The Company does not own all of the land on which its power generation or thermal assets are located and the Company is, therefore, subject to the possibility of less desirable terms and increased costs to retain necessary land use if it does not have valid leases or rights-of-way or if such rights-of-way lapse or terminate. Although the Company has obtained rights to construct and operate these assets pursuant to related lease arrangements, the rights to conduct those activities are subject to certain exceptions, including the term of the lease arrangement. The Company is also at risk of condemnation on land it owns. The loss of these rights, through the Company's inability to renew right-of-way contracts, condemnation or otherwise, may adversely affect the Company's ability to operate its generation and thermal infrastructure assets.

The Company's use and enjoyment of real property rights for its projects may be adversely affected by the rights of lienholders and leaseholders that are superior to those of the grantors of those real property rights to the Company.

Solar and wind projects generally are, and are likely to be, located on land occupied by the project pursuant to long-term easements and leases. The ownership interests in the land subject to these easements and leases may be subject to mortgages securing loans or other liens (such as tax liens) and other easement and lease rights of third parties (such as leases of oil or mineral rights) that were created prior to the project's easements and leases. As a result, the project's rights under these easements or leases may be subject, and subordinate, to the rights of those third parties. The Company performs title searches and obtains title insurance to protect itself against these risks. Such measures may, however, be inadequate to protect the Company against all risk of loss of its rights to use the land on which the wind projects are located, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

The electric generation business is subject to substantial governmental regulation and may be adversely affected by changes in laws or regulations, as well as liability under, or any future inability to comply with, existing or future regulations or other legal requirements.

The Company's electric generation business is subject to extensive U.S. federal, state and local laws and regulations. Compliance with the requirements under these various regulatory regimes may cause the Company to incur significant additional costs, and failure to comply with such requirements could result in the shutdown of the non-complying facility, the imposition of liens, fines, and/or civil or criminal liability. Public utilities under the FPA are required to obtain FERC acceptance of their rate schedules for wholesale sales of electric energy, capacity and ancillary services. Except for generating facilities located in Hawaii or Texas within the footprint of ERCOT, all of the Company's generating companies are public utilities under the FPA with market-based rate authority unless exempt from FPA public utility rate regulation. FERC's orders that grant market-based rate authority to wholesale power sellers reserve the right to revoke or revise that authority if FERC subsequently determines that the seller can exercise market power in transmission or generation, create barriers to entry, or engage in abusive affiliate transactions. In addition, public utilities are subject to FERC reporting requirements that impose administrative burdens and that, if violated, can expose the company to criminal and civil penalties or other risks.

The Company's market-based sales are subject to certain rules prohibiting manipulative or deceptive conduct, and if any of the Company's generating companies with market-based rate authority are deemed to have violated those rules, they could be subject to potential disgorgement of profits associated with the violation, penalties, suspension or revocation of market based rate authority. If such generating companies were to lose their market-based rate authority, such companies would be required to obtain FERC's acceptance of a cost-of-service rate schedule and could become subject to the significant accounting, record-keeping, and reporting requirements that are imposed on utilities with cost-based rate schedules. This could have a material adverse effect on the rates the Company is able to charge for power from its facilities.

All of the Company's generating assets are operating either as EWGs as defined under the PUHCA, or as QFs as defined under the PURPA, as amended, and therefore are exempt from certain regulation under the PUHCA and the FPA. If a facility fails to maintain its status as an EWG or a QF or there are legislative or regulatory changes revoking or limiting the exemptions to the PUHCA and/or the FPA, then the Company may be subject to significant accounting, record-keeping, access to books and records and reporting requirements, and failure to comply with such requirements could result in the imposition of penalties and additional compliance obligations.

Substantially all of the Company's generation assets are also subject to the reliability standards promulgated by the designated Electric Reliability Organization (currently the North American Electric Reliability Corporation, or NERC) and approved by FERC. If the Company fails to comply with the mandatory reliability standards, it could be subject to sanctions, including substantial monetary penalties and increased compliance obligations. The Company will also be affected by legislative and regulatory changes, as well as changes to market design, market rules, tariffs, cost allocations, and bidding rules that occur in the existing regional markets operated by RTOs or ISOs, such as PJM. The RTOs/ISOs that oversee most of the wholesale power markets impose, and in the future may continue to impose, mitigation, including price limitations, offer caps, non-performance penalties and other mechanisms to address some of the volatility and the potential exercise of market power in these markets. These types of price limitations and other regulatory mechanisms may have a material adverse effect on the profitability of the Company's generation facilities acquired in the future that sell energy, capacity and ancillary products into the wholesale power markets. The regulatory environment for electric generation has undergone significant changes in the last several years due to state and federal policies affecting wholesale competition and the creation of incentives for the addition of large amounts of new renewable generation and, in some cases, transmission assets. These changes are ongoing and the Company cannot predict the future design of the wholesale power markets or the ultimate effect that the changing regulatory environment will have on the Company's business. In addition, in some of these markets, interested parties have proposed to re-regulate the markets or require divestiture of electric generation assets by asset owners or operators to reduce their market share. Other proposals to re-regulate may be made and legislative or other attention to the electric power market restructuring process may delay or reverse the deregulation process. If competitive restructuring of the electric power markets is reversed, discontinued, or delayed, the Company's business prospects and financial results could be negatively impacted.

The Company is subject to environmental laws and regulations that impose extensive and increasingly stringent requirements on its operations, as well as potentially substantial liabilities arising out of environmental contamination.

The Company's assets are subject to numerous and significant federal, state and local laws, including statutes, regulations, guidelines, policies, directives and other requirements governing or relating to, among other things: protection of wildlife, including threatened and endangered species; air emissions; discharges into water; water use; the storage, handling, use, transportation and distribution of dangerous goods and hazardous, residual and other regulated materials, such as chemicals; the prevention of releases of hazardous materials into the environment; the prevention, presence and remediation of hazardous materials in soil and groundwater, both on and offsite; land use and zoning matters; and workers' health and safety matters. The Company's facilities could experience incidents, malfunctions and other unplanned events that could result in spills or emissions in excess of permitted levels and result in personal injury, penalties and property damage. As such, the operation of the Company's facilities carries an inherent risk of environmental, health and safety liabilities (including potential civil actions, compliance or remediation orders, fines and other penalties), and may result in the assets being involved from time to time in administrative and judicial proceedings relating to such matters. The Company has implemented environmental, health and safety management programs designed to continually improve environmental, health and safety performance. Environmental laws and regulations have generally become more stringent over time. Significant costs may be incurred for capital expenditures under environmental programs to keep the assets compliant with such environmental laws and regulations. If it is not economical to make those expenditures, it may be necessary to retire or mothball facilities or restrict or modify the Company's operations to comply with more stringent standards. These environmental requirements and liabilities could have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

The Company's businesses are subject to physical, market and economic risks relating to potential effects of climate change.

Climate change creates uncertainty in weather and other environmental conditions, including temperature and precipitation levels, and thus may affect consumer demand for electricity. In addition, the potential physical effects of climate change, such as increased frequency and severity of storms, cloud coverage, precipitation, floods and other climatic events, could disrupt the Company's operations and supply chain, and cause them to incur significant costs in preparing for or responding to these effects. These or other meteorological changes could lead to increased operating costs, capital expenses or power purchase costs.

GHG regulation could increase the cost of electricity generated by fossil fuels, and such increases could reduce demand for the power the Company's conventional assets generate and market. Legislative and regulatory measures to address climate change and GHG emissions are in various phases of discussion or implementation. The EPA regulates GHG emissions from new and modified facilities that are potential major sources of criteria pollutants under the Clean Air Act's Prevention of Significant Deterioration and Title V programs and has adopted regulations that require, among other things, preconstruction and operating permits for certain large stationary sources and the monitoring and reporting of GHGs from certain onshore oil and natural gas production sources on an annual basis.

In addition, in 2015, the U.S., Canada and the U.K. participated in the United Nations Conference on Climate Change, which led to the creation of the Paris Agreement. The Paris Agreement, which was signed by the U.S. in April 2016, requires countries to review and "represent a progression" in their intended nationally determined contributions (which set GHG emission reduction goals) every five years beginning in 2020. In November 2019, the U.S. submitted formal notification to the United Nations that it intends to withdraw from the Paris Agreement in November 2020. There are no guarantees that the agreement will not be re-implemented in the U.S., or re-implemented in part by specific U.S. states or local governments. The U.S. Congress, along with federal and state agencies, has also considered measures to reduce the emissions of GHGs. Legislation or regulation that restricts carbon emissions could increase the cost of environmental compliance for the Company's conventional assets by requiring the Company to install new equipment to reduce emissions from larger facilities and/or purchase emission allowances. Climate change and GHG legislation or regulation could also delay or otherwise negatively affect efforts to obtain and maintain permits and other regulatory approvals for the Company's conventional assets' existing and new facilities, impose additional monitoring and reporting requirements or adversely affect demand for the natural gas we gather, transport and store. Conversely, legislation or regulation that sets a price on or otherwise restricts carbon emissions could also benefit the Company by increasing demand for solar or wind energy sources. In addition, governmental, scientific and public concern over the threat of climate change arising from GHG emissions has resulted in increasing political risks in the U.S., including climate change related pledges made by certain candidates in the U.S. presidential campaign. The effect on the Company of any new legislative or regulatory measures will depend on the particular provisions that are ultimately adopted.

Risks that are beyond the Company's control, including but not limited to acts of terrorism or related acts of war, natural disaster, hostile cyber intrusions or other catastrophic events, could have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

The Company's generation facilities that were acquired or those that the Company otherwise acquires or constructs and the facilities of third parties on which they rely may be targets of terrorist activities, as well as events occurring in response to or in connection with them, that could cause environmental repercussions and/or result in full or partial disruption of the facilities ability to generate, transmit, transport or distribute electricity or natural gas. Strategic targets, such as energy-related facilities, may be at greater risk of future terrorist activities than other domestic targets. Hostile cyber intrusions, including those targeting information systems as well as electronic control systems used at the generating plants and for the related distribution systems, could severely disrupt business operations and result in loss of service to customers, as well as create significant expense to repair security breaches or system damage.

Furthermore, certain of the Company's power generation and thermal assets are located in active earthquake zones in California and Arizona, and certain project companies and suppliers conduct their operations in the same region or in other locations that are susceptible to natural disasters. In addition, California and some of the locations where certain suppliers are located, from time to time, have experienced shortages of water, electric power and natural gas. The occurrence of a natural disaster, such as an earthquake, wildfire, drought, flood or localized extended outages of critical utilities or transportation systems, or any critical resource shortages, affecting the Company or its suppliers, could cause a significant interruption in the business, damage or destroy the Company's facilities or those of its suppliers or the manufacturing equipment or inventory of the Company's suppliers. Any such terrorist acts, environmental repercussions or disruptions or natural disasters could result in a significant decrease in revenues or significant reconstruction or remediation costs, beyond what could be recovered through insurance policies, which could have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

The operation of the Company's businesses is subject to cyber-based security and integrity risk.

Numerous functions affecting the efficient operation of the Company's businesses depend on the secure and reliable storage, processing and communication of electronic data and the use of sophisticated computer hardware and software systems. The operation of the Company's generating assets relies on cyber-based technologies and has been the target of disruptive actions. Potential disruptive actions could result from cyber-attack or cyber intrusion, including by computer hackers, foreign governments and cyber terrorists, or otherwise be compromised by unintentional events. As a result, operations could be interrupted, property could be damaged and sensitive customer information could be lost or stolen, causing the Company to incur significant losses of revenues, other substantial liabilities and damages, costs to replace or repair damaged equipment and damage to the Company's reputation. In addition, the Company may experience increased capital and operating costs to implement increased security for its cyber systems and generating assets.

Government regulations providing incentives for renewable generation could change at any time and such changes may negatively impact the Company's growth strategy.

The Company's growth strategy depends in part on government policies that support renewable generation and enhance the economic viability of owning renewable electric generation assets. Renewable generation assets currently benefit from various federal, state and local governmental incentives such as ITCs, cash grants in lieu of ITCs, loan guarantees, RPS, programs, modified accelerated cost-recovery system of depreciation and bonus depreciation. In December 2015, the U.S. Congress enacted an extension of the 30% solar ITC so that projects that began construction in 2016 through 2019 will continue to qualify for the 30% ITC. Projects beginning construction in 2020 and 2021 will be eligible for the ITC at the rates of 26% and 22%, respectively. The same legislation also extended the 10-year wind PTC for wind projects that began construction in 2016 through 2019. Wind projects that began construction in 2018 or 2019 are eligible for PTCs at 60% and 40% of the statutory rate per kWh, respectively. In December 2019, the U.S. Congress extended the 10-year wind PTC for wind projects that begin construction in 2020, and such projects are eligible for PTCs at 60% of the statutory rate per kWh. The same legislation also extended an 18% ITC in lieu of the PTC for wind projects that begin construction in 2020.

Many states have adopted RPS programs mandating that a specified percentage of electricity sales come from eligible sources of renewable energy. However, the regulations that govern the RPS programs, including pricing incentives for renewable energy, or reasonableness guidelines for pricing that increase valuation compared to conventional power (such as a projected value for carbon reduction or consideration of avoided integration costs), may change. If the RPS requirements are reduced or eliminated, it could lead to fewer future power contracts or lead to lower prices for the sale of power in future power contracts, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's future growth prospects. Such material adverse effects may result from decreased revenues, reduced economic returns on certain project company investments, increased financing costs, and/or difficulty obtaining financing. Furthermore, the ARRA included incentives to encourage investment in the renewable energy sector, such as cash grants in lieu of ITCs, bonus depreciation and expansion of the U.S. DOE loan guarantee program. It is uncertain what loan guarantees may be made by the U.S. DOE loan guarantee program in the future.

If the Company is unable to utilize various federal, state and local government incentives to acquire additional renewable assets in the future, or the terms of such incentives are revised in a manner that is less favorable to the Company, it may suffer a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

The Company relies on electric distribution and transmission facilities that it does not own or control and that are subject to transmission constraints within a number of the Company's regions. If these facilities fail to provide the Company with adequate transmission capacity, it may be restricted in its ability to deliver electric power to its customers and may either incur additional costs or forego revenues.

The Company depends on electric distribution and transmission facilities owned and operated by others to deliver the wholesale power it will sell from its electric generation assets to its customers. A failure or delay in the operation or development of these facilities or a significant increase in the cost of the development of such facilities could result in lost revenues. Such failures or delays could limit the amount of power the Company's operating facilities deliver or delay the completion of the Company's construction projects. Additionally, such failures, delays or increased costs could have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition and results of operations. If a region's power transmission infrastructure is inadequate, the Company's recovery of wholesale costs and profits may be limited. If restrictive transmission price regulation is imposed, the transmission companies may not have a sufficient incentive to invest in expansion of transmission infrastructure. The Company also cannot predict whether distribution or transmission facilities will be expanded in specific markets to accommodate competitive access to those markets. In addition, certain of the Company's operating facilities' generation of electricity may be curtailed without compensation due to transmission limitations or limitations on the electricity grid's ability to accommodate intermittent and other electricity generating sources, reducing the Company's revenues and impairing its ability to capitalize fully on a particular facility's generating potential. Such curtailments could have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Furthermore, economic congestion on transmission networks in certain of the markets in which the Company operates may occur and the Company may be deemed responsible for congestion costs. If the Company were liable for such congestion costs, its financial results could be adversely affected.

The Company's costs, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows could be adversely impacted by the disruption of the fuel supplies necessary to generate power at its conventional and thermal power generation facilities.

Delivery of fossil fuels to fuel the Company's conventional and thermal generation facilities is dependent upon the infrastructure (including natural gas pipelines) available to serve each such generation facility as well as upon the continuing financial viability of contractual counterparties. As a result, the Company is subject to the risks of disruptions or curtailments in the production of power at these generation facilities if a counterparty fails to perform or if there is a disruption in the fuel delivery infrastructure.

The Company depends on key personnel, the loss of any of which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

The Company believes its current operations and future success depend largely on the continued services of key personnel that it employs. Although the Company currently has access to the resources of CEG, the loss of key personnel employed by the Company could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Related to the Company's Relationships with GIP and CEG

GIP, through its ownership of CEG, is the Company's controlling stockholder and exercises substantial influence over the Company. The Company is highly dependent on GIP.

GIP, through its ownership of CEG, owns all of the Company's outstanding Class B and Class D common stock. The Company's outstanding Class B and Class D common stock is entitled to one vote per share and 1/100th of a vote per share, respectively. As a result of its ownership of the Class B and Class D common stock, GIP indirectly owns 54.95% of the combined voting power of the Company's common stock as of December 31, 2019. As a result of this ownership, GIP has a substantial influence on the Company's affairs and its voting power will constitute a large percentage of any quorum of the Company's stockholders voting on any matter requiring the approval of the Company's stockholders. Such matters include the election of directors, the adoption of amendments to the Company's amended and restated certificate of incorporation and fourth amended and restated bylaws and approval of mergers or sale of all or substantially all of its assets. This concentration of ownership may also have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in control of the Company or discouraging others from making tender offers for the Company's shares. In addition, GIP has the right to elect all of the Company's directors. GIP may cause corporate actions to be taken even if their interests conflict with the interests of the Company's other stockholders (including holders of the Company's Class A and Class C common stock).

Furthermore, the Company depends on certain services provided by or under the direction of CEG under the CEG Master Services Agreement. CEG personnel and support staff that provide services to the Company under the CEG Master Services Agreement are not required to, and the Company does not expect that they will, have as their primary responsibility the management and administration of the Company or to act exclusively for the Company and the CEG Master Services Agreement does not require any specific individuals to be provided by CEG. Under the CEG Master Services Agreement, CEG has the discretion to determine which of its employees perform assignments required to be provided to the Company. Any failure to effectively manage the Company's operations or to implement its strategy could have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. The CEG Master Services Agreement will continue in perpetuity, until terminated in accordance with its terms.

The Company also depends upon CEG and NRG for the provision of management, administration, O&M and certain other services at certain of the Company's facilities. Any failure by CEG or NRG to perform its requirements under these arrangements or the failure by the Company to identify and contract with replacement service providers, if required, could adversely affect the operation of the Company's facilities and have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

GIP and its affiliates control the Company and have the ability to designate a majority of the members of the Company's Board.

Due to GIP's approximate 54.95% combined voting power in the Company, the ability of other holders of the Company's Class A and Class C common stock to exercise control over the corporate governance of the Company is limited. GIP and its affiliates have a substantial influence on the Company's affairs and its voting power constitutes a large percentage of any quorum of the Company's stockholders voting on any matter requiring the approval of the Company's stockholders. GIP and its affiliates may hold certain interests that are different from those of the Company or other holders of the Company's Class A and Class C common stock and there is no assurance that GIP and its affiliates will exercise its control over the Company in a manner that is consistent with the Company's interests or those of the holders of the Company's Class A and Class C common stock.

The Company may not be able to consummate future acquisitions from CEG.

The Company's ability to grow through acquisitions depends, in part, on CEG's ability to identify and present the Company with acquisition opportunities. Although CEG has agreed, pursuant to the CEG ROFO Agreement, to grant the Company a right of first offer with respect to certain power generation assets that CEG may elect to sell in the future, CEG is under no obligation to sell any such power generation assets or to accept any related offers from the Company. In addition, CEG has not agreed to commit any minimum level of dedicated resources for the pursuit of renewable power-related acquisitions. There are a number of factors which could materially and adversely impact the extent to which suitable acquisition opportunities are made available from CEG, including that the same professionals within CEG's organization that are involved in acquisitions that are suitable for the Company have responsibilities within CEG's broader asset management business, which may include sourcing acquisition opportunities for CEG. Limits on the availability of such individuals will likewise result in a limitation on the availability of acquisition opportunities for the Company. In making these determinations, CEG may be influenced by factors that result in a misalignment with the Company's interests or conflict of interest.

The Company may be unable to terminate the CEG Master Services Agreement, in certain circumstances.

The CEG Master Services Agreement provides that the Company may terminate the agreement upon 30 days prior written notice to CEG upon the occurrence of any of the following: (i) CEG defaults in the performance or observance of any material term, condition or covenant contained therein in a manner that results in material harm to the Company and the default continues unremedied for a period of 30 days after written notice thereof is given to CEG; (ii) CEG engages in any act of fraud, misappropriation of funds or embezzlement that results in material harm to the Company; (iii) CEG is grossly negligent in the performance of its duties under the agreement and such negligence results in material harm to the Company; or (iv) upon the happening of certain events relating to the bankruptcy or insolvency of CEG. Furthermore, if the Company requests an amendment to the scope of services provided by CEG under the CEG Master Services Agreement and is not able to agree with CEG as to a change to the service fee resulting from a change in the scope of services within 180 days of the request, the Company will be able to terminate the agreement upon 30 days prior notice to CEG. The Company will not be able to terminate the agreement for any other reason, including if CEG experiences a change of control, and the agreement continues in perpetuity, until terminated in accordance with its terms. If CEG's performance does not meet the expectations of investors, and the Company is unable to terminate the CEG Master Services Agreement, the market price of the Class A and Class C common stock could suffer.

If CEG terminates the CEG Master Services Agreement or defaults in the performance of its obligations under the agreement, the Company may be unable to contract with a substitute service provider on similar terms, or at all.

The Company relies on CEG to provide certain services under the CEG Master Services Agreement. The CEG Master Services Agreement provides that CEG may terminate the agreement upon 180 days prior written notice of termination to the Company if the Company defaults in the performance or observance of any material term, condition or covenant contained in the agreement in a manner that results in material harm and the default continues unremedied for a period of 30 days after written notice of the breach is given. If CEG terminates the Management Services Agreement or defaults in the performance of its obligations under the agreement, the Company may be unable to contract with CEG or a substitute service provider on similar terms or at all, and the costs of substituting service providers may be substantial. In addition, in light of CEG's familiarity with the Company's assets, a substitute service provider may not be able to provide the same level of service due to lack of pre-existing synergies.

The liability of CEG is limited under the Company's arrangements with it and the Company has agreed to indemnify CEG against claims that it may face in connection with such arrangements, which may lead CEG to assume greater risks when making decisions relating to the Company than it otherwise might if acting solely for its own account.

Under the CEG Master Services Agreement, CEG does not assume any responsibility other than to provide or arrange for the provision of the services described in the CEG Master Services Agreement in good faith. In addition, under the CEG Master Services Agreement, the liability of CEG and its affiliates is limited to the fullest extent permitted by law to conduct involving bad faith, fraud, willful misconduct or gross negligence or, in the case of a criminal matter, action that was known to have been unlawful. In addition, the Company has agreed to indemnify CEG to the fullest extent permitted by law from and against any claims, liabilities, losses, damages, costs or expenses incurred by an indemnified person or threatened in connection with the Company's operations, investments and activities or in respect of or arising from the CEG Master Services Agreement or the services provided by CEG, except to the extent that the claims, liabilities, losses, damages, costs or expenses are determined to have resulted from the conduct in respect of which such persons have liability as described above. These protections may result in CEG tolerating greater risks when making decisions than otherwise might be the case, including when determining whether to use leverage in connection with acquisitions. The indemnification arrangements to which CEG is a party may also give rise to legal claims for indemnification that are adverse to the Company and holders of its common stock.

Certain of the Company's PPAs and project-level financing arrangements include provisions that would permit the counterparty to terminate the contract or accelerate maturity in the event GIP or its affiliates ceases to control or own, directly or indirectly, a majority of the voting power of the Company.

Certain of the Company's PPAs and project-level financing arrangements contain change in control provisions that provide the counterparty with a termination right or the ability to accelerate maturity in the event of a change of control of the Company without the counterparty's consent. These provisions are triggered in the event GIP or its affiliates ceases to own, directly or indirectly, capital stock representing more than 50% of the voting power of the Company's capital stock outstanding on such date, or, in some cases, if GIP or its affiliates ceases to be the majority owner, directly or indirectly, of the applicable project subsidiary. As a result, if GIP or its affiliates ceases to control, or in some cases, own a majority of the voting power of the Company, the counterparties could terminate such contracts or accelerate the maturity of such financing arrangements. The termination of any of the Company's PPAs or the acceleration of the maturity of any of the Company's project-level financing could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flow.

The Company is a "controlled company," controlled by GIP, and as a result, is exempt from certain corporate governance requirements that are designed to provide protection to stockholders of companies that are not controlled companies.

As of December 31, 2019, GIP indirectly controls 54.95% of the Company's combined voting power and is able to elect all of the Company's board of directors. As a result, the Company is considered a "controlled company" for the purposes of the NYSE listing requirements. As a "controlled company," the Company is permitted to, and the Company may, opt out of the NYSE listing requirements that would require (i) a majority of the members of the Company's board of directors to be independent, (ii) that the Company establish a compensation committee and a nominating and governance committee, each comprised entirely of independent directors, or (iii) an annual performance evaluation of the nominating and governance and compensation committees. The NYSE listing requirements are intended to ensure that directors who meet the independence standards are free of any conflicting interest that could influence their actions as directors. While the Company has elected to have a Corporate Governance, Conflicts and Nominating Committee consisting entirely of independent directors and to conduct an annual performance evaluation of this committee, the majority of the members of the Company's board of directors are not considered independent and the compensation committee is not comprised entirely of independent directors. Therefore, the Company's stockholders may not have the same protections afforded to stockholders of companies that are subject to all of the applicable NYSE listing requirements. It is also possible that the interests of GIP may in some circumstances conflict with the Company's interests and the interests of the holders of the Company's Class A and Class C common stock.

Risks Inherent in an Investment in the Company

The Company may not be able to continue paying comparable or growing cash dividends to holders of its common stock in the future.

The amount of CAFD principally depends upon the amount of cash the Company generates from its operations, which will fluctuate from quarter to quarter based on, among other things:

- the level and timing of capital expenditures the Company makes;
- the level of operating and general and administrative expenses, including reimbursements to CEG for services provided to the Company in accordance with the CEG Master Services Agreement;
- variations in revenues generated by the business, due to seasonality, weather, or otherwise;
- debt service requirements and other liabilities;
- fluctuations in working capital needs;
- the Company's ability to borrow funds and access capital markets;
- restrictions contained in the Company's debt agreements (including project-level financing and, if applicable, corporate debt); and
- other business risks affecting cash levels.

As a result of all these factors, the Company cannot guarantee that it will have sufficient cash generated from operations to pay a specific level of cash dividends to holders of its Class A or Class C common stock. Furthermore, holders of the Company's Class A or Class C common stock should be aware that the amount of CAFD depends primarily on operating cash flow, and is not solely a function of profitability, which can be affected by non-cash items.

The Company may incur other expenses or liabilities during a period that could significantly reduce or eliminate its CAFD and, in turn, impair its ability to pay dividends to holders of the Company's Class A or Class C common stock during the period. Because the Company is a holding company, its ability to pay dividends on the Company's Class A or Class C common stock is restricted and further limited by the ability of the Company's subsidiaries to make distributions to the Company, including restrictions under the terms of the agreements governing the Company's corporate debt and project-level financing. For example, as a result of the PG&E Bankruptcy, certain of the Company's unconsolidated investments have been unable to distribute project dividends to the Company since early 2019. The project-level financing agreements generally prohibit distributions from the project entities prior to COD and thereafter prohibit distributions to the Company unless certain specific conditions are met, including the satisfaction of financial ratios. The Company's revolving credit facility also restricts the Company's ability to declare and pay dividends if an event of default has occurred and is continuing or if the payment of the dividend would result in an event of default.

Clearway Energy LLC's CAFD will likely fluctuate from quarter to quarter, in some cases significantly, due to seasonality. As a result, the Company may cause Clearway Energy LLC to reduce the amount of cash it distributes to its members in a particular quarter to establish reserves to fund distributions to its members in future periods for which the cash distributions the Company would otherwise receive from Clearway Energy LLC would be insufficient to fund its quarterly dividend. If the Company fails to cause Clearway Energy LLC to establish sufficient reserves, the Company may not be able to maintain its quarterly dividend with respect to a quarter adversely affected by seasonality.

Finally, dividends to holders of the Company's Class A or Class C common stock will be paid at the discretion of the Company's board of directors. The Company's board of directors may decrease the level, or entirely discontinue payment, of dividends.

The Company is a holding company and its only material asset is its interest in Clearway Energy LLC, and the Company is accordingly dependent upon distributions from Clearway Energy LLC and its subsidiaries to pay dividends and taxes and other expenses.

The Company is a holding company and has no material assets other than its ownership of membership interests in Clearway Energy LLC, a holding company that has no material assets other than its interest in Clearway Energy Operating LLC, whose sole material assets are the project companies. None of the Company, Clearway Energy LLC or Clearway Energy Operating LLC has any independent means of generating revenue. The Company intends to continue to cause Clearway Energy Operating LLC's subsidiaries to make distributions to Clearway Energy Operating LLC and, in turn, make distributions to Clearway Energy LLC, and, in turn, to make distributions to the Company in an amount sufficient to cover all applicable taxes payable and dividends, if any, declared by the Company. To the extent that the Company needs funds for a quarterly cash dividend to holders of the Company's Class A and Class C common stock or otherwise, and Clearway Energy Operating LLC or Clearway Energy LLC is restricted from making such distributions under applicable law or regulation or is otherwise unable to provide such funds (including as a result of Clearway Energy Operating LLC's operating subsidiaries being unable to make distributions), it could materially adversely affect the Company's liquidity and financial condition and limit the Company's ability to pay dividends to holders of the Company's Class A and Class C common stock.

Market interest rates may have an effect on the value of the Company's Class A and Class C common stock.

One of the factors that influences the price of shares of the Company's Class A and Class C common stock is the effective dividend yield of such shares (i.e., the yield as a percentage of the then market price of the Company's shares) relative to market interest rates. An increase in market interest rates, which are currently at low levels relative to historical rates, may lead investors of shares of the Company's Class A and Class C common stock to expect a higher dividend yield and the Company's inability to increase its dividend as a result of an increase in borrowing costs, insufficient CAFD or otherwise, could result in selling pressure on, and a decrease in the market prices of the Company's Class A and Class C common stock as investors seek alternative investments with higher yield.

If the Company is deemed to be an investment company, the Company may be required to institute burdensome compliance requirements and the Company's activities may be restricted, which may make it difficult for the Company to complete strategic acquisitions or effect combinations.

If the Company is deemed to be an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, or the Investment Company Act, the Company's business would be subject to applicable restrictions under the Investment Company Act, which could make it impracticable for the Company to continue its business as contemplated. The Company believes it is not an investment company under Section 3(b)(1) of the Investment Company Act because the Company is primarily engaged in a non-investment company business. The Company intends to conduct its operations so that the Company will not be deemed an investment company. However, if the Company were to be deemed an investment company, restrictions imposed by the Investment Company Act, including limitations on the Company's capital structure and the Company's ability to transact with affiliates, could make it impractical for the Company to continue its business as contemplated.

Market volatility may affect the price of the Company's Class A and Class C common stock.

The market price of the Company's Class A and Class C common stock may fluctuate significantly in response to a number of factors, most of which the Company cannot predict or control, including general market and economic conditions, disruptions, downgrades, credit events and perceived problems in the credit markets; actual or anticipated variations in its quarterly operating results or dividends; natural disasters, wildfires and other weather-related events; changes in the Company's investments or asset composition; write-downs or perceived credit or liquidity issues affecting the Company's assets; market perception of GIP or CEG, the Company's business and the Company's assets; the Company's level of indebtedness and/or adverse market reaction to any indebtedness that the Company may incur in the future; the Company's ability to raise capital on favorable terms or at all; loss of any major funding source; changes in market valuations of similar power generation companies; and speculation in the press or investment community regarding the Company, GIP or CEG.

Securities markets in general have experienced extreme volatility that has often been unrelated to the operating performance of particular companies. Any broad market fluctuations may adversely affect the trading price of the Company's Class A and Class C common stock.

Volatility of market conditions may increase certain of the risks the Company faces.

The capital markets in general are often subject to volatility that is unrelated to the operating performance of particular companies. Market volatility can affect the plans and perspectives of various market participants, including operating entities, consumers and financing providers, and may increase uncertainty and heighten some of the risks the Company faces. The Company and other companies may have to adjust their plans and priorities in light of such volatility.

Risks that may increase as a result of market volatility include, but are not limited to, risks related to access to capital and liquidity and risks related to the performance of third parties and GIP. The Company has significant relationships with, and in certain areas depends significantly on, GIP and CEG. In particular, CEG provides operational services and other support. The Company's growth strategy depends on its ability to identify and acquire additional facilities from CEG and unaffiliated third parties. The Company interacts with or depends on CEG for assistance related to many third-party acquisition opportunities and for operations and maintenance support on various pending and completed transactions. As a result, the Company's financial and operating performance and prospects, including the Company's ability to grow its dividend per share, may be affected by the performance, prospects, and priorities of GIP and CEG, and material adverse developments at GIP or CEG or changes in their strategic priorities may materially affect the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Furthermore, any significant disruption to the Company's ability to access the capital markets, or a significant increase in interest rates, could make it difficult for the Company to successfully acquire attractive projects from third parties and may also limit the Company's ability to obtain debt or equity financing to complete such acquisitions. If the Company is unable to raise adequate proceeds when needed to fund such acquisitions, the ability to grow the Company's project portfolio may be limited, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's ability to implement its growth strategy and, ultimately, its business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Provisions of the Company's charter documents or Delaware law could delay or prevent an acquisition of the Company, even if the acquisition would be beneficial to holders of the Company's Class A and Class C common stock, and could make it more difficult to change management.

Provisions of the Company's amended and restated certificate of incorporation and fourth amended and restated bylaws may discourage, delay or prevent a merger, acquisition or other change in control that holders of the Company's Class A and Class C common stock may consider favorable, including transactions in which such stockholders might otherwise receive a premium for their shares. This is because these provisions may prevent or frustrate attempts by stockholders to replace or remove members of the Company's management. These provisions include:

- a prohibition on stockholder action through written consent;
- a requirement that special meetings of stockholders be called upon a resolution approved by a majority of the Company's directors then in office;
- advance notice requirements for stockholder proposals and nominations; and
- the authority of the board of directors to issue preferred stock with such terms as the board of directors may determine.

Section 203 of the DGCL prohibits a publicly held Delaware corporation from engaging in a business combination with an interested stockholder, generally a person that together with its affiliates owns or within the last three years has owned 15% of voting stock, for a period of three years after the date of the transaction in which the person became an interested stockholder, unless the business combination is approved in a prescribed manner. Additionally, the Company's restated certificate of incorporation prohibits any person and any of its associate or affiliate companies in the aggregate, public utility or holding company from acquiring, other than secondary market transactions, an amount of the Company's Class A or Class C common stock sufficient to result in a transfer of control without the prior written consent of the Company's board of directors. Any such change of control, in addition to prior approval from the Company's board of directors, would require prior authorization from FERC. Similar restrictions may apply to certain purchasers of the Company's securities which are holding companies regardless of whether the Company's securities are purchased in offerings by the Company or NRG, in open market transactions or otherwise. A purchaser of the Company's securities which is a holding company will need to determine whether a given purchase of the Company's securities may require prior FERC approval.

Investors may experience dilution of ownership interest due to the future issuance of additional shares of the Company's Class A or Class C common stock.

The Company is in a capital intensive business, and may not have sufficient funds to finance the growth of the Company's business, future acquisitions or to support the Company's projected capital expenditures. As a result, the Company may require additional funds from further equity or debt financings, including tax equity financing transactions, sales under the ATM Program or sales of preferred shares or convertible debt to complete future acquisitions, expansions and capital expenditures and pay the general and administrative costs of the Company's business. In the future, the Company may issue shares under its ATM Program and the Company's previously authorized and unissued securities, resulting in the dilution of the ownership interests of purchasers of the Company's Class A and Class C common stock. Under the Company's restated certificate of incorporation, the Company is authorized to issue 500,000,000 shares of Class A common stock, 500,000,000 shares of Class B common stock, 1,000,000,000 shares of Class C common stock, 1,000,000,000 shares of Class D common stock and 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock with preferences and rights as determined by the Company's board of directors. The potential issuance of additional shares of common stock or preferred stock or convertible debt may create downward pressure on the trading price of the Company's Class A and Class C common stock.

If securities or industry analysts do not publish or cease publishing research or reports about the Company, the Company's business or the Company's market, or if they change their recommendations regarding the Company's Class A and/or Class C common stock adversely, the stock price and trading volume of the Company's Class A and/or Class C common stock could decline.

The trading market for the Company's Class A and Class C common stock is influenced by the research and reports that industry or securities analysts may publish about the Company, the Company's business, the Company's market or the Company's competitors. If any of the analysts who may cover the Company change their recommendation regarding the Company's Class A and/or Class C common stock adversely, or provide more favorable relative recommendations about the Company's competitors, the price of the Company's Class A and/or Class C common stock would likely decline. If any analyst who covers the Company were to cease coverage of the Company or fail to regularly publish reports on the Company, the Company could lose visibility in the financial markets, which in turn could cause the stock price or trading volume of the Company's Class A and/or Class C common stock to decline.

Future sales of the Company's Class A or Class C common stock by GIP may cause the price of the Company's Class A or Class C common stock to fall.

The market price of the Company's Class A or Class C common stock could decline as a result of sales by GIP of such shares (issuable to GIP upon the exchange of some or all of its Clearway Energy LLC Class B or Class D units, respectively) in the market, or the perception that these sales could occur.

The market price of the Company's Class A or Class C common stock may also decline as a result of GIP disposing or transferring some or all of the Company's outstanding Class B or Class D common stock, which disposals or transfers would reduce GIP's ownership interest in, and voting control over, the Company. These sales might also make it more difficult for the Company to sell equity securities at a time and price that the Company deems appropriate. GIP and certain of its affiliates have certain demand and piggyback registration rights with respect to shares of the Company's Class A common stock issuable upon the exchange of Clearway Energy LLC's Class B units and/or Class C common stock issuable upon the exchange of Clearway Energy LLC's Class D units. The presence of additional shares of the Company's Class A and/or Class C common stock trading in the public market, as a result of the exercise of such registration rights, may have a material adverse effect on the market price of the Company's securities.

Risks Related to Taxation

The Company's future tax liability may be greater than expected if the Company does not generate NOLs sufficient to offset taxable income, if federal, state and local tax authorities challenge certain of the Company's tax positions and exemptions or if changes in federal, state and local tax laws occur.

The Company expects to generate NOLs and carryforward prior year NOL balances to offset future taxable income. Based on the Company's current portfolio of assets, which include renewable assets that benefit from accelerated tax depreciation deductions and federal tax credits, the Company does not expect to pay significant federal income tax for a period of approximately ten years. While the Company expects these losses will be available as a future benefit, in the event that they are not generated as expected, successfully challenged by the IRS or state and local jurisdictions (in a tax audit or otherwise) or subject to future limitations from a potential change in ownership, as discussed below, the Company's ability to realize these benefits may be limited. In addition, the Company's ability to realize state and local tax exemptions, including property or sales and use tax exemptions, is subject to various tax laws. If these exemptions are successfully challenged by state and local jurisdictions or if a change in tax law occurs, the Company's ability to realize these exemptions could be affected. A reduction in the Company's expected NOLs, a limitation on the Company's ability to use such losses or tax credits, and challenges by tax authorities to the Company's tax positions may result in a material increase in the Company's estimated future income, sales/use and property tax liability and may negatively impact the Company's liquidity and financial condition.

The Company's ability to use NOLs to offset future income may be limited.

The Company's ability to use NOLs could be substantially limited if the Company is unable to generate future taxable income or were to experience an "ownership change" as defined under Section 382 of the Code. In general, an "ownership change" would occur if the Company's "5-percent shareholders," as defined under Section 382 of the Code, collectively increased their ownership in the Company by more than 50 percentage points over a rolling three-year period. A corporation that experiences an ownership change will generally be subject to an annual limitation on the use of its pre-ownership change deferred tax assets equal to the equity value of the corporation immediately before the ownership change, multiplied by the long-term tax-exempt rate for the month in which the ownership change occurs. Future sales of any class of the Company's common stock by GIP, as well as future issuances by the Company, could contribute to a potential ownership change.

A valuation allowance may be required for the Company's deferred tax assets.

The Company's expected NOLs and tax credits will be reflected as a deferred tax asset as they are generated until utilized to offset income. Valuation allowances may need to be maintained for deferred tax assets that the Company estimates are more likely than not to be unrealizable, based on available evidence at the time the estimate is made. Valuation allowances related to deferred tax assets can be affected by changes to tax laws, statutory tax rates and future taxable income levels. In the event that the Company was to determine that it would not be able to realize all or a portion of the net deferred tax assets in the future, the Company would reduce such amounts through a charge to income tax expense in the period in which that determination was made, which could have a material adverse impact on the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

Distributions to holders of the Company's Class A and Class C common stock may be taxable.

The amount of distributions that will be treated as taxable for U.S. federal income tax purposes will depend on the amount of the Company's current and accumulated earnings and profits. It is difficult to predict whether the Company will generate earnings or profits as computed for federal income tax purposes in any given tax year. Generally, a corporation's earnings and profits are computed based upon taxable income, with certain specified adjustments. Distributions will constitute ordinary dividend income to the extent paid from the Company's current or accumulated earnings and profits, and a nontaxable return of capital to the extent of a stockholder's basis in his or her Class A or Class C common stock. Distributions in excess of the Company's current and accumulated earnings and profits and in excess of a stockholder's basis will be treated as gain from the sale of the common stock.

For U.S. tax purposes, the Company's distributions to its stockholders in 2019 and 2018 are classified for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a nontaxable return of capital and reduction of a U.S. stockholder's tax basis, to the extent of a U.S. stockholder's tax basis in each of the Company's common shares, with any remaining amount being taxed as capital gain.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This Annual Report on Form 10-K of Clearway Energy, Inc., together with its consolidated subsidiaries, or the Company, includes forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act. The words "believes," "projects," "anticipates," "plans," "expects," "intends," "estimates" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, performance and achievements, or industry results, to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. These factors, risks and uncertainties include the factors described under Item 1A — *Risk Factors* and the following:

- Potential risks related to the PG&E Bankruptcy;
- The Company's ability to maintain and grow its quarterly dividend;
- Potential risks related to the Company's relationships with GIP and CEG;
- The Company's ability to successfully transition services previously provided by NRG;
- The Company's ability to successfully identify, evaluate and consummate acquisitions from third parties;
- The Company's ability to acquire assets from GIP or CEG;
- The Company's ability to raise additional capital due to its indebtedness, corporate structure, market conditions or otherwise;
- Changes in law, including judicial decisions;
- Hazards customary to the power production industry and power generation operations such as fuel and electricity price volatility, unusual weather conditions (including wind and solar conditions), catastrophic weather-related or other damage to facilities, unscheduled generation outages, maintenance or repairs, unanticipated changes to fuel supply costs or availability due to higher demand, shortages, transportation problems or other developments, environmental incidents, or electric transmission or gas pipeline system constraints and the possibility that the Company may not have adequate insurance to cover losses as a result of such hazards;
- The Company's ability to operate its businesses efficiently, manage maintenance capital expenditures and costs effectively, and generate earnings and cash flows from its asset-based businesses in relation to its debt and other obligations;
- The willingness and ability of counterparties to the Company's offtake agreements to fulfill their obligations under such agreements;
- The Company's ability to enter into contracts to sell power and procure fuel on acceptable terms and prices as current offtake agreements expire;
- Government regulation, including compliance with regulatory requirements and changes in market rules, rates, tariffs and environmental laws;
- Operating and financial restrictions placed on the Company that are contained in the project-level debt facilities and other agreements of certain subsidiaries and project-level subsidiaries generally, in the Clearway Energy Operating LLC amended and restated revolving credit facility, in the indentures governing the Senior Notes and in the indentures governing the Company's convertible notes;
- Cyber terrorism and inadequate cybersecurity, or the occurrence of a catastrophic loss and the possibility that the Company may not have adequate insurance to cover losses resulting from such hazards or the inability of the Company's insurers to provide coverage;
- The Company's ability to engage in successful mergers and acquisitions activity; and
- The Company's ability to borrow additional funds and access capital markets, as well as the Company's substantial indebtedness and the possibility that the Company may incur additional indebtedness going forward.

Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they were made, and the Company undertakes no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. The foregoing review of factors that could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from those contemplated in any forward-looking statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K should not be construed as exhaustive.

Item 1B — Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 2 — Properties

Listed below are descriptions of the Company's interests in facilities, operations and/or projects owned or leased as of December 31, 2019.

Assets	Location	Capacity		Owner-ship	Fuel	COD	PPA Terms	
		Rated MW	Net MW ^(a)				Counterparty	Expiration
Conventional								
Carlsbad	Carlsbad, CA	527	527	100%	Natural Gas	December 2018	San Diego Gas & Electric	2038
El Segundo	El Segundo, CA	550	550	100%	Natural Gas	August 2013	Southern California Edison	2023
GenConn Devon	Milford, CT	190	95	50%	Natural Gas/Oil	June 2010	Connecticut Light & Power	2040
GenConn Middletown	Middletown, CT	190	95	50%	Natural Gas/Oil	June 2011	Connecticut Light & Power	2041
Marsh Landing	Antioch, CA	720	720	100%	Natural Gas	May 2013	Pacific Gas and Electric	2023
Walnut Creek	City of Industry, CA	485	485	100%	Natural Gas	May 2013	Southern California Edison	2023
Total Conventional		2,662	2,472					
Utility Scale Solar								
Agua Caliente	Dateland, AZ	290	46	16%	Solar	June 2014	Pacific Gas and Electric	2039
Alpine	Lancaster, CA	66	66	100%	Solar	January 2013	Pacific Gas and Electric	2033
Avenal	Avenal, CA	45	23	50%	Solar	August 2011	Pacific Gas and Electric	2031
Avra Valley	Pima County, AZ	26	26	100%	Solar	December 2012	Tucson Electric Power	2032
Blythe	Blythe, CA	21	21	100%	Solar	December 2009	Southern California Edison	2029
Borrego	Borrego Springs, CA	26	26	100%	Solar	February 2013	San Diego Gas and Electric	2038
Buckthorn Solar ^(b)	City of Georgetown, TX	154	154	100%	Solar	July 2018	City of Georgetown, TX	2043
CVSR	San Luis Obispo, CA	250	250	100%	Solar	October 2013	Pacific Gas and Electric	2038
Desert Sunlight 250	Desert Center, CA	250	63	25%	Solar	December 2014	Southern California Edison	2034
Desert Sunlight 300	Desert Center, CA	300	75	25%	Solar	December 2014	Pacific Gas and Electric	2039
Kansas South	Lemoore, CA	20	20	100%	Solar	June 2013	Pacific Gas and Electric	2033
Kawailoa ^(b)	Oahu, HI	49	24	48%	Solar	November 2019	Hawaiian Electric Company	2041
Oahu Solar Projects ^(b)	Oahu, HI	61	58	95%	Solar	September 2019	Hawaiian Electric Company	2041
Roadrunner	Santa Teresa, NM	20	20	100%	Solar	August 2011	El Paso Electric	2031
TA High Desert	Lancaster, CA	20	20	100%	Solar	March 2013	Southern California Edison	2033
Utah Solar Portfolio ^(b)	various	530	265	50%	Solar	July - September 2016	PacifiCorp	2036
Total Utility Scale Solar		2,128	1,157					
Distributed Solar								
Apple I LLC Projects	CA	3	3	100%	Solar	October 2012 - December 2012	Various	2032
AZ DG Solar Projects	AZ	5	5	100%	Solar	December 2010 - January 2013	Various	2025 - 2033
SPP Projects	Various	25	25	100%	Solar	June 2008 - June 2012	Various	2026 - 2037
Other DG Projects	Various	13	13	100%	Solar	October 2012 - October 2015	Various	2023 - 2039

Assets	Location	Capacity		Owner-ship	Fuel	COD	PPA Terms	
		Rated MW	Net MW ^(a)				Counterparty	Expiration
Total Distributed Solar		46	46					
Wind								
Alta I	Tehachapi, CA	150	150	100%	Wind	December 2010	Southern California Edison	2035
Alta II	Tehachapi, CA	150	150	100%	Wind	December 2010	Southern California Edison	2035
Alta III	Tehachapi, CA	150	150	100%	Wind	February 2011	Southern California Edison	2035
Alta IV	Tehachapi, CA	102	102	100%	Wind	March 2011	Southern California Edison	2035
Alta V	Tehachapi, CA	168	168	100%	Wind	April 2011	Southern California Edison	2035
Alta X ^(b)	Tehachapi, CA	137	137	100%	Wind	February 2014	Southern California Edison	2038
Alta XI ^(b)	Tehachapi, CA	90	90	100%	Wind	February 2014	Southern California Edison	2038
Buffalo Bear	Buffalo, OK	19	19	100%	Wind	December 2008	Western Farmers Electric Co-operative	2033
Crosswinds ^(b)	Ayrshire, IA	21	21	99%	Wind	June 2007	Corn Belt Power Cooperative	2027
Elbow Creek ^(b)	Howard County, TX	122	122	100%	Wind	December 2008	various	2029
Elkhorn Ridge ^(b)	Bloomfield, NE	81	54	66.7%	Wind	March 2009	Nebraska Public Power District	2029
Forward ^(b)	Berlin, PA	29	29	100%	Wind	April 2008	Constellation NewEnergy, Inc.	2022
Goat Wind ^(b)	Sterling City, TX	150	150	100%	Wind	April 2008/June 2009	Dow Pipeline Company	2025
Hardin ^(b)	Jefferson, IA	15	15	99%	Wind	May 2007	Interstate Power and Light Company	2027
Laredo Ridge	Petersburg, NE	80	80	100%	Wind	February 2011	Nebraska Public Power District	2031
Lookout ^(b)	Berlin, PA	38	38	100%	Wind	October 2008	Southern Maryland Electric Cooperative	2030
Odin ^(b)	Odin, MN	20	20	99.9%	Wind	June 2008	Missouri River Energy Services	2028
Pinnacle	Keyser, WV	55	55	100%	Wind	December 2011	Maryland Department of General Services and University System of Maryland	2031
San Juan Mesa ^(b)	Elida, NM	120	90	75%	Wind	December 2005	Southwestern Public Service Company	2025
Sleeping Bear ^(b)	Woodward, OK	95	95	100%	Wind	October 2007	Public Service Company of Oklahoma	2032
South Trent	Sweetwater, TX	101	101	100%	Wind	January 2009	AEP Energy Partners	2029
Spanish Fork ^(b)	Spanish Fork, UT	19	19	100%	Wind	July 2008	PacifiCorp	2028
Spring Canyon II ^(b)	Logan County, CO	32	29	90.1%	Wind	October 2014	Platte River Power Authority	2039
Spring Canyon III ^(b)	Logan County, CO	28	25	90.1%	Wind	December 2014	Platte River Power Authority	2039
Taloga	Putnam, OK	130	130	100%	Wind	July 2011	Oklahoma Gas & Electric	2031
Wildorado ^(b)	Vega, TX	161	161	100%	Wind	April 2007	Southwestern Public Service Company	2027
Total Wind		2,263	2,200					
Thermal Generation								
CA Fuel Cell	Tulare, CA	3	3	100%	Natural Gas	May 2018	City of Tulare	2038
Dover ^(c)	Dover, DE	103	103	100%	Natural Gas	June 2013	various	N/A
ECP Uptown Campus	Pittsburgh, PA	6	6	100%	Natural Gas	May 2019	Duquesne University	2029

Assets	Location	Capacity		Owner-ship	Fuel	COD	PPA Terms	
		Rated MW	Net MW ^(a)				Counterparty	Expiration
Energy Center - Pittsburgh	Pittsburgh, PA	7	7	100%	Diesel	January 2019	University of Pittsburgh Medical Center	2038
Paxton Creek Cogen	Harrisburg, PA	12	12	100%	Natural Gas	November 1986	Power sold into PJM markets	
Princeton Hospital	Princeton, NJ	5	5	100%	Natural Gas	January 2012	Excess power sold to local utility	
Tucson Convention Center	Tucson, AZ	2	2	100%	Natural Gas	January 2003	Excess power sold to local utility	
University of Bridgeport	Bridgeport, CT	1	1	100%	Natural Gas	April 2015	University of Bridgeport	2034
Total Thermal Generation		139	139					
Total Clearway Energy, Inc. ^(d)		7,238	6,014					

^(a) Net capacity represents the maximum, or rated, generating capacity of the facility multiplied by the Company's percentage ownership in the facility as of December 31, 2019.

^(b) Projects are part of tax equity arrangements, as further described in Item 15 — Note 2, *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*.

^(c) Includes assets held for sale as of December 31, 2019, as further described in Item 15 — Note 3, *Acquisitions and Dispositions*.

^(d) Clearway Energy, Inc.'s total generation capacity is net of 6 MWs for noncontrolling interest for Spring Canyon II and III. Clearway Energy, Inc.'s generation capacity including this noncontrolling interest was 6,020 MWs.

In addition to the facilities owned or leased in the table above, the Company entered into partnerships to own or purchase solar power generation projects, as well as other ancillary related assets from a related party via intermediate funds. The Company does not consolidate these partnerships and accounts for them as equity method investments. The Company's net interest in these projects is 320 MW based on cash to be distributed. For further discussions, refer to Item 15 — Note 5, *Investments Accounted for by the Equity Method and Variable Interest Entities* to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The following table summarizes the Company's thermal steam and chilled water facilities as of December 31, 2019:

Name and Location of Facility	Thermal Energy Customers (steam/chilled water)	% Owned	Rated Megawatt Thermal Equivalent Capacity (MWt)	Net Megawatt Thermal Equivalent Capacity (MWt) (c)	Generating Capacity
Energy Center Minneapolis, MN	100 steam	100	315	315	Steam: 1,075 MMBtu/hr.
	55 chilled water	100	136	136	Chilled water: 38,700 tons
ECP Uptown Campus	Duquesne University	100	53	53	Steam: 181 MMBtu/hr.
	Duquesne University	100	20	20	Chilled water: 5,790 tons
Energy Center San Francisco, CA	180 steam	100	133	133	Steam: 454 MMBtu/hr.
Energy Center Omaha, NE	60 steam	100	198	198	Steam: 675 MMBtu/hr.
	65 chilled water	100	99	99	Chilled water: 28,000 tons
Energy Center Harrisburg, PA	125 steam	100	108	108	Steam: 370 MMBtu/hr.
	5 chilled water	100	14	14	Chilled water: 3,900 tons
Energy Center Phoenix, AZ	40 chilled water	24	5	1	Steam: 17 MMBtu/hr.
		0.12 (a)	14	2	Chilled water: 3,920 tons
		100	104	104	Chilled water: 29,600 tons
Energy Center Pittsburgh, PA		0 (a)	28	0	Chilled water: 8,000 tons
	25 steam	100	132	132	Steam: 452 MMBtu/hr.
	25 chilled water	100	78	78	Chilled water: 22,224 tons
Energy Center San Diego, CA	20 chilled water	100	33	33	Chilled water: 9,295 tons
Energy Center Dover, DE ^(b)	Kraft Heinz Company; Proctor and Gamble	100	66	66	Steam: 225 MMBtu/hr.
Energy Center Princeton, NJ	Princeton HealthCare System	100	21	21	Steam: 72 MMBtu/hr.
	Princeton HealthCare System	100	17	17	Chilled water: 4,700 tons
Total generating capacity			1,574	1,530	

^(a) Net MWt capacity excludes 19 MWt available under the right-to-use provisions contained in agreements between one of the Company's thermal facilities and certain of its customers.

^(b) Project is deemed to be held for sale as of December 31, 2019. For further information see Item 15 — Note 3, *Acquisitions and Dispositions*.

^(c) Net megawatt thermal equivalent capacity represents the maximum, or rated, generating capacity of the facility multiplied by the Company's percentage ownership in the facility as of December 31, 2019.

Item 3 — Legal Proceedings

See "Pacific Gas and Electric Company Bankruptcy" found in Item 1— *Business*, of this Annual Report on Form 10-K and Item 15 — Note 16, *Commitments and Contingencies*, to the Consolidated Financial Statements for discussion of the material legal proceedings to which the Company is a party or of which any of its properties is subject.

Item 4 — Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

PART II

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

Market Information, Equity Holders and Dividends

The Company's Class A common stock and Class C common stock are listed on the New York Stock Exchange and trade under the ticker symbols "CWEN.A" and "CWEN," respectively. The Company's Class B common stock and Class D common stock are not publicly traded.

As of January 31, 2020, there were two holders of record of the Class A common stock, one holder of record of the Class B common stock, three holders of record of the Class C common stock and one holder of record of the Class D common stock.

On February 18, 2020, the Company declared a quarterly dividend on its Class A and Class C common stock of \$0.21 per share payable on March 16, 2020, to stockholders of record as of March 2, 2020.

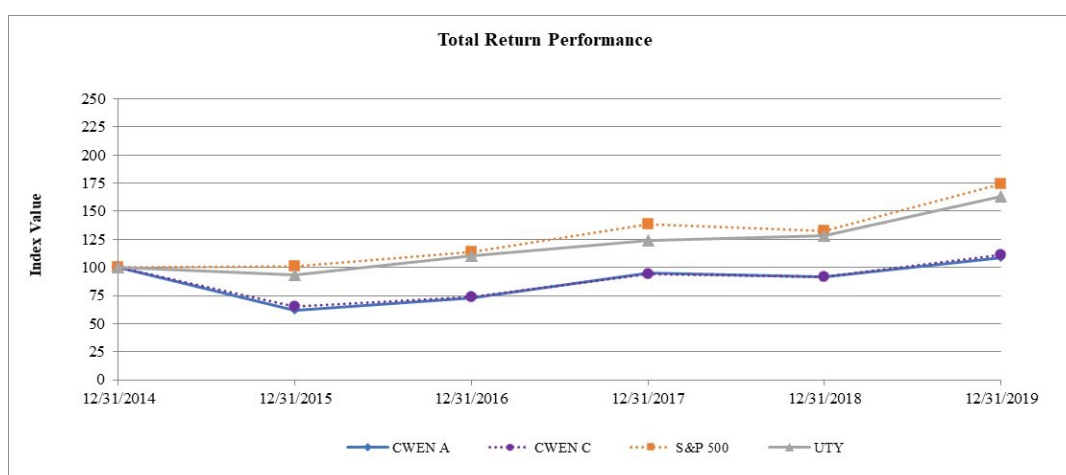
The Company's Class A and Class C common stock dividends are subject to available capital, market conditions, and compliance with associated laws and regulations. The Company expects that, based on current circumstances, comparable cash dividends will continue to be paid in the foreseeable future. As discussed in Item 1 — *Business*, the Company will continue to monitor events related to the PG&E Bankruptcy in determining its capital allocation strategy in the future.

Stock Performance Graph

The performance graph below compares the Company's cumulative total stockholder return on the Company's Class A common stock for the period from December 31, 2014 through May 14, 2015, the date of the Recapitalization, and the Company's Class A common stock and Class C common stock from May 15, 2015 through December 31, 2019, with the cumulative total return of the Standard & Poor's 500 Composite Stock Price Index, or S&P 500, and the Philadelphia Utility Sector Index, or UTY.

The performance graph shown below is being furnished and compares each period assuming that \$100 was invested on the initial public offering date in each of the Class A common stock of the Company, the Class C common stock of the Company, the stocks included in the S&P 500 and the stocks included in the UTY, and that all dividends were reinvested.

Comparison of Cumulative Total Return



	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2019
Clearway Energy, Inc. Class A common stock	\$ 100.00	\$ 61.64	\$ 72.64	\$ 94.73	\$ 91.25	\$ 108.43
Clearway Energy, Inc. Class C common stock ^(a)	100.00	64.99	73.99	93.91	91.92	111.57
S&P 500	100.00	101.38	113.51	138.29	132.23	173.86
UTY	100.00	93.75	110.05	124.16	128.53	163.00

^(a) Class C common stock price has been indexed to the Class A common stock price from the Company's initial public offering date until the Recapitalization, and reflects the Class C common stock Total Return Performance beginning on May 15, 2015.

Item 6 — Selected Financial Data

The historical data in the table below should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and the related notes thereto in Item 15 and Item 7, *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*.

(In millions, except per share data)	Fiscal year ended December 31,				
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Statement of Income Data:					
Operating Revenues					
Total operating revenues	\$ 1,032	\$ 1,053	\$ 1,009	\$ 1,035	\$ 968
Operating Costs and Expenses					
Cost of operations	342	332	326	308	323
Depreciation and amortization	396	331	334	303	303
Impairment losses	33	—	44	185	1
General and administrative	29	20	19	16	12
Transaction and integration costs	3	20	3	1	3
Development costs	5	3	—	—	—
Total operating costs and expenses	808	706	726	813	642
Operating Income	224	347	283	222	326
Other Income (Expense)					
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliates	83	74	71	60	31
Other income, net	9	8	4	3	3
Loss on debt extinguishment	(16)	(7)	(3)	—	(9)
Interest expense, net	(404)	(306)	(307)	(284)	(267)
Total other expense, net	(328)	(231)	(235)	(221)	(242)
(Loss) Income Before Income Taxes	(104)	116	48	1	84
Income tax (benefit) expense	(8)	62	72	(1)	12
Net (Loss) Income	(96)	54	(24)	2	72
Less: Pre-acquisition net income of Drop Down Assets	—	4	7	(4)	—
Net (Loss) Income Excluding Pre-acquisition Net (Loss) Income of Drop Down Assets	(96)	50	(31)	6	72
Less: Net (loss) income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(85)	2	(15)	(51)	39
Net (Loss) Income Attributable to Clearway Energy, Inc.	\$ (11)	\$ 48	\$ (16)	\$ 57	\$ 33
Earnings Per Share Attributable to Clearway Energy, Inc. Class A and Class C Common Stockholders					
(Loss) Earnings per Weighted Average Class A and Class C Common Share - Basic and Diluted	\$ (0.10)	\$ 0.46	\$ (0.16)	\$ 0.58	\$ 0.40
Dividends per Class A common share	\$ 0.80	\$ 1.258	\$ 1.098	\$ 0.945	\$ 1.015
Dividends per Class C common share ^(a)	\$ 0.80	\$ 1.258	\$ 1.098	\$ 0.945	\$ 0.625
Other Financial Data:					
Capital expenditures	\$ 228	\$ 83	\$ 190	\$ 20	\$ 29
Cash Flow Data:					
Net cash provided by (used in):					
Operating activities	\$ 477	\$ 498	\$ 517	\$ 577	\$ 425
Investing activities	(468)	(185)	(442)	(131)	(1,098)
Financing activities	(175)	(46)	(257)	(202)	354
Balance Sheet Data (at period end):					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 155	\$ 407	\$ 148	\$ 322	\$ 111
Property, plant and equipment, net	6,063	5,245	5,410	5,579	5,980
Total assets	9,700	8,500	8,489	8,988	8,926
Long-term debt, including current maturities	6,780	5,982	5,998	6,049	5,660
Total liabilities	7,437	6,276	6,330	6,365	6,023
Total stockholders' equity	2,263	2,224	2,159	2,623	2,903

^(a) The Company began paying dividends on Class C common stock after the Recapitalization on May 14, 2015.

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

As you read this discussion and analysis, refer to the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations to this Form 10-K. Also refer to Item 1 — *Business* and Item 1A — *Risk Factors*, which include detailed discussions of various items impacting the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition. Discussions of the year ended December 31, 2017 that are not included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and year-to-year comparisons of the year ended December 31, 2018 and the year ended December 31, 2017 can be found in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and the Results of Operations" in Part II, Item 7 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018.

The discussion and analysis below has been organized as follows:

- Executive Summary, including a description of the business and significant events that are important to understanding the results of operations and financial condition;
- Results of operations, including an explanation of significant differences between the periods in the specific line items of the consolidated statements of operations;
- Financial condition addressing liquidity position, sources and uses of cash, capital resources and requirements, commitments, and off-balance sheet arrangements;
- Known trends that may affect the Company's results of operations and financial condition in the future; and
- Critical accounting policies which are most important to both the portrayal of the Company's financial condition and results of operations, and which require management's most difficult, subjective or complex judgment.

Executive Summary

Introduction and Overview

Clearway Energy, Inc., together with its consolidated subsidiaries, or the Company, is a publicly-traded energy infrastructure investor in and owner of modern, sustainable and long-term contracted assets across North America. The Company is sponsored by GIP through GIP's portfolio company, CEG.

The Company's environmentally-sound asset portfolio includes over 5,875 MW of wind, solar and natural gas-fired power generation facilities, as well as district energy systems. Through this diversified and contracted portfolio, the Company endeavors to provide its investors with stable and growing dividend income. Nearly all of these assets sell substantially all of their output pursuant to long-term offtake agreements with creditworthy counterparties. The weighted average remaining contract duration of these offtake agreements was approximately 13 years as of December 31, 2019 based on CAFD. The Company also owns thermal infrastructure assets with an aggregate steam and chilled water capacity of 1,530 net MWt and electric generation capacity of 139 net MW. These thermal infrastructure assets provide steam, hot and/or chilled water, and, in some instances, electricity to commercial businesses, universities, hospitals and governmental units in multiple locations, principally through long-term contracts or pursuant to rates regulated by state utility commissions.

Significant Events

Pacific Gas and Electric Company Bankruptcy

- On January 29, 2019, PG&E filed for reorganization under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Northern District of California. Certain subsidiaries of the Company, which hold interests in 6 solar facilities totaling 480 MW and Marsh Landing with capacity of 720 MW, sell the output of their facilities to PG&E under long-term PPAs. The Company consolidates three of the solar facilities and Marsh Landing, and records its interest in the other solar facilities as equity method investments. As of December 31, 2019, the Company had \$177 million in restricted cash, \$1.4 billion of property, plant and equipment, net, \$370 million in investments in unconsolidated affiliates and \$1.2 billion of borrowings with final maturity dates ranging from 2023 to 2038 related to these facilities. The related subsidiaries of the Company are parties to financing agreements consisting of non-recourse project-level debt and, in certain cases, non-recourse holding company debt. The PG&E Bankruptcy triggered defaults under the PPAs with PG&E and such related project-level financing agreements. As a result, the Company recorded \$1.2 billion of principal, net of the related unamortized debt issuance costs, as short-term debt as of December 31, 2019.

On September 9, 2019, PG&E filed a Chapter 11 plan of reorganization, or the PG&E Plan, which would provide for PG&E to assume all of its PPAs with the Company. On October 17, 2019, an ad hoc group of senior noteholders filed a competing plan of reorganization, which would also provide for PG&E to assume all of its PPAs with the Company.

On January 22, 2020, PG&E announced it had reached an agreement with a group of senior noteholders, and on January 31, 2020, the PG&E Plan was amended to provide for the eventual implementation of such settlement. On February 4, 2020, the Bankruptcy Court approved such settlement, and the noteholders have accordingly agreed to support the PG&E Plan. On February 5, 2020, the noteholders caused the ad hoc noteholder plan to be withdrawn. There are many conditions that must be satisfied before the PG&E Plan and assumption of the PPAs can become effective, including but not limited to approvals by various classes of creditors, the Bankruptcy Court, and the CPUC. A hearing before the Bankruptcy Court to consider whether the PG&E Plan will be approved and confirmed is currently expected to occur on May 27, 2020.

As of March 2, 2020, the Company's contracts with PG&E have operated in the normal course and the Company currently expects these contracts to continue as such. As of March 2, 2020, the Company has entered into forbearance agreements for certain project-level financing arrangements and continues to seek forbearance agreements for its other project-level financing arrangements affected by the PG&E Bankruptcy. The Company continues to assess the potential future impacts of the PG&E Bankruptcy as events occur.

January 2020 Drop Down Offer

- On January 8, 2020, CEG offered the Company the opportunity to acquire and invest in a portfolio of the following projects: (i) 100% of the equity interests in Rattlesnake Flat, LLC, which owns the Rattlesnake Wind Project, a 144 net MW wind facility located in Adams County, WA; (ii) CEG's interest in Repowering Partnership II LLC (Repowering 1.0), would give the Company a 100% equity interest in Repowering 1.0; and (iii) a new partnership with CEG to repower the Pinnacle Wind Project, a 55 net MW wind facility located in Mineral County, WV. The Company expects to sign

binding agreements for the drop down offer in the first half of 2020 though these agreements remain subject to negotiation and approval by the Company's Independent Directors.

CEG ROFO Agreement Amendment

- On August 1, 2019, the CEG ROFO Agreement was amended to grant the Company a right of first offer for four additional projects: Rattlesnake, a 144 net MW wind facility located in Adams County, WA with an expected COD in 2020; Repowering 2.0, which will consist of membership interests in one or more partnerships formed to repower certain wind assets owned by the Company using turbines provided by CEG; Black Rock, a 110 MW utility scale wind facility located in West Virginia with an expected COD in 2021; and Wildflower, a 100 MW utility scale solar facility located in Mississippi with an expected COD in 2022. Both Rattlesnake and the Pinnacle repowering were part of January 2020 Drop Down Offer described above.

Carlsbad Drop Down

- On December 6, 2019, the Company acquired 100% of GIP's membership interests in CBAD Holdings, LLC, which indirectly owns Carlsbad Energy Center LLC, a 527 megawatt natural gas fired power project located in Carlsbad, California, or the Carlsbad Drop Down Asset. The purchase price for the Carlsbad Drop Down was \$184 million in cash, plus assumption of \$803 million in project level financing including non-recourse senior secured notes described below. The acquisition was funded with proceeds from the Clearway Energy, Inc. equity issuance, as described further below, as well as borrowings from the Company's revolving credit facility. The Carlsbad acquisition is the result of the Company having elected its option to purchase Carlsbad pursuant to the ROFO agreement, as amended, by and among the Company, CEG and GIP. For further discussion, see Item 15 — Note 3, *Acquisitions and Dispositions*.

Sale of HSD Solar Holdings, LLC Assets

- On October 8, 2019, the Company, through HSD Solar Holdings, LLC, or HSD, sold 100% of its interests in certain distributed generation solar facilities totaling 6 MW to the offtaker under the PPA, for cash consideration of \$20 million, as a result of the offtaker exercising its right to purchase the project pursuant to the PPA. In conjunction with the sale, the Company repaid in full the non-recourse lease financing associated with the HSD projects. The repaid amount was net of cash released at closing and totaled \$23 million.

Repowering Transaction

- On June 14, 2019, the Company, through an indirect subsidiary, entered into binding equity commitment agreements in the previously announced partnership with CEG to enable the repowering of two of its existing wind assets, Wildorado and Elbow Creek, which total a combined 283 MW. The Company invested \$102 million in net corporate capital to fund the repowering of the wind facilities during the fourth quarter of 2019 and the first quarter of 2020. These repowered assets have reached COD. For further discussion, see Item 15 — Note 5, *Investments Accounted for by the Equity Method and Variable Interest Entities*.

Hawaii Solar Partnerships

- *Kawailoa Solar Partnership* — On May 1, 2019, the Company entered into a partnership with Clearway Renew LLC, a subsidiary of CEG, to own, finance, operate, and maintain the Kawailoa Solar Partnership, which consists of the Kawailoa Solar project, a 49 MW utility-scale solar generation project located in Oahu, Hawaii. The Company contributed \$9 million into the partnership during the year ended December 31, 2019. For further discussion, see Item 15 — Note 5, *Investments Accounted for by the Equity Method and Variable Interest Entities*.
- *Oahu Solar Partnership* — On March 8, 2019, the Company entered into a partnership with Clearway Renew LLC, a subsidiary of CEG, to own, finance, operate, and maintain the Oahu Solar projects, which consist of Lanikuhana and Waipio, 15 MW and 46 MW utility-scale solar generation projects, respectively, located in Oahu, Hawaii, which both reached COD in September 2019 and began to sell power to HECO pursuant to the long-term PPAs. The Company contributed \$20 million into the partnership during the year ended December 31, 2019. For further discussion, see Item 15 — Note 5, *Investments Accounted for by the Equity Method and Variable Interest Entities*.

Corporate-Level Financing and Equity Activities

- On December 20, 2019, the Company entered into the Fifth Amendment to Amended and Restated Credit Agreement to provide for an increase of 0.50x to the borrower leverage ratio, as defined in the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, for the last two fiscal quarters of 2020 and to implement certain other technical modifications.

- On December 11, 2019, Clearway Energy Operating LLC completed the sale of \$600 million aggregate principal amount of senior unsecured notes due 2028, or the 2028 Senior Notes. The 2028 Senior Notes bear interest at 4.75% and mature on March 15, 2028. Interest on the 2028 Senior Notes is payable semi-annually on March 15 and September 15 of each year, and interest payments will commence on September 15, 2020. The 2028 Senior Notes are unsecured obligations of Clearway Energy Operating LLC and are guaranteed by Clearway Energy LLC and by certain of Clearway Energy Operating LLC's wholly owned current and future subsidiaries. The proceeds from the 2028 Senior Notes were used to partially fund investments into Repowering 1.0, repay the 2024 Senior Notes as described below, and pay transaction fees and expenses.
- On December 13, 2019, the Company repurchased an aggregate principal amount of \$412 million or 82.4%, of the 2024 Senior Notes that were validly tendered and not validly withdrawn as part of the previously announced cash tender offer. Concurrently with the launch of the tender offer, the Company exercised its right to optionally redeem any 2024 Senior Notes not validly tendered and purchased in the tender offer, pursuant to the terms of the indenture governing the 2024 Senior Notes. This redemption of the remaining \$88 million of outstanding 2024 Senior Notes occurred on January 3, 2020. For further discussion, see Item 15—Note 10, *Long-term Debt*.
- On December 2, 2019, the Company issued and sold 5,405,405 shares of Class C common stock for net proceeds of \$100 million. The Company utilized the proceeds of the offering to acquire 5,405,405 Class C units of Clearway Energy LLC, which used the proceeds to partially fund the acquisition of the Carlsbad Drop Down Asset to pay transaction fees and for general corporate purposes.
- In January 2019, the Company repurchased an aggregate principal amount of \$50 million of the 2019 Convertible Notes in open market transactions. The repurchases were funded through a partial repayment of the intercompany note between Clearway Operating LLC and Clearway Energy, Inc. The 2019 Convertible Notes matured on February 1, 2019 and the Company paid off the remaining balance of an aggregate principal amount of \$170 million.

Project-Level Financing Activities

- On November 4, 2019, Carlsbad Energy Holdings LLC, a subsidiary of GIP and the owner of the Carlsbad Energy Center LLC, issued \$216 million of senior secured, non-recourse notes. The notes bear an interest rate of 4.21% and are fully amortizing over 19 years.
- On October 21, 2019, the Company, through Agua Caliente Borrower 2 LLC, repaid \$40 million of the outstanding notes balance, including accrued interest and premiums, issued under the Agua Caliente Holdco Financing Agreement. The repayment was funded with the Company's existing liquidity.
- On April 29, 2019, the Company, through Tapestry Wind LLC, refinanced \$147 million of non-recourse debt due 2021 by issuing \$164 million of new non-recourse financing due 2031 at an interest rate of LIBOR plus 1.375%. As a result of this refinancing, the Company received \$11 million, net of fees and financing costs.

Thermal Activities

- On September 29, 2019, the Company entered into a tolling agreement with Cayo Largo LLC to supply electricity, chilled water, hot water and natural gas to Cayo Largo LLC's customer through a dedicated combined heat and power facility to be constructed by the Company. The Company anticipates the project to total \$13 million in capital expenditures and is expected to commence commercial operations in the fourth quarter of 2020. The Company incurred \$6 million of capital expenditures during the year ended December 31, 2019.
- On September 5, 2019, the Company entered into a purchase and sale agreement with DB Energy Assets, LLC to sell 100% of its interests in Energy Center Dover LLC and Energy Center Smyrna LLC. The transaction is subject to standard regulatory approvals and the completion of certain maintenance activities. The related assets and liabilities are recorded as held for sale as of December 31, 2019. The Company recorded an impairment loss of \$19 million related to the project during the second quarter of 2019 and recorded the related assets and liabilities as held for sale as of December 31, 2019.
- The Company is party to an Energy Services Agreement with Mylan LLC to supply chilled water, hot water and electricity through a dedicated combined heat and power facility located at Mylan's Caguas, Puerto Rico facility. The Company incurred \$4 million and \$7 million in capital expenditures during the years ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively. The project reached COD in the first quarter of 2020.
- On May 1, 2019, the Company, through its indirect subsidiary ECP Uptown Campus LLC, acquired the Duquesne University district energy system, totaling 82 combined MWt, located in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The total investment for the project is approximately \$107 million. This includes \$100 million related to the purchase of district energy assets, which was funded through a combination of issuance of non-recourse debt in the amount of \$95 million, as well as cash on hand. For further discussion see Item 15 — Note 3, *Acquisitions and Dispositions*, and Note 10, *Long-term Debt*. As part of the acquisition, Duquesne University entered into a 40-year Energy Services Agreement through which ECP Uptown Campus LLC will fulfill the university's electricity, chilled water and steam requirements in exchange for monthly capacity payments.

Black Start Services at Marsh Landing

- On December 1, 2017, the California Independent System Operator selected a proposal by the Company's Marsh Landing project to provide black start capability in the greater San Francisco Bay Area. The black start service would restart Marsh Landing in the event of a blackout to support the California Independent System Operator's directed restoration of the electrical grid in response to an emergency condition. The Company has advanced the project and will provide additional details dependent on FERC approval rulings.

CVSR Outage

- On June 5, 2019, a fire occurred at the California Valley Solar Ranch project, which affected approximately 1,200 acres of property. While the fire did not impact solar arrays, damage occurred to associated infrastructure including distribution poles and cabling. The facility was restored to full operations on July 1, 2019. The full year impact of the fire was approximately \$8 million of lost revenue.

Environmental Matters and Regulatory Matters

Details of environmental matters and regulatory matters are presented in Item 1 — *Business, Regulatory Matters* and Item 1A — *Risk Factors*. Details of some of this information relate to costs that may impact the Company's financial results.

Trends or Matters Affecting Results of Operations and Future Business Performance

PG&E Bankruptcy

As discussed above, the Company continues to assess the potential future impacts of the PG&E Bankruptcy filing as events occur. However, no impact to the Company's immediate operating activities has occurred as of December 31, 2019.

Wind and Solar Resource Availability

The availability of the wind and solar resources affects the financial performance of the wind and solar facilities, which may impact the Company's overall financial performance. Due to the variable nature of the wind and solar resources, the Company

cannot predict the availability of the wind and solar resources and the potential variances from expected performance levels from quarter to quarter. To the extent the wind and solar resources are not available at expected levels, it could have a negative impact on the Company's financial performance for such periods.

Capital Market Conditions

The capital markets in general are often subject to volatility that is unrelated to the operating performance of particular companies. The Company's growth strategy depends on its ability to identify and acquire additional renewable facilities from CEG and additional conventional and renewable facilities from unaffiliated third parties, which will require access to debt and equity financing to complete such acquisitions or replenish capital for future acquisitions. Any broad market fluctuations may affect the Company's ability to access such capital through debt or equity financings.

Consolidated Results of Operations

The following table provides selected financial information:

(In millions)	Year ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
Operating Revenues			
Energy and capacity revenues	\$ 1,072	\$ 1,084	\$ 1,038
Other revenues	40	39	40
Contract amortization	(71)	(70)	(69)
Mark-to-market for economic hedges	(9)	—	—
Total operating revenues	1,032	1,053	1,009
Operating Costs and Expenses			
Cost of fuels	74	74	63
Operations and maintenance	196	189	197
Other costs of operations	72	69	66
Depreciation and amortization	396	331	334
Impairment losses	33	—	44
General and administrative	29	20	19
Transaction and integration costs	3	20	3
Development costs	5	3	—
Total operating costs and expenses	808	706	726
Operating Income	224	347	283
Other Income (Expense)			
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliates	83	74	71
Other income, net	9	8	4
Loss on debt extinguishment	(16)	(7)	(3)
Interest expense, net	(404)	(306)	(306)
Total other expense, net	(328)	(231)	(234)
(Loss) Income Before Income Taxes	(104)	116	49
Income tax (benefit) expense	(8)	62	72
Net (Loss) Income	(96)	54	(23)
Less: Pre-acquisition net income of Drop Down Assets	—	4	8
Net (Loss) Income Excluding Pre-acquisition Net Income of Drop Down Assets	(96)	50	(31)
Less: Net (loss) income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(85)	2	(15)
Net (Loss) Income Attributable to Clearway Energy, Inc.	\$ (11)	\$ 48	\$ (16)

Business metrics:	Year ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
Renewables MWh generated/sold (in thousands) ^(a)	6,584	7,197	6,844
Thermal MWt sold (in thousands)	2,153	2,042	1,926
Thermal MWh sold (in thousands) ^(c)	176	48	35
Conventional MWh generated (in thousands) ^{(a)(b)}	1,095	1,656	1,809
Conventional equivalent availability factor	94.9%	94.3%	93.9%

^(a) Volumes do not include the MWh generated/sold by the Company's equity method investments.

^(b) Volumes generated are not sold as the Conventional facilities sell capacity rather than energy.

^(c) MWh sold do not include 108 MWh generated by Dover, a subsidiary of the Company, under the PPA with NRG Power Marketing during the year ended December 31, 2018.

Management's discussion of the results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018

Gross Margin

The Company calculates gross margin in order to evaluate operating performance as operating revenues less cost of sales, which includes cost of fuel, contract and emission credit amortization and mark-to-market for economic hedging activities.

Economic Gross Margin

In addition to gross margin, the Company evaluates its operating performance using the measure of Economic Gross Margin, which is not a GAAP measure and may not be comparable to other companies' presentations or deemed more useful than the GAAP information provided elsewhere in this report. Economic Gross Margin should be viewed as a supplement to and not a substitute for the Company's presentation of gross margin, which is the most directly comparable GAAP measure. Economic Gross Margin is not intended to represent gross margin. The Company believes that Economic Gross Margin is useful to investors as it is a key operational measure reviewed by the Company's chief operating decision maker. Economic Gross Margin is defined as energy and capacity revenue, plus other revenues, less cost of fuels. Economic Gross Margin excludes the following components from GAAP gross margin: contract amortization, mark-to-market results, emissions credit amortization and (losses) gains on economic hedging activities. Mark-to-market results consist of unrealized gains and losses on contracts that are not yet settled.

The below tables present the composition of gross margin, as well as the reconciliation to economic gross margin for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018:

	Conventional	Renewables	Thermal	Total
(In millions)				
Year ended December 31, 2019				
Energy and capacity revenues	\$ 353	\$ 545	\$ 174	\$ 1,072
Other revenues	—	10	30	40
Cost of fuels	(2)	—	(72)	(74)
Contract amortization	(7)	(61)	(3)	(71)
Mark-to-market for economic hedges	—	(9)	—	(9)
Gross margin	344	485	129	958
Contract amortization	7	61	3	71
Mark-to-market economic hedging activities	—	9	—	9
Economic gross margin	\$ 351	\$ 555	\$ 132	\$ 1,038
Year ended December 31, 2018				
Energy and capacity revenues	\$ 342	\$ 572	\$ 170	\$ 1,084
Other revenues	—	13	26	39
Cost of fuels	(3)	—	(71)	(74)
Contract amortization	(5)	(62)	(3)	(70)
Gross margin	334	523	122	979
Contract amortization	5	62	3	70
Economic gross margin	\$ 339	\$ 585	\$ 125	\$ 1,049

Gross margin decreased by \$21 million during the year ended December 31, 2019, compared to the same period in 2018, primarily due to:

Segment	(Decrease) Increase	Reason for (Decrease) Increase
(In millions)		
Renewables:	\$ (38)	Primarily driven by a decrease of \$28 million related to unfavorable wind and solar resources across the portfolio, an \$8 million decrease at CVSR related to the June 2019 outage and \$9 million in mark-to-market loss on the Elbow Creek forward power sale contract entered into during the first quarter of 2019. This decrease was partially offset by \$7 million of revenue generated at the Buckthorn Solar project which reached COD in July 2018.
Conventional:	10	Increase of \$8 million due to the Carlsbad Energy Center acquisition on December 5, 2019 as well as \$2 million primarily due to lower outages in 2019 compared to 2018.
Thermal:	7	Increase of \$5 million due to the acquisition of Duquesne University District Energy System on May 1, 2019, as well as \$2 million related to the UPMC Thermal Project, which was completed in the second quarter of 2018.
	<u>\$ (21)</u>	

Operations and Maintenance Expense

Operations and maintenance expense increased by \$7 million during the year ended December 31, 2019 compared to the same period in 2018, primarily driven by higher insurance claims, which lowered expense in 2018, as well higher operations and maintenance costs in the Renewables segment in connection with fire damages at CVSR.

Other Costs of Operations

Other costs of operations increased by \$3 million primarily due to higher insurance costs across the segments, as well as ARO accretion due to certain Renewables projects, which reached COD in 2019.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization expense increased by \$65 million during the year ended December 31, 2019, compared to 2018, primarily due to accelerated depreciation at the Wildorado Wind and Elbow Creek projects in connection with the repowering activities, which resulted in an additional \$54 million of depreciation expense. The remaining increase in depreciation expense is due to several projects in the Renewables segment reaching COD throughout 2018 and 2019, as well as increased acquisition activity in the Thermal and Conventional segments in 2019, as further described in Item 15 — Note 3, *Acquisitions and Dispositions*.

Impairment Losses

The Company recorded impairment losses of \$33 million for the year ended December 31, 2019, of which \$19 million relates to a project within Thermal segment and was recorded in connection with the Company entering into a purchase and sale agreement with DB Energy Assets, LLC on September 9, 2019, as further described in Item 15 — Note 3, *Acquisitions and Dispositions*. The Company also recorded an impairment loss of \$14 million related to several wind projects from the Renewables segment, as further described in Item 15 — Note 9, *Asset Impairments*.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses increased by \$9 million for the year ended December 31, 2019 compared to the same period in 2018 due to increase in headcount, primarily in the Corporate and Thermal segments, resulting from the separation from NRG due to the GIP Transaction.

Transaction and Integration Costs

Transaction and integration related costs of \$3 million during the year ended December 31, 2019, reflect costs incurred by the Company under the TSA with NRG, as further described in Item 15 — Note 1, *Nature of Business*, as well as fees paid in connection with the acquisitions that took place in 2019. Transaction and integration costs of \$20 million during the year ended December 31, 2018, reflect fees paid to advisors and other costs associated with the GIP Transaction, as well as fees paid in connection with the acquisitions that took place in 2018.

Development Costs

Development costs increased by \$2 million during the year ended December 31, 2019 primarily due to higher business development activity within the Thermal segment.

Equity in Earnings of Unconsolidated Affiliates

Equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliates increased by \$9 million during the year ended December 31, 2019 compared to the same period in 2018, primarily due to higher income allocated to RPV Holdco in 2019 compared to 2018, partially offset by higher losses at Desert Sunlight, DGPV Holdco entities, as well as GenConn and Avenal.

Loss on Debt Extinguishment

The Company recorded loss on debt extinguishment of \$16 million for the year ended December 31, 2019, \$15 million of which relates to the redemption of the 2024 Senior Notes. On December 13, 2019, the Company repurchased an aggregate principal amount of \$412 million, or 82.4% of the 2024 Senior Notes, which was effectuated at a premium of 103% for a total consideration of \$424 million and as a result, the Company recorded a loss on extinguishment in the amount of \$12 million. In addition, the Company recorded a \$3 million debt extinguishment loss in connection with the write off of the deferred financing fees related to the 2024 Senior Notes.

Interest Expense

Interest expense increased by \$98 million during the year ended December 31, 2019 compared to the same period in 2018 primarily due to:

Reason for Increase (Decrease)	(In millions)
Change in fair value of interest rate swaps as well as reclassification of losses previously deferred in AOCI to the statement of operations in connection with project-level debt financing activities	\$ 91
Additional interest expense primarily from the issuance of Energy Center Minneapolis Series E, F, G, H Notes in June 2018 and in connection with acquisitions in the Thermal and Conventional segments, partially offset by lower interest expense due to lower principal balances of project level debt across the segments	7
	<u>\$ 98</u>

Income Tax (Benefit) Expense

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company recorded an income tax benefit of \$8 million on pretax loss of \$104 million. For the same period in 2018, the Company recorded an income tax expense of \$62 million on pretax income of \$116 million. For the year ended December 31, 2019, the overall effective tax rate was different than the statutory rate of 21% primarily due to the taxable earnings and losses allocated to partners' interest in Clearway Energy LLC, which includes the effects of applying the hypothetical liquidation at book value, or HLBV, method of accounting for book purposes to certain partnerships.

For the year ended December 31, 2018, the overall effective tax rate was different than the statutory rate of 21% primarily due to higher state income tax rates following the Company's separation from NRG, as well as taxable earnings and losses allocated to partners' interest in Clearway Energy LLC, which includes the effects of applying the hypothetical liquidation at book value, or HLBV, method of accounting for book purposes to certain partnerships.

A reconciliation of the U.S. federal statutory rate of 21% to the Company's effective rate is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
	(In millions)	
(Loss) Income Before Income Taxes	\$ (104)	\$ 116
Tax at 21%	(22)	24
State taxes, net of federal benefit	(7)	8
Deferred state rate change due to deconsolidation from NRG	—	20
Impact of non-taxable partnership earnings	24	8
Investment tax credits	(1)	(3)
Production tax credits, including prior year true-up	(1)	(1)
Valuation allowance adjustment	—	3
Other	(1)	3
Income tax (benefit) expense	\$ (8)	\$ 62
Effective income tax rate	7.7%	53.4%

The effective income tax rate may vary from period to period depending on, among other factors, the geographic and business mix of earnings and losses, earnings and losses allocated to partners' interest in Clearway Energy LLC which includes the effects of applying the HLBV method of accounting for book purposes to certain partnerships, and changes in valuation allowances in accordance with ASC 740. These factors and others, including the Company's history of pre-tax earnings and losses, are taken into account in assessing the ability to realize deferred tax assets.

Net (Loss) Income Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company had a loss of \$14 million attributable to CEG's economic interest in Clearway Energy LLC, as well as \$21 million of net losses attributable to CEG's interests in the Repowering, Oahu, and Kawaihoa partnerships. The Company also recorded a net loss of \$57 million attributable to noncontrolling interests with respect to tax equity financing arrangements and the application of the HLBV method, primarily reflecting tax benefits allocated to tax equity investors in periods immediately subsequent to COD. This was partially offset by \$7 million of income attributable to a third party's interest in Kawaihoa partnership.

For the year ended December 31, 2018, income attributable to noncontrolling interests of \$2 million was comprised of income of \$106 million, of which \$104 million was attributable to NRG for the period prior to the GIP Transaction and \$2 million was attributable to CEG for the period after the GIP Transaction, and losses of \$104 million attributable to tax equity investors. These losses were attributable to the application of HLBV, which generally allocates losses to the investors for the first several years after fund formation, including \$55 million for the Buckthorn Solar project which generated tax credits allocated primarily to the tax equity investor when it reached COD in July 2018.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company's principal liquidity requirements are to meet its financial commitments, finance current operations, fund capital expenditures, including acquisitions from time to time, service debt and pay dividends. As a normal part of the Company's business, depending on market conditions, the Company will from time to time consider opportunities to repay, redeem, repurchase or refinance its indebtedness. Changes in the Company's operating plans, lower than anticipated sales, increased expenses, acquisitions or other events may cause the Company to seek additional debt or equity financing in future periods. There can be no guarantee that financing will be available on acceptable terms or at all. Debt financing, if available, could impose additional cash payment obligations and additional covenants and operating restrictions.

Current Liquidity Position

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company's liquidity was approximately \$842 million and \$1,037 million, respectively, comprised of cash, restricted cash and availability under the Company's revolving credit facility.

	As of December 31,	
	2019	2018
	(In millions)	
Cash and cash equivalents:		
Clearway Energy, Inc. and Clearway Energy LLC, excluding subsidiaries	\$ 30	\$ 298
Subsidiaries	125	109
Restricted cash:		
Operating accounts	129	84
Reserves, including debt service, distributions, performance obligations and other reserves	133	92
Total cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	\$ 417	\$ 583
Revolving credit facility availability	\$ 425	\$ 454
Total liquidity	\$ 842	\$ 1,037

The Company's liquidity includes \$262 million and \$176 million of restricted cash balances as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Restricted cash consists primarily of funds to satisfy the requirements of certain debt arrangements and funds held within the Company's projects that are restricted in their use. As of December 31, 2019, these restricted funds comprised of \$129 million designated to fund operating expenses, approximately \$24 million designated for current debt service payments, and \$30 million restricted for reserves including debt service, performance obligations and other reserves, as well as capital expenditures. The remaining \$79 million is held in distribution reserve accounts, of which \$58 million related to subsidiaries affected by the PG&E Bankruptcy, as discussed further below and may not be distributed during the pendency of the bankruptcy. Such subsidiaries had a total of \$177 million in restricted cash as of December 31, 2019.

As of December 31, 2019, the Company had no borrowings under the revolving credit facility and \$70 million of letters of credit were outstanding under the revolving credit facility. The Company had \$170 million outstanding under the revolving credit facility and a total of \$69 million in letters of credit outstanding as of February 24, 2020.

On January 29, 2019, PG&E filed for bankruptcy under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. The PG&E Bankruptcy had no effect on availability under the Company's revolving credit facility. However, the Company has non-recourse project-level debt related to each of its subsidiaries that sell their output to PG&E under long-term PPAs. The PG&E Bankruptcy filing is an event of default under the related financing agreements which caused uncertainty around the timing of when certain project-level cash distributions will be available to the Company. As of December 31, 2019, all project level cash balances for these subsidiaries were classified as restricted cash.

On December 20, 2019, each of Clearway Energy Operating LLC, as borrower, and Clearway Energy LLC, as guarantor, entered into the Fifth Amendment to Amended and Restated Credit Agreement to provide for an increase of 0.50x to the Borrower Leverage Ratio, as defined in the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, for the last two fiscal quarters of 2020 and to implement certain other technical modifications.

Management believes that the Company's liquidity position, cash flows from operations and availability under its revolving credit facility will be adequate to meet the Company's financial commitments; debt service obligations; growth, operating and maintenance capital expenditures; and to fund dividends to holders of the Company's Class A common stock and Class C common stock. Management continues to regularly monitor the Company's ability to finance the needs of its operating, financing and investing activity within the dictates of prudent balance sheet management.

Credit Ratings

Credit rating agencies rate a firm's public debt securities. These ratings are utilized by the debt markets in evaluating a firm's credit risk. Ratings influence the price paid to issue new debt securities by indicating to the market the Company's ability to pay principal, interest and preferred dividends. Rating agencies evaluate a firm's industry, cash flow, leverage, liquidity and hedge profile, among other factors, in their credit analysis of a firm's credit risk.

The following table summarizes the credit ratings for the Company and its Senior Notes as of December 31, 2019. The ratings outlook is stable.

	S&P	Moody's
Clearway Energy, Inc.	BB	Ba2
5.75% Senior Notes, due 2025	BB	Ba2
5.000% Senior Notes, due 2026	BB	Ba2
4.750% Senior Notes, due 2028	BB	Ba2

Sources of Liquidity

The Company's principal sources of liquidity include cash on hand, cash generated from operations, proceeds from sales of assets, borrowings under new and existing financing arrangements and the issuance of additional equity and debt securities as appropriate given market conditions. As described in Item 15 — Note 10, *Long-term Debt*, to the Consolidated Financial Statements, and above in *Significant Events During the Year Ended December 31, 2019*, the Company's financing arrangements consist of the equity offering of Class C common stock on September 27, 2018, corporate level debt, which includes Senior Notes, Convertible Notes and the revolving credit facility; the ATM Program; and project-level financings for its various assets.

2028 Senior Notes — On December 11, 2019, Clearway Energy Operating LLC completed the sale of \$600 million aggregate principal amount due 2028, or the 2028 Senior Notes. The 2028 Senior Notes bear interest at 4.75% and mature on March 15, 2028. The proceeds from the 2028 Senior Notes were used to partially fund investments into Repowering 1.0, repay the 2024 Senior Notes, and pay transaction fees and expenses.

2019 Equity Offering — On December 2, 2019, the Company issued and sold 5,405,405 shares of Class C common stock for net proceeds of \$100 million. The Company utilized the proceeds of the offering to acquire 5,405,405 Class C units of Clearway Energy LLC.

Revolving Credit Facility — The Company has a total of \$425 million available under the revolving credit facility as of December 31, 2019. The facility will continue to be used for general corporate purposes including financing of future acquisitions and posting letters of credit.

ATM Program — As of December 31, 2019, approximately \$36 million of Class C common stock remains available for issuance under the ATM Program.

Uses of Liquidity

The Company's requirements for liquidity and capital resources, other than for operating its facilities, are categorized as: (i) debt service obligations, as described more fully in Item 15 — Note 10, *Long-term Debt*, to the Consolidated Financial Statements; (ii) capital expenditures; (iii) acquisitions and investments; and (iv) cash dividends to investors.

Debt Service Obligations

Principal payments on debt as of December 31, 2019 are due in the following periods:

<u>Description</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>There-after</u>	<u>Total</u>
	(In millions)						
Clearway Energy, Inc. Convertible Notes, due 2020	45	—	—	—	—	—	45
Clearway Energy Operating LLC Senior Notes, due 2024	88	—	—	—	—	—	88
Clearway Energy Operating LLC Senior Notes, due 2025	—	—	—	—	—	600	600
Clearway Energy Operating LLC Senior Notes, due 2026	—	—	—	—	—	350	350
Clearway Energy Operating LLC Senior Notes, due 2028	—	—	—	—	—	600	600
Total Corporate-level debt	<u>133</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,550</u>	<u>1,683</u>
Project-level debt:							
Alpine, due 2022 ^(a)	119	—	—	—	—	—	119
Alta Wind I - V lease financing arrangements, due 2034 and 2035	43	45	47	49	51	609	844
Buckthorn Solar, due 2025	3	3	3	3	4	113	129
Carlsbad Energy Holdings LLC, due 2027	19	20	21	22	23	477	582
Carlsbad Holdco, due 2038	6	6	7	2	2	193	216
CVSR, due 2037 ^(a)	696	—	—	—	—	—	696
CVSR Holdco Notes, due 2037 ^(a)	182	—	—	—	—	—	182
Duquesne, due 2059	—	—	—	—	—	95	95
El Segundo Energy Center, due 2023	53	57	63	130	—	—	303
Energy Center Minneapolis Series D, E, F, G, H Notes, due 2025-2037	—	—	—	—	—	328	328
Kansas South, due 2030 ^(a)	24	—	—	—	—	—	24
Kawailoa Solar Holdings LLC, due 2026	2	2	2	2	2	72	82
Laredo Ridge, due 2028	6	6	7	7	9	49	84
Marsh Landing, due 2023 ^(a)	206	—	—	—	—	—	206
Oahu Solar Holdings LLC, due 2026	2	3	3	3	3	77	91
Repowering Partnership Holdco LLC, due 2020	228	—	—	—	—	—	228
South Trent Wind, due 2028	4	4	5	5	5	20	43
Tapestry, due 2031	13	10	11	11	12	99	156
Utah Solar Portfolio, due 2022	14	13	227	—	—	—	254
Viento, due 2023	8	5	5	24	—	—	42
Walnut Creek, due 2023	49	53	55	18	—	—	175
Other	22	22	22	43	18	169	296
Total project-level debt	<u>1,699</u>	<u>249</u>	<u>478</u>	<u>319</u>	<u>129</u>	<u>2,301</u>	<u>5,175</u>
Total debt	<u>\$ 1,832</u>	<u>\$ 249</u>	<u>\$ 478</u>	<u>\$ 319</u>	<u>\$ 129</u>	<u>\$ 3,851</u>	<u>\$ 6,858</u>

^(a) Entities affected by PG&E Bankruptcy. The PG&E Bankruptcy triggered defaults under the PPAs with PG&E and such related project-level financing agreements. As a result, the Company classified the affected project-level debt as short-term debt as of December 31, 2019.

Capital Expenditures

The Company's capital spending program is mainly focused on maintenance capital expenditures, consisting of costs to maintain the assets currently operating, such as costs to replace or refurbish assets during routine maintenance, and growth capital expenditures consisting of costs to construct new assets, costs to complete the construction of assets where construction is in process, and capital expenditures related to acquiring additional thermal customers.

For the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017, the Company used approximately \$228 million, \$83 million, and \$190 million, respectively, to fund capital expenditures, including maintenance capital expenditures of \$22 million, \$36 million and \$27 million, respectively. Growth capital expenditures in 2019 include \$180 million in the Renewables segment, \$157 million of which were incurred in connection with the Repowering Partnership entered by the Company in August 2018, as well as \$29 million incurred in the Oahu Partnership and the Kawaihoa Partnership, as further described in Item 15 — Note 5, *Investments Accounted for by the Equity Method and Variable Interest Entities*. The source for these capital expenditures was financing obtained in connection with the Repowering Partnership, as well as tax equity investors contributions. The Company also incurred \$26 million of growth capital expenditures in the Thermal segment in connection with various development projects.

Growth capital expenditures in 2018 include \$33 million in the Renewables segment in connection with the construction of Buckthorn Solar Drop Down Asset, of which \$10 million was incurred by NRG during the construction of Buckthorn Solar prior to its acquisition by the Company on March 30, 2018, as described below.

Growth capital expenditures in 2017 primarily relate to \$159 million incurred by NRG during the construction of Buckthorn Solar prior to its acquisition by the Company. The Company develops annual capital spending plans based on projected requirements for maintenance and growth capital.

The Company estimates \$32 million of maintenance expenditures for 2020. These estimates are subject to continuing review and adjustment and actual capital expenditures may vary from these estimates.

Acquisitions and Investments

The Company intends to acquire generation assets developed and constructed by CEG, as well as generation and thermal infrastructure assets from third parties where the Company believes its knowledge of the market and operating expertise provides a competitive advantage, and to utilize such acquisitions as a means to grow its CAFD.

Carlsbad Drop Down — On December 6, 2019, the Company acquired 100% of GIP's membership interests in CBAD Holdings, LLC, which indirectly owns Carlsbad Energy Center LLC, a 527 megawatt natural gas fired power project located in Carlsbad, California, or the Carlsbad Drop Down Asset. The purchase price for the Carlsbad Drop Down was \$184 million in cash, plus assumption of \$803 million in project level financing including non-recourse senior notes. For further discussion, see Item 15 — Note 3, *Acquisitions and Dispositions*.

Cayo Largo — On September 29, 2019, the Company entered into a tolling agreement with Cayo Largo LLC to supply electricity, chilled water, hot water and natural gas to Cayo Largo LLC's customer through a dedicated combined heat and power facility to be constructed by the Company. The Company incurred \$6 million in capital expenditures during the year ended December 31, 2019. The Company anticipates the project to total \$13 million in capital expenditures and is expected to commence commercial operations in the fourth quarter of 2020.

Mylan Pharmaceuticals — The Company is party to an Energy Services Agreement with Mylan LLC to supply chilled water, hot water and electricity through a dedicated combined heat and power facility constructed at Mylan's Caguas, Puerto Rico facility. The Company incurred \$4 million and \$7 million in capital expenditures during the years ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively, and the project reached COD in the first quarter of 2020.

Repowering Partnership — On June 14, 2019, the Company, through an indirect subsidiary, entered into binding equity commitment agreements in the previously announced partnership with CEG to enable the repowering of two of its existing wind assets, Wildorado and Elbow Creek, which total a combined 283 MW. The Company invested \$102 million in net corporate capital to fund the repowering of the wind facilities during the fourth quarter of 2019 and the first quarter of 2020. These assets have reached Repowering COD.

Kawailoa Solar Partnership — On May 1, 2019, the Company entered into a partnership with Clearway Renew LLC, a subsidiary of CEG, to own, finance, operate, and maintain the Kawailoa Solar Partnership, which consists of the Kawailoa Solar Project, a 49 MW utility-scale solar generation project located in Oahu, Hawaii. The Company contributed \$9 million into the partnership during the year ended December 31, 2019. For further discussion, see Item 15 — Note 5, *Investments Accounted for by the Equity Method and Variable Interest Entities*.

Oahu Solar Partnership — On March 8, 2019, the Company entered into a partnership with Clearway Renew LLC, a subsidiary of CEG, to own, finance, operate, and maintain the Oahu Solar projects, which consist of Lanikuhana and Waipio, 15 MW and 46 MW utility-scale solar generation projects, respectively, located in Oahu, Hawaii, which reached COD on September 19, 2019 and began to sell power to HECO pursuant to the long-term PPAs. The Company contributed \$20 million into the partnership during the year ended December 31, 2019. For further discussion, see Item 15 — Note 5, *Investments Accounted for by the Equity Method and Variable Interest Entities*

Duquesne University District Energy Facility — On May 1, 2019, the Company, through its indirect subsidiary ECP Uptown Campus LLC, acquired the Duquesne University district energy system, totaling 87 combined MWt, located in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The total investment for the project is \$107 million. As part of the acquisition, Duquesne University entered into a 40-year Energy Services Agreement through which ECP Uptown Campus LLC will fulfill the university's electricity, chilled water and steam requirements in exchange for monthly capacity payments. For further discussion, see Item 15 — Note 3, *Acquisitions and Dispositions*.

Wind TE Holdco Buyout — On January 2, 2019, the Company bought out 100% of Class A membership interest from the TE Investor, for cash consideration of \$19 million, as further described in Item 15 — Note 5, *Investments Accounted for by the Equity Method and Variable Interest Entities*.

Agua Caliente Borrower 2 Debt Repayment — On October 21, 2019, the Company, through Agua Caliente Borrower 2 LLC, repaid \$40 million of the outstanding notes balance, including accrued interest and premiums, issued under the Agua Caliente Holdco Financing Agreement. The repayment was funded with the Company's existing liquidity.

DG Investment Partnerships with CEG — During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company invested approximately \$14 million in the DG investment partnerships with CEG, bringing total capital invested to \$256 million in these investment partnerships.

Senior Notes due 2024 Tender Offer — On December 13, 2019, the Company repurchased an aggregate principal amount of \$412 million or 82.4% of the 2024 Senior Notes as part of the previously cash tender offer announced on December 11, 2019. Concurrently with the launch of the tender offer, the Company exercised its right to optionally redeem any 2024 Senior Notes not validly tendered and purchased in the tender offer, pursuant to the terms of the indenture governing the 2024 Senior Notes. For further discussion, see Item 15 — Note 10, *Long-term Debt*.

Cash Dividends to Investors

The Company intends to use the amount of cash that it receives from its distributions from Clearway Energy LLC to pay quarterly dividends to the holders of its Class A common stock and Class C common stock. Clearway Energy LLC intends to distribute to its unit holders in the form of a quarterly distribution all of the CAFD that is generated each quarter less reserves for the prudent conduct of the business, including among others, maintenance capital expenditures to maintain the operating capacity of the assets. CAFD is defined as net income before interest expense, income taxes, depreciation and amortization, plus cash distributions from unconsolidated affiliates, adjustments to reflect CAFD generated by unconsolidated investments that are unable to distribute project dividends due to the PG&E Bankruptcy, cash receipts from notes receivable, less cash distributions to noncontrolling interests, maintenance capital expenditures, pro-rata EBITDA from unconsolidated affiliates, cash interest paid, income taxes paid, principal amortization of indebtedness, Walnut Creek investment payments, changes in prepaid and accrued capacity payments, and adjusted for development expenses. Dividends on the Class A common stock and Class C common stock are subject to available capital, market conditions, and compliance with associated laws, regulations and other contractual obligations. The Company expects that, based on current circumstances, comparable cash dividends will continue to be paid in the foreseeable future. The Company will continue to evaluate its capital allocation approach during the pendency of the PG&E Bankruptcy.

The following table lists the dividends paid on the Company's Class A common stock and Class C common stock during the year ended December 31, 2019:

	Fourth Quarter 2019	Third Quarter 2019	Second Quarter 2019	First Quarter 2019
Dividends per Class A share	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.20
Dividends per Class C share	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.20

On February 18, 2020, the Company declared a quarterly dividend on its Class A and Class C common stock of \$0.21 per share payable on March 16, 2020, to stockholders of record as of March 2, 2020.

Cash Flow Discussion

Year Ended December 31, 2019 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2018

The following table reflects the changes in cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2019 compared to 2018:

Year ended December 31,	2019	2018	Change
<i>(In millions)</i>			
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 477	\$ 498	\$ (21)
Net cash used in investing activities	(468)	(185)	(283)
Net cash used in financing activities	(175)	(46)	(129)

Net Cash Used In Operating Activities

	<i>(In millions)</i>
Increase in working capital driven primarily by the timing of accounts receivable collections and payment of accounts payable	\$ 26
Lower distribution from unconsolidated affiliates affected by the PG&E Bankruptcy, partially offset by higher distributions from the distributed generation investments	(36)
Decrease in operating income adjusted for non-cash items in 2019 compared to 2018	(11)
	<u>\$ (21)</u>

Net Cash Used In Investing Activities

Increase in growth capital expenditures in the Renewables segment driven primarily by the repowering activities at Elbow Creek and Wildorado, as well as the final construction costs for Oahu and Kawaihoa, partially offset by lower growth capital expenditures for construction of the Buckthorn Solar project, which went COD in 2018	\$ (145)
Higher payments for Drop Down Asset acquisitions in 2019 compared to 2018, primarily driven by the acquisition of Carlsbad, as well as higher payments in 2019 for the Duquesne acquisition compared to the acquisition of UPMC and Central CA Fuel Cell in 2018	(153)
Increase in investments in unconsolidated affiliates during 2019, primarily for investments in DGPV Holdco 3 LLC	32
Proceeds from sale of HSD Solar Holdings, LLC assets in October of 2019	20
Payment to buy-out the existing tax equity partner of Wind TE Holdco on January 1, 2019	(19)
Cash proceeds from network upgrades in 2018	(13)
Other	(5)
	<u>\$ (283)</u>

Net Cash Used In Financing Activities

Changes in net cash used in financing activities were driven by:	(In millions)
Increase in corporate-level debt payments driven primarily by the repayment of the 2024 Senior Notes and 2019 Convertible Notes	\$ (266)
Decrease in dividends and distributions paid in 2019	83
Increase in net contributions from noncontrolling interests in 2019, primarily from tax equity contributions into the Elbow Creek, Oahu and Kawaiiloa tax equity funds	83
Higher net payments under the revolving credit facility in 2018 compared to 2019	55
Lower net proceeds from equity issuance in 2019 compared to 2018	(53)
Higher project-level debt amortization in 2019 compared to 2018	(31)
Lower debt proceeds in connection with the Duquesne University District Energy System acquisition in 2019 compared to the Thermal note purchase and private shelf agreement in 2018	(25)
Higher net borrowings in 2019 to fund construction of the repowering activities at Elbow Creek and Wildorado, offset by the repayment of a portion of the construction debt for the Oahu and Kawaiiloa projects upon reaching COD in September and November 2019, respectively	25
	<u>\$ (129)</u>

NOLs, Deferred Tax Assets and Uncertain Tax Position Implications, under ASC 740

As of December 31, 2019, the Company has a cumulative federal NOL carry forward balance of \$1 billion for financial statement purposes, of which \$0.9 billion will begin expiring between 2033 to 2037 if unutilized. The Company does not anticipate any federal income tax payments for 2020. Additionally, as of December 31, 2019, the Company has a cumulative state NOL carryforward balance of \$649 million for financial statement purposes, which will expire between 2023 to 2039 if unutilized. The Company does not anticipate significant income tax payments for state and local jurisdictions in 2020. Based on the Company's current and expected NOL balances generated primarily by accelerated tax depreciation of its property, plant and equipment, the Company does not expect to pay significant federal income tax for a period of approximately ten years inclusive of any NOL generated after 2017 or later subject to an 80% limitation against future taxable income pursuant to the Tax Act.

As of December 31, 2019, the Company has an interest disallowance carry forward of \$219 million as a result of the proposed §163(j) regulation, which was enacted as part of the Tax Cut and Jobs Act. The disallowed interest deduction has an indefinite carry forward period and any limitations on the utilization of this carry forward have been factored into our valuation allowance analysis. These are proposed regulations which are not final and are subject to change in the regulatory review process.

The Company is subject to examination by taxing authorities for income tax returns filed in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and various state jurisdictions. The Company is not subject to U.S. federal or state income tax examinations for years prior to 2013.

The Company has no uncertain tax benefits.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Obligations under Certain Guarantee Contracts

The Company may enter into guarantee arrangements in the normal course of business to facilitate commercial transactions with third parties.

Retained or Contingent Interests

The Company does not have any material retained or contingent interests in assets transferred to an unconsolidated entity.

Obligations Arising Out of a Variable Interest in an Unconsolidated Entity

Variable interest in equity investments — As of December 31, 2019, the Company has several investments with an ownership interest percentage of 50% or less in energy and energy-related entities that are accounted for under the equity method. DGPV Holdco 1 LLC, DGPV Holdco 2 LLC, DGPV Holdco 3 LLC, RPV Holdco 1 LLC and GenConn are variable interest entities for which the Company is not the primary beneficiary. The Company's pro-rata share of non-recourse debt held by unconsolidated affiliates was approximately \$889 million as of December 31, 2019. The Company's pro-rata share of non-recourse debt held by unconsolidated affiliates as it related to the projects affected by PG&E bankruptcy was \$411 million. This indebtedness may restrict the ability of these subsidiaries to issue dividends or distributions to the Company. See also Item 15 — Note 5, *Investments Accounted for by the Equity Method and Variable Interest Entities*, to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Contractual Obligations and Commercial Commitments

The Company has a variety of contractual obligations and other commercial commitments that represent prospective cash requirements in addition to the Company's capital expenditure programs. The following table summarizes the Company's contractual obligations. See Item 15 — Note 10, *Long-term Debt* and Note 17, *Commitments and Contingencies*, to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional discussion.

Contractual Cash Obligations	By Remaining Maturity at December 31,					2018 Total
	2019					
	Under 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total	
	(In millions)					
Long-term debt (including estimated interest)	\$ 2,129	\$ 1,235	\$ 866	\$ 4,791	\$ 9,021	\$ 8,133
Operating leases	16	47	47	272	382	271
Fuel purchase and transportation obligations	9	6	6	10	31	36
Other liabilities ^(a)	34	47	33	188	302	220
Total	\$ 2,188	\$ 1,335	\$ 952	\$ 5,261	\$ 9,736	\$ 8,660

^(a) Includes water right agreements, service and maintenance agreements, and LTSA commitments.

Fair Value of Derivative Instruments

The Company may enter into fuel purchase contracts and other energy-related financial instruments to mitigate variability in earnings due to fluctuations in spot market prices and to hedge fuel requirements at certain generation facilities. In addition, in order to mitigate interest rate risk associated with the issuance of variable rate debt, the Company enters into interest rate swap agreements.

The tables below disclose the activities of non-exchange traded contracts accounted for at fair value in accordance with ASC 820. Specifically, these tables disaggregate realized and unrealized changes in fair value; disaggregate estimated fair values at December 31, 2019, based on their level within the fair value hierarchy defined in ASC 820; and indicate the maturities of contracts at December 31, 2019. For a full discussion of the Company's valuation methodology of its contracts, see *Derivative Fair Value Measurements* in Item 15 — Note 6, *Fair Value of Financial Instruments*, to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Derivative Activity (Losses)/Gains	(In millions)
Fair value of contracts as of December 31, 2018	\$ (10)
Contracts realized or otherwise settled during the period	13
Contracts acquired during the period	(19)
Changes in fair value	(76)
Fair value of contracts as of December 31, 2019	<u>\$ (92)</u>

Fair Value Hierarchy (Losses)/Gains	Fair value of contracts as of December 31, 2019				Total Fair Value
	Maturity				
	1 Year or Less	Greater Than 1 Year to 3 Years	Greater Than 3 Years to 5 Years	Greater Than 5 Years	
	(In millions)				
Level 2	(16)	(31)	(14)	(22)	(83)
Level 3	—	—	(5)	(4)	(9)
Total	<u>\$ (16)</u>	<u>\$ (31)</u>	<u>\$ (19)</u>	<u>\$ (26)</u>	<u>\$ (92)</u>

The Company has elected to disclose derivative assets and liabilities on a trade-by-trade basis and does not offset amounts at the counterparty master agreement level. As discussed below in *Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk -Commodity Price Risk*, the Company measures the sensitivity of the portfolio to potential changes in market prices using VaR, a statistical model which attempts to predict risk of loss based on market price and volatility. The Company's risk management policy places a limit on one-day holding period VaR, which limits the net open position.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The Company's discussion and analysis of the financial condition and results of operations are based upon the consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with GAAP. The preparation of these financial statements and related disclosures in compliance with GAAP requires the application of appropriate technical accounting rules and guidance as well as the use of estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. The application of these policies necessarily involves judgments regarding future events, including the likelihood of success of particular projects, legal and regulatory challenges and the fair value of certain assets and liabilities. These judgments, in and of themselves, could materially affect the financial statements and disclosures based on varying assumptions, which may be appropriate to use. In addition, the financial and operating environment may also have a significant effect, not only on the operation of the business, but on the results reported through the application of accounting measures used in preparing the financial statements and related disclosures, even if the nature of the accounting policies has not changed.

On an ongoing basis, the Company evaluates these estimates, utilizing historic experience, consultation with experts and other methods the Company considers reasonable. Actual results may differ substantially from the Company's estimates. Any effects on the Company's business, financial position or results of operations resulting from revisions to these estimates are recorded in the period in which the information that gives rise to the revision becomes known.

The Company's significant accounting policies are summarized in Item 15 — Note 2, *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*, to the Consolidated Financial Statements. The Company identifies its most critical accounting policies as those that are the most pervasive and important to the portrayal of the Company's financial position and results of operations, and that require the most difficult, subjective and/or complex judgments by management regarding estimates about matters that are inherently uncertain. The Company's critical accounting policies include income taxes and valuation allowance for deferred tax assets, impairment of long lived assets and other intangible assets.

Accounting Policy

Judgments/Uncertainties Affecting Application

Income Taxes and Valuation Allowance for Deferred Tax Assets

Ability to withstand legal challenges of tax authority decisions or appeals

Anticipated future decisions of tax authorities

Application of tax statutes and regulations to transactions

Ability to utilize tax benefits through carry backs to prior periods and carry forwards to future periods

Impairment of Long Lived Assets

Recoverability of investments through future operations

Regulatory and political environments and requirements

Estimated useful lives of assets

Operational limitations and environmental obligations

Estimates of future cash flows

Estimates of fair value

Judgment about triggering events

Income Taxes and Valuation Allowance for Deferred Tax Assets

As of December 31, 2019, the Company had a valuation allowance of \$15 million. The valuation allowance is related to a deferred tax asset expected to result in a capital loss for which no existing capital gains or tax planning strategies to utilize the asset in the future are available, as well as state net operating losses the Company expects to expire unutilized. Other than for this expected capital loss and state NOL mentioned above, the Company believes it is more likely than not that the results of future operations will generate sufficient taxable income which includes the future reversal of existing taxable temporary differences to realize deferred tax assets. The Company considered the impact of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act upon timing and future realization of net deferred tax assets, the profit before tax generated in recent years, as well as projections of future earnings and estimates of taxable income in arriving at this conclusion. The realization of deferred tax assets is primarily dependent upon earnings in federal and various state and local jurisdictions.

Considerable judgment is required to determine the tax treatment of a particular item that involves interpretations of complex tax laws. The project-level entities, as former subsidiaries of NRG, are no longer subject to federal audit examination for years prior to 2015 but are subject to state and local audit for multiple years in various jurisdictions. The Company is subject to U.S. federal, state, and local income tax examinations for all years beginning in 2013.

Evaluation of Assets for Impairment and Other-Than-Temporary Decline in Value

In accordance with ASC 360, *Property, Plant, and Equipment*, or ASC 360, property, plant and equipment and certain intangible assets are evaluated for impairment whenever indicators of impairment exist. Examples of such indicators or events are:

- Significant decrease in the market price of a long-lived asset;
- Significant adverse change in the manner an asset is being used or its physical condition;
- Adverse business climate;
- Accumulation of costs significantly in excess of the amount originally expected for the construction or acquisition of an asset;
- Current-period loss combined with a history of losses or the projection of future losses; and
- Change in the Company's intent about an asset from an intent to hold to a greater than 50% likelihood that an asset will be sold or disposed of before the end of its previously estimated useful life.

Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of the assets to the future net cash flows expected to be generated by the asset, through considering project specific assumptions for long-term energy prices, escalated future project operating costs and expected plant operations. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the fair value of the assets. The fair value may be determined by factoring in the probability weighting of different courses of action available to the Company as appropriate. Generally, fair value will be determined using valuation techniques such as the present value of expected future cash flows or comparable values determined by transactions in the market. The Company uses its best estimates in making these evaluations and considers various factors, including forward price curves for energy, fuel costs and operating costs. However, actual future market prices and project costs could vary from the assumptions used in the Company's estimates, and the impact of such variations could be material.

Annually, during the fourth quarter, the Company revises its views of energy prices, including the Company's fundamental view for long-term power prices, forecasted generation and operating and capital expenditures, in connection with the preparation of its annual budget.

The Company recorded certain long-lived asset impairments in 2019, as described below and in Item 15 — Note 9, *Asset Impairments*, to the Consolidated Financial Statements, with respect to several wind projects.

The Company recorded an impairment loss of \$19 million related to a facility in the Thermal segment during the second quarter of 2019. The impairment was triggered by a potential sale negotiation with a third party which resulted in signing the purchase and sale agreement in September, as further described in Note 3, *Acquisitions and Dispositions*. The fair value of the facility was determined using an income approach by applying a discounted cash flow methodology to the long-term budgets for each respective plant. The income approach utilized estimates of discounted future cash flows, which were Level 3 fair value measurement and include key inputs, such as forecasted power prices, operations and maintenance expense, and discount rates. The Company measured the impairment loss as the difference between the carrying amount and the fair value of the assets.

Additionally, during the fourth quarter of 2019, as a result of the preparation and review of its annual budget and assessment of long-term merchant prices, the Company updated its estimated future cash flows and determined that the future cash flows for several wind projects from the Renewables segment no longer supported the recoverability of the related long-lived asset. As such, the Company recorded an impairment loss of \$14 million to reflect the assets at fair market value. There were no other triggering events identified prior to the fourth quarter annual budget update for these asset groups. The fair value of the facilities was determined using an income approach by applying a discounted cash flow methodology to the long-term budgets for each respective plant. The income approach included key inputs such as forecasted merchant power prices, operations and maintenance expense, and discount rates. The resulting fair value is a Level 3 fair value measurement.

The Company is also required to evaluate its equity method investments to determine whether or not they are impaired. ASC 323, *Investments - Equity Method and Joint Ventures*, or ASC 323, provides the accounting requirements for these investments. The standard for determining whether an impairment must be recorded under ASC 323 is whether the value is considered to be an other-than-temporary decline in value. The evaluation and measurement of impairments under ASC 323 involves the same uncertainties as described for long-lived assets that the Company owns directly and accounts for in accordance with ASC 360. Similarly, the estimates that the Company makes with respect to its equity method investments are subjective, and the impact of variations in these estimates could be material. Additionally, if the projects in which the Company holds these investments recognize an impairment under the provisions of ASC 360, the Company would record its proportionate share of that impairment loss and would evaluate its investment for an other-than-temporary decline in value under ASC 323.

Certain of the Company's projects have useful lives that extend well beyond the contract period and therefore, management's view of long-term energy prices in the post-contract periods may have a significant impact on the expected future cash flows for these projects. Accordingly, if management lowers its view of long-term energy prices in certain markets, it is possible that some of the Company's other long-lived assets may be impaired.

As previously described, on January 29, 2019, PG&E filed for reorganization under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. Certain subsidiaries of the Company sell the output of their facilities to PG&E under long-term PPAs, including interests in 6 solar facilities totaling 480 MW and Marsh Landing with capacity of 720 MW. The Company consolidates three of the solar facilities and Marsh Landing and records its interest in the other solar facilities as equity method investments. The Company has determined that it has no impairment of the long-lived assets or equity method investments associated with these subsidiaries. Assumptions utilized to test these assets for impairment may change based on future events related to the PG&E Bankruptcy, which could result in an impairment loss if the PPAs are rejected or amended, or if the Company is not able to collect its revenues from PG&E in a timely manner.

Recent Accounting Developments

See Item 15 — Note 2, *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*, to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of recent accounting developments.

Item 7A — Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

The Company is exposed to several market risks in its normal business activities. Market risk is the potential loss that may result from market changes associated with the Company's power generation or with an existing or forecasted financial or commodity transaction. The types of market risks the Company is exposed to are commodity price risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, and credit risk.

Commodity Price Risk

Commodity price risks result from exposures to changes in spot prices, forward prices, volatilities, and correlations between various commodities, such as electricity, natural gas and emissions credits. The Company manages the commodity price risk of its merchant generation operations by entering into derivative or non-derivative instruments to hedge the variability in future cash flows from forecasted power sales or purchases of fuel. The portion of forecasted transactions hedged may vary based upon management's assessment of market, weather, operation and other factors. See Item 15 — Note 7, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*, to the Consolidated Financial Statements for more information.

Based on a sensitivity analysis using simplified assumptions, the impact of a \$0.50 per MMBtu decrease in natural gas prices across the term of the derivative contracts would cause no change to the net value of natural gas derivatives, and an increase of \$0.50 MMBtu in natural gas prices across the term of the derivative contracts would cause an increase of approximately \$3 million to the net value of natural gas derivatives as of December 31, 2019. The impact of a \$0.50 per MWh increase or decrease in power prices across the term of the derivative contracts would cause a change of approximately \$1 million to the net value of power derivatives as of December 31, 2019.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company is exposed to fluctuations in interest rates through its issuance of variable rate debt. Exposures to interest rate fluctuations may be mitigated by entering into derivative instruments known as interest rate swaps, caps, collars and put or call options. These contracts reduce exposure to interest rate volatility and result in primarily fixed rate debt obligations when taking into account the combination of the variable rate debt and the interest rate derivative instrument. See Item 15 — Note 7, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*, to the Consolidated Financial Statements for more information.

Most of the Company's project subsidiaries enter into interest rate swaps, intended to hedge the risks associated with interest rates on non-recourse project level debt. See Item 15 — Note 10, *Long-term Debt*, to the Consolidated Financial Statements for more information about interest rate swaps of the Company's project subsidiaries.

If all of the above swaps had been discontinued on December 31, 2019, the Company would have owed the counterparties \$84 million. Based on the credit ratings of the counterparties, the Company believes its exposure to credit risk due to nonperformance by counterparties to its hedge contracts to be insignificant.

The Company has long-term debt instruments that subject it to the risk of loss associated with movements in market interest rates. As of December 31, 2019, a 1% change in interest rates would result in an approximately \$3 million change in interest expense on a rolling twelve-month basis.

As of December 31, 2019, the fair value of the Company's debt was \$6,957 million and the carrying value was \$6,858 million. The Company estimates that a 1% decrease in market interest rates would have increased the fair value of its long-term debt by \$340 million.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk arises from the general funding needs of the Company's activities and in the management of the Company's assets and liabilities.

Counterparty Credit Risk

Credit risk relates to the risk of loss resulting from non-performance or non-payment by counterparties pursuant to the terms of their contractual obligations. The Company monitors and manages credit risk through credit policies that include: (i) an established credit approval process, and (ii) the use of credit mitigation measures such as prepayment arrangements or volumetric limits. Risks surrounding counterparty performance and credit could ultimately impact the amount and timing of expected cash flows. The Company seeks to mitigate counterparty risk by having a diversified portfolio of counterparties. See Item 15 — Note 6, *Fair Value of Financial Instruments*, to the Consolidated Financial Statements for more information about concentration of credit risk.

As previously described, on January 29, 2019, PG&E filed for reorganization under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. Certain subsidiaries of the Company sell the output of their facilities to PG&E under long-term PPAs, including interests in 6 solar facilities totaling 480 MW and Marsh Landing with capacity of 720 MW. The Company consolidates three of the solar facilities and Marsh Landing and records its interest in the other solar facilities as equity method investments. The Company had \$5 million in accounts receivable due from PG&E, which relate to the pre-petition period and therefore were recorded in other non-current assets as of December 31, 2019.

Item 8 — Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

The financial statements and schedules are listed in Part IV, Item 15 of this Form 10-K.

Item 9 — Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

Item 9A — Controls and Procedures

Conclusion Regarding the Effectiveness of Disclosure Controls and Procedures and Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including its principal executive officer, principal financial officer and principal accounting officer, the Company conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of its disclosure controls and procedures, as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) or 15d-15(e) of the Exchange Act. Based on this evaluation, the Company's principal executive officer, principal financial officer and principal accounting officer concluded that the disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In connection with the GIP Transaction, the Company entered into a TSA pursuant to which NRG Energy, Inc. provided information technology, systems, applications and business processes to the Company. A material portion of these processes terminated during the second quarter of 2019 and such services were subsequently provided by both the Company and by CEG pursuant to the CEG Master Services Agreements. There were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the quarter ended December 31, 2019, that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Inherent Limitations over Internal Controls

The Company's internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with GAAP. The Company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

1. Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the Company's assets;
2. Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with GAAP, and that the Company's receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of its management and directors; and
3. Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

Internal control over financial reporting cannot provide absolute assurance of achieving financial reporting objectives because of its inherent limitations, including the possibility of human error and circumvention by collusion or overriding of controls. Accordingly, even an effective internal control system may not prevent or detect material misstatements on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f). Under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including its principal executive officer, principal financial officer and principal accounting officer, the Company conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on the Company's evaluation under the framework in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)*, the Company's management concluded that its internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2019.

The effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2019, has been audited by KPMG LLP, the Company's independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in its report which is included in this Form 10-K.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Stockholders and Board of Directors

Clearway Energy, Inc.:

Opinion on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

We have audited Clearway Energy, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2019, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2019, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated balance sheets of the Company as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive (loss) income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes and financial statement schedules "Schedule I- Condensed Financial Information of Registrant" and "Schedule II- Valuation and Qualifying Accounts" (collectively, the consolidated financial statements), and our report dated March 2, 2020 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

Basis for Opinion

The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audit also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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

(signed) KPMG LLP

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

March 2, 2020

Item 9B — Other Information

None.

PART III

Item 10 — Information about Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

Directors

Nathaniel Anschuetz, 32, has served as a director since August 2018. Mr. Anschuetz is a Principal at GIP. Prior to joining GIP in 2012, Mr. Anschuetz was an Analyst in the Power & Utilities Coverage Group at Citigroup from June 2010 through June 2012. Mr. Anschuetz is also a member of the Board of Directors of Clearway Energy Group LLC. Mr. Anschuetz graduated with cum laude honors from Columbia College in 2010 with an A.B. in Economics and Operations Research, and a concentration in Sustainable Development. Mr. Anschuetz's financial expertise provides significant value to the Company's board of directors.

Jonathan Bram, 54, has served as Chairman of the board of directors of the Company since August 2018. Mr. Bram is a Founding Partner of GIP and serves on its Investment and Operating Committees. He leads GIP's Power industry investment team in North America. Prior to the formation of GIP in 2006, Mr. Bram spent 15 years at Credit Suisse as a Managing Director in the Investment Banking Division, where he served as Co-Head of the Global Industrial and Services Group. From 2002 to 2004, he was Chief Operating Officer of the Investment Banking Division and prior to that time he was co-head of corporate finance for the 150 person U.S. Energy Group. Mr. Bram represented the firm in raising more than \$30 billion of debt and equity capital for electric utilities and independent power generators globally. These companies and projects included renewable power facilities that utilized wind, solar, geothermal and hydroelectric technologies. Mr. Bram is also a member of the Board of Directors of Clearway Energy Group LLC and Guacolda Energia, S.A. and previously served on the board of Terra-Gen Power as well as Channelview Cogeneration. Mr. Bram holds an A.B. in Economics from Columbia College. Mr. Bram's significant experience in investment banking for, and investments in, energy and power companies, as well as his leadership role at GIP, provide strong financial and transactional experience to the Company's board of directors.

Brian R. Ford, 71, has served as a director since July 2013 and Lead Independent Director since January 2019. Mr. Ford was the Chief Executive Officer of Washington Philadelphia Partners, LP, a real estate investment company, from 2008 through 2010. He retired as a partner from Ernst & Young LLP in June 2008 where he had been employed since 1971. Mr. Ford currently serves on the board of various companies, including FS Investment Corporation portfolios, a specialty finance company that invests primarily in the debt securities of private U.S. middle-market companies, since 2013, where he also serves as the chairman of the audit committee. He also serves on the board of Drexel University. Mr. Ford received his B.S. in Economics from Rutgers University. Mr. Ford's extensive experience in accounting and public company matters provides strong financial, audit and accounting skills to the Company's board of directors.

Bruce MacLennan, 53, has served as a director since August 2018. Mr. MacLennan is a Partner of GIP and serves on its Investment and Operating Committees. He focuses on the energy and electricity and renewables sectors and led GIP's investment in Competitive Power Ventures, a power generation development and asset management company. Prior to joining GIP at its formation in 2006, Mr. MacLennan spent eight years at Credit Suisse, where he most recently served as a Director in the Investment Banking Division. Previously, he spent six years at Citibank and Citicorp Securities in New York and Tokyo. Mr. MacLennan holds an A.B. from Harvard University and an M.B.A. from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania. He is currently a member of the Board of Directors of Clearway Energy Group LLC and Competitive Power Ventures. Mr. MacLennan's significant experience in investment banking for, and investments in, energy and power companies, as well as his leadership role at GIP, provide strong financial and transactional experience to the Company's board of directors.

Ferrell P. McClean, 73, has served as a director since July 2013. Ms. McClean was a Managing Director and the Senior Advisor to the head of the Global Oil & Gas Group in Investment Banking at J.P. Morgan Chase & Co. from 2000 through the end of 2001. She joined J.P. Morgan & Co. Incorporated in 1969 and founded the Leveraged Buyout and Restructuring Group within the Mergers & Acquisitions Group in 1986. From 1991 until 2000, Ms. McClean was a Managing Director and co-headed the Global Energy Group within the Investment Banking Group at J.P. Morgan & Co. She retired as a director of GrafTech International in 2014, El Paso Corporation in 2012 and Unocal Corporation in 2005. Ms. McClean's experience in investment banking for industrial companies as well as her experience and understanding of financial accounting, finance and disclosure matters enables her to provide essential guidance to the Company's board of directors and management team.

Daniel B. More, 63, has served as a director since February 2019. Mr. More has been a Senior Advisor with Guggenheim Securities since October 2015. Mr. More retired as a Managing Director and Global Head of Utility Mergers & Acquisitions of the Investment Banking Division of Morgan Stanley in 2014. He held such position since 1996. Mr. More has been an investment banker since 1978 and has specialized in the utility sector since 1986. Mr. More has served as a director of SJW Group since April 2015. He served as a director of Saeta Yield from February 2015 to June 2018 and served as a director of the New York Independent System Operator from April 2014 until February 2016. Mr. More's extensive experience in investment banking, including capital raising and strategic initiatives, combined with experience as a director of energy industry companies, provides significant value to the Company's board of directors.

E. Stanley O'Neal, 68, has served as a director since August 2018. Mr. O'Neal served as Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc. until October 2007. He became Chief Executive Officer of Merrill Lynch in 2002 and was elected Chairman of the Board in 2003. Mr. O'Neal was employed with Merrill Lynch for 21 years, serving as President and Chief Operating Officer from July 2001 to December 2002; President of U.S. Private Client from February 2000 to July 2001; Chief Financial Officer from 1998 to 2000 and Executive Vice President and Co-head of Global Markets and Investment Banking from 1997 to 1998. Before joining Merrill Lynch, Mr. O'Neal was employed at General Motors Corporation where he held a number of financial positions of increasing responsibility. Currently, Mr. O'Neal is a member of the Audit and Finance committees of Arconic Inc., an aluminum manufacturing company and the former parent company of Alcoa Inc. Mr. O'Neal is also a director of Element Solutions Inc. (formerly Platform Specialty Products Corporation), a global, diversified producer of high technology specialty chemical products and provider of technical services. Mr. O'Neal was a director of General Motors Corporation from 2001 to 2006, chairman of the board of Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc. from 2003 to 2007, and a director of American Beacon Advisors, Inc. (investment advisor registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission) from 2009 to September 2012. Mr. O'Neal's extensive executive experience, financial expertise and leadership skills enable him to provide unique guidance to the Company's board of directors and management team.

Christopher S. Sotos, 48, has served as President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company since May 2016, and as a director since May 2013. Mr. Sotos had also served in various positions at NRG, including most recently as Executive Vice President - Strategy and Mergers and Acquisitions from February 2016 through May 2016 and Senior Vice President - Strategy and Mergers and Acquisitions from November 2012 through February 2016. In this role, he led NRG's corporate strategy, mergers and acquisitions, strategic alliances and other special projects for NRG. Previously, he served as NRG's Senior Vice President and Treasurer from March 2008 to September 2012, where he was responsible for all treasury functions, including raising capital, valuation, debt administration and cash management. Mr. Sotos also previously served as a director of FuelCell Energy, Inc. from September 2014 to April 2019. As President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, Mr. Sotos provides the Company's board of directors with management's perspective regarding the Company's day to day operations and overall strategic plan. Mr. Sotos also brings strong financial and accounting skills to the Company's board of directors.

Scott Stanley, 63, has served as a director since August 2018. Mr. Stanley has been employed by GIP as an Operating Principal since April 2007, and in August 2018 was appointed as an Operating Partner. Mr. Stanley holds a B.S. in Ceramic Engineering from The Ohio State University and has 39 years of experience in operational roles, including prior assignments with General Electric, Honeywell, and United Technologies Corporation. Working predominantly in the transport sector with GIP, Mr. Stanley has held roles as Chief Operating Officer with London City Airport, Gatwick Airport, and Pacific National and was also on the Board of Directors at Edinburgh Airport. Mr. Stanley serves on the Board of Directors of Naturgy Energy Group, S.A., a public company, and is also a member of the Board of Directors of Clearway Energy Group LLC and Italo S.p.A. Mr. Stanley adds significant operational expertise to the Company's board of directors.

Executive Officers

Christopher S. Sotos has served as President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company since May 2016, and as a director of the Company since May 2013. For additional biographical information for Mr. Sotos, see above under "Directors."

Chad Plotkin, 44, has served as the Company's Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer since November 2016. From January 2016 until his appointment as Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, Mr. Plotkin served as Senior Vice President, Finance and Strategy. Prior to this, he served in varying capacities at NRG, including as Vice President of Investor Relations of both the Company and NRG from September 2015 to January 2016 and from January 2012 to February 2015 and Vice President of Finance of NRG from February 2015 to September 2015. From October 2007 to January 2012, Mr. Plotkin served in various capacities in the Strategy and Mergers and Acquisitions group of NRG, including as Vice President, beginning in December 2010.

Mary-Lee Stillwell, 46, has served as Vice President and Chief Accounting Officer since August 31, 2018. Ms. Stillwell previously served as Vice President and Assistant Controller of NRG since December 2012, where she was responsible for managing and directing NRG's financial accounting and reporting activities as well as overseeing the accounting for the Renewables business and various shared service functions. Prior to her work at NRG, Ms. Stillwell served as Assistant Controller - Integration and Internal Controls of GenOn Energy, Inc., in Houston, Texas, from September 2010 to December 2012, where she was responsible for all Sarbanes-Oxley compliance as well as integrations of mergers and acquisitions.

Kevin P. Malcarney, 53, has served as Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary since May 11, 2018. Mr. Malcarney served as Interim General Counsel of the Company from March 16, 2018. Mr. Malcarney was previously Vice President and Deputy General Counsel and served in various other roles at NRG Energy, Inc. since September 2008. Prior to NRG, Mr. Malcarney worked at two major law firms in Princeton, NJ and Philadelphia, PA, and handled mergers and acquisitions, project financing and general corporate matters.

Code of Ethics

The Company has adopted a code of ethics entitled "Clearway Energy, Inc. Code of Business Conduct and Ethics" that applies to all of our directors and employees, including our Officers (e.g., our CEO, CFO, and Principal Accounting Officer). It may be accessed through the "Corporate Governance" section of the Company's website at <http://www.clearwayenergy.com>. The Company also elects to disclose the information required by Form 8-K, Item 5.05, "Amendments to the Registrant's Code of Ethics, or Waiver of a Provision of the Code of Ethics," through the Company's website, and such information will remain available on this website for at least a 12-month period. A copy of the "Clearway Energy, Inc. Code of Business Conduct and Ethics" is available in print to any stockholder who requests it.

Other information required by this Item will be incorporated by reference to the similarly named section of the Company's Definitive Proxy Statement for its 2020 Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

Item 11 — Executive Compensation

Information required by this Item will be incorporated by reference to the similarly named section of the Company's Definitive Proxy Statement for its 2020 Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

Item 12 — Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

Securities Authorized for Issuance under the Clearway Energy, Inc. Amended and Restated 2013 Equity Compensation Plan

<u>Plan Category</u>	(a) Number of Securities to be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights	(b) Weighted-Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights	(c) Number of Securities Remaining Available for Future Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans (Excluding Securities Reflected in Column (a)) ⁽¹⁾
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders - Class A common stock	18,630	\$ —	—
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders - Class C common stock	702,925	—	1,056,534
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	—	N/A	—
Total	721,555	\$ —	1,056,534

⁽¹⁾ Beginning in May 2015, awards to be granted and associated dividend equivalent rights to be issued under the Clearway Energy, Inc. Amended and Restated 2013 Equity Incentive Plan convert to Class C common stock upon vesting.

Other information required by this Item will be incorporated by reference to the similarly named section of the Company's Definitive Proxy Statement for its 2020 Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

Item 13 — Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

Information required by this Item will be incorporated by reference to the similarly named section of the Company's Definitive Proxy Statement for its 2020 Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

Item 14 — Principal Accounting Fees and Services

Information required by this Item will be incorporated by reference to the similarly named section of the Company's Definitive Proxy Statement for its 2020 Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

PART IV

Item 15 — Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules

(a)(1) Financial Statements

The following consolidated financial statements of Clearway Energy, Inc. and related notes thereto, together with the reports thereon of KPMG LLP, are included herein:

Consolidated Statements of Operations — Years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive (Loss) Income — Years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017

Consolidated Balance Sheets — As of December 31, 2019 and 2018

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows — Years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017

Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity — Years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(a)(2) Financial Statement Schedules

The following schedules of Clearway Energy, Inc. are filed as part of Item 15 of this report and should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements:

Schedule I — Clearway Energy, Inc. Financial Statements for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, are included in Clearway Energy, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K pursuant to the requirements of Rule 5-04(c) of Regulation S-X

Schedule II — Valuation and Qualifying Accounts

All other schedules for which provision is made in the applicable accounting regulation of the Securities and Exchange Commission are not required under the related instructions or are inapplicable, and therefore, have been omitted

(a)(3) Exhibits: See Exhibit Index submitted as a separate section of this report

(b) Exhibits

See Exhibit Index submitted as a separate section of this report

(c) Not applicable

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Stockholders and Board of Directors

Clearway Energy, Inc.:

Opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Clearway Energy, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive (loss) income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes and financial statement schedules, ("Schedule I- Condensed Financial Information of Registrant" and "Schedule II- Valuation and Qualifying Accounts") (collectively, the consolidated financial statements). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2019, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2019, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, and our report dated March 2, 2020 expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Changes in Accounting Principle

As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company has changed its method of accounting for Revenue from Contracts with Customers as of January 1, 2018 due to the adoption of Topic 606.

As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company has changed its method of accounting for Leases as of January 1, 2019 due to the adoption of Topic 842.

Basis for Opinion

These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical Audit Matter

The critical audit matter communicated below is a matter arising from the current period audit of the consolidated financial statements that was communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that: (1) relates to accounts or disclosures that are material to the consolidated financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgment. The communication of a critical audit matter does not alter in any way our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matter below, providing a separate opinion on the critical audit matter or on the accounts or disclosures to which it relates.

Evaluation over the impairment of long-lived assets

As discussed in Notes 2 and 9 to the consolidated financial statements, long-lived assets that are held and used are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate their carrying value may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of the assets to the future net cash flows expected to be generated by the asset, through considering project specific assumptions for contracted energy prices, long-term forecasted energy prices, forecasted generation, future project operating costs, future capital expenditures and expected plant operations. An impairment loss is recognized if the total future undiscounted cash flows expected from an asset are less than its carrying value. An impairment charge is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying value and its fair value. Generally, fair value is determined using valuation techniques such as the present value of expected future cash flows or comparable values determined by transactions in the market. The Company uses its best estimates in making these evaluations and considers various factors, including forward price curves for energy, forecasted generation, future project operating costs, future capital expenditures, expected plant operations and discount rates.

We identified the evaluation over the impairment of certain long-lived assets as a critical audit matter. This was due to the especially subjective auditor judgment in evaluating the forecasted energy prices used in the Company's undiscounted cash flow estimation model. Specifically, for certain asset groups tested for impairment, the forecasted energy prices used in the undiscounted cash flow estimation models were challenging to evaluate as small changes to this assumption could have a significant effect on the Company's projected future undiscounted cash flows of long-lived assets.

The primary procedures we performed to address this critical audit matter included the following. We tested certain internal controls over the Company's selection of forecasted energy prices used in impairment testing. We involved a valuation professional with specialized skills and knowledge, who assisted in evaluating the forecasted energy prices determined by the Company. Our valuation professional evaluated the energy price curves utilized by the Company by comparing them to energy price curves prepared by reputable third-party vendors that provide energy price forecasts in the applicable power markets.

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2012.

(signed) KPMG LLP

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

March 2, 2020

CLEARWAY ENERGY, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(In millions, except per share amounts)	Year ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
Operating Revenues			
Total operating revenues	\$ 1,032	\$ 1,053	\$ 1,009
Operating Costs and Expenses			
Cost of operations	342	332	326
Depreciation and amortization	396	331	334
Impairment losses	33	—	44
General and administrative	29	20	19
Transaction and integration costs	3	20	3
Development costs	5	3	—
Total operating costs and expenses	808	706	726
Operating Income	224	347	283
Other Income (Expense)			
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliates	83	74	71
Other income, net	9	8	4
Loss on debt extinguishment	(16)	(7)	(3)
Interest expense, net	(404)	(306)	(307)
Total other expense, net	(328)	(231)	(235)
(Loss) Income Before Income Taxes	(104)	116	48
Income tax (benefit) expense	(8)	62	72
Net (Loss) Income	(96)	54	(24)
Less: Pre-acquisition net income of Drop Down Assets	—	4	7
Net (Loss) Income Excluding Pre-acquisition Net Income (Loss) of Drop Down Assets	(96)	50	(31)
Less: Net (loss) income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(85)	2	(15)
Net (Loss) Income Attributable to Clearway Energy, Inc.	\$ (11)	\$ 48	\$ (16)
Earnings Per Share Attributable to Clearway Energy, Inc. Class A and Class C Common Stockholders			
Weighted average number of Class A common shares outstanding - basic and diluted	35	35	35
Weighted average number of Class C common shares outstanding - basic and diluted	74	69	64
(Loss) Earnings per Weighted Average Class A and Class C Common Share - Basic and Diluted	\$ (0.10)	\$ 0.46	\$ (0.16)
Dividends Per Class A Common Share	\$ 0.80	\$ 1.258	\$ 1.098
Dividends Per Class C Common Share	\$ 0.80	\$ 1.258	\$ 1.098

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CLEARWAY ENERGY, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) INCOME

	Year ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
<i>(In millions)</i>			
Net (Loss) Income	\$ (96)	\$ 54	\$ (24)
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), net of tax			
Unrealized gain on derivatives, net of income tax expense of \$1, \$2, and \$7	7	22	10
Other comprehensive income	7	22	10
Comprehensive (Loss) Income	(89)	76	(14)
Less: Pre-acquisition net income of Drop Down Assets	—	4	7
Less: Comprehensive (loss) income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(81)	14	(5)
Comprehensive (Loss) Income Attributable to Clearway Energy, Inc.	<u>\$ (8)</u>	<u>\$ 58</u>	<u>\$ (16)</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CLEARWAY ENERGY, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

ASSETS	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
	(In millions)	
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 155	\$ 407
Restricted cash	262	176
Accounts receivable — trade	116	104
Accounts receivable — affiliates	2	—
Inventory	40	40
Prepayments and other current assets	33	29
Total current assets	608	756
Property, plant and equipment, net	6,063	5,245
Other Assets		
Equity investments in affiliates	1,183	1,172
Intangible assets, net	1,428	1,156
Derivative instruments	—	8
Right-of-use assets, net	223	—
Deferred income taxes	92	57
Other non-current assets	103	106
Total other assets	3,029	2,499
Total Assets	\$ 9,700	\$ 8,500
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Current portion of long-term debt	\$ 1,824	\$ 535
Accounts payable — trade	74	45
Accounts payable — affiliate	31	19
Derivative instruments	16	4
Accrued interest expense	41	44
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	71	57
Total current liabilities	2,057	704
Other Liabilities		
Long-term debt	4,956	5,447
Derivative instruments	76	17
Long-term lease liabilities	227	—
Other non-current liabilities	121	108
Total non-current liabilities	5,380	5,572
Total Liabilities	7,437	6,276
Commitments and Contingencies		
Stockholders' Equity		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value; 10,000,000 shares authorized; none issued	—	—
Class A, Class B, Class C and Class D common stock, \$0.01 par value; 3,000,000,000 shares authorized (Class A 500,000,000, Class B 500,000,000, Class C 1,000,000,000, Class D 1,000,000,000); 198,819,999 shares issued and outstanding (Class A 34,599,645, Class B 42,738,750, Class C 78,742,854, Class D 42,738,750) at December 31, 2019 and 193,251,396 shares issued and outstanding (Class A 34,586,250, Class B 42,738,750, Class C 73,187,646, Class D 42,738,750) at December 31, 2018	1	1
Additional paid-in capital	1,936	1,897
Accumulated deficit	(72)	(58)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(15)	(18)
Noncontrolling interest	413	402
Total Stockholders' Equity	2,263	2,224
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	\$ 9,700	\$ 8,500

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CLEARWAY ENERGY, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Year ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
Cash Flows from Operating Activities	(In millions)		
Net (loss) income	\$ (96)	\$ 54	\$ (24)
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliates	(83)	(74)	(71)
Distributions from unconsolidated affiliates	34	70	72
Depreciation and amortization	396	331	334
Amortization of financing costs and debt discounts	17	24	25
Amortization of intangibles and out-of-market contracts	71	70	70
Loss on debt extinguishment	16	7	3
Right-of-use asset amortization	7	—	—
Change in deferred income taxes	(8)	62	72
Impairment losses	33	—	44
Changes in derivative instruments	85	(16)	(15)
Loss on disposal of asset components	9	—	16
Cash provided by (used in) changes in other working capital:			
Changes in prepaid and accrued capacity payments	1	—	(4)
Changes in other working capital	(5)	(30)	(5)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	477	498	517
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Acquisition of assets	(100)	(11)	—
Partnership interest acquisition	(29)	—	—
Acquisition of Drop Down Assets, net of cash acquired	(161)	(126)	(250)
Capital expenditures	(228)	(83)	(190)
Buyout of Wind TE Holdco non-controlling interest	(19)	—	—
Cash receipts from notes receivable	—	13	17
Return of investment from unconsolidated affiliates	56	45	47
Investments in unconsolidated affiliates	(13)	(34)	(73)
Proceeds from sale of HSD Solar Holdings, LLC assets	20	—	—
Other	6	11	7
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	(468)	(185)	(442)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Net contributions from noncontrolling interests	174	91	13
Net distributions and return of capital to NRG prior to the acquisition of Drop Down Assets	—	—	(23)
Proceeds from the issuance of common stock	100	153	34
Payments of dividends and distributions	(155)	(238)	(202)
Proceeds from the revolving credit facility	152	35	55
Payments for the revolving credit facility	(152)	(90)	—
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	1,215	827	210
Payments of debt issuance costs	(25)	(14)	(12)
Payments for long-term debt	(1,484)	(810)	(332)
Net Cash Used in Financing Activities	(175)	(46)	(257)
Net (Decrease) Increase in Cash, Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash	(166)	267	(182)
Cash, Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash at Beginning of Period	583	316	498
Cash, Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash at End of Period	\$ 417	\$ 583	\$ 316
Supplemental Disclosures			
Interest paid, net of amount capitalized	\$ (313)	\$ (292)	\$ (297)
Non-cash investing and financing activities:			
(Reductions) Additions to fixed assets for accrued capital expenditures	(2)	(15)	22
Non-cash adjustment for change in tax basis	28	(7)	(20)
Non-cash contributions from CEG, NRG, net of distributions	\$ 36	\$ 38	\$ (2)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CLEARWAY ENERGY, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

(In millions)	Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Non- controlling Interest	Total Stockholders' Equity
Balances at December 31, 2016	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ 1,879	\$ (2)	\$ (28)	\$ 774	\$ 2,624
Net loss	—	—	—	(16)	—	(15)	(31)
Pre-acquisition net loss of acquired Drop Down Assets	—	—	—	—	—	7	7
Unrealized (loss) gain on derivatives, net of tax	—	—	—	—	—	10	10
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	—	—	—	5	—	—	5
Payments for the March 2017, August 2017 and November 2017 Drop Down Assets	—	—	—	—	—	(250)	(250)
August 2017 Drop Down Assets contingent consideration	—	—	—	—	—	(8)	(8)
Distributions and returns of capital to NRG, net of contributions, cash	—	—	—	—	—	(21)	(21)
Contributions from NRG, net of distributions, non-cash	—	—	—	—	—	(2)	(2)
Capital contributions from tax equity investors, cash	—	—	—	—	—	11	11
Stock-based compensation	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Proceeds from the issuance of Class C common stock	—	—	34	—	—	—	34
Non-cash adjustment for change in tax basis of property, plant and equipment	—	—	(20)	—	—	—	(20)
Common stock dividends	—	—	(52)	(56)	—	(94)	(202)
Balances at December 31, 2017	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ 1,843	\$ (69)	\$ (28)	\$ 412	\$ 2,159
Net income	—	—	—	48	—	2	50
Pre-acquisition net loss of acquired Drop Down Assets	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Unrealized gain on derivatives, net of tax	—	—	—	—	10	12	22
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Payments for the Buckthorn Solar Drop Down Asset and UPMC	—	—	1	—	—	(53)	(52)
Equity component of tendered 2020 Convertible Notes and 2019 Convertible Notes	—	—	(3)	—	—	—	(3)
Capital contributions from tax equity investors, net of distributions, cash	—	—	—	—	—	106	106
Distributions and return of capital to NRG, net of contributions, cash	—	—	—	—	—	(11)	(11)
Distributions and return of capital to NRG, net of contributions, non-cash	—	—	—	—	—	38	38
Stock-based compensation	—	—	4	(1)	—	—	3
Proceeds from the issuance of Class C common stock	—	—	153	—	—	—	153
Non-cash adjustment for change in tax basis of property, plant and equipment	—	—	(7)	—	—	—	(7)
Common stock dividends	—	—	(94)	(36)	—	(108)	(238)
Balances at December 31, 2018	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ 1,897	\$ (58)	\$ (18)	\$ 402	\$ 2,224
Net loss	—	—	—	(11)	—	(85)	(96)
Unrealized gain on derivatives, net of tax	—	—	—	—	3	4	7
Buyout of Wind TE Holdco non-controlling interest	—	—	(5)	—	—	(14)	(19)
Carlsbad Drop Down	—	—	—	—	—	(35)	(35)
Contributions from tax equity interests, net of distributions, cash	—	—	—	—	—	242	242
Distributions to CEG, net of contributions, cash	—	—	—	—	—	(68)	(68)
Cumulative effect of change in the accounting principle	—	—	—	(2)	—	(1)	(3)
Contributions from CEG net of distributions, non-cash	—	—	—	—	—	36	36
Stock-based compensation	—	—	3	(1)	—	—	2
Proceeds from the issuance of Class C Common Stock	—	—	100	—	—	—	100
Non-cash adjustment for change in tax basis	—	—	28	—	—	—	28
Common stock dividends	—	—	(87)	—	—	(68)	(155)
Balances at December 31, 2019	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ 1,936	\$ (72)	\$ (15)	\$ 413	\$ 2,263

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CLEARWAY ENERGY, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 — Nature of Business

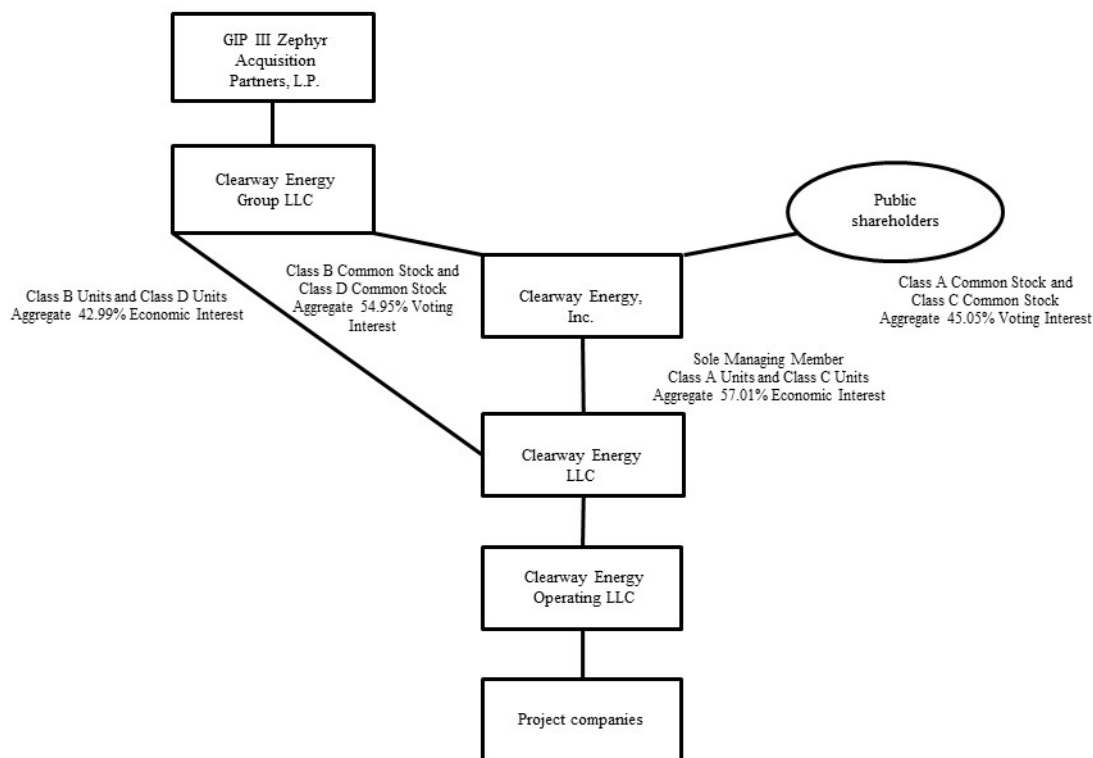
Clearway Energy, Inc., together with its consolidated subsidiaries, or the Company, is a publicly-traded energy infrastructure investor in and owner of modern, sustainable and long-term contracted assets across North America. On August 31, 2018, NRG Energy, Inc., or NRG, transferred its full ownership interest in the Company to Clearway Energy Group LLC, or CEG, the holder of NRG's renewable energy development and operations platform, and subsequently sold 100% of its interest in CEG to GIP, referred to hereinafter as the GIP Transaction. As a result of the GIP Transaction, GIP indirectly acquired a 45.2% economic interest in Clearway Energy LLC and a 55% voting interest in the Company. GIP is an independent fund manager that invests in infrastructure assets in energy and transport sectors. The Company is sponsored by GIP through its portfolio company, CEG.

The Company's environmentally-sound asset portfolio includes over 5,875 MW of wind, solar and natural gas-fired power generation facilities. Through this diversified and contracted portfolio, the Company endeavors to provide its investors with stable and growing dividend income. Nearly all of these assets sell substantially all of their output pursuant to long-term offtake agreements with creditworthy counterparties. The weighted average remaining contract duration of these offtake agreements was approximately 13 years as of December 31, 2019 based on CAFD. The Company also owns thermal infrastructure assets with an aggregate steam and chilled water capacity of 1,530 net MWt and electric generation capacity of 139 net MW. These thermal infrastructure assets provide steam, hot and/or chilled water, and, in some instances, electricity to commercial businesses, universities, hospitals and governmental units in multiple locations, principally through long-term contracts or pursuant to rates regulated by state utility commissions.

The Company consolidates the results of Clearway Energy LLC through its controlling interest, with CEG's interest shown as noncontrolling interest in the financial statements. The holders of the Company's outstanding shares of Class A and Class C common stock are entitled to dividends as declared. CEG receives its distributions from Clearway Energy LLC through its ownership of Clearway Energy LLC Class B and Class D units.

As a result of the Class C common stock issuance in December of 2019, the Company owns 57.01% of the economic interests of Clearway Energy LLC, with CEG retaining 42.99% of the economic interests of Clearway Energy LLC as of December 31, 2019. For further discussion, see Item 15 — Note 12, *Stockholders' Equity*.

The following table represents the structure of the Company as of December 31, 2019:



PG&E Bankruptcy

On January 29, 2019, PG&E filed for reorganization under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Northern District of California, or the Bankruptcy Court. Certain subsidiaries of the Company, which hold interests in 6 solar facilities totaling 480 MW and Marsh Landing with capacity of 720 MW, sell the output of their facilities to PG&E under long-term PPAs. The Company consolidates three of the solar facilities and Marsh Landing and records its interest in the other solar facilities as equity method investments. As of December 31, 2019, the Company had \$177 million in restricted cash, \$1.4 billion of property, plant and equipment, net, \$370 million investments in unconsolidated affiliates and \$1.2 billion of borrowings with final maturity dates ranging from 2023 - 2038 related to these facilities. The related subsidiaries of the Company are parties to financing agreements consisting of non-recourse project-level debt and, in certain cases, non-recourse holding company debt. The PG&E Bankruptcy triggered defaults under the PPAs with PG&E and such related project-level financing agreements. As a result, the Company recorded \$1.2 billion of principal, net of the related unamortized debt issuance costs, as short-term debt as of December 31, 2019.

Substantially all of the Company's generation assets are under long-term contractual arrangements for the output or capacity from these assets. The thermal assets are comprised of district energy systems and combined heat and power plants that produce steam, hot water and/or chilled water and, in some instances, electricity at a central plant. Certain district energy systems are subject to rate regulation by state public utility commissions (although they may negotiate certain rates) while the other district energy systems have rates determined by negotiated bilateral contracts.

Transition Services Agreement

As a result of the GIP Transaction, the Company entered into a Transition Services Agreement with NRG, or the NRG TSA, pursuant to which NRG or certain of its affiliates began providing transitional services to the Company following the consummation of the GIP Transaction, in exchange for the payment of a fee in respect of such services. A material portion of these processes terminated during the second quarter of 2019 and such services were subsequently provided by both the Company and by CEG pursuant to the CEG Master Services Agreements. During the second quarter of 2019, the Company exercised its option to extend the term of the NRG TSA through April 30, 2020 for the remaining services, some of which will be billed at an hourly rate as agreed between the parties. The Company incurred approximately \$1.5 million of expense related to the NRG TSA during the year ended December 31, 2019, which was recorded in transaction and integration costs in the consolidated statements of operations.

Note 2 — Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation and Principles of Consolidation

The Company's consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with GAAP. The ASC is the source of authoritative GAAP to be applied by nongovernmental entities. In addition, the rules and interpretative releases of the SEC under authority of federal securities laws are also sources of authoritative GAAP for SEC registrants.

The consolidated financial statements include the Company's accounts and operations and those of its subsidiaries in which it has a controlling interest. All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation. The usual condition for a controlling financial interest is ownership of a majority of the voting interests of an entity. However, a controlling financial interest may also exist through arrangements that do not involve controlling voting interests. As such, the Company applies the guidance of ASC 810, *Consolidations*, or ASC 810, to determine when an entity that is insufficiently capitalized or not controlled through its voting interests, referred to as a variable interest entity, or VIE, should be consolidated.

Cash and Cash Equivalents, and Restricted Cash

Cash and cash equivalents include highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the time of purchase. Cash and cash equivalents held at project subsidiaries was \$125 million and \$109 million as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

The following table provides a reconciliation of cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash reported within the consolidated balance sheets that sum to the total of the same such amounts shown in the statements of cash flows.

	Year ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
	(In millions)	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 155	\$ 407
Restricted cash	262	176
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash shown in the statements of cash flows	<u>417</u>	<u>583</u>

Restricted cash consists primarily of funds held to satisfy the requirements of certain debt agreements and funds held within the Company's projects that are restricted in their use. As of December 31, 2019, these restricted funds comprised of \$129 million designated to fund operating expenses, approximately \$24 million designated for current debt service payments, and \$30 million restricted for reserves including debt service, performance obligations and other reserves, as well as capital expenditures. The remaining \$79 million is held in distributions reserve accounts, of which \$58 million related to subsidiaries affected by the PG&E Bankruptcy as discussed further below and may not be distributed during the pendency of the bankruptcy. Such subsidiaries had a total of \$177 million in restricted cash as of December 31, 2019.

On January 29, 2019, PG&E filed for reorganization under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. The Company has non-recourse project-level debt related to each of its subsidiaries that sell their output to PG&E under long-term PPAs. The PG&E Bankruptcy filing is an event of default under the related financing agreements. As of December 31, 2019, all project level cash balances for these subsidiaries were classified as restricted cash.

Accounts Receivable — Trade and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Accounts receivable— trade are reported on the balance sheet at the invoiced amount adjusted for any write-offs and the allowance for doubtful accounts. The allowance for doubtful accounts is reviewed periodically based on amounts past due and significance. The allowance for doubtful accounts was immaterial as of December 31, 2019 and 2018.

Inventory

Inventory consists principally of spare parts and fuel oil. Spare parts inventory is valued at weighted average cost, unless evidence indicates that the weighted average cost will not be recovered with a normal profit in the ordinary course of business. Fuel oil inventory is valued at the lower of weighted average cost or market. The Company removes fuel inventories as they are used in the production of steam, chilled water or electricity. Spare parts inventory are removed when they are used for repairs, maintenance or capital projects.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost or, in the case of third party business acquisitions, fair value; however impairment adjustments are recorded whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying values may not be recoverable. Significant additions or improvements extending asset lives are capitalized as incurred, while repairs and maintenance that do not improve or extend the life of the respective asset are charged to expense as incurred. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives. Certain assets and their related accumulated depreciation amounts are adjusted for asset retirements and disposals with the resulting gain or loss included in cost of operations in the consolidated statements of operations. For further discussion of the Company's property, plant and equipment refer to Note 4, *Property, Plant and Equipment*, to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Construction in-progress represents cumulative construction costs, including the costs incurred for the purchase of major equipment and engineering costs and capitalized interest. Once the project achieves commercial operation, the Company reclassifies the amounts recorded in construction in progress to facilities and equipment.

Development costs include project development costs, which are expensed in the preliminary stages of a project and capitalized when the project is deemed to be commercially viable. Commercial viability is determined by one or a series of actions including, among others, Board of Director approval pursuant to a formal project plan that subjects the Company to significant future obligations that can only be discharged by the use of a Company asset. When a project is available for operations, capitalized interest and capitalized project development costs are reclassified to property, plant and equipment and depreciated on a straightline basis over the estimated useful life of the project's related assets. Capitalized costs are charged to expense if a project is abandoned or management otherwise determines the costs to be unrecoverable.

Asset Impairments

Long-lived assets that are held and used are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate their carrying values may not be recoverable. Such reviews are performed in accordance with ASC 360. An impairment loss is indicated if the total future estimated undiscounted cash flows expected from an asset are less than its carrying value. An impairment charge is measured by the difference between an asset's carrying amount and fair value with the difference recorded in operating costs and expenses in the statements of operations. Fair values are determined by a variety of valuation methods, including appraisals, sales prices of similar assets and present value techniques. For further discussion of the Company's long-lived asset impairments, refer to Item 15 — Note 9, *Asset Impairments*, to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Investments accounted for by the equity method are reviewed for impairment in accordance with ASC 323, *Investments-Equity Method and Joint Ventures*, which requires that a loss in value of an investment that is an other-than-temporary decline should be recognized. The Company identifies and measures losses in the value of equity method investments based upon a comparison of fair value to carrying value.

Debt Issuance Costs

Debt issuance costs are capitalized and amortized as interest expense on a basis which approximates the effective interest method over the term of the related debt. Debt issuance costs related to the long term debt are presented as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of the related debt in both the current and prior periods. Debt issuance costs related to the senior secured revolving credit facility line of credit are recorded as a non-current asset on the balance sheet and are amortized over the term of the credit facility.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets represent contractual rights held by the Company. The Company recognizes specifically identifiable intangible assets including power purchase agreements, leasehold improvements, customer relationships, customer contracts and development rights when specific rights and contracts are acquired. These intangible assets are amortized primarily on a straight-line basis. For further discussion of the Company's intangible assets, refer to Note 8, *Intangible Assets*, to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue from Contracts with Customers

On January 1, 2018, the Company adopted the guidance in ASC 606, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, or Topic 606, using the modified retrospective method applied to contracts which were not completed as of the adoption date, with no adjustment required to the financial statements upon adoption. Following the adoption of the new standard, the Company's revenue recognition of its contracts with customers remains materially consistent with its historical practice. The comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under the accounting standards in effect for those periods. The Company's policies with respect to its various revenue streams are detailed below. In general, the Company applies the invoicing practical expedient to recognize revenue for the revenue streams detailed below, except in circumstances where the invoiced amount does not represent the value transferred to the customer.

Thermal Revenues

Steam and chilled water revenue is recognized as the Company transfers the product to the customer, based on customer usage as determined by meter readings taken at month-end. Some locations read customer meters throughout the month, and recognize estimated revenue for the period between meter read date and month-end. For thermal contracts, the Company's performance obligation to deliver steam and chilled water is satisfied over time and revenue is recognized based on the invoiced amount. The Thermal Business subsidiaries collect and remit state and local taxes associated with sales to their customers, as required by governmental authorities. These taxes are presented on a net basis in the income statement.

As contracts for steam and chilled water are long-term contracts, the Company has performance obligations under these contracts that have not yet been satisfied. These performance obligations have transaction prices that are both fixed and variable, and that vary based on the contract duration, customer type, inception date and other contract-specific factors. For the fixed price contracts, the Company cannot accurately estimate the amount of its unsatisfied performance obligations as it will vary based on customer usage, which will depend on factors such as weather and customer activity.

Power Purchase Agreements, or PPAs

The majority of the Company's revenues are obtained through PPAs or other contractual agreements. Energy, capacity and, where applicable, renewable attributes, from the majority of the Company's renewable energy assets and certain conventional energy plants is sold through long-term PPAs and tolling agreements to a single counterparty, which is often a utility or commercial customer. The majority of these PPAs are accounted for as leases. Previously ASC 840, and currently, ASC 842, requires the minimum lease payments received to be amortized over the term of the lease and contingent rentals are recorded when the achievement of the contingency becomes probable. Judgment is required by management in determining the economic life of each generating facility, in evaluating whether certain lease provisions constitute minimum payments or represent contingent rent and other factors in determining whether a contract contains a lease and whether the lease is an operating lease or capital lease.

Certain of these leases have no minimum lease payments and all of the rental income under these leases is recorded as contingent rent on an actual basis when the electricity is delivered. The contingent rental income recognized in the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017 was \$537 million, \$583 million and \$559 million, respectively. See Note 17, *Leases* for additional information related to the Company's PPAs accounted for as leases.

Renewable Energy Credits, or RECs

As stated above, renewable energy credits, or RECs, are usually sold through long-term PPAs. Revenue from the sale of self-generated RECs is recognized when the related energy is generated and simultaneously delivered even in cases where there is a certification lag as it has been deemed to be perfunctory.

In a bundled contract to sell energy, capacity and/or self-generated RECs, all performance obligations are deemed to be delivered at the same time and hence, timing of recognition of revenue for all performance obligations is the same and occurs over time. In such cases, it is often unnecessary to allocate transaction price to multiple performance obligations.

Disaggregated Revenues

The following tables represent the Company's disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers for the year ended December 31, 2019, along with the reportable segment for each category:

(In millions)	Year ended December 31, 2019			
	<u>Conventional Generation</u>	<u>Renewables</u>	<u>Thermal</u>	<u>Total</u>
Energy revenue ^(a)	\$ 5	\$ 545	\$ 120	\$ 670
Capacity revenue ^(a)	348	—	54	402
Other revenues	—	10	30	40
Contract amortization	(7)	(61)	(3)	(71)
Mark-to-market for economic hedges	—	(9)	—	(9)
Total operating revenue	346	485	201	1,032
Less: Lease revenue	(353)	(509)	(2)	(864)
Less: Contract amortization	7	61	3	71
Total revenue from contracts with customers	\$ —	\$ 37	\$ 202	\$ 239

^(a) See Note 17, *Leases* for the amounts of energy and capacity revenue that relate to leases and are accounted for under ASC 842.

The following tables represent the Company's disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers for the year ended December 31, 2018, along with the reportable segment for each category:

(In millions)	Year ended December 31, 2018			
	<u>Conventional Generation</u>	<u>Renewables</u>	<u>Thermal</u>	<u>Total</u>
Energy revenue ^(a)	\$ 5	\$ 572	\$ 120	\$ 697
Capacity revenue ^(a)	337	—	50	387
Other revenues	—	13	26	39
Contract amortization	(5)	(62)	(3)	(70)
Total operating revenue	337	523	193	1,053
Less: Lease revenue	(342)	(534)	(2)	(878)
Less: Contract amortization	5	62	3	70
Total revenue from contracts with customers	\$ —	\$ 51	\$ 194	\$ 245

^(a) See Note 17, *Leases* for the amounts of energy and capacity revenue that relate to leases and are accounted for under ASC 840.

Contract Amortization

Assets and liabilities recognized from power sales agreements assumed through acquisitions related to the sale of electric capacity and energy in future periods for which the fair value has been determined to be significantly less (more) than market are amortized to revenue over the term of each underlying contract based on actual generation and/or contracted volumes or on a straight-line basis, where applicable.

Contract Balances

The following table reflects the contract assets and liabilities included on the Company's balance sheet as of December 31, 2019:

(In millions)	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Accounts receivable, net - Contracts with customers	\$ 34	\$ 35
Accounts receivable, net - Leases	82	69
Total accounts receivable, net	\$ 116	\$ 104

Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company accounts for derivative financial instruments under ASC 815, *Derivatives and Hedging*, or ASC 815, which requires the Company to record all derivatives on the balance sheet at fair value unless they qualify for a NPNS exception. Changes in the fair value of non-hedge derivatives are immediately recognized in earnings. Changes in the fair value of derivatives accounted for as hedges, if elected for hedge accounting, are either:

- Recognized in earnings as an offset to the changes in the fair value of the related hedged assets, liabilities and firm commitments; or
- Deferred and recorded as a component of accumulated OCI until the hedged transactions occur and are recognized in earnings.

The Company's primary derivative instruments are interest rate instruments used to mitigate variability in earnings due to fluctuations in interest rates, power purchase or sale contracts used to mitigate variability in earnings due to fluctuations in market prices and fuels purchase contracts used to control customer reimbursable fuel cost. On an ongoing basis, the Company qualitatively assesses the effectiveness of its derivatives that are designated as hedges for accounting purposes in order to determine that each derivative continues to be highly effective in offsetting changes in cash flows of hedged items. If necessary, the Company will perform an analysis to measure the statistical correlation between the derivative and the associated hedged item to determine the effectiveness of such a contract designated as a hedge. The Company will discontinue hedge accounting if it is determined that the hedge is no longer effective. In this case, the gain or loss previously deferred in accumulated OCI would be frozen until the underlying hedged item is delivered unless the transaction being hedged is no longer probable of occurring in which case the amount in OCI would be immediately reclassified into earnings. If the derivative instrument is terminated, the effective portion of this derivative deferred in accumulated OCI will be frozen until the underlying hedged item is delivered.

Revenues and expenses on contracts that qualify for the NPNS exception are recognized when the underlying physical transaction is delivered. While these contracts are considered derivative financial instruments under ASC 815, they are not recorded at fair value, but on an accrual basis of accounting. If it is determined that a transaction designated as NPNS no longer meets the scope exception, the fair value of the related contract is recorded on the balance sheet and immediately recognized through earnings.

Concentrations of Credit Risk

Financial instruments which potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of accounts receivable, notes receivable and derivative instruments, which are concentrated within entities engaged in the energy and financial industry. These industry concentrations may impact the overall exposure to credit risk, either positively or negatively, in that the customers may be similarly affected by changes in economic, industry or other conditions. In addition, many of the Company's projects have only one customer. See Item 1A, Risk Factors, *Risks related to the PG&E Bankruptcy*, for a discussion on the Company's dependence on major customers. See Note 6, *Fair Value of Financial Instruments*, for a further discussion of derivative concentrations and Note 13, *Segment Reporting*, for concentration of counterparties.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, accounts receivable, accounts receivable - affiliate, accounts payable, current portion of account payable - affiliate, and accrued expenses and other current liabilities approximate fair value because of the short-term maturity of these instruments. See Note 6, *Fair Value of Financial Instruments*, for a further discussion of fair value of financial instruments.

Asset Retirement Obligations

Asset retirement obligations, or AROs, are accounted for in accordance with ASC 410-20, *Asset Retirement Obligations*, or ASC 410-20. Retirement obligations associated with long-lived assets included within the scope of ASC 410-20 are those for which a legal obligation exists under enacted laws, statutes, and written or oral contracts, including obligations arising under the doctrine of promissory estoppel, and for which the timing and/or method of settlement may be conditional on a future event. ASC 410-20 requires an entity to recognize the fair value of a liability for an ARO in the period in which it is incurred and a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made.

Upon initial recognition of a liability for an ARO, the asset retirement cost is capitalized by increasing the carrying amount of the related long-lived asset by the same amount. Over time, the liability is accreted to its future value, while the capitalized cost is depreciated over the useful life of the related asset. The Company's AROs are primarily related to the future dismantlement of equipment on leased property and environmental obligations related to site closures and fuel storage facilities. The Company records AROs as part of other non-current liabilities on its balance sheet.

The following table represents the balance of ARO obligations as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, along with the additions and accretion related to the Company's ARO obligations for the year ended December 31, 2019:

(In millions)	
Balance as of December 31, 2018	\$ 67
Revisions in estimates for current obligations/Additions	3
Accretion — expense	5
Balance as of December 31, 2019	\$ 75

Guarantees

The Company enters into various contracts that include indemnification and guarantee provisions as a routine part of its business activities. Examples of these contracts include operation and maintenance agreements, service agreements, commercial sales arrangements and other types of contractual agreements with vendors and other third parties, as well as affiliates. These contracts generally indemnify the counterparty for tax, environmental liability, litigation and other matters, as well as breaches of representations, warranties and covenants set forth in these agreements. Because many of the guarantees and indemnities the Company issues to third parties and affiliates do not limit the amount or duration of its obligations to perform under them, there exists a risk that the Company may have obligations in excess of the amounts agreed upon in the contracts mentioned above. For those guarantees and indemnities that do not limit the liability exposure, the Company may not be able to estimate what the liability would be, until a claim is made for payment or performance, due to the contingent nature of these contracts.

Investments Accounted for by the Equity Method

The Company has investments in various energy projects accounted for by the equity method, several of which are VIEs, where the Company is not a primary beneficiary, as described in Note 5, *Investments Accounted for by the Equity Method and Variable Interest Entities*. The equity method of accounting is applied to these investments in affiliates because the ownership structure prevents the Company from exercising a controlling influence over the operating and financial policies of the projects. Under this method, equity in pre-tax income or losses of the investments is reflected as equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliates. Distributions from equity method investments that represent earnings on the Company's investment are included within cash flows from operating activities and distributions from equity method investments that represent a return of the Company's investment are included within cash flows from investing activities.

Sale-Leaseback Arrangements

The Company is party to sale-leaseback arrangements that provide for the sale of certain assets to a third party and simultaneous leaseback to the Company. In accordance with ASC 840-40, *Sale-Leaseback Transactions*, if the seller-lessee retains, through the leaseback, substantially all of the benefits and risks incident to the ownership of the property sold, the sale-leaseback transaction is accounted for as a financing arrangement. An example of this type of continuing involvement would include an option to repurchase the assets or the buyer-lessor having the option to sell the assets back to the Company. This provision is included in most of the Company's sale-leaseback arrangements. As such, the Company accounts for these arrangements as financings.

Under the financing method, the Company does not recognize as income any of the sale proceeds received from the lessor that contractually constitutes payment to acquire the assets subject to these arrangements. Instead, the sale proceeds received are accounted for as financing obligations and leaseback payments made by the Company are allocated between interest expense and a reduction to the financing obligation. Interest on the financing obligation is calculated using the Company's incremental borrowing rate at the inception of the arrangement on the outstanding financing obligation. Judgment is required to determine the appropriate borrowing rate for the arrangement and in determining any gain or loss on the transaction that would be recorded either at the end of or over the lease term.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company accounts for its stock-based compensation in accordance with ASC 718, *Compensation — Stock Compensation*, or ASC 718. The fair value of the Company's relative performance stock units, or RPSUs, are estimated on the date of grant using the Monte Carlo valuation model. The Company uses the Class A and Class C common stock price on the date of grant as the fair value of the Company's restricted stock units, or RSUs. Forfeiture rates are estimated based on an analysis of the Company's historical forfeitures, employment turnover, and expected future behavior. The Company recognizes compensation expense for both graded and cliff vesting awards on a straightline basis over the requisite service period for the entire award. The Company incurred total stock compensation expense of \$4 million and \$3 million for the years ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively, which was primarily recorded in general and administrative expense on the Company's consolidated statements of operations.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes using the liability method in accordance with ASC 740, *Income Taxes*, or ASC 740, which requires that the Company use the asset and liability method of accounting for deferred income taxes and provide deferred income taxes for all significant temporary differences.

The Company has two categories of income tax expense or benefit — current and deferred, as follows:

- Current income tax expense or benefit consists solely of current taxes payable less applicable tax credits, and
- Deferred income tax expense or benefit is the change in the net deferred income tax asset or liability, excluding amounts charged or credited to accumulated other comprehensive income.

The Company reports some of its revenues and expenses differently for financial statement purposes than for income tax return purposes, resulting in temporary and permanent differences between the Company's financial statements and income tax returns. The tax effects of such temporary differences are recorded as either deferred income tax assets or deferred income tax liabilities in the Company's consolidated balance sheets. The Company measures its deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities using income tax rates that are currently in effect. The Company believes it is more likely than not that the results of future operations will generate sufficient taxable income which includes the future reversal of existing taxable temporary differences to realize deferred tax assets, net of valuation allowances. In arriving at this conclusion to utilize projections of future profit before tax in its estimate of future taxable income, including the impact of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, the Company considered the profit before tax generated in recent years. A valuation allowance is recorded to reduce the net deferred tax assets to an amount that is more-likely-than-not to be realized.

The Company accounts for uncertain tax positions in accordance with ASC 740, which applies to all tax positions related to income taxes. Under ASC 740, tax benefits are recognized when it is more-likely-than-not that a tax position will be sustained upon examination by the authorities. The benefit recognized from a position that has surpassed the more-likely-than-not threshold is the largest amount of benefit that is more than 50% likely to be realized upon settlement. The Company recognizes interest and penalties accrued related to uncertain tax benefits as a component of income tax expense.

In accordance with ASC 740 and as discussed further in Item 15 — Note 14, *Income Taxes*, changes to existing net deferred tax assets, valuation allowances, or changes to uncertain tax benefits, are recorded to income tax expense.

Prior to the GIP Transaction, the Company was included in certain NRG consolidated unitary tax return filings which was reflected in the state effective tax rate. For tax returns filed during December 31, 2019, NRG allocated \$22 million to the Company in tax-effected state NOLs, driven primarily from losses generated by NRG after the GIP Transaction. The Company expects to be able to utilize these NOLs in future periods.

Following the GIP Transaction, the Company files under a separate standalone methodology, resulting in a higher state effective tax rate due to a larger percentage of activity allocated to high-tax jurisdictions.

Business Combinations

The Company accounts for its business combinations in accordance with ASC 805, *Business Combinations*, or ASC 805. For third party acquisitions, ASC 805 requires an acquirer to recognize and measure in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, and any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree at fair value at the acquisition date. It also recognizes and measures the goodwill acquired or a gain from a bargain purchase in the business combination and determines what information to disclose to enable users of an entity's financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business combination. In addition, transaction costs are expensed as incurred. For business acquisitions that relate to entities under common control, ASC 805 requires retrospective combination of the entities for all periods presented as if the combination has been in effect from the beginning of the financial statement period or from the date the entities were under common control (if later than the beginning of the financial statement period). The difference between the cash paid and historical value of the entities' equity is recorded as a distribution/contribution from/to CEG with the offset to noncontrolling interest. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions. These estimates and assumptions impact the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the consolidated financial statements. They also impact the reported amounts of net earnings during the reporting periods. Actual results could be different from these estimates.

In recording transactions and balances resulting from business operations, the Company uses estimates based on the best information available. Estimates are used for such items as plant depreciable lives, tax provisions, uncollectible accounts, AROs, acquisition accounting and legal costs incurred in connection with recorded loss contingencies, among others. In addition, estimates are used to test long-lived assets for impairment and to determine the fair value of impaired assets. As better information becomes available or actual amounts are determinable, the recorded estimates are revised. Consequently, operating results can be affected by revisions to prior accounting estimates.

Tax Equity Arrangements

Certain portions of the Company's noncontrolling interests in subsidiaries represent third-party interests in the net assets under certain tax equity arrangements, which are consolidated by the Company, that have been entered into to finance the cost of wind facilities eligible for certain tax credits. Additionally, certain portions of the Company's investments in unconsolidated affiliates reflect the Company's interests in tax equity arrangements, that are not consolidated by the Company, that have been entered into to finance the cost of solar energy systems, under operating leases or PPAs, that are eligible for certain tax credits. The Company has determined that the provisions in the contractual agreements of these structures represent substantive profit sharing arrangements. Further, the Company has determined that the appropriate methodology for calculating the noncontrolling interest and investment in unconsolidated affiliates that reflects the substantive profit sharing arrangements is a balance sheet approach utilizing the hypothetical liquidation at book value, or HLBV, method. Under the HLBV method, the amounts reported as noncontrolling interests and investment in unconsolidated affiliates represent the amounts the investors to the tax equity arrangements would hypothetically receive at each balance sheet date under the liquidation provisions of the contractual agreements, assuming the net assets of the funding structures were liquidated at their recorded amounts determined in accordance with GAAP. The investors' interests in the results of operations of the funding structures are determined as the difference in noncontrolling interests and investment in unconsolidated affiliates at the start and end of each reporting period, after taking into account any capital transactions between the structures and the funds' investors. The calculations utilized to apply the HLBV method include estimated calculations of taxable income or losses for each reporting period.

Reclassification

Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified for comparative purposes.

Recent Accounting Developments - Adopted in 2019

ASU 2016-02 — In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, *Leases* (Topic 842), or Topic 842, as amended, with the objective to increase transparency and comparability among organizations by recognizing lease assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet and to improve financial reporting by expanding the related disclosures. The guidance in Topic 842 provides that a lessee that may have previously accounted for a lease as an operating lease under current GAAP should recognize the assets and liabilities that arise from a lease on the balance sheet. In addition, Topic 842 expands the required quantitative and qualitative disclosures with regards to lease arrangements.

As further described in Note 17, *Leases*, the Company adopted the standard effective January 1, 2019 using the modified retrospective transition method and will not restate prior periods for the impact of Topic 842.

Note 3 — Acquisitions and Dispositions

2019 Acquisitions

Carlsbad Drop Down — On December 6, 2019, the Company acquired 100% of GIP's membership interests in CBAD Holdings, LLC, which indirectly owns Carlsbad Energy Center LLC, a 527 megawatt natural gas fired power project located in Carlsbad, California, or the Carlsbad Drop Down Asset. The project has a 20-year power purchase and tolling agreement with San Diego Gas and Electric Company, which expires in 2038. The purchase price for the Carlsbad Drop Down was \$184 million in cash, plus assumption of \$803 million in project level financing including non-recourse senior notes, as further described in Note 10, *Long-term Debt*. The acquisition was funded with proceeds from the Clearway Energy, Inc. equity issuance, as described in Note 12, *Stockholders' Equity*, as well as borrowings from the Company's revolving credit facility. The Carlsbad acquisition is the result of the Company having elected its option to purchase Carlsbad pursuant to the ROFO agreement, as amended, by and among the Company, CEG and GIP. The transaction is reflected in the Company's Conventional segment. The assets and liabilities transferred to the Company relate to interests under common control by GIP and were recorded at historical cost in accordance with ASC 805-50, *Business Combinations - Related Issues*. The difference between the cash paid and the historical value of the entities' equity was recorded as a distribution to GIP and decreased the balance of its noncontrolling interest. The acquisition was determined to be an asset acquisition and not a business combination, therefore no recast of the historical financial information was deemed necessary.

The following is a summary of assets and liabilities transferred in connection with the acquisition as of December 6, 2019:

	CBAD Holdings, LLC (In millions)
Current Assets	\$36
Property, plant and equipment	572
Intangible assets, net	337
Other non-current assets	51
Total assets	996
Debt ^(a)	791
Other current and non-current liabilities ^(b)	56
Total liabilities	847
Net assets acquired	\$149

^(a) Excludes net debt issuance costs of \$12 million.

^(b) Other current liabilities and non-current liabilities include a contingent liability of \$5 million assumed by the Company during the acquisition.

Duquesne University District Energy System Acquisition — On May 1, 2019, the Company, through its indirect subsidiary ECP Uptown Campus LLC, acquired the Duquesne University district energy system, totaling 82 combined MWt, located in Pittsburgh, PA. As part of the acquisition, Duquesne University entered into a 40-year Energy Services Agreement through which ECP Uptown Campus LLC will fulfill the university's electricity, chilled water and steam requirements in exchange for monthly capacity payments. The transaction is reflected in the Company's Thermal segment. The total investment for the project is \$107 million. This includes \$100 million related to the purchase of district energy assets, which was funded through a combination of issuance of non-recourse debt in the amount of \$95 million, as further discussed in Note 10, *Long-term Debt*, as well as cash on

hand. The remaining \$7 million related to \$3 million of restricted cash funded as part of acquisition, as well as \$4 million related to future capital expenditures. The acquisition was determined to be an asset acquisition under ASC 805, with a significant majority of the purchase price allocated to property, plant and equipment as of the acquisition date.

2018 Acquisitions

UPMC Thermal Project Asset Acquisition — On June 19, 2018, upon reaching substantial completion, the Company acquired from NRG the UPMC Thermal Project for cash consideration of \$84 million. In addition, the Company had a payable of \$4 million to NRG as of December 31, 2018, \$3 million of which was paid in January 2019 upon final completion of the project pursuant to the EPC agreement, and \$1 million was paid in January 2020. The project added 73 MWt of thermal equivalent capacity and 7.5 MW of emergency backup electrical capacity to the Company's portfolio. The transaction was reflected in the Company's Thermal segment. The acquisition was funded with the proceeds from the sale of the Series E Notes and Series F Notes, as further described in Item 15 — Note 10, *Long-term Debt*. The assets transferred to the Company relate to interests under common control by NRG and were recorded at book value in accordance with ASC 805-50, *Business Combinations - Related Issues*. The difference between the purchase price and book value of the assets was recorded as a distribution to NRG and decreased the balance of its noncontrolling interest. The acquisition was determined to be an asset acquisition and not a business combination, therefore no recast of the historical financial information was deemed necessary.

Central CA Fuel Cell 1, LLC — On April 18, 2018, the Company acquired the Central CA Fuel Cell 1, LLC project in Tulare, California from FuelCell Energy Finance, Inc. for cash consideration of \$11 million. The project added 2.8 MW of thermal capacity to the Company's portfolio, with a 20-year PPA contract with the City of Tulare. The transaction was reflected in the Company's Thermal segment.

Buckthorn Solar Drop Down Asset — On March 30, 2018, the Company acquired 100% of NRG's interests in Buckthorn Renewables, LLC, which owns a 154 MW construction-stage utility-scale solar generation project located in Texas, or the Buckthorn Solar Drop Down Asset, for cash consideration of \$42 million. The Company also assumed non-recourse debt of \$183 million and non-controlling interest of \$19 million attributable to the Class A member. The Company converted \$132 million of non-recourse debt to a term loan and the remainder of the outstanding debt was paid down with the contribution from the Class A member in the amount of \$80 million upon the project reaching substantial completion in May 2018. The purchase price for the Buckthorn Solar Drop Down Asset was funded with cash on hand and borrowings from the Company's revolving credit facility. The assets and liabilities transferred to the Company related to interests under common control by NRG and were recorded at historical cost in accordance with ASC 805-50, *Business Combinations - Related Issues*. The difference between the cash paid and historical value of the entities' equity was recorded as a distribution to NRG and decreased the balance of its noncontrolling interest. Since the transaction constituted a transfer of net asset under common control, the guidance required retrospective combination of the entities for all periods presented as if the combination had been in effect since the inception of common control. The project sells power under a 25-year PPA to the City of Georgetown, Texas, which commenced in July 2018.

2017 Acquisitions

November 2017 Drop Down Assets — On November 1, 2017, the Company acquired a 38 MW solar portfolio primarily comprised of assets from NRG's Solar Power Partners (SPP) funds and other projects developed by NRG, for cash consideration of \$74 million, including working capital adjustments, plus assumed non-recourse debt of \$26 million.

The purchase price for the November 2017 Drop Down Assets was funded with cash on hand. The assets and liabilities transferred to the Company relate to interests under common control by NRG and were recorded at historical cost in accordance with ASC 805-50, *Business Combinations - Related Issues*. The difference between the cash paid and historical value of the entities' equity was recorded as a contribution from NRG and increased the balance of its noncontrolling interest. Since the transaction constituted a transfer of net assets under common control, the guidance required retrospective combination of the entities for all periods presented as if the combination had been in effect since the inception of common control.

August 2017 Drop Down Assets — On August 1, 2017, the Company acquired the remaining 25% interest in Wind TE Holdco, a portfolio of 12 wind projects, from NRG for total cash consideration of \$44 million. The purchase agreement also included potential additional payments to NRG dependent upon actual energy prices for merchant periods beginning in 2027, which were estimated and accrued as contingent consideration in the amount of \$8 million.

The Company originally acquired 75% of Wind TE Holdco on November 3, 2015, or November 2015 Drop Down Assets, which were consolidated with 25% of the net assets recorded as noncontrolling interest. The assets and liabilities transferred to the Company related to interests under common control by NRG and were recorded at historical cost in accordance with ASC 805-50, *Business Combination - Related Issues*. As the Company had reflected NRG's 25% ownership of Wind TE Holdco in

noncontrolling interest, the difference between the cash paid of \$44 million, net of the contingent consideration of \$8 million, and the historical value of the remaining 25% of \$87 million as of July 31, 2017, was recorded as an adjustment to NRG's noncontrolling interest. Since the transaction constituted a transfer of entities under common control, the accounting guidance requires retrospective combination of the entities for all periods presented as if the combination has been in effect from the beginning of the financial statement period or from the date the entities were under common control (if later than the beginning of the financial statement period).

March 2017 Drop Down Assets — On March 27, 2017, the Company acquired the following interests from NRG: (i) Agua Caliente Borrower 2 LLC, which owns a 16% interest (approximately 31% of NRG's 51% interest) in the Agua Caliente solar farm, one of the ROFO Assets, representing ownership of approximately 46 net MW of capacity and (ii) NRG's interests in the Utah Solar Portfolio. Agua Caliente is located in Yuma County, AZ and sells power subject to a 25-year PPA with Pacific Gas and Electric. The seven utility-scale solar farms in the Utah Solar Portfolio are owned by the following entities: Four Brothers Capital, LLC, Iron Springs Capital, LLC, and Granite Mountain Capital, LLC. These utility-scale solar farms achieved commercial operations in 2016, sell power subject to 20-year PPAs with PacifiCorp, a subsidiary of Berkshire Hathaway and are part of a tax equity structure with Dominion Solar Projects III, Inc., or Dominion, through which the Company is entitled to receive 50% of cash to be distributed. The Company paid cash consideration of \$128 million. The acquisition of the March 2017 Drop Down Assets was funded with cash on hand. The Company recorded the acquired interests as equity method investments.

The assets and liabilities transferred to the Company relate to interests under common control by NRG and were recorded at historical cost in accordance with ASC 805-50, *Business Combination - Related Issues*. The difference between the cash paid and the historical value of the entities' equity of \$8 million was recorded as an adjustment to noncontrolling interest.

2019 Dispositions and Assets Held for Sale

Sale of Energy Center Dover LLC and Energy Center Smyrna LLC Assets — On September 5, 2019, the Company entered into a purchase and sale agreement with DB Energy Assets, LLC to sell 100% of its interests in Energy Center Dover LLC and Energy Center Smyrna LLC. Energy Center Dover LLC owns a 103 MW natural gas-fired cogeneration facility located in Dover, DE (Energy Center Dover). The transaction is subject to standard regulatory approvals and the completion of certain maintenance activities. The related assets and liabilities were classified as held for sale and recorded to other current assets and non-current assets, as well as current liabilities on the Company's consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2019.

Sale of HSD Solar Holdings, LLC Assets — On October 8, 2019, the Company, through HSD Solar Holdings, LLC, or HSD, sold 100% of its interests in certain distributed generation solar facilities totaling 6 MW to the offtaker under the PPA, for cash consideration of \$20 million, as a result of the offtaker exercising its right to purchase the project pursuant to the PPA. In conjunction with the sale, the Company repaid in full the non-recourse lease financing associated with the HSD projects. The repaid amount was net of cash released at closing and totaled \$23 million.

Note 4 — Property, Plant and Equipment

The Company's major classes of property, plant, and equipment were as follows:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	Depreciable Lives
	(In millions)		
Facilities and equipment	\$ 7,676	\$ 6,638	2 - 45 Years
Land and improvements	173	171	
Construction in progress ^(a)	94	26	
Total property, plant and equipment	7,943	6,835	
Accumulated depreciation	(1,880)	(1,590)	
Net property, plant and equipment	\$ 6,063	\$ 5,245	

^(a) As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, construction in progress includes \$10 million and \$6 million of capital expenditures that relate to prepaid long-term service agreements in the Conventional segment, respectively.

Depreciation expense related to property, plant and equipment during the years ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 was \$395 million and \$330 million, respectively. The Company accelerated depreciation of the Wildorado Wind and Elbow Creek projects in connection with the repowering project, which resulted in additional depreciation expense in the amount of \$54 million.

The Company recorded long-lived asset impairments during the year ended December 31, 2019, as further described in Note 9, *Asset Impairments*.

Note 5 — Investments Accounted for by the Equity Method and Variable Interest Entities

Equity Method Investments

The following table summarizes the Company's equity method investments as of December 31, 2019:

Name	Economic Interest	Investment Balance
		(In millions)
Utah Solar Portfolio ^(a)	50%	\$285
Desert Sunlight ^(d)	25%	274
GenConn ^(b)	50%	94
Agua Caliente Solar ^(d)	16%	96
Elkhorn Ridge	66.7%	48
San Juan Mesa	75%	49
DGPV Holdco 1 LLC ^(c)	95%	81
DGPV Holdco 2 LLC ^(c)	95%	68
DGPV Holdco 3 LLC ^(c)	99%	169
RPV Holdco 1 LLC ^(c)	95%	24
Avenal ^(d)	50%	(5)
		<u>\$1,183</u>

^(a) Economic interest based on cash to be distributed. Four Brothers Solar, LLC, Granite Mountain Holdings, LLC and Iron Springs Holdings, LLC are tax equity structures and VIEs. The related allocations are described below.

^(b) GenConn is a variable interest entity.

^(c) Economic interest based on cash to be distributed. DGPV Holdco 1 LLC, DGPV Holdco 2 LLC, DGPV Holdco 3 LLC and RPV Holdco 1 LLC are tax equity structures and VIEs. The related allocations are described below.

^(d) Entities that have PPAs with PG&E. On January 29, 2019, PG&E filed for bankruptcy under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. The Company has non-recourse project-level debt, and in some cases holding company debt, related to each of its subsidiaries that sell their output to PG&E under long-term PPAs. The PG&E Bankruptcy filing is an event of default under the related financing agreements, and as a result, the respective lenders under these arrangements may accelerate the repayment of these debt balances. In addition, the event of default may have an impact on the Company's ability to distribute cash from the project-level cash accounts to the parent entities. The Company continues to operate the projects in the normal course of business and is currently in the process of negotiating forbearance agreements with the related lenders.

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company had \$138 million and \$87 million, respectively, of undistributed earnings from its equity method investments.

The Company acquired its interest in Desert Sunlight on June 30, 2015, for \$285 million, which resulted in a difference between the purchase price and the basis of the acquired assets and liabilities of \$171 million. The difference is attributable to the fair value of the property, plant and equipment and power purchase agreements. In addition, the difference between the basis of the acquired assets and liabilities and the purchase price for the Utah Solar Portfolio (Four Brothers Solar, LLC, Granite Mountain Holdings, LLC and Iron Springs Holdings, LLC) of \$106 million is attributable to the fair value of the property, plant and equipment. The Company is amortizing the related basis differences to equity in earnings over the related useful life of the underlying assets acquired.

Non-recourse project-level debt of unconsolidated affiliates

The Company's pro-rata share of non-recourse debt held by unconsolidated affiliates was \$889 million as of December 31, 2019. This included \$411 million attributable to Desert Sunlight, Agua Caliente Solar, and Avenal, the unconsolidated affiliates that sell output to PG&E under long-term PPAs.

The following tables present summarized financial information for the Company's significant equity method investments:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
(In millions)			
Income Statement Data:			
GenConn			
Operating revenues	\$ 60	\$ 65	\$ 71
Operating income	27	32	36
Net income	17	22	26
Desert Sunlight			
Operating revenues	205	208	207
Operating income	123	129	127
Net income	58	84	80
DGPV entities ^(a)			
Operating revenues	77	69	37
Operating income	25	23	7
Net income (loss)	(14)	11	(3)
Other ^(b)			
Operating revenues	241	263	263
Operating income	85	103	92
Net income	\$ 64	\$ 75	\$ 59
As of December 31,			
(In millions)			
Balance Sheet Data:			
GenConn			
Current assets	\$ 37	\$ 43	
Non-current assets	342	358	
Current liabilities	16	22	
Non-current liabilities	176	182	
Desert Sunlight			
Current assets	209	133	
Non-current assets	1,296	1,298	
Current liabilities	545	58	
Non-current liabilities	484	962	
DGPV entities ^(a)			
Current assets	84	79	
Non-current assets	898	784	
Current liabilities	42	84	
Non-current liabilities	411	314	
Redeemable Noncontrolling Interest	(1)	—	
Other ^(b)			
Current assets	195	150	
Non-current assets	2,514	2,684	
Current liabilities	767	59	
Non-current liabilities	\$ 89	\$ 897	

^(a) Includes DGPV Holdco 1, DGPV Holdco 2 and DGPV Holdco 3.

^(b) Includes Agua Caliente, Elkhorn Ridge, RPV Holdco 1, Utah Solar Portfolio and San Juan Mesa.

Variable Interest Entities, or VIEs

Entities that are Consolidated

The Company has a controlling financial interest in certain entities which have been identified as VIEs under ASC 810, *Consolidations*, or ASC 810. These arrangements are primarily related to tax equity arrangements entered into with third parties in order to monetize certain tax credits associated with wind facilities and are further described below.

Kawailoa Partnership — On August 31, 2018, the Company entered into an agreement with Clearway Renew LLC, a subsidiary of CEG, to acquire the Class A membership interests in the Kawailoa Solar Partnership LLC, or Kawailoa Partnership,

for \$9 million in cash consideration. The purpose of the partnership is to own, finance, operate, and maintain the Kawaiiloa Solar project, a 49 MW utility-scale solar generation project, an indirect subsidiary of the Kawaiiloa Partnership, located in Oahu, Hawaii. The Kawaiiloa Solar project is contracted to sell power under a 22-year PPA with Hawaiian Electric Company, or HECO. The Kawaiiloa Solar project is 51% owned by the Kawaiiloa Partnership, with the remaining 49% owned by a third-party investor. The Kawaiiloa Partnership consolidates the Kawaiiloa Solar project through its controlling majority interest. On May 7, 2019, the Company made an initial capital contribution of \$2 million, which represents 20% of its total anticipated capital contributions. The Company assumed non-recourse debt of \$120 million, as further described in Note 10, *Long-term Debt*, and non-controlling interests attributable to third parties in the amount of \$21 million. Effective May 1, 2019, the Company, as a Class A member, is the primary beneficiary through its position as managing member and consolidates Kawaiiloa Partnership. Allocations of income and taxable items are equal to the distributions of available cash, which is currently 95% to the Company and 5% to Clearway Renew LLC. The Company's acquisition of the Class A membership interests in the Kawaiiloa Partnership was accounted for as a transfer of assets under common control and was recorded at historical cost in accordance with ASC 805-50, *Business Combinations — Related Issues*. The difference between the cash paid and payable recorded and the historical value of the assets was recorded as a distribution to CEG and decreased the balance of its noncontrolling interest.

Upon reaching COD in November of 2019, the Kawaiiloa Solar project's fixed assets were placed in service and began to depreciate. On December 22, 2019, Kawaiiloa Solar Holdings LLC, a tax equity fund, received its final equity contribution of \$61 million. The proceeds were utilized to repay the ITC bridge loan in the amount of \$57 million, and the construction debt was converted to term debt (and upsized, with an additional \$5 million drawn). Distributions were paid to the third-party investor and Clearway Renew LLC, funded by the excess of the tax equity investment and the term loan upsizing above the amount of the bridge loan repayment and related fees. On December 27, 2019, the Company made its substantial completion contribution of \$7 million into the Kawaiiloa Partnership, which was also utilized to make a distribution to Clearway Renew LLC. In addition, the Company started applying HLBV to allocate income attributable to the tax equity investor during the fourth quarter. The Company recorded \$14 million of loss attributable to noncontrolling interest during the period ended December 31, 2019.

Oahu Partnership — On August 31, 2018, the Company entered into an agreement with Clearway Renew LLC, a subsidiary of CEG, to acquire the Class A membership interests in the Zephyr Oahu Partnership LLC, or Oahu Partnership, for \$20 million in cash consideration. The purpose of the partnership is to own, finance, operate, and maintain the Oahu Solar projects, which consist of Lanikuhana and Waipio, utility-scale solar generation projects which represent 15 MW and 46 MW, respectively, the indirect subsidiaries of the Oahu Partnership, located in Oahu, Hawaii. The Oahu Solar projects are contracted to sell power under a 22-year PPA with HECO. The Oahu Partnership consolidates the Oahu Solar projects through its controlling majority interest. On March 8, 2019, the Company made an initial capital contribution of \$4 million, which represents 20% of its total anticipated capital contributions. The Company also assumed non-recourse debt of \$143 million, as further described in Item 15 — Note 10, *Long-term Debt*, and \$18 million of non-controlling interest attributable to a tax equity investor's initial contribution. Effective March 8, 2019, the Company, as a Class A member, is the primary beneficiary through its position as managing member and consolidates Oahu Partnership. Allocations of income and taxable items are equal to the distributions of available cash, which is currently 95% to the Company and 5% to Clearway Renew LLC. The Company's acquisition of the Class A membership interests in the Oahu Partnership was accounted for as a transfer of assets under common control and was recorded at historical cost in accordance with ASC 805-50, *Business Combinations - Related Issues*. The difference between the cash paid and payable recorded and the historical value of the assets was recorded as a contribution from CEG and increased the balance of its noncontrolling interest.

Upon reaching COD in September 2019, the Oahu Solar projects' fixed assets were placed in service and began to depreciate and on November 12, 2019 the tax equity investor made its final tax-equity contribution of \$71 million. The proceeds were utilized to repay the related ITC bridge loan in the amount of \$67 million, and the construction loan was converted to term debt. The Company paid the remaining 80% of the equity commitment in the amount of \$16 million to Clearway Renew LLC when the Oahu Solar projects reached certain milestones in December 2019. In addition, the Company started applying HLBV to allocate income attributable to the tax equity investor during the third quarter. The Company recorded \$32 million of loss attributable to noncontrolling interest during the period ended December 31, 2019.

Repowering Partnership II LLC — On August 30, 2018, Wind TE Holdco, an indirect subsidiary of the Company, formed Repowering Partnership LLC with Clearway Renew LLC, an indirect subsidiary of CEG, in order to facilitate the repowering of wind facilities of two of its indirect subsidiaries, Elbow Creek Wind Project LLC, or Elbow Creek, and Wildorado Wind LLC, or Wildorado Wind. Wind TE Holdco contributed its interests in the two facilities and Clearway Renew LLC contributed a turbine supply agreement, including title to certain components that qualify for production tax credits. Wind TE Holdco is the managing member of the partnership and consolidates the entity, which is a VIE. Clearway Renew LLC is initially entitled to allocations of 21% of income, which is reflected in Wind TE Holdco's noncontrolling interests.

On June 14, 2019, Repowering Partnership LLC was replaced with Repowering Partnership II LLC as the owner of the Elbow Creek and Wildorado Wind projects, as well as Repowering Partnership Holdco LLC, which concurrently entered into a

financing agreement for construction debt of total commitment of \$352 million, as further described in Item 15 — Note 10, *Long-term Debt*.

Repowering of the Elbow Creek project was completed and on November 26, 2019, a third party tax equity investor purchased 100% of the Class A membership interests in Elbow Creek Repowering Tax Equity Holdco LLC, or Elbow TE Holdco for \$89 million pursuant to a membership interest purchase agreement dated June 14, 2019. The Company also contributed \$4 million. In connection with the completion of the Elbow Creek repowering, the construction loan of \$93 million was repaid with the proceeds from the tax equity investor. The Company began applying HLBV during the fourth quarter to allocate income between the partners of Elbow TE Holdco. In connection with the closing, the allocations of income at Repowering Partnership II LLC (which indirectly consolidates both projects) changed to 59.63% for Wind TE Holdco LLC (the Company member) and 40.37% for CWSP Wildorado Elbow Holding LLC (the CEG member). In addition, approximately half of the repowered Wildorado equipment was placed in service in December 2019, with the remaining equipment being placed in service in January of 2020. In connection with repowering of the projects, the Company revised the remaining useful life of the property, plant and equipment that was replaced, resulting in additional expense of \$54 million during the year ended December 31, 2019 related to accelerated depreciation.

On February 7, 2020, the same third party tax equity investor purchased 100% of the Class A membership interests in Wildorado Repowering tax equity Holdco LLC, or Wildorado Holdco LLC, for \$148 million. The Company also contributed \$112 million. The repowering of the Elbow Creek and Wildorado assets is being referred to as Repowering 1.0 in Item 7 — *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and the Results of Operations*.

Buckthorn Renewables, LLC — As described in Item 15 — Note 3, *Acquisitions and Dispositions*, on March 30, 2018, the Company acquired 100% of NRG's interest in a 154 MW construction-stage utility-scale solar generation project, Buckthorn Renewables, LLC, which owns 100% interest in Buckthorn Solar Portfolio, LLC, which in turn owns 100% of the Class B membership interests in Buckthorn Holdings, LLC. Buckthorn Holdings, LLC is a tax equity fund, which is a variable interest entity that is consolidated by Buckthorn Solar Portfolio, LLC. The Company is the primary beneficiary, through its position as managing member, and indirectly consolidates Buckthorn Holdings, LLC through Buckthorn Solar Portfolio, LLC. The Class A member is a tax equity investor who made its initial contribution of \$19 million on March 30, 2018, which is reflected as noncontrolling interest on the Company's consolidated balance sheet. The project achieved substantial completion in May 2018, at which time the remaining tax equity contributions of \$80 million were funded. The Company utilizes the HLBV method for income or loss allocation to the tax equity investor's noncontrolling interest. The Company recorded \$25 million of income attributable to noncontrolling interest in Buckthorn Renewables, LLC during the period ended December 31, 2019.

Wind TE Holdco — As of December 31, 2018, Wind TE Holdco was a VIE and the Company, as the holder of Class B shares and the primary beneficiary through its position as managing member consolidated Wind TE Holdco. The Class A shares of Wind TE Holdco were owned by a tax equity investor, who received 99% of allocations of taxable income and other items.

On January 2, 2019, the Company bought out 100% of the Class A membership interests from the TE Investor, for cash consideration of \$19 million. The Company recorded the difference between the value of the interest bought and the cash received to equity and allocated it between non-controlling interest and additional paid in capital based on the economic ownership interest between CEG and public interest as of January 2, 2019.

Alta TE Holdco — On June 30, 2015, the Company sold an economic interest in Alta TE Holdco to a financial institution in order to monetize certain cash and tax attributes, primarily PTCs. The financial institution, or Alta Investor, receives 99% of allocations of taxable income and other items until the flip point, which occurs when the Alta Investor obtains a specified return on its initial investment, at which time the allocations to the Alta Investor change to 5%. The Company receives 94.34% until the flip point, at which time the allocations to the Company of CAFD will change to 97.12%, unless the flip point will not have occurred by a specified date, which would result in 100% of CAFD allocated to the Alta Investor until the flip point occurs. Alta TE Holdco is a VIE and the Company is the primary beneficiary through its position as managing member, and therefore consolidates Alta TE Holdco, with the Alta Investor's interest shown as noncontrolling interest. The Company utilizes the HLBV method to determine the net income or loss allocated to the noncontrolling interest.

Spring Canyon — The Company holds 90.1% of the Class B interests in Spring Canyon II, a 32 MW wind facility, and Spring Canyon III, a 28 MW wind facility, each located in Logan County, Colorado, and Invenergy Wind Global LLC owns 9.9% of the Class B interests. The projects are financed with a partnership flip tax-equity structure with a financial institution, who owns the Class A interests, to monetize certain cash and tax attributes, primarily PTCs. Until the flip point, the Class A member receives a variable percentage of cash distributions based on the projects' production level during the prior year. The Class A member received 34.81% of the cash distributions and the Company and Invenergy received 65.19% during the period ended December 31, 2017. After the flip point, cash distributions are allocated 5% to the Class A member and 95% to the Company and Invenergy. Spring Canyon is a VIE and the Company is the primary beneficiary through its position as managing member, and

therefore consolidates Spring Canyon. The Class A member and Invenergy's interests are shown as noncontrolling interest. The Company utilizes the HLBV method to determine the net income or loss allocated to the Class A member. Net income or loss attributable to the Class B interests is allocated to Invenergy's noncontrolling interest based on its 9.9% ownership interest.

Summarized financial information for the Company's consolidated VIEs consisted of the following as of December 31, 2019:

(In millions)	Oahu Solar Partnership	Kawailoa Partnership	Repowering Partnership II LLC	Alta TE Holdco	Spring Canyon	Buckthorn Renewables, LLC	Other ^(a)
Other current and non-current assets	\$ 27	\$ 24	\$ 31	\$ 55	\$ 3	\$ 6	\$ 4
Property, plant and equipment	188	147	340	381	86	214	9
Intangible assets	—	—	1	237	—	—	—
Total assets	215	171	372	673	89	220	13
Current and non-current liabilities	120	109	273	44	6	11	3
Total liabilities	120	109	273	44	6	11	3
Noncontrolling interest	42	52	77	48	32	66	—
Net assets less noncontrolling interests	\$ 53	\$ 10	\$ 22	\$ 581	\$ 51	\$ 143	\$ 10

^(a) Other is comprised of Crosswinds and Hardin projects, that were determined to be VIEs during the year ended December 31, 2019. Previously reported as part of Wind TE Holdco that is no longer a VIE in 2019.

Entities that are not Consolidated

The Company has interests in entities that are considered VIEs under ASC 810, *Consolidation*, but for which it is not considered the primary beneficiary. The Company accounts for its interests in these entities under the equity method of accounting.

Utah Solar Portfolio Assets — As described in Item 15 — Note 3, *Business Acquisitions*, as part of the March 2017 Drop Down Assets acquisition, the Company acquired from NRG 100% of the Class A equity interests in the Utah Solar Portfolio, comprised of Four Brothers Solar, LLC, Granite Mountain Holdings, LLC, and Iron Springs Holdings, LLC. The Class B interests of the Utah Solar Portfolio are owned by a tax equity investor, or TE Investor, who receives 99% of allocations of taxable income and other items until the flip point, which occurs on the last day of the calendar month on which the Class B member does not have an agreed upon adjusted capital account deficit, but not prior to the 10th day after the five year anniversary of the last project to achieve its placed in service date, at which time the allocations to the TE Investor change to 50%. The Company generally receives 50% of distributable cash throughout the term of the tax-equity arrangements. The three entities comprising the Utah Solar Portfolio are VIEs. As the Company is not the primary beneficiary, the Company uses the equity method of accounting to account for its interests in the Utah Solar Portfolio. The Company utilizes the HLBV method to determine its share of the income or losses in the investees.

DGPV Holdco 1 LLC — The Company and CEG are parties to the DGPV Holdco 1 LLC partnership, or DGPV Holdco 1, the purpose of which is to own or purchase solar power generation projects and other ancillary related assets from Clearway Energy Group LLC or its subsidiaries via intermediate funds. The Company owns approximately 52 MW of Distributed Solar capacity, based on cash to be distributed, with a weighted average contract life of 16 years. Under this partnership, the Company committed to fund up to \$100 million of capital.

DGPV Holdco 2 LLC — The Company and CEG are parties to the DGPV Holdco 2 LLC partnership, or DGPV Holdco 2, the purpose of which is to own or hold solar power generation projects as well as other ancillary related assets from Clearway Energy Group LLC or its subsidiaries. The Company owns approximately 113 MW of Distributed Solar capacity, based on cash to be distributed, with a weighted average contract life of 19 years. Under this partnership, the Company committed to fund up to \$60 million of capital.

DGPV Holdco 3 LLC — The Company and CEG are parties to the DGPV Holdco 3 LLC partnership, or DGPV Holdco 3, in which the Company would invest up to \$70 million in an operating portfolio of distributed solar assets, primarily comprised of community solar projects, developed by CEG. The Company owns approximately 112 MW of distributed solar capacity, based on cash to be distributed, with a weighted average contract life of approximately 21 years as of December 31, 2019. The Company had a \$14 million payable due to DGPV Holdco 3 LLC as of December 31, 2019.

The Company's maximum exposure to loss is limited to its equity investment in DGPV Holdco 1, DGPV Holdco 2 and DGPV Holdco 3, which was \$318 million on a combined basis.

RPV Holdco 1 LLC — The Company and CEG are parties to the RPV Holdco 1 LLC partnership, or RPV Holdco, the purpose of which is to hold operating portfolios of residential solar assets developed by NRG's residential solar business, including: (i) an existing, unlevered portfolio of approximately 2,200 leases across nine states representing approximately 14 MW, based on cash to be distributed, with a weighted average remaining lease term of approximately 13 years that was acquired outside of the partnership; and (ii) a tax equity-financed portfolio of approximately 5,300 leases representing approximately 31 MW, based on cash to be distributed, with a weighted average remaining lease term for the existing and new leases of approximately 15 years. The Company fully funded the partnership as of December 31, 2017.

The Company's maximum exposure to loss is limited to its equity investment, which was \$24 million as of December 31, 2019.

Note 6 — Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Fair Value Accounting under ASC 820

ASC 820 establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three levels as follows:

- Level 1—quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access as of the measurement date.
- Level 2—inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are directly observable for the asset or liability or indirectly observable through corroboration with observable market data.
- Level 3—unobservable inputs for the asset or liability only used when there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability at the measurement date.

In accordance with ASC 820, the Company determines the level in the fair value hierarchy within which each fair value measurement in its entirety falls, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

For cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, accounts receivable — affiliate, accounts receivable, accounts payable, current portion of accounts payable — affiliate, accrued expenses and other liabilities, the carrying amount approximates fair value because of the short-term maturity of those instruments and are classified as Level 1 within the fair value hierarchy.

The estimated carrying amounts and fair values of the Company's recorded financial instruments not carried at fair market value are as follows:

	As of December 31, 2019		As of December 31, 2018	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
	(In millions)			
Liabilities:				
Long-term debt, including current portion ^(a)	\$ 6,858	\$ 6,957	\$ 6,043	\$ 5,943

^(a) Excludes net debt issuance costs, which are recorded as a reduction to long-term debt on the Company's consolidated balance sheets.

The fair value of the Company's publicly-traded long-term debt is based on quoted market prices and is classified as Level 2 within the fair value hierarchy. The fair value of debt securities, non-publicly traded long-term debt and certain notes receivable of the Company are based on expected future cash flows discounted at market interest rates, or current interest rates for similar instruments with equivalent credit quality and are classified as Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy. The following table presents the level within the fair value hierarchy for long-term debt, including current portion as of December 31, 2019 and 2018:

	As of December 31, 2019		As of December 31, 2018	
	Level 2	Level 3	Level 2	Level 3
	(In millions)			
Long-term debt, including current portion	\$ 1,736	\$ 5,221	\$ 1,620	\$ 4,323

Recurring Fair Value Measurements

The Company records its derivative assets and liabilities at fair market value on its consolidated balance sheet. The following table presents assets and liabilities measured and recorded at fair value on the Company's consolidated balance sheets on a recurring basis and their level within the fair value hierarchy:

(In millions)	As of December 31, 2019	As of December 31, 2019	As of December 31, 2018
	Fair Value ^(a)	Fair Value ^(a)	Fair Value ^(a)
	Level 2	Level 3	Level 2
Derivative assets:			
Interest rate contracts	—	—	11
Total assets	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 11
Derivative liabilities:			
Commodity contracts ^(b)	\$ —	\$ 9	\$ —
Interest rate contracts	83	—	21
Total liabilities	\$ 83	\$ 9	\$ 21

^(a) There were no derivative assets or liabilities classified as Level 1 December 31, 2019 and 2018.

The following table reconciles the beginning and ending balances for instruments that are recognized at fair value in the condensed consolidated financial statements using significant unobservable inputs:

(In millions)	Twelve months ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
	Fair Value Measurement Using Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	
Beginning balance	\$ —	\$ —
Total losses for the period included in earnings	(3)	—
Purchases	(6)	—
Ending balance	\$ (9)	\$ —

There were losses of \$3 million for the period included in earnings attributable to the change in unrealized losses relating to assets or liabilities still held as of December 31, 2019.

Derivative Fair Value Measurements

The Company's contracts are non-exchange-traded and valued using prices provided by external sources. For some of the Company's energy contracts, management receives quotes from multiple sources. To the extent that multiple quotes are received, the prices reflect the average of the bid-ask mid-point prices obtained from all sources believed to provide the most liquid market for the commodity. The remainder of the assets and liabilities represent contracts for which external sources or observable market quotes are not available. These contracts are valued based on various valuation techniques including, but not limited to, internal models based on a fundamental analysis of the market and extrapolation of the observable market data with similar characteristics. As of December 31, 2019, contracts valued with prices provided by models and other valuation techniques make up 10% of derivative liabilities.

The Company's significant position classified as Level 3 includes physical power executed in illiquid markets. The significant unobservable inputs used in developing fair value include illiquid power tenors and location pricing, which is derived by extrapolating pricing and as a basis to liquid locations. The tenor pricing and basis spread are based on observable market data when available or derived from historic prices and forward market prices from similar observable markets when not available.

The following tables quantify the significant unobservable inputs used in developing the fair value of the Company's Level 3 positions as of December 31, 2019:

December 31, 2019								
	Fair Value			Valuation Technique	Significant Unobservable Input	Input/Range		Weighted Average
	Assets	Liabilities				Low	High	
(In millions)								
Power Contracts	\$	—	(9)	Discounted Cash Flow	Forward Market Price (per MWh)	5	33	12

The following table provides sensitivity of fair value measurements to increases/(decreases) in significant unobservable inputs as of December 31, 2019:

Significant Observable Input	Position	Change In Input	Impact on Fair Value Measurement
Forward Market Price Power	Buy	Increase/(Decrease)	Higher/(Lower)
Forward Market Price Power	Sell	Increase/(Decrease)	Lower/(Higher)

The fair value of each contract is discounted using a risk-free interest rate. In addition, a credit reserve is applied to reflect credit risk, which is, for interest rate swaps, calculated based on credit default swaps using the bilateral method. For commodities, to the extent that the Net Exposure under a specific master agreement is an asset, the Company uses the counterparty's default swap rate. If the Net Exposure under a specific master agreement is a liability, the Company uses a proxy of its own default swap rate. For interest rate swaps and commodities, the credit reserve is added to the discounted fair value to reflect the exit price that a market participant would be willing to receive to assume the liabilities or that a market participant would be willing to pay for the assets. As of December 31, 2019, the non-performance reserve was a \$4 million gain recorded primarily to interest expense in the consolidated statement of operations. It is possible that future market prices could vary from those used in recording assets and liabilities and such variations could be material.

Concentration of Credit Risk

In addition to the credit risk discussion as disclosed in Item 15 —Note 2, *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*, the following item is a discussion of the concentration of credit risk for the Company's financial instruments. Credit risk relates to the risk of loss resulting from non-performance or non-payment by counterparties pursuant to the terms of their contractual obligations. The Company monitors and manages credit risk through credit policies that include: (i) an established credit approval process; (ii) monitoring of counterparties' credit limits on as needed basis; (iii) as applicable, the use of credit mitigation measures such as margin, collateral, prepayment arrangements, or volumetric limits; (iv) the use of payment netting agreements; and (v) the use of master netting agreements that allow for the netting of positive and negative exposures of various contracts associated with a single counterparty. Risks surrounding counterparty performance and credit could ultimately impact the amount and timing of expected cash flows. The Company seeks to mitigate counterparty risk by having a diversified portfolio of counterparties.

Counterparty credit exposure includes credit risk exposure under certain long-term agreements, including solar and other PPAs. As external sources or observable market quotes are not available to estimate such exposure, the Company estimates the exposure related to these contracts based on various techniques including but not limited to internal models based on a fundamental analysis of the market and extrapolation of observable market data with similar characteristics. The majority of these power contracts are with utilities with strong credit quality and public utility commission or other regulatory support. However, such regulated utility counterparties can be impacted by changes in government regulations or adverse financial conditions, which the Company is unable to predict.

On January 29, 2019, PG&E filed for reorganization under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. Certain subsidiaries of the Company sell the output of their facilities to PG&E under long-term PPAs, including interests in 6 solar facilities totaling 480 MW and Marsh Landing with a capacity of 720 MW. The Company consolidates three of the solar facilities and Marsh Landing

and records its interest in the other solar facilities as equity method investments. The Company had \$16 million in accounts receivable due from PG&E for its consolidated projects, of which \$5 million was recorded to non-current assets as of December 31, 2019. As of March 2, 2020, the Company's contracts with PG&E have operated in the normal course and the Company currently expects these contracts to continue as such. As of March 2, 2020, the Company has entered into forbearance agreements for certain project-level financing arrangements and continues to seek forbearance agreements for its other project-level financing arrangements affected by the PG&E Bankruptcy. The Company continues to assess the potential future impacts of the PG&E Bankruptcy as events occur.

Note 7 — Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

ASC 815 requires the Company to recognize all derivative instruments on the balance sheet as either assets or liabilities and to measure them at fair value each reporting period unless they qualify for a NPNS exception. The Company may elect to designate certain derivatives as cash flow hedges, if certain conditions are met, and defer the change in fair value of the derivatives to accumulated OCI/OCL, until the hedged transactions occur and are recognized in earnings. For derivatives that are not designated as cash flow hedges or do not qualify for hedge accounting treatment, the changes in the fair value will be immediately recognized in earnings. Certain derivative instruments may qualify for the NPNS exception and are therefore exempt from fair value accounting treatment. ASC 815 applies to the Company's energy related commodity contracts and interest rate swaps.

Energy-Related Commodities

To manage the commodity price risk associated with its competitive supply activities and the price risk associated with wholesale power sales, the Company may enter into derivative hedging instruments, namely, forward contracts that commit the Company to sell energy commodities or purchase fuels/electricity in the future. The objectives for entering into derivatives contracts designated as hedges include fixing the price for a portion of anticipated future electricity sales and fixing the price of a portion of anticipated fuel/electricity purchases for the operation of its subsidiaries. As of December 31, 2019, the Company had forward contracts for the sale of electricity from renewable energy assets through 2029, forward contracts for the purchase of fuel commodities relating to the forecasted usage of the Company's district energy centers extending through 2021, and electricity contracts to supply retail power to the Company's district energy centers extending through 2020. At December 31, 2019, these contracts were not designated as cash flow or fair value hedges.

Also, as of December 31, 2019, the Company had other energy-related contracts that did not meet the definition of a derivative instrument or qualified for the NPNS exception and were therefore exempt from fair value accounting treatment as follows:

- Power purchase agreements through 2043, and
- Natural gas transportation contracts through 2028.

Interest Rate Swaps

The Company is exposed to changes in interest rates through the issuance of variable rate debt. In order to manage interest rate risk, it enters into interest rate swap agreements.

As of December 31, 2019, the Company had interest rate derivative instruments on non-recourse debt extending through 2041, a portion of which are designated as cash flow hedges.

Volumetric Underlying Derivative Transactions

The following table summarizes the net notional volume buy/(sell) of the Company's open derivative transactions broken out by commodity as of December 31, 2019 and 2018:

Commodity	Units	Total Volume	
		December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
		(In millions)	
Natural Gas	MMBtu	2	1
Power	MWh	(2)	—
Interest	Dollars	\$ 1,788	\$ 1,862

Fair Value of Derivative Instruments

The following table summarizes the fair value within the derivative instrument valuation on the balance sheet:

	Fair Value		
	Derivative Assets ^(a)	Derivative Liabilities	
	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
	(In millions)		
Derivatives Designated as Cash Flow Hedges:			
Interest rate contracts current	\$ 2	\$ 3	\$ 1
Interest rate contracts long-term	3	11	6
Total Derivatives Designated as Cash Flow Hedges	5	14	7
Derivatives Not Designated as Cash Flow Hedges:			
Interest rate contracts current	1	13	3
Interest rate contracts long-term	5	56	11
Commodity contracts long-term	—	9	—
Total Derivatives Not Designated as Cash Flow Hedges	6	78	14
Total Derivatives	\$ 11	\$ 92	\$ 21

^(a) Derivative Asset balances classified as current are included within the prepayments and other current assets line item of the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

The Company has elected to present derivative assets and liabilities on the balance sheet on a trade-by-trade basis and does not offset amounts at the counterparty master agreement level. As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, there was no outstanding collateral paid or received. As of December 31, 2018, the commodity balances were not material. The following tables summarize the offsetting of derivatives by counterparty master agreement level:

As of December 31, 2019	Gross Amounts Not Offset in the Statement of Financial Position		
	Gross Amounts of Recognized Assets/Liabilities	Derivative Instruments	Net Amount
(In millions)			
Commodity contracts:			
Derivative liabilities	(9)	(1)	(10)
Total commodity contracts	(9)	(1)	(10)
Interest rate contracts:			
Derivative liabilities	(83)	1	(82)
Total interest rate contracts	(83)	1	(82)
Total derivative instruments	\$ (92)	\$ —	\$ (92)
As of December 31, 2018	Gross Amounts Not Offset in the Statement of Financial Position		
	Gross Amounts of Recognized Assets/Liabilities	Derivative Instruments	Net Amount
Interest rate contracts:			
Derivative assets	11	(1)	10
Derivative liabilities	(21)	1	(20)
Total interest rate contracts	(10)	—	(10)
Total derivative instruments	\$ (10)	\$ —	\$ (10)

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

The following table summarizes the effects on the Company's accumulated OCL balance attributable to interest rate swaps designated as cash flow hedge derivatives, net of tax:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
	(In millions)		
Accumulated OCL beginning balance	\$ (38)	\$ (60)	\$ (70)
Reclassified from accumulated OCL to income due to realization of previously deferred amounts	16	14	10
Mark-to-market of cash flow hedge accounting contracts	(9)	8	—
Accumulated OCL ending balance, net of income tax benefit of \$6, \$7 and \$9, respectively	\$ (31)	\$ (38)	\$ (60)
Accumulated OCL attributable to noncontrolling interests	(16)	(20)	(32)
Accumulated OCL attributable to Clearway Energy, Inc.	\$ (15)	\$ (18)	\$ (28)
Losses expected to be realized from OCL during the next 12 months, net of income tax benefit of \$3	\$ (7)		

Amounts reclassified from accumulated OCL into income are recorded to interest expense.

The Company's regression analysis for Marsh Landing, Walnut Creek and Avra Valley interest rate swaps, while positively correlated, no longer contain matching terms for cash flow hedge accounting. As a result, the Company voluntarily de-designated the Marsh Landing, Walnut Creek and Avra Valley cash flow hedges as of April 28, 2017, and marks these derivatives to market through the statement of operations.

Impact of Derivative Instruments on the Statements of Income

The Company has interest rate derivative instruments that are not designated as cash flow hedges. The effect of interest rate hedges is recorded to interest expense. For the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017 the impact to the consolidated statements of income was a loss of \$65 million, a gain of \$15 million and a gain of \$6 million, respectively.

During the year ended December 31, 2019, Elbow Creek entered into a new long-term power hedge, and the impact to the Company's consolidated statement of operations was a \$9 million loss for the period recorded in total operating revenues.

A portion of the Company's derivative commodity contracts relates to its Thermal Business for the purchase of fuel/electricity commodities based on the forecasted usage of the thermal district energy centers. Realized gains and losses on these contracts are reflected in the costs that are permitted to be billed to customers through the related customer contracts or tariffs and, accordingly, no gains or losses are reflected in the consolidated statements of operations for these contracts.

See Item 15 — Note 6, *Fair Value of Financial Instruments*, for a discussion regarding concentration of credit risk.

Note 8 — Intangible Assets

Intangible Assets — The Company's intangible assets as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 primarily reflect intangible assets established from its business acquisitions and are comprised of the following:

- *PPAs* — Established predominantly with the acquisitions of the Alta Wind Portfolio, Walnut Creek, Tapestry, Laredo Ridge and Carlsbad Energy Center. These represent the fair value of the PPAs acquired. These are amortized on a straight-line basis, over the term of the PPA.
- *Leasehold Rights* — Established with the acquisition of the Alta Wind Portfolio, this represents the fair value of contractual rights to receive royalty payments equal to a percentage of PPA revenue from certain projects. These are amortized as a reduction to operating revenue on a straight-line basis over the term of the PPAs.
- *Customer relationships* — Established with the acquisition of Energy Center Omaha and Energy Center Phoenix, these intangibles represent the fair value at the acquisition date of the businesses' customer base. The customer relationships related to Energy Center Omaha are amortized as a reduction to operating revenue, which approximates the expected discounted future net cash flows by year.
- *Customer contracts* — Established with the acquisition of Energy Center Phoenix, these intangibles represent the fair value at the acquisition date of contracts that primarily provide chilled water, steam and electricity to its customers.

These contracts are amortized to revenues based on expected volumes.

- *Emission Allowances* — These intangibles primarily consist of SO₂ and NO_x emission allowances established with the El Segundo, Walnut Creek and Carlsbad Energy Center acquisitions. These emission allowances are held-for-use and are amortized to cost of operations, with NO_x allowances amortized on a straight-line basis and SO₂ allowances amortized based on units of production.
- *Other* — Consists of a) the acquisition date fair value of the contractual rights to a ground lease for South Trent and to utilize certain interconnection facilities for Blythe, as well as land rights acquired in connection with the acquisition of Elbow Creek, and b) development rights related to certain solar businesses acquired in 2010 and 2011.

The following tables summarize the components of intangible assets subject to amortization:

<u>Year ended December 31, 2019</u>	<u>PPAs</u>	<u>Leasehold Rights</u>	<u>Customer Relationships</u>	<u>Customer Contracts</u>	<u>Emission Allowances</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
(In millions)							
January 1, 2019	\$ 1,280	\$ 86	\$ 66	\$ 15	\$ 9	\$ 8	\$ 1,464
Acquisition of Carlsbad Energy Center	350	—	—	—	8	—	358
December 31, 2019	\$ 1,630	\$ 86	\$ 66	\$ 15	\$ 17	\$ 8	\$ 1,822
Less accumulated amortization	(347)	(22)	(9)	(10)	(2)	(4)	(394)
Net carrying amount	\$ 1,283	\$ 64	\$ 57	\$ 5	\$ 15	\$ 4	\$ 1,428

<u>Year ended December 31, 2018</u>	<u>PPAs</u>	<u>Leasehold Rights</u>	<u>Customer Relationships</u>	<u>Customer Contracts</u>	<u>Emission Allowances</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
(In millions)							
December 31, 2018	\$ 1,280	\$ 86	\$ 66	\$ 15	\$ 9	\$ 8	\$ 1,464
Less accumulated amortization	(269)	(18)	(7)	(9)	(2)	(3)	(308)
Net carrying amount	\$ 1,011	\$ 68	\$ 59	\$ 6	\$ 7	\$ 5	\$ 1,156

The Company recorded amortization expense of \$73 million during the year ended December 31, 2019 and \$71 million for the years ended December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017. Of these amounts, \$72 million for the year ended December 31, 2019 and \$70 million for the years ended December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, were recorded to contract amortization expense and reduced operating revenues in the consolidated statements of operations. The Company estimates the future amortization expense for its intangibles for the next five years as follows:

	<u>(In millions)</u>
2020	\$ 90
2021	90
2022	90
2023	87
2024	\$ 84

Note 9 — Asset Impairments

2019 Impairment Losses

The Company recorded an impairment loss of \$19 million related to a facility in the Thermal segment during the second quarter of 2019. The impairment was triggered by a potential sale negotiation with a third party which resulted in signing the purchase and sale agreement in September, as further described in Note 3, *Acquisitions and Dispositions*. The fair value of the facility was determined using an income approach by applying a discounted cash flow methodology to the long-term budgets for each respective plant. The income approach utilized estimates of discounted future cash flows, which were Level 3 fair value measurement and include key inputs, such as forecasted power prices, operations and maintenance expense, and discount rates. The Company measured the impairment loss as the difference between the carrying amount and the fair value of the assets.

Additionally, during the fourth quarter of 2019, as a result of the preparation and review of its annual budget and assessment of long-term merchant power prices, the Company updated its estimated future cash flows and determined that the future cash flows for several wind projects from the Renewables segment no longer supported the recoverability of the related long-lived asset. As such, the Company recorded an impairment loss of \$14 million to reflect the assets at fair market value. The fair value of the facilities was determined using an income approach by applying a discounted cash flow methodology to the long-term budgets for each respective plant. The income approach included key inputs such as forecasted merchant power prices, operations and maintenance expense, and discount rates. The resulting fair value is a Level 3 fair value measurement.

2017 Impairment Losses

During the fourth quarter of 2017, as the Company updated its estimated cash flows in connection with the preparation and review of the Company's annual budget, the Company determined that the cash flows for Elbow Creek, located in Texas, and the Forward project, located in Pennsylvania, were below the carrying value of the related assets, primarily driven by continued declining merchant power prices in post-contract periods, and that the assets were considered impaired. The fair value of the facilities was determined using an income approach by applying a discounted cash flow methodology to the long-term budgets for each respective plant. The income approach utilized estimates of discounted future cash flows, which were Level 3 fair value measurement and include key inputs, such as forecasted power prices, operations and maintenance expense, and discount rates. The Company measured the impairment loss as the difference between the carrying amount and the fair value of the assets and recorded impairment losses of \$26 million and \$5 million for Elbow Creek and Forward, respectively.

Additionally, during the quarter ended September 30, 2017, in connection with the preparation of the model for sale of the November 2017 Drop Down Assets, it was identified that undiscounted cash flows were lower than the book value of certain SPP funds and NRG recorded an impairment expense of \$13 million, \$8 million of which relates to property, plant, and equipment and \$5 million to PPAs, as described in Note 8, *Intangible Assets*. In accordance with the guidance for transfer of assets under common control, the impairment is reflected in the pre-acquisition net income of Drop Down Assets of the Company's consolidated statements of operations for the period ended December 31, 2017.

Note 10 — Long-term Debt

The Company's borrowings, including short term and long term portions consisted of the following:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	Interest rate % ^(a)	Letters of Credit Outstanding at December 31, 2019
(In millions, except rates)				
2019 Convertible Notes	\$ —	\$ 220	3.500	
2020 Convertible Notes	45	45	3.250	
2024 Senior Notes ^(b)	88	500	5.375	
2025 Senior Notes	600	600	5.750	
2026 Senior Notes	350	350	5.000	
2028 Senior Notes	600	—	4.750	
Clearway Energy LLC and Clearway Energy Operating LLC Revolving Credit Facility, due 2019 ^(c)	—	—	L+1.75	\$ 70
Project-level debt:				
Agua Caliente Borrower 2, due 2038 ^(d)	—	39	5.430	14
Alpine, due 2022 ^(d)	119	127	L+2.00	16
Alta Wind I - V lease financing arrangements, due 2034 and 2035	844	886	5.696 - 7.015	45
Buckthorn Solar, due 2025	129	132	L+1.750	26
Carlsbad Holdco, due 2038	216	—	4.210	5
Carlsbad Energy Holdings LLC, due 2027	582	—	L +1.625/4.12	87
CVSR, due 2037 ^(d)	696	720	2.339 - 3.775	—
CVSR Holdco Notes, due 2037 ^(d)	182	188	4.680	13
Duquesne, due 2059	95	—	4.620	
El Segundo Energy Center, due 2023	303	352	L+1.75 - L+2.375	138
Energy Center Minneapolis Series D, E, F, G, H Notes, due 2025-2037	328	328	various	—
Laredo Ridge, due 2028	84	89	L+2.125	10
Kansas South, due 2030 ^(d)	24	26	L+2.25	2
Kawailoa Solar Holdings LLC, due 2026	82	—	L+1.375	13
Marsh Landing, due 2023 ^(d)	206	263	L+2.125	27
Oahu Solar Holdings LLC, due 2026	91	—	L+1.375	17
Repowering Partnership Holdco LLC, due 2020	228	—	L+.85	4
South Trent Wind, due 2028	43	50	L+1.350	12
Tapestry, due 2031	156	151	L+1.375	18
Utah Solar Portfolio, due 2022	254	267	L+2.625	13
Viento, due 2023	42	146	L+2.00	14
Walnut Creek, due 2023	175	222	L+1.75	74
Other	296	343	various	24
Subtotal project-level debt	5,175	4,329		
Total debt	6,858	6,044		
Less current maturities	(1,824)	(535)		
Less net debt issuance costs	(78)	(61)		
Less discounts ^(e)	—	(1)		
Total long-term debt	\$ 4,956	\$ 5,447		

^(a) As of December 31, 2019, L+ equals 3 month LIBOR plus x%, except for Viento, due 2023 and Kansas South, due 2030; where L+ equals 6 month LIBOR plus 2.00% and Utah Solar Portfolio and Repowering Partnership Holdco LLC, where L+ equals 1 month LIBOR plus x%

^(b) Repurchased in January 2020 as part of the 2024 Senior Notes Tender Offer, as further described below

^(c) Applicable rate is determined by the borrower leverage ratio, as defined in the credit agreement

^(d) Entities affected by PG&E Bankruptcy, see further discussion below

^(e) Discounts relate to the 2020 Convertible Notes

The financing arrangements listed above contain certain covenants, including financial covenants that the Company is required to be in compliance with during the term of the respective arrangement. As of December 31, 2019, the Company was in compliance with all of the required covenants.

Clearway Energy LLC and Clearway Energy Operating LLC Revolving Credit Facility

On April 30, 2018, the Company closed on the refinancing of the revolving credit facility, which extended the maturity of the facility to April 28, 2023, and decreased the Company's overall cost of borrowing from L+2.50% to L+1.75%. The applicable rate is determined by the borrower leverage ratio, as defined in the credit agreement, and was L+1.75% as of December 31, 2019. The facility will continue to be used for general corporate purposes including financing of future acquisitions and posting letters of credit.

On December 20, 2019, the Company entered into the Fifth Amendment to Amended and Restated Credit Agreement to provide for an increase of 0.50x to the borrower leverage ratio, as defined in the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, for the last two fiscal quarters of 2020 and to implement certain other technical modifications.

The Company made borrowings in the amount \$152 million during the year ended December 31, 2019 under the revolving credit facility in order to partially finance the Carlsbad Drop Down acquisition, as well as for general business purposes. As of December 31, 2019, there were no outstanding borrowings under the revolving credit facility and the Company had \$70 million of letters of credit outstanding. The Company had \$170 million outstanding under the revolving credit facility and a total of \$69 million in letters of credit outstanding as of February 24, 2020.

2028 Senior Notes

On December 11, 2019, Clearway Energy Operating LLC completed the sale of \$600 million aggregate principal amount of Senior Unsecured Notes due 2028, or the 2028 Senior Notes. The 2028 Senior Notes bear interest at 4.75% and mature on March 15, 2028. Interest on the 2028 Senior Notes is payable semi-annually on March 15 and September 15 of each year, and interest payments will commence on September 15, 2020. The 2028 Senior Notes are unsecured obligations of Clearway Energy Operating LLC and are guaranteed by Clearway Energy LLC and by certain of Clearway Energy Operating LLC's wholly owned current and future subsidiaries. The proceeds from the 2028 Senior Notes were partially used to repay the 2024 Senior Notes, as further described below.

2024 Senior Notes Tender Offer

On December 13, 2019, the Company repurchased an aggregate principal amount of \$412 million or 82.4%, of the 2024 Senior Notes as part of the previously cash tender offer announced on December 11, 2019. Concurrently with the launch of the tender offer, the Company exercised its right to optionally redeem any 2024 Senior Notes not validly tendered and purchased in the tender offer, pursuant to the terms of the indenture governing the 2024 Senior Notes. The redemption of the Senior Notes due 2024 in December were effectuated at a premium of 103% for a total consideration of \$424 million and as a result, the Company recorded a loss on extinguishment in the amount of \$12 million. In addition, the Company recorded a \$2 million debt extinguishment loss in connection with the write off of the deferred financing fees related to the 2024 Senior Notes. The redemption of the remaining \$88 million of outstanding 2024 Senior Notes occurred on January 3, 2020.

2025 Senior Notes

On October 1, 2018, Clearway Energy Operating LLC issued \$600 million of senior unsecured notes, or the 2025 Senior Notes. The 2025 Senior Notes bear interest at 5.750% and mature on October 15, 2025. Interest on the 2025 Senior Notes is payable semi-annually on April 15 and October 15 of each year. The 2025 Senior Notes are unsecured obligations of Clearway Energy Operating LLC and are guaranteed by Clearway Energy LLC and by certain of Clearway Energy Operating LLC's wholly owned current and future subsidiaries. The proceeds from the 2025 Senior Notes were partially used to repay the 2019 Convertible Notes.

2020 Convertible Senior Notes

The Company has outstanding \$45 million aggregate principal amount of 3.25% Convertible Senior Notes due 2020, or the 2020 Convertible Notes. The 2020 Convertible Notes are convertible into cash at an initial conversion price of \$27.50 per Class C common share, which is equivalent to a conversion rate of approximately 36.3636 shares of Class C common stock per \$1,000 principal amount of notes. Interest on the 2020 Convertible Notes is payable semi-annually in arrears on June 1 and December 1 of each year. The 2020 Convertible Notes are convertible at any time until the close of business on the second scheduled trading day immediately preceding the maturity date. The 2020 Convertible Notes are guaranteed by Clearway Energy Operating LLC and Clearway Energy LLC.

The Company separately accounts for the liability (debt) and equity (conversion option) components of the 2020 Convertible Notes and recognized \$23 million as the value for the equity component in 2015 with the offset to debt discount. The debt discount is amortized to interest expense using the effective interest method through its maturity date of June 2020.

As a result of the tender offer effectuated on September 10, 2018, an aggregate principal amount of \$243 million of the 2020 Convertible Notes were tendered on or prior to the expiration date of October 9, 2018 and accepted by the Company for purchase. The Company recorded a loss on extinguishment in the amount \$7 million primarily related to the repurchase of the 2020 Convertible Notes.

As of December 31, 2019, the 2020 Convertible Notes were trading at approximately 99.55% of their face value, resulting in a total market value of \$44 million. The actual conversion value of the 2020 Convertible Notes is based on the product of the conversion rate and the market price of the Company's Class C common stock, as defined in the 2020 Convertible Notes indenture. As of December 31, 2019, the Company's Class C common stock closed at \$19.95 per share, resulting in a pro forma conversion value for the 2020 Convertible Notes of approximately \$32 million.

2019 Convertible Notes

In August 2018, the Company repurchased an aggregate principal amount of \$16 million of the 2019 Convertible Notes in open market transactions. The repurchases were funded through a partial repayment of the intercompany note between Clearway Energy Operating LLC and Clearway Energy, Inc., which was reduced by \$16 million.

On September 10, 2018, pursuant to the tender offer, an aggregate principal amount of \$109 million of the 2019 Convertible Notes were tendered on or prior to the expiration date of October 9, 2018 and accepted by the Company for purchase.

In January 2019, the Company repurchased an additional aggregate principal amount of \$50 million of the 2019 Convertible Notes in open market transactions. The repurchase was funded through a partial repayment of the intercompany note between Clearway Energy Operating LLC and Clearway Energy, Inc., which was reduced by \$50 million.

The 2019 Convertible Notes matured on February 1, 2019 and the Company paid off the remaining balance of an aggregate principal amount of \$170 million.

During the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company recorded the following expenses in relation to the 2020 and 2019 Convertible Notes on a combined basis at the effective rates of 5.10% and 5.00%, respectively:

(In millions)	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Interest expense ^(a)	\$ 2	\$ 19
Debt discount amortization	1	9
Debt issuance costs amortization	—	3
	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ 31</u>

^(a) Interest expense is calculated using coupon rate of 3.25% and 3.50% for 2020 and 2019 Convertible Notes, respectively.

Project level Debt

PG&E Bankruptcy

As discussed in Note 1, *Nature of Business*, on January 29, 2019, PG&E filed for reorganization under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Northern District of California, or the Bankruptcy Court. Certain subsidiaries of the Company are parties to financing agreements consisting of non-recourse project-level debt and, in certain cases, non-recourse holding company debt. The PG&E Bankruptcy triggered defaults under the PPAs with PG&E and such related project-level financing agreements. As a result, the Company recorded \$1.2 billion of principal, net of the related unamortized debt issuance costs, as short-term debt as of December 31, 2019. In addition, distributions from these projects to Clearway Operating LLC are prohibited under the related debt agreements. As of March 2, 2020, the Company has entered into forbearance agreements for certain project-level financing arrangements and continues to seek forbearance agreements for its other project-level financing arrangements affected by the PG&E Bankruptcy. The Company continues to assess the potential future impacts of the PG&E Bankruptcy as events occur.

Carlsbad Drop Down Asset Debt

On December 6, 2019, as part of the Carlsbad Drop Down acquisition, as further described in Note 3, *Acquisitions and Dispositions*, the Company assumed \$803 million of senior secured, non-recourse notes related to Carlsbad Holdco LLC and Carlsbad Energy Holding LLC. The Carlsbad Holdco LLC notes bear an interest rate of 4.21%, and are fully amortizing over 19 years. In addition, Carlsbad Holdco LLC is party to a letter of credit facility agreement with the issuing banks for an aggregate

principal amount not to exceed \$10 million. Fees on the unused commitment are 0.65%. As of December 31, 2019, there were \$5 million in letters of credit in support of the project issued and \$216 million of notes were outstanding.

Carlsbad Energy Holdings LLC is party to a note payable agreement with financial institutions for the issuance of up to \$407 million of senior secured notes that bear interest at a rate of 4.12%, and mature on October 31, 2038. Carlsbad Energy Holdings LLC is also party to a term loan agreement with issuing banks for an aggregate principal amount of \$194 million at an issuance rate of LIBOR plus an applicable margin of 1.625% until February 25, 2022, 1.750% until February 25, 2025, and 1.875% until maturity. Fees on the unused commitment are 0.50% upon completion of the project. The agreement also includes a letter of credit facility with an aggregate principal amount not to exceed \$83 million, and a working capital loan facility with an aggregate principal amount not to exceed \$4 million. As of December 31, 2019, \$175 million was outstanding under the term loan and \$87 million of letters of credit were issued.

Agua Caliente Borrower 2 Debt Repayment

On October 21, 2019, the Company, through Agua Caliente Borrower 2 LLC, repaid \$40 million of the outstanding notes balance, including accrued interest and premiums, issued under the Agua Caliente Holdco Financing Agreement. The repayment was funded with Company's existing liquidity.

Repowering Partnership Holdco LLC, due 2020

On June 14, 2019, as part of the Repowering Partnership, the Company entered into a financing agreement for non-recourse debt for a total commitment amount of \$352 million related to the construction for the repowering activities at Wildorado and Elbow Creek. The debt consists of a construction loan at an interest rate of LIBOR plus 0.85%. The Company borrowings were utilized to repay \$109 million of the outstanding balance, including accrued interest, under the Viento financing agreement, to reimburse Clearway Renew LLC for previous contributions into the Repowering Partnership and pay construction invoices. On November 26, 2019, the construction loan of \$93 million related to the repowering activities at Elbow Creek was repaid with the proceeds from the tax equity investor. On February 7, 2020 the construction loan of \$260 million related to the repowering activities at Wildorado was repaid with the proceeds from the tax equity investor.

Duquesne University

On May 1, 2019, as part of the Duquesne University district energy system acquisition, ECP Uptown Campus LLC issued non-recourse debt of \$95 million, excluding financing fees. The debt consists of senior notes at an interest rate of 4.62% that mature on May 1, 2059. Interest on the notes are payable semi-annually in arrears. The proceeds of the debt, along with cash on hand, were utilized to fund the purchase price of the acquisition.

Oahu Solar Holdings LLC

Due to the Company consolidating the Oahu Partnership, as further described in Note 5, *Investments Accounted for by the Equity Method and Variable Interest Entities*, the Company assumed non-recourse debt of \$143 million related to Oahu Solar Holdings, LLC. The debt consists of a construction loan and an ITC bridge loan with a total commitment amount of \$162 million, both at an interest rate of LIBOR plus 1.375%. On November 13, 2019, \$90 million of non-recourse debt was converted to a term loan with an expected maturity of November 2026, and the remainder of the non-recourse debt was repaid with the final contribution from the tax equity investor in the amount of \$67 million upon the project reaching substantial completion. Interest on the term loan is payable quarterly in arrears.

Kawailoa Solar Holdings LLC

Due to the Company consolidating the Kawailoa Partnership, as further described in Note 5, *Investments Accounted for by the Equity Method and Variable Interest Entities*, the Company assumed non-recourse debt of \$120 million related to Kawailoa Solar Holdings, LLC. The debt consists of a construction loan and an ITC bridge loan, with a total commitment amount of \$137 million both at an interest rate of LIBOR plus 1.375%. On December 23, 2019, \$82 million of non-recourse debt was converted to a term loan with an expected maturity of December 2026, and the remainder of the non-recourse debt was repaid with the final contribution from the tax equity investor in the amount of \$57 million upon the project reaching substantial completion. Interest on the term loan is payable quarterly in arrears.

South Trent Refinancing

On June 14, 2019, the Company, through South Trent Wind LLC, refinanced \$49 million of non-recourse debt due 2020 at interest rate of LIBOR plus 1.625% by issuing \$46 million of new non-recourse financing due 2028 at an interest rate of LIBOR plus 1.350%.

Tapestry Refinancing

On April 29, 2019, the Company, through Tapestry Wind LLC, refinanced \$147 million of non-recourse debt due 2021 at interest rate of LIBOR plus 1.75% by issuing \$164 million of new non-recourse financing due 2031 at an interest rate of LIBOR plus 1.375%.

Energy Center Minneapolis Series E, F, G, H Notes

On June 19, 2018, Energy Center Minneapolis LLC, a subsidiary of the Company, entered into an amended and restated Thermal note purchase and private shelf agreement under which it authorized the issuance of the Series E Notes, Series F Notes, Series G Notes, and Series H Notes, as further described in the table below:

(In millions)	Amount	Interest Rate
Energy Center Minneapolis Series E Notes, due 2033	\$ 70	4.80%
Energy Center Minneapolis Series F Notes, due 2033	10	4.60%
Energy Center Minneapolis Series G Notes, due 2035	83	5.90%
Energy Center Minneapolis Series H Notes, due 2037	40	4.83%
Total proceeds	\$ 203	
Repayment of Energy Center Minneapolis Series C Notes, due 2025	(83)	5.95%
Net borrowings	\$ 120	

The proceeds from the sale of the Series E Notes and the Series F Notes were utilized to finance the acquisition of the UPMC Thermal Project as described in Note 3, *Acquisitions and Dispositions*. The Series G Notes were used to refinance the Series C Notes as noted above in the table. The Series H Notes were used to make a dividend to Clearway Energy Operating LLC.

The amended and restated Thermal note purchase and private shelf agreement also established a private shelf facility for the future issuance of notes in the amount of \$40 million.

Buckthorn Solar Drop Down Asset Debt

As part of the Buckthorn Solar Drop Down Asset acquisition, as further described in Note 3, *Acquisitions and Dispositions*, the Company assumed non-recourse debt of \$183 million relating to Buckthorn Solar Portfolio, LLC as of the date of the acquisition, March 30, 2018. The assumed debt consisted of a construction loan and an Investment Tax Credits, or ITC, bridge loan, both at an interest rate of LIBOR plus 1.75%. On May 31, 2018, \$132 million of non-recourse debt was converted to a term loan with an expected maturity of May 2025, and the remainder of the non-recourse debt was repaid with the final contribution from the Class A member in the amount of \$80 million upon the project reaching substantial completion in May 2018.

Buckthorn Solar entered into a series of fixed for floating interest rate swaps that would fix the interest rate for a minimum of 80% of the outstanding notional amount. All interest rate swap payments by Buckthorn Solar and its counterparties are made quarterly and LIBOR is determined in advance of each interest period.

Interest Rate Swaps — Project Financings

Many of the Company's project subsidiaries entered into interest rate swaps, intended to hedge the risks associated with interest rates on non-recourse project level debt. These swaps amortize in proportion to their respective loans and are floating for fixed where the project subsidiary pays its counterparty the equivalent of a fixed interest payment on a predetermined notional value and will receive quarterly the equivalent of a floating interest payment based on the same notional value. All interest rate swap payments by the project subsidiary and its counterparty are made quarterly and the LIBOR is determined in advance of each interest period.

The following table summarizes the swaps, some of which are forward starting as indicated, related to the Company's project level debt as of December 31, 2019:

	% of Principal	Fixed Interest Rate	Floating Interest Rate	Notional Amount at December 31, 2019 (In millions)	Effective Date	Maturity Date
Alpine	85%	various	3-Month LIBOR	\$ 101	various	various
Avra Valley	86%	2.333%	3-Month LIBOR	41	November 30, 2012	November 30, 2030
AWAM	100%	2.47%	3-Month LIBOR	15	May 22, 2013	May 15, 2031
Blythe	75%	3.563%	3-Month LIBOR	11	June 25, 2010	June 25, 2028
Buckthorn Solar	82%	various	3-Month LIBOR	106	February 28, 2018	December 31, 2041
El Segundo	95%	various	3-Month LIBOR	288	various	various
Kansas South	75%	2.368%	6-Month LIBOR	18	June 28, 2013	December 31, 2030
Laredo Ridge	80%	2.31%	3-Month LIBOR	67	December 17, 2014	December 31, 2028
Marsh Landing	94%	3.244%	3-Month LIBOR	195	June 28, 2013	June 30, 2023
Roadrunner	76%	4.313%	3-Month LIBOR	22	September 30, 2011	December 31, 2029
South Trent	95%	3.847%	3-Month LIBOR	39	June 14, 2019	June 30, 2028
Tapestry	75%	various	3-Month LIBOR	117	April 19, 2019	December 31, 2031
Tapestry	50%	3.57%	3-Month LIBOR	12	December 21, 2021	December 21, 2029
Utah Solar Portfolio	80%	various	1-Month LIBOR	203	various	September 30, 2036
Viento Funding II	93%	various	6-Month LIBOR	39	various	various
Viento Funding II	100%	4.985%	6-Month LIBOR	21	July 11, 2023	June 30, 2028
Walnut Creek Energy	90%	various	3-Month LIBOR	158	June 28, 2013	May 31, 2023
WCEP Holdings	100%	4.003%	3-Month LIBOR	39	June 28, 2013	May 31, 2023
Oahu Solar	96%	various	3-Month LIBOR	88	November 30, 2019	October 31, 2040
Kawailoa Renew	94%	various	3-Month LIBOR	77	November 30, 2019	October 31, 2040
Carlsbad	75%	various	3-Month LIBOR	131	October 31, 2018	September 30, 2027
Total				<u>\$ 1,788</u>		

Annual Maturities

Annual payments based on the maturities of the Company's debt, for the years ending after December 31, 2019, are as follows:

	(In millions)
2020	\$ 1,832
2021	249
2022	478
2023	319
2024	129
Thereafter	3,851
Total	<u>\$ 6,858</u>

Note 11 — Earnings (Loss) Per Share

Basic earnings per common share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. Shares issued during the year are weighted for the portion of the year that they were outstanding. Diluted earnings per share is computed in a manner consistent with that of basic earnings per share while giving effect to all potentially dilutive common shares that were outstanding during the period.

The reconciliation of the Company's basic and diluted (loss) earnings per share is shown in the following table:

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2019		2018		2017	
	Common Class A	Common Class C	Common Class A	Common Class C	Common Class A	Common Class C
<i>(In millions, except per share data)</i> ^(a)						
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share attributable to Clearway Energy, Inc. common stockholders						
Net (loss) income attributable to Clearway Energy, Inc.	\$ (4)	\$ (7)	\$ 16	\$ 32	\$ (6)	\$ (10)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding — basic and diluted	35	74	35	69	35	64
(Loss) Earnings per weighted average common share — basic and diluted	<u>\$ (0.10)</u>	<u>\$ (0.10)</u>	<u>\$ 0.46</u>	<u>\$ 0.46</u>	<u>\$ (0.16)</u>	<u>\$ (0.16)</u>

^(a) Net (loss) income attributable to Clearway Energy, Inc. and basic and diluted (loss) earnings per share might not recalculate due to presenting values in millions rather than whole dollars.

The following table summarizes the Company's outstanding equity instruments that are anti-dilutive and were not included in the computation of the Company's diluted earnings per share:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
	<i>(In millions of shares)</i>		
2019 Convertible Notes - Common Class A	—	9	15
2020 Convertible Notes - Common Class C	2	8	10

Note 12 — Stockholders' Equity

2019 Class C Common Stock Issuance

The Company sold a total of 5,405,405 shares of Class C common stock for net proceeds of \$100 million on December 2, 2019. The Company utilized the proceeds of the offering to acquire 5,405,405 Class C units of Clearway Energy LLC. As a result of the Class C common stock issuance, the Company owns 57.01% of the economic interests of Clearway Energy LLC, with CEG retaining 42.99% of the economic interests of Clearway Energy LLC as of December 31, 2019.

2018 Class C Common Stock Issuance

On September 27, 2018, Clearway Energy, Inc. issued and sold 3,916,449 shares of Class C common stock for net proceeds of \$75 million. The Company utilized the proceeds of the offering to acquire 3,916,449 Class C units of Clearway Energy LLC.

At-the-Market Equity Offering Program, or the ATM Program

Clearway Energy, Inc. is party to an equity distribution agreement with Barclays Capital Inc., Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC, J.P. Morgan Securities LLC and RBC Capital Markets, LLC, as sales agents. Pursuant to the terms of the equity distribution agreement, Clearway Energy, Inc. may offer and sell shares of its Class C common stock par value \$0.01 per share, from time to time through the sales agents up to an aggregate sales price of \$150 million through an at-the-market equity offering program, or the ATM Program. Clearway Energy, Inc. may also sell shares of its Class C common stock to any of the sales agents, as principals for its own account, at a price agreed upon at the time of sale.

The Company sold a total of 4,492,473 shares of Class C common stock for gross proceeds of \$79 million during the year ended December 31, 2018. The Company incurred commission fees of \$790 thousand during the year ended December 31, 2018.

The Company sold a total of 6,414,339 shares of Class C common stock for gross proceeds of \$114 million since the inception of the ATM Program. Approximately \$36 million of Class C common stock remains available for issuance under the ATM Program as of December 31, 2019.

Dividends to Class A and Class C common stockholders

The following table lists the dividends paid on the Company's Class A and Class C common stock during the year ended December 31, 2019:

	Fourth Quarter 2019	Third Quarter 2019	Second Quarter 2019	First Quarter 2019
Dividends per Class A share	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.20
Dividends per Class C share	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.20

Dividends on the Class A and Class C common stock are subject to available capital, market conditions, and compliance with associated laws, regulations and other contractual obligations. The Company expects that, based on current circumstances, comparable cash dividends will continue to be paid in the foreseeable future. The Company will continue to evaluate its capital allocation approach during the pendency of the PG&E Bankruptcy.

On February 18, 2020, the Company declared a quarterly dividend on its Class A and Class C common stock of \$0.21 per share payable on March 16, 2020, to stockholders of record as of March 2, 2020.

The Company also authorized 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$0.01 per share. None of the shares of preferred stock have been issued.

Distributions to CEG in 2019

The following table lists the distributions paid to CEG during the year ended December 31, 2019 on Clearway Energy LLC's Class B and D units:

	Fourth Quarter 2019	Third Quarter 2019	Second Quarter 2019	First Quarter 2019
Distributions per Class B unit	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.20
Distributions per Class D unit	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.20

The portion of the distributions paid by Clearway Energy LLC to CEG is recorded as a reduction to the Company's noncontrolling interest balance. The portion of the distributions paid by Clearway Energy LLC to the Company was utilized to fund the dividends to the Class A and Class C common stockholders described above.

On February 18, 2020, Clearway Energy LLC declared a quarterly distribution on its Class B and Class D units of \$0.21 per unit payable to CEG on March 16, 2020.

Distributions/Contributions to/from NRG in 2018

During 2018 the Company acquired the Drop Down Assets from NRG, as described in Note 3, *Acquisitions and Dispositions*. The difference between the cash paid and historical value of the acquired Drop Down Assets was recorded as a distribution to/contribution from NRG with the offset to noncontrolling interest. As the projects were owned by NRG prior to the Drop Down Assets acquisitions, the pre-acquisition income (loss) of such projects were recorded as attributable to NRG's noncontrolling interest. Prior to the date of acquisition, certain of the projects made distributions to NRG and NRG made contributions into certain projects. These amounts are reflected within the Company's statement of stockholders' equity as changes in the noncontrolling interest balance.

Note 13 — Segment Reporting

The Company's segment structure reflects how management currently operates and allocates resources. The Company's businesses are segregated based on conventional power generation, renewable businesses which consist of solar and wind, and the thermal and chilled water business. The Corporate segment reflects the Company's corporate costs and includes eliminating entries. The Company's chief operating decision maker, its Chief Executive Officer, evaluates the performance of its segments based on operational measures including adjusted earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, or Adjusted EBITDA, and CAFD, as well as economic gross margin and net income (loss).

The Company generated more than 10% of its revenues from the following customers for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017:

Customer	2019		2018		2017	
	Conventional (%)	Renewables (%)	Conventional (%)	Renewables (%)	Conventional (%)	Renewables (%)
SCE	21%	19%	20%	20%	21%	20%
PG&E	12%	10%	12%	11%	12%	11%

(In millions)	Year ended December 31, 2019				
	Conventional Generation	Renewables	Thermal	Corporate	Total
Operating revenues	\$ 346	\$ 485	\$ 201	\$ —	\$ 1,032
Cost of operations	61	147	134	—	342
Depreciation and amortization	102	267	27	—	396
Impairment losses	—	14	19	—	33
General and administrative	—	1	3	25	29
Acquisition-related transaction and integration costs	—	—	—	3	3
Development costs	—	—	5	—	5
Operating income (loss)	183	56	13	(28)	224
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliates	9	74	—	—	83
Other income, net	2	6	—	1	9
Loss on debt extinguishment	—	(1)	—	(15)	(16)
Interest expense, net	(59)	(239)	(18)	(88)	(404)
Income (loss) before income taxes	135	(104)	(5)	(130)	(104)
Income tax benefit	—	—	—	(8)	(8)
Net Income (Loss)	135	(104)	(5)	(122)	(96)
Net Income (Loss) Attributable to Clearway Energy, Inc.	\$ 135	\$ (33)	\$ (5)	\$ (108)	\$ (11)
Balance Sheet					
Equity investment in affiliates	\$ 94	\$ 1,089	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,183
Capital expenditures ^(a)	4	185	34	—	223
Total Assets	\$ 2,753	\$ 6,186	\$ 633	\$ 128	\$ 9,700

^(a) Includes accruals.

Year ended December 31, 2018

(In millions)	Conventional Generation	Renewables	Thermal	Corporate	Total
Operating revenues	\$ 337	\$ 523	\$ 193	\$ —	\$ 1,053
Cost of operations	62	143	127	—	332
Depreciation and amortization	101	207	23	—	331
General and administrative	—	—	1	19	20
Acquisition-related transaction and integration costs	—	—	—	20	20
Development costs	—	—	2	1	3
Operating income (loss)	174	173	40	(40)	347
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliates	11	63	—	—	74
Other income, net	1	4	1	2	8
Loss on debt extinguishment	—	—	—	(7)	(7)
Interest expense, net	(51)	(154)	(12)	(89)	(306)
Income (loss) before income taxes	135	86	29	(134)	116
Income tax expense	—	—	—	62	62
Net Income (Loss)	135	86	29	(196)	54
Net Income (Loss) Attributable to Clearway Energy, Inc.	\$ 135	\$ 186	\$ 29	\$ (302)	48
Balance Sheet					
Equity investments in affiliates	\$ 98	\$ 1,074	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,172
Capital expenditures ^(a)	14	26	28	—	68
Total Assets	\$ 1,788	\$ 5,836	\$ 516	\$ 360	\$ 8,500

^(a) Includes accruals.

Year ended December 31, 2017

(In millions)	Conventional Generation	Renewables	Thermal	Corporate	Total
Operating revenues	\$ 336	\$ 501	\$ 172	\$ —	\$ 1,009
Cost of operations	77	133	116	—	326
Depreciation and amortization	103	210	21	—	334
Impairment losses	—	44	—	—	44
General and administrative	—	—	—	19	19
Acquisition-related transaction and integration costs	—	—	—	3	3
Operating income (loss)	156	114	35	(22)	283
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliates	12	59	—	—	71
Other income, net	1	2	—	1	4
Loss on debt extinguishment	—	(3)	—	—	(3)
Interest expense, net	(49)	(164)	(10)	(84)	(307)
Income (loss) before income taxes	120	8	25	(105)	48
Income tax expense	—	—	—	72	72
Net Income (Loss)	120	8	25	(177)	(24)
Net Income (Loss) Attributable to Clearway Energy, Inc.	\$ 120	\$ 76	\$ 25	\$ (237)	(16)

Note 14 — Income Taxes

Effective Tax Rate

The income tax provision consisted of the following amounts:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
	(In millions, except percentages)		
Current			
U.S. Federal	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
State	—	—	—
Total — current	—	—	—
Deferred			
U.S. Federal	(4)	28	75
State	(4)	34	(3)
Total — deferred	(8)	62	72
Total income tax (benefit) expense	\$ (8)	\$ 62	\$ 72

A reconciliation of the U.S. federal statutory rate of 21% beginning for the year-ended December 31, 2018 and 35% for the year-ended December 31, 2017 to the Company's effective rate is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
Income Before Income Taxes	\$ (104)	\$ 116	\$ 48
Tax at 21%/35%	(22)	24	17
State taxes, net of federal benefit	(7)	8	(3)
Deferred state rate change due to deconsolidation from NRG	—	20	—
Tax Cuts and Jobs Act - tax rate change	—	—	68
Impact of non-taxable equity earnings	24	8	(9)
Investment tax credits	(1)	(3)	(1)
Production tax credits, including prior year true-up	(1)	(1)	(1)
Valuation allowance adjustment	—	3	—
Other	(1)	3	1
Income tax (benefit) expense	\$ (8)	\$ 62	\$ 72
Effective income tax rate	7.7%	53.4%	150.0%

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the overall effective tax rate was different than the statutory rate of 21% primarily due to the taxable earnings and losses allocated to partners' interest in Clearway Energy LLC, which includes the effects of applying HLBV method of accounting for book purposes of certain partnerships.

For the year ended December 31, 2018, the overall effective tax rate was different than the statutory rate of 21% primarily due to higher state income tax rate following the Company's separation from NRG, as well as taxable earnings and losses allocated to partners' interest in Clearway Energy LLC, which includes the effects of applying HLBV method of accounting for book purposes of certain partnerships. In 2018, the Company has completed the accounting for all of the income tax effects related to the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, which resulted in no material adjustments in 2018 to the provisional amounts recorded in 2017.

For the year ended December 31, 2017, the overall effective tax rate was different than the statutory rate of 35% primarily due to tax expense recorded from the revaluation of the existing net deferred tax asset pursuant to the reduction in the corporate income tax rate to 21% in accordance with the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. In December 2017, the SEC staff issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 118, which addresses how a company may recognize provisional amounts for the effect of the changes related to the Tax Act. Consistent with that guidance, the Company recognized provisional amounts at December 31, 2017, based upon its interpretation of the tax laws and estimates which require significant judgments.

For tax purposes, Clearway Energy LLC is treated as a partnership; therefore, the Company and CEG each record their respective share of taxable income or loss.

The temporary differences, which gave rise to the Company's deferred tax assets, consisted of the following:

	As of December 31,	
	2019	2018
	(In millions)	
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Investment in projects	\$ 227	\$ 192
Total deferred tax liabilities	227	192
Deferred tax assets:		
Interest expense disallowance carryforward - Investment in Projects	50	28
Production tax credits	9	8
Investment tax credits	5	5
U.S. Federal net operating loss carryforwards	215	199
Capital loss carryforwards	12	12
State net operating loss carryforwards	43	12
Total deferred tax assets	334	264
Valuation allowance	\$ (15)	\$ (15)
Total deferred tax assets, net of valuation allowance	\$ 319	\$ 249
Net deferred noncurrent tax asset	\$ 92	\$ 57

The primary driver for the increase in the net deferred tax asset from \$57 million to \$92 million as of December 31, 2019, is the increase in federal and state NOLs and interest expense disallowance carryforwards, partially offset by tax losses reducing the Company's investment in Clearway Energy, LLC. As discussed in Note 2, *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*, NRG allocated \$22 million to the Company in tax-effected state NOLs, which was recorded as a non-cash adjustment to the consolidated statements of stockholders' equity for the year ended December 31, 2019.

Tax Receivable and Payable

As of December 31, 2019, the Company has no current or long term tax receivable or payable to be recorded.

Deferred Tax Assets and Valuation Allowance

Net deferred tax balance — As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company recorded a net deferred tax asset of \$92 million and \$57 million, respectively. The Company believes it is more likely than not that the results of future operations will generate sufficient taxable income which includes the future reversal of existing taxable temporary differences to realize deferred tax assets. The Company considered the profit before tax generated in recent years, as well as projections of future earnings and estimates of taxable income in arriving at this conclusion. The Company believes that \$15 million, a deferred tax asset, for which there are no existing capital gains or available tax planning strategies to utilize the asset in the future may not be realized, resulting in the recording of a valuation allowance.

NOL carryforwards — As of December 31, 2019, the Company had domestic NOLs carryforwards for federal income tax purposes of \$215 million and cumulative state NOLs of \$43 million tax-effected.

Interest disallowance carryforward — As of December 31, 2019, the Company has a deferred tax asset of \$50 million related to disallowed interest expense under the proposed IRC §163(j) regulation.

The disallowed interest deduction has an indefinite carry forward period and any limitations on the utilization of this carryforward have been factored into the valuation allowance analysis. These are proposed regulations which are not final and are subject to change in the regulatory review process.

Uncertain Tax Positions

The Company had no identified uncertain tax positions that require evaluation as of December 31, 2019.

Note 15 — Related Party Transactions

In addition to the transactions and relationships described elsewhere in the notes to the consolidated financial statements, certain subsidiaries of CEG provide services to the Company's project entities. Amounts due to CEG subsidiaries are recorded as accounts payable - affiliate and amounts due to the Company from CEG subsidiaries are recorded as accounts receivable - affiliate

in the Company's balance sheet. The disclosures below summarize the Company's material related party transactions with CEG and its subsidiaries that are included in the Company's operating revenues and operating costs.

As discussed in Item 15 — Note 1, *Nature of Business*, on August 31, 2018, NRG sold 100% of its interest in CEG to GIP, and as a result, CEG and its subsidiaries are considered related parties during the year ended December 31, 2019, and NRG and its subsidiaries were considered related parties during the first eight months of the year ended December 31, 2018.

Related Party Transactions with CEG entities

O&M Services Agreements by and between the Company and Clearway Renewable Operation & Maintenance LLC

Various wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company in the Renewables segment are party to administrative services agreements with Clearway Renewable Operation & Maintenance LLC (formerly NRG Renew Operation & Maintenance LLC), or RENOM, a wholly-owned subsidiary of CEG, which provides operation and maintenance, or O&M, services to these subsidiaries. The Company incurred total expenses for these services of \$31 million for the year ended December 31, 2019. The Company incurred total expenses of \$11 million for the period from September 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018. There was a balance of \$7 million and \$6 million due to RENOM as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Administrative Services Agreements by and between the Company and CEG

Various wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company are parties to administrative services agreements with Clearway Asset Services (formerly NRG Asset Services) and Clearway Solar Asset Management (formerly NRG Solar Asset Management), two wholly-owned subsidiaries of CEG, which provide various administrative services to the Company's subsidiaries. The Company incurred expenses under these agreements of \$7 million for the year ended December 31, 2019. The Company incurred expenses under these agreements of \$3 million for the period from September 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018.

CEG Master Services Agreements

Following the consummation of the GIP Transaction, Clearway Energy, Inc. along with Clearway Energy LLC and Clearway Energy Operating LLC entered into Master Services Agreements with CEG, pursuant to which CEG and certain of its affiliates or third party service providers began providing certain services to the Company, including operational and administrative services, which include human resources, information systems, external affairs, accounting, procurement and risk management services, and the Company began providing certain services to CEG, including accounting, internal audit, tax and treasury services, in exchange for the payment of fees in respect of such services. There was a balance of \$1 million in accounts payable — affiliate due to CEG under the Master Services Agreement as of December 31, 2019, which was paid in January 2020.

Related Party Transactions with NRG entities prior to the GIP Transaction

The following transactions relate to the period prior to sale of NRG's interest in CEG to GIP on August 31, 2018 and therefore were considered to be related party transactions for all the periods prior to August 31, 2018:

O&M Services Agreements by and between the Company and NRG Renew Operation & Maintenance LLC

Various wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company in the Renewables segment were party to administrative services agreements with NRG Renew Operation & Maintenance LLC, or RENOM, formerly wholly-owned subsidiary of NRG, which provided O&M, services to these subsidiaries. The Company incurred total expenses for these services of \$29 million for the eight months ended August 31, 2018. The Company incurred total expenses of \$23 million for the year ended December 31, 2017.

Administrative Services Agreements by and between the Company and NRG

Various wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company were parties to administrative services agreements with Clearway Asset Services (formerly NRG Asset Services) and Clearway Solar Asset Management (formerly NRG Solar Asset Management), two wholly-owned subsidiaries of CEG, which provided various administrative asset services to the Company's subsidiaries prior to GIP Transaction. The Company reimbursed costs under this agreement of \$6 million for the eight months ended August 31, 2018. The Company reimbursed costs under this agreement of \$6 million for the year ended December 31, 2017.

Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) between the Company and NRG Power Marketing

Elbow Creek and Dover were parties to PPAs with NRG Power Marketing and generate revenue under the PPAs, which were recorded to operating revenues in the Company's consolidated statements of operations. For the eight months ended August 31, 2018, Elbow Creek and Dover, collectively, generated revenues of \$8 million. For the year ended December 31, 2017, Elbow Creek and Dover, collectively, generated revenues of \$12 million.

Energy Marketing Services Agreement by and between Thermal entities and NRG Power Marketing

Energy Center Dover LLC, Energy Center Minneapolis, Energy Center Phoenix LLC and Energy Center Paxton LLC, or Thermal entities, are parties to Energy Marketing Services Agreements with NRG Power Marketing, a wholly-owned subsidiary of NRG. Under the agreements, NRG Power Marketing procures fuel and fuel transportation for the operation of Thermal entities. For the eight months ended August 31, 2018, the Thermal entities purchased \$7 million of natural gas from NRG Power Marketing. The Thermal entities purchased a total of \$9 million of natural gas during the year ended December 31, 2017.

Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Services Agreements by and between the Company's subsidiaries and NRG

Certain of the Company's subsidiaries are party to O&M Services Agreements with NRG, pursuant to which NRG subsidiaries provide necessary and appropriate services to operate and maintain the subsidiaries' plant operations, businesses and thermal facilities. NRG is reimbursed for the provided services, as well as for all reasonable and related expenses and expenditures, and payments to third parties for services and materials rendered to or on behalf of the parties to the agreements. NRG is not entitled to any management fee or mark-up under the agreements. The fees incurred under these agreements were \$27 million for the eight months ended August 31, 2018 and \$39 million for the year ended December 31, 2017.

O&M Services Agreements by and between GenConn and NRG

GenConn incurs fees under two O&M agreements with wholly-owned subsidiaries of NRG. For the eight months ended August 31, 2018, the aggregate fees incurred under the agreements were \$4 million. The fees incurred under the agreements were \$5 million for the year ended December 31, 2017.

Administrative Services Agreement by and between Marsh Landing and NRG West Coast LLC

Marsh Landing is a party to an administrative services agreement with NRG West Coast LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of NRG. The Company reimbursed costs under this agreement of \$11 million for the eight months ended August 31, 2018. The Company reimbursed costs under this agreement of approximately \$15 million for the year ended December 31, 2017.

Project Administrative Services Agreement by and between ESEC and NRG West Coast LLC

During 2018, ESEC, NRG West Coast LLC and NRG Power Marketing LLC, or PML, entered into confirmation agreements under the Project Administration Services Agreement between ESEC and NRG West Coast LLC, whereby PML purchased California Carbon Allowances which ESEC could subsequently purchase for the purposes of ESEC's compliance with the California Cap-and-Trade Program. ESEC reimbursed costs under these agreements of \$11 million for the eight months ended August 31, 2018.

Management Services Agreement by and between the Company and NRG

Prior to the GIP Transaction, NRG provided the Company with various operational, management, and administrative services, which include human resources, accounting, tax, legal, information systems, treasury and risk management, as set forth in the Management Services Agreement. Costs incurred under this agreement were \$7 million for the eight months ended August 31, 2018. Costs incurred under this agreement were approximately \$10 million for the year ended December 31, 2017. The costs incurred under the Management Services Agreement included certain direct expenses incurred by NRG on behalf of the Company in addition to the base management fee.

On August 31, 2018, in connection with the consummation of the GIP Transaction, the Company entered into a Termination Agreement with Clearway Energy LLC, Clearway Energy Operating LLC and NRG terminating the Management Services Agreement, dated as of July 22, 2013, by and among the Company, Clearway Energy LLC, Clearway Energy Operating LLC and NRG. Concurrently with entering into the Termination Agreement on August 31, 2018, the Company entered into a Transition Services Agreement with NRG, as further described in Item 15 — Note 1, *Nature of Business*.

Subsequent to the GIP Transaction, the Company entered into a Transition Services Agreement with NRG, or the NRG TSA, pursuant to which NRG or certain of its affiliates began providing transitional services to the Company following the consummation of the GIP Transaction, in exchange for the payment of a fee in respect of such services. Expenses related to the NRG TSA are recorded in acquisition-related transaction and integration costs in the consolidated statements of operations.

EPC Agreement by and between ECP and NRG

NRG Business Services LLC, a subsidiary of NRG, and Energy Center Pittsburgh LLC, or ECP, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, entered into an EPC agreement for the construction of a 73 MWt district energy system for ECP to provide 150 pph of steam, 6,750 tons of chilled water and 7.5 MW of emergency backup power service to UPMC Mercy. The initial term of the energy services agreement with UPMC Mercy will be for a period of twenty years from the service commencement date. On June 19, 2018, as discussed in Item 15 — Note 3, *Acquisitions and Dispositions*, ECP purchased the UPMC Thermal Project assets from NRG Business Services LLC for cash consideration of \$84 million, subject to working capital adjustments. The Company paid an additional \$3 million to NRG upon final completion of the project in January 2019 pursuant to the EPC agreement.

Note 16 — Commitments and Contingencies

Gas and Transportation Commitments

The Company has entered into contractual arrangements to procure power, fuel and associated transportation services. For the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, the Company purchased \$38 million, \$39 million and \$34 million, respectively, under such arrangements. As further described in Note 15, *Related Party Transactions*, these purchases include intercompany transactions through August 31, 2018 between certain Thermal entities and NRG Power Marketing under the Energy Marketing Services Agreements in the amount of \$7 million for the eight months ended August 31, 2018 and \$9 million during the year ended December 31, 2017.

As of December 31, 2019, the Company's commitments under such outstanding agreements are estimated as follows:

Period	(In millions)
2020	\$ 9
2021	3
2022	3
2023	3
2024	3
Thereafter	10
Total	\$ 31

Contingencies

The Company's material legal proceedings are described below. The Company believes that it has valid defenses to these legal proceedings and intends to defend them vigorously. The Company records reserves for estimated losses from contingencies when information available indicates that a loss is probable and the amount of the loss, or range of loss, can be reasonably estimated. As applicable, the Company has established an adequate reserve for the matters discussed below. In addition, legal costs are expensed as incurred. Management assesses such matters based on current information and makes a judgment concerning its potential outcome, considering the nature of the claim, the amount and nature of damages sought and the probability of success. The Company is unable to predict the outcome of the legal proceedings below or reasonably estimate the scope or amount of any associated costs and potential liabilities. As additional information becomes available, management adjusts its assessment and estimates of such contingencies accordingly. Because litigation is subject to inherent uncertainties and unfavorable rulings or developments, it is possible that the ultimate resolution of the Company's liabilities and contingencies could be at amounts that are different from its currently recorded reserves and that such difference could be material.

In addition to the legal proceedings noted below, the Company and its subsidiaries are party to other litigation or legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. In management's opinion, the disposition of these ordinary course matters will not materially adversely affect the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

Nebraska Public Power District Litigation

On January 11, 2019, Nebraska Public Power District, or NPPD, sent written notice to certain of the Company's subsidiaries which own the Laredo Ridge and Elkhorn Ridge wind projects alleging an event of default under each of the PPAs

between NPPD and the projects. NPPD alleges that the Company moved forward with certain transactions without obtaining the consent of NPPD. NPPD threatened to terminate the applicable PPAs by February 11, 2019 if the alleged default was not cured. The Company filed a motion for a temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction in the U.S. District Court for the District of Nebraska relating to the Laredo Ridge project, and a similar motion in the District Court of Knox County, Nebraska for the Elkhorn Ridge project, to enjoin NPPD from taking any actions related to the PPAs. On February 19, 2019, the U.S. District Court in the Laredo Ridge matter approved a stipulation between the parties to provide for an injunction preventing NPPD from terminating the PPA pending disposition of the litigation. On February 26, 2019, the Knox County District Court approved a similar stipulation relating to the Elkhorn Ridge project. Additionally, Elkhorn Ridge was added as a third-party defendant to the litigation in the U.S. District Court. On September 23, 2019, NPPD filed amended complaints in the U.S. District Court, to which Laredo Ridge and Elkhorn Ridge responded on October 7, 2019. A motion for summary judgment was filed by the Company on December 19, 2019, which was opposed by NPPD on February 12, 2020. Judicial review is pending. The Company believes the allegations of NPPD are meritless and the Company is vigorously defending its rights under the PPAs.

Buckthorn Solar Litigation

On October 8, 2019, the City of Georgetown, Texas, or Georgetown, filed a petition in the District Court of Williamson County, Texas naming Buckthorn Westex, LLC, the Company's subsidiary that owns the Buckthorn Westex solar project, as the defendant, alleging fraud by nondisclosure and breach of contract in connection with the project and the PPA, and seeking (i) rescission and/or cancellation of the PPA, (ii) declaratory judgment that the alleged breaches constitute an event of default under the PPA entitling Georgetown to terminate, and (iii) recovery of all damages, costs of court, and attorneys' fees. On November 15, 2019, Buckthorn Westex filed an original answer and counterclaims (i) denying Georgetown's claims, (ii) alleging Georgetown has breached its contracts with Buckthorn Westex by failing to pay amounts due, and (iii) seeking relief in the form of (x) declaratory judgment that Georgetown's alleged failure to pay amounts due constitute breaches of and an event of default under the PPA and that Buckthorn did not commit any events of default under the PPA, (y) recovery of costs, expenses, interest, and attorneys' fees, and (z) such other relief to which it is entitled at law or in equity. Buckthorn Westex believes the allegations of Georgetown are meritless, and Buckthorn Westex is vigorously defending its rights under the PPA.

Note 17 — Leases

Adoption of Topic 842

The Company adopted ASU No. 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842), or Topic 842, on January 1, 2019 using the modified retrospective transition method and therefore, prior period financial information has not been adjusted and continues to be reflected in accordance with the Company's historical accounting policy. Topic 842 requires the establishment of a lease liability and related right-of-use, or ROU, asset for all leases with a term longer than 12 months. The Company elected certain of the permitted practical expedients, including the expedient that permits the Company to retain its existing lease assessment and classification. The Company also elected to account for lease and non-lease components for specific asset classes as a single lease component.

The adoption of the standard resulted in the recording of operating lease liabilities of \$165 million and related ROU assets of \$159 million. There was no impact to the Company's consolidated statement of operations or cash flows. The Company utilized its incremental borrowing rate at adoption date, ranging from 4.04% - 4.67%, to determine the amount of the lease liabilities.

Accounting for Leases

The Company evaluates each arrangement at inception to determine if it contains a lease. All of the Company's leases are operating leases as of December 31, 2019.

Lessee

The Company records its operating lease liabilities at the present value at lease commencement date of the lease payments over the lease term. Lease payments include fixed payment amounts, as well as variable rate payments based on an index initially measured at lease commencement date. Variable payments, including payments based on future performance and based on index changes, are recorded as the expense is incurred. The Company determines the relevant lease term by evaluating whether renewal and termination options are reasonably certain to be exercised. The Company uses its incremental borrowing rate to calculate the present value of the lease payments, based on information available at the lease commencement date.

The Company's leases consist of land leases for numerous operating asset locations, real estate leases and equipment leases. The terms and conditions for these leases vary by the type of underlying asset.

Lease expense for the year ended December 31, 2019 was comprised of the following:

(In millions)	
Operating lease cost	\$ 13
Variable lease cost	8
Total lease cost	\$ 21

Lease expense under operating leases was \$18 million and \$17 million for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Operating lease information as of December 31, 2019 was as follows:

(In millions, except term and rate)	
ROU Assets - operating leases, net	\$ 223
Short-term lease liability - operating leases ^(a)	7
Long-term lease liability - operating leases	227
Total lease liability	\$ 234
Cash paid for operating leases	\$ 15
Weighted average remaining lease term	25
Weighted average discount rate	4.4%

^(a) Short-term lease liability balances are included within the accrued expenses and other current liabilities line item of the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2019.

Maturities of operating lease liabilities as of December 31, 2019 are as follows:

(In millions)	
2020	\$ 16
2021	16
2022	16
2023	15
2024	16
Thereafter	303
Total lease payments	382
Less imputed interest	(148)
Total lease liability - operating leases	\$ 234

Maturities of operating lease liabilities as of December 31, 2018 under the ASC 840 were as follows:

(In millions)	
2019	13
2020	13
2021	13
2022	13
2023	12
Thereafter	207
Total lease payments	\$ 271

Oahu Solar Lease Agreements

The Oahu Solar projects are party to various land lease agreements with a wholly owned subsidiary of CEG. The projects are leasing the land for a period of 35 years, with the ability to renew the lease for two additional five year periods. The Company has a lease liability of \$21 million and corresponding right-of-use asset of \$19 million related to the leases as of December 31, 2019.

Lessor

The majority of the Company's revenue is obtained through PPAs or other contractual agreements that are accounted for as leases. These leases are comprised of both fixed payments and variable payments contingent upon volumes or performance metrics. The terms of the leases are further described in Item 2 — *Properties* of this Form 10-K. Many of the leases have renewal options at the end of the lease term. Termination may be allowed under specific circumstances in the lease arrangements, such as under an event of default. All of the Company's leases are operating leases. Certain of these leases have both lease and non-lease components, and the Company allocates the transaction price to the components based on standalone selling prices. The following amounts of energy and capacity revenue are related to the Company's leases:

Period ended December 31, 2019

(In millions)	Conventional Generation	Renewables	Thermal	Total
Energy revenue	\$ 5	\$ 509	\$ 2	\$ 516
Capacity revenue	348	—	—	348
Operating revenue	\$ 353	\$ 509	\$ 2	\$ 864

Period ended December 31, 2018

(In millions)	Conventional Generation	Renewables	Thermal	Total
Energy revenue	\$ 5	\$ 534	\$ 2	\$ 541
Capacity revenue	337	—	—	337
Operating revenue	\$ 342	\$ 534	\$ 2	\$ 878

Minimum future rent payments for the remaining periods relate to the Conventional segment and were as follows as of December 31, 2019:

(In millions)	
2020	439
2021	444
2022	450
2023	259
2024	106
Thereafter	1,605
Total lease payments	\$ 3,303

Property, plant and equipment, net related to the Company's operating leases were as follows as of December 31, 2019:

(In millions)	
Property, plant and equipment	\$ 6,942
Accumulated depreciation	(1,649)
Net property, plant and equipment	\$ 5,293

Note 18 — Unaudited Quarterly Data

Below is summarized unaudited quarterly financial data for the periods ending December 31, 2019 and 2018.

	Quarter Ended			
	December 31,	September 30,	June 30,	March 31,
	2019			
	(In millions, except per share data)			
Operating Revenues	\$ 235	\$ 296	\$ 284	\$ 217
Operating Income	6	90	87	41
Net (Loss) Income	(48)	35	(36)	(47)
Net (Loss) Attributable to Clearway Energy, Inc.	\$ (6)	\$ 39	\$ (24)	\$ (20)
Weighted average number of Class A common shares outstanding — basic	35	35	35	35
Weighted average number of Class A common shares outstanding — diluted	35	35	35	35
Weighted average number of Class C common shares outstanding — basic	75	73	73	73
Weighted average number of Class C common shares outstanding — diluted	75	75	73	73
(Loss) Earnings per Weighted Average Common Share Basic and Diluted	\$ (0.06)	\$ (0.36)	\$ (0.22)	\$ (0.18)

	Quarter Ended			
	December 31,	September 30,	June 30,	March 31,
	2018			
	(In millions, except per share data)			
Operating Revenues	\$ 229	\$ 292	\$ 307	\$ 225
Operating Income	54	100	144	49
Net (Loss) Income	(91)	49	96	—
Net (Loss) Income Attributable to Clearway Energy, Inc.	\$ (68)	\$ 21	\$ 79	\$ 16
Weighted average number of Class A common shares outstanding — basic	35	35	35	35
Weighted average number of Class A common shares outstanding — diluted	35	35	49	35
Weighted average number of Class C common shares outstanding — basic	73	69	67	65
Weighted average number of Class C common shares outstanding — diluted	73	69	78	65
(Loss) Earnings per Weighted Average Class A and Class C Common Share - Basic	\$ (0.63)	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.77	\$ 0.16
(Loss) Earnings per Weighted Average Class A Common Share - Diluted	\$ (0.63)	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.61	\$ 0.16
(Loss) Earnings per Weighted Average Class C Common Share - Diluted	\$ (0.63)	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.70	\$ 0.16

Clearway Energy, Inc. (Parent)
Condensed Financial Information of Registrant
Condensed Statements of Operations

(In millions)	Year ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
Total operating costs and expenses	\$ 2	\$ 1	\$ 1
Equity in earnings of consolidated subsidiaries	(101)	135	61
Loss on debt extinguishment	—	(7)	—
Interest expense	(1)	(11)	(12)
Total other expense, net	(102)	117	49
(Loss) Income Before Income Taxes	(104)	116	48
Income tax (benefit) expense	(8)	62	72
Net (Loss) Income	(96)	54	(24)
Less: Pre-acquisition net income of Drop Down Assets	—	4	7
Less: Net (loss) income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(85)	2	(15)
Net (Loss) Income Attributable to Clearway Energy, Inc.	\$ (11)	\$ 48	\$ (16)

See accompanying notes to condensed financial statements.

Clearway Energy, Inc. (Parent)
Condensed Balance Sheets

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
ASSETS	(In millions)	
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3	\$ —
Accounts receivable — affiliates	2	—
Note receivable - Clearway Energy Operating LLC	44	215
Other Assets		
Investment in consolidated subsidiaries	2,173	2,182
Note receivable - Clearway Energy Operating LLC	—	44
Deferred income taxes	92	57
Total Assets	\$ 2,314	\$ 2,498
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Current portion of long-term debt	44	220
Accounts payable — affiliate	—	5
Other current liabilities	1	—
Other Liabilities		
Long-term debt	—	44
Other non-current liabilities	6	5
Total Liabilities	51	274
Stockholders' Equity		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value; 10,000,000 shares authorized; none issued	—	—
Class A, Class B, Class C and Class D common stock, \$0.01 par value; 3,000,000,000 shares authorized (Class A 500,000,000, Class B 500,000,000, Class C 1,000,000,000, Class D 1,000,000,000); 198,819,999 shares issued and outstanding (Class A 34,599,645, Class B 42,738,750, Class C 78,742,854, Class D 42,738,750) at December 31, 2019 and 193,251,396 shares issued and outstanding (Class A 34,586,250, Class B 42,738,750, Class C 73,187,646, Class D 42,738,750) at December 31, 2018	1	1
Additional paid-in capital	1,936	1,897
Accumulated deficit	(72)	(58)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(15)	(18)
Noncontrolling interest	413	402
Total Stockholders' Equity	2,263	2,224
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	\$ 2,314	\$ 2,498

See accompanying notes to condensed financial statements.

Clearway Energy, Inc. (Parent)
Condensed Statements of Cash Flows

	Years ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
	(In millions)		
Net Cash (Used in) Provided by Operating Activities	\$ (5)	\$ 3	\$ —
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Investments in consolidated affiliates	(87)	(150)	(33)
Cash received from notes receivable - affiliate	215	359	—
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Investing Activities	128	209	(33)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Payments for long-term debt	(220)	(367)	—
Proceeds from the issuance of common stock	100	153	34
Cash received from Clearway Energy LLC for the payment of dividends	87	130	108
Payment of dividends	(87)	(130)	(108)
Net Cash (Used in) Provided by Financing Activities	(120)	(214)	34
Net (Decrease) Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	3	(2)	1
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	—	2	1
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	\$ 3	\$ —	\$ 2

See accompanying notes to condensed financial statements.

Clearway Energy, Inc. (Parent)

Notes to Condensed Financial Statements

Note 1 — Background and Basis of Presentation**Background**

Clearway Energy, Inc., together with its consolidated subsidiaries, or the Company, is a publicly-traded energy infrastructure investor in and owner of modern, sustainable and long-term contracted assets across North America. On August 31, 2018, NRG Energy, Inc., or NRG, transferred its full ownership interest in the Company to Clearway Energy Group LLC, or CEG, the holder of NRG's renewable energy development and operations platform, and subsequently sold 100% of its interest in CEG to Global Infrastructure Partners III, or GIP, referred to hereinafter as the NRG Transaction. As a result of the NRG Transaction, GIP indirectly acquired a 45.2% economic interest in Clearway Energy LLC and a 55% voting interest in the Company. GIP is an independent fund manager that invests in infrastructure assets in energy and transport sectors. The Company is sponsored by GIP through GIP's portfolio company, Clearway Energy Group.

The Company's environmentally-sound asset portfolio includes approximately 5,875 MW of wind, solar and natural gas-fired power generation facilities, as well as district energy systems as of December 31, 2019. Through this diversified and contracted portfolio, the Company endeavors to provide its investors with stable and growing dividend income. The weighted average remaining contract duration of these offtake agreements was approximately 13 years as of December 31, 2019 based on CAFD. The Company also owns thermal infrastructure assets with an aggregate steam and chilled water capacity of 1,530 net MWt and electric generation capacity of 139 net MW. These thermal infrastructure assets provide steam, hot and/or chilled water, and, in some instances, electricity to commercial businesses, universities, hospitals and governmental units in multiple locations, principally through long-term contracts or pursuant to rates regulated by state utility commissions.

The Company consolidates the results of Clearway Energy LLC through its controlling interest, with CEG's interest shown as noncontrolling interest in the financial statements. The holders of the Company's outstanding shares of Class A and Class C common stock are entitled to dividends as declared. CEG receives its distributions from Clearway Energy LLC through its ownership of Clearway Energy LLC Class B and Class D units.

As a result of the additional issuance of 5,405,405 Class C common shares on December 2, 2019, the Company currently owns 57.01% of the economic interests of Clearway Energy LLC, with CEG retaining 42.99% of the economic interests of Clearway Energy LLC.

Basis of Presentation

The condensed parent-only company financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Rule 12-04 of Regulation S-X, as the restricted net assets of Clearway Energy, Inc.'s subsidiaries exceed 25% of the consolidated net assets of Clearway Energy, Inc. The parent's 100% investment in its subsidiaries has been recorded using the equity basis of accounting in the accompanying condensed parent-only financial statements. These statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto of Clearway Energy, Inc.

On December 6, 2019, the Company acquired 100% of GIP's membership interests in CBAD Holdings, LLC, which indirectly owns Carlsbad Energy Center LLC, a 527 megawatt natural gas fired power project located in Carlsbad, California, or the Carlsbad Drop Down Asset. The assets transferred to the Company relate to interests under common control by GIP and were recorded at book value in accordance with ASC 805-50, *Business Combinations - Related Issues*. The difference between the purchase price and book value of the assets was recorded as a distribution to CEG and decreased the balance of its noncontrolling interest. The acquisition was determined to be an asset acquisition and not a business combination, therefore no recast of the historical financial information was deemed necessary. For further discussion, see Note 3, *Acquisitions and Dispositions* to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Note 2 — Long-Term Debt

For a discussion of Clearway Energy, Inc.'s financing arrangements, see Note 10, *Long-term Debt*, to the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Note 3 — Commitments, Contingencies and Guarantees

See Note 14, *Income Taxes*, and Note 16, *Commitments and Contingencies*, to the Company's consolidated financial statements for a detailed discussion of Clearway Energy, Inc.'s commitments and contingencies.

Note 4 — Dividends

Cash distributions paid to Clearway Energy, Inc. by its subsidiary, Clearway Energy LLC, were \$87 million, \$130 million, and \$108 million for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017, respectively.

SCHEDULE II. VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS

For the Years Ended December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017

	Balance at Beginning of Period	Charged to Costs and Expenses	Charged to Other Accounts	Balance at End of Period
(In millions)				
Income tax valuation allowance, deducted from deferred tax assets				
Year Ended December 31, 2019	\$ 15	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 15
Year Ended December 31, 2018	10	5	—	15
Year Ended December 31, 2017	16	(6)	—	10

EXHIBIT INDEX

Number	Description	Method of Filing
2.1	Purchase and Sale Agreement, dated as of May 5, 2014, by and between NRG Gas Development Company, LLC and NRG Yield Operating LLC.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 9, 2014.
2.2	Purchase and Sale Agreement, dated as of May 5, 2014, by and between NRG Solar PV LLC and NRG Yield Operating LLC.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 2.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 9, 2014.
2.3	Purchase and Sale Agreement, dated as of May 5, 2014, by and between NRG Solar PV LLC and NRG Yield Operating LLC.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 2.3 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 9, 2014.
2.4	Purchase and Sale Agreement, dated June 3, 2014, by and among NRG Yield, Inc., NRG Yield Operating LLC, Terra-Gen Finance Company, LLC, NTD AWAM Holdings, LLC, CHIPS Alta Wind X Holding Company, LLC and CHIPS Alta Wind XI Holding Company, LLC.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 9, 2014.
2.5	Purchase and Sale Agreement, dated as of November 4, 2014, by and between NRG Wind LLC and NRG Yield Operating LLC.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 7, 2014.
2.6	Purchase and Sale Agreement, dated as of November 4, 2014, by and between NRG Arroyo Nogales LLC and NRG Yield Operating LLC.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 2.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 7, 2014.
2.7*^	Purchase and Sale Agreement, dated as of June 17, 2015, by and between EFS Desert Sun, LLC and NRG Yield Operating LLC.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on August 4, 2015.
2.8	Purchase and Sale Agreement, dated as of September 17, 2015, by and between NRG Energy Gas & Wind Holdings, Inc. and NRG Yield Operating LLC.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 21, 2015.
2.9	Purchase and Sale Agreement, dated as of August 8, 2016, between NRG Solar CVSR Holdings 2 LLC and NRG Yield Operating LLC.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on August 9, 2016.
2.10*	Purchase and Sale Agreement, dated as of February 6, 2018, by and between NRG Gas Development Company, LLC and NRG Yield Operating LLC.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 2.10 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed on March 1, 2018.
2.11*	Purchase and Sale Agreement, dated as of December 6, 2019, by and between Clearway Energy Operating LLC and GIP III Zephyr Carlsbad Holdings, LLC.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on December 9, 2019.
3.1	Restated Certificate of Incorporation of NRG Yield, Inc., dated as of May 2, 2016.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on May 5, 2016.
3.2	Certificate of Amendment for the Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Clearway Energy, Inc., dated August 31, 2018.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 5, 2018.
3.3	Fourth Amended and Restated Bylaws of Clearway Energy, Inc., dated August 31, 2018.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 5, 2018.
4.1	Fourth Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement of NRG Yield LLC, dated as of August 31, 2018, by and between NRG Yield, Inc. and Zephyr Renewables LLC.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 5, 2018.
4.2	Indenture, dated February 11, 2014, among NRG Yield, Inc., NRG Yield Operating LLC and NRG Yield LLC, as Guarantors, and Wilmington Trust, National Association, as trustee, re: the Company's 3.50% Convertible Senior Notes due 2019.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 11, 2014.
4.3	Form of 3.50% Convertible Senior Note due 2019.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 11, 2014.

4.4	<u>Indenture, dated August 5, 2014, among NRG Yield Operating LLC, the guarantors named therein and Law Debenture Trust Company of New York, as trustee.</u>	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on August 5, 2014.
4.5	<u>Form of 5.375% Senior Note due 2024.</u>	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on August 5, 2014.
4.6	<u>Registration Rights Agreement, dated August 5, 2014, among NRG Yield Operating LLC, the guarantors named therein and Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, as representative of the initial purchasers.</u>	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on August 5, 2014.
4.7	<u>Supplemental Indenture, dated as of November 7, 2014, among NRG Yield Operating LLC, the guarantors named therein and Law Debenture Trust Company of New York.</u>	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 13, 2014.
4.8	<u>Supplemental Indenture, dated as of February 25, 2015, among NRG Yield Operating LLC, the guarantors named therein and Law Debenture Trust Company of New York.</u>	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 27, 2015.
4.9	<u>Third Supplemental Indenture, dated as of April 10, 2015, among NRG Yield Operating LLC, NRG Yield LLC, the other guarantors named therein and Law Debenture Trust Company of New York.</u>	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 16, 2015.
4.10	<u>Fourth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of May 8, 2015, among NRG Yield Operating LLC, the guarantors named therein and Law Debenture Trust Company of New York.</u>	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 8, 2015.
4.11	<u>Indenture, dated June 29, 2015, among NRG Yield, Inc., NRG Yield Operating LLC and NRG Yield LLC, as Guarantors, and Wilmington Trust, National Association, as Trustee.</u>	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 29, 2015.
4.12	<u>Form of 3.25% Convertible Senior Note due 2020.</u>	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 29, 2015.
4.13	<u>Specimen Class A Common Stock Certificate.</u>	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.13 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 28, 2019.
4.14	<u>Specimen Class C Common Stock Certificate.</u>	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.14 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 28, 2019.
4.15	<u>Indenture, dated August 18, 2016, among NRG Yield Operating LLC, the guarantors named therein and Law Debenture Trust Company of New York.</u>	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on August 18, 2016.
4.16	<u>Form of 5.000% Senior Note due 2026.</u>	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on August 18, 2016.
4.17	<u>Registration Rights Agreement, dated August 18, 2016, among NRG Yield Operating LLC, the guarantors named therein and J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, as representative of the initial purchasers.</u>	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on August 18, 2016.
4.18	<u>Fifth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of January 29, 2018, among NRG Yield Operating LLC, the guarantors named therein and Delaware Trust Company (as successor in interest to Law Debenture Trust Company of New York).</u>	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Clearway Energy LLC's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on January 31, 2018.
4.19	<u>Supplemental Indenture, dated as of January 29, 2018, among NRG Yield Operating LLC, the guarantors named therein and the Delaware Trust Company (as successor in interest to Law Debenture Trust Company of New York).</u>	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to Clearway Energy LLC's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on January 31, 2018.
4.20	<u>Sixth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of June 12, 2018, among NRG Yield Operating LLC, the guarantors named therein and Delaware Trust Company (as successor in interest to Law Debenture Trust Company of New York).</u>	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 12, 2018.
4.21	<u>Second Supplemental Indenture, dated as of June 12, 2018, among NRG Yield Operating LLC, the guarantors named therein and Delaware Trust Company (as successor in interest to Law Debenture Trust Company of New York).</u>	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 12, 2018.

4.22	<u>Seventh Supplemental Indenture, dated as of July 17, 2018, among NRG Yield Operating LLC, the guarantors named therein and Delaware Trust Company (as successor in interest to Law Debenture Trust Company of New York).</u>	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on August 2, 2018.
4.23	<u>Third Supplemental Indenture, dated as of July 17, 2018, among NRG Yield Operating LLC, the guarantors named therein and Delaware Trust Company (as successor in interest to Law Debenture Trust Company of New York).</u>	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.4 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on August 2, 2018.
4.24	<u>Eighth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of August 30, 2018, among NRG Yield Operating LLC, the guarantors named therein and Delaware Trust Company (as successor in interest to Law Debenture Trust Company of New York).</u>	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 6, 2018.
4.25	<u>Fourth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of August 30, 2018, among NRG Yield Operating LLC, the guarantors named therein and Delaware Trust Company (as successor in interest to Law Debenture Trust Company of New York).</u>	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 6, 2018.
4.26	<u>Indenture, dated October 1, 2018, among Clearway Energy Operating LLC, the guarantors named therein and Delaware Trust Company, as trustee.</u>	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 2, 2018.
4.27	<u>Form of 5.750% Senior Notes due 2025.</u>	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 2, 2018.
4.28	<u>Registration Rights Agreement, dated October 1, 2018, among Clearway Energy Operating LLC, the guarantors named therein and RBC Capital Markets, LLC, as representative of the initial purchasers.</u>	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 2, 2018.
4.29	<u>Ninth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of October 25, 2018, among Clearway Energy Operating LLC, the guarantors named therein and Delaware Trust Company (as successor in interest to Law Debenture Trust Company of New York).</u>	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 31, 2018.
4.30	<u>Fifth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of October 25, 2018, among Clearway Energy Operating LLC, the guarantors named therein and Delaware Trust Company (as successor in interest to Law Debenture Trust Company of New York).</u>	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 31, 2018.
4.31	<u>First Supplemental Indenture, dated as of October 25, 2018, among Clearway Energy Operating LLC, the guarantors named therein and Delaware Trust Company.</u>	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 31, 2018.
4.32	<u>Tenth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of December 7, 2018, among Clearway Energy Operating LLC, the guarantors named therein and Delaware Trust Company (as successor in interest to Law Debenture Trust Company of New York).</u>	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 12, 2018.
4.33	<u>Sixth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of December 7, 2018, among Clearway Energy Operating LLC, the guarantors named therein and Delaware Trust Company (as successor in interest to Law Debenture Trust Company of New York).</u>	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 12, 2018.
4.34	<u>Second Supplemental Indenture, dated as of December 7, 2018, among Clearway Energy Operating LLC, the guarantors named therein and Delaware Trust Company.</u>	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 12, 2018.
4.35	<u>Eleventh Supplement Indenture, dated as of September 6, 2019, among Clearway Energy Operating LLC, the guarantors named therein and Delaware Trust Company (as successor in interest to Law Debenture Trust Company of New York).</u>	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 12, 2019.
4.36	<u>Seventh Supplemental Indenture, dated as of September 6, 2019, among Clearway Energy Operating LLC, the guarantors named therein and Delaware Trust Company (as successor in interest to Law Debenture Trust Company of New York).</u>	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 12, 2019.
4.37	<u>Third Supplemental Indenture, dated as of September 6, 2019, among Clearway Energy Operating LLC, the guarantors named therein and Delaware Trust Company.</u>	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 12, 2019.

4.38	<u>Twelfth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of November 21, 2019, among Clearway Energy Operating LLC, the guarantors named therein and Delaware Trust Company (as successor in interest to Law Debenture Trust Company of New York).</u>	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 22, 2019.
4.39	<u>Eighth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of November 21, 2019, among Clearway Energy Operating LLC, the guarantors named therein and Delaware Trust Company (as successor in interest to Law Debenture Trust Company of New York).</u>	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 22, 2019.
4.40	<u>Fourth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of November 21, 2019, among Clearway Energy Operating LLC, the guarantors named therein and Delaware Trust Company.</u>	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 22, 2019.
4.41	<u>Indenture, dated December 11, 2019, among Clearway Energy Operating LLC, the guarantors named therein and Delaware Trust Company, as trustee.</u>	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 12, 2019.
4.42	<u>Form of 4.750% Senior Notes due 2028.</u>	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 12, 2019.
4.43	<u>Description of Securities.</u>	Filed herewith.
10.1	<u>Master Services Agreement, dated as of August 31, 2018, by and among NRG Yield, Inc., NRG Yield LLC, NRG Yield Operating LLC and Zephyr Renewables LLC.</u>	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 5, 2018.
10.2	<u>Master Services Agreement, dated as of August 31, 2018, by and among Zephyr Renewables LLC, NRG Yield, Inc., NRG Yield LLC, and NRG Yield Operating LLC.</u>	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 5, 2018.
10.3.1	<u>Right of First Offer Agreement, dated as of August 31, 2018, by and among NRG Yield, Inc., Zephyr Renewables LLC and solely for purposes of Section 2.4, GIP III Zephyr Acquisition Partners, L.P.</u>	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 5, 2018.
10.3.2	<u>First Amendment to Right of First Offer Agreement, dated February 14, 2019, by and between Clearway Energy Group LLC and Clearway Energy, Inc.</u>	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 14, 2019.
10.3.3	<u>Second Amendment to Right of First Offer Agreement, dated August 1, 2019, by and between Clearway Energy Group LLC and Clearway Energy, Inc.</u>	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on August 6, 2019.
10.3.4	<u>Third Amendment to Right of First Offer Agreement, dated as of December 6, 2019, by and between Clearway Energy Group LLC, Clearway Energy, Inc. and GIP III Zephyr Acquisition Partners, L.P.</u>	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 9, 2019.
10.4	<u>Zephyr Voting and Governance Agreement, dated as of August 31, 2018, by and between NRG Yield, Inc. and Zephyr Renewables LLC.</u>	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 5, 2018.
10.5	<u>Third Amended and Restated Right of First Offer Agreement, dated as of August 31, 2018, by and between NRG Yield, Inc. and NRG Energy, Inc.</u>	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 5, 2018.
10.6	<u>Transition Services Agreement, dated August 31, 2018, by and between NRG Yield, Inc. and NRG Energy, Inc.</u>	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 5, 2018.
10.7	<u>Termination Agreement, dated as of August 31, 2018, by and among NRG Yield, Inc., NRG Yield LLC, NRG Yield Operating LLC and NRG Energy, Inc.</u>	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.9 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 5, 2018.
10.8	<u>Loan Guarantee Agreement, dated as of September 30, 2011, by and among High Plains Ranch II, LLC, as borrower, the U.S. Department of Energy, as guarantor, and the U.S. Department of Energy, as loan servicer.</u>	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to the Company's Draft Registration Statement on Form S-1, filed on February 13, 2013.

10.9†	Clearway Energy, Inc. Amended and Restated 2013 Equity Incentive Plan.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.9 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 28, 2019.
10.10	Form of Indemnification Agreement.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 28, 2019.
10.11.1	Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated April 25, 2014, by and among NRG Yield Operating LLC, NRG Yield LLC, Royal Bank of Canada, as Administrative Agent, the lenders party thereto, Royal Bank of Canada, Goldman Sachs Bank USA and Bank of America, N.A., as L/C Issuers and RBC Capital Markets as Sole Left Lead Arranger and Sole Left Lead Book Runner.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 28, 2014.
10.11.2	First Amendment to Amended & Restated Credit Agreement, dated June 26, 2015, by and among NRG Yield Operating LLC, NRG Yield LLC, Royal Bank of Canada and the Lenders party thereto.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.9 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on August 4, 2015.
10.11.3	Second Amendment to Amended & Restated Credit Agreement, dated February 6, 2018, by and among NRG Yield Operating LLC, NRG Yield LLC, the guarantors party thereto, Royal Bank of Canada, as Administrative Agent, and the lenders party thereto.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 12, 2018.
10.11.4	Third Amendment to Amended and Restated Credit Agreement and Administrative Agent Resignation and Appointment Agreement, dated as of April 30, 2018, by and among NRG Yield Operating LLC, NRG Yield LLC, the guarantors party thereto, Royal Bank of Canada, as Resigning Administrative Agent, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as Successor Administrative Agent, and the lenders party thereto.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on May 3, 2018.
10.11.5	Fourth Amendment to Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of November 30, 2018, by and among Clearway Energy Operating LLC, Clearway Energy LLC, the guarantors party thereto, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent, and the lenders party thereto.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 6, 2018.
10.11.6	Fifth Amendment to Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of December 20, 2019, by and among Clearway Energy Operating LLC, Clearway Energy LLC, the guarantors party thereto, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent, and the lenders party thereto.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 23, 2019.
10.12.1	Credit Agreement, dated as of August 23, 2011, among NRG West Holdings LLC, ING Capital LLC, Union Bank, N.A., Mizuho Corporate Bank, Ltd., RBS Securities Inc., Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank, and each of lenders and issuing banks thereto.*	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on August 7, 2014.
10.12.2	Amendment No. 1 to the Credit Agreement, dated October 7, 2011, by and between NRG West Holdings LLC and Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on August 7, 2014.
10.12.3	Amendment No. 2 to the Credit Agreement, dated February 29, 2012, by and between NRG West Holdings LLC and Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on August 7, 2014.
10.12.4	Amendment No. 3 to the Credit Agreement, dated as of January 27, 2014, by and between NRG West Holdings LLC and Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on August 4, 2015.
10.12.5	Amendment No. 4 to the Credit Agreement and Amendment No. 1 to the Collateral Agreement, dated as of May 16, 2014, by and between NRG West Holdings LLC, El Segundo Energy Center LLC and Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on August 4, 2015.
10.12.6	Amendment No. 5 to the Credit Agreement, dated as of May 29, 2015, by and between NRG West Holdings LLC and ING Capital LLC.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on August 4, 2015.
10.13.1	Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated July 17, 2014, by and among NRG Marsh Landing LLC, The Royal Bank of Scotland Plc, Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas and the lenders party thereto.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on August 7, 2014.

10.13.2	<u>First Amendment to the Credit Agreement and Collateral Agency and Intercreditor Agreement, dated July 17, 2014, by and among NRG Marsh Landing LLC, The Royal Bank of Scotland Plc, Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas and the lenders party thereto.</u>	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on August 7, 2014.
10.14^	<u>Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement of NRG RPV Holdco 1 LLC, dated as of April 9, 2015.</u>	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on August 4, 2015.
10.15^	<u>Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement of NRG DGPV Holdco 1 LLC, dated as of May 8, 2015.</u>	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on August 4, 2015.
10.16^	<u>Amendment No. 1 to Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement of NRG RPV Holdco 1 LLC, dated as of March 1, 2016, by and between NRG Yield RPV Holding LLC and NRG Residential Solar Solutions LLC.</u>	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on May 5, 2016.
10.17^	<u>Amendment No. 2 to Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement of NRG DGPV Holdco 1 LLC, dated as of March 1, 2016, by and among NRG Yield DGPV Holding LLC, NRG Renew DG Holdings LLC and NRG Renew LLC.</u>	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on May 5, 2016.
10.18^	<u>Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement of NRG DGPV Holdco 2 LLC, dated as of March 1, 2016, by and among NRG Yield DGPV Holding LLC, NRG Renew DG Holdings LLC, and NRG Renew LLC.</u>	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on May 5, 2016.
10.19	<u>Amendment No. 2 to Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement of NRG RPV Holdco 1 LLC, dated as of August 5, 2016, by and between NRG Yield RPV Holding LLC and NRG Residential Solar Solutions LLC.</u>	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on August 9, 2016.
10.20†	<u>Employment Agreement, dated as of May 6, 2016, between NRG Yield, Inc. and Christopher S. Sotos.</u>	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K/A, filed on August 9, 2016.
10.21†	<u>Amendment, dated January 1, 2018 to Employment Agreement between NRG Yield, Inc. and Christopher Sotos.</u>	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.28 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 1, 2018.
10.22†	<u>Form of Clearway Energy, Inc. 2013 Equity Incentive Plan Restricted Stock Unit Agreement for Officers.</u>	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.22 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 28, 2019.
10.23†	<u>Form of Clearway Energy, Inc. 2013 Equity Incentive Plan Restricted Stock Unit Agreement for Non-officers.</u>	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.23 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 28, 2019.
10.24†	<u>Form of Clearway Energy, Inc. 2013 Equity Incentive Plan Relative Performance Stock Unit Agreement.</u>	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.24 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 28, 2019.
10.25†	<u>Clearway Energy, Inc. Annual Incentive Plan.</u>	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.25 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 28, 2019.
10.26†	<u>Clearway Energy, Inc. Involuntary Severance Plan.</u>	Filed herewith.
10.27†	<u>Clearway Energy, Inc. Executive Change-in-Control and General Severance Plan.</u>	Filed herewith.
10.28†	<u>Clearway Energy, Inc. Key Management Change-in-Control and General Severance Plan.</u>	Filed herewith.
10.29^	<u>Consent and Indemnity Agreement, dated as of February 6, 2018, by and among NRG Energy, Inc., NRG Repowering Holdings LLC, NRG Yield, Inc., and GIP III Zephyr Acquisition Partners, L.P., and NRG Yield Operating LLC (solely with respect to Sections E.5, E.6 and G.12).</u>	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.34 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed on March 1, 2018.
10.30	<u>Assignment and Assumption Agreement, effective as of February 26, 2019, among Clearway Energy Operating LLC and GIP III Zephyr Carlsbad Holdings, LLC.</u>	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.30 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 28, 2019.

10.31**+	<u>Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement of NRG DGPV Holdco 3 LLC, dated September 26, 2017 by and among NRG Yield DGPV Holding LLC and NRG Renew DG Holdings LLC.</u>	Filed herewith.
10.32**+	<u>First Amendment to Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement, dated as of December 26, 2018, by and among DGPV Holding LLC (f/k/a NRG Yield DGPV Holding LLC), a Delaware limited liability company, and Renew DG Holdings LLC (f/k/a NRG Renew DG Holdings LLC), a Delaware limited liability company.</u>	Filed herewith.
10.33	<u>Amended and Restated Exchange Agreement, dated as of May 14, 2015, by and among NRG Energy, Inc., NRG Yield, Inc., and NRG Yield LLC and, pursuant to a joinder thereto, dated as of August 31, 2018, Zephyr Renewables LLC.</u>	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 15, 2015.
10.34	<u>Amended and Restated Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of May 14, 2015, by and between NRG Energy, Inc. and NRG Yield, Inc. and, pursuant to a joinder thereto, dated as of August 31, 2018, Zephyr Renewables LLC.</u>	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 15, 2015.
21.1	<u>Subsidiaries of Clearway Energy, Inc.</u>	Filed herewith.
23.1	<u>Consent of KPMG LLP.</u>	Filed herewith.
24.1	<u>Power of Attorney</u>	Included on the signature page of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.
31.1	<u>Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) certification of Christopher S. Sotos.</u>	Filed herewith.
31.2	<u>Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) certification of Chad Plotkin.</u>	Filed herewith.
31.3	<u>Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) certification of Mary-Lee Stillwell.</u>	Filed herewith.
32	<u>Section 1350 Certification.</u>	Furnished herewith.
101 INS	Inline XBRL Instance Document.	Filed herewith.
101 SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema.	Filed herewith.
101 CAL	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase.	Filed herewith.
101 DEF	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase.	Filed herewith.
101 LAB	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase.	Filed herewith.
101 PRE	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase.	Filed herewith.
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (the cover page interactive date file does not appear in Exhibit 104 because its Inline XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document)	

† Indicates exhibits that constitute compensatory plans or arrangements.

* This filing excludes schedules pursuant to Item 601(b)(2) of Regulation S-K, which the registrant agrees to furnish supplementary to the Securities and Exchange Commission upon request by the Commission.

^ Portions of this exhibit have been redacted and are subject to a confidential treatment request filed with the Secretary of the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Rule 24b-2 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

+ Information in this exhibit identified by the mark “[***]” is confidential and has been excluded pursuant to Item 601(b)(10)(iv) of Regulation S-K because it (i) is not material and (ii) would likely cause competitive harm to the Registrant if disclosed.

Item 16 — Form 10-K Summary

None.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

CLEARWAY ENERGY, INC.
(Registrant)

/s/ CHRISTOPHER S. SOTOS

Christopher S. Sotos

Chief Executive Officer

(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: March 2, 2020

POWER OF ATTORNEY

Each person whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints Christopher S. Sotos, Kevin P. Malcarney and Michael A. Brown, each or any of them, such person's true and lawful attorney-in-fact and agent with full power of substitution and resubstitution for such person and in such person's name, place and stead, in any and all capacities, to sign any and all amendments to this report on Form 10-K, and to file the same with all exhibits thereto, and other documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, granting unto said attorneys-in-fact and agents, and each of them, full power and authority to do and perform each and every act and thing necessary or desirable to be done in and about the premises, as fully to all intents and purposes as such person, hereby ratifying and confirming all that said attorneys-in-fact and agents, or any of them or his or their substitute or substitutes, may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature	Title	Date
<u>/s/ CHRISTOPHER S. SOTOS</u> Christopher S. Sotos	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)	March 2, 2020
<u>/s/ CHAD PLOTKIN</u> Chad Plotkin	Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)	March 2, 2020
<u>/s/ MARY-LEE STILLWELL</u> Mary-Lee Stillwell	Chief Accounting Officer (Principal Accounting Officer)	March 2, 2020
<u>/s/ JONATHAN BRAM</u> Jonathan Bram	Chairman of the Board	March 2, 2020
<u>/s/ NATHANIEL ANSCHUETZ</u> Nathaniel Anschuetz	Director	March 2, 2020
<u>/s/ BRIAN FORD</u> Brian Ford	Director	March 2, 2020
<u>/s/ BRUCE MACLENNAN</u> Bruce MacLennan	Director	March 2, 2020
<u>/s/ FERRELL MCCLEAN</u> Ferrell McClean	Director	March 2, 2020
<u>/s/ DANIEL B. MORE</u> Daniel B. More	Director	March 2, 2020
<u>/s/ E. STANLEY O'NEAL</u> E. Stanley O'Neal	Director	March 2, 2020
<u>/s/ SCOTT STANLEY</u> Scott Stanley	Director	March 2, 2020

**DESCRIPTION OF THE REGISTRANT'S SECURITIES
REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12 OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

As of December 31, 2019, Clearway Energy, Inc. (the “*Registrant*” or “*Clearway Inc.*”) had two classes of securities registered under Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “*Exchange Act*”): (i) Common Stock, Class A, par value \$0.01 per share, and (ii) Common Stock, Class C, par value \$0.01 per share. In addition, Clearway Energy Operating LLC (“*Clearway Operating LLC*”), a wholly owned subsidiary of Clearway Energy LLC (“*Clearway LLC*”), which is a direct subsidiary of Clearway Inc., had three classes of securities registered under Section 12 of the Exchange Act as of December 31 2019: (i) 5.375% unsecured senior notes due 2024, (ii) 5.750% unsecured senior notes due 2025 and (iii) 5.00% unsecured senior notes due 2026 (collectively, the “*Clearway Operating LLC Senior Notes*”). A description of the Clearway Operating LLC Senior Notes is incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.43 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of Clearway LLC.

Description of Clearway Inc.’s Capital Stock

The following description of Clearway Inc.’s common stock is a summary and does not purport to be complete. It is subject to and qualified in its entirety by reference to Clearway Inc.’s restated certificate of incorporation, as amended, and Clearway Inc.’s fourth amended and restated bylaws, which are exhibits to this Annual Report on Form 10-K and are incorporated by reference herein. The following description may not contain all of the information that is important to you. To understand them fully, you should read Clearway Inc.’s restated certificate of incorporation, as amended, and Clearway Inc.’s fourth amended and restated bylaws and the applicable provisions of the Delaware General Corporation Law (the “*DGCL*”).

Authorized Capitalization

Our authorized capital stock consists, as of December 31, 2019, of:

- (i) 500,000,000 shares of Class A common stock, par value \$0.01 per share (“*Class A common stock*”), of which 34,599,645 shares are issued and outstanding;
- (ii) 500,000,000 shares of Class B common stock, par value \$0.01 per share (“*Class B common stock*”), of which 42,738,750 shares are issued and outstanding;
- (iii) 1,000,000,000 shares of Class C common stock, par value \$0.01 per share (“*Class C common stock*”), of which 78,742,854 shares are issued and outstanding;
- (iv) 1,000,000,000 shares of Class D common stock, par value \$0.01 per share (“*Class D common stock*”), of which 42,738,750 shares are issued and outstanding; and
- (v) 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$0.01 per share, none of which are issued and outstanding.

In addition, as of December 31, 2019, (i) an aggregate of 1,056,534 shares of Class A common stock and Class C common stock are reserved for issuance under Clearway Inc.’s equity-based compensation plans, (ii) an aggregate of 42,738,750 shares of Class A common stock are reserved for issuance upon the exchange of Class B units of Clearway LLC, (iii) an aggregate of 42,738,750 shares of Class C common stock are reserved for issuance upon the exchange of Class D units of Clearway LLC and (iv) 13,053,806 shares of Class C common stock are reserved for issuance upon conversion of Clearway Inc.’s outstanding 3.25% Convertible Notes. Unless Clearway Inc.’s Board of Directors (the “*Board of Directors*”) determines otherwise, Clearway Inc. will issue all shares of its capital stock in uncertificated form.

Class A Common Stock

Voting Rights

Each share of Class A common stock entitles the holder to one vote with respect to each matter presented to Clearway Inc.'s stockholders on which the holders of Class A common stock are entitled to vote. Holders of shares of Class A common stock, Class B common stock, Class C common stock and Class D common stock vote together as a single class on all matters presented to stockholders for their vote or approval, except as otherwise required by applicable law or the listing requirements of any exchange on which shares of Clearway Inc.'s common stock are listed. Holders of Class A common stock do not have cumulative voting rights. Except in respect of matters relating to the election and removal of directors on the Board of Directors and as otherwise provided in Clearway Inc.'s restated certificate of incorporation or required by law, all matters to be voted on by holders of the Class A common stock, Class B common stock, Class C common stock and Class D common stock must be approved by a majority, on a combined basis, of such shares present in person or by proxy at the meeting and entitled to vote on the subject matter. In the case of election of directors, all matters to be voted on by stockholders must be approved by a plurality of the votes entitled to be cast by all shares of common stock on a combined basis.

Dividend Rights

Subject to preferences that may be applicable to any then outstanding preferred stock, the holders of Clearway Inc.'s outstanding shares of Class A common stock are entitled to receive dividends, if any, as may be declared from time to time by the Board of Directors out of legally available funds. Dividends upon shares of the Class A common stock may be declared by the Board of Directors at any regular or special meeting, and may be paid in cash, in property or in shares of capital stock. The holders of shares of Class A common stock and Class C common stock will share ratably in all dividends as may be declared by the Board of Directors in respect of the outstanding common stock. Before payment of any dividend, there may be set aside out of any of Clearway Inc.'s funds available for dividends, such sums as the Board of Directors deems proper as reserves to meet contingencies, or for equalizing dividends, or for repairing or maintaining any of Clearway Inc.'s property or for any proper purpose, and the Board of Directors may modify or abolish any such reserve. Furthermore, because Clearway Inc. is a holding company, its ability to pay dividends on the Class A common stock is limited by restrictions on the ability of its subsidiaries to pay dividends or make other distributions to Clearway Inc., including restrictions under the terms of the agreements governing its indebtedness.

Liquidation Rights

In the event of any voluntary or involuntary liquidation, dissolution or winding up of Clearway Inc.'s affairs, holders of shares of Class A common stock would be entitled to share ratably in Clearway Inc.'s assets that are legally available for distribution to stockholders after payment of its debts and other liabilities and the liquidation preference of any of the outstanding shares of preferred stock, subject only to the right of the holders of shares of Class B common stock and Class D common stock to receive payment for the par value of their shares in connection with Clearway Inc.'s liquidation.

Other Rights

Holders of shares of Clearway Inc.'s Class A common stock have no preemptive, conversion or other rights to subscribe for additional shares. All outstanding shares are, when sold, validly issued, fully paid and nonassessable. The rights, preferences and privileges of the holders of shares of Class A common stock are subject to, and may be adversely affected by, the rights of the holders of shares of any series of preferred stock that Clearway Inc. may designate and issue in the future.

Listing

The Class A common stock is listed on the NYSE under the symbol "CWEN.A."

Transfer Agent and Registrar

The transfer agent and registrar for the Class A common stock is Computershare Shareowner Services, LLC.

Class B Common Stock

Voting Rights

Each share of Class B common stock entitles the holder to one vote with respect to each matter presented to Clearway Inc.'s stockholders on which the holders of Class B common stock are entitled to vote. Holders of shares of Class A common stock, Class B common stock, Class C common stock and Class D common stock vote together as a single class on all matters presented to Clearway Inc.'s stockholders for their vote or approval, except as otherwise required by applicable law or the listing requirements of any exchange on which shares of Clearway Inc.'s common stock are listed. Holders of shares of Class B common stock do not have cumulative voting rights. Except in respect of matters relating to the election and removal of directors on the Board of Directors and as otherwise provided in Clearway Inc.'s restated certificate of incorporation or required by law, all matters to be voted on by holders of shares of Class A common stock, Class B common stock, Class C common stock and Class D common stock must be approved by a majority, on a combined basis, of such shares present in person or by proxy at the meeting and entitled to vote on the subject matter. In the case of election of directors, all matters to be voted on by Clearway Inc.'s stockholders must be approved by a plurality of the votes entitled to be cast by all shares of common stock on a combined basis.

Dividend and Liquidation Rights

Holders of shares of Class B common stock do not have any right to receive dividends, other than dividends payable solely in shares of Class B common stock in the event of payment of a dividend in shares of common stock payable to holders of Class A common stock and Class C common stock, or to receive a distribution upon liquidation or winding up except for their right to receive payment for the par value of their shares of Class B common stock in connection with Clearway Inc.'s liquidation.

Mandatory Redemption

Shares of Class B common stock are subject to redemption at a price per share equal to par value upon the conversion of Class B units of Clearway LLC to Class A units of Clearway LLC. Shares of Class B common stock so redeemed are automatically cancelled and are not available to be reissued.

Class C Common Stock

Voting Rights

Each share of Class C common stock entitles the holder to 1/100th of one vote with respect to each matter presented to Clearway Inc.'s stockholders on which the holders of Class C common stock are entitled to vote. Holders of shares of Class A common stock, Class B common stock, Class C common stock and Class D common stock vote together as a single class on all matters presented to stockholders for their vote or approval, except as otherwise required by applicable law or the listing requirements of any exchange on which shares of Clearway Inc.'s common stock are listed. Holders of shares of Class C common stock do not have cumulative voting rights. Except in respect of matters relating to the election and removal of directors on the Board of Directors and as otherwise provided in Clearway Inc.'s restated certificate of incorporation or required by law, all matters to be voted on by holders of shares of the Class A common stock, Class B common stock, Class C common stock and Class D common stock must be approved by a majority, on a combined basis, of such shares present in person or by proxy at the meeting and entitled to vote on the subject matter. In the case of election of directors, all matters to be voted on by stockholders must be approved by a plurality of the votes entitled to be cast by all shares of common stock on a combined basis.

Dividend Rights

Subject to preferences that may be applicable to any then outstanding preferred stock, the holders of Clearway Inc.'s outstanding shares of Class C common stock are entitled to receive dividends, if any, as may be declared from

time to time by the Board of Directors out of legally available funds. Dividends upon shares of Class C common stock may be declared by the Board of Directors at any regular or special meeting, and may be paid in cash, in property or in shares of capital stock. The holders of shares of Class C common stock and Class A common stock will share ratably in all dividends as may be declared by the Board of Directors in respect of the outstanding common stock. Before payment of any dividend, there may be set aside out of any of Clearway Inc.'s funds available for dividends, such sums as the Board of Directors deems proper as reserves to meet contingencies, or for equalizing dividends, or for repairing or maintaining any of Clearway Inc.'s property or for any proper purpose, and the Board of Directors may modify or abolish any such reserve. Furthermore, because Clearway Inc. is a holding company, its ability to pay dividends on shares of Class C common stock is limited by restrictions on the ability of its subsidiaries to pay dividends or make other distributions to Clearway Inc., including restrictions under the terms of the agreements governing its indebtedness.

Liquidation Rights

In the event of any voluntary or involuntary liquidation, dissolution or winding up of Clearway Inc.'s affairs, holders of shares of Class C common stock would be entitled to share ratably in Clearway Inc.'s assets that are legally available for distribution to stockholders after payment of its debts and other liabilities and the liquidation preference of any of the outstanding shares of preferred stock, subject only to the right of the holders of shares of Class B common stock and Class D common stock to receive payment for the par value of their shares in connection with Clearway Inc.'s liquidation.

Other Rights

Holders of shares of Clearway Inc.'s Class C common stock have no preemptive, conversion or other rights to subscribe for additional shares. All outstanding shares are, when issued, validly issued, fully paid and nonassessable. The rights, preferences and privileges of the holders of shares of Class C common stock are subject to, and may be adversely affected by, the rights of the holders of shares of any series of preferred stock that Clearway Inc. may designate and issue in the future.

Equal Status

Except as expressly provided in Clearway Inc.'s restated certificate of incorporation, including with respect to voting rights, shares of Class C common stock have the same rights and privileges and rank equally, share ratably and are identical in all respects to the shares of Class A common stock as to all matters, including in the event of a liquidation or in connection with a change of control. In the event of any merger, consolidation, or other business combination requiring the approval of Clearway Inc.'s stockholders entitled to vote thereon (whether or not Clearway Inc. is the surviving entity), the holders of shares of Class C common stock shall receive the same amount and form of consideration on a per share basis as the consideration, if any, received by holders of shares of Class A common stock in connection with such merger, consolidation or combination (and if holders of shares of Class A common stock are entitled to make an election as to the amount or form of consideration that such holders shall receive in any such merger, consolidation or combination with respect to their shares of Class A common stock, then the holders of shares of Class C common stock shall be entitled to make the same election as to their shares of Class C common stock). In the event of any (i) tender or exchange offer to acquire any shares of Class A common stock or Class B common stock by any third party pursuant to an agreement to which Clearway Inc. is a party; or (ii) any tender or exchange offer or any other redemption or repurchase by Clearway Inc. to acquire any shares of Class A common stock or Class B common stock, the holders of shares of Class C common stock shall receive the same amount and form of consideration on a per share basis as the consideration received by holders of shares of Class A common stock (and if holders of shares of Class A common stock are entitled to make an election as to the amount or form of consideration that such holders shall receive in any such tender or exchange offer or other repurchase with respect to their shares of Class A common stock, then the holders of shares of Class C common stock shall be entitled to make the same election as to their shares of Class C common stock).

Listing

The Class C common stock is listed on the NYSE under the symbol "CWEN."

Transfer Agent and Registrar

The transfer agent and registrar for the Class C common stock is Computershare Shareowner Services, LLC.

Class D Common Stock

Voting Rights

Each share of Class D common stock entitles the holder to 1/100th of one vote with respect to each matter presented to Clearway Inc.'s stockholders on which the holders of Class D common stock are entitled to vote. Holders of shares of Class A common stock, Class B common stock, Class C common stock and Class D common stock vote together as a single class on all matters presented to Clearway Inc.'s stockholders for their vote or approval, except as otherwise required by applicable law or the listing requirements of any exchange on which shares of Clearway Inc.'s common stock are listed. Holders of shares of Class D common stock do not have cumulative voting rights. Except in respect of matters relating to the election and removal of directors on the Board of Directors and as otherwise provided in Clearway Inc.'s restated certificate of incorporation or required by law, all matters to be voted on by holders of shares of Class A common stock, Class B common stock, Class C common stock, and Class D common stock must be approved by a majority, on a combined basis, of such shares present in person or by proxy at the meeting and entitled to vote on the subject matter. In the case of election of directors, all matters to be voted on by Clearway Inc.'s stockholders must be approved by a plurality of the votes entitled to be cast by all shares of common stock on a combined basis.

Dividend and Liquidation Rights

Holders of shares of Class D common stock do not have any right to receive dividends, other than dividends payable solely in shares of Class D common stock in the event of payment of a dividend in shares of common stock payable to holders of Class A common stock and Class C common stock, or to receive a distribution upon liquidation or winding up except for their right to receive payment for the par value of their shares of Class D common stock in connection with Clearway Inc.'s liquidation.

Mandatory Redemption

Shares of Class D common stock are subject to redemption at a price per share equal to par value upon the conversion of Class D units of Clearway LLC. Shares of Class D common stock so redeemed are automatically cancelled and are not available to be reissued.

Authorized but Unissued Capital Stock

Delaware law does not require stockholder approval for any issuance of authorized shares. However, the listing requirements of the NYSE, which would apply so long as the shares of Class A common stock and Class C common stock remain listed on the NYSE, require stockholder approval of certain issuances equal to or exceeding 20% of the then outstanding voting power or the then outstanding number of shares of Class A common stock and Class C common stock. These additional shares may be used for a variety of corporate purposes, including future public offerings, to raise additional capital or to facilitate acquisitions.

One of the effects of the existence of unissued and unreserved common stock or preferred stock may be to enable the Board of Directors to issue shares to persons friendly to current management, which issuance could render more difficult or discourage an attempt to obtain control of Clearway Inc. by means of a merger, tender offer, proxy contest or otherwise, and thereby protect the continuity of Clearway Inc.'s management and possibly deprive the stockholders of opportunities to sell their shares at prices higher than prevailing market prices.

Preferred Stock

Under Clearway Inc.'s restated certificate of incorporation, Clearway Inc. will continue to be authorized to issue up to 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$0.01 per share, none of which is issued and outstanding.

The Board of Directors is authorized to provide for the issuance of shares of preferred stock in one or more series and to fix the preferences, powers and relative, participating, optional or other special rights, and qualifications, limitations or restrictions thereof, including the dividend rate, conversion rights, voting rights, redemption rights and liquidation preference and to fix the number of shares to be included in any such series without any further vote or action by Clearway Inc.'s stockholders. Any preferred stock so issued may rank senior to Clearway Inc.'s common stock with respect to the payment of dividends or amounts upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up, or both. The issuance of preferred stock may have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control of Clearway Inc. without further action by the stockholders and may adversely affect the voting and other rights of the holders of common stock. The issuance of preferred stock with voting and conversion rights may adversely affect the voting power of the holders of common stock, including the loss of voting control to others. At present, Clearway Inc. has no plans to issue any preferred stock.

Antitakeover Effects of Delaware Law and Clearway Inc.'s Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws

In addition to the disproportionate voting rights that Global Infrastructure Investors III, LLC ("GIP") has as a result of its indirect ownership of Class B common stock and Class D common stock, some provisions of Delaware law contain, and Clearway Inc.'s restated certificate of incorporation and Clearway Inc.'s fourth amended and restated bylaws described below contain, a number of provisions which may have the effect of encouraging persons considering unsolicited tender offers or other unilateral takeover proposals to negotiate with the Board of Directors rather than pursue non-negotiated takeover attempts, which Clearway Inc. believes may result in an improvement of the terms of any such acquisition in favor of Clearway Inc.'s stockholders. However, they also give the Board of Directors the power to discourage acquisitions that some stockholders may favor.

Undesignated Preferred Stock

The ability to authorize undesignated preferred stock will make it possible for the Board of Directors to issue preferred stock with superior voting, special approval, dividend or other rights or preferences on a discriminatory basis that could impede the success of any attempt to acquire Clearway Inc.. These and other provisions may have the effect of deferring, delaying or discouraging hostile takeovers, or changes in control or management of the company.

Meetings and Elections of Directors

Special Meetings of Stockholders. Clearway Inc.'s restated certificate of incorporation provides that a special meeting of stockholders may be called only by the Board of Directors by a resolution adopted by the affirmative vote of a majority of the total number of directors then in office.

Elimination of Stockholder Action by Written Consent. Clearway Inc.'s restated certificate of incorporation and its fourth amended and restated bylaws provide that holders of Clearway Inc.'s common stock cannot act by written consent in lieu of a meeting.

Vacancies. Any vacancy occurring on the Board of Directors and any newly created directorship may be filled only by a majority of the directors remaining in office (even if less than a quorum), subject to the rights of holders of any series of preferred stock.

Amendments

Amendments of Certificate of Incorporation. The provisions described above under "—Special Meetings of Stockholders," "—Elimination of Stockholder Action by Written Consent" and "—Vacancies" may be amended only by the affirmative vote of holders of at least two-thirds of the combined voting power of outstanding shares of Clearway Inc.'s capital stock entitled to vote in the election of directors, voting together as a single class.

Amendment of Bylaws. The Board of Directors has the power to make, alter, amend, change or repeal Clearway Inc.'s bylaws or adopt new bylaws by the affirmative vote of a majority of the total number of directors then in office.

Notice Provisions Relating to Stockholder Proposals and Nominees

Clearway Inc.'s fourth amended and restated bylaws also impose some procedural requirements on stockholders who wish to make nominations in the election of directors or propose any other business to be brought before an annual or special meeting of stockholders.

Specifically, a stockholder may (i) bring a proposal before an annual meeting of stockholders, (ii) nominate a candidate for election to the Board of Directors at an annual meeting of stockholders, or (iii) nominate a candidate for election to the Board of Directors at a special meeting of stockholders that has been called for the purpose of electing directors, only if such stockholder delivers timely notice to Clearway Inc.'s corporate secretary. The notice must be in writing and must include certain information and comply with the delivery requirements as set forth in the bylaws.

To be timely, a stockholder's notice must be received at Clearway Inc.'s principal executive offices:

- in the case of a nomination or other business in connection with an annual meeting of stockholders, not later than the close of business on the 90th day nor earlier than the close of business on the 120th day prior to the first anniversary of the previous year's annual meeting of stockholders; *provided, however*, that if the date of the annual meeting is advanced more than 30 days before or delayed more than 70 days after the first anniversary of the preceding year's annual meeting, notice by the stockholder must be delivered not earlier than the close of business on the 120th day prior to such annual meeting and not later than the close of business on the later of the 90th day prior to such annual meeting or the 10th day following the day on which public announcement of the date of such meeting is first made by Clearway Inc.;
- in the case of a nomination in connection with a special meeting of stockholders, not earlier than the 120th day prior to such special meeting and not later than the close of business on the later of the 90th day before such special meeting or the 10th day following the day on which public announcement of the date of such meeting is first made by Clearway Inc..

With respect to special meetings of stockholders, Clearway Inc.'s fourth amended and restated bylaws provide that only such business shall be conducted as shall have been stated in the notice of the meeting.

Delaware Antitakeover Law

Clearway Inc. is presently subject to Section 203 of the DGCL. Section 203 provides that, subject to certain exceptions specified in the law, a Delaware corporation shall not engage in certain "business combinations" with any "interested stockholder" for a three-year period following the time that the stockholder became an interested stockholder unless:

- prior to such time, the Board of Directors approved either the business combination or the transaction that resulted in the stockholder becoming an interested stockholder;
- upon consummation of the transaction that resulted in the stockholder becoming an interested stockholder, the interested stockholder owned at least 85% of the voting stock outstanding at the time the transaction commenced, excluding certain shares; or
- at or subsequent to that time, the business combination is approved by the Board of Directors and by the affirmative vote of holders of at least 66 2/3% of the outstanding voting stock that is not owned by the interested stockholder.

Generally, a "business combination" includes a merger, asset or stock sale or other transaction resulting in a financial benefit to the interested stockholder. Subject to certain exceptions, an "interested stockholder" is a person who, together with that person's affiliates and associates, owns, or within the previous three years did own, 15% or more of Clearway Inc.'s voting stock.

Under certain circumstances, Section 203 makes it more difficult for a person who would be an “interested stockholder” to effect various business combinations with a corporation for a three-year period. The provisions of Section 203 may encourage companies interested in acquiring Clearway Inc. to negotiate in advance with the Board of Directors because the stockholder approval requirement would be avoided if the Board of Directors approves either the business combination or the transaction that results in the stockholder becoming an interested stockholder. These provisions also may make it more difficult to accomplish transactions that stockholders may otherwise deem to be in their best interests.

Amendments

Any amendments to Clearway Inc.’s restated certificate of incorporation, subject to the rights of holders of Clearway Inc.’s preferred stock, regarding the provisions thereof summarized under “—Antitakeover Effects of Delaware Law and Clearway Inc.’s Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws” will require the affirmative vote of at least 66 2/3% of the voting power of all shares of common stock then outstanding.

Fourth Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement of Clearway Energy LLC

The following is a description of the material terms of the fourth amended and restated limited liability company agreement of Clearway Energy LLC (“*Clearway LLC*”).

Governance

Clearway Inc. serves as the sole managing member of Clearway LLC. As such, Clearway Inc., and effectively the Board of Directors, controls the business and affairs of Clearway LLC and is responsible for the management of its business. No other member of Clearway LLC, in its capacity as such, has any authority or right to control the management of Clearway LLC or to bind it in connection with any matter. Any amendment, supplement or waiver of the Clearway LLC operating agreement must be approved by a majority of Clearway Inc.’s independent directors.

Voting and Economic Rights of Members

Clearway LLC has issued four classes of units: Class A units and Class C units, which may only be issued to Clearway Inc., as the sole managing member, and Class B units and Class D units, which may only be issued to GIP and held by GIP or its permitted transferees. Units of each of the four classes have equivalent economic and other rights, except that upon issuance, each holder of a Class B unit will also be issued a share of Clearway Inc.’s Class B common stock and each holder of a Class D unit will also be issued a share of Clearway Inc.’s Class D common stock. Each Class B unit is exchangeable for a share of Clearway Inc.’s Class A common stock, subject to equitable adjustments for stock splits, dividends and reclassifications in accordance with the terms of the Amended and Restated Exchange Agreement (as described below), and each Class D unit is exchangeable for a share of Clearway Inc.’s Class C common stock, subject to equitable adjustments for stock splits, dividends and reclassifications in accordance with the terms of the Amended and Restated Exchange Agreement. When GIP or its permitted transferee exchanges a Class B unit of Clearway LLC for a share of Clearway Inc.’s Class A common stock, Clearway Inc. will automatically redeem and cancel a corresponding share of Class B common stock, and the Class B unit will automatically convert into a Class A unit of Clearway LLC issued to Clearway Inc. When GIP or its permitted transferee exchanges a Class D unit of Clearway LLC for a share of Clearway Inc.’s Class C common stock, Clearway Inc. will automatically redeem and cancel a corresponding share of Clearway Inc.’s Class D common stock, and the Class D unit will automatically convert into a Class C unit of Clearway LLC issued to us. None of the units have any voting rights.

Net profits and net losses and distributions by Clearway LLC are allocated and made to holders of units in accordance with the respective number of membership units of Clearway LLC held. Clearway LLC will make distributions to Clearway Inc. and GIP for the purpose of funding tax obligations in respect of income of Clearway LLC that is allocated to the members of Clearway LLC. However, Clearway LLC may not make any distributions to its members if doing so would violate any agreement to which it is then a party or any law then applicable to it, have the effect of rendering it insolvent or result in it having net capital lower than that required by applicable law. Additionally, because all of Clearway Inc.’s operations are conducted through Clearway Operating LLC, and Clearway Operating

LLC's Amended and Restated Credit Agreement restricts the ability of Clearway Operating LLC to make distributions to Clearway LLC, Clearway LLC may not have any funds available to make distributions to Clearway Inc. and GIP (including with respect to tax obligations).

Coordination of Clearway Inc. and Clearway LLC

At any time Clearway Inc. issues a share of its Class A common stock or Class C common stock for cash, the net proceeds therefrom will promptly be transferred to Clearway LLC and Clearway LLC will either:

- transfer a newly issued Class A unit of Clearway LLC to Clearway Inc. in the case of the issuance of a share of Class A common stock, or transfer a newly issued Class C unit of Clearway LLC to Clearway Inc. in the case of the issuance of a share of Class C common stock; or
- use the net proceeds to purchase a Class B unit of Clearway LLC from GIP in the case of the issuance of a share of Class A common stock, which Class B unit will automatically convert into a Class A unit of Clearway LLC when transferred to Clearway Inc. or use the net proceeds to purchase a Class D unit of Clearway LLC from GIP in the case of the issuance of a share of Class C common stock, which Class D unit will automatically convert into a Class C unit of Clearway LLC when transferred to Clearway Inc.

In the event Clearway LLC purchases a Class B unit or a Class D unit of Clearway LLC from GIP, Clearway Inc. will concurrently redeem and cancel the corresponding share of its Class B common stock or Class D common stock, as applicable.

If Clearway Inc. issues other classes or series of equity securities, Clearway LLC will issue, and Clearway Inc. will use the net proceeds therefrom to purchase, an equal amount of units with designations, preferences and other rights and terms that are substantially the same as Clearway Inc.'s newly-issued equity securities. Conversely, if Clearway Inc. elects to redeem any shares of its Class A common stock or Class C common stock (or its equity securities of other classes or series) for cash, Clearway LLC will, immediately prior to such redemption, redeem an equal number of Class A units or Class C units (or its units of the corresponding classes or series) held by Clearway Inc. upon the same terms and for the same price, as the shares of Class A common stock or Class C common stock (or equity securities of such other classes or series) so redeemed.

Issuances and Transfer of Units

Class A units and Class C units may only be issued to Clearway Inc., as the sole managing member of Clearway LLC, and are non-transferable except upon redemption by Clearway LLC. Class B units and Class D units may only be issued to GIP. Class B units and Class D units may not be transferred without Clearway Inc.'s consent, which may not be unreasonably withheld, conditioned or delayed, except GIP may transfer Class B units or Class D units to any of its direct or indirect limited partners or other equityholders and to permitted transferee (including an affiliate) without Clearway Inc.'s consent. GIP may not transfer any Class B units or Class D units to any person unless GIP transfers an equal number of shares of Clearway Inc.'s Class B common stock or Class D common stock, as applicable, to the same transferee.

Amended and Restated Exchange Agreement

Clearway Inc. entered into an amended and restated exchange agreement pursuant to which GIP (as successor-in-interest to NRG Energy, Inc.) (and certain permitted assignees and permitted transferees who acquire Class B units or Class D units of Clearway LLC) may from time to time cause Clearway LLC to exchange its Class B units for shares of Clearway Inc.'s Class A common stock on a one-for-one basis, subject to adjustments for stock splits, stock dividends and reclassifications, or to exchange its Class D units for shares of Clearway Inc.'s Class C common stock on a one-for-one basis, subject to adjustments for stock splits, stock dividends, and reclassifications (the "*Amended and Restated Exchange Agreement*"). The Amended and Restated Exchange Agreement also provides that, subject to certain exceptions, holders do not have the right to cause Clearway LLC to exchange Class B or Class D units if Clearway LLC determines that such exchange would be prohibited by law or regulation or would violate other agreements to

which Clearway Inc. may be subject, and Clearway Inc. may impose additional restrictions on exchange that it determines necessary or advisable so that Clearway LLC is not treated as a “publicly traded partnership” for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

When GIP or its permitted transferee exchanges a Class B unit of Clearway LLC for a share of Clearway Inc.’s Class A common stock, Clearway Inc. will automatically redeem and cancel a corresponding share of Clearway Inc.’s Class B common stock and the Class B unit will automatically convert into a Class A unit when issued to Clearway Inc. Similarly, when GIP or its permitted transferee exchanges a Class D unit of Clearway LLC for a share of Clearway Inc.’s Class C common stock, Clearway Inc. will automatically redeem and cancel a corresponding share of Clearway Inc.’s Class D common stock and the Class D unit will automatically convert into a Class C unit when issued to Clearway Inc. As a result, when a holder exchanges its Class B units for shares of Clearway Inc.’s Class A common stock, or its Class D units for shares of Clearway Inc.’s Class C common stock, Clearway Inc.’s interest in Clearway LLC will be correspondingly increased. Clearway Inc. has reserved for issuance 42,738,750 shares of Clearway Inc.’s Class A common stock, which is the aggregate number of shares of Class A common stock expected to be issued over time upon the exchange of all Class B units of Clearway LLC currently outstanding, and 42,738,750 shares of Clearway Inc.’s Class C common stock, which is the aggregate number of shares of Class C common stock expected to be issued over time upon the exchange of all Class D units of Clearway LLC currently outstanding.

Indemnification and Exculpation

To the extent permitted by applicable law, Clearway LLC will indemnify its managing member, Clearway Inc.’s authorized officers and Clearway Inc.’s other employees and agents from and against any losses, liabilities, damages, costs, expenses, fees or penalties incurred in connection with serving in such capacities, provided that the acts or omissions of these indemnified persons are not the result of fraud, intentional misconduct or a violation of the implied contractual duty of good faith and fair dealing, or any lesser standard of conduct permitted under applicable law.

Such authorized officers and other employees and agents will not be liable to Clearway LLC, its members or their affiliates for damages incurred as a result of any acts or omissions of these persons, provided that the acts or omissions of these exculpated persons are not the result of fraud, intentional misconduct or a violation of the implied contractual duty of good faith and fair dealing, or any lesser standard of conduct permitted under applicable law.

Amended and Restated Registration Rights Agreement

Clearway Inc. entered into an amended and restated registration rights agreement with GIP (as successor-in-interest to NRG) pursuant to which GIP and its affiliates will be entitled to demand registration rights, including the right to demand that a shelf registration statement be filed, and “piggyback” registration rights, for shares of Clearway Inc.’s Class A common stock that are issuable upon exchange of Class B units of Clearway LLC that it owns, and for shares of Clearway Inc.’s Class C common stock that are issuable upon exchange of Class D units of Clearway LLC that it owns.

Clearway Energy, Inc. Involuntary Severance Plan
(Amended and Restated as of February 18, 2020)

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Clearway Energy, Inc.
Involuntary Severance Plan

Article 1. Establishment and Purpose.

1.1. Establishment. Clearway Energy, Inc., a Delaware corporation, (hereinafter referred to as the “Company”) established, effective as of January 1, 2017, a severance plan for its employees whose employment is terminated due to reductions in force or other factors as a result of restructuring and to provide the payment of certain benefits in the event an employee is terminated. The Plan shall be known as the “Clearway Energy, Inc. Involuntary Severance Plan.” The Plan was amended and restated effective January 1, 2018, again January 1, 2019, and is hereby further amended and restated as of February 18, 2020.

1.2. Purpose. The purpose of the Plan is to provide severance benefits to employees of Clearway Energy, Inc. and its participating Affiliates in order to maintain the focus of Eligible Employees on the business of the Company and to mitigate the distractions caused by the possibility that the Eligible Employee’s employment may be terminated. These severance benefits shall apply only to employees whose positions are eliminated due to reductions in force or as a result of a Clearway Energy, Inc. restructuring.

Article 2. Definitions.

The following terms shall have the meanings set forth below and, when so intended, the terms shall be capitalized. Except when otherwise indicated by the context, the plural shall include the singular and the singular shall include the plural.

2.1. Administrator means an individual or committee designated by the Company to administer the Plan. In the absence of a formal designation, the Company shall appoint the Vice President, Human Resources for the Company as the Administrator.

2.2. Affiliate means a direct or indirect subsidiary of the Plan Sponsor that satisfies the requirements of a “controlled group of corporations” as that term is defined under Section 414(b) of the Code or “common control” as that term is defined under Section 414(c) of the Code.

2.3. Board means the Board of Directors of the Company.

2.4. Code means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and the treasury regulations and other official guidance promulgated thereunder.

2.5. Company means Clearway Energy, Inc., a Delaware corporation, or any successor as provided in Article 9.

2.6. Delay Period shall have the definition set forth in Section 4.5.1.

2.7. Effective Date means January 1, 2017.

2.8. Eligible Employee means persons in the employment of the Plan Sponsor or its Affiliates who are classified as common law employees, excluding, however, the following classifications:

- (a) employees whose terms and conditions of employment are subject to a collective bargaining agreement,
- (b) employees who are covered under other severance arrangements,
- (c) employees who are employed outside the United States, and
- (d) persons who are classified as part-time, temporary, leased, or contract and other similar classifications even if it is subsequently determined that the classification is incorrect.

2.9. ERISA means the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, including applicable regulations for the specified section of ERISA. Any reference to a section of ERISA, including the applicable regulation, shall be considered also to mean and refer to any subsequent amendment or replacement of that section or regulation.

2.10. Participant means an Eligible Employee who satisfies the participation requirements of the Plan in accordance with Article 3.

2.11. Plan means this unfunded welfare severance plan established by the Company for the benefit of employees whose positions are eliminated due to circumstances listed in Section 1.1 above or other similar circumstances, as set forth in this document and as amended from time to time. The Plan shall be known as the “Clearway Energy, Inc. Involuntary Severance Plan.”

2.12. Period of Severance means the period commencing on the Participant’s Termination Date and ending on the date on which the Participant receives the last severance payment. The duration of the Participant’s Period of Severance shall be determined by the number of Severance Weeks for that Participant.

2.13. Plan Sponsor means Clearway Energy, Inc., a Delaware corporation, and any successor as provided in Article 9.

2.14. Plan Year means the consecutive twelve-month period beginning each January 1 and ending the following December 31.

2.15. Release means a general waiver and release of claims in favor of the Company, in a form drafted by and acceptable to the Company, that must be executed by a Participant as a condition to receipt of severance benefits and payments under the Plan.

2.16. Salary means the Participant’s annual base salary as of the Participant’s Termination Date. The following rules shall apply in determining the Participant’s annual base salary:

- (a) **Excluded Items.** In determining a Participant’s Salary, there shall be excluded all of the following: (i) overtime and shift differential pay, (ii) expense allowances, (iii) deferred compensation at the time it is paid, or deferred, including pay for any accrued but unused Paid Time Off, (iv) long term disability pay, (v) bonus or other incentive, (vi) payments, discounts or grants under any stock purchase, stock option, phantom stock unit or restricted stock plan, (vii) severance pay, (viii) contributions or benefits under any other employee benefit or fringe benefit plan (except as provided in subsection (b)), (ix) tax gross-ups, or (x) other payments of a similar nature.
- (b) **Included Items.** Elective contributions made by the Plan Sponsor or its Affiliates on behalf of a Participant that are not includable in gross income under Sections 125 or 402(e)(3) of the Code, including elective contributions authorized by the Participant under a cafeteria plan or any qualified cash or deferred arrangement under Section 401(k) of the Code, and short term disability payments shall be included in Salary.
- (c) **Post-Termination Pay.** Amounts received after the Participant’s Termination Date shall not be taken into account in determining a Participant’s Salary.

2.17. Severance Weeks means the number of weeks according to a Participant’s job level and personnel subarea, if applicable, as indicated in the Company’s human resources information systems, per the table below:

Assignment	Severance Weeks
Non-Exempt Professional; or, Plant Professional	The greater of 8 weeks of base pay or 1.5 weeks of base pay per Year of Service. Maximum 52 weeks
Exempt Professional	The greater of 12 weeks of base pay or 1.5 weeks of base pay per Year of Service. Maximum 52 weeks.
Manager or Senior Manager	The greater of 16 weeks of base pay or 1.5 weeks of base pay per Year of Service. Maximum 52 weeks.
Director	The greater of 24 weeks of base pay or 1.5 weeks of base pay per Year of Service. Maximum 52 weeks.

2.18. Termination Date means the date on which the Participant’s employment with the Company or its Affiliates terminates and such termination is also a “separation from service” for purposes of Code Section 409A.

2.19. Weekly Compensation means the Participant’s Salary divided by fifty-two (52).

2.20. Years of Service means a Participant’s completed and partial calendar years of continuous service for the Company and its Affiliates (including with any predecessor thereof). Years of Service shall include time on a leave of absence to the extent required by law. Years of Service shall not include any accrued but unused paid time off benefits as of the employee’s Termination Date. Service as a temporary or temporary/part-time employee will not be considered

a termination or interruption of employment, but will not count toward Years of Service. Years of Service will terminate on the employee's Termination Date. An employee who terminates employment and is rehired by the Company or an Affiliate will not receive credit for any prior Years of Service.

Article 3. Eligibility and Participation.

3.1. Eligibility. Persons eligible to participate in the Plan shall be limited to Eligible Employees whose positions are eliminated or consolidated with another position due to reductions in force or as a result of a Clearway Energy, Inc. restructuring and such position elimination also constitutes a "separation from service" for purposes of Code Section 409A. No employee is eligible unless he or she has received a written notice from the Company informing him/her that he/she qualifies for benefits under this Plan. Furthermore, to become a Participant, an Eligible Employee must sign and not revoke an effective Release, and such Release shall no longer be subject to revocation, in each case within sixty (60) days of the Termination Date.

3.2. Commencement of Participation. An Eligible Employee shall commence participation in the Plan upon the later of the Eligible Employee's Termination Date or the date the Eligible Employee's signed Release becomes irrevocable.

3.3. Cessation of Participation. Participation in the Plan shall end on the earliest of:

- (a) when the Participant's Period of Severance ends,
- (b) when the Participant has received full payment of the Participant's benefit under the Plan, or
- (c) the Participant is rehired by the Company or Affiliate (whether directly, indirectly or through an employment agency or contractor).

3.4. Ineligibility

- (a) **Comparable Position.** The Company may offer an employee a comparable position, may require an employee to apply for a comparable position with the Company or any Affiliate, or may reassign an employee to a new position or a reclassification of the employee's current position; provided that all such positions shall be located within reasonably the same geographic area where the employee is located on the Termination Date. The Company shall determine, in its sole and reasonable discretion, what constitutes a comparable position under this Section 3.4(a). The failure of an employee to accept the position, or apply for the position when required by the Company will render the employee ineligible for benefits under this Plan.
- (b) **Other Circumstances.** An employee shall also be ineligible for benefits under this Plan if the employee voluntarily terminates employment or retires prior to the position elimination effective date; is receiving long-term disability

benefits under a Company sponsored long-term disability plan; is a rehired Company retiree; is entitled to any other compensation or benefit which is determined, in the Company's sole discretion, to supersede the severance benefits offered under this Plan; is discharged under circumstances that the Company determines, in its sole discretion, to involve unacceptable performance or failure to perform, misconduct, negligence, dishonesty, violation of Company policy, or the inability (with or without reasonable accommodation) to perform the essential functions of the employee's position; or is offered employment by a successor employer or by a purchaser in the event of a spin-off or sale of a subsidiary, business unit or business assets of the Company or its subsidiaries, whether or not the employee accepts or declines the offer of employment. For the avoidance of doubt, employees in positions that are transitioned to a third-party administrator, outsourcing partner, or strategic business partner where employment terms and conditions, in the aggregate, are of a substantially same or similar nature, and where employment is continuous and uninterrupted from the Company to a third-party administrator, outsourcing partner, or strategic business party are not eligible for benefits under the Plan.

3.5. No Duplication of Severance Benefits; Reduction of Other Benefits. For the avoidance of doubt, if a Participant is eligible for severance benefits under this Plan, such benefits shall be in lieu of all other severance benefits for which the Participant may be eligible under any other Company-related severance plans, programs, or other agreements. Any benefits provided under this Plan will, to the extent permitted by law, be reduced by the value of any severance benefit required to be paid to the employee under federal, state or local statute, ordinance or regulation, including any payments or extended periods of employment required to comply with any law governing plant closings, layoffs or similar events. If benefits are paid under this Plan, and, subsequent to such payment, an amount is determined to be payable to the employee which would under the terms of this section reduce the benefit payable under the Plan, the Company shall be entitled to recover from the employee the overpayment made under this Plan and shall, to the extent permitted by law, be entitled to offset such overpayment against any amount owed to the employee (other than any amount that constitutes "deferred compensation" for purposes of Code Section 409A).

Article 4. Severance Benefits.

4.1. Lump Sum Payment. The Participant shall receive a lump sum payment, paid in the standard bi-weekly payroll cycle for the Participant (determined as of the Participant's Termination Date), promptly after the Release is executed and no longer subject to revocation. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in the event the period during which the Participant may adopt the Release and its applicable revocation period cross calendar years, all payments under this Plan shall be made in the succeeding calendar year. The lump sum payment shall equal the Participant's Weekly Compensation multiplied by the Participant's number of Severance Weeks.

4.2. Death Benefit. An Eligible Employee who is otherwise eligible under Section 3.1 will cease to be eligible to receive severance benefits on the employee's death, unless the death occurs after the date the Release is executed and not revoked, in which case the remaining benefits, if any, will be paid to the Eligible Employee in accordance with the Company's regular payroll practices or to the Eligible Employee's estate, as applicable.

4.3. Outplacement Benefits. The Company shall provide Eligible Employees who are entitled to severance benefits with outplacement services through the Company's contracted provider or one selected by the employee and approved in advance by the Company.

4.4. Failure to Sign (or Revocation of) Release. An Eligible Employee who, for whatever reason, either fails to sign the Release form, or after signing the Release, revokes the Release within the time period prescribed by law, in each case such that the Release is not effective and irrevocable within sixty (60) days of the Termination Date, shall not be eligible for benefits under this Plan.

4.5. Specified Employees. Notwithstanding any other payment schedule provided herein to the contrary, if the Participant is deemed on the date of termination to be a "specified employee" within the meaning of that term under Code Section 409A(a)(2) (B), then each of the following shall apply:

4.5.1 with regard to any payment that is considered deferred compensation under Code Section 409A payable on account of a "separation from service," such payment shall be made on the date which is the earlier of (A) the expiration of the six (6)-month period measured from the date of such "separation from service" of the Participant, and (B) the date of the Participant's death (the "Delay Period") to the extent required under Code Section 409A. Upon the expiration of the Delay Period, all payments delayed pursuant to this Section 4.5.1 shall be paid to the Participant in a lump sum.

4.5.2 To the extent that any benefit to be provided during the Delay Period is considered deferred compensation under Code Section 409A provided on account of a "separation from service," and such benefits are not otherwise exempt from Code Section 409A, the Participant shall pay the cost of such benefits during the Delay Period, and the Company shall reimburse the Participant, to the extent that such costs would otherwise have been paid by the Company or to the extent that such benefits would otherwise have been provided by the Company at no cost to the Participant, the Company's share of the cost of such benefits upon expiration of the Delay Period, and any remaining benefits shall be reimbursed or provided by the Company in accordance with the procedures specified herein.

Article 5. Continuation of Certain Welfare Benefits.

In the event that the Participant is, and remains, eligible for COBRA continuation coverage and elects to receive such coverage, the Company shall pay for all or a portion of his or her cost to participate in COBRA medical and dental continuation coverage for the Participant's Period of Severance following the Participant's Termination Date, such that Participant maintains the same

coverage level and cost, on an after tax basis, as in effect immediately prior to the Participant's Termination Date.

Notwithstanding the above, these medical and dental benefits shall be discontinued prior to the end of the stated continuation period in the event the Participant receives substantially similar benefits from a subsequent employer, as determined solely by the Administrator in good faith. For purposes of enforcing this offset provision, the Participant shall be deemed to have a duty to keep the Company informed as to the terms and conditions of any subsequent employment and the corresponding benefits earned from such employment, and shall provide, or cause to provide, to the Company in writing correct, complete, and timely information concerning the same.

Article 6. Taxes.

The Company shall withhold from the Participant's severance benefit payment an amount sufficient to satisfy any federal, state, and/or local tax withholding requirements. The intent of the parties is that payments and benefits under this Plan be exempt from Code Section 409A and the regulations and guidance promulgated thereunder and, accordingly, to the maximum extent permitted, in the event Code Section 409A applies to this Plan, this Plan shall be interpreted to be in compliance therewith. In no event whatsoever shall the Company be liable for any additional tax, interest or penalty that may be imposed on a Participant by Code Section 409A or damages for failing to comply with Code Section 409A. For purposes of Code Section 409A, the Participant's right to receive any installment payment pursuant to this Plan shall be treated as a right to receive a series of separate and distinct payments. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Plan to the contrary, in no event shall any payment under this Plan that constitutes "deferred compensation" for purposes of Code Section 409A be subject to offset, counterclaim or recoupment by any other amount payable to the Eligible Employee unless otherwise permitted by Code Section 409A.

Article 7. Amendment and Termination.

The Plan Sponsor reserves the rights to amend, modify, or terminate the Plan at any time, or for whatever reason, without advance notice. In the event the Plan Sponsor exercises its right to terminate the Plan, however, the Plan Sponsor shall use its best efforts to give notice of its intent to terminate to all Eligible Employees. No amendment or termination, however, shall in any manner adversely affect the severance benefits of any Participant who has become eligible for benefits under Article 3.

Article 8. Administration and Claims.

8.1. The Administrator. The Plan shall be administered by the Administrator. The Administrator may delegate any or all of its administrative responsibilities to employees of the Company or to third parties.

8.2. Authority of the Administrator. The Administrator shall have the full power and discretion to determine the terms and conditions of each employee's participation, to construe and interpret the Plan and any agreement or instrument entered into under the Plan, and to establish, amend, or waive procedures for the Plan's administration. Further, the Administrator shall have

full power and discretion to make any other determination that may be necessary or advisable for the Plan's administration. The Administrator shall have the authority and responsibilities to assist with the administration of the Plan as may be designated by the Company.

8.3. Decisions Binding. All determinations and decisions made by the Administrator and all related orders or resolutions of the Administrator shall be final, conclusive, and binding on all persons, including the Company, its employees, the Participants, and their estates and beneficiaries.

8.4. Claims Procedure. Unless modified by the Administrator, the claims procedure set forth in this Section 8.4 shall be the exclusive procedure for the disposition of claims for benefits arising under the Plan.

8.4.1 **Original Claim.** Any employee or former employee may, if the person so desires, file with the Administrator a written claim for benefits under the Plan. Within ninety (90) days after the filing of the claim, the Administrator shall notify the claimant in writing whether the claim is upheld or denied in whole or in part or shall furnish the claimant a written notice describing specific special circumstances requiring a specified amount of additional time (but not more than one hundred eighty days from the date the claim was filed) to reach a decision on the claim. If the claim is denied in whole or in part, the Administrator shall state in writing:

- (a) the specific reasons for the denial;
- (b) the specific references to the pertinent provision of the Plan document on which the denial is based;
- (c) a description of any additional material or information necessary for the claimant to perfect the claim and an explanation of why the material or information is necessary; and
- (d) an explanation of the claims review procedure set forth in Section 8.4.2.

8.4.2 **Claims Review Procedure.** Within sixty days after receipt of notice that the claim has been denied in whole or in part, the claimant may file with the Administrator a written request for a review and may, in conjunction with the filing, submit written issues and comments. Within sixty days after the filing of a request for review, the Administrator shall notify the claimant in writing whether, upon review, the claim was upheld or denied in whole or in part or shall furnish the claimant a written notice describing specific special circumstances requiring a specified amount of additional time (but not more than one hundred twenty (120) days from the date the request for review was filed) to reach a decision on the request for review.

8.4.3 **General Rules**

- (a) No inquiry or question shall be deemed to be a claim or a request for a review of a denied claim unless made in accordance with the claims procedure. The Administrator may require that any claim for benefits and any request for a

review of a denied claim be filed on forms to be furnished by the Administrator upon request.

- (b) All decisions on claims and on requests for a review of denied claims shall be made by the Administrator.
- (c) The Administrator may, in its discretion, hold one or more hearings on a claim or request for a review of a denied claim.
- (d) A claimant may be represented by a lawyer or other representative (at the claimant's own expense), but the Administrator reserves the right to require the claimant to furnish written authorization. A claimant's representative shall be entitled to copies of all notices given to the claimant.
- (e) The decision of the Administrator on a claim and on a request for a review of a denied claim shall be served on the claimant in writing. If a claimant does not receive a decision or notice within the time specified, the claim or request for a review of a denied claim shall be deemed to have been denied.
- (f) Prior to filing a claim or a request for a review of a denied claim, the claimant or the claimant's representative shall have a reasonable opportunity to review a copy of the Plan document and all other pertinent documents in the possession of the Administrator.

Article 9. General Provisions.

9.1. Unfunded Welfare Plan. The Plan is intended to be an unfunded welfare plan maintained to provide severance pay within the meaning of Title I of ERISA. Participants and their heirs, successors, and assigns shall have no secured legal or equitable rights, interest, or claims in any property or assets of the Company.

9.2. No Assignment. Participants' rights to benefits provided under the Plan may not be sold, transferred, assigned, or otherwise alienated or mortgaged. In no event shall the Company make any payment under the Plan to any assignee or creditor of a Participant.

9.3. Successors. All obligations of the Company under the Plan shall be binding upon any successor to the Company, whether the existence of the successor is the result of a direct or indirect purchase, merger, consolidation, or otherwise, of all or substantially all of the business or assets of the Company.

9.4. No Rights as Employee. Nothing in the Plan shall interfere with or limit in any way the right of the Company to terminate any Participant's employment at any time or confer upon any Participant a right to continue in the employ of the Company.

9.5. Severability. In the event any provision of the Plan shall be held illegal or invalid for any reason, the illegality or invalidity shall not affect the remaining parts of the Plan, and the Plan shall be construed and enforced as if the illegal or invalid provision had not been included.

9.6. Applicable Law. To the extent not preempted by federal law, the Plan shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the state of New Jersey without giving effect to principles of conflicts of laws.

9.7. Entire Agreement. This Plan constitutes the entire understanding and agreement with respect to the subject matter contained herein, and there are no agreements, understandings, restrictions, representations or warranties among any Participant and the Company other than those as set forth or provided for herein.

Clearway Energy, Inc.

**Executive Change-in-Control
and General Severance Plan**

(Amended and Restated as of February 18, 2020)

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**Clearway Energy, Inc.
Executive Change-in-Control
and General Severance Plan**

Article 1. Establishment and Term of the Plan

1.1 Establishment of the Plan. Clearway Energy, Inc. (hereinafter referred to as the “Company”) originally adopted this plan known as the “Executive Change-in-Control and General Severance Plan” (the “Plan”) effective January 1, 2017. The Plan was amended and restated by the Company as of January 1, 2018, again as of January 1, 2019, and is hereby further amended and restated as of February 18, 2020. The Plan provides Severance Benefits to Senior Vice Presidents and Executive Vice Presidents of the Company (each an “Executive” and collectively the “Executives”) upon certain terminations of employment from the Company.

The Company considers the establishment and maintenance of a sound and vital management to be essential to protecting and enhancing the best interests of the Company and its stockholders. In this connection, the Company recognizes that, as is the case with many publicly held corporations, the possibility of a Change in Control may arise and that such possibility, and the uncertainty and questions which it may raise among management, may result in the departure or distraction of management personnel to the detriment of the Company and its stockholders.

Accordingly, the Board has determined that appropriate steps should be taken to reinforce and encourage the continued attention and dedication of members of the Company’s management to their assigned duties without distraction in circumstances arising from the possibility of a Change in Control of the Company.

1.2 Initial Term. This Plan commenced on January 1, 2017 (the “Effective Date”) and shall continue for a period of three (3) years (the “Initial Term”).

1.3 Successive Periods. The term of this Plan shall automatically be extended for one (1) additional year at the end of the Initial Term, and then again after each successive one (1) year period thereafter (each such one (1) year period following the Initial Term is referred to as a “Successive Period”). However, the Committee may terminate this Plan at the end of the Initial Term, or at the end of any Successive Period thereafter, by giving the Executives written notice of intent to terminate the Plan, delivered at least six (6) months prior to the end of such Initial Term or Successive Period. If such notice is properly delivered by the Company, this Plan, along with all corresponding rights, duties, and covenants, shall automatically expire at the end of the Initial Term or Successive Period then in progress.

1.4 Change-in-Control Renewal. Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 1.3 above, in the event that a Change in Control of the Company occurs during the Initial Term or any Successive Period, upon the effective date of such Change in Control, the term of this Plan shall automatically and irrevocably be renewed for a period of two (2) years from the effective date of such Change in Control. Further, this Plan may be assigned to the successor in such Change in Control, as further provided in Article 8 herein. This Plan shall thereafter automatically terminate following such two

(2) year Change-in-Control renewal period; provided that such termination shall not affect or diminish the rights of Executives who become entitled to benefits or payments under this Plan.

Article 2. Definitions

Whenever used in this Plan, the following terms shall have the meanings set forth below and, when the meaning is intended, the initial letter of the word is capitalized.

- (a) **“Accountants”** shall have the meaning set forth in Article 6.
- (b) **“Affiliate”** means (i) any subsidiary corporation of the Company (or its successors), (ii) any corporation, trade or business (including, without limitation, a partnership or limited liability company) which is directly or indirectly controlled fifty percent (50%) or more (whether by ownership of stock, assets or an equivalent ownership interest or voting interest) by the Company (or its successors), or (iii) any other entity (including its successors) which is designated as an Affiliate by the Board.
- (c) **“Base Salary”** means the greater of the Executive’s annual rate of salary, whether or not deferred, at: (i) the Effective Date of Termination or (ii) at the date of the Change in Control.
- (d) **“Beneficiary”** means the persons or entities designated or deemed designated by the Executive pursuant to Section 9.6 herein.
- (e) **“Board”** means the Board of Directors of the Company.
- (f) **“Cause”** means, as to any Executive (i) “Cause”, as defined in any employment, consulting or similar agreement between the participant and the Company or an Affiliate in effect at the time of the Executive’s separation, or (ii) in the absence of any such employment, consulting or similar agreement (or the absence of any definition of “Cause” contained therein), the occurrence of any of the following:
 - (i) the Executive’s willful misconduct or gross negligence in the performance of the Executive’s duties to the Company or an Affiliate that has or could reasonably be expected to have an adverse effect on the Company or an Affiliate;
 - (ii) the Executive’s willful failure to perform the Executive’s duties to the Company or an Affiliate (other than as a result of death or a physical or mental incapacity);
 - (iii) indictment for, conviction of, or pleading of guilty or nolo contendere to, a felony or any crime involving moral turpitude;
 - (iv) the Executive’s performance of any material act of theft, fraud, malfeasance or dishonesty in connection with the performance of the Executive’s duties to the Company or an Affiliate;

(v)breach of any written agreement between the Executive and the Company or an Affiliate, or a violation of the Company's code of conduct or other written policy; or

(vi)any other material breach of Article 5 of this Plan.

For purposes of this Plan, there shall be no termination for Cause pursuant to subsections (i) through (vi) above, unless a written notice, containing a detailed description of the grounds constituting Cause hereunder, is delivered to the Executive stating the basis for the termination. Upon receipt of such notice, the Executive shall be given thirty (30) days to fully cure and remedy the neglect or conduct that is the basis of such claim, provided that the Executive's right to cure shall not apply if there are egregious, habitual or repeated breaches by the Executive.

(g)**"Change-in-Control Severance Benefits"** means the Severance Benefit described in Section 3.2.

(h)**"Change in Control"** shall mean the first to occur of any of the following events:

(i)Any "person" (as that term is used in Sections 13 and 14(d)(2) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Exchange Act")) other than Clearway Energy Group LLC or one of its subsidiaries or affiliates (A) becomes the "beneficial owner" (as that term is used in Section 13(d) of the Exchange Act), directly or indirectly, of fifty percent (50%) or more of the Company's capital stock entitled to vote in the election of directors, excluding any "person" who becomes a "beneficial owner" in connection with a Business Combination (as defined in paragraph (iii) below) which does not constitute a Change in Control under said paragraph (iii); or (B) obtains the power to, directly or indirectly, vote or cause to be voted fifty percent (50%) or more of the Company's capital stock entitled to vote in the election of directors, including by contract or through proxy; or

(ii)Persons who on the Effective Date constitute the Board (the "Incumbent Directors") cease for any reason, including without limitation, as a result of a tender offer, proxy contest, merger, or similar transaction, to constitute at least a majority thereof, provided that any person becoming a director of the Company subsequent to the Effective Date shall be considered an Incumbent Director if such person's election or nomination for election was approved by a vote of at least two-thirds (2/3) of the Incumbent Directors; but provided further, that any such person whose initial assumption of office is in connection with an actual or threatened election contest relating to the election of members of the Board or other actual or threatened solicitation of proxies or consents by or on behalf of a "person" (as defined in Sections 13(d) and 14(d) of the Exchange Act) other than the Board, including by

reason of agreement intended to avoid or settle any such actual or threatened contest or solicitation, shall not be considered an Incumbent Director; or

(iii) Consummation of a reorganization, merger, consolidation, or sale or other disposition of all or substantially all of the assets of the Company (a "Business Combination"), in each case, unless, following such Business Combination, all or substantially all of the individuals and entities who were the beneficial owners of outstanding voting securities of the Company immediately prior to such Business Combination beneficially own, directly or indirectly, more than fifty percent (50%) of the combined voting power of the then outstanding voting securities entitled to vote generally in the election of directors, as the case may be, of the company resulting from such Business Combination (including, without limitation, a company which, as a result of such transaction, owns the Company or all or substantially all of the Company's assets either directly or through one or more subsidiaries) in substantially the same proportions as their ownership, immediately prior to such Business Combination, of the outstanding voting securities of the Company; or

(iv) The stockholders of the Company approve any plan or proposal for the liquidation or dissolution of the Company.

(i) "**Code**" means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and the treasury regulations and other official guidance promulgated thereunder.

(j) "**Committee**" means the Compensation Committee of the Board or any other committee appointed by the Board to perform the functions of the Compensation Committee.

(k) "**Company**" means Clearway Energy, Inc., a Delaware corporation, or any successor thereto as provided in Article 8 herein.

(l) "**Confidential Information**" shall have the meaning set forth in Article 5(a).

(m) "**Delay Period**" shall have the meaning set forth in Section 3.4(b).

(n) "**Disability**" shall mean a disability that would entitle Executive to payment of monthly disability payments under any Company long-term disability plan.

(o) "**Effective Date**" means the commencement date of this Plan as specified in Section 1.2 of this Plan.

(p) "**Effective Date of Termination**" means the date on which a Qualifying Termination occurs, as defined hereunder, which triggers the payment of Severance Benefits hereunder.

(q) "**Executive**" shall have the meaning set forth in Section 1.1.

- (r)“**Executive Vice President**” shall include those employees of the Company with the Job Level of EVP immediately prior to the Change in Control, or such other employee who is designated as an EVP in the Company’s human resources information system immediately prior to the Change in Control other than the CEO.
- (s)“**Former Parent Company**” means, collectively NRG Energy, Inc., a Delaware corporation, Xcel Energy, Inc., a Minnesota corporation, and their affiliates and any successors thereto.
- (t)“**General Severance Benefits**” means the Severance Benefit described in Section 3.3.
- (u)“**Good Reason**” shall mean without the Executive’s express written consent the occurrence of any one or more of the following:
- (i)The Company materially reduces the amount of the Executive’s then current Base Salary or the target for his annual bonus; or
 - (ii)A material reduction in the Executive’s benefits under or relative level of participation in the Company’s employee benefit or retirement plans, policies, practices, or arrangements in which the Executive participates as of the Effective Date of this Plan; or
 - (iii)A material diminution in the Executive’s title, authority, duties, or responsibilities or the assignment of duties to the Executive which are materially inconsistent with his position; or
 - (iv)The failure of the Company to obtain in writing the obligation to perform or be bound by the terms of this Plan by any successor to the Company or a purchaser of all or substantially all of the assets of the Company within fifteen (15) days after a merger, consolidation, sale, or similar transaction.

For purposes of this Plan, the Executive is not entitled to assert that his termination is for Good Reason unless the Executive gives the Board written notice of the event or events which are the basis for such claim within ninety (90) days after the event or events occur, describing such claim in reasonably sufficient detail to allow the Board to address the event or events and a period of not less than thirty (30) days after to cure or fully remedy the alleged condition.

- (v)“**Initial Term**” shall have the meaning set forth in Section 1.2.
- (w)“**Noncompete Period**” shall have the meaning set forth in Article 5(c).
- (x)“**Notice of Termination**” shall mean a written notice which shall indicate the specific termination provision in this Plan relied upon, and shall set forth in reasonable detail the facts and circumstances claimed to provide a basis for termination of the Executive’s employment under the provision so indicated.

(y)“**Parachute Payment Ratio**” shall have the meaning set forth in Article 6.

(z)“**Plan**” shall have the meaning set forth in Section 1.1.

(aa)“**Qualifying Termination**” means:

(i)If such event occurs within the time period that is six (6) months immediately prior to, or twelve (12) months immediately following a Change in Control:

(A)An involuntary termination of the Executive’s employment by the Company for reasons other than Cause, death, or Disability pursuant to a Notice of Termination delivered to the Executive by the Company; or

(B)A voluntary termination by the Executive for Good Reason pursuant to a Notice of Termination delivered to the Company by the Executive; or

(ii)If such event occurs at any other time:

(A)An involuntary termination of the Executive’s employment by the Company for reasons other than Cause, death, or Disability pursuant to a Notice of Termination delivered to the Executive by the Company.

(bb)“**Release Effective Date**” shall have the meaning set forth in Section 3.1(d).

(cc)“**Senior Vice President**” shall include those employees of the Company with the Job Level of SVP immediately prior to the Change in Control, or such other employee who is designated as an SVP in the Company’s human resources information system immediately prior to the Change in Control.

(dd)“**Severance Benefits**” means the payment of Change-in-Control or General (as appropriate) Severance compensation as provided in Article 3 herein.

(ee)“**Specified Employee**” means any Executive described in Section 409A(a)(2)(B)(i) of the Code.

(ff)“**Successive Period**” shall have the meaning set forth in Section 1.3.

(gg)“**Third Party Information**” shall have the meaning set forth in Article 5(a).

(hh)“**Total Payments**” shall have the meaning set forth in Article 6.

(ii)“**Work Product**” shall have the meaning set forth in Article 5(b).

Article 3. Severance Benefits

3.1 Right to Severance Benefits

- (a)**Change-in-Control Severance Benefits.** The Executive shall be entitled to receive from the Company Change-in-Control Severance Benefits, as described in Section 3.2 herein, if a Qualifying Termination of the Executive's employment has occurred within six (6) months immediately prior to or twelve (12) months immediately following a Change in Control of the Company.
- (b)**General Severance Benefits.** The Executive shall be entitled to receive from the Company General Severance Benefits, as described in Section 3.3 herein, if a Qualifying Termination of the Executive's employment has occurred other than during the six (6) months immediately prior to or twelve (12) months immediately following a Change in Control.
- (c)**No Severance Benefits.** The Executive shall not be entitled to receive Severance Benefits if the Executive's employment with the Company ends for reasons other than a Qualifying Termination.
- (d)**General Release and Acknowledgement of Restrictive Covenants.** As a condition to receiving Severance Benefits under either Section 3.2 or 3.3 herein, the Executive shall be obligated to execute a general waiver and release of claims in favor of the Company, its current and former affiliates and stockholders, and the current and former directors, officers, employees, and agents of the Company in a form drafted by and acceptable to the Company, and any revocation period for such release must have expired, in each case within sixty (60) days of the date of termination. The date upon which the executed release is no longer subject to revocation shall be referred to herein as the "Release Effective Date". The Executive must also execute a notice acknowledging the restrictive covenants in Article 5 within sixty (60) days of the date of termination. Any payments under Section 3.2 or 3.3 shall commence only after execution of the release and acknowledgement, and in the manner provided in Section 3.4. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in any instance in which the period in which the Executive could adopt a release (along with its accompanying revocation period) crosses calendar years, no payments shall be made until the succeeding calendar year.
- (e)**No Duplication of Severance Benefits; Reduction of Other Benefits.** If the Executive becomes entitled to Change-in-Control Severance Benefits, the Severance Benefits provided for under Section 3.2 hereunder shall be in lieu of all other Severance Benefits provided to the Executive under the provisions of this Plan and any other Company-related or Former Parent Company-related severance plans, programs, or agreements including, but not limited to, the Severance Benefits under Section 3.3 herein. Likewise, if the Executive becomes entitled to General Severance Benefits, the Severance Benefits provided under Section 3.3 hereunder shall be in lieu of all other Severance Benefits provided to the Executive under the provisions

of this Plan and any other Company-related severance plans, programs, or other agreements including, but not limited to, the Severance Benefits under Section 3.2 herein. Any benefits provided under this Plan will, to the extent permitted by law, be reduced by the value of any severance benefit required to be paid to the Executive under federal, state or local statute, ordinance or regulation, including any payments or extended periods of employment required to comply with any law governing plant closings, layoffs or similar events. If benefits are paid under this Plan, and, subsequent to such payment, an amount is determined to be payable to the Executive which would under the terms of this section reduce the benefit payable under the Plan, the Company shall be entitled to recover from the Executive the overpayment made under this Plan and shall, to the extent permitted by law, be entitled to offset such overpayment against any amount owed to the Executive (other than any amount that constitutes “deferred compensation” for purposes of Code Section 409A).

3.2 Description of Change-in-Control Severance Benefits. In the event the Executive becomes entitled to receive Change-in-Control Severance Benefits, as provided in Section 3.1(a) herein, the Company shall provide the Executive with the following:

- (a) A lump-sum amount, paid upon the date that is sixty (60) calendar days following the Effective Date of Termination, equal to the Executive’s unpaid Base Salary, accrued vacation pay, unreimbursed business expenses, and all other items earned by and owed to the Executive through and including the Effective Date of Termination, provided that to the extent the payment of any amounts pursuant to this Section 3.2(a) does not constitute “deferred compensation” for purposes of Code Section 409A, such amounts shall be paid upon the Release Effective Date. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in any instance in which the period in which the Executive could adopt a release (along with its accompanying revocation period) crosses calendar years, no payments shall be made until the succeeding calendar year.
- (b) A lump-sum amount, paid upon the date that is sixty (60) calendar days following the Effective Date of Termination, equal to: (i) two and ninety-nine one-hundredths (2.99) for EVPs, or (ii) two (2) for SVPs times the sum of the following: (A) the Executive’s Base Salary and (B) the Executive’s annual target bonus opportunity in the year of termination; provided that to the extent the payment of any amounts pursuant to this Section 3.2(b) does not constitute “deferred compensation” for purposes of Code Section 409A, such amounts shall be paid upon the Release Effective Date. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in any instance in which the period in which the Executive could adopt a release (along with its accompanying revocation period) crosses calendar years, no payments shall be made until the succeeding calendar year.
- (c) A lump-sum amount, paid upon the date that is sixty (60) calendar days following the Effective Date of Termination, equal to the Executive’s then current target bonus opportunity established under the bonus plan in which the Executive is then participating, for the plan year in which a Qualifying Termination occurs, adjusted

on a pro rata basis based on the number of days the Executive was actually employed during the bonus plan year in which the Qualifying Termination occurs, provided that to the extent the payment of any amounts pursuant to this Section 3.2(c) does not constitute “deferred compensation” for purposes of Code Section 409A, such amounts shall be paid upon the Release Effective Date. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in any instance in which the period in which the Executive could adopt a release (along with its accompanying revocation period) crosses calendar years, no payments shall be made until the succeeding calendar year.

- (d) Payment of all or a portion of the Executive’s cost to participate in COBRA medical and dental continuation coverage for eighteen (18) months following the Executive’s Effective Date of Termination, such that Executive maintains the same coverage level and cost, on an after tax basis, as in effect immediately prior to the Executive’s Effective Date of Termination.

Notwithstanding the above, these medical and dental benefits shall be discontinued prior to the end of the stated continuation period in the event the Executive is eligible to receive substantially similar benefits from a subsequent employer, as determined solely by the Committee in good faith. For purposes of enforcing this offset provision, the Executive shall be deemed to have a duty to keep the Company informed as to the terms and conditions of any subsequent employment and the corresponding benefits earned from such employment, and shall provide, or cause to provide, to the Company in writing correct, complete, and timely information concerning the same.

- (e) Treatment of outstanding long-term incentives shall be in accordance with the governing plan document and award agreements, if any.

3.3 Description of General Severance Benefits. In the event the Executive becomes entitled to receive General Severance Benefits as provided in Section 3.1(b) herein, the Company shall provide the Executive with the following:

- (a) A lump-sum amount, paid upon the date that is sixty (60) calendar days following the Effective Date of Termination, equal to the Executive’s unpaid Base Salary, accrued vacation pay, unreimbursed business expenses, and all other items earned by and owed to the Executive through and including the Effective Date of Termination; provided that to the extent the payment of any amounts pursuant to this Section 3.3(a) does not constitute “deferred compensation” for purposes of Code Section 409A, such amounts shall be paid upon the Release Effective Date. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in any instance in which the period in which the Executive could adopt a release (along with its accompanying revocation period) crosses calendar years, no payments shall be made until the succeeding calendar year.
- (b) A lump-sum amount, paid upon the date that is sixty (60) calendar days following the Effective Date of Termination, equal to one and one-half (1.5) times the

Executive's Base Salary; provided that to the extent the payment of any amounts pursuant to this Section 3.3(b) does not constitute "deferred compensation" for purposes of Code Section 409A, such amounts shall be paid upon the Release Effective Date. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in any instance in which the period in which the Executive could adopt a release (along with its accompanying revocation period) crosses calendar years, no payments shall be made until the succeeding calendar year.

- (c) Payment of all or a portion of the Executive's cost to participate in COBRA medical and dental continuation coverage for eighteen (18) months following the Executive's Effective Date of Termination, such that Executive maintains the same coverage level and cost, on an after tax basis, as in effect immediately prior to the Executive's Effective Date of Termination.

Notwithstanding the above, these medical and dental insurance benefits shall be discontinued prior to the end of the stated continuation period in the event the Executive is eligible to receive substantially similar benefits from a subsequent employer, as determined solely by the Committee in good faith. For purposes of enforcing this offset provision, the Executive shall be deemed to have a duty to keep the Company informed as to the terms and conditions of any subsequent employment and the corresponding benefits earned from such employment, and shall provide, or cause to provide, to the Company in writing correct, complete, and timely information concerning the same.

- (d) Treatment of outstanding long-term incentives shall be in accordance with the governing plan document and award agreements, if any.

3.4 Coordination with Release and Delay Required by Code Section 409A.

- (a) To the extent any continuing benefit (or reimbursement thereof) to be provided is not "deferred compensation" for purposes of Code Section 409A, then such benefit shall commence or be made immediately after the Release Effective Date. To the extent any continuing benefit (or reimbursement thereof) to be provided is "deferred compensation" for purposes of Code Section 409A, then such benefits shall be reimbursed or commence upon the sixtieth (60) day following the Executive's termination of employment. The delayed benefits shall in any event expire at the time such benefits would have expired had the benefits commenced immediately upon Executive's termination of employment.
- (b) Notwithstanding any other payment schedule provided herein to the contrary, if the Executive is deemed on the date of termination to be a Specified Employee, then, once the release and acknowledgement required by Section 3.1(d) is executed and delivered and no longer subject to revocation, any payment that is considered deferred compensation under Code Section 409A payable on account of a "separation from service" shall be made on the date which is the earlier of (A) the expiration of the six (6)-month period measured from the date of such "separation from service"

of the Executive, and (B) the date of the Executive's death (the "Delay Period") to the extent required under Code Section 409A. Upon the expiration of the Delay Period, all payments delayed pursuant to this Section 3.4(b) (whether they would have otherwise been payable in a single sum or in installments in the absence of such delay) shall be paid to the Executive in a lump sum, and any remaining payments due under this Plan shall be paid or provided in accordance with the normal payment dates specified for them herein.

Article 4. Ineligibility

4.1 Comparable Position. Subject to the provisions of Section 2(z)(i)(B), the Company may offer, or cause to be offered, an Executive a comparable position, may require an Executive to apply for a comparable position with the Company, any Affiliate, or Clearway Energy Group LLC, or a successor of the Company, any Affiliate or Clearway Energy Group LLC or may reassign an Executive to a new position or a reclassification of the Executive's current position; provided, that all such positions shall be located within reasonably the same geographic area where the Executive is located at the time a Qualifying Termination occurs. The Company shall determine, in its sole and reasonable discretion, what constitutes a comparable position under this Section 4.1. The failure of an Executive to accept the position, or apply for the position when required by the Company will render the Executive ineligible for benefits under this Plan.

4.2 Other Circumstances. Unless otherwise determined by the Committee, an Executive shall also be ineligible for benefits under this Plan if the Executive:

- (a) voluntarily terminates employment or retires prior to the Qualifying Termination;
- (b) is receiving long-term Disability benefits;
- (c) is entitled to any other compensation or benefit which is determined, in the Company's sole discretion, to supersede the Severance Benefits offered under this Plan;
- (d) was discharged for Cause; and
- (e) was offered employment by a successor employer or by a purchaser in the event of a spin-off or sale of a subsidiary, business unit or business assets of the Company or its subsidiaries, whether or not the Executive accepts or declines the offer of employment.

Article 5. Restrictive Covenants

In the event the Executive becomes entitled to receive Change-in-Control Severance Benefits as provided in Section 3.2 herein or General Severance Benefits as provided in Section 3.3 herein, the following shall apply:

- (a) **Confidential Information.** The Executive acknowledges that the information, observations, and data (including trade secrets) obtained by him while employed by

the Company concerning the business or affairs of the Company or any of its affiliates (“Confidential Information”) are the property of the Company or such affiliate. Therefore, except in the course of the Executive’s duties to the Company or as may be compelled by law or appropriate legal process, the Executive agrees that he shall not disclose to any person or entity or use for his own purposes any Confidential Information or any confidential or proprietary information of other persons or entities in the possession of the Company and its affiliates (“Third Party Information”), without the prior written consent of the Board, unless and to the extent that the Confidential Information or Third Party Information becomes generally known to and available for use by the public other than as a result of the Executive’s acts or omissions. Except in the course of the Executive’s duties to Company or as may be compelled by law or appropriate legal process, the Executive will not, during his employment with the Company, or permanently thereafter, directly or indirectly use, divulge, disseminate, disclose, lecture upon, or publish any Confidential Information, without having first obtained written permission from the Board to do so. As of the Effective Date of Termination, the Executive shall deliver to the Company, or at any other time the Company may reasonably request, all memoranda, notes, plans, records, reports, computer files, disks and tapes, printouts and software and other documents and data (and copies thereof) embodying or relating to Third Party Information, Confidential Information, or the business of the Company, or its affiliates which he may then possess or have under his control.

(b)**Intellectual Property, Inventions, and Patents.** The Executive acknowledges that all discoveries, concepts, ideas, inventions, innovations, improvements, developments, methods, trade secrets, designs, analyses, drawings, reports, patent applications, copyrightable work and mask work (whether or not including any Confidential Information), and all registrations or applications related thereto, all other proprietary information and all similar or related information (whether or not patentable) which may relate to the Company’s or any of its affiliates’ actual or anticipated business, research and development, or existing or future products or services and which are conceived, developed, or made by the Executive (whether alone or jointly with others) while employed by the Company and its affiliates (“Work Product”), belong to the Company or such affiliate. The Executive shall promptly disclose such Work Product to the Board and, at the Company’s expense, perform all actions reasonably requested by the Board (whether during or after the Executive’s employment with the Company) to establish and confirm such ownership (including, without limitation, assignments, consents, powers of attorney, and other instruments). The Executive acknowledges that all applicable Work Product shall be deemed to constitute “works made for hire” under the U.S. Copyright Act of 1976, as amended. To the extent any Work Product is not deemed a work made for hire, then the Executive hereby assigns to the Company or such affiliate all right, title, and interest in and to such Work Product, including all related intellectual property rights.

The Executive is hereby advised that the above paragraph regarding the Company’s and its affiliates’ ownership of Work Product does not apply to any invention for

which no equipment, supplies, facilities, or trade secret information of the Company or any affiliate was used and which was developed entirely on the Executive's own time, unless: (i) the invention relates to the business of the Company or any affiliate or to the Company's or any affiliate's actual or demonstrably anticipated research or development, or (ii) the invention results from any work performed by the Executive for the Company or any affiliate.

(c)**Noncompete.** In further consideration of the compensation to be paid to the Executive hereunder, the Executive acknowledges that during the course of his employment with the Company and its affiliates he shall become familiar with the Company's trade secrets and with other Confidential Information concerning the Company and its affiliates and that his services shall be of special, unique, and extraordinary value to the Company and its affiliates, and therefore, the Executive agrees that, during the Executive's employment with the Company and for one (1) year thereafter (the "Noncompete Period"), the Executive shall not directly or indirectly own any interest in, manage, control, participate in, consult with, render services for, be employed in an executive, managerial, or administrative capacity by, or in any manner engage in any company engaged in the business of wholesale or retail power generation, or any other business which competes with the businesses of the Company or its affiliates, as such businesses exist or are in process during the Executive's employment with the Company, within any geographical area in which the Company or its affiliates engage or have definitive plans to engage in such businesses. Nothing herein shall prohibit the Executive from being a passive owner of not more than two percent (2%) of the outstanding stock of any class of a corporation which is publicly traded, so long as the Executive has no active participation in the business of such corporation. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the provisions of this Article 5(c) shall not apply in the case of termination of the Executive's employment pursuant to any material breach of the Company's obligations under Article 3 which remains uncured for more than twenty (20) days after notice is received from the Executive of such breach, which such notice shall include a detailed description of the grounds constituting such breach.

(d)**Nonsolicitation.** During the Noncompete Period, the Executive shall not directly or indirectly through another person or entity: (i) induce or attempt to induce any employee of the Company or any of its affiliates to leave the employ of the Company or such affiliate, or in any way interfere with the relationship between the Company or any affiliate and any employee thereof; (ii) hire any person who was an employee of the Company or any affiliate during the last six (6) months of the Executive's employment with the Company; or (iii) induce or attempt to induce any customer, supplier, licensee, licensor, franchisee, or other business relation of the Company or any affiliate to cease doing business with the Company or such affiliate, or in any interfere with the relationship between any such customer, supplier, licensee, or business relation and the Company or any affiliate (including, without limitation, making any negative or disparaging statements or communications regarding the Company or its affiliates).

(e)**Nondisparagement.** During the Noncompete Period, Executive shall not disparage the Company, its subsidiaries and parents, and their respective officers, managers and employees, or make any public statement (whether written or oral) reflecting negatively on the Company, its subsidiaries and parents, and their respective officers, managers, and employees, including, but not limited to, any matters relating to the operation or management of the Company, irrespective of the truthfulness or falsity of such statement, except as may otherwise be required by applicable law or compelled by process of law. By way of example and not limitation, Executive agrees that he will not make any written or oral statements that cast in a negative light the services, qualifications, business operations or business ethics of the Company or its employees. During the Noncompete Period, the Company shall not disparage Executive, or make any public statement (whether written or oral) reflecting negatively on Executive, including, but not limited to, any matters relating to the operation or management of the Company, irrespective of the truthfulness or falsity of such statement, except as may otherwise be required by applicable law or compelled by process of law. Nothing in this Article 5(e) shall restrict either party's ability to: (i) consult with counsel, (ii) make truthful statements under oath or to a government agency or official, or (iii) take any legal action with respect to his employment or termination of employment with the Company.

(f)**Duration, Scope, or Area.** If, at the time of enforcement of this Article 5, a court shall hold that the duration, scope, or area restrictions stated herein are unreasonable under circumstances then existing, the parties agree that the maximum duration, scope, or area reasonable under such circumstances shall be substituted for the stated duration, scope, or area and that the court shall be allowed to revise the restrictions contained herein to cover the maximum period, scope, and area permitted by law. Section 5(c) and 5(d) shall not apply to any Executive whose principal work location for the Company at the time of termination was in the State of California.

(g)**Company Enforcement.** In the event of a breach or a threatened breach by the Executive of any of the provisions of this Article 5, the Company would suffer irreparable harm, and in addition and supplementary to other rights and remedies existing in its favor, the Company shall be entitled to specific performance and/or injunctive or other equitable relief from a court of competent jurisdiction in order to enforce or prevent any violations of the provisions hereof (without posting a bond or other security). In addition, in the event of a breach or violation by the Executive of Section 5(c), the Noncompete Period shall be automatically extended by the amount of time between the initial occurrence of the breach or violation and when such breach or violation has been duly cured.

Article 6. Certain Change in Control Payments

Notwithstanding any provision of the Plan to the contrary, if any payments or benefits an Executive would receive from the Company under the Plan or otherwise in connection with the Change in Control (the "Total Payments") (a) constitute "parachute payments" within the meaning of Code Section 280G, and (b) but for this Article 6, would be subject to the excise tax imposed by

Code Section 4999, then such Executive will be entitled to receive either (i) the full amount of the Total Payments or (ii) a portion of the Total Payments having a value equal to One Dollar (\$1) less than three (3) times such individual's "base amount" (as such term is defined in Code Section 280G(b)(3)(A)), whichever of (i) and (ii), after taking into account applicable federal, state, and local income taxes and the excise tax imposed by Code Section 4999, results in the receipt by such employee on an after-tax basis, of the greatest portion of the Total Payments. Any determination required under this Article 6 shall be made in writing by the Company's independent certified public accountants appointed prior to any change in ownership (as defined under Code Section 280G(b)(2)) or tax counsel selected by such accountants (the "Accountants"), whose determination shall be conclusive and binding for all purposes upon the applicable Executive. For purposes of making the calculations required by this Article 6, the Accountants may make reasonable assumptions and approximations concerning applicable taxes and may rely on reasonable, good-faith interpretations concerning the application of Code Sections 280G and 4999. If there is a reduction pursuant to this Article 6 of the Total Payments to be delivered to the applicable Executive, the payment reduction contemplated by the preceding sentence shall be implemented by determining the Parachute Payment Ratio (as defined below) for each "parachute payment" and then reducing the "parachute payments" in order beginning with the "parachute payment" with the highest Parachute Payment Ratio. For "parachute payments" with the same Parachute Payment Ratio, such "parachute payments" shall be reduced based on the time of payment of such "parachute payments," with amounts having later payment dates being reduced first. For "parachute payments" with the same Parachute Payment Ratio and the same time of payment, such "parachute payments" shall be reduced on a pro rata basis (but not below zero) prior to reducing "parachute payments" with a lower Parachute Payment Ratio. For purposes hereof, the term "Parachute Payment Ratio" shall mean a fraction the numerator of which is the value of the applicable "parachute payment" for purposes of Code Section 280G and the denominator of which is the actual present value of such payment.

Article 7. Legal Fees and Notice

7.1 Payment of Legal Fees. Except as otherwise agreed to by the parties, the Company shall pay the Executive for costs of litigation or other disputes including, without limitation, reasonable attorneys' fees incurred by the Executive in asserting any claims or defenses under this Plan, except that the Executive shall bear his own costs of such litigation or disputes (including, without limitation, attorneys' fees) if the court (or arbitrator) finds in favor of the Company with respect to any claims or defenses asserted by the Executive.

7.2 Notice. Any notices, requests, demands, or other communications provided for by this Plan shall be sufficient if in writing and if sent by registered or certified mail to the Executive at the last address he or she has filed in writing with the Company or, in the case of the Company, at its principal offices.

Article 8. Successors and Assignment

8.1 Successors to the Company. The Company shall require any successor (whether direct or indirect, by purchase, merger, reorganization, consolidation, acquisition of property or stock, liquidation, or otherwise) of all or a significant portion of the assets of the Company by agreement, in form and substance satisfactory to the Executive, to expressly assume and agree to

perform under this Plan in the same manner and to the same extent that the Company would be required to perform if no such succession had taken place. Regardless of whether such agreement is executed, the terms of this Plan shall be binding upon any successor in accordance with the operation of law and such successor shall be deemed the “Company” for purposes of this Plan.

8.2 Assignment by the Executive. This Plan shall inure to the benefit of and be enforceable by the Executive’s personal or legal representatives, executors, administrators, successors, heirs, distributees, devisees, and legatees. If the Executive dies while any amount would still be payable to him or her hereunder had he or she continued to live, all such amounts, unless otherwise provided herein, shall be paid in accordance with the terms of this Plan to the Executive’s Beneficiary. If the Executive has not named a Beneficiary, then such amounts shall be paid to the Executive in accordance with the Company’s regular payroll practices or to the Executive’s estate, as applicable.

Article 9. Miscellaneous

9.1 Employment Status. Except as may be provided under any other agreement between the Executive and the Company, the employment of the Executive by the Company is “at will” and may be terminated by either the Executive or the Company at any time, subject to applicable law.

9.2 Code Section 409A.

- (a) All expenses or other reimbursements under this Plan shall be made on or prior to the last day of the taxable year following the taxable year in which such expenses were incurred by the Executive (provided that if any such reimbursements constitute taxable income to the Executive, such reimbursements shall be paid no later than March 15th of the calendar year following the calendar year in which the expenses to be reimbursed were incurred), and no such reimbursement or expenses eligible for reimbursement in any taxable year shall in any way affect the expenses eligible for reimbursement in any other taxable year.
- (b) For purposes of Code Section 409A, the Executive’s right to receive any installment payment pursuant to this Plan shall be treated as a right to receive a series of separate and distinct payments.
- (c) Whenever a payment under this Plan specifies a payment period with reference to a number of days (e.g., “payment shall be made within thirty (30) days following the date of termination”), the actual date of payment within the specified period shall be within the sole discretion of the Company.
- (d) A termination of employment shall not be deemed to have occurred for purposes of any provision of this Plan providing for the payment of any amounts or benefits upon or following a termination of employment unless such termination is also a “separation from service” within the meaning of Code Section 409A and, for purposes of any such provision of this Plan, references to a “termination,” “termination of employment” or like terms shall mean “separation from service.”

(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Plan to the contrary, in no event shall any payment under this Plan that constitutes “deferred compensation” for purposes of Code Section 409A be subject to offset unless otherwise permitted by Code Section 409A.

(f) Notwithstanding any provisions in this Plan to the contrary, whenever a payment under this Plan may be made upon the Release Effective Date, and the period in which the Executive could adopt the release (along with its accompany revocation period) crosses calendar years, no payments shall be made until the succeeding calendar year.

9.3 Entire Plan. This Plan supersedes any prior agreements or understandings, oral or written, between the parties hereto, with respect to the subject matter hereof, and constitutes the entire agreement of the parties with respect thereto. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing sentence, this Plan completely supersedes any and all prior employment agreements entered into by and between the Company and the Executive, and all amendments thereto, in their entirety. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the Executive has entered into any agreements or commitments with the Company with regard to Confidential Information, noncompetition, nonsolicitation, or nondisparagement, such agreements or commitments will remain valid and will be read in harmony with this Plan to provide maximum protection to the Company.

9.4 Severability. In the event that any provision or portion of this Plan shall be determined to be invalid or unenforceable for any reason, the remaining provisions of this Plan shall be unaffected thereby and shall remain in full force and effect.

9.5 Tax Withholding. The Company may withhold from any benefits payable under this Plan all federal, state, city, or other taxes as may be required pursuant to any law or governmental regulation or ruling.

9.6 Beneficiaries. The Executive may designate one (1) or more persons or entities as the primary and/or contingent beneficiaries of any amounts to be received under this Plan. Such designation must be in the form of a signed writing acceptable to the Board or the Board’s designee. The Executive may make or change such designation at any time.

9.7 Payment Obligation Absolute. The Company’s obligation to make the payments provided for herein shall be absolute and unconditional, and shall not be affected by any circumstances, including, without limitation, any offset, counterclaim, recoupment, defense, or other right which the Company may have against the Executive or anyone else.

The Executive shall not be obligated to seek other employment in mitigation of the amounts payable or arrangements made under any provision of this Plan, and except as provided in Article 3 of this Plan, the obtaining of any such other employment shall in no event effect any reduction of the Company’s obligations to make the payments and arrangements required to be made under this Plan.

9.8 Contractual Rights to Benefits. Subject to approval and ratification by the Board, this Plan establishes and vests in the Executive a contractual right to the benefits to which he or she

is entitled hereunder. However, nothing herein contained shall require or be deemed to require, or prohibit or be deemed to prohibit, the Company to segregate, earmark, or otherwise set aside any funds or other assets, in trust or otherwise, to provide for any payments to be made or required hereunder.

9.9 Modification. No provision of this Plan may be modified, waived, or discharged with respect to any particular Executive unless such modification, waiver, or discharge is agreed to in writing and signed by such Executive and by an authorized member of the Committee, or by the respective parties' legal representatives and successors, provided, however, that the Committee may unilaterally amend this Plan without the Executive's consent if such amendment does not materially adversely alter or impair in any significant manner any rights or obligations of the Executive under the Plan.

9.10 Gender and Number. Except where otherwise indicated by the context, any masculine term used herein also shall include the feminine; the plural shall include the singular and the singular shall include the plural.

9.11 Applicable Law. To the extent not preempted by the laws of the United States, the laws of the state of New Jersey shall be the controlling law in all matters relating to this Plan.

Clearway Energy, Inc.

Key Management Change-in-Control and General Severance Plan

(Amended and Restated as of February 18, 2020)

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Clearway Energy, Inc.
Key Management Change-in-Control and General Severance Plan

Article 1. Establishment and Term of the Plan

1.1 Establishment of the Plan

Clearway Energy, Inc. (hereinafter referred to as the “Company”) originally adopted this Key Management Change-in-Control and General Severance Plan (the “Plan”) effective January 1, 2017. The Plan was amended and restated by the Company as of January 1, 2018, again as of January 1, 2019, and is hereby further amended and restated as of February 18, 2020. The Plan provides Severance Benefits to Vice Presidents and Senior Directors of the Company (each an “Executive” and collectively the “Executives”) upon certain terminations of employment from the Company.

The Company considers the establishment and maintenance of a sound and vital management to be essential to protecting and enhancing the best interests of the Company and its stockholders. In this connection, the Company recognizes that, as is the case with many publicly held corporations, the possibility of a Change in Control may arise and that such possibility, and the uncertainty and questions which it may raise among management, may result in the departure or distraction of management personnel to the detriment of the Company and its stockholders.

Accordingly, the Board has determined that appropriate steps should be taken to reinforce and encourage the continued attention and dedication of members of the Company’s management to their assigned duties without distraction in circumstances arising from the possibility of a Change in Control of the Company.

1.2 Initial Term

This Plan commenced on January 1, 2017 (the “Effective Date”) and shall continue in effect for a period of three (3) years (the “Initial Term”).

1.3 Successive Periods

The term of this Plan shall automatically be extended for one (1) additional year at the end of the Initial Term, and then again after each successive one (1) year period thereafter (each such one (1) year period following the Initial Term is referred to as a “Successive Period”). However, the Committee may terminate this Plan at the end of the Initial Term, or at the end of any Successive Period thereafter, by giving the Executives written notice of intent to terminate the Plan, delivered at least six (6) months prior to the end of such Initial Term or Successive Period. If such notice is properly delivered by the Company, this Plan, along with all corresponding rights, duties, and covenants, shall automatically expire at the end of the Initial Term or Successive Period then in progress.

1.4 Change-in-Control Renewal

Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 1.3 above, in the event that a Change in Control of the Company occurs during the Initial Term or any Successive Period, upon the effective date of such Change in Control, the term of this Plan shall automatically and irrevocably be renewed for a period of two (2) years from the effective date of such Change in Control. Further, this Plan may be assigned to the successor in such Change in Control, as further provided in Article 8 herein. This Plan shall thereafter automatically terminate following such two (2) year Change-in-Control renewal period; provided that such termination shall not affect or diminish the rights of Executives who become entitled to benefits or payments under this Plan.

Article 2. Definitions

Whenever used in this Plan, the following terms shall have the meanings set forth below and, when the meaning is intended, the initial letter of the word is capitalized.

- (a) **“Accountants”** shall have the meaning set forth in Article 6.
- (b) **“Affiliate”** means (i) any subsidiary corporation of the Company (or its successors), (ii) any corporation, trade or business (including, without limitation, a partnership or limited liability company) which is directly or indirectly controlled fifty percent (50%) or more (whether by ownership of stock, assets or an equivalent ownership interest or voting interest) by the Company (or its successors), or (iii) any other entity (including its successors) which is designated as an Affiliate by the Board.
- (c) **“Base Salary”** means the greater of the Executive’s annual rate of salary, whether or not deferred, at: (i) the Effective Date of Termination or (ii) at the date of the Change in Control.
- (d) **“Beneficiary”** means the persons or entities designated or deemed designated by the Executive pursuant to Section 9.6 herein.
- (e) **“Board”** means the Board of Directors of the Company.
- (f) **“Cause”** means, as to any Executive (i) “Cause”, as defined in any employment, consulting or similar agreement between the participant and the Company or an Affiliate in effect at the time of the Executive’s separation, or (ii) in the absence of any such employment, consulting or similar agreement (or the absence of any definition of “Cause” contained therein), the occurrence of any of the following:
 - (i) the Executive’s willful misconduct or gross negligence in the performance of the Executive’s duties to the Company or an Affiliate that has or could reasonably be expected to have an adverse effect on the Company or an Affiliate;

- (ii) the Executive's willful failure to perform the Executive's duties to the Company or an Affiliate (other than as a result of death or a physical or mental incapacity);
- (iii) indictment for, conviction of, or pleading of guilty or nolo contendere to, a felony or any crime involving moral turpitude;
- (iv) the Executive's performance of any material act of theft, fraud, malfeasance or dishonesty in connection with the performance of the Executive's duties to the Company or an Affiliate;
- (v) breach of any written agreement between the Executive and the Company or an Affiliate, or a violation of the Company's code of conduct or other written policy; or
- (vi) any other material breach of Article 5 of this Plan.

For purposes of this Plan, there shall be no termination for Cause pursuant to subsections (i) through (vi) above, unless a written notice, containing a detailed description of the grounds constituting Cause hereunder, is delivered to the Executive stating the basis for the termination. Upon receipt of such notice, the Executive shall be given thirty (30) days to fully cure and remedy the neglect or conduct that is the basis of such claim, provided that the Executive's right to cure shall not apply if there are egregious, habitual or repeated breaches by the Executive.

- (g) **"Change-in-Control Severance Benefits"** means the Severance Benefit described in Section 3.2.
- (h) **"Change in Control"** shall mean the first to occur of any of the following events:
 - (i) Any "person" (as that term is used in Sections 13 and 14(d)(2) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Exchange Act")) other than Clearway Energy Group LLC or one of its subsidiaries or affiliates (A) becomes the "beneficial owner" (as that term is used in Section 13(d) of the Exchange Act), directly or indirectly, of fifty percent (50%) or more of the Company's capital stock entitled to vote in the election of directors, excluding any "person" who becomes a "beneficial owner" in connection with a Business Combination (as defined in paragraph (iii) below) which does not constitute a Change in Control under said paragraph (iii); or (B) obtains the power to, directly or indirectly, vote or cause to be voted fifty percent (50%) or more of the Company's capital stock entitled to vote in the election of directors, including by contract or through proxy; or
 - (ii) Persons who on the Effective Date constitute the Board (the "Incumbent Directors") cease for any reason, including without limitation, as a result of

a tender offer, proxy contest, merger, or similar transaction, to constitute at least a majority thereof, provided that any person becoming a director of the Company subsequent to the Effective Date shall be considered an Incumbent Director if such person's election or nomination for election was approved by a vote of at least two-thirds (2/3) of the Incumbent Directors; but provided further, that any such person whose initial assumption of office is in connection with an actual or threatened election contest relating to the election of members of the Board or other actual or threatened solicitation of proxies or consents by or on behalf of a "person" (as defined in Sections 13(d) and 14(d) of the Exchange Act) other than the Board, including by reason of agreement intended to avoid or settle any such actual or threatened contest or solicitation, shall not be considered an Incumbent Director; or

- (iii) Consummation of a reorganization, merger, consolidation, or sale or other disposition of all or substantially all of the assets of the Company (a "Business Combination"), in each case, unless, following such Business Combination, all or substantially all of the individuals and entities who were the beneficial owners of outstanding voting securities of the Company immediately prior to such Business Combination beneficially own, directly or indirectly, more than fifty percent (50%) of the combined voting power of the then outstanding voting securities entitled to vote generally in the election of directors, as the case may be, of the company resulting from such Business Combination (including, without limitation, a company which, as a result of such transaction, owns the Company or all or substantially all of the Company's assets either directly or through one or more subsidiaries) in substantially the same proportions as their ownership, immediately prior to such Business Combination, of the outstanding voting securities of the Company; or
 - (iv) The stockholders of the Company approve any plan or proposal for the liquidation or dissolution of the Company.
- (i) "**Code**" means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and the treasury regulations and other official guidance promulgated thereunder.
 - (j) "**Committee**" means the Compensation Committee of the Board or any other committee appointed by the Board to perform the functions of the Compensation Committee.
 - (k) "**Company**" means Clearway Energy, Inc., a Delaware corporation, or any successor thereto as provided in Article 8 herein.
 - (l) "**Confidential Information**" shall have the meaning set forth in Article 5(a).
 - (m) "**Delay Period**" shall have the meaning set forth in Section 3.4(b).

- (n) **“Disability”** shall mean a disability that would entitle Executive to payment of monthly disability payments under any Company long-term disability plan.
- (o) **“Effective Date”** means the commencement date of this Plan as specified in Section 1.2 of this Plan.
- (p) **“Effective Date of Termination”** means the date on which a Qualifying Termination occurs, as defined hereunder, which triggers the payment of Severance Benefits hereunder.
- (q) **“Executive”** shall have the meaning set forth in Section 1.1.
- (r) **“Former Parent Company”** means, collectively, NRG Energy, Inc., a Delaware corporation, Xcel Energy, Inc., a Minnesota corporation, and their affiliates and any successors thereto.
- (s) **“General Severance Benefits”** means the Severance Benefit described in Section 3.3.
- (t) **“Good Reason”** shall mean without the Executive’s express written consent the occurrence of any one or more of the following:
 - (i) The Company materially reduces the amount of the Executive’s then current Base Salary or the target for his annual bonus; or
 - (ii) A material reduction in the Executive’s benefits under or relative level of participation in the Company’s employee benefit or retirement plans, policies, practices, or arrangements in which the Executive participates as of the Effective Date of this Plan; or
 - (iii) A material diminution in the Executive’s title, authority, duties, or responsibilities or the assignment of duties to the Executive which are materially inconsistent with his position; or
 - (iv) The failure of the Company to obtain in writing the obligation to perform or be bound by the terms of this Plan by any successor to the Company or a purchaser of all or substantially all of the assets of the Company within fifteen (15) days after a merger, consolidation, sale, or similar transaction.

For purposes of this Plan, the Executive is not entitled to assert that his termination is for Good Reason unless the Executive gives the Board written notice of the event or events which are the basis for such claim within ninety (90) days after the event or events occur, describing such claim in reasonably sufficient detail to allow the Board to address the event or events and a period of not less than thirty (30) days after to cure or fully remedy the alleged condition.

- (u) **“Initial Term”** shall have the meaning set forth in Section 1.2.

- (v) **“Nonsolicitation Period”** shall have the meaning set forth in Article 5(c).
- (w) **“Notice of Termination”** shall mean a written notice which shall indicate the specific termination provision in this Plan relied upon, and shall set forth in reasonable detail the facts and circumstances claimed to provide a basis for termination of the Executive’s employment under the provision so indicated.
- (x) **“Parachute Payment Ratio”** shall have the meaning set forth in Article 6.
- (y) **“Plan”** shall have the meaning set forth in Section 1.1.
- (z) **“Qualifying Termination”** means:
 - (i) If such event occurs within the time period that is six (6) months immediately prior to, or twelve (12) months immediately following a Change in Control:
 - (A) An involuntary termination of the Executive’s employment by the Company for reasons other than Cause, death, or Disability pursuant to a Notice of Termination delivered to the Executive by the Company; or
 - (B) A voluntary termination by the Executive for Good Reason pursuant to a Notice of Termination delivered to the Company by the Executive; or
 - (ii) If such event occurs at any other time:
 - (A) An involuntary termination of the Executive’s employment by the Company due to reductions in force or other factors as a result of a Company restructuring.
- (aa) **“Release Effective Date”** shall have the meaning set forth in Section 3.1(d).
- (bb) **“Senior Director”** shall include those employees of the Company with the Job Level of Senior Director immediately prior to the Change in Control, or such other employee who is designated as a Senior Director in the Company’s human resources information system immediately prior to the Change in Control.
- (cc) **“Severance Benefits”** means the payment of Change-in-Control or General (as appropriate) Severance compensation as provided in Article 3 herein.
- (dd) **“Severance Weeks”** means the greater of (i) twenty-four (24) or (ii) the product of one and one half (1.5) and the number of Executive’s Years of Service, provided that the maximum number of Severance Weeks shall be fifty-two (52).
- (ee) **“Specified Employee”** means any Executive described in Code Section 409A(a)(2)(B)(i).

- (ff) **“Successive Periods”** shall have the meaning set forth in Section 1.3.
- (gg) **“Third Party Information”** shall have the meaning set forth in Article 5(a).
- (hh) **“Vice President”** shall include those employees of the Company with the Job Level of VP immediately prior to the Change in Control, or such other employee who is designated as a VP in the Company’s human resources information system immediately prior to the Change in Control.
- (ii) **“Weekly Compensation”** means the Executive’s Base Salary divided by fifty-two (52).
- (jj) **“Total Payments”** shall have the meaning set forth in Article 6.
- (kk) **“Work Product”** shall have the meaning set forth in Article 5(b).
- (ll) **“Year of Service”** shall mean an Executive’s completed and partial calendar years of continuous service for the Company and its Affiliates (including with any predecessor thereof). Years of Service shall include time on a leave of absence to the extent required by law. Years of Service shall not include any accrued but unused paid time off benefits as of the Executive’s Qualifying Termination. Service as a temporary or temporary/part-time employee will not be considered a termination or interruption of employment, but will not count toward Years of Service. Years of Service will terminate on the Executive’s Qualifying Termination. An Executive who terminates employment and is rehired by the Company or an Affiliate will not receive credit for any prior Years of Service.

Article 3. Severance Benefits

- 3.1 **Right to Severance Benefits Change-in-Control Severance Benefits.** The Executive shall be entitled to receive from the Company Change-in-Control Severance Benefits, as described in Section 3.2 herein, if a Qualifying Termination of the Executive’s employment has occurred within six (6) months immediately prior to, or twelve (12) months immediately following, a Change in Control of the Company.
 - (a) **General Severance Benefits.** The Executive shall be entitled to receive from the Company General Severance Benefits, as described in Section 3.3 herein, if a Qualifying Termination of the Executive’s employment has occurred other than during the six (6) months immediately prior to, or twelve (12) months immediately following, a Change in Control.
 - (b) **No Severance Benefits.** The Executive shall not be entitled to receive Severance Benefits if the Executive’s employment with the Company ends for reasons other than a Qualifying Termination.

- (c) **General Release and Acknowledgement of Restrictive Covenants.** As a condition to receiving Severance Benefits under either Section 3.2 or 3.3 herein, the Executive shall be obligated to execute a general waiver and release of claims in favor of the Company, its current and former affiliates and stockholders, and the current and former directors, officers, employees, and agents of the Company in a form drafted by and acceptable to the Company, and any revocation period for such release must have expired, in each case within sixty (60) days of the date of termination. The date upon which the executed release is no longer subject to revocation shall be referred to herein as the “Release Effective Date”. The Executive must also execute a notice acknowledging the restrictive covenants in Article 5 within sixty (60) days of the date of termination. Any payments under Section 3.2 or 3.3 shall commence only after execution of the release and acknowledgement, and in the manner provided in Section 3.4. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in any instance in which the period in which the Executive could adopt a release (along with its accompanying revocation period) crosses calendar years, no payments shall be made until the succeeding calendar year.
- (d) **No Duplication of Severance Benefits; Reduction of Other Benefits.** If the Executive becomes entitled to Change-in-Control Severance Benefits, the Severance Benefits provided for under Section 3.2 hereunder shall be in lieu of all other Severance Benefits provided to the Executive under the provisions of this Plan and any other Company-related or Former Parent Company-related severance plans, programs, or agreements including, but not limited to, the Severance Benefits under Section 3.3 herein. Likewise, if the Executive becomes entitled to General Severance Benefits, the Severance Benefits provided under Section 3.3 hereunder shall be in lieu of all other Severance Benefits provided to the Executive under the provisions of this Plan and any other Company-related severance plans, programs, or other agreements including, but not limited to, the Severance Benefits under Section 3.2 herein. Any benefits provided under this Plan will, to the extent permitted by law, be reduced by the value of any severance benefit required to be paid to the Executive under federal, state or local statute, ordinance or regulation, including any payments or extended periods of employment required to comply with any law governing plant closings, layoffs or similar events. If benefits are paid under this Plan, and, subsequent to such payment, an amount is determined to be payable to the Executive which would under the terms of this section reduce the benefit payable under the Plan, the Company shall be entitled to recover from the Executive the overpayment made under this Plan and shall, to the extent permitted by law, be entitled to offset such overpayment against any amount owed to the Executive (other than any amount that constitutes “deferred compensation” for purposes of Code Section 409A).

3.2 Description of Change-in-Control Severance Benefits

In the event the Executive becomes entitled to receive Change-in-Control Severance Benefits, as provided in Section 3.1(a) herein, the Company shall provide the Executive with the following:

- (a) A lump-sum amount, paid upon the date that is sixty (60) calendar days following the Effective Date of Termination, equal to the Executive's unpaid Base Salary, accrued vacation pay, unreimbursed business expenses, and all other items earned by and owed to the Executive through and including the Effective Date of Termination; provided that to the extent the payment of any amounts pursuant to this Section 3.2(a) does not constitute "deferred compensation" for purposes of Code Section 409A, such amounts shall be paid upon the Release Effective Date. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in any instance in which the period in which the Executive could adopt a release (along with its accompanying revocation period) crosses calendar years, no payments shall be made until the succeeding calendar year.
- (b) A lump-sum amount, paid upon the date that is sixty (60) calendar days following the Effective Date of Termination, equal to: (i) one and one-half (1.5) for VPs, (ii) one (1) for Senior Directors times the sum of the following: (A) the Executive's Base Salary and (B) the Executive's annual target bonus opportunity in the year of termination; provided that to the extent the payment of any amounts pursuant to this Section 3.2(b) does not constitute "deferred compensation" for purposes of Code Section 409A, such amounts shall be paid upon the Release Effective Date. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in any instance in which the period in which the Executive could adopt a release (along with its accompanying revocation period) crosses calendar years, no payments shall be made until the succeeding calendar year.
- (c) A lump-sum amount, paid upon the date that is sixty (60) calendar days following the Effective Date of Termination, equal to the Executive's then current target bonus opportunity established under the bonus plan in which the Executive is then participating, for the plan year in which a Qualifying Termination occurs, adjusted on a pro rata basis based on the number of days the Executive was actually employed during the bonus plan year in which the Qualifying Termination occurs, provided that to the extent the payment of any amounts pursuant to this Section 3.2(c) does not constitute "deferred compensation" for purposes of Code Section 409A, such amounts shall be paid upon the Release Effective Date. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in any instance in which the period in which the Executive could adopt a release (along with its accompanying revocation period) crosses calendar years, no payments shall be made until the succeeding calendar year.
- (d) Payment for all or a portion of the Executive's cost to participate in COBRA medical and dental continuation coverage for a period equal to (i) eighteen (18) months for VPs and (ii) twelve (12) months for Senior Directors, in each case following the

Executive's Effective Date of Termination, such that Executive maintains the same coverage level and cost, on an after tax basis, as in effect immediately prior to the Executive's Effective Date of Termination.

Notwithstanding the above, these medical and dental benefits shall be discontinued prior to the end of the stated continuation period in the event the Executive is eligible to receive substantially similar benefits from a subsequent employer, as determined solely by the Committee in good faith. For purposes of enforcing this offset provision, the Executive shall be deemed to have a duty to keep the Company informed as to the terms and conditions of any subsequent employment and the corresponding benefits earned from such employment, and shall provide, or cause to provide, to the Company in writing correct, complete, and timely information concerning the same. Treatment of outstanding long-term incentives shall be in accordance with the governing plan document and award agreements, if any.

3.3 Description of General Severance Benefits

In the event the Executive becomes entitled to receive General Severance Benefits as provided in Section 3.1(b) herein, the Company shall provide the Executive with the following:

- (a) A lump-sum amount, paid upon the date that is sixty (60) calendar days following the Effective Date of Termination, equal to the Executive's unpaid Base Salary, accrued vacation pay, unreimbursed business expenses, and all other items earned by and owed to the Executive through and including the Effective Date of Termination; provided that to the extent the payment of any amounts pursuant to this Section 3.3(a) does not constitute "deferred compensation" for purposes of Code Section 409A, such amounts shall be paid upon the Release Effective Date. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in any instance in which the period in which the Executive could adopt a release (along with its accompanying revocation period) crosses calendar years, no payments shall be made until the succeeding calendar year.
- (b) A lump-sum amount, paid upon the date that is sixty (60) calendar days following the Effective Date of Termination, equal to the product of (i) the Executive's Weekly Compensation and (ii) the Executive's Severance Weeks; provided that to the extent the payment of any amounts pursuant to this Section 3.3(b) does not constitute "deferred compensation" for purposes of Code Section 409A, such amounts shall be paid upon the Release Effective Date. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in any instance in which the period in which the Executive could adopt a release (along with its accompanying revocation period) crosses calendar years, no payments shall be made until the succeeding calendar year.
- (c) Payment of all or a portion of the Executive's cost to participate in COBRA medical and dental continuation coverage for a number of weeks equal to the Executive's Severance Weeks commencing upon the Executive's Effective Date of Termination,

such that Executive maintains the same coverage level and cost, on an after tax basis, as in effect immediately prior to the Executive's Effective Date of Termination.

Notwithstanding the above, these medical and dental insurance benefits shall be discontinued prior to the end of the stated continuation period in the event the Executive is eligible to receive substantially similar benefits from a subsequent employer, as determined solely by the Committee in good faith. For purposes of enforcing this offset provision, the Executive shall be deemed to have a duty to keep the Company informed as to the terms and conditions of any subsequent employment and the corresponding benefits earned from such employment, and shall provide, or cause to provide, to the Company in writing correct, complete, and timely information concerning the same. Treatment of outstanding long-term incentives shall be in accordance with the governing plan document and award agreements, if any.

3.4 Coordination with Release and Delay Required by Code Section 409A.

- (a) To the extent any continuing benefit (or reimbursement thereof) to be provided is not "deferred compensation" for purposes of Code Section 409A, then such benefit shall commence or be made immediately after the Release Effective Date. To the extent any continuing benefit (or reimbursement thereof) to be provided is "deferred compensation" for purposes of Code Section 409A, then such benefits shall be reimbursed or commence upon the sixtieth (60) day following the Executive's termination of employment. The delayed benefits shall in any event expire at the time such benefits would have expired had the benefits commenced immediately upon Executive's termination of employment.
- (b) Notwithstanding any other payment schedule provided herein to the contrary, if the Executive is deemed on the date of termination to be a Specified Employee, then, once the release and acknowledgement required by Section 3.1(d) is executed and delivered and no longer subject to revocation, any payment that is considered deferred compensation under Code Section 409A payable on account of a "separation from service" shall be made on the date which is the earlier of (A) the expiration of the six (6)-month period measured from the date of such "separation from service" of the Executive, and (B) the date of the Executive's death (the "Delay Period") to the extent required under Code Section 409A. Upon the expiration of the Delay Period, all payments delayed pursuant to this Section 3.4(b) (whether they would have otherwise been payable in a single sum or in installments in the absence of such delay) shall be paid to the Executive in a lump sum, and any remaining payments due under this Plan shall be paid or provided in accordance with the normal payment dates specified for them herein.

Article 4. Ineligibility

4.1 **Comparable Position.**

Subject to the provisions of Section 2(z)(i)(B), the Company may offer, or cause to be offered, an Executive a comparable position, may require an Executive to apply for a comparable position with the Company, any Affiliate or Clearway Energy Group LLC, or a successor of the Company, any Affiliate or Clearway Energy Group LLC, or may reassign an Executive to a new position or a reclassification of the Executive's current position; provided, that all such positions shall be located within reasonably the same geographic area where the Executive is located at the time a Qualifying Termination occurs. The Company shall determine, in its sole and reasonable discretion, what constitutes a comparable position under this Section 4.1. The failure of an Executive to accept the position, or apply for the position when required by the Company will render the Executive ineligible for benefits under this Plan.

4.2 **Other Circumstances.**

Unless otherwise determined by the Committee, an Executive shall also be ineligible for benefits under this Plan if the Executive:

- (a) voluntarily terminates employment or retires prior to the Qualifying Termination;
- (b) is receiving long-term Disability benefits;
- (c) is entitled to any other compensation or benefit which is determined, in the Company's sole discretion, to supersede the Severance Benefits offered under this Plan;
- (d) was discharged for Cause; and
- (e) was offered employment by a successor employer or by a purchaser in the event of a spin-off or sale of a subsidiary, business unit or business assets of the Company or its subsidiaries, whether or not the Executive accepts or declines the offer of employment.

Article 5. Restrictive Covenants

In the event the Executive becomes entitled to receive Change-in-Control Severance Benefits as provided in Section 3.2 herein or General Severance Benefits as provided in Section 3.3 herein, the following shall apply:

- (a) **Confidential Information.** The Executive acknowledges that the information, observations, and data (including trade secrets) obtained by him while employed by the Company concerning the business or affairs of the Company or any of its affiliates ("Confidential Information") are the property of the Company or such affiliate. Therefore, except in the course of the Executive's duties to the Company or as may be compelled by law or appropriate legal process, the Executive agrees that he shall not disclose to any person or entity or use for his own purposes any Confidential Information or any confidential or proprietary information of other persons or entities

in the possession of the Company and its affiliates (“Third Party Information”), without the prior written consent of the Board, unless and to the extent that the Confidential Information or Third Party Information becomes generally known to and available for use by the public other than as a result of the Executive’s acts or omissions. Except in the course of the Executive’s duties to Company or as may be compelled by law or appropriate legal process, the Executive will not, during his employment with the Company, or permanently thereafter, directly or indirectly use, divulge, disseminate, disclose, lecture upon, or publish any Confidential Information, without having first obtained written permission from the Board to do so. As of the Effective Date of Termination, the Executive shall deliver to the Company, or at any other time the Company may reasonably request, all memoranda, notes, plans, records, reports, computer files, disks and tapes, printouts and software and other documents and data (and copies thereof) embodying or relating to Third Party Information, Confidential Information, or the business of the Company, or its affiliates which he may then possess or have under his control.

- (b) **Intellectual Property, Inventions, and Patents.** The Executive acknowledges that all discoveries, concepts, ideas, inventions, innovations, improvements, developments, methods, trade secrets, designs, analyses, drawings, reports, patent applications, copyrightable work and mask work (whether or not including any Confidential Information), and all registrations or applications related thereto, all other proprietary information and all similar or related information (whether or not patentable) which may relate to the Company’s or any of its affiliates’ actual or anticipated business, research and development, or existing or future products or services and which are conceived, developed, or made by the Executive (whether alone or jointly with others) while employed by the Company and its affiliates (“Work Product”), belong to the Company or such affiliate. The Executive shall promptly disclose such Work Product to the Board and, at the Company’s expense, perform all actions reasonably requested by the Board (whether during or after the Executive’s employment with the Company) to establish and confirm such ownership (including, without limitation, assignments, consents, powers of attorney, and other instruments). The Executive acknowledges that all applicable Work Product shall be deemed to constitute “works made for hire” under the U.S. Copyright Act of 1976, as amended. To the extent any Work Product is not deemed a work made for hire, then the Executive hereby assigns to the Company or such affiliate all right, title, and interest in and to such Work Product, including all related intellectual property rights.

The Executive is hereby advised that the above paragraph regarding the Company’s and its affiliates’ ownership of Work Product does not apply to any invention for which no equipment, supplies, facilities, or trade secret information of the Company or any affiliate was used and which was developed entirely on the Executive’s own time, unless: (i) the invention relates to the business of the Company or any affiliate or to the Company’s or any affiliate’s actual or demonstrably anticipated research

or development, or (ii) the invention results from any work performed by the Executive for the Company or any affiliate.

- (c) **Nonsolicitation.** During Executive's employment with the Company and for one (1) year thereafter (the "Nonsolicitation Period"), the Executive shall not directly or indirectly through another person or entity: (i) induce or attempt to induce any employee of the Company or any of its affiliates to leave the employ of the Company or such affiliate, or in any way interfere with the relationship between the Company or any affiliate and any employee thereof; (ii) hire any person who was an employee of the Company or any affiliate during the last six (6) months of the Executive's employment with the Company; or (iii) induce or attempt to induce any customer, supplier, licensee, licensor, franchisee, or other business relation of the Company or any affiliate to cease doing business with the Company or such affiliate, or in any interfere with the relationship between any such customer, supplier, licensee, or business relation and the Company or any affiliate (including, without limitation, making any negative or disparaging statements or communications regarding the Company or its affiliates).
- (d) **Nondisparagement.** During the Nonsolicitation Period, Executive shall not disparage the Company, its subsidiaries and parents, and their respective officers, managers and employees, or make any public statement (whether written or oral) reflecting negatively on the Company, its subsidiaries and parents, and their respective officers, managers, and employees, including, but not limited to, any matters relating to the operation or management of the Company, irrespective of the truthfulness or falsity of such statement, except as may otherwise be required by applicable law or compelled by process of law. By way of example and not limitation, Executive agrees that he will not make any written or oral statements that cast in a negative light the services, qualifications, business operations or business ethics of the Company or its employees. During the Nonsolicitation Period, the Company shall not disparage Executive, or make any public statement (whether written or oral) reflecting negatively on Executive, including, but not limited to, any matters relating to the operation or management of the Company, irrespective of the truthfulness or falsity of such statement, except as may otherwise be required by applicable law or compelled by process of law. Nothing in this Section 5(d) shall restrict either party's ability to: (i) consult with counsel, (ii) make truthful statements under oath or to a government agency or official, or (iii) take any legal action with respect to his employment or termination of employment with the Company.
- (e) **Duration, Scope, or Area.** If, at the time of enforcement of this Article 5, a court shall hold that the duration, scope, or area restrictions stated herein are unreasonable under circumstances then existing, the parties agree that the maximum duration, scope, or area reasonable under such circumstances shall be substituted for the stated duration, scope, or area and that the court shall be allowed to revise the restrictions contained herein to cover the maximum period, scope, and area permitted by law.

- (f) **Company Enforcement.** In the event of a breach or a threatened breach by the Executive of any of the provisions of this Article 5, the Company would suffer irreparable harm, and in addition and supplementary to other rights and remedies existing in its favor, the Company shall be entitled to specific performance and/or injunctive or other equitable relief from a court of competent jurisdiction in order to enforce or prevent any violations of the provisions hereof (without posting a bond or other security).

Article 6. Certain Change in Control Payments

Notwithstanding any provision of the Plan to the contrary, if any payments or benefits an Executive would receive from the Company under the Plan or otherwise in connection with the Change in Control (the “Total Payments”) (a) constitute “parachute payments” within the meaning of Code Section 280G, and (b) but for this Article 6, would be subject to the excise tax imposed by Code Section 4999, then such Executive will be entitled to receive either (i) the full amount of the Total Payments or (ii) a portion of the Total Payments having a value equal to \$1 less than three (3) times such individual’s “base amount” (as such term is defined in Code Section 280G(b)(3)(A)), whichever of (i) and (ii), after taking into account applicable federal, state, and local income taxes and the excise tax imposed by Code Section 4999, results in the receipt by such employee on an after-tax basis, of the greatest portion of the Total Payments. Any determination required under this Article 6 shall be made in writing by the Company’s independent certified public accountants appointed prior to any change in ownership (as defined under Code Section 280G(b)(2)) or tax counsel selected by such accountants (the “Accountants”), whose determination shall be conclusive and binding for all purposes upon the applicable Executive. For purposes of making the calculations required by this Article 6, the Accountants may make reasonable assumptions and approximations concerning applicable taxes and may rely on reasonable, good-faith interpretations concerning the application of Code Sections 280G and 4999. If there is a reduction pursuant to this Article 6 of the Total Payments to be delivered to the applicable Executive, the payment reduction contemplated by the preceding sentence shall be implemented by determining the Parachute Payment Ratio (as defined below) for each “parachute payment” and then reducing the “parachute payments” in order beginning with the “parachute payment” with the highest Parachute Payment Ratio. For “parachute payments” with the same Parachute Payment Ratio, such “parachute payments” shall be reduced based on the time of payment of such “parachute payments,” with amounts having later payment dates being reduced first. For “parachute payments” with the same Parachute Payment Ratio and the same time of payment, such “parachute payments” shall be reduced on a pro rata basis (but not below zero) prior to reducing “parachute payments” with a lower Parachute Payment Ratio. For purposes hereof, the term “Parachute Payment Ratio” shall mean a fraction the numerator of which is the value of the applicable “parachute payment” for purposes of Code Section 280G and the denominator of which is the actual present value of such payment.

Article 7. Legal Fees and Notice

7.1 Payment of Legal Fees

Except as otherwise agreed to by the parties, the Company shall pay the Executive for costs of litigation or other disputes including, without limitation, reasonable attorneys’ fees incurred by

the Executive in asserting any claims or defenses under this Plan, except that the Executive shall bear his own costs of such litigation or disputes (including, without limitation, attorneys' fees) if the court (or arbitrator) finds in favor of the Company with respect to any claims or defenses asserted by the Executive.

7.2 Notice

Any notices, requests, demands, or other communications provided for by this Plan shall be sufficient if in writing and if sent by registered or certified mail to the Executive at the last address he or she has filed in writing with the Company or, in the case of the Company, at its principal offices.

Article 8. Successors and Assignment

8.1 Successors to the Company

The Company shall require any successor (whether direct or indirect, by purchase, merger, reorganization, consolidation, acquisition of property or stock, liquidation, or otherwise) of all or a significant portion of the assets of the Company by agreement, in form and substance satisfactory to the Executive, to expressly assume and agree to perform under this Plan in the same manner and to the same extent that the Company would be required to perform if no such succession had taken place. Regardless of whether such agreement is executed, the terms of this Plan shall be binding upon any successor in accordance with the operation of law and such successor shall be deemed the "Company" for purposes of this Plan.

8.2 Assignment by the Executive

This Plan shall inure to the benefit of and be enforceable by the Executive's personal or legal representatives, executors, administrators, successors, heirs, distributees, devisees, and legatees. If the Executive dies while any amount would still be payable to him or her hereunder had he or she continued to live, all such amounts, unless otherwise provided herein, shall be paid in accordance with the terms of this Plan to the Executive's Beneficiary. If the Executive has not named a Beneficiary, then such amounts shall be paid to the Executive in accordance with the Company's regular payroll practices or to the Executive's estate, as applicable.

Article 9. Miscellaneous

9.1 Employment Status

Except as may be provided under any other agreement between the Executive and the Company, the employment of the Executive by the Company is "at will" and may be terminated by either the Executive or the Company at any time, subject to applicable law.

9.2 Code Section 409A.

- (a) All expenses or other reimbursements under this Plan shall be made on or prior to the last day of the taxable year following the taxable year in which such expenses

were incurred by the Executive (provided that if any such reimbursements constitute taxable income to the Executive, such reimbursements shall be paid no later than March 15th of the calendar year following the calendar year in which the expenses to be reimbursed were incurred), and no such reimbursement or expenses eligible for reimbursement in any taxable year shall in any way affect the expenses eligible for reimbursement in any other taxable year.

- (b) For purposes of Code Section 409A, the Executive's right to receive any installment payment pursuant to this Plan shall be treated as a right to receive a series of separate and distinct payments.
- (c) Whenever a payment under this Plan specifies a payment period with reference to a number of days (e.g., "payment shall be made within thirty (30) days following the date of termination"), the actual date of payment within the specified period shall be within the sole discretion of the Company.
- (d) A termination of employment shall not be deemed to have occurred for purposes of any provision of this Plan providing for the payment of any amounts or benefits upon or following a termination of employment unless such termination is also a "separation from service" within the meaning of Code Section 409A and, for purposes of any such provision of this Plan, references to a "termination," "termination of employment" or like terms shall mean "separation from service."
- (e) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Plan to the contrary, in no event shall any payment under this Plan that constitutes "deferred compensation" for purposes of Code Section 409A be subject to offset unless otherwise permitted by Code Section 409A.
- (f) Notwithstanding any provisions in this Plan to the contrary, whenever a payment under this Plan may be made upon the Release Effective Date, and the period in which the Executive could adopt the release (along with its accompany revocation period) crosses calendar years, no payments shall be made until the succeeding calendar year.

9.3 Entire Plan

This Plan supersedes any prior agreements or understandings, oral or written, between the parties hereto, with respect to the subject matter hereof, and constitutes the entire agreement of the parties with respect thereto. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing sentence, this Plan completely supersedes any and all prior employment agreements entered into by and between the Company and the Executive, and all amendments thereto, in their entirety. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the Executive has entered into any agreements or commitments with the Company with regard to Confidential Information, noncompetition, nonsolicitation, or nondisparagement, such agreements or commitments will remain valid and will be read in harmony with this Plan to provide maximum protection to the Company.

9.4 Severability

In the event that any provision or portion of this Plan shall be determined to be invalid or unenforceable for any reason, the remaining provisions of this Plan shall be unaffected thereby and shall remain in full force and effect.

9.5 Tax Withholding

The Company may withhold from any benefits payable under this Plan all federal, state, city, or other taxes as may be required pursuant to any law or governmental regulation or ruling.

9.6 Beneficiaries

The Executive may designate one (1) or more persons or entities as the primary and/or contingent beneficiaries of any amounts to be received under this Plan. Such designation must be in the form of a signed writing acceptable to the Board or the Board's designee. The Executive may make or change such designation at any time.

9.7 Payment Obligation Absolute

The Company's obligation to make the payments provided for herein shall be absolute and unconditional, and shall not be affected by any circumstances, including, without limitation, any offset, counterclaim, recoupment, defense, or other right which the Company may have against the Executive or anyone else.

The Executive shall not be obligated to seek other employment in mitigation of the amounts payable or arrangements made under any provision of this Plan, and except as provided in Article 3 of this Plan, the obtaining of any such other employment shall in no event effect any reduction of the Company's obligations to make the payments and arrangements required to be made under this Plan.

9.8 Contractual Rights to Benefits

Subject to approval and ratification by the Board, this Plan establishes and vests in the Executive a contractual right to the benefits to which he or she is entitled hereunder. However, nothing herein contained shall require or be deemed to require, or prohibit or be deemed to prohibit, the Company to segregate, earmark, or otherwise set aside any funds or other assets, in trust or otherwise, to provide for any payments to be made or required hereunder.

9.9 Modification

No provision of this Plan may be modified, waived, or discharged with respect to any particular Executive unless such modification, waiver, or discharge is agreed to in writing and signed by such Executive and by an authorized member of the Committee, or by the respective parties' legal representatives and successors, provided, however, that the Committee may unilaterally amend this Plan without the Executive's consent if such amendment does not materially adversely alter or impair in any significant manner any rights or obligations of the Executive under the Plan.

9.10 **Gender and Number**

Except where otherwise indicated by the context, any masculine term used herein also shall include the feminine; the plural shall include the singular and the singular shall include the plural.

9.11 **Applicable Law**

To the extent not preempted by the laws of the United States, the laws of the state of New Jersey shall be the controlling law in all matters relating to this Plan.

INFORMATION IN THIS EXHIBIT IDENTIFIED BY THE MARK “[***]” IS CONFIDENTIAL AND HAS BEEN EXCLUDED PURSUANT TO ITEM 601(B)(10)(IV) OF REGULATION S-K BECAUSE IT (I) IS NOT MATERIAL AND (II) WOULD LIKELY CAUSE COMPETITIVE HARM TO THE REGISTRANT IF PUBLICLY DISCLOSED.

NRG DGPV HOLDCO 3 LLC

a Delaware Limited Liability Company

AMENDED AND RESTATED LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY AGREEMENT

Dated as of September 26, 2017

THE SECURITIES (MEMBERSHIP INTERESTS) REPRESENTED BY THIS AGREEMENT HAVE NOT BEEN REGISTERED UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933 OR REGISTERED OR QUALIFIED UNDER ANY SECURITIES OR BLUE SKY LAWS OF ANY STATE OR JURISDICTION. THEREFORE, THE SECURITIES MAY NOT BE SOLD, PLEDGED, HYPOTHECATED OR OTHERWISE TRANSFERRED UNTIL A REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OR THE APPLICABLE STATE SECURITIES OR BLUE SKY LAWS SHALL HAVE BECOME EFFECTIVE WITH REGARD TO THE PROPOSED TRANSFER, OR UNLESS REGISTRATION OR QUALIFICATION UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OR BLUE SKY LAWS IS NOT REQUIRED IN CONNECTION WITH THE PROPOSED TRANSFER.

NRG DGPV HOLDCO 3 LLC

Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement

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NRG DGPV HOLDCO 3 LLC

AMENDED AND RESTATED LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY AGREEMENT

THIS AMENDED AND RESTATED LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY AGREEMENT, dated as of September 26, 2017 (this “**Agreement**”), is made and entered into by and among **NRG YIELD DGPV HOLDING LLC**, a Delaware limited liability company (the “**Initial Class A Member**”), as a Class A Member, **NRG RENEW DG HOLDINGS LLC**, a Delaware limited liability company (the “**Initial Class B Member**”), as a Class B Member, and **NRG Renew LLC**, a Delaware limited liability company (the “**Sponsor**”), solely for the purpose of acknowledging the indemnity obligations contained in Article XI. This Agreement supersedes all prior and contemporaneous agreements, statements, understandings and representations regarding the terms and operations of the Company, including without limitation that certain Limited Liability Company Agreement of the Company dated April 26, 2017 (the “**Original Agreement**”).

RECITALS

A. NRG DGPV HOLDCO 3 LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (the “**Company**”), was formed by the Initial Class B Member pursuant to the Act on April 26, 2017, by virtue of its Certificate of Formation (the “**Delaware Certificate**”) filed with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware. Prior to the Execution Date, the Initial Class B Member owned 100% of the membership interests in the Company. The Company now desires to admit the Initial Class A Member as a member of the Company.

B. The Company intends to own interests in subsidiary companies (each a “**Fund Company**” and collectively the “**Fund Companies**”) that either own or will purchase solar power generation projects and other ancillary related assets (each a “**Project**” and collectively, the “**Projects**”);

C. The Company will hold its interest in the Fund Companies through one or more intermediate wholly-owned companies (each an “**Intermediate Company**” and collectively the “**Intermediate Companies**”). An Intermediate Company may be the sole owner of a Fund Company or it may be the managing member of such Fund Company if such Fund Company is jointly owned with one or more investors (each, a “**Fund Investor**” and collectively, the “**Fund Investors**”);

D. Upon the approval of the Members for acquisition by the Company of a Fund Company, the Members will each make capital contributions to the Company to fund the Company’s purchase of such Fund Company, if such Fund Company is a going concern, and to fund the ongoing obligations of each Intermediate Company with respect to its Fund Company subsidiaries in accordance with the Company’s Approved Budget.

E. The Company adopted the Original Agreement on April 26, 2017 and now wishes to replace such Original Agreement.

F. The Members desire to enter into this Agreement to describe their respective right and obligations as members of the Company.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the premises and the mutual undertakings contained herein, the parties hereto hereby agree, as follows:

Article I
DEFINITIONS

Section 1.1 Certain Definitions.

The following initially capitalized terms, as and when used in this Agreement, shall have meanings set forth below:

“Accepted Acquisition” is defined in Section 6.3(b).

“Act” means the Delaware Limited Liability Company Act, 6 Del. Code §§ 18-101 *et seq.*, as amended from time to time, and any successor to such statutes.

“Additional Project Document” means, collectively, any Contract (or series of related Contracts) entered into by the Company or any Subject Company subsequent to the Effective Date.

“Adjusted Capital Account Deficit” means, with respect to any Member, the deficit balance, if any, in the Capital Account established and maintained for such Member, as the same is specially computed as of the end of the Taxable Year after giving effect to the following adjustments:

(a) Credit to such Member’s Capital Account any amounts (including unpaid Capital Contributions expected to be paid by the end of the relevant tax year) which such Member is obligated to contribute to the Company or to restore pursuant to Section 12.3 of this Agreement or is deemed obligated to restore pursuant to the penultimate sentences in Treasury Regulations Sections 1.704-2(g)(1) and 1.704-2(i)(5), and

(b) Debit to such Member’s Capital Account any items described in Treasury Regulations Sections 1.704-1(b)(2)(ii)(d)(4), (5) and (6).

The foregoing definition of Adjusted Capital Account Deficit is intended to comply with the provisions of Treasury Regulations Section 1.704-1(b)(2)(ii)(d) and shall be interpreted consistently with the Treasury Regulations.

“Adjusted Deficit Capital Account Balance” has the meaning set forth in Section 12.3.

“Advisors” is defined in Section 7.7(a).

“Affiliate” means, with respect to any designated Person, any other Person that directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, Controls, or is Controlled by, or is under common Control with, such designated Person. Any Person shall be deemed to be an Affiliate of any specified Person if such Person owns more than fifty percent (50%) of the voting securities of the specified Person, if the specified Person owns more than fifty percent (50%) of the voting securities of such Person, or if more than fifty percent (50%) of the voting securities of the specified Person and such Person are under common Control. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary

herein, the Initial Class A Member and the Initial Class B Member shall not be considered Affiliates for purposes of this Agreement.

“After-Tax Basis” means, with respect to any payment to be actually or constructively received by any Person, the amount of such payment (the “base payment”) supplemented by a further payment (the “additional payment”) to that Person so that the sum of the base payment plus the additional payment shall, after deduction of the amount of all federal income taxes required to be paid by such Person in respect of the receipt or accrual of the base payment and the additional payment, using an assumed rate equal to the Highest Marginal Rate (and ignoring state and local taxes), taking into account any federal income tax savings realized (or likely to be realized in the future as a result of such base payment) at a discount rate equal to the applicable Target IRR by the recipient as a result of the payment or the event giving rise to the payment, using an assumed rate equal to the Highest Marginal Rate, equals the amount required to be received.

“After-Tax IRR” means, with respect to the Holder of a Class A Unit and at the time of any determination, the annual effective discount rate (calculated and compounded on a daily basis using the Microsoft Excel XIRR function on all after-tax cash flows) which sets A equal to B, where A is the sum of (a) the present value of all Cash Distributions in respect of such Class A Unit, *plus* (b) the present value of all Tax Benefits in respect of such Class A Unit, *plus* (c) the present value of all indemnity payments (net of any tax gross-up payments) received in respect of such Class A Unit, that compensate for loss of any item listed in the foregoing clauses (a) and (b), *minus* (d) the present value of all Tax Costs in respect of such Class A Unit; and B is the present value of all Capital Contributions made in respect of Class A Units.

“Aggregate Tracking Model” means the base case model for the Company, to be prepared and approved in connection with the execution of the second Fund Addendum and updated (a) to reflect each Accepted Acquisition and Fund Addendum, (b) monthly during the Investment Period and (c) as otherwise required by this Agreement from time to time, in each case, to reflect actual results of the Company. The updated Aggregate Tracking Model shall be delivered by the Manager to the Members, each time it is updated as set forth above.

“Agreement” means this Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement.

“Alternative Investment Grade 1” shall have the meaning given to it in each applicable Fund Credit Profile.

“Alternative Investment Grade 2” shall have the meaning given to it in each applicable Fund Credit Profile.

“AMA” means that certain Asset Management Agreement, dated July 31, 2017 between NRG Chestnut Fund, LLC and NRG Solar Asset Management LLC as amended, modified, supplemented from time to time.

“Anti-Corruption Laws” means (a) anti-bribery or anti-corruption Laws, including the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977, as amended, and the U.K. Bribery Act 2010, and

(b) Laws relating to financial record keeping and reporting, currency transfer and money laundering, including, as applicable, the US PATRIOT Act of 2001 and all “know your customer” rules and other applicable regulations.

“**Approved Budget**” means the annual operating budget prepared and approved (or deemed approved) by the Members in accordance with Section 6.7 and updated upon each Accepted Acquisition.

“**Assets**” means all right, title and interest of a Person in land, properties, buildings, improvements, fixtures, foundations, assets and rights of any kind, whether tangible or intangible, real, personal or mixed, including contracts, leases, easements, equipment, systems, books, data, reports, studies and records, proprietary rights, intellectual property, Licenses and Permits, rights under or pursuant to all warranties, representations and guarantees, cash, accounts receivable, deposits and prepaid expenses.

“**Available Cash Flow**” means, with respect to any Distribution Date, Company Revenues less the amount of Company Expenses for such period. For the avoidance of doubt, Available Cash Flow will not include the Capital Contributions by the Members, which shall be applied by the Manager to fund Company obligations and expenses in accordance with this Agreement.

“**Backleveraged Fund Company**” means a Fund Company that has material Indebtedness, until such time as such Indebtedness is paid off in full and such Fund Company shall thereafter be an “Unleveraged Fund Company”. The Fund Addendum shall indicate whether such Fund Company will initially be a Backleveraged Fund Company.

“**Bankrupt**” means, with respect to any Person: (a) that such Person (i) files in any court pursuant to any statute of the United States or of any state a voluntary petition in bankruptcy or insolvency, (ii) files a petition or answer seeking for such Person a reorganization, arrangement, composition, readjustment, liquidation, dissolution or similar relief under any Law or the appointment of a receiver or a trustee of all or a material portion of such Person’s Assets, (iii) makes a general assignment for the benefit of creditors, (iv) becomes the subject of an order for relief or is declared insolvent in any federal or state bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings, (v) files an answer or other pleading admitting or failing to contest the material allegations of a petition filed against such Person in a proceeding of the type described in (i) through (iv), (vi) admits in writing its inability to pay its debts as they fall due, or (vii) seeks, consents to or acquiesces in the appointment of a trustee, receiver or liquidator of any material portion of its Assets; or (b) a petition in bankruptcy or insolvency, or a proceeding seeking reorganization, arrangement, composition, readjustment, liquidation, dissolution, or similar relief under any Law has been commenced against such Person, and sixty (60) days have expired without dismissal thereof or with respect to which, without such Person’s consent or acquiescence, a trustee, receiver, or liquidator of such Person or of all or any substantial part of such Person’s properties has been appointed and sixty (60) days have expired without the appointment’s having been vacated or stayed, or sixty (60) days have expired after the date of expiration of a stay, if the appointment has not previously been vacated; or (c) if a Member, the whole or any material portion of such Person’s Membership Interest is levied or attached, and such levy or attachment is not released or discharged within sixty (60) days.

“Budget Act” means the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015, P.L. 114-74.

“Business Day” means any day except Saturday, Sunday and any day that is a legal holiday in New York City or a day on which banking institutions are authorized or required by Law or other government action to close in New York City.

“CAFD Yield” is defined in Section 3.3(c).

“Capital Account” means the capital account established and maintained for a Member pursuant to Section 4.1.

“Capital Call Amount” is defined in Section 3.3(b).

“Capital Contribution” means any cash or the initial Value of any other property (net of liabilities secured by such property that the Company is considered to assume or take subject to under Code Section 752) that a Member directly or indirectly contributes to the Company with respect to the Units held or purchased by such Member, including any capital contributions made by such Member pursuant to Article III hereof, and any reference to the Capital Contributions of a Member shall include the Capital Contributions of any predecessor Holder of the Member’s Units.

“Capital Contribution Request” is defined in Section 3.3(b).

“Cash Distribution” means cash distributions to Holders made on any Distribution Date or date of distribution of liquidation proceeds.

“Cash Flow” means projected Revenue *minus* projected Expenses.

“Certified Public Accountant” means a firm of independent public accountants (a) that is one of Ernst & Young, Deloitte & Touche, PricewaterhouseCoopers or KPMG LLC, as selected from time to time by the Manager or (b) with respect to any other firm, as selected from time to time with the Consent of the Members.

“Change in Control” means the occurrence, after the date of this Agreement, of any event or series of events that results in a change in the Person who ultimately Controls the Class B Member.

“Change in Control Notice” is defined in Section 9.6.

“Class A Claims” is defined in Section 11.1.

“Class A Capital Contribution Amount” is defined in Section 3.3(c).

“Class A Interest” means, with respect to any Class A Member: (a) that Class A Member’s status as a Class A Member; (b) that Class A Member’s share of Company Items and the right to receive distributions from the Company; (c) all other rights, benefits and privileges enjoyed by that Class A Member (under the Act, this Agreement, or otherwise) in its capacity as a Class A Member, including that Class A Member’s right to vote, consent and approve and otherwise to

participate in the management of the Company, to the extent provided in this Agreement; and (d) all obligations, duties and liabilities imposed on that Class A Member (under the Act, this Agreement or otherwise) in its capacity as a Class A Member, including any obligations to make Capital Contributions.

“Class A Member” means each Member holding a Class A Interest.

“Class A Member Capital Contribution Commitment” means \$50,000,000.

“Class A Member Capital Contribution Commitment Accordion Amount” means an additional Class A Member Capital Contribution commitment, in an amount up to \$50,000,000, which the Class B Member may elect in its sole discretion, if the Class A Member has made aggregate Capital Contributions of at least \$25,000,000 by March 31, 2018; provided, that the Class B Member’s election shall be made, by providing written notice thereof to the Class A Member, within thirty (30) days of the date on which the Class A Member has made aggregate Capital Contributions of at least \$25,000,000 (but in no event later than April 30, 2018).

“Class A Parties” is defined in Section 11.1.

“Class A Unit” means a unit representing a Class A Interest having the rights, preferences and designations provided for such class in this Agreement.

“Class B Capital Contribution Amount” is defined in Section 3.3(d).

“Class B Claim” is defined in Section 11.1(b).

“Class B Interest” means, with respect to any Class B Member: (a) that Class B Member’s status as a Class B Member; (b) that Class B Member’s share of Company Items, and the right to receive distributions from the Company; (c) all other rights, benefits and privileges enjoyed by that Class B Member (under the Act, this Agreement, or otherwise) in its capacity as a Class B Member, including that Class B Member’s right to vote, consent and approve and otherwise to participate in the management of the Company to the extent provided in this Agreement; and (d) all obligations, duties and liabilities imposed on that Class B Member (under the Act, this Agreement or otherwise) in its capacity as a Class B Member, including any obligations to make Capital Contributions.

“Class B Member” means each Member holding a Class B Interest.

“Class B Parties” is defined in Section 11.1(b).

“Class B Unit” means a unit representing a Class B Interest having the rights, preferences and designations provided for such class in this Agreement.

“Code” means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended from time to time, and any corresponding provisions of any successor tax statute.

“**Commitment Fee**” means a fee, payable by the Class B Member to the Class A Member in an amount equal to nine and seventy-five hundredths percent (9.75%) multiplied by the unused amount of the Class A Member Capital Contribution Commitment and, if applicable, any Class A Member Capital Contribution Commitment Accordion Amount, as of the end of the Investment Period.

“**Company**” is defined in the recitals to this Agreement.

“**Company Expenses**” means all expenses of the Company and of the Subject Companies, including, without limitation, Company Reimbursable Expenses, any amounts required to service any Indebtedness of the Company or a Subject Company, and any amounts required to establish reserves (as determined in the reasonable judgment of the Manager in accordance with the Approved Budget).

“**Company Items**” means the separate items of income, gain, loss, deduction and credit of the Company for purposes of subchapter K of the Code, as determined for Capital Account maintenance purposes consistent with the principles of Treasury Regulations Section 1.704-1(b)(2)(iv).

“**Company Minimum Gain**” has the meaning given the term “partnership minimum gain” set forth in Treasury Regulations Section 1.704-2(b)(2) and will be determined as provided in Treasury Regulations Section 1.704-2(d).

“**Company Reimbursable Expenses**” means all reasonable and documented Third Party costs and expenses incurred in the ordinary course of business by the Manager on behalf of the Company in performing the duties hereunder or relating to the Company’s activities and business, including all reasonable and documented costs and expenses incurred for legal, accounting and auditing fees paid or payable to Third Parties in accordance with this Agreement and as provided for in the Approved Budget, but excluding such costs and expenses attributable to the gross negligence, willful misconduct or fraud of the Manager or a breach by the Manager (or a Member if such Member is, or is an Affiliate of, the Manager).

“**Company Revenue**” means the gross cash receipts from Company operations (including sales and dispositions of Company Assets (including Contracted RECs), insurance payments, warranty payments, cash previously reserved).

“**Competitor**” means any Person directly or indirectly engaged in owning, managing, operating, maintaining or developing facilities utilizing solar power for the production of electricity for sale to others; provided that a Person who is involved in owning, managing, developing, maintaining or operating such facilities solely as a result of such Person, directly or through an Affiliate, making passive investments in such facilities shall not be considered a “Competitor” hereunder so long as such Person certifies in a manner reasonably acceptable to the Class B Members that it has in place procedures to prevent any Affiliate of such Person that is not a passive owner, manager, operator, maintenance provider or developer from acquiring confidential information relating to its investment in the Company.

“Confidential Information” is defined in Section 7.7(a).

“Consent of the Class A Members” means the written consent or approval of the Class A Members who own in the aggregate more than fifty percent (50%) of the Class A Units, which consent may be included as part of a Fund Addendum.

“Consent of the Class B Members” means the written consent or approval of the Class B Members who own in the aggregate more than fifty percent (50%) of the Class B Units.

“Consent of the Members” means both the Consent of the Class A Members and the Consent of the Class B Members, which consent may be included as part of a Fund Addendum.

“Contracted RECs” means any REC projected to be generated by a Project in the future, that, as of the date on which the Class A Member is making a Capital Contribution with respect to the associated Project, is subject to a contract with NRG Power Marketing LLC (with a guaranty from NRG Energy Inc.) or another third party to be agreed upon with the Consent of the Members, providing for such REC to be sold at a fixed or determinable price.

“Contracted Revenue” means a percentage of projected revenue designated as “Contracted Revenue” as more specifically described in the Fund Credit Profile attached to the relevant Fund Addendum.

“Contracts” means contracts, agreements, leases, licenses, notes, indentures, obligations, reinsurance treaties, bonds, mortgages, instruments, and other binding commitments, arrangements, undertakings and understandings (whether written or oral).

“Contribution Event” is defined in Section 3.3(e).

“Control” and the terms **“Controlled by”** and **“under common Control”** mean the possession, directly or indirectly, of the power to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of a Person, whether through ownership, by contract, or otherwise.

“Cumulative Base Case Model” means the base case financial model, using the assumptions set forth on Annex II and in the form of Exhibit E, in connection with each Equity Capital Contribution Date, which will be attached to the applicable Capital Contribution Request and shall specifically set forth the Capital Contributions required to be made by each Member to the Company in order to fund the Company’s capital contribution to the Fund Company or Intermediate Company, as applicable, relating to such Equity Capital Contribution Date. For clarity, (i) the Cumulative Base Case Model shall incorporate the Fund Base Case Model which relates to the relevant Equity Capital Contribution Date and all Fund Base Case Models relating to prior Equity Capital Contribution Dates (but shall not reflect the actual results of the Company or any Subject Company) (ii) the Cumulative Base Case Model will not be updated for actual historical performance and (iii) following the Investment Period, the Cumulative Base Case Model will not be used by the Members for purposes of this Agreement.

“**Customer Contract**” means a fixed price or indexed price power purchase agreement or lease with residential customers or corporate customers.

“**Damages**” is defined in Section 11.1.

“**Delaware Certificate**” is defined in the recitals to this Agreement.

“**Depreciation**” means, for each Taxable Year, an amount equal to the depreciation, amortization (including pursuant to Code Sections 197 and 709) or other cost recovery deduction allowable for federal income tax purposes with respect to an Asset for such period, except that if the Value of any Asset differs from its adjusted basis for federal income tax purposes at the beginning of such period, Depreciation shall be an amount which bears the same ratio to such beginning Value as the federal income tax depreciation, amortization or other cost recovery deduction allowable for such Taxable Year bears to such beginning adjusted tax basis; *provided, however*, that if such Asset has a zero beginning adjusted basis for such Taxable Year, Depreciation shall be determined with reference to such beginning Value using any method selected by the Manager with the Consent of the Members.

“**Disqualified Entity**” means at any time during the Recapture Period, an entity that is referred to in Section 50(b)(3) or 50(b)(4) of the Code, *provided, that* if any indirect owner owns its indirect interest through a taxable C corporation (as defined in the Code), but excluding any entity that is a “tax exempt controlled entity” defined in Section 168(h)(6)(F)(iii) of the Code, then such Person will not be deemed to be a Disqualified Entity.

“**Disqualified Transferee**” means (a) any Person that is, or whose Affiliate is, then a party adverse in any pending or threatened (in writing or other reasonably satisfactory evidence of such threat) action, suit or proceeding to the Company or any Member or an Affiliate thereof, if the Company (with the Consent of the Members) or such Member (in its sole and absolute discretion), as applicable, shall not have consented to the Transfer to such Person; *provided, however*, that any foreclosure upon any Membership Interests pursuant to an Encumbrance permitted hereunder shall not be an action, suit or proceeding for the purposes of this clause (a), (b) with respect to any Transfer of a Class A Interest, a Person that is, or whose Affiliate is, a Competitor, (c) a Related Party or a Disqualified Entity, (d) a Person who is, or who is an Affiliate of any Person that is, then Bankrupt, or (e) a Person who, or is an Affiliate of any Person who, is a Sanctioned Person, in each case, other than an existing Member.

“**Distribution Date**” means (i) each day that is five (5) Business Days following a distribution of cash from a Fund Company to the Intermediate Company or (ii) the 15th Business Day in February, May, August, and November; *provided* that the Members may mutually agree in writing to adjust the regular quarterly Distribution Dates for administrative ease.

“**DRO Amount**” means \$0 on the Effective Date, and from and after the Effective Date means \$0, unless such amount is increased pursuant to a Fund Addendum.

“**ECCA**” means that certain equity capital contribution agreement, dated July 31, 2017, by and among NRG Chestnut Class B LLC, Firststar Development, LLC, and NRG Chestnut Fund LLC.

“**Effective Date**” means the date of this Agreement.

“**Encumbrances**” means encumbrances, liens, pledges, charges, collateral assignments, options, mortgages, warrants, deeds of trust, security interests, claims, restrictions (whether on voting, sale, transfer, disposition, or otherwise), assessments, easements, variances, purchase rights, rights of first refusal, reservations, encroachments, irregularities, deficiencies, defaults, defects, adverse claims, interests, and other matters of every type and description whatsoever, whether voluntary or involuntary, choate or inchoate or imposed by Law, agreement (including any agreement to give any of the foregoing or any conditional sale or other title retention agreement), understanding, or otherwise, and whether or not of record, impairing or affecting the title to real or personal property (including membership interests), and “**Encumber**” means any action or inaction creating an Encumbrance.

“**Energy Regulatory Approvals**” means any License and Permit issued by or filed with an Energy Regulatory Authority that is required to be maintained by any Project or any Subject Company.

“**Energy Regulatory Authority**” a Governmental Authority with jurisdiction over public utilities, energy, natural resources or any similar subject matter.

“**Environmental Law**” means any Law imposing liability, standards or obligations of conduct concerning pollution or protection of human health and safety (including the health and safety of workers under the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. §§ 651 *et seq.*)), flora and fauna, any Environmental Media, including (a) any Law relating to any actual or threatened emission, discharge, release, manufacture, processing, distribution, use, treatment, storage, disposal, transport, or handling of any hazardous waste (as defined by 42 U.S.C. § 6903(5)), hazardous substance (as defined by 42 U.S.C. § 9601(14)), hazardous material (as defined by 49 U.S.C. § 5102(2)), toxic pollutant (as listed pursuant to 33 U.S.C. § 1317), or pollutant or contaminant (as pollutant or contaminant is defined in 42 U.S.C. § 9601(33)), any oil (as defined by 33 U.S.C. § 2701(23)); and (b) the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. §§ 9601 *et seq.*) (“CERCLA”), the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. §§ 1251 *et seq.*) and the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) with any amendments or reauthorization thereto or thereof, and any and all regulations promulgated thereunder, and all analogous state and local counterparts or equivalents.

“**Equity Capital Contribution Date**” means (a) each day that a capital contribution is required to be made to a Fund Company by the Intermediate Company, or (b) as required to be made by the Members to fund the Company or the Intermediate Company, in each case, as set forth in a Capital Contribution Request delivered by the Manager to the Members.

“**ERISA**” is defined in Section 8.10(h).

“Expenses” means, for the relevant period, the sum of (a) Company Expenses for that period, (b) distributions to 3rd party investors in Subject Companies made during that period, and (c) distributions made under Section 5.1(b) during that period; provided, that, for purposes of sizing a Class A Capital Contribution Amount, projected Expenses will be allocated pro-rata between Contracted Revenue from an Unleveraged Fund Company, Contracted Revenue from a Backleveraged Fund Company, and Uncontracted Revenue from either an Unleveraged or Backleveraged Fund Company.

“Extended Investment Period Date” means June 30, 2019.

“Fair Market Value” means, with respect to any Asset, the price at which the Asset would change hands between a willing buyer and a willing seller, neither being under any compulsion to buy or to sell, and both having reasonable knowledge of the relevant facts, and specifically with respect to any Project or any Membership Interest.

“FERC” means the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and any successor agency.

“FICO® Score” means a score based on the credit risk rating system established and maintained by the Fair Isaac Corporation.

“Fiscal Quarter” means the calendar quarters each ended March 31st, June 30th, September 30th and December 31st during each Fiscal Year.

“Fiscal Year” means (a) the period commencing on the Effective Date and ending on the immediately succeeding December 31, (b) any subsequent calendar year, and (c) the final Fiscal Year of the Company shall end on the date on which the Company is terminated under Article XII hereof.

“FPA” means the Federal Power Act, as amended, and the regulations of the FERC thereunder.

“Fund Addendum” means an addendum in the form of Exhibit A that includes Fund Company specific agreements of the Members that, upon execution, will be deemed to supplement this Agreement with respect to the Members’ and the Company’s investment in such Fund Company. Each executed Fund Addendum will include the agreed upon updated Approved Budget, the Fund Base Case Model, the Fund Credit Profile, the Tax Assumptions and the form of Officer’s Certificate applicable to the respective Fund Company, in each case reflecting the acquisition of the applicable Fund Company and the Capital Contributions made, or to be made, by the Members thereto.

“Fund Base Case Model” means the base case financial model in connection with each Fund Company, which will be attached to the applicable Fund Addendum, which shall specifically set forth the Capital Contributions required to be made by each Member to the Company in order to fund the Company’s capital contribution to such Fund Company or Intermediate Company, as applicable. For clarity, following the Investment Period, the Fund Base Case Model will not be used by the Members for purposes of this Agreement.

“Fund Company” and **“Fund Companies”** are defined in the recitals to this Agreement.

“Fund Company Call Event” means an option to purchase a Fund Investor’s membership interest in a Fund Company is then available pursuant to the applicable Fund Documents in favor of an Intermediate Company (whether through a purchase option or buyout event or otherwise).

“Fund Company Presentation Package” means the following information and documentation regarding a proposed investment in a Fund Company: (a) a proposed Fund Addendum with the Fund Base Case Model and proposed amended Approved Budget attached as exhibits, (b) a summary of the proposed transaction and (c) all relevant Fund Documents; *provided* that if not all Fund Documents are in final form, all current drafts thereof shall be provided with the initial Fund Company Presentation Package and final drafts shall be provided to the Members prior to the Intermediate Company’s execution of such documents.

“Fund Company Presentation Notice” is defined in Section 6.3(b).

“Fund Company Put Event” means that an Intermediate Company is required to purchase a Fund Investor’s membership interest in a Fund Company pursuant to the applicable Fund Documents.

“Fund Credit Profile” means, with respect to each Fund Company, the Fund Credit Profile attached to the relevant Fund Addendum.

“Fund Documents” means, with respect to each Fund Company, the material documents in connection with the ownership and operation of such Fund Company, including, if applicable, the purchase agreement whereby the applicable Intermediate Company acquired its interest in such Fund Company, the Fund Company’s operating agreement, the purchase and sale agreement or other similar document pursuant to which the Fund Company purchased or will purchase Projects, any operations and maintenance agreements, administrative service agreements or similar documents providing for the administration of such Fund Company and the operation and maintenance of the Projects, and any other material documents contemplated by any of the foregoing. For the avoidance of doubt, customer leases and offtake agreements are not Fund Documents.

“Fund Investor” and **“Fund Investors”** are defined in the recitals to this Agreement.

“Fund Investor Interests” is defined in Section 6.3(e).

“Funding Notice” is defined in Section 3.4(a).

“GAAP” means United States generally accepted accounting principles, as amended, consistently applied.

“Good Management Standard” means that a Person will perform its management functions in good faith and in a manner it reasonably believes to be in the best interests of the

Company. Good Management Standard is not intended to be limited to a single set of practices, methods and acts.

“Governmental Authority” means any foreign, domestic, federal, territorial, state or local governmental authority, court, commission, board, bureau, agency or instrumentality, or any regulatory, administrative or other department, agency, or any political or other subdivision, department or branch of any of the foregoing, any Taxing Authority and any electric reliability organization, regional transmission organization or independent system operator or any successor thereto.

“Highest Marginal Rate” means, with respect to any Member, the then highest marginal federal income tax rate applicable to such Member. The Highest Marginal Rate applicable to the Class A Member shall be 37.6%, as such rate may be adjusted with respect to any Fund Company if specified otherwise in a Fund Addendum.

“HoldCo 1” is defined in Section 3.3(h).

“Holder” means, as to a Class A Unit, the Class A Member holding such Class A Unit, and, as to a Class B Unit, the Class B Member holding such Class B Unit.

“HSR Act” means the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976, as amended.

“IE Approval” is defined in Section 9.6(a).

“IE Rejection” is defined in Section 9.6(a).

“Indebtedness” means indebtedness for borrowed money and any lease of any property as lessee the obligations of which are required to be classified or accounted for as a capital lease on the balance sheet of the applicable Person, off-balance sheet leases, but expressly does not include short-term (*i.e.*, less than one (1) year in maturity) trade payables incurred in the ordinary course of business.

“Indemnified Party” is defined in Section 11.1.

“Indemnifying Member” is defined in Section 11.3.

“Independent Engineer” means a nationally-recognized independent engineering consulting firm reasonably acceptable to the Members.

“Initial Capital Contribution” means a Capital Contribution made directly or indirectly on behalf of such Member on or prior to the Effective Date.

“Initial Class A Member” means NRG Yield DGPV Holding LLC, a Delaware limited liability company.

“Initial Class B Member” means NRG Renew DG Holdings LLC, a Delaware limited liability company.

“Intermediate Company” and **“Intermediate Companies”** are defined in the recitals to this Agreement.

“Investment Costs” means, with respect to the O&M Agreement or AMA, as applicable, the actual out-of-pocket cost of (a) procurement of information technology systems for customer care service delivery (to the extent such systems are used with respect to the provision of services under the O&M Agreement or AMA, as applicable); (b) equipment to self-perform operation and maintenance (to the extent such equipment is used with respect to the provision of services under the O&M Agreement or AMA, as applicable) and that cannot reasonably be used elsewhere; and (c) project-specific customization and setup into existing systems.

“Investment Documents” means this Agreement and any other documents entered into by the Company in connection with the Members acquiring and maintaining their Membership Interests in the Company.

“Investment Grade Customers” shall have the meaning given to it in each applicable Fund Credit Profile.

“Investment Response Notice” is defined in Section 6.3(b).

“Investment Period” means the period from the Effective Date until December 31, 2018; provided, however, that if the Class A Member has not invested the entire Class A Member Capital Contribution Commitment and, if applicable, any Class A Member Capital Contribution Commitment Accordion Amount, by the end of the Investment Period, then the Class B Member shall pay the Commitment Fee to the Class A Member within thirty (30) days after the end of the Investment Period and the Investment Period shall be deemed to have been extended until the Extended Investment Period Date. The Class A Member Capital Contribution Commitment and, if applicable, any Class A Member Capital Contribution Commitment Accordion Amount, will expire at the end of the Extended Investment Period Date unless extended by mutual agreement of the Parties.

“IRS” means the Internal Revenue Service and any successor Governmental Authority.

“Issued Interest” is defined in the recitals to this Agreement.

“ITC” means the energy tax credit provided for under Section 48 of the Code.

“Law” means any applicable constitution, statute, law, ordinance, regulation, rate, ruling, order, judgment, legally binding guideline, restriction, requirement, writ, injunction or decree that has been enacted, issued or promulgated by any Governmental Authority.

“Licenses and Permits” means filings and registrations with, and licenses, permits, notices, approvals, grants, easements, exemptions, variances and authorizations from, any Governmental Authority.

“Liquidating Events” is defined in Section 12.1(a).

“Manager” means the Person appointed by the Members pursuant to Article VI to manage the affairs of the Company and any other Person hereafter appointed as a successor Manager of the Company as provided in Article VI. Pursuant to its appointment by the Members in Section 6.1, the Initial Class B Member shall be the initial Manager of the Company.

“Master Services Provider” means NRG Solar Asset Management LLC, a Delaware limited liability company. For purposes of this Agreement the Master Services Provider shall be considered an Affiliate of the Initial Class B Member but not an Affiliate of the Initial Class A Member.

“Member” means any Person who executes the signature page of this Agreement as of the Effective Date or thereafter agrees to be bound hereby and is admitted to the Company as a Member pursuant to this Agreement, excluding any Person that has ceased to be a Member.

“Member Contribution Event” means an event requiring a Member to make a Capital Contribution to the Company in connection with a liability of a Subject Company under a Fund Document or otherwise that is the obligation of that Member (a) as a result of such Member’s indemnity obligations to the other Members under Article XI, or (b) with respect to the Class B Member, non-utilization fees, non-deployment fees or commitment fees that are payable to a Fund Investor arising under the Fund Documents or any legal or other fees and costs in connection with the negotiation and entry by the Intermediate Company or any other Person into any Fund Documents, which obligation shall be borne solely by the Class B Member.

“Member Loan” is defined in Section 3.4(a).

“Member Nonrecourse Debt” has the meaning given the term “partner nonrecourse debt” in Treasury Regulations Section 1.704-2(b)(4).

“Member Nonrecourse Debt Minimum Gain” has the meaning given the term “partner nonrecourse debt minimum gain” set forth in Treasury Regulations Section 1.704-2(i)(2), and will be computed as provided in Treasury Regulations Section 1.704-2(i)(3).

“Member Nonrecourse Deductions” has the same meaning as the term “partner nonrecourse deductions” in Treasury Regulations Sections 1.704-2(i)(1) and 1.704-2(i)(2).

“Membership Interest” means either the Class A Interest or the Class B Interest or both, as the context requires.

“Moody’s” means Moody’s Investor Service, or any successor entity.

“New Chapter 63” means Subtitle F, Chapter 63 of the Code, as amended by the Budget Act.

“Nonrecourse Deductions” has the meaning given to such term in Treasury Regulations Sections 1.704-2(b)(1) and 1.704-2(c).

“Nonrecourse Liability” has the meaning given such term in Treasury Regulations Section 1.704-2(b)(3).

“Officers” is defined in Section 6.7(a).

“O&M Agreement” means that certain O&M Management Services Agreement, dated July 31, 2017 between NRG Chestnut Fund, LLC, and NRG Renew Operation & Maintenance LLC as amended, modified, supplemented from time to time.

“Original Agreement” has the meaning given that term in the introductory paragraph.

“Party” means the Class B Member, the Company or the Class A Member, as the context requires.

“Permitted Investments” is defined in Section 8.5.

“Person” means an individual, a corporation, a limited liability company, a partnership, an association, joint venture, a labor union, a trust or any other entity or organization, including a Governmental Authority.

“Placed-in-Service” means, with respect to any Project that is owned by a Fund Company, the applicable definition of “placed in service” provided in such Fund Documents, and, for any other Project, that (a) all necessary permits and licenses for operating such Project (including, for the avoidance of doubt, the permission to operate letter) have been obtained, (b) all critical commissioning and testing activities necessary for proper operation of such Fund Company have been performed, (c) legal title and control to such Project has been transferred to the Company, (d) initial synchronization of such Project to the grid has occurred and (e) daily operation of such Project has begun.

“Placed-in-Service Date” in respect of a Project means the date such Project is Placed in Service.

“Portfolio Material Adverse Effect” means any act, event, condition or circumstance that, individually or in the aggregate, has, or could reasonably be expected to have, a material adverse effect on (a) the Projects, taken as a whole, (b) the business, earnings, Assets, liabilities (contingent or otherwise), results of operations, prospects, condition (financial or otherwise) or properties of the Projects, taken as a whole, or any of the following Persons: the Company, the Subject Companies (taken as a whole) or, to the extent expressly specified, any Member, or on the ability of any such Person to timely perform any of its respective obligations under any Investment Document, (c) the rights and remedies of any Class A Member under any

Investment Document or (d) the legality, validity, binding effect or enforceability of any Investment Document.

“Post Investment Period Contribution Percentage” means, the percentage for each Member equal to the percentage of distributable cash for such Member pursuant to Section 5.1(a).

“Project” is defined in the recitals to this Agreement.

“Project Documents” means collectively, with respect to each Fund Company, all Fund Documents and all other Contracts with respect to such Fund Company to which the Company or any Subject Company is a party or by which it or its Assets are bound.

“PUHCA” means the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 2005, 42 U.S.C. §§ 16451 *et seq.* (2013) and the regulations of the FERC thereunder at 18 C.F.R. §§ 366.1, *et seq.* (2013).

“Qualified Transferee” means a nationally recognized Person (or a direct or indirect subsidiary of a Person): (a) that, with respect to an Encumbrance on a Class B Unit, (i) owns and manages or operates (before giving effect to any Transfer hereunder) not less than 100 MWs of solar projects in the United States, and such Person (or such Person’s direct or indirect Parent) must have done so for a period of at least three (3) years prior to the Transfer or (ii) engages a Person (at its own cost and expense) meeting the qualifications of clause (i) above to act as a non-member manager hereunder, and (b) that (i) has a credit rating of “BBB” or higher by S&P and “Baa2” or higher by Moody’s, or (ii) has a direct or indirect parent with a credit rating of “BBB” or higher by S&P and “Baa2” or higher by Moody’s, and such parent provides a guaranty in favor of the Members not party to such Encumbrance, in form and substance reasonably acceptable to such Members.

“Qualifying Facility” means a “qualifying small power production facility” as defined in PURPA and the implementing regulations of the FERC thereunder.

“Recapture Event” means an event within the meaning of Section 50 of the Code and the Treasury Regulations thereunder that results in a reduction, denial or recapture of the ITC, or a portion thereof, by any Governmental Authority, at either the Company level or from any individual Member.

“Recapture Period” means the period from the date that the first Project is Placed in Service until the date that is five (5) years from the date that the last Project is Placed in Service.

“RECs” means any credits, credit certificates, green tags or similar environmental or green energy attributes (such as those for greenhouse reduction or the generation of green power or renewable energy) created by a Governmental Authority or independent certification board or group generally recognized in the electric power generation industry, and generated by or associated with a Project or electricity produced therefrom, but excluding ITCs or any other tax benefits.

“Reference Rate” means the rate of interest published in The Wall Street Journal as the prime lending rate or “prime rate”, with adjustments in that varying rate to be made on the same date as any change in that rate is so published.

“Register” is defined in Section 2.8.

“Regulatory Allocations” is defined in Section 4.3(i).

“Rejected Acquisition” is defined in Section 6.3(b).

“Related Party(ies)” means at any time during the Recapture Period, any Person who is considered for federal income tax purposes to be purchasing electricity generated by the applicable Project and who is related to the Company or the applicable Fund Company within the meaning of Section 267(b) or Section 707(b) of the Code or any successor provision, but excluding any Person that so purchases electricity generated by such Project to the extent such Person resells the electricity to another Person who is not related to the Company or the applicable Fund Company within the meaning of Section 267(b) or Section 707(b) of the Code or any successor provision.

“Replacement Service Contract” is defined in Section 9.6.

“Replacement Service Provider” is defined in Section 9.6.

“Representatives” is defined in Section 7.7(a).

“Revenue” means Company Revenue, as more fully described and projected in the Fund Credit Profile for each Fund Company

“Review Period” is defined in Section 6.3(b).

“S&P” means Standard & Poor’s Ratings Group, a division of McGraw Hill, Inc., or any successor entity.

“Sanctioned Country” means, at any time, a country or territory which is itself the subject or target of any Sanctions.

“Sanctioned Person” means, at any time, (a) any Person listed in any Sanctions-related list of designated Persons maintained by the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the U.S. Department of the Treasury, the U.S. Department of State, the United Nations Security Council, the European Union or any European Union member state, (b) any Person operating, organized or resident in a Sanctioned Country or (c) any Person owned or controlled by any such Person or Persons.

“Sanctions” mean (a) all U.S. and applicable international economic and trade sanctions and embargoes, including any sanctions or regulations administered and enforced by the U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Department of the Treasury (including the Office of Foreign Assets Control) and any executive orders, rules and regulations relating thereto, (b) all applicable Laws concerning exportation, including rules and regulations administered by the U.S. Department

of Commerce, the U.S. Department of State or the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, and (c) any anti-boycott Laws, including any executive orders, rules and regulations.

“Securities” means, with respect to any Person, such Person’s capital stock or limited liability company interests or any options, warrants or other securities which are directly or indirectly convertible into, or exercisable or exchangeable for, such Person’s capital stock or limited liability company interests, whether or not such derivative securities are issued by such Person, and any reference herein to **“Securities”** refers also to any such derivative securities and all underlying securities directly or indirectly issuable upon conversion, exchange or exercise of such derivative securities.

“Securities Act” means the Securities Act of 1933 or any successor statute, as amended from time to time.

“Sub-Investment Grade” means a credit rating that is not Investment Grade, Alternative Investment Grade 1 or Alternative Investment Grade 2.

“Subject Companies” means, collectively, the Fund Companies and the Intermediate Companies (and each Fund Company and each Intermediate Company individually, a **“Subject Company”**).

“Subject Company Material Adverse Effect” means any act, event, condition or circumstance that, individually or in the aggregate, is, or could reasonably be expected to be, materially adverse to the business, earnings, Assets, liabilities (contingent or otherwise), results of operations, prospects, condition (financial or otherwise) or properties of any Subject Company, or on the ability of any such Subject Company to timely perform any of its respective obligations under any Fund Document to which it is a party or the legality, validity, binding effect or enforceability of any such Fund Document.

“Target IRR” means (a) with respect to Contracted Revenue and an Unleveraged Fund Company an After-Tax IRR of [***]; (b) with respect to Contracted Revenue and a Backleveraged Fund Company an After-Tax IRR of [***]; (c) with respect to Uncontracted Revenue and an Unleveraged Fund Company an After-Tax IRR of [***] and (d) with respect to Uncontracted Revenue and a Backleveraged Fund Company an After-Tax IRR of [***].

“Tax” or **“Taxes”** means all taxes, charges, fees, levies, penalties or other assessments imposed by any federal, state or local or foreign taxing authority, including, but not limited to, income, excise, ad valorem, real or personal property, sales, transfer, franchise, payroll, withholding, social security, gross receipts, license, stamp, occupation, employment or other taxes, including any interest, penalties or additions attributable thereto.

“Tax Assumptions” means for each Fund Company or Intermediate Company the applicable tax methods, conventions and assumptions that will be used by the Company to calculate the Tax Costs and Tax Benefits accruing to each Class A Member at any point in time as specified in the Fund Addendum.

“Tax Benefits” means, with respect to a Class A Unit, the periodic federal income tax savings resulting from (a) the distributive share of ITCs allocated by the Company to the Holder of such Class A Unit, and (b) the distributive share of tax losses and deductions allocated by the Company to the Holder of such Class A Unit, in each case, as such determination may be supplemented or modified by the applicable Fund Addendum.

“Tax Costs” means, with respect to a Class A Unit, the periodic federal income tax liability (after taking into account any suspended losses of the Class A Members under Section 704(d)) resulting from (a) the distributive share of taxable income and gain allocated by the Company to the Holder of such Class A Unit (including expected chargebacks of Company Minimum Gain pursuant to Section 4.3(a), expected chargebacks of Member Nonrecourse Debt Minimum Gain pursuant to Section 4.3(b), and expected allocations of Items of income pursuant to the first sentence of Section 12.2(a)(iv)), and (b) any gain recognized by such Holder under Sections 731(a) of the Code from Cash Distributions, as such determination may be supplemented or modified by the applicable Fund Addendum.

“Tax Information” is defined in Section 7.7(b).

“Tax Matters Member” is defined in Section 8.7(a).

“Tax Payment Dates” means April 30, June 30, September 30, and December 31.

“Tax Return” means the Company’s federal income tax return for each Taxable Year, including Schedule K-1s (the **“Tax Return”**).

“Taxable Year” means the taxable year of the Company for federal income tax purposes, which shall be (a) the period commencing on the Effective Date and ending on the immediately succeeding December 31, (b) any subsequent calendar year or (c) any portion of the period described in clause (a) or (b) for which the Company is required to allocate Company Items pursuant to Article IV or Section 12.2(a)(iv).

“Taxing Authority” means, with respect to a particular Tax, the agency or department of any Governmental Authority responsible for the administration and collection of such Tax.

“TEFRA” means Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982 (Pub. L. 97-248).

“Terminated Member” is defined in Section 9.7.

“Termination Fee Statement” is defined in Section 9.6(e).

“Third Party” means a Person other than a Member or an Affiliate of a Member.

“Transaction” means the transactions contemplated and provided for in the Investment Documents.

“Transfer” means the sale, transfer, assignment, conveyance, gift, exchange or other disposition of Class A Units or Class B Units (and the Membership Interests represented thereby), whether directly by the Member or indirectly, excluding the creation of an Encumbrance, but including any such sale, transfer, assignment, conveyance, gift, exchange or other disposition in connection with, or in lieu of, the foreclosure of an Encumbrance.

“Transferee” means a Person to which a Transfer is or would be made.

“Transferring Member” means the Member effecting a Transfer.

“Treasury Regulations” means the regulations promulgated under the Code by the United States Department of Treasury, as such regulations may be amended from time to time. All references herein to specific sections of the regulations shall be deemed also to refer to any corresponding provisions of succeeding regulations, and any reference to temporary regulations shall be deemed also to refer to any corresponding provisions of final regulations.

“UCC” or **“Uniform Commercial Code”** means the Uniform Commercial Code in effect in the State of Delaware from time to time.

“Unaffiliated Scenario” is defined in [Section 9.6\(d\)](#).

“Uncontracted RECs” means any REC projected to be generated by a Project in the future, that, as of the date on which the Class A Member is making a Capital Contribution with respect to the associated Project, is not a Contracted REC.

“Uncontracted Revenue” means any revenue that is not Contracted Revenue, as more specifically described in the Fund Credit Profile attached to the relevant Fund Addendum.

“Unleveraged Fund Company” means any Fund Company, during the period of time when it does not have any Indebtedness, including a Backleveraged Fund Company after it has paid in full all outstanding Indebtedness.

“Units” means either the Class A Units or the Class B Units or both, as the context requires.

“Valuation of Cash Flow” shall mean the present value of the Cash Flow projected to be distributed to the Class A Member utilizing the applicable Target IRR as the discount rate for the applicable portions of such Cash Flow, as more fully set out in the Fund Addendum and the Cumulative Base Case Model.

“Value” means, with respect to any Asset of the Company, such Asset’s adjusted basis for federal income tax purposes, except as follows:

- (a) the initial Value of any Asset contributed by a Member to the Company shall be the gross fair market value of such Asset, as agreed to by the Members;

(b) the Value of all Assets of the Company shall be adjusted to equal their respective gross fair market values (taking Code Section 7701(g) into account), as determined by the Members, in accordance with Treasury Regulations Section 1.704-1(b)(2)(iv)(f), as of the following times: (i) the acquisition of an additional Membership Interest in the Company by any new or existing Member in exchange for more than a *de minimis* Capital Contribution; (ii) the distribution by the Company to a Member of more than a *de minimis* amount of Company Assets as consideration for the acquisition of a Membership Interest in the Company; (iii) the grant of a Membership Interest in the Company (other than a *de minimis* interest) as consideration for the provision of services to or for the benefit of the Company by an existing Member acting in a Member capacity or a new Member acting in a Member capacity or in anticipation of being a Member; and (iv) the liquidation of the Company within the meaning of Treasury Regulations Section 1.704-1(b)(2)(ii)(g); *provided* that any adjustment described in clauses (i), (ii) or (iii) of this paragraph shall be made only upon the Consent of the Members;

(c) the Value of any Asset distributed to any Member shall be adjusted to equal the gross fair market value of such Asset on the date of distribution (taking Code Section 7701(g) into account), as determined by the Consent of the Members; and

(d) the Value of Company Assets shall be increased (or decreased) to reflect any adjustments to the adjusted basis of such Assets pursuant to Code Section 734(b) or Code Section 743(b), but only to the extent that such adjustments are taken into account in determining Capital Accounts pursuant to Treasury Regulations Section 1.704-1(b)(2)(iv)(m); *provided, however*, that the Value shall not be adjusted pursuant to this clause (d) to the extent the Members determine that an adjustment pursuant to clause (b) of this definition is necessary or appropriate in connection with a transaction that would otherwise result in an adjustment pursuant to this clause (d).

If the Value of an Asset has been determined or adjusted pursuant to clause (a), (b) or (d) of this definition, such Value shall thereafter be adjusted by the Depreciation taken into account with respect to such Asset for purposes of determining Company Items and not by the depreciation, amortization, or other cost recovery deductions taken into account with respect to that asset for federal income tax purposes.

“Wind-down Costs” means (a) amounts required to be paid in severance to employees that will be terminated as a result of the termination of the O&M Agreement or AMA, as applicable; provided, that the amount of such severance shall be included only if the operator or manager under the O&M Agreement or AMA, as applicable, is unable to redeploy such terminated employees despite using commercially reasonable efforts to do so; (b) outsourcing contract early termination fees (but only if the termination of such outsourcing contract is directly attributable to the termination of the O&M Agreement or AMA, as applicable); (c) moving costs for any equipment or infrastructure that will be redeployed elsewhere (to the extent such equipment or infrastructure, prior to such redeployment, was used in connection with the provision of services under the O&M Agreement or AMA, as applicable) and (d) any other costs actually incurred by the Class B Member

or its Affiliates that are required or reasonably necessary in connection with the termination of the O&M Agreement or AMA, as applicable.

“**Working Capital Loan**” is defined in Section 3.4(a).

“**Working Capital Notice**” is defined in Section 3.4(a).

Section 1.2 Other Definitional Provisions

(a) Construction. As used herein, the singular shall include the plural, the masculine gender shall include the feminine and neuter and the neuter gender shall include the masculine and feminine unless the context otherwise indicates.

(b) References. References to Articles and Sections are intended to refer to Articles and Sections of this Agreement, and all references to Annexes, Exhibits and Schedules are intended to refer to Annexes, Exhibits and Schedules attached to this Agreement, each of which is made a part of this Agreement for all purposes. The terms “include,” “includes” and “including” mean “including, without limitation.” Any date specified for action that is not a Business Day shall mean the first Business Day after such date. Any reference to a Person shall be deemed to include such Person’s successors and permitted assigns. Any reference to any document or documents shall be deemed to refer to such document or documents as amended, modified, supplemented or replaced from time to time in accordance with the terms of this Agreement. References to laws refer to such laws as they may be amended from time to time, and references to particular provisions of a Law include any corresponding provisions of any succeeding Law. The words “herein,” “hereof” and “hereunder” and words of similar import shall refer to this Agreement as a whole and not to any particular section or subsection of this Agreement. References to money refer to legal currency of the United States of America.

(c) Accounting Terms. As used in this Agreement and in any certificate or other documents made or delivered pursuant hereto, accounting terms not defined in this Agreement or in any such certificate or other document, and accounting terms partly defined in this Agreement or in any such certificate or other document to the extent not defined, will have the respective meanings given to them under GAAP. To the extent that the definitions of accounting terms in this Agreement or in any such certificate or other document are inconsistent with the meanings of such terms under GAAP, the definitions contained in this Agreement or in any such certificate or other document will control.

Article II THE COMPANY

Section 2.1 Continuation of Limited Liability Company.

As of the date hereof, the Original Agreement is hereby superseded in its entirety by this Agreement, which has been executed in renewal, amendment, restatement and modification of, but not in extinguishment of, the obligations under the Original Agreement. The Initial Class A Member is hereby admitted as a Class A Member of the Company and the Initial Class B Member is hereby admitted as a Class B Member. The parties hereto hereby continue the Company, which was formed as a Delaware limited liability company by the filing of the Delaware Certificate pursuant to the Act. The rights and obligations of the Members shall be as provided in the Act, except as otherwise expressly provided herein. The Manager shall from time to time execute or cause to be executed all such certificates, instruments and other documents, and cause to be done all such filings and other actions, as the Manager may deem necessary or appropriate to operate, continue, or terminate the Company as a limited liability company under the laws of the State of Delaware and to qualify the Company to do business in all jurisdictions other than the State of Delaware in which the Company conducts or proposes to conduct business and in any other jurisdiction where such qualification is necessary or appropriate.

Section 2.2 Name.

The name of the Company is, and the business of the Company shall continue to be conducted under the name of, “NRG DGPV HOLDCO 3 LLC” or such other name or names as the Manager may designate from time to time, with the Consent of the Members. The Manager shall take any action that it determines is required to comply with the Act, assumed name act, fictitious name act, or similar statute in effect in each jurisdiction or political subdivision in which the Company conducts or proposes to conduct business and the Members agree to execute any documents reasonably requested by the Manager in connection with any such action.

Section 2.3 Principal Office.

The Company shall maintain a principal office at 5790 Fleet Street, Suite 200, Carlsbad, CA 92008. The Manager may change the principal office of the Company from time to time upon prior written notice to the Members. The Manager shall maintain all records of the Company at its principal office or such location designated by the Manager in a notice to the Members.

Section 2.4 Registered Office; Registered Agent.

The name of the registered agent of the Company in the State of Delaware is CT Corporation System. The address of the Company's registered office in the State of Delaware is at Corporation Trust Center, 1209 Orange Street, Wilmington, DE 19801.

Section 2.5 Purposes.

The purpose of the Company is to directly or indirectly (a) own the Intermediate Companies and the Fund Companies (collectively, the "**Subject Companies**") that may (i) own, finance, lease, occupy, equip, test, operate, maintain and repair the Projects for the purpose of producing electricity and RECs and (ii) sell electricity produced by the Projects and to sell RECs generated from the Projects; (b) enter into, comply with and perform its obligations and enforce its rights under this Agreement and each other Investment Document to which it is a party and to cause each Subject Company to comply with, and perform its obligations and enforce its rights under each Fund Document and each other Project Document to which such Subject Company is a party; and (c) engage in and perform any and all activities necessary, incidental, related or appropriate to accomplish the foregoing that may be engaged in by a limited liability company formed under the Act. The Company shall not engage in any activity or own any Assets that are not directly related to the Company's purpose as set forth in the first sentence of this Section 2.5.

Section 2.6 Term.

The Company was formed on April 26, 2017, and shall continue in existence until dissolved and terminated in accordance with this Agreement or the Act.

Section 2.7 Title to Property.

Title to Company Assets, whether tangible or intangible, shall be held in the name of the Company, and no Member, individually, shall have title to or any interest in such property by reason of being a Member. Membership Interests of each Member shall be personal property for all purposes.

Section 2.8 Units; Certificates of Membership Interest; Applicability of Article 8 of UCC.

Membership Interests shall be represented by Units, *divided* into Class A Units (in the case of Class A Interest) and Class B Units (in the case of Class B Interest). The Membership Interests represented by Class A Units and Class B Units shall have the respective rights, powers and preferences ascribed to Class A Units and Class B Units in this Agreement. The class of Membership Interest of a Member shall be as provided in Annex I. The Members hereby specify, acknowledge and agree that all Units (and the Membership Interests represented thereby) are securities governed by Article 8 and all other provisions of the Uniform Commercial Code, and pursuant to the terms of Section 8-103(c) of the Uniform Commercial Code, such interests shall be "certificated securities" for all purposes under such Article 8 and under all other provisions of the Uniform Commercial Code. All Units (and the Membership Interests represented thereby) shall be represented by certificates substantially in the form attached hereto as Exhibit B, shall be recorded in a register (the "**Register**") thereof maintained by the Company, and shall be subject to such rules for the issuance thereof in compliance with this Agreement and applicable Law.

Section 2.9 No Partnership.

The Members intend that the Company not be a partnership (including a limited partnership) or joint venture, and that no Member be a partner or joint venturer of any other Member, for any purposes other than tax purposes, and this Agreement may not be construed to suggest otherwise.

Article III CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Section 3.1 Class A Interest.

On the Effective Date, the Class A Member has made its Initial Capital Contribution in cash in exchange for its Class A Units in an amount set forth in Annex I, which Class A Units comprise one hundred percent (100%) of the Class A Interest. Each Class A Member shall be entitled to the allocations, distributions and other rights as are prescribed for a Class A Member in this Agreement. Each Class A Member's Capital Account balance as of the Effective Date with respect to its Class A Interest is as indicated on Annex I. The number of Class A Units held by each Class A Member with respect to its Class A Interest as of the Effective Date is the number indicated on Annex I.

Section 3.2 Class B Interest.

As of the Effective Date, the Class B Member has made its Class B Initial Capital Contribution in cash in exchange for its Class B Units in an amount set forth in Annex I, which Class B Units comprise one hundred percent (100%) of the Class B Interest. Each Class B Member shall be entitled to the allocations, distributions and other rights as are prescribed for a Class B Member in this Agreement. Each Class B Member's Capital Account balance as of the Effective Date with respect to its Class B Interest is as indicated on Annex I. The number of Class B Units held by each Class B Member with respect to its Class B Interest as of the Effective Date is the number indicated on Annex I.

Section 3.3 Other Required Capital Contributions.

(a) Except as provided in this Section 3.3, Section 3.1, Section 3.2 and Section 12.3, no Member shall be obligated to make Capital Contributions.

(b) Immediately upon receipt of (i) the presentation made to a Fund Company of a tranche of Projects for purchase or (ii) a formal capital contribution request from a Fund Company with respect to a tranche of Projects, that in either case sets forth an amount of capital contributions that will be required from the members of such Fund Company and a date by which contributions to a Fund Company must be made or (iii) any notice delivered to the Company in connection with a Contribution Event pursuant to Section 3.3(e), the Manager shall deliver to the Members a request for Capital Contributions (the "**Capital Contribution Request**"), consisting of, with respect to clauses 3.3(b)(i) and (ii), (A) the amount of capital that a Fund Company or other Subject Company requires (the "**Capital Call Amount**"), (B) a reasonably detailed explanation of the intended use of such capital by the Company and each applicable Subject Company, (C) the Fund Base Case Model and the Cumulative Base Case Model used to calculate the Capital Contributions being requested, (D) the Equity Capital Contribution Date when the requested Capital Contributions must be made, which shall be the same date as the capital contributions are made by the Fund Investors of such Fund Company, if applicable, but in all cases, (x) no more than once per month and (y) at least five (5) days following delivery of the Capital Contribution Request, (E) the Class A Capital Contribution Amount, as determined in accordance with Section 3.3(c), and (F) the Class B Capital Contribution Amount, as determined in accordance with Section 3.3(d).

(c) On each Equity Capital Contribution Date other than with respect to a Contribution Event, the Class A Members shall each make a Capital Contribution in cash equal to the portion of the Valuation of Cash Flow determined by the Cumulative Base Case Model included in the Capital Contribution Request (which portion shall take into account previous Capital Contributions made by the Class A Members); provided, that, such Capital Contribution shall be sized so that the Class A Members are projected to achieve a per annum yield based on Available Cash Flow ("**CAFD Yield**") which will (i) average no less than [***] over the first ten (10) years following the date on which the Class A Capital Contribution Amount has been made, (ii) never be below [***] percent ([***]%) in any of the first nine (9) years following the date on which the Class A Capital Contribution Amount has been made, (iii) only be below [***] percent ([***]%) for no more than four (4) calendar years commencing with the tenth (10th) calendar year following the date on which the Class A Capital Contribution Amount has been made, and (iv) never be below negative [***] percent (-[***]%) in any calendar year (such Capital Contribution, a "**Class A Capital Contribution Amount**"), all as determined pursuant to the Cumulative Base Case Model included in the Capital Contribution Request; provided, that notwithstanding the foregoing, the Class A Member shall not be required to make Capital Contributions in excess of \$15,000,000 in the aggregate until such time as the Company has entered into an agreement regarding customer care services for residential community solar subscribers, which agreement is in form and substance, and with a services provider who is, reasonably acceptable to the Class A Member.

(d) On each Equity Capital Contribution Date other than with respect to a Contribution Event, the Class B Members shall make a Capital Contribution (if more than one, then *pro rata* in accordance with their Class B Units) in cash equal to the positive amount, if any, of the Capital Call Amount *minus* the Class A Capital Contribution Amount (the "**Class B Capital Contribution Amount**"), as determined pursuant to the Cumulative Base Case Model included in the Capital Contribution Request.

(e) In addition to the Capital Contributions contemplated by Section 3.3(b), the Manager may (or, in the case of clause (iv), shall) request from the Members, and the Members shall be obligated to make, as applicable, Capital Contributions to fund (i) the purchase price of an Accepted Acquisition, (ii) a Fund Company Put Event, (iii) a Fund Company Call Event approved in accordance with Section 6.3 or (iv) a Member Contribution Event (each a "**Contribution Event**"), in each case, by delivering a Capital Contribution Request to the applicable Member(s) (with a copy to the other Members) in accordance with the time requirements of Section 3.3(b), consisting of (A) a detailed explanation of the Contribution Event and the total capital required from the Company in connection therewith, (B) the amount of such Capital Contribution requested of each such Member, and (C) all notices and other documentary evidence received by the Intermediate Company in connection with such Contribution Event. In the case of an Accepted Acquisition, the Manager shall determine the Members' respective Capital Contribution amounts in accordance with Section 3.3(c) and Section 3.3(d) respectively. In the event that a Contribution Event other than a Member Contribution Event occurs following the Investment Period, the Capital Contribution to be made by each Member shall be the applicable Capital Call Amount *multiplied* by such Member's Post Investment Period Contribution Percentage.

(f) Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, but subject to the Class A Members' obligation to make further Capital Contributions in connection with a Contribution Event if and as required by this Agreement, (i) in no event shall the Class A Members be obligated to make Capital Contributions to the Company that in the aggregate exceed the Class A Member Capital Contribution Commitment or, if applicable, the Class A Member Capital Contribution Commitment plus any Class A

Member Capital Contribution Commitment Accordion Amount, or if the credit profile of the tranche of projects intended to be funded by the Capital Contributions is substantially different than the Fund Credit Profile defined in the applicable Fund Addendum (as determined by the Class A Members in their reasonable discretion) and (ii) the obligation of the Class A Members under this Section 3.3 with respect to the acquisition of Projects by a Fund Company are subject to receipt by the Class A Members of evidence satisfactory to them that the Fund Investors under any applicable Fund Documents has agreed to make its required capital contribution pursuant to the terms of the Fund Documents. If the Class A Members do not fund any portion of the Capital Contribution requested of them contained in a Capital Contribution Request because such amount exceeds Class A Member Capital Contribution Commitment or, if applicable, the Class A Member Capital Contribution Commitment plus any Class A Member Capital Contribution Commitment Accordion Amount, then, in addition to funding such shortfall amount as a Member Loan pursuant to Section 3.4 below, the Class B Members may fund such shortfall as a Capital Contribution (if more than one Class B Member desires to do so, then *pro rata* in accordance with their Class B Units), and the Members shall work together in good faith to adjust to the allocations under Section 4.1 and the distributions under Section 5.1 to reflect such increased Capital Contributions made by the Class B Members.

(g) If any Member disputes the amount of its Capital Contribution set forth in a Capital Contribution Request, then such Member shall immediately deliver notice to the other Members and the Manager and all Members and the Manager shall, within three (3) Business Days, meet in good faith to resolve any discrepancies causing such dispute and if they are not able to resolve such dispute, then such matter will be handled pursuant to the dispute resolution mechanisms set forth in Section 10.1.

(h) The Members acknowledge and agree that the source of the first \$12,500,000 of any Class A Member Capital Contribution Commitment Accordion Amount elected by the Class B Member shall be a reallocation of the Class A Member's capital contribution commitments to NRG DGPV Holdco 1 LLC ("**HoldCo 1**"), and the Members agree to amend the limited liability agreement of HoldCo 1 as reasonably necessary to accomplish the foregoing.

Section 3.4 Member Loans.

(a) In the event that, from time to time after the Effective Date, additional working capital is needed to enable the Company to cause the Assets of the Company and any Subject Company to be properly operated and maintained (and to pay and perform the costs, expenses, obligations and liabilities of the Company or any Subject Company), but not in connection with a Contribution Event, then, at the discretion of the Manager, the Manager may give notice to the Members thereof (the "**Working Capital Notice**"), and each Member shall have the right (but not the obligation) to advance all or part of the needed funds to the Company. Within ten (10) Business Days following the date of the Working Capital Notice, the participating Members shall give notice to the Manager and the other Members stating their election whether to provide such funding to the Company (the "**Funding Notice**"). If more than one Member states in the Funding Notice that it elects to provide such funds, then each Member shall provide an equal amount of funds (or such other amount as the Members decide) to the Company within five (5) Business Days after the date of the Funding Notice. Amounts advanced by any Member pursuant to this Section 3.3(g) shall be considered "**Member Loans**".

(b) Any Member Loan shall be unsecured and shall bear interest at a rate equal to the lesser of (A) the Reference Rate *plus* four percent (4%) or (B) the highest rate of interest that may be charged by a Member in accordance with applicable Law, unless a lower rate of interest is otherwise agreed to by such Member in its sole discretion. Member Loans shall be repaid by the Company out of Available Cash Flow in accordance with the provisions of Section 5.1(c). Interest on each Member Loan pursuant to this Section 3.4 shall accrue and, if not paid in accordance with the immediately preceding sentence of this Section 3.4(b), be compounded to the principal amount thereof on each Distribution Date.

Section 3.5 No Right to Return of Capital Contributions.

Except as otherwise provided in this Agreement, no Member may require a return of any part of its Capital Contributions or the payment of interest thereon from the Company or from another Member. An unrepaid Capital Contribution is not a liability of the Company or any Member.

Article IV CAPITAL ACCOUNTS; ALLOCATIONS

Section 4.1 Capital Accounts.

(a) The Company shall maintain for each Member a separate Capital Account in accordance with the rules of Treasury Regulations Section 1.704-1(b)(2)(iv).

(b) A Member's Capital Account will be increased by (i) such Member's Capital Contributions, (ii) the income and gain the Member is allocated by the Company, including any income and gain that is exempted from tax and including any income and gain described in Treasury Regulations Section 1.704-1(b)(2)(iv)(g), but excluding tax items of income and gain described in Treasury Regulations Section 1.704-1(b)(4)(i), and (iii) an amount equal to an allocation of upward basis adjustment to such Member as a result of a Recapture of ITCs as described in Treasury Regulations Section 1.704-1(b)(2)(iv)(j). A Member's Capital Account will be decreased by (i) the amount of money distributed to the Member by the Company, (ii) the net value of any property

other than money distributed to the Member by the Company (*i.e.*, the fair market value of the property net of any liabilities secured by the property that the Member is considered to assume or take subject to under Section 752 of the Code), (iii) any expenditures of the Company described in Section 705(a)(2)(B) of the Code (*i.e.*, that cannot be capitalized or deducted in computing taxable income) that are allocated to the Member, (iv) losses and deductions that are allocated to the Member, but excluding tax items of loss or deduction described in Treasury Regulations Section 1.704-1(b)(4)(i), and (v) an amount equal to an allocation of downward basis adjustment to such Member as described in Treasury Regulations Section 1.704-1(b)(2)(iv)(j).

(c) In the event Units are Transferred in accordance with the terms of this Agreement, the Transferee shall succeed to the Capital Account of the Transferring Member to the extent it relates to the Units so Transferred.

(d) In determining the amount of any liability for purposes of Section 4.2(b) there shall be taken into account Code Section 752(c) and any other applicable provisions of the Code and Treasury Regulations.

(e) The Members' Initial Capital Contributions and initial Capital Accounts are set forth on Annex I.

(f) This Section 4.1 and the other provisions of this Agreement relating to the maintenance of Capital Accounts are intended to comply with Treasury Regulations Section 1.704-1(b), and shall be interpreted and applied in a manner consistent with such Treasury Regulations.

Section 4.2 Allocations.

(a) General Allocations. Subject to Section 4.3 and Section 12.2(a)(iv), all Company Items attributable to each Project, which, for the avoidance of doubt, shall be separately determined for each Project, for any Taxable Year or relevant portion thereof shall be allocated among the Members, ninety-nine percent (99%) to the Class A Members, *pro rata* in accordance with their Class A Units, and one percent (1%) to the Class B Members, *pro rata* in accordance with their Class B Units.

(b) Items in Connection with Liquidation. Company Items for the Taxable Year in which there is a disposition or deemed disposition of all or substantially all of the Assets of the Company pursuant to Section 12.2(a)(iii) shall be allocated pursuant to Section 12.2(a)(iv).

Section 4.3 Adjustments.

The following adjustments shall be made to the allocations set forth in Section 4.2 in the following order of priority in order to comply with Treasury Regulations Sections 1.704-1(b) and 1.704-2:

(a) Company Minimum Gain Chargeback. Notwithstanding the other provisions of this Article IV, except as provided in Treasury Regulations Section 1.704-2(f), if there is a net decrease in Company Minimum Gain during any taxable year of the Company, each Member shall be allocated Company Items of income and gain for such taxable year (and, if necessary subsequent taxable years) in an amount equal to such Member's share of the net decrease in Company Minimum Gain, determined in accordance with Treasury Regulations Section 1.704-2(g). Allocations pursuant to the previous sentence shall be made in proportion to the respective amounts required to be allocated to each Member pursuant thereto. The Company Items to be so allocated shall be determined in accordance with Treasury Regulations Sections 1.704-2(f)(6) and 1.704-2(j)(2). This Section 4.3(a) is intended to comply with the minimum gain chargeback requirement in Treasury Regulations Section 1.704-2(f) and shall be interpreted consistently therewith.

(b) Chargeback of Minimum Gain Attributable to Member Nonrecourse Debt. Notwithstanding the other provisions of this Article IV, except as provided in Treasury Regulations Section 1.704-2(i)(4), if there is a net decrease in Member Nonrecourse Debt Minimum Gain attributable to a Member Nonrecourse Debt during any taxable year of the Company, each Member who has a share of the Member Nonrecourse Debt Minimum Gain attributable to such Member Nonrecourse Debt, determined in accordance with Treasury Regulations Section 1.704-2(i)(5), shall be allocated Company Items of income and gain for such taxable year (and, if necessary, subsequent taxable year) in an amount equal to such Member's share of the net decrease in Member Nonrecourse Debt, determined in accordance with Treasury Regulations Section 1.704-2(i)(4). Allocations pursuant to the previous sentence shall be made in proportion to the respective amounts required to be allocated to each Member pursuant thereto. The Company Items to be so allocated shall be determined in accordance with Treasury Regulations Sections 1.704-2(i)(4) and 1.704-2(j)(2). This Section 4.3(b) is intended to comply with the partner nonrecourse debt minimum gain chargeback requirement in Treasury Regulations Section 1.704-2(i)(4) and shall be interpreted consistently therewith.

(c) Limitation on Losses and Deductions. No items of loss or deduction may be allocated to any Member to the extent the allocation would result in or increase an Adjusted Capital Account Deficit at the end of any Taxable Year. In the event some but not all of the Members would have Adjusted Capital Account Deficits as a consequence of an allocation of items of loss or deduction, this limitation shall be applied on a Member-by-Member basis and items of loss or deduction not allocable to any Member as a result of such limitation shall be allocated to the other Members in the manner otherwise required pursuant to Section 4.2 and Section 12.2(a)(iv) to the extent such other Members may be allocated such items of loss or deduction without producing an Adjusted Capital Account Deficit.

(d) Qualified Income Offset. In the event any Member unexpectedly receives any adjustments, allocations or distributions described in Treasury Regulations Sections 1.704-1(b)(2)(ii)(d)(4), (5) or (6), Company Items of income and gain shall be allocated to such Member in an amount and manner sufficient to eliminate as quickly as possible, to the extent required by the Treasury Regulations, any Adjusted Capital Account Deficit; *provided* that an allocation pursuant to this Section 4.3(d) shall be made only if and to the extent that such Member would have such a deficit Capital Account after all other adjustments provided for in this Section 4.3 have been tentatively made as if this Section 4.3(d) were not in this Agreement.

(e) Gross Income Allocation. In the event any Member has a deficit Capital Account at the end of any Taxable Year that is in excess of the amount such Member is deemed obligated to restore pursuant to the penultimate sentences of Treasury Regulations Sections 1.704-2(g)(1) and 1.704-2(i)(5), each such Member shall be specially allocated Company Items of income and gain in the amount of such excess as quickly as possible; *provided* that an allocation pursuant to this Section 4.3(e) shall be made only if and to the extent that such Member would have a deficit Capital Account in excess of such sum after all other special allocations provided for in this Section 4.3 have been made as if Section 4.3(d) and this Section 4.3(e) were not in this Agreement.

(f) Section 754 Adjustments. To the extent an adjustment to the adjusted tax basis of any Company Asset pursuant to Code Section 734(b) or Section 743(b) is required pursuant to Treasury Regulations Section 1.704-1(b)(2)(iv)(m)(2) or Section 1.704-1(b)(2)(iv)(m)(4) to be taken into account in determining Capital Accounts as the result of a distribution to a Member in complete liquidation of such Member's interest in the Company or a distribution to a Member other than in complete liquidation of such Member's interest in the Company, the amount of such adjustment to Capital Accounts shall be treated as an item of gain (if the adjustment increases the basis of the Asset) or loss (if the adjustment decreases such basis). Such gain or loss shall be specially allocated to the Members as follows: (A) to the Member to whom such distribution was made in the event the first sentence of Treasury Regulations Section 1.704-1(b)(2)(iv)(m)(4) applies; (B) in accordance with how the corresponding item of "displaced" gain or loss would be allocated to the Members pursuant to Section 4.2 to the extent the second sentence of Treasury Regulations Section 1.704-1(b)(2)(iv)(m)(4) applies; and (C) in accordance with the Members' "interests in the Company" under Treasury Regulations Section 1.704-1(b)(3) in the event Treasury Regulations Section 1.704-1(b)(2)(iv)(m)(2) applies.

(g) Nonrecourse Deductions. Nonrecourse Deductions for any Taxable Year shall be allocated to the Members in accordance with (i) Section 4.2, as in effect at the time the Nonrecourse Deduction arises, or (ii) if applicable, Section 12.2(a)(iv), as in effect at the time the Nonrecourse Deduction arises.

(h) Member Nonrecourse Deductions. Any Member Nonrecourse Deductions for any Taxable Year shall be allocated to the Member who bears the economic risk of loss with respect to the Member Nonrecourse Debt to which such Member Nonrecourse Deductions are attributable in accordance with Treasury Regulations Section 1.704-2(i)(1).

(i) Regulatory Allocations. The allocations required in Section 4.3(a) through Section 4.3(h) (the "**Regulatory Allocations**") are intended to comply with certain requirements of the Treasury Regulations. It is the intent of the Members that, to the extent consistent with the Treasury Regulations, all Regulatory Allocations shall be offset either with other Regulatory Allocations or with allocations of other Company Items. Therefore, notwithstanding any other provisions of this Article IV, the Regulatory Allocations shall be taken into account in allocating other Company Items among the Members such that, to the extent consistent with the Treasury Regulations, the net amount of allocations of such items and the Regulatory Allocations to each Member shall be equal to the net amount that would have been allocated to each Member if the Regulatory Allocations had not occurred and all Company Items were allocated pursuant to Section 4.2, this Section 4.3 (excluding the Regulatory Allocations) and this Section 4.3(i) and Section 12.2(a)(iv).

Section 4.4 Tax Allocations

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this Section 4.4, for federal, state and local income tax purposes each item of the Company's income, gain, loss, deduction and credit as determined for federal income tax purposes shall be allocated to the Members in the same manner as the correlative Company Items are allocated for book purposes pursuant to Section 4.2, Section 4.3 and Section 12.2(a)(iv).

(b) In accordance with Code Section 704(c) and the Treasury Regulations thereunder, items of the Company's income, gain, loss, deduction and credit as determined for federal income tax purposes that are attributable to any non-cash property contributed to the capital of the Company shall, solely for tax purposes, be allocated among the Members so as to take account of any variation between the adjusted basis of such property to the Company for federal income tax purposes and its initial Value using the "remedial" method permitted by Treasury Regulations Section 1.704-3(d).

(c) In the event the Value of any Company Asset is adjusted pursuant to subparagraph (b) of the definition of Value, subsequent allocations of Company Items with respect to such Asset shall take account of any variation between the adjusted basis of such Asset for federal income tax purposes and its Value in the same manner as under Code Section 704(c) and the Treasury Regulations thereunder.

(d) Allocations pursuant to this Section 4.4 are solely for federal, state, and local income taxes and shall not affect, or in any way be taken into account in computing, any Member's Capital Account or distributive share of Company Items or distributions pursuant to any provision of this Agreement.

Section 4.5 Other Allocation Rules.

(a) The Members are aware of the income tax consequences of the allocations made by this Article IV and Section 12.2(a) and hereby agree to be bound by the provisions of this Article IV and by Section 12.2(a) in reporting their distributive shares of Company Items for income tax purposes, unless otherwise required by applicable Law. If the respective Membership Interests or allocation ratios described in this Article IV of the existing Members in the Company change or if a Membership Interest is Transferred in compliance with this Agreement to any other Person, then, for the Taxable Year in which the change or Transfer occurs, all Company Items resulting from the operations of the Company shall be allocated, as between the Members for the Taxable Year in which the change occurs or between the Transferring Member and the Transferee, by taking into account their varying interests using the interim closing of the books method permitted by Treasury Regulations Section 1.706-1(c)(2)(ii), unless otherwise agreed in writing by all the Members.

(b) The Members agree that solely for purposes of determining a Member's proportionate share of the "excess nonrecourse liabilities" of the Company within the meaning of Treasury Regulations Section 1.752-3(a)(3), the Members' interests in Company profits are in accordance with Section 4.2 as in effect at the time the excess nonrecourse liability arises.

(c) Each Member agrees to provide the Company with information in connection with a transaction subject to Sections 734 and 743 of the Code and the elections permitted and provisions required thereunder, including Treasury Regulations Section 1.743-1.

Article V DISTRIBUTIONS

Section 5.1 Distributions of Available Cash Flow.

(a) Subject to Sections 5.1(b)-(d), from and after the Effective Date, Available Cash Flow shall be distributed to the Members on each Distribution Date on which the Company has Available Cash Flow, ninety- nine percent (99%) to the Class A Members, *pro rata* in accordance with their Class A Units, and one percent (1%) to the Class B Members, *pro rata* in accordance with their Class B Units.

(b) Notwithstanding Section 5.1(a), on any Distribution Date on which there is an unpaid balance on any Member Loan made by a Member in accordance with Section 3.4, Available Cash Flow shall first be distributed to the Members participating in such Member Loan on such Distribution Date in an amount not to exceed the outstanding balance of such Member Loan.

(c) Notwithstanding Section 5.1(a), to the extent that any Class A Capital Contribution Amount is in excess of the corresponding Capital Call Amount, the amount of such excess shall be specially distributed 100% to the Class B Member and shall reduce the Class B Member's Capital Account accordingly.

(d) Notwithstanding Section 5.1(a), all cash receipts from Indebtedness (but not a refinancing of Indebtedness) of an Intermediate Company that are received by the Company in connection with the Credit Agreement dated as of July 31, 2017 among NRG Chestnut Borrower LLC, Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as administrative agent and collateral agent, Deutsche Bank AG, New York Branch, as issuing bank, and the lenders from time to time party thereto, as amended from time to time, shall be specially distributed 100% to the Class B Member and shall reduce the Class B Member's Capital Account accordingly.

Section 5.2 Limitation.

The distributions described in this Article V shall be made only from Available Cash Flow and only to the extent that there shall be sufficient Available Cash Flow to enable the Manager to make payments in accordance with the terms hereof. Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary contained in this Agreement, the Company shall not make a distribution to a Member on account of its Membership Interest if such distribution (including a return of Capital Contributions) would violate the Act or any other applicable Law.

Section 5.3 Withholding.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Agreement, the Company shall comply with any withholding requirements under any Law and shall remit amounts withheld to, and file required forms with, applicable taxing authorities. To the extent that the Company is required to withhold and pay over any amounts to any taxing authority with respect to distributions or allocations to any Member, the amount withheld shall be treated as a distribution of cash to such Member in the amount of such withholding. The Company shall notify the Member and permit the Member, if permitted by applicable Law, to contest the applicability of the underlying Tax prior to making such withholding, *provided* that the Company shall not incur any interest, penalties or additions to tax (unless the contesting Member shall have agreed to indemnify and hold harmless the Company for any such additional liabilities). If an amount required to be withheld was not withheld from an actual distribution, the Company may reduce subsequent distributions by the amount of such required withholding and any penalties or interest thereon. Each Member

agrees to furnish to the Company such forms or other documentation as is reasonably necessary to assist the Company in determining the extent of, and in fulfilling, its withholding obligations.

Article VI MANAGEMENT

Section 6.1 Manager.

(a) The Initial Class B Member is hereby appointed by the Members as the initial Manager of the Company. Except as provided in Section 6.2 or as otherwise expressly provided in this Agreement, the Manager shall conduct, direct and exercise control over all activities of the Company, and shall have full power and authority on behalf of the Company to manage and administer the business and affairs of the Company and to do or cause to be done any and all acts reasonably considered by the Manager to be necessary or appropriate to conduct the business of the Company (including, without limitation, taking all necessary actions to cause the Company to cause each Subject Company to perform its obligations and enforce its rights under the Project Documents to which it is a party and to otherwise carry out its purposes) without the need for approval by or any other consent from any Member, including the authority to bind the Company in making contracts and incurring obligations in the Company's name in the course of the Company's business. The Manager may delegate its management duties and obligations to third parties, including the Management Services Provider, or Officers but such delegation shall not relieve the Manager of its primary obligation with respect to such duties and obligations. Except to the extent that a Member is also the Manager or authority is delegated from the Manager, no Member shall have any authority to bind the Company. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the Manager shall (provided that, in each case as it relates to any Subject Company, only to the extent that the Company has (directly or indirectly) the authority to control the management of such Subject Company):

(i) in accordance with Article VIII hereof, keep and maintain books of account that are true and correct in all material respects and prepare and timely file all necessary tax returns and make all necessary or desirable tax elections for the Company and each Subject Company;

(ii) prepare and submit all filings of any nature that are required to be made by the Company and each Subject Company under any laws, regulations, ordinances or otherwise applicable to the Company, the Subject Companies or the Projects;

(iii) procure and maintain all Licenses and Permits (if any) required for the Company and the Subject Companies;

(iv) comply with the terms and conditions of the Investment Documents, the Project Documents, the Licenses and Permits and applicable Law;

(v) procure and maintain, or cause to be procured and maintained, all insurance required to be maintained pursuant to the Project Documents;

(vi) enforce the Company's and the Subject Companies' and any counterparty's compliance with the terms and conditions of all Contracts under which the Company or any Subject Company has any obligations or rights, including this Agreement and the Project Documents and ensure compliance with applicable Laws, including Environmental Laws, Anti-Corruption Laws and Laws relating to Sanctions;

(vii) manage the Company's and the Subject Companies' cash according to investment guidelines set forth in Section 8.5 and make distributions out of available cash as provided under the relevant provisions of this Agreement, the Fund Documents and the Subject Companies' organizational documents, including the prompt distribution of cash from the Subject Companies to the Company;

(viii) prepare and deliver all of the reports and other information set forth in Section 8.4; and

(ix) create and maintain the Register, including to reflect any Encumbrance on or Transfer of Membership Interests.

(b) In addition to the actions required pursuant to Section 6.1(a), and in no event in limitation thereof, the Manager shall provide the following services to the Company and the Subject Companies, as applicable (provided that, in each case as it relates to any Subject Company, only to the extent that the Company has (directly or indirectly) the authority to control the management of such Subject Company):

(i) Accounting Services. The Manager shall and/or shall cause the Master Services Provider to provide accounting and administrative support for all operations, including the following accounting services, to the Company and the Subject Companies, as applicable:

(A) preparation, filing, storage and dissemination of all necessary documentation of each such Person's actions and transactions as required by law, by the applicable Fund Documents (including all reporting

required thereunder) and of all documentation reasonably deemed necessary or appropriate by the Manager;

(B) maintenance of accounting and tax records of each such Person's transactions in accordance with the accounting standards set forth in the applicable Fund Documents and this Agreement;

(C) facilitation of payment by the Company and each Subject Company of all reasonable expenses of the Company and such Subject Company in accordance with the applicable Fund Documents and this Agreement, as reflected in the annual budget for the Company and such Subject Company, or reasonably related thereto;

(D) preparation and distribution of all applicable financial reports, financial models and accompanying certificates in accordance with the applicable Fund Documents and this Agreement;

(E) preparation and distribution of an annual budget for the Subject Companies and as may be required by the Fund Documents and this Agreement (including Section 6.8 hereof);

(F) negotiation and administration of an engagement letter with the Certified Public Accountant for annual audit (if required) and tax return review services; and

(G) preparation, facilitation and / or distribution of all other reports, certificates, or transactional information or analysis as reasonably required by the Subject Companies.

(ii) Taxes. Subject to Article VIII and other more specific provisions of this Agreement and the related provisions contained in the Fund Documents, the Manager shall provide, or cause to be provided, the following tax services to the Company and the Subject Companies in accordance with its obligations required by the Fund Documents, as applicable (provided that, in each case as it relates to any Subject Company, only to the extent that the Company has (directly or indirectly) the authority to control the management of such Subject Company):

(A) preparation and timely filing of all applicable federal, state, local and / or other Tax returns, including income, franchise, excise, gross receipts, sales and use tax returns and / or reports in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Fund Documents and this Agreement, including the performance or coordination of any tax law research to support such filing;

(B) administration, invoicing and coordination of property taxes including preparation of all applicable business property tax returns; the review of any property tax assessment on the Projects; the review and timely payment of property tax bills; and administration of any property tax agreement, if applicable; and

(C) cause the Tax Matters Member to represent the Company, and cause the tax matters member of each Subject Company to represent such Subject Company, in any audit, examination, or review conducted by an appropriate taxing authority of any of the Company's or such Subject Company's federal, state, provincial, or local income, franchise, gross receipts, sales and use, or property tax filings.

(iii) Treasury Services. The Manager shall provide, or cause to be provided, the following treasury services, to the extent necessary, to the Company and the Subject Companies, as applicable (provided that, in each case as it relates to any Subject Company, only to the extent that the Company has (directly or indirectly) the authority to control the management of such Subject Company):

(A) establishment, maintenance, and administration of one or more bank accounts in the name of the Company and the Subject Companies (with respect to the Subject Companies, if and as required) in which to deposit the Company's or the Subject Companies' receipts, and from which to draw upon for the payment of all reasonable expenses of the Company or the Subject Companies;

(B) investment and distribution of the Company and the Subject Companies' funds in association with reasonable and customary cash forecast and cash management practices and in accordance with the terms, conditions, and limitations of all applicable Fund Documents and this Agreement;

(C) maintenance and administration of any revolving lines of credit available to the Company or the Subject Companies subject to the terms and conditions of all applicable Fund Documents and this Agreement;

(D) maintenance and administration of any letters of credit issued by, on behalf of, or for the benefit of the Company or any Subject Company subject to the terms and conditions of all applicable Fund Documents and this Agreement;

(E) maintenance by the Manager of the Company's and the Subject Companies' relationships with its banks, bondholders, rating agencies and / or other financial institutions, and their respective legal counsels; and

(F) periodic maintenance and analysis of the Projects' long-term economic projections.

(iv) Legal. The Manager shall coordinate legal services, in the name of and on behalf of the Company and the Subject Companies for whom the Company has (directly or indirectly) management authority, as it deems necessary to ensure the proper administration and management of the Projects. In coordinating these legal services, the Manager will determine whether such legal services are to be performed by in-house legal staff (if at the time such legal services are performed during the term of this Agreement the Manager has in its employ any in-house legal staff), outside legal counsel, or any combination thereof.

(v) Insurance. If required under the Fund Documents or any of the other Project Documents, the Manager shall procure insurance coverage for, and in the name of, the Company and (to the extent the Company has (directly or indirectly) management authority for any Subject Company) shall cause the Subject Companies to procure, at the Company's or the Subject Companies' expense, as applicable, and shall enforce its rights to such insurance coverage, defense and indemnification; *provided, however*, that if any such insurance (after consultation with a reputable insurance broker) is not available on commercially reasonable terms only such insurance shall then be required to be carried pursuant to this Agreement as is then available on commercially reasonable terms.

(vi) Insurance Claims. The Manager shall adjust insurance claims of the Company and (to the extent the Company has (directly or indirectly) management authority for any Subject Company) the Subject Companies with insurance carriers, as applicable, to ensure equitable recovery for property damage and business interruption claims. Adjustment of such a claim shall include: (A) filing proof of loss with all applicable supporting documentation, (B) site inspection, (C) negotiations with insurance carriers, and (D) ensuring that insurance proceeds be deposited and distributed in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Agreement and the Project Documents. In the event of a liability claim, the Manager shall oversee the defense of the claim.

(vii) Indebtedness. During any such time during which any Company or (to the extent the Company has (directly or indirectly) management authority for any Subject Company) Subject Company Indebtedness remains outstanding, the Manager shall cause the Company and the applicable Subject Companies to:

(A) comply with the applicable financing documents, including, without limitation, by repaying such Indebtedness in the amounts and at the times required under such financing documents; and

(B) as soon as practicable following the occurrence or existence of a default or an event of default under any financing documents, use cash or reserves of the applicable Subject Company or, if such Subject Company does not have sufficient cash or reserves, cash or reserves of the Company, to effect (or make commercially reasonable efforts to effect) a cure (or request a waiver) of such a default or an event of default in accordance with the applicable financing documents. For the avoidance of doubt, any cash used by the Company to cure (or attempt to cure or waive) such default or event of default shall be an expense of the Company and shall not be Available Cash Flow available for distribution to the Members pursuant to Article V.

(viii) Anti-Corruption Laws and Sanctions. The Manager shall cause the Company to maintain in effect and enforce policies and procedures designed to ensure compliance by the Company and the Subject Companies, and their respective directors, officers, employees and agents, with Anti-Corruption Laws and applicable Sanctions. The Manager shall cause the Company and (to the extent the Company has (directly or indirectly) management authority for any Subject Company) the Subject Companies, and their respective directors, officers, employees and agents, not to use any Company or Subject Company funds (A) in furtherance of an offer, payment, promise to pay, or authorization of the payment or giving of money, or anything else of value, to any Person in violation of any Anti-Corruption Laws, (B) for the purpose of funding, financing or facilitating any activities, business or transaction of or with any Sanctioned Person or in any Sanctioned Country or (C) in any manner that would result in the violation of any Sanctions.

For the avoidance of doubt, all services required to be performed by the Manager pursuant to this Section 6.1 shall be provided by the Manager at no cost or expense to the Company, except to the extent otherwise provided in this Agreement or the Approved Budget, including fees and expenses incurred pursuant to any subcontract entered into for the provision of such services in accordance with this Agreement.

(c) A Member shall not be deemed to be participating in the control of the business of the Company by virtue of its possessing or exercising any rights set forth in this Agreement or the Act or any other Contract relating to the Company.

Section 6.2 Standard of Care; Required Consents.

(a) In carrying out its duties hereunder, the Manager shall perform its duties and obligations hereunder in all material respects in accordance with the Project Documents, Licenses and Permits, applicable Laws, the purposes set forth in Section 2.5 and in accordance with the Good Management Standard.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Agreement to the contrary, the Manager may not take, or cause or permit the Company or (to the extent the Company has (directly or indirectly) management authority for any Subject Company)

any Subject Company to take, any of the following actions without having first obtained the Consent of the Members, taking into account the best interests of the Company and the mutual benefit of its Members:

(i) Do any act in contravention of this Agreement or of the organizational documents of the Company or any Subject Company;

(ii) With respect to (A) the Company, engage in any business or activity that is not within the purpose of the Company, as set forth in Section 2.5, or to change such purpose, and (B) any Subject Company, engage in any business or activity that is not within the purpose of such Subject Company's organizational documents, or to change such purpose;

(iii) Cause the Company to be treated other than as a partnership for tax purposes or cause any Subject Company listed to be treated other than as set forth in its Fund Documents, in each case for United States federal income tax purposes (including by electing under Treasury Regulations Section 301.7701-3 to be classified as an association);

(iv) Permit (A) possession of property of the Company or any Subject Company by any Member (unless such action is taken pursuant to the express terms of any Fund Document), (B) the assignment, transfer, Encumbrance or pledge of rights of the Company or any Subject Company in specific property of the Company or any Subject Company for other than a Company or Subject Company purpose, as applicable, or other than for the benefit of the Company or such Subject Company, or (C) any commingling of the funds of the Company or any Subject Company with the funds of any other Person;

(v) Amend the Delaware Certificate or the certificate of formation, certificate of incorporation or other formation document, as applicable, of any Subject Company, in any way that would be materially adverse to any Member;

(vi) Cause the Company or any Subject Company to be deemed Bankrupt, serve as one of the three (3) petitioning creditors in connection with an involuntary bankruptcy petition against the Company or any Subject Company, cooperate with creditors in an effort to commence an involuntary bankruptcy petition, guarantee such creditors' claims, or take any action to encourage or assist in any way with the commencement of an involuntary bankruptcy petition against the Company or any Subject Company;

(vii) Make any distribution to any Member, except as specified in this Agreement;

(viii) Repurchase, redeem or convert any membership interests in, or other securities of, the Company;

(ix) Enter into any loan, contract or agreement with any Affiliate of the Manager other than as permitted by this Agreement or to loan any funds of the Company or any Subject Company to any Person or make any advance payments of compensation or other consideration to the Manager or any of its Affiliates;

(x) Borrow any money in the name or on behalf of the Company or any Subject Company, as applicable, in excess of \$1,000,000 in the aggregate, or execute and issue promissory notes and other negotiable or non-negotiable instruments and evidences of indebtedness in excess of \$1,000,000 in the aggregate, except the Manager may borrow, or cause the Company or any Subject Company to borrow money in the name and on behalf of the Company or such Subject Company, as applicable, in such amounts as the Manager shall reasonably determine are necessary: to preserve and protect the Company's or such Subject Company's property upon the occurrence of an accident, catastrophe or similar event;

(xi) Mortgage, pledge, assign in trust or otherwise encumber any Company or Subject Company property, or assign any monies owing or to be owing to the Company or any Subject Company except: (A) to secure the payment of any borrowing permitted hereunder, (B) for customary liens contained in or arising under any operating agreements, construction contracts and similar agreements executed by or binding on the Company or such Subject Company with respect to amounts not yet due or not yet delinquent (or, if delinquent, that are being contested by the Manager, the Company or such Subject Company in good faith and for which adequate reserves have been set aside in accordance with GAAP), or (C) for statutory liens for amounts not yet due or not yet delinquent (or, if delinquent, that are being contested by the Manager, the Company or such Subject Company in good faith and for which adequate reserves have been set aside in accordance with GAAP); *provided*, that in no event shall the Manager mortgage, pledge, assign in trust or otherwise encumber the Company's right to receive Capital Contributions from the Members;

(xii) Sell, lease, transfer, assign or distribute any interest in (A) any Subject Company or any Project or (B) any Asset or related group of Assets with a fair market value in excess of \$2,000,000 *per annum* and \$10,000,000 in the aggregate in one or a related series of transactions, except for (1) the sale of energy, (2) the sale of RECs (3) otherwise in the ordinary course of the Subject Companies' business and in accordance with the applicable Project Documents, or (4) as required under any security agreement in connection with a borrowing permitted hereunder;

(xiii) Guarantee in the name or on behalf of the Company or any Subject Company, the payment of money or the performance of any contract or other obligation of any Person except, (a) with respect to the Fund Documents, for responsibilities customarily assumed under operating agreements considered standard in the solar power industry and (b)

guarantees made by any Subject Company for performance by the Company of its obligations under a borrowing permitted hereunder;

(xiv) Amend the Approved Budget to increase projected expenditures or expend funds in excess of the Approved Budget for any Fiscal Year, except for (A) amendments or expenditures that do not increase the aggregate spending under the Approved Budget above one hundred ten percent (110%) of the aggregate expense amount reflected in the Approved Budget for the Fiscal Year, (B) with respect to any Subject Company, expenditures that, after taking into account amounts theretofore paid in such Fiscal Year, do not exceed twenty percent (20%) of the amount budgeted to be expended in such Fiscal Year in the Approved Budget for such Subject Company, (C) expenditures required to be made under Fund Documents and (D) in connection with the Accepted Acquisition of a new Fund Company in accordance with Section 6.3;

(xv) Merge or consolidate the Company or any Subject Company with any Member or other Person or entity, convert the Company or any Subject Company to a general partnership or other entity, or agree to an exchange of interests with any other Person, or acquire all or substantially all of the assets, stock or interests of any other Person other than the Accepted Acquisition of a new Fund Company in accordance with Section 6.3;

(xvi) Compromise or settle any lawsuit, administrative matter or other dispute where the amount the Company or any Subject Company may recover or might be obligated to pay, as applicable, is in excess of \$1,000,000 in the aggregate, or which includes consent to the award of an injunction, specific performance or other equitable relief;

(xvii) Admit any additional Member to the Company except as permitted under Article IX hereof, cause any additional member to be admitted to any Subject Company except in accordance with such Subject Company's operating agreement, or otherwise issue, or permit the issuance of, any additional membership interests in the Company or any Subject Company except in accordance with such Subject Company's operating agreement; *provided* that the Manager may not permit the issuance of additional Class A Units at any time during the term of this Agreement without having first obtained the Consent of the Class A Members;

(xviii) (A) Hire any employees, enter into or adopt any bonus, profit sharing, thrift, compensation, option, pension, retirement, savings, welfare, deferred compensation, employment, termination, severance or other employee benefit plan, agreement, trust, fund, policy or arrangement for the benefit or welfare of any directors, officers or employees of the Company or any Subject Company, as the case may be or (B) transfer any Company or Subject Company Assets to satisfy any liabilities of any Class B Member or its Affiliates arising from ERISA;

(xix) Change the Company's or any Subject Company's methods of accounting as in effect on the Effective Date, except as required by GAAP, or take any action, other than reasonable and usual actions in the ordinary course of business or specifically contemplated under the Fund Documents to which it is a party, with respect to accounting policies or procedures, unless required by GAAP;

(xx) Take any action that would result in a material breach or an event of default, or that would permit or result in the acceleration of any obligation or termination of any right, under any Fund Document, which acceleration or termination would cause a Subject Company Material Adverse Effect.

(xxi) Enter into: (A) any amendment, modification, waiver or termination of a Fund Document or any Licenses or Permits that could reasonably be expected to have a Subject Company Material Adverse Effect, (B) any substitution or replacement of any Fund Document that could reasonably be expected to have a Subject Company Material Adverse Effect, (C) any Additional Project Document not contemplated by the then current Approved Budget or that could reasonably be expected to have a Subject Company Material Adverse Effect; or (D) any new agreement with an Affiliate other than in accordance with this Agreement or amend any economic provision or otherwise materially amend any existing contract with an Affiliate;

(xxii) Remove the Master Services Provider or appoint a new Person to act in a similar capacity to the Master Services Provider or consent to or allow the assignment by the Master Services Provider of the agreement pursuant to which the Master Services Provider provides services to the Company, or any of its rights or obligations thereunder, other than to an Affiliate;

(xxiii) Cause an Intermediate Company to make a capital contribution to a Fund Company to purchase Projects unless any applicable Fund Investor has committed to fund its respective portion of such purchase price upon satisfaction or waiver of all of the conditions precedent in favor of such Fund Investor;

(xxiv) Subject to Section 6.3(e), cause an Intermediate Company to exercise a purchase option pursuant to a Fund Company Call Event;

(xxv) Cause the Company or cause the Company to cause any Subject Company to change its respective legal form, recapitalize, liquidate, wind up or dissolve (other than in accordance with this Agreement), or declare itself

Bankrupt; or

(xxvi) Cause the Company or any Subject Company to hire legal advisors to act on such company's behalf; provided that all legal advisors currently used by such company as of the Effective Date are approved.

(c) Prior to the dissolution of the Company under the terms of this Agreement, the Manager shall devote such time and effort to the Company's business as may be necessary to adequately promote the interests of the Company and the mutual interests of the Members.

(d) With respect to any actions described in this Agreement that require the Consent of the Members (including, without limitation, those actions set forth in this Section 6.2), the Manager shall use commercially reasonable efforts to request such consent or approval from each Member no later than ten (10) Business Days prior to the proposed date for the taking of such action, and such request shall include, to the extent applicable, copies of all material documentation relating to the proposed action. The failure of any Member to deliver a response either approving or disapproving any action requiring the Consent of the Members within such ten (10) Business Day period shall be deemed such Member's consent to the proposed action.

Section 6.3 Fund Company Acquisitions; Fund Company Call Events.

(a) During the Investment Period, the Manager shall present each proposed Fund Company to the Members in accordance with Section 6.3(b) to obtain Consent of the Members to either (i) if such proposed Fund Company is a going concern and owns one or more Projects at the time of such acquisition, purchase such Fund Company or (ii) if such proposed Fund Company is a newly formed company that does not yet own any Projects at the time of such acquisition, cause the applicable Intermediate Company to acquire a membership interest in such Fund Company and enter into the Fund Documents with any applicable Fund Investor.

(b) In order to initiate the Company's investment in a proposed Fund Company through an Intermediate Company, the Manager shall deliver to the Members a Fund Company Presentation Package for their review; *provided*, that such delivery will be considered an informal delivery unless and until a formal notice is sent by the Manager to the Members (a "**Fund Company Presentation Notice**") indicating that such delivery is intended to commence the Review Period set forth below. Following receipt of a Fund Company Presentation Notice, each Member shall respond in writing (each, an "**Investment Response Notice**") within thirty (30) days (the "**Review Period**") indicating whether it accepts (an "**Accepted Acquisition**") or rejects (a "**Rejected Acquisition**") such investment opportunity. A proposed investment shall automatically be treated as a Rejected Acquisition unless all Members deliver Investment Responses approving such acquisition prior to the expiration of the applicable Review Period.

(c) In the case of each Accepted Acquisition, the Members shall be deemed to have consented to the applicable Fund Documents and the Manager will (i) cause the applicable Intermediate Company to enter into the applicable Fund Documents to acquire interests in such Fund Company, (ii) coordinate with each Member any documents required to be executed by such Member in connection with such Accepted Acquisition, if any, including any guarantees required in connection therewith, (iii) the Members shall execute a Fund Addendum and (iv) deliver such Capital Contribution Notices to the Members as are required to fund such acquisition.

(d) If the proposed Cumulative Base Case Model, Fund Base Case Model and proposed amendments to the Approved Budget contained in the Fund Company Presentation Package in connection with a proposed acquisition of a Fund Company require an increase to the Class A Member Capital Contribution Commitment or, if applicable, the Class A Member Capital Contribution Commitment Accordion Amount in connection with such acquisition and such acquisition becomes an Accepted Acquisition, then the Class A Member Capital Contribution Commitment or, if applicable, the Class A Member Capital Contribution Commitment Accordion Amount shall be automatically increased as agreed to by the Members in connection with the modification of the Approved Budget in connection with such acquisition.

(e) In the event that a Fund Company Call Event arises, the Manager shall send notice to the Members together with a detailed explanation of the mechanics for such event in the applicable Fund Documents. Within five (5) Business Days following receipt of such notice, the Members shall meet to determine whether the Company should cause the Intermediate Company to purchase the applicable Fund Investor's membership interests (the "**Fund Investor Interests**") in such Fund Company; *provided*, that, if such decision is not required to be made under the Fund Documents until an appraisal of such Fund Investor Interests has been completed, then the Members may postpone such decision until such appraisal has been completed. If the Members agree to exercise the option pursuant to the Fund Company Call Event, then each Member's respective Capital Contributions will be determined in accordance with Section 3.3(e). If the Class A Members and the Class B Members cannot reach agreement with respect to exercising such option within the number of days required for such decision contained in the notice from the Manager (to be determined reasonably by the Manager in each case based on the required response period in the underlying Fund Documents), then the Class B Members shall have the right (but not the obligation), to be exercised within three (3) days following the initial decision period contained in the Manager's notice, to cause the Intermediate Company to exercise such option to purchase the Fund Investor Interests conditioned on the Class B Members funding one hundred percent (100%) of the Capital Contributions required to consummate such purchase. If the Class B Members decline the opportunity to fund one hundred percent (100%) of the Capital Contributions required to consummate such purchase, then the Class A Members shall have the right (but not the obligation), to be exercised within three (3) days following the receipt of the Class B Members' response (or

deemed response), to cause the Intermediate Company to exercise such option to purchase the Fund Investor Interests conditioned on the Class A Members funding one hundred percent (100%) of the Capital Contributions required to consummate such purchase. The failure of any Member to respond within the time periods set forth in this Section 6.3(e) shall be deemed such Member's rejection of such opportunity. Following any Member's delivery of notice that it has elected to fund one hundred percent (100%) of the Capital Contributions required to consummate the purchase of the Fund Investor Interests, the Members shall work together in good faith to adjust to the allocations under Section 4.1 and the distributions under Section 5.1 to reflect such increased Capital Contributions made by the Class B Members.

Section 6.4 Removal and Election of Manager.

(a) The Manager shall not have a right to resign unless and until a successor manager is elected or appointed as specified under this Section 6.4 and assumes the obligations of the Manager under this Agreement. If the Manager so resigns, the resigning Manager shall reasonably cooperate with the Members and the replacement Manager to effect an orderly transition of responsibilities and duties to the replacement Manager. Such replacement Manager shall be elected by a majority vote of the Class B Members, subject to subparagraph (b) below.

(b) The Manager will be subject to removal as Manager by Consent of the Members (excluding any Member who is the Manager or an Affiliate of the Manager), if the Manager (in its capacity as Manager or its capacity as Tax Matters Member) (i) is proven to have engaged in gross negligence, willful misconduct or fraud or (ii) is proven to have performed any action that is in breach or violation of this Agreement and that has or is reasonably expected to have a Portfolio Material Adverse Effect; *provided, however*, that in the case of this clause (ii), for any breach or violation other than a failure to make a cash distribution when due under this Agreement, the Manager shall have the opportunity to cure such breach or violation within thirty (30) days of receiving notice of such breach; *provided, further*, that if such breach cannot be cured within such period, and the Manager is proceeding with diligence to cure such breach, the 30-day cure period shall be extended by an additional sixty (60) days, for a total cure period of ninety (90) days; *provided, further*, that during such cure period the Manager may continue as the Manager (and Tax Matters Member). In addition, the Manager shall be removed automatically without further vote, action or notice by any Member in the event of a Bankruptcy of the Manager, the Tax Matters Member (if it is an Affiliate of the Manager) or any Member who is an Affiliate of the Manager, unless those Members who are not Affiliates of the Manager elect otherwise upon written notice.

(c) If the Manager is removed under subparagraph (b) above, the Consent of the Members (excluding any Member who is the Manager or an Affiliate of the Manager) shall be required to elect or appoint a successor Manager to succeed to all the rights, and to perform all of the obligations, set forth for the Manager hereunder. If the Manager is so removed, the removed Manager shall reasonably cooperate with the Members and the replacement Manager to effect an orderly transition of responsibilities and duties to the replacement Manager. The Person selected as the successor Manager shall be an entity that is experienced and reputable in operating solar facilities similar to the Projects and shall execute a counterpart to this Agreement.

Section 6.5 Indemnification and Exculpation.

(a) To the fullest extent permitted by Law, the Manager and its respective officers, directors, employees and agents shall be exculpated from, and the Company shall indemnify, from Available Cash Flow, such Persons from and against, all Damages any of them incur by reason of any act or omission performed or omitted by such Person in a manner reasonably believed to be consistent with its rights and obligations under Law and this Agreement; *provided, however*, that this indemnity does not apply to Damages that are attributable to the gross negligence, willful misconduct or fraud of such Person or a material breach by the Manager or any of its Affiliates of their respective covenants or representations set forth in any of the Investment Documents or any other Fund Document to which it is a party.

(b) To the fullest extent permitted by Law, reasonable and documented expenses to be incurred by an indemnified Person under this Section 6.5 shall, from time to time, be advanced by or on behalf of the Company, from Available Cash Flow, prior to the final disposition of any matter upon receipt by the Company of an undertaking from a Person with sufficient credit capacity to repay such amount if it shall be determined that the indemnified Person is not entitled to be indemnified under this Agreement.

(c) Provided that the same is reflected in the Approved Budget, the Company may purchase from the funds of the Company and maintain insurance on behalf of any Person who is or was an officer, employee, or agent of the Company, against any liability asserted against the Person and incurred by the Person in any capacity, or arising out of the Person's status as such, whether or not the Company would have the power to indemnify the Person against the liability under the provisions of this Section 6.5.

Section 6.6 Company Reimbursement; Fund Formation Expenses.

The Company shall directly pay and reimburse the Manager for all Company Reimbursable Expenses incurred from time to time. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Agreement, the Class A Members shall not be obligated to make Capital Contributions in connection with any legal or other fees and costs in connection with the negotiation and entry by the Intermediate Company or any other Person into any Fund Documents, which obligation shall be borne solely by the Class B Member as a Member Contribution Event, including the repayment of the Manager for any such expenses advanced by the Manger.

Section 6.7 Officers.

(a) Number. The officers of the Company shall be a President, a Secretary and any number of Vice Presidents or Assistant Secretaries or other officers (each an “**Officer**” and collectively “**Officers**”) as may be elected by the Manager. Any two (2) or more offices may be held by the same person.

(b) Election and Term of Office. The Officers of the Company shall be elected or appointed by the Manager. Vacancies may be filled or new offices created and filled by the Manager. Each Officer shall hold office until his successor shall have been duly elected or appointed or until his death or until he shall resign or shall have been removed in the manner hereinafter provided. Election of an Officer shall not of itself create contract rights.

(c) Vacancies. A vacancy in any office because of death, resignation, removal, disqualification or otherwise, may be filled by the Manager for the unexpired portion of the term.

(d) Removal. Any Officer elected or appointed by the Manager may be removed by the Manager whenever in its judgment the best interests of the Company would be served thereby, but such removal shall be without prejudice to the contract rights, if any, of the person so removed.

(e) Duties; Standard of Care. Each Officer is only authorized to perform the duties specifically enumerated herein or as may be specifically assigned to such Officer in accordance with the terms of this Agreement. Each Officer shall be subject to the same standard of care applicable to the Manager as set forth in Section 6.2(a) in carrying out any of their relevant duties whatsoever and shall be required to obtain the necessary prior consents for actions specified in Section 6.2(b).

(f) Indemnification of Officers. To the greatest extent allowed by the Act, the Officers shall not be liable to the Company or any Member because any taxing authorities disallow or adjust income, deduction or credits in the Company tax returns. Furthermore, the Officers shall not have any liability for the repayment of the capital contributions of any Member. In addition, the doing of any act or the omission to do any act by the Officers the effect of which may cause or result in loss or damage to the Company, if done in good faith and otherwise in accordance with the terms of this Agreement, shall not subject the Officers or their successors and assigns to any liability to the greatest extent allowed by the Act. To the greatest extent allowed by the Act, the Company will indemnify and hold harmless the Officers and their successors, delegates and assigns from any claim, loss, expense, liability, action or damage resulting from any such act or omission, including reasonable costs and expenses of litigation and appeal of such litigation (including reasonable fees and expenses of attorneys engaged by any of the Officers in defense of such act or omission), but the Officers shall not be entitled to be indemnified or held harmless due to, or arising from, their fraud, gross negligence, bad faith or willful malfeasance. The foregoing indemnification is limited to Available Cash Flow, and nothing contained herein is intended to create personal liability for any Member.

Section 6.8 Approved Budgets.

The Manager shall prepare or cause to be prepared for each Fiscal Year of the Company and the Subject Companies an operating budget on a consolidated basis setting forth the anticipated revenues and expenses of the Company and each Subject Company for such Fiscal Year. The initial operating budget for the remainder of the Fiscal Year ending December 31, 2017 is attached as Exhibit D hereto. For a succeeding Fiscal Year (commencing with the fiscal year ending December 31, 2018), the Manager shall, not later than the first day of the month preceding the month in which the then current Fiscal Year ends (currently November 1), submit the proposed operating budget for such succeeding Fiscal Year to the Members for their review. If the aggregate expense amount reflected in the proposed operating budget is not more than the lesser of ten percent (10%) above the annual spending projected in the Aggregate Tracking Model for the applicable Fiscal Year and five percent (5%) above the aggregate expense amount reflected in the Approved Budget for the previous Fiscal Year (and in each case, does not include expenditures exceeding \$500,000 in aggregate of a type not included in the Aggregate Tracking Model for the applicable Fiscal Year or in the Approved Budget for the previous Fiscal Year, as the case may be), then the Consent of the Members shall not be required and such proposed operating budget shall be deemed approved by all of the Members. If such Consent of the Members is required and if either the Consent of the Members is received or if no Member objects to such proposed operating budget by the last day of the month preceding the month in which the then current Fiscal Year ends (currently November 30), then not later than such date, such operating budget shall be deemed approved by all of the Members (each budget as attached hereto, approved or deemed approved, an “**Approved Budget**”). If the Consent of the Members is required and not obtained as provided above, then the Manager shall prepare or cause to be prepared a revised operating budget, which shall be submitted to the Members for their approval as set forth in the preceding sentences, and, upon final approval of such operating budget by the Consent of the Members, such budget shall become an Approved Budget hereunder. To the extent that amounts relating to any items of a proposed budget are not approved, the corresponding amounts for the items in the previous Fiscal Year’s Approved Budget will continue as part of the Approved Budget for such year, until a more current amount for such item is approved in accordance with this Section 6.8. The Manager may from time to time during the Fiscal Year propose to amend the Approved Budget to decrease expected expenditures, or, subject to Section 6.2(b)(xiv), to increase expected expenditures and as so amended, any such amended budget shall be the Approved Budget hereunder.

Article VII

RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF MEMBERS

Section 7.1 General.

The rights and responsibilities of the Members shall be as provided in the Delaware Certificate, this Agreement and the Act.

Section 7.2 Member Consent.

Except as provided in Section 6.2(b) and as otherwise expressly provided in this Agreement, the Consent of the Members shall constitute the approval by, or the authorization of, any action by or on behalf of the Company that requires a vote, consent, approval or action of or an election by the Members; *provided*, that, without the prior written approval of each Member adversely affected thereby, no such consent shall (a) modify the limited liability of a Member; (b) require a Member to provide funds to the Company, by loan, contribution or otherwise (or amend any of the conditions to making any loan or contribution); (c) alter the interest of any Member in Capital Accounts, Company Items, ITCs, distributions of Available Cash Flow; or (d) amend, supplement or otherwise modify Section 6.2(b), or this Section 7.2, or, in each case, any of the definitions of capitalized terms used therein.

Section 7.3 Member Liability.

(a) To the fullest extent permitted under the Act and any other applicable Law as currently or hereafter in effect, no Member shall have any personal liability whatsoever, whether to the Company or to its creditors for the debts, obligations, expenses or liabilities of the Company, whether arising in contract, tort or otherwise, which shall be solely the debts, obligations, expenses or liabilities of the Company, or for any of its losses, in excess of the value of such Member's Capital Account, except as expressly provided herein.

(b) A Member shall be liable only to make its Capital Contributions as provided herein and, other than as specifically provided in Section 12.3, shall not be required to restore a deficit balance in its Capital Account. Except as provided in Section 3.3 no Member shall be required to make any additional contributions or to lend any funds to the Company. The failure of the Company to observe any formalities or requirements relating to the exercise of its powers or management of its business or affairs under this Agreement or the Act shall not be grounds for imposing personal liability on the Members or the Manager for liabilities of the Company.

(c) To the fullest extent permitted by Law, each Member and its respective officers, directors, managers, employees, direct and indirect owners, attorneys, contractors, representatives and agents shall be exculpated from, and the Company shall indemnify, defend and hold harmless such Persons from and against, all Damages from Third Parties that result by virtue of the Member's ownership of its Membership Interest; *provided, however*, that this indemnity does not apply: (i) to Damages that are attributable to the proven gross negligence, willful misconduct or fraud of such Person, (ii) to indemnity obligations of the Members pursuant to Section 11.1 of this Agreement, or (iii) to a Member acting in a capacity other than solely as a Member, in the event that any such Claim is asserted against any Member in its capacity in more than one role (such as, for the avoidance of doubt, the Class B Member's role as Member and Manager).

(d) To the fullest extent permitted by Law, reasonable and documented expenses actually incurred by an indemnified Person under this Section 7.3 shall, from time to time, be advanced by or on behalf of the Company from Available Cash Flow, prior to the final disposition of any matter upon receipt by the Company of an undertaking from a Person with sufficient credit capacity to repay such amount if it shall be determined that the indemnified Person is not entitled to be indemnified under this Agreement.

Section 7.4 Withdrawal.

Except as otherwise provided in this Agreement, no Member shall be entitled to: (a) voluntarily withdraw or resign from the Company; (b) withdraw any part of such Member's Capital Contributions from the Company; (c) demand the return of such Member's Capital Contributions; or (d) receive property other than cash in return for such Member's Capital Contribution.

Section 7.5 Member Compensation.

No Member shall receive any interest, compensation or drawing with respect to its Capital Contributions or its Capital Account or for services rendered on behalf of the Company or otherwise in its capacity as a Member, except as otherwise provided in this Agreement.

Section 7.6 Other Ventures.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Agreement or any duty existing at law or in equity, the Members and their respective Affiliates at any time and from time to time may engage in and possess interests in other business ventures of any and every type and description, including other business ventures competitive with, or of the same type and description as, the Company and the Subject Companies, independently or with others, as long as such venture does not cause any Subject Company to cease to hold any Energy Regulatory Approval or to become subject to regulation under PUHCA, other than with respect to

regulations pertaining to maintaining Qualifying Facility status, as applicable, in each case with no obligation to offer to such Subject Company, the Company, any Member or any of their respective Affiliates the right to participate in, or share the results or profits of, those activities (even if those activities may be made possible or more profitable by reason of the Company's or such Subject Company's activities), except any activity that would cause a Member to be a Related Party.

Section 7.7 Confidential Information.

(a) With respect to each of the Company, the Members and the Manager, except to the extent necessary for the exercise of its rights and remedies and the performance of its obligations under this Agreement, the Company, such Member and the Manager will not itself use or intentionally disclose (and will not permit the use or disclosure by any of its Affiliates, any of the officers, directors or employees of it or its Affiliates (collectively, "**Representatives**"), or any of its advisors, counsel and public accountants (collectively, "**Advisors**")), directly or indirectly, any of the terms and conditions of the Project Documents, this Agreement, the other Investment Documents or other information in respect of the transactions contemplated hereby ("**Confidential Information**"); *provided*, that (i) the Company, any such Member, the Manager and its Affiliates, Representatives and Advisors may use and disclose Confidential Information to its Affiliates, Representatives and Advisors and to the Company, any other Member, the Manager and its Affiliates, Representatives and Advisors provided such use or disclosure is in connection with its administration of its interests under this Agreement, (ii) the Company, any such Member, the Manager and its Affiliates, Representatives and Advisors may disclose Confidential Information to any Governmental Authority having jurisdiction over the Company, such Member, the Manager or its Affiliates or as may be required by law, (iii) the Company, any such Member, the Manager and its Affiliates, Representatives and Advisors may use and disclose Confidential Information that (A) has been publicly disclosed or is publicly known (other than by the Company, such Member, the Manager or any of its Affiliates, Representatives or Advisors in breach of this Section 7.7), (B) has come into the possession of the Company, such Member, the Manager or any of its Affiliates, Representatives or Advisors other than from the Company, another Member or a Person acting on such other Member's behalf or the Manager under circumstances not involving to the knowledge of the Company, such Member or the Manager any breach of any confidentiality obligation, or (C) has been independently developed by the Company, such Member, the Manager or any of its Affiliates, Representatives or Advisors without use of information obtained under this Agreement, (iv) to the extent that such disclosure is (A) required by law, a subpoena or any other applicable legal process or (B) by request of any Governmental Authority having jurisdiction over such Party or its Affiliates, any stock exchange on which such Party's or its Affiliates Securities are traded or any self-regulatory body having jurisdiction over such Party (including, to the extent applicable, the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc.), the Company, such Member, the Manager or its Affiliates may disclose Confidential Information provided that in such case the Company, such Member and the Manager shall, unless otherwise prohibited by law, (1) give prompt notice to the Company, the other Members or Manager that such disclosure is or may be required and (2) cooperate in protecting such confidential or proprietary nature of the Confidential Information which must so be disclosed; *provided* that no such notification shall be required in respect of any disclosure to FERC, any Energy Regulatory Authority or bank, insurance or financial industry regulatory authorities having jurisdiction over the Company, such Member, the Manager or its Affiliates, (v) disclosures to lenders, potential lenders or other Persons providing financing to the Company or any Subject Company or to their respective representatives and advisors, the Company, any Member, the Manager or its Affiliates and potential purchasers of equity interests in the Company, the Company, any Member, the Manager or its Affiliates are permitted, any person to which such Member sells or offers to sell its investment in the Company or any portion thereof, if such Persons have agreed to abide by the terms of this Section 7.7 or have otherwise entered into an agreement with restrictions on disclosure substantially similar to the terms of this Section 7.7 (or in the case of advisors, are otherwise bound by professional or legal obligations of confidentiality), (vi) the Company, any such Member, the Manager and its Affiliates, Representatives and Advisors may disclose Confidential Information, and make such filings, as may be required by this Agreement or the Project Documents, (vii) any Member which is an insurance company or an Affiliate thereof may disclose such information to the National Association of Insurance Commissioners and any rating agency requiring access to its portfolio, (viii) any Member and its Affiliates, Representatives and Advisors may disclose Confidential Information relating to any Project (but not Confidential Information relating to any other Member) to lenders, potential lenders or other Persons providing financing to any Person developing or proposing to develop the remaining phases of any Project and potential purchasers of equity interests in such Person or potential power or REC purchasers from such Persons, or to any Person in connection with the operation of any Project if, in each case described in this clause (viii), such Persons have agreed to abide by the terms of this Section 7.7 or have otherwise entered into a Contract with restrictions on disclosure substantially the same (and for not less than two (2) years in duration) as the terms of this Section 7.7 (or in the case of Advisors, are otherwise bound by professional or legal obligations of confidentiality), and (ix) any such Member may disclose Confidential Information to the IRS or any state taxing authority in connection with any communication regarding the tax consequences of any Project, any Subject Company's ownership and operation of the applicable Project or such Member's ownership of an interest in the Company; *provided* that such Member shall, as soon as practicable, notify the other Members of such disclosure, furnish a copy of any written material provided to the IRS or any state taxing authority to the other Members and, if practicable, afford the other Members reasonable opportunity to comment on the proposed disclosure (but for the avoidance of doubt the other Members will not have the right to consent to such proposed disclosure). A Member's obligations pursuant to this Article VII shall survive the Transfer of its Units.

(b) The foregoing obligations shall not apply to the tax treatment or tax structure of the transactions contemplated hereby and each Member (and any employee, representative, or agent of any Member) may disclose to any and all Persons of any kind, the tax treatment and tax structure of the transactions contemplated hereby and all other materials of any kind (including opinions or other tax analysis) that are provided to any Member relating to such tax treatment and tax structure (all such

information that may be disclosed being the “**Tax Information**”). However, any such Tax Information is required to be kept confidential to the extent necessary to comply with any applicable securities laws. The preceding sentences are intended to cause the transactions contemplated hereby not to be treated as having been offered under conditions of confidentiality for purposes of Treasury Regulations Sections 1.6011-4(b)(3) and 301.6111-2(a)(2)(ii) and shall be construed in a manner consistent with such purpose. For purposes of this provision, the Tax Information includes only those facts that may be relevant to understanding the purported or claimed U.S. federal income tax treatment or tax structure of the transactions contemplated hereby and, to eliminate any doubt, therefore specifically does not include information that either reveals or standing alone or in the aggregate with other information so disclosed tends of itself to reveal or allow the recipient of the information to ascertain the identity of the Company or any Member or the Class B Member (or potential member), or any other third parties involved in any of the transactions contemplated hereby or any other potential transactions with any of the foregoing.

(c) Except as otherwise permitted by this Section 7.7, no Member shall include in a press release or otherwise disclose (other than as required to be included in a filing to FERC, any Energy Regulatory Authority or any bank, insurance or financial industry regulatory authority having jurisdiction over such Member, its affiliates or permitted transferees) the name of any Member as an equity investor or potential equity investor without the prior written consent of such Member which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld.

(d) If the Company or any subsidiary thereof is required at any time to make any regulatory filing to the FERC or any Energy Regulatory Authority that identifies by name, or otherwise relates specifically to, any Member or any of its affiliates or permitted transferees, then the Company shall submit (or the Company shall cause its subsidiary to submit) an advance draft of such regulatory filing to such Member or its affiliate or permitted transferee, as applicable, as early as practicable in advance of the specified deadline imposed by FERC or such Energy Regulatory Authority or its regulations. Such Member (or its affiliate or permitted transferee, as applicable) shall have the right to provide comments to such regulatory filing as it relates to such Member (or its affiliate or permitted transferee), and the Company or its subsidiary shall incorporate or accommodate, prior to submitting such filing, such comments timely received. A Member’s failure to promptly provide such comments shall constitute approval of the making of such regulatory filing by the Company or subsidiary thereof.

(e) If any Member is required at any time to make any regulatory filing (other than a filing to any bank, insurance or financial industry regulatory authority having jurisdiction over such Member or its affiliates) that identifies by name, or otherwise relates specifically to, any other Member, then such Member shall submit an advance draft of the relevant portions of such regulatory filing to such other Member. Such other Member shall have the right to provide comments to such regulatory filing as it relates to such other Member, and the Member making such filing shall incorporate or accommodate, prior to submitting such filing, such reasonable comments. The Parties acknowledge and agree that from time to time a Member may be required to submit a regulatory filing or reporting that may be subject to the Freedom of Information Act.

Section 7.8 Company Property.

All property owned by the Company, whether real or personal, tangible or intangible and wherever located, shall be deemed to be owned by the Company, and no Member, individually, shall have any ownership of such property.

Article VIII ADMINISTRATIVE AND TAX MATTERS

Section 8.1 Intent for Income Tax Purposes.

The Members intend that the Company be treated as a partnership for federal, state and local income tax purposes and that it be operated in a manner consistent with such treatment, but that the Company not be operated or treated as a “partnership” for any other purpose, including, but not limited to, Section 303 of the Federal Bankruptcy Code, and the provisions of this Agreement may not be construed to suggest otherwise.

Section 8.2 Books and Records; Bank Accounts; Company Procedures.

(a) The Company’s books of account shall be prepared and maintained in accordance with GAAP for the type of business of the Company. The Manager shall cause to be kept, at the principal place of business of the Company, full, proper, complete and accurate ledgers and other books of account and records of all receipts and disbursements and other financial activities of the Company in accordance with prudent business practices and as required by Law, including the following documents:

(i) A copy of the Delaware Certificate and all certificates of amendment thereto, together with executed copies of any powers of attorney pursuant to which any certificate has been executed;

(ii) Copies of the Company’s and each Subject Company’s federal, state and local income tax or information returns and reports, if any, for the six (6) most recent Taxable Years or, if later, until the statute of limitations expires on any IRS, state, or local tax audit of such returns or reports of the Company and the Subject Companies;

(iii) Copies of this Agreement and all amendments thereto;

(iv) Copies of the formation documents and operating agreement of each Subject Company;

(v) Financial statements, including a balance sheet and statements of income (or loss), of the Company for, to the extent applicable, each of the six (6) most recent Fiscal Years, including quarterly and monthly internal financial statements of the Company;

(vi) The Company's books and records for at least the current and, to the extent applicable, the past three (3) Fiscal Years;

(vii) the Register;

(viii) minutes of meetings of the Members; and

(ix) copies of all Project Documents.

(b) The books of account of the Company shall be (i) maintained on the basis of a Fiscal Year and (ii) maintained on an accrual basis in accordance with GAAP.

(c) Funds of the Company shall be deposited in such banks or other depositories, and withdrawals from any such depository shall be made as determined by the Manager. All monies in bank accounts shall be retained in cash or invested in Permitted Investments.

(d) The Manager shall cause the Company to maintain its existence separate and distinct from any other Person, including causing the Company to take the following actions:

(i) maintaining in full effect its existence, rights and franchises as a limited liability company under the laws of its jurisdiction of formation and obtaining and preserving its qualification to do business in each jurisdiction in which such qualification is or will be necessary to protect the validity and enforceability of its applicable operating agreement and each other Contract necessary or appropriate to properly administer its applicable operating agreement and permit and effectuate the transactions contemplated in its applicable operating agreement;

(ii) conducting its affairs separately from those of the Manager and its Affiliates and maintaining accurate and separate books and records;

(iii) acting solely in its own limited liability company name and not that of any other Person, including the Manager and its Affiliates;

(iv) not holding itself out as having agreed to pay, or as being liable for, the obligations of any other Person;

(v) not commingling its Assets with those of any other Person;

(vi) observing all limited liability company formalities required in this Agreement and the Delaware Certificate;

(vii) paying the salaries of its own employees, if any;

(viii) not acquiring obligations of its Members, the Manager or their respective Affiliates;

(ix) holding itself out as a separate entity; and

(x) correcting any known misunderstanding regarding its separate identity.

Section 8.3 Information and Access Rights.

The Members and their respective agents also will have the right, at their sole risk and expense and upon reasonable prior notice to the Manager, to inspect the Projects, and the Company's Assets no more than twice per Taxable Year and to audit, examine and make copies of all relevant documents, books and records of the Company. Any such inspection will be conducted during normal business hours and so as not to unreasonably interfere with the business of the Manager. The foregoing rights may be exercised through any agent or employee of such Member designated in writing by it or by an independent public accountant, engineer, attorney or other consultant so designated. Any inspection of Projects shall be subject to all restrictions and conditions included in the operating agreement of the applicable Subject Company.

Section 8.4 Reports.

The Manager shall, at the Company's expense, deliver, or caused to be delivered, to each Member, the following reports, information and consolidated financial statements for the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries, at the times indicated

below:

(a) Annually, within one hundred twenty (120) days after the end of each Fiscal Year (and, for the avoidance of doubt, the first such Fiscal Year for which financial statements shall be delivered shall be the Fiscal Year ending December 31, 2017), unaudited consolidated financial statements for the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries prepared on a GAAP basis effective as of the end of the immediately-preceding year, including a consolidated balance sheet and consolidated statements of income, members' equity and changes in cash flows;

(b) The Aggregate Tracking Model prepared pursuant to Section 10.1;

(c) Quarterly within sixty (60) days after the end of each Fiscal Quarter other than the fourth Fiscal Quarter, unaudited quarterly consolidated financial statements of the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries for the Fiscal Quarter and portion of the Fiscal Year then ended (including a balance sheet, income statement, statement of cash flows and statement of changes in Member's capital schedule) all in reasonable detail and fairly presenting the consolidated financial position of the Company as of the end of such quarter, prepared on a GAAP basis, subject to lack of footnotes and normal year-end adjustment;

(d) Promptly following any request therefor, such other reports and information in the possession of the Manager as reasonably requested by the Members and such other reports reasonably requested by and paid for by the requesting Member to the extent external costs are incurred with respect to the preparation of such reports;

(e) Copies of all material reports or (without duplication of any other provisions of this Section 8.4) material notices delivered to or by the Company or any Subject Company under any Project Document;

(f) Within thirty (30) days after renewal, certificates of insurance evidencing fire, liabilities, workers' compensation and other forms of insurance owned or held by or on behalf of the Company or the Subject Companies, and promptly following receipt, any notices of nonpayment of premium, nonrenewal or cancellation; and

(g) Promptly after execution thereof, a copy of: (i) any amendment, modification, waiver or termination of any Fund Document, (ii) any new, or substitution or replacement of a Fund Document; (iii) any new Contract between the Company or any Subject Company and an Affiliate thereof and any amendment or modification of any existing Contract between the Company or any Subject Company and an Affiliate thereof; and (iv) any new Contract having a term in excess of one year, or providing for payments by, or revenues to, the Company or any Subject Company in excess of \$2,000,000.

Section 8.5 Permitted Investments.

(a) All cash of the Company may only be invested and reinvested in one of the following investment alternatives ("**Permitted Investments**"):

(i) Direct obligations of the United States of America (including obligations issued or held in book-entry form on the books of the Department of the Treasury of the United States of America) or obligations the timely payment of the principal of and interest on which are fully guaranteed by the United States of America;

(ii) Obligations, debentures, notes or other evidence of Indebtedness issued or guaranteed by any of the following: Export-Import Bank of the United States, Federal Housing Administration or other agency or instrumentality of the United States;

(iii) Interest-bearing demand or time deposits (including certificates of deposit) that are either (A) insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, or (B) held in banks and savings and loan associations, having general obligations rated at least "A-" or equivalent by S&P and Moody's, or if not so rated, secured at all times, in the manner and to the extent provided by Law, by collateral security described in clauses (i) or (ii) of this Section 8.5(a), of a market value of no less than the amount of moneys so invested;

(iv) Obligations of any state of the United States or any agency or instrumentality of any of the foregoing which are rated at least "AA" by S&P or at least "Aa" by Moody's;

(v) Commercial paper rated (on the date of acquisition thereof) at least "A-1" or "P-1" or equivalent by S&P or Moody's, respectively (or an equivalent rating by another nationally recognized credit rating agency of similar standing if neither of such corporations is then in the business of rating commercial paper), maturing not more than ninety (90) days from the date of creation thereof but excluding any such commercial paper issued by any Member or any Affiliate of the Manager;

(vi) Money market mutual funds that are registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, and operated in accordance with Rule 2a-7 and that at the time of such investment are rated "Aaa" by Moody's and/or "AAA" by S&P, including such funds for which the Trustee or an affiliate provides investment advice or other services, each of which must have capital in excess of \$500,000,000 and at no point in

time will aggregate investments under this Section 8.5(a)(vi) constitute more than five percent (5%) of any such fund's capital; or

(vii) Any other investments agreed to by the Members and the Manager.

Section 8.6 Tax Elections.

(a) The Manager shall make the following federal income tax elections on the appropriate Company tax returns:

(i) To the extent permitted under Code Section 706, to elect the calendar year as the Company's Taxable Year;

(ii) To elect the accrual method of accounting;

(iii) To elect to amortize any organizational and start-up expenses of the Company ratably over a period of one hundred eighty (180) months as permitted by Code Section 709(b);

(iv) If a valid election to adjust the basis of the Company's properties under Code Section 754 is not already in effect, to elect and to reelect, as necessary, pursuant to Code Section 754, to adjust the basis of the Company's properties, including for any Taxable Year in which a distribution of the Company's property as described in Code Section 734 occurs, or a transfer of a Membership Interest as described in Section 743 of the Code occurs;

(v) The Company shall file an election under Section 6231(a)(1)(B)(ii) of the Code and the Treasury Regulations thereunder to treat the Company as a partnership to which the provisions of Sections 6221 through 6234 of the Code, inclusive, apply, which election shall be made from time to time in the manner and at the time required by Treasury Regulations Section 301.6231(a)(1)-1 so that the Company is subject to the TEFRA unified audit rules contained in Section 6221 through 6234 of the Code for all Taxable Years ending after the Effective Date; and

The Manager shall not make, or cause the Company or any Subject Company (to the extent the Company has (directly or indirectly) management authority for any Subject Company) to make, any tax election for the Company or any Subject Company, except as otherwise provided herein, without the Consent of the Members if such tax election would materially affect the economic consequences to the Class A Members as set forth in any of the Fund Base Case Models. The Manager, with the Consent of the Members, may elect to extend the time for filing any Company tax return as provided for under the Code and applicable state statutes. Neither the Company nor any Member may make an election for the Company to be excluded from the application of the provisions of subchapter K of chapter 1 of subtitle A of the Code or any similar provisions of applicable state Law. No Member, Manager, officer or agent of the Company is authorized to, or may, file IRS Form 8832 (or alternative or successor form) to elect to have the Company or any Subject Company classified as an association taxable as a corporation for federal income tax purposes under Treasury Regulations Section 301.7701-3. The Manager and each Member shall, in addition, affirmatively take such action within its control as may be necessary or required to maintain the status of the Company as a partnership for federal, state and local income tax purposes.

Section 8.7 Tax Matters Person and Company Tax Filings.

(a) The Initial Class B Member shall be, and so long as it continues to be the Manager, shall continue to be, the "tax matters partner" of the Company pursuant to Section 6231(a)(7) of the Code, and, for all tax years beginning after December 31, 2017, the "partnership representative" of the Partnership, as defined in Section 6223(a), as amended by the Budget Act (any Member acting in the capacity of the tax matters partner or the partnership representative, the "**Tax Matters Member**"); *provided*, that if the Initial Class B Member is no longer the Manager, the Person selected as the successor Manager pursuant to Section 6.4(c) shall nominate a Member to become the new Tax Matters Member and such Member shall become the new Tax Matters Member if approved by the Consent of the Class A Members. The Tax Matters Member shall take such action as may be necessary to cause, to the extent possible, each other Member to become a "notice partner" within the meaning of Sections 6231(a)(8) and 6223 of the Code (prior to amendment by the Budget Act). In the event of any pending tax action, investigation, claim or controversy involving the Company which proposes or may result in an adjustment to any item reported on a federal tax return of the Class A Members or the Company, the Tax Matters Member, shall keep the other Members fully and timely informed by written notice of any audit, administrative or judicial proceedings, meetings or conferences with the IRS or other similar matters that come to its attention in its capacity as Tax Matters Member. Furthermore, the Class A Members shall have the right to review and comment on any submissions to the IRS, and attend and jointly participate in any meetings or conferences with the IRS at their own expense. In any such proceedings, the Tax Matters Member shall take any action or omit to take any action reasonably requested by the Consent of the Class A Members to the extent such action or omission of action affects any tax item reported to the Class A Member on a Schedule K-1 from the Company and / or reported on any federal income tax return of the Class A Member or would materially affect the economic consequences to the Class A Members as set forth in any of the Fund Base Case Models.

(b) The Tax Matters Member is authorized to represent the Company (at the Company's expense) in connection with all examinations of the Company's affairs by taxing authorities, including resulting administrative and judicial proceedings, and to expend Company funds for professional services and costs associated therewith. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Tax

Matters Member will not take any action with respect to any material matter pursuant to Code Sections 6222 through 6234 (prior to amendment by the Budget Act) or pursuant to Subchapter C of Chapter 63 of Subtitle F of the Code (under the Budget Act), and any action pursuant to Code Sections 6225 or 6226, which binds the Company or the Class A Members, including, in each case, extending the period of limitations for making assessments or settling any tax audit or controversy, if, in any case, the taking of such action could materially and adversely affect any tax item reported to the Class A Member on a Schedule K-1 and/or reported on any tax return of the Class A Member or would materially and adversely affect the economic consequences to the Class A Members as set forth in any of the Fund Base Case Models or the Cumulative Base Case Model, without the consent of the Class A Members. The Tax Matters Member will consult the Class A Members, and use reasonable best efforts to minimize the economic burden due to taxes on the Members and their direct and indirect beneficial owners by making an election under Code Section 6226 and, to the extent available, by making modifications to an imputed underpayment available under Code Sections 6225(c)(3), (4), and (5) (in each case, under the Budget Act), or otherwise. If any Member intends to file, pursuant to Section 6227 of the Code (prior to amendment by the Budget Act), a request for an administrative adjustment of any such partnership item of the Company, or to file a petition under Sections 6226, 6228 or other Sections of the Code (prior to amendment by the Budget Act) with respect to any such partnership item or any other tax matter involving the Company, such Member shall, at least thirty (30) days prior to any such filing, notify the other Members of such intent, which notification must include a reasonable description of the contemplated action and the reasons for such action. Any cost or expense incurred by the Tax Matters Member in connection with its duties, including, if relevant, the preparation for or pursuance of administrative or judicial proceedings, shall be paid by the Company. The Class A Member will use commercially reasonable efforts to ensure that any Tax Matter relating to the Company is properly addressed as a “partnership item”, within the meaning of Section 6231(a)(3) of the Code (prior to amendment by the Budget Act), at the Company level. In the event that the Class A Member is unsuccessful in such efforts to cause the IRS to address such claim as a “partnership item,” the Class A Member shall, to the extent practicable under the circumstances, provide notification, information, documents, correspondence and a reasonable opportunity for the Class B Member to control such matter in the same degree as provided for under this Section 8.7.

(c) The Members acknowledge that Subchapters C and D of Old Chapter 63 of the Code have been repealed, and that New Chapter 63 of the Code has been amended, by Section 1101 of the Budget Act, to be effective with respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017. The Members agree to cooperate, reasonably and in good faith, to preserve and retain after the effective date of Section 1101 of the Budget Act, to the extent possible, the substantive arrangement and relative and analogous rights, duties, responsibilities and obligations of and limitations imposed upon the Members reflected in this Section 8.7 under Old Chapter 63 with respect to Tax audits and other administrative procedures addressed by Section 1101 of the Budget Act, including the limitations and obligations imposed on the Tax Matters Member. In furtherance of the foregoing:

(i) The Members agree that, if the Company receives a notice of final partnership administrative adjustment that would, with the passing of time, result in an “imputed underpayment” imposed on the Company as that term is defined in Section 6225 of New Chapter 63 of the Code, then, the Partnership Representative shall request any applicable modifications to such imputed underpayment pursuant to Section 6225(c) of New Chapter 63 of the Code.

(ii) None of the Members shall make any election under section 1101(g)(4) of the Budget Act or any subsequent law or guidance to have the provisions of section 1101 of the Budget Act apply to the Company prior to any taxable year of the Company beginning after December 31, 2017.

(iii) In the event there are additional statutory amendments; temporary, proposed or final Treasury Regulations; any IRS guidance published in the Internal Revenue Bulletin and/or Cumulative Bulletin; any notice, announcement, revenue ruling or revenue procedure or similar authority issued by the IRS; or any other administrative guidance, in each case, interpreting or applying Section 1101 of the Budget Act, if necessary, the Members shall amend this Agreement to remain consistent with the intent of this Section 8.7.

(iv) Any taxes, penalties, and interest payable by the Company or any fiscally transparent entity in which the Company owns an interest under the Budget Act will be treated as specifically attributable to the Members, and the Tax Matters Member will use reasonable best efforts to allocate the burden of (or any diminution in distributable proceeds resulting from) any such taxes, penalties or interest to those Members to whom such amounts are specifically attributable (whether as a result of their status, actions, inactions or otherwise), as determined by the Tax Matters Member. In connection with the foregoing, to the extent that the Company is assessed amounts under Section 6221(a) of the Code (as amended by the Budget Act), and an election under Section 6226 of the Code (as amended by the Budget Act) is not made or each Member has not otherwise satisfied its allocable share of such assessed amount, each current or former Member to which the assessment relates will remit to the Company, within thirty (30) days’ written notice by the Tax Matters Member, an amount equal to such Member’s allocable share of the assessment, including such Member’s allocable share of any interest imposed on the Company. The foregoing sentence will survive the dissolution of the Company, the withdrawal of any Member from the Company and the transfer of any Member’s Units.

(d) Tax Returns.

(i) Preparation of Tax Returns. The Tax Matters Member shall prepare, or cause to be prepared by the Certified Public Accountant, and timely file (on behalf of the Company) all federal, state and local tax returns required to be filed by the Company. Each Member shall furnish to the Tax Matters Member all pertinent information in its possession

relating to the Company's operations that is reasonably necessary to enable the Company's tax returns to be timely prepared and filed.

(ii) Furnishing Returns. The Tax Matters Member shall use commercially reasonable efforts to furnish to the Members, (A) by no later than March 10th of each year, an estimate of all items of Company income, gain, loss, deduction, and credit (including ITCs) of the Company and the Members' respective allocable shares thereof expected by the Tax Matters Member to be reported on the Tax Return to be filed by the Tax Matters Member for the immediately preceding Taxable Year, and (B) by no later than June 30 of each Taxable Year (or, if earlier, thirty (30) days prior to the date on which the Tax Matters Member intends to file the Tax Return), the Tax Return proposed to be filed by the Tax Matters Member.

(iii) Costs of Preparation. The Company shall bear the costs of the preparation and filing of its returns, including the fees of the independent public accounting firm.

(e) The provisions of this Article VIII will survive the termination of the Company or the termination of any Member's interest in the Company and will remain binding on the Member for the period of time necessary to resolve with the IRS or other federal tax agency any and all federal income tax matters relating to the Company that are subject to Code Sections 6221 through 6233.

(f) Additional Requirements for an Indemnified Tax Claim.

(i) The Class B Member will notify the Class A Member of (A) any written communication it receives from the IRS or a Subject Company that, if sustained may require the Class B Member to make a contribution to the Company or otherwise indemnify the Class A Member or any counterparty to any Fund Document or Subject Company (an "**Indemnified Tax Claim**").

(ii) Notwithstanding anything in this Agreement to the contrary, after consulting with the Class A Member, the Class B Member may in its sole discretion exercise in good faith control any Indemnified Claim, including controlling any IRS audit (including selection of counsel) determining whether to settle or to commence a judicial action or to appeal any adverse determination of a judicial tribunal with respect to an Indemnified Claim.

Section 8.8 Financial Accounting

Each Member may report the transactions contemplated hereby for financial accounting purposes in such manner as the Member and its accountants may determine appropriate.

Section 8.9 Membership Interest Legend

(a) Until (i) the securities representing ownership of membership interests in the Company are effectively registered under the Securities Act, or (ii) the holder of such securities delivers to the Company a written opinion of counsel of such holder to the effect that such legend is no longer necessary under the Securities Act, the Company will cause each certificate representing its securities to be stamped or otherwise imprinted with the following legend:

THE MEMBERSHIP INTEREST REPRESENTED BY THIS CERTIFICATE HAS NOT BEEN REGISTERED UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED, OR UNDER THE SECURITIES LAW OF ANY STATE. SUCH MEMBERSHIP INTEREST MAY NOT BE SOLD OR TRANSFERRED UNLESS SUBSEQUENTLY REGISTERED OR UNLESS AN EXEMPTION FROM REGISTRATION IS AVAILABLE.

(b) The Company will also cause each certificate representing its securities to be stamped or otherwise imprinted with the following legend:

THE MEMBERSHIP INTEREST AND UNITS REPRESENTED BY THIS CERTIFICATE ARE, AND SHALL BE, FOR ALL PURPOSES, "CERTIFIED SECURITIES" UNDER AND GOVERNED BY ARTICLE 8 (INCLUDING SECTION 8-103(c) THEREOF) AND ALL OTHER PROVISIONS OF THE UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE IN EFFECT FROM TIME TO TIME IN THE STATE OF DELAWARE.

Section 8.10 Representations, Warranties and Covenants of the Members

Each Member, severally but not jointly, represents, warrants, and with respect to clauses (f) and (g) below, covenants to the Company and each other Member with respect to itself only, that: (I) (x) the following statements are true and correct as of, with respect to the Member, the Effective Date, (y) the following statements are true and correct as of, with respect to any other Person hereafter admitted as a Member pursuant to this Agreement, the date such Person is so admitted as a Member, and (II) with respect to clauses (f) and (g) below, shall be true and correct at all times that such Person is a Member:

(a) It is an entity duly organized, validly existing and in good standing under the laws of its jurisdiction of organization.

(b) It has the full right, power and authority to perform its obligations hereunder.

(c) The execution and delivery of this Agreement by the Member and the consummation by such Member of the transactions contemplated hereby have been duly authorized by all necessary entity action required on the part of such Member, its respective members and their respective managing members (as applicable). This Agreement has been duly executed and delivered by such Member. This Agreement is a legal valid and binding obligation of such Member enforceable against it in accordance with its terms, except as such enforceability may be limited by applicable bankruptcy, insolvency or similar laws affecting creditors' rights generally and by general equitable principles.

(d) It has such sophistication, knowledge and experience in financial and business matters that it is capable of evaluating the merits, risks and suitability of entering into the Transaction. It is acquiring its Membership Interest for its own account and not as a nominee or agent. It understands its Membership Interest have not been, and will not be, registered under the Securities Act and are being acquired in a transaction not involving a public offering by reason of a specific exemption from the registration provisions of the Securities Act, the availability of which depends upon, among other things, the *bona fide* nature of each Member's investment intent and the accuracy of the Members' respective representations as expressed herein. It understands that no public market now exists for the Membership Interests or any of the securities of the Company and that neither the Company nor any Member or Affiliate thereof has made any assurances that a public market will ever exist for the Membership Interests or the Company's securities.

(e) It has discussed the Transaction and the accounting and tax treatment that it intends to accord the Transaction with its independent advisors. It is solely responsible for deciding to enter into the Transaction and has not relied on any other party (save for any representations made in this Agreement), other than its independent advisors, in respect of the accounting or tax treatment to be applied to the Transaction, or the overall suitability of the Transaction. It is an "accredited investor" within the meaning of Rule 501(a)(1), (2), (3) or (7) of the Securities Act, and is able to bear the economic risk of losing its entire investment in the Company.

(f) It will report the Transaction in accordance with this Agreement and its own applicable regulatory requirements, including the accounting and tax treatment to be accorded to the Transaction.

(g) It is not now and it shall not become a Disqualified Entity or Related Party.

(h) That no part of the aggregate Capital Contributions made by such Member and used by such Member to acquire any Units, constitutes Assets of any "employee benefit plan" within the meaning of Section 3(3) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended ("ERISA"), or other "benefit plan investor" (as defined in U.S. Department of Labor Reg. §§ 2510.3-101 *et seq.* and Section 3(42) of ERISA) or Assets allocated to any insurance company separate account or general account in which any such employee benefit plan or benefit plan investor (or related trust) has any interest.

(i) It (or, if it is a disregarded entity for federal income tax purposes, the Person treated for federal income tax purposes as the owner of its assets) is a "United States person" as defined in Section 7701(a)(30) of the Code and is not subject to withholding under Section 1446 of the Code.

(j) It will not take any action or change its status if such action or change would result in a breach of a Company covenant or is otherwise prohibited by the terms of the Fund Documents.

Section 8.11 Survival.

The representations, warranties and covenants herein shall be continuing agreements of the Members that made them and shall survive the termination of this Agreement and the Company.

Article IX TRANSFERS OF INTERESTS

Section 9.1 Transfer Restrictions.

A Member may not Transfer or Encumber all or any portion of its Membership Interest, except in strict accordance with this Article IX. References in this Agreement to Transfers or Encumbrances of a "Membership Interest" shall also refer to Transfers or Encumbrances of a portion of a Membership Interest. Any attempted Transfer or Encumbrance of any Membership Interest, other than in strict accordance with this Article IX, shall be, and is hereby declared, null and void *ab initio*. The Members agree that a breach of the provisions of this Article IX may cause irreparable injury to the Company and to the other Members for which monetary damages (or other remedy at Law) are inadequate in view of (a) the complexities and uncertainties in measuring the actual damages that would be sustained by reason of the failure of a Member to comply with such provision and (b) the uniqueness of the Company's business and the relationship among the Members. Accordingly, the Members agree that the provisions of this Article IX may be enforced by specific performance.

Section 9.2 Permitted Transfers.

Prior to the expiration of the Investment Period, a Member may only Transfer (other than a Transfer pursuant to an Encumbrance entered into in accordance with Section 9.4) all or part of its Units (and the Class A Interest represented thereby) with the Consent of the Members. Following the expiration of the Investment Period, a Member may Transfer all or part of its Units (and Membership Interest represented thereby) to a Person that is not a Disqualified Transferee, *provided* that it satisfies the requirements of Section 9.3. Notwithstanding anything in this Section 9.2 to the contrary, a Transfer upon foreclosure (or in lieu of such foreclosure) under an Encumbrance on such Member's Units permitted in accordance with Section 9.4 shall not require the approval by the Consent of the Members.

Section 9.3 Conditions to Transfers.

Except as otherwise provided in this Article IX, all Transfers permitted hereby shall be subject to the satisfaction of the following requirements:

(a) Transfer Documents. The following documents shall have been delivered by the Transferring Member to the Manager and each other Member:

(i) Notice. Written notice not less than ten (10) Business Days prior to the proposed effective date of such Transfer.

(ii) Transfer Instrument. An instrument executed by the Transferring Member and the Transferee implementing the Transfer, in substantially the form of Exhibit C hereto or such other form that is reasonably satisfactory to the Manager (which approval shall not be unreasonably withheld or delayed) and which contains: (A) the notice address of the Transferee; (B) if applicable, the Parent of the Transferee; (C) the number of Units as to each class of Membership Interest held by the Transferring Member and held by the Transferee after the Transfer (which must total the number of Units as to each class of Membership Interest held by the Transferring Member before the Transfer); (D) the Transferee's ratification of this Agreement and its confirmation that the representations and warranties in Article VIII applicable to it are true and correct with respect to it; (E) the Transferee's ratification of the Investment Documents to which the Transferring Member is a party and agreement to be bound by them to the same extent that the Transferring Member was bound by them prior to the Transfer, including the assumptions of all liabilities and obligations thereunder with respect to the Transferred Membership Interest (including, without limitation and for the avoidance of doubt, each Member's indemnification obligations under Article XI in connection with any Indemnification Claims arising out of or resulting from actions of the Member (or any successor thereto) as Manager prior to any replacement of the Manager pursuant to Section 6.4); and (F) representations and warranties by the Transferring Member and its Transferee that the Transfer and the admission of the Transferee as a Member is being made in accordance with all applicable Law, and that the applicable conditions set forth in this Section 9.3 have been satisfied. Upon any such Transfer, the Manager shall update Annex I and the Register appropriately, and shall provide such updated Register to each Member.

(b) Fund Documents. Such Transfer does not breach any provision of any Fund Document or any other Project Document.

(c) Applicable Law; Securities Law. Such Transfer does not violate any provision of applicable Law, including, without limitation, applicable securities Law.

(d) Tax Consequences.

(i) Entity Classification. Such Transfer does not cause the Company to be classified as an entity other than a partnership (or cause the Company to be treated as a publicly traded partnership taxable as a corporation) for purposes of the Code.

(ii) Recapture. If such Transfer would occur prior to the end of the Recapture Period, such Transfer does not and will not result in the Recapture of any ITCs previously accrued to the Company.

(iii) Termination. Such Transfer would not result in the Company's termination within the meaning of Section 708 of the Code unless the transferee has indemnified the other Members against any adverse tax effects that result from such termination.

(iv) Tax-Exempt Entity. Such Transfer is not to a tax-exempt entity (or, if the transferee is a disregarded entity for federal income tax purposes, the Person treated for federal income tax purposes as the owner of its assets is not a tax-exempt entity) (within the meaning of Section 168(h)(2) of the Code) and such Transfer, in the reasonable determination of the Company, does not present a material risk that any property of the Company or any Subject Company would thereby become "tax-exempt use property" within the meaning of Section 168(h)(6) of the Code.

(e) Payment of Expenses. The Transferring Member and the Transferee shall have paid or reimbursed the Company and each Member for all reasonable costs and expenses incurred by the Company and such Members in connection with the

Transfer and admission, on or before the tenth (10th) day after the receipt by such Persons of the Company's or any such Member's invoice for the amount due.

(f) No Release. Such Transfer shall not effect a release of the Transferring Member from any liabilities to the Company or the other Members arising from events occurring prior to or in connection with the Transfer.

(g) Regulatory Matters. Such Transfer shall not result in (a) any Project ceasing to be or a Qualifying Facility, to the extent applicable, (b) any Subject Company becoming subject to regulation under PUHCA other than with respect to regulations pertaining to maintaining Qualifying Facility status or (c) any Subject Company ceasing to hold any other Energy Regulatory Approval.

(h) Consents and Permits. All consents, approvals and Licenses and Permits with respect to such Transfer shall have been obtained.

(i) Investment Company Act. Such Transfer does not require the Company to register as an "investment company" under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

Section 9.4 Encumbrances of Membership Interest.

A Member may Encumber its Membership Interest, and any Parent of a Member may Encumber such Membership Interest indirectly, so long as the instrument creating such Encumbrance provides that any Transfer upon foreclosure of such Encumbrance (or Transfer in lieu of such foreclosure) shall, and the actual Transfer relating to such Encumbrance (whether through foreclosure or in lieu of foreclosure) shall (a) not be to a Disqualified Transferee, (b) during the Investment Period, shall only be to a Qualified Transferee and (c) otherwise comply with the requirements of Section 9.3. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this Section 9.4 (a) the Members agree to act in a commercially reasonable manner in connection with a financing in which a Member intends to grant a security interest in its Units and take such actions (or refrain from taking such actions) as are reasonably requested by such Member to facilitate the closing of such financing, including reasonably cooperating with such Member to enter into a consent to assignment, provided that such consent to assignment is reasonably acceptable to the Members, with such Member's financing parties and (b) such Member may Encumber its Membership Interests pursuant to and subject to the terms of any such consent.

Section 9.5 Admission of Transferee as a Member.

Any Transferee in a Transfer permitted under Section 9.2 shall be admitted to the Company as a Member, with the Membership Interest so transferred to such Transferee, to the extent that (a) the Transferring Member making the Transfer has granted the Transferee the Transferring Member's entire Membership Interest, or, in the case of Transfer of a part of such Member's Membership Interest, the express right to be so admitted as a Member and (b) such Transfer is effected in strict compliance with Section 9.3.

Section 9.6 Change in Control.

The Class B Member shall provide prompt written notice to the Class A Member of execution of definitive agreements, which if consummated would result in a Change in Control (a "**Change in Control Notice**"). The Class A Member shall have the right (the "**Affiliate Termination Right**"), exercisable within twelve (12) months after the Class A Member's receipt of a Change in Control Notice, to give notice (the "**Affiliate Termination Notice**") to the Class B Member that upon such Change in Control the Class A Member desires to terminate the O&M Agreement and the AMA. Such Affiliate Termination Notice shall specify the proposed replacement operator and/or manager ("**Replacement Service Provider(s)**"), as applicable, and include form replacement service contract(s) ("**Replacement Service Contract(s)**").

(a) Promptly upon receipt of the Affiliate Termination Notice, the Class B Member shall, at the Class B Member's sole cost and expense, cause the Independent Engineer to (i) determine whether (A) the creditworthiness and operational capabilities of the Replacement Service Provider(s) and its or their Affiliates are reasonably equivalent to the creditworthiness and operational capabilities of the providers under the O&M Agreement and the AMA and (B) the terms of the Replacement Service Contracts are in the aggregate at least as favorable to NRG Chestnut Fund LLC as the terms of the O&M Agreement and the AMA, and (ii) provide notice to the Class A Member and the Class B Member of such determination. If the Independent Engineer determines that the Replacement Service Providers are reasonably equivalent to the providers under the O&M Agreement and AMA and the Replacement Service Contracts are at least as favorable to NRG Chestnut Fund LLC as the terms of the O&M Agreement, such determination shall be an "**IE Approval**". If such determination is not an IE Approval, the Class B Member may specify different proposed Replacement Service Provider(s) and Replacement Service Contract(s) for the Independent Engineer's determination pursuant to this Section 9.6(a). The final determination of the Independent Engineer which is not an IE Approval shall be an "**IE Rejection**".

(b) Upon receipt of the IE Approval, the Class A Member shall have thirty (30) days to determine whether to proceed with termination of the O&M Agreement and AMA. If an IE Approval is received and the Class A Member determines to proceed with termination of the O&M Agreement and AMA, the Class B Member shall use commercially reasonable efforts to

obtain the consent of any Fund Investor, backleverage lender or other Person whose consent is required to (i) terminate the O&M Agreement and AMA and (ii) replace such agreements with the Replacement Service Contracts.

(c) Upon obtaining the consents described in clause (b) above, the Class B Member and the Sponsor shall promptly, but in any event within sixty (60) days after receipt of such consents, terminate, or cause to be terminated, the O&M Agreement and AMA for convenience without any payment with respect to such termination other than the payment of any Termination Costs required pursuant to this Section 9.6.

(d) In the event the O&M Agreement and/or the AMA are terminated pursuant to this Section 9.6, the Class A Member shall be required to pay to the operator or manager under the O&M Agreement and/or AMA, as applicable, Termination Costs (as determined in accordance with Section 9.6(e)) only if following the Change in Control the Person who ultimately Controls the Class B Member will not also ultimately control the Class A Member (through the ownership of the non-public shares of NRG Yield, Inc.) (the “**Unaffiliated Scenario**”). For clarity, the Class A Member shall have no obligation to pay Termination Costs where (A) there is an IE Approval and the Unaffiliated Scenario does not occur or (B) there is an IE Rejection (whether or not the Unaffiliated Scenario occurs).

(e) Within thirty (30) days after the Class B Member’s receipt of an Affiliate Termination Notice, the Class B Member shall prepare in good faith and deliver to the Class A Member a reasonable estimate of the Termination Costs (defined below), including reasonable supporting detail thereof (the “**Estimated Termination Costs**”). The Parties shall work together in good faith to resolve any disagreements with respect to the Estimated Termination Costs. No later than thirty (30) days following the effectiveness of the termination of the O&M Agreement and AMA, as applicable, the Class B Member shall deliver to the Class A Member a written statement (the “**Termination Fee Statement**”), certified by an officer of the operator or manager under the O&M Agreement and AMA, setting forth the final (x) Wind-down Costs, including reasonable supporting detail thereof, and (y) Investment Costs, including reasonable supporting detail thereof that (i) have actually been incurred with respect to the O&M Agreement or AMA, as applicable, (ii) are not readily redeployed or amortized across other projects, (iii) have been incurred or committed to be incurred between the Effective Date and twelve (12) months following the effective date of termination of the O&M Agreement and AMA, and (iv) have not already been recovered through fees actually paid under the O&M Agreement or AMA, as applicable (such Wind-down Costs and Investment Costs collectively, the “**Termination Costs**”). If Termination Costs are payable pursuant to clause (d) above, the Class A Member shall pay all Termination Costs to the operator or manager, as applicable, within thirty (30) days of receipt of the Termination Fee Statement; provided, that the maximum amount of Termination Costs that the Class A Member shall be required to pay under this Agreement shall not exceed one hundred thirty percent (130%) of the Estimated Termination Costs.

Notwithstanding anything in this Section 9.6 to the contrary, if (x) the Class A Member does not provide the Class B Member with an Affiliate Termination Notice within twelve (12) months of the effective date of a Change in Control (y) the Class A Member receives an IE Rejection or (z) the Class A Member determines not to proceed with termination of the O&M Agreement and AMA pursuant to clause (b) above, the Affiliate Termination Right and the provisions of this Section 9.6 shall expire and be of no further force and effect.

Section 9.7 Terminated Member.

Upon the closing of a Transfer by a Member of all of its Membership Interest in the Company in accordance with this Article IX, the following provisions shall apply to the Transferring Member (now a “**Terminated Member**”):

(a) The Terminated Member shall cease to be a Member immediately upon the occurrence of such closing.

(b) The Terminated Member shall no longer be entitled to receive any distributions (including liquidating distributions pursuant to Section 12.2) or allocations from the Company, and it shall not be entitled to exercise any voting or consent rights or to receive any further information (or access to information) from the Company (other than any required tax information).

(c) The Terminated Member must pay (i) to the Company all amounts owed to the Company by the Terminated Member and (ii) to each other Member all amounts owed to such Member by the Terminated Member.

(d) The Terminated Member shall remain obligated for all liabilities it may have under this Agreement or otherwise with respect to the Company that accrue prior to the closing.

(e) The Membership Interest, including the Capital Account balance attributable thereto, of the Terminated Member shall be allocated among the applicable Transferees in proportion to the relative Transferred Units acquired by such Transferee.

Article X

AGGREGATE TRACKING MODEL AND DISPUTE

Section 10.1 Aggregate Tracking Model.

(a) The Manager will send the Members, within one hundred twenty (120) days after the date of the Tax Return for the immediately preceding Fiscal Year was filed, a report in the form of the Aggregate Tracking Model.

(b) Prior to making any liquidating distribution pursuant to Section 12.2, the Manager shall provide the Members an Aggregate Tracking Model specifying the portion of the liquidation proceeds to be distributed to the Class A Members and the portion of the Company Items to be allocated to the Class A Members under Section 12.2.

(c) The Manager will make its advisers (if any) available to answer any questions about its calculations and reports made under this Section 10.1. Any Class A Member may invoke the dispute resolution procedures in Section 10.2 to resolve any item or procedure that is in dispute.

Section 10.2 Dispute.

If any Class A Member shall dispute any item or procedure or calculation of, or which affects, its Capital Contribution set forth in a Capital Contribution Request delivered to such Class A Member, such Class A Member shall notify the Manager within ten (10) days following receipt of the notice or report disputed. In such case, such Class A Member's notification will set forth in reasonable detail such Class A Member's objections or disagreements, and the Parties shall attempt in good faith to promptly resolve any differences as to the matters so disputed. If the Parties are unable to resolve any such differences within ten (10) days after the date of such Class A Member's notice, then the actual determination shall be finally referred to a nationally recognized independent public accounting firm (which may or may not be the Certified Public Accountant) selected by the Class A Members (by vote of the Consent of the Class A Members), which accounting firm will be asked to designate one of its partners to act as an independent expert for purposes of this Section 10.1 (the "**Independent Expert**"). Such Class A Member and the Manager shall submit the pertinent information, books and records, as applicable, and all other data necessary for the Independent Expert to make his determination, including any additional data requested by the Independent Expert. The Independent Expert shall keep confidential all information submitted to him in connection with his resolution of the dispute(s) hereunder. The Independent Expert shall be requested to render his determination as promptly as possible after he receives all necessary data and materials. The determination of the Independent Expert resolving a dispute pursuant to this Section 10.1 shall be final and binding upon the disputing parties, and such determination shall apply for all subsequent periods to any item or procedure substantially similar to that determined hereunder. The Company shall pay the fees of the Independent Expert incurred for such determination.

Article XI INDEMNIFICATION

Section 11.1 Indemnification by the Members.

(a) Indemnification by the Class B Member. Subject to the terms and conditions of this Article XI, each Class B Member shall indemnify, defend, reimburse and hold harmless each Class A Member and its respective parent or subsidiary companies, shareholders, partners, members and other Affiliates, and each of their respective officers, directors, managers, employees, attorneys, contractors and agents (collectively, the "**Class A Parties**"), from and against any and all claims, actions, causes of action, demands, assessments, losses, damages, liabilities, judgments, settlements, Taxes, penalties, costs, and expenses (including reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses, including such fees and expenses at trial and on any appeal), of any nature whatsoever (collectively, "**Damages**") asserted against, resulting to, imposed upon, or incurred by the Class A Parties, directly or indirectly, by reason of or resulting from: (i) any breach or failure by a Class B Member (whether in its capacity as a Class B Member, the Manager, the Tax Matters Member or otherwise), of any of its respective representations, warranties, covenants, obligations or agreements contained in any Investment Document or any certificate delivered thereunder or hereunder; (ii) any indemnity obligation due and payable to a Fund Investor under the Fund Documents, solely to the extent relating to (x) a breach of Sections 3.1 (Organization and Good Standing), 3.2 (Authorization, Execution and Enforceability), 3.4 (Subsidiaries; Non-Related Liabilities), 3.5 (Members of the Company; Additional Membership Interests), 3.6 (Warranty of Title; Personal Property), 3.9 (Brokers), 4.1 (Organization and Good Standing), 4.2 (Authorization, Execution and Enforceability), 4.4 (Brokers) and 4.8 (Ownership) of the ECCA or breach of any similar representations set forth in any other Fund Document (y) a breach of Sections 3.23 (Taxes) and 3.24(a)-(c), (f), and (g) (Tax Representations) of the ECCA or breach of any similar representations set forth in any other Fund Document (but for the avoidance of doubt, not including any representation with respect to the tax structure of any transaction or with respect to, or which becomes incorrect as a result of, a change in law including a change in Tax law) (unless caused by the breach or failure by a Class A Member of any of its representations, warranties, covenants, obligations or agreements contained in this Agreement or any other Investment Document) or (z) a breach by an affiliate of the Class B Member under the MIPAs, the NRG Guaranty, the Sponsor Guaranty, the O&M Agreement, or the Management Services Agreement (all as defined in the ECCA); (iii) any indemnity obligation due and payable to a Fund Investor under the Fund Documents, in connection with a breach not covered by (ii) above (unless caused by the breach or failure by the a Class A Member of any of its representations, warranties, covenants, obligations or agreements contained in this Agreement or any other Investment Document); provided, that, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained herein, the Damages indemnified by the Class B Members pursuant to this clause (iii) shall be limited to an amount equal to 20% of the applicable indemnity obligation due and payable to a Fund Investor under the Fund Documents; (iv) any underdeployment penalty or other amount due and payable to a Fund Investor under the Fund Documents as a result of a reduction of such Fund Investor's capital contributions under the Fund Documents; (v) any upfront fees or penalties payable to a Fund Investor or backleverage lender in connection with the Fund Documents or backleverage of a Backleveraged Fund Company, as applicable or (vi) any breach or failure of any representations or warranties of any Subject

Company to any Fund Investor regarding any Project which are contained in any Fund Document (collectively, “**Class A Claims**”). For the avoidance of doubt, in the event that representations or warranties under the agreements described in clause (ii)(z) of the preceding sentence are made to a Fund Investor and not to the applicable Fund Company, Damages in respect of breaches thereof shall: (i) include Damages resulting from a claim by the Fund Investor, and (ii) be determined as if such representations and warranties were made to the Fund Company as well as the Fund Investor. To the extent that any such Damages relating to an Investor Claim remain unpaid after a claim has been properly made therefor pursuant to this Article XI that is not subject to a bona fide dispute, any distributions otherwise payable to the Class B Members under this Agreement shall be used to satisfy the obligations of each Class B Member (whether in its capacity as a Class B Member, the Manager, the Tax Matters Member or otherwise), hereunder.

(b) Indemnification by the Class A Member. Subject to the terms and conditions of this Article XI, each Class A Member shall indemnify, defend, reimburse and hold harmless each Class B Member and its respective parent or subsidiary companies, shareholders, partners, members and other Affiliates, and each of their respective officers, directors, managers, employees, attorneys, contractors and agents (collectively, the “**Class B Parties**” and together with the Class A Parties, the “**Indemnified Parties**”), from and against any and Damages asserted against, resulting to, imposed upon, or incurred by the Class B Parties, directly or indirectly, by reason of or resulting from (i) any breach or failure by the Class A Member of any of its representations, warranties, covenants, obligations or agreements contained in this Agreement or any other Investment Document or any certificate delivered thereunder or hereunder; (ii) any indemnity obligation due and payable to a Fund Investor under the Fund Documents, in connection with a breach not addressed in Section 11.1(a)(ii) (unless caused by the breach or failure by a Class B Member of any of its representations, warranties, covenants, obligations or agreements contained in this Agreement or any other Investment Document); provided, that, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained herein, the Damages indemnified by the Class A Member pursuant to this clause (ii) shall be limited to an amount equal to 80% of the applicable indemnity obligation due and payable to a Fund Investor under the Fund Documents; or (iii) any indemnity obligation due and payable to a Fund Investor under the Fund Documents if caused by the breach or failure by a Class A Member of any of its representations, warranties, covenants, obligations or agreements contained in this Agreement or any other Investment Document (collectively, “**Class B Claim**” and together with an Investor Claim, an “**Indemnity Claim**”). To the extent that any such Damages relating to a Class B Claim remain unpaid after a claim has been properly made therefor pursuant to this Article XI that is not subject to a bona fide dispute, any distributions otherwise payable to the Class A Members under this Agreement shall be used to satisfy the obligations of each Class A Member hereunder.

(c) Indemnification by the Sponsor. Subject to the terms and conditions of this Article XI, to the extent that any Damages relating to a Class A Claim remain unpaid after a claim has been properly made therefor pursuant to this Article XI that is not subject to a bona fide dispute, the Sponsor shall pay to the Class A Parties any amounts validly due from the Class B Members under the indemnity obligations set out in Section 11.1(a) above. If any claim is made under this Section 11.1(c), the Sponsor shall have all of the rights of an Indemnifying Member (as defined below).

Section 11.2 Limitation on Liability

The indemnification obligations pursuant to this Article XI shall be subject to the following limitations:

(a) The amount of Damages for which a Member is obligated to indemnify with respect to any Indemnity Claim shall be reduced to the extent of any amounts actually received by the applicable Class A Parties or Class B Parties, as applicable, after the Effective Date pursuant to the terms of the insurance policies obtained and maintained by the Company or any Subject Company (if any) covering such claim or any insurance proceeds from policies obtained and maintained by or for the benefit of any such Person or any Affiliate thereof be considered in connection with a reduction of Damages pursuant to this Section 11.2(a).

(b) Damages paid pursuant to this Article XI shall be treated as a non-taxable adjustment to purchase price or return of capital for federal income tax purposes unless the Class A Member receives an opinion at a “more likely than not” level or higher from a nationally-recognized law firm that such amount is taxable. If such opinion is received, Damages paid pursuant to this Article XI shall be grossed-up and paid on an After-Tax Basis. To the extent an Indemnified Party subsequently recovers all or a part of the Damages indemnified under this Article XI, the Indemnified Party shall promptly refund the applicable Member(s) that paid such Damages the recovered Damages on an After-Tax Basis; *provided* that any such refund shall not exceed the original amount paid to the Indemnified Party by the applicable Member(s) (on an After-Tax Basis) hereunder.

(c) The indemnification obligations under this Article XI shall be limited to actual Damages and shall not include special, incidental, consequential, indirect, punitive, or exemplary Damages (including lost profits and damages for a lost opportunity); *provided*, that any incidental, consequential, indirect, punitive, or exemplary Damages recovered by a third party (including Governmental Authorities) against a Person entitled to indemnity pursuant to this Article XI shall be included in the Damages recoverable under such indemnity; and *provided, further*, that the loss, disallowance or reduction of ITCs shall not be considered as special, incidental, consequential, indirect, punitive or exemplary Damage and shall be included in the Damages recoverable under this indemnity, but, with respect to Damages for the loss, disallowance or reduction of ITCs, only with respect to a loss, disallowance or reduction arising after the Effective Date and prior to the ten (10) year anniversary of the latest Placed in Service Date for any Project.

(d) No Indemnified Party may receive compensation for Damages suffered by such Person to the extent that such Damages are attributable to (i) the gross negligence or willful misconduct of such Indemnified Party or (ii) the breach of any representation or warranty by such Indemnified Party in this Agreement to the extent such representation or warranty was false when made.

(e) Notwithstanding any limitation of liability contained in the O&M Agreement or the AMA, as applicable, the Class B Member's liability for Damages under Section 11.2(a)(ii)(z) in respect of a breach by an Affiliate of the Class B Member under the O&M Agreement or the AMA, as applicable, shall not exceed: (i) an amount equal to two (2) years of the fees paid under the O&M Agreement or AMA, as applicable, minus (ii) any payments made to the NRG Chestnut Fund LLC in respect of such Damages under the O&M Agreement or AMA, as applicable.

Section 11.3 Procedure for Indemnification.

After receipt by an Indemnified Party under Section 11.1 of notice of the commencement of any action, or any other actual or potential Indemnity Claim, such Indemnified Party shall, if a claim in respect thereof is to be made against a Member (the "**Indemnifying Member**"), give written notice thereof to such Indemnifying Member. The failure to promptly notify the Indemnifying Member shall not relieve such Indemnifying Member of any liability that it may have to any Indemnified Party with respect to such action; *provided that*, to the extent that any such failure to provide prompt notice is responsible for an increase in the indemnity obligations of the Indemnifying Member, the Indemnifying Member shall not be responsible for any such increase. In the case of any such action brought against an Indemnified Party for which the Indemnified Party has given written notice to the Indemnifying Member of the commencement thereof, the Indemnifying Member shall be entitled to participate therein and, to the extent that it may wish, to assume the defense thereof with counsel reasonably satisfactory to such indemnified party. If the Indemnifying Member elects to assume the defense of such action, the Indemnified Party shall have the right to employ separate counsel at its own expense and to participate in the defense thereof. If the Indemnifying Member elects not to assume (or fails to assume) the defense of such action, or at any time fails diligently to pursue such defense, the Indemnified Party shall be entitled to assume the defense of such action with counsel of its own choice, at the expense of the Indemnifying Member. If the action is asserted against both the Indemnifying Member and the Indemnified Party and (a) there is a conflict of interests which renders it inappropriate for the same counsel to represent both the Indemnifying Member and the Indemnified Party or (b) such action could reasonably be expected to result in the imposition of criminal liability, the Indemnifying Member shall be responsible for paying for separate counsel for the indemnified party; *provided, however*, that if there is more than one Indemnified Party and it is practical for all such parties to be represented by common counsel, the Indemnifying Member shall not be responsible for paying for more than one separate firm of attorneys to represent the indemnified parties, regardless of the number of indemnified parties. If the Indemnifying Member elects to assume the defense of such action, (y) no compromise or settlement thereof may be effected by the Indemnifying Member without the indemnified party's written consent (which shall not be unreasonably withheld) unless the sole relief provided is monetary damages that are paid in full by the Indemnifying Member and (z) the Indemnifying Member shall have no liability with respect to any compromise or settlement thereof effected without its written consent (which shall not be unreasonably withheld) unless the Indemnifying Member has failed to defend such Indemnified Party against such action.

Section 11.4 Exclusivity.

The Parties agree that, (a) except with respect to fraud or willful misconduct, in relation to any breach, default, or nonperformance of any representation, warranty, covenant, or agreement made or entered into by a Member (whether in its capacity as a Member, the Manager, the Tax Matters Member or otherwise) pursuant to this Agreement or any certificate, instrument, or document delivered pursuant hereto or arising out of the transactions contemplated herein, the only relief and remedy available to the other Members in respect of Damages fully recoverable and addressed by the payment of money shall be as set forth in this Article XI, but only to the extent properly claimable hereunder and as limited pursuant to this Article XI or otherwise hereunder. For the avoidance of doubt, no Party has waived any rights to pursue equitable remedies under this Agreement or the other Investment Documents.

Section 11.5 No Right of Contribution.

After the Effective Date, the Company shall have no liability to indemnify a Member on account of the breach of any representation or warranty or the nonfulfillment of any covenant or agreement of the Company; and no Member shall have any right of contribution against the Company.

Section 11.6 Entire Agreement.

Article XI of this Agreement constitutes the entire agreement and understanding of the parties with respect to indemnification hereunder.

Article XII DISSOLUTION, LIQUIDATION AND TERMINATION

Section 12.1 Dissolution.

(a) The Company will dissolve and its business and affairs will be wound up on the first to occur of the following (the “**Liquidating Events**”):

(i) The unanimous consent of the Members to dissolve the Company;

(ii) Any other event upon the occurrence of which dissolution is required by the Act (that the Act does not allow to be waived by agreement of the Parties), unless, to the extent permitted by the Act, Members (other than the Member with respect to which such event occurs) unanimously elect in writing, within ninety (90) days of the date such event described in this Section 12.1(a)(ii) occurs, to continue the business of the Company, in which case the Company will not dissolve; or

(iii) The sale, transfer or other disposition by the Company of all or substantially all of its business and Assets.

(b) Each Member agrees that, to the fullest extent permitted by Law, it will not dissolve itself or the Company or withdraw from the Company except as set forth in Section 12.1(a).

Section 12.2 Liquidation and Termination.

(a) On dissolution of the Company, the Manager shall, with the Consent of the Class A Members, act as liquidator. The liquidator shall proceed diligently to wind up the affairs of the Company and make final distributions as provided in this Agreement. The costs of liquidation will be borne as a Company Expense. Until final distribution, the liquidator shall continue to operate the Company with all of the power and authority of the Members. The steps to be accomplished by the liquidator are as follows:

(i) As promptly as reasonably practicable after dissolution and again after final liquidation, the liquidator shall cause a proper accounting to be made by the Certified Public Accountant of the Company’s Assets, liabilities, and operations through the last day of the calendar month in which the dissolution occurs or the final liquidation is completed, as applicable.

(ii) The liquidator shall pay from Company funds all of the debts and liabilities of the Company or otherwise make adequate provision for them (including the establishment of a cash escrow fund for contingent, conditional or unmatured liabilities in such amount and for such term as the liquidator may reasonably determine).

(iii) With respect to the remaining Assets of the Company:

(A) the liquidator shall use all commercially reasonable efforts to obtain the best possible price and may sell any or all Company Assets (subject to any and all restrictions to which any Project is subject), including to the Members at such price, but in no event lower than the Fair Market Value thereof; and

(B) with respect to all Company Assets that have not been sold, the Values of such Assets shall be determined pursuant to subparagraph (b) of the definition of Value.

(iv) Any Company Items of income and gain (including any such items attributable to the disposition or deemed disposition of Assets pursuant to Section 12.2(a)(iii) for the Taxable Year during which the distribution of liquidation proceeds occurs that have not been allocated pursuant to the Regulatory Allocations shall first be allocated to each Member having a deficit balance in its Capital Account, in the proportion that such deficit balance bears to the total deficit balances in the Capital Accounts of all Members, until each Member has been allocated Company Items of income and gain equal to any such deficit balance in its Capital Account and such deficit balance has thereby been eliminated. Any remaining Company Items for such Taxable Year during which the distribution of liquidation proceeds occurs shall be allocated among the Members in such manner as to ensure that, to the greatest extent feasible, following these allocations, the balances in the Capital Accounts of the Members are expected to result in distributions pursuant to Section 12.2(a)(v) to the Class A Members and the Class B Members in accordance with the sharing ratios set forth in Section 5.1(a); and

(v) After giving effect to all allocations (including those under Section 4.2 and Section 12.2(a)(iv)), all prior distributions (including those under Section 5.1) and all Capital Contributions (including those under Section 3.1, Section 3.2 and Section 3.3) for all periods, all remaining cash and property (including any Available Cash Flow and liquidation proceeds) shall be distributed to the Members in accordance with the positive balances in their Capital Accounts.

(vi) Any distribution to the Members in respect of their Capital Accounts pursuant to this Section 12.2 shall be made by the end of the Company taxable year in which a Liquidating Event occurs (or if later, within ninety (90) days after the date of such Liquidating Event).

(b) The distribution of cash or property to a Member in accordance with the provisions of this Section 12.2 constitutes a complete return to the Member of its Capital Contributions and a complete distribution to the Member on account of

its Membership Interest and all the Company's property and constitutes a compromise to which all Members have consented pursuant to Section 18-502(b) of the Act.

Section 12.3 Deficit Capital Accounts.

(a) Except as expressly provided in this Section 12.3, no Member shall be obligated to contribute cash to restore a deficit in its Capital Account balance.

(b) In the event the Class A Member's interests in the Company are "liquidated" within the meaning of Treasury Regulations Section 1.704-1(b)(2)(ii)(g), if the Class A Member has a deficit Capital Account balance in excess of the amount such Class A Member is deemed obligated to restore pursuant to the penultimate sentences of Treasury Regulations Section 1.704-2(g) (1) and 1.704-2(i)(5) (an "Adjusted Deficit Capital Account Balance"), then the Class A Member shall be obligated to pay and restore to the Company cash in an amount equal to such Adjusted Deficit Capital Account Balance by the end of the Taxable Year during which the liquidation of the Company occurs, or if later, within ninety (90) days after the date of such liquidation; *provided, however*, that such restoration obligation of the Class A Member shall not, under any circumstances be more than its DRO Amount.

Section 12.4 Termination.

On completion of the satisfaction of liabilities and distribution of Assets as provided in this Agreement, the Manager (or such other Person or Persons as the Act may require or permit) shall file a certificate of cancellation with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware and cancel any other filings made as provided in Section 2.1, and shall take such other actions as may be necessary to terminate the existence of the Company. Upon the filing of such certificate of cancellation, the existence of the Company shall terminate (and the term of the Company shall end), except as may be otherwise provided by the Act or other applicable Law. All costs and expenses in fulfilling the obligations under this Section 12.4 shall be borne by the Company.

Article XIII GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 13.1 Offset.

Whenever the Company (or another Person on behalf of the Company) is to pay any sum to any Member, any amounts then owed by such Member to the Company may be deducted from such sum before payment, *provided* that no Member's obligation to make Capital Contributions may be deducted from any payment amounts without such Member's consent.

Section 13.2 Notices.

All notices, consents, demands, requests or other communications which may be or are required to be given under this Agreement shall be in writing and shall (a) be sent by overnight courier, facsimile, electronic mail or United States mail, addressed to the recipient, postage paid, and registered or certified, return receipt requested, or delivered to the recipient in person and (b) be sent or delivered, in each case, at the addresses set forth on the signature page of this Agreement or such other address as a Member may specify by notice to the Company and the other Members; *provided*, that any Fund Documents, financial models or reports required to be delivered under this Agreement shall be emailed to (i) with respect to residential Projects, NRGDPVHoldCo3LLC@nrg.com, and (ii) with respect to commercial or industrial Projects, NRGDGPVHoldCo3LLC@nrg.com, and additionally, may be uploaded to a data site mutually agreed to by the Members, including by allowing access to a Member to a Fund Company data site, as long as such Members are delivered notice by one of the other means allowed hereunder when and where such documents are available. Any notice, request or consent to the Company must be given to the Manager. Notices, consents, demands, requests and other communications shall be deemed effective or served on the date of receipt at the address of the Person to receive it.

Section 13.3 Counterparts.

This Agreement may be executed in one or more counterparts, each bearing the signatures of one or more Members. Each such counterpart shall be considered an original and all of such counterparts shall constitute a single agreement binding all the parties as if all had signed a single document. Facsimile, electronic mail or pdf signatures shall be accepted as original signatures for purposes of this Agreement.

Section 13.4 Governing Law and Severability.

This Agreement shall be construed, interpreted and enforced in accordance with the internal laws and decisions of the State of Delaware without giving effect to any choice of law or conflict of law rules or provisions of any other state or jurisdiction that would cause the application of the laws of any jurisdiction other than the State of Delaware. If any provision of this Agreement shall be contrary to any other applicable Law, at the present time or in the future, such provision shall be deemed null and void, but this shall not affect the legality of the remaining provisions of this Agreement. This Agreement shall be deemed to be modified and amended so as to be in compliance with applicable Law and this Agreement shall then be construed in such a way as will best serve the intention of the Parties at the time of the execution of this Agreement.

Section 13.5 Entire Agreement.

This Agreement, including any Annexes, Schedules and Exhibits, together with the other Investment Documents, constitutes the entire agreement among the Members regarding the terms and operations of the Company, except as amended in writing pursuant to the requirements of this Agreement, and supersedes all prior and contemporaneous agreements, statements, understandings and representations of the Parties.

Section 13.6 Effect of Waiver or Consent.

A waiver or consent, express or implied, to or of any breach or default by any Person in the performance by that Person of its obligations under this Agreement, or any Investment Document is not a consent or waiver to or of any other breach or default in the performance by that Person of the same or any other obligations of that Person under this Agreement, or any Investment Document. Failure on the part of a Person to complain of any act of any Person or to declare any Person in default with respect to its obligations under this Agreement, or any Investment Document, irrespective of how long that failure continues, does not constitute a waiver by that Person of its rights with respect to that default until the applicable statute of limitations period has run.

Section 13.7 Amendment or Modification.

Except as otherwise provided herein, this Agreement may be amended or modified from time to time only by a written instrument executed by all Members.

Section 13.8 Binding Effect.

Subject to the restrictions on Transfers set forth in this Agreement, this Agreement is binding on and inures to the benefit of the Members and their respective legal representatives, permitted successors and permitted assigns.

Section 13.9 Further Assurances.

In connection with this Agreement and the transactions contemplated hereby, each Member shall execute and deliver any additional documents and instruments and perform any additional acts that may be necessary or appropriate to effectuate and perform the provisions of this Agreement and those transactions contemplated here, including all filing, recording, publishing and other acts appropriate to comply with all requirements for the operation of a limited liability company under the laws of all jurisdictions where the Company shall conduct business.

Section 13.10 Jurisdiction.

The Parties agree to submit to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the State of New York and the Federal District Court located in the Borough of Manhattan, State of New York, and any court of appeal from either thereof, in connection with any action or other proceeding relating to this Agreement or the transactions contemplated hereby. Each Party irrevocably waives and agrees not to make, to the fullest extent permitted by Law, any objection which it may now or hereafter have to the jurisdiction of any such court or to the laying of venue of any such action or proceeding brought in any such court and any claim that any such action or proceeding brought in any such court has been brought in an inconvenient forum.

Section 13.11 LIMITATION ON LIABILITY.

EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN SECTION 11.2, NO DAMAGES SHALL BE MADE BY ANY PARTY HERETO OR ANY OF ITS AFFILIATES, DIRECTORS, EMPLOYEES, ATTORNEYS OR AGENTS AGAINST ANY OTHER PARTY HERETO OR ANY OF ITS AFFILIATES, DIRECTORS, EMPLOYEES, ATTORNEYS OR AGENTS FOR ANY SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, CONSEQUENTIAL, PUNITIVE, OR EXEMPLARY DAMAGES (INCLUDING DAMAGES FOR LOST OPPORTUNITY, LOST PROFITS OR REVENUES OR LOSS OF USE OF SUCH PROFITS OR REVENUES) (WHETHER OR NOT THE CLAIM THEREFORE IS BASED ON CONTRACT, TORT, DUTY IMPOSED BY LAW OR OTHERWISE), IN CONNECTION WITH, ARISING OUT OF OR IN ANY WAY RELATED TO THE TRANSACTIONS CONTEMPLATED BY THIS AGREEMENT OR THE OTHER INVESTMENT DOCUMENTS OR ANY ACT OR OMISSION OR EVENT OCCURRING IN CONNECTION THEREWITH; AND EACH PARTY HEREBY WAIVES, RELEASES AND AGREES NOT TO SUE UPON ANY SUCH CLAIM FOR ANY SUCH SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, CONSEQUENTIAL, PUNITIVE, OR EXEMPLARY DAMAGES, WHETHER OR NOT ACCRUED AND WHETHER OR NOT KNOWN OR SUSPECTED TO EXIST IN ITS FAVOR, *PROVIDED, HOWEVER*, THAT TO THE EXTENT A BREACH RESULTS IN THE LOSS, DISALLOWANCE OR REDUCTION OF ITCS, THE VALUE OF SUCH LOST, DISALLOWED OR REDUCED ITCS TO THE EXTENT PROVIDED IN SECTION 11.2 SHALL NOT CONSTITUTE SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, CONSEQUENTIAL, PUNITIVE, OR EXEMPLARY DAMAGES.

[Signature Pages Follow.]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties hereto have executed this Agreement as of the date first written above.

CLASS B MEMBER:

NRG RENEW DG HOLDINGS LLC

By: /s/ Craig Cornelius

Name: Craig Cornelius

Title: President

Address: 5790 Fleet Street, Suite 200,

Carlsbad, CA 92008

Attention: Office of the General Counsel

Telephone: (760) 710-2187

Facsimile: (760) 918-6780

Email: jennifer.hein@nrg.com

A&R Limited Liability Company Agreement of NRG DGPV Holdco 3 LLC

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CLASS A MEMBER:

NRG YIELD DGPV HOLDING LLC

By: /s/ Christopher Sotos

Name: Christopher Sotos

Title: President & Chief Executive Officer

Address: 804 Carnegie Center

Princeton, NJ 08540

Attention: Office of the General Counsel

Phone: 609-524-4500

Fax: 609-524-4501

Email: ogc@nrgyield.com

A&R Limited Liability Company Agreement of NRG DGPV Holdco 3 LLC

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SOLELY FOR PURPOSES OF ARTICLE XI:

NRG RENEW LLC

By: /s/ Craig Cornelius

Name: Craig Cornelius

Title: Vice President

Address: 5790 Fleet Street, Suite 200,

Carlsbad, CA 92008

Attention: Office of the General Counsel

Telephone: (760) 710-2187

Facsimile: (760) 918-6780

Email: jennifer.hein@nrg.com

A&R Limited Liability Company Agreement of NRG DGPV Holdco 3 LLC

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Copies of notices to the Class B Member shall also be sent to:

NRG DGPV HOLDCO 3 LLC

Address: 5790 Fleet Street, Suite 200,

Carlsbad, CA 92008

Attention: Office of the General Counsel

Telephone: 609-524-4500

Facsimile: 609-524-4501

Email: ogc@nrg.com

A&R Limited Liability Company Agreement of NRG DGPV Holdco 3 LLC

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ANNEX I

Members

Member Name	Address for Notices	Initial Capital Contribution	Capital Account Balance	Number and Class of Units
NRG Yield DGPV Holding LLC	804 Carnegie Center Blvd. Princeton, NJ 08540 Attention: Office of the General Counsel Telephone: 609-524-4500 Facsimile: 609-524-4501 Email: ogc@nrgyield.com	1 USD	1 USD	1000 Class A Units
NRG Renew DG Holdings LLC	5790 Fleet Street, Suite 200 Carlsbad, CA 92008 Attention: Office of the General Counsel Telephone: 609-524-4500 Facsimile: 609-524-4501 Email: ogc@nrg.com	15,627,024 USD	15,627,024 USD	1000 Class B Units

INFORMATION IN THIS EXHIBIT IDENTIFIED BY THE MARK “[***]” IS CONFIDENTIAL AND HAS BEEN EXCLUDED PURSUANT TO ITEM 601(B)(10)(IV) OF REGULATION S-K BECAUSE IT (I) IS NOT MATERIAL AND (II) WOULD LIKELY CAUSE COMPETITIVE HARM TO THE REGISTRANT IF PUBLICLY DISCLOSED.

FIRST AMENDMENT TO
AMENDED AND RESTATED LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY AGREEMENT
OF DGPV HOLDCO 3 LLC

This **FIRST AMENDMENT TO AMENDED AND RESTATED LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY AGREEMENT**, dated as of December 26, 2018 (this “**Amendment**”), is made and entered into by and among DGPV Holding LLC (f/k/a NRG Yield DGPV Holding LLC), a Delaware limited liability company (the “**Class A Member**”) and Renew DG Holdings LLC (f/k/a NRG Renew DG Holdings LLC), a Delaware limited liability company (the “**Class B Member**”). The Class A Member and Class B Member are each referred to herein as a “**Party**” and collectively as the “**Parties**”. Capitalized terms used but not defined herein shall have the meaning ascribed to such terms in the LLC Agreement (as defined below).

RECITALS

A. On September 26, 2017, the Parties entered into that certain Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement (the “**LLC Agreement**”) of DGPV Holdco 3 LLC (f/k/a NRG DGPV Holdco 3 LLC) (the “**Company**”).

B. The Parties constitute all of the Members of the Company, and Section 13.7 of the LLC Agreement permits the Members to amend the LLC Agreement by written instrument executed by all Members.

C. The Parties now desire to amend the LLC Agreement as set forth herein.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the premises and the mutual undertakings contained herein, and for other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which are acknowledged, and intending to be legally bound hereby, the Parties hereby agree as follows:

Article I
AMENDMENTS

1. **Effectiveness.** This Amendment, and the amendments to the LLC Agreement made herein, shall be effective on the date hereof.
2. **Amendments.** The LLC Agreement is hereby amended as follows:
 - a. The definition of “Class A Member Capital Contribution Commitment” in Section 1.1 of the LLC Agreement is hereby amended by deleting the dollar amount “\$50,000,000” therein and replacing it with “\$70,000,000”.

- b. Section 1.1 of the LLC Agreement is hereby amended by inserting, in appropriate alphabetic order, the following new definition:

“**CS4 Project**” means, so long as Renew Solar CS4 Fund LLC (and its successors) is an Intermediate Company held by Company, any Project owned, directly or indirectly, by Renew Solar CS4 Fund LLC.

- c. The definition of “Investment Period” in Section 1.1 of the LLC Agreement is hereby amended by deleting the date “December 31, 2018” therein and replacing it with “December 31, 2019”.
- d. The definition of “Extended Investment Period Date” in Section 1.1 of the LLC Agreement is hereby amended by deleting the date “June 30, 2019” therein and replacing it with “June 30, 2020”.
- e. Section 3.3(c) of the LLC Agreement is hereby amended by deleting the first proviso therein and replacing it with the following:

“provided, that, such Capital Contribution shall be sized so that the Class A Members are projected to achieve a per annum yield, calculated on an After-Tax Basis, based on Available Cash Flow (“**CAFD Yield**”) which will (i) average no less than [***]% over the first ten (10) years following the date on which the Class A Capital Contribution Amount has been made, (ii) never be below [***] percent ([***]%) in any of the first nine (9) years following the date on which the Class A Capital Contribution Amount has been made, (iii) only be below [***] percent ([***]%) for no more than four (4) calendar years commencing with the tenth (10th) calendar year following the date on which the Class A Capital Contribution Amount has been made, (iv) never be below negative [***] percent (-[***]%) in any calendar year (such Capital Contribution, a “**Class A Capital Contribution Amount**”), and (v) for Capital Contribution Requests in respect of one or more CS4 Projects, average no less than [***]% over the first five (5) years following the date on which the Class A Capital Contribution Amount has been made, all as determined pursuant to the Cumulative Base Case Model included in the Capital Contribution Request;”.

- f. Annex II (Underwriting Assumptions) to the LLC Agreement is hereby deleted in its entirety and replaced with the amended Annex II (Underwriting Assumptions) attached as Exhibit A hereto. For clarity, Annex II (Underwriting Assumptions) as updated by this Amendment shall be effective with respect to all Fund Companies presented to the Members before and following the date hereof.
- g. Exhibit E (Form of Officer’s Certificate) to the Form of Fund Addendum attached as Exhibit A to the LLC Agreement is hereby amended by inserting the words “, calculated on an After-Tax Basis,” into numbered paragraph 2 therein between the words “a per annum yield” and “based on Available Cash Flow”.

3. **Investment Period Extension Payment.** In connection with, and as consideration for, extending the Investment Period pursuant to Section 2(b) of this Amendment, the Class B Member shall make a payment equal to \$622,447 to the Class A Member by wire transfer of immediately available funds within thirty (30) Business Days following the effective date of this Amendment.

ARTICLE II GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. **Entire Agreement.** This Amendment, including all annexes, schedules and exhibits hereto, constitutes the entire agreement of the Parties with respect to the subject matter hereof and supersedes all prior and contemporaneous agreements, statements, understandings and representations, whether oral or written, among the Parties with respect to such subject matter. The LLC Agreement, as amended hereby, shall remain in full force and effect.
2. **Governing Law.** This Amendment shall be construed, interpreted and enforced in accordance with the internal laws and decisions of the State of Delaware without giving effect to any choice of law or conflict of law rules or provisions of any other state or jurisdiction that would cause the application of the laws of any jurisdiction other than the State of Delaware.
3. **Counterparts.** This Amendment may be executed in one or more counterparts, each bearing the signatures of one or more Members. Each such counterpart shall be considered an original and all of such counterparts shall constitute a single agreement binding all the parties as if all had signed a single document. Facsimile, electronic mail or pdf signatures shall be accepted as original signatures for purposes of this Amendment.
4. **Headings.** The headings contained in this Amendment are for reference purposes only and shall not affect in any way the meaning and interpretation of this Amendment.

[SIGNATURES FOLLOW]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties hereto have executed this Amendment as of the date first written above.

CLASS B MEMBER:

RENEW DG HOLDINGS LLC

By: /s/ Craig Cornelius

Name: Craig Cornelius

Title: President

CLASS A MEMBER:

DGPV HOLDING LLC

By: /s/ Christopher Sotos

Name: Christopher Sotos

Title: President

[First Amendment to A&R LLC Agreement of DGPV Holdco 3 LLC]

SUBSIDIARIES OF CLEARWAY ENERGY, INC.

Entity Name	Jurisdiction
2011 Finance Holdco LLC	Delaware
AC Solar Holdings LLC	Delaware
Adams Community Solar Garden I LLC	Colorado
Adams Community Solar Garden II LLC	Colorado
Adams Community Solar Garden III LLC	Colorado
Adams Community Solar Gardens LLC	Colorado
Agua Caliente Borrower 2 LLC	Delaware
Agua Caliente Solar Holdings LLC	Delaware
Agua Caliente Solar, LLC	Delaware
Alta Interconnection Management II, LLC	Delaware
Alta Interconnection Management III, LLC	Delaware
Alta Interconnection Management, LLC	Delaware
Alta Realty Holdings, LLC	Delaware
Alta Realty Investments, LLC	Delaware
Alta Vista LLC	Delaware
Alta Wind 1-5 Holding Company, LLC	Delaware
Alta Wind Asset Management Holdings, LLC	Delaware
Alta Wind Asset Management, LLC	Delaware
Alta Wind Company, LLC	Delaware
Alta Wind Holdings, LLC	Delaware
Alta Wind I Holding Company, LLC	Delaware
Alta Wind I, LLC	Delaware
Alta Wind II Holding Company, LLC	Delaware
Alta Wind II, LLC	Delaware
Alta Wind III Holding Company, LLC	Delaware
Alta Wind III, LLC	Delaware
Alta Wind IV Holding Company, LLC	Delaware
Alta Wind IV, LLC	Delaware
Alta Wind V Holding Company, LLC	Delaware
Alta Wind V, LLC	Delaware
Alta Wind X Holding Company, LLC	Delaware
Alta Wind X, LLC	Delaware
Alta Wind XI Holding Company, LLC	Delaware
Alta Wind XI, LLC	Delaware
Alta Wind X-XI TE Holdco LLC	Delaware
Apple I LLC	Delaware
Arapahoe Community Solar Garden I LLC	Colorado
Avenal Park LLC	Delaware
Avenal Solar Holdings LLC	Delaware
Bashaw Solar 1, LLC	Delaware
Big Lake Holdco LLC	Delaware
Black Cat Road Solar, LLC	Delaware

SUBSIDIARIES OF CLEARWAY ENERGY, INC.

Entity Name	Jurisdiction
Black Start Battery Holdings LLC	Delaware
Black Start Battery LLC	Delaware
Bluestone Solar, LLC	Delaware
Brook Street Solar 1, LLC	Delaware
Buckthorn Holdings, LLC	Delaware
Buckthorn Renewables, LLC	Delaware
Buckthorn Solar Portfolio, LLC	Delaware
Buckthorn Westex, LLC	Delaware
Buffalo Bear, LLC	Oklahoma
Bullock Road Solar 1, LLC	Delaware
BWC Swan Pond River, LLC	Delaware
CA Fund LLC	Delaware
Carlsbad Energy Center LLC	Delaware
Carlsbad Energy Holdings LLC	Delaware
Carlsbad Holdco II, LLC	Delaware
Carlsbad Holdco, LLC	Delaware
CBAD Holdings II, LLC	Delaware
CBAD Holdings, LLC	Delaware
Center St Solar 1, LLC	Delaware
Central CA Fuel Cell 1, LLC	Delaware
Chestnut Borrower LLC	Delaware
Chestnut Class B LLC	Delaware
Chestnut Fund Sub LLC	Delaware
Chisago Holdco LLC	Delaware
Clara City Solar LLC	Delaware
Clear View Acres Wind Farm, LLC	Iowa
Clearway & EFS Distributed Solar 2 LLC	Delaware
Clearway & EFS Distributed Solar LLC	Delaware
Clearway AC Solar Holdings LLC	Delaware
Clearway Chestnut Fund LLC	Delaware
Clearway DG Lakeland LLC	Delaware
Clearway Energy LLC	Delaware
Clearway Energy Operating LLC	Delaware
Clearway Solar Star LLC	Delaware
Clearway Thermal LLC	Delaware
Clearway Walnut Creek II LLC	Delaware
Clearway West Holdings LLC	Delaware
CMR Solar, LLC	Delaware
Colorado Shared Solar I LLC	Colorado
Colorado Springs Solar Garden LLC	Colorado
Continental Energy, LLC	Arizona
Crosswind Transmission, LLC	Iowa

SUBSIDIARIES OF CLEARWAY ENERGY, INC.

Entity Name	Jurisdiction
CVSR Holdco LLC	Delaware
CVSR Holdings LLC	Delaware
CWEN Pinnacle Repowering Holdco LLC	Delaware
CWEN Pinnacle Repowering Holdings LLC	Delaware
Cy-Hawk Wind Energy, LLC	Iowa
Denver Community Solar Garden I LLC	Colorado
Denver Community Solar Garden II LLC	Colorado
Desert Sunlight 250, LLC	Delaware
Desert Sunlight 300, LLC	Delaware
Desert Sunlight Holdings LLC	Delaware
Desert Sunlight Investment Holdings, LLC	Delaware
DG Berkeley Rec LLC	Delaware
DG Berkeley Village LLC	Delaware
DG Central East LLC	Delaware
DG Central West LLC	Delaware
DG Contra Costa Operations LLC	Delaware
DG Contra Costa Waste LLC	Delaware
DG Crystal Spring LLC	Delaware
DG Dighton LLC	Delaware
DG Foxborough Elm LLC	Delaware
DG Foxborough Landfill LLC	Delaware
DG Grantland LLC	Delaware
DG Haverhill LLC	Delaware
DG Imperial Admin LLC	Delaware
DG Imperial Building LLC	Delaware
DG Lathrop Louise LLC	Delaware
DG Lincoln Middle LLC	Delaware
DG Marathon LLC	Delaware
DG Rosedale Elementary LLC	Delaware
DG Rosedale Middle LLC	Delaware
DG San Joaquin LLC	Delaware
DG SREC HoldCo LLC	Delaware
DG SREC Holdings 1 LLC	Delaware
DG Tufts Knoll LLC	Delaware
DG Tufts Science LLC	Delaware
DG Washington Middle LLC	Delaware
DG Webster LLC	Delaware
DGPV 1 LLC	Delaware
DGPV 2 LLC	Delaware
DGPV 3 LLC	Delaware
DGPV 4 Borrower LLC	Delaware
DGPV 4 LLC	Delaware

SUBSIDIARIES OF CLEARWAY ENERGY, INC.

Entity Name	Jurisdiction
DGPV Fund 1 LLC	Delaware
DGPV Fund 2 HoldCo A LLC	Delaware
DGPV Fund 2 HoldCo B LLC	Delaware
DGPV Fund 2 LLC	Delaware
DGPV Fund 4 LLC	Delaware
DGPV Fund 4 Sub LLC	Delaware
DGPV HoldCo 1 LLC	Delaware
DGPV HoldCo 2 LLC	Delaware
DGPV HoldCo 3 LLC	Delaware
DGPV Holding LLC	Delaware
Dodge Holdco LLC	Delaware
Eagle View Acres Wind Farm, LLC	Iowa
Eastman Street Solar 1, LLC	Delaware
ECP Uptown Campus HoldCo LLC	Delaware
ECP Uptown Campus Holdings LLC	Delaware
ECP Uptown Campus LLC	Delaware
El Mirage Energy, LLC	Arizona
El Segundo Energy Center LLC	Delaware
Elbow Creek Repowering Tax Equity Holdco LLC	Delaware
Elbow Creek Wind Project LLC	Texas
Electricity Sales Princeton LLC	Delaware
Elk Lake Wind Farm, LLC	Iowa
Elkhorn Holdings LLC	Delaware
Elkhorn Ridge Wind, LLC	Delaware
Energy Center Baltimore Medical LLC	Delaware
Energy Center Caguas HoldCo LLC	Delaware
Energy Center Caguas Holdings LLC	Delaware
Energy Center Caguas LLC	Puerto Rico
Energy Center Cajuhi LLC	Puerto Rico
Energy Center Dover LLC	Delaware
Energy Center Fajardo HoldCo LLC	Delaware
Energy Center Fajardo Holdings LLC	Delaware
Energy Center Fajardo LLC	Puerto Rico
Energy Center Harrisburg LLC	Delaware
Energy Center HCEC LLC	Delaware
Energy Center Minneapolis LLC	Delaware
Energy Center Omaha Holdings LLC	Delaware
Energy Center Omaha LLC	Delaware
Energy Center Paxton LLC	Delaware
Energy Center Phoenix LLC	Delaware
Energy Center Pittsburgh LLC	Delaware
Energy Center Princeton LLC	Delaware

SUBSIDIARIES OF CLEARWAY ENERGY, INC.

Entity Name	Jurisdiction
Energy Center San Diego LLC	Delaware
Energy Center San Francisco LLC	Delaware
Energy Center Smyrna LLC	Delaware
Energy Center Tucson LLC	Arizona
Enterprise Solar, LLC	Delaware
Escalante Solar I, LLC	Delaware
Escalante Solar II, LLC	Delaware
Escalante Solar III, LLC	Delaware
ETCAP NES CS MN 02 LLC	Delaware
ETCAP NES CS MN 06 LLC	Delaware
Farmington Holdco LLC	Delaware
Federal Road Solar 1, LLC	Delaware
Forest Lake Holdco LLC	Delaware
Forward WindPower LLC	Delaware
Four Brothers Capital, LLC	Delaware
Four Brothers Holdings, LLC	Delaware
Four Brothers Portfolio, LLC	Delaware
Four Brothers Solar, LLC	Delaware
Frontenac Holdco LLC	Delaware
Fuel Cell Holdings LLC	Delaware
FUSD Energy, LLC	Arizona
GCE Holding LLC	Connecticut
GenConn Devon LLC	Connecticut
GenConn Energy LLC	Connecticut
GenConn Middletown LLC	Connecticut
Goat Wind LLC	Texas
Golden Puma Fund LLC	Delaware
Golden Puma Revolve LLC	Delaware
Grabinski Solar, LLC	Delaware
Granite Mountain Capital, LLC	Delaware
Granite Mountain Holdings, LLC	Delaware
Granite Mountain Renewables, LLC	Delaware
Granite Mountain Solar East, LLC	Delaware
Granite Mountain Solar West, LLC	Delaware
Green Prairie Energy, LLC	Iowa
Greene Wind Energy, LLC	Iowa
Hardin Hilltop Wind, LLC	Iowa
Hardin Wind Energy, LLC	Iowa
Harrisburg Cooling LLC	Delaware
High Plains Ranch II, LLC	Delaware
Highland Township Wind Farm, LLC	Iowa
HLE Solar Holdings, LLC	Delaware

SUBSIDIARIES OF CLEARWAY ENERGY, INC.

Entity Name	Jurisdiction
HSD Solar Holdings, LLC	California
Huntington Beach LLC	Delaware
Hwy 14 Holdco LLC	Delaware
Iron Springs Capital, LLC	Delaware
Iron Springs Holdings, LLC	Delaware
Iron Springs Renewables, LLC	Delaware
Iron Springs Solar, LLC	Delaware
Kawailoa Renewables, LLC	Delaware
Kawailoa Solar Holdings, LLC	Delaware
Kawailoa Solar Portfolio, LLC	Delaware
Kawailoa Solar, LLC	Delaware
Lanikuhana Solar, LLC	Hawaii
Laredo Ridge Wind, LLC	Delaware
Lenape II Solar LLC	Delaware
Lindberg Field Solar 1, LLC	Delaware
Lindberg Field Solar 2, LLC	Delaware
Longhorn Energy, LLC	Arizona
Lookout WindPower LLC	Delaware
Mapleton Solar LLC	Delaware
Marsh Landing Holdings LLC	Delaware
Marsh Landing LLC	Delaware
MC1 Solar Farm, LLC	North Carolina
Minisink Solar 1, LLC	Delaware
Minisink Solar 2, LLC	Delaware
Mission Iowa Wind, LLC	California
Mission Minnesota Wind II, LLC	Delaware
Mission Wind Laredo, LLC	Delaware
Mission Wind New Mexico, LLC	Delaware
Mission Wind Oklahoma, LLC	Delaware
Mission Wind PA One, LLC	Delaware
Mission Wind PA Three, LLC	Delaware
Mission Wind PA Two, LLC	Delaware
Mission Wind Pennsylvania, LLC	Delaware
Mission Wind Utah, LLC	Delaware
Monster Energy, LLC	Arizona
Montevideo Solar LLC	Delaware
Mount Hope Solar 1, LLC	Delaware
Natural Gas Repowering LLC	Delaware
New Munich Solar LLC	Delaware
Northfield Holdco LLC	Delaware
NS Smith, LLC	Delaware
Oahu Renewables, LLC	Delaware

SUBSIDIARIES OF CLEARWAY ENERGY, INC.

Entity Name	Jurisdiction
Oahu Solar Holdings LLC	Delaware
Oahu Solar LLC	Delaware
OC Solar 2010, LLC	California
Odin Wind Farm LLC	Minnesota
Old Westminster Solar 1, LLC	Delaware
Old Westminster Solar 2, LLC	Delaware
Olinda Trail Solar LLC	Delaware
Osakis Solar LLC	Delaware
OWF Eight, LLC	Minnesota
OWF Five, LLC	Minnesota
OWF Four, LLC	Minnesota
OWF One, LLC	Minnesota
OWF Seven, LLC	Minnesota
OWF Six, LLC	Minnesota
OWF Three, LLC	Minnesota
OWF Two, LLC	Minnesota
Palo Alto County Wind Farm, LLC	Iowa
Partridgeville Road Solar 1, LLC	Delaware
PC Dinuba LLC	Delaware
PESD Energy, LLC	Arizona
Pikes Peak Solar Garden I LLC	Colorado
Pine Island Holdco LLC	Delaware
Pinnacle Repowering Partnership Holdco LLC	Delaware
Pinnacle Repowering Partnership LLC	Delaware
Pinnacle Repowering Tax Equity Holdco LLC	Delaware
Pinnacle Wind, LLC	Delaware
PM Solar Holdings, LLC	California
Pond Road Solar, LLC	Delaware
Portfolio Solar I, LLC	Delaware
Poverty Ridge Wind, LLC	Iowa
Puma Class B LLC	Delaware
Redbrook Solar 1, LLC	Delaware
Renew Canal 1 LLC	Delaware
Renew Solar CS4 Borrower LLC	Delaware
Renew Solar CS4 Class B LLC	Delaware
Renew Solar CS4 Fund LLC	Delaware
Renew Solar CS4 Fund Sub LLC	Delaware
Renew Solar CS4 Seller LLC	Delaware
Renew Spark 2 LLC	Delaware
Repowering Partnership Holdco LLC	Delaware
Repowering Partnership II LLC	Delaware
Rollingstone Holdco LLC	Delaware

SUBSIDIARIES OF CLEARWAY ENERGY, INC.

Entity Name	Jurisdiction
Rounseville Solar 1, LLC	Delaware
RPV 1 LLC	Delaware
RPV 2 LLC	Delaware
RPV Fund 11 LLC	Delaware
RPV Fund 12 LLC	Delaware
RPV Fund 13 LLC	Delaware
RPV HoldCo 1 LLC	Delaware
RPV Holding LLC	Delaware
San Juan Mesa Investments, LLC	Delaware
San Juan Mesa Wind Project, LLC	Delaware
Sand Drag LLC	Delaware
Sartell Solar LLC	Delaware
SCDA Solar 1, LLC	Delaware
SCWFD Energy, LLC	Arizona
Silver Lake Acres Wind Farm, LLC	Iowa
SJA Solar LLC	Delaware
Sleeping Bear, LLC	Delaware
Solar Alpine LLC	Delaware
Solar Apple LLC	Delaware
Solar AV Holdco LLC	Delaware
Solar Avra Valley LLC	Delaware
Solar Blythe II LLC	Delaware
Solar Blythe LLC	Delaware
Solar Borrego Holdco LLC	Delaware
Solar Borrego I LLC	Delaware
Solar Community 1 LLC	Delaware
Solar Community Holdco LLC	Delaware
Solar CVSR Holdings LLC	Delaware
Solar Flagstaff One LLC	Delaware
Solar Iguana LLC	Delaware
Solar Kansas South Holdings LLC	Delaware
Solar Kansas South LLC	Delaware
Solar Las Vegas MB 1 LLC	Delaware
Solar Las Vegas MB 2 LLC	Delaware
Solar Mayfair LLC	Delaware
Solar Mule LLC	Delaware
Solar Oasis LLC	Delaware
Solar Roadrunner Holdings LLC	Delaware
Solar Roadrunner LLC	Delaware
Solar Tabernacle LLC	Delaware
Solar Warren LLC	Delaware
Solar Wauwinet LLC	Delaware

SUBSIDIARIES OF CLEARWAY ENERGY, INC.

Entity Name	Jurisdiction
Solar West Shaft LLC	Delaware
South Trent Holdings LLC	Delaware
South Trent Wind LLC	Delaware
Spanish Fork Wind Park 2, LLC	Utah
SPP Asset Holdings, LLC	Delaware
SPP Fund II Holdings, LLC	Delaware
SPP Fund II, LLC	Delaware
SPP Fund II-B, LLC	Delaware
SPP Fund III, LLC	Delaware
SPP Lease Holdings, LLC	Delaware
SPP P-IV Master Lessee, LLC	Delaware
Spring Canyon Energy II LLC	Delaware
Spring Canyon Energy III LLC	Delaware
Spring Canyon Expansion Class B Holdings LLC	Delaware
Spring Canyon Expansion Holdings LLC	Delaware
Spring Canyon Expansion LLC	Delaware
Spring Canyon Interconnection LLC	Delaware
Spring Street Solar 1, LLC	Delaware
Stafford St Solar 1, LLC	Delaware
Stafford St Solar 2, LLC	Delaware
Stafford St Solar 3, LLC	Delaware
Statoil Energy Power/Pennsylvania, Inc.	Pennsylvania
Stearns Solar I LLC	Delaware
Steel Bridge Solar, LLC	Delaware
Sun City Project LLC	Delaware
Sunrise View Wind Farm, LLC	Iowa
Sunset View Wind Farm, LLC	Iowa
Sutton Wind Energy, LLC	Iowa
TA - High Desert, LLC	California
Taloga Wind, L.L.C.	Oklahoma
Tapestry Wind, LLC	Delaware
Thermal Canada Equities 1 Inc.	British Columbia
Thermal Canada Infrastructure 1 Holdings LLC	Delaware
Thermal Canada Infrastructure Holdings LLC	Delaware
Thermal Hawaii Development HoldCo LLC	Delaware
Thermal Hawaii Development Holdings LLC	Delaware
Thermal Hawaii Development LLC	Delaware
Thermal Infrastructure Development Holdings LLC	Delaware
Thermal Infrastructure Development LLC	Delaware
Topeka Solar 1, LLC	Delaware
TOS Solar 1, LLC	Delaware
TOS Solar 2, LLC	Delaware

SUBSIDIARIES OF CLEARWAY ENERGY, INC.

Entity Name	Jurisdiction
TOS Solar 4, LLC	Delaware
TOS Solar 5, LLC	Delaware
Tully Farms Solar 1, LLC	Delaware
UB Fuel Cell, LLC	Connecticut
Underhill Solar, LLC	Delaware
Utah Solar Holdings LLC	Delaware
Vail Energy, LLC	Arizona
Viento Funding II, LLC	Delaware
Viento Funding, LLC	Delaware
Virgin Lake Wind Farm, LLC	Iowa
Wabasha Holdco LLC	Delaware
Wabasha Solar II LLC	Delaware
Wabasha Solar III LLC	Delaware
Wabasha Solar LLC	Delaware
Waipio PV, LLC	Delaware
Walnut Creek Energy, LLC	Delaware
Walnut Creek LLC	Delaware
Waterford Holdco LLC	Delaware
WCEP Holdings, LLC	Delaware
Webster Holdco LLC	Delaware
Wildcat Energy, LLC	Arizona
Wildorado Interconnect, LLC	Texas
Wildorado Repowering Tax Equity Holdco LLC	Delaware
Wildorado Wind, LLC	Texas
Wilmarth Lane Solar 1, LLC	Delaware
Wind Family Turbine, LLC	Iowa
Wind TE Holdco LLC	Delaware
Winona Solar I LLC	Delaware
Winona Solar II LLC	Delaware
WSD Solar Holdings, LLC	Delaware
Zephyr Kawaihoa Partnership LLC	Delaware
Zephyr Oahu Partnership LLC	Delaware
Zontos Wind, LLC	Iowa

Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors
Clearway Energy, Inc.:

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the registration statement Numbers 333-206061 and 333-190071 on Form S-8, and Numbers 333-224684, 333-212096, 333-205140, and 333-204589 on Form S-3 of Clearway Energy, Inc. of our reports dated March 2, 2020, with respect to the consolidated balance sheets of Clearway Energy, Inc. as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive (loss) income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes and financial statement schedules "Schedule I - Condensed Financial Information of Registrant" and "Schedule II - Valuation and Qualifying Accounts", and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2019, which reports appear in the December 31, 2019 annual report on Form 10-K of Clearway Energy, Inc.

Our report dated March 2, 2020 refers to changes in accounting principle, the Company's adoption of Topic 606, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* and Topic 842, *Leases*.

(signed) KPMG LLP

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
March 2, 2020

CERTIFICATION

I, Christopher S. Sotos, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Clearway Energy, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officers and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officers and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ CHRISTOPHER S. SOTOS

Christopher S. Sotos
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: March 2, 2020

CERTIFICATION

I, Chad Plotkin, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Clearway Energy, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officers and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officers and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ CHAD PLOTKIN

Chad Plotkin
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

Date: March 2, 2020

CERTIFICATION

I, Mary-Lee Stillwell, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Clearway Energy, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officers and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officers and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ MARY-LEE STILLWELL

Mary-Lee Stillwell
Chief Accounting Officer
(Principal Accounting Officer)

Date: March 2, 2020

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Annual Report of Clearway Energy, Inc. on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2019, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Form 10-K"), each of the undersigned officers of the Company certifies, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to such officer's knowledge:

- (1) The Form 10-K fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Form 10-K fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company as of the dates and for the periods expressed in the Form 10-K.

Date: March 2, 2020

/s/ CHRISTOPHER S. SOTOS

Christopher S. Sotos

Chief Executive Officer

(Principal Executive Officer)

/s/ CHAD PLOTKIN

Chad Plotkin

Chief Financial Officer

(Principal Financial Officer)

/s/ MARY-LEE STILLWELL

Mary-Lee Stillwell

Chief Accounting Officer

(Principal Accounting Officer)

The foregoing certification is being furnished solely pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 and is not being filed as part of this Form 10-K or as a separate disclosure document.

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906, or other document authenticating, acknowledging or otherwise adopting the signature that appears in typed form within the electronic version of this written statement required by Section 906, has been provided to Clearway Energy, Inc. and will be retained by Clearway Energy, Inc. and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.