

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

Quarterly report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2020

Transition report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

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

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 Exchange Act).

Yes No

As of April 30, 2020, there were 34,599,645 shares of Class A common stock outstanding, par value \$0.01 per share, 42,738,750 shares of Class B common stock outstanding, par value \$0.01 per share, 79,330,275 shares of Class C common stock outstanding, par value \$0.01 per share, and 42,738,750 shares of Class D common stock outstanding, par value \$0.01 per share.

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q 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* in Part II of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and under Item 1A — *Risk Factors* in Part I of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2019, as well as 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;
- Potential risks related to the COVID-19 pandemic;
- 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 Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q should not be construed as exhaustive.

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.
2019 Form 10-K	Clearway Energy, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2019
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 earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization 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
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
Bankruptcy Code	Title 11 of the U.S. Code
Bankruptcy Court	U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Northern District of California
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
CEG	Clearway Energy Group LLC (formerly Zephyr Renewables LLC)
CEG Master Services Agreements	Master Services Agreements entered into as of August 31, 2018 between the Company, Clearway Energy LLC and Clearway Energy Operating LLC, and CEG
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 of the Company, 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
Company	Clearway Energy, Inc. together with its consolidated subsidiaries
CVSR	California Valley Solar Ranch
CVSR Holdco	CVSR Holdco LLC, the indirect owner of CVSR
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 August 31, 2018 and from CEG from August 31, 2018 through the period ending March 31, 2020
EBITDA	A non-GAAP measure, represents earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization
Economic Gross Margin	A non-GAAP measure, energy and capacity revenue less cost of fuels. See Item 2 — Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Management's discussion of the results of operations for the quarters ended March 31, 2020 and 2019 for a discussion of this measure.
ECP	Energy Center Pittsburgh LLC, a subsidiary of the Company
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Exchange Act	The Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended
FASB	Financial Accounting Standards Board
GAAP	Accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S.
GenConn	GenConn Energy 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
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 the Company on March 27, 2017
MMBtu	Million British Thermal Units
MW	Megawatts
MWh	Saleable megawatt hours, net of internal/parasitic load megawatt-hours
MWt	Megawatts Thermal Equivalent
Net Exposure	Counterparty credit exposure to Clearway Energy, Inc. net of collateral
NOLs	Net Operating Losses
NPPD	Nebraska Public Power District
NRG	NRG Energy, Inc.
NRG TSA	Transition Services Agreement, dated as of August 31, 2018, by and between NRG and the Company
OCL	Other comprehensive loss
O&M	Operation 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 Bankruptcy Court
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
RENOM	Clearway Renewable Operation & Maintenance LLC
RPV Holdco	RPV Holdco 1 LLC
RTO	Regional Transmission Organization

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
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
TSA	Transition Services Agreement
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
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 Capital, LLC, Granite Mountain Capital, LLC, and Iron Springs Capital, 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 - FINANCIAL INFORMATION
ITEM 1 — FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
CLEARWAY ENERGY, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(Unaudited)

(In millions, except per share amounts)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2020	2019
Operating Revenues		
Total operating revenues	\$ 258	\$ 217
Operating Costs and Expenses		
Cost of operations	93	83
Depreciation, amortization and accretion	102	85
General and administrative	9	6
Transaction and integration costs	1	1
Development costs	1	1
Total operating costs and expenses	206	176
Operating Income	52	41
Other Income (Expense)		
Equity in (losses) earnings of unconsolidated affiliates	(13)	3
Other income, net	2	3
Loss on debt extinguishment	(3)	—
Interest expense	(167)	(101)
Total other expense, net	(181)	(95)
Loss Before Income Taxes	(129)	(54)
Income tax benefit	(22)	(7)
Net Loss	(107)	(47)
Less: Loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	(78)	(27)
Net Loss Attributable to Clearway Energy, Inc.	\$ (29)	\$ (20)
Losses 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
Weighted average number of Class C common shares outstanding - basic and diluted	79	73
Losses per Weighted Average Class A and Class C Common Share - Basic and Diluted	\$ (0.26)	\$ (0.18)
Dividends Per Class A Common Share	0.21	0.20
Dividends Per Class C Common Share	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.20

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CLEARWAY ENERGY, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(Unaudited)

(In millions)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2020	2019
Net Loss	\$ (107)	\$ (47)
Other Comprehensive Loss		
Unrealized loss on derivatives, net of income tax benefit of \$2 and \$0	(12)	(2)
Other comprehensive loss	(12)	(2)
Comprehensive Loss	(119)	(49)
Less: Comprehensive loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	(84)	(28)
Comprehensive Loss Attributable to Clearway Energy, Inc.	\$ (35)	\$ (21)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CLEARWAY ENERGY, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(In millions, except shares)

ASSETS	March 31, 2020 (unaudited)	December 31, 2019
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 110	\$ 155
Restricted cash	270	262
Accounts receivable — trade	99	116
Accounts receivable — affiliate	1	2
Inventory	41	40
Prepayments and other current assets	33	33
Total current assets	554	608
Property, plant and equipment, net	6,001	6,063
Other Assets		
Equity investments in affiliates	1,149	1,183
Intangible assets, net	1,406	1,428
Deferred income taxes	116	92
Right of use assets, net	221	223
Other non-current assets	108	103
Total other assets	3,000	3,029
Total Assets	\$ 9,555	\$ 9,700
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Current portion of long-term debt	\$ 1,480	\$ 1,824
Accounts payable — trade	70	74
Accounts payable — affiliate	27	31
Derivative instruments	38	16
Accrued interest expense	60	41
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	39	71
Total current liabilities	1,714	2,057
Other Liabilities		
Long-term debt	5,081	4,956
Derivative instruments	151	76
Long-term lease liabilities	222	227
Other non-current liabilities	123	121
Total non-current liabilities	5,577	5,380
Total Liabilities	7,291	7,437
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); 199,406,906 shares issued and outstanding (Class A 34,599,645, Class B 42,738,750, Class C 79,329,761, Class D 42,738,750) at March 31, 2020 and 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	1	1
Additional paid-in capital	1,922	1,936
Accumulated deficit	(101)	(72)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(21)	(15)
Noncontrolling interest	463	413
Total Stockholders' Equity	2,264	2,263
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	\$ 9,555	\$ 9,700

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CLEARWAY ENERGY, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2020	2019
(In millions)		
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Net loss	\$ (107)	\$ (47)
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Equity in earnings (losses) of unconsolidated affiliates	13	(3)
Distributions from unconsolidated affiliates	5	11
Depreciation, amortization and accretion	102	85
Amortization of financing costs and debt discounts	4	4
Amortization of intangibles and out-of-market contracts	22	17
Loss on debt extinguishment	3	—
Right-of-use asset amortization	2	—
Changes in deferred income taxes	(22)	(7)
Changes in derivative instruments	85	28
Loss on disposal of asset components	—	2
Cash provided by (used in) changes in other working capital		
Changes in prepaid and accrued liabilities for tolling agreements	(45)	(35)
Changes in other working capital	22	6
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	84	61
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Partnership interest acquisition	—	(4)
Buyout of Wind TE Holdco noncontrolling interest	—	(19)
Capital expenditures	(40)	(16)
Return of investment from unconsolidated affiliates	12	14
Investments in unconsolidated affiliates	(7)	(4)
Proceeds from sale of assets	15	—
Insurance proceeds	3	—
Other	—	3
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	(17)	(26)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Net contributions from noncontrolling interests	154	19
Net proceeds from the issuance of common stock	10	—
Payments of dividends and distributions	(42)	(39)
Proceeds from the revolving credit facility	180	—
Proceeds from the issuance of long-term debt	31	4
Payments for long-term debt - external	(437)	(304)
Net Cash Used in Financing Activities	(104)	(320)
Net Decrease in Cash, Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash	(37)	(285)
Cash, Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash at beginning of period	417	583
Cash, Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash at end of period	\$ 380	\$ 298

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CLEARWAY ENERGY, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2020

(Unaudited)

(In millions)	Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Noncontrolling Interest	Total Stockholders' Equity
Balances at December 31, 2019	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ 1,936	\$ (72)	\$ (15)	\$ 413	\$ 2,263
Net loss	—	—	—	(29)	—	(78)	(107)
Unrealized loss on derivatives, net of tax	—	—	—	—	(6)	(6)	(12)
Contributions from CEG, cash	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Contributions from tax equity interests, net of distributions, cash.	—	—	—	—	—	150	150
Net proceeds from the issuance of common stock under the ATM	—	—	10	—	—	—	10
Distributions to tax equity investors, non-cash	—	—	—	—	—	(2)	(2)
Common stock dividends and distributions to CEG	—	—	(24)	—	—	(18)	(42)
Balances at March 31, 2020	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ 1,922	\$ (101)	\$ (21)	\$ 463	\$ 2,264

For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2019

(Unaudited)

(In millions)	Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Noncontrolling Interest	Total Stockholders' Equity
Balances at December 31, 2018	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ 1,897	\$ (58)	\$ (18)	\$ 402	\$ 2,224
Net loss	—	—	—	(20)	—	(27)	(47)
Unrealized loss on derivatives, net of tax	—	—	—	—	(1)	(1)	(2)
Buyout of Wind TE Holdco noncontrolling interest	—	—	(5)	—	—	(14)	(19)
Contributions from tax equity interests, net of distributions, cash.	—	—	—	—	—	19	19
Contributions from CEG for Oahu Partnership, non-cash	—	—	—	—	—	12	12
Cumulative effect of change in the accounting principle	—	—	—	(2)	—	(1)	(3)
Common stock dividends and distributions to CEG	—	—	(22)	—	—	(17)	(39)
Balances at March 31, 2019	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ 1,870	\$ (80)	\$ (19)	\$ 373	\$ 2,145

CLEARWAY ENERGY, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

Note 1 — Nature of Business

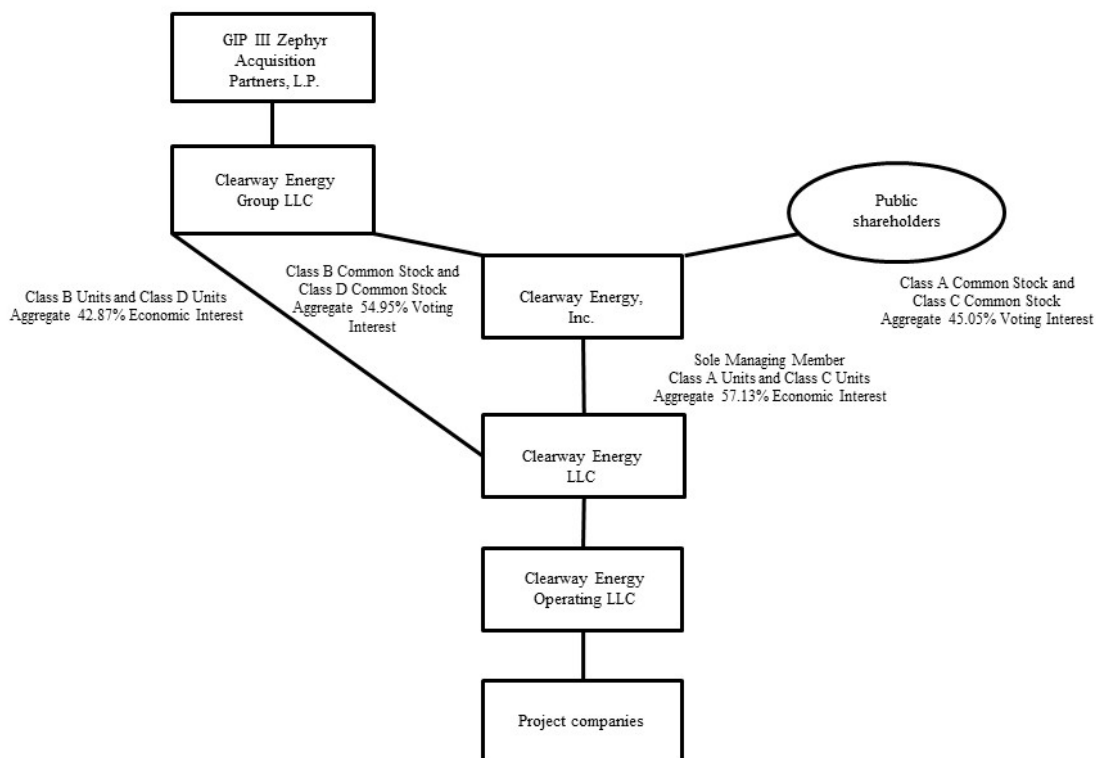
Clearway Energy, Inc., together with its consolidated subsidiaries, or the Company, is a publicly-traded energy infrastructure investor in and owner of modern, sustainable and long-term contracted assets across North America. The Company is sponsored by GIP III Zephyr Acquisition Partners, L.P. through its portfolio company, CEG. GIP is an independent fund manager that invests in infrastructure assets in energy and transport sectors.

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 March 31, 2020 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 36 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 under the ATM during the first quarter of 2020, the Company owns 57.13% of the economic interests of Clearway Energy LLC, with CEG retaining 42.87% of the economic interests of Clearway Energy LLC as of March 31, 2020. For further discussion, see Note 9, *Changes in Capital Structure*.

The following table represents the structure of the Company as of March 31, 2020:



Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the SEC’s regulations for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and notes required by GAAP for complete financial statements. The following notes should be read in conjunction with the accounting policies and other disclosures as set forth in the notes to the consolidated financial statements included in the Company’s 2019 Form 10-K. Interim results are not necessarily indicative of results for a full year.

In the opinion of management, the accompanying unaudited interim consolidated financial statements contain all material adjustments consisting of normal and recurring accruals necessary to present fairly the Company’s consolidated financial position as of March 31, 2020, and the results of operations, comprehensive loss and cash flows for the three months ended March 31, 2020 and 2019.

PG&E Bankruptcy Update

During 2019, PG&E, one of the Company’s largest customers, 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. On January 31, 2020, PG&E filed with the Bankruptcy Court a Chapter 11 plan of reorganization, as amended, or the PG&E Plan. The PG&E Plan provides for PG&E to assume all of its PPAs with the Company. 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 31, 2020, the Company had \$1.37 billion of property, plant and equipment, net, \$368 million investments in unconsolidated affiliates and \$1.19 billion of borrowings with final maturity dates ranging from 2022 to 2037 related to subsidiaries that sell their output to PG&E under the

long-term contracts. These 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 has triggered defaults under the PPAs with PG&E and such related financing agreements, as further discussed in Item 1 — Note 7, *Long-term Debt*. As a result, the Company recorded approximately \$1.19 billion of principal, net of the related unamortized debt issuance costs, with final maturity dates ranging from 2022 to 2037, as short-term debt. As of May 7, 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. Additionally, the Company has entered into forbearance agreements for certain project-level financing arrangements and continues to seek forbearance agreements for 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 Note 7, *Long-term Debt*.

Note 2 — Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could be different from these estimates.

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 \$95 million and \$125 million as of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, 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.

	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
	(In millions)	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 110	\$ 155
Restricted cash	270	262
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash shown in the statement of cash flows	<u>\$ 380</u>	<u>\$ 417</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 March 31, 2020, these restricted funds were comprised of \$111 million designated to fund operating expenses, approximately \$35 million designated for current debt service payments, and \$46 million restricted for reserves including debt service, performance obligations and other reserves, as well as capital expenditures. The remaining \$78 million is held in distributions reserve accounts, of which \$68 million related to subsidiaries affected by the PG&E Bankruptcy as discussed in Note 1, *Nature of Business*, and may not be distributed during the pendency of the bankruptcy.

Accumulated Depreciation, Accumulated Amortization

The following table presents the accumulated depreciation included in the property, plant and equipment, net, and accumulated amortization included in intangible assets, net, respectively, as of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019:

	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
	(In millions)	
Property, Plant and Equipment Accumulated Depreciation	\$ 1,970	\$ 1,880
Intangible Assets Accumulated Amortization	416	394

Dividends to Class A and Class C common stockholders

The following table lists the dividends paid on the Company's Class A common stock and Class C common stock during the three months ended March 31, 2020:

	First Quarter 2020
Dividends per Class A share	\$ 0.21
Dividends per Class C share	\$ 0.21

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, including the Company's ability to receive unrestricted project distributions.

On April 30, 2020, the Company declared quarterly dividends on its Class A common stock and Class C common stock of \$0.21 per share payable on June 15, 2020, to stockholders of record as of June 1, 2020.

Noncontrolling Interests

Clearway Energy LLC Distributions to CEG

The following table lists distributions paid to CEG during the period ended March 31, 2020 on Clearway Energy LLC's Class B and D units:

	First Quarter 2020
Distributions per Class B Unit	\$ 0.21
Distributions per Class D Unit	\$ 0.21

On April 30, 2020, Clearway Energy LLC declared a distribution on its Class B and Class D units of \$0.21 per unit payable on June 15, 2020 to unit holders of record as of June 1, 2020.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The Company applies the guidance in ASC 606, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, or Topic 606, when recognizing revenue associated with its contracts with customers. 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 which 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

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. Management's judgment is required 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.

Renewable Energy Credits

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 along with the reportable segment for each category for the three months ended March 31, 2020 and 2019 respectively:

(In millions)	Three months ended March 31, 2020			
	Conventional Generation	Renewables	Thermal	Total
Energy revenue ^(a)	\$ 2	\$ 125	\$ 28	\$ 155
Capacity revenue ^(a)	107	—	14	121
Contract amortization	(6)	(15)	(1)	(22)
Other revenue	—	2	7	9
Mark-to-market for economic hedges	—	(5)	—	(5)
Total operating revenue	103	107	48	258
Less: Lease revenue	(109)	(115)	(1)	(225)
Less: Contract amortization	6	15	1	22
Total revenue from contracts with customers	\$ —	\$ 7	\$ 48	\$ 55

^(a) The following amounts of energy and capacity revenue relate to leases and are accounted for under ASC 842:

(In millions)	Conventional Generation	Renewables	Thermal	Total
Energy revenue	\$ 2	\$ 115	\$ 1	\$ 118
Capacity revenue	107	—	—	107
Total	\$ 109	\$ 115	\$ 1	\$ 225

Three months ended March 31, 2019

(In millions)	<u>Conventional Generation</u>	<u>Renewables</u>	<u>Thermal</u>	<u>Total</u>
Energy revenue ^(a)	\$ 1	\$ 108	\$ 32	\$ 141
Capacity revenue ^(a)	79	—	13	92
Contract amortization	(1)	(15)	(1)	(17)
Other revenue	—	2	6	8
Mark-to-market for economic hedges	—	(7)	—	(7)
Total operating revenue	79	88	50	217
Less: Lease revenue	(80)	(99)	—	(179)
Less: Contract amortization	1	15	1	17
Total revenue from contracts with customers	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 4</u>	<u>\$ 51</u>	<u>\$ 55</u>

^(a) The following amounts of energy and capacity revenue relate to leases and are accounted for under ASC 842:

(In millions)	<u>Conventional Generation</u>	<u>Renewables</u>	<u>Total</u>
Energy revenue	\$ 1	\$ 99	\$ 100
Capacity revenue	79	—	79
Total	<u>\$ 80</u>	<u>\$ 99</u>	<u>\$ 179</u>

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 March 31, 2020:

(In millions)

Accounts receivable, net - Contracts with customers	\$	29
Accounts receivable, net - Leases		70
Total accounts receivable, net ^(a)	\$	99

^(a) Total accounts receivable, net, excludes \$5 million generated at projects affected by PG&E Bankruptcy, which were recorded in non-current assets as of March 31, 2020.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards Not Yet Adopted

In March 2020, the FASB issued ASU 2020-4, Facilitation of the Effects of Reference Rate Reform on Financial Reporting. The amendments provide for optional expedients and exceptions for applying GAAP to contracts, hedging relationships and other transactions affected by reference rate reform if certain criteria is met. These amendments apply only to contracts that reference LIBOR or another reference rate expected to be discontinued because of reference rate reform. The guidance is effective for all entities as of March 12, 2020 through December 31, 2022. The Company intends to apply the amendments to all its eligible contract modifications where applicable.

In December 2019, the FASB issued ASU No. 2019-12, Income Taxes (Topic 740): Simplifying the Accounting for Income Taxes. The amendments in this ASU simplify the accounting for income taxes by removing certain exceptions to the general principles in Topic 740, Income Taxes. The amendments also improve consistent application of and simplify GAAP for other areas of Topic 740 by clarifying and amending existing guidance. The guidance is effective January 1, 2021, with early adoption permitted. The Company does not expect the effect of the new guidance to be material on its consolidated financial statements.

Reclassification

Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified for comparative purposes.

Note 3 — Acquisitions and Dispositions

2020 Dispositions

Sale of Energy Center Dover LLC and Energy Center Smyrna LLC Assets — On March 3, 2020, the Company, through Thermal LLC, sold 100% of its interests in Energy Center Dover LLC and Energy Center Smyrna LLC to DB Energy Assets, LLC.

Note 4 — Investments Accounted for by the Equity Method and Variable Interest Entities**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 and solar facilities, as further described in Note 5, *Investments Accounted for by the Equity Method and Variable Interest Entities*, to the consolidated financial statements included in the Company's 2019 Form 10-K.

Summarized financial information for the Company's consolidated VIEs consisted of the following as of March 31, 2020:

(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	\$ 23	\$ 45	\$ 57	\$ 3	\$ 1	\$ 5
Property, plant and equipment	185	145	358	376	85	213	8
Intangible assets	—	—	1	234	—	—	—
Total assets	212	168	404	667	88	214	13
Current and non-current liabilities	129	117	54	44	5	8	3
Total liabilities	129	117	54	44	5	8	3
Noncontrolling interest	35	43	206	48	32	68	—
Net assets less noncontrolling interests	\$ 48	\$ 8	\$ 144	\$ 575	\$ 51	\$ 138	\$ 10

^(a) Other is comprised of Crosswinds and Hardin projects.

The discussion below describes material changes to VIEs during the three months ended March 31, 2020.

Repowering Partnership II LLC — On February 7, 2020, a third party tax equity investor purchased 100% of the Class A membership interests in Wildorado Repowering Tax Equity Holdco LLC, or Wildorado TE Holdco, for \$148 million. The Company's contribution to Wildorado TE Holdco was \$112 million as of March 31, 2020. The combined proceeds were used to pay down construction debt under the Repowering Partnership Holdco credit agreement, as described in Note 7, *Long-term Debt*. The third party tax equity investor, or Wildorado Investor, will receive 99% of allocations of taxable income and other items until the Wildorado Investor obtains a specified return on its initial investment, or the last day of the PTC period, whichever occurs sooner. At such time, the allocations to the Wildorado Investor will change to 5%. Until such time, the Wildorado Investor will receive a variable percentage of cash distributions. Wildorado TE Holdco is a VIE and the Repowering Partnership II LLC is the primary beneficiary through its position as managing member. As a result, the Company consolidates Wildorado TE Holdco, with the Wildorado Investor's interest shown as noncontrolling interest. The Company utilizes the HLBV method to determine the net income or loss allocated to tax equity noncontrolling interest. The Company recorded \$28 million of loss attributable to Wildorado Investor's noncontrolling interest during the period ended March 31, 2020. Repowering Partnership II LLC also consolidates Elbow Creek TE Holdco and recorded \$2 million of loss attributable to Elbow Creek TE Holdco for the three months ended March 31, 2020. In connection with the Wildorado TE Holdco closing, the allocations of income at Repowering Partnership II LLC changed to 60.14% for Wind TE Holdco LLC (the Company member) and 39.86% for CWSP Wildorado Elbow Holding LLC (the CEG member).

Entities that are not Consolidated

The Company has interests in entities that are considered VIEs under ASC 810, 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, as further described in Note 5, *Investments Accounted for by the Equity Method and Variable Interest Entities*, to the consolidated financial statements included in the Company's 2019 Form 10-K.

The Company's maximum exposure to loss as of March 31, 2020, is limited to its equity investment in the unconsolidated entities, as further summarized in the table below:

Name	Economic Interest	Investment Balance
		(In millions)
Utah Solar Portfolio ^(a)	50%	\$ 280
Desert Sunlight ^(b)	25%	272
DGPV Holdco 3 LLC ^(c)	99%	152
Agua Caliente Solar ^(b)	16%	96
GenConn	50%	92
DGPV Holdco 1 LLC ^(c)	95%	80
DGPV Holdco 2 LLC ^(c)	95%	66
San Juan Mesa	75%	47
Elkhorn Ridge	66.7%	45
RPV Holdco 1 LLC ^(c)	95%	27
Avenal ^(b)	50%	(8)
		\$ 1,149

^(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.

^(b) Entities that have PPAs with PG&E. For further update on PG&E Bankruptcy see Note 1— *Nature of Business*.

^(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.

DGPV Holdco 3 LLC — The Company invested \$7 million of cash during the three months ended March 31, 2020 in DGPV Holdco 3 LLC. The Company owns approximately 112 MW of distributed solar capacity, based on cash to be distributed, with a weighted average remaining contract life of approximately 21 years as of March 31, 2020.

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

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2020	2019
(In millions)		
Income Statement Data:		
DGPV Holdco 3		
Operating revenue	\$ 7	\$ 4
Operating income	2	1
Net income (loss)	(16)	1
RPV Holdco		
Operating revenue	4	4
Operating income	—	1
Net income (loss)	\$ 3	\$ (1)
(In millions)		
	As of March 31,	As of December 31,
	2020	2019
Balance Sheet Data:		
DGPV Holdco 3		
Current assets	\$ 78	\$ 39
Non-current assets	367	371
Current liabilities	49	61
Non-current liabilities	231	216
Redeemable noncontrolling interest	(1)	(1)
RPV Holdco		
Current assets	2	2
Non-current assets	160	162
Current liabilities	1	1
Non-current liabilities	8	8
Redeemable noncontrolling interest	\$ 27	\$ 31

Note 5 — 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, accounts payable, accounts payable — affiliates, accrued expenses and other liabilities, the carrying amounts approximate 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:

(In millions)	As of March 31, 2020		As of December 31, 2019	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Liabilities:				
Long-term debt, including current portion ^(a)	\$ 6,634	\$ 6,598	\$ 6,858	\$ 6,957

^(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 non-publicly traded long-term debt 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 March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019:

	As of March 31, 2020		As of December 31, 2019	
	Level 2	Level 3	Level 2	Level 3
	(In millions)			
Long-term debt, including current portion	\$ 1,521	\$ 5,077	\$ 1,736	\$ 5,221

Recurring Fair Value Measurements

The Company records its derivative assets and liabilities at fair 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 March 31, 2020		As of December 31, 2019	
	Fair Value ^(a)		Fair Value ^(a)	
	Level 2	Level 3	Level 2	Level 3
Derivative liabilities:				
Commodity contracts	\$ 1	\$ 14	\$ —	\$ 9
Interest rate contracts	174	—	83	—
Total liabilities	\$ 175	\$ 14	\$ 83	\$ 9

^(a) There were no derivative assets classified as Level 1, Level 2 or Level 3 and no liabilities classified as Level 1 as of March 31, 2020 and as of December 31, 2019.

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)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2020	2019
	Fair Value Measurement Using Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	
Beginning balance as of January 1, 2020	\$ (9)	\$ —
Total losses for the period included in earnings	(5)	—
Purchases	—	(7)
Ending balance as of March 31, 2020	\$ (14)	\$ (7)
Change in unrealized losses included in earnings for derivatives held as of March 31, 2020	\$ (5)	\$ —

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 March 31, 2020, contracts valued with prices provided by models and other valuation techniques make up 7% 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 March 31, 2020:

(In millions)	March 31, 2020							
	Fair Value			Valuation Technique	Significant Unobservable Input	Input/Range		Weighted Average
	Assets	Liabilities	Low			High		
Power Contracts	\$ —	\$ (14)	Discounted Cash Flow	Forward Market Price (per MWh)	7.93	40.68	15.16	

The following table provides sensitivity of fair value measurements to increases/(decreases) in significant unobservable inputs as of March 31, 2020:

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 March 31, 2020, the non-performance reserve was a \$19 million gain recorded primarily in interest expense in the consolidated statements 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 in Note 2, *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*, to the consolidated financial statements included in the Company's 2019 Form 10-K, the following 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; (iii) 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 \$13 million in accounts receivable due from PG&E for its consolidated projects, of which \$5 million was recorded to non-current assets as of March 31, 2020. As of May 7, 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. The Company has entered into forbearance agreements for certain project-level financing arrangements as of May 7, 2020, and continues seeking similar forbearance agreements with lenders for the remaining project-level financing arrangements affected by the PG&E Bankruptcy. For further discussion see Note 7, *Long-term Debt*.

Note 6 — Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

This footnote should be read in conjunction with the complete description under Note 7, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, to the consolidated financial statements included in the Company's 2019 Form 10-K.

Interest Rate Swaps

The Company enters into interest rate swap agreements in order to hedge the variability of expected future cash interest payments. As of March 31, 2020, the Company had interest rate derivative instruments on non-recourse debt extending through 2041, a portion of which were designated as cash flow hedges. Under the interest rate swap agreements, the Company pays a fixed rate and the counterparties to the agreements pay a variable interest rate.

Energy-Related Commodities

As of March 31, 2020, the Company had energy-related derivative instruments extending through 2029. At March 31, 2020, these contracts were not designated as cash flow or fair value hedges.

Volumetric Underlying Derivative Transactions

The following table summarizes the net notional volume buy of the Company's open derivative transactions broken out by type:

Commodity	Units	Total Volume	
		March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
		(In millions)	
Natural Gas	MMBtu	1	2
Power	MWh	(2)	(2)
Interest	Dollars	\$ 1,816	\$ 1,788

Fair Value of Derivative Instruments

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

	Fair Value	
	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
(In millions)		
Derivatives Designated as Cash Flow Hedges:		
Interest rate contracts current	\$ 6	\$ 3
Interest rate contracts long-term	22	11
Total Derivatives Designated as Cash Flow Hedges	28	14
Derivatives Not Designated as Cash Flow Hedges:		
Interest rate contracts current	31	13
Interest rate contracts long-term	115	56
Commodity contracts current	1	—
Commodity contracts long-term	14	9
Total Derivatives Not Designated as Cash Flow Hedges	161	78
Total Derivatives	\$ 189	\$ 92

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 March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, there was no outstanding collateral paid or received. The following tables summarize the offsetting of derivatives by the counterparty master agreement level as of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019:

As of March 31, 2020	Gross Amounts of Recognized Assets/Liabilities	Derivative Instruments	Net Amount
Commodity contracts:	(In millions)		
Derivative liabilities	\$ (15)	\$ —	\$ (15)
Total commodity contracts	(15)	—	(15)
Interest rate contracts:			
Derivative liabilities	(174)	—	(174)
Total interest rate contracts	(174)	—	(174)
Total derivative instruments	\$ (189)	\$ —	\$ (189)

As of December 31, 2019	Gross Amounts of Recognized Assets/Liabilities	Derivative Instruments	Net Amount
Commodity contracts:	(In millions)		
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)

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:

	Three Months Ended March 31	
	2020	2019
	(In millions)	
Accumulated OCL beginning balance	\$ (31)	\$ (38)
Reclassified from accumulated OCL to income due to realization of previously deferred amounts	2	3
Mark-to-market of cash flow hedge accounting contracts	(14)	(5)
Accumulated OCL ending balance, net of income tax benefit of \$8 and \$7, respectively	(43)	(40)
Accumulated OCL attributable to noncontrolling interests	(22)	(21)
Accumulated OCL attributable to Clearway Energy, Inc.	\$ (21)	\$ (19)
Losses expected to be realized from OCL during the next 12 months, net of income tax benefit of \$3	\$ (9)	\$ (8)

Impact of Derivative Instruments on the Statements of Operations

Gains and losses related to the Company's derivatives are recorded in the consolidated statements of operations as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31	
	2020	2019
	(In millions)	
Interest Rate Contracts (Interest Expense)	\$ (79)	\$ (18)
Mark-to-market economic hedging activities ^(a)	(5)	(7)

^(a) Relates to long-term power hedge at Elbow Creek Wind Project LLC, or Elbow Creek.

A portion of the Company's derivative commodity contracts relates to its Thermal Business for the purchase of fuel commodities based on the forecasted usage of the thermal district energy centers. Realized gains and losses on these contracts are reflected in the fuel 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 Note 5, *Fair Value of Financial Instruments*, for a discussion regarding concentration of credit risk.

Note 7 — Long-term Debt

This footnote should be read in conjunction with the complete description under Note 10, *Long-term Debt*, to the consolidated financial statements included in the Company's 2019 Form 10-K. Long-term debt consisted of the following:

	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2020, interest rate % ^(a)	Letters of Credit Outstanding at March 31, 2020
(In millions, except rates)				
2020 Convertible Notes	\$ 45	\$ 45	3.250	
2024 Senior Notes ^(b)	—	88	5.375	
2025 Senior Notes	600	600	5.750	
2026 Senior Notes	350	350	5.000	
2028 Senior Notes	600	600	4.750	
Clearway Energy LLC and Clearway Energy Operating LLC Revolving Credit Facility, due 2023 ^(c)	180	—	L+1.75	62
Project-level debt:				
Alpine, due 2022 ^(d)	119	119	L+2.00	16
Alta Wind I-V lease financing arrangements, due 2034 and 2035	844	844	5.696 - 7.015	45
Buckthorn Solar, due 2025	129	129	L+1.750	26
Carlsbad Holdco, due 2038	216	216	4.210	5
Carlsbad Energy Holdings LLC, due 2027 and 2038	582	582	various	80
CVSR, due 2037 ^(d)	684	696	2.339 - 3.775	—
CVSR Holdco Notes, due 2037 ^(d)	176	182	4.680	13
Duquesne, due 2059	95	95	4.620	
El Segundo Energy Center, due 2023	269	303	L+1.75 - L+2.375	138
Energy Center Minneapolis Series D, E, F, G, H Notes, due 2025-2037	327	328	various	—
Laredo Ridge, due 2028	82	84	L+2.125	10
Kansas South, due 2030 ^(d)	24	24	L+2.25	2
Kawailoa Solar Holdings LLC, due 2026	82	82	L+1.375	13
Marsh Landing, due 2023 ^(d)	196	206	L+2.125	27
Oahu Solar Holdings LLC, due 2026	91	91	L+1.375	17
Repowering Partnership Holdco LLC, due 2020 ^(e)	—	228	L+.85	—
South Trent, due 2028	42	43	L+1.350	12
Tapestry, due 2031	152	156	L+1.375	18
Utah Solar Portfolio, due 2022	254	254	L+2.625	13
Viento, due 2023	39	42	L+2.00	14
Walnut Creek, due 2023	166	175	L+1.75	83
Other	290	296	various	23
Subtotal project-level debt:	4,859	5,175		
Total debt	6,634	6,858		
Less current maturities	(1,480)	(1,824)		
Less net debt issuance costs	(73)	(78)		
Total long-term debt	\$ 5,081	\$ 4,956		

^(a) As of March 31, 2020, L+ equals 3 month LIBOR plus x%, except for Viento, due 2023 and Kansas South, due 2030 where L+ equals 6 month LIBOR plus x% and Utah Solar Portfolio, where L+ equals 1 month LIBOR plus 2.625%.

^(b) Repaid in January 2020, 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) Repaid in February 2020, as further described below.

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 March 31, 2020, the Company was in compliance with all of the required covenants, other than any covenants impacted by the PG&E Bankruptcy, as discussed below. The discussion below describes material changes to or additions of long-term debt for the three months ended March 31, 2020.

Clearway Energy LLC and Clearway Energy Operating LLC Revolving Credit Facility

As of March 31, 2020, The Company had \$180 million outstanding under the revolving credit facility and \$62 million in letters of credit outstanding.

2024 Senior Notes Redemption

On January 3 2020, the Company redeemed the \$88 million aggregate principal amount of the 2024 Senior Notes that remained outstanding following the Company's tender offer for the 2024 Senior Notes in December 2019. The redemption was effectuated at a premium of 102.7% for a total consideration of \$90 million and as a result, the Company recorded a loss on debt extinguishment in the amount of \$3 million, which also included the write off of previously deferred financing fees related to the 2024 Senior Notes.

Project - level Debt

PG&E Bankruptcy

The Company continues classifying all PG&E affected borrowings as current as of March 31, 2020. In addition, distributions from these projects to Clearway Operating LLC are prohibited under the related debt agreements. As of May 7, 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.

Repowering Partnership Holdco LLC, due 2020

In February 2020, the Company repaid \$260 million of construction debt outstanding under the construction loan facility. The repayment was effectuated with the proceeds from the tax equity contributions for Wildorado TE Holdco, as further described in Note 4, *Investments Accounted for by the Equity Method and Variable Interest Entities*, as well as with the contributions by the Company.

Note 8 — Earnings 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 Clearway Energy, Inc.'s basic and diluted earnings per share is shown in the following tables:

	Three months ended March 31,			
	2020		2019	
	Common Class A	Common Class C	Common Class A	Common Class C
<i>(In millions, except per share data)</i> ^(a)				
Basic and diluted loss per share attributable to Clearway Energy, Inc. common stockholders				
Net loss attributable to Clearway Energy, Inc.	\$ (9)	\$ (20)	\$ (6)	\$ (14)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding — basic and diluted	35	79	35	73
Loss per weighted average common share — basic and diluted	<u>\$ (0.26)</u>	<u>\$ (0.26)</u>	<u>\$ (0.18)</u>	<u>\$ (0.18)</u>

^(a) 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:

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2020	2019
	(In millions of shares)	
2020 Convertible Notes - Common Class C	2	2

Note 9 — Changes in Capital Structure

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.

During the quarter ended March 31, 2020, Clearway Energy, Inc. issued and sold 478,384 shares of Class C common stock for net proceeds of \$10,245,070. The Company utilized the proceeds of the sales to acquire 478,384 Class C units of Clearway Energy LLC and, as a result, the Company currently owns 57.13% of the economic interests of Clearway Energy LLC, with CEG retaining 42.87% of the economic interests of Clearway Energy LLC.

As of March 31, 2020, approximately \$26 million of Class C common stock remains available for issuance under the ATM Program.

Dividends to Class A and Class C common stockholders

The following table lists the dividends paid on the Company's Class A common stock and Class C common stock during the three months ended March 31, 2020:

	First Quarter 2020	
Dividends per Class A share	\$	0.21
Dividends per Class C share	\$	0.21

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.

On April 30, 2020, the Company declared quarterly dividends on its Class A common stock and Class C common stock of \$0.21 per share payable on June 15, 2020, to stockholders of record as of June 1, 2020.

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

Note 10 — 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. 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).

(In millions)	Three months ended March 31, 2020				
	Conventional Generation	Renewables	Thermal	Corporate	Total
Operating revenues	\$ 103	\$ 107	\$ 48	\$ —	\$ 258
Cost of operations	24	36	33	—	93
Depreciation, amortization and accretion	33	62	7	—	102
General and administrative	—	—	1	8	9
Acquisition-related transaction and integration costs	—	—	—	1	1
Development costs	—	—	1	—	1
Operating income (loss)	46	9	6	(9)	52
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliates	2	(15)	—	—	(13)
Other income, net	—	1	1	—	2
Loss on debt extinguishment	—	—	—	(3)	(3)
Interest expense	(30)	(109)	(5)	(23)	(167)
Income (loss) before income taxes	18	(114)	2	(35)	(129)
Income tax benefit	—	—	—	(22)	(22)
Net Income (Loss)	\$ 18	\$ (114)	\$ 2	\$ (13)	\$ (107)
Total Assets	\$ 2,677	\$ 6,116	\$ 625	\$ 137	\$ 9,555

(In millions)	Three months ended March 31, 2019				
	Conventional Generation	Renewables	Thermal	Corporate	Total
Operating revenues	\$ 79	\$ 88	\$ 50	\$ —	\$ 217
Cost of operations	17	33	33	—	83
Depreciation, amortization and accretion	25	54	6	—	85
General and administrative	—	—	1	5	6
Acquisition-related transaction and integration costs	—	—	—	1	1
Development costs	—	—	1	—	1
Operating income (loss)	37	1	9	(6)	41
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliates	2	1	—	—	3
Other income, net	1	1	—	1	3
Interest expense	(16)	(59)	(4)	(22)	(101)
Income (loss) before income taxes	24	(56)	5	(27)	(54)
Income tax benefit	—	—	—	(7)	(7)
Net Income (Loss)	\$ 24	\$ (56)	\$ 5	\$ (20)	\$ (47)

Note 11 — Income Taxes**Effective Tax Rate**

The income tax provision consisted of the following:

(In millions, except percentages)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2020	2019
Loss before income tax benefit	\$ (129)	\$ (54)
Income tax benefit	(22)	(7)
Effective income tax rate	17.1 %	13.0 %

For the three months ended March 31, 2020 the overall effective tax rate was different than the statutory rate of 21% primarily due to 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 for certain partnerships.

For the three months ended March 31, 2019, the overall effective tax rate was different than the statutory rate of 21% primarily due to production and investment tax credits generated from certain wind and solar assets, 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 for certain partnerships.

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.

On March 27, 2020 the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act, or the Act, was signed into law, which includes modifications to the business interest expense disallowance and net operating loss provisions. While the Company expects to utilize previously disallowed interest expense during 2020 as a result of the modifications, the Company does not expect the Act to have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements. The Company will continue to assess the effects of the Act and ongoing government guidance related to COVID-19 that may be issued.

Note 12 — 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.

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 services agreements with Clearway Renewable Operation & Maintenance LLC, or RENOM, a wholly-owned subsidiary of CEG, which provides operation and maintenance, or O&M, to these subsidiaries. The Company incurred total expenses for these services of \$9 million and \$7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019, respectively. There was a balance of \$9 million and \$7 million due to RENOM as of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, 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 and Clearway 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 \$2 million for each of the periods ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019.

CEG Master Services Agreements

The Company is a party to Master Services Agreements with CEG, or MSAs, pursuant to which CEG and certain of its affiliates or third party service providers provide 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 provides certain services to CEG, including accounting, internal audit, tax and treasury services, in exchange for the payment of fees in respect of such services. Amounts due to CEG or its subsidiaries related to these MSAs are recorded as accounts payable - affiliate and amounts due to the Company from CEG and subsidiaries are recorded as accounts

receivable - affiliate on the Company's consolidated balance sheet. The Company incurred expenses of \$0.6 million under these agreements during the period ended March 31, 2020.

Note 13 — Contingencies

This note should be read in conjunction with the complete description under Note 17, *Commitments and Contingencies*, to the Company's 2019 Form 10-K.

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. On April 13, 2020, the U.S. District Court granted the wind projects' motion for summary judgment and permanently enjoined NPPD from terminating the PPAs in reliance on the alleged events of default. The U.S. District Court decision is subject to a right to appeal and the case in the Knox County District Court remains pending, but has been stayed pending the outcome of the U.S. District Court case. 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 14 — Leases**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 March 31, 2020.

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 was comprised of the following:

(In millions)	Three months ended March 31, 2020	Three months ended March 31, 2019
Operating lease cost - Fixed	\$ 4	\$ 2
Operating lease cost - Variable	2	4
Total lease cost	\$ 6	\$ 6

Operating lease information was as follows:

(In millions, except term and rate)	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
ROU Assets - operating leases, net	\$ 221	\$ 223
Short-term lease liability - operating leases ^(a)	7	7
Long-term lease liability - operating leases	222	227
Total lease liability	\$ 229	\$ 234
Weighted average remaining lease term	24	25
Weighted average discount rate	4.4%	4.4%
	Three months ended March 31, 2020	Three months ended March 31, 2019
Cash paid for operating leases	\$ 7	\$ 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 March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

Maturities of operating lease liabilities as of March 31, 2020 are as follows:

(In millions)	
Remainder of 2020	\$ 10
2021	16
2022	16
2023	15
2024	16
Thereafter	300
Total lease payments	373
Less imputed interest	(144)
Total lease liability - operating leases	\$ 229

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 — MD&A, *Introduction, Environmental, Regulatory* of this Form 10-Q. 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. As disclosed in Note 2, *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*, the following amounts of energy and capacity revenue are related to the Company's leases:

Three months ended March 31, 2020

(In millions)	Conventional Generation	Renewables	Thermal	Total
Energy revenue	\$ 2	\$ 115	\$ 1	\$ 118
Capacity revenue	107	—	—	107
Operating revenue	\$ 109	\$ 115	\$ 1	\$ 225

Three months ended March 31, 2019

(In millions)	Conventional Generation	Renewables	Total
Energy revenue	\$ 1	\$ 99	\$ 100
Capacity revenue	79	—	79
Operating revenue	\$ 80	\$ 99	\$ 179

Minimum future rent payments under the operating leases for the remaining periods as of March 31, 2020

(In millions)		
Remainder of 2020	\$	358
2021		444
2022		450
2023		259
2024		106
Thereafter		1,605
Total lease payments	\$	<u>3,222</u>

Property, plant and equipment, net related to the Company's operating leases were as follows:

(In millions)	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Property, plant and equipment	\$ 7,020	\$ 6,942
Accumulated depreciation	(1,732)	(1,649)
Net property, plant and equipment	<u>\$ 5,288</u>	<u>\$ 5,293</u>

ITEM 2 — Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and the Results of Operations

The following discussion analyzes the Company's historical financial condition and results of operations.

As you read this discussion and analysis, refer to the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements to this Form 10-Q, which present the results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2020 and 2019. Also refer to the Company's 2019 Form 10-K, which includes detailed discussions of various items impacting the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition.

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;
- Known trends that may affect the Company's results of operations and financial condition in the future;
- Results of operations, including an explanation of significant differences between the periods in the specific line items of the consolidated statements of income;
- Financial condition addressing liquidity position, sources and uses of cash, capital resources and requirements, commitments, and off-balance sheet arrangements; 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 indirectly owned by Global Infrastructure Partners III. Global Infrastructure Management, LLC is an independent fund manager of funds that invests in infrastructure assets in the energy and transport sectors, and Global Infrastructure Partners III is its third equity fund. The Company is sponsored by GIP through GIP's portfolio company, CEG.

The Company's environmentally-sound asset portfolio includes over 5,878 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. Substantially all of the Company's generation assets are under long-term contractual arrangements for the output or capacity from these assets. The Company also owns thermal infrastructure assets with an aggregate steam and chilled water capacity of 1,508 net MWt and electric generation capacity of 36 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 weighted average remaining contract duration of these offtake agreements was approximately 13 years as of March 31, 2020 based on CAFD.

As of March 31, 2020, the Company's operating assets are comprised of the following projects:

Projects	Percentage Ownership	Net Capacity (MW) ^(a)	Offtake Counterparty	Expiration
<i>Conventional</i>				
Carlsbad	100 %	527	San Diego Gas & Electric	2038
El Segundo	50 %	550	Southern California Edison	2023
GenConn Devon	50 %	95	Connecticut Light & Power	2040
GenConn Middletown	50 %	95	Connecticut Light & Power	2041
Marsh Landing	100 %	720	Pacific Gas and Electric	2023
Walnut Creek	100 %	485	Southern California Edison	2023
		2,472		
<i>Utility Scale Solar</i>				
Agua Caliente	16 %	46	Pacific Gas and Electric	2039
Alpine	100 %	66	Pacific Gas and Electric	2033
Avenal	50 %	23	Pacific Gas and Electric	2031
Avra Valley	100 %	26	Tucson Electric Power	2032
Blythe	100 %	21	Southern California Edison	2029
Borrego	100 %	26	San Diego Gas and Electric	2038
Buckthorn Solar ^(b)	100 %	154	City of Georgetown, TX	2043
CVSR	100 %	250	Pacific Gas and Electric	2038
Desert Sunlight 250	25 %	63	Southern California Edison	2034
Desert Sunlight 300	25 %	75	Pacific Gas and Electric	2039
Kansas South	100 %	20	Pacific Gas and Electric	2033
Kawaiiloa ^(b)	48 %	24	Hawaiian Electric Company	2041
Oahu Solar Projects ^(b)	95 %	58	Hawaiian Electric Company	2041
Roadrunner	100 %	20	El Paso Electric	2031
TA High Desert	100 %	20	Southern California Edison	2033
Utah Solar Portfolio ^{(b)(e)}	50 %	265	PacifiCorp	2036
		1,157		
<i>Distributed Solar</i>				
Apple I LLC Projects	100 %	3	Various	2032
AZ DG Solar Projects	100 %	5	Various	2025 - 2033
SPP Projects	100 %	25	Various	2026 - 2037
Other DG Projects	100 %	13	Various	2023 - 2039
		46		
<i>Wind</i>				
Alta I	100 %	150	Southern California Edison	2035
Alta II	100 %	150	Southern California Edison	2035
Alta III	100 %	150	Southern California Edison	2035

Projects	Percentage Ownership	Net Capacity (MW) ^(a)	Offtake Counterparty	Expiration
Alta IV	100 %	102	Southern California Edison	2035
Alta V	100 %	168	Southern California Edison	2035
Alta X (b)	100 %	137	Southern California Edison	2038
Alta XI (b)	100 %	90	Southern California Edison	2038
Buffalo Bear	100 %	19	Western Farmers Electric Co-operative	2033
Crosswinds	99 %	21	Com Belt Power Cooperative	2027
Elbow Creek (b)	100 %	122	Various	2029
Elkhorn Ridge	66.7 %	54	Nebraska Public Power District	2029
Forward	100 %	29	Constellation NewEnergy, Inc.	2022
Goat Wind	100 %	150	Dow Pipeline Company	2025
Hardin	99 %	15	Interstate Power and Light Company	2027
Laredo Ridge	100 %	80	Nebraska Public Power District	2031
Lookout	100 %	38	Southern Maryland Electric Cooperative	2030
Odin	99.9 %	20	Missouri River Energy Services	2028
Pinnacle	100 %	55	Maryland Department of General Services and University System of Maryland	2031
San Juan Mesa	75 %	90	Southwestern Public Service Company	2025
Sleeping Bear	100 %	95	Public Service Company of Oklahoma	2032
South Trent	100 %	101	AEP Energy Partners	2029
Spanish Fork	100 %	19	PacifiCorp	2028
Spring Canyon II (b)	90.1 %	31	Platte River Power Authority	2039
Spring Canyon III (b)	90.1 %	26	Platte River Power Authority	2039
Taloga	100 %	130	Oklahoma Gas & Electric	2031
Wildorado (b)	100 %	161	Southwestern Public Service Company	2027
		<u>2,203</u>		
Thermal				
Thermal Generation	100 %	<u>36</u>	Various	Various
Total net generation capacity (c)		<u><u>5,914</u></u>		
Thermal equivalent MW^(d)	92.9 %	<u>1,508</u>	Various	Various

^(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 March 31, 2020.

^(b) Projects are part of tax equity arrangements, as further described in Item 1 — Note 2, *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*.

^(c) 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 5,917 MWs.

^(d) For thermal energy, net capacity represents MWt for steam or chilled water and 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.

^(e) Represents interests in Four Brothers Solar, LLC, Granite Mountain Holdings, LLC, and Iron Springs Holdings, LLC, all acquired as part of the March 2017 Drop Down Assets (ownership percentage is based upon cash to be distributed).

Additionally, the Company is party to partnerships the purpose of which is 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 pursuant to the partnership agreements as of March 31, 2020. For further discussions, see Item 1— Note 4, *Investments Accounted for by the Equity Method and Variable Interest Entities* of this Form 10-Q and Item 15 — Note 5, *Investments Accounted for by the Equity Method and Variable Interest Entities* to the consolidated financial statements included in the Company's 2019 Form 10-K.

Significant Events

Pacific Gas and Electric Company Bankruptcy Update

- During 2019, PG&E, one of the Company's largest customers, 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. On January 31, 2020, PG&E filed with the Bankruptcy Court a Chapter 11 plan of reorganization, as amended, or the PG&E Plan. The PG&E Plan provides for PG&E to assume all of its PPAs with the Company. 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 31, 2020, the Company had \$1.37 billion of property, plant and equipment, net, \$368 million investments in unconsolidated affiliates and \$1.19 billion of borrowings with final maturity dates ranging from 2022 - 2037 related to subsidiaries that sell their output to PG&E under the long-term contracts. These 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 has triggered defaults under the PPAs with PG&E and such related financing agreements, as further discussed in Item 1 — Note 7, *Long-term Debt*. As a result, the Company recorded approximately \$1.19 billion of principal, net of the related unamortized debt issuance costs, as short-term debt. As of May 7, 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 May 7, 2020, the Company has entered into forbearance agreements for certain project-level financing arrangements and continues to seek forbearance agreements for 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.

April 2020 Drop Down

- On April 17, 2020, the Company entered into binding agreements related to the previously announced drop-down offer from CEG to enable the Company to acquire and invest in a portfolio of renewable energy projects. The following projects are included in the drop-down: (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), which 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 invest approximately \$241 million in corporate capital subject to closing adjustments for the above mentioned transactions. Closing is subject to the timing of projects achieving commercial operations. The investment at commercial operations excludes, subject to closing adjustments, an additional \$27 million payment in 2031 at the Pinnacle Wind Repowering Partnership.

Sale of Energy Center Dover LLC and Energy Center Smyrna LLC Assets

- On March 3, 2020, the Company, through Thermal LLC, sold 100% of its interests in Energy Center Dover LLC and Energy Center Smyrna LLC to DB Energy Assets, LLC.

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, state solar photovoltaic module (solar panel) disposal and recycling regulations, and proposed federal MBTA incidental take legislation and regulations. The Company will evaluate the impact of the legislation and 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 proposed legislation and regulations restrict or otherwise impact the Company's operations, the proposed legislation and regulations could have a negative impact on the Company's financial performance.

Affordable Clean Energy Rule — 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, or the 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.

Proposed State Solar Photovoltaic Module Disposal and Recycling Regulations — On October 1, 2015, California enacted SB 489, which authorized California's Department of Toxic Substances Control to adopt regulations to designate discarded photovoltaic modules, which are classified as hazardous waste, as universal waste subject to universal waste management. On April 19, 2019, the department proposed regulations that would allow discarded photovoltaic modules to be managed as universal waste. Comments on the proposed rule were due by June 10, 2019, but the date was extended to January 8, 2020, as a result of text modifications. The final rule has not yet been published.

Proposed Federal MBTA Incidental Take Legislation and Regulations — On January 15, 2020, the House Natural Resources Committee voted to advance a bill that would 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 bill also develops a general permitting program that covers incidental take of migratory birds. To the extent that electric generation takes migratory birds, it typically is incidental to its operations.

On February 3, 2020, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service published in the Federal Register a notice of proposed rulemaking to solicit public comment on a proposed regulation that would codify Solicitor's Opinion M-37050 defining the scope of certain prohibitions under the MBTA. The proposed rule would clarify that criminal liability for pursuing, hunting, taking, capturing, or killing or attempting to take, capture or kill migratory birds is limited to actions directed at migratory birds, their nests, or their eggs. The proposed rule would have the effect of clarifying that these prohibitions do not extend to actions that only incidentally take or kill migratory birds as a result of otherwise lawful activities. Comments on the proposed rule were due by March 19, 2020. The final rule has not yet been published.

Regulatory Matters

The Company's regulatory matters are described in the Company's 2019 Form 10-K in Item 1, *Business — Regulatory Matters* and Item 1A, *Risk Factors*.

Trends Affecting Results of Operations and Future Business Performance

The Company's trends are described in the Company's 2019 Form 10-K in Item 7, *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Trends Affecting Results of Operations and Future Business Performance*.

Recent Developments Affecting Industry Conditions and the Company's Business

In response to the ongoing coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, the Company has implemented preventative measures and developed corporate and regional response plans to protect the health and safety of its employees, customers and other business counterparties, while supporting the Company's suppliers and customers' operations to the best of its ability in the circumstances. The Company also has modified certain business practices (including discontinuing all non-essential business travel, implementing a temporary work-from-home policy for employees who can execute their work remotely and encouraging employees to adhere to local and regional social distancing, more stringent hygiene and cleaning protocols across the Company's facilities and operations and self-quarantining recommendations) to support efforts to reduce the spread of COVID-19 and to conform to government restrictions and best practices encouraged by governmental and regulatory authorities.

There is considerable uncertainty regarding the extent to which COVID-19 will continue to spread and the extent and duration of governmental and other measures implemented to try to slow the spread of the virus, such as large-scale travel bans and restrictions, border closures, quarantines, shelter-in-place orders and business and government shutdowns. Restrictions of this nature may cause the Company, its suppliers and other business counterparties to experience operational delays and delays in the delivery of materials and supplies and may cause milestones or deadlines relating to various projects to be missed.

As of the date of this report, the Company has not experienced any material financial or operational impacts related to COVID-19. All of the Company's facilities have remained operational. The Company believes that all of its accounts receivable

balances as of March 31, 2020 are collectible. The Company will continue to assess collectability based on any future developments.

The Company cannot predict the full impact that COVID-19 will have on the Company's financial expectations, its financial condition, results of operations and cash flows, its ability to make distributions to its stockholders, the market prices of its common stock and its ability to satisfy its debt service obligations at this time, due to numerous uncertainties. The ultimate impacts will depend on future developments, including, among others, the ultimate geographic spread of the virus, the consequences of governmental and other measures designed to prevent the spread of the virus, the development of effective treatments, the duration of the outbreak, actions taken by governmental authorities, customers, suppliers and other third parties, workforce availability and the timing and extent to which normal economic and operating conditions resume. For additional discussion regarding risks associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, see Part II, Item 1A *Risk Factors* in this report.

Consolidated Results of Operations

The following table provides selected financial information:

(In millions)	Three months ended March 31,		
	2020	2019	Change
Operating Revenues			
Energy and capacity revenues	\$ 276	\$ 233	\$ 43
Other revenues	9	8	1
Contract amortization	(22)	(17)	(5)
Mark-to-market economic hedging activities	(5)	(7)	2
Total operating revenues	258	217	41
Operating Costs and Expenses			
Cost of fuels	17	19	(2)
Operations and maintenance	56	46	10
Other costs of operations	20	18	2
Depreciation, amortization and accretion	102	85	17
General and administrative	9	6	3
Transaction and integration costs	1	1	—
Development costs	1	1	—
Total operating costs and expenses	206	176	30
Operating Income	52	41	11
Other Income (Expense)			
Equity in (losses) earnings of unconsolidated affiliates	(13)	3	(16)
Other income, net	2	3	(1)
Loss on debt extinguishment	(3)	—	(3)
Interest expense	(167)	(101)	(66)
Total other expense, net	(181)	(95)	(86)
Loss Before Income Taxes	(129)	(54)	(75)
Income tax benefit	(22)	(7)	(15)
Net Loss	(107)	(47)	(60)
Less: Loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	(78)	(27)	(51)
Net Loss Attributable to Clearway Energy, Inc.	<u>\$ (29)</u>	<u>\$ (20)</u>	<u>\$ (9)</u>

Business metrics:	Three months ended March 31,	
	2020	2019
Renewables MWh generated/sold (in thousands) ^(a)	1,676	1,449
Thermal MWt sold (in thousands)	605	644
Thermal MWh sold (in thousands)	23	14
Conventional MWh generated (in thousands) ^{(a) (b)}	177	111
Conventional equivalent availability factor	89.0 %	89.0 %

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

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

Management's Discussion of the Results of Operations for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2020 and 2019

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 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 three months ended March 31, 2020 and 2019:

(In millions)	Conventional Generation	Renewables	Thermal	Total
Three months ended March 31, 2020				
Energy and capacity revenues	\$ 109	\$ 125	\$ 42	\$ 276
Other revenues	—	2	7	9
Cost of fuels	(1)	—	(16)	(17)
Contract amortization	(6)	(15)	(1)	(22)
Mark-to-market economic hedging activities	—	(5)	—	(5)
Gross margin	102	107	32	241
Contract amortization	6	15	1	22
Mark-to-market economic hedging activities	—	5	—	5
Economic gross margin	<u>\$ 108</u>	<u>\$ 127</u>	<u>\$ 33</u>	<u>\$ 268</u>
Three months ended March 31, 2019				
Energy and capacity revenues	\$ 80	\$ 108	\$ 45	\$ 233
Other revenues	—	2	6	8
Cost of fuels	—	—	(19)	(19)
Contract amortization	(1)	(15)	(1)	(17)
Mark-to-market for economic hedging activities	—	(7)	—	(7)
Gross margin	79	88	31	198
Contract amortization	1	15	1	17
Mark-to-market for economic hedging activities	—	7	—	7
Economic gross margin	<u>\$ 80</u>	<u>\$ 110</u>	<u>\$ 32</u>	<u>\$ 222</u>

Gross margin increased by \$43 million during the three months ended March 31, 2020, compared to the same period in 2019, due to a combination of the drivers summarized in the table below:

Segment	Increase (Decrease)	Reason for Increase (Decrease)
Conventional	\$ 23	Increase primarily due to the acquisition of the Carlsbad Energy Center on December 5, 2019
Renewables	19	Primarily driven by an increase of \$17 million in energy revenue due to higher energy production across the wind and solar portfolios, as well as \$2 million in mark-to-market gain on the Elbow Creek forward power sale contract
Thermal:	1	Increase of \$2 million due to the Duquesne University District Energy System which was acquired on May 1, 2019, offset by a decrease due to the sale of the Energy Center Dover on March 2, 2020
	<u>\$ 43</u>	

Depreciation, Amortization and Accretion Expense

Depreciation, amortization and accretion expense increased by \$17 million during the three months ended March 31, 2020, compared to the same period in 2019, primarily due to depreciation expense increase of \$8 million in the Renewables segment and \$8 million in the Conventional segment. The increase in the Renewables segment was driven by the completion of the repowering activities at Elbow Creek and Wildorado projects in the fourth quarter of 2019 and first quarter of 2020, respectively, as well as the Oahu and Kawaihoa solar facilities reaching COD in the second half of 2019. The increase in depreciation expense in the Conventional segment was due to the Carlsbad Energy Center acquisition in December 2019.

Equity in Earnings of Unconsolidated Affiliates

Equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliates decreased by \$16 million during the three months ended March 31, 2020, compared to the same period in 2019, driven by lower income allocated to the Company's interests in DGPV Holdco 3, partially offset by higher income allocated to the Company's interests in RPV Holdco. Losses for DGPV Holdco 3 were primarily driven by an increase in derivative interest expense, due to the change in LIBOR, for the three months ended March 31, 2020 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2019

Loss on Debt Extinguishment

The Company recorded loss on debt extinguishment of \$3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2020, which primarily relates to the redemption of the 2024 Senior Notes. On January 3, 2020, the Company redeemed the remaining \$88 million outstanding of 2024 Senior Notes at a premium of 102.7% and as a result, it recorded a loss on extinguishment in the amount of \$3 million, which also included the write off of previously deferred financing costs.

Interest Expense

Interest expense increased by \$66 million during the three months ended March 31, 2020, compared to the same period in 2019, due to the following:

(In millions)	(Increase) Decrease
Change in fair value of interest rate swaps	\$ (59)
Additional interest expense of \$9 million in the Conventional segment, primarily due to the Carlsbad Energy Center acquisition on December 5, 2019, which was partially offset by lower interest expense due to lower principal balances of project level debt in the remainder of the portfolio	(7)
	<u>\$ (66)</u>

Income Tax Expense

For the three months ended March 31, 2020, the Company recorded an income tax benefit of \$22 million on a pretax loss of \$129 million. For the same period in 2019, the Company recorded an income tax benefit of \$7 million on a pretax loss of \$54 million.

For the three months ended March 31, 2020 the overall effective tax rate was different than the statutory rate of 21% primarily due to taxable earnings and losses allocated to partners' interests in Clearway Energy LLC, which includes the effects of applying HLBV method of accounting for book purposes for certain partnerships.

For the three months ended March 31, 2019, the overall effective tax rate was different than the statutory rate of 21% primarily due to production and investment tax credits generated from certain wind and solar assets, as well as taxable 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 for certain partnerships.

Income Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests

For the three months ended March 31, 2020, the Company had a loss of \$39 million attributable to CEG's economic interest in Clearway Energy LLC, partially offset by income of \$6 million attributable to CEG's interests in the Kawailoa, Oahu and Repowering partnerships. The Company also recorded \$43 million of loss attributable to tax equity noncontrolling interests due to the application of the HLBV method, which was primarily driven by tax losses for depreciation allocated to tax equity investors for the Repowering project, as well as \$2 million of loss attributable to a third party's interest in Kawailoa partnership. For the three months ended March 31, 2019, the Company had a loss of \$23 million attributable to CEG's economic interest in Clearway Energy LLC and Repowering Partnership LLC. Additionally, for the three months ended March 31, 2019, the Company had a loss of \$4 million attributable to noncontrolling interests with respect to its tax equity financing arrangements and the application of the HLBV method.

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 March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the Company's liquidity was approximately \$633 million and \$842 million, respectively, comprised of cash, restricted cash and availability under the Company's revolving credit facility.

(In millions)	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Cash and cash equivalents:		
Clearway Energy, Inc. and Clearway Energy LLC, excluding subsidiaries	\$ 15	\$ 30
Subsidiaries	95	125
Restricted cash:		
Operating accounts	111	129
Reserves, including debt service, distributions, performance obligations and other reserves	159	133
Total cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	380	417
Revolving credit facility availability	253	425
Total liquidity	\$ 633	\$ 842

The Company's liquidity includes \$270 million and \$262 million of restricted cash balances as of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, 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 March 31, 2020, these restricted funds were comprised of \$111 million designated to fund operating expenses, approximately \$35 million designated for current debt service payments, and \$46 million restricted for reserves including debt service, performance obligations and other reserves, as well as capital expenditures. The remaining \$78 million is held in distribution reserve accounts, of which \$68 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 \$174 million in restricted cash as of March 31, 2020.

The Company had \$180 million outstanding under the revolving credit facility and \$62 million in letters of credit outstanding as of March 31, 2020.

During 2019, PG&E, one of the Company's largest customers 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 March 31, 2020, all project level cash balances for these subsidiaries were classified as restricted cash.

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 March 31, 2020:

	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 1— Note 7, *Long-term Debt*, to this Form 10-Q and Note 10, *Long-term Debt*, to the consolidated financial statements included in the Company's 2019 Form 10-K, the Company's financing arrangements consist 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.

Revolving Credit Facility — The Company has a total of \$246 million available under the revolving credit facility as of March 31, 2020. The facility will continue to be used for general corporate purposes including financing of future acquisitions and posting letters of credit.

ATM Sales — During the quarter ended March 31, 2020, Clearway Energy, Inc. issued and sold 478,384 shares of Class C common stock for net proceeds of \$10,245,070. As of March 31, 2020, approximately \$26 million of Class C common stock remains available for issuance under the ATM Program.

Sale of Energy Center Dover LLC and Energy Center Smyrna LLC Assets — On March 3, 2020, the Company, through Thermal LLC, sold 100% of its interests in Energy Center Dover LLC and Energy Center Smyrna LLC to DB Energy Assets, LLC.

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 1 — Note 7, *Long-term Debt* to the Consolidated Financial Statements; (ii) capital expenditures; (iii) acquisitions and investments; and (iv) cash dividends to investors.

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, 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 three months ended March 31, 2020, the Company used approximately \$40 million to fund capital expenditures, including growth expenditures of \$32 million, \$24 million of which were incurred in connection with the repowering of the Elbow Creek and Wildorado facilities completed in the first quarter of 2020, as well as \$3 million in connection with Oahu and Kawailoa Partnerships. The Company also incurred \$2 million of growth capital expenditures in the Thermal segment in connection with various development projects. For the three months ended March 31, 2019, the Company used approximately \$16 million to fund capital expenditures, including growth expenditures of \$12 million, primarily in the Renewables segment in connection with the Oahu Partnership entered by the Company on March 8, 2019, and to a lesser extent in the Thermal segment in connection with the Mylan development project.

The Company estimates \$32 million of maintenance expenditures for 2020. These estimates are subject to continuing review and adjustment. 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.

April 2020 Drop Down

On April 17, 2020, the Company entered into binding agreements 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), which 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 invest approximately \$241 million in corporate capital subject to closing adjustments for the above mentioned transactions.

Investment Partnership with CEG

During the three months ended March 31, 2020, the Company invested \$7 million in distributed generation partnerships with CEG.

Cash Dividends to Investors

Clearway Energy, Inc. 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 it generates 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. 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, including the Company's ability to receive unrestricted project distributions.

The following table lists the dividends paid on Clearway Energy, Inc.'s Class A common stock and Class C common stock during the three months ended March 31, 2020:

	First Quarter 2020
Dividends per Class A share	\$ 0.21
Dividends per Class C share	\$ 0.21

On April 30, 2020, the Company declared quarterly dividends on its Class A common stock and Class C common stock of \$0.21 per share payable on June 15, 2020, to stockholders of record as of June 1, 2020.

Cash Flow Discussion

The following table reflects the changes in cash flows for the three months ended March 31, 2020, compared to the three months ended March 31, 2019:

	Three months ended March 31,		Change
	2020	2019	
	(In millions)		
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 84	\$ 61	\$ 23
Net cash used in investing activities	(17)	(26)	9
Net cash used in financing activities	\$ (104)	\$ (320)	\$ 216

Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities

Changes to net cash provided by operating activities were driven by:

	(In millions)
Increase in operating income adjusted for non-cash items	\$ 23
Increase in working capital driven primarily by the timing of accounts receivable collections and payment of accounts payable	6
Lower net distributions in 2020 compared to 2019	(6)
	<u>\$ 23</u>

Net Cash Used in Investing Activities

Changes to net cash used in investing activities were driven by:

	(In millions)
Increase in growth capital expenditures in the Renewables segment driven primarily by the final repowering costs at Elbow Creek and Wildorado, as well as the final construction costs for Oahu and Kawaioloa projects	\$ (24)
Buy out of the existing tax equity partner of Wind TE Holdco on January 1, 2019.	19
Proceeds from sale of assets in the Thermal segment	15
Increase in investments in unconsolidated affiliates in 2020 primarily in the distributed generation combined with lower returns of investment	(5)
Partial payment to acquire the Class A interests in the Oahu Partnership and Kawaioloa Partnership in 2019	4
	<u>\$ 9</u>

Net Cash Used in Financing Activities

Changes in net cash used in financing activities were driven by:

	(In millions)
Proceeds from borrowings under the revolving line of credit in the first quarter ended March 31, 2020	\$ 180
Higher net contributions from noncontrolling interests in 2020 compared to 2019, primarily from tax equity contributions in the Wildorado TE Holdco	135
Higher repayments in 2020 primarily driven by the payoff of the Repowering construction loan in the amount of \$260 million, as well as final redemption of Senior Notes due 2024 in the amount of \$88 million, partially offset by the repayment of 2019 Convertible Notes in the amount of \$220 million during the first quarter of 2019	(133)
Higher borrowings in 2020 due to construction draws in the Repowering Partnership II LLC, partially offset by significantly lower construction draws in the Oahu solar projects in 2019	27
Net proceeds from equity issuance in 2020	10
Higher dividends and distributions in 2020 compared to 2019	(3)
	<u>\$ 216</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.

On March 27, 2020 the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act (the "Act") was signed into law, which includes modifications to the business interest expense disallowance and net operating loss provisions. While the Company expects to utilize previously disallowed interest expense during 2020 as a result of the modifications, the Company does not expect the Act to have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements. The Company will continue to assess the effects of the Act and ongoing government guidance related to COVID-19 that may be issued.

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 March 31, 2020, 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 \$877 million as of March 31, 2020. 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 \$408 million as of March 31, 2020. This indebtedness may restrict the ability of these subsidiaries to issue dividends or distributions to the Company.

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, as disclosed in the Company's 2019 Form 10-K.

Fair Value of Derivative Instruments

The Company may enter into fuel purchase contracts and other energy-related derivative 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 March 31, 2020, based on their level within the fair value hierarchy defined in ASC 820; and indicate the maturities of contracts at March 31, 2020. For a full discussion of the Company's valuation methodology of its contracts, see *Derivative Fair Value Measurements* in Item — 1 Note 5, *Fair Value of Financial Instruments*.

<u>Derivative Activity (Losses) Gains</u>	<u>(In millions)</u>
Fair value of contracts as of December 31, 2019	\$ (92)
Contracts realized or otherwise settled during the period	3
Changes in fair value	(100)
Fair value of contracts as of March 31, 2020	<u>\$ (189)</u>

<u>Fair Value Hierarchy (Losses) Gains</u>	<u>Fair value of contracts as of March 31, 2020</u>				<u>Total Fair Value</u>
	<u>Maturity</u>				
	<u>1 Year or Less</u>	<u>Greater Than 1 Year to 3 Years</u>	<u>Greater Than 3 Years to 5 Years</u>	<u>Greater Than 5 Years</u>	
	<u>(In millions)</u>				
Level 2	\$ (38)	\$ (54)	\$ (30)	\$ (53)	\$ (175)
Level 3	—	(1)	(5)	(8)	(14)
Total	<u>\$ (38)</u>	<u>\$ (55)</u>	<u>\$ (35)</u>	<u>\$ (61)</u>	<u>\$ (189)</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. In any event, 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 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.

Recent Accounting Developments

See Item — 1 Note 2, *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*, for a discussion of recent accounting developments.

ITEM 3 — 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. The following disclosures about market risk provide an update to, and should be read in conjunction with, Item 7A — *Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk*, of the Company's 2019 Form 10-K.

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 1 — Note 6, *Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*, 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 Note 10, *Long-term Debt*, to the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019 included in the 2019 Form 10-K for more information about interest rate swaps of the Company's project subsidiaries.

If all of the interest rate swaps had been discontinued on March 31, 2020, the Company would have owed the counterparties \$194 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 March 31, 2020, a 1% change in interest rates would result in an approximately \$4 million change in market interest expense on a rolling twelve-month basis.

As of March 31, 2020, the fair value of the Company's debt was \$6,598 million and the carrying value was \$6,634 million. The Company estimates that a 1% decrease in market interest rates would have increased the fair value of its long-term debt by approximately \$298 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.

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.

Based on a sensitivity analysis using simplified assumptions, the impact of a \$0.50 per MMBtu increase or decrease in natural gas prices across the term of the derivative contracts would cause a change of approximately \$1 million to the net value of derivatives as of March 31, 2020. The impact of a \$0.50 per MWh increase or decrease in power prices across the term of the derivatives contracts would cause a change of approximately \$1 million to the net value of power derivatives as of March 31, 2020.

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 1 - Note 1, *Nature of Business*, and Note 5, *Fair Value of Financial Instruments*, to the consolidated financial statements for more information about concentration of credit risk.

ITEM 4 — Controls and Procedures

Conclusion Regarding the Effectiveness of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

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 Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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 March 31, 2020 that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1 — LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

For a discussion of the material legal proceedings in which the Company was involved through March 31, 2020, see Note 13, Contingencies, to this Form 10-Q.

ITEM 1A — RISK FACTORS

Information regarding risk factors appears in Part I, Item 1A, *Risk Factors*, in the Company's 2019 Form 10-K. Except as presented below, there have been no material changes in the Company's risk factors since those reported in its 2019 Form 10-K.

The ongoing coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak could adversely affect the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

The ongoing coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak, which the World Health Organization declared as a pandemic on March 11, 2020, has reached more than 200 countries and has continued to be a rapidly evolving situation. In response, the Company has modified certain business and workforce practices (including discontinuing all non-essential business travel, implementing a temporary work-from-home policy for employees who can execute their work remotely and encouraging employees to adhere to local and regional social distancing, more stringent hygiene and cleaning protocols across the Company's facilities and operations and self-quarantining recommendations) to conform to government restrictions and best practices encouraged by governmental and regulatory authorities. However, the quarantine of personnel or the inability to access the Company's facilities or customer sites could adversely affect the Company's operations. Also, the Company has a limited number of highly skilled employees for some of its operations. If a large proportion of the Company's employees in those critical positions were to contract COVID-19 at the same time, the Company would rely upon its business continuity plans in an effort to continue operations at its facilities, but there is no certainty that such measures will be sufficient to mitigate the adverse impact to its operations that could result from shortages of highly skilled employees.

There is considerable uncertainty regarding the extent to which COVID-19 will continue to spread and the extent and duration of governmental and other measures implemented to try to slow the spread of the virus, such as large-scale travel bans and restrictions, border closures, quarantines, shelter-in-place orders and business and government shutdowns. Restrictions of this nature may cause the Company, its suppliers and other business counterparties to experience operational delays and delays in the delivery of materials and supplies and may cause milestones or deadlines relating to various projects to be missed. As a result, the Company could experience reductions in its sales and corresponding revenues in future periods. In addition, worsening economic conditions could result in the Company's customers being unable or unwilling to fulfill their contractual obligations over time, or as contracts expire, to replace them with agreements on similar terms, which would impact the Company's future financial performance. A significant decline in sales for the output the Company generates, whether due to decreases in consumer demand or disruption to its facilities or otherwise, would have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial expectations, its financial condition, results of operations and cash flows, its ability to make distributions to its stockholders, the market prices of its common stock and its ability to satisfy its debt service obligations.

Additionally, the effects of COVID-19 on the global economy could adversely affect the Company's ability to access the capital and other financial markets, and if so, the Company may need to consider alternative sources of funding for some of its operations and for working capital, which may increase its cost of, as well as adversely impact its access to, capital. These uncertain economic conditions may also result in the inability of the Company's customers and other counterparties to make payments to the Company, on a timely basis or at all, which could adversely affect the Company's financial expectations, its financial condition, results of operations and cash flows, its ability to make distributions to its stockholders, the market prices of its common stock and its ability to satisfy its debt service obligations.

The Company cannot predict the full impact that COVID-19 will have on the Company's financial expectations, its financial condition, results of operations and cash flows, its ability to make distributions to its stockholders, the market prices of its common stock and its ability to satisfy its debt service obligations at this time, due to numerous uncertainties. The ultimate impacts will depend on future developments, including, among others, the ultimate geographic spread of the virus, the consequences of governmental and other measures designed to prevent the spread of the virus, the development of effective treatments, the duration of the outbreak, actions taken by governmental actions taken by authorities, customers, suppliers and other third parties, workforce availability and the timing and extent to which normal economic and operating conditions resume.

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, in Texas within the footprint of ERCOT, or in Puerto Rico, 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 or FUCOs 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, FUCO, 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.

ITEM 2 — UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

None.

ITEM 3 — DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None.

ITEM 4 — MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

ITEM 5 — OTHER INFORMATION

None.

ITEM 6 — EXHIBITS

Number	Description	Method of Filing
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Clearway Energy, Inc.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 4, 2020.
4.1	Ninth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of January 6, 2020, 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).	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 8, 2020.
4.2	Fifth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of January 6, 2020, among Clearway Energy Operating LLC, the guarantors named therein and Delaware Trust Company.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 8, 2020.
4.3	First Supplemental Indenture, dated as of January 6, 2020, among Clearway Energy Operating LLC, the guarantors named therein and Delaware Trust Company.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 8, 2020.
4.4	Tenth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of February 26, 2020, 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).	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 3, 2020.
4.5	Sixth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of February 26, 2020, among Clearway Energy Operating LLC, the guarantors named therein and Delaware Trust Company.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 3, 2020.
4.6	Second Supplemental Indenture, dated as of February 26, 2020, among Clearway Energy Operating LLC, the guarantors named therein and Delaware Trust Company.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 3, 2020.
10.1†	Clearway Energy, Inc. Involuntary Severance Plan.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.26 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 2, 2020.
10.2†	Clearway Energy, Inc. Executive Change-in-Control and General Severance Plan.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.27 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 2, 2020.
10.3†	Clearway Energy, Inc. Key Management Change-in-Control and General Severance Plan.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.28 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 2, 2020.
10.4*^	Purchase and Sale Agreement, dated as of April 17, 2020, by and between Clearway Energy Operating LLC and Clearway Renew LLC.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 20, 2020.
10.5*^	Membership Interest Purchase Agreement, dated as of April 17, 2020, by and between Clearway Energy Operating LLC and SP Wind Holdings, LLC.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 20, 2020.
10.6*^	Membership Interest Purchase Agreement, dated as of April 17, 2020, by and between CWSP Wildorado Elbow Holding LLC and Wind TE Holdco LLC.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 20, 2020.
10.7*^	Limited Liability Company Agreement of Pinnacle Repowering Partnership LLC, dated as of April 17, 2020.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 20, 2020.
31.1	Rule 13a-14(Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) certification of Christopher S. Sotos.)/15d-14(a) certification of Christopher S. Sotos.	Filed herewith.
31.2	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) certification of Chad Plotkin.	Filed herewith.

31.3	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) certification of Mary-Lee Stillwell.	Filed herewith.
32	Section 1350 Certification.	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 data file does not appear in Exhibit 104 because its Inline XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document).	Filed herewith.

† Indicates exhibits that constitute compensatory plans or arrangements.

* Schedules and similar attachments to this Exhibit have been omitted pursuant to Item 601(a)(5) of Regulation S-K. The Company agrees to furnish supplementally a copy of any omitted schedule or exhibit to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") upon request.

^ Certain portions of this Exhibit have been redacted pursuant to Item 601(b)(10)(iv) of Regulation S-K. The omitted information is (i) not material and (ii) would likely cause competitive harm to the Company if publicly disclosed. The Company agrees to furnish supplementally an unredacted copy of this Exhibit to the SEC upon request.

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)

/s/ CHAD PLOTKIN

Chad Plotkin
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

/s/ MARY-LEE STILLWELL

Mary-Lee Stillwell
Chief Accounting Officer
(Principal Accounting Officer)

Date: May 7, 2020

CERTIFICATION

I, Christopher S. Sotos, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q 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: May 7, 2020

CERTIFICATION

I, Chad Plotkin, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q 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: May 7, 2020

CERTIFICATION

I, Mary-Lee Stillwell, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q 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: May 7, 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 Quarterly Report of Clearway Energy, Inc. on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2020, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Form 10-Q"), 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-Q 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-Q 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-Q.

Date: May 7, 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-Q 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.