



Emergency Tariff Modifications

*Protections for Residential Customers and Customers with Residential End-Users
During Periods of Extreme Heat*

May 20, 2026



Customer Protections During Extreme Heat

- On March 19, 2026, the New York State Public Service Commission issued its Order Adopting Utility Customer Protections During Periods of Extreme Heat which, in relevant part, directed the regulated utilities to:
 1. Implement uniform extreme heat protections for residential electric customers, as well as residential end-users, including those within multi-unit dwellings being served as a non-residential customer;
 2. Halt service terminations due to non-payment on any day with a forecasted or actual heat index reaching or exceeding 90 degrees; and
 3. Enhance protections in areas identified as heat islands by requiring the regulated utilities to halt service terminations for non-payment for customers located in heat islands the two days following an extreme heat event.
- The utilities were ordered to identify the heat islands in their service territories.
- The Order Directed the regulated to file tariff amendments to reflect the heat protections and policies, and procedures to go into effect on June 1, 2026.
- The Order stated the LIPA should “consider implementing consistent protections” for customers within its service territory.
- LIPA proposes emergency Tariff modifications consistent with those directed in the Order to provide LIPA Customers with similar rights and protection provided to other electric utility customers within the State. If approved, will be effective for 90 days, to be extended, if needed.



Suzanne Brienza



FOR CONSIDERATION

May 20, 2026

TO: LIPA Board of Trustees

FROM: Carrie Meek Gallagher

SUBJECT: Consideration of Approval of a Resolution to Temporarily Adopt Protections for Residential Customers and Customers with Residential End-Users During Periods of Extreme Heat, Recognizing Heat as a Growing Public Health Risk

Requested Action:

The Long Island Power Authority (“LIPA”) staff (“Staff”) proposes emergency changes to LIPA’s Tariff for Electric Service (the “Tariff”), effective June 1, 2026, to adopt protections for residential customers and customers with residential end-users during periods of extreme heat, recognizing heat as a growing public health risk.

Background:

On March 19, 2026, the New York State Public Service Commission (the “Commission”) issued its Order Adopting Utility Customer Protections During Periods of Extreme Heat (the “Order”) which, in relevant part, directed the regulated utilities to: (1) implement uniform extreme heat protections for residential electric customers, as well as residential end-users, including those within multi-unit dwellings being served as a non-residential customer; (2) halt service terminations due to non-payment on any day with a forecasted or actual heat index reaching or exceeding 90 degrees; and (3) enhance protections in areas identified as heat islands by requiring the regulated utilities to halt service terminations due to non-payment for customers located in heat islands the two days following an extreme heat event.¹

The Order directed the regulated utilities to identify the heat islands in their service territories. In addition, the Order stated that LIPA should “consider implementing consistent protections” for customers within its service territory.² The Order further directed the regulated utilities to file tariff amendments to reflect the heat protections, policies, and procedures adopted by the Commission to go into effect on June 1, 2026.³

Proposal:

LIPA proposes emergency Tariff modifications consistent with those directed in the Order to provide LIPA customers with similar rights and protections provided to other electric utility

¹ Case 24-M-0586 – Proceeding on Motion of the Commission for the Establishment of Extreme Heat Protections, Practices and Procedures, *Order Adopting Utility Customer Protections During Periods of Extreme and Directing Utility Filings*, issued and effective March 19, 2026 (the “Order”).² *Id.* at 4.

² *Id.* at 4.

³ A summary of LIPA’s existing customer extreme heat protections can be found at: <https://www.psegliny.com/safetyandreliability/stormsafety/extremeweather>.

customers in the State. Specifically, the Tariff will be amended to adopt protections for residential customers and commercial customers with residential end-users during periods of extreme heat.

LIPA proposes to amend the Tariff pursuant to the emergency rulemaking provisions of the State Administrative Procedures Act (“SAPA”) and, if approved, will be effective for 90 days.⁴ LIPA Staff further requests that the Trustees grant Staff the discretion to extend the 90-day provision, if needed, in accordance with the SAPA emergency rulemaking provisions. Staff intends to propose a rulemaking proposal to make permanent the changes proposed herein.

This proposal will add language to the Tariff that would halt service terminations due to non-payment of bills⁵ when the forecast predicts a Heat Index⁶ of 90 degrees or greater. Additionally, LIPA will monitor and log the temperature during the day and if the Heat Index reaches 90 degrees or greater, it will halt terminations for the remainder of the day as soon as feasible. The entire LIPA service territory will be considered one geographic region for purposes of determining the location where the Heat Index should be obtained and for whether a suspension of service terminations should apply. LIPA will obtain weather data from the National Weather Service (“NWS”) weather stations at JFK and ISP Airports.⁷

LIPA Staff will also create an additional Tariff “Statement of Heat Island Areas” to identify locations within the LIPA service territory that are considered Heat Islands. The current Statement of Heat Island Areas will not include Heat Island areas but will be modified in an upcoming proposal to the Board to identify areas within the LIPA service territory that are identified as a Heat Islands⁸. Residential and Residential End-Users (as defined by this proposal) located in areas designated as Heat Islands will be subject to enhanced customer protections; specifically, LIPA will pause terminations in these areas for two additional days after the Heat Index drops below 90 degrees.

Financial Impacts:

The estimated financial impact of tracking, logging, and reporting weather data daily and the forgone revenues from pausing customer turn-offs is highly variable and will depend on the number of extreme heat events declared annually as well as the number of customers impacted.

⁴ N.Y. A.P.A. Law § 202(6).

⁵ Customers whose service can be terminated due to non-payment of bills rendered as specified in Section V.A.2.d of the Tariff.

⁶ “Heat Index” is defined as the apparent temperature, indicating what the temperature feels like based on the air temperature and relative humidity.

⁷ With respect to data collection and report, Staff proposes that for weekdays other than PSEG Long Island Holidays (see Tariff Leaf 20), LIPA will log: a) the actual Heat Index at 6:30 am and b) the Heat Index forecast at 6:30 am in cases where it is forecasted to be over 90 degree Heat Index; and c) a log entry will be made on days that are not forecasted to be over 90 Heat Index but are later determined on that day to hit a 90 degree Heat Index. On the 5th business day of each calendar month, LIPA’s service provider, PSEG Long Island, will post to its website the Heat Index log information collected in the prior month. The monthly Heat Index logs will be posted for a period of five (5) years and may be combined for ease of reference. Staff may modify the logging time(s) listed above in the future based on subsequent experience and actual data to provide more representative Heat Index measures.

⁸ New York Public Service Commission collaborative has yet to identify the criteria that will be used to identify Heat Islands. Once the Heat Island criteria(s) are identified Staff will propose modification to the Statement of Heat Island Areas.

Staff will monitor arrears and collections activities prior to and following extreme heat events so that impacted customers receive enhanced protections during the events as soon as feasible while also managing the financial impact on LIPA's overall arrears balance, where possible.

Affected Tariff Leaves: 1, 2, 38N, 38O

Summary of Proposed Changes:

Staff proposes to adopt protections for residential customers and commercial customers with residential end-users during periods of extreme heat, recognizing heat as a growing public health risk.

Attachments

Exhibit "A" Resolution

Exhibit "B" Redline Tariff

APPROVAL OF A RESOLUTION TO TEMPORARILY ADOPT PROTECTIONS FOR RESIDENTIAL CUSTOMERS AND CUSTOMERS WITH RESIDENTIAL END-USERS DURING PERIODS OF EXTREME HEAT

WHEREAS, the adoption of this resolution by the Board of Trustees (the “Board”) of the Long Island Power Authority (“LIPA”) will enable PSEG Long Island to implement temporary measures, ensuring that protections during periods of extreme heat for residential customers and customers with residential end-users within LIPA’s service territory starting on June 1, 2026.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, for the reasons given herein and in the accompanying memorandum, the Board hereby approves a temporary adoption of protections for residential customers and customers with residential end-users during periods of extreme heat through October 1, 2026; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Board hereby authorizes and directs the Chief Executive Officer or designee to undertake such actions as are necessary to enable PSEG Long Island to implement the temporary actions described in the accompanying memorandum.

Dated: May 20, 2026

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I. General Information (continued):**C. General Terms and Conditions (continued):****28. Extreme Heat Protections**

Extreme Heat Protections shall apply throughout the year to all Residential and Residential End-Use Customers whose service can be terminated due to non-payment of bills rendered as specified in Section V.A.2.d) of the Tariff upon declaration of an Extreme Heat Event by the Authority and for two (2) additional days for Residential and Residential End-Use customers that are in areas that are considered Heat Island(s).

The Authority's procedures regarding Extreme Heat Protections are available to the public upon request at the Authority's office(s) and where application for electric service can be obtained and on the Authority's website.

a) Definitions

"Residential Customer" is defined on Leaf 14 of the Tariff.

"Residential End-User" is a customer account for a premise where the Authority has actual knowledge that electric service is provided to a customer in a building for which there is one or more residences, such as two-family, multi-family, or multi-unit dwellings, regardless of service classification.

"Heat Index" is the apparent temperature, indicating what the temperature feels like based on the air temperature and relative humidity.

"Extreme Heat Event" is any day when the Heat Index is forecast to be or actually is 90 degrees Fahrenheit or higher.

"Heat Island" is a developed area with limited natural landscape, such as cities or a subset of a city, that experiences higher temperatures than nearby surrounding areas due to concentrated buildings, roads, and other infrastructure that absorb and re-emit the sun's heat. The Heat Island(s) in the Authority's service territory are identified in the Statement of Heat Island Areas.

"National Weather Service", or NWS, provides weather, water and climate data, forecasts, warnings, and impact-based decision support services. The National Weather Service's website is operated by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, a United States governmental entity.

"Weather Station" obtains, records, and reports meteorological observations.

b) Geographic Regions and Weather Stations

The Authority identifies one geographic region for the whole LIPA Service Territory. The Authority will use the higher of the Heat Index readings from either Long Island MacArthur Airport ("ISP") stations or John F. Kennedy International Airport ("JFK") station for purposes of activating Extreme Heat Event.

As stated in section I.C.28.a) above, the Authority shall primarily use NWS for meteorological information; however, should the NWS become unavailable, the Authority will utilize alternate sources.

I. General Information (continued):**C. General Terms and Conditions (continued):
Extreme Heat Protections (continued):****c) Protections**

- (1) The Authority will temporarily halt service terminations for Residential Customers and Residential End-Use Customers on any weekday other than a PSEG Long Island Holiday for reasons outlined in Section V.A.2.d) when it experiences an Extreme Heat Event based on if:
 - a. The forecasts, obtained pursuant to Section I.C.28.b) above and which will be obtained prior to 8:00 a.m. on that calendar day, predict an Extreme Heat Event on such calendar day; or
 - b. The actual Heat Index obtained pursuant to Section I.C.28.b) above, on that calendar day reaches 90 degrees at either Weather Station.
- (2) The Authority will declare an Extreme Heat Event if the forecasts obtained prior to 8:00 am predict a Heat Index of 90 degrees or higher for that calendar day. If the forecasts obtained prior to 8:00 am do not predict a Heat Index of 90 degrees or higher for that calendar day, but the actual Heat Index reaches 90 degrees at either the ISP or JFK Weather Stations, or their alternatives if the NWS becomes unavailable, the Authority will declare an Extreme Heat Event to commence as soon as the Heat Index reaches 90 degrees.
- (3) If the forecasts obtained prior to 8:00 am do not predict a Heat Index of 90 degrees or higher for that calendar day, but the actual Heat Index reaches 90 degrees at either ISP or JFK Weather Stations, or their alternatives if the NWS becomes unavailable, any Residential Customer or Residential End-Use Customer whose service was terminated for non-payment prior to the declaration of an Extreme Heat Event on such calendar day must adhere to Tariff section II.A and V.H procedures to obtain service, as well as any other applicable Tariff provisions.
- (4) If the Authority terminates a Nonresidential service during an Extreme Heat Event but later obtains actual knowledge of a Residential End-User at that location, the Authority will reconnect that customer's service as soon as possible without requiring payment.
- (5) The Authority will continue to suspend service terminations for the two (2) calendar days after the end of an Extreme Heat Event for impacted Residential Customers and Residential End-Use Customers located within a Heat Island as identified on LIPA Statement No. 1 – Heat Island Areas
- (6) When the Authority resumes service terminations, the Authority shall adhere to Section V of this Tariff (Termination of Service).

LIPA Statement No. 1 – Heat Island Areas

Long Island Power Authority

Statement of Heat Island Areas

Applicable to all Residential and Residential End-Use Customers whose electric service can be terminated due to non-payment of bills rendered as specified in Section V.A.2(d) of the Long Island Power Authority Tariff for Electric Service.

Current Heat Island Areas in the Authority’s Service Territory: None

Effective: June 1, 2026