

**ANNUAL DISCLOSURE REPORT**

**of the**

**LONG ISLAND POWER AUTHORITY**

**(FISCAL YEAR 2025)**

**This Annual Disclosure Report does not constitute an offer to sell or solicitation of an offer to buy any securities. The information set forth herein has been furnished by the Authority and includes information obtained from other sources, all of which are believed to be reliable. The information and expressions of opinion contained herein are subject to change without notice, and nothing herein shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the Authority, PSEG, PSEG Long Island, National Grid, Constellation, or CENG since the date hereof. Such information and expressions of opinion are made for the purpose of providing information to prospective investors and are not to be used for any other purpose or relied on by any other party.**

**This Annual Disclosure Report contains statements which, to the extent they are not recitations of historical fact, constitute “forward-looking statements.” In this respect, the words “estimate,” “project,” “anticipate,” “expect,” “intend,” “believe,” and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. A number of important factors affecting the Authority’s business and financial results could cause actual results to differ materially from those stated in the forward-looking statements.**

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## INTRODUCTION TO THE AUTHORITY

This Annual Disclosure Report for the year ended December 31, 2025 (together with the Appendices attached hereto, the “ADR”) is furnished by the Long Island Power Authority (the “Authority”) as required by the various Continuing Disclosure Certificates (the “Continuing Disclosure Certificates”) executed and delivered by the Authority relating to certain of its bonds. The Authority provides electric service in its Service Area (the “Service Area”) which includes Nassau County (“Nassau County”) and Suffolk County (“Suffolk County”) on Long Island (except for the Nassau County villages of Freeport and Rockville Centre and the Suffolk County village of Greenport, each of which has its own municipal electric system that supplies and distributes electricity to ultimate consumers within those municipalities) and a portion of the Borough of Queens of the City of New York known as the Rockaways.

Certain of the information contained in this ADR is in addition to that required by the Continuing Disclosure Certificates. Pursuant to the terms of the Continuing Disclosure Certificates, the Authority is under no obligation to update such additional information or include it in any future annual report.

Capitalized terms used but not defined herein have the meanings given to those terms in “Appendix B – Glossary of Defined Terms” attached hereto.

The Authority is a corporate municipal instrumentality and a political subdivision of the State of New York (the “State”) exercising essential governmental and public powers. The Authority was created by the State Legislature pursuant to the Long Island Power Authority Act, being Title 1-A of Article 5 (§ 1020 et seq.) of the Public Authorities Law of the State, as amended, including as amended by certain provisions of the LIPA Reform Act (defined below) (the “Act”). The Authority is governed by a Board of Trustees (the “Board” or “Board of Trustees”) as described herein.

The Authority became the provider of electric service in the Service Area on May 28, 1998, by acquiring LILCO as a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Authority through a merger. For the period prior to its acquisition by the Authority, LILCO was an investor-owned utility and is referred to herein as “LILCO.” For the subsequent period after its acquisition by the Authority, it is referred to herein as “LIPA,” a stock corporation formed under the Business Corporation Law of the State.

Following its acquisition by the Authority, LIPA retained LILCO’s electric transmission and distribution systems (the “T&D System”), certain agreements and contracts for power supply and transmission, an 18% ownership interest in Unit 2 of the Nine Mile Point nuclear electric generating station located in Oswego, New York (“NMP2”) and certain other assets and liabilities. (For a discussion of these other assets and liabilities, see “CERTAIN OTHER MATTERS – LIPA Assets and Liabilities” in this ADR.) The term “System” means the assets of the Authority used in furnishing electric service.

The remainder of LILCO’s assets (including all of its then-existing fossil-fueled generating units), its employees, and its entire gas supply system were transferred to certain wholly-owned subsidiaries of KeySpan Corporation (“KeySpan”). In August 2007, KeySpan was acquired by National Grid plc, a company organized under the laws of England and Wales (“National Grid plc”). Each subsidiary of KeySpan that acquired assets or employees of LILCO now does business under the name “National Grid” (each such subsidiary is referred to herein as a “National Grid Sub” and collectively the “National Grid Subs”).

## **LIPA Consolidation**

### *Background*

To effectuate the acquisition of LILCO by the Authority, the Authority adopted its Electric System General Revenue Bond Resolution on May 13, 1998 (the “Resolution”), and purchased all of the outstanding common stock of LILCO with the proceeds of the initial issuance of bonds under the Resolution. That acquisition was the subject of an Internal Revenue Service letter ruling which confirmed that the acquisition would not result in a federal tax liability to the Authority. In 2020, the Authority’s staff proposed to simplify the Authority’s operations by consolidating the Authority and its subsidiary, and successfully sought a letter ruling from the Internal Revenue Service to confirm that there would be no federal tax liability to the Authority or LIPA as a result of the merger of LIPA into the Authority. Subsequently, the Authority and LIPA adopted a plan of merger, which was approved by the governing board of each entity. In addition, in light of the consolidation, the staff proposed amending and restating the Resolution (as so amended and restated, the “Amended and Restated Bond Resolution”), which Amended and Restated Bond Resolution was approved and adopted by the Authority’s Board on July 22, 2020. As described below, the Amended and Restated Bond Resolution became effective on November 19, 2025 following the consolidation of LIPA into the Authority.

To execute the consolidation and effectuate the Resolution Amendments (as defined below), the Authority and LIPA executed a merger agreement (the “Merger Agreement”), and the Authority filed a Certificate of Merger with the New York State Department of State (“NYDOS”), which was accepted by NYDOS. The Authority effectuated the merger on November 13, 2025. As a result of such consolidation, LIPA ceased to exist as a matter of law, and all of LIPA’s assets, liabilities, rights and obligations vested in the Authority. Moreover, as a matter of law and as set forth in the Merger Agreement, the Authority assumed all of the responsibilities of LIPA under its various agreements. As the surviving entity, the Authority will continue to be governed by the Public Authorities Law of the State of New York. The Authority replaced LIPA in all of LIPA’s roles, and intercompany agreements between LIPA and the Authority terminated as a matter of law.

### *The Amended and Restated Bond Resolution*

In connection with effectuating the consolidation, the Amended and Restated Bond Resolution was amended to: (i) reflect the consolidation of LIPA with the Authority and the termination of agreements between the Authority and LIPA; (ii) delete references to agreements between the Authority and LIPA; (iii) delete references to debt of LIPA which is no longer outstanding; (iv) provide for adjustments in flow of funds provisions related to the foregoing; and (v) modify other provisions which were no longer necessary upon the consolidation of LIPA into the Authority and the assumption of all liabilities of LIPA by the Authority (collectively, the “Consolidation Amendments”). The consolidation has been effectuated.

In addition to the Consolidation Amendments, the Resolution Amendments included amendments unrelated to the consolidation that updated the Resolution by: (i) amending the definition of Operating Expenses and related flow of funds provisions to permit Payments in Lieu of Taxes to be paid as Operating Expenses on the same basis as taxes; (ii) including an enhanced debt service coverage ratio in the Authority’s rate covenant (from 100% to 110% of Debt Service, and amounts under all Parity Reimbursement Obligations, payable by the Authority in the applicable fiscal year); (iii) including a debt service coverage ratio as a condition to issuance of Bonds; and (iv) amending various other provisions of the existing Resolution (collectively, the “Additional Amendments” and together with the Consolidation Amendments, the “Resolution Amendments”).

The Resolution Amendments were subject to the consent or deemed consent of the holders of a majority in principal amount of all Outstanding Bonds and various other conditions. The Amended and Restated Bond Resolution containing the Resolution Amendments is now effective, as such holder consents have been filed with the Trustee and other conditions satisfied.

### **System Operation by the Authority**

To assist the Authority in providing electric service to the Service Area, the Authority has entered into operating agreements. These agreements provide the Authority with the operating personnel and a significant portion of the power supply resources necessary for the Authority to provide electric service in the Service Area. Below is a summary of certain of the Authority's basic operating agreements.

#### *T&D System*

Commencing January 1, 2014, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Public Service Enterprise Group Incorporated ("PSEG") dedicated to the operations of the T&D System ("PSEG Long Island") became the service provider pursuant to the Amended and Restated Operations Services Agreement between the Authority and PSEG (the "2014 OSA"). Pursuant to the 2014 OSA, that was subsequently amended and restated as described below, PSEG Long Island is responsible for T&D system management, including among other functions, the management of day-to-day operation and maintenance, customer service, billing and collection, and meter reading. Under the OSA, PSEG Long Island manages day-to-day T&D System operating functions as well as certain administrative support functions. PSEG Long Island is also the retail brand for electric service on Long Island. See "THE OSA - PSEG Long Island and ServCo Employees" below. Further information about PSEG and PSEG Long Island can be found at <https://www.psegliny.com>. **No statement on PSEG Long Island's website is included by specific cross-reference herein.**

On December 15, 2021, the 2014 OSA was further amended and restated, effective April 1, 2022 (as further extended, the "OSA"). The OSA had a base term of 12 years, expiring December 31, 2025. The Authority had an option to extend the existing OSA for up to five years upon mutual agreement of the Authority and PSEG Long Island. On September 25, 2025, the Authority's Board of Trustees approved a five-year extension of the OSA, which was subsequently approved by the New York State Attorney General and the Office of the New York State Comptroller. See "RECENT DEVELOPMENTS" and "THE OSA" below.

Each year, the Authority and PSEG Long Island, with the involvement of the Department of Public Service (the "DPS," which is the staff arm of the New York Public Service Commission (the "PSC")), develop operating and capital budgets and related "Performance Metrics" (as such term is used in the OSA) for the services provided by PSEG Long Island. The Authority retains the ultimate authority and control over the T&D System assets and certain responsibilities, including to determine all T&D System rates and charges; to review and approve the Authority's consolidated budget; to represent the Authority's interests in industry and regulatory institutions and organizations; to approve PSEG Long Island's appointment or replacement of its senior executive team, including the president/chief operating officer; and to review and approve power and fuel supply agreements. Additionally, the Authority has the right to undertake such actions, receive additional information, consult with the representatives of PSEG Long Island and make recommendations to PSEG Long Island in order to perform the Authority's oversight responsibilities and obligations. See "THE OSA" below.

## *Power Supply*

The Authority entered into a Power Supply Agreement (the “PSA”) with National Grid Generation LLC, a National Grid subsidiary (“GENCO”) for a term of 15 years that commenced in May 2013. The PSA provides for the purchase of capacity and related energy from approximately 3,388 MW of oil- and gas-fired generating plants (“GENCO Generating Facilities”) on Long Island. The PSA provides this capacity for the term of the agreement and provides the Authority with the option to ramp down (i.e., cease purchasing capacity from) all or a portion of the PSA units. See “THE SYSTEM – Power Supply” below. This summary of the PSA is not complete and reference is made to the PSA for full and complete statements of such agreement and all provisions. The PSA has been filed with the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board’s (“MSRB”) Electronic Municipal Market Access (“EMMA”) platform and is included by specific cross-reference herein. A copy of the PSA can also be found on the Authority’s website (<https://www.lipower.org/contracts-and-reports/>) under the caption “Power Supply.” **No statement on the Authority’s website is included by specific cross-reference herein.**

The Authority can also purchase energy on a least-cost basis from all available sources on Long Island (hereinafter referred to as “on-Island”) and outside of Long Island (hereinafter referred to as “off-Island”), consistent with existing transmission interconnection and T&D System limitations. In addition to the PSA with GENCO, the Authority purchases approximately 1,947 MW of capacity from generating facilities on Long Island and elsewhere under various other power purchase agreements.

## *Power Supply and Fuel Management*

From January 1, 2015, a PSEG Long Island affiliate, PSEG Energy Resources & Trade LLC (“PSEG ER&T”), provided power supply and fuel management services to the Authority under two contracts, which expired on December 31, 2025. As of January 1, 2026, The Energy Authority, Inc. (“TEA”) provides power supply and fuel management services to the Authority under a power supply management and fuel management agreement approved by the New York State Attorney General and the Office of the New York State Comptroller in March 2025.

## **PSEG Long Island and DPS**

The LIPA Reform Act of 2013 (the “LIPA Reform Act”) amended certain provisions of the Act and established an office within the DPS to review and make recommendations to the Board, the Authority, and PSEG Long Island related to rates and charges, core utility functions including capital expenditures, the methods employed by PSEG Long Island for providing safe and adequate service, and PSEG Long Island’s emergency response plan. The LIPA Reform Act also gives the DPS the responsibility to investigate and mediate customer complaints. Additionally, the DPS was given the power to undertake comprehensive and regular management and operations audits of the Authority and PSEG Long Island, as it does for investor-owned utilities in the State, every five years. The Authority bears the costs and expenses relating to the DPS’ oversight role, which is approximately \$12 million annually, plus the actual cost of management and operations audits. Under this provision, the DPS conducted and concluded a management and operations audit in June 2018 and in March 2024. The Authority and PSEG Long Island have been in the process of implementing the audit recommendations pursuant to audit implementation plans approved by the DPS and the Board. The DPS Management and Operations Audits and the related Implementation Plans can be found on the Authority’s website (<https://www.lipower.org/procurement/management-and-operations-audits/>) under the caption “Information Resources – Management and Operations Audits.”

## **2025 FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

The Authority's consolidated financial statements and required supplementary information are attached hereto as Appendix A.

### **RECENT DEVELOPMENTS**

#### **2024 OSA RFP and OSA Extension**

On May 29, 2024, the Authority launched a request for proposals ("RFP") to identify the future service provider to the Authority after the OSA was set to expire on December 31, 2025 (the "2024 OSA RFP"). The 2024 OSA RFP sought a service provider for a 10-year term to provide operations services similar to those provided by PSEG Long Island. Following the completion of the solicitation process at its April 30, 2025 meeting, the Board did not approve the Authority staff's recommendation for the next service provider. On May 22, 2025, the Board approved a resolution canceling the 2024 OSA RFP. Under the OSA, the Authority had an option to extend the existing OSA for up to five years upon mutual agreement of the Authority and PSEG Long Island. On September 18, 2025, Quanta Services, Inc. ("Quanta") filed an Article 78 proceeding in the New York Supreme Court, Nassau County (the "Court"), for a judgment annulling the cancellation of the 2024 OSA RFP and enjoining the Authority from entering into an OSA extension with PSEG Long Island. The Authority filed a motion to dismiss such proceeding on October 10, 2025. The Court granted the Authority's motion to dismiss on December 24, 2025. On January 23, 2026, Quanta filed a notice of appeal of such decision, so the litigation remains ongoing. Though the result of the litigation cannot be predicted, at this time the Authority does not expect it to have a material impact on its operations or finances. On September 25, 2025, the Authority's Board of Trustees approved a five-year extension of the OSA through December 31, 2030, which was subsequently approved by the New York State Attorney General and the Office of the New York State Comptroller. Such extension is evidenced by the First Amendment to the Second Amended and Restated Operations Services Agreement.

#### **State Inspector General Inquiry**

The Authority is aware that the New York State Office of the Inspector General ("IG") opened an inquiry into certain matters related to the Authority. The scope and timing of such IG inquiry is unknown at this time. The Authority is not aware of any aspect of the IG inquiry that could have an adverse impact on the operating results or financial condition of the Authority, and any such impacts cannot be predicted at this time.

#### **PSC Inquiry**

On May 7, 2026, the PSC delivered a letter to PSEG Long Island requesting information concerning, among other things, rate collection practices, policies and procedures, third-party collection arrangements, processes for service termination for arrears, and deferred payment agreements. In response, PSEG Long Island has suspended all residential shut-offs for non-payment pending the completion of an internal review into collections practices. On May 20, 2026, the Board, in reaffirming its expectation that all customers be treated lawfully, fairly, respectfully, and compassionately throughout all customer service and collections interactions, adopted a resolution directing (i) the Authority's Internal Audit team to expand the scope of its current customer credit and collections review to include customer communications related to collections and service terminations, deferred payment arrangements, complaint trends, terminations, vendor oversight, employee and contractor training, and protections for vulnerable customers relating to customer credit and collections

functions, (ii) Authority management to engage the Authority’s Community Advisory Board members to help inform recommendations regarding fairness, transparency, customer communications, affordability, and protections for vulnerable customers, (iii) Authority management to invite participation from community advocates, labor leadership, and representatives of vulnerable populations to help inform this review, (iv) Authority management to consult with peer public power utilities to identify best practices related to collections operations, and (v) Authority management to coordinate with the DPS regarding customer complaint trends. Authority management shall provide periodic updates to the Board regarding the status of this effort. The Authority is not aware of any aspect of the PSC inquiry that could have an adverse impact on the operating results or financial condition of the Authority, and any such impacts cannot be predicted at this time.

### **Emergency Tariff Modifications**

On March 19, 2026, the PSC issued its Order Adopting Utility Customer Protections During Periods of Extreme Heat (the “Order”) which, in part, directed regulated utilities (including the Authority) to: (i) 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; (ii) halt service terminations due to non-payment on any day with a forecasted or actual heat index reaching or exceeding 90 degrees; and (iii) 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. In addition, the Order stated that the Authority should “consider implementing consistent protections” for customers within its service territory and directed the regulated utilities to file tariff amendments to reflect the heat protections, policies, and procedures adopted by PSC to go into effect on June 1, 2026. In response, at its May 2026 meeting, the Board approved a temporary adoption of emergency tariff modifications, consistent with those directed in the Order, to provide customers with similar rights and protection provided to other electric utility customers within the State during periods of extreme heat through October 1, 2026.

### **Liquidity**

The Board Policy on Fiscal Sustainability (as defined herein) requires the Authority to maintain cash on hand of at least \$100 million in its operating account and \$150 million in its Rate Stabilization Fund at each month-end, and to maintain cash on hand and available credit of at least 150 days of operating expenses. At March 31, 2026, the Authority had approximately 256 days of cash on hand and available credit.

### **2026 Budgets**

PSEG Long Island’s operating and capital requirements are a significant component of the Authority’s budgets. Overall, the Authority’s 2026 approved operating budget has revenue requirements of approximately \$4.3 billion, and the Authority’s 2026 approved capital budget has expenditures of approximately \$1.18 billion.

Revenue requirements in the 2026 operating budget represent a decrease of approximately \$36 million as compared to the 2025 approved operating budget. The decrease is driven by anticipated power supply reductions and cost savings initiatives partially offset by higher debt service and coverage costs, and wages. Factors driving the changes in the 2026 operating budget include: decreases in power supply costs (\$91.1 million), cost-saving initiatives (\$26.9 million), retirement benefits (\$6.3 million), utility 2.0 and energy efficiency programs (\$3.1 million) and storm cost reduction (\$1.5 million), offset by increased debt service

costs, including other interest and income & deduction plus coverage (\$52.7 million), wages (\$14.7 million), non-labor inflation (\$7.4 million), taxes & PILOTs and other adjustments (\$3.9 million).

The 2026 capital budget of approximately \$1.18 billion, which represents an approximate \$318 million increase over the 2025 approved capital budget, continues to provide for significant investments in the electric grid to enhance reliability, resiliency, and information technology systems.

The OSA also provides for PSEG Long Island to earn a variable compensation pool based on performance relative to up to 110 Performance Metrics set annually by the Authority (with a recommendation to the Board by the DPS). Performance Metrics are designed to be objectively verifiable and achievable levels of performance within budget. The OSA requires PSEG Long Island to file proposed operating and capital budgets and for the Authority to propose Performance Metrics for the coming year according to an annual schedule. Both PSEG Long Island and the Authority complied with those schedules.

The Authority submitted its complete set of proposed 2026 Performance Metrics to PSEG Long Island and DPS on October 1, 2025. The Board approved the 2026 operating and capital budgets and 58 Performance Metrics at its December 17, 2025 meeting.

### **Federal Emergency Management Agency Grants**

The Authority received a hazard mitigation grant from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (“FEMA”) filed under Tropical Storm Isaias totaling approximately \$425 million to continue its successful storm hardening program initiated after Superstorm Sandy in 2012. This funding will enable the Authority to harden circuits covering 426 miles of its distribution system. In 2023 and 2024, the Authority was also awarded two hazard mitigation grants to harden its infrastructure in underserved communities across Long Island under the FEMA Major Disaster declaration for COVID-19. For further information, please see APPENDIX A – Audited Basic Financial Statements.

Beginning in early 2025, President Trump and other administration officials publicly discussed significant changes to FEMA, including reducing FEMA’s role and shifting greater responsibility for disaster response and recovery to states. In January 2025, the President established a FEMA Review Council to assess the agency and recommend potential reforms. The FEMA Review Council issued its final report on May 7, 2026. Public comments on that final report were due June 8, 2026. There is also a bipartisan legislative proposal from the House of Representatives Transportation and Infrastructure Committee: Fixing Emergency Management for Americans Act of 2025 (H.R. 4669). Currently, FEMA remains in operation and continues to administer disaster and mitigation funding, including recent grant announcements. The scope and timing of any future changes to FEMA, and the resulting impact on the Authority’s finances, operations, or expected grant funding, remain uncertain at this time.

### **Integrated Resource Planning**

#### *2027 Integrated Resource Plan*

An Integrated Resource Plan (“IRP”) is a comprehensive assessment by the Authority and PSEG Long Island of the Authority’s generation, transmission, and demand-side resources for meeting future demand. The IRP examines potential strategies within the Authority’s control to respond to evolving developments in both electricity supply and demand, including recent changes in law and policy initiatives as well as the scheduled expiration of major contracts. The Authority’s 2027 IRP will examine the supply-side, demand-side, and transmission resources necessary for the Authority to

continue to provide reliable, cost-effective, and increasingly clean electric service to customers on Long Island and the Rockaways. The 2027 IRP will be developed by PSEG Long Island, as an agent of and acting on behalf of the Authority.

The 2027 IRP will evaluate the existing generation resources and projected load forecast to determine the magnitude, timing, and type of generation needed to maintain system reliability, that is affordable and complies with emissions requirements. The 2027 IRP will cover the years 2027 through 2039. The 2027 IRP will build on previous work and be targeted in scope to allow for more expedited results. It is expected that the outcome of this assessment will inform the development of subsequent procurement initiatives.

#### *2024 Energy Storage Order and Roadmap*

On June 20, 2024, the PSC issued the Order Establishing Updated Energy Storage Goal and Deployment Policy (the “2024 Energy Storage Order”), which can be found on the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority’s (“NYSERDA”) website, adopting an updated statewide deployment goal of 6 GW of energy storage resources by 2030, with an interim goal of 1.5 GW by 2025, compared to the current installed storage capacity of about 500 MW across the residential, retail and bulk market segments. The 2024 Energy Storage Order adopted certain recommendations aimed at achieving the 6 GW goal proposed by DPS and NYSEDA in “New York’s 6 GW Energy Storage Roadmap: Policy Options for Continued Growth in Energy Storage,” which was filed on December 28, 2022, and updated on March 14, 2024 (as updated, the “Roadmap”). The Roadmap proposed general program design considerations, market rule changes, and procurement strategies, including programs to procure an additional 4.7 GW of new storage projects in the State’s bulk, retail, and residential energy storage sectors. The analysis performed for the Roadmap estimated that deployment of 6 GW of storage by 2030 will yield an estimated \$1.94 billion (net present value) in net societal benefits to the State, due to increased delivery of renewable energy and reduced reliance on other more expensive firm capacity resources.

In December 2024, the Board authorized the Authority to spend \$4.1 million for residential and retail energy storage programs over the first three years of the Roadmap implementation period, 2024-26. Beginning in 2025, PSEG Long Island provided residential customers with financial support for purchasing and installing energy storage systems paired with new or existing solar. PSEG Long Island continues to evaluate the potential benefits and costs for a potential Long Island incentive program for retail storage projects sized up to 5 MW.

In October 2024, NYSEDA submitted its Bulk Energy Storage Implementation Plan Proposal to the PSC. The final Bulk Energy Storage Implementation Plan was approved, with modifications in March 2025. The plan, which can be found on DPS’ website, anticipates that the Authority will participate on a voluntary basis and fund its proportionate share of the statewide cost of bulk storage programs. NYSEDA issued a Request for Proposal for Bulk Energy Storage in July 2025. A list of final projects is expected to be released in 2026. See “CLIMATE CHANGE – Reforming the Energy Vision, Clean Energy Standard, the Zero-Emissions Credit Requirement.”

#### **Suffolk County Payments in Lieu of Taxes**

The Authority is exempt from payment of real property taxes. However, by statute, the Authority makes payments in lieu of taxes (“PILOTs”) for each parcel of real property it acquired from LILCO. Beginning in calendar year 2015, the LIPA Reform Act capped the Authority’s PILOTs to no more than 2% higher per parcel than the prior calendar year. The Authority has paid the PILOT

amounts it is authorized to pay under the LIPA Reform Act. Litigation with Suffolk County and its constituent towns over the amounts of the Authority's PILOTs for the tax years 2014-15 to 2020-21 resulted in a judgment against the Authority that is currently on appeal. Enforcement of the judgment is stayed pending the determination of the Authority's appeal. In 2021, the Authority filed actions against certain Suffolk County towns to declare the Authority's properties exempt from property taxes as of the 2021-22 tax year. In July 2023, Suffolk County filed an additional lawsuit against the Authority and certain Suffolk County towns seeking to have the Authority pay to Suffolk County alleged shortfalls in payments for the 2021-22 and subsequent tax years. That lawsuit is currently stayed. In January 2024, the Supreme Court in Suffolk County issued a decision and order declaring the Authority's properties in certain Suffolk towns to be exempt from property taxes. Appeals by the towns of that ruling and a resulting judgment are pending. While the appeals are pending, the Authority has filed an additional action to declare the Authority's properties in certain Suffolk County towns exempt from property taxes for the ensuing years. In 2025, the Authority modified its methodology for calculating the potential exposure based on updated information and assumptions. The new methodology resulted in an approximately \$113 million reduction to the reserve. The Authority estimates the potential exposure with penalties and interest to be approximately \$118 million through 2025. The Authority obtained regulatory approval from its Board to defer the recovery of these costs from its customers until the conclusion of the appeal process. The Authority does not believe this litigation will have a material adverse impact on its business or the operations or finances of the Authority.

### **T&D System and Power Supply Updates**

In 2025, a new five-year, capacity-only contract was executed for the Calpine Bethpage combined cycle plant and is now effective through September 1, 2030. This contract replaced an expiring tolling agreement with the same facility. A Capacity Purchase Agreement with MPH Rockaway Peakers, LLC, for Far Rockaway GT1 and Far Rockaway GT2 (gas turbine generators), was approved by the Office of the New York State Comptroller effective March 20, 2026.

In December 2025, the Board approved a three-year extension of the Firm Transmission Capacity Purchase Agreement ("FTCPA") between the Authority and Neptune Regional Transmission System, LLC ("Neptune"), which operates an undersea cable that runs from Sayreville, New Jersey under the Atlantic Ocean and connects with the Authority at its Newbridge Road substation in Levittown. The contract extension aligns the expiration of the FTCPA with the June 30, 2030 expiration of a 685 MW capacity purchase contract between the Authority and the owner of the Marcus Hook Power Plant located in Pennsylvania.

Seven major transmission lines connect the T&D System with the Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc. ("Con Edison") system to the west, with Eversource (Connecticut Light & Power) ("ES-CL&P") and United Illuminating Company to the north, and Jersey Central Power & Light ("JCP&L") to the southwest. The Y-50 Cable (as defined below) experienced an extended outage and was restored as of October 2024 after Consolidated Edison completed repairs to the submarine portion of the cable. See "THE SYSTEM – The T&D System – *Transmission Interconnection Facilities*" herein for the table titled "Service Area Transmission Interconnections" detailing seven major transmission lines. By May 2030, three additional major transmission lines between the T&D System and Con Edison system are expected to be constructed by Propel NY Energy, a partnership between the New York Power Authority ("NYPA") and NY Transco.

## THE OSA

The following is a summary of certain provisions of the OSA. This summary is not complete, and reference is made to the OSA for full and complete statements of such agreement and all provisions. The OSA has been filed with the MSRB on EMMA and is included by specific cross-reference herein. A copy of the OSA can also be found on the Authority's website (<https://www.lipower.org/contracts-and-reports/>). On September 25, 2025, the Authority's Board of Trustees approved a five-year extension of the OSA through December 31, 2030, which was subsequently approved by the New York State Attorney General and the Office of the New York State Comptroller. See "RECENT DEVELOPMENTS – 2024 OSA RFP and OSA Extension" above.

*Compensation Paid to PSEG Long Island and its Affiliates.* The OSA provides for an annual fixed management services fee (approximately \$45.0 million in 2025), a variable compensation pool (approximately \$23.9 million in 2025), and a compensation pool subject to DPS reduction (approximately \$19.5 million in 2025), all indexed for inflation. The variable compensation pool is earned based on performance relative to up to 110 Scope Function-Specific Performance Metrics set annually by the Authority (with a recommendation to the Authority's Board by DPS) and certain Gating Performance Metrics (as such terms are defined in the OSA). The compensation pool subject to DPS reduction is paid to PSEG Long Island unless the Board accepts a DPS recommendation to reduce the pool after a DPS determination that PSEG Long Island failed to follow its emergency response plan or failed to provide safe, adequate and reliable service to the Authority's customers.

Generally, costs and expenses (with no mark-up or profit) incurred by PSEG Long Island while providing operations services are treated as pass-through expenditures and paid by the Authority under the OSA rather than from management services fees.

In addition to management services fees, the Authority pays PSEG Long Island for services provided by PSEG affiliate companies as pass-through expenditures. The majority of services provided by PSEG affiliates (approximately \$23.4 million in 2025) are for certain information technology systems and services, with other costs related to human resources, procurement, payroll, accounts payable, enterprise risk management, legal, treasury, and other miscellaneous services. The OSA provides for senior manager positions dedicated to the Authority's operations, including a Chief Information Officer, Chief Information Security Officer, Vice President of Business Services, Director of Human Resources, and Director of Emergency Services. These positions are pass-through expenditures paid for by the Authority. Under the OSA, the Authority and PSEG Long Island have agreed to establish and maintain information technology systems that are separate and distinct from the systems, data, reports, and information of PSEG Long Island's affiliates based in New Jersey. The Authority's Board approved an information technology system separation plan in September 2022. As of December 31, 2025, system separation has been completed. Additionally, the OSA requires PSEG Long Island to demonstrate cost savings or improved service for hiring or retaining PSEG affiliates to perform services for the Authority.

Additionally, a PSEG Long Island affiliate, PSEG ER&T, provided power supply and fuel management services to the Authority under a separate contract from the OSA at a cost of approximately \$21.5 million in 2025, indexed for inflation. The contract with PSEG ER&T ended on December 31, 2025, and TEA provides power supply and fuel management services to the Authority as of January 1, 2026.

*Performance and Gating Performance Metrics.* The variable compensation pool paid to PSEG Long Island each year is determined by performance relative to Performance Metrics and Gating

Performance Metrics. The goal of the Performance Metrics is to achieve the strategic direction defined by the Board for service to customers and industry best practices. Performance Metrics are proposed annually by the Authority for recommendation to the Board by DPS after consideration of PSEG Long Island's comments. Additionally, Gating Performance Metrics are intended to discourage singularly poor performance. Failure to achieve Gating Performance Metrics, which relate to cost management, emergency preparation and response, customer satisfaction, and reliability, can reduce the variable compensation pool by 15% to 100%, depending on the metric.

For 2025, the Authority established 52 performance standards (the "2025 Performance Metrics") to measure PSEG Long Island's performance across all operations services functions provided to the Authority and its customers. The metrics were developed with input from PSEG Long Island and are distributed across the full scope of services provided under the OSA. The performance standards generally reflect service levels established by Board policy or address identified gaps between current performance and desired outcomes. The metrics are intended to be objectively measurable, achievable with approved budgeted resources, and aligned with the Authority's strategic objectives. Collectively, they are designed to ensure that a portion of PSEG Long Island's compensation is tied to delivering meaningful results for the Authority and its customers.

PSEG Long Island submitted its 2025 Incentive Compensation Claim to the Authority on March 31, 2026. Following its review of the claim, the Authority completed a preliminary evaluation of performance against the 2025 Performance Metrics on May 15, 2026. The Authority's preliminary evaluation reflected agreement with PSEG Long Island on the achievement status of 50 of the 52 metrics.

Pursuant to the OSA, DPS reviews both PSEG Long Island's claim and the Authority's preliminary evaluation and provides an independent recommendation regarding performance achievement and the associated level of incentive compensation. Following receipt of the DPS recommendation, the Authority presents its final evaluation and recommended incentive compensation award to the Board of Trustees, which is expected to come in June 2026.

*PSEG Long Island and ServCo Employees.* Under the OSA, PSEG Long Island provides 19 senior managers at the director level or higher and executes management services generally as an independent contractor for the T&D System on behalf of the Authority in accordance with the standards set forth in the OSA.

ServCo, a subsidiary service company of PSEG Long Island, provides 14 of the senior managers at the director level or higher (and currently eight of the 19 PSEG Long Island senior manager positions) and substantially all the operations services under the OSA. ServCo consists of approximately 2,800 employees, including the legacy LILCO and National Grid employees who transitioned employment to ServCo upon the effectiveness of the 2014 OSA. The salary and benefit costs of ServCo employees are pass-through expenditures paid by the Authority. Upon the termination of the OSA, PSEG Long Island will transfer all membership interests in ServCo to the Authority or, at the Authority's direction, its designee, at no cost.

*Management Services.* Under the OSA, except for certain rights and responsibilities reserved to the Authority, PSEG Long Island assumes and undertakes the rights and responsibilities for management of the T&D System and the establishment of programs and procedures with respect thereto, including: all electric transmission, distribution and load servicing activities for the safe and reliable operation and maintenance of the T&D System; day-to-day operation of the T&D System; power supply and planning and implementation of clean energy programs; engineering activities;

preparation of recommended capital plan; preparation of long- and short-range planning analyses and forecasts; customer services; maintaining information technology and cyber-security of the T&D System; finance, accounting, budgeting, longer-term financial forecasting and treasury operations related to the T&D System; and other general activities such as information technology, human resources, procurement, communications, environmental health and safety compliance, enterprise risk management, and implementation of emergency response and reporting. Substantially all operations services are provided by ServCo.

The Authority has policy-making and oversight responsibilities and obligations for the operation and maintenance of the T&D System consistent with the LIPA Reform Act and OSA. The OSA also requires PSEG Long Island to adhere to Board recommendations related to operations services that are also recommended by DPS. The Authority's specific rights and responsibilities with respect to the T&D System include: the right to determine all T&D System rates and charges and establish policies that govern those rates and charges; the right to review and approve the consolidated budget; the right to review and make recommendations with respect to all planning studies and load forecasts; the right to approve all power supply procurements and wholesale contracts; the right and responsibility to establish the vision and strategic directions pursuant to which management will develop strategic plans; the right to guide the strategic planning and policy with respect to wholesale markets, integrated resource plan, and clean energy programs; the right to approve changes to the Authority's small generator interconnection process; the responsibility for financing the business and operations of the Authority; the right to conduct governmental relations, external affairs, and communications related to the interests, operations, and responsibilities of the Authority; access to and ownership of T&D System information systems; responsibility for compliance with any financing documents and administration of debt service for all debt of the Authority; overall responsibility for the Authority's legal matters, including reporting and related legal compliance; and the right to approve (which approval shall not be unreasonably withheld or delayed) PSEG Long Island's decisions regarding the appointment or replacement of PSEG Long Island's President and Chief Operating Officer, the four most senior executive managers responsible for operations, customer care, power supply/wholesale marketing, and administration, the Chief Information Officer, the Chief Information Security Officer, the Director of Emergency Management, the Vice President of Business Services, the Vice President of Legal, the Director of Human Resources and any other Senior Manager who is a Vice President level, Managing Director level, or above.

*Termination of OSA.* The OSA contains customary events of default, including bankruptcy, payment failures and failure to perform material obligations under the agreement, as well as cure rights. The OSA may be terminated upon an event of default that has not been timely cured. If a bankruptcy-related event of default occurs under the OSA, the OSA terminates immediately without further action by the non-defaulting party. For payment defaults or, in the case of PSEG Long Island and certain of its affiliates only, credit support-related defaults, the non-defaulting party may terminate upon not less than 15 Business Days' written notice to the other party. For other events of default, generally, the Authority may terminate no later than 18 months after written notice and PSEG Long Island may terminate no earlier than 18 months after written notice. Immediately upon the expiration or any earlier termination of the OSA, PSEG Long Island will transfer the membership interests in ServCo and all corporate books and records to the Authority or, at the Authority's direction, its designee at no cost to the Authority or its designee. The Authority and PSEG Long Island will mutually agree upon such instruments, agreements, and other documents as may be reasonably necessary to effect such transfer.

*Additional Termination Rights of the Authority.* The Authority may also terminate the OSA at any time upon not less than six months' notice in the event (i) the T&D System is sold, transferred, or assigned, in whole or in part, to a federal, state or municipal governmental entity or to a private entity

(an “Authority Privatization”) or (ii) the Authority has determined to operate and maintain the T&D System with its own employees (an “Authority Municipalization”). In addition, if a Change of Control (as defined in the OSA) of PSEG Long Island or certain affiliated entities occurs, the Authority may terminate the OSA upon not less than thirty days’ notice. The OSA contains Default Metrics (as defined in the OSA) related to PSEG Long Island’s performance on emergency preparedness and response, customer satisfaction, and cyber security. PSEG Long Island’s failing any of the Default Metrics gives the Authority the right to terminate the OSA. Furthermore, the OSA also contains a duty of candor, which gives the Authority the right to terminate the OSA if PSEG Long Island fails to fully and accurately respond to the Authority or DPS requests or to voluntarily disclose known matters that may materially impair its performance.

*Additional Service Provider Termination Rights.* Under the OSA, PSEG Long Island may terminate the agreement in the event of either a (i) Authority Privatization, (ii) Authority Municipalization or (iii) Change in Regulatory Law (as defined in the OSA). In the event of a termination of the OSA by PSEG Long Island as a result of an Authority Privatization, the termination date would be the closing date of the sale, transfer, or assignment of the T&D System. In the event of a termination of the OSA by PSEG Long Island by reason of an Authority Municipalization, the termination date would be the effective date of the Authority’s employment of the T&D System operating and maintenance personnel or the Authority’s acquisition of PSEG Long Island service company, whichever first occurs. PSEG Long Island is required to provide the Authority with no less than six months’ prior written notice of termination by reason of an Authority Privatization or Authority Municipalization unless PSEG Long Island receives less than six months’ notice from the Authority of such event. If PSEG Long Island exercises its right to terminate the OSA by reason of a Change in Regulatory Law, the termination notice period would generally extend for 12 or 14 months. In the case of a Change in Regulatory Law that subjects PSEG Long Island (or any of its affiliates that provides Operations Services under the OSA) to rate or other substantive regulation by the DPS or any other state utility commission, the OSA will automatically terminate without notice or further action of the Parties one day prior to the effective date of such Change in Regulatory Law, unless PSEG Long Island agrees in writing to waive its termination right relating thereto. Under the OSA, the Authority has the option to extend the effective date of any termination by reason of a Change in Regulatory Law on a month-to-month basis for up to a maximum of six months upon payment of an extension fee calculated in accordance with the OSA. In addition, in the case of a termination of the OSA by PSEG Long Island by assertion of Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (“FERC”) jurisdiction over the OSA or PSEG Long Island, the OSA permits the Authority to submit to arbitration the question of whether a delay in the termination of the OSA would be in the public interest and fair and equitable to the Authority and PSEG Long Island, and should, therefore, be permitted.

*Service Provider as the Authority’s Agent.* The OSA designates PSEG Long Island as the Authority’s agent to enter into (a) purchase, rental, and other contracts on behalf of and for the account of the Authority to properly operate and maintain the T&D System, to maintain the records of the Authority, to make such additions and extensions to the T&D System and, as may be needed from time to time by the Authority, to enter into contracts for support and back office services related to the Authority, the T&D System, and/or the Authority’s assets provided that entering into such contracts is consistent with applicable law under the OSA, and (b) to enter into contracts under the Authority’s tariff with retail customers and wholesale customers/generators under the Authority’s tariff. The designation as agent enhances the financial benefits and relationship between the parties under the agreement, including the ability to achieve certain sales and use tax savings.

*DPS Rate Proceeding and Budgeting.* The OSA establishes a process for proceedings for rate proposals that seek to increase rates above 2.5% of aggregate revenues annually, for review by the

DPS and recommendation to the Board. The Authority has yet to submit a rate proposal that would have increased rates in excess of 2.5% of aggregate revenues. The OSA specifically acknowledges the Board's sole right to set final and interim rates.

The OSA provides that in any DPS rate proceeding, the Authority will provide evidentiary and other support and submit its views regarding the Authority portion of the rate plan, and PSEG Long Island will be responsible for the rest of the rate plan, and both parties may submit their own views on the filing. If the DPS proposes a draft recommendation to either party, the parties must work together to determine if the proposed recommendation is consistent with the OSA and the Authority's statutory obligations. If the parties cannot agree on such a conclusion, but the recommendation is presented to the Trustees for approval, PSEG Long Island may present its views about the recommendation to the Trustees at any Board meeting prior to a vote. Upon receipt of a final recommendation from the DPS, the parties have 21 days to negotiate and finalize an updated budget, during which time the Board would not take final action on the DPS recommendation unless necessary to comply with bond covenants or applicable law. If agreement on the budget is not reached within 21 days, then the parties would submit the matter for resolution through expedited binding arbitration. See "RATES AND CHARGES – Authority to Set Electric Rates."

*Customer Rate Changes.* The OSA allows either party to propose to the other a rate change deemed necessary, upon the same basis as stated above. Following negotiations, PSEG Long Island will prepare a proposal within 30 days for the Authority's review, and within 30 days thereafter, the parties will engage in good faith discussions to agree on the rate change proposal. Following this process, the Authority can implement a change in rates or charges provided it is consistent with the OSA and the LIPA Reform Act.

*Voluntary DPS Rate Filing.* For any rate filing permitted, but not required under the LIPA Reform Act, the OSA sets forth that the process described above will be followed for a DPS proceeding.

*Overall Cap on Certain Service Provider Liabilities.* The OSA limits to \$55 million the total amount of damages and reductions in variable compensation and in the compensation pool subject to DPS reduction that can be sustained by PSEG Long Island in a year or from a single event or circumstance. Damages for willful misconduct and bad faith breaches are not subject to the overall cap.

## **DERIVATIVES AND HEDGE ACTIVITIES**

The Authority uses financial derivative instruments and physical hedges to manage the impact on its electric rates from changes in electric prices, fuel costs and interest rates.

### **Commodity Hedging**

The Authority is exposed to volatile energy commodity prices in the normal conduct of its operations. The costs to either purchase and deliver fuel to produce electricity in power plants under contract to the Authority or to purchase power from other suppliers are recovered from the Authority's customers at cost through a power supply charge (the "Power Supply Charge"). An effective commodity hedging program provides the Authority's customers with greater stability in power supply costs.

The Authority manages the volatility of the Power Supply Charge using financial derivatives and physical hedges according to a risk management program and hedging plan overseen by a Power Supply Risk Management Committee (“PRMC”). The Authority’s Chief Executive Officer appoints the members of the PRMC consisting of at least three Authority staff, two of which must be drawn from Authority senior management. As of March 31, 2026, there are six members on the PRMC, and three are senior management level. The PRMC has established processes and controls in the conduct of the Authority’s Power Supply Hedging Program and maintains and monitors compliance therewith. The power supply commodity hedging program identifies price and volume targets for power supply commodities with the goals of stable and reasonable fuel and purchased power costs. The Authority has authorized TEA to implement this risk management plan as the Authority’s agent. As of March 31, 2026, the Authority had posted \$28.8 million cash collateral (including initial and variable margin) to the Authority’s clearing brokers for its power supply commodity hedge positions. The mark-to-market value as of March 31, 2026, for the Authority’s power supply commodity hedge positions was positive \$2.7 million.

### **Interest Rate Hedging**

The Authority manages a portion of its interest rate risk with derivative instruments. As of March 31, 2026, the Authority had two interest rate exchange agreements with a total notional amount of \$838 million relating to its outstanding and anticipated future indebtedness and an aggregate mark-to-market value of approximately negative \$10.4 million.

The Authority monitors its interest rate derivative exposure regularly. A downgrade of the Authority’s senior lien debt below Baa2, BBB, or BBB by Moody’s, S&P, or Fitch may require the Authority to execute collateral documentation related to one swap with Citibank (with a mark-to-market at March 31, 2026 of positive \$29.6 million). Regarding a swap with UBS insured by Assured Guaranty Municipal Corp. (“Assured”) (with a mark-to-market at March 31, 2026 of negative \$40 million), the Authority may have to execute collateral documentation if both the insurer’s rating falls below A2 by Moody’s and A by S&P, and the Authority’s senior lien debt rating falls below A3 by Moody’s or A- by S&P. The Authority has not had to post collateral for its interest rate derivatives. In the event that the Authority were required to post collateral, the Authority may post the collateral or provide alternative credit support in lieu of posting collateral and/or executing collateral documentation.

The swap counterparties can terminate the swaps following certain events related to the Authority, including payment defaults or other uncured events of default or termination events, bankruptcy, insolvency, bond-related events, or credit rating downgrades of the Authority and/or the swap insurer (if applicable). The swap counterparties may also terminate if, following a downgrade of the Authority and/or Assured below certain levels, the Authority does not provide credit support, post collateral, or execute collateral documentation.

Under Governmental Accounting Standards Board (“GASB”) Statement No. 53, *Accounting and Reporting for Derivative Instruments*, and GASB Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application*, the Authority records its derivatives at fair value. For a further discussion of these matters, and for a summary of certain interest rate exchange agreements, see Note 8 of Notes to Basic Financial Statements.

Under the Authority’s floating-to-fixed swap with UBS, the effective rate is 69.47% of 1-month LIBOR fallback (Adjusted SOFR + 0.11448%). Under the Authority’s floating-to-fixed swap with Citibank, the effective rate is 70% of 1-month LIBOR fallback (Adjusted SOFR + 0.11448%).

For purposes of this paragraph, “SOFR” means the Secured Overnight Financing Rate, as administered by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (or a successor administrator).

## **RATES AND CHARGES**

### **The Act and the Rate Covenant**

The Act requires that any bond resolution of the Authority contain a covenant that it will at all times maintain rates, fees, or charges sufficient to pay: the costs of operation and maintenance of facilities owned or operated by the Authority; PILOTs; renewals, replacements and capital additions; the principal of and interest on any obligations issued pursuant to such resolution as the same become due and payable; and to establish or maintain any reserves or other funds or accounts required or established by or pursuant to the terms of such resolution.

### **Rate Tariffs and Adjustments**

The Authority’s base retail electric rates reflect rate designs that include fixed customer charges for all customer classes, seasonal energy rates for all customer classes except street lighting, and seasonally differentiated demand charges for non-residential customer classes (greater than 7 kW). Economic development and load retention incentives are provided to a small number of commercial customers. Miscellaneous service charges, pole attachment charges, and wireless rental charges are also assessed monthly.

In 2024, the Authority modernized its standard electric rate for residential customers with a new Time-of-Day (“TOD”) off-peak rate. Under this new standard offering, customers have the options of a flat rate or a TOD super off-peak rate. With the TOD off-peak rate and super off-peak rate, customers pay different rates for electricity based on time of use. Electric rates are expected to be higher during weekdays from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. but lower all other hours of the day and on weekends and holidays.

Information on both (i) approved modifications and (ii) proposed but not yet approved modifications to the Authority’s tariff are available in the “Approved Rulemaking” and “Proposed Rulemaking” sections, respectively, of the Authority’s website: <https://www.lipower.org/approved-rulemaking/>.

Besides the base delivery service charges, the Authority’s electric rates include a Power Supply Charge, a PILOTs recovery rider (as described below), a rider providing for the recovery of the Shoreham credits relating to the Shoreham Property Tax Litigation, a Distributed Energy Resources (“DER”) Charge to recover the costs of the Authority’s customer-side efficiency programs, the Delivery Service Adjustment (“DSA”), the Revenue Decoupling Mechanism (“RDM”), and the State Assessment charge to recover the cost of the DPS Assessment (authorized by Public Service Law Section 18-a and the LIPA Reform Act). The RDM functions by comparing actual revenues with authorized revenues and crediting (or collecting) any differences due to (or from) customers. The RDM covers all sources of variance in delivery service revenues, including any net lost revenues attributable to implementing energy efficiency or net metering programs, any revenue variances (positive or negative) caused by weather patterns, and any revenue variances (positive or negative) resulting from changes in economic conditions.

## **Power Supply Charge**

The Power Supply Charge recovers the Authority's fuel and purchased power costs and transmission charges associated with power imports. It also recovers the costs associated with the Authority's compliance with the State's Clean Energy Standard ("CES"), including costs incurred in complying with Zero-Emissions Credit ("ZEC"), Tier 1 Renewable Energy Credit ("REC"), and Tier 4 REC requirements. To ensure compliance, the Authority purchases its "load share" portion of the environmental attributes that are purchased by NYSEERDA from clean energy resources connected to the New York State electricity network, under a set of agreements between the Authority and NYSEERDA, including the ZEC Purchase Agreement executed in 2016, the Tier 1 REC Load-Serving Entity ("LSE") Purchase and Sale Agreements executed in 2025 and the Tier 4 REC Purchase Agreement executed in 2025. The Power Supply Charge may also be used in the future to recover additional costs associated with the Authority's cost responsibility for statewide programs to satisfy the State's Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act ("CLCPA") mandates, such as NYSEERDA's contracts to purchase offshore wind RECs and energy storage credits. For more information on the State's clean energy initiatives, see "CERTAIN FACTORS AFFECTING THE ELECTRIC UTILITY INDUSTRY - Climate Change" below.

Section 13105 of the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 created section 45U, the zero-emission nuclear power production credit, for electricity produced at a qualified nuclear power facility and sold by the taxpayer to an unrelated person in tax years beginning after December 31, 2023, and before January 1, 2033. Tax-exempt and governmental entities, such as the Authority, can benefit from this credit through an option called Elective Pay, which treats the full value of the credit as a tax payment. The benefit of this credit, which the Authority earns through its 18% ownership of NMP2, is recorded as a reduction to the Power Supply Charge in the year it is incurred. The Authority filed for and received in April 2026 credit in the amount of approximately \$11 million earned during the 2024 calendar year. In 2026, the Authority's share of ZEC revenue will be reduced by the full amount of credit earned in 2024. The Authority did not earn a credit during the 2025 calendar year and will not file for the credit with the IRS.

Effective January 1, 2022, the Power Supply Charge consists of the market supply charge, which recovers the Authority's bypassable costs (i.e., costs which are avoided by the Authority if customers switch to another commodity supplier) from its bundled customers (the "Market Supply Charge"), and the local supply charge, which recovers the Authority's non-bypassable costs (i.e., costs to maintain reliability for all customers) from its bundled and retail choice customers (the "Local Supply Charge"). The Market Supply Charge and Local Supply Charge rates are updated monthly, which is consistent with the process used by other major State electric utilities.

## **PILOTS**

The Act requires the Authority to make certain PILOTS from gross receipts (including the Temporary Metropolitan Transportation Business Tax Surcharge). The Authority makes PILOTS to municipalities on Authority-owned property it acquired from LILCO equal to the property taxes LILCO would have paid if the acquisition by the Authority had not occurred. Part A of the LIPA Reform Act limits increases in the Authority's PILOTS on those facilities to no more than 2% on each parcel per calendar year, beginning in 2015, which is significantly less than the 6.6% rate of growth of property-based PILOTS over the ten years prior to the LIPA Reform Act. Such PILOTS are recovered in the Authority's base rates, which are adjusted annually for the actual amount of anticipated PILOT payments on Authority-owned property.

Property tax expense reimbursed to National Grid related to the GENCO units under the PSA, and property taxes and PILOTs in all other power purchase agreements, are recovered in the Power Supply Charge. To improve affordability and fairness for customers, the Authority successfully sought reductions to the assessments and associated property tax bills reimbursed to National Grid through litigation that began in 2010. Between 2018 and 2022, the Authority negotiated settlements on certain plants that will reduce taxes to approximately half of their 2018 levels by 2027. The settlements included (i) the Town of Brookhaven and the Village of Port Jefferson for the Port Jefferson power plant, (ii) the Huntington Town Board and the Northport-East Northport School District for the Northport power plant, and (iii) Nassau County, North Shore Central School District, and Island Park Union Free School District for the E. F. Barrett and Glenwood Landing power plants. These settlements completed the litigation that began in 2010 to reduce legacy power plant assessments and taxes.

The Authority also makes PILOTs for certain State taxes (including gross receipts taxes) and local taxes which would otherwise have been imposed on LILCO. The PILOTs recovery rider allows the Authority to recover PILOTs representing these gross receipts taxes and surcharges.

### **The Securitization Authority and Restructuring Charges**

Part B of the LIPA Reform Act, also referred to herein as the Securitization Law (the “Securitization Law”), created the Utility Debt Securitization Authority (“UDSA”) and authorized the issuance of UDSA bonds to retire a portion of the Authority’s existing debt and UDSA’s existing debt and to fund T&D System resiliency. The Securitization Law authorizes the Authority to adopt financing orders that create restructuring property and authorize the issuance of restructuring bonds. The Securitization Law also provides that any financing order will be irrevocable after the time for any appeal to such financing order has lapsed. The Securitization Law requires that the proceeds of the restructuring bonds be used by UDSA to purchase restructuring property created by a financing order from the Authority and to pay or fund upfront financing costs. It also requires that the Authority use the proceeds of the restructuring bonds it receives from its sale of the restructuring property to UDSA only to pay approved restructuring costs, which include the costs of repurchasing, redeeming, repaying or defeasing certain of the Authority’s outstanding indebtedness and UDSA’s outstanding indebtedness, along with system and upfront financing costs, and, if funds remain after the approved restructuring costs are paid, to refund or credit to consumers any such surplus, to the extent practical. As required by the LIPA Reform Act and each financing order, each restructuring charge will be adjusted at least annually and if determined to be necessary, semiannually or more frequently, to ensure that the expected collection of the restructuring charge is adequate to timely pay all scheduled payments of principal and interest on the related restructuring bonds and all ongoing financing costs when due.

The LIPA Reform Act mandates that the restructuring charges are irrevocable, non-bypassable consumption-based charges. “Non-bypassable” means that the restructuring charges will be collected from customers, as long as such customer is connected to the T&D System and is taking electric delivery service in the Service Area, even if such customer also produces some of its own electricity or purchases electric generation services from a provider of electric generation services who is not the owner of the T&D System Assets and even if the T&D System Assets are no longer owned by the Authority. Certain customers that self-generate eligible renewable power will only pay restructuring charges based upon their “net-billed” consumption. The obligation of customers to pay the restructuring charges is not subject to any right of set-off in connection with the bankruptcy of the Authority or any other entity.

A restructuring charge is a Transition Charge (defined below) for purposes of the Amended and Restated Bond Resolution and amounts collected in respect thereof are not Revenues subject to

the lien of the Amended and Restated Bond Resolution or the Authority's Electric System General Subordinated Revenue Bond Resolution (the "Subordinated Resolution"). A restructuring charge can only pay debt service on the related restructuring bonds and related costs. All payments from or on behalf of customers, including all Revenues and Transition Charges, are initially deposited into an allocation account maintained by the Authority and allocated daily by the Authority among Revenues transferred to the Revenue Fund and the restructuring charges transferred to one of the collection accounts established under indentures relating to the UDSA restructuring bonds. UDSA issued approximately \$4.5 billion of restructuring bonds in several series effectively exhausting UDSA's initial ability to issue restructuring bonds under the Securitization Law. However, in August 2021, legislation was enacted that made changes to the Securitization Law to permit the issuance of additional restructuring bonds in an amount not to exceed \$8 billion (inclusive of the approximately \$4.5 billion of restructuring bonds already issued prior to August 2021) to refund outstanding indebtedness for debt service savings and fund investment in T&D System resiliency. Any remaining issuing authority under UDSA financing orders has since lapsed, and consistent with the Securitization Law, any additional restructuring bonds may only be issued pursuant to additional financing orders adopted by UDSA, subject to PACB (as defined herein) approval. In 2025, UDSA issued approximately \$1.09 billion of restructuring bonds, bringing the total to \$7.4 billion of UDSA Restructuring Bonds issued. Restructuring bonds are not obligations of the Authority, PSEG Long Island, or any of their affiliates, and bonds and other obligations issued or incurred by the Authority are not obligations of UDSA.

The Authority's bills recover the restructuring charges owed by the Authority's customers to UDSA. Restructuring charges are collected by the Authority, as the initial servicer (the "Servicer"), under servicing agreements between the Authority and UDSA. As Servicer, the Authority is responsible for monitoring the collateral securing the UDSA bonds, taking all necessary action in connection with adjustments to the restructuring charges and certain reporting requirements. However, in its role as T&D System manager under the OSA, PSEG Long Island performs several functions otherwise provided by the Authority, including billing and collecting the restructuring charges from customers, meter reading and forecasting. For each issuance of restructuring bonds, UDSA and the Authority also signed an Administration Agreement under which the Authority, acting as administrator, performs certain administrative and other duties on behalf of UDSA.

### **Authority to Set Electric Rates**

The Board is empowered to set rates for electric service in the Service Area subject only to review and recommendation by the DPS under certain conditions. The LIPA Reform Act mandated that the Authority and PSEG Long Island submit to the DPS any rate proposal that seeks to increase rates above 2.5% of aggregate revenues annually for review by the DPS and recommendation to the Board. The Board retains final rate-setting power to accept or reject any particular DPS recommendation associated with a rate proposal if the Board determines in its discretion the DPS recommendation is inconsistent with the Authority's sound fiscal operating practices, any existing contractual or operating obligations, or the provision of safe and adequate service. The Authority has yet to submit a rate proposal that would have increased rates in excess of 2.5% of aggregate revenues.

The Authority uses the public power model of rate-setting, which makes use of the debt service coverage method in determining revenue requirements. This requires an annual fixed obligation coverage ratio on Authority-issued debt and leases/subscription-based information technology arrangement ("SBITA") payments of 1.40x for Authority debt and leases and 1.20x for Authority and UDSA debt and leases/SBITA payments. The Authority exceeded its target in 2025 by achieving a fixed obligation ratio of 1.50x. With UDSA's restructuring bonds included, the coverage ratio achieved was approximately 1.33x. Depreciation expense, amortization of the acquisition adjustment and of

other regulatory assets are non-cash expenses excluded from the Authority’s methodology for coverage calculation.

The Authority’s coverage ratio targets are codified by the Board Policy on Fiscal Sustainability, which can be found on its website at <https://www.lipower.org/about-us/our-purpose/> under the caption “Board Policies.” Achieving these financial targets involves risks and uncertainties, and therefore the Authority’s actual results may differ from the targets. See “LONG ISLAND POWER AUTHORITY – Strategic Direction by the Board – Board Policy on Fiscal Sustainability.”

### Comparative Rates

The table below sets forth the Authority's 2025 average residential and commercial rates as compared with certain New York City metropolitan area electric utilities.

<b><u>Comparative Rates</u></b> *		
<b><u>Utility Name</u></b>	<b><u>2025 Average Residential Price</u></b> <b><u>(cents/kWh)</u></b>	<b><u>2025 Average Commercial Price</u></b> <b><u>(cents/kWh)</u></b>
Consolidated Edison Co-NY	36.74	30.81
United Illuminating Company	35.40	33.94
Eversource (ES-CL&P)	28.88	22.92
<b>Long Island Power Authority</b>	<b>26.17</b>	<b>23.17</b>
Orange & Rockland Utilities	26.21	17.68
Public Service Elec & Gas Co.	25.02	16.68

Source: Form EIA-861M (formerly EIA-826) detailed data: <https://www.eia.gov/electricity/data/eia861m/>

\* Subject to change as 2025 data has not been finalized.

### BILLING AND COLLECTIONS

The following table sets forth information relating to the annual net charge-offs for the Authority, including net charge-offs of customers as part of the Authority’s annual charge-off reconciliation process, prepared in accordance with the metrics provided for in the OSA for all years.

#### Net Charge-Offs as a Percentage of Total Billed Retail Electricity Service Revenues

	<b><u>2021</u></b> *	<b><u>2022</u></b> *	<b><u>2023</u></b>	<b><u>2024</u></b>	<b><u>2025</u></b>
Electric Revenues Billed (\$000).....	4,046,947	4,554,610	3,886,761	4,294,886	4,631,518
Net Charge-Offs (\$000).....	11,271	25,003	34,316	20,403	19,352
Percentage of Revenue Billed.....	0.28%	0.55%	0.88%	0.48%	0.42%

\* The write-off rate was substantially reduced by temporary actions taken to provide customers relief due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

### SECURITY AND SOURCES OF PAYMENT FOR THE BONDS

Under the OSA, PSEG Long Island must bill and collect such fees, rates, rents, and charges for the use and services of the T&D System as established by the Authority under the Amended and Restated Bond Resolution and the Act.

## **Pledge of Trust Estate**

The Amended and Restated Bond Resolution pledges the Trust Estate for the payment of the Bonds and all Parity Reimbursement Obligations, subject to the provisions of the Amended and Restated Bond Resolution and the Act permitting certain applications of the Trust Estate and subject to the prior payment of Operating Expenses.

The Amended and Restated Bond Resolution authorizes the application of Revenues to certain purposes free and clear of the lien of the pledge. These applications include payment of Operating Expenses from the Operating Expense Fund prior to the deposit of Revenues in the Debt Service Fund. In addition, amounts on deposit in the Rate Stabilization Fund may be used for any lawful purpose of the Authority, and amounts retained in the Revenue Fund may be used for any lawful purpose of the Authority, as determined by the Authority.

The principal items in the Trust Estate pledged by the Amended and Restated Bond Resolution include:

- (i) all Revenues and all right, title, and interest of the Authority in and to Revenues, and all rights of the Authority to collect and receive the same;
- (ii) the proceeds of the sale of Bonds until expended for the purposes authorized by the Supplemental Resolution authorizing such Bonds; and
- (iii) all funds, accounts, and subaccounts established by the Amended and Restated Bond Resolution, including securities credited thereto and investment earnings thereon.

The Authority covenants in the Amended and Restated Bond Resolution that it will not issue any bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness or otherwise incur any indebtedness or contract obligations, other than Bonds or Parity Reimbursement Obligations, secured by a pledge of or other lien or charge on the Trust Estate which is prior to or of equal rank or priority with the pledge made by the Amended and Restated Bond Resolution, and that it will not create or cause to be created any lien or charge on the Trust Estate which is prior to or of equal rank or priority with the pledge made by the Amended and Restated Bond Resolution.

## **Payment of Revenues**

Revenues are defined in the Amended and Restated Bond Resolution to mean all revenues, rates, fees, charges, surcharges, rents, proceeds from the sale of the Authority's assets, proceeds of insurance, and other income and receipts, as derived in cash, directly or indirectly from any of the Authority's operations, by or for the account of the Authority including but not limited to all payments received by the Authority with respect to any guaranty of performance under any System Agreement; provided, however, that Revenues shall not include (i) any Transition Charge, (ii) any such income or receipts attributable directly or indirectly to the ownership or operation of any Separately Financed Project, or (iii) any federal or State grant moneys the receipt of which is conditioned upon their expenditure for a particular purpose unless the Authority determines that such moneys constitute Revenues. Revenues also do not include any amounts, or amounts from any sources, as may be specified from time to time by Supplemental Resolution; provided, however, that at such time the applicable additional Bonds tests of the Amended and Restated Bond Resolution will be satisfied (whether or not the tests are then required to be met for other purposes) without regard to such amounts.

Transition Charge means any rates, fees, charges or surcharges relating to the T&D System or the customers thereof established by irrevocable rate order or other action or instrument, and applicable to or by the Authority, in conjunction with the issuance of debt or other securities under a separate resolution, indenture or similar instrument (other than the Amended and Restated Bond Resolution) to the extent such rates, fees, charges or surcharges are pledged or otherwise encumbered or conveyed as security for such debt or other securities (a “Transition Charge”). Each financing order contains a finding that the applicable restructuring charge is a Transition Charge for purposes of the Amended and Restated Bond Resolution. See “RATES AND CHARGES – The Securitization Authority and Restructuring Charges.”

## **Funds**

The Amended and Restated Bond Resolution establishes the following Funds: the Construction Fund; the Revenue Fund; the Operating Expense Fund; the Debt Service Fund; the Parity Reimbursement Obligations Fund; the Subordinated Indebtedness Fund; and the Rate Stabilization Fund, all to be held by or on behalf of the Authority except for the Debt Service Fund, which is to be held by the Trustee.

## **Flow of Funds**

The Authority is required by the Amended and Restated Bond Resolution, as promptly as practicable after receipt thereof, to deposit all Revenues in the Revenue Fund. Amounts on deposit from time to time in the Revenue Fund shall be withdrawn and deposited in this order of priority:

FIRST: to the Operating Expense Fund, the amount determined by the Authority from time to time to be deposited to pay, or to be set aside therein as a reserve for the payment of, Operating Expenses;

SECOND: (A) to the Debt Service Fund, the amounts required to pay or provide for the payment of the Principal Installments and Redemption Price of and interest on Bonds and Parity Reimbursement Obligations; and

(B) to the Parity Reimbursement Obligations Fund, the amount determined by the Authority to be required to be deposited therein to pay or provide for the payment of Parity Reimbursement Obligations;

THIRD: if such amounts are not expected by the Authority to be required thereafter for purposes of paragraphs FIRST and SECOND, to the Subordinated Indebtedness Fund, the amount determined by the Authority to be required to be deposited therein to pay or provide for the payment of Subordinated Indebtedness; and

FOURTH: if such amounts are not expected by the Authority to be required thereafter for purposes of paragraphs FIRST, SECOND or THIRD, to the Rate Stabilization Fund, the amount determined by the Authority to be deposited therein to provide for any payments or deposits from Revenues thereafter.

Any moneys remaining in the Revenue Fund may be used for any lawful purpose of the Authority, as determined by the Authority, including, but not limited to, the purchase or redemption of any bonds, notes or other obligations of the Authority.

## **Rate Covenant**

The Authority covenants in the Amended and Restated Bond Resolution to establish and maintain System fees, rates, rents, charges, and surcharges sufficient in each Fiscal Year so that Revenues reasonably expected to be produced in such Fiscal Year will be at least equal to the sum of:

- (i) 110% of Debt Service, and amounts under all Parity Reimbursement Obligations, payable by the Authority in such Fiscal Year;
- (ii) 100% of the Operating Expenses payable in such Fiscal Year; and
- (iii) 100% of the amount necessary to pay other Required Deposits, all other payments required pursuant to the Amended and Restated Bond Resolution, and all other payments required for the System, for such Fiscal Year.

If at any time such fees, rates, rents, charges, and surcharges are or will be insufficient to meet the Rate Covenant, it will not constitute an Event of Default if and to the extent the Authority promptly takes action reasonably expected by the Authority to cure or avoid any such deficiency or to cause the same to be cured or avoided. In addition, the failure in any Fiscal Year to comply with the covenant in clauses (i) (but only to the extent of the excess over 100% of Debt Service and Parity Reimbursement Obligations) and (iii) above (the “non-debt service and operating expense rate covenant”), will not constitute an Event of Default if the Authority retains a Rate Consultant to review System fees, rates, rents, charges, and surcharges and review the Authority Budget and complies with the following sentence. If the Rate Consultant is of the opinion that a schedule of fees, rates, rents, charges, and surcharges for the T&D System which would provide funds to meet the requirements specified in the non-debt service and operating expense rate covenant is impracticable at that time and the Authority, therefore, cannot comply with the non-debt service and operating expense rate covenant, then the Authority will fix and establish such schedule of System fees, rates, rents, charges, and surcharges as is recommended in such Certificate by the Rate Consultant to comply as nearly as practicable with the non-debt service and operating expense rate covenant, and in such event the failure of the Authority to comply with the non-debt service and operating expense rate covenant will not constitute an Event of Default.

For the Rate Covenant, at any time, (i) Revenues include any amounts withdrawn or expected to be withdrawn thereafter in any Fiscal Year from the Rate Stabilization Fund which were on deposit therein prior to such Fiscal Year, (ii) Revenues do not include any proceeds from the sale of the Authority’s assets, and (iii) Debt Service, Parity Reimbursement Obligations and other Required Deposits will not include any amounts expected by the Authority to be paid from any funds, other than Revenues, reasonably expected by the Authority to be available therefore (including without limitation the anticipated receipt of proceeds of sale of Bonds or Subordinated Indebtedness, or moneys not a part of the Trust Estate, expected by the Authority to be used to pay the principal of Bonds, Parity Reimbursement Obligations or Subordinated Indebtedness), which expectations, if included in a resolution of the Authority or Certificate of an Authorized Representative, will be conclusive.

In addition, the Authority covenants in the Amended and Restated Bond Resolution to review the adequacy of System fees, rates, rents, charges, and surcharges at least annually. Except to the extent required by law, the Authority covenants not to furnish or supply or cause to be furnished or supplied any product, use, or service of the System free of charge (or at a nominal charge) to any person, firm or corporation, public or private unless the Authority determines that other adequate

consideration has been, or is expected to be, received in connection therewith, and to enforce or cause to be enforced the payment of any and all amounts owing to the Authority for use of the System.

### **Additional Bonds Test**

Additional Bonds may be issued subject to compliance with a historical or projected debt service coverage test under the Amended and Restated Bond Resolution, except in the case of Refunding Bonds which are not subject to a debt service coverage or debt service savings test.

### **Subordinated Indebtedness; Acceleration of Subordinated Indebtedness**

There is no limit or test for issuing Subordinated Indebtedness under the Amended and Restated Bond Resolution.

Subordinated Indebtedness may be subject to acceleration prior to maturity upon the occurrence of certain events. An acceleration of Subordinated Indebtedness would not cause an acceleration of the Bonds or affect the priority of the application of Revenues to the payment of the Bonds. In such an event any amounts then available under the Amended and Restated Bond Resolution after the payment of Operating Expenses and Debt Service on any Bonds and Parity Reimbursement Obligations could be required to be applied to the payment of the Subordinated Indebtedness.

### **Other Agreements**

The Authority sometimes executes agreements in connection with the incurrence of Bonds issued under the Amended and Restated Bond Resolution. In addition, the Authority may execute agreements to directly reflect the incurrence of senior, subordinated or unsecured debt under the Amended and Restated Bond Resolution, which may be done as a direct placement with the lender(s). Those agreements typically contain covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights, and other similar terms.

The Authority's current agreements generally include the following covenants, among others: (i) a requirement that the Authority maintain an amount not less than \$150 million in the Rate Stabilization Fund; (ii) a rate covenant substantially the same as that described above under " – Rate Covenant," but such that Revenues are reasonably expected to be at least equal to 110% of debt service with respect to bonds, parity obligations and subordinated indebtedness; and (iii) the Authority will not issue additional debt (other than certain refunding debt) unless the Authority can provide (a) a certificate of the Authority establishing that the Revenues for any twelve consecutive months within the eighteen (18) months preceding the issuance satisfied certain requirements set forth therein or (b) a certificate of a Rate Consultant establishing that the Revenues for the Fiscal Year of issuance and the next five (5) full Fiscal Years are projected to satisfy certain requirements set forth therein. The terms of all such agreements, including, without limitation, those described herein, are subject to amendment, waiver, or termination in accordance with the agreements, and there is no guarantee that any such terms will be in effect or enforced by a counterparty at any time.

Copies of such agreements can be found on the Authority's website (<https://www.lipower.org/finance/investor-relations/>) under the caption "Official Statements & Bond Resolution."

## **LONG ISLAND POWER AUTHORITY**

The Authority is a corporate municipal instrumentality and a political subdivision of the State created by the Act.

### **The Act**

Pursuant to the Act, the Authority has all of the powers necessary or convenient to carry out the purposes and provisions of the Act including, without limitation, to (i) acquire real or personal property; (ii) enter into agreements or contracts consistent with the exercise of its powers; (iii) borrow money, issue notes, bonds or other obligations and secure its obligations by mortgage or pledge of its property; (iv) create or acquire one or more wholly-owned subsidiaries; (v) set its rates and charges; and (vi) make inquiries, investigations and studies necessary to carry out its objectives.

The Authority may enter into agreements to purchase power from NYPA, the State, any State agency, any municipality, any private entity or any other available source (excluding Canada unless negotiated through NYPA) at such price as may be negotiated. The Authority is specifically authorized to provide and maintain generating and transmission facilities and enter into management agreements for the operation of all or any of the property or facilities owned by it. Finally, the Authority may transfer any of its assets to one or more private utilities or municipal gas or electric agencies for such consideration and upon such terms as the Authority may determine to be in the best interest of the gas and electric ratepayers in the Service Area. The Act permits the Authority to file a petition under Chapter 9 of Title 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code or take other similar action for the adjustment of its debts.

The Act requires that any resolution authorizing the issuance of bonds contain a covenant by the Authority that it will at all times maintain rates, fees or charges sufficient to pay, and that any contracts entered into by the Authority for the sale, transmission or distribution of electricity shall contain rates, fees or charges sufficient to pay, the costs of operation and maintenance of the facilities owned or operated by the Authority, PILOTs, renewals, replacements and capital additions, the principal of and interest on any obligations issued pursuant to such resolution as they become due and payable, and to establish or maintain any reserves or other funds or accounts required or established by or pursuant to the terms of such resolution.

### **Trustees**

The Authority is governed by the Board. The Board supervises, regulates, and makes policy for the Authority. The Board appoints a Chief Executive Officer, who is responsible for the Authority's overall management and operation. The hiring of all employees other than the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, and General Counsel is under the jurisdiction of the Chief Executive Officer.

The Board consists of nine Trustees, five of whom are appointed by the Governor, two by the Temporary President of the State Senate, and two by the Speaker of the State Assembly. The Trustees serve for staggered four-year terms. The Board Chair is appointed by the Governor. The LIPA Reform Act requires that all Trustees reside in the Service Area and have relevant utility, corporate board, or financial experience. Trustees are not compensated for their service but are reimbursed for reasonable expenses.

Pursuant to the Public Authorities Law and as set forth in the Authority's By-laws, five (5) Trustees of the Authority constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business or exercising any power of the Authority, and the Authority only has the power to act by a vote of five (5) Trustees.

Pursuant to the Act, the Trustees and the officers of the Authority are not subject to any personal or civil liability resulting from the exercise, carrying out, or advocacy of the Authority's purposes or powers. The Bylaws and other instruments of the Authority provide for the indemnification of the Trustees, officers, and employees of the Authority.

### **Strategic Direction by the Board**

The Board has defined the Authority's purpose and vision, as well as its expectations for the strategic outcomes that management will deliver across key aspects of customer service, including reliability, resiliency, customer experience, clean energy, affordability, information technology, cybersecurity, and financial performance. For each policy, the Board has specified objectives and related reporting requirements by management that allow the Board to monitor the Authority's performance relative to its strategic direction. Some of the elements of the Board's policies include:

#### **Transmission and Distribution Operations**

- Top 10% reliability among peer utilities;
- Improve circuit conditions that cause repeated customer outages;
- Invest in system resiliency to reduce the number and duration of outages and assure timely and accurate communications to customers regarding restoration times from severe weather; and
- Independently verify that emergency restoration plans are complete and tested.

#### **Customer Experience**

- Deliver top 25% customer satisfaction in J.D. Power studies;
- Continual improvement in ease of customer interaction, as measured by customer surveys;
- Invest in technology to enhance the convenience of billing, payments, appointments, emergency restorations, etc.;
- Effectively target communications across customer segments and socioeconomic groups, with particular attention to low-income and disadvantaged communities; and
- Evaluate the success of the Authority's rate options, clean energy programs, and other offerings by customer adoption and satisfaction, and use the information to regularly review and improve the Authority's offerings.

#### **Information Technology and Cybersecurity**

- Ensure the capacity of the information technology organization to deliver reliable, robust, and resilient systems, as measured by a Capability Maturity Model Integration level of 3 or higher;
- Regularly upgrade information and operational technology systems to maintain all systems within their active service life and under general support from the product vendor;

- Conduct quarterly internal vulnerability assessments and annual third-party vulnerability assessments and penetration testing of all information and operational technology systems and promptly mitigate vulnerabilities; and
- Maintain a level of 3 or higher on the NIST Cybersecurity Framework.

### **Clean Energy and Power Supply**

- Achieve a zero-carbon electric grid by 2040;
- Demonstrate innovation and be recognized among the leading utilities in reducing economy-wide greenhouse gas emissions through energy efficiency and beneficial electrification;
- Improve equity for disadvantaged communities;
- Plan for a power supply portfolio that meets or exceeds industry standards for reliability;
- Consider the benefits and costs of the Authority's clean energy programs and power supply to achieve the greatest value for the Authority's customers;
- Competitively procure the least-cost resources and programs that meet the Authority's clean energy and reliability objectives; and
- Regularly demonstrate efforts to minimize cost and maximize performance with contractual counterparties and through advocating with regulatory authorities for fair cost allocations for Long Island and Rockaways electric customers.

### **Customer Value, Affordability and Rate Design**

- Prioritize investments for the Authority's customers to balance cost and service quality;
- Communicate the benefits and cost drivers of any rate increases to customers;
- Maximize the value to customers of the Authority's not-for-profit public power business model by using its tax-exempt cost of capital and eligibility for federal and state grants to reduce costs for customers;
- Maintain competitive electric rates, as compared to the system average rates of those regional electric utilities that most closely resemble the costs, electric supply, and policy goals of the Authority's service territory;
- Aggressively manage costs, avoiding expenditures that do not advance the Authority's purpose;
- Offer programs to low-income and disadvantaged customers to maintain electric bills that are a reasonable percentage of household income;
- Design electric rates that (i) are as simple and easy to understand as possible; (ii) provide customers with opportunities to save money; (iii) equitably allocate costs across and within customer classes; and (iv) encourage conservation, the efficient use of energy resources, and the transition to a carbon-free economy; and
- Employ innovative electric rate design based on industry trends and research, stakeholder feedback in statewide proceedings, Authority-run collaboratives, and comments from the public.

## **Fiscal Sustainability**

- Achieve AA-category credit ratings by reducing the Authority's debt-to-assets ratio from 92% to 70% or less by 2030;
- Maximize grants and low-cost funding sources;
- Maintain fixed-obligation coverage ratios of no less than 1.40x on Authority-issued debt and lease/SBITA payments; and 1.20x on the combination of Authority-issued debt, UDSA-issued debt, and lease/SBITA payments;
- Minimize the Authority's need for coverage while maintaining fiscal sustainability by budgeting reasonable amounts and using reconciliation mechanisms for hard-to-predict cost categories (e.g. storms);
- Maintain cash-on-hand and available credit sufficient to fund business operations in emergencies;
- Develop budgets and financial plans that maximize customer value and aggressively manage costs;
- Provide operating managers with financial reporting that drives sound business decisions and the best use of limited resources; and
- Provide the Authority's customers and investors with timely, transparent, accurate, and useful information to evaluate the Authority's financial performance and plans.

The Board's strategic direction serves as the basis for the annual work plans presented by Authority management, as well as the Performance Metrics adopted by the Board to determine PSEG Long Island's variable compensation pool. The Authority generally reviews its Board policies annually. More information about the Board's policies and management's work plans can be found on the Authority's website at <https://www.lipower.org/about-us/our-purpose/>. The Authority's Performance Metrics for PSEG Long Island for 2025 and 2026 can be found at <https://www.lipower.org/operational-partners/performance-metrics/>. Achieving the results specified in the Board's policies involves risks and uncertainties, and therefore the Authority's actual results may differ.

In addition to the above, the Board is committed to advancing social and environmental justice on Long Island and in the Rockaways. In 2022, the Authority committed to fund a New York Clean Transportation Prize Award of up to \$10 million for innovative projects that expand access to clean, electric transportation and lower vehicle emissions in historically disadvantaged communities, and a \$7 million prize was awarded. The Authority also created a community college scholarship program, in collaboration with the United Way of Long Island, to support education and training in careers related to the electric industry for students from disadvantaged communities and expanded financial assistance to low- and moderate-income customers to maintain bill affordability. The Authority also committed \$2 million to support the Long Island Clean Energy Hub, administered by NYSERDA. This initiative provides residents, businesses and community organizations with access to clean energy education, technical assistance, and available incentive programs. Additionally, the Authority has partnered with New York State Homes and Community Renewal to support energy efficiency and electrification improvements in affordable housing communities across Long Island. This initiative helps reduce costs for residents while advancing building decarbonization across the Authority's service territory.

*Board Policy on Fiscal Sustainability.* The Board periodically reviews its policy on debt, access to the credit market, and related matters (the "Board Policy on Fiscal Sustainability") first adopted in December 2015. In September 2022, the Board adopted revisions to the fiscal policy,

including (i) maintaining the fixed obligation coverage ratio target of 1.40x on Authority debt and lease payments; and (ii) maintaining the fixed obligation coverage ratio target of 1.20x on Authority debt, UDSA debt, and lease payments. These actions and others are intended to continue the substantial improvement the Authority has already made in its ongoing effort to reduce the Authority's debt-to-assets ratio from approximately 92% to below 70% by 2030. In September 2024, the Board adopted a minor amendment to the fixed obligation coverage ratio to include payments related to SBITA. During 2023, the Authority implemented GASB Statement No. 96, and similar to GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*, SBITA payments are considered a form of debt and therefore, will be included in the budget as fixed obligation costs.

## **Management and Operation of the System**

*Board Leadership and Senior Management.* The Authority's Board leadership and senior management, along with information covering their background and experience, are listed below. As of early June 2026, the Authority's staff encompasses about 80 employees.

*Tracey A. Edwards* is the Chair of the Board. A community leader and corporate executive, Ms. Edwards previously served as Commissioner of the PSC and as a corporate executive for over three decades, retiring from Verizon Communications in 2015. She served as a member of the Huntington Town Council and is the former executive director of Habitat for Humanity of Suffolk. Currently, Ms. Edwards holds the position of Senior Vice President and New York Corporate Social Responsibility Officer at the Las Vegas Sands Corporation and operates her own consulting company focusing on branding, diversity, organizational, workforce, and economic development. During her career at Verizon, Ms. Edwards led a team of 4,000 employees responsible for voice, broadband, and video services field operations across the State. During Superstorm Sandy, Ms. Edwards led teams to restore service to thousands of businesses and consumers throughout the metropolitan area. Before moving to field operations, Ms. Edwards was Vice President of Staffing and Diversity, responsible for Human Resources policies, Ethics, College Recruiting, Staffing and Diversity, and EEO compliance for Verizon. Ms. Edwards serves as Long Island Regional Director of the NAACP and is a member of the National Board of Directors. Tracey supports ten branches in Nassau and Suffolk focused on education, voting rights and civic engagement, public safety, criminal justice, economic empowerment, health, and environmental justice. Ms. Edwards is also on the United Way of Long Island Board of Directors and New Hour for Women and Children-LI.

*Carrie Meek Gallagher* is the Chief Executive Officer. Ms. Gallagher was appointed Chief Executive Officer of the Authority on June 25, 2025. She brings more than two decades of leadership experience in public utilities, environmental protection, regional planning, and sustainability, most of it in service to the Long Island region. Prior to her appointment, Ms. Gallagher served as Director of the Long Island Office of the DPS, where she led DPS' regional regulatory oversight of the Authority and PSEG Long Island. In this capacity, she worked to ensure fair and reasonable electric rates and access to secure, reliable, and sustainable utility services across electricity, gas, water, and telecommunications. She also played a key role in advancing consumer engagement and facilitating clean energy development in support of the CLCPA. Ms. Gallagher served in the Executive Chamber as Acting Deputy Secretary to the Governor for Energy and Environment. In that role, she was responsible for advancing statewide clean energy goals and overseeing cross-agency collaboration on environmental and infrastructure initiatives. Her prior public service includes roles as Regional Director for the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation and as Chief Sustainability Officer for the Suffolk County Water Authority. She holds a Bachelor of Arts in Sustainable Development and Latin American Studies from Amherst College, a Master of Science in Conservation Biology and Sustainable Development from the University of Maryland at College Park,

and a Master of Business Administration from the Frank G. Zarb School of Business at Hofstra University.

*Donna Mongiardo*, Chief Financial Officer, joined the Authority in 2001. Ms. Mongiardo's responsibilities include accounting, budgeting, debt issuance, rates, grants, financial reporting, financial policy, investor relations, risk management, and treasury. Ms. Mongiardo's responsibilities also include all financial and accounting matters related to the Authority and its component unit, the UDSA. Ms. Mongiardo also has oversight responsibilities for certain PSEG Long Island matters including budget performance metrics and financial reporting. Ms. Mongiardo began her career as an auditor in PricewaterhouseCoopers' financial services and public utilities practice group. In 1998, Ms. Mongiardo served as a member of the LIPA/LILCO merger team and served the Authority as an account manager. Ms. Mongiardo is a State certified public accountant and received a Bachelor of Business Administration degree in Accounting from Hofstra University. She is a member of the New York State Government Finance Officers' Association.

*Bobbi O'Connor*, Chief Legal Officer, General Counsel and Secretary to the Board, joined the Authority in November 2013 and previously served as Assistant General Counsel for commercial transactions, Deputy General Counsel, Vice President of Policy, Strategy, and Administration, and most recently Chief Administrative Officer. Prior to joining the Authority, Ms. O'Connor was a partner in the business and finance department of an international law firm where her practice involved advising clients on securities law matters, with a particular focus on representing utility clients. Ms. O'Connor received a Bachelor of Arts degree in Psychology from Loyola College of Maryland and a Juris Doctor from Hofstra University School of Law.

*Gary Stephenson* is the Authority's Senior Vice President of Power Supply. Mr. Stephenson is responsible for the Authority's power supply planning, procurement, and portfolio management, as carried out by PSEG Long Island. Mr. Stephenson also manages the Authority's participation in wholesale power markets and the day-to-day procurement of power and fuel to serve the energy needs of the Authority's customers. Before joining the Authority, he was Chief Operating Officer at the Illinois Municipal Electric Agency. Prior to that, Mr. Stephenson served as President and Chief Executive Officer at Peak Reliability, the reliability coordinator for the Western Interconnection; Executive Vice President of Operations at Dayton Power & Light, an electric utility serving 500,000 customers; Vice President of Commercial Operations at InterGen, a marketing and trading company for 4,000 megawatts of generation; and Vice President of Commercial Operations at PG&E National Energy Group, an energy marketing and plant development company. Mr. Stephenson began his career as a Project Engineer at Northeast Utilities and later the General Electric Company. Mr. Stephenson earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Electrical Engineering from Lafayette College. He also holds a Master of Science degree in Electrical Engineering from New York University and a Master of Business Administration degree from the Amos Tuck School at Dartmouth College.

*Kenneth Kane* is the Authority's Senior Vice President of Investment Planning and leads the Authority's solicitation and recovery of grants to maximize investment opportunities and reduce costs for customers. Mr. Kane joined the Authority in 1999 as Director of Financial Reporting and subsequently served as Controller, Managing Director of Finance, Vice President of Financial Oversight, and Interim Chief Financial Officer. As Interim Chief Financial Officer, Mr. Kane's tenure marked one of the most successful periods in the Authority's history, with three credit rating upgrades; \$100 million of savings from reducing the Authority's cost of debt; and two budgets that delivered record investments in clean energy, customer satisfaction, and reliability, while keeping bills flat for customers. Mr. Kane is a Certified Public Accountant in the State, a member of the American Institute

of Certified Public Accountants, and received a Bachelor of Arts degree from Pace University and a Master of Business Administration degree in Finance from Hofstra University.

*Greg Flay* is the Authority's Chief Information Officer and is responsible for overseeing the development and implementation of information technology strategies, security measures, and service provider performance. With over 20 years of technical and executive experience, Mr. Flay has held Officer and Vice President-level positions at utilities and energy organizations. Before being appointed as Chief Information Officer, Mr. Flay served as Vice President of Technology and Data at Austin Energy, a municipal, not-for-profit electric utility in the City of Austin, Texas. While at Austin Energy, Mr. Flay led all technology and data functions, including infrastructure and operations, corporate strategic planning, enterprise architecture, research and development, digital transformation, cybersecurity, and business intelligence and data analytics. Prior to his tenure at Austin Energy, Mr. Flay held several positions at NRG Energy and its subsidiary companies, including NRG Home Solar, NRG Energy New Ventures Division, and Green Mountain Energy Company. Mr. Flay holds a Bachelor of Arts and a Master of Science from Pennsylvania State University and a Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Minnesota.

## **THE SYSTEM**

### **Service Area**

The Service Area consists of Nassau and Suffolk Counties in Long Island (except for the Nassau County villages of Freeport and Rockville Centre and the Suffolk County village of Greenport, each of which has an individually owned municipal electric system that supplies and distributes electricity to ultimate consumers within those municipalities) and a portion of Queens County in the City of New York known as the Rockaways. According to Bureau of Census data, the population of the Service Area was approximately 3.1 million as of July 1, 2025. As of December 31, 2025, the Authority had approximately 1.2 million customers in the Service Area.

Long Island is a significant regional economy that benefits from its proximity to Manhattan, but also generates its own income, employment, and regional output. Long Island has a highly skilled labor force, over 20 colleges, universities, and core research institutions, such as Brookhaven National Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, and the technology and science developmental centers at Stony Brook and Farmingdale Universities that specialize in the areas of biotechnology, computer sciences, wireless and internet technologies, and energy. Long Island also has a highly desirable suburban lifestyle that attracts many individuals to live, work, and vacation within the area.

The Long Island economy benefits from high average personal income and a service-based economy. According to 5-year estimate data published by the United States Bureau of the Census, Nassau and Suffolk Counties had median household incomes of \$146,202 and \$130,686 (in 2024 dollars), respectively, compared to a national median of \$80,734.

The table below shows Long Island's unemployment rate as compared with the national and State unemployment rates for the periods shown:

**Service Area Unemployment –Average Annual**

<u>Year</u>	<u>US</u> <sup>[1]</sup>	<u>NY</u> <sup>[1]</sup>	<u>Nassau-Suffolk</u> <sup>[1]</sup>
2021 <sup>[2]</sup>	5.4%	7.1%	4.7%
2022	3.7%	4.3%	3.1%
2023	3.6%	4.0%	3.2%
2024	4.0%	4.2%	3.4%
2025	4.3%	4.3%	3.4%

<sup>[1]</sup> Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics: <http://www.bls.gov/data/> (not seasonally-adjusted data).

<sup>[2]</sup> Results shown reflect the temporary impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic.

In the year ending December 31, 2025, approximately 54.3% of the Authority’s annual billed retail revenues were received from residential customers, 44.0% from commercial customers, and 1.7% from street lighting, public authorities, and certain others. The largest customer in the Service Area (the Long Island Rail Road) accounted for 1.7% of total billed sales and 1.1% of total billed revenues. In addition, the ten largest customers (including the Long Island Rail Road) in the Service Area accounted for approximately 7.9% of total billed sales and 6.1% of total billed revenues.

**The T&D System**

The T&D System is an integrated electric system consisting of overhead and underground facilities, equipment, land parcels, easements, contractual arrangements, and other assets used to provide the transmission and distribution of electric capacity and energy to and within the Service Area. The T&D System includes seven transmission interconnections owned in part or under contract that link the T&D System to neighboring utilities.

*Transmission Facilities*

The Authority’s transmission facilities provide for the delivery of capacity and energy from transmission interconnections and generating stations to the Authority’s electric distribution system. As of December 31, 2025, the transmission system consists of approximately 1,400 miles of overhead and underground lines with voltage levels ranging from 23 kilovolts (“kV”) to 345 kV.

The on-Island transmission system has been constructed following standards similar to those employed by other major electric utilities in the Northeast and includes underground cables as well as wood poles, steel poles, and lattice steel towers. Many of the existing transmission structures support distribution circuits and/or connections for telephone, cable television, or fiber optics.

In accordance with the latest North American Electric Reliability Corporation (“NERC”) standards, 41 Authority-owned transmission substations are part of the Bulk Electric System (“BES”). The combined capability of the Authority’s BES and non-BES transmission substations is approximately 9,100 million volt-amperes (“MVA”). The transmission system also includes Authority-owned transformation equipment at 12 generating sites under contract with the Authority that is used to step up the generation voltage to transmission voltage levels, and five substations that interconnect to independent power producers (“IPPs”) or other generation.

### *Distribution Facilities*

The distribution system comprises 13 kV and 4 kV facilities and a combination of overhead and underground equipment. There are 157 distribution substations throughout the Service Area that step the voltage down from transmission to distribution levels. The combined capability of the Authority's distribution substations is approximately 9,057 MVA. As of December 31, 2025, the distribution system also includes approximately 14,000 circuit miles of overhead and underground lines comprised of approximately 9,000 overhead and 5,000 underground, and approximately 218,448 line transformers with a total capacity of approximately 13,287 MVA. A portion of the poles on which the Authority's distribution facilities have been installed are owned by Verizon Communications and used by the Authority under a joint-use agreement pursuant to which the parties aim to maintain parity.

### *Reliability*

The Authority and PSEG Long Island undertake programs intended to maintain and/or improve the reliability and quality of electric service within the Service Area. For the distribution system, these programs are focused on several major areas: (i) circuit reconfiguration and reinforcement; (ii) pole replacement; (iii) system automation; (iv) tree trimming; (v) targeted system enhancements; and (vi) circuit conversion and reinforcement projects to serve new customer loads. For the transmission system, the improvement program is focused on (i) transmission system reliability, (ii) substation reliability improvements, (iii) transmission breaker replacements, and (iv) a structure inspection program. These program elements are a key part of efforts to limit both the frequency and duration of customer outages.

Over the five-year period from 2021 through 2025, the Authority's customers experienced an average of 17.0 months between interruptions and an average interruption duration of 81.8 minutes. Based on data provided by the PSC for all other State utilities (other than Con Edison, which is primarily an underground utility), the average time between interruptions during the five-year period from 2021 through 2025 was 11.2 months and the average duration of an interruption was 115.6 minutes. These statistics indicate that the Authority's system-wide frequency and duration of outages were among the most favorable for overhead utilities in the State. These statistics exclude outages due to major storms, consistent with the PSC standards.

The average period between interruptions for a customer served by the Authority during 2025 was approximately 15.8 months. For those Authority customers affected by an interruption during 2025, the average length of interruption was approximately 82.0 minutes. The average outage duration for each customer served was 62.3 minutes for 2025. These statistics compare to an average time between interruptions of 16.6 months, an average interruption of approximately 82.3 minutes, and an average outage duration for each customer served of 59.3 minutes for an Authority customer during 2024.

Beginning in 2016, the Authority and PSEG Long Island began several initiatives to improve the reliability and resiliency of the T&D System, including adopting new tree-trimming standards and a new multi-year storm hardening initiative. Since that time, the average outage duration for each customer served has declined from 75.5 minutes in 2016 to 62.3 minutes in 2025 (approximately 17.5%). The number of customers experiencing multiple sustained outages (4 or more outages per year) has declined from 67,958 in 2016 to 25,237 in 2025 (approximately 62.9%), while the average number of momentary interruptions experienced by customers has declined from 3.89 in 2016 to 1.13 in 2025 (approximately 70.95%).

Long Island experiences seasonal conditions typical of the northeast United States. Summers are usually hot with high temperatures over 90°F. Winters include snow and icing conditions that can be damaging to overhead power lines. In addition, the Service Area experiences severe storms, including hurricanes, which can be damaging due to Long Island’s coastal location.

*Customer Satisfaction*

The Authority and PSEG Long Island have placed a significant focus on improving customer satisfaction. The Board has selected the J.D. Power Electric Utility Residential Customer Satisfaction Study and the J.D. Power Electric Utility Business Customer Satisfaction Study as the primary metrics to measure accomplishment in this area, supported by other indicators of customer service and satisfaction. The Board has established an objective to be among the top 25% of Large East region peer utilities and the Authority has established Performance Metrics for PSEG Long Island to consistently drive to top quartile performance. To date, this objective has not been achieved.

*Transmission Interconnection Facilities*

The geographic location of the Service Area restricts the number of transmission interconnections between the Authority’s T&D System and other systems in the region. Seven major transmission lines connect the T&D System with the Con Edison system to the west and with ES-CL&P and United Illuminating Company to the north and JCP&L to the southwest. These interconnections are summarized in the table that follows.

**Service Area Transmission Interconnections**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Off System Terminal Locations</b>	<b>Summer Capacity (MW)</b>	<b>Interconnecting Utility</b>	<b>Voltage <sup>[2]</sup></b>
Dunwoodie to Shore Road (Y-50)	Westchester County, NY	656	Con Edison <sup>[1]</sup>	345 kV
East Garden City to Sprain Brook (Y-49)	Westchester County, NY	637	Con Edison <sup>[8]</sup>	345 kV
Northport to Norwalk Cable (NNC)	Norwalk, CT	436	ES-CL&P <sup>[1,3]</sup>	138 kV
Jamaica to Lake Success	Queens, NY	240	Con Edison <sup>[1]</sup>	138 kV
Jamaica to Valley Stream	Queens, NY	268	Con Edison <sup>[1]</sup>	138 kV
Shoreham to New Haven (CSC)	New Haven, CT	330	United Illuminating <sup>[7]</sup>	138 kV <sup>[4]</sup>
Sayreville to Levittown (Neptune)	Sayreville, NJ	660	JCP&L <sup>[5]</sup>	345 kV <sup>[6]</sup>

<sup>[1]</sup> These utilities own the portion of the interconnections not owned by the Authority.

<sup>[2]</sup> Kilovolt or “kV.”

<sup>[3]</sup> ES-CL&P = Eversource (CL&P).

<sup>[4]</sup> This cable carries high voltage direct current, which is converted and delivered to the Authority's system at 138 kV.

<sup>[5]</sup> JCP&L = Jersey Central Power & Light. JCP&L is a wholly-owned operating subsidiary of First Energy.

<sup>[6]</sup> This cable carries high voltage direct current, which is converted and delivered to the Authority's system at 138 kV.

<sup>[7]</sup> United Illuminating Company is a subsidiary of Avangrid, Inc.

<sup>[8]</sup> Owned by NYPA.

The Con Edison cable extending approximately 18 miles from Dunwoodie to Shore Road (the “Y-50 Cable”) was placed in operation in August 1978 and is jointly owned by the Authority and Con Edison. Con Edison’s share of the power flowing across the Y-50 Cable is delivered to Con Edison via the two 138 kV cables to Jamaica from Valley Stream and Lake Success, respectively.

The East Garden City to Sprain Brook interconnection (the “Y-49 Cable”), installed in 1991, is another major transmission interconnection. The Y-49 Cable comprises submarine and land-based portions totaling approximately 23 miles. This line is owned entirely by NYPA, and NYPA has continued to operate the line to import power to Long Island.

The cable from Northport to Norwalk Harbor (the “NNC”), which was installed in 2008 to replace the original cable installed in 1969, extends approximately twelve miles under the Long Island Sound from the Northport generating station in Suffolk County, New York to Norwalk Harbor, Connecticut. The Authority owns that portion of the line from Northport to the New York-Connecticut state boundary.

The high voltage direct current (“HVDC”) cable from Shoreham to New Haven (the “Cross Sound Cable” or “CSC”) was constructed under a firm transmission capacity purchase agreement (the “CSC Agreement”) signed between the Authority and Cross Sound Cable Company, LLC (“CSC LLC”) in 2000 under which the Authority agreed to purchase up to 330 MW of transmission capacity. The CSC is owned by CSC LLC. The CSC Agreement, as amended, expires in 2032. The CSC became operational in June 2004.

In September 2005, the Authority signed a 20-year firm transmission capacity purchase agreement with Neptune for the Neptune Cable capable of carrying 660 MW of electricity. The Neptune Cable is owned by Neptune, runs from Sayreville, New Jersey under the Atlantic Ocean and connects with the Authority at its Newbridge Road substation in Levittown. The cable became operational in July 2007. See “RECENT DEVELOPMENTS - T&D System and Power Supply Updates.”

### Capital Improvements

The following table sets forth actual capital expenditures for 2024 and 2025, as well as budgeted 2026 capital expenditures by category (and in thousands of dollars).

	<u>2024 Actual</u>	<u>2025 Actual</u>	<u>2026 Budget</u>
Transmission and Distribution	\$608,498	\$622,462	\$707,063
Information Technology	88,499	83,692	70,620
FEMA-Storm Hardening	1,706	18,540	153,008
Customer Operations & Other	37,018	28,545	116,041
NMP2	29,411	4,783	34,565
Support & Administration	35,896	35,937	41,189
Offshore Wind Transmission	16,414	14,549	57,708
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$817,442</b>	<b>\$808,509</b>	<b>\$1,180,194</b>

### Loads

The Service Area is characterized by customer usage patterns and weather conditions that result in peak usage during the summer and relatively low annual load factors. The table below shows the Authority’s peak demand as experienced and after adjustments for weather normalization, customer outages, and emergency demand relief for the period 2021 through 2025.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Peak Demand</u> <u>(MW)</u>	<u>Weather Normalized</u> <u>(MW)</u>
2021	4,984	5,059
2022	5,025	4,888
2023	4,820	4,970
2024	4,731	4,970
2025 <sup>(1)</sup>	5,343	4,975

(1) Peak occurred on June 24, 2025, outside of the July-August period used to develop the ICAP forecast.

The Authority’s service provider prepares load growth forecasts annually. PSEG Long Island’s estimate of annual peak demand within the Service Area shows that over the five-year period from 2026 to 2030, an average annual increase of 1.2% is projected in the Authority’s summer peak demand, to 5,689 MW in 2030, if the impacts of cogeneration and various demand-side management (“DSM”) programs such as energy efficiency and renewables are excluded. If the impacts of DSM are included, the projected annual increase is 0.6%, to 5,467 MW.

The Authority’s contribution to the New York Control Area peak load is expected to increase slightly over the 2026 to 2030 period after making adjustments for (i) cogeneration and the DSM impacts described above, (ii) exclusions for the loads supplied by NYPA and by the energy supply companies providing retail access, (iii) reductions for the Smart Saver Thermostats Program, the Commercial System Relief Program and Distribution Load Relief Program, and (iv) losses for the bulk power system; see “POWER SUPPLY – *Market Energy Purchases*” below.

## **Power Supply**

During 2025, the Authority’s 18% interest in NMP2 and its rights to the capacity of the GENCO Generating Facilities provided approximately 3,619 MW of generating capacity. In aggregate, including purchases from on-island IPPs and off-island suppliers, these resources provided approximately 5,566 MW in 2025.

Reliability rules applied by the New York Independent System Operator (“NYISO”) require the Authority to supply at least 106.5% of its forecast peak load to satisfy its Locational Capacity Requirement (“LCR”) from on-Island installed capacity (“ICAP”) resources. The Authority’s portfolio of capacity resources currently exceeds the LCR requirement. Nearly all of the Authority’s power purchase agreements are subject to renewal by 2030, so the portfolio can be re-shaped based on need. The Authority continues to evaluate the local load-resource balance under alternative future scenarios as a part of decision making for the Authority’s portfolio of contracts, including decisions around incremental investments and eventual retirement of older, fossil-fired units under contract to the Authority.

### *Outstanding Requests for Proposals*

On April 30, 2021, PSEG Long Island issued an RFP to solicit bids for the development of bulk energy storage on Long Island (“Bulk Energy Storage RFP”). Three projects were selected for contract negotiations. The Authority’s Board authorized execution of Build-Own-Operate-Optional-Transfer Agreements at its December 2024 meeting for two projects being developed by Key Capture Energy: a 79 MW four-hour energy storage system in Islip and a 50 MW four-hour energy storage system at Shoreham. These contracts were approved by the New York State Attorney General and New York State Office of the New York State Comptroller and became effective on June 3, 2025. The Islip

project construction is on-hold due to a moratorium. The third project, a 50MW four-hour system proposed to be located in West Babylon, is still in contract negotiations, but progress is hindered due to existing moratoriums.

In October 2025, PSEG Long Island issued an RFP to purchase up to 345 MW of installed capacity to be sourced from power producers in New England for a period of five years from May 1, 2027, to April 30, 2032. Two contracts were approved at the May 2026 Authority Board meeting. The contracts are required to be submitted for Office of the New York State Comptroller approval. The Authority intends to import the capacity using its firm transmission rights on the Cross Sound Cable, a high-voltage direct current undersea cable between the Authority's transmission system at Shoreham, New York, and the ISO-New England transmission system at New Haven, Connecticut.

On May 1, 2026, PSEG Long Island issued an RFP to procure up to 685 MW of capacity or capacity and energy from one or more generating facilities located within the load zones of the PJM (as defined herein) control area. The service term shall begin on June 1, 2030, and end on October 31, 2039. The capacity must be eligible to qualify as locational installed capacity for Long Island (Zone K) under the applicable NYISO Rules.

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*Existing Capacity and Energy Resources*

The table below sets forth historical annual peak demands and energy requirements for the period 2021 through 2025.

**Historical Loads and Resources**

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>
Annual Peak Demand (Summer) (MW) <sup>[1]</sup>	5,044	4,881	4,828	4,752	4,778
Capacity (MW) <sup>[2]</sup>					
Nuclear <sup>[3]</sup>	232	231	229	230	231
Purchased Capacity:					
GENCO					
GENCO Steam	2,337	2,326	2,308	2,343	2,219
GENCO Other	1,267	1,234	1,205	1,207	1,169
Other Authority Contracts					
Purchased Capacity <sup>[4]</sup>	1,619	1,753	2,070	1,639	1,947
Total Purchased Capacity	5,223	5,312	5,583	5,189	5,335
Total Capacity	5,455	5,543	5,812	5,418	5,566
Annual Reserve Margin:					
MW <sup>[5]</sup>	410	662	983	666	788
Percent	8%	14%	20%	14%	16%
Energy (MWh)					
Retail Requirements <sup>[6]</sup>	19,951,342	19,884,053	19,124,016	19,510,859	19,609,220
Total Energy Requirements <sup>[7]</sup>	19,951,342	19,884,053	19,124,016	19,510,859	19,609,220
Generating Resources:					
Nuclear <sup>[3]</sup>	2,022,272	1,782,169	1,962,053	1,850,184	1,998,397
Purchased Energy:					
National Grid PSA					
Steam	5,754,569	4,423,440	3,980,803	5,027,707	5,332,832
Other	235,093	239,830	172,206	162,787	276,767
Total National Grid PSA	5,989,662	4,663,270	4,153,009	5,190,494	5,609,599
Other Purchased Energy <sup>[8]</sup>	11,050,432	12,512,455	12,052,206	12,470,181	12,816,174
Total Purchased Energy	19,062,365	18,957,894	18,167,268	17,660,175	20,424,170
Total Energy <sup>[9]</sup>	19,951,342	19,884,053	19,124,016	19,510,859	19,609,220

(Footnotes on following page)

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- [1] Authority load is net of Long Island Choice (“LIC”), BNL Hydro, Recharge NY, and Load Modifiers.  
[2] Summer Rating (ICAP).  
[3] The actual generation attributable to the Authority’s 18% ownership interest in NMP2.  
[4] Includes On-Island and Off-Island resources under contract at time of peak. Including but not limited to the resources of the contract.  
[5] Equal to Capacity less Demand.  
[6] Amount shown for 2025 includes Full Service + LIC + BNL Hydro + Recharge NY.  
[7] Amounts shown for 2021 through 2025 include the Authority Full Service, Long Island Choice, Recharge NY and BNL Hydro; reductions are not made for Load Modifiers.  
[8] Amounts shown reflect purchases from renewable resource considered front-of-the-meter load modifiers for 2021-2024. Load Modifiers are excluded for 2025.  
[9] Amounts in 2021 through 2024 include the Authority ownership interest in NMP2. For 2025, NMP2 is excluded from “purchased” energy amounts.

### *Power Supply Agreement*

Pursuant to the PSA, GENCO supplies the Authority with the capacity of the GENCO Generating Facilities. These steam, combustion turbine, and internal combustion generating units operate using oil, natural gas, or both. The purchased energy section of the table above provides historical generation levels for the GENCO Generating Facilities for 2021 through 2025.

Under the PSA, the Authority pays GENCO certain fixed and variable rates for the generating capacity supplied by GENCO. The Authority and GENCO have agreed to a formula for the adjustment of these charges through the term of the PSA. These rates are subject to the jurisdiction of FERC. The current rates were accepted for filing by FERC in May 2013. In October 2024, National Grid Genco and the Authority reached a settlement to adjust the then-previously allowed return-on-equity (“ROE”) component of the Monthly Capacity Charge, pursuant to the ROE reopener provision in Appendix A of the PSA. The settlement provides that the ROE reflected in the Monthly Capacity Charges became 10.6% effective January 1, 2025. FERC approved the settlement in April 2025.

GENCO’s annual capital expenditures must be approved by the Authority. The Authority pays for approved GENCO capital expenditures through the depreciation accruals and return on investments in the rates for capacity charged under the PSA. The PSA also provides for certain penalties related to guaranteed performance levels by GENCO, including unforced capacity (“UCAP”) (i.e., capacity adjusted for forced outages) and efficiency levels (heat rate) of the generating facilities.

West Babylon GT, Glenwood GT1, and Shoreham GT2 (gas turbine generators) will continue to operate in load-modifier status to support the Authority’s system needs for summer 2026.

### *Nine Mile Point Nuclear Unit 2*

The Authority owns an undivided 18% interest in NMP2 located in Oswego County, New York. NMP2 has a rated net capacity of approximately 1,300 megawatts. The majority (82%) of NMP2 is owned by Constellation Energy Generation, LLC (“Constellation”). The operating license for NMP2 expires on October 31, 2046. The Authority is entitled to 18% of the unit’s capacity and energy, and is obligated to pay 18% of its operating and maintenance costs, nuclear fuel costs, and costs of capital additions. The Authority’s net capital investment in NMP2, excluding nuclear fuel, was approximately \$484 million as of December 31, 2024, and \$441 million as of December 31, 2025.

NMP2 is one of two General Electric boiling-water-reactor units at the Nine Mile Point site. The other, Nine Mile Point Nuclear Unit 1, is entirely owned by Constellation. NMP2 began

commercial operation in August 1988 at a rated net electric capacity of about 1,140 MW. It was upgraded to its current capacity of approximately 1,300 MW in 2014. Its operating license from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (“NRC”) extends through October 31, 2046.

NMP2 is operated by Constellation. An operating agreement between Constellation and the Authority specifies the mutual obligations of the two parties. Constellation develops NMP2’s annual business plan and operating and capital budgets and submits them to the Authority for review.

As the unit was originally designed and constructed with a closed-loop circulating-water system with a natural-draft cooling tower, it is in compliance with the federal Clean Water Act § 316(b).

See “CERTAIN FACTORS AFFECTING THE ELECTRIC UTILITY INDUSTRY – Nuclear Plant Matters” herein for additional information pertinent to NMP2.

#### *Other Power Supply Agreements*

In addition to the generation subject to the PSA with GENCO described above, the Authority purchases additional generating capacity from generation facilities on Long Island and elsewhere under various power supply agreements.

The table below contains a summary of power supply agreements during 2025.

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## Summary of Power Supply Agreements <sup>[1]</sup>

Unit Name	Summer Capacity (MW)	Contract Expiration	Unit Type <sup>[2]</sup>	Primary Fuel Type
GENCO				
Steam Turbine	2,170	2028	ST	Natural Gas <sup>[3, 4]</sup>
Internal Combustion/Simple Cycle	1,187	2028	IC/SC	Natural Gas/Oil <sup>[4]</sup>
Huntington Resource Recovery	24.8	2027	ST	Refuse
Babylon Resource Recovery	15.8	2027	ST	Refuse
Hempstead Resource Recovery	74.5	2027	ST	Refuse
Islip Resource Recovery	7.5	2027	ST	Refuse
National Grid Glenwood Landing	78.6	2027	SC	Natural Gas <sup>[3,4]</sup>
National Grid Port Jefferson	78.1	2027	SC	Natural Gas <sup>[3,4]</sup>
Marcus Hook <sup>[6]</sup>	685.0 <sup>[1b]</sup>	2030	CC	Natural Gas
Calpine Bethpage 3	75.7	2025	CC	Natural Gas <sup>[4]</sup>
Hawkeye Greenport	54.5	2030	SC	Oil <sup>[4]</sup>
MPH Cross Island Power, LLC	73.6	2025	CC	Natural Gas <sup>[3,4]</sup>
Caithness	321.8 <sup>[1b]</sup>	2029	CC	Natural Gas <sup>[3,4]</sup>
Village of Freeport	10.0 <sup>[1b]</sup>	2034	SC	Natural Gas
NYPA Hydro Sale for Resale (BNL)	15.0 <sup>[1b]</sup>	2025	HY	Water
NYPA Flynn	150.0	2026	CC	Natural Gas <sup>[3]</sup>
Long Island Solar Farm (LISF)	31.5 <sup>[1a]</sup>	2031	SL	Solar
Eastern Long Island Solar Project (ELISP)	11.2 <sup>[1a]</sup>	2032	SL	Solar
FitzPatrick	N/A <sup>[5]</sup>	2026	ST	Nuclear
South Fork Wind Farm	132.0	2043	OSW	Wind
Long Island Energy Storage-East Hampton	5.0	2038	BAT	N/A
Long Island Energy Storage-Montauk	5.0	2039	BAT	N/A
Shoreham Solar Commons	24.9	2038	SL	Solar
Kings Park Solar 1	2.0	2039	SL	Solar
Kings Park Solar 2	2.0	2039	SL	Solar
Riverhead Solar Farm	20.0	2039	SL	Solar
Long Island Solar Calverton	22.9	2052	SL	Solar
Bethpage TBG Cogen (Calpine BP GT1)				
Calpine Energy Services, L.P.	46.0 <sup>[7]</sup>	2028	CC	Natural Gas/Oil
Bethpage Energy Center 3, Calpine Energy Services, L.P.	70/78 <sup>[8]</sup>	2030	CC	Natural Gas
Millennium Power Plant, Millennium Power Company, LLC	300.0 <sup>[9]</sup>	2027	CC	Natural Gas

<sup>[1]</sup> Summer capacity based upon summer 2025 Dependable Maximum Net Capacity test results. Test results may not reflect final Capacity Resource Interconnection Service Adjusted ICAP totals used for NYISO capacity supply purposes.

(a) LISF and ELISP are based on nameplate ratings.

(b) Represents portion of plant capacity sold to the Authority.

<sup>[2]</sup> CC = Combined Cycle; ST = Steam; Cogen = Cogeneration; IC = Internal Combustion; SC = Simple Cycle; PS = Pumped Storage; HY = Hydro; SL = Solar; OSW = Offshore Wind; BAT = Battery.

<sup>[3]</sup> Also capable of burning oil.

<sup>[4]</sup> The Authority is responsible for fuel procurement.

<sup>[5]</sup> Energy only contract.

<sup>[6]</sup> The Authority has a long-term transmission contract with Neptune (660 MW, expires 2030), which is used to deliver capacity associated with the Marcus Hook facility identified above, as well as deliver energy purchases from PJM (a regional transmission organization operating a transmission grid running from Illinois to New Jersey and south to Virginia, respectively).

(Footnotes continued on following page)

*(Footnotes from previous page)*

- [7] Capacity Purchase Agreement (Source: Bethpage TBG Cogen Plant) for May 1, 2024 through April 30, 2028. NYISO Capability Years represents portion of plant capacity sold to the Authority. May 1, 2024 through October 31, 2024, Capacity 34 MW; November 1, 2024 through April 30, 2028, Capacity 46 MW.
- [8] Capacity Purchase Agreement (Source: Calpine Energy Center 3 Combined Cycle Plant, Minimum 70 MW, Maximum 78 MW)
- [9] Capacity Purchase Agreement (Source: Millennium Power Plant Combined Cycle Plant)

### *Short-Term Capacity Purchases*

In addition to the resources described above, the Authority relies on short-term, firm capacity purchases from the NYISO “Rest of State” market to meet a portion of its total statewide capacity requirements. The Authority is also allocated additional Long Island and “Rest of State” capacity resources from the NYISO on a monthly basis as part of its market excess purchase obligation as a load-serving entity in the State. The Authority anticipates the need to continue to make additional capacity purchases. Such purchases are accomplished through solicitations, auctions, and/or bilateral arrangements. TEA estimates the requirement and timing of these capacity purchases on the Authority’s behalf.

### *Market Energy Purchases*

In addition to energy purchased under the terms of the agreements described above, the Authority routinely purchases energy in the day-ahead and real-time markets operated by the NYISO, ISO-NE, and PJM (described below). These purchases are generally made when the price of energy from these sources is below the incremental cost of generation from the Authority’s contracted resources.

The tables below summarize estimated demand and energy requirements for the five-year period shown. During this period, annual peak demand is estimated to increase at an annual rate of approximately 0.2%, while energy requirements are expected to increase at an annual rate of approximately 1.2%, after adjustment for various demand-side programs. The estimated demand and energy requirements in the tables below incorporate the effects of the Authority’s Long Island Choice program and reflect the results of resource planning assessments conducted by PSEG Long Island. Such information is not intended to represent resource-specific power supply expansion plans adopted by the Authority. The information in the table below is presented on an unforced capacity basis to conform to the requirements of NYISO. ICAP is a measurement of a generating unit’s maximum output under certain defined test conditions without considering the impact of forced outages. UCAP is a related measure that takes a generating unit’s ICAP and reduces it based on the proportion of a generating unit’s historic output that was not available due to forced outages and availability. Historical data throughout this ADR has been presented on an ICAP basis to be consistent with prior years. It is anticipated that the Authority will migrate to the UCAP basis as such information becomes available.

## Estimated Capacity Requirements and Resources (UCAP)

(MW)

	<u>2026</u>	<u>2027</u>	<u>2028</u>	<u>2029</u>	<u>2030</u>
<b><u>System Demand</u></b>					
Net Authority Load <sup>[1]</sup>	4,752	4,773	4,792	4,802	4,875
plus: Transmission Loss Adjustment <sup>[2]</sup>	68	68	68	67	67
net: Authority Load with Losses	4,820	4,841	4,859	4,869	4,942
Required Reserve Margin <sup>[3]</sup>	295	296	297	297	302
Total Capacity Requirement	5,115	5,137	5,156	5,166	5,244
<b><u>Resources (UCAP)</u></b>					
Nine Mile Point 2	226	226	226	226	226
GENCO <sup>[4]</sup>	3,226	3,062	2,994	2,964	2,964
Additional Contract Generation <sup>[5]</sup>	908	884	597	598	383
UCAP Net Purchases/(Sales) <sup>[6]</sup>	755	965	1,340	1,379	1,672
Total Capability	5,115	5,137	5,156	5,166	5,244
Reserve Margin	<u>106%</u>	<u>106%</u>	<u>106%</u>	<u>106%</u>	<u>106%</u>

<sup>[1]</sup> Based on the Authority's 2026 budget forecast. Net Authority Peak Load reflects reductions for Energy Efficiency, Renewables & Load Modifiers.

<sup>[2]</sup> NYISO Off-Island Transmission Loss Adjustment Factor for the Authority.

<sup>[3]</sup> NYISO Required Reserves estimated 106.11% UCAP (124.50% ICAP equivalent) (as of April 2026).

<sup>[4]</sup> National Grid covered under the PSA. The Authority is currently engaged with National Grid on a potential Power Supply Agreement beyond April 2028.

<sup>[5]</sup> Includes Combined Cycle units - Calpine Bethpage 3 & Caithness & TBG; Fast Track GTs - Glenwood Landing, Port Jefferson, Greenport, Freeport, NYPA Flynn; IPP's - Hempstead Resource Recovery, Huntington Resource Recovery, Babylon Resource Recovery, Islip Resource Recovery, LI Solar Farm, Calverton Solar, South Fork Off-Shore Wind.

<sup>[6]</sup> ICAP purchases, including Marcus Hook and Millennium Power Company, net of short-term UCAP sales.

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**Estimated Energy Requirements and Resources <sup>[1]</sup>**  
(GWh)

	<u>2026</u>	<u>2027</u>	<u>2028</u>	<u>2029</u>	<u>2030</u>
<b><u>Energy Requirements</u></b>					
Total Energy Requirements <sup>[2]</sup>	19,488	19,726	20,056	20,284	20,821
<b><u>Resources</u> <sup>[3]</sup></b>					
NMP2	1,866	1,986	1,833	1,985	1,832
GENCO <sup>[4]</sup>	2,510	2,029	1,961	2,102	1,833
Contracted Power Purchase Agreements <sup>[5]</sup>	2,592	2,402	2,269	2,227	2,182
Non-Dispatchable IPP Resources	918	918	921	918	918
BNL Hydro and Recharge NY	578	578	579	578	578
Offshore Wind <sup>[6]</sup>	549	549	556	551	553
Existing Load Modifiers <sup>[7]</sup>	458	478	482	453	377
Future Resource Additions <sup>[8]</sup>	0	0	59	122	133
Net Economy <sup>[9]</sup>	10,015	10,785	11,396	11,347	12,414
Total Resources	19,488	19,726	20,056	20,284	20,821

<sup>[1]</sup> Based on approved 2026 Authority Budget.

<sup>[2]</sup> The Authority's estimated Total Energy Requirements, including Long Island Choice customers. Source: Authority Forecast of Electric Requirements, Sales and Peak Loads: 2026-2030 as of September 2, 2025.

<sup>[3]</sup> Includes the estimated GWh output of both the existing and future resources expected to be under contract to the Authority during each year of the projected period and spot market energy purchases. Values based upon final 2026-2030 Authority Budget.

<sup>[4]</sup> Generating units covered under the PSA. The Authority is currently engaged with National Grid on potential Power Supply Agreement beyond April 2028.

<sup>[5]</sup> Power purchase agreements under contract (which includes BP Solar and Nextera Calverton); it is assumed that the energy is available in the Net Economy market once contracts expire.

<sup>[6]</sup> Reflects offshore wind units that are under contract with the Authority.

<sup>[7]</sup> Reflects existing load modifiers. Includes solar Feed In Tariffs (FIT1, FIT2, FIT3, FIT5), VDER, and Fuel Cells. Also includes EnXco, Invenegy Shoreham Solar, BQ Indian Head, and Riverhead Solar Farm (20MW).

<sup>[8]</sup> Reflects the estimated energy output from the Resource Additions and Load Modifiers expected to be placed into service during the projected period.

<sup>[9]</sup> Short-term purchases (which include imported power, merchant power, and Sunrise OSW) net of short-term sales.

## Fuel Supply

The Authority procures the fuel used at the GENCO Generating Facilities and certain non-GENCO facilities under the terms of its generation agreement(s). TEA provides fuel management services for both the GENCO Generating Facilities and certain non-GENCO units.

The fuel used for generation will depend on generation plant fuel capability, fuel supply, fuel price, transportation cost and availability, and environmental constraints. All the GENCO steam units are dual fuel (can burn either natural gas or low-sulfur residual oil). Dual fuel units can switch fuels based on the overall most favorable economics.

The natural gas distribution system on Long Island shares natural gas delivery interconnections with neighboring gas utilities and interstate gas pipelines. Con Edison and two National Grid Subs have signed an agreement that provides for the use of their joint systems to allow the parties to receive gas from interstate pipelines connected to their systems.

Oil is stored on-site or at locations accessible by each generation facility with the capacity to burn oil. Existing oil storage capacity plus an active oil management program is employed by the applicable service providers for continuous fuel oil supply to the GENCO Generating Facilities and certain other non-GENCO generating units.

Constellation is responsible for procurement of all fuel for NMP2, and the Authority reimburses Constellation for 18% of these fuel costs.

The Authority has entered into three separate Power Supply Contracts (each an “Agreement” and together the “Agreements”) with Southeast Energy Authority (“SEA”), a Cooperative District and public corporation organized and existing pursuant to the laws of the State of Alabama. Under each of the three Agreements, SEA will sell and deliver to the Authority, and the Authority will purchase, specified quantities of market-based energy in the PJM market, less a specified discount. Each Agreement has a defined initial energy delivery period during which the Authority is committed to purchase a specified amount of electricity each year. That initial delivery period will be followed by one or more reset periods, during which a recalculated available discount will be applicable. If the available discount during any reset period is less than the minimum discount specified in the Agreements, the Authority may elect not to take the contracted quantity of electricity, in which event the Authority will have no rights or obligations to take or purchase any electricity for the duration of that reset period. The savings from the Agreements will be passed directly to the Authority's customers in the form of lower Power Supply Charges.

## **Cybersecurity**

The Board has adopted an Information Technology and Cyber Security policy to maintain a robust information security program for its systems and assets, including those managed by PSEG Long Island. This multi-faceted program delineates the strategic objectives, management structures, business processes, and technology capabilities to implement safeguards to minimize and manage risk to acceptable levels.

This policy provides the Board’s expectations and direction for the Authority and PSEG Long Island in protecting the Authority’s digital infrastructure and data. Key provisions of this policy include:

- Conducting quarterly internal vulnerability assessments and annual third-party vulnerability assessments and penetration testing of all information and operational technology systems and promptly mitigating the vulnerabilities; and
- Maintaining a level of 3 or higher on the National Institute of Standards and Technology Cyber Security Framework (“NIST CSF”), as evaluated annually through an independent assessment.

In addition, cybersecurity was a particular area of focus for the Authority in the OSA contract negotiations. As a result, the Authority has established a cybersecurity default metric in the OSA for PSEG Long Island to achieve and maintain NIST CSF Tier 3. The default metric provides the Authority with the right to terminate the contract should PSEG Long Island fail to maintain compliance. In addition, pursuant to the terms of the OSA, PSEG Long Island is obligated to comply with any safety and security policies and procedures of the Authority and all requirements of applicable law regarding

data security, cybersecurity, and information security. PSEG Long Island has reported maintaining robust cybersecurity practices for the Authority's systems and assets.

Consistent with these policies, the Authority works with PSEG Long Island, Constellation Energy Nuclear Group, LLC ("CENG"), GENCO, and other power suppliers, the State, and other interested parties to ensure that information management and security practices are in place to safeguard and protect data, information, and assets from inappropriate use, improper disclosure, and unauthorized release.

To date, the Authority has not experienced any material cyber security incidents and is not aware of any that impacted PSEG Long Island operations.

## **Overview of Regulatory Framework as it Applies to the Authority**

### *The Authority's Provision of Transmission Service to Third Parties*

As a corporate municipal instrumentality and political subdivision of the State, the Authority is not considered a "public utility" under the Federal Power Act ("FPA") and therefore is largely exempt from FERC regulation under Part II of the FPA. Notwithstanding this exemption, the Authority is subject to the authority of FERC to order interconnection of its facilities under Section 210 of the FPA, and the authority of FERC to order "transmitting utilities" to provide transmission services under sections 211 and 212 of the FPA as amended by the 2005 Energy Policy Act (as defined below). Further, FERC applies its "open access" principles from Order No. 888 and its progeny to non-jurisdictional utilities, through a reciprocity requirement (described below).

On April 24, 1996, FERC issued Order No. 888. As that order was modified on rehearing, it (i) requires all public utilities to have a tariff on file with FERC that provides open access transmission services to other entities under comparable terms and conditions of transmission service that the public utility provides to itself and its affiliates and (ii) contains a reciprocity provision that requires non-jurisdictional utilities (including municipal and consumer-owned utilities such as the Authority) that purchase transmission services under FERC filed open access tariffs and that own or control transmission facilities to provide open access service to the transmitting utility on rates, terms and conditions that are comparable to the service that the non-jurisdictional utility provides itself. In 1998, FERC reviewed the Authority's Open Access Transmission Tariff ("OATT"), including its rates for transmission service, and found that the OATT represents an acceptable reciprocity tariff subject to the condition that the Authority adopt a code of conduct and maintain an Open Access Same-time Information System ("OASIS"). While the Authority has retained a reciprocity OATT, transmission service over the Authority's system occurs primarily through its participation in the NYISO, including offering of transmission service under terms set forth in the NYISO OATT and engagement in the NYISO regional transmission planning process.

The rates that the Authority charges for wholesale transmission service, including the calculation of any stranded cost charge, are not subject to direct regulation by FERC under Sections 205 or 206 of the FPA. The Authority's rates for wholesale transmission service are set by the Authority and incorporated for informational purposes into the NYISO OATT.

On July 21, 2011, FERC issued Order No. 1000 to expand upon certain regional planning principles of Order No. 890. Order No. 1000 establishes a framework for developing large regional transmission planning groups, requires sharing information between such regional transmission

planning groups to enable the development of needed “interregional” transmission facilities, and requires the regional transmission planning groups to develop methodologies for allocating the costs of new transmission facilities identified through such regional and interregional transmission planning efforts. Public utilities and the NYISO developed changes to their planning processes to integrate the Order 1000 reforms (as described below).

As part of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (the “2005 Energy Policy Act”), Congress amended the FPA to include a new Section 211A, which grants FERC limited discretionary authority (but does not mandate the exercise of such authority) to order “unregulated transmitting utilities” to provide “open access” transmission service. The term “unregulated transmitting utility” is defined as an entity that owns or operates facilities used for wholesale transmission service in interstate commerce and is an otherwise exempt entity under Section 201(f) of the FPA. The Authority meets this definition and will be an unregulated transmitting utility should FERC ever apply Section 211A to the Authority. FERC has never asserted its FPA Section 211A authority over the Authority.

While FERC may apply the terms of Section 211A to the Authority and other unregulated transmitting utilities case-by-case, it is unclear whether such application would fundamentally change the Authority’s provision of wholesale transmission service. The Authority already provides open access transmission service to third parties on a comparability basis through its participation in the NYISO as described below. Further, the Authority maintains its own reciprocity OATT, voluntarily complies with FERC’s Standards of Conduct and OASIS requirements, and operationally and administratively ensures comparability in interconnection service to generators.

## **New York Independent System Operator**

### *General*

The investor-owned utilities in the State, with NYPA and the Authority (collectively, the “Transmission Owners”), are members of an independent transmission system operator called NYISO. NYISO is a not-for-profit corporation formed to provide for non-discriminatory open-access transmission over electric transmission systems belonging to the Transmission Owners, to maintain the reliability of the combined systems, and to administer electric power markets within the State. Customers of NYISO pay non-transmission-related charges to NYISO and pay the Transmission Service Charge (“TSC”) to the Transmission Owners under the NYISO OATT. The Authority participates in the NYISO under provisions designed to protect the Authority’s tax-exempt status and which recognize that the Authority, not FERC, is the entity with jurisdiction to set the Authority’s rates. The Authority remains the entity responsible for billing and collecting its TSC for its transmission facilities under rates set by the Authority under State law. Further, the Authority retains ownership and operational control over its transmission facilities while coordinating the scheduling, maintenance, and use of the Authority’s transmission system with the NYISO.

In addition to its transmission-related responsibilities, the NYISO provides power pooling and power coordination functions. Operational features of the NYISO include: (i) the establishment of a day-ahead and real-time bid-based spot energy market; (ii) the implementation of congestion pricing for transmission services; (iii) the creation and administration of transmission congestion contracts; (iv) the administration of a capacity market; (v) markets for certain ancillary services; and (vi) long-term planning for reliability, economic and public policy matters. A significant feature of the NYISO’s tariffs is its administration of an electric power market that uses a locational-based marginal pricing structure.

The Authority receives payments for the use of its transmission system by third parties through the billing and collection of its TSC and contractual payments under certain grandfathered transmission agreements between the Authority and third parties. For non-grandfathered contracts, the Authority directly bills the TSC, a per kilowatt hour charge, to transmission customers withdrawing energy from the Authority's System, and collects the TSC revenue directly from the customers. The Authority's TSC is based on a formula rate, most recently approved by the Authority's Board in December 2025.

As a condition of the Authority's participation in the NYISO and to recognize the Authority's non-jurisdictional status, the NYISO OATT includes provisions that allow the NYISO to file, on the Authority's behalf, the Authority's TSC for inclusion in the NYISO OATT on an informational basis only. FERC limits its review of the Authority's TSC to a comparability review by which it only reviews whether the TSC rates that the Authority is charging are applied to all transmission customers, including the Authority itself, on a comparable basis.

#### *NYISO Compliance with Orders 890, 1000, 2222 and 1920*

Order 890, as modified on rehearing, required the NYISO to adopt a transparent, regional transmission planning process that includes all stakeholders in the State and neighboring, interconnected regions. The Authority voluntarily participated in developing the NYISO's compliance filings covering the implementation of most elements of Order 890. During 2007 and 2009, FERC approved NYISO proposals covering the development, cost-recovery, and cost-allocation of reliability and economic transmission upgrade projects. These proposals included provisions recognizing the Authority's role in transmission planning for the Service Area and its jurisdiction over the Authority's rates. Most of the other changes to the OATT included in Order No. 890 do not substantially affect the provision of transmission service by the NYISO because of its "financial transmission rights" rather than "physical transmission rights" structure.

As part of the Order 890 process, FERC also approved changes to the New York Independent System Operator/Transmission Owner Reliability Agreement (the "NYISO/TO Reliability Agreement"), which permits the NYISO to require transmission owners to make transmission reliability upgrades subject to certain transmission owner rights and conditions. The NYISO/TO Reliability Agreement provides cost-allocation and cost-recovery assurance to the transmission owners regarding the construction of reliability projects identified as part of the NYISO's planning process.

As part of developing this NYISO/TO Reliability Agreement, the Authority sought and gained the inclusion of several key terms intended to protect the Authority's status as a non-jurisdictional utility and its ability to maintain and issue tax-exempt debt. These conditions include (i) a provision that the Authority does not have to build a project if the construction or use of such project would violate the tax-exempt status of its bonds; (ii) clarification that the Authority's execution of the NYISO/TO Reliability Agreement is not considered a waiver of the Authority's non-jurisdictional status under the FPA; and (iii) procedures by which the Authority may withdraw from the NYISO/TO Reliability Agreement upon 90-days' notice subject to any specific obligation it may have already incurred prior to the date of withdrawal. On January 25, 2010, the Board approved a resolution authorizing the execution and implementation of the terms of the NYISO/TO Reliability Agreement by the Authority.

Order 1000 (as described above) required modifications to the NYISO regional transmission planning process, including the adoption of new cost allocation procedures for projects addressing transmission needs caused by public policy requirements and measures for allocation of costs for inter-

regional (i.e., inter-ISO) projects. Under Order 1000, NYISO has adopted changes to its OATT that incorporate the assessment of transmission needs driven by public policy requirements into the NYISO transmission planning process. As part of these changes, the NYISO proposed, and FERC has approved, language detailing the process by which the Authority exercises its statutory responsibility for transmission planning within the Service Area to identify transmission needs on the Authority's transmission system that may be driven by public policy requirements and integrating such transmission needs into the NYISO's public policy requirements planning process.

Since 2015, FERC has approved multiple projects outside of Long Island under the public policy planning process and related processes for cost allocation and recovery among all regions of the state including Long Island. These include the "AC Transmission" projects designed to reduce congestion over the Central East interface, of which Long Island was allocated 3.6% of revenue requirements, and "Western Transmission" projects designed to unbottle NYPA hydroelectric energy and improve imports from Ontario, of which Long Island was allocated 6.93%. Long Island was allocated 8.55% of the "TOTS" projects through a settlement agreement that predated FERC's acceptance of the public planning process. In June 2023, the PSC identified a public policy need for additional transmission facilities to deliver the output of offshore wind-generating resources to New York City interconnection points. Citing federal permitting challenges, in July 2025, the PSC withdrew its finding of a need in this matter.

Long Island will also be allocated a load ratio share (approximately 13%) of certain projects required pursuant to the State's Accelerating Renewable Energy Growth and Community Benefit Act ("AREG&CBA") to unbottle renewable energy. In February 2023, the PSC approved a series of local transmission upgrades in three upstate regions. These projects were selected to reduce congestion in areas where existing renewable generation is curtailed and additional renewable generation is planned, posing a risk for greater curtailment absent system upgrades. Pursuant to the AREG&CBA, in August 2023, the PSC approved the framework for a Coordinated Grid Planning Process ("CGPP") that will seek to identify a cost-effective set of local transmission and distribution upgrades that will reduce congestion in support of CLCPA renewable integration goals. With ongoing engagement from stakeholders participating in an Energy Policy Planning Advisory Council, in 2026 the CGPP is expected to produce a report that will recommend cost-effective statewide local transmission and distribution upgrades necessary to achieve CLCPA goals. Projects in the Authority's transmission district may be identified as part of this process. The PSC will then review any recommended projects for statewide cost-sharing on a load-share ratio basis.

In March 2021, the PSC approved a public policy transmission need for one or more ties from Long Island to New York City or Westchester County to address the public policy requirements of offshore wind integration pursuant to the CLCPA. NYISO has solicited, evaluated, and selected a transmission project (Propel T51) and developer (NY Transco) to meet this need. In 2021, the Authority challenged the cost allocation associated with these projects. In May 2022, the PSC issued an order agreeing with the substantive arguments in the Authority's filing and ruling that the cost allocation formula associated with the transmission need identified in the March 2021 Order is to be based entirely on a statewide volumetric load ratio share (i.e., approximately 13% to be incurred by the Authority). On December 26, 2023, FERC ratified the load ratio share cost allocation associated with this project. NYISO solicited developer proposals to meet this need, and in June 2023, NYISO selected a solution proposed by Propel New York Energy that will add two new transmission cables between Long Island and Westchester County, a new transmission cable between Long Island and the Bronx, as well as multiple new and upgraded transmission and substation facilities on Long Island. The Authority has begun efforts to upgrade its own facilities identified as part of the proposed solution

and in April 2026, published proposed tariff changes that will provide a mechanism for cost recovery from the state-wide load as these facilities are placed into service. Propel, NYPA, and Consolidated Edison will be responsible for other aspects of the overall project and have similarly sought cost recovery from state-wide load.

Order 1000 also includes requirements for interregional planning. FERC has approved a joint NYISO, PJM and ISO-NE interregional planning coordination program. As approved, any interregional planned project must be jointly identified by both ISOs and there must be an agreed-upon allocation of costs between both ISOs.

Order 2222 required the NYISO to remove barriers to the participation of distributed energy resources (“DERs”) aggregations in the capacity, energy, and ancillary service markets operated by Regional Transmission Organizations and Independent System Operators (RTO/ISO markets). In response, the NYISO submitted its compliance filing which FERC accepted in its Order on June 17, 2022. The NYISO is now allowing DERs to register and participate in the wholesale markets. To date, no DERs have registered to participate in the Authority's service territory. Remaining components for full compliance of Order 2222 will not be achieved until December 31, 2026.

In May 2024, FERC issued Order 1920 which requires transmission providers, including the NYISO, to conduct long-term planning to anticipate future needs for regional transmission facilities, and requires consideration of a broad set of benefits when planning new facilities. Order 1920 incorporates State decision-making in planning, selecting, and allocating costs for new and expanded transmission facilities. The Authority is coordinating with NYISO, DPS and other regional stakeholders to develop a compliance filing expected in June 2026.

#### *Generator Interconnection Rule*

FERC has established rules requiring all public utilities that own, operate or control transmission facilities to file standard procedures and standard agreements governing interconnection services for “large” generators producing over 20 MW (Order No. 2003 & Order No. 2003-A - Large Generator Interconnections) and for “small” generators producing less than 20 MW (Order No. 2006, Order No. 2006-A & Order No. 2006-B - Small Generator Interconnections). The NYISO OATT includes Large Generator Interconnection Procedures and a Large Generator Interconnection Agreement consistent with Order Nos. 2003 and 2003-A and Small Generator Interconnection Procedures and a Small Generator Interconnection Agreement consistent with Order Nos. 2006, 2006-A and 2006-B. As the Authority is not a “public utility” under the FPA, it has no direct obligation to comply with the Commission’s interconnections procedures. However, as part of its participation in the NYISO, the Authority voluntarily complies with the NYISO’s generator interconnection procedures for interconnections at the transmission system level. The Authority continues to administer the interconnection process for all generators connecting to its distribution facilities under its own tariff and procedures. The Authority also has adopted revisions to its own generator interconnection procedures to be complementary to the NYISO process.

In Order No. 845, “Reform of Generator Interconnection Procedures and Agreements,” and the related rehearing order, Order No. 845-A, FERC adopted changes primarily focused on facilitating the integration of renewable resources and otherwise streamlining the interconnection review and authorization process. Most notably, as a part of this proceeding, FERC has adopted a rule permitting interconnection customers to exercise an option to build any required interconnection facilities and stand-alone network upgrades to the transmission provider’s system. NYISO submitted two

compliance filings to FERC to revise its governing interconnection rules in accordance with these orders, which FERC partially accepted on February 20, 2020 and in full on June 4, 2020. The Authority has been monitoring the NYISO's development of rules in compliance with these FERC orders and participates in the proceedings.

In Order No. 2023 and 2023-a, "Improvements to Generator Interconnection Procedures and Agreements," FERC ordered further reforms aimed at streamlining the interconnection process. On May 1, 2024, NYISO made a compliance filing addressing these requirements. Notably, the compliance filing retains Authority jurisdiction and the Authority's voluntary participation in the generation interconnection procedures at the transmission system level and continues Authority administration of its own interconnection procedures for facilities connecting to its distribution system. In late 2025, NYISO began to implement its proposed streamlined interconnection procedures in anticipation of FERC approval.

### *NYISO Capacity Markets*

NYISO's capacity market prices are guided by demand curves that establish the relationship between capacity supply and price. The demand curve is based on a proxy unit that represents the lowest fixed-cost technology available to supply capacity in accordance with the NYISO tariff. Every four years, NYISO conducts a Demand Curve Reset ("DCR") process to update the demand curve with consideration for changes to factors associated with building and operating energy resources. In the most recent DCR process, NYISO filed a demand curve update in November 2024 selecting a two-hour battery as its proxy unit. On January 28, 2025, FERC issued an order accepting the NYISO DCR filing without modification or condition. This result is consistent with a 28% increase in statewide spot capacity costs. By contrast, the Net Cost of New Entry ("Net CONE") setting the basis for ICAP demand curves on Long Island decreased by about 28%, from \$61.24 to \$43.92 per kW-year with a slightly larger decrease in reference prices due to the reduced plant size.

The Authority worked closely with an ad hoc coalition consisting of the New York Transmission Owners ("NYTO"), DPS, NYSERDA, Natural Resources Defense Council, Multiple Intervenors, and the City of New York on the recent DCR process, to avoid selection of an alternative technology as a proxy unit, which would have imposed an increase of over 100 percent in statewide capacity costs.

Throughout 2025, the Authority, NYISO, the NYTO, and other stakeholders participated in a review of NYISO capacity market design concerns given an evolving mix of resources. In December 2025, NYISO published a Capacity Market Structure Review Issue Discovery Report identifying several market design issues for prioritization. These include: improvements to the Demand Curve Reset process and methodology; enhancements to address evolving winter reliability risks; reliability attribute-based capacity pricing; capacity zone redesign; and capacity accreditation modeling improvements. Development of revised market rules across the set of prioritized issues is expected to continue through 2030. Depending upon the market rules ultimately adopted in each of these areas, each of these issues have the potential to affect capacity obligations and associated costs for the Authority and its customers.

## **PJM Independent System Operator and Allocation of PJM Regional Transmission Expansion Project Costs**

The Authority has contracted with Neptune to purchase 660 MW of transmission capacity over an undersea extra-high voltage cable installed between Sayreville, New Jersey and Levittown, New York. Beginning in June 2010, the Authority also has a contract with Marcus Hook LLP to purchase 91% of the capacity of the Marcus Hook generating facility in Pennsylvania.

PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. (“PJM”), a regional transmission organization operating a transmission grid running from Illinois to New Jersey and south to Virginia, allocates the costs of Regional Transmission Expansion Plan (“RTEP”) projects based on cost allocation protocols. These costs are allocated to merchant transmission facilities, such as Neptune, which have obtained firm transmission withdrawal rights under PJM’s tariff. Neptune passes through to the Authority any RTEP charges assessed to the firm transmission withdrawal rights for capacity over the Neptune line.

In late 2019, FERC rejected a PJM compliance filing that had allocated certain upgrades to the local transmission owner leaving some facilities within the Service Area that impact Neptune service open to reallocation and allocating a large share of costs to Neptune by default, and through contract with Neptune to the Authority. The Authority has been disputing the cost allocation of these facilities at FERC and in the U.S. Court of Appeals. In August 2022, the DC Circuit for the Court of Appeals issued an opinion agreeing that PJM’s formula for allocating system upgrades is unjust and unreasonable. After extended negotiations, the Authority, Neptune and the PJM transmission owners filed a negotiated settlement early in 2025 reducing Neptune’s share of RTEP costs by allocating Neptune a share of the Jersey Central Power and Light RTEP cost allocation along with previously filed changes that prevented the host zone of new transmission facilities from avoiding significant cost allocations from these facilities.

On March 6, 2026, FERC issued an order overturning PJM’s formula used for allocating system upgrades to load. FERC largely agreed with the Authority’s position that PJM’s allocation formula is unjust and unreasonable. FERC ordered PJM to file revisions to its tariff with an updated methodology. PJM was also directed to recalculate cost responsibility for completed upgrades and issue refunds to affected parties. It is expected that FERC will receive protests associated with the time period that must be evaluated for calculation of refunds.

On January 1, 2020, PJM also implemented a separate border transaction rate for firm point-to-point transmission service, significantly increasing the price of firm point-to-point transactions to the Neptune line. FERC had accepted these rates subject to refund while considering the justness and reasonableness of the proposed rates. The Authority and other impacted merchant transmission providers disputed these rates in proceedings before FERC. A settlement agreement was reached in October 2021, and subsequently approved by FERC, with a schedule that phases in moderate increases in firm point-to-point transactions to the Neptune line.

### *New York State Reliability Council*

The New York State Reliability Council, LLC (“NYSRC”) determines the reliability rules that the NYISO and all market participants must operate under and monitors the NYISO’s compliance with the reliability rules. The NYSRC provides reliability guidance consistent with the reliability regulation adopted by Congress in 2005 in Section 215 of the FPA, discussed above under “THE SYSTEM—

## **CERTAIN FACTORS AFFECTING THE ELECTRIC UTILITY INDUSTRY**

### **General**

The electric utility industry has been, and will be, affected by several factors which will affect the business, operations, and financial condition of both public and private electric utilities, including the Authority. Such factors include (i) effects of compliance with rapidly changing environmental, safety, licensing, regulatory, and legislative requirements, (ii) changes resulting from "self-generation," energy efficiency, conservation, and demand-side management programs to the timing and use of electric energy, (iii) changes in state and national energy policy, (iv) new requirements to obtain increasing portions of overall electric energy supply from renewable generating resources, (v) imposition of requirements to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases, (vi) issues relating to the ability to issue tax-exempt obligations, (vii) service restrictions on the ability to sell to non-governmental entities electricity from generation projects financed with outstanding tax-exempt obligations, (viii) changes in current and projected future load requirements, (ix) changes in installed capacity requirements, and (x) increases in costs. These factors (and other factors) could affect the financial condition of any electric utility and likely will affect individual utilities in different ways.

The Authority cannot predict what effects these factors will have on the business, operations and financial condition of the Authority, but the effects could be significant. The sections of this caption briefly discuss certain of these factors. However, these discussions are not comprehensive or definitive, and these matters are subject to change after the date of this ADR. Extensive information on the electric utility industry is and is expected to be available from legislative and regulatory bodies and other sources in the public domain.

### **Competition**

In the State and many other states, there have been legislative and regulatory actions to promote competition in the supply of power by requiring the separation of power supply services and costs from electric transmission and distribution services and costs.

The Authority has taken several actions to promote an orderly transition to greater competition in power supply and retail customer choice in the power supply markets in the Service Area. The Authority fosters wholesale competition by offering open-access transmission service to generators that wish to provide power to the NYISO or to other wholesale customers. This service is offered on a comparable basis to the regulated transmission utilities in the State that are also members of the NYISO. Retail choice (sometimes called customer choice, retail wheeling, or retail open access) refers to a process by which retail customers choose among competitive suppliers for electric capacity, energy, and ancillary services. The delivery of capacity and energy is provided by the owner and operator of the local transmission and distribution system.

Under current law, customers may purchase energy from third party providers. In 1998, the Authority adopted a retail choice program (called "Long Island Choice"), which offers electric customers the opportunity to choose an electric energy supplier other than the Authority. The program is available to all customers in the Service Area. The enabling legislation for the State budget passed

on April 1, 2019, included the repeal of the sales tax exemption under New York Tax Law §1105-C on the sale of transportation, transmission, or distribution of gas and electricity where it is sold separately from the commodity. As a result, effective June 1, 2019, non-residential customers purchasing from energy service companies must pay sales tax on the unbundled delivery portion of their bill. This change resulted in declining customer participation in retail choice programs statewide, including the Authority’s Long Island Choice program. As of February 2026, other suppliers were selling electricity to 787 customers in the Service Area (increased from 375 customers as of February 2025) representing a total coincident peak load of 51.4 MW. The Authority cannot make a prediction as to the effect, if any, new or revised State or federal laws addressing retail and commercial competition will have on the ongoing implementation of retail competition.

On May 20, 2020, the Board approved a proposal to allow Community Choice Aggregation (“CCA”), a program that enables a municipal government to enroll customers within its jurisdiction in Long Island Choice and engage an energy service company to supply their energy. A customer whose municipal government chooses CCA will be enrolled by default, unless the customer chooses to “opt-out” of the CCA and remain a full-service Authority customer. Several municipal governments in the Service Area have taken steps to form CCAs. The Authority cannot predict how many customers will enroll. A customer’s choice of an energy service company to supply their energy under Long Island Choice does not have an adverse financial impact on the Authority.

The DPS conducted a stakeholder collaborative proceeding to examine the potential benefits and challenges of retail competition on Long Island.<sup>[1]</sup> In that proceeding, the Authority proposed changes to the Long Island Choice rate structure for purposes of simplification and transparency, which received a positive recommendation from the DPS, were adopted by the Board, and became effective on January 1, 2022. The modified rate structure will continue to ensure that the Authority recovers all its unavoidable power supply costs on an equitable basis from both bundled service customers and retail choice customers. As modified, the Authority’s Power Supply Charge consists of the Market Supply Charge and the Local Supply Charge. See “RATES AND CHARGES – Power Supply Charge.”

### **New York State Electric Utility Industry Regulation**

*General.* Legislation is regularly introduced in the State Legislature, which could affect the operations of the Authority. The Authority cannot predict which of such legislation might be enacted into law, what form any such legislation, if enacted, might take or what impact any such legislation if enacted might have on the Authority’s operations.

*NYISO.* For a description of the NYISO and its present activities, see “THE SYSTEM – New York Independent System Operator” herein.

#### *Reforming the Energy Vision and the Clean Energy Standard*

In April 2014, the PSC commenced its Reforming the Energy Vision (or “REV”) initiative to transform the State’s energy industry and regulatory practices. Reports and additional REV information are available from the DPS, which is the staff arm of the PSC, at <https://www.dps.ny.gov/>. **Information on DPS’ website is not included herein by specific cross-reference.** See “CERTAIN FACTORS AFFECTING THE ELECTRIC UTILITY INDUSTRY - Climate Change - *Climate*

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<sup>[1]</sup> DPS Matter No. 15-02754, *In the matter of examining the potential benefits of retail competition on Long Island.*

*Leadership and Community Protection Act*” for additional information relating to REV and certain other State energy initiatives.

In addition, in January 2016, the PSC approved the 10-year \$5.3 billion Clean Energy Fund (the “CEF”) to be managed by NYSERDA under the direction of the PSC. The CEF has four portfolios: market development (to reduce costs and accelerate customer demand for energy efficiency and other behind-the-meter clean energy solutions and increase private investment); innovation and research (to invest in cutting-edge technologies that will meet increasing demand for clean energy); NY Green Bank (to partner with private financial institutions to accelerate and expand the availability of capital for clean energy projects), and NY-Sun (to provide long-term certainty to the State’s growing solar market and to lower the costs for homeowners and businesses investing in solar power). The CEF programs have been subsequently modified by the PSC to align with the CLCPA requirements.

## **Environmental**

Electric utilities are subject to rapidly changing environmental regulations. Federal, state, and applicable local standards and procedures, which regulate the environmental impact of electric utilities, are subject to change, including in their interpretation and enforcement. These changes may arise from continuing legislative, regulatory, administrative, and judicial actions regarding such standards and procedures. There is no assurance that the facilities owned or under contract to the Authority will remain subject to the regulations currently in effect, will always be able to comply with future regulations, or can always obtain all required permits. An inability to comply with environmental standards could cause additional capital expenditures to comply, reduced operating levels, or the complete shutdown of individual electric generating units (“EGUs”), including NMP2 and units under contract to the Authority under the PSA, if not in compliance.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”), the states, and local jurisdictions may enact new laws and regulations governing emissions from many types of power plants and significantly affect demand for electricity. State regulation of electric utility emissions may change significantly. The changes could affect the cost of purchased power from combustion turbines and other types of plants. If enacted, new laws and regulations may change existing cost assumptions for electric utilities. Regulatory changes are frequently challenged in court which increases uncertainty with respect to whether and when they are implemented. While it is too early to determine if any new requirements will be imposed, in what form, or what their effect will be, the changes may have a material impact on the cost of power generated at affected EGUs. See also “ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITY” and “REGULATION” herein.

### *Cross-State Air Pollution Rule*

On March 15, 2023, the EPA finalized its Good Neighbor Plan, which furthers the 2011 Cross-State Air Pollution Rule (“CSAPR”) (updated in 2016 and 2021) that addresses interstate transport of ozone precursor emissions, such as nitrogen oxides gases (“NOx”) emitted by power plants and industry. Through its “Good Neighbor” provision, the Clean Air Act (“CAA”) requires each target state to submit a State Implementation Plan (“SIP”) containing adequate provisions to prohibit emissions from within the state from significantly contributing to nonattainment or interfering with maintenance of EPA’s 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards in other states. The DEC submitted a SIP in 2018 and an amendment in 2019. In March 2023, EPA finalized its disapproval of the State’s interstate transport SIP and issued the Good Neighbor Plan as the backstop. The Good Neighbor Plan targets significant reductions in emissions of NOx from power plants and industrial

facilities, including solid waste combustors and incinerators. The rule revised and expanded the ozone season cap-and-trade program established under the 2021 update to CSAPR to 22 states starting in the 2023 ozone season (May through September) and will introduce declining emissions budgets starting in 2024. On June 27, 2024, the Supreme Court stayed the implementation of the Good Neighbor Plan for 11 states for which the plan was not already stayed (including the State) pending further review by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. An interim final rule was published on November 6, 2024 that administratively stayed the effectiveness of the Good Neighbor Plan's requirements for all sources in the states covered by the rule, as promulgated, where an administrative stay was not already in place. On March 12, 2025, the EPA announced plans to reconsider the Good Neighbor Plan. On January 27, 2026, EPA announced "phase 1" of its plan to reconsider the Good Neighbor Plan, proposing actions that would approve eight states' interstate transport obligations under the 2015 ozone standard; phase I did not address New York's interstate transport obligations. The Authority cannot predict the outcome of the litigation or administrative process and how it may impact its operations.

#### *New York State Regulation of NO<sub>x</sub> Emissions from Power Plants*

In December 2019, DEC adopted regulation 6 NYCRR Subpart 227-3, titled "Ozone Season Oxides of Nitrogen (NO<sub>x</sub>) Emission Limits for Simple Cycle and Regenerative Combustion Turbines." The regulation significantly lowers allowable NO<sub>x</sub> emissions from simple cycle and regenerative combustion turbines starting in 2023. The regulation provides several compliance options, including the ability to average a facility's emissions with nearby electric storage or renewable generation facilities. The regulation governs legacy combustion turbines totaling 1,345 MW in capacity that the Authority has under contract with National Grid under the PSA. The Authority and National Grid evaluated the available compliance options and submitted an initial compliance plan to DEC in March 2020, which was updated in the Summer of 2021. In 2025, ramp down delays were provided for Shoreham 2, West Babylon 4, and Glenwood 1 (total of approximately 72 MW) until after September 30, 2026, to support the capacity available to the Authority's system. In 2025, the Authority also requested that GENCO continue to operate Glenwood 3 and Shoreham 1, which would require installation of water injection systems on these generators at the estimated cost of approximately \$5 million. The Authority would reimburse such costs to GENCO.

#### *Regulation of CO<sub>2</sub> and other GHGs Emissions from Power Plants*

The federal and state governments have recently varied in their focus on regulating and reducing CO<sub>2</sub> and other greenhouse gas ("GHGs") emissions from power plants. EPA's authority to regulate GHG emissions stems from a 2007 United States Supreme Court decision that GHG emissions are "air pollutants" under the CAA and the EPA's resulting 2009 endangerment finding ("2009 endangerment finding") with respect to several GHGs, including CO<sub>2</sub>. EPA currently regulates energy sector GHG emissions by: (i) mandating GHG reporting as of 2011; (ii) establishing a nationwide New Source Performance Standard ("NSPS") for CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from new fossil-fired EGUs pursuant to CAA § 111(b); and (iii) addressing GHGs from existing EGUs pursuant to CAA § 111(d) though, as discussed below, the EPA has proposed regulatory changes that could impact such regulations.

Between 2015 and 2025, the EPA proposed, issued and repealed a series of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions rules for new and existing power plants. The most recent regulation, finalized on May 9, 2024, repealed its 2019 predecessor rule and promulgated the "Carbon Pollution Standards," addressing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from various power plant types – existing, reconstructed, modified, and new fossil fuel-fired EGUs. Legal challenges to the new rules were filed, and such challenges are currently being held in

abeyance by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. On June 11, 2025, the EPA proposed to repeal all “greenhouse gas” emissions standards for the power sector under Section 111 of the Clean Air Act.

On February 12, 2026, the EPA issued a rule finalizing the repeal of the 2009 endangerment finding and Greenhouse Gas Vehicle Emission Standards. As the 2009 endangerment finding provides the prerequisite for greenhouse gas regulation under the CAA, rescinding the endangerment finding at the conclusion of the reconsideration process would most likely lead to the invalidation of such regulations. Numerous groups have filed petitions with the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit to review the repeal of the 2009 endangerment finding. Any impacts of the foregoing on federal regulation of GHGs remain uncertain pending potential future regulatory action and litigation.

The Authority is reviewing the potential impact of these proposals and cannot predict the outcome of these administrative processes or litigation and how these may impact its operations.

DEC adopted GHG standards for new power plants in June 2012. New power plants must achieve a standard of 925 pounds of CO<sub>2</sub> per MW hour gross electrical output or 120 pounds CO<sub>2</sub> per million BTU of input. The standards are set at a level that permits the construction of natural gas plants with back-up fuel oil, but the standards are too low to permit the construction of new coal-fired power plants in the State. On May 9, 2019, DEC adopted final regulations setting a CO<sub>2</sub> emission limit for existing major electric power plants in the State of 1,800 pounds of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent per MW gross electrical output or 180 pounds CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent per million BTU of input. All the power plants owned by or under contract to the Authority comply with all applicable limits.

In addition, effective December 31, 2020, DEC revised its regulations implementing the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (“RGGI”) program, a CO<sub>2</sub> cap-and-trade program that applies to EGUs within the eleven RGGI states in the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic region. These regulations implement the decision of the RGGI states to further reduce the cap by 2.275% each year until 2030 to achieve an overall reduction of 30% from 2020 to 2030. It is expected that power companies will comply with these caps by purchasing new allowances at auction at slightly higher prices and using allowances banked in previous compliance periods. Beginning in 2021, RGGI states implemented the Emissions Containment Reserve (the “ECR”) that will withhold allowances from circulation to secure additional emissions reductions if prices fall below an established trigger price. The ECR triggers only if emission reduction costs are lower than projected. To date, compliance with RGGI has not had a material impact.

In December 2025, DEC proposed revised regulations to its rules implementing RGGI. Proposed rules would further reduce the cap in years 2027 and beyond. The proposed rules would reduce the allowance cap by 2.7 million tons each year through 2033, then by 0.8 million tons each year through 2037. The proposed regulations would also create two levels of Cost Containment Reserve allowances that will be triggered if allowance prices exceed certain predefined thresholds. DEC requested comments on the proposed rules, and final rules are expected to be issued in 2026.

Also, in December 2025, DEC finalized mandatory GHG reporting regulations (6 NYCRR Part 253) that will apply to electric generating facilities and utilities. Under the final regulations, a facility required to report emissions will have to provide annual emissions data and information to DEC starting in June 2027 to reflect the previous year’s (2026) emissions. Certain large emission sources will also be required to verify their emissions data report annually using DEC-accredited third-party

verification services. The Authority is reviewing the final regulations and anticipates that it will be able to comply with the reporting obligations.

The CLCPA described below addresses GHG emissions by requiring that 100% of the State's electricity be zero-emissions by 2040. The impact of compliance with the federal and State climate change policies on the Authority cannot be ascertained at this time.

See below under "CERTAIN FACTORS AFFECTING THE ELECTRIC UTILITY INDUSTRY - Climate Change - *Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act*" herein for a description of certain State initiatives intended to transform the State's energy industry and regulatory practices.

### **Thinning Statewide Reliability Margins**

In recent studies, the NYISO has found extremely narrow near-term reliability margins and, under a range of plausible future scenarios, capacity shortfalls in the near term in New York City and Long Island, and significant Statewide capacity shortfalls within the next decade.

In October 2025, NYISO published its third quarter Short Term Assessment of Reliability ("STAR"), finding near-term reliability violations in both New York City and Long Island. For Long Island, NYISO identified reliability needs starting in 2027 on both the bulk and the non-bulk transmission systems. Prior to NYISO's publication of the STAR study, the Authority had already commenced necessary activities to maintain sufficient capacity in Long Island. The Authority has entered into long-term contracts for capacity from Far Rockaway GT1 and Far Rockaway GT2. The Authority has coordinated with National Grid to finalize plans to install upgrades at Shoreham GT1, Shoreham GT2, Glenwood GT3 that will allow those units to operate during the summer ozone season. These measures address the capacity need identified for Long Island in the STAR study.

NYISO issued its 2025-2034 Comprehensive Reliability Plan ("CRP") in November 2025, finding that, under base case assumptions, statewide bulk transmission facilities will not be able to reliably and securely serve forecasted peak summer demand in 2033 and beyond. The CRP also found statewide deficiencies during peak winter events in 2031 and beyond. Considering a range of plausible future scenarios, there may be deficiencies as early as 2027 in both summer and winter. For Long Island, in the base case the CRP did not identify any deficiencies through 2034, but the study identified risks associated with aging generation, load forecast uncertainty, and unavailability of the Neptune cable.

The CRP is based on a biannual Reliability Needs Assessment ("RNA") conducted by the NYISO. NYISO has proposed changes to the RNA process that would assume reduced availability for aging generation facilities. While the proposed approach is still being discussed with stakeholders, such a change in methodology could result in greater identification of capacity shortages that would require solutions both statewide and for Long Island.

### **Climate Change**

Over the past several decades, state, national, and international scientific reports about the contribution of human activities, including the release of polluting gases from burning fossil fuels (coal, oil and gas) to the changing of the Earth's climate, have raised concerns among policymakers and the general public about the risks of climate change, which include greater vulnerability of the

energy system to increased severity and frequency of weather events and other climate change impacts. Policies proposing to reduce and prevent climate change risks generally include measures to reduce emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> and other GHG into the atmosphere with the goal of eliminating or neutralizing such emissions entirely within decades as well as measures to improve adaptation and system resilience to climate risks.

#### *Climate Vulnerability Study and Impact of Climate Change on the T&D System*

In response to such concerns as well as legislation requiring State investor-owned electric utilities to develop a Climate Change Vulnerability Study (“CCVS”) that assesses the vulnerability of each utility’s infrastructure, design specifications, and procedures to climate change. In November 2021, the Board’s Policy on Transmission and Distribution Operations was amended to require the Authority to mitigate the effects of climate change through multi-year programs that reduce the number and duration of outages after significant system disruptions. The Authority and PSEG Long Island conducted a CCVS and subsequently, developed a Climate Change Resilience Plan (“CCRP”) for the T&D System which proposed measures to address vulnerabilities identified in the CCVS. The CCVS and CCRP are similar in scope to the climate change vulnerability studies and climate vulnerability and resilience plans required in the PSC’s June 16, 2022, Order to the investor-owned utilities to prepare such studies and plans.

#### *Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act*

The CLCPA came into effect on January 1, 2020 and became one of the most comprehensive and transformational efforts to address the climate crisis in the nation. On April 8, 2020, the State Energy Planning Board amended its State Energy Plan (the “SEP”), which was released in 2015 and coordinates state agencies that impact energy policy, in light of the enactment of the CLCPA. As amended, the SEP sets the following clean energy and climate targets for the State to meet: (i) a 40% reduction in GHG emissions from 1990 levels by 2030; (ii) 70% of electric generation from renewable energy sources by 2030 (“70x30 goal”); (iii) 185 trillion BTU increase in on-site energy savings from 2015 baseline by 2025; (iv) zero emissions electric system by 2040; (v) minimum 85% reduction in GHGs emissions from 1990 levels by 2050, with a goal of 100% reduction; (vi) 9,000 MW of offshore wind by 2035; (vii) 6,000 MW of distributed solar by 2025; (viii) 3,000 MW of energy storage by 2030; and (ix) 40% goal, and a minimum target of 35%, of overall benefits from investments in clean energy and energy efficiency to be realized by disadvantaged communities. Furthermore, the amended SEP adds a new initiative to establish a sustainable electric generation facility cessation mitigation program, calling on state entities to advance strategies to mitigate the impact of power plant closures on hosting communities. Governor Hochul has subsequently announced expansions to some of those targets, although the SEP has not been formally amended to reflect this expansion. In December 2021, Governor Hochul announced a goal of 10,000 MW of distributed solar by 2030. In the April 2022 State of the State address, Governor Hochul announced a doubling of the State’s energy storage goal to 6,000 MW by 2030. In June 2024, Governor Hochul announced the availability of funding for long-duration energy storage projects through the State’s Renewable Optimization and Energy Storage Innovation Program. In March 2026, Governor Hochul proposed changes to the CLCPA which, among other things, would extend the deadline for promulgation of regulations to reduce statewide GHG emissions to 2030.

While some regulatory actions pursuant to the CLCPA have taken place, the full impact of the CLCPA on the State’s economy will be detailed in regulations over the coming years. In December 2020, DEC issued the statewide emissions limits established by the CLCPA, these being 245.87 and

61.47 million metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e in 2030 and 2050, respectively. As required by CLCPA, the emissions accounting is based on GHG global warming potentials (“GWP”) over a 20-year time horizon, which increases the global warming contribution of shorter-lived GHGs such as methane when compared to GWP integrated over 100-year, another typically used time horizon. During the 2026 State budget cycle, the State amended portions of the CLCPA while maintaining its statutory commitment to achieve an 85 percent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from 1990 levels and net-zero emissions by 2050. The amendments establish a new interim target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 60 percent below 1990 levels by 2040, direct the State to utilize greenhouse gas accounting methodologies consistent with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change reporting guidelines, extend DEC’s deadline to promulgate implementing regulations to 2028, and increase the minimum share of clean energy and energy efficiency benefits directed to disadvantaged communities from 35 percent to 40 percent, with a goal of 45 percent.

The Authority’s Chief Executive Officer is a statutory member of the 22-member Climate Action Council, formed pursuant to the CLCPA to develop a road map for statewide implementation. In December 2021, the Climate Action Council issued a draft scoping plan (the “Scoping Plan”) to accomplish the economic transition called for in CLCPA. After reviewing public comments, the Climate Action Council approved the final version of the Scoping Plan in December 2022; the next steps include consulting with DEC on the implementation of GHG reduction measures and future regulatory and policy action to achieve CLCPA goals. In May 2022, in accordance with CLCPA requirements, the PSC issued an order directing State utilities to work with DPS staff in developing a proposal for reporting GHG emissions that is consistent with CLCPA and DEC accounting. The Authority intends to coordinate with DPS and DEC staff in participating in a statewide reporting framework for GHG inventory of its emissions that is compatible with CLCPA accounting. The Scoping Plan included a recommendation that NYSERDA and DEC develop and implement an economy-wide GHG cap-and-invest program that would establish a market for tradable emissions allowances, while proceeds would be used to support a transition to a low-carbon economy and to mitigate consumer costs. On December 1, 2025, DEC announced the final GHG reporting regulations. Under the final regulations, a facility required to report emissions will have to provide annual emissions data and information to DEC starting in June 2027 to reflect the previous year’s emissions. Certain large emission sources will also be required to verify their emissions data report annually using DEC-accredited third-party verification services. The final regulations do not impose requirements to reduce GHG emissions or obtain emission allowances. The Authority cannot predict how the final regulations will impact it.

The CLCPA, through Sections 7(2) and (3) as described below, requires all State agencies, including the Authority, to consider the impacts of their final agency actions on GHG emissions and disadvantaged communities. Pursuant to Section 7(2) of the CLCPA, all State agencies must consider whether their administrative approvals and decisions “are inconsistent with or will interfere with the attainment of the statewide greenhouse gas emissions limits” established by the DEC pursuant to the CLCPA. CLCPA Section 7(3) requires all State agencies to ensure that their decisions will not “disproportionately burden disadvantaged communities” and to “prioritize reductions of greenhouse gas emissions and co-pollutants in disadvantaged communities.” The CLCPA also requires various State agencies, including the Authority, to “promulgate regulations to contribute to achieving the statewide greenhouse gas emissions limits established” by the DEC, although such regulations will not limit DEC’s authority to regulate and control GHG emissions pursuant to CLCPA. To this end, the Board has updated the Authority’s policy on resource planning and clean energy, and its policy on diversity, equity, and inclusion to incorporate the achievement of the Authority’s share of CLCPA clean energy, energy efficiency, electrification, and environmental justice goals into the Authority’s

policies while upholding commitments to reliability and affordability. Accordingly, the Authority is incorporating appropriate standards into its planning activities, the evaluation of requests for resource proposals, and other decisions of the Authority. Through its procurement of the State's first offshore wind farm and several utility-scale solar facilities, as well as the Bulk Energy Storage RFP initiated in April 2021 described above, the Authority is positioning itself to achieve its share of the State's climate goals. Implementation of CLCPA is fundamentally changing the generation supply portfolio for the State and Long Island over the next two decades. However, several recent reports have identified challenges associated with achieving CLCPA clean energy targets. In June 2024, DPS staff published a biennial review of the Clean Energy Standard, finding that due to supply chain challenges, high interest rates, and high inflation, the CLCPA target to supply 70% of statewide generation from renewable resources will not be achieved by 2030. In September 2025, NYSERDA published a Technoeconomic Assessment finding a continued need for dispatchable resources beyond 2040, recognizing challenges to green hydrogen deployment as well as downstate decarbonization.

In December 2025, after a robust stakeholder engagement process, the State Energy Planning Board adopted the 2025 State Energy Plan (the "Plan") that will guide state planning and decision making to meet future energy needs over a fifteen-year horizon through 2040. The Plan identified uncertainty around the ability of clean energy resources to meet growing energy demand given federal policy changes and the need for clean firm technologies to evolve. To maintain grid reliability in the interim, the Plan recognizes the need for a strategic pace for retirement of existing fossil-powered generation, as well as evaluation of a need for repowering or new firm generation. The Plan also calls for continued investment in clean energy resources, improved integration of demand-side resources, continued long-term planning for nuclear resources, and consideration of clean firm technologies and low carbon alternative fuels. The Authority cannot predict with specificity at this time the various effects these developments will have on the business, operations, and financial condition of the Authority.

*Reforming the Energy Vision, Clean Energy Standard, the Zero-Emissions Credit Requirement*

The PSC commenced its REV initiative to transform the State's energy industry and regulatory practices in April 2014. Reports and additional REV information are available on the DPS website at <https://www.dps.ny.gov/>.

In January 2016, the PSC expanded the scope of its REV initiative to include consideration of a clean energy standard. In August 2016, the PSC issued an Order Adopting a Clean Energy Standard and subsequently modified the CES in October 2020 (as modified, the "CES Order"). The PSC has also issued subsequent CES implementation orders. The CES is divided into a Renewable Energy Standard ("RES") and a ZEC requirement. In the CES Order (which assumes Authority participation), the PSC requires each LSE within its jurisdiction to serve its retail customers by procuring new renewable resources, evidenced by the procurement of qualifying RECs at incrementally larger percentages for the years 2017 through 2030, with sufficient lead time for the LSEs to incorporate the changes into their planning processes.

The LSEs can meet their incremental obligations by purchasing "Tier 1" RECs from NYSERDA, by purchasing qualified RECs from other sources, or by making an alternative compliance payment. Resources eligible to produce Tier 1 RECs will be resources that came into operation after January 1, 2015, and that meet the eligibility criteria set forth in the CES Order. In November 2022, NYSERDA filed a petition with the PSC for a revised Tier 1 methodology whereby there is a load

share approach, similar to how ZECs and Tier 2 (discussed below) are modeled. The PSC approved the revised approach in April 2023. The revised approach became effective January 1, 2025.

The PSC's October 15, 2020 Order ("CES Modification Order") proposed a new Tier 4 program within the CES in response to NYSERDA's White Paper on Clean Energy Standard Procurements to Implement New York's Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act, dated June 18, 2020. The new Tier 4 will increase the penetration of renewable energy into New York City (NYISO Zone J), which is particularly dependent on fossil fuel-fired generation.

In response to the CES Modification Order, NYSERDA issued a Tier 4 solicitation in January 2021. After the vetting and scoring process, Governor Hochul announced two recommended contract awards in September 2021 – the Clean Path NY project ("CPNY") and the Champlain Hudson Power Express project ("CHPE").

The PSC approved the contracts by Order of April 14, 2022, subject to limited contract clarification and similar requirements as laid out in the order. In 2024, NYSERDA announced the cancellation of the Clean Path NY Tier 4 contract. The CHPE project remains under contract with NYSERDA and is expected to deliver hydropower to New York City in 2026. The contracts for CHPE and the accompanying petition are available on the DPS website under Case Number 15-E-0302.

On October 15, 2020, the PSC issued an Order establishing a new "Tier 2" REC program aiming to maximize the contributions and potential of the State's existing renewable resources to ensure their continued operations and delivery of renewable energy into the State. Eligible generators include existing non-state-owned run-of-river hydropower and existing wind resources located within the state that entered commercial operation prior to January 1, 2015. Funding for the competitive Tier 2 program, which is capped at a total of \$200 million across the three proposed annual solicitations, would be recovered through a new Tier 2 REC obligation imposed on all jurisdictional LSEs. At its March 29, 2021, meeting, the Authority's Board authorized staff to execute an agreement with NYSERDA for the purchase of Tier 2 RECs. Based on the Authority's 12.5% share of the State's load, the Authority's maximum cost obligation was estimated to be \$25 million. On April 30, 2021, NYSERDA released the rate for the 2021 compliance year. The rate was \$0.02/MWh, which is much lower than was first anticipated. On November 1, 2021, NYSERDA and the DPS further revised downward the Tier 2 rate to be \$0.004/MWh. 2023 was the last year of the State's Tier 2 program. The Authority's cost allocation was approximately \$65,000.

The PSC also proposed that each LSE, including the Authority, preserve the environmental values or attributes of qualified zero-emissions nuclear-powered electric generating facilities by purchasing an amount of ZECs in proportion to the electric load energy served by the LSE in relation to the total electric load energy served by all LSEs in the State. The Authority purchases its load-proportional share of ZECs from NYSERDA. At the same time, it receives a share of the ZEC revenues earned by Constellation from the sale of ZECs to NYSERDA from the Nine Mile Point nuclear power plant. This share is in the form of a cash payment from Constellation, and it is based on the ZECs attributable to NMP2, in an amount proportionate to the Authority's 18% ownership interest in the unit. The net cost of ZECs to the Authority was \$34 million for the full calendar year 2025. For calendar year 2025, the Authority did not earn federal zero-emissions nuclear tax credit. Costs could increase with the projected social cost of carbon as determined by the State and the federal government or decrease with forecasted wholesale market prices, as outlined in the CES Order.

The Authority and PSEG Long Island are also participating in the State's Offshore Wind Master Plan, which involves efforts to license and procure sufficient offshore wind resources to meet the State's goal of 9,000 MW of offshore wind by 2035. The Authority expects to meet a portion of its share of the State's goal by purchasing 130 MW from the South Fork Offshore Wind Farm, and the remaining portion by purchasing Offshore Wind RECs ("ORECs") from NYSERDA, which serves as the OREC procurement agent on behalf of participating LSEs. NYSERDA has awarded an OREC contract to an offshore wind project interconnecting into the T&D System (880 MW interconnecting to Holbrook). An additional 810 MW of offshore wind is expected to interconnect to Con Edison's T&D System in downtown Brooklyn, New York, with financial support through a NYSERDA OREC contract. While NYSERDA has cancelled other OREC awards that had been previously announced, future NYSERDA offshore wind awards may interconnect to the Authority's T&D System.

In March 2025, the PSC approved a Bulk Energy Storage Implementation Plan that includes the development of new "Indexed Storage Credits" ("ISCs"), an indexed purchase price for one megawatt-hour of discharge capacity, that will provide greater revenue certainty to statewide energy storage developers. The program will offer long-term (15-25 year) contracts for large-scale (>5 MW) storage projects under which NYSERDA will pay developers the difference between a contracted strike price and market revenues earned from energy arbitrage and capacity. In July 2025, NYSERDA issued the first solicitation for ISCs, which seeks to procure up to 1 GW of statewide bulk storage capacity. NYSERDA is expected to announce a list of finalists in the second quarter of 2026. Costs for ISCs are expected to be recovered from statewide LSEs.

The Authority's tariff provides for net metering of certain residential and nonresidential customer-generators of renewable power, such as solar, wind, farm waste, micro-combined heat and power, fuel cells, micro-hydroelectric, and hybrids. The net meters measure only the net electricity provided to or by the customer-generator using the T&D System. On March 9, 2017, the PSC adopted the first phase of its net metering successor plan (*see* Order on Net Energy Metering Transition, Phase One of Value of Distributed Energy Resources, And Related Matters, New York Public Service Commission Case 15-E-0751 (the "Phase One Order")), which provides a new mechanism for utility compensation of certain distributed energy resources interconnected after March 9, 2017. Under the Phase One Order, large commercial customers are compensated with a value stack comprising values for energy, capacity, environmental, and demand reduction costs. Notwithstanding the fact that the Authority is not subject to PSC jurisdiction, the Authority implemented the PSC's net metering successor plan within the Service Area, including value stack compensation for large commercial customers, on January 1, 2018. Under a subsequent phase two, the PSC has ordered the investor-owned utilities to establish a Customer Benefits Contribution ("CBC") charge, payable by new net metered systems connecting after January 1, 2022, to recover the costs of certain programs that benefit customers and support state policy goals, such as the cost of low-income customer discounts and energy efficiency incentives. The Authority Board adopted a similar CBC in December 2021. The Authority's CBC included a two-year phase-in, which began on January 1, 2022 and was completed on January 1, 2024.

The CLCPA includes a provision allowing the PSC to temporarily suspend or modify CLCPA clean energy program obligations after conducting a hearing and making a finding that: the program impedes provision of safe and adequate electric service; is likely to impair existing obligations or agreements; and/or there is a significant increase in arrears or disconnects related to the program. In January 2026, a coalition of stakeholders filed a petition with the PSC seeking to hold such a hearing. The PSC is currently evaluating whether to conduct such a hearing.

While the Authority is not a regulated utility subject to the PSC’s jurisdiction, it has been and expects to continue to monitor the CLCPA proceedings closely and review and evaluate orders put forth by the PSC and implemented by the investor-owned utilities to develop and recommend a plan of action by the Authority consistent with the State’s goals and objectives. The Authority cannot predict the activities of the Climate Action Council or the impact of related DEC regulations that will be promulgated or new related PSC proceedings on the business, operations, or financial condition of the Authority.

## **Nuclear Plant Matters**

### *Zero Emissions Credit PSC Program*

In an Order issued on August 1, 2016 in Case 15-E-0302, “Proceeding to Implement a Large-Scale Renewable Program and a Clean Energy Standard,” the PSC directed the establishment of the ZEC Program. Under this program, revenue above that provided by the energy, ancillary services, and capacity markets of the NYISO is provided to the R. E. Ginna, J. A. FitzPatrick, and Nine Mile Point nuclear power plants in recognition of the zero-emission attributes and associated environmental and system benefits provided by the production of electricity at these sites with no directly associated emissions of carbon dioxide. The program was originally intended to reduce the probability that these nuclear plants would retire before their operating licenses expired. While this risk has decreased significantly in the intervening years, the PSC has determined that supporting existing nuclear capacity remains important given both actual and projected increases in the electricity demand system, reliability needs, and the need for a carbon-free baseload power source. In an order dated January 22, 2026, the PSC extended the State’s ZEC program that was set to expire in 2029 (referred to as “ZEC 1.0”) through December 31, 2049 (such extension is referred to as “ZEC 2.0” program). The State’s ZEC 2.0 program will be divided into ten two-year tranches, with the ZEC price for each tranche being determined in the same manner as the pricing for the tranches of ZEC 1.0.

With specific regard to the Nine Mile Point site, the program specifies that a ZEC payment be made to Constellation by NYSERDA for every MWh of electric energy produced at the site (Units 1 and 2 combined), up to a programmatic cap of 9,206,000 MWh per year. The ZEC revenue attributable to NMP2 is split between Constellation and the Authority in proportion to their respective ownership shares.

### *Zero-Emission Nuclear Power Production Credit*

Section 13105 of the federal Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 created a “zero-emission nuclear power production credit” under section 45U of the federal tax code at 26 U.S.C. § 45U. This credit, in the form of a production tax credit for taxpaying entities, and a direct payment for non-taxpaying entities such as the Authority, provides a federal income tax credit for electricity produced and sold by qualifying nuclear power plants that were in service as of August 16, 2022. The base credit amount is 0.3 cents/kWh, which may be increased (up to 1.5 cents/kWh) if prevailing wage and apprenticeship requirements are satisfied, and is subject to reduction based on the market price of electricity. Power generated by and sold from NMP2 is eligible for the 45U production credit. Constellation will receive its credit as an offset to its federal income-tax obligations, while the Authority, as a tax-exempt municipal entity, is eligible to receive the credit as a direct payment from the U.S. Treasury pursuant to the elective payment provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. The Authority filed for, and received in April 2026, credit in the amount of approximately \$11 million earned during the 2024 calendar year. However, in accordance with principles in the PSC’s Order of August 1, 2016, that established New

York's ZEC program, the Authority's direct payments and Constellation's production tax credits received under the federal program are to be used as offsets to NMP2's ZEC payments, commencing with payments earned for the first quarter of 2026. As such, the Authority's share of ZEC revenue will be reduced by the full amount of credit earned in 2024. The Authority did not earn a credit during the 2025 calendar year and will not file for the credit with the IRS.

### *Recent Policy Initiatives*

In 2025, there was significant support for nuclear power at both the federal and state levels. While many of these initiatives do not directly impact NMP2, they indicate the strategic role policymakers view nuclear power playing and the interest in such reactors' continued successful operations.

Federally, on May 23, 2025, President Trump issued four executive orders intended to strengthen U.S. nuclear energy leadership. Executive Order 14299 directed deployment of advanced nuclear reactors at military installations and DOE facilities for national security reasons; Executive Order 14300 directed reforms to the NRC's regulatory framework to facilitate more efficient reactor licensing and deployment; Executive Order 14301 addressed DOE reactor testing and demonstration processes, including establishing a pilot program for advanced reactors; and Executive Order 14302 focused on improving the nuclear supply chain, including the fuel cycle and workforce.

Most of the initiatives in these executive orders focus on new nuclear reactor deployment. However, the regulatory overhaul directed by Executive Order 14300, expected to continue through 2026, could result in potentially reduced regulatory burdens or increased flexibility for operating reactors like NMP2. Additionally, Executive Order 14302 includes provisions supporting development of domestic fuel cycle capabilities, including recycling-related technologies. The Authority cannot predict how either of these initiatives will affect operations at, or its obligations regarding, NMP2.

In New York, Governor Hochul made nuclear power a critical component of the state's energy strategy. The Governor directed NYPA, in coordination with the Department of Public Service, to develop at least 1 GW of new nuclear power in upstate New York. NYPA issued Requests for Information in Q4 2025, and follow-up is expected in 2026. New York State is also developing a Master Plan for Responsible Advanced Nuclear Development, which when finalized will provide a framework for deploying advanced nuclear power in the state. In addition, New York is co-leading the multi-state "First Movers Initiative," launched in 2025 with a coalition of other states, to help explore opportunities for cooperation and risk-sharing on advanced nuclear development.

### *Potential Nine Mile Point Expansion*

In January 2025, Constellation and NYSERDA applied for a DOE grant to support development of an early site permit to construct another nuclear reactor at the Nine Mile Point site. This initiative was noted in Governor Hochul's 2025 State of the State report as an example of early nuclear energy deployment that will help meet New York's 2040 zero-emissions target. An early site permit can serve as the first step in developing a new nuclear reactor, allowing the NRC to approve a site before a particular reactor technology is selected. Constellation and NYSERDA have indicated that they are still awaiting a response from DOE on this grant application. If Constellation elects to pursue development of a new nuclear reactor at the Nine Mile Point site, the Authority would coordinate as appropriate in light of its 18% ownership interest in NMP2 but does not anticipate a direct development role.

### *Spent Fuel*

The Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 established a framework to ensure the safe, permanent disposal of spent fuel and high-level radioactive waste. It directed the U.S. Department of Energy (“DOE”) to develop, construct, and operate a permanent geologic repository, which later amendments specified would be at Yucca Mountain, Nevada, and to enter into contracts with nuclear power plant owners to provide for disposal of their spent nuclear fuel and high-level waste. Under these so-called Standard Contracts, nuclear power plant owners paid fees of \$1.0 million (\$0.001) per kWh into a Nuclear Waste Fund to finance development of a permanent geologic repository; in exchange, DOE was obligated to begin accepting waste for disposal by January 31, 1998, following a priority schedule based on waste generation dates. However, DOE experienced delays in its development of a permanent repository and acceptance of commercial spent nuclear fuel, and in 2010, the federal government effectively terminated the Yucca Mountain repository program.

Until a permanent repository is built or DOE develops an alternative waste disposal method such that it can accept significant quantities of commercial spent nuclear fuel, the spent nuclear fuel from NMP2 is stored in dry casks at an on-site Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation (“ISFSI”), similar to how spent nuclear fuel is stored at reactor sites across the United States. This ISFSI is licensed under a general license pursuant to 10 C.F.R. Part 72, Subpart K, and is owned and operated by Constellation Energy Generation, LLC.

The Authority reimbursed Constellation’s predecessor for its share of these payments for NMP2. However, DOE has yet to accept any commercial quantities of spent fuel from NMP2 or other commercial nuclear power plants in the United States. Constellation executed a Settlement Agreement with the U.S. Department of Justice on December 20, 2012, to provide for reimbursement of costs associated with the on-site storage of spent nuclear fuel generated from Nine Mile Point until DOE can take title to such spent nuclear fuel. Under the Settlement Agreement, the federal government continues to reimburse Constellation for its ongoing spent fuel storage costs, subject to certain damage limitations based on the extent of the government’s breach. Constellation, in turn, forwards or credits 18% of the reimbursements for NMP2 to the Authority.

The Settlement Agreement is structured such that it will expire unless extended every three years upon mutual consent with DOE. The Settlement Agreement was most recently extended to cover storage costs through December 31, 2025, and Constellation has indicated that it is currently seeking a further extension.

### *Decommissioning*

Federal regulations at 10 C.F.R. 50.75 require reactor owners to provide reasonable assurance that adequate funding will be available to decommission a nuclear power plant site at the end of its life. Adequate financial assurance can be provided by prepayment, an external sinking fund, or a surety bond, insurance, or other guarantee method. Reactor owners must report the status of decommissioning funding to the NRC every two years; Constellation submits this report on behalf of NMP2 and last did so on March 26, 2025.

The Authority must provide adequate financial assurance to decommission NMP2 commensurate with its 18% ownership interest. As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the Authority’s share of the estimated costs for decommissioning NMP2 and restoration of the site are approximately \$113 million and \$105 million, respectively (included in the Authority’s Statements of Net Position as

a component of the Asset Retirement Obligation). The Authority maintains external sinking funds to satisfy this requirement, which are segregated from other Authority assets and are held in trust and not available for general corporate purposes. These decommissioning trust funds currently have a combined balance sufficient under NRC regulations to meet the present value of the Authority's decommissioning cost obligations, as noted in the most recent decommissioning funding assurance report for NMP2, mentioned above. As of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, the funds had total balances of approximately \$229 million and \$196 million, respectively. The Authority believes, based on actuarial estimates and assumed investment returns, that these funds are sufficient to meet its decommissioning obligations.

#### *Liability for Nuclear Accidents*

The federal Price-Anderson Act, codified at 42 U.S.C. 2210, also provides for financial coverage for off-site public liability claims arising from a nuclear accident at a commercial nuclear power plant. This financial coverage involves two layers. As primary coverage, each nuclear reactor licensee must maintain nuclear liability insurance as required under 10 C.F.R. Part 140. Constellation maintains this coverage for Nine Mile Point, and the Authority reimburses Constellation for its proportionate share of the cost. Constellation also maintains NRC-required onsite property damage insurance for Nine Mile Point, and the Authority reimburses Constellation for its proportionate share of the cost. The Price-Anderson Act also requires secondary coverage in the form of retrospective premiums imposed on all licensees in the event of a nuclear accident at any U.S. commercial nuclear power plant site causing damage in excess of that site's private insurance coverage. A licensee's maximum liability under this provision is its proportionate share of the applicable retrospective premium, which is subject to an inflation-adjusted per-reactor cap that is payable over time and subject to an annual payment limit. This liability is limited to \$158 million per reactor, payable at no more than approximately \$25 million per reactor per incident per year. The Authority's maximum liability under this provision for its 18% ownership stake in NMP2 is approximately \$28 million, payable at approximately \$4 million per incident per year. However, if a federal district court determines that public liability may exceed the amount of funds available through primary insurance and retroactive liability, it may assess an additional 5% retroactive liability.

### **ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITY**

National Grid and the Authority have signed certain Liabilities Undertaking and Indemnification Agreements which, taken together, provide, generally, that environmental liabilities are to be divided between National Grid and the Authority based on whether they relate to Transferred Business (defined below) or Retained Business (defined below). In addition, to clarify and supplement these agreements, National Grid and the Authority have also contracted to allocate between them certain liabilities, including environmental liabilities, arising from events occurring prior to the 1998 acquisition of LILCO and relating to the business and operations to be conducted by the Authority after the 1998 acquisition (the "Retained Business") and to the business and operations to be conducted by National Grid after the 1998 acquisition (the "Transferred Business"). For a complete description of specific actual and potential environmental liabilities of the Authority and National Grid, see "Legal Proceedings" in Note 16 of Notes to the Authority's Basic Financial Statements for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, which are included herein by specific cross-reference.

The Authority is subject to several federal, State, and local environmental laws and regulations governing the installation, operation, and maintenance of electric transmission and distribution systems.

## REGULATION

The operations of the Authority are subject to regulation by various State and federal agencies, discussions of which appear in other parts of this ADR. Such regulation and corresponding requirements affect, among other things, construction and operation of new facilities, upgrades to existing facilities and retirement or restrictions on operations, as well as air pollutant emissions, wastewater discharges and the management of hazardous and solid wastes. The principal agencies having a regulatory impact on the Authority and the conduct of their activities are:

### **New York State**

*DPS.* See “INTRODUCTION TO THE AUTHORITY - PSEG Long Island, and DPS” above for a description of the DPS’ role and relationship with the Authority and PSEG Long Island.

On December 24, 2020, the Governor signed into law a bill that amends the Act to provide the PSC with the ability to impose recommendations contained in a DPS comprehensive and regular management and operations audit in circumstances where the audit report indicates a finding of fraud, abuse or mismanagement by the Authority or a service provider. Prior to these amendments; (i) the DPS already possessed the power to undertake comprehensive and regular management and operations audits of the Authority and PSEG Long Island, as it does for all investor-owned utilities in the State, every five years, and (ii) the Authority was already obligated to implement DPS audit recommendations unless the Authority’s Board makes a final determination, after notice and public hearing, that a recommendation is inconsistent with the Authority’s sound fiscal operating practices, any existing contractual or operating obligations, or the provision of safe and adequate service. To date, the Board has not rejected any of the audit recommendations resulting from such audits, and the Authority and PSEG Long Island are developing implementation plans for the audit recommendations from the latest DPS management and operations audit.

*Public Authorities Control Board (“PACB”).* The Authority is required by the Act to obtain certain approvals of the PACB. The PACB consists of five members appointed by the Governor of the State. One member is appointed upon the recommendation of the Majority Leader of the State Senate, one upon the recommendation of the Speaker of the State Assembly, one upon the recommendation of the Minority Leader of the State Senate, and one upon the recommendation of the Minority Leader of the State Assembly. The two members of the PACB appointed by the Governor upon the recommendations of the Minority Leaders of the Senate and the Assembly do not vote. The unanimous vote of the voting members of the PACB is required to authorize action by the PACB.

Pursuant to the Act, the Authority may not undertake any “project” without PACB approval. A “project” of the Authority is defined by the Act to mean an action undertaken by the Authority that: (i) causes the Authority to issue bonds, notes or other obligations, or shares in any subsidiary corporation; (ii) significantly modifies the use of an asset valued at more than one million dollars owned by the Authority or involves the sale, lease or other disposition of such an asset; or (iii) commits the Authority to a contract or agreement with a total consideration of greater than one million dollars and does not involve the day-to-day operations of the Authority. The Act provides that the PACB shall only approve a proposed project of the Authority upon the PACB’s determination that: (i) the project is financially feasible; (ii) the project does not materially adversely affect overall real property taxes in the Service Area; (iii) the project is anticipated to result generally in lower utility rates; and (iv) the project will not materially adversely affect overall real property taxes or utility rates in other areas of the State.

*Office of the New York State Comptroller.* Pursuant to the Act, the Authority must obtain the written approval of the Office of the New York State Comptroller of any private sale of bonds or notes of the Authority and the terms of such sale. By letter dated July 22, 1999, the Office of the New York State Comptroller set forth his determination that pursuant to Section 1020-cc of the Act (which subjects all Authority contracts to “the provisions of the State Finance Law relating to contracts made by the State”) Authority contracts for goods and services that exceed \$50,000 in amount must be approved by the Office of the New York State Comptroller before such contracts become effective. The LIPA Reform Act amended Section 1020-cc of the Act to exempt from this requirement, among other things, contracts between the Authority’s service provider and third parties. In addition, the Office of the New York State Comptroller periodically conducts audits of the Authority to examine the Authority’s policies, procedures, controls, and other financial and management practices.

*Utility Intervention Unit.* Under the LIPA Reform Act, the Utility Intervention Unit, within the Department of State, is empowered to participate in rate proceedings and hold regular forums in the Service Area.

*Department of Environmental Conservation.* DEC is the principal agency of the State government regulating air, water and land quality. Before any federal license or permit can be issued for any activity involving a discharge into navigable waters, DEC must certify that the discharge will comply with the State water quality standards (or waive certification). Certain aspects of DEC’s regulatory authority over pollutant discharge permits, air quality permits, and hazardous waste regulation arise from delegation of such authority to the State by federal legislation. Furthermore, DEC is charged with promulgating and then enforcing the rules and regulations to achieve statewide GHG emissions reductions and other goals and targets established by the CLCPA reflecting the scoping plan prepared by the Climate Action Council and adopted on December 19, 2022. Subsequently, DEC in consultation with the Climate Action Council, will report on the implementation of the GHG reduction measures and make recommendations for future regulatory and policy actions to achieve the CLCPA goals.

## **Federal**

*Nuclear Regulatory Commission.* Under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, the NRC regulates the construction and operation of nuclear reactors and the transfer, acquisition, ownership, possession, and use of nuclear materials, as well as the export and import of nuclear materials and equipment. This broad authority means that the NRC oversees a wide range of activities, including day-to-day operations at nuclear reactors, the manufacture and transfer of nuclear fuel, on-site storage of spent nuclear fuel, decommissioning after operations cease, and liability in case of an accident causing offsite damage.

Section 103 of the Atomic Energy Act requires a license to operate a commercial, power-producing nuclear reactor. The NRC issues such licenses under either 10 C.F.R. Part 50 or Part 52. An operating license is valid for forty years from issuance, with the option to renew, normally for twenty-year periods, for an up to eighty-year operating life under current NRC regulations. The NRC issued NMP2 its original operating license under Part 50 in 1987. NMP2 received a forty-year license renewal in 2006, extending its operating license through October 31, 2046.

Entities that hold a nuclear reactor operating license are subject to strict license conditions and NRC regulations. All reactor licensees are subject to requirements under Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations, including radiation protection (Part 20), operation and decommissioning (Part 50),

physical protection (Part 73), and financial protection (Part 140). License conditions contain reactor-specific obligations addressing the possession and use of nuclear materials associated with the reactor, maximum power levels, reactor technical specifications, fuel storage and handling, and additional safety parameters affecting operations.

The Authority owns an 18% interest in NMP2 and is a co-licensee on the NMP2 Renewed Facility Operating License No. NPF-69 (as successor in interest to Long Island Lighting Company). Constellation Energy Generation, LLC is the operator of the reactor. The Authority and Constellation have an operating agreement specifying each party's obligations under the license. As a minority owner, but not an operator, the Authority is responsible for its share of the reactor's operations and maintenance, capital expenditures, and fuel costs, as well as its share of financial protection obligations in the event of a nuclear incident involving NMP2 and its share of decommissioning costs to return the Nine Mile Point site to release conditions after it ceases operating. See also above "CERTAIN FACTORS AFFECTING THE ELECTRIC UTILITY INDUSTRY – Nuclear Plant Matters" for a more detailed description of the Authority's obligations.

*Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.* FERC regulates the rates, terms, and conditions of (i) the sale for resale of electric power by "public utilities"; and (ii) the provision of transmission service in interstate commerce by public utilities. The Authority is not a "public utility" under the FPA and therefore, FERC does not exercise direct jurisdiction under FPA Sections 205 or 206 over the rates for service provided over the Authority's facilities. Although the Authority's transmission rates, terms, and conditions are not generally subject to FERC jurisdiction, FERC may, under Sections 211 and 212 of the FPA, order the Authority to provide wheeling (transmission) service to eligible customers on rates, terms, and conditions comparable to those the Authority applies to its own use of the system. Further, FERC may apply FPA Section 211A, under which certain non-jurisdictional transmitting utilities may be required to provide open access transmission service. If applied, the Authority would become subject to FERC jurisdiction with respect to wholesale transmission service, provided on a comparable basis that is not unduly discriminatory or preferential.

FERC has never applied FPA Section 211A to the Authority. Since the enactment of this provision, FERC has taken a conservative approach to its implementation and has only asserted jurisdiction in very limited instances, none of which have involved an unregulated transmitting utility participating in an organized market, such as the Authority's participation in the NYISO.

While the Authority is a non-jurisdictional entity with respect to the establishment of rates, terms, and conditions for the sale of energy and provision of transmission, FERC has jurisdiction over municipal utilities such as the Authority with respect to compliance with reliability standards and prohibitions against market manipulation. Under FPA Section 215, all users, owners and operators of the bulk power system, including the Authority, must comply with reliability standards issued by NERC, which FERC has certified as the Electric Reliability Organization responsible for developing and enforcing such standards, subject to FERC oversight. In the Northeast, implementation of the NERC reliability standards is largely delegated to, and undertaken by, the Northeast Power Coordinating Council ("NPCC"). There are currently over 100 federal reliability standards covering transmission and generation operations conducted by, or on behalf of the Authority. In addition to NERC standards and NPCC standards and criteria, the NYISO and State market participants must comply with NYSRC Reliability Rules for planning and operating the State Power System. NYSRC Reliability Rules are consistent with and more stringent and specific than associated ERO standards and NPCC standards and criteria. This is permitted by federal legislation in FPA Section 215. The NYSRC Reliability Rules include local rules that apply to New York City and Long Island that are

more stringent than other NYSRC Rules. These local rules are more stringent because of the need to protect the reliable delivery of electricity for specific electric system characteristics and demographics relative to these zones. These conditions include unique circumstances and complexities related to the maintenance of reliable transmission service, and the dire consequences that would result from failure to provide uninterrupted service.

Separately, FPA Section 222 prohibits “any entity” (including otherwise non-jurisdictional entities such as the Authority) from engaging in the use of any manipulative or deceptive device or contrivance in connection with the purchase or sale of electric energy or transmission service. FERC has implemented FPA Section 222 through its anti-market manipulation rule set forth in 18 C.F.R. 1c.2, which applies to non-jurisdictional entities participating in wholesale energy markets. Violations may be subject to enforcement and potential sanctions by FERC. Court decisions have held that FERC’s civil penalty authority under FPA Sections 316 and 316A does not extend to municipalities. However, this issue has not been definitively resolved in the context of FPA Section 222, and the applicability of these statutory limitations would likely be addressed in any such proceeding.

*Environmental Protection Agency.* The EPA is the principal agency of the federal government regulating air, water, and land quality. The Authority is subject to EPA rules requiring permits for the discharge of identified pollutants in waters of the United States that may occur during utility operations. However, EPA does not regulate radiological emissions or effluents from nuclear facilities, rather the NRC reviews such environmental impacts as part of its permit and licensing proceedings. See also above “CERTAIN FACTORS AFFECTING THE ELECTRIC UTILITY INDUSTRY – Environmental - Regulation of CO<sub>2</sub> and other GHGs Emissions from Power Plants.”

*Department of Energy.* DOE may issue presidential permits for international transmission interconnections and grant authorizations for the export of energy into Canada.

*United States Army Corps of Engineers.* The United States Army Corps of Engineers, subject to the State’s DEC review and certification outlined above, must approve construction undertaken in connection with a power plant or transmission line, which affects navigation, involves dredging or filling in waters of the United States, or involves crossing of navigable streams.

*US Customs & Border Protection and/or Department of the Treasury.* Through executive order, the Executive Branch has imposed up to 25% tariffs on certain Canadian imports. The Canadian government has responded with its own retaliatory tariffs. NYISO previously filed with FERC for the authority to collect these tariffs from the party scheduling the import, or failing to receive that approval, to collect these duties on a load ratio share basis, where the Authority’s cost responsibility would be approximately 13% of the duties imposed.

In May 2025, the State joined a coalition of states in a lawsuit challenging the executive branch’s unilateral imposition of tariffs issued under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act. The coalition of states won a favorable ruling at the U.S. Court of International Trade, which ruled President Trump did not have the authority to issue such tariffs. The decision was affirmed by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit and, in February 2026, by the United States Supreme Court.

*Potential Executive, Legislative and Regulatory Action.* The election of new administrations, including the President of the United States, could impact substantially the current environmental standards and regulations and other matters described herein. For example, upon taking office in

January 2025, President Trump issued a series of executive orders and actions affecting executive actions and policies implemented by prior administrations. One such executive order revoked certain executive orders of the prior administration relating to climate change and clean energy, requiring federal agencies to review all federal government actions taken pursuant to the revoked orders and to take necessary steps to rescind, replace or amend such actions. In addition, a separate executive order directed the heads of all federal agencies to review all agency actions affecting the development of domestic energy resources, such as oil, natural gas, coal, hydropower, biofuels, critical mineral, and nuclear energy, and within 30 days of identifying any agency action that unduly burdens the production of domestic energy resources, to develop and begin action plans to rescind or revise the agency actions. The outcome of these orders and actions, including any future executive orders and the impact of any additional actions the current or any future administrations will take, is not yet known.

Federal, State and local laws, regulations, standards, and procedures which regulate the environmental impact of electric utilities are subject to change. These changes may arise from continuing legislative, regulatory and judicial action regarding such standards and procedures that can impact legal and regulatory interpretations and enforcement priorities. The Authority is unable to predict at this time whether any current legislative proposals will be enacted into law or what the impact of any such proposals that may ultimately be enacted will be. There is no assurance that the Authority's facilities will remain subject to the regulations currently in effect, will always be in compliance with regulations, or will always be able to obtain all required operating permits. Changes in these requirements or the inability to comply with existing environmental standards could result in substantial additional capital expenditures to achieve or maintain compliance, or could result in reduced operating levels or the complete shutdown of individual electric generating units, which could have an adverse impact on the Authority's revenues.

### **Other Jurisdictions**

The regulatory procedures of neighboring states such as Connecticut and New Jersey impact the ability of the Authority to obtain additional power supplies through constructing new cables which extend into such jurisdictions.

### **LITIGATION**

The Authority is involved in numerous actions arising from the ordinary conduct of its business both prior to and after the 1998 acquisition of LILCO that include claims related to: litigation with certain municipalities regarding property tax PILOTs, and environmental claims brought by governments and individual plaintiffs that allege the Authority is responsible for all or a portion of the clean-up costs, personal injuries and/or damages resulting from its alleged use, release or deposit of hazardous substances which include asbestos. See "RECENT DEVELOPMENTS - Suffolk County Payments in Lieu of Taxes" for more information regarding PILOT litigation. While the Authority cannot predict the costs of such pending claims or additional similar claims which may arise, the Authority believes that such litigation, in the aggregate, will not have a material adverse impact on the business or the affairs of the Authority. See "Legal Proceedings" in Note 16 of Notes to the Authority's Consolidated Financial Statements and Required Supplementary Information for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

## **CERTAIN OTHER MATTERS**

### **LIPA Assets and Liabilities**

At the time of the 1998 acquisition of LILCO, in addition to the electric assets described under “INTRODUCTION TO THE AUTHORITY” herein, LIPA also retained certain other of LILCO’s former assets (these electric and other retained assets are referred to collectively as the “LIPA Assets”) and liabilities (the “LIPA Liabilities” and, together with the LIPA Assets, the “LIPA Assets and Liabilities”). The LIPA Assets included, among other assets (i) certain regulatory assets of LILCO, including the Shoreham Regulatory Asset, (ii) the judgments, actions and claims of LILCO for refunds of property taxes, including the judgment resulting from the litigation contesting the assessment of certain Shoreham Nuclear Power Station property (the “Shoreham Property Tax Litigation”) and (iii) other intangible assets of LILCO’s former retail electric business, including the right to provide electric service in the Service Area. The LIPA Liabilities included, among other liabilities, certain environmental liabilities of LILCO not otherwise transferred to or indemnified by a National Grid Sub.

Upon consummating the 1998 acquisition, LIPA recorded various purchase accounting adjustments to recognize that LIPA is not subject to the regulatory jurisdiction of the PSC and is exempt from federal income tax. The primary result of these adjustments was the elimination of the regulatory assets and liabilities of LILCO, including the Shoreham Regulatory Asset, and eliminating LILCO’s net deferred federal income tax liability. The unamortized balance of the excess of the acquisition costs over the original net book value of the transmission and distribution and nuclear assets and the fair value of the other net assets retained appears on the financial statements included by specific cross-reference herein as the “Acquisition Adjustment.” This Acquisition Adjustment was originally amortized over 35 years (commencing in 1998) and the remaining amortization period on the Acquisition Adjustment was shortened by approximately seven years based on the results of a depreciation study. In May 1998, when the Authority acquired LILCO, the original Acquisition Adjustment was approximately \$4.2 billion. As of March 31, 2026, the balance of the Acquisition Adjustment, net of accumulated amortization, was approximately \$70.5 million.

### **Guarantees and Indemnities**

National Grid USA (a subsidiary of National Grid) has absolutely and unconditionally guaranteed to the Authority (i) the full and prompt payment when due of all amounts required to be credited or paid by National Grid Sub under the PSA and (ii) the full and prompt performance of the covenants and agreements of the National Grid Sub under the PSA. Upon certain reductions in the credit ratings of National Grid USA, the Authority has the right to have National Grid USA obtain letters of credit securing these undertakings and agreements. On April 13, 2018, National Grid USA replaced KeySpan as the guarantor of National Grid Sub’s obligations under the PSA, as provided in the amendment to the PSA that became effective on March 29, 2018.

PSEG Power LLC, an affiliate of PSEG Long Island, has absolutely and unconditionally guaranteed to the Authority (i) the full and prompt payment when due of all amounts required to be credited or paid by PSEG Long Island under the OSA up to \$60,000,000 and (ii) the full and prompt performance of the covenants and agreements of PSEG Long Island under the OSA. Upon certain reductions in the credit ratings of PSEG, the Authority has the right to have PSEG Long Island obtain a letter of credit in lieu of the corporate guaranty.

## **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

Certain of the corporations mentioned in this ADR, including National Grid, PSEG, Constellation, the current parent of CENG, the operator of NMP2, file reports and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission, which reports and information are publicly available. None of the above-mentioned additional information is included herein by specific cross-reference, and the Authority takes no responsibility for the accuracy or completeness thereof.

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**APPENDIX A**

**AUDITED BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

2025



YEAR-END REPORT



**Basic Financial Statements**  
and Required Supplementary Information

December 31, 2025  
and 2024

**Long Island Power Authority**  
(A Component Unit of the State of New York)

**LONG ISLAND POWER AUTHORITY**

*(A Component Unit of the State of New York)*

December 31, 2025 and 2024

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KPMG LLP  
Two Financial Center  
60 South Street  
Boston, MA 02111

## Independent Auditors' Report

Board of Trustees  
Long Island Power Authority:

### *Opinion*

We have audited the financial statements of the Long Island Power Authority (LIPA), a component unit of the State of New York, as of and for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise LIPA's basic financial statements for the years then ended as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of LIPA as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 and the changes in its financial position and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

### *Basis for Opinion*

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of LIPA and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

### *Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements*

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about LIPA's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

### *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements*

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements, as a whole, are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.



In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of LIPA's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about LIPA's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control related matters that we identified during the audit.

*Required Supplementary Information*

U.S. generally accepted accounting principles require that the information in the management's discussion and analysis and the schedule of proportionate share of the net pension liability and schedule of contributions be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with GAAS, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audits of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

*KPMG LLP*

Boston, Massachusetts  
March 25, 2026

# LONG ISLAND POWER AUTHORITY

(A Component Unit of the State of New York)

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)

December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Amounts in thousands, unless otherwise stated)

## Introduction

The Long Island Power Authority (LIPA) is a component unit of the State of New York (State). LIPA was established as a corporate municipal instrumentality of the State, constituting a political subdivision, created by Chapter 517 of the Laws of 1986 (the LIPA Act). As such, it is a component unit of the State and is included in the State's annual financial statements.

LIPA became the retail supplier of electric service in the Counties of Nassau and Suffolk (with certain limited exceptions) and a portion of Queens County known as the Rockaways (Service Area) on May 28, 1998 by acquiring the transmission and distribution (T&D) system of the Long Island Lighting Company (LILCO) as a wholly owned subsidiary of LIPA. The acquisition included an undivided 18% interest in the Nine Mile Point Unit 2 (NMP2) generating facility located in upstate New York. LIPA provides electric delivery service in the Service Area, which includes approximately 1.2 million customers. The population of the Service Area is approximately 3.0 million.

To simplify LIPA's operations, LIPA and LILCO's Boards approved consolidating LIPA and LILCO. LIPA successfully sought a letter ruling from the Internal Revenue Service to confirm there would be no federal tax liability to LIPA or LILCO as a result of the merger of LILCO into LIPA. In addition, LIPA's Board approved consolidation amendments to its Bond Resolution. LIPA obtained all required consents to make effective the amendment and restatement of the Bond Resolution. LIPA and LILCO's Boards approved the merger. The merger was completed and the Amended and Restated Bond Resolution became effective, as of November 19, 2025.

LIPA is governed by a local Board of Trustees (Board) consisting of nine Trustees, five of whom are appointed by the Governor, two by the Temporary President of the State Senate, and two by the Speaker of the State Assembly. The Board supervises, regulates, and sets policy and rates for LIPA. In accordance with the LIPA Reform Act, codified as Chapter 173, Laws of New York (Reform Act) in 2013, LIPA is required to submit any proposed rate increase to the New York State Department of Public Service DPS (DPS) for review if it would increase the rates and charges by an amount that would increase LIPA's annual revenues by more than 2.5%; however, LIPA's Board retains final rate-setting power.

The Reform Act also created the Securitization Law, which established LIPA's component unit, the Utility Debt Securitization Authority (UDSA). The Securitization Law's purpose is to provide the statutory authority for the issuance of restructuring bonds that allows UDSA to issue an initial par up to \$8.0 billion of securitized bonds (inclusive of the bonds already issued) to refinance outstanding indebtedness for net present value savings or to fund LIPA's T&D system resiliency investments. UDSA is considered a blended component unit. The activities of UDSA operations are blended with the operations of LIPA for financial reporting purposes.

During 2025, UDSA retired an additional \$1.10 billion of its outstanding indebtedness which generated a net present value debt service savings of \$120 million. A total of \$7.36 billion of UDSA Restructuring Bonds have been issued resulting in \$641 million in remaining statutory capacity. Since 2013, approximately \$699 million of net present value debt service savings has been generated for LIPA's customers as of result of the UDSA refunding transactions.

# LONG ISLAND POWER AUTHORITY

(A Component Unit of the State of New York)

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December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Amounts in thousands, unless otherwise stated)

LIPA contracts for the majority of services necessary to deliver electric service. Commencing January 1, 2014, LIPA contracted with PSEG Long Island LLC (PSEG Long Island) to provide management services under the Amended and Restated Operations Services Agreement (2014 OSA). On December 15, 2021, the 2014 OSA was further amended and restated, effective April 1, 2022 (the OSA or Reformed OSA). The OSA had a base term of 12 years, which expired December 31, 2025 with an option to extend for up to five years upon mutual agreement of the parties.

On September 25, 2025, the LIPA Board approved an extension of the OSA for a five-year term to expire December 31, 2030. The extension has since been signed by the parties, approved by the New York State Office of the Attorney General and New York's Office of the State Comptroller. For a further discussion, see Note 16(f).

PSEG Long Island is a wholly owned subsidiary of Public Service Enterprise Group (PSEG), and LIPA provides service to customers under the PSEG Long Island brand name. ServCo, a subsidiary company of PSEG Long Island consists of approximately 2,800 employees, including the legacy LILCO and National Grid employees that transitioned employment to ServCo in 2014. The salary and benefit costs of ServCo employees are Pass-Through Expenditures paid by the Authority. Upon the termination of the OSA, PSEG Long Island is required to transfer all Membership Interests in ServCo to LIPA or, at LIPA's direction, its designee, at no cost.

PSEG Long Island performs many utility functions on LIPA's behalf and in return receives (a) a fixed management fee, and (b) a variable fee contingent on meeting certain performance metrics.

LIPA also contracts services related to fuel and power supply management and certain commodity activities. For the period of January 1, 2014 through December 31, 2025, LIPA was contracted with PSEG Energy Resources and Trade LLC (PSEG ER&T), a PSEG affiliate, to provide such services. After a competitive procurement process, on December 18, 2024, LIPA's Board approved a new Power Supply Management and Fuel Supply Management Services Agreement (PSMFM Agreement) with The Energy Authority, Inc. (TEA) for a five-year term. The PSMFM Agreement has been approved by the New York State Attorney General and was approved by the New York State Comptroller in March 2025 and transition work commenced at that time. TEA has begun providing services under the PSMFM Agreement effective January 1, 2026.

Certain other services related to power supply management and commodity activities are also provided by these management agreements.

LIPA separately maintains power purchase agreements with various third-party power generators.

# LONG ISLAND POWER AUTHORITY

(A Component Unit of the State of New York)

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)

December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Amounts in thousands, unless otherwise stated)

## Overview of the Basic Financial Statements

LIPA's basic financial statements are prepared on an accrual basis in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

The Annual Financial Report for LIPA includes the Basic Financial Statements and the Required Supplementary Information. The Basic Financial Statements consist of the Statements of Net Position, the Statements of Revenue, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position, the Statements of Cash Flows, and the Notes to the Financial Statements (Notes). Following the Basic Financial Statements is LIPA's Required Supplementary Information.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) provides an overview of LIPA's financial information for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, with certain comparative information as of and for the year ended December 31, 2023. Management's Discussion and Analysis should be read in conjunction with the Basic Financial Statements. The Notes are an integral part of LIPA's Basic Financial Statements and provide additional information on certain components of these statements.

In 2025, LIPA adopted GASB Statement No. 102, *Certain Risk Disclosures* (GASB Statement No. 102). GASB Statement No. 102 requires disclosure of essential information about risks related to a government's vulnerabilities due to certain concentrations or constraints. LIPA has determined that there are no concentrations or constraints that meet the criteria for GASB Statement No. 102 disclosure.

In 2024, LIPA adopted GASB Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences* on a prospective basis as impact on prior year was not material to the financial statements.

The Statements of Net Position provide information about the nature and amount of resources and obligations at a specific point in time.

The Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position report all of LIPA's revenues and expenses for the periods shown.

The Statements of Cash Flows report the cash provided and used by operating activities, as well as other cash sources, such as investment income and debt financing, and other cash uses such as payments for debt service and capital additions.

The Notes to the Financial Statements provide additional detailed information to support the Financial Statements.

The Required Supplementary Information is required by GASB to accompany the Basic Financial Statements and includes MD&A and information related to LIPA's participation in the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System.

### Forward-Looking Statements

The statements in this MD&A that are not purely historical facts are forward-looking statements based on current expectations of future events. Such forward-looking statements are necessarily based on various assumptions and estimates and are inherently subject to various risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to, risks and uncertainties relating to the possible invalidity of the underlying assumptions and estimates and possible changes to or development in various important factors. Accordingly, actual results may vary from those we presently expect and such variations may be material. We therefore caution against placing undue reliance on the forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A. All forward-looking statements included in this MD&A are made only as of the date of this MD&A and we assume no obligation to update any such forward-looking statements as a result of new information, future events, or other factors.

# LONG ISLAND POWER AUTHORITY

(A Component Unit of the State of New York)

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)

December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Amounts in thousands, unless otherwise stated)

## Financial Condition Overview

LIPA's Condensed Statements of Net Position as of December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023 are summarized below.

Assets and deferred outflows of resources	2025	2024	2023
Capital assets, net	\$ 10,883,888	10,711,393	10,590,245
Current assets	3,181,231	3,153,777	3,006,392
Regulatory assets	424,799	542,129	682,765
Noncurrent assets	493,896	547,941	668,021
Deferred outflows of resources	102,826	89,613	165,323
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	15,086,640	15,044,853	15,112,746
Liabilities and deferred inflows of resources			
Long-term debt, net of current maturities	9,008,676	8,981,393	9,292,423
Current liabilities	1,735,913	1,858,487	1,643,720
Regulatory liabilities	362,345	292,582	118,990
Noncurrent liabilities	1,688,004	2,097,135	2,517,407
Deferred inflows of resources	1,016,328	782,431	712,785
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	13,811,266	14,012,028	14,285,325
Total net position			
Net investment in capital assets	603,245	673,045	460,406
Restricted	54,481	125,284	316,159
Unrestricted	617,648	234,496	50,856
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net position	\$ 15,086,640	15,044,853	15,112,746

## Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources

### 2025 Compared to 2024

Assets and deferred outflows of resources increased \$42 million compared to 2024 due to increases of \$173 million in capital assets, net, \$27 million in current assets, and \$13 million in deferred outflows of resources. These increases were partially offset by decreases of \$117 million in regulatory assets, and \$54 million in noncurrent assets.

Capital assets, net, increased \$173 million compared to 2024 primarily due to higher investment in reliability, load growth, and information technology system projects primarily related to the completion of the Information Technology (IT) system separation project. These capital additions were partially offset by lease amortizations, asset retirements and annual depreciation expense.

Current assets increased \$27 million compared to 2024 primarily due to higher cash and investment balances primarily related to collateral postings, increased accounts receivables combined with increased values on LIPA's short-term portion of its commodity derivative investments. These increases were partially offset by fuel inventory levels.

# LONG ISLAND POWER AUTHORITY

(A Component Unit of the State of New York)

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)

December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Amounts in thousands, unless otherwise stated)

Regulatory assets decreased \$117 million primarily due to a decrease of \$67 million in the deferred recovery of costs associated with the estimated potential impact of the Suffolk County property tax litigation due to an update in the reserve calculation methodology, a decrease of \$6 million in the Delivery Service Adjustment (DSA), a decrease of \$2 million in the Revenue Decoupling Mechanism (RDM), and scheduled annual recovery or amortizations of regulatory assets totaling \$77 million. These decreases were partially offset by a \$33 million increase in the power supply charge recoverable and a \$2 million increase in unrealized mark-to-market changes related to financial and commodity derivative instruments. For a full discussion of the regulatory assets and liabilities, see Note 5 to the Notes of the Financial Statements.

Noncurrent assets decreased \$54 million due to the \$111 million of scheduled amortization of the Acquisition Adjustment, a \$1 million decrease in the long-term portion of the financial and commodity derivative valuations and a \$1 million decrease in other long-term receivables. These decreases were partially offset by a \$33 million increase in market value of the Nuclear Decommissioning Trust Fund (NDTF) and a \$26 million increase related to the OSA employee retirement benefits pension plan which is in a fully funded asset position for the first time as a result of strong plan investment gains.

Deferred outflows of resources increased \$13 million primarily due to a reclassification of deferred gains on debt refunding to deferred inflows in 2025.

## 2024 Compared to 2023

Assets and deferred outflows of resources decreased \$68 million compared to 2023 due to decreases of \$141 million in regulatory assets, \$120 million in noncurrent assets, and \$76 million in deferred outflows of resources. These decreases were partially offset by increases of \$148 million in current assets, and \$121 million in net capital assets.

Capital assets, net, increased \$121 million compared to 2023 primarily due to higher investment in reliability, load growth, and storm hardening projects. These capital additions were partially offset by asset retirements and annual depreciation expense.

Current assets increased \$148 million compared to 2023 primarily due to higher mark-to-market values in the Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) account, and higher accounts receivable. These increases were partially offset by lower counterparty collateral posted by LIPA and lower cash balances.

Regulatory assets decreased \$141 million primarily due to a decrease of \$66 million in unrealized mark-to-market changes on financial and commodity derivative instruments, a decrease of \$26 million in the RDM due to higher than budgeted revenues, a decrease of \$8 million in unfunded actuarially determined reserves due to an updated study related to asbestos litigation exposure, a decrease of \$7 million in the DSA, and scheduled annual recovery or amortizations of regulatory assets totaling \$65 million. These decreases were partially offset by a \$31 million scheduled annual increase in the deferred recovery of costs associated with the estimated potential impact of the Suffolk County property tax litigation. For a full discussion of the regulatory assets and liabilities, see Note 5 to the Notes the Financial Statements.

Noncurrent assets decreased \$120 million due to the \$111 million of scheduled amortization of the Acquisition Adjustment, a \$46 million decrease in other long-term receivables primarily due to the receipt of FEMA funds related to Superstorm Sandy and a \$1 million decrease in unrealized charges. These decreases were partially offset by a \$18 million market value increase in the NDTF and a \$20 million increase in the long-term portion of the financial and commodity derivative valuations.

# LONG ISLAND POWER AUTHORITY

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(Amounts in thousands, unless otherwise stated)

Deferred outflows of resources decreased \$76 million primarily due to a \$35 million decrease resulting from the scheduled amortization of previously deferred costs associated with refunding of higher cost of debt, a \$25 million decrease in the deferred unrealized loss on the mark-to-market valuations of commodity derivatives, \$15 million decrease in the measurement Asset Retirement Obligation (ARO) related to NMP2 due to an updated study; and a \$1 million decrease in deferred Pension and OPEB expenses.

## Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources

### 2025 Compared to 2024

Liabilities and deferred inflows of resources decreased \$201 million due to a decrease of \$409 million in noncurrent liabilities and a decrease of \$123 in current liabilities. These decreases were partially offset by increases of \$234 million in deferred inflows of resources, \$70 million in regulatory liabilities and \$27 million in long-term debt.

Long-term debt, net of current maturities increased \$27 million resulting from a \$271 million increase related to LIPA debt partially offset by a \$244 million decrease related to UDSA debt as detailed below.

LIPA issued Electric System General Revenue Bonds, Series 2025 totaling \$875 million, plus premium of \$33 million, to fund capital improvements and refinance \$454 million of debt. Additionally, long-term debt was reduced by (i) \$376 million due to scheduled principal payments, (ii) \$24 million related to the defeasance of debt and (iii) the scheduled net amortization of premiums and accretions totaling \$34 million. These decreases were partially offset by \$251 million due to current debt maturities classified as current liabilities.

UDSA issued restructuring bonds totaling approximately \$1.09 billion, including \$975 million of Series 2025 Tax-Exempt Restructuring Bonds, and \$115 million of Series 2025TE-1 Tax-Exempt Green Bonds. The proceeds from these restructuring bonds, plus \$134 million of premium received, refunded approximately \$1.10 billion of UDSA debt and \$98 million of associated premium was reclassified to deferred gain. Additionally, long-term debt was reduced by \$224 million due to scheduled principal payments, and \$41 million due to scheduled amortization of debt premium. These decreases were partially offset by \$4 million due to current debt maturities classified as current liabilities.

Current liabilities decreased \$123 million primarily due to a \$213 million decrease in current maturities of long-term debt, lease and Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITA) liabilities and a \$12 million decrease in short-term debt. These decreases were partially offset by a \$74 million increase in accounts payable and other accrued expenses, and a \$28 million increase in counterparty collateral.

Regulatory liabilities increased \$70 million primarily due to a \$80 million increase in the impact of the updated actuarial study related to the OSA-Employee Retirement Benefits, a \$3 million increase of unrealized mark-to-market gains on commodity derivative instruments, a \$3 million increase in the RDM and a \$1 million increase in the deferrals related to the distributed energy resources. These increases were partially offset by a \$11 million decrease in the power supply charge refundable, a \$4 million decrease in the deferrals related to the Utility 2.0 program, a \$1 million decrease in the DSA, and a \$1 million decrease in clean energy cost deferrals. For a full discussion of the regulatory assets and liabilities, see Note 5 of the Notes to the Financial Statements.

# LONG ISLAND POWER AUTHORITY

(A Component Unit of the State of New York)

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)

December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Amounts in thousands, unless otherwise stated)

Noncurrent liabilities decreased \$409 million primarily due to the amortization of the lease and SBITA liabilities of \$288 million, a \$79 million decrease in estimates related to the Suffolk County property tax litigation, a \$39 million decrease in the PSEG Long Island's workforce obligation retirement benefits resulting from updated assumptions in the actuarial valuation combined with pension plan asset returns, a \$9 million decrease in long-term liabilities and unrealized credits primarily related to a decrease in customer deposits and a \$4 million decrease due to the amortization of swap instrument premiums. These decreases were partially offset by a \$9 million increase in the NMP2 ARO and a \$1 million increase in the mark-to-market value of financial and commodity derivative instruments.

Deferred inflows of resources increased \$234 million primarily due to an increase in the deferred unrealized gain on the mark-to-market valuations of the OPEB account and the NDTF plus the recognition of a deferred gain of \$84 million resulting from the refunding of UDSA Restructuring Bonds with the issuance of Restructuring Bonds, Series 2025.

## 2024 Compared to 2023

Liabilities and deferred inflows of resources decreased \$273 million due to a decrease of \$420 million in noncurrent liabilities and a decrease of \$311 million in long-term debt. These decreases were partially offset by increases of \$215 million in current liabilities, \$173 million in regulatory liabilities and \$70 million in deferred inflows of resources.

Long-term debt, net of current maturities, decreased \$311 million as LIPA issued Electric System General Revenue Bonds, Series 2024 totaling \$1.006 billion, plus premium received of \$99 million, to fund capital improvements and refinance \$697 million of debt. Additionally, long-term debt was reduced by (i) \$287 million due to scheduled principal payments, (ii) \$313 million long-term debt reclassified as current liabilities, (iii) \$24 million related to the defeasance of debt and (iv) the scheduled net amortization of premiums and accretions totaling \$95 million.

Current liabilities increased \$215 million primarily due to a \$270 million increase in current maturities of long-term debt, and lease and SBITA liabilities, and a \$46 million increase in accounts payable and other accrued expenses. These increases were partially offset by a \$56 million decrease in the change in the mark-to-market value of commodity derivative instruments and a \$45 million decrease in short-term debt.

Regulatory liabilities increased \$173 million primarily due to a \$110 million increase in the impact of the updated actuarial study related to the OSA-Employee Retirement Benefits, a \$41 million increase in the DSA due to lower than budgeted storm and debt service costs, a \$12 million increase in the power supply charge refundable, a \$7 million increase of unrealized mark-to-market gains on commodity derivative instruments, a \$6 million increase in clean energy cost deferrals, and a \$1 million increase in the RDM due to higher than budgeted revenues. These increases were partially offset by a \$4 million decrease in the deferrals related to the Utility 2.0 program. For a full discussion of the regulatory assets and liabilities, see Note 5 of the Notes to the Financial Statements.

Noncurrent liabilities decreased \$420 million primarily due to the amortization of the lease and SBITA liabilities of \$300 million, a \$75 million decrease in the PSEG Long Island's workforce obligation retirement benefits resulting from updated assumptions in the actuarial valuation, a \$38 million decrease in the mark-to-market value of financial and commodity derivative instruments, a \$18 million decrease in the NMP2 ARO resulting from an updated study, a \$8 million decrease in long-term liabilities and unrealized credits primarily related to a decrease in customer deposits and a \$4 million decrease due to the amortization of swap instrument premiums. These decreases were partially offset by a \$23 million increase in claims and damages related to the Suffolk County property tax litigation.

Deferred inflows of resources increased \$70 million primarily due to an increase in the deferred unrealized gain on the mark-to-market valuations of the OPEB account and NDTF.

# LONG ISLAND POWER AUTHORITY

(A Component Unit of the State of New York)

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)

December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Amounts in thousands, unless otherwise stated)

## Results of Operations

LIPA's Condensed Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023 are summarized as follows:

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Operating revenues – electric sales, net of uncollectible accounts expense	\$ 4,516,769	4,077,409	3,698,833
Operating expenses	(4,048,414)	(3,659,108)	(3,351,354)
Interest charges, net	(367,040)	(367,185)	(363,393)
Total operating and interest expenses	(4,415,454)	(4,026,293)	(3,714,747)
Revenue less operating expenses and interest charges, net	101,315	51,116	(15,914)
Grant income	41,626	47,687	42,210
Other income, net:	99,609	106,601	103,793
Total other income, net	141,234	154,288	146,003
Change in net position	242,549	205,404	130,089
Net position, beginning of year	1,032,825	827,421	697,332
Net position, end of year	\$ 1,275,374	1,032,825	827,421

### 2025 Compared to 2024

Electric operating revenues, net of uncollectible accounts expense, for 2025 totaled \$4.52 billion, an increase of \$439 million compared to 2024 due to increases in the (i) Power Supply Charge (PSC) revenue totaling \$315 million; (ii) a \$97 million increase to base delivery revenues; (iii) an increase of \$47 million due to the recognition of revenue in excess of the storm event reserve cap; and (iv) a \$3 million increase in other revenue. This was partially offset by a decrease in the DSA of \$23 million primarily related to lower debt service costs.

### 2024 Compared to 2023

Electric operating revenues, net of uncollectible accounts expense, for 2024 totaled \$4.08 billion, an increase of \$379 million compared to 2023 due to increases in the (i) PSC revenue totaling \$206 million; (ii) a \$95 million increase to base delivery revenues; (iii) an increase of \$34 million in the DSA primarily due to higher debt service and storm costs; (iv) lower uncollectible accounts of \$32 million; (v) a \$10 million increase to the Distributed Energy Resources (DER) revenue and (vi) a \$3 million increase in other revenue. These increases were partially offset by amortization of \$1 million of Utility 2.0 revenue collected in prior periods.

## LONG ISLAND POWER AUTHORITY

(A Component Unit of the State of New York)

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)

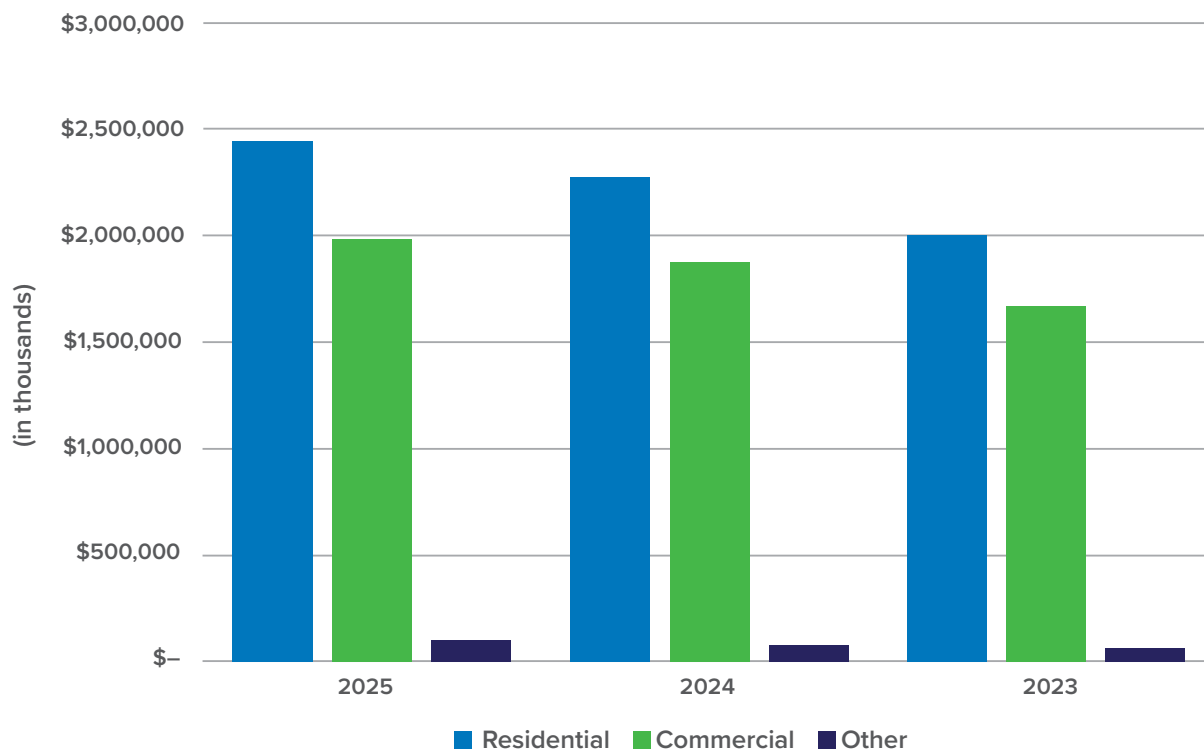
December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Amounts in thousands, unless otherwise stated)

The following table and chart represent revenue for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023 by customer class (residential, commercial, and other) and with (i) miscellaneous revenue and regulatory deferrals and (ii) uncollectible accounts expense:

<b>Revenues from sales of electricity</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Residential	\$ 2,445,960	2,274,304	2,006,711
Commercial	1,984,374	1,848,610	1,686,982
Other	75,685	67,728	62,395
<b>Total revenues from sales of electricity</b>	<b>4,506,019</b>	<b>4,190,642</b>	<b>3,756,088</b>
Miscellaneous revenue and regulatory deferrals	28,851	(96,150)	(8,169)
Uncollectible accounts expense	(18,101)	(17,083)	(49,086)
<b>Total revenue, net of uncollectible accounts expense</b>	<b>\$ 4,516,769</b>	<b>4,077,409</b>	<b>3,698,833</b>

**Revenues from Sales of Electricity by Customer Class**



# LONG ISLAND POWER AUTHORITY

(A Component Unit of the State of New York)

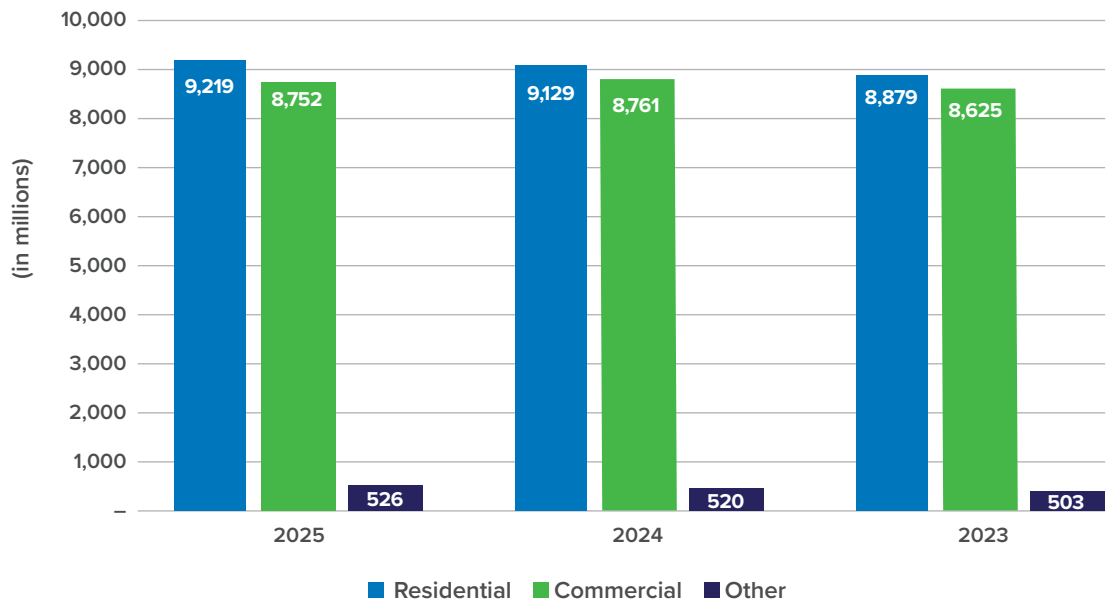
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)

December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Amounts in thousands, unless otherwise stated)

The following chart shows megawatt hour (MWh) sales for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023 by customer class (residential, commercial and other). The largest customer in the Service Area (the Long Island Rail Road) accounted for less than 2% of total sales and less than 2% of revenue, and is included in "Other" sales. In addition, the ten largest customers in the Service Area accounted for approximately 8% of total sales and 6% of revenue.

**Megawatt Hours from Sales of Electricity by Customer Class**



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December 31, 2025 and 2024

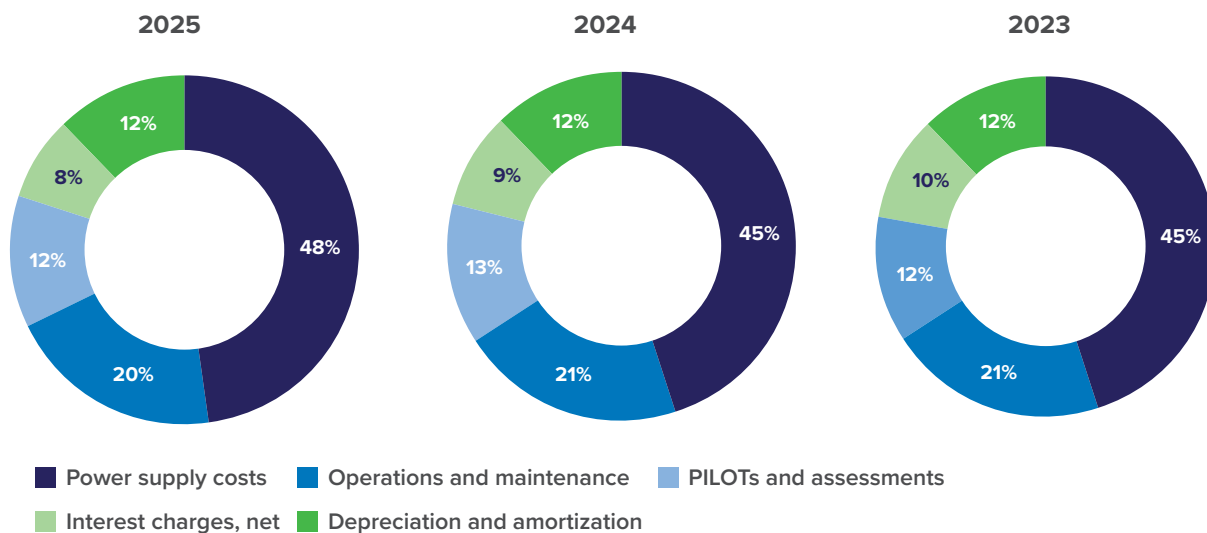
(Amounts in thousands, unless otherwise stated)

## Operating and Interest Charges

For the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, LIPA's expenses were comprised of (i) power supply costs; (ii) operations and maintenance expenses; (iii) Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILOTs), other taxes, and assessments (including property taxes on generating assets under contract); (iv) interest charges, net; and (v) depreciation and amortization, as shown below:

<b>Operating and interest charges:</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Power supply costs	\$ 2,120,894	1,799,326	1,651,509
Operations and maintenance	890,223	860,938	791,002
Payments in lieu of taxes, other taxes, and assessments*	523,082	520,105	460,789
Interest charges, net	367,040	367,186	363,393
Depreciation and amortization	514,215	478,738	448,054
Total	<u>\$ 4,415,454</u>	<u>4,026,293</u>	<u>3,714,747</u>

\*Amounts for 2025, 2024 and 2023 excludes approximately \$147 million, \$135 million and \$126 million, respectively, for sales tax collected by LIPA on behalf of local government jurisdictions and remitted to such jurisdictions.



# LONG ISLAND POWER AUTHORITY

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## 2025 Compared to 2024

For the year ended December 31, 2025, operating and interest charges totaled \$4.42 billion, an increase of \$389 million compared to 2024. The increase was primarily due to higher (i) power supply costs of \$322 million due to higher commodity and purchased power costs, (ii) higher depreciation and amortization of \$35 million (iii) increased operations and maintenance costs of \$29 million from higher storm restoration costs and transmission and distribution costs and (iv) higher PILOTs, other taxes, and assessments of \$3 million.

## 2024 Compared to 2023

For the year ended December 31, 2024, operating and interest charges totaled \$4.03 billion, an increase of \$312 million compared to 2023. The increase was primarily due to higher (i) power supply costs of \$148 million due to higher sales and higher commodity costs, (ii) increased operations and maintenance costs of \$70 million from higher storm restoration costs and transmission and distribution costs, (iii) higher PILOTs, other taxes, and assessments of \$59 million related to the Power Supply Agreement (PSA) power plant property tax settlements (iv) higher depreciation and amortization of \$31 million and (v) higher interest charges of \$4 million.

## Power Supply Costs

The following table and chart represent power supply costs for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023 by category:

<b>Power supply costs:</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Capacity and Cable Charges	\$ 632,718	630,897	623,576
Purchased Power	473,303	370,747	307,976
Commodity Costs - Net of Hedging	434,122	337,367	333,746
Renewables	176,709	141,517	83,107
Ancillary Services and Interconnections	120,599	100,271	81,615
Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI)	112,505	87,690	55,621
NMP2 Costs and Zero Emission Credits	95,920	79,627	87,420
Other	75,018	51,210	78,448
Total	\$ 2,120,894	1,799,326	1,651,509

# LONG ISLAND POWER AUTHORITY

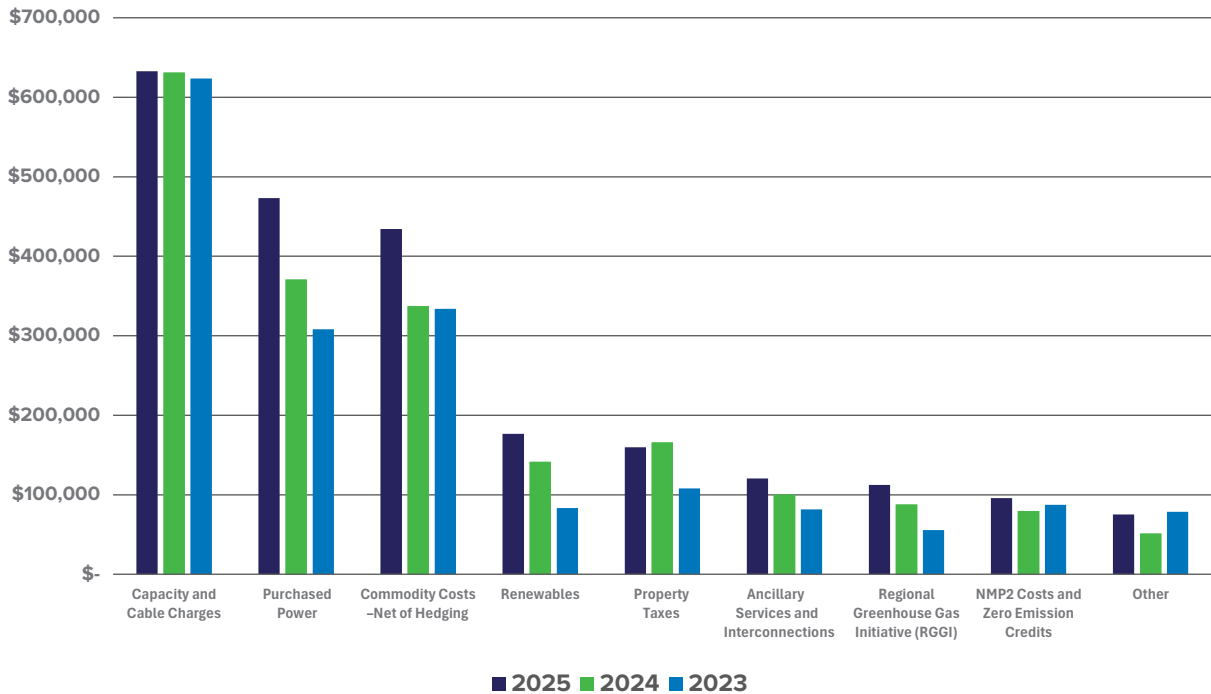
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December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Amounts in thousands, unless otherwise stated)

## Power Supply Costs by Category



### 2025 Compared to 2024

For the year ended December 31, 2025, power supply costs totaled \$2.12 billion, an increase of \$322 million compared to 2024. The increase was primarily due to higher (i) purchased power costs of \$103 million and higher commodity costs of \$97 million as a result of higher prices primarily driven by weather impacts (ii) renewable costs of \$35 million primarily driven by South Fork Wind being fully operational in 2025 (iii) and \$25 million related to RGGI costs.

### 2024 Compared to 2023

For the year ended December 31, 2024, power supply costs totaled \$1.80 billion, an increase of \$148 million compared to 2023. The increase was primarily due to higher purchased power costs of \$63 million as a result of higher prices and renewable costs of \$58 million related to South Fork Wind being fully operational in March 2024.

# LONG ISLAND POWER AUTHORITY

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Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)

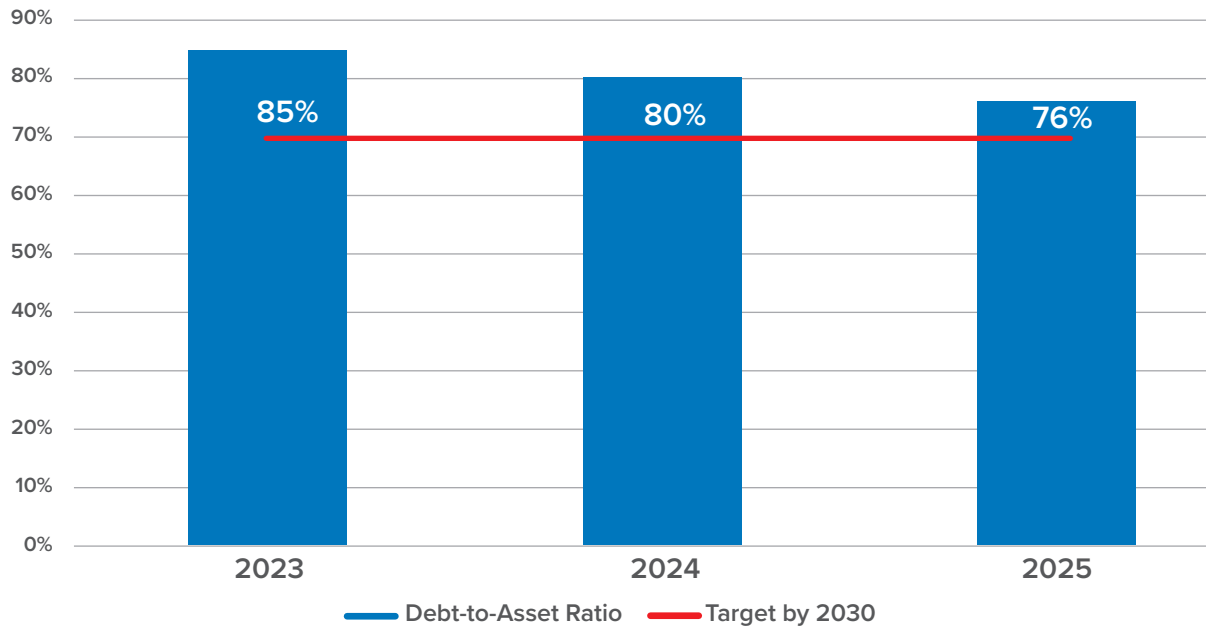
December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Amounts in thousands, unless otherwise stated)

## Capital Asset and Financing Activities

LIPA's Board financial policy for fiscal sustainability outlines LIPA's goal to provide clean, reliable, and affordable energy through strategies that prudently manage and safeguard LIPA's assets and result in the lowest long-term cost to customers. To achieve this goal, LIPA seeks to decrease its leverage by reducing its debt-to-assets ratio to 70 percent or less by 2030. LIPA's debt-to-asset ratio has decreased from over 110% as of the end of 2015 to 76% in 2025.

**Debt-to-Asset Ratio 2023 – 2025**



For a full discussion of the Debt-to-Asset ratio calculation, see Note 12(i) of the Notes to the Financial Statements.

The financial policy also seeks to provide low-cost funding sources such as grants and to minimize borrowing costs with securitization of debt and tax-exempt financing. Consistent with that policy, as shown below, during 2025, LIPA issued \$437 million to refinance certain of its outstanding bonds. During 2024, LIPA issued \$650 million to refinance certain of its outstanding bonds. In 2025 and 2024, LIPA and UDSA repaid scheduled debt maturities totaling \$600 million and \$287 million, respectively. In addition, LIPA also defeased \$24.6 million Electric System General Revenue Bonds, Series 2000A, and \$1.5 million Electric System General Revenue Bonds, Series 2014B (Taxable) with cash from operations.

## LONG ISLAND POWER AUTHORITY

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Below is a summary of the financing activity for LIPA and UDSA for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

	Bonds to fund capital projects	Refinancing/ refunding notes or bonds
<b>2025</b>		
<b>LIPA:</b>		
General Revenue 2025A	\$ 137,025	287,480
General Revenue 2025B	300,000	—
General Revenue 2025C	—	150,000
	437,025	437,480
<b>UDSA:</b>		
Restructuring Bonds 2025TE-1 (Green Bonds)	115,135	—
Restructuring Bonds 2025TE-2	—	974,730
	\$ 115,135	974,730
<b>2024</b>		
<b>LIPA:</b>		
General Revenue 2024A	\$ 355,515	361,525
General Revenue 2024B	—	288,480
	\$ 355,515	650,005

For a full discussion on LIPA's debt activities, see Note 12 of the Notes to the Financial Statements.

# LONG ISLAND POWER AUTHORITY

(A Component Unit of the State of New York)

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)

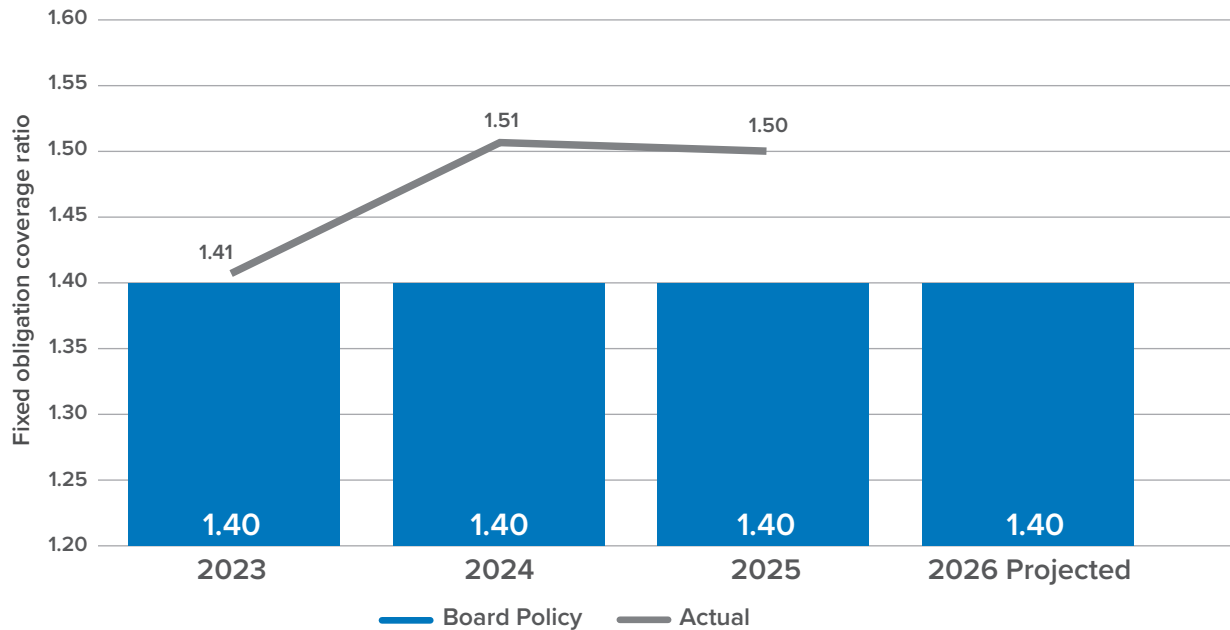
December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Amounts in thousands, unless otherwise stated)

## Fixed Obligation Coverage Ratios

LIPA's Board policy on fiscal sustainability provides minimum fixed obligation coverage ratios to be incorporated into revenue requirements when setting rates annually. As shown in the chart below, the LIPA budget was approved to achieve fixed obligation coverage targets on LIPA-issued debt and lease payments of a minimum of 1.40x for 2025, 2024 and 2023. For 2025, 2024, and 2023, LIPA exceeded its targets by achieving fixed obligation ratios of 1.50x, 1.51x, and 1.41x, respectively.

**Fixed Obligation Coverage (excluding UDSA debt)**



For a full discussion of the fixed obligation coverage ratio calculation, see Note 12(h) of the Notes to the Financial Statements.

# LONG ISLAND POWER AUTHORITY

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December 31, 2025 and 2024

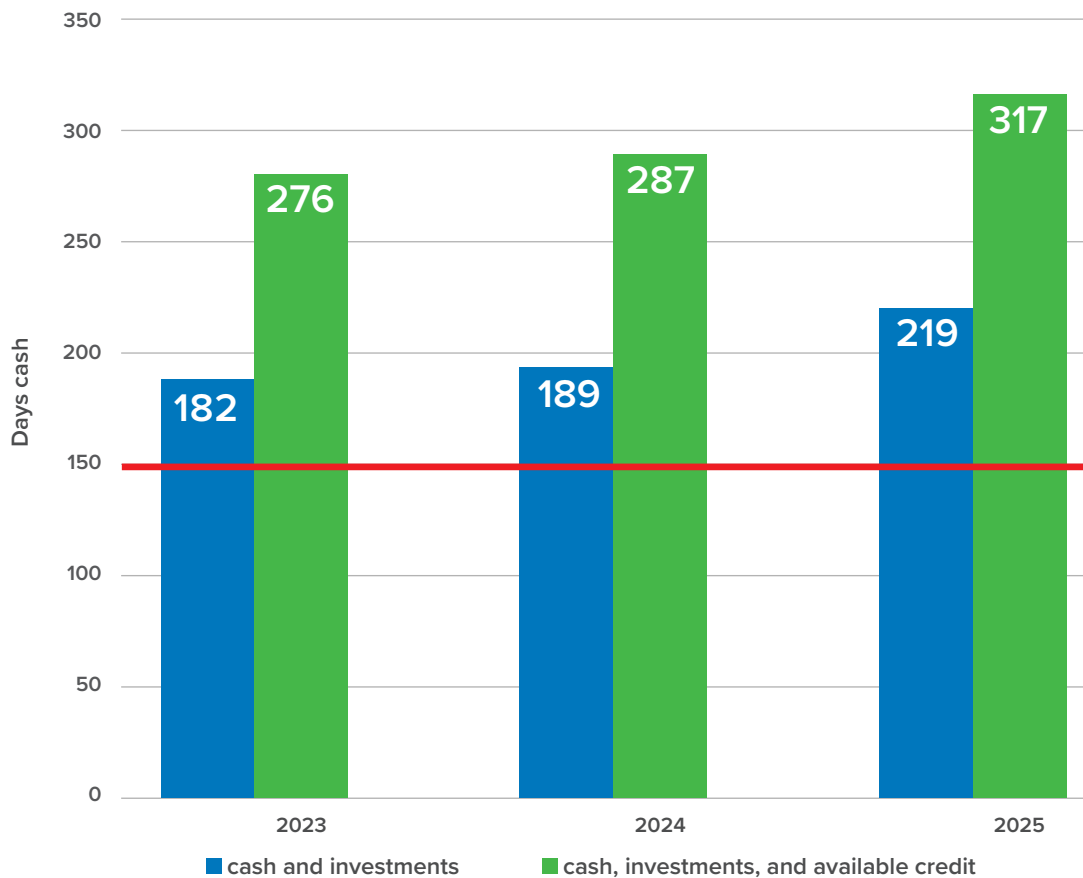
(Amounts in thousands, unless otherwise stated)

## Liquidity and Capital Resources

LIPA's Board policy on fiscal sustainability includes a requirement, among others, to maintain a minimum month-end balance of at least \$100 million in the Operating Fund and \$150 million in the Rate Stabilization Fund.

As of December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, LIPA's available sources of liquidity for operating purposes and capital program funding exceeded the policy target of 150 days of operating expenses with 317 days, 287 days, and 276 days of cash, investments, and available credit, respectively. This represents cash, cash equivalents, investments, and available credit totaling approximately \$2.9 billion, \$2.6 billion, and \$2.5 billion as of December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

**Days of Cash, Investments, and Available Credit**



## LONG ISLAND POWER AUTHORITY

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(Amounts in thousands, unless otherwise stated)

The table below summarizes LIPA's operating liquidity and available credit capacity:

	2025	2024	2023
<b>Operating liquidity</b>			
Unrestricted cash, cash equivalents, and investments	\$ 871,467	694,845	685,690
OPEB Account cash, cash equivalents, and investments	874,170	736,023	643,733
PSEG Long Island working capital requirements	287,255	304,612	320,709
Total operating liquidity	<u>2,032,892</u>	<u>1,735,480</u>	<u>1,650,132</u>
<b>Available credit</b>			
General Revenue Notes – Revolving Credit Facility	200,000	200,000	200,000
General Revenue Notes – Commercial Paper	712,000	700,000	655,000
Total available credit	<u>912,000</u>	<u>900,000</u>	<u>855,000</u>
<b>Total cash, cash equivalents, investments, and available credit</b>	<u>\$ 2,944,892</u>	<u>2,635,480</u>	<u>2,505,132</u>
<b>Restricted cash and cash equivalents</b>			
Clean Energy Compliance Fund	\$ 21,084	20,572	19,991
Extraordinary working capital	-	250,000	250,000
UDSA	106,001	129,695	114,951
Total restricted cash and cash equivalents	<u>\$ 127,085</u>	<u>400,267</u>	<u>384,942</u>

#### Funds included in available cash, cash equivalents, and investments

LIPA's available liquidity balances include accounts dedicated to pre-funding PSEG Long Island's working capital needs totaling approximately \$287 million, \$305 million, and \$321 million, as of December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively. This represents approximately 31 operating days of cash as of December 31, 2025. These accounts are owned by LIPA and are available only for LIPA's operating and capital costs. The funds are restricted due to a contractual obligation to pre-fund the accounts from which PSEG Long Island, who acts as agent for LIPA, pays expenses related to operating LIPA's electric system; however, LIPA considers these funds to be part of its working capital as these funds are available to meet its operating and capital needs.

LIPA's available liquidity balance also includes an unrestricted OPEB Account established to pre-fund certain future post-employment retirement obligations for PSEG Long Island employees dedicated to LIPA's operations. These post-employment retirement obligations are a contractual obligation of LIPA. However, in the event that revenues are insufficient to pay reasonable and necessary operating expenses, or to make payments on bonds or parity obligations, these funds are available; as such, they are considered unrestricted cash, cash equivalents, and investments. As of December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, the unrestricted OPEB Account had approximately \$874 million, \$736 million, and \$644 million on deposit, respectively. This represents approximately 94 days of cash as of December 31, 2025.

# LONG ISLAND POWER AUTHORITY

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## **Available credit**

LIPA maintains a short-term borrowing program to provide resources to meet interim working capital needs, fund its capital program between long-term debt offerings, and meet any cash flow requirements from severe weather events. Among other factors, LIPA's operating and capital needs vary during the year given the summer peaking and seasonal nature of its sales. As of December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, the maximum outstanding total short-term borrowings may not exceed \$1.2 billion.

The outstanding balance of LIPA's short-term borrowings totaled \$288 million, \$300 million and \$345 million as of December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023 respectively. The short-term borrowing programs are supported by bank agreements with various expiration dates from 2026 through 2030. Management renews or replaces the bank agreements as needed prior to their expiration. LIPA believes it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its planned operating, maintenance, and capital programs.

## **Restricted cash, cash equivalents, and investments**

LIPA's restricted cash, cash equivalents, and investments as of December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023 were \$127 million, \$400 million, and \$385 million, respectively. Restricted cash and cash equivalents include amounts related to UDSA debt service payments and required debt service and operating reserves of \$106 million, \$130 million, and \$115 million, as of December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively.

In 2021, LIPA borrowed medium-term notes to fund the restoration costs associated with Tropical Storm Isaias while it awaited reimbursement from FEMA. The medium-term notes had a maturity date of September 1, 2025, and LIPA was not required to repay the notes upon reimbursement from FEMA which occurred in 2022; however, as required by tax regulations such funds were required to be held in demand deposit Treasury State and Local Government Series securities (SLGS) and only be used for extraordinary working capital expenditures (similar to the expenditures that were financed with the proceeds of the 2021 medium-term notes) and as such were reported as restricted. In September 2025, these funds were utilized to repay the medium-term notes.

The remaining restricted balances are related to the amounts collected for the Clean Energy Compliance Fund.

Restricted funds are not included in the days cash calculation.

# LONG ISLAND POWER AUTHORITY

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## Risk Management

LIPA has a dedicated Enterprise Risk Management department that works with each business unit to identify, assess, develop mitigation actions, and monitor and report on risks. Risk management activities are overseen by the Enterprise Risk Management Committee (ERMC) and significant risks are reported and discussed with LIPA's Finance and Audit Committee of the Board.

As part of risk management, LIPA established a power supply risk management hedging program to mitigate a portion of its exposure to fluctuations in commodity prices on behalf of its customers. These activities are overseen by a Power Supply Risk Management Committee (PRMC). LIPA also hedges its interest rate exposure through certain interest rate derivative instruments that are approved by the PRMC based on the Board policy established for interest rate exchange agreements.

## Bond Ratings

LIPA's credit ratings are A2 (Stable) by Moody's Investors Service (Moody's), A (Stable) by Standard and Poor's Global Ratings (S&P), and A+ (Stable) by Fitch Ratings (Fitch). The Board's policy on fiscal sustainability has resulted in five upgrades to LIPA's credit ratings since 2013, the latest from Fitch Ratings in July 2024. Fitch upgraded LIPA to an A+ rating with a stable outlook, noting LIPA's improved leverage ratio, which has decreased over the past five years.

Rating Agency	2025	2024	2023
<b>Moody's</b>	A2 (Stable)	A2 (Stable)	A2 (Stable)
<b>S&amp;P</b>	A (Stable)	A (Stable)	A (Stable)
<b>Fitch</b>	A+ (Stable)	A+ (Stable)	A (Positive)

For the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, UDSA bonds were rated Aaa (sf) by Moody's and AAA (sf) by S&P and Fitch, excluding Series 2022, and Series 2023, for which UDSA did not apply for a Fitch rating.

Certain bonds and notes of LIPA are supported by either a bank letter of credit or are insured against default.

## Contacting the Long Island Power Authority

This financial report is designed to provide LIPA's bondholders, customers, and other interested parties with a general overview of LIPA's finances and to demonstrate its accountability for the funds it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional information, contact LIPA at 333 Earle Ovington Blvd., Suite 403, Uniondale, New York 11553, or visit LIPA's website at [www.lipower.org](http://www.lipower.org).

## LONG ISLAND POWER AUTHORITY

(A Component Unit of the State of New York)

Statements of Net Position  
December 31, 2025 and 2024  
(Amounts in thousands)

<b>Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 871,065	376,189
Restricted cash – working capital requirements	182,654	186,800
Restricted cash – LIPA	—	250,000
Restricted cash – UDSA	106,001	129,695
Investments	874,572	1,054,679
Restricted investments – working capital requirements	125,685	138,384
Counterparty collateral – posted by LIPA	—	6,794
Accounts receivable (less allowance for uncollectible accounts of \$26,174 and \$27,426 at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively)	577,536	554,965
Other receivables	99,851	100,132
Fuel inventory	114,918	162,797
Material and supplies inventory	136,058	134,269
Commodity derivative instruments	33,071	4,614
Regulatory assets to be recovered within one year	112,187	91,638
Prepayments and other current assets	59,820	54,459
Total current assets	<u>3,293,418</u>	<u>3,245,415</u>
Noncurrent assets:		
Utility plant and property and equipment, net	10,883,888	10,711,393
Nuclear decommissioning trust fund (NDTF)	229,488	196,288
Other long-term receivables	93,987	95,415
Unrealized charges	3,161	2,790
Financial derivative instruments	27,408	31,316
Commodity derivative instruments	15,236	12,368
Regulatory assets for future recovery	312,612	450,491
Operations servicers agreement - employee retirement benefits	26,227	—
Acquisition adjustment (net of accumulated amortization)	98,389	209,764
Total noncurrent assets	<u>11,690,396</u>	<u>11,709,825</u>
Total assets	<u>14,983,814</u>	<u>14,955,240</u>
Deferred outflows of resources:		
Deferred defeasance costs on debt refunding	98,733	85,020
OPEB activities	2,845	2,660
Pension activities	1,248	1,859
Accumulated decrease in fair value of investments	—	74
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>102,826</u>	<u>89,613</u>
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	<u>\$ 15,086,640</u>	<u>15,044,853</u>

See accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements.

## LONG ISLAND POWER AUTHORITY

(A Component Unit of the State of New York)

Statements of Net Position  
December 31, 2025 and 2024  
(Amounts in thousands)

Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Net Position	2025	2024
Current liabilities:		
Short-term debt	\$ 288,000	300,000
Current maturities of long-term debt	124,240	375,760
Current maturities of UDSA debt	227,780	223,965
Current portion of lease and SBITA liabilities	394,013	359,495
Counterparty collateral – held by LIPA	28,299	—
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	537,518	480,504
Regulatory liabilities payable in one year	100,692	39,369
Accrued payments in lieu of taxes	16,907	8,630
Accrued interest	79,200	72,867
Customer deposits	39,956	37,266
Total current liabilities	<u>1,836,605</u>	<u>1,897,856</u>
Noncurrent liabilities:		
Long-term debt, net and unamortized premium	5,749,238	5,477,686
Long-term UDSA debt, net and unamortized premium	3,259,438	3,503,707
Lease and SBITA liabilities	840,992	1,128,862
Borrowings	17,278	21,735
Operations Services Agreement – employee retirement benefits	501,437	540,749
Financial derivative instruments	28,712	27,245
Regulatory liabilities for future payment	261,653	253,213
Asset retirement obligation	118,114	109,021
Long-term liabilities and unrealized credits	28,967	37,865
Claims and damages	152,504	231,658
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>10,958,333</u>	<u>11,331,741</u>
Total liabilities	<u>12,794,938</u>	<u>13,229,597</u>
Deferred inflows of resources:		
Regulatory credits – grants	548,582	567,603
Lease revenue	2,732	2,884
OPEB activities	4,608	2,224
Pension activities	29	1,019
NMP2 asset retirement obligation	6,765	10,052
Deferred defeasance costs on debt refunding	126,037	17,921
Accumulated increase in fair value of financial derivatives	27,408	31,316
Accumulated increase in fair value of commodity derivatives	38,702	11,180
Accumulated increase in fair value of OPEB Account	218,380	120,935
Accumulated increase in fair value of NDTF	41,575	16,000
Accumulated increase in fair value of investments	1,510	1,297
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>1,016,328</u>	<u>782,431</u>
Net position:		
Net investment in capital assets	603,245	673,045
Restricted	54,481	125,284
Unrestricted	617,648	234,496
Total net position	<u>1,275,374</u>	<u>1,032,825</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net position	<u>\$ 15,086,640</u>	<u>15,044,853</u>

See accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements.

## LONG ISLAND POWER AUTHORITY

(A Component Unit of the State of New York)

Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position

Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Amounts in thousands)

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Operating revenues – electric sales, net of uncollectible accounts expense	\$ 4,516,769	4,077,409
Operating expenses:		
Operations – power supply charge	2,120,894	1,799,326
Operations – power supply charge – property taxes	159,699	165,797
Operations and maintenance	787,985	760,005
Storm restoration	52,626	46,003
General and administrative	49,612	54,931
Depreciation and amortization	514,215	478,738
Payments in lieu of taxes and assessments	363,383	354,308
Total operating expenses	4,048,414	3,659,108
Operating income	468,355	418,301
Nonoperating revenues and expenses:		
Other income, net:		
Investment income, net	77,156	81,621
Grant income	24,249	30,305
Other	3,727	3,055
Subtotal	105,132	114,981
Nuclear decommissioning trust fund income	7,324	8,319
Deferred grant income amortization	17,377	17,382
Carrying charges on regulatory assets	11,401	13,606
Subtotal	36,102	39,307
Total other income, net	141,234	154,288
Interest charges and (credits):		
Interest on debt	412,120	426,679
Other interest	32,727	18,043
Other interest amortizations	(77,807)	(77,537)
Total interest charges, net	367,040	367,185
Change in net position	242,549	205,404
Net position, beginning of year	1,032,825	827,421
Net position, end of year	\$ 1,275,374	1,032,825

See accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements.

## LONG ISLAND POWER AUTHORITY

(A Component Unit of the State of New York)

Statements of Cash Flows  
 Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024  
 (Amounts in thousands)

	2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Operating revenues received	\$ 4,740,338	4,376,529
Payments to suppliers and employees:		
Operations and maintenance	(895,386)	(774,221)
Operations - power supply charge	(1,655,084)	(1,521,433)
Operations - power supply charge - property tax related	(159,699)	(165,797)
Payments-in-lieu-of-taxes	(532,821)	(538,620)
Collateral on commodity derivative transaction, net	35,093	101,245
PSEG Long Island pension funding	(23,400)	(25,200)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>1,509,041</u>	<u>1,452,503</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Earnings received on investment income	47,185	58,558
Sales and maturities of investment securities	318,254	—
Purchase of investment securities	—	(69,936)
Sales and maturities of restricted investment securities - working capital investments	12,699	—
Purchase of restricted investment securities - working capital investments	—	(5,377)
Purchase of investment securities - OPEB Account and NDTF	(11,761)	(18,300)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	<u>366,377</u>	<u>(35,055)</u>
Cash flows from noncapital financing related activities:		
Grant Proceeds	22,295	73,501
Proceeds from credit facility draws and commercial paper program	200,000	485,000
Redemption of credit facility draws and commercial paper program	(212,000)	(530,000)
Redemption of Medium-Term Notes	(250,000)	—
Other interest costs	(7,679)	(5,604)
Interest paid – LIPA	(16,059)	(27,561)
Net cash used in noncapital financing related activities	<u>(263,443)</u>	<u>(4,664)</u>
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:		
Capital expenditures	(776,314)	(786,610)
Lease and SBITA payments	(409,137)	(396,156)
Proceeds from the issuance of long-term debt	2,131,792	1,101,138
Payments for debt issuance costs	(10,956)	(5,693)
Other interest costs	(10,337)	(5,132)
Interest paid – LIPA	(212,099)	(200,525)
Redemption of long-term debt – LIPA	(125,760)	(82,085)
Refunding of long-term debt - LIPA	(453,710)	(696,160)
Refunding of long-term debt - UDSA	(1,110,762)	—
Early defeasance of long-term debt – LIPA	(24,994)	(24,981)
Interest paid – UDSA	(168,697)	(179,181)
Redemption of long-term debt – UDSA	(223,965)	(204,790)
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities	<u>(1,394,939)</u>	<u>(1,480,175)</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	217,036	(67,391)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	<u>942,684</u>	<u>1,010,075</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>\$ 1,159,720</u>	<u>942,684</u>

See accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements.

## LONG ISLAND POWER AUTHORITY

(A Component Unit of the State of New York)

Statements of Cash Flows  
 Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024  
 (Amounts in thousands)

	2025	2024
Reconciliation to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Operating income	\$ 468,355	418,301
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	514,215	478,738
Nuclear fuel burned	9,672	9,368
Shoreham and VBA surcharges	57,068	53,716
Accretion of asset retirement obligation	5,807	280
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for uncollectible accounts	(20,862)	(67,317)
Regulatory assets and liabilities	138,982	235,498
Fuel and material and supplies inventory	46,090	(6,904)
Accounts payable, accrued expenses, and other	289,714	330,823
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 1,509,041	1,452,503

See accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements.

# LONG ISLAND POWER AUTHORITY

(A Component Unit of the State of New York)

Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Amounts in thousands, unless otherwise stated)

## (1) Nature of Operations

The Long Island Power Authority (LIPA) is the owner of the electric transmission and distribution (T&D) system located in the Counties of Nassau and Suffolk (with certain limited exceptions) and a portion of Queens County known as the Rockaways (Service Area) and is responsible for supplying electricity to customers within the Service Area. LIPA also owns an undivided 18% interest in the Nine Mile Point Unit 2 (NMP2) generating facility, located in upstate New York.

LIPA was established as a corporate municipal instrumentality of the State of New York (State), constituting a political subdivision, created by Chapter 517 of the Laws of 1986 (the LIPA Act). As such, it is a component unit of the State and is included in the State's annual financial statements.

LIPA is subject to the LIPA Reform Act (Reform Act) which was passed and codified as Chapter 173, Laws of New York on June 21, 2013, by the New York State Assembly and Senate. The Reform Act is divided into two parts, Part A and Part B.

Part A of the Reform Act addressed the organization of LIPA and Part B, referred to as the Securitization Law, created the Utility Debt Securitization Authority (UDSA). The Securitization Law provided a legislative foundation for UDSA to issue restructuring bonds to allow LIPA to retire a portion of its outstanding indebtedness, providing debt service savings to LIPA's customers on a net present value basis. In 2020, LIPA sought a change to permit UDSA to issue additional securitized bonds for refinancing, storm hardening, and resiliency purposes. The legislation authorizing the change was signed into law on August 2, 2021. With these legislative changes, UDSA may issue an initial par up to \$8.0 billion of securitized bonds, inclusive of the bonds already issued.

UDSA has a governing body separate from that of LIPA and has no commercial operations. For a further discussion on UDSA, see Note 4.

LIPA has operating agreements with service providers to provide the majority of services necessary to serve LIPA's customers and has power purchase agreements to meet the majority of its power supply needs. Below is a summary of LIPA's primary operating agreements:

*First Amendment to the Second Amended and Restated Operations Services Agreement (Second A&R OSA):* Commencing January 1, 2014, LIPA contracted with PSEG Long Island LLC (PSEG Long Island) to provide management services under the Amended and Restated Operations Services Agreement (2014 OSA). On December 15, 2021, the 2014 OSA was further amended and restated, effective April 1, 2022 (the OSA or Reformed OSA). The OSA had a base term of 12 years, which expired December 31, 2025 with an option to extend for up to five years upon mutual agreement of the parties.

On September 25, 2025, the LIPA Board approved an extension of the OSA for a five-year term to expire December 31, 2030. The extension has since been signed by the parties, approved by the New York State Office of the Attorney General and New York's Office of the State Comptroller. For a further discussion, see Note 16(f).

During the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, PSEG Long Island was paid approximately \$65 million and \$62 million, respectively, for the fixed component of its management fee. For 2024, PSEG Long Island was paid approximately \$15 million for its variable compensation fee. For 2025, PSEG Long Island may earn variable compensation of up to approximately \$24 million, which will be determined by June 2026.

# LONG ISLAND POWER AUTHORITY

(A Component Unit of the State of New York)

Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Amounts in thousands, unless otherwise stated)

**Amended and Restated Power Supply Agreement (A&R PSA):** The A&R PSA, which became effective on May 28, 2013, is the successor agreement to the original PSA between National Grid and LIPA. The A&R PSA provides for the sale to LIPA by National Grid of all the capacity, energy, and ancillary services from the oil and gas-fired generating plants on Long Island formerly owned by the Long Island Lighting Company (LILCO). Sales are at cost-based rates, based on wholesale rates regulated by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), which may be modified in accordance with the terms of the A&R PSA for: (i) agreed upon labor and expense indices applied to the base year; (ii) a return of and return on net capital additions, which require approval by LIPA; and (iii) certain reasonably incurred expenses that are outside of the control of National Grid. The annual capacity charge in 2025 and 2024 was approximately \$407 million and \$405 million, respectively. The variable charge under both the PSA and A&R PSA is constant at \$0.90 per megawatt hour of electric energy generated by the plants. The A&R PSA expires on April 30, 2028.

The A&R PSA has provisions for penalties in the event that annual guarantees for heat rate and unforced capacity are not met. No penalties were assessed in either 2025 or 2024.

In addition to the PSA, LIPA is party to several power agreements with other third-party generators for approximately 2,200 megawatts.

**Fuel Management Agreement and Power Supply Management Agreement:** PSEG Energy Resources and Trade LLC (PSEG ER&T) contract to provide fuel management services for the National Grid generating facilities under contract by LIPA and the other units in LIPA's energy supply portfolio expired on December 31, 2025. During the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, PSEG ER&T was paid a management fee totaling approximately \$21 million for both years. To ensure that these services continued beyond the term of the expiring contracts, on May 30, 2024, LIPA issued a Request For Proposal (RFP) seeking proposals from experienced firms to provide such services for a period of five years. On December 18, 2024, LIPA's Board approved a new Power Supply Management and Fuel Supply Management Services Agreement (PSMFM Agreement) with The Energy Authority, Inc. (TEA) for a five-year term. The PSMFM Agreement has been approved by the New York State Attorney General and was approved by the New York State Comptroller in March 2025. During 2025, LIPA incurred approximately \$11 million of transition costs. Effective January 1, 2026, TEA has begun providing services under the PSMFM Agreement.

Certain other services related to power supply management and commodity activities are also provided by these management agreements.

## (2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

### (a) Reporting Entity

LIPA complies with all applicable pronouncements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). LIPA's financial statements report certain transactions in accordance with GASB Codification Section RE10, *Regulated Operations* which requires that the effects of the rate-making process be recorded in the financial statements.

On May 28, 1998, LIPA became the retail supplier of electric service in the Counties of Nassau and Suffolk (with certain exceptions) and a portion of Queens County known as the Rockaways (Service Area) by acquiring the T&D system of LILCO as a wholly owned subsidiary of LIPA. To simplify LIPA's operations, LIPA and LILCO's Board approved consolidating LIPA and LILCO. The merger was completed in November 2025.



(continued)

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# LONG ISLAND POWER AUTHORITY

(A Component Unit of the State of New York)

Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Amounts in thousands, unless otherwise stated)

As a result of the merger, LIPA's reporting entity is comprised of itself and UDSA, as a blended component unit. All significant transactions between LIPA and UDSA have been eliminated.

LIPA also has a legally separate trust under Section 115 of the Internal Revenue Code known as the Long Island Power Authority OPEB Trust (OPEB Trust) to fund its Other Post-Employment Benefit Plan (OPEB) which provides health care benefits to LIPA's qualified retired employees. For further discussion, see Note 11 (f).

**(b) Estimates**

The accompanying financial statements were prepared in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, which require management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period as well as the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, including disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, through the date of the financial statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

**(c) Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments (including Restricted)**

Cash and cash equivalents, and restricted cash and cash equivalents, include all highly liquid financial instruments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased.

Funds held by LIPA are administered in accordance with LIPA's investment policies pursuant to Section 2925 of the New York State Public Authorities Law. These policies comply with the New York State Comptroller's investment guidelines for public authorities. Investments' carrying values are reported at fair market value.

Certain amounts have been restricted for specific purposes. For a further discussion, see Note 11(b).

**(d) Counterparty Collateral**

LIPA and certain of its commodity counterparties require collateral posting for mark-to-market valuations that exceed established credit limits. As of December 31, 2025, LIPA held approximately \$28 million of counterparty collateral which is recorded as a current liability. As of December 31, 2024, LIPA posted \$7 million of counterparty collateral which was recorded as a current asset.

**(e) Material and Supplies Inventory**

The material and supplies inventory supports the operations and maintenance of the T&D system. The inventory is accounted for on a weighted average cost basis of accounting.

LIPA also owns 18% of the material and supplies inventory needed to support the operation of the NMP2 nuclear power station. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the value of the NMP2 inventory totaled approximately \$18 million and \$20 million, respectively.

**(f) Other Receivables and Other Long-Term Receivables**

The current portion of other receivables is comprised primarily of non-electric billings, reimbursable project costs, a New York State sales tax receivable, and LIPA's share of the NMP2 nuclear production tax credit.

# LONG ISLAND POWER AUTHORITY

(A Component Unit of the State of New York)

Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Amounts in thousands, unless otherwise stated)

The noncurrent portion of other long-term receivables are comprised primarily of (i) the balance of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) public assistance mitigation grant; (ii) the net present value of the reimbursable costs to construct the interconnection facilities related to the Neptune cable, which is being paid to LIPA over a 20-year period that commenced in 2007; and (iii) a receivable resulting from a long-term land lease.

**(g) Acquisition Adjustment**

The Acquisition Adjustment, an intangible asset, represents the difference between the purchase price paid and the net assets acquired from LILCO. The Acquisition Adjustment is being amortized on a straight-line basis through October 2026 with \$98 million remaining to be amortized.

**(h) Lease and Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITA) Liabilities**

In 2023, LIPA adopted GASB Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements*. GASB Statement No. 96 defines a Subscription Based Information Technology Arrangement (SBITA) as a contract that conveys control of the right to use another party's information technology (IT) software, alone or in combination with tangible capital assets (with underlying IT assets), as specified in the contract for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. GASB Statement No. 96 requires the recognition of a subscription liability and an intangible asset representing the right to use the subscription asset at the commencement of the subscription term. LIPA recognized net SBITA assets in Utility plant and property and equipment for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 of approximately \$76 million and \$23 million, respectively, and SBITA obligations of \$71 million and \$21 million, respectively.

The lease and SBITA liabilities represent the net present value of various contracts including capacity and/or energy of certain generation and transmission facilities, fleet vehicles, certain facilities, and SBITAs. The capacity and energy contracts are recognized in power supply expense in an amount equal to the contract payment of the leases, as allowed through the rate-making process. The value of the asset and the obligation is reduced each month to properly reflect the remaining net present value of the asset and obligation. The remaining leases and SBITAs are recognized in operating expense in an amount equal to the contract payment of the agreement consistent with LIPA's rate-making process.

**(i) Fuel Inventory**

LIPA owns the fuel oil used in the generation of electricity at the facilities under contract. Fuel inventory represents the value of low sulfur residual oil and other liquid fuels that LIPA had on hand at each year-end. Fuel inventory is valued using the weighted average cost method. At the time of consumption, an expense is recorded at the weighted average cost.

**(j) Borrowings**

Borrowings represent the unamortized balance of cash premiums received at the time of entering into certain financial derivative instruments. LIPA is amortizing such premiums over the life of the instrument in accordance with GASB Statement No. 53, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Derivative Instruments* (GASB Statement No. 53).

## LONG ISLAND POWER AUTHORITY

(A Component Unit of the State of New York)

Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Amounts in thousands, unless otherwise stated)

**(k) Commodity and Financial Derivative Instruments**

Commodity and financial derivative instruments represent the amount LIPA estimates it would receive or be required to pay in order to terminate its commodity and financial derivative instruments, which approximates fair value.

**(l) Asset Retirement Obligations (ARO)**

Constellation Energy Generation (Constellation), NMP2's majority shareholder, is a FASB reporting entity and as such LIPA estimated its ARO in accordance with FASB Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 410, Asset Retirement and Environmental Obligations (FASB ASC 410). LIPA recorded its 18% share of accretion expense and change due to updates from Constellation's annual review and analysis of the NMP2 ARO. The 2025 analysis resulted in increasing LIPA's share of the NMP2 ARO liability by approximately \$3 million. The change was attributable to the increase in cost escalation rates. Changes in ARO are recognized in Deferred Inflows and Outflows of Resources. The NMP2 plant has a remaining license term to 2046. The ARO is continually reviewed for adequacy, and any necessary changes are updated annually.

LIPA also has a legal obligation to remove certain of its contracted undersea cables in its transmission agreements. Removal of undersea cables poses many potential environmental issues and removal of such cables are rarely completed. Since the timing and extent of any potential asset retirement is unknown, the fair value of any obligations associated with such removal cannot be reasonably estimated.

A summary of LIPA's ARO activity for NMP2 for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 is included below:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Asset retirement obligation:		
Beginning balance	\$ 109,021	\$ 127,028
Change due to updates	2,859	(24,468)
Accretion Expense	6,234	6,461
<b>Balance at December 31</b>	<b><u>\$ 118,114</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 109,021</u></b>

**(m) Long-Term Liabilities and Unrealized Credits**

Long-term liabilities and unrealized credits consist primarily of the advance deposits related to construction.

**(n) Claims and Damages**

Losses arising from claims including workers' compensation claims, property damage, and general liability claims are partially self-insured. Reserves for these claims and damages, as well as property tax litigation, are established if it is probable that a loss has been incurred, and the amount can be reasonably estimated.

# LONG ISLAND POWER AUTHORITY

(A Component Unit of the State of New York)

Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Amounts in thousands, unless otherwise stated)

## (o) Revenues

Operating revenues are comprised of cycle billings for electric service rendered to customers based on meter reads and the accrual of revenues for electric service rendered to customers not billed at year-end. LIPA accrues unbilled revenues by estimating unbilled consumption at the customer meter. Unbilled revenues totaled \$218 million and \$198 million as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

LIPA recognizes an estimate for uncollectible accounts for its receivables related to electric service based upon its historical experience with collections. LIPA records bad debts for its estimated uncollectible accounts related to electric service as a reduction to related operating revenues in the Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position. Bad debt expense totaled \$18 million and \$17 million as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

## (p) General and Administrative

General and administrative expenses are comprised of operating costs of LIPA. Costs associated with its Service Provider, PSEG Long Island, are a component of Operations and Maintenance Expenses.

## (q) Depreciation and Amortization

The provisions for depreciation for utility plant result from the application of straight-line rates determined by age life studies of assets in service. The rates are applied to groups of depreciable properties. The average composite depreciation rates were 3.34% and 3.18% for 2025 and 2024, respectively. Property and equipment are being depreciated over its estimated useful life using the straight-line method.

Separately, leasehold improvements are being amortized over the lesser of the life of the assets or the term of the lease, using the straight-line method. Lease and SBITA assets are being amortized over the term of the lease using the effective interest rate method to be consistent with the amortization of the related obligation. The following estimated useful lives are used for utility property:

Category	Useful Life
Generation – nuclear	60–75 years
Transmission and distribution	40–75 years
Common	5–55 years
Nuclear fuel in process and in reactor	6 years
Generation assets under lease	10–25 years

## (r) Long-Lived Assets

Long-lived assets and purchased intangibles subject to amortization are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that there is a significant unexpected decline in the service utility of a capital asset. There were no impairment charges recognized in 2025 or 2024.

# LONG ISLAND POWER AUTHORITY

(A Component Unit of the State of New York)

Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Amounts in thousands, unless otherwise stated)

**(s) Payments-in-Lieu-of-Taxes**

LIPA makes payments-in-lieu-of-taxes (PILOTs), including for gross income, property, and to the Metropolitan Transportation Authority. In addition, LIPA has entered into various PILOT arrangements for property it owns, upon which generation plants have been built.

**(t) Income Taxes**

LIPA is a political subdivision of the State and, therefore, is exempt from Federal, state, and local income taxes.

**(u) Fair Value Measurements**

GASB Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application* (GASB Statement No. 72), establishes general principles for measuring fair value and standards of accounting and financial reporting for assets and liabilities measured at fair value. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Fair value is a market-based measurement, not an entity-specific measurement. For some assets and liabilities, observable market transactions or market information might be available; for others, this information might not be available.

The fair value hierarchy categorizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three levels as described below:

Level 1 – measurements that use quoted or published prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that LIPA has the ability to access at the measurement date.

Level 2 – measurements other than quoted or published prices included within Level 1 that are observable for an asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 – measurements that use unobservable inputs for an asset or liability. In some valuations, the inputs used may fall into different levels of hierarchy. In these cases, the financial instrument's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

For a further discussion on the fair value hierarchy levels of LIPA's derivatives and investments, see Notes 8 and 11.

**(v) Recent Accounting Pronouncements Not Yet Adopted**

GASB Statement No. 103, *Financial Reporting Model Improvements*, was issued to improve key components of the financial reporting model in order to enhance effectiveness in providing information that is essential for decision making and assessing a government's accountability. The requirements of this statement are effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2025.

GASB Statement No. 104, *Disclosure of Certain Capital Assets*, requires certain types of capital assets to be disclosed separately in the capital assets note. The requirements of this statement are effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2025.

LIPA is currently evaluating the impact of statements effective for future periods on the accompanying financial statements.

# LONG ISLAND POWER AUTHORITY

(A Component Unit of the State of New York)

Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Amounts in thousands, unless otherwise stated)

## (w) Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made to the prior year's financial statements to conform to the current year's presentation.

## (3) Rate Matters

LIPA is empowered by the LIPA Act to set rates for electric service in its Service Area without being required to obtain the approval of the DPS or any other State regulatory body. The LIPA Act requires that any bond resolution of LIPA contain a covenant that it will at all times maintain rates, fees, or charges sufficient to pay the costs of: operation and maintenance of facilities owned or operated by LIPA; PILOTs; renewals, replacements, and capital additions; and the principal of, and interest on, any obligations issued pursuant to such resolution as the same become due and payable. In addition, LIPA must establish or maintain reserves or other funds or accounts required or established by or pursuant to the terms of such resolution.

In 2013, the Reform Act established a rate review process that required LIPA and PSEG Long Island submit for review to DPS a three-year rate proposal for rates and charges that took effect on January 1, 2016. Subsequent to the rate proposal period, LIPA and PSEG Long Island are required to submit a proposed rate increase for DPS review if it would increase the rates and charges by an amount that would increase LIPA's annual revenues by more than 2.5%. LIPA's Board retains final rate-setting power. LIPA's annual base rate increase has not exceeded the 2.5% threshold since the three-year rate plan expired at the end of 2018; therefore, no such rate proposal has been submitted to the DPS, although LIPA provides DPS with its budgets and rate adjustments.

LIPA has a cost reconciliation mechanism, referred to as the Delivery Service Adjustment (DSA), to reconcile certain specified budgeted costs to actual costs in each year. The DSA provides cost recovery of under collections or refunding of overcollections for certain items that vary due to external factors, including: debt service (variances in interest rates and capital expenditures), storm restoration expenditures (variances from the budget for storm restoration expenses), non-storm emergency costs, bad debt expense through May 1, 2024, and PSEG Long Island pension and OPEBs. For debt service, any differences between the actual payments and the amount included in the approved budget and approved delivery rates are charged or refunded to customers in the following year, including an allowance for fixed obligation coverage at the factor specified in the Board's financial policy. For storm restoration expenditures, if actual storm restoration costs to be recovered from customers are lower than the budgeted costs, such balances will be managed as a regulatory storm reserve to offset future storm expenditures capped at \$75 million. If actual storm restoration costs are higher than the budgeted costs, one-third of that balance will be recovered in the subsequent recovery period and the remaining two-thirds will be eligible for recovery during a future recovery period and remain as a regulatory asset.

Eligible non-storm emergency costs are incremental costs authorized by the Board (net of anticipated grant reimbursements) for emergencies other than storms. Eligible bad debt costs are limited to variances of accrued uncollectible expense from the amount in a Board-approved budget during periods affected by a government ordered or Board authorized moratorium on service disconnections and for up to two years following the end of such moratorium. The moratorium on disconnections for nonpayment ended on May 1, 2022, and as such DSA modification also ended on May 1, 2024. Eligible PSEG Long Island pension and OPEB expenses are variances from the amount in a Board-approved budget, related to the service provider's operations, excluding variances in pension and OPEB expenses allocated to capital, storms, or Utility 2.0 (as such variances are already eligible for recovery in other riders).

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The DSA is calculated through the end of September each year, which allows for the bill impact to be known in advance of the annual budget approval. Any adjustments are reviewed by DPS and implemented on January 1st for recovery (or refund) over the following 12 months.

LIPA also has a Revenue Decoupling Mechanism (RDM). All six of the investor-owned New York State electric utilities also have RDMs within their tariffs for delivery service. Mechanically, RDMs function by comparing actual delivery service revenues with authorized delivery service revenues and crediting (or collecting) any differences to (or from) customers in future periods. RDMs are intended to cover all sources of variances in delivery service revenues including, among other things, variances attributable to the implementation of energy efficiency or net metering above or below forecasted levels, variances caused by warmer or cooler than normal weather, and variances that result from unforeseen changes in economic conditions.

In addition to the items discussed above, LIPA's tariff also includes:

- (i) a Power Supply Charge to allow for adjustments to customers' bills to reflect changes in cost of fuel, purchased power, and related costs;
- (ii) a PILOTs recovery rider to allow rate adjustments to accommodate changes in revenue-based PILOTs;
- (iii) a rider providing for the recovery of costs associated with the Shoreham Property Tax Settlement;
- (iv) a rider to recover the costs of LIPA's distributed energy resources and energy efficiency programs;
- (v) a rider providing for the collection of the New York State assessment imposed by the New York State Legislature; and
- (vi) undergrounding surcharges for customers located in participating municipalities.

#### (4) Component Unit – Utility Debt Securitization Authority

The Reform Act created the Securitization Law, which established UDSA to permit the issuance of restructuring bonds to allow LIPA to retire a portion of its outstanding indebtedness in order to provide debt service savings to LIPA's customers as measured on a net present value basis. The Securitization Law allowed for a total issuance of up to \$4.5 billion of UDSA restructuring bonds. In 2017, all such authorization was exhausted. However, in 2020, LIPA sought a change to permit UDSA to issue additional securitized bonds for refinancing, storm hardening, and resiliency purposes. The legislation authorizing the change was signed into law on August 2, 2021, and allows UDSA to issue an initial par up to \$8.0 billion of securitized bonds (inclusive of the bonds already issued).

On December 15, 2025, UDSA issued \$975 million Series 2025 Tax-Exempt Restructuring Bonds, and \$115 million Series 2025 Tax-Exempt Green Bonds. The proceeds of these Restructuring Bonds, plus \$134 million of premium, refunded \$1.1 billion of UDSA debt, and funded \$120 million of LIPA resiliency investments. The 2025 UDSA Restructuring Bonds generated total net present value debt service savings of \$120 million for LIPA's customers.

UDSA refinancings have saved LIPA customers \$699 million of net present value debt savings since 2013, the inception of UDSA. A total of \$7.36 billion of UDSA Restructuring Bonds have been issued resulting in \$641 million in remaining statutory capacity.

Each issuance of restructuring bonds is separately secured by distinct collateral pursuant to a new financing order. Each financing order is substantively the same and authorizes restructuring bonds to be repaid pursuant to that financing order by an irrevocable contract right to impose, bill, and collect a non-bypassable consumption-based Restructuring Charge from all existing and future retail customers taking electric transmission or distribution service within the Service Area from LIPA or any of its successors or assignees.

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Below is a summary of each financing order and initial par amounts issued:

Financing Order	Date Issued	Initial Amount Issued		Net Present Value Savings	Restructuring Charge Rate Effective Date
		Excluding Premiums	Amount Outstanding		
No. 1	December 18, 2013	\$ 2,022,324	—	131,609	Not Applicable*
No. 2	October 27, 2015	1,002,115	—	127,978	Not Applicable**
No. 3	April 7, 2016	636,770	227,525	115,238	April 7, 2016
No. 4	September 8, 2016	469,320	92,870	71,647	September 8, 2016
No. 5	November 21, 2017	369,465	126,235	45,387	January 1, 2018
No. 6	September 29, 2022	935,655	866,085	42,080	October 3, 2022
No. 7	December 15, 2023	833,215	813,415	44,646	December 15, 2023
No. 8	December 15, 2025	1,089,865	1,089,865	120,413	December 15, 2025
		\$ 7,358,729	3,215,995	698,998	

\*Restructuring Bonds, Series 2013 were fully refunded in 2023 and a restructuring charge for Financing Order No. 1 is no longer required.

\*\*Restructuring Bonds, Series 2015 were fully refunded in 2025 and a restructuring charge for Financing Order No. 2 is no longer required.

To pass through the benefits of securitization to customers, LIPA modified its rate structure to create restructuring offset charges, which are in an amount equal to and opposite the Restructuring Charges; the net result is that the customer bill is less than it would have been absent the sale of restructuring bonds. The restructuring offset charges are adjusted coincident with changes to the Restructuring Charges to maintain that equality.

As discussed in Note 2 (a), UDSA is a component unit of LIPA and all the activities and balances of UDSA are blended into and reported as part of LIPA. See Note 17 for condensed financial information.

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**(5) Regulatory Accounting**

LIPA's Board has approved various regulatory mechanisms that result in timing differences between the recognition of revenues and expenses for rate-making purposes and treatment under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles for non-regulated entities. These actions result in regulatory assets and liabilities, which are summarized in the table below:

	December 31, 2025			December 31, 2024		
	Current	Noncurrent	Total	Current	Noncurrent	Total
Regulatory assets:						
OSA – employee retirement benefits	\$ 300	—	300	9,381	—	9,381
Shoreham property tax settlement	53,628	143,330	196,958	52,495	190,238	242,733
Property tax litigation	—	117,875	117,875	—	185,517	185,517
Delivery service adjustment	—	—	—	3,913	1,780	5,693
Employee benefit plan settlement	—	—	—	15,634	—	15,634
Power supply charge recoverable	45,122	19,898	65,020	5,866	25,830	31,696
Debt issuance costs	1,343	8,095	9,438	2,038	13,625	15,663
Revenue decoupling mechanism	10,006	—	10,006	—	12,074	12,074
Visual Benefit and Undergrounding Charge	1,226	1,065	2,291	1,223	2,170	3,393
Unrealized financial derivative losses	—	22,349	22,349	—	19,257	19,257
Unrealized commodity derivative losses	—	—	—	1,088	—	1,088
New York State assessment	562	—	562	—	—	—
Total regulatory assets	\$ 112,187	312,612	424,799	91,638	450,491	542,129
Regulatory liabilities:						
Unrealized commodity derivative gains	1,228	8,377	9,605	—	6,890	6,890
OSA – employee retirement benefits	7,600	216,005	223,605	900	142,580	143,480
Revenue decoupling mechanism	—	4,214	4,214	878	—	878
Utility 2.0	5,195	2,335	7,530	6,327	5,195	11,522
Power supply charge refundable	—	21,084	21,084	11,505	20,572	32,077
Distributed energy resources	2,796	—	2,796	1,794	—	1,794
Delivery service adjustment	78,238	9,638	87,876	10,564	77,976	88,540
Clean energy initiatives	5,635	—	5,635	6,746	—	6,746
New York State assessment	—	—	—	655	—	655
Total regulatory liabilities	\$ 100,692	261,653	362,345	39,369	253,213	292,582

**(a) OSA – Employee Retirement Benefits**

LIPA is responsible for reimbursing PSEG Long Island for retirement benefit costs associated with the PSEG Long Island workforce. The PSEG Long Island workforce includes both electric-serving employees hired under the expired Management Services Agreement (MSA) with National Grid (referred to as transitioned employees) and PSEG Long Island employees hired since the beginning of the OSA on January 1, 2014. The retirement benefit plans are owned, sponsored by, and the legal obligation of PSEG Long Island. However, in most cases, PSEG Long Island employee compensation costs are a contractual cost of LIPA under the OSA, including the cost for these retirement benefits (and any required pre-funding of such benefits).

Retirement benefit obligations are future cash outlays that will be incurred as the PSEG Long Island employees receive retirement benefits and therefore are estimates of such costs. Differences between amounts collected from customers and amounts owed to PSEG Long Island for these benefits may arise from changes in asset values, plan amendments, interest rates, and actuarial assumptions, among other factors, which will be reflected in the balance of the regulatory asset or liability. The OSA – Employee Retirement Benefits regulatory asset and liabilities represents costs and liabilities which have been incurred, but not reflected in electric rates. This amount will be different from LIPA's liability to PSEG Long Island due to differences between funding and recovery levels.

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LIPA contributes to a PSEG Long Island-sponsored pension trust on an ongoing basis to pre-fund pension obligations. Additionally, LIPA sets aside funds in an OPEB Account based upon periodic actuarial studies to ensure that sufficient funds are available to meet future healthcare and other post-employment benefit obligations of the PSEG Long Island workforce.

**(b) Shoreham Property Tax Settlement (Settlement)**

In January 2000, LIPA reached an agreement with Suffolk County, the Town of Brookhaven, the Shoreham-Wading River Central School District, the Wading River Fire District and the Shoreham-Wading River Library District (which was succeeded by the North Shore Library District) (collectively, the Suffolk Taxing Jurisdictions) and Nassau County regarding the over assessment of the Shoreham Nuclear Power Station. Under the terms of the agreement, LIPA issued \$458 million of rebates and credits to customers over a five-year period. To fund such rebates and credits, LIPA used proceeds from its Capital Appreciation Bonds: Series 1998A Electric System General Revenue Bonds totaling \$146 million and Series 2000A Electric System General Revenue Bonds totaling \$325 million.

As provided under the Settlement, beginning in June 2003, Suffolk County electric customers' bills include a surcharge (the Suffolk Surcharge) to be collected over the succeeding approximately 25-year period to repay the debt service and issuance costs on the bonds issued by LIPA to fund the Settlement as well as the cost of pre-funding certain rebates and credits. As rates are established at a level sufficient to recover all such costs identified above, LIPA recorded a regulatory asset. The balance remaining represents rebates and credits issued to LIPA's customers, costs of administering the program, plus annual debt service costs on the bonds identified above, less surcharges collected since 2003.

**(c) Employee Benefit Plan Settlement**

The MSA between LIPA and National Grid provided, among other things, that upon termination of the MSA, when a third-party succeeded National Grid as the service provider, the successor would assume the rights and obligations of National Grid regarding certain employee benefit plan liabilities. The Second A&R OSA with PSEG Long Island, however, did not require PSEG Long Island to assume the employee benefit plan assets and liabilities related to the MSA, which were co-mingled with those of other National Grid employees.

LIPA and National Grid and its affiliates signed an Employee Benefit Plan Settlement in 2013 resolving the parties' respective employee benefit plan funding obligations for National Grid's electric-serving employees. LIPA's Board approved recovery of such costs from customers over the remaining term of the Second A&R OSA, as virtually all former employees of National Grid covered by these plans have been transitioned to PSEG Long Island and continue to serve our customers. As of December 31, 2025, the regulatory asset has been fully amortized.

**(d) Delivery Service Adjustment**

The DSA reconciles certain specified budgeted costs to actual costs in each year. The DSA provides cost recovery or refunding of overcollection for certain items that vary due to external factors, including: debt service (variances in interest rates and capital expenditures), storm restoration expenditures (variances from the budget for storm restoration expenses), non-storm emergency costs, bad debt expense, and PSEG Long Island pension and OPEBs. For debt service, any differences between the

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actual payments and the amount included in the approved budget and approved delivery rates are charged or refunded to customers in the following year, including an allowance for fixed obligation coverage at the factor specified in the Board's financial policy. For storm restoration expenditures, if actual storm restoration costs to be recovered from customers are lower than the budgeted costs, such balances will be managed as a regulatory storm reserve up to \$75 million to offset future storm expenditures. If actual storm restoration costs are higher than the budgeted costs, one-third of that balance will be recovered in the subsequent recovery period, and the remaining two-thirds will be eligible for recovery during a future recovery period and remain as a regulatory asset.

In 2024 and 2025, the regulatory storm reserve threshold of \$75 million was met. In accordance with LIPA's tariff, in the event that the balance in the Storm Event Reserve Fund exceeds the storm reserve cap, the funds in excess of the storm reserve will be used to offset future capital spending. LIPA recognized approximately \$47 million and \$2 million, respectively, in excess storm recovery which contributed to the 2025 and 2024 coverage target.

**(e) Unrealized Derivative Instrument Gains and Losses**

LIPA defers its unrealized mark-to-market values relating to commodity and financial derivative instruments which are deemed ineffective under GASB Statement No. 53 and records such amounts as regulatory assets or liabilities.

**(f) Property Tax Litigation**

By statute, LIPA makes PILOTs for real property it acquired from LILCO. Beginning in calendar year 2015, the LIPA Reform Act capped LIPA's payments to no more than 2% higher for each parcel than the prior calendar year. Litigation with Suffolk County and its towns has resulted in a judgment against LIPA for alleged unpaid property taxes for the 2014/15 through 2020/21 tax years. That judgment is currently on appeal. LIPA has paid the PILOT amounts it is authorized to pay by law. In 2021, LIPA filed actions against the ten Suffolk County towns to declare LIPA's properties tax exempt as of the 2021/22 tax year. In response to those actions, five Suffolk County towns declared LIPA's parcels exempt from property taxes. In July 2023, Suffolk County filed an additional lawsuit against LIPA and certain Suffolk County towns seeking to have LIPA pay to the County alleged shortfalls in property tax payments for the 2021/22 tax year. That lawsuit is currently stayed.

In January 2024, LIPA received a decision from the Suffolk County Supreme Court declaring that LIPA's properties located in five Suffolk towns are exempt from taxation as of the 2021/22 tax year. This decision is currently on appeal. In 2025, LIPA modified its methodology for calculating the potential exposure based on updated information and assumptions. The new methodology resulted in an approximately \$113 million reduction to the reserve. LIPA estimates the potential exposure with penalties and interest to be approximately \$118 million through 2025.

As a regulated entity, LIPA obtained regulatory approval from its Board to defer the recovery of these costs from its customers until the conclusion of the appeal process. LIPA does not believe this litigation will have a material adverse impact on the business or the affairs of LIPA. See Note 16(d).

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## (g) Revenue Decoupling Mechanism

The RDM ensures that only LIPA's budgeted and Board-approved revenues for delivery service are collected from customers. The RDM compares actual revenues with authorized revenues and credits (or collects) any differences to (or from) customers. It is intended to cover all sources of variances in delivery service revenues including, among other things, variances attributable to the implementation of energy efficiency or net metering above or below forecasted levels, variances caused by warmer or cooler than normal weather, and variances that result from unforeseen changes in economic conditions.

The RDM is applied to delivery rates on a percentage basis and is reset at the beginning of each year to include the prior year surplus or shortfall between actual and authorized revenues for delivery service. In years when a multi-year rate plan is in effect, the RDM also utilizes such realized prior year surplus or shortfall to update delivery rates for the current year so as to minimize future variances between actual and authorized revenues. In no event may LIPA recover an amount that exceeds authorized delivery revenues. Furthermore, to mitigate significant bill impacts resulting from revenue variances, the RDM rate is set to a maximum of 5% of delivery service revenues for any customer class, with the excess to be recovered from the same customer class in the subsequent period.

Due to the warmer-than-normal weather, LIPA's revenues from residential customers exceeded the budget during the rate-setting period of October 2024 through September 2025. This resulted in a refund of approximately \$2 million to the residential customer class, with an additional amount due from LIPA related to periods after the rate-setting period totaling approximately \$13 million. LIPA's revenues from commercial customers continued to be lower than budget in 2025 resulting in amounts due to LIPA totaling approximately \$12 million, with an additional amount due to LIPA related to periods after the rate-setting period totaling approximately \$9 million. On a consolidated customer basis, this results in a current regulatory asset of \$10 million and a noncurrent regulatory liability of \$4 million.

## (h) Debt Issuance Costs

LIPA established a regulatory asset for debt issuance costs incurred before 2018. The regulatory asset will be amortized as a component of LIPA's revenue requirement on a systematic basis over the life of the debt to which they relate. LIPA's component unit, UDSA, established a regulatory asset, in accordance with GASB Codification Section RE10, *Regulated Operations*, for debt issuance costs incurred before 2023. The regulatory asset will be amortized as a component of interest expense on a systematic basis over the life of the debt they relate. Debt issuance costs incurred for 2023 and beyond are expensed as incurred.

## (i) Power Supply Costs Recoverable or Refundable

LIPA's tariff includes a Power Supply Charge with a monthly reconciliation of power supply costs. As of December 31, 2025, actual power supply costs, were higher than amounts recovered in the Power Supply Charge, resulting in the recognition of a regulatory asset totaling \$41 million which will be collected from customers in the subsequent year. Conversely, as of December 31, 2024, actual power supply costs were lower than amounts recovered in the Power Supply Charge which resulted in a \$12 million regulatory liability.

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Also recoverable through the Power Supply Charge are deferred transition costs associated with the transfer of the power supply management contract to PSEG ER&T. Collection of these costs totaling \$19 million were recovered over eleven years, as approved by LIPA's Board, that began January 1, 2015, and expired December 31, 2025. As of December 31, 2025, all deferred transition costs have been collected. The transition costs incurred in 2025 of \$11 million associated with the transfer of the power supply management agreement contract from PSEG ER&T to TEA were expensed as incurred and therefore not included in the regulatory asset.

Amounts incurred related to various energy projects, the amortization of which are charged to power supply costs over the period of benefit (i.e., the life of the power purchase agreement) are also recoverable as a component of the Power Supply Charge. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the balance was \$13 million and \$17 million, respectively.

Unfunded actuarially determined potential costs relating to generation are a deferred component of the Power Supply Charge and total approximately \$11 million. Such amounts will not be reflected in the Power Supply Charge until settlement costs are paid.

Amounts collected to fund the Clean Energy Compliance Fund are to be used in the future for clean energy technologies. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the regulatory liability balance was \$21 million.

**(j) Visual Benefit Assessment and Undergrounding Charge**

LIPA has recorded the incremental costs to bury a portion of a transmission cable routed through the Town of Southampton and the Town of Westhampton as a regulatory asset, which is being recovered from certain customers of the Towns in a visual benefit district.

**(k) Distributed Energy Resources**

The Distributed Energy Resources (DER) charge recovers costs of LIPA's energy efficiency and distributed energy resource programs net of State grants received for these programs. The costs of such programs are authorized by LIPA's Board annually in its approved budget and billed to customers through the DER charge based on energy usage.

**(l) Utility 2.0**

LIPA's annual Utility 2.0 plan funds new technologies, pilot programs, beneficial electrification, electric vehicles and distributed energy projects are in alignment with New York State Clean Energy goals. Utility 2.0 actual project costs are reconciled to funding levels set in rates on an annual basis.

**(m) Clean Energy Initiatives**

LIPA's annual budgets include funding to support certain NYSERDA administered clean energy programs. Actual costs incurred are reconciled to funding levels set in rates on an annual basis.

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## (6) Deferred Outflows and Deferred Inflows of Resources

Deferred outflows of resources (expenses or expenditures) and deferred inflows of resources (revenues) are as follows:

### (a) Regulatory Credits – Grants

LIPA received a mitigation grant to fund storm-hardening assets. Under GASB Statement No. 33, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Nonexchange Transactions*, LIPA was permitted to record the funds as income; however, LIPA's Board authorized the deferral of grant income as a regulatory credit and report the revenue over the same time period as the depreciation expense on the grant funded storm hardened capital assets. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024 the deferred grant revenue totaled approximately \$549 million and \$568 million, respectively.

### (b) Deferred Defeasance Costs on Debt Refunding

Deferred defeasance costs on refunded debt represent the difference between the reacquisition price and the carrying amount of refunded debt. These deferred costs are amortized as a component of interest expense over the shorter of the life of the old or new debt.

### (c) Changes in Fair Value of Derivative Instruments

The accumulated changes in the mark-to-market valuation of a hedging derivative instrument deemed effective are reported as deferred inflows or deferred outflows of resources on the Statements of Net Position.

As LIPA follows GASB Section RE10, any changes in ineffective other derivative instruments are reported as regulatory assets or liabilities. LIPA's Board has authorized the deferral of these unrealized gains or losses until realized, which corresponds to the period when they are recovered in rates.

### (d) Changes in Fair Market Value of NMP2 Decommissioning Trust, OPEB Account and other Investments

LIPA maintains a trust for the decommissioning of NMP2. Separately, LIPA maintains an OPEB Account to set aside funds to meet future PSEG Long Island retirement benefit costs. Beginning in 2024, to ensure consist treatment of all LIPA investments, the LIPA Board approved deferral of unrealized gains or losses for all of LIPA's other investments. These other investments primarily consist of the Operating Fund, Construction Fund, and Rate Stabilization Fund. These funds are reported at their fair market value, and any unrealized gains or losses are recognized as a component of deferred inflows or deferred outflows of resources in accordance with LIPA's ratemaking process.

### (e) Pension and OPEB – LIPA

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions— an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27*, LIPA reports as deferred inflows or deferred outflows of resources the differences between expected and actual experience, projected and actual investment earnings on pension plan investments, contributions and the proportionate share of contributions, and changes in LIPA's contributions to the pension system subsequent to the measurement date. In

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accordance with GASB Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Post-employment Benefits Other Than Pensions*, LIPA reports the changes in LIPA's net OPEB liability that have not been included in OPEB expense as deferred inflows or deferred outflows of resources. Amounts included would result from changes of assumptions, the net difference between projected and actual earnings on the OPEB Trust, and LIPA's contributions subsequent to the measurement date.

**(f) Lease Revenue**

LIPA receives contractually determined revenue related to leasing agreements with certain power purchase providers for land leases. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the lease asset receivable and the corresponding deferred inflow of resources was approximately \$3 million.

**(g) NMP2 Asset Retirement Obligation Updates**

LIPA recorded its 18% share of an update of the 2025 annual review and analysis of the NMP2 ARO which resulted in increasing LIPA's share of the NMP2 ARO liability. The change was attributable to the increase in escalation rates in assumptions of certain cost categories. Changes in ARO as a result of study updates are recognized in Deferred Inflows and Outflows of Resources.

**(7) Federal Emergency Management Agency Grants**

LIPA is eligible to receive Public Assistance (PA) and Mitigation grants following major disaster declarations. Public Assistance grants provide reimbursement of costs associated with emergency protective measures and the repair and restoration of damaged facilities. Mitigation grants provide funding to harden the system against the future impact of severe weather events. Disaster assistance is subject to eligibility rules applicable to the applicant, facility, work, and cost.

**(a) Superstorm Sandy**

In 2012, Superstorm Sandy caused significant damage to LIPA's Service Area resulting in the declaration of a federal major disaster area and making LIPA eligible for FEMA grants. In 2013, LIPA and FEMA signed a Letter of Undertaking (LOU) that provides for a Public Assistance (PA) grant authorized under Section 428 of the Stafford Act (428 Grant Agreement) for \$1.434 billion. As of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, LIPA has a remaining balance due from FEMA of approximately \$83 million.

**(b) Tropical Storm Isaias**

On August 4, 2020, LIPA's Service Area suffered significant damage as a result of Tropical Storm Isaias. The resulting damage to the electrical system caused significant customer outages. Tropical Storm Isaias was declared a federal major disaster on October 2, 2020. LIPA filed for recovery of response and storm restoration costs of approximately \$309 million. Major disaster declarations occurring or having an incident period beginning between January 1, 2020 and December 31, 2021 were eligible for a minimum 90% federal cost share. During 2022, LIPA received reimbursement of its restoration costs totaling approximately \$276 million.

After Tropical Storm Isaias, LIPA filed for a Hazard Mitigation grant. In 2024, LIPA was awarded approximately \$405 million to continue its successful storm-hardening program as well as \$3 million to harden two transmission crossings. As of December 31, 2025 no funding has been received or recognized for this grant.

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## (c) COVID-19

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, on March 20, 2020, FEMA announced that federal emergency funds will be made available for recovery efforts related to the COVID-19 pandemic. The funding is for incremental costs related to safety protocols implemented to protect employees, customers, and the public. In November 2024, LIPA received FEMA grant funding of \$7 million for the reimbursement of incremental costs incurred due to COVID-19 related to personal protective equipment and safe opening preparation. In 2025, LIPA received nominal funding for the remainder of LIPA's COVID claim with all other claims denied. LIPA accepted the decision. No additional appeals were made. This closed out all COVID claims.

LIPA filed for Mitigation grants under COVID-19 and received approval for funds totaling \$10 million; \$5 million in Nassau/Queens counties awarded in 2024 and \$5 million in Suffolk County awarded in 2023 to replace utility poles in disadvantaged communities. As of December 31, 2025 no funding has been received or recognized for this grant.

## (d) Winter Storm Elliott

On March 15, 2023, FEMA declared a federal disaster for a December 2022 winter storm that impacted LIPA's Suffolk County service territory. LIPA incurred costs of approximately \$4 million in that county restoring power and repairing the system damages. LIPA has been approved for public assistance grant with a 75% match from FEMA, In 2025, LIPA received \$2.5 million from FEMA for Winter Storm Elliot however prior to December 31, 2024 no grant income was recognized.

## (8) Derivative Instruments

LIPA uses derivative instruments in its normal course of business to limit some of the volatility associated with interest rate changes and market price fluctuations in the purchase of fuel oil, natural gas, and electricity. LIPA does not use derivative instruments for trading or speculative purposes. These contracts are evaluated pursuant to GASB Statement No. 53 to determine whether they meet the definition of derivative instruments and whether they effectively hedge the expected cash flows associated with interest rate and commodity price risk exposures. The fair values of LIPA's derivatives are reported on the Statements of Net Position as either Commodity Derivative Instruments or Financial Derivative Instruments.

LIPA applies hedge accounting for derivative instruments that are deemed effective under GASB Statement No. 53. Under hedge accounting, changes in the fair value of such hedging derivative instruments are a component of deferred inflows or deferred outflows of resources on the Statements of Net Position until the contract is settled, or hedge accounting is terminated. Derivative instruments that do not meet the definition of a hedging derivative instrument are economic hedges, intended to mitigate exposure to fluctuations in interest rates or commodity prices, and are referred to as other derivative instruments. Changes in the fair value of other derivative instruments are deferred until settled or terminated in accordance with LIPA's ratemaking process and recorded as regulatory assets or liabilities.

All settlement payments or receipts for derivative instruments are recorded as either power supply expense for commodity derivative instruments or interest expense for interest rate derivative instruments on the Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position in the period settled.

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LIPA's interest rate and commodity derivative contracts are valued in accordance with GASB Statement No. 72, which establishes a fair value hierarchy: Level 1, Level 2, and Level 3 (as discussed in Note 2 (u)). Interest rate derivative contracts are based on the present value of cash flows using the income approach and the interest rate derivative contracts are classified as Level 2, as their valuation relies primarily on observable inputs.

LIPA's commodity derivative contracts are transacted both over-the-counter and through clearing exchanges and the valuations are based upon price quotes from exchanges. The impacts of credit and non-performance risk by either LIPA or its counterparty were not material to the financial statements.

The following table presents LIPA's derivative instruments measured and recorded at fair value on the Statements of Net Position on a recurring basis and their level within the fair value hierarchy.

Derivative instrument description	Fair value		Fair value		Type of hedge	Financial statement classification for changes in fair value
	December 31, 2025	Net change in fair value	December 31, 2024			
Hedging derivative instruments:						
Financial derivatives:						
Fixed-payer	\$ 27,408	(3,908)	31,316		Cash flow	Deferred inflows of resources
Commodity derivatives:						
Purchased power swaps	8,202	3,944	4,258		N/A	Deferred inflows of resources
Natural gas basis swaps	30,500	23,578	6,922		N/A	Deferred inflows of resources
Total	\$ 66,110	23,614	42,496			
Other derivative instruments:						
Financial derivatives:						
Synthetic fixed	\$ (45,989)	2,991	(48,980)		N/A	Regulatory Asset
Commodity derivatives:						
Power – financial basis	(12,394)	(12,278)	(116)		N/A	Regulatory Asset
Purchased power swaps	29,158	25,361	3,797		N/A	Regulatory Liability
Natural gas swaps	(7,159)	(9,280)	2,121		N/A	Regulatory Asset
Total	\$ (36,384)	6,794	(43,178)			
Derivative assets (liabilities):						
	2025			2024		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial derivatives	\$ -	27,408	-	-	31,316	-
Financial derivatives	-	(45,989)	-	-	(48,980)	-
Commodity derivatives	60,701	(12,394)	-	17,098	(116)	-
Total	\$ 60,701	(30,975)	-	17,098	(17,780)	-

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The terms of LIPA's commodity derivative instruments as of December 31, 2025 are summarized in the table below:

Derivative Instrument	Amount (in thousands)	Units	Beginning Period	Ending Period	Authority Pays Per Unit	Authority Receives
Natural Gas Swaps	51,580	Dthms	1/1/2026	12/1/2028	\$ 3.54 to \$ 5.00	Natural Gas at Henry Hub
Natural Gas Basis Swaps	57,610	Dthms	1/1/2026	12/1/2028	\$ (0.89) to \$ 3.93	Gas Basis between Henry Hub & Transco Z6, NY
Purchased PJM Power Swaps	5,025	Mwhs	1/1/2026	12/1/2028	\$ 35.40 to \$ 60.65	Power at PJM West
Purchased PJM Power Basis	8,061	Mwhs	1/1/2026	12/1/2028	\$ (11.85) to \$ (3.90)	Power Basis between PJM West to JCPL
Purchased NY Power Swaps	632	Mwhs	1/1/2026	12/1/2026	\$ 36.04 to \$ 75.00	Power at NY Zone-A

The terms of LIPA's commodity derivative instruments as of December 31, 2024 are summarized in the table below:

Derivative Instrument	Amount (in thousands)	Units	Beginning Period	Ending Period	Authority Pays Per Unit	Authority Receives
Natural Gas Swaps	61,478	Dthms	1/1/2025	12/1/2027	\$ 2.77 to \$ 4.53	Natural Gas at Henry Hub
Natural Gas Basis Swaps <sup>(1)</sup>	56,475	Dthms	1/1/2025	3/1/2027	\$ (0.89) to \$ 3.15	Gas Basis between Henry Hub & Transco Z6, NY
Purchased PJM Power Swaps	4,766	Mwhs	1/1/2025	12/1/2027	\$ 33.75 to \$ 68.25	Power at PJM West
Purchased PJM Power Basis	8,136	Mwhs	1/1/2025	12/1/2027	\$ (10.75) to \$ (3.90)	Power Basis between PJM West to JCPL
Purchased NY Power Swaps	1,026	Mwhs	1/1/2025	12/1/2026	\$ 37.50 to \$ 49.75	Power at NY Zone-A

(1) There was one sale transaction for natural gas basis swaps. The volumes indicated in the above table are the net volumes. The trade price for the sale in \$/Dthms was - 0.68, which was within the purchase trade price range of -0.89 to 3.15.

The terms of LIPA's interest rate derivative instruments as of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 is summarized in the table below:

Financial derivative	Effective date	Termination date	LIPA pays	LIPA receives	Original notional	Upfront cash payment
Fixed-payer swap	6/1/2003	12/1/2029	5.120 %	69.47% SOFR + 0.0795%	\$ 587,225	\$ 106,400
Fixed-payer swap <sup>(1)</sup>	9/1/2022	9/1/2042	1.8571%	70% SOFR + 0.0801%	251,510	—
						\$ 106,400

(1) LIPA has the option to terminate the swap on September 1, 2027, and monthly thereafter

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LIPA is exposed to the following risks related to derivative instruments as defined by GASB Statement No 53:

**(a) Termination Risk**

Termination risk is the risk that a derivative could be terminated by a counterparty prior to its scheduled maturity due to a contractual event with LIPA owing a termination payment. As long as LIPA fulfills its obligations under the contracts, the counterparties do not have the right to terminate these agreements. LIPA believes that termination risk is low because the counterparties may terminate the agreements only upon the occurrence of specific events such as payment defaults, other defaults which remain uncured for 30 days after notice, bankruptcy or insolvency of LIPA (or similar events), or a downgrade of LIPA's and its insurers', if any, credit rating below investment grade. If, at the time of termination, the mark-to-market valuation of the derivative was a liability of LIPA, LIPA could be required to pay that amount to the counterparty. Termination risk associated with all of LIPA's derivatives is limited to the fair market value.

**(b) Basis Risk**

LIPA is exposed to basis risk on certain of its interest rate swaps because the variable-rate payments received by LIPA, and those paid either pursuant to the terms of the swap or on the associated variable rate debt, may differ. The terms of the interest rate swap transactions are summarized in the table above.

LIPA is exposed to basis risk on a portion of its commodity swaps when the commodity swap payment received is based upon a reference price in a market (e.g., natural gas priced at Henry Hub) that differs from the market in which the hedged item is expected to be bought (natural gas priced at New York City gate). If the correlation between these market prices should change substantially, LIPA may incur costs as a result of the hedging derivative instrument's inability to offset the price of the related commodity.

**(c) Collateral Posting**

Under certain conditions, LIPA may be required to post collateral related to its interest rate derivative instruments. Under the terms of its interest rate derivative agreements, collateral may be required if LIPA's credit ratings, and in the case of insured swaps, the credit ratings of any related interest rate derivative insurer, fall below minimum levels as provided in each agreement, and LIPA fails to provide alternative credit enhancements. Collateral for its financial derivatives, if required, would approximate fair value. LIPA has never been required to post collateral for its interest rate derivative instruments.

LIPA has collateral requirements with commodity derivative counterparties in the Credit Support Annexes (CSA) of ISDA. Collateral is required to be posted with the counterparty when the negative fair value of the commodity derivative instrument exceeds the unsecured line of credit established with each counterparty as listed in the counterparty table in (d) below. In the event of collateral being posted, the value will equal the difference between the fair value and the amount of the unsecured line of credit. For exchange broker cleared derivative transactions, there is an initial margin requirement on day one of a trade that is calibrated to cover the expected cost of closing out the position in the event of a default. Collateral postings between the exchange clearing broker and LIPA each day thereafter are based on the fair value of the derivative instrument.

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**(d) Credit Risk**

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty (or its guarantor) will default on its obligations under the agreement. LIPA has sought to limit counterparty risk by contracting only with highly rated counterparties or requiring guarantees of the counterparty's obligations. LIPA also makes use of exchange-cleared transactions for a portion of its commodity derivatives. The exchange uses a central clearing counterparty structure along with risk-based margin requirements that limits credit risk exposure.

Below is a table with the credit ratings issued by Moody's Investors Service (Moody's) and Standard and Poor's (S&P) Global Ratings and unsecured line of credit limits of LIPA's counterparties as of December 31, 2025:

Counterparty	As of December 31, 2025		Counterparty's unsecured line of credit (\$M)
	Moody's	S&P	
<b>Interest Rate Derivative Instruments:</b>			
Citibank, N.A. New York	Aa3	A+	\$ —
UBS AG, Stamford Branch	Aa3	A+	—
<b>Counterparty's unsecured line of credit (\$M)</b>			
<b>As of December 31, 2025</b>			
<b>Counterparty Commodity Derivative Instruments:</b>	<b>Moody's</b>	<b>S&amp;P</b>	<b>(\$M)</b>
BP Energy Company *	A2	A-	\$ 15.0
Citigroup Energy, Inc.*	A3	BBB+	10.0
RWE Clean Energy Wholesale Services, Inc. *	Baa2	N/R	—
Constellation Energy Generation, LLC	Baa1	BBB+	10.0
J. Aron & Company *	A2	BBB+	40.0
JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.	Aa2	AA-	35.0
Macquarie Energy LLC *	Aa2	A+	10.0
Merrill Lynch Commodities, Inc. *	A1	A-	20.0
Mitsui Bussan Commodities Ltd. *	A3	A	12.5
Morgan Stanley Capital Group Inc. *	A1	A-	15.0
Next Era Power Marketing *	Baa1	BBB+	1.0
Pacific Summit Energy LLC *	Baa1	A-	10.0
Societe Generale	A1	A	25.0
The Bank of Nova Scotia	Aa2	A+	25.0

\* Rating reflects the rating of the parent company guarantor

Note: Values prepared using available PSEG data prior to TEA operational transition on January

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**(9) Utility Plant and Property and Equipment**

Additions to and replacements of utility plant are capitalized at original cost, which includes material, labor, and indirect costs associated with an addition or replacement. The cost of renewals and betterments relating to units of property is added to utility plant. The cost of property replaced, retired, or otherwise disposed of is deducted from utility plant and, generally, together with dismantling costs less any salvage, are charged to accumulated depreciation. The cost of repairs and minor renewals are charged to operations and maintenance expense. Group properties, such as poles, meters, and wire, are accounted for on an average unit cost basis by year of installation.

The following schedule summarizes LIPA's utility plant and property and equipment as of December 31, 2025:

	<u>Beginning balances</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Transfers/ Disposals</u>	<u>Ending balances</u>
Utility plant	\$ 11,369,769	894,276	(133,849)	12,130,196
Office equipment, furniture, and leasehold improvements	14,103	855	—	14,958
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(2,706,065)</u>	<u>(387,499)</u>	<u>198,099</u>	<u>(2,895,465)</u>
Total utility plant – net	<u>8,677,807</u>	<u>507,632</u>	<u>64,250</u>	<u>9,249,689</u>
Lease and SBITA right-to-use assets:				
Utility plant	3,304,653	51,068	(113,305)	3,242,416
Other	134,262	82,461	(15,237)	201,486
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(1,948,934)</u>	<u>(382,797)</u>	<u>128,542</u>	<u>(2,203,189)</u>
Total lease and SBITA right-to-use assets – net	<u>1,489,981</u>	<u>(249,268)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,240,713</u>
Construction work in progress	521,921	748,457	(894,276)	376,102
Retirement work in progress	<u>21,684</u>	<u>60,320</u>	<u>(64,620)</u>	<u>17,384</u>
Total work in progress	<u>543,605</u>	<u>808,777</u>	<u>(958,896)</u>	<u>393,486</u>
	<u>\$ 10,711,393</u>	<u>1,067,141</u>	<u>(894,646)</u>	<u>10,883,888</u>

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The following schedule summarizes LIPA's utility plant and property and equipment as of December 31, 2024:

	Beginning balances	Additions	Transfers/ Disposals	Ending balances
Utility plant	\$ 10,979,150	649,254	(258,635)	11,369,769
Office equipment, furniture, and leasehold improvements	12,687	1,416	—	14,103
Accumulated depreciation	(2,678,156)	(351,717)	323,808	(2,706,065)
Total utility plant – net	<u>8,313,681</u>	<u>298,953</u>	<u>65,173</u>	<u>8,677,807</u>
Lease and SBITA right-to-use assets:				
Utility plant	3,304,653	—	—	3,304,653
Other	111,992	76,181	(53,911)	134,262
Accumulated depreciation	(1,583,890)	(379,594)	14,550	(1,948,934)
Total lease and SBITA right-to-use assets – net	<u>1,832,755</u>	<u>(303,413)</u>	<u>(39,361)</u>	<u>1,489,981</u>
Construction work in progress	419,972	729,850	(627,901)	521,921
Retirement work in progress	23,837	64,613	(66,766)	21,684
Total work in progress	<u>443,809</u>	<u>794,463</u>	<u>(694,667)</u>	<u>543,605</u>
	<u>\$ 10,590,245</u>	<u>790,003</u>	<u>(668,855)</u>	<u>10,711,393</u>

**(10) Nine Mile Point Nuclear Power Station, Unit 2**

LIPA owns an undivided 18% interest in NMP2, which is located in Oswego County, New York. NMP2 has a rated net capacity of approximately 1,300 megawatts. LIPA is entitled to 18% of the unit's capacity and energy and is obligated to pay 18% of its operating and maintenance costs, nuclear fuel costs, and costs of capital additions. LIPA's net capital investment in NMP2, excluding nuclear fuel, was approximately \$452 million and \$470 million as of December 31, 2025, and 2024, respectively. The majority 82% of NMP2 is held by Constellation Energy Generation (Constellation). The operating license for NMP2 expires on October 31, 2046.

**(a) Nuclear Plant Decommissioning**

As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, LIPA's share of the estimated costs for decommissioning of the unit and restoration of the site is approximately \$113 million and \$105 million, respectively, and is included in the Statements of Net Position as a component of the Asset Retirement Obligation. LIPA maintains a decommissioning trust fund for its share of the decommissioning costs. As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the trust fund had approximately \$229 million and \$196 million, respectively. LIPA believes that deposits to the fund, which are based on actuarial estimates, and the assumed investment returns of these funds during the term of the operating license, will be sufficient to meet its obligations.

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## (b) *Liability for Nuclear Accidents*

The Federal Price-Anderson Act (Act) currently requires owners of nuclear power plants to obtain \$500 million in private insurance coverage for off-site liability coverage for each reactor site (not each reactor). Constellation maintains this coverage for the Nine Mile Point site, and LIPA reimburses Constellation for its proportionate share of the cost. The Act further stipulates that in the event off-site damages exceed the amount of private insurance coverage, each reactor licensee is retroactively liable for a prorated share of the excess. This liability is limited to \$158 million per reactor, payable at no more than approximately \$25 million per reactor per incident per year. LIPA's maximum liability under this provision is approximately \$28 million, payable at approximately \$5 million per incident per year.

## (c) *Federal Zero-Emission Nuclear Power Production Credit*

Section 13105 of the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 created section 45U, the zero-emission nuclear power production credit, for electricity produced at a qualified nuclear power facility and sold by the taxpayer to an unrelated person in tax years beginning after December 31, 2023, and before January 1, 2033. Tax-exempt and governmental entities such as LIPA, can benefit from this credit through an option called Elective Pay, which treats the full value of the credit as a tax payment. In 2024, LIPA recorded in current assets a receivable of \$20 million related to the Internal Revenue Code, Section 45U for the Zero-emission nuclear production credit which represents the credit earned from its 18% interest NMP2 generating facility. The receivable is \$11 million as of December 31, 2025.

## (11) **Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments**

The majority of LIPA's cash, cash equivalents, and investments are either managed by an external investment manager or invested in mutual funds. LIPA's investment of funds is administered in accordance with the applicable provisions of the New York State law, the Amended & Restated Bond Resolution, certain banking agreements and LIPA's investment policy.

### (a) *Unrestricted cash, cash equivalents, and investments*

As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, LIPA had unrestricted cash, cash equivalents, and investments totaling approximately \$1.75 billion and \$1.43 billion, respectively. The unrestricted funds primarily consist of the: Operating Fund, Construction Fund, Rate Stabilization Fund, and OPEB Account.

In the event that LIPA determines there are insufficient revenues to pay reasonable and necessary operating expenses or to make payments on bonds or parity obligations, if any, after notifying the Finance and Audit Committee of LIPA's Board, LIPA may release funds from the OPEB Account for such purposes. As such, the OPEB Account is unrestricted.

Deposits made to LIPA's unrestricted OPEB Account are to fund LIPA's contractual obligations to employees of PSEG Long Island for certain post-employment benefits. LIPA has invested such funds, pursuant to LIPA's investment policy, in domestic and international stock mutual funds (65%), as well as inflation protected and bond market institutional mutual funds (35%) with quarterly rebalancing when an asset class falls outside of a 5% range of its asset weighting. As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the OPEB Account balance totaled approximately \$874 million and \$736 million, respectively.

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The following tables summarize LIPA's unrestricted cash, cash equivalents and investments as of December 31, 2025 and 2024. The credit ratings listed are from Moody's, S&P, and Fitch Ratings, and the rating shown is the lowest-rated obligation within each investment type.

<u>Deposit/investment type</u>	<u>Credit Rating (if applicable)</u>	<u>Percent of portfolio</u>	<u>2025 Fair value</u>	<u>Cash and cash equivalents</u>	<u>Investments</u>
Cash and collateralized deposits		3 %	\$ 28,469	28,469	—
Discount notes and bonds:					
Commercial paper	P-1/A-1/F1	—	—	—	—
Corporate	P-1/A-1	—	—	—	—
Federal agencies	Aaa/AA+/AAA	—	—	—	—
Asset Backed Securities	Aaa/AAA/AAA	—	402	—	402
Municipal bonds	Aa3/AAA/A	—	—	—	—
Treasury notes and STRIPS	Aaa/AA+/F1+	—	—	—	—
Money market mutual funds		97	842,596	842,596	—
Subtotal		100 %	\$ 871,467	871,065	402
OPEB Account Investment Type					
Mutual funds - equities		69	599,261	—	599,261
Mutual funds - fixed income		31	274,909	—	274,909
Subtotal		100 %	874,170	—	874,170
Total			\$ 1,745,637	871,065	874,572

<u>Deposit/investment type</u>	<u>Credit Rating (if applicable)</u>	<u>Percent of portfolio</u>	<u>2024 Fair value</u>	<u>Cash and cash equivalents</u>	<u>Investments</u>
Cash and collateralized deposits		9 %	\$ 61,256	61,256	—
Discount notes and bonds:					
Certificates of deposit		—	—	—	—
Commercial paper	P-1/A-1/F1	2	11,777	—	11,777
Corporate	P-1/A-1	24	162,684	—	162,684
Federal agencies	Aaa/AA+/AAA	—	1,478	—	1,478
Asset Backed Securities	Aaa/AAA/AAA	2	14,461	—	14,461
Municipal bonds	Aa3/AAA/A	—	3,109	—	3,109
Treasury notes and STRIPS	Aaa/AA+/F1+	18	125,146	—	125,146
Money market mutual funds		45	314,933	314,933	—
Subtotal		100 %	\$ 694,844	376,189	318,655
OPEB Account Investment Type					
Mutual funds - equities		67	490,229	—	490,229
Mutual funds - fixed income		33	245,795	—	245,795
Subtotal		100 %	736,024	—	736,024
Total			\$ 1,430,868	376,189	1,054,679

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## (b) *Restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments*

LIPA's restricted cash, cash equivalents, and investments consist of the Working Capital Requirements Account, the Clean Energy Compliance Fund, the Extraordinary Working Capital Account, and UDSA Collection and Reserve Accounts.

### *Restricted Cash for Working Capital Requirements*

In accordance with the Second A&R OSA, LIPA is required to advance fund an account with three months of anticipated T&D operating and capital costs for PSEG Long Island to utilize as LIPA's agent in the management of LIPA's T&D system. Also, pre-funded by LIPA are amounts held by PSEG Long Island to pay taxes, storm restoration costs, and amounts required to fund the Clean Energy Compliance Fund. The accounts totaled \$308 million and \$325 million as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, and were invested in accordance with LIPA's investment policy. Due to the contractual obligation of LIPA to pre-fund such accounts, the funds are classified as restricted. Such accounts, except for the Clean Energy Compliance Fund which totaled \$21 million for both December 31, 2025 and 2024, is considered by LIPA to be a component of its working capital, as funds are used strictly for LIPA operating needs.

### *UDSA*

Restructuring charge collections are held by the Bond Trustee (Trustee) in Collection Accounts to satisfy debt service on the Restructuring Bonds. The Collection Accounts consist of four subaccounts: General Subaccount, Excess Funds Subaccount, Reserve Subaccount, and Upfront Financing Costs Subaccount. The Collection Accounts (other than the Upfront Financing Costs Subaccount) secure the Restructuring Bonds.

Restricted cash held by the Trustee, as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 includes \$54 million and \$73 million, respectively, in the General Subaccounts, and \$52 million and \$56 million, respectively in the Reserve Subaccounts.

UDSA has separate investment guidelines that are specifically designed to address its legal and contractual requirements. These guidelines mandate that such investments be matched to meet bond principal and interest payments.

### *Extraordinary Working Capital Restricted Funds*

In 2021, LIPA borrowed medium-term notes to fund the restoration costs associated with Tropical Storm Isaias while it awaited reimbursement from FEMA. The medium-term notes matured on September 1, 2025. LIPA was not required to repay the notes upon reimbursement from FEMA which occurred in 2022; however, as required by tax regulations such funds were required to be held in-demand deposit Treasury State and Local Government Series securities (SLGS) and may have only been used for extraordinary working capital expenditures (similar to the expenditures that were financed with the proceeds of the 2021 medium-term notes). In September 2025, these funds were utilized to repay the medium-term notes.

The following tables summarize LIPA's restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments as of December 31, 2025 and 2024. The credit ratings listed are from Moody's, S&P, and Fitch Ratings and the ratings shown are the lowest-rated obligation within each investment type.

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<u>Deposit/investment type</u>	<u>Credit Rating (if applicable)</u>	<u>Percent of portfolio</u>	<u>2025 Fair value</u>	<u>Cash and cash equivalents</u>	<u>Investments</u>
Restricted Working Capital Accounts, and Clean Energy Compliance Fund					
Cash and collateralized deposits		20 %	\$ 62,592	62,592	—
Discount notes and bonds:					
Commercial paper	P-1/A-1/F1	2	5,156	—	5,156
Corporate	P-1/A-1	19	59,656	—	59,656
Federal agencies	Aaa/AA+	1	2,735	—	2,735
Asset Backed Securities	Aaa/AAA/AAA	3	9,024	—	9,024
Municipal bonds	Aa3/AAA/A	—	555	—	555
Treasury notes and STRIPS	Aaa/AA+/F1+	16	48,560	—	48,560
Extraordin: Treasury Demand Deposits	Aaa/AA+	—	-	—	-
Money market mutual funds		39	120,062	120,062	-
Total		100 %	\$ 308,339	182,654	125,685

## UDSA:

Money market mutual funds		100%	\$ 106,001	106,001	—
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<u>Deposit/investment type</u>	<u>Credit Rating (if applicable)</u>	<u>Percent of portfolio</u>	<u>2024 Fair value</u>	<u>Cash and cash equivalents</u>	<u>Investments</u>
Restricted Working Capital Accounts, and Clean Energy Compliance Fund					
Cash and collateralized deposits		31 %	\$ 180,836	180,836	—
Discount notes and bonds:					
Commercial paper	P-1/A-1/F1	3	14,489	—	14,489
Corporate	P-1/A-1	10	56,141	—	56,141
Federal agencies	Aaa/AA+	1	3,008	—	3,008
Asset Backed Securities	Aaa/AAA/AAA	2	10,220	—	10,220
Municipal bonds	Aa3/AAA/A	—	1,588	—	1,588
Treasury notes and STRIPS	Aaa/AA+/F1+	9	52,938	—	52,938
Extraordin: Treasury Demand Deposits	Aaa/AA+	43	250,000	250,000	—
Money market mutual funds		1	5,964	5,964	—
Total		100 %	\$ 575,184	436,800	138,384

## UDSA:

Money market mutual funds		100%	\$ 129,695	129,695	—
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**(c) Risk**

LIPA's investment policy places a limit on investments by sector and issuer and addresses various risks, as described below. LIPA's Board may also specifically authorize, as it deems appropriate, other investments that are consistent with LIPA's investment objectives. LIPA regularly reviews and revises its investment policy.

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**Credit Risk:** The risk that an issuer of a security will not fulfill its obligation to the investor. LIPA mitigates this risk by limiting investments to those carrying either the highest short-term rating or: (i) the two highest long-term ratings for supranationals and collateralized investment agreements; (ii) the three highest long-term ratings for corporates, municipals, and certificates of deposit; and (iii) the highest long-term rating for asset-backed securities. Money-market funds must have the highest fund rating by all nationally recognized statistical rating organizations that rate the fund. Counterparties of repurchase agreements must be rated in the highest short-term rating category, and floating-rate notes should reflect the appropriate sector rating requirements.

**Concentration of Credit Risk:** The risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of an entity's investment in a sector single issuer. LIPA's investment policy has established limits such that no more than 5%, across all sectors of the investment portfolio, may be invested in the securities of any one non-governmental issuer, and no more than 40% may be invested in the securities of any one Federal Agency. Additionally, issuer limitations exist across other sectors of the portfolio as follows: (i) 10% for supranationals; (ii) 20% for repurchase agreements; and (iii) 25% for money-market funds.

**Custodial Credit Risk:** For deposits and investments, the risk that in the event of failure of a financial institution or counterparty, LIPA will not be able to recover its deposits, investments, or collateral securities that are in possession of another party. LIPA minimizes this risk by: (i) collateralizing its demand deposits and time deposits; (ii) utilizing financial institutions that are low risk, and highly rated by rating agencies; and (iii) having investments held by designated custodians in the name of LIPA.

As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, approximately \$91 million and \$242 million, respectively, in deposits were uninsured. LIPA has, through a pledge, assignment, and custodial agreement with its bank, collateralized 102% of the collective funds on deposit. LIPA has highly rated money-market funds of approximately \$1.07 billion and \$451 million which were uninsured at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

**Interest Rate Risk:** The risk of a decline in the value of an investment resulting from interest rate fluctuations. Interest rate risk is commonly associated with investments in fixed-income products. LIPA's investment portfolio is structured to ensure sufficient liquidity is available, and as such, LIPA's investment policy has established maximum maturities by sector. The portfolio may not exceed a 5.5 year average life with certain exceptions as follows: (i) Federal Agency securities have a maximum maturity of 10 years; (ii) certificates of deposit may not exceed 3 years; (iii) banker's acceptances and commercial paper may not exceed 180 and 270 days, respectively; and (iv) repurchase agreements have a maximum maturity of 90 days. Additionally, there are no maturity limitations for investments in money-market or mutual funds.

In order to meet the OPEB Account objectives of funding future retirement benefit obligations while balancing long-term risk and return and providing reasonable diversification, the OPEB Account allocates its assets in domestic and international equity mutual funds and fixed-income mutual funds. The equity funds replicate broad-based, low-cost market index strategies. The fixed-income mutual funds replicate the Barclay's U.S. Treasury Inflation Protected Securities Index or the Barclay's Capital U.S. Float Adjusted Aggregate Bond Market Index.

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LIPA's OPEB Account investment policy has established fund targets as follows: (i) domestic equity mutual funds at 40%; (ii) international equity mutual funds at 25%; (iii) fixed-income investment mutual funds at 20%; and (iv) fixed-income investments—inflation protected securities mutual funds at 15%, with quarterly rebalancing when an asset class falls outside of a 5% range of its asset weighting.

## (d) Nuclear Decommissioning Trust Fund (NDTF)

LIPA maintains a separate investment policy applicable to the long-term investments in the NDTF, which are held to meet LIPA's obligation with respect to the eventual decommissioning of LIPA's 18% interest in the NMP2 nuclear facility. LIPA's policy is to periodically conduct an actuarial study to determine the appropriate level of funding for the NDTF and to maintain an appropriate investment policy so that the value in the trust in 2052 (the year in which decommissioning activities are scheduled to begin based on the 2024 study), will be sufficient to meet decommissioning obligations.

To meet LIPA's objectives of funding future nuclear decommissioning obligations, while balancing long-term risk and return and providing reasonable diversification, the NDTF is invested in domestic and international equity mutual funds and fixed-income mutual funds. The equity funds replicate broad-based, low-cost market index strategies. The fixed-income mutual funds replicate the Barclay's U.S. Treasury Inflation Protected Securities Index or the Barclay's Capital U.S. Float Adjusted Aggregate Bond Market Index.

LIPA's NDTF investment policy has established fund targets as follows: (i) domestic equity mutual funds at 35%; (ii) international equity mutual funds at 25%; (iii) fixed-income investments mutual funds at 20%; and (iv) fixed-income investments — inflation protected securities mutual funds at 20%, with quarterly rebalancing when an asset class falls outside of a 5% range of its asset weighting.

The NDTF had the following investments as of December 31:

Mutual fund Investments	2025 Fair value	Percent of portfolio
Domestic Equity	\$ 88,081	39%
International Equity	60,190	26%
Fixed-income investments	43,964	19%
Fixed-income Investments-inflation protected securities	37,252	16%
Total	\$ 229,488	100.00%

Mutual fund Investments	2024 Fair value	Percent of portfolio
Domestic Equity	\$ 75,180	38%
International Equity	45,518	23%
Fixed-income investments	41,024	21%
Fixed-income Investments-inflation protected securities	34,566	18%
Total	\$ 196,288	100%

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**(e) Fair Value of Investments**

The following table presents LIPA's unrestricted and restricted investments and its NDTF, measured and recorded at fair value on the Statements of Net Position and their level within the fair value hierarchy (as previously defined in Note 2 (u)):

Investment type	2025			
	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Unrestricted and restricted investments:				
Discount notes:				
Commercial paper	\$ 5,156	—	5,156	—
Corporate	59,656	—	59,656	—
Federal agencies	2,735	—	2,735	—
Asset backed securities	9,426	—	9,426	—
Municipal bonds	554	—	554	—
Treasury bills and notes	48,560	48,560	—	—
Money-market mutual funds	874,170	874,170	—	—
Total	\$ 1,000,257	922,730	77,527	—
NDTF Mutual Funds				
Total	\$ 229,488	229,488	—	—
Investment type	2024			
	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Unrestricted and restricted investments:				
Discount notes:				
Commercial paper	\$ 26,266	—	26,266	—
Corporate	218,825	—	218,825	—
Federal agencies	4,486	—	4,486	—
Asset backed securities	24,681	—	24,681	—
Municipal bonds	4,697	—	4,697	—
Treasury bills and notes	125,145	125,145	—	—
Money-market mutual funds	736,024	736,024	—	—
Total	\$ 1,140,125	861,170	278,955	—
NDTF Mutual Funds				
Total	\$ 196,288	196,288	—	—

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## (f) OPEB Trust

LIPA created a legally separate Section 115 Trust (OPEB Trust) to fund its eligible employee and retiree OPEB obligation related to LIPA employees. Funding of the OPEB Trust is based on an analysis of an actuarial study. LIPA funded approximately \$1 million in 2025 and 2024, respectively, to the OPEB Trust. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the OPEB Trust totaled approximately \$39 million and \$33 million, respectively, which was approximately 111.8% for 2025 and 107.0% for 2024 of its net OPEB liability.

The OPEB Trust is restricted to funding LIPA's employee and retiree OPEB obligations.

## (12) Long-Term and Short-Term Debt

### (a) Electric System General Revenue Bonds and Subordinated Revenue Bonds

LIPA financed the cost of acquiring LILCO and its T&D system with Electric System General Revenue Bonds. Ongoing capital improvements are funded through the issuance of debt, cash flow from operations provided by coverage and when available, grants. In November 2025, LILCO was merged into LIPA in order to simplify operations. LIPA now directly holds the right, title, and interest in and to the revenues generated from the operation of the T&D system, including the right to collect and receive the same.

All of LIPA's bonds are secured by a Trust Estate as pledged under LIPA's Amended & Restated Bond Resolution (the A&R Resolution). The Trust Estate consists principally of the revenues generated by the operation of the T&D system and has been pledged to LIPA.

Below is a summary of LIPA's bond transactions completed during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024:

2025			
Revenue Obligations:	2025A General Revenue Bonds	Par Amount:	\$ 424,505
Purpose:	Fund \$137 million system improvements, refund \$49 million of Series 2015B, refinance \$239 million Series 2020B and pay issuance costs	Date Closed:	August 28, 2025
		NPV Savings	\$ 5,396
Revenue Obligations:	2025B General Revenue Bonds	Par Amount:	\$ 300,000
Purpose:	Fund \$300 million system improvements and pay issuance costs	Date Closed:	August 28, 2025
Revenue Obligations:	2025C General Revenue Bonds	Par Amount:	\$ 150,635
Purpose:	Refund \$150 million Series 2022C-FRN and pay issuance costs	Date Closed:	August 28, 2025
2024			
Revenue Obligations:	2024A General Revenue Bonds	Par Amount:	\$ 717,040
Purpose:	Fund \$355 million system improvements, refund \$362 million 2014A and pay issuance costs	Date Closed:	August 21, 2024
		NPV Savings	\$ 62,376
Revenue Obligations:	2024B General Revenue Bonds	Par Amount:	\$ 288,480
Purpose:	Refund \$284 million 2019B and pay issuance costs	Date Closed:	August 21, 2024

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## (b) Component Unit Bonds – UDSA

LIPA's Board adopted Financing Orders authorizing the issuance of Restructuring Bonds by UDSA to allow LIPA and UDSA to retire a portion of its outstanding indebtedness and to fund transmission and distribution resiliency investments. The Restructuring Bonds are not obligations of LIPA.

Below is a summary of UDSA's bond transactions completed during the years ended December 31, 2025.

2025			
2025 Tax Exempt (TE) -1 Restructuring Bonds (Green Bonds)	Par Amount:	\$	115,135
Finance T&D system resiliency projects, and pay issuance costs	Date Closed:		December 15, 2025
<hr/>			
2025 TE-2 Restructuring Bonds	Par Amount:	\$	974,730
Refund \$702 million UDSA 2015TE , tender \$272 million of UDSA 2016A,2016B and 2017, and pay issuance costs	Date Closed:		December 15, 2025
	NPV savings	\$	120,412

UDSA did not execute any issuances in 2024.

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## (c) Summary of Long-term Debt (LIPA and UDSA)

LIPA and UDSA long-term debt as of December 31, 2025 consisted of the following:

	Beginning balance	Accretion/ Additions	Maturities	Refundings/ Defeasance	Ending balance	Years of Maturity	Interest Rate (%)	
General revenue bonds/notes:								
Series 1998A	\$ 34,056	1,772	12,970	—	22,858	2027-2028	5.30	(a)
Series 2000A	156,492	7,095	37,890	22,965	102,732	2027-2029	5.95	(a)
Series 2003C	36,645	—	—	—	36,645	2028-2029	5.25	
Series 2010B	145,700	—	17,520	—	128,180	2026-2041	5.70-5.85	(c)
Series 2014B	45,625	—	22,365	1,500	21,760	2026	4.13	
Series 2015B	100,590	—	1,050	53,710	45,830	2039-2045	4.00-5.00	
Series 2016B	320,425	—	—	—	320,425	2026-2046	5.00	
Series 2017	314,630	—	—	—	314,630	2026-2047	5.00	
Series 2018	418,000	—	—	—	418,000	2026-2039	3.38-5.00	
Series 2019A	186,380	—	1,770	—	184,610	2026-2039	3.00-5.00	
Series 2020A	220,815	—	12,770	—	208,045	2026-2040	4.00-5.00	
Series 2020B	250,000	—	—	250,000	—	—	—	
Series 2021	250,000	—	250,000	—	—	—	—	
Series 2021A	341,915	—	8,480	—	333,435	2026-2042	1.50-5.00	
Series 2021B	175,000	—	—	—	175,000	2042-2051	1.50	
Series 2022A	127,360	—	3,895	—	123,465	2026-2044	5.00	
Series 2022B	100,000	—	—	—	100,000	2044-2052	5.00	
Series 2022C	150,000	—	—	150,000	—	—	—	
Series 2023E	398,500	—	1,500	—	397,000	2026-2053	5.00	
Series 2023F	179,310	—	—	—	179,310	2027-2033	5.00	
Series 2023D	128,000	—	—	—	128,000	2030-2033	2.15-3.65	(b)(d)
Series 2024A	717,040	—	1,500	—	715,540	2026-2054	4.00-5.25	
Series 2024B	288,480	—	—	—	288,480	2032-2049	3.00	
Series 2025A	—	424,505	—	—	424,505	2026-2050	5.00-5.25	
Series 2025B	—	300,000	—	—	300,000	2040-2055	3.00	
Series 2025C	—	150,635	—	—	150,635	2030-2038		(b)(d)
Direct placement notes:								
Series 2023A-1	90,870	—	1,055	—	89,815	2026-2042	2.43-3.83	(b)(d)
Series 2023A-2	43,845	—	695	—	43,150	2026-2042	2.34-3.74	(b)(d)
Series 2023B	145,880	—	2,300	—	143,580	2026-2042	2.35-3.75	(b)(d)
Series 2023C	63,000	—	—	—	63,000	2030-2033	2.34-3.74	(b)(d)
Subtotal	5,428,558	884,007	375,760	478,175	5,458,630			
Plus: Net premium	424,888	32,645	39,200	3,485	414,848			
Less: Current maturities	(375,760)				(124,240)			
Total LIPA Long-term debt	5,477,686				5,749,238			
UDSA bonds:								
Series 2015	911,225	—	104,820	806,405	—	—	—	
Series 2016A	420,490	—	83,490	109,475	227,525	2026-2033	5.00	
Series 2016B	127,510	—	5,950	28,690	92,870	2028-2033	4.00-5.00	
Series 2017	283,520	—	395	156,890	126,235	2026-2039	5.00	
Series 2022T	32,640	—	—	—	32,640	2029-2037	4.65-4.95	
Series 2022TE-1	762,975	—	24,310	—	738,665	2026-2037	5.00	
Series 2022TE-2	94,780	—	—	—	94,780	2038-2050	5.00	
Series 2023T	36,200	—	—	—	36,200	2039	5.67	
Series 2023TE-1	646,700	—	5,000	—	641,700	2026-2039	5.00	
Series 2023TE-2	135,515	—	—	—	135,515	2034-2051	5.00	
Series 2025TE-1	—	115,135	—	—	115,135	2040-2045	3.75-5.00	
Series 2025TE-2	—	974,730	—	—	974,730	2026-2039	5.00	
Subtotal	3,451,555	1,089,865	223,965	1,101,460	3,215,995			
Plus: Net premium	276,117	134,141	41,271	97,764	271,223			
Less: Current maturities	(223,965)				(227,780)			
Total UDSA Long-term debt	\$ 3,503,707				3,259,438			

- (a) Capital Appreciation Bonds  
(b) Certain bonds of this series are subject to interest rate exchange agreements  
(c) Taxable Build America Bonds subject to federal subsidy, rate shown is pre-subsidy level  
(d) Variable rate (rate presented as of December 2025)



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LIPA and UDSA's long-term debt as of December 31, 2024 consisted of the following:

	Beginning balance	Accretion/ additions/Adj.	Maturities	Refundings/ Defeasance	Ending balance	Years of Maturity	Interest Rate (%)	
General revenue bonds/notes:								
Series 1998A	\$ 42,545	3,236	—	11,726	34,055	2025-2028	5.30	(a)
Series 2000A	157,671	11,515	—	12,694	156,492	2025-2029	5.93-5.95	(a)
Series 2003C	36,645	—	—	—	36,645	2028-2029	5.25	
Series 2010B	162,605	—	16,905	—	145,700	2025-2041	5.60-5.85	(c)
Series 2014A	413,070	—	—	413,070	—	—	—	
Series 2014B	45,625	—	—	—	45,625	2025-2026	3.98-4.13	
Series 2015B	103,360	—	2,770	—	100,590	2025-2045	3.00-5.00	
Series 2016B	333,260	—	12,835	—	320,425	2026-2046	5.00	
Series 2017	322,040	—	7,410	—	314,630	2026-2047	5.00	
Series 2018	421,450	—	3,450	—	418,000	2026-2039	3.38-5.00	
Series 2019A	197,875	—	11,495	—	186,380	2025-2039	3.00-5.00	
Series 2019B	284,250	—	—	284,250	—	—	—	
Series 2020A	232,975	—	12,160	—	220,815	2025-2040	4.00-5.00	
Series 2020B	250,000	—	—	—	250,000	2040-2050	0.85	
Series 2021	250,000	—	—	—	250,000	2025	1.00	
Series 2021A	349,990	—	8,075	—	341,915	2025-2042	1.50-5.00	
Series 2021B	175,000	—	—	—	175,000	2042-2051	1.50	
Series 2022A	128,860	—	1,500	—	127,360	2025-2044	5.00	
Series 2022B	100,000	—	—	—	100,000	2044-2052	5.00	
Series 2022C	150,000	—	—	—	150,000	2030-2038	2.60-4.07	(b)(d)
Series 2023E	400,000	—	1,500	—	398,500	2025-2053	5.00	
Series 2023F	179,310	—	—	—	179,310	2027-2033	5.00	
Series 2023D	128,000	—	—	—	128,000	2030-2033	2.15-3.65	(b)(d)
Series 2024A	—	717,040	—	—	717,040	2025-2054	4.00-5.25	
Series 2024B	—	288,480	—	—	288,480	2032-2049	3.00	
Direct placement notes:								
Series 2023A-1	91,790	—	920	—	90,870	2025-2042	2.66-4.13	(b)(d)
Series 2023A-2	44,555	—	710	—	43,845	2025-2042	2.57-4.04	(b)(d)
Series 2023B	148,235	—	2,355	—	145,880	2025-2042	2.58-4.05	(b)(d)
Series 2023C	63,000	—	—	—	63,000	2030-2033	2.57-4.04	(b)(d)
Subtotal	5,212,111	1,020,271	82,085	721,740	5,428,557			
Plus: Net premium	388,851	95,618	36,992	22,588	424,889			
Less: Current maturities	(82,085)				(375,760)			
Total LIPA Long-term debt	5,518,877				5,477,686			
UDSA bonds:								
Series 2015	955,255	—	44,030	—	911,225	2025-2035	3.00-5.00	
Series 2016A	553,805	—	133,315	—	420,490	2025-2033	5.00	
Series 2016B	127,510	—	—	—	127,510	2025-2033	4.00-5.00	
Series 2017	283,905	—	385	—	283,520	2025-2039	5.00	
Series 2022T	32,640	—	—	—	32,640	2029-2037	4.65-4.95	
Series 2022TE-1	775,235	—	12,260	—	762,975	2025-2037	5.00	
Series 2022TE-2	94,780	—	—	—	94,780	2038-2050	5.00	
Series 2023T	36,200	—	—	—	36,200	2039	5.67	
Series 2023TE-1	661,500	—	14,800	—	646,700	2025-2039	5.00	
Series 2023TE-2	135,515	—	—	—	135,515	2034-2051	5.00	
Subtotal	3,656,345	—	204,790	—	3,451,555			
Plus: Net premium	321,991		45,874		276,117			
Less: Current maturities	(204,790)				(223,965)			
Total UDSA Long-term debt	\$ 3,773,546				3,503,707			

- (a) Capital Appreciation Bonds  
(b) Certain bonds of this series are subject to interest rate exchange agreements  
(c) Taxable Build America Bonds subject to federal subsidy, rate shown is pre-subsidy level  
(d) Variable rate (rate presented as of December 2024)



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The debt service requirements for LIPA's bonds (excluding short-term debt such as general revenue notes and revolving credit facility but including the USDA Restructuring Bonds) as of December 31, 2025 are as follows:

Due	Principal*	Interest	Net swap payments (receipts)	Total
2026	\$ 352,020	389,749	8,863	750,632
2027	428,650	372,579	8,871	810,099
2028	453,275	353,853	5,292	812,420
2029	470,020	333,726	1,570	805,316
2030	468,100	312,001	(2,389)	777,712
2031–2035	2,212,540	1,236,835	(11,839)	3,437,536
2036–2040	1,972,515	745,027	(7,119)	2,710,423
2041–2045	1,229,995	371,271	(875)	1,600,391
2046–2050	785,335	158,524	—	943,859
2051–2054	320,835	31,110	—	351,945
Total	\$ 8,693,285	4,304,674	2,374	13,000,333

\* Future interest on capital appreciation bonds are included in principal maturities.

Future debt service on the variable-rate bonds and the floating-rate portion of floating-to-fixed rate swaps is calculated using the relevant indices, including applicable spreads, as of December 31, 2025. Such rates, as shown in the long-term debt summary table, are assumed constant through maturity. For bonds subject to floating-to-fixed rate swap agreements, the "net swap payments" represent the fixed rate swap payment net of the assumed variable rate swap receipts for each agreement.

Terms by which interest rates change for variable rate debt are as follows: The Series 2023A-1 Bonds bear interest at Securities Industry and Financial Municipal Association (SIFMA) plus the per annum spread of 51 basis points. The Series 2023A-2 Bonds bear interest at SIFMA plus the per annum spread of 42 basis points. The Series 2023B Bonds bear interest at SIFMA plus the per annum spread of 43 basis points. The Series 2023C Bonds bear interest at SIFMA plus the per annum spread of 42 basis points. The SIFMA index rate resets weekly. The Series 2023D and Series 2025C Bonds bear interest at the rate of interest per annum determined by the remarketing agent in a weekly mode.

**(d) Callable Bonds**

LIPA has approximately \$4.5 billion of Electric Revenue Bonds callable through 2035. USDA has approximately \$1.4 billion of Restructuring Bonds callable through 2035.

**(e) Interest Rate Swap Agreements**

LIPA has entered into two interest rate swap agreements with various counterparties to modify the interest rate on outstanding debt. For further discussion, see Note 8.

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**(f) Short-Term Debt**

LIPA's short-term borrowing program provides resources to meet interim working capital needs, cash flow requirements due to the seasonality of sales, and cash flow requirements from unforeseen circumstances such as severe weather events. The Board has authorized a maximum authorization of \$1.2 billion in short-term borrowings.

LIPA's short-term debt as of December 31, 2025 consisted of the following instruments:

		Maximum Authorized Par Amount	Beginning Balance	Additions	Payments	Ending Balance	Supporting Letter of Credit Expiration Date
Series 2019A	Revolving Credit Agreement	\$ 200,000	—	—	—	—	3/15/2027
Series 2015 CP 1AB	Commercial Paper	200,000	115,000	25,000	67,000	73,000	6/28/2030
Series 2015 CP 2AB	Commercial Paper	150,000	15,000	50,000	—	65,000	6/28/2030
Series 2015 CP 3AB **	Commercial Paper	100,000	30,000	—	—	30,000	9/29/2026
Series 2015 CP 4AB	Commercial Paper	200,000	30,000	50,000	30,000	50,000	6/26/2029
Series 2015 CP 5AB	Commercial Paper	100,000	70,000	—	40,000	30,000	3/10/2028
Series 2015 CP 6AB	Commercial Paper	250,000	40,000	75,000	75,000	40,000	6/08/2029
Total short-term debt		\$ 1,200,000	300,000	200,000	212,000	288,000	

\*\* Management renews or replaces the bank agreements as needed prior to their expiration.

LIPA's short-term debt as of December 31, 2024 consisted of the following instruments:

		Maximum Authorized Par Amount	Beginning Balance	Additions	Payments	Ending Balance	Supporting Letter of Credit Expiration Date
General revenue notes:							
Series 2019A	Revolving Credit Agreement	\$ 200,000	—	—	—	—	3/15/2027
Series 2015 CP 1AB **	Commercial Paper	200,000	—	220,000	105,000	115,000	6/30/2025
Series 2015 CP 2AB **	Commercial Paper	150,000	100,000	25,000	110,000	15,000	6/30/2025
Series 2015 CP 3AB	Commercial Paper	100,000	—	100,000	70,000	30,000	9/29/2026
Series 2015 CP 4AB	Commercial Paper	200,000	135,000	30,000	135,000	30,000	6/26/2029
Series 2015 CP 5AB	Commercial Paper	100,000	30,000	40,000	—	70,000	3/10/2028
Series 2015 CP 6AB	Commercial Paper	250,000	80,000	70,000	110,000	40,000	6/08/2029
Total short-term debt		\$ 1,200,000	345,000	485,000	530,000	300,000	

\*\* Management renews or replaces the bank agreements as needed prior to their expiration.

**(g) Covenants**

LIPA's Amended and Restated General Bond Resolution, bond agreements with purchasers of LIPA's direct placement notes, and bank agreements supporting its short-term borrowing program generally include certain covenants, events of default, and remedies including, in some cases, acceleration of the related obligations. In addition, the bond agreements and bank agreements generally include different and/or additional covenants from the General Resolution such as, among others: (i) a requirement that LIPA maintain an amount not less than \$150 million in the Rate Stabilization Fund and (ii) a more rigorous rate covenant. Complete copies of LIPA's financing documents for its long-term and short-term borrowings, the bond agreements, bank agreements, and related offering documents have been filed with the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board's EMMA website.

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*(Amounts in thousands, unless otherwise stated)***(h) Fixed Obligation Coverage Ratio**

LIPA makes use of a fixed obligation coverage ratio to determine revenue requirements. LIPA's methodology for calculating the fixed obligation coverage ratio excludes certain specified non-cash items from expenses. Depreciation expense and amortization of the Acquisition Adjustment and other regulatory assets are excluded from the coverage calculation. The revenue section of this calculation includes revenues received from certain customers used to satisfy regulatory assets that were established when LIPA issued debt to fund these projects. For calculating the coverage ratios, such cash receipts are available to meet LIPA's fixed obligation requirements, as they are a component of cash flow, but are excluded from revenues for accrual accounting purposes.

Certain interest-related costs, such as interest rate derivative costs, letters of credit and remarketing fees, bond administration costs, and interest related to customer deposits, are treated as ordinary operating expenses without coverage. LIPA and UDSA principal and interest payments, including interest payments on LIPA's short-term borrowing program and payments on leases and SBITAs, are included for coverage.

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LIPA's Board policy on fiscal sustainability established a fixed obligation coverage ratio of 1.40x for 2025 and 2024 on debt, lease and SBITA payments. LIPA's calculation of its fixed obligation coverage ratio for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 is shown below for informational purposes.

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	
Operating revenues, net of uncollectible accounts expense	\$ 4,516,769	4,077,409	(1)
Other income	105,132	114,981	(1)
Shoreham Settlement & VBA regulatory asset receipts	57,068	53,716	(2)
Total revenues and income	<u>4,678,969</u>	<u>4,246,106</u>	
Operating expenses	(4,048,414)	(3,659,108)	(1)
Add non cash expenses/(deduct cash funding):			
Depreciation and amortizations	514,215	478,738	(1)
Lease allowance	409,137	399,151	(2)
Other interest expense	(18,015)	(10,736)	(2)
Total expenses	<u>(3,143,077)</u>	<u>(2,791,955)</u>	
<b>Funds available for debt service</b>	<b>\$ 1,535,892</b>	<b>1,454,151</b>	
Principal and interest – LIPA	353,919	310,171	(2)
Principal and interest – UDSA	392,662	383,971	(2)
Lease liabilities	409,137	399,151	(2)
<b>Total fixed obligation debt service</b>	<b>\$ 1,155,718</b>	<b>1,093,293</b>	
<b>Fixed Obligation Coverage Ratio:</b>			
Excluding UDSA	1.50	1.51	(3)
Including UDSA	1.33	1.33	
<b>Board approved budget coverage target:</b>	<b>1.40</b>	<b>1.40</b>	
<b>Excluding UDSA</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>1.20</b>	
<b>Including UDSA</b>			

## Notes:

- (1) See Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position
- (2) See Statements of Cash Flows
- (3) 2025 - Excluding UDSA equal to  $(\$1,535,892 \text{ less } (\$392,662))/(\$1,155,718 \text{ less } (\$392,662))$   
2024 - Excluding UDSA equal to  $(\$1,454,151 \text{ less } (\$383,971))/(\$1,093,293 \text{ less } (\$383,971))$

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**(i) Debt-to-Asset Ratio**

LIPA's Board policy seeks to reduce the Debt-to-Asset ratio to approximately 70% by 2030. LIPA's Debt-to-Asset ratio is calculated as Gross debt (including short-term debt) less debt service reserve funds divided by Net Utility Plant and property and equipment, (inclusive of grant-funded mitigation assets as discussed in Note 6(a)), plus net working capital. Net working capital is defined as current assets less current liabilities. See the calculation below.

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	
Long-term LIPA and UDSA debt	\$ 8,674,625	8,880,112	(1)
Short-term debt	288,000	300,000	(1)
Lease and SBITA liabilities	1,235,005	1,488,357	(2)
LIPA Pension obligations (asset)	2,461	1,957	(3)
(Funded) Unfunded OSA pension obligations	(26,227)	31,038	(4)
Less:			
UDSA restricted cash	(106,001)	(129,695)	(2)
<b>Adjusted Debt</b>	<b>10,067,863</b>	<b>10,571,768</b>	
Current assets	3,293,418	3,245,415	(2)
Less amounts included in adjusted debt:			
UDSA restricted cash	(106,001)	(129,695)	(2)
Current assets, net of amounts included in adjusted debt	3,187,417	3,115,720	
Current liabilities	1,836,605	1,897,856	(2)
Less amounts included in adjusted debt:			
Current maturities of long-term LIPA and UDSA debt	(352,020)	(599,725)	(2)
Current maturities of lease and SBITA liabilities	(394,013)	(359,495)	(2)
Short-term debt	(288,000)	(300,000)	(2)
Current liabilities, net of amounts included in adjusted debt	802,572	638,636	
<b>Net working capital (net current assets minus liabilities)</b>	<b>2,384,845</b>	<b>2,477,084</b>	
Utility plant and property and equipment, net	10,883,888	10,711,393	(2)
<b>Plant assets plus net working capital</b>	<b>\$ 13,268,733</b>	<b>13,188,477</b>	
<b>Adjusted Debt</b>	<b>\$ 10,067,863</b>	<b>10,571,768</b>	
<b>Debt-to-Asset Ratio</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>80%</b>	(5)

(1) See Note 12(c) and (f)

(2) See Statement of Net Position

(3) See Note 14(a)

(4) See Note 13

(5) 2025 \$10,067,863 / \$13,268,733

2024 \$10,571,768 / \$13,188,477

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**(j) Changes in noncurrent liabilities**

LIPA's other long-term liabilities as of December 31, 2025 were comprised of the following:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Long-term liabilities and unrealized credits	\$ 37,865	18,568	(27,466)	28,967
Borrowings	21,735	—	(4,457)	17,278
Claims and damages	231,658	53,227	(132,381)	152,504
Lease and SBITA liabilities	1,128,862	125,703	(413,574)	840,992
Total other long-term liabilities	\$ 1,420,120	197,498	(577,878)	1,039,741

LIPA's other long-term liabilities as of December 31, 2024 were comprised of the following:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Long-term liabilities and unrealized credits	\$ 49,955	57,272	(65,362)	37,865
Borrowings	26,130	—	(4,395)	21,735
Claims and damages	208,788	44,631	(21,761)	231,658
Lease and SBITA liabilities	1,428,731	99,283	(399,152)	1,128,862
Total	\$ 1,709,604	201,186	(490,670)	1,420,120

For other non-current liabilities not included above, see the following corresponding notes: asset retirement obligations (Note 2(l)), regulatory liabilities (Note 5), financial and commodity derivative instrument liabilities (Note 8), long-term debt for LIPA and UDSA (Note 12 (c)) and OSA employee retirement benefits (Note 13).

**(13) OSA – Employee Retirement Benefits Obligations*****PSEG Long Island***

PSEG Long Island employee pension and OPEB obligations are legal obligations of PSEG Long Island, and the employees covered by these plans are PSEG Long Island employees. However, the cost to employ PSEG Long Island's workforce, including employee pension and other post-employment benefits, are a "pass-through expenditure" and contractual liability of LIPA.

When transitioning National Grid employees to PSEG Long Island, to ensure the National Grid workforce serving LIPA was protected against benefit losses from the transition, the PSEG Long Island benefit plans credited National Grid transitioned employees for service prior to the OSA for purposes such as eligibility, participation, vesting, company match levels, subsidies (including any type of early retirement subsidy), and attainment of retirement dates. In addition, those employees who immediately prior to the OSA effective date could have become eligible to participate in the National Grid post-employment health and life insurance benefit plans are entitled to receive substantially equivalent post-employment health and life insurance benefits from PSEG Long Island. This arrangement created a prior service cost obligation which has been fully amortized in alignment with the expiration of the OSA on December 31, 2025.

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The following table provides a roll-forward of the changes to the benefit obligations and the fair value of the plan assets during each of the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

	Pension benefits		Post-employment benefits	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$ 520,951	535,308	509,710	513,871
Service cost	24,145	27,524	12,590	13,832
Interest cost	28,531	26,311	28,275	25,461
Actuarial (gain) loss	(1,456)	(54,403)	(33,824)	(29,330)
Benefits paid	(15,518)	(13,789)	(15,314)	(14,124)
Benefit obligation at end of year	556,653	520,951	501,437	509,710
Fair value of assets at beginning of year	489,912	433,289	—	—
Actual return on plan assets	85,086	45,212	—	—
LIPA contribution	23,400	25,200	15,314	14,124
Benefits paid	(15,518)	(13,789)	(15,314)	(14,124)
Fair value of assets at end of year	582,880	489,912	—	—
LIPA funded (unfunded) obligation	\$ 26,227	(31,039)	(501,437)	(509,710)

The table above also provides the funded status of the PSEG Long Island plans and the amounts recognized as a long-term contractual asset for the pension plan and a liability for the OPEB plan as of December 31, 2025 and 2024. The table above does not reflect the balance of LIPA's OPEB Account, which was established to pre-fund the contractual liability for post-employment benefits. LIPA's Board authorized the creation of an OPEB Account to allow LIPA to segregate funds to meet future OPEB obligations for PSEG Long Island employees. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, LIPA had on deposit in the OPEB Account approximately \$874 million and \$736 million, respectively. For a further discussion, see Note 11.

The contractual liability related to post-employment benefits decreased during 2025 due to the impact of an update of certain assumptions regarding the census data, claims costs, excise taxes, and the discount rate. These changes resulted in a net actuarial gain of approximately \$2 million for pension benefits and approximately \$34 million for post-employment benefits as follows:

	Pension benefits	Post-employment benefits
Updated census data	\$ (3.7)	\$ 2.2
Updated assumptions	0.3	(36.1)
Impact of adopting granular method	2.1	2.7
Discount rate changes (see table below)	(0.2)	(2.6)
Total gain	\$ (1.5)	\$ (33.8)

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The actuarial valuations related to pension and post-employment benefits involve estimates and assumptions regarding the probability of events in the future. Below are the weighted average assumptions used to calculate actuarial present values of benefit obligations as of December 31, 2025 and 2024:

	Pension benefits		Post-employment benefits	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Discount rate	5.84 %	5.84 %	5.90 %	5.87 %
Rate of compensation increase	5.53 %	5.50 %	5.53 %	5.50 %

### Pension Plan Assets

During 2025 and 2024, LIPA provided \$23 million and \$25 million, respectively, to PSEG Long Island for deposit in its pension plan trust fund. The trust is sponsored, overseen, and managed by the PSEG Thrift & Pension Investment Committee. The benefit plan assets are maintained separately and are not commingled with other PSEG plans. The benefit plan assets are not LIPA assets and, therefore, are not reflected on the Statements of Net Position. These assets, however, reduce LIPA's contractual obligation to PSEG Long Island for the benefit obligations of the PSEG Long Island employees. The following table outlines the PSEG Long Island pension assets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024:

Investment type	2025		2024	
	Amount	Allocation	Amount	Allocation
Equity	\$ 440,800	76%	\$ 369,032	75%
Fixed-income	139,763	24%	118,838	25%
Other	2,317	—	2,042	—
Total	\$ 582,880	100%	\$ 489,912	100%

### National Grid A&R PSA

The capacity charge of the A&R PSA is adjusted each year for the actuarially required contributions for the pension and OPEB (P&OPEB) benefits of the employees that work at these National Grid power plants. The actuarially required contributions are reflected in annual filings by National Grid with FERC. As of the most recent estimate provided by National Grid's actuary dated March 2025, the P&OPEB obligations are estimated to be overfunded by approximately \$35 million compared with approximately \$15 million in 2024. This funding status is a component in the development of the actuarially required contributions in each year. LIPA does not expect to have a material liability for P&OPEB obligations under the A&R PSA upon termination of the contract.

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*(Amounts in thousands, unless otherwise stated)***(14) LIPA Employee Benefits**

All full-time LIPA employees must participate in one of two employee retirement plans offered by LIPA, either: (i) the New York State and Local Retirement System (the Retirement System); or (ii) the New York State Voluntary Defined Contribution Plan (VDC). Employees in part-time positions have the option of enrolling in the Retirement System or the VDC if they earn an annualized salary of \$75,000 or more.

**(a) Pension Plans***(i) Plan Description*

The Retirement System is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit retirement system. The net position of the Retirement System is held in the New York State Common Retirement Fund (the Fund), which was established to hold all net assets and record changes in the fiduciary net position allocated to the Retirement System. The Comptroller of the State of New York serves as the trustee of the Fund and is the administrative head of the Retirement System. Retirement System benefits are established under the provisions of the New York State Retirement and Social Security Law (NYSRSSL). Once a public employer elects to participate in the Retirement System, the election is irrevocable. The New York State Constitution provides that pension membership is a contractual relationship and plan benefits cannot be diminished or impaired. Benefits can be changed for future members only by enactment of a New York State statute. The Retirement System is included in New York State's financial report as a pension trust fund. That report, including information with regard to benefits provided, may be found at [www.osc.state.ny.us/retire/publications](http://www.osc.state.ny.us/retire/publications) or obtained by writing to the New York State and Local Retirement System, 110 State Street, Albany, NY 12244.

*(ii) Benefits*

The Retirement System provides retirement benefits as well as death and disability benefits and uses a tier concept to distinguish membership classes (i.e. Tiers 1 through 6) with Tier membership based on the date an employee joins the Retirement System. The Retirement System is noncontributory for Tier 1 and 2 employees who joined on or prior to July 26, 1976. Tiers 3 and 4 employees, who joined between July 27, 1976 and December 31, 2009, are required to contribute 3% of their gross earnings toward their retirement benefits until the employee either accrues ten years of service credit or has been a member of the Retirement System for ten years after their date of membership. Employees who joined the Retirement System after January 1, 2010 are Tier 5 employees and contribute 3% of their salary during their entire length of service. Employees who joined the Retirement System on or after April 1, 2012 are Tier 6 employees and must contribute for their entire length of service.

Tier 6 contribution rates vary based on annual compensation. During the first three years of membership, the Tier 6 employee contribution rate is based on the employee's annual wage. After this three-year period, the employee's contribution rate will be based on actual earnings in the two years prior. The contribution rate varies between 3% and 6% depending on an employee's actual salary.

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All members become vested in the pension plan after five years of credited service. All members are generally eligible to receive benefits at age 55. The benefit is generally 1.66% of final average salary (FAS), multiplied by the number of years of service, for members who retire with less than 20 years of service. The benefit calculation for Tiers 1 and 2 members with greater than 20 years of service credit, or Tiers 3 through 5 members between 20 and 30 years of service credit is calculated using 2% of FAS for each year of service. Tier 3 through 5 members are eligible for an additional 1.5% of FAS applied to each year of service over 30 years. The benefit for Tier 6 members with more than 20 years of service is 1.75% of FAS for 20 years of service plus 2% of FAS for each year of service credit in excess of 20 years. The Retirement System provides an annual automatic cost of living adjustment to members or surviving spouses based on certain eligibility criteria.

(iii) *Post-Employment Benefit Increases*

A cost-of-living adjustment is provided annually to: (i) all pensioners who have attained age 62 and have been retired for five years; (ii) all pensioners who have attained age 55 and have been retired for ten years; (iii) all disability pensioners, regardless of age, who have been retired for five years; (iv) Retirement System recipients of an accidental death benefit, regardless of age, who have been receiving such benefit for five years; and (v) the spouse of a deceased retiree receiving a lifetime benefit under an option elected by the retiree at retirement. An eligible spouse is entitled to one-half the cost-of-living adjustment amount that would have been paid to the retiree when the retiree would have met the eligibility criteria.

(iv) *Employers Contributions*

Under the authority of the NYSRSSL, the Comptroller annually certifies the actuarially determined rates expressly used in computing the employers' contributions based on salaries paid during the Retirement Systems' fiscal year ending March 31. LIPA's contributions for the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, were equal to 100% of the contributions required, and were \$1 million.

(v) *Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred In-flows of Resources Related to Pensions*

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, LIPA reported a liability of \$2 million for both years for its proportionate share of the Retirement System net pension liability. The total pension liability, as reported by the Retirement System, as of March 31, 2025 was determined using an actuarial valuation as of April 1, 2024, with update procedures used to roll-forward the total pension liability to March 31, 2025. LIPA's proportionate share of the net pension liability was based on a projection of LIPA's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating members, actuarially determined.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, LIPA's proportionate share was 0.01% of the Retirement System net pension liability.

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For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, LIPA recognized pension expense of \$1 million. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, LIPA reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual expense	\$ 611	29	630	53
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on investments	193	—	—	956
Changes in assumptions	103	—	740	—
Net difference between LIPA's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	525	—	489	10
	<u>\$ 1,432</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>1,859</u>	<u>1,019</u>

The net amount of LIPA's balances of deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

## Plan years ended December 31:

2026	\$ 638
2027	789
2028	(106)
2029	82
2030	—
	<u>\$ 1,403</u>

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## (vi) Actuarial Assumptions

For December 31, 2025, the total pension liability as of the measurement date was determined by using an actuarial valuation as of April 1, 2024, with update procedures used to roll-forward the total pension liability to the measurement date. The actuarial valuation used the following assumptions:

Measurement date:	March 31, 2025
Actuarial valuation date:	April 1, 2024
Actuarial cost method:	Aggregate Cost Method
Inflation:	2.90 %
Salary scale:	4.30 %
Investment rate of return, including inflation (compounded annually, net of expenses):	5.90 %
Cost of living adjustments, annually:	1.50 %
Decrement tables:	April 1, 2015 – March 31, 2020 Retirement System's Experience
Mortality improvement:	Society of Actuaries Scale MP-2021

For December 31, 2024, the total pension liability as of the measurement date was determined by using an actuarial valuation as of April 1, 2023, with update procedures used to roll-forward the total pension liability to the measurement date. The actuarial valuation used the following assumptions:

Measurement date:	March 31, 2024
Actuarial valuation date:	April 1, 2023
Actuarial cost method:	Aggregate Cost Method
Inflation:	2.90 %
Salary scale:	4.40 %
Investment rate of return, including inflation (compounded annually, net of expenses):	5.90 %
Cost of living adjustments, annually:	1.50 %
Decrement tables:	April 1, 2015 – March 31, 2020 Retirement System's Experience
Mortality improvement:	Society of Actuaries Scale MP-2021

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected return, net of investment expenses and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation.

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The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized below:

Asset class	Long-term expected real rate of return (%)
Domestic equity	3.54
International equity	6.57
Private equity	7.25
Real estate	4.95
Opportunistic/Absolute return strategies	5.25
Credit	5.40
Real assets	5.55
Fixed income	2.00
Cash	0.25

(vii) *Discount Rate*

The discount rate used to calculate the total pension liability was 5.90% as of December 31, 2025 and 2024. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that contributions from pension plan members will be made at the current contribution rates and that contributions from employers will be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially determined. Based upon those assumptions, the Retirement System's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current pension plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

(viii) *Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to the Discount Rate Assumption*

The following represents the current-period net pension liability of LIPA's proportionate share of the net pension liability, as of the plan measurement date of March 31, 2025, calculated using the current-period discount rate assumption of 5.90%, as well as what the net pension liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (4.90%) or 1-percentage-point higher (6.90%) than the current assumption:

	1% Decrease (4.9%)	Assumption (5.9%)	1% Increase (6.9%)
LIPA's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 7.1 million	2.5 million	(1.4) million

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The following represents the current-period net pension liability of LIPA's proportionate share of the net pension liability, as of the plan measurement date of March 31, 2024, calculated using the current-period discount rate assumption of 5.90%, as well as what the net pension liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (4.90%) or 1-percentage-point higher (6.90%) than the current assumption:

	<b>1% Decrease (4.9%)</b>	<b>Assumption (5.9%)</b>	<b>1% Increase (6.9%)</b>
LIPA's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 6.2 million	2.0 million	(1.5) million

**(b) New York State Voluntary Defined Contribution Plan**

LIPA offers certain full-time and part-time employees participation in a VDC Plan, which is an alternative to the State's Retirement System. The VDC option is available to all unrepresented State, New York City, and local public employees who are hired on or after July 1, 2013 and are paid at a rate of \$75 thousand or more on an annual basis. For those employees choosing this option, LIPA is required to contribute 8% of their gross salary and the employee contributes between 3% and 6% depending on salary. All contributions are fully vested after one year.

**(c) Deferred Compensation Savings Plan**

LIPA also offers all employees an option to participate in a deferred compensation plan created in accordance with the Internal Revenue Code, Section 457(b). This plan permits participants to defer a portion of their salaries until future years. Amounts deferred under the plan are not available to employees or beneficiaries until termination, retirement, death, or an unforeseeable emergency. An independent trustee is also responsible for the administration of this plan.

**(d) Other Post-Employment Benefits**

OPEBs are a form of employee compensation that are recognized in the same period in which the compensated service is provided by the employees. OPEBs includes post-employment healthcare benefits (including medical, dental, vision, hearing, and other health-related benefits) and other forms of post-employment benefits (including life insurance, disability, and long-term care).

LIPA is a participating employer in the New York State Health Insurance Program (NYSHIP), which is an agent multiple-employer plan administered by the New York State Department of Civil Service. Through NYSHIP, LIPA provides certain medical benefits for eligible retired employees and their dependents. Participation in the NYSHIP program provides for employees and/or their dependents to continue eligibility for these benefits in retirement. Employees with membership in the NYSLRS are eligible for retiree medical insurance if the employee is enrolled in NYSHIP as an enrollee or a dependent at the time of your retirement (enrollment in NYSHIP may be through The Empire Plan, a NYSHIP HMO or the Opt-out Program), has at least one year of full-time service with LIPA and satisfied the requirements for retiring as a member of the Retirement System.

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Employees enrolled in the VDC are eligible for retiree medical insurance if the employee is enrolled in NYSHIP as an enrollee or a dependent at the time of your retirement (enrollment in NYSHIP may be through The Empire Plan, a NYSHIP HMO or the Opt-out Program. is enrolled in the NYSHIP program), has five years of full-time service with LIPA and meets the age requirement of the Retirement System tier in effect at the time the employee last entered service.

NYSHIP does not issue a stand-alone financial report and NYSHIP's agent activities are included within the financial statements of the State.

LIPA's OPEB liability totaled approximately \$35 million and \$31 million as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. LIPA's OPEB Trust, a legally separate Section 115 trust approved by LIPA's Board to accumulate resources for its OPEB obligation, totaled approximately \$39 million and \$33 million as of December 31, 2025, and 2024, respectively, for a total funding ratio of 111.8% and 107.0% respectively. Contributions to the OPEB Trust are based on an actuarial valuation.

## (15) Commitments and Contingencies

### (a) Leases

In 2020, LIPA adopted the provisions of GASB Statement No. 87. As such LIPA recognized a lease liability and a leased asset for agreements whereby LIPA obtains the right to the present service capacity of an underlying asset and the right to determine the nature and manner of an underlying asset's use for a period of one year or greater. Below is a description of these lease arrangements:

#### (i) Capacity Arrangements

In providing electricity to its customers, LIPA has entered into a variety of power purchase agreements that ensure LIPA can meet the electricity needs of its customers. These arrangements range from contracts where LIPA acquires a product such as power without controlling the underlying facility, to arrangements where LIPA obtains the right to control the underlying facility by controlling a plant's output or a transmission line's throughput. LIPA has recorded a lease asset and a corresponding lease liability in each power and transmission contract where it has obtained control. A common feature of arrangements where LIPA has recorded a lease asset and a corresponding lease liability involves the plant owner transferring to LIPA the right to bid capacity prices into the New York State capacity markets during the term of the contract.

The lease assets associated with capacity arrangements include tolling arrangements, capacity-only arrangements, and firm transmission contracts. The lessors to these capacity agreements typically bill LIPA based upon a fixed monthly capacity charge applied to the megawatts under contract for the term of the contract. During the term of the arrangement, the megawatts under contract are subject to a capacity test to determine each year's contractual megawatts, whereas the fixed monthly capacity charge may be subject to adjustment based upon fixed rate scheduled changes, price indexes and other computations. These arrangements do not contain any residual value guarantees by LIPA and LIPA has not paid any termination penalties associated with these agreements in 2025 or 2024. Contractual elements such as service arrangements included within these capacity arrangements have been excluded from the determination of the lease asset and corresponding lease liability. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the lease asset, net of amortization, and the corresponding lease liability for capacity arrangements, amounted to approximately \$1.1 billion and \$1.4 billion, respectively.

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(ii) *Property Leases*

LIPA leases 16 facilities throughout Long Island to serve its customers. These sites include its corporate offices, customer service centers, operation centers and staging sites. While terms vary by lease, each lease provides for a monthly lease payment subject to a fixed escalation on the anniversary date of each agreement. None of the leases contain provisions for variable payments or residual value guarantees. Additionally, there are no other payments such as termination penalties, not previously included in the measurement of the lease liability reflected as outflows of resources in either 2025 or 2024. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the lease asset, net of amortization and the corresponding lease liability for property leases amounted to approximately \$49 million and \$43 million, respectively.

Presented below is a summary of the principal and interest requirements to maturity for the capacity and property lease liability for each of the five subsequent fiscal years and in five-year increments thereafter:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2026	\$ 372,989	24,923	397,912
2027	321,777	15,707	337,484
2028	194,089	9,233	203,322
2029	125,100	5,320	130,420
2030	62,027	2,933	64,960
2031-2035	72,935	5,128	78,063
2036-2039	15,503	555	16,058
Total	\$ <u>1,164,420</u>	<u>63,799</u>	<u>1,228,219</u>

(b) **Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITA)**

In 2023, LIPA adopted the provisions of GASB Statement No. 96. GASB Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements*, defines a subscription-based technology arrangement as a contract that conveys control of the right to use a vendor's software, alone or in combination with tangible capital assets, requiring governments to recognize a right-to-use subscription asset and a corresponding subscription liability. LIPA has entered into SBITA agreements with terms that extend beyond one year, with varying terms expiring through 2035. LIPA recognized net SBITA assets in Utility plant and property and equipment for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 of approximately \$76 million and \$23 million, respectively, and SBITA obligations of \$71 million and \$21 million, respectively.

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Presented below is a summary of the principal and interest requirements to maturity for the SBITA liability for each of the five subsequent fiscal years and in five-year increments thereafter:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2026	\$ 21,024	1,644	22,668
2027	17,278	1,156	18,434
2028	15,820	698	16,518
2029	11,908	268	12,176
2030	2,670	98	2,768
2031-2035	1,885	35	1,920
Total	<u>\$ 70,585</u>	<u>3,899</u>	<u>74,484</u>

### (c) **Other Energy Agreements and Transmission Agreement**

LIPA has entered into other power purchase agreements with terms that extend beyond one year, with varying terms expiring through 2034. While these agreements do not qualify as leases, certain agreements have minimum payment terms. The approximate minimum obligation associated with such agreements is \$2 million per year for remaining term of agreement.

LIPA has natural gas transportation agreements for the delivery of natural gas to its contracted natural gas-fueled power generating facilities. Certain of these agreements have minimum obligations. As of December 31, 2025, the approximate minimum obligation associated with such agreements are approximately \$4 million for years 2026 through 2028 and approximately \$2 million for 2029.

LIPA also has natural gas physical supply contracts that have no fixed costs associated with them.

LIPA has several contracts to purchase renewable energy and energy from waste facilities. These contracts do not have minimum obligations and LIPA only pays if the energy is delivered. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, LIPA recognized approximately \$202 million and \$159 million for energy related to these contracts, respectively.

LIPA also has a 20-year power purchase agreement for an offshore wind farm installed off the coast of Long Island that went commercially operational January 1, 2024. LIPA will only pay for energy when delivered. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, LIPA recognized approximately \$88 million and \$53 million for energy related to this contract, respectively.

As provided by LIPA's tariff, the cost of all the facilities noted above are includable and recoverable through the Power Supply Charge.

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*(Amounts in thousands, unless otherwise stated)***(d) Insurance Programs**

LIPA's insurance program is comprised of a combination of policies from major insurance companies, self-insurance, and contractual transfer of liability, including naming LIPA as an additional named insured and indemnification.

LIPA has purchased Workers' Compensation insurance from the New York State Insurance Fund to provide coverage for claims arising from employee accidents or injuries. In addition, LIPA carries Employment Practices Liability Insurance from a major insurance company and LIPA's office property and liability coverage is administered by the New York State Office of General Services Bureau of Risk & Insurance Management through a master policy the State procures for various State entities, including LIPA. Liability related to construction projects and similar risks is transferred through contractual indemnification and compliance with insurance requirements. LIPA also has insurance coverage on its interest in NMP2 as disclosed in Note 10.

LIPA has commercially available excess general liability, property, and cyber insurance for claims above its self-insurance provisions. For general liability, including automobile liability, LIPA is self-insured up to \$3.0 million per occurrence. For property damage and extra expense combined, LIPA is self-insured up to \$2.5 million per occurrence. For property damage or loss due to a named windstorm and flood, 2% of the value at risk is self-insured per occurrence with a minimum of \$2.5 million and up to a maximum self-insured level of \$7.5 million. For cyber-related events, including an event relating to LIPA's information technology system, LIPA is self-insured for up to \$15 thousand per event. Similarly, LIPA's service provider, PSEG Long Island, also maintains cyber insurance covering events related to information technology and operating systems where LIPA is an additional named insured.

LIPA has no general property insurance for damage to its poles and wires and is self-insured, as insurance for this type of risk is unavailable.

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## (16) Legal Proceedings

### (a) PSEG Long Island

PSEG Long Island's liability for third-party claims in performing its obligations to operate and maintain LIPA's T&D system is generally limited to the aggregate loss and expense between \$2.5 million and \$5.0 million in any contract year other than for loss and expense attributable to PSEG Long Island's gross negligence or willful misconduct, for which there is no limitation on PSEG Long Island's liability. PSEG Long Island is not financially responsible for any liabilities that occurred prior to January 1, 2014.

### (b) Superstorm Sandy

Legal actions were filed on behalf of the owners of approximately 100 properties in the Breezy Point, Belle Harbor, and Rockaway Park neighborhoods of the Rockaway Peninsula, in the Queens portion of the Service Area, seeking to recover for property damage resulting from fire. As of December 2025, these matters have been resolved, and they have not had a material impact on the operating results or financial condition of LIPA.

### (c) Environmental

National Grid and LIPA are parties to Liabilities Undertaking and Indemnification Agreements which, when taken together, provide, generally, that environmental liabilities will be divided between National Grid and LIPA on the basis of whether they relate to assets transferred to National Grid or retained by LIPA as part of the 1998 LIPA/LILCO Merger (Merger). In addition, to clarify and supplement these agreements, National Grid and LIPA also entered into an agreement to allocate between them certain liabilities, including environmental liabilities, arising from events occurring prior to the Merger and relating to the business and operations to be conducted by LIPA after the Merger (the Retained Business) and to the business and operations to be conducted by National Grid after the Merger (the Transferred Business).

National Grid is responsible for all liabilities arising from all manufactured gas plant operations on Long Island (MGP Sites), including those currently or formerly operated by National Grid or any of its predecessors, whether or not such MGP Sites were related to the Transferred Business or the Retained Business. In addition, National Grid is responsible for all environmental liabilities traceable to the Transferred Business and certain scheduled environmental liabilities. Environmental liabilities that arise from the non-nuclear generating business (a Transferred Business) may be recoverable by National Grid as part of the capacity charge under the A&R PSA. LIPA is responsible for all environmental liabilities traceable to the Retained Business and certain scheduled environmental liabilities.

Environmental liabilities, other than those related to MGP sites that existed as of the date of the Merger that are untraceable, including untraceable liabilities that arise out of common and/or shared services, have been allocated to LIPA and National Grid, as provided for in the Merger.

The A&R PSA addresses the terms by which LIPA will continue to purchase electricity from certain National Grid facilities. Generally, National Grid's liabilities under this contract are limited to losses due to gross negligence or willful misconduct or violations of environmental laws not consistent with prudent utility practices.

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## (d) *Litigation Related to Payments in Lieu of Taxes*

As a state public authority, LIPA is exempt from property taxes. By statute, LIPA makes PILOTs for real property it acquired from LILCO. As of January 1, 2015, the Reform Act limits the amounts of PILOTs LIPA can pay on certain properties to no more than 2% higher for each parcel from the previous calendar year.

Litigation with Suffolk County and its ten towns resulted in a Decision and Order from the Supreme Court Suffolk County dated April 1, 2021, that found: (1) LIPA's T&D properties are not exempt from real-property taxation for tax years 2014/15 through 2019/20 by reason of LIPA's failure to timely challenge its assessment as non-exempt, taxable properties by the Town Assessors during those tax years; and (2) compelling LIPA to pay to Suffolk County alleged unpaid real property taxes levied against the T&D properties for tax years 2014/15 through 2019/20. A judgment was entered on October 8, 2021. By stipulation, the judgment includes the 2020/21 tax year. LIPA appealed from the judgment. The appeal has been fully briefed and submitted. Enforcement of the judgment is stayed pending the determination of LIPA's appeal.

In 2021, LIPA filed actions against the ten Suffolk County towns to declare LIPA's properties tax exempt as of the 2021/22 tax year. In response to those actions, five Suffolk County towns declared LIPA's parcels exempt from property taxes.

In July 2023, Suffolk County filed an additional lawsuit against LIPA and certain Suffolk County towns seeking to have LIPA pay to the County alleged shortfalls in property tax payments for the 2021/2022 tax year. That lawsuit is currently stayed.

In January 2024, Supreme Court, Suffolk County issued a decision and order declaring LIPA's properties in five Suffolk towns tax exempt as of the 2021/22 tax year. The five towns have appealed the decision. In 2025, LIPA modified its methodology for calculating the potential exposure based on updated information and assumptions. The new methodology resulted in an approximately \$113 million reduction to the reserve. LIPA estimates the potential exposure with penalties and interest to be approximately \$118 million through 2025. As a regulated entity, LIPA obtained regulatory approval from its Board to defer the recovery of these costs from its customers until the conclusion of the appeal process. LIPA does not believe this litigation will have a material adverse impact on the business or the affairs of LIPA.

## (e) *Asbestos Proceedings*

Litigation is pending in New York State Court against LIPA, National Grid and various other defendants involving thousands of plaintiffs seeking damages for personal injuries or wrongful death allegedly caused by exposure to asbestos. The cases for which LIPA may have financial responsibility involve employees of various contractors and subcontractors engaged in the construction or renovation of certain power plants formerly owned by LILCO. These cases include extraordinarily large damage claims, which have historically proven to be excessive. The actual aggregate amount paid to plaintiffs alleging exposure to asbestos at these power plants over the years has not been material to LIPA. Due to the nature of how these cases are litigated, it is difficult to determine how many of the remaining cases that have been filed (or of those that will be filed in the future) involve plaintiffs who were exposed to asbestos at any of these power plants. Based upon experience, it does not appear that currently pending or future claims involving plaintiffs who allege exposure to asbestos at any of these power plants will have a material impact on the operating results or financial condition of LIPA.

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*(Amounts in thousands, unless otherwise stated)***(f) Quanta Services Proceedings**

On May 29, 2024, LIPA launched a request for proposals (RFP) to identify the future service provider to LIPA after the OSA expires on December 31, 2025 (the 2024 OSA RFP). On September 18, 2025, Quanta Services, Inc. (Quanta), one of the 2024 OSA RFP bidders, filed an action in Supreme Court Nassau County under Civil Practice Law and Rules (CPLR) Article 78 against LIPA and six of its trustees. The petition sought to: (i) challenge and declare void and unlawful under applicable New York law the Board of Trustees' decision to cancel its 2024 OSA RFP; (ii) enjoin LIPA from moving forward with any OSA contract extension pending the Court's determination of the Article 78 proceeding; (iii) compel LIPA to rescind its cancellation decision and reconsider proposals in accordance with the RFP; and (iv) order expedited discovery (the Article 78 Action). On September 22, 2025, Quanta filed by order to show cause (OTSC) a request for a temporary restraining order (TRO) to restrain LIPA from entering into an extension of the OSA until the court has ruled on Petitioner's request for a preliminary injunction. On September 24, 2025, the court signed the OTSC but struck the TRO request for relief. On October 3, 2025, the court denied Quanta's application for injunctive relief. On October 10, 2025, LIPA filed a motion to dismiss the Article 78 Action. The motion was fully briefed by the parties, and it was submitted to the court on November 3, 2025. Oral argument was held on November 26, 2025. By decision and order dated December 24, 2025 and entered December 30, 2025, the court granted LIPA's motion and the Article 78 Action was dismissed. On January 23, 2026, Quanta filed a notice of appeal. Quanta will have approximately six (6) months from that date to serve and file its appellate papers.

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## (17) Component Unit Condensed Statements

UDSA is a component unit of LIPA and all the activities and balances of UDSA are blended into and reported as part of LIPA. The condensed information for December 31, 2025 and 2024 are below:

### Condensed Statement of Net Position

December 31, 2025

	LIPA	UDSA	Eliminations	Total
Assets and deferred outflows of resources:				
Capital assets, net	\$ 10,883,888	—	—	10,883,888
Current assets	3,020,546	160,685	—	3,181,231
Regulatory assets	418,241	6,558	—	424,799
Noncurrent assets	493,898	3,491,898	(3,491,900)	493,896
Deferred outflows of resources	97,225	5,601	—	102,826
	<u>14,913,798</u>	<u>3,664,742</u>	<u>(3,491,900)</u>	<u>15,086,640</u>
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources				
Liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net position:				
Long-term debt, net of current maturities	5,749,238	3,259,438	—	9,008,676
Current liabilities	1,501,273	234,640	—	1,735,913
Regulatory liabilities	362,345	—	—	362,345
Noncurrent liabilities	5,179,771	133	(3,491,900)	1,688,004
Deferred inflows of resources	917,717	98,611	—	1,016,328
Net position	1,203,454	71,920	—	1,275,374
	<u>14,913,798</u>	<u>3,664,742</u>	<u>(3,491,900)</u>	<u>15,086,640</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net position				

### Condensed Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position

For the year ended December 31, 2025

	LIPA	UDSA	Eliminations	Total
Operating revenues	\$ 4,140,663	378,879	(2,773)	4,516,769
Operating expenses	3,788,138	263,049	(2,773)	4,048,414
Operating income	352,525	115,830	—	468,355
Other income, net	133,004	8,230	—	141,234
Interest charges, net	232,565	134,475	—	367,040
Change in net position	252,964	(10,415)	—	242,549
Net position, beginning of year	950,490	82,335	—	1,032,825
Net position, end of year	\$ 1,203,454	71,920	—	1,275,374

### Condensed Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended December 31, 2025

	LIPA	UDSA	Eliminations	Total
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 1,138,890	370,151	—	1,509,041
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	358,147	8,230	—	366,377
Net cash (used in) noncapital related activities	(263,443)	—	—	(263,443)
Net cash (used in) capital and related financing activities	(992,865)	(402,074)	—	(1,394,939)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	240,730	(23,694)	—	217,036
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	812,989	129,695	—	942,684
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 1,053,719	106,001	—	1,159,720

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## Condensed Statement of Net Position

December 31, 2024

	LIPA	UDSA	Eliminations	Total
Assets and deferred outflows of resources:				
Capital assets, net	\$ 10,711,393	—	—	10,711,393
Current assets	2,974,630	179,147	—	3,153,777
Regulatory assets	529,820	12,309	—	542,129
Noncurrent assets	547,941	3,637,311	(3,637,311)	547,941
Deferred outflows of resources	82,564	7,049	—	89,613
	<u>14,846,348</u>	<u>3,835,816</u>	<u>(3,637,311)</u>	<u>15,044,853</u>
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources				
Liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net position:				
Long-term debt, net of current maturities	5,477,686	3,503,707	—	8,981,393
Current liabilities	1,626,634	231,853	—	1,858,487
Regulatory liabilities	292,582	—	—	292,582
Noncurrent liabilities	5,734,446	—	(3,637,311)	2,097,135
Deferred inflows of resources	764,510	17,921	—	782,431
Net position	950,490	82,335	—	1,032,825
	<u>14,846,348</u>	<u>3,835,816</u>	<u>(3,637,311)</u>	<u>15,044,853</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net position	\$			

## Condensed Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position

For the year ended December 31, 2024

	LIPA	UDSA	Eliminations	Total
Operating revenues	\$ 3,691,670	388,487	(2,748)	4,077,409
Operating expenses	3,407,157	254,699	(2,748)	3,659,108
Operating income	284,513	133,788	—	418,301
Other income, net	144,651	9,637	—	154,288
Interest charges, net	234,519	132,666	—	367,185
Change in net position	194,645	10,759	—	205,404
Net position, beginning of year	755,845	71,576	—	827,421
Net position, end of year	\$ 950,490	82,335	—	1,032,825

## Condensed Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended December 31, 2024

	LIPA	UDSA	Eliminations	Total
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 1,062,999	389,504	—	1,452,503
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(44,692)	9,637	—	(35,055)
Net cash (used in) noncapital related activities	(4,664)	—	—	(4,664)
Net cash (used in) capital and related financing activities	(1,095,778)	(384,397)	—	(1,480,175)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(82,135)	14,744	—	(67,391)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	895,124	114,951	—	1,010,075
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 812,989	129,695	—	942,684



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## **(18) Subsequent Events**

Subsequent events have been evaluated through March 25, 2026, which is the date that the financial statements were available to be issued.

On March 12th LIPA issued Electric System General Revenue Bonds, Series 2026A totaling approximately \$251 million and used the proceeds to refund the Electric System General Revenue Bonds, Series 2023C and retire the Authority's commercial paper that refinanced the Authority's then-outstanding Electric System General Revenue Bonds, Series 2023A-2 and Series 2023B on January 30, 2026.

# LONG ISLAND POWER AUTHORITY

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Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited)

## Schedule of LIPA's Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System

As of measurement date March 31,	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Proportionate percentage of net pension liability	0.0143551%	0.0132889%	0.0124099%	0.0102049%	0.0098574%	0.0103052%	0.0103343%	0.0096075%	0.0099883%	0.0106679%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) \$	2,461,287	1,956,671	2,661,188	(834,210)	9,815	2,728,884	732,219	310,076	938,526	1,712,234
LIPA's covered-employee payroll \$	6,336,313	5,805,483	4,814,841	4,965,299	4,372,867	4,043,928	3,883,794	4,088,041	3,782,636	3,511,480
LIPA's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	38.84%	33.70%	55.27%	-16.80%	0.22%	67.48%	18.85%	7.58%	24.81%	48.76%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	93.08%	93.88%	90.78%	103.65%	99.95%	96.27%	98.24%	94.70%	90.70%	97.95%

### Schedule of LIPA's Contributions New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System

As of December 31,	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Statutorily required contribution \$	1,008,319	843,064	631,851	579,984	723,107	605,939	568,817	608,517	558,890	198,948
Contributions in relation to statutorily required contributions \$	1,008,319	843,064	631,851	579,984	723,107	605,939	568,817	608,517	558,890	198,948
Contribution deficiency (excess)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LIPA's covered-employee payroll \$	6,336,313	5,805,483	4,814,841	4,965,299	4,372,867	4,043,928	3,883,794	4,088,041	3,782,636	3,511,480
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	15.91%	14.52%	13.12%	11.68%	16.54%	14.98%	14.65%	14.89%	14.78%	5.67%

See accompanying independent auditors' report.



[lipower.org/investors](http://lipower.org/investors)



## **APPENDIX B**

### **GLOSSARY OF DEFINED TERMS**

## APPENDIX B

### GLOSSARY OF CERTAIN DEFINED TERMS

The following terms, as generally used in offering documents of the Authority, have the respective meanings provided below. These summary definitions do not purport to be complete or definitive and are qualified in their entirety by reference to the Resolution, the OSA and the PSA, copies of which have been filed with EMMA and are on file with the Trustee.

**“Accountant”** means an independent certified public accountant (or a firm thereof) of recognized standing, selected by the Authority and satisfactory to the Trustee and may be the accountant regularly auditing the books of the Authority.

**“Authority Budget”** means the annual budget of the Authority, as amended or supplemented, adopted or in effect for a particular Fiscal Year, as provided in the Resolution.

**“Authorized Representative”** means the Authority’s Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, or Controller, or such other person or persons so designated by resolution of the Authority.

**“Bond”** or **“Bonds”** means all bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness authenticated and delivered pursuant to the Resolution, but does not include Subordinated Indebtedness.

**“Business Day”** means any day other than a Saturday, Sunday or legal holiday.

**“Capitalized Interest”** means that portion of the proceeds of any Bonds deposited in a sub account established in the Capitalized Interest Account of the Debt Service Fund, and interest earnings thereon to the extent retained in such Account as provided in the Resolution, for the purpose of funding the payment of a portion of the interest on any Bonds.

**“Capitalized Interest Account”** means the account by that name established in the Debt Service Fund pursuant to the Resolution.

**“Certificate”** means (i) a signed document attesting to or acknowledging the matters therein stated or setting forth matters to be determined pursuant to the Resolution, (ii) the report of an Accountant as to an audit or compliance called for by the Resolution, or (iii) any report of a Rate Consultant as to any matter called for by the Resolution.

**“Change in Regulatory Law”** has the meaning set forth in the OSA.

**“Change of Control”** has the meaning set forth in the OSA.

**“Construction Fund”** means the fund by that name established pursuant to the Resolution.

**“Debt Service”** for any Fiscal Year or part thereof means, as of any date of calculation, the sum of (i) with respect to any Outstanding Bonds, an amount equal to the sum of (a) interest payable during such Fiscal Year or part thereof on such Bonds, except to the extent that such interest is to be paid from amounts representing Capitalized Interest and (b) the Principal Installments of such Bonds payable during such Fiscal Year or part thereof and (ii) with respect to a Parity Reimbursement Obligation, an amount equal to the sum of (a) interest payable during such Fiscal Year or part thereof on such Parity Reimbursement Obligation and (b) the Principal Installments of such Parity Reimbursement Obligation payable during such Fiscal Year or part thereof. Such interest and Principal Installments shall be calculated on the assumption that (x) no such Bonds, or Parity Reimbursement Obligations Outstanding at the date of calculation will cease to be Outstanding except by reason of the payment thereof upon stated maturity or upon mandatory redemption by application of Sinking Fund Installments and (y) Variable Rate Bonds will bear interest at the rate or rates assumed by the Authority in the Authority Budget for such Fiscal Year, which rate shall not be less than the rate or rates borne thereon as of the date such Authority Budget was prepared.

**“Debt Service Fund”** means the fund by that name established pursuant to the Resolution.

**“Depository”** means any bank or trust company selected by the Authority as a depository of moneys to be held under the provisions of the Resolution, and may include the Trustee.

**“Event of Default”** means (i) when such term is used in the Resolution, any event specified in the Resolution as an “Event of Default” (and as summarized in the summary thereof under the caption “Event of Default; Remedies Upon Default”) and (ii) when such term is used in the OSA or the PSA, such events as defined in the OSA or the PSA.

**“FERC”** means the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

**“Financial Contract”** has the meaning set forth in the Resolution.

**“Fiscal Year”** means the twelve-month period commencing on January 1 of each year; provided, however, that the Authority may at any time adopt a different twelve-month period as the Fiscal Year, in which case January 1, when used with reference to Fiscal Year, shall be construed to mean the first day of the first calendar month of such different Fiscal Year.

**“GASB”** means the Governmental Accounting Standards Board.

**“Generally Accepted Accounting Principles”** means accounting principles, standards, methods and terminology followed and construed, as nearly as practicable, in conformity with the pronouncements of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (or any successor), the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (or any successor), the International Accounting Standards Board (or any successor) or any other nationally or internationally recognized accounting standards, as determined by the Authority, in each case as amended from time to time.

**“ISO-NE”** means The New England Independent System Operator.

**“Municipalization”** has the meaning set forth in the OSA.

**“National Grid Parties”** means KeySpan Corporation and various National Grid subsidiaries.

**“NYISO”** means the New York Independent System Operator and any successor thereto.

**“Operating Expense Fund”** means the fund by that name established pursuant to the Resolution.

**“Operating Expenses”** means any and all current expenses of maintaining, repairing, operating and managing the System, including but not limited to the costs of supplies, electricity, capacity, fuel, fuel assemblies and components required for the operation of the System; payments relating to fuel or electricity hedging instruments; all payments under any System Agreements; all salaries, administrative, general, commercial, architectural, engineering, advertising, public notices, auditing, billing, collection and enforcement and legal expenses; insurance and surety bond premiums; consultants’ fees and charges; payments to pension, retirement, health and hospitalization funds; any taxes or PILOTs which may lawfully be imposed on the System or the income or operation thereof or of the Authority; costs of public hearings; ordinary and current rentals of equipment or other property; lease payments for real property or interests therein; expenses of maintenance and repair (including replacements); expenses, liabilities and compensation of the Trustee or any other Fiduciary or Depository; to the extent provided by law, agreement or other instrument of the Authority, indemnification of Fiduciaries, Trustees of the Authority, officers and employees of the Authority and others, and premiums for insurance related thereto; reasonable reserves for operation, maintenance and repair and for self-insurance; and all other expenses necessary, incidental or convenient for the efficient operation of the System; all costs and expenses associated with or arising out of the research, development (including feasibility and other studies, including but not limited to resource planning and studies and reports relating to demand side management) and/or implementation of any project, facility, system, task or measure related to the System including but not limited to demand side management programs, deemed desirable or necessary by the Authority; and all other costs and expenses arising out of or in connection with the conduct of the Authority’s business or necessary, incidental or convenient for

the efficient operation of the Authority. Solely for purposes of satisfying certain conditions precedent to the issuance of Bonds that are not Refunding Bonds and the Rate Covenant, each as set forth in the Resolution, Operating Expenses shall be calculated in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, subject to the next succeeding sentence. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Operating Expenses shall not include (i) any costs and expenses attributable to a Separately Financed Project, (ii) any costs or expenses for new construction or for reconstruction other than restoration of any part of the System to the condition of serviceability thereof when new, (iii) any payments payable by the Authority under any other agreement the terms of which specify that the same shall not constitute an Operating Expense under the Resolution, or (iv) any allowance for depreciation or amortization or losses from the sale, abandonment, reclassification, revaluation or other disposition of any properties of the System.

“**OSA**” or “**Operations Services Agreement**” means the Second Amended and Restated Operations Services Agreement, dated as of December 15, 2021, as amended by the First Amendment to the Second Amended and Restated Operations Services Agreement, dated as of December 22, 2025, between the Authority and PSEG Long Island LLC, and their respective successors and assigns, as the same may be amended and supplemented.

“**Outstanding**” when used with reference to Parity Reimbursement Obligations, has the meaning given to such term in the agreement creating such Parity Reimbursement Obligations, and, when used with reference to Bonds, means, as of any date, all Bonds theretofore or thereupon being authenticated and delivered under the Resolution except: (a) any Bonds canceled by the Trustee at or prior to such date; (b) any Bonds the principal and Redemption Price, if any, of and interest on which have been paid in accordance with the terms thereof; (c) any Bonds in lieu of or in substitution for which other Bonds have been authenticated and delivered pursuant to the Resolution; and (d) any Bonds deemed to have been paid as provided in the Resolution.

“**Parity Reimbursement Obligation**” has the meaning assigned thereto under the heading “Special Provisions Relating to Financial Contracts, Subordinated Credit Facilities, Parity Reimbursement Obligations and Subordinated Indebtedness” in the summary of the Resolution.

“**Pass-Through Expenditures**” has the meaning set forth in the OSA.

“**PILOTS**” means any payments in lieu of taxes due and owing by the Authority in accordance with Section 1020-q of the Act or other applicable law.

“**PJM**” means the Pennsylvania-New Jersey-Maryland Regional Transmission Organization.

“**Power and Energy**” means the electrical energy and capacity available from the System Power Supply.

“**Principal Installment**” means, as of any date of calculation and with respect to any Outstanding Bonds, (i) the principal amount of such Bonds (including (x) any amount designated in, or determined pursuant to, the applicable Supplemental Resolution, as the “principal amount” with respect to any Bonds which do not pay full current interest for all or any part of their term and (y) the principal amount of any Parity Reimbursement Obligation) due on a certain future date for which no Sinking Fund Installments have been established, or (ii) the unsatisfied balance of any Sinking Fund Installments due on a certain future date for such Bonds, or (iii) if such future dates coincide as to different Bonds, the sum of such principal amount of Bonds and of such unsatisfied balance of Sinking Fund Installments due on such future date.

“**Privatization**” has the meaning set forth in the OSA.

“**PSA**” or “**Power Supply Agreement**” means the Amended and Restated Power Supply Agreement dated as of October 10, 2012, between the Authority (as successor to Long Island Lighting Company d/b/a LIPA) and National Grid Generation LLC, and their respective successors and assigns, as the same may be amended and supplemented.

“**Rate Consultant**” means the independent accountant or firm of independent accountants, or a management consultant or firm of management consultants, or independent engineer or firm of independent engineers which, in

any case, shall be of recognized standing in the field of electric transmission and distribution system consulting (and which may be the firm then serving as a consulting engineer or auditor of the Authority), selected by the Authority.

“**Rate Covenant**” means the covenants by the Authority in the Resolution to establish and maintain System fees, rates, rents, charges and surcharges at a level sufficient to achieve Revenues sufficient to pay Debt Service, Operating Expenses and other expenses.

“**Rate Stabilization Fund**” means the fund by that name established by the Resolution, and used for any lawful purpose of the Authority, including but not limited to making any deposits required by the Resolution to any Fund or Account, in accordance with the Resolution.

“**Redemption Price**” means, when used with respect to a Bond or portion thereof, the principal amount thereof plus the applicable premium, if any, payable upon either optional or mandatory redemption thereof pursuant to the Resolution.

“**Reimbursement Obligation**” has the meaning provided under the heading “Special Provisions Relating to Financial Contracts, Subordinated Credit Facilities, Parity Reimbursement Obligations and Subordinated Indebtedness” in the summary of the Resolution.

“**Required Deposits**” means the amount, if any, payable into the Operating Expense Fund, the Debt Service Fund, the Parity Reimbursement Obligations Fund and the Subordinated Indebtedness Fund, but in each case only to the extent such payments are required to be made from Revenues.

“**Revenue Fund**” means the fund into which Revenues are deposited by the Authority, unless required by the Resolution to be deposited to any other Fund or Account, in accordance with the Resolution.

“**Revenues**” means all revenues, rates, fees, charges, surcharges, rents, proceeds from the sale of Authority assets, proceeds of insurance, and other income and receipts, as derived in cash, directly or indirectly from any of the Authority’s operations, by or for the account of the Authority, including but not limited to (i) any guaranty of performance under any System Agreement and (ii) all dividends received by the Authority as a result of ownership of any stock or other evidences of an equity interest in the Authority’s former subsidiary; provided, however, that Revenues shall not include (a) any Transition Charge, (b) any of the foregoing attributable directly or indirectly to the ownership or operation of any Separately Financed Project, or (c) any federal or State grant moneys the receipt of which is conditioned upon their expenditure for a particular purpose unless the Authority determines that such grant moneys shall constitute Revenues. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Revenues also shall not include any amounts, or amounts from any sources, as may be specified from time to time by a Supplemental Resolution; provided, however, that at the time such Supplemental Resolution becomes effective the tests set forth in the Resolution shall be satisfied in accordance with the Resolution. Solely for purposes of satisfying certain conditions precedent to the issuance of Bonds that are not Refunding Bonds and the Rate Covenant, each as set forth in the Resolution, Revenues shall be calculated in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, subject to the provisos set forth in the Resolution.

“**Separately Financed Project**” means any such project financed by revenues or other income derived solely from the ownership or operation of such project or from other funds withdrawn from the Revenue Fund in accordance with the Resolution.

“**Service Area**” means Nassau and Suffolk Counties on Long Island and a portion of Queens County in the City of New York known as the Rockaways. “**Service Area**” does not include the Nassau County villages of Freeport and Rockville Centre or the Suffolk County village of Greenport.

“**State**” means the State of New York.

“**Subordinated Indebtedness**” means any bond, note or other evidence of indebtedness issued by the Authority in furtherance of its corporate purposes under the Act and secured by a pledge of the Trust Estate subordinate to the

pledge thereof made by the Resolution in favor of the Bonds and Parity Reimbursement Obligations and otherwise as provided by the Resolution. Subordinated Indebtedness shall include, but shall not be limited to, Reimbursement Obligations other than Parity Reimbursement Obligations, and Financial Contracts to the extent provided by the Resolution.

**“Subordinated Indebtedness Fund”** means the fund established in accordance with the Resolution for payment of the principal and redemption price of and interest on Subordinated Indebtedness, subject to the provisions of the Resolution.

**“Supplemental Resolution”** or **“Supplemental Resolutions”** means a resolution or resolutions of the Authority authorizing the issuance of a Series of Bonds or otherwise amending or supplementing the Resolution, adopted in accordance with the Resolution.

**“System”** means the assets of the Authority used in furnishing electric service, including the electric distribution, transmission and generation rights, assets and properties owned or acquired by the Authority and any System Improvements, but shall not include any Separately Financed Projects.

**“System Agreements”** means any agreements relating to the operation or maintenance of the System, the supply of power and energy to the System, and the provision of transmission and distribution services and capacity for the System.

**“System Improvement”** means any project, facility, system, equipment, or material related to or necessary or desirable in connection with the generation, production, transportation, transmission, distribution, delivery, storage, conservation, purchase or use of energy or fuel, whether owned jointly or singly by the Authority, including any capacity or output in which the Authority has an interest, heretofore or hereafter authorized by the Act or by other applicable State statutory provisions, including but not limited to demand side management programs; provided, however, that the term “System Improvement” shall not include any Separately Financed Project.

**“System Power Supply”** has the meaning set forth in the OSA.

**“T&D System”** means the electricity transmission and distribution system owned by the Authority from time to time and all other assets, facilities, equipment or contractual arrangements of the Authority used to provide the transmission and distribution of Power and Energy within or to the Service Area.

**“Transition Charge”** means any rates, fees, charges or surcharges relating to the System or the customers thereof established by irrevocable rate order or other action or instrument, and applicable to or by the Authority, in conjunction with the issuance of debt or other securities under a separate resolution, indenture or similar instrument (other than the Resolution) to the extent such rates, fees, charges or surcharges are pledged or otherwise encumbered or conveyed as security for such debt or other securities, and shall include, without limitation, UDSA Charges.

**“Trust Estate”** means collectively: (i) all Revenues and all right, title and interest of the Authority in and to the Revenues, including all rights of the Authority to collect and receive the same; (ii) the proceeds of sale of Bonds until expended for the purposes authorized by the Resolution; (iii) all Funds, Accounts and subaccounts established by the Resolution, including securities credited thereto and investment earnings thereon; and (iv) all funds, moneys and securities and any and all other rights and interests in property, whether tangible or intangible, from time to time hereafter by delivery or by writing of any kind conveyed, mortgaged, pledged, assigned or transferred as and for additional security under the Resolution for the Bonds by the Authority, or by anyone on its behalf, or with its written consent, to the Trustee, which is authorized by the Resolution to receive any and all such property at any and all times, and to hold and apply the same subject to the terms of the Resolution.

**“UDSA Charges”** means any Transition Charges heretofore or hereafter established by or for the benefit of the Utility Debt Securitization Authority.

**APPENDIX C**

**LIST OF CUSIP\* NUMBERS**

<u>Series</u>	<u>CUSIP</u>	<u>Maturity</u>	<u>Coupon/ Yield</u>	<u>Serial/Term</u>
<b>Electric System General Revenue Bonds</b>				
<b>Capital Appreciation Bonds</b>				
1998A	542690CM2	12/1/2027	5.300%	CABs
1998A	542690CN0	12/1/2028	5.300%	CABs
<b>Capital Appreciation Bonds</b>				
2000A	542690PA4	6/1/2027	5.950%	CABs
2000A	542690PB2	6/1/2028	5.950%	CABs
2000A	542690PC0	6/1/2029	5.950%	CABs
<b>Current Interest Bonds</b>				
2003C	542690UY6	9/1/2029	5.250%	Term
<b>(Federally Taxable - Issuer Subsidy - Build America Bonds)</b>				
<b>Current Interest Bonds</b>				
2010B	542690W81	5/1/2026	5.700%	Serial
2010B	542690W99	5/1/2041	5.850%	Serial
<b>(Federally Taxable) Current Interest Bonds</b>				
2014B	542691KF6	9/1/2026	4.133%	Serial
<b>Current Interest Bonds</b>				
2015B	5426904J8	9/1/2040	4.00%	Term
2015B	5426904K5	9/1/2045	5.00%	Term
<b>Current Interest Bonds</b>				
2016B	5426907Z9	9/1/2026	5.00%	Serial
2016B	5426908A3	9/1/2027	5.00%	Serial
2016B	5426908B1	9/1/2028	5.00%	Serial
2016B	5426908C9	9/1/2029	5.00%	Serial
2016B	5426908D7	9/1/2030	5.00%	Serial
2016B	5426908E5	9/1/2031	5.00%	Serial
2016B	5426908F2	9/1/2032	5.00%	Serial
2016B	5426908G0	9/1/2033	5.00%	Serial
2016B	5426908H8	9/1/2034	5.00%	Serial
2016B	5426908J4	9/1/2035	5.00%	Serial

<u>Series</u>	<u>CUSIP</u>	<u>Maturity</u>	<u>Coupon/ Yield</u>	<u>Serial/Term</u>
2016B	5426908K1	9/1/2036	5.00%	Serial
2016B	5426908L9	9/1/2041	5.00%	Term
2016B	5426908M7	9/1/2046	5.00%	Term
<b>Current Interest Bonds</b>				
2017	542691AF7	9/1/2026	5.000%	Serial
2017	542691AG5	9/1/2027	5.000%	Serial
2017	542691AH3	9/1/2028	5.000%	Serial
2017	542691AJ9	9/1/2029	5.000%	Serial
2017	542691AK6	9/1/2030	5.000%	Serial
2017	542691AL4	9/1/2031	5.000%	Serial
2017	542691AM2	9/1/2032	5.000%	Serial
2017	542691AN0	9/1/2033	5.000%	Serial
2017	542691AP5	9/1/2034	5.000%	Serial
2017	542691AQ3	9/1/2035	5.000%	Serial
2017	542691AR1	9/1/2036	5.000%	Serial
2017	542691AS9	9/1/2037	5.000%	Serial
2017	542691AT7	9/1/2042	5.000%	Term
2017	542691AU4	9/1/2047	5.000%	Term
<b>Current Interest Bonds</b>				
2018	542691BH2	9/1/2026	5.000%	Serial
2018	542691BJ8	9/1/2027	5.000%	Serial
2018	542691BK5	9/1/2028	5.000%	Serial
2018	542691BL3	9/1/2029	5.000%	Serial
2018	542691BM1	9/1/2031	3.375%	Serial
2018	542691BN9	9/1/2032	5.000%	Serial
2018	542691BP4	9/1/2033	5.000%	Serial
2018	542691BQ2	9/1/2034	5.000%	Serial
2018	542691BR0	9/1/2035	5.000%	Serial
2018	542691BS8	9/1/2036	5.000%	Serial
2018	542691BT6	9/1/2037	5.000%	Serial
2018	542691BU3	9/1/2038	5.000%	Serial
2018	542691BV1	9/1/2039	5.000%	Serial
<b>Current Interest Bonds</b>				
2019A	542691CD0	9/1/2026	5.00%	Serial
2019A	542691CE8	9/1/2027	5.00%	Serial
2019A	542691CF5	9/1/2028	5.00%	Serial
2019A	542691CG3	9/1/2029	5.00%	Serial
2019A	542691CH1	9/1/2030	5.00%	Serial
2019A	542691CJ7	9/1/2031	5.00%	Serial
2019A	542691CK4	9/1/2034	4.00%	Serial
2019A	542691CL2	9/1/2035	4.00%	Serial
2019A	542691CM0	9/1/2036	3.00%	Serial
2019A	542691CN8	9/1/2037	4.00%	Serial

<u>Series</u>	<u>CUSIP</u>	<u>Maturity</u>	<u>Coupon/ Yield</u>	<u>Serial/Term</u>
2019A	542691CP3	9/1/2038	4.00%	Serial
2019A	542691CQ1	9/1/2039	4.00%	Serial
<b>Current Interest Bonds</b>				
2020A	542691CW8	9/1/2026	5.00%	Serial
2020A	542691CX6	9/1/2027	5.00%	Serial
2020A	542691CY4	9/1/2028	5.00%	Serial
2020A	542691CZ1	9/1/2029	5.00%	Serial
2020A	542691DA5	9/1/2030	5.00%	Serial
2020A	542691DB3	9/1/2031	5.00%	Serial
2020A	542691DC1	9/1/2032	5.00%	Serial
2020A	542691DD9	9/1/2033	5.00%	Serial
2020A	542691DE7	9/1/2034	5.00%	Serial
2020A	542691DF4	9/1/2035	5.00%	Serial
2020A	542691DG2	9/1/2036	5.00%	Serial
2020A	542691DH0	9/1/2037	5.00%	Serial
2020A	542691DJ6	9/1/2038	5.00%	Serial
2020A	542691DK3	9/1/2039	4.00%	Serial
2020A	542691DL1	9/1/2040	4.00%	Serial
<b>Current Interest Bonds</b>				
2021A	542691ED8	9/1/2026	5.00%	Serial
2021A	542691EE6	9/1/2027	5.00%	Serial
2021A	542691EF3	9/1/2028	5.00%	Serial
2021A	542691EG1	9/1/2029	5.00%	Serial
2021A	542691EJ5	9/1/2030	1.50%	Serial
2021A	542691EH9	9/1/2030	5.00%	Serial
2021A	542691EK2	9/1/2031	5.00%	Serial
2021A	542691EL0	9/1/2032	4.00%	Serial
2021A	542691EM8	9/1/2033	4.00%	Serial
2021A	542691EN6	9/1/2034	5.00%	Serial
2021A	542691EP1	9/1/2035	5.00%	Serial
2021A	542691EQ9	9/1/2036	5.00%	Serial
2021A	542691ER7	9/1/2037	4.00%	Serial
2021A	542691ES5	9/1/2038	4.00%	Serial
2021A	542691ET3	9/1/2039	4.00%	Serial
2021A	542691EU0	9/1/2040	3.00%	Serial
2021A	542691EV8	9/1/2041	4.00%	Serial
2021A	542691EW6	9/1/2042	4.00%	Serial

<u>Series</u>	<u>CUSIP</u>	<u>Maturity</u>	<u>Coupon/ Yield</u>	<u>Serial/Term</u>
<b>Mandatory Tender Bonds</b>				
2021B	542691EX4	9/1/2051	1.50%	Term
<b>Current Interest Bonds</b>				
2022A	542691FJ4	9/1/2026	5.00%	Serial
2022A	542691FK1	9/1/2027	5.00%	Serial
2022A	542691FL9	9/1/2028	5.00%	Serial
2022A	542691FM7	9/1/2029	5.00%	Serial
2022A	542691FN5	9/1/2030	5.00%	Serial
2022A	542691FP0	9/1/2031	5.00%	Serial
2022A	542691FQ8	9/1/2032	5.00%	Serial
2022A	542691FR6	9/1/2033	5.00%	Serial
2022A	542691FS4	9/1/2034	5.00%	Serial
2022A	542691FT2	9/1/2035	5.00%	Serial
2022A	542691FU9	9/1/2036	5.00%	Serial
2022A	542691FV7	9/1/2037	5.00%	Serial
2022A	542691FW5	9/1/2038	5.00%	Serial
2022A	542691FX3	9/1/2039	5.00%	Serial
2022A	542691FY1	9/1/2040	5.00%	Serial
2022A	542691FZ8	9/1/2041	5.00%	Serial
2022A	542691GA2	9/1/2042	5.00%	Serial
2022A	542691GB0	9/1/2043	5.00%	Serial
2022A	542691GC8	9/1/2044	5.00%	Serial
<b>Mandatory Tender Bonds</b>				
2022B	542691GD6	9/1/2052	5.00%	Term
<b>Variable Rate Demand Bonds</b>				
2023D	542691HU7	5/1/2033	Variable	Term
<b>Variable Rate Direct Purchase Bonds</b>				
2023A-1**	542691GK0	9/1/2042	Variable	Term
<b>Current Interest Bonds (Green Bonds)</b>				
2023E	542691GT1	9/1/2026	5.00%	Serial
2023E	542691GU8	9/1/2027	5.00%	Serial
2023E	542691GV6	9/1/2028	5.00%	Serial
2023E	542691GW4	9/1/2029	5.00%	Serial
2023E	542691GX2	9/1/2030	5.00%	Serial
2023E	542691GY0	9/1/2031	5.00%	Serial

<u>Series</u>	<u>CUSIP</u>	<u>Maturity</u>	<u>Coupon/ Yield</u>	<u>Serial/Term</u>
2023E	542691GZ7	9/1/2032	5.00%	Serial
2023E	542691HA1	9/1/2033	5.00%	Serial
2023E	542691HB9	9/1/2034	5.00%	Serial
2023E	542691HC7	9/1/2035	5.00%	Serial
2023E	542691HD5	9/1/2036	5.00%	Serial
2023E	542691HE3	9/1/2037	5.00%	Serial
2023E	542691HF0	9/1/2038	5.00%	Serial
2023E	542691HG8	9/1/2039	5.00%	Serial
2023E	542691HH6	9/1/2040	5.00%	Serial
2023E	542691HJ2	9/1/2041	5.00%	Serial
2023E	542691HK9	9/1/2042	5.00%	Serial
2023E	542691HL7	9/1/2043	5.00%	Serial
2023E	542691HM5	9/1/2048	5.00%	Term
2023E	542691HN3	9/1/2053	5.00%	Term
2023E	542691HP8	9/1/2053	5.00%	Term
<b>Current Interest Bonds</b>				
2023F	542691HQ6	9/1/2027	5.00%	Serial
2023F	542691HR4	9/1/2028	5.00%	Serial
2023F	542691HS2	9/1/2029	5.00%	Serial
2023F	542691HT0	9/1/2033	5.00%	Serial
<b>Current Interest Bonds</b>				
2024A	542691HZ6	9/1/2026	5.00%	Serial
2024A	542691JA9	9/1/2027	5.00%	Serial
2024A	542691JB7	9/1/2028	5.00%	Serial
2024A	542691JC5	9/1/2029	5.00%	Serial
2024A	542691JD3	9/1/2030	5.00%	Serial
2024A	542691JE1	9/1/2031	5.00%	Serial
2024A	542691JF8	9/1/2032	5.00%	Serial
2024A	542691JG6	9/1/2033	5.00%	Serial
2024A	542691JH4	9/1/2034	5.00%	Serial
2024A	542691JJ0	9/1/2035	5.00%	Serial
2024A	542691JK7	9/1/2036	5.00%	Serial
2024A	542691JM3	9/1/2037	5.00%	Serial
2024A	542691JL5	9/1/2037	4.00%	Serial
2024A	542691JN1	9/1/2038	4.00%	Serial
2024A	542691JP6	9/1/2038	5.00%	Serial
2024A	542691JQ4	9/1/2039	5.00%	Serial
2024A	542691JR2	9/1/2039	4.00%	Serial

<u>Series</u>	<u>CUSIP</u>	<u>Maturity</u>	<u>Coupon/ Yield</u>	<u>Serial/Term</u>
2024A	542691JS0	9/1/2040	5.00%	Serial
2024A	542691JT8	9/1/2041	5.00%	Serial
2024A	542691JU5	9/1/2042	5.00%	Serial
2024A	542691JV3	9/1/2043	5.00%	Serial
2024A	542691JW1	9/1/2044	5.00%	Serial
2024A	542691JX9	9/1/2049	5.00%	Term
2024A	542691JY7	9/1/2054	5.00%	Term
2024A	542691JZ4	9/1/2054	5.25%	Term
<b>Mandatory Tender Bonds</b>				
2024B-1	542691KA7	9/1/2049	3.00%	Term
2024B-2	542691KB5	9/1/2049	3.00%	Term
<b>Current Interest Bonds</b>				
2025A	542691KG4	9/1/2026	5.00%	Serial
2025A	542691KH2	9/1/2027	5.00%	Serial
2025A	542691KJ8	9/1/2028	5.00%	Serial
2025A	542691KK5	9/1/2029	5.00%	Serial
2025A	542691KL3	9/1/2030	5.00%	Serial
2025A	542691KM1	9/1/2031	5.00%	Serial
2025A	542691LF5	9/1/2032	5.00%	Serial
2025A	542691LE8	9/1/2032	5.00%	Serial
2025A	542691KN9	9/1/2033	5.00%	Serial
2025A	542691KP4	9/1/2034	5.00%	Serial
2025A	542691KQ2	9/1/2035	5.00%	Serial
2025A	542691KR0	9/1/2036	5.00%	Serial
2025A	542691KS8	9/1/2037	5.00%	Serial
2025A	542691KT6	9/1/2038	5.00%	Serial
2025A	542691KU3	9/1/2039	5.00%	Serial
2025A	542691KV1	9/1/2040	5.00%	Serial
2025A	542691KW9	9/1/2041	5.00%	Serial
2025A	542691KX7	9/1/2042	5.00%	Serial
2025A	542691KY5	9/1/2043	5.00%	Serial
2025A	542691KZ2	9/1/2044	5.00%	Serial
2025A	542691LA6	9/1/2045	5.00%	Serial
2025A	542691LC2	9/1/2050	5.00%	Term
2025A	542691LB4	9/1/2050	5.25%	Term
<b>Mandatory Tender Bonds</b>				
2025B	542691LD0	9/1/2055	3.00%	Term

<u>Series</u>	<u>CUSIP</u>	<u>Maturity</u>	<u>Coupon/ Yield</u>	<u>Serial/Term</u>
<b>Variable Rate Demand Bonds</b>				
2025C	542691LG3	9/1/2038	Variable	Term
<b>Variable Rate Demand Bonds</b>				
2026A	542691LJ7	9/1/2042	Variable	Term

\* CUSIP numbers have been assigned by an organization not affiliated with the Authority and are included solely for the convenience of the holders of the Authority's bonds. The Authority is not responsible for the selection or uses of these CUSIP numbers, nor is any representation made as to the correctness of the CUSIP numbers as indicated in this Appendix C.

\*\* The Authority is voluntarily providing the CUSIP numbers for the Variable Rate Direct Purchase Bonds, Series 2023A-1, as these bonds are not subject to continuing disclosure requirements.