

Q3

2024



QUARTERLY

Unaudited **Financial Report**

For the Nine-Month Period
Ended September 30, 2024

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

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Long Island Power Authority

(A Component Unit of the State of New York)

The Long Island Power Authority (LIPA) is a component unit of the State of New York (State). 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 2.9 million.

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 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) 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. 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.

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 bonds already issued) to refinance outstanding indebtedness for a net present value debt savings or to fund LIPA's T&D system resiliency investments. LIPA and UDSA retired an additional \$750 million of its outstanding indebtedness in 2023 bringing the total net present value debt service savings for LIPA's customers to \$579 million. UDSA is considered a blended component unit. The activities of UDSA operations are consolidated with the operations of LIPA for financial reporting purposes.

LIPA contracts for the majority of services necessary to deliver electric service in the Service Area. Since 2014, LIPA has contracted with PSEG Long Island LLC (PSEG Long Island), a wholly owned subsidiary of Public Service Enterprise Group (PSEG), for management services, and LIPA provides service to customers under the PSEG Long Island brand name. PSEG Long Island provides up to 19 senior managers (and currently one of the 14 ServCo senior manager positions) to manage day-to-day T&D system operating functions as well as certain administrative support functions. ServCo, a subsidiary service company of PSEG Long Island, provides 14 senior managers at the director level or higher (and currently seven of the 19 PSEG Long Island senior manager positions) and substantially all the operations services under the OSA. ServCo consists of approximately 2,600 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 will transfer all Membership Interests in ServCo to LIPA or, at LIPA's direction, its designee, at no cost.

PSEG Long Island acts as service provider for LIPA in performing many of its obligations and in return receives (a) a fixed management fee, and (b) a variable fee contingent on meeting certain performance metrics.

In April 2022, LIPA and PSEG Long Island began operating under a new, reformed contract, the Second Amended and Restated Operations Services Agreement (Second A&R OSA), which was approved by LIPA's Board on December 15, 2021, approved by the New York State Attorney General on January 6, 2022, and approved by the State Comptroller on April 1, 2022. The Second A&R OSA will expire on December 31, 2025.

LIPA also has a contract with PSEG Energy Resources and Trade LLC (PSEG ER&T), a PSEG affiliate, to provide services related to fuel and power supply management and certain commodity activities. LIPA separately maintains power purchase agreements with various third-party power generators.



Long Island Power Authority
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Overview of the Basic Financial Statements

LIPA is engaged in business-type activities and follows financial reporting for enterprise funds. LIPA's unaudited Basic Financial Statements consist of Statements of Net Position, the Statements of Revenue, Expenses and Changes in Net Position, and the Statements of Cash Flows. These 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).

LIPA publishes interim financial results on a quarterly basis with a fiscal year ending December 31. The interim basic financial statements and related Management's Discussion and Analysis do not include all the information and notes required under GAAP for annual basic financial statements. Therefore, the Management's Discussion and Analysis of LIPA's nine-month period ended September 30, 2024, compared to 2023 should be read in conjunction with the annual audited basic financial statements, which may be found on LIPA's website at lipower.org.

LIPA's reporting entity is comprised of itself and (i) its operating subsidiary LILCO and (ii) the UDSA. All significant transactions between LIPA, LILCO, and UDSA have been eliminated.

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 lipower.org.

Long Island Power Authority

(A Component Unit of the State of New York)

Statements of Net Position
September 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	2024 (unaudited)	2023 (audited)
Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 344,327	437,431
Restricted cash – working capital requirements	175,389	207,693
Restricted cash – LIPA	250,000	250,000
Restricted cash – UDSA	220,909	114,951
Investments	1,051,610	891,992
Restricted investments – working capital requirements	142,207	133,007
Counterparty collateral – posted by LIPA	61,367	108,039
Accounts receivable (less allowance for uncollectible accounts of \$28,488 and \$30,746 at September 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively)	749,922	458,699
Other receivables	55,450	68,728
Fuel inventory	168,641	174,682
Material and supplies inventory	130,278	115,480
Regulatory assets to be recovered within one year	111,690	151,030
Prepayments and other current assets	87,870	45,690
Total current assets	<u>3,549,660</u>	<u>3,157,422</u>
Noncurrent assets:		
Utility plant and property and equipment, net	10,643,577	10,590,245
Nuclear decommissioning trust fund (NDTF)	199,998	178,075
Other long-term receivables	94,943	140,976
Unrealized charges	2,721	4,147
Financial derivative instruments	20,884	23,685
Regulatory assets for future recovery	471,776	531,735
Acquisition adjustment (net of accumulated amortization)	237,607	321,138
Total noncurrent assets	<u>11,671,506</u>	<u>11,790,001</u>
Total assets	<u>15,221,166</u>	<u>14,947,423</u>
Deferred outflows of resources:		
Deferred defeasance costs on debt refunding	87,944	120,214
NMP2 ARO	14,305	14,791
OPEB expense	3,198	3,201
Pension expense	1,859	2,101
Accumulated decrease in fair value of commodity derivatives	12,652	25,016
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>119,958</u>	<u>165,323</u>
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	<u>\$ 15,341,124</u>	<u>15,112,746</u>

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Statements of Net Position
September 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	2024 (unaudited)	2023 (audited)
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Net Position		
Current liabilities:		
Short-term debt	\$ 335,000	345,000
Current maturities of long-term debt	362,790	82,085
Current maturities of UDSA debt	214,605	204,790
Current portion of lease and SBITA liabilities	361,158	402,086
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	430,793	439,512
Regulatory liabilities payable in one year	9,655	17,745
Commodity derivative instruments	20,580	56,345
Accrued payments in lieu of taxes	11,499	11,343
Accrued interest	74,202	67,630
Customer deposits	36,472	34,929
Total current liabilities	<u>1,856,754</u>	<u>1,661,465</u>
Noncurrent liabilities:		
Long-term debt, net	5,518,951	5,518,877
Long-term UDSA debt, net	3,628,218	3,773,546
Lease and SBITA liabilities	1,204,283	1,428,731
Borrowings	22,839	26,130
Operations Services Agreement – employee retirement benefits	624,259	615,890
Financial derivative instruments	41,751	43,166
Commodity derivative instruments	8,528	21,719
Regulatory liabilities for future payment	135,643	101,245
Asset retirement obligation	131,993	127,028
Long-term liabilities and unrealized credits	40,945	45,955
Claims and damages	226,932	208,788
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>11,584,342</u>	<u>11,911,075</u>
Total liabilities	<u>13,441,096</u>	<u>13,572,540</u>
Deferred inflows of resources:		
Regulatory credits – grants	572,426	585,775
Lease revenue	3,784	3,031
OPEB expense	1,663	1,663
Pension expense	1,019	125
Deferred defeasance costs on debt refunding	18,802	21,908
Accumulated increase in fair value of financial derivatives	20,884	23,685
Accumulated increase in fair value of OPEB dedicated account	144,756	70,192
Accumulated increase in fair value of NDTF	23,247	6,406
Accumulated increase in fair value of investments	3,372	—
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>789,953</u>	<u>712,785</u>
Net position:		
Net investment in capital assets	783,433	460,406
Restricted	206,220	316,159
Unrestricted	120,422	50,856
Total net position	<u>1,110,075</u>	<u>827,421</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net position	<u>\$ 15,341,124</u>	<u>15,112,746</u>



Long Island Power Authority

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Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position
 Nine-Month Period Ending September 30, 2024 and 2023 (Unaudited)
 (Amounts in thousands)

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Operating revenues – electric sales, net of uncollectible accounts expense	\$ 3,244,664	2,910,693
Operating expenses:		
Operations – power supply charge	1,403,347	1,277,223
Operations – power supply charge – property taxes	125,735	79,885
Operations and maintenance	550,715	533,448
Storm restoration	44,674	8,148
General and administrative	39,079	36,323
Depreciation and amortization	357,961	335,508
Payments in lieu of taxes and assessments	269,149	266,448
Total operating expenses	<u>2,790,660</u>	<u>2,536,983</u>
Operating income	<u>454,004</u>	<u>373,710</u>
Nonoperating revenues and expenses:		
Other income, net:		
Investment income, net	54,540	46,756
Grant income	17,506	18,724
Other	3,354	7,609
Subtotal	<u>75,400</u>	<u>73,089</u>
Nuclear decommissioning trust fund income	5,082	2,309
Deferred grant income amortization	13,040	13,224
Carrying charges on regulatory assets	10,415	11,940
Subtotal	<u>28,537</u>	<u>27,473</u>
Total other income, net	<u>103,937</u>	<u>100,562</u>
Interest charges and (credits):		
Interest on debt	318,813	304,870
Other interest	14,188	14,176
Other interest amortizations	(57,714)	(51,038)
Total interest charges, net	<u>275,287</u>	<u>268,008</u>
Change in net position	282,654	206,264
Net position, beginning of year	<u>827,421</u>	<u>697,332</u>
Net position, end of period	<u>\$ 1,110,075</u>	<u>903,596</u>

Long Island Power Authority
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Statements of Cash Flows
Nine-Month Period Ending September 30, 2024 and 2023
(Amounts in thousands)

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Operating revenues received	\$ 3,238,399	3,139,108
Payments to suppliers and employees:		
Operations and maintenance	(607,570)	(567,640)
Operations – power supply charge	(1,169,029)	(1,091,547)
Operations – power supply charge – property tax related	(125,735)	(79,885)
Payments-in-lieu-of-taxes	(440,991)	(442,636)
Collateral on commodity derivative transactions, net	46,672	(181,900)
PSEG Long Island pension funding	(25,200)	(18,400)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>916,546</u>	<u>757,100</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Earnings received on investment income	44,651	35,500
Sales and maturities of investment securities	—	27,492
Purchase of investment securities	(54,319)	—
Purchase of restricted investment securities – working capital investments	(9,199)	(2,671)
Purchase of investment securities – OPEB Account	(18,000)	(27,000)
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	<u>(36,867)</u>	<u>33,321</u>
Cash flows from noncapital financing related activities:		
Grant proceeds	61,278	61,564
Proceeds from credit facility draws and commercial paper program	485,000	635,000
Redemption of credit facility draws and commercial paper program	(495,000)	(277,500)
Interest paid - LIPA	(2,500)	(2,500)
Net cash provided by noncapital financing related activities	<u>48,778</u>	<u>416,564</u>
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:		
Capital expenditures	(560,858)	(533,698)
Lease and SBITA payments	(293,735)	(267,898)
Proceeds from the issuance of long-term debt	1,101,138	1,119,858
Payments for debt issuance costs	(5,372)	(3,822)
Other interest costs	(8,174)	(9,959)
Interest paid – LIPA	(210,985)	(183,986)
Redemption of long-term debt – LIPA	(82,085)	(16,975)
Payments to bond escrow agent to refinance bonds	(411,910)	(691,505)
Payments to refinance bonds	(284,250)	—
Early defeasance of long-term debt – LIPA	—	(69,212)
Interest paid – UDSA	(90,851)	(93,748)
Redemption of long-term debt – UDSA	(100,825)	(130,830)
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities	<u>(947,907)</u>	<u>(881,775)</u>
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(19,450)	325,210
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	<u>1,010,075</u>	<u>883,834</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ <u>990,625</u>	<u>1,209,044</u>

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Statements of Cash Flows
 Nine-Month Period Ending September 30, 2024 and 2023 (Unaudited)
 (Amounts in thousands)

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Reconciliation to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Operating income	\$ 454,004	373,710
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	357,961	335,508
Other post-employment benefits, non-cash expense	15,740	14,589
Nuclear fuel burned	7,014	8,364
Shoreham and VBA surcharges	41,935	33,469
Accretion of asset retirement obligation	208	195
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for uncollectible accounts	(231,426)	(3,266)
Regulatory assets and liabilities	64,913	(120,611)
Fuel and material and supplies inventory	(8,757)	(50,490)
Accounts payable, accrued expenses, and other	214,954	165,632
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>\$ 916,546</u>	<u>757,100</u>

Long Island Power Authority

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Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)

Nine-Month Period Ended September 30, 2024

Operational Updates

Operations Service and Power Supply and Fuel Management Services Agreements

LIPA has outsourced day-to-day management of the electric grid to neighboring utilities since its purchase of the transmission and distribution system from LILCO in 1998. From 1998 through 2013, LIPA was the customer-facing brand, but KeySpan and later National Grid were the management service providers. Since 2014, PSEG Long Island has served as both the service provider and the customer-facing brand of the utility.

LIPA issued a fully competitive Request for Proposals (RFP) on May 29, 2024, to rebid the management contract as PSEG Long Island's contract expires at the end of 2025. The RFP is consistent with its procurement requirements that include a form of contract with LIPA's proposed terms, which bidders must comment on as part of their proposal. LIPA seeks service providers for a 10-year term (with a 5-year extension) option if mutually agreed. This will allow for transition to the next service provider by December 2025, if a bidder other than PSEG Long Island is selected.

LIPA has also issued a fully competitive RFP on May 30, 2024, for Power Supply Management and Fuel Management Services (PSMFM) Agreement. LIPA solicited proposals from experienced electric power and fuel marketing and trading companies and utility operators seeking service providers for a 5-year term. This will allow for a transition to the next service provider by December 31, 2025, if a bidder other than PSEG ER&T is selected.

New York State Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act (Climate Act)

The Climate Act, signed in 2019, requires the State to, among other things, achieve a zero-carbon electric grid by 2040 and reduce economy-wide greenhouse gas emissions 85% by 2050. In June 2021, LIPA launched an Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) to develop a path for compliance with the Climate Act. In November 2023, LIPA released the IRP for future supply and demand-side resources needed for electric power for Long Island and the Rockaways. Conducted every five years, the IRP charts a path towards a zero-carbon electric grid by 2040 while meeting electric customer needs reliably and affordably. The 2023 IRP specifically focuses on actions and decisions that need to occur between now and 2030 to provide reliable, cost-effective service to customers under a range of scenarios and considers factors such as customer usage trends, existing resources, policy and regulatory requirements, changing technology, risks, and opportunities.

The IRP identifies the key activities and investments that LIPA will need to undertake to meet State objectives and those set by its Board. Objectives include supporting and meeting Climate Act goals; retiring fossil-fueled generation; integrating substantial amounts of renewable energy resources; identifying the impacts of beneficial electrification; and increasing the availability of clean energy technologies in disadvantaged communities.

Power Plants Under Contract

LIPA contracts for approximately 3,700 megawatts (MW) of capacity and related energy from National Grid's legacy fossil-fueled generating plants located on Long Island in an Amended and Restated Power Supply Agreement (A&R PSA) that expires in 2028. Prior to the expiration of the A&R PSA, LIPA may exercise its right to ramp down certain of these power plants that may not be required in the future for local reliability, facilitated by the addition of new offshore wind and storage resources.

Impacting the peaking power plants under the A&R PSA are New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) regulations, which became effective in May 2023, that reduce the allowable level of nitrogen oxide (NOx) air emissions from these power plants. National Grid, as owner of certain plants, in consultation with LIPA, identified a strategy for compliance for units under contract to LIPA. As a result, LIPA has issued ramp down notices to National Grid that may result in the retirement of these three peaking units where retrofits may not be cost-effective and the units are not needed for reliability purposes: one unit at Glenwood Landing (15 MW); one unit at West Babylon (52 MW); and one unit at Shoreham (19 MW). Official notice of the ramp-down was provided to National Grid in April 2024, with a

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Nine-Month Period Ended September 30, 2024

ramp-down effective date of May 01, 2025, subject to timely approval from the New York Independent System Operator (NYISO) and other considerations. In the meantime, the units will operate in compliance with the regulations that are applicable between 2024 and 2025. After reviewing the most up-to-date forecasts for generation supply on Long Island, LIPA decided that two additional units that were candidates for retrofits (one at Glenwood Landing (55 MW) and one at Shoreham (53 MW) continue to be necessary for reliability purposes). It is likely that a combination of planned transmission system upgrades and third-party capacity purchases will allow LIPA to avoid making the retrofits to these gas turbines and lead to the ramp-down of these two units in 2027. These two units will operate in compliance with the regulations that are applicable between 2024 and 2027. All remaining National Grid peaking units under contract to LIPA are in compliance with the DEC NOx regulations.

Under the A&R PSA, LIPA pays the property taxes and payments in lieu of taxes (PILOTs) on the PSA power plants either directly or as a reimbursement to National Grid. To improve affordability and fairness for customers, LIPA successfully sought reductions to such assessments and associated property tax bills in litigation that began in 2010. Between 2018 and 2022, LIPA negotiated settlements on certain plants that will reduce taxes to approximately half of their 2018 levels by 2027. The settlements included the (i) 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.

In addition to the PSA, LIPA is party to several power purchase agreements with other third-party generators for approximately 1,800 megawatts of capacity and related products.

In March 2023, LIPA entered into a new four-year 55 MW capacity agreement with Calpine Energy Services for its Bethpage combined cycle power plant. The capacity contract was needed to support the incremental investment to repair the plant.

In November 2023, two 90 MW power purchase agreements for the Shoreham and Edgewood power plants, for a total of 180 MW, expired and were not extended. The plants continue to participate in the NYISO market as merchant generators.

LIPA is currently in negotiations with a developer to acquire up to three new utility-scale battery storage projects, totaling 179 MW of energy storage if all three projects reach contract execution. The three projects will help LIPA meet a portion of its load ratio share of the State's energy storage deployment goal established in the Climate Act, which is currently projected to be about 750 MW by 2030. The contract negotiations stem from an April 2021 Request for Proposals soliciting bids for the development of bulk energy storage projects to be located on Long Island under build-own-operate-transfer contracts, with the projects reverting to LIPA after seven years of operation.

Certain Litigation Related to Payments in Lieu of Taxes

By statute, LIPA makes PILOTs for real property it acquired from LILCO. Beginning in calendar year 2015, the Reform Act capped LIPA's PILOT payments to no more than 2% higher per parcel than the prior calendar year. LIPA has paid the PILOT amounts it is authorized to pay by law. Litigation with Suffolk County and its constituent towns over the amounts of LIPA's PILOTs for the tax years 2014/15 to 2020/21 resulted in a judgment against LIPA that is currently on appeal. Enforcement of the judgment is stayed pending the determination of LIPA's appeal. LIPA estimates the maximum potential exposure with penalties and interest to be approximately \$181 million through September 2024, plus a potential addition of up to \$32 million per year in the event of an adverse result on appeal.

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. This case is currently stayed pending the outcome of related litigation.

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Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)

Nine-Month Period Ended September 30, 2024

In January 2024, LIPA received a decision from the Suffolk County Supreme Court declaring that LIPA's properties located in five of Suffolk County's towns are exempt from taxation as of the 2021/2022 tax year. This decision is subject to appeal.

As a regulated entity, LIPA obtained regulatory approval from its Board to defer the recovery of these costs, if necessary, 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 or its subsidiary, LILCO.

COVID-19

Due to the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Board, in 2021, approved a modification to the Delivery Service Adjustment (DSA) electric rate mechanism to capture budget variances related to uncollectible expense during periods affected by a government-ordered or Board-authorized moratorium on service disconnections and 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 ended on May 1, 2024.

FEMA Grant Activity

LIPA received approval from FEMA for a hazard mitigation grant filed under Tropical Storm Isaias disaster totaling approximately \$425 million to continue its storm hardening program. LIPA expects to harden 166 circuits covering 426 miles of its distribution system.

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Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)
Nine-Month Period Ended September 30, 2024

Financial Condition Overview

Nine-Month Period ended September 30, 2024 compared to 2023

Change in Net Position

Net position increased \$283 million for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2024, compared to the increase for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2023 of \$206 million.

Operating Revenues

Operating revenue increased \$334 million compared to the nine-month period of 2023, primarily due to (i) an increase in the Power Supply Charge and (ii) an increase to base delivery revenue.

Operating Expenses

Power supply costs, including property taxes, increased \$172 million compared to the same nine-month period of 2023, primarily due to higher realized losses from commodity hedge settlements and a one-time property tax adjustment in 2023 related to the PSA power plants under contract with National Grid.

Operations and maintenance expenses increased \$17 million compared to the same nine-month period in 2023 due to higher costs associated with (i) cable repairs and (ii) vegetation management related programs, partially offset by (iii) lower energy efficiency rebates in 2024.

Storm restoration expenses increased \$36 million compared to the same nine-month period of 2023 due to a higher level of storm activity. PSEG Long Island responded to twelve major storms through September 2024, three of which included mutual aid assistance, compared with five major storm events through September 2023, none of which included mutual aid assistance.

General and administrative expense increased \$3 million compared to the same nine-month period of 2023 primarily due to higher legal expense in 2024.

Depreciation and amortization increased by \$22 million compared to the same nine-month period of 2023 due to updated depreciation rates in 2024 resulting from a new depreciation study combined with higher utility plant balances.

Non-Operating Revenues and Expenses

Other income increased \$3 million compared to the same nine-month period of 2023 primarily due to higher investment income earned as a result of both higher interest rates and investment balances.

Interest charges and (credits) increased \$7 million compared to the same nine-month period of 2023, primarily due to higher interest expenses resulting from higher debt outstanding.

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Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)

Nine-Month Period Ended September 30, 2024

(Amounts in thousands)

Liquidity and Capital Resources

LIPA's policy is to, at all times, maintain cash on hand and available credit equivalent to at least 150 days of operating expenses. As of September 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, LIPA's available sources of liquidity for operating purposes and capital program funding, as displayed below, exceeded the policy target.

	<u>September 30, 2024</u>	<u>Days Cash</u>	<u>December 31, 2023</u>	<u>Days Cash</u>
Operating liquidity				
Unrestricted cash, cash equivalents, and investments	\$ 647,365		\$ 685,690	
OPEB Account cash, cash equivalents, and investments	748,572		643,733	
PSEG Long Island working capital requirements	297,177		320,709	
Total operating liquidity	<u>1,693,114</u>	<u>185</u>	<u>1,650,132</u>	<u>182</u>
Available credit				
General Revenue Notes – Revolving Credit Facility	200,000		200,000	
General Revenue Notes – Commercial Paper	665,000		655,000	
Total available credit	<u>865,000</u>		<u>855,000</u>	
Total cash, cash equivalents, investments, and available credit	<u>\$ 2,558,114</u>	<u>279</u>	<u>\$ 2,505,132</u>	<u>276</u>
Restricted cash and cash equivalents				
Clean Energy Compliance Fund	20,419		19,991	
Extraordinary working capital	250,000		250,000	
UDSA	220,909		114,951	
Total restricted cash and cash equivalents	<u>\$ 491,328</u>		<u>384,942</u>	

Long Island Power Authority

(A Component Unit of the State of New York)

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)

Nine-Month Period Ended September 30, 2024

(Amounts in thousands)

Consolidated Debt

LIPA's consolidated debt as of September 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023 is comprised of the following:

	<u>September 30, 2024</u>	<u>December 31, 2023</u>
Long-term debt:		
General revenue bonds/notes	\$ 5,447,140	5,212,112
Unamortized premiums	434,601	388,850
Less: Current maturities	<u>(362,790)</u>	<u>(82,085)</u>
	<u>5,518,951</u>	<u>5,518,877</u>
UDSA restructuring bonds	3,555,520	3,656,345
Unamortized premiums	287,303	321,991
Less: Current maturities	<u>(214,605)</u>	<u>(204,790)</u>
	<u>3,628,218</u>	<u>3,773,546</u>
Total Long-term debt	<u>\$ 9,147,169</u>	<u>9,292,423</u>
Short-term debt:		
General Revenue Notes - Commercial Paper	<u>\$ 335,000</u>	<u>345,000</u>
Total Short-term debt	<u>\$ 335,000</u>	<u>345,000</u>

Long Island Power Authority

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Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)

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Regulatory Assets and Liabilities

The table below displays LIPA's costs to be recovered from or returned to, LIPA's customers in a future period (regulatory assets or liabilities). Regulatory assets decreased \$100 million primarily due to (i) a decrease in unrealized commodity derivative losses, which are deferred until settled (ii) Shoreham property tax settlement, and (iii) the revenue decoupling mechanism offset by increases in property tax litigation reserves. Regulatory liabilities increased \$26 million primarily due to increases in the delivery service adjustment.

	September 30, 2024			December 31, 2023		
	Current	Noncurrent	Total	Current	Noncurrent	Total
OSA – employee retirement benefits	\$ 12,606	—	12,606	11,554	—	11,554
Shoreham property tax settlement	52,218	198,882	251,100	51,386	230,376	281,762
Property tax litigation	—	181,267	181,267	—	154,067	154,067
Delivery service adjustment	—	—	—	12,091	—	12,091
Employee benefit plan settlement	15,634	3,908	19,542	15,634	15,634	31,268
Power supply charge recoverable	7,443	27,296	34,739	3,353	31,964	35,318
Debt issuance costs	2,573	13,620	16,193	2,573	16,918	19,491
Revenue decoupling mechanism	4,859	6,358	11,217	15,192	22,833	38,025
Unfunded actuarially determined reserves	—	—	—	—	8,132	8,132
Southampton visual benefit assessment	1,212	2,404	3,616	1,211	3,246	4,457
Unrealized financial instrument losses	—	33,357	33,357	—	33,553	33,553
Unrealized commodity instrument losses	11,772	4,684	16,456	38,036	15,012	53,048
New York State assessment	3,373	—	3,373	—	—	—
Total regulatory assets	<u>\$ 111,690</u>	<u>471,776</u>	<u>583,466</u>	<u>151,030</u>	<u>531,735</u>	<u>682,766</u>
OSA – employee retirement benefits	—	48,453	48,453	—	33,841	33,841
Utility 2.0	2,218	8,467	10,685	15,198	—	15,198
Power supply charge refundable	—	20,419	20,419	—	19,992	19,992
Distributed energy resources	1,541	—	1,541	779	—	779
Delivery service adjustment	5,896	58,304	64,200	—	47,412	47,412
New York State assessment	—	—	—	1,768	—	1,768
Total regulatory liabilities	<u>\$ 9,655</u>	<u>135,643</u>	<u>145,298</u>	<u>17,745</u>	<u>101,245</u>	<u>118,990</u>

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