

SALT RIVER PROJECT AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT AND POWER DISTRICT MEETING NOTICE AND AGENDA

**CUSTOMER UTILITY PANEL
Thursday, January 29, 2026, 9:30 AM**

**SRP Administration Building
1500 N. Mill Avenue, Tempe, AZ 85288**

Members: Mary Ann Przybylski, Vice Chair; and Tom Burris, Matt Busby, Cloves Campbell, Orlando Cazarez, Ken Cost, Doug Dunham, Jesse Gage, Joan Krueger, Natascha Ovando-Karadsheh, Mark Schnepf, Scott Stilgenbauer, Haylie Studebaker, and Mari Westerhausen

Roll Call
Safety Minute
Sustainability Minute

- 1. Request for Approval of the Minutes for the Meeting of October 30, 2025
..... VICE CHAIR MARY ANN PRZYBYLSKI
- 2. President’s Office Update VICE PRESIDENT CHRIS DOBSON
- 3. Annual Legal Update SARAH GLOVER
- 4. Colorado River Update LESLIE MEYERS

Informational presentation regarding an overview of the Colorado River history and operations.
- 5. Certificate of Environmental Compatibility (CEC) Regulatory Process
..... DAVID FELIX

Informational presentation regarding the regulatory process of applying for and obtaining a CEC for eligible transmission and generation projects.
- 6. Upcoming SRP Transmission ProjectsNATE TATE

Informational presentation regarding upcoming SRP transmission projects required to serve the growing energy demand in SRP’s service territory, which will require a CEC from the Arizona Corporation Commission.
- 7. CUP Member Update..... VICE CHAIR MARY ANN PRZYBYLSKI
- 8. Selection of CUP Chair and Vice Chair for Calendar Year 2026
..... VICE CHAIR MARY ANN PRZYBYLSKI
- 9. Report on Current Events by the General Manager and Chief Executive Officer or Designees JIM PRATT
- 10. Future Agenda Topics..... VICE CHAIR MARY ANN PRZYBYLSKI

Visitors: The public has the option to attend in-person or observe via Zoom and may receive teleconference information by contacting the Corporate Secretary’s Office at (602) 236-4398. If attending in-person, all property in your possession, including purses, briefcases, packages, or containers, will be subject to inspection.



**THE NEXT CUSTOMER UTILITY PANEL MEETING IS
SCHEDULED FOR THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 2026**

SAFETY MINUTE: SAFE PARKING TIPS SRP CUSTOMER UTILITY PANEL

**SARA MCCOY
DIRECTOR, RISK MANAGEMENT
JANUARY 29, 2026**



Delivering water and power™

SAFETY MINUTE: SAFE PARKING TIPS

Tips for drivers:

- Stay focused, don't drive distracted
- Keep the speed slow, especially around corners
- Stay in vehicle lanes
- Watch out for others, cars and pedestrians
- Find the safest spot, remember where it is
- Lock the doors and keep valuables out of sight
- Perform Circle of Safety before leaving

Tips for pedestrians:

- Stay focused, watch your surroundings
- Make sure drivers can see you
- Watch for vehicles that may start to move
- Stay on walking paths or to the side of vehicle lanes



Sustainability Minute

Sustainability in The Kitchen

Customer Utility Panel

David Felix | Senior Manager Regulatory Affairs

January 29, 2026

Sustainability Practices in The Kitchen

Consider some of the following ways to promote sustainability in the kitchen:



1. Invest in plastic free storage containers

Plastic storage containers are nonrecyclable, meaning that as they begin to wear down and stain, getting rid of them adds to plastic waste in landfills. Glass storage containers are recyclable, more durable, and are safer to microwave.

2. Use reuseable cloths

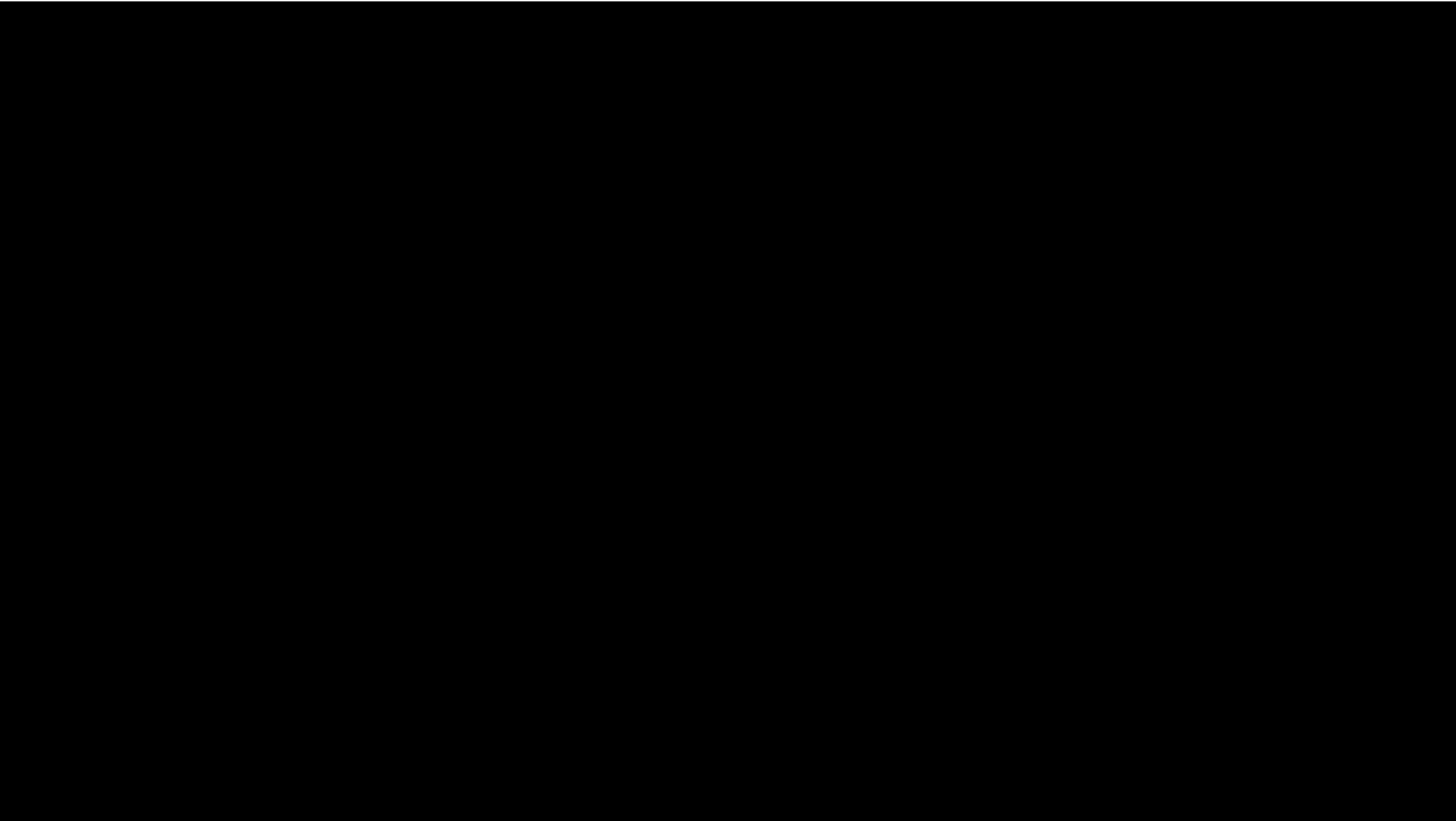
Rather than using paper towels to wipe down counters and dry hands, invest in reuseable cloths. They often work more effectively in absorbing spills and reduce plastic - as paper towels come packaged in plastic.

3. Composting

Composting is one of the most effective ways to recycle and promote a healthier environment. Utilizing a compost bin to discard food scraps allows microorganisms to break them down into nutrient rich compost, which makes for an excellent plant fertilizer.

4. Install a water purifier

Rather than using plastic water bottles, which mainly end up in landfills, invest in a water filtration system such as an RO to reduce reliance on plastic water bottles. Plastics are made using BPA - a harmful chemical. Refilling glasses or a reuseable water bottle promotes a healthier and more eco-friendly lifestyle.



MINUTES
CUSTOMER UTILITY PANEL
SALT RIVER PROJECT AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT AND POWER DISTRICT
DRAFT

October 30, 2025

A meeting of the Customer Utility Panel (CUP) of the Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District (the District) convened at 9:30 a.m. on Thursday, October 30, 2025, from the Hoopes Board Conference Room at the SRP Administration Building, 1500 North Mill Avenue, Tempe, Arizona. This meeting was conducted in-person and via teleconference in compliance with open meeting law guidelines.

CUP Members present at roll call were M. Hutchinson, Chair; M. Przybylski, Vice Chair; and T. Burris, J. Gage, J. Graham, J. Krueger, B. Powell, J. Schlum, S. Stilgenbauer, and M. Westerhausen.

CUP Members absent at roll call were O. Cazarez, M. Schnepf, H. Studebaker, and A. Washington.

Also present were Vice President C. Dobson; Board Liaison P. Rovey; Council Chair R. Shelton; Council Vice Chair B. Paceley; Board Member C. Clowes; and M. Burger, M. Chambers, H. Cruz, M. Greene, C. Hallows, R. Hernandez, L. Hobaica, B. Koch, K. Lee, S. McCoy, M. O'Connor, J. Potter, J. Pratt, M. Purnell, S. Scharli, J. Schuricht, C. Sifuentes-Kohlbeck, N. Tate, R. Taylor, G. Traasdahl, and J. Tucker of SRP.

In compliance with A.R.S. §38-431.02, Andrew Davis of the Corporate Secretary's Office had posted a notice and agenda of the CUP meeting at the SRP Administration Building, 1500 North Mill Avenue, Tempe, Arizona, at 9:00 a.m. on Tuesday, October 28, 2025.

Safety Minute

Using a PowerPoint presentation, Sara McCoy, SRP Director of Risk Management, provided a safety minute regarding fire blankets.

Copies of the PowerPoint slides used in this presentation are on file in the Corporate Secretary's Office and, by reference, made a part of these minutes.

Sustainability Minute

Using a PowerPoint presentation, Christina Hallows, SRP Manager of Public Involvement, provided a sustainability minute regarding sustainability practices during the holidays.

Copies of the PowerPoint slides used in this presentation are on file in the Corporate Secretary's Office and, by reference, made a part of these minutes.

Approval of Minutes

On a motion duly made by CUP Member J. Krueger, and seconded by CUP Member M. Westerhausen, the CUP approved the minutes for the meeting of August 28, 2025, as presented.

Corporate Secretary J. Felty polled the CUP Members on CUP Member J. Krueger's motion to approve the minutes for the meeting of August 28, 2025. The vote was recorded as follows:

YES:	CUP Members M. Hutchinson, Chair; M. Przybylski, Vice Chair; and T. Burris, J. Gage, J. Graham, J. Krueger, B. Powell, J. Schlum, S. Stilgenbauer, and M. Westerhausen	(10)
NO:	None	(0)
ABSTAINED:	None	(0)
ABSENT:	CUP Members O. Cazarez, M. Schnepf, H. Studebaker, A. Washington	(4)

President's Office Update

Vice President C. Dobson provided a President's Office update.

S. McCoy of SRP left the meeting during the during the update. Council Members E. Gorsegner and C. Resch-Geretti; and L. Meyers and N. Mullins of SRP entered the meeting during the update.

Pricing Implementation Review

Using a PowerPoint presentation, John Tucker, SRP Senior Director of Financial Strategy, stated that the purpose of the presentation was to provide information regarding Board approved changes to SRP's price plans which will take effect in the November 2025 billing cycle.

J. Tucker provided an overview on SRP Board pricing principles, including gradualism, cost relation, choice, equity, and sufficiency. They reviewed the 2025 price process objectives: 1) limited revenue increase; 2) simplified residential price plan portfolio; 3) increase assistance to limited-income customers; 4) align time-of-use (TOU) hours with evolving costs; 5) address common solar customer concerns; and 6) protections for existing customers from new large load investments.

J. Tucker provided charts on revenue changes and SRP's prices versus inflation since 2015. They discussed the average adjustment by class and improved equity in recovery of cost to serve by class. J. Tucker reviewed recent price changes from 2021 to 2025 for large general service, general service, residential, and residential solar.

They discussed the simplified residential price plan suite and the monthly service charge tiers.

J. Tucker presented changes to the SRP Income-Qualified Discount Plan, formerly the Economy Price Plan, and TOU hour change, with new on-peak hours and super off-peak hours, and reviewed the benefits to solar customers. They concluded with a discussion on improved protections for existing customers from large load investments and benefits in the Board approved changes in regards to TOU hours, solar customers, and limited income and customer protections.

J. Tucker responded to questions from the CUP.

Copies of the PowerPoint slides used in this presentation are on file in the Corporate Secretary's Office and, by reference, made a part of these minutes.

Transmission Line Siting Process, Transmission Expansion Plans, and Large Business Customer Transition Cluster High-Level Results and Customer Provisions

Using a PowerPoint presentation, Nate Tate, SRP Director of Transmission Planning, Strategy, and Development, stated that the purpose of the presentation was to provide information regarding a combined overview of the transmission line siting process, upcoming transmission projects, the high-level results of the recently completed Transition Cluster Study, and the process and potential provisions that SRP will deploy with respect to addressing the needs and risks associated with serving future large business customers.

Transition Cluster High-Level Results

N. Tate reviewed the transmission asset lifecycle and summarized the Transition Cluster Study results, addressing the new approach and processes. They discussed the shift from a serial planning process to a cluster planning process.

N. Tate provided a project map, which includes 52 data center projects, 4 manufacturing projects, 2 mining projects, and 1 hospitality project. They displayed a mitigations map and provided an overview of network upgrades requiring Certificates of Environmental Compatibility (CECs), project cost responsibilities, and uncertainties. N. Tate introduced Scott Scharli, SRP Director of Strategic Energy Management.

Customer Process and Potential Credit Support Provisions

Continuing, S. Scharli reviewed the customer process and potential credit support provisions. They provided a breakdown of the Large Customer Integration Process ; explained the financial provisions that are in place to reduce SRP's risk; and reviewed the key terms in an Agreement for Electric Service (AES). S. Scharli introduced Rick Hernandez, SRP Senior Manager of Power System Engineering and Construction.

Transmission Siting Overview

Continuing, R. Hernandez provided a transmission siting overview and reviewed the transmission asset lifecycle. They provided a map of the line route analysis, including nodes, opportunities, and routes removed. R. Hernandez introduced Christina Hallows, SRP Manager of Public Involvement.

Continuing, C. Hallows provided a map for SRP's public engagement plan and detailed the project communication strategy. They reviewed engagement statistics for mailers, emails, social media, and open houses.

R. Hernandez discussed typical stakeholder questions and incorporating stakeholder feedback. They provided an overview of the regulatory process, line siting hearing, and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process.

C. Hallows concluded with a review of upcoming generation projects, including pumped storage and Coronado Generating Station (CGS) repurposing.

N. Tate, S. Scharli, R. Hernandez, and C. Hallows responded to questions from the CUP.

Copies of the PowerPoint slides used in this presentation are on file in the Corporate Secretary's Office and, by reference, made a part of these minutes.

Vice President C. Dobson; CUP Members T. Burris, J. Graham, and S. Stilgenbauer; Board Member C. Clowes; and M. Chambers, B. Koch, N. Mullins, J. Pratt, M. Purnell, S. Scharli, and J. Tucker of SRP left the meeting during the presentation. Council Liaison J. Miller entered the meeting during the presentation.

CUP Member Update

CUP Chair M. Hutchinson asked the CUP if there were any updates. J. Krueger reported on the Mesa Chamber Data Center. M. Westerhausen reported on the new Eastmark Library.

Council Vice Chair B. Pacey; and C. Hallows, R. Hernandez, and N. Tate of SRP left the meeting during the update.

Report on Current Events by the General Manager and Chief Executive Officer or Designees

Rob Taylor, SRP Associate General Manager and Chief Public Affairs Executive, reported on a variety of federal, state, and local topics of interest to CUP.

Future Agenda Topics

CUP Chair M. Hutchinson asked the CUP if there were any future agenda topics. CUP Member J. Krueger requested information on Artificial Intelligence (AI) data centers. Corporate Secretary J. Felty reminded the members of the December 12th CUP Tour.

There being no further business to come before the CUP, the meeting adjourned at 11:53 a.m.

John Felty
Corporate Secretary

Legal Update

Sarah Glover | January 29, 2026

Arizona's Open Meeting Law

A.R.S. §§ 38-431 – 431.09

A set of laws that are intended to:

- Maximize public access to the governmental process
- Open deliberations and proceedings to the public
- Prevent public bodies from making decisions in secret

The Open Meeting Law Applies to “Public Bodies”

“Public Bodies” include:

- The District’s Board and Council
- All standing, special, or advisory committees of, or appointed by, the Board or Council, including the Customer Utility Panel (CUP)

What Must the Public Body Do?

- Hold all meetings in public
- Post advance notice of meetings
- Post an agenda with the meeting notice (and stick to it)
- With limited exceptions, allow the public to listen to the proceedings
- Prepare meeting minutes

Definition of “Meeting”

Any gathering:

- in person, or through technological devices
- of a quorum of the members of a public body
- at which they discuss, propose, or take legal action, including any deliberations with respect to that action.

“Legal action” means a collective decision, commitment, or promise made by a public body.

Electronic Communication

The following are “meetings” under the Open Meeting Law:

- one-way electronic communication by one member sent to a quorum of the members of a public body that proposes legal action
- exchange of electronic communications among a quorum of the members that involves a discussion, deliberation or the taking of legal action by the public body concerning a matter likely to come before the public body for action

Serial Communications

- Communications need not be at the same time or in the same manner to result in a “meeting”
- Serial communications (splintering the quorum) may not be used to circumvent public discussion
- Cannot use email or other means of communication among a quorum to:
 - Discuss or deliberate on CUP business
 - Propose or take legal action

Consequences of Violation

- CUP actions can be invalidated
- Penalties for a member who knowingly violates, or knowingly aids in the violation of, the Open Meeting Law:
 - Civil Penalties
 - Removal from office

Arizona's Conflict of Interest Laws

A.R.S. §§ 38-501 - 511

- Public officers must avoid conflicts of interest that might influence or affect their official conduct
- Conflict of interest laws:
 - Prohibit public officers and employees from realizing personal gain at the expense of the public entity or employer
 - Ensure that public officers and employees act in the best interests of the public entity or employer, without consideration of personal benefit
- Laws apply to the CUP, as an advisory commission of the District

General Requirements

- Officers or employees who have, or whose “relatives” have, a “substantial interest” in a transaction or decision of the public agency must:
 - Disclose the interest, and
 - Refrain from voting on or participating in any manner regarding such transaction or decision.
- Disclosure and disqualification generally cures the conflict

“Substantial Interest” Determination

- A substantial interest is any pecuniary (financial) or proprietary (ownership) interest, either direct or indirect, that is not a “remote” interest.
- Remote interests include:
 - Non-salaried officer of a non-profit corporation
 - Insignificant stock ownership (less than 3% of shares & maximum 5% of income)
 - Recipient of public services generally
 - A relative’s employment by an entity with at least 25 employees (with no control or decision-making authority)

“Relatives” Defined

- Spouse, and the parent, sibling, or child of a spouse
- Child
- Grandchild
- Parent
- Grandparent
- Sibling (half or full) and their spouse

Action Required

If a conflict of interest exists, the officer or employee must:

- Disclose the conflict *before* the transaction is initiated
- Refrain from voting, or participating in discussions, on the matter
- Refrain from discussing the transaction or decision with others involved in the decision-making process

Sanctions for Violations

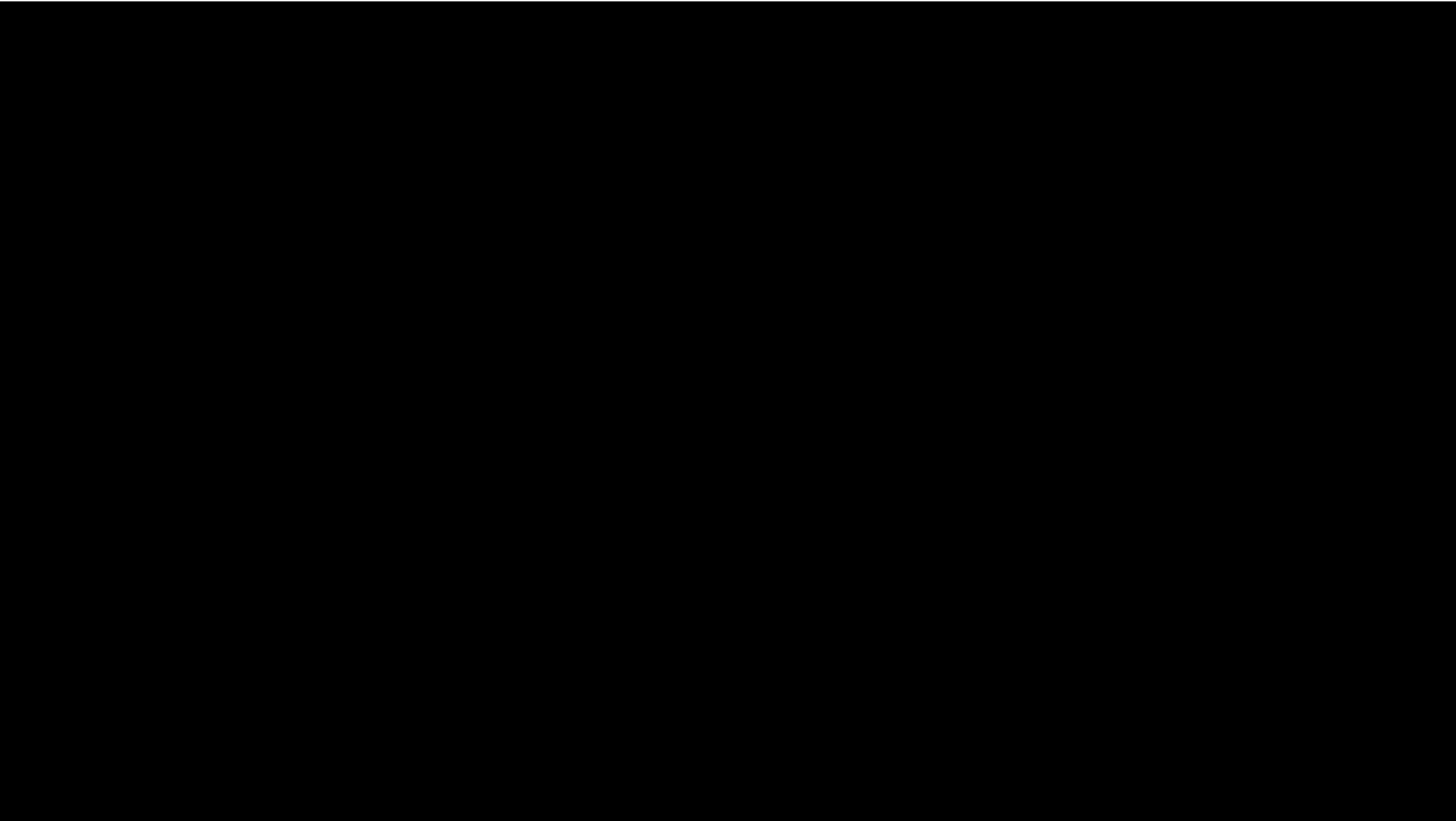
- Criminal penalties:
 - An intentional or knowing violation is a class 6 felony
 - A reckless or negligent violation is a class 1 misdemeanor
- Mandatory forfeiture of public office if found guilty

Public Records Law

A.R.S. 39-121 et seq.

- Requires public officials to maintain records and make public records open to inspection
- Any document you create related to your position on the CUP could be made public
- Public records include emails, text messages, voicemails, etc.

Questions?



Status of the Colorado River Shortage Sharing Guidelines and Negotiations Regarding Future Operations

Leslie Meyers | Associate General Manager &
Chief Water Resources and Services Executive

January 29, 2026

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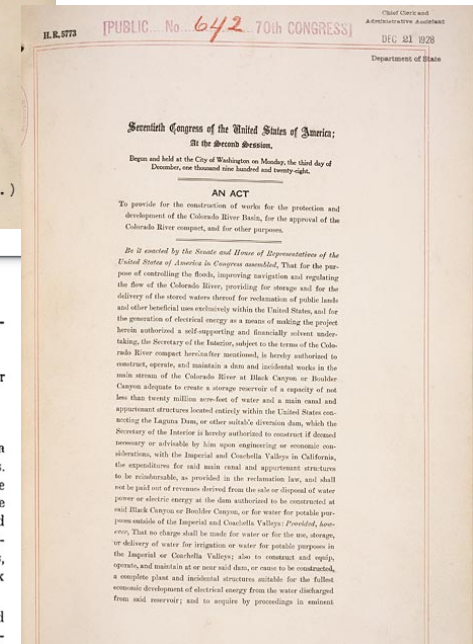
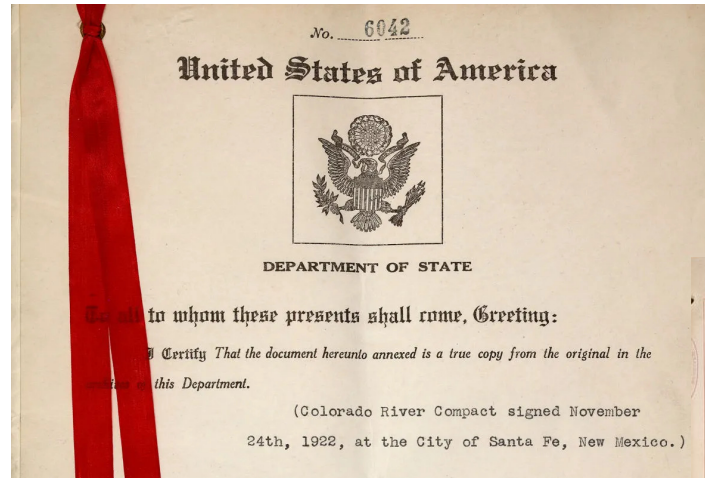
A Colorado River Story

- History
- Planning for Shortage
- Arizona Affect and Response

History

Law of the River

- 1922 Compact
- Boulder Canyon Project Act (1928)
- AZ vs CA (1963)
- Colorado River Basin Project Act (1968)



Public Law 90-537
90th Congress, S. 1004
September 30, 1968

An Act
To authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Colorado River Basin project, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

**TITLE I – COLORADO RIVER BASIN PROJECT;
OBJECTIVES**

Sec. 101. That this Act may be cited as the "Colorado River Basin Project Act".

Sec. 102 (a) It is the object of this Act to provide a program for the further comprehensive development of the water resources of the Colorado River Basin and for the provision of additional and adequate water supplies for use in the upper as well as in the lower Colorado River Basin. This program is declared to be for the purposes, among others, of regulating the flow of the Colorado River; controlling floods; improving navigation; providing for the storage and delivery of the waters of the Colorado River for reclamation of lands, including supplemental water supplies, and for municipal, industrial, and other beneficial purposes; improving water quality; providing for basic public outdoor recreation facilities; improving conditions for fish and wildlife, and for the generation and sale of electrical power as an incident of the foregoing purposes.

Colorado River Basin Project Act.

82 STAT. 885
82 STAT. 886

1202

ARIZONA v. CALIFORNIA ET AL.

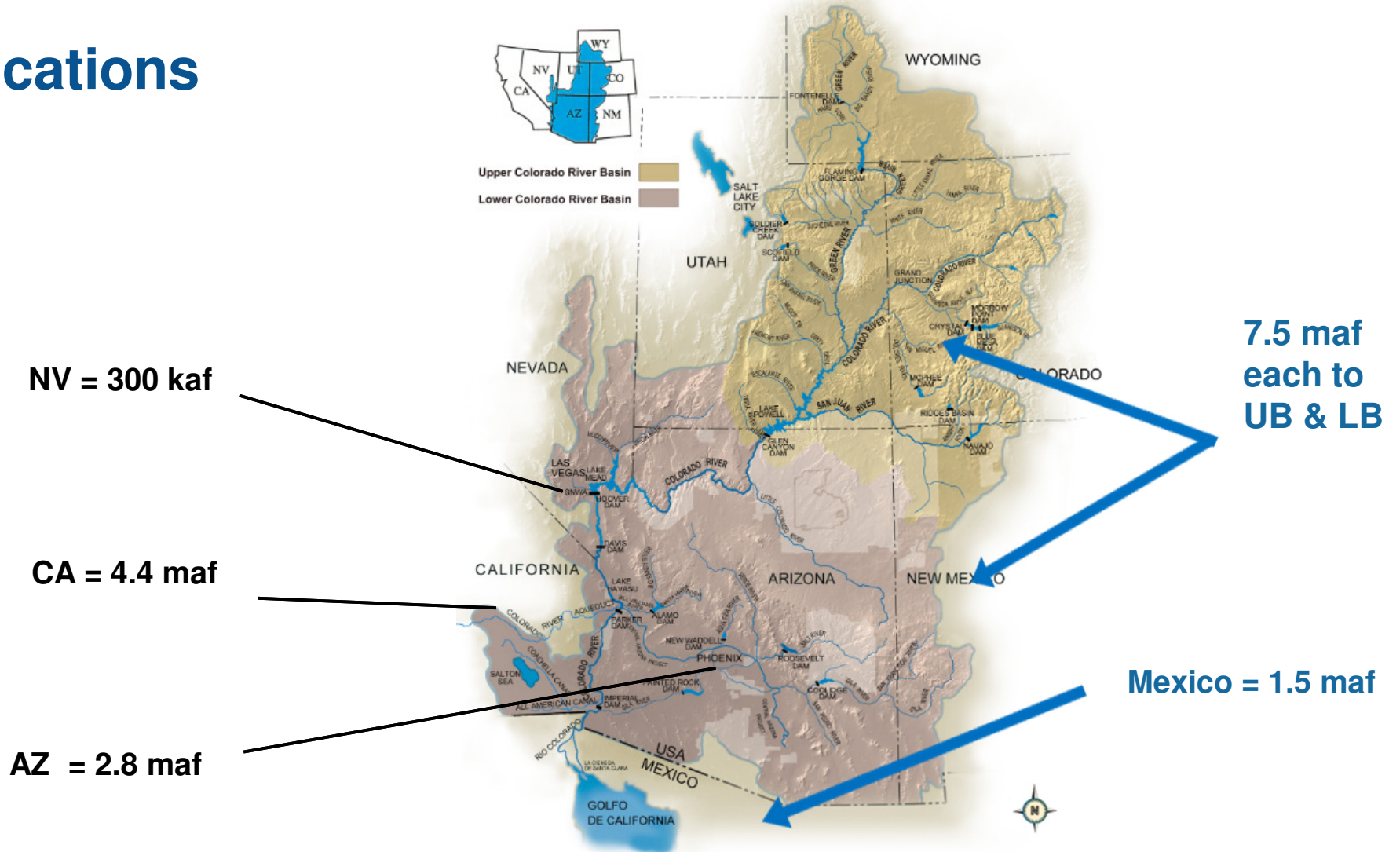
ON EXCEPTIONS TO SPECIAL MASTER'S REPORT AND RECOMMENDED DECREE.

No. 8, Original. Argued January 8-11, 1962.—Restored to calendar for reargument June 4, 1962.—Reargued November 13-14, 1962.—Decided June 3, 1963.

This original suit was brought in this Court by the State of Arizona against the State of California and seven of its public agencies. Later Nevada, New Mexico, Utah and the United States became parties. The basic controversy is over how much water each State has a legal right to use out of the waters of the Colorado River and its tributaries. A Special Master appointed by the Court conducted a lengthy trial and filed a report containing his findings, conclusions and recommended decree, to which various parties took exceptions. *Held:*

1. In passing the Boulder Canyon Project Act, Congress intended to, and did, create its own comprehensive scheme for the apportionment among California, Arizona and Nevada of the Lower Basin's share of the mainstream waters of the Colorado River, leaving each State her own tributaries. It decided that a fair division of the first 7,500,000 acre-feet of such mainstream waters would give 4,400,000 acre-feet to California, 2,800,000 to Arizona, and 300,000 to Nevada, and that Arizona and California should each get one-half of any surplus. Congress gave the Secretary of the Interior adequate authority to accomplish this division by giving him power to make contracts for the delivery of water and by providing that no person could have water without a contract. Pp. 546-590.

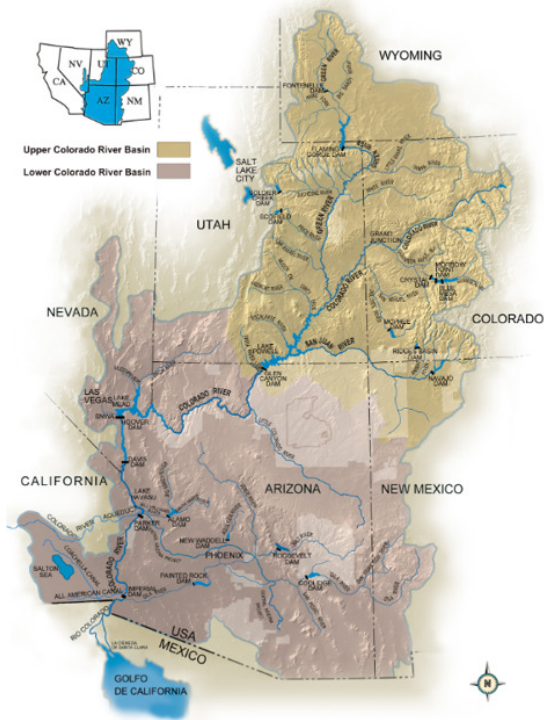
Allocations



Colorado River Priorities in the Lower Basin

Colorado River Priorities in the Lower Basin

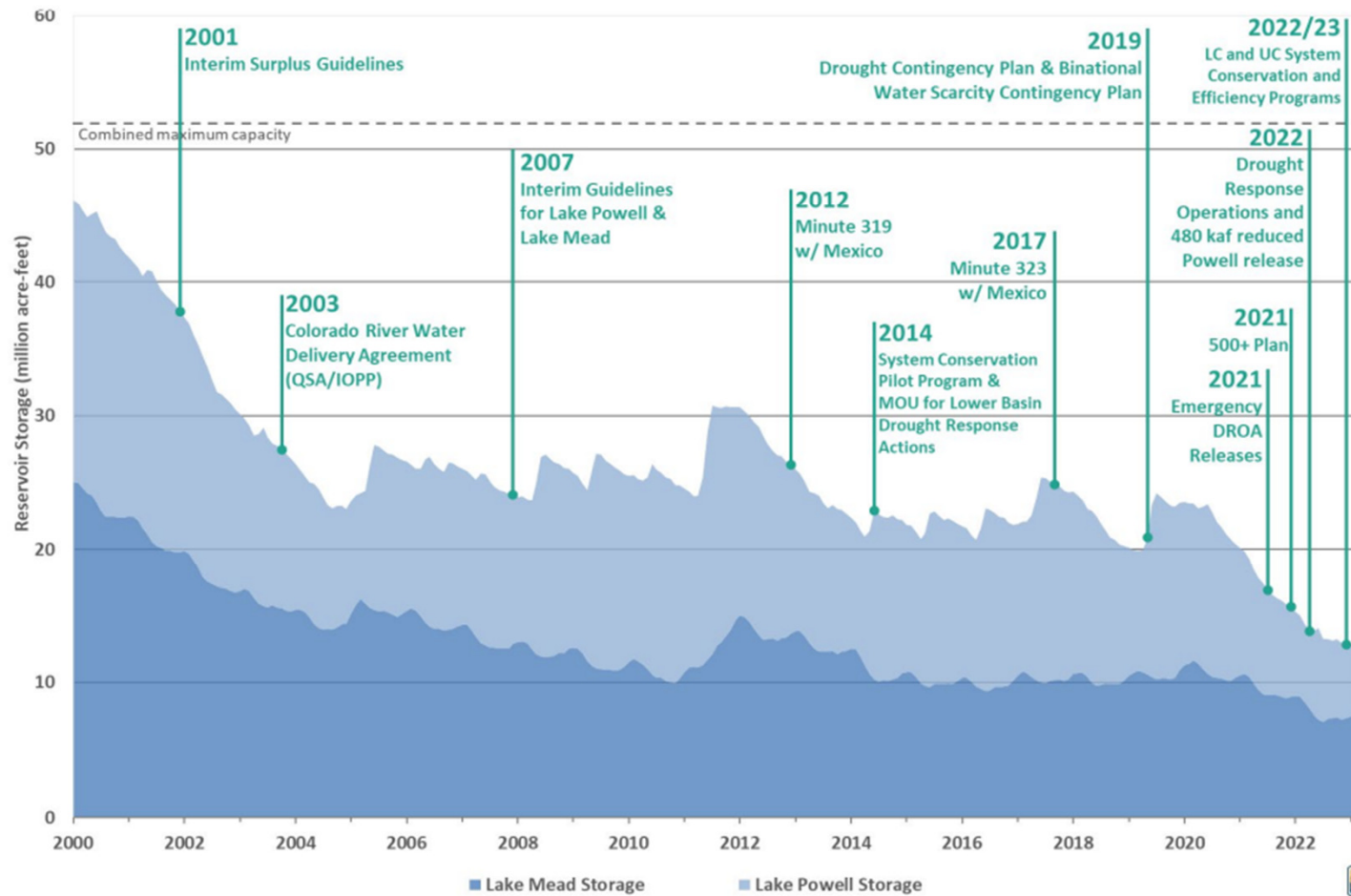
Colorado River Basin



Arizona Colorado River - Priority System

Sixth Priority	Entitlements to Surplus.
Fifth Priority	Entitlements to unused Arizona entitlement or unused apportionment water.
Fourth Priority	Entitlements (i) entered into after September 30, 1968 for use on Federal, State, or privately-owned lands in the State of Arizona (for a total quantity of not to exceed 164,652 acre-feet per year); and (ii) CAP Contract No. 14-06-W-245, as amended dated December 15, 1972. Entitlements in (i) and (ii) are coequal.
Third Priority	Entitlements pursuant to contracts executed on or before September 30, 1968.
Second Priority	Secretarial Reservations and Perfected Rights established or effective prior to September 30, 1968.
First Priority	Present Perfected Rights (PPRs) existing as of June 25, 1929, as recognized in the Consolidated Decree in <i>Arizona v. California</i> .

**Figure 1-2
Actions and Agreements to Protect Lake Powell and Lake Mead Reservoir Elevations
(since 2000)**



Planning for Shortage

Planning for Shortage

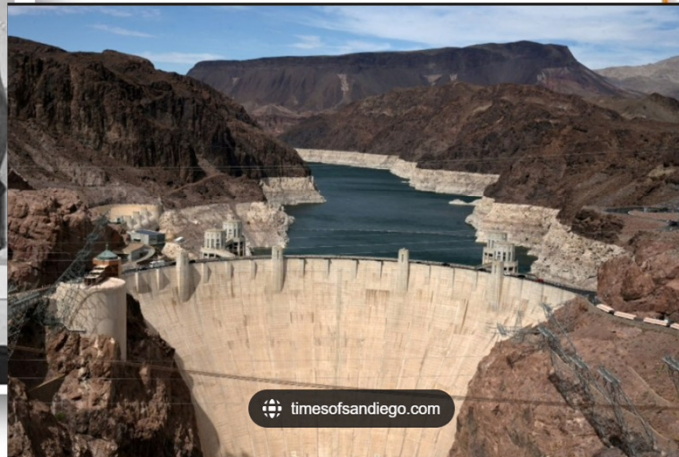
- 2007 Interim Guidelines
- 2019 Drought Contingency Plan

COLORADO RIVER 2007 INTERIM GUIDELINES AND DROUGHT CONTINGENCY PLANS

In 2005, after six years of severe drought in the Colorado River Basin, federal officials and representatives of the seven basin states — California, Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah and Wyoming — began building a framework to better respond to drought conditions and coordinate the operations of the basin's two key reservoirs, [Lake Powell](#) and [Lake Mead](#).



The resulting Interim Guidelines for Lower Basin Shortages and the Coordinated Operations for Lake Powell and Lake Mead (Interim Guidelines) identified the conditions for shortage determinations and details of coordinated reservoir operations. The 2007 Interim Guidelines remain in effect through Dec. 31, 2025.



Coordinated Operations

Lake Powell			Lake Mead		
Elevation (feet)	Operation According to the Interim Guidelines	Live Storage (maf) ¹	Elevation (feet)	Operation According to the Interim Guidelines	Live Storage (maf) ¹
3,700	Equalization Tier Equalize, avoid spills, or release 8.23 maf	24.3	1,220	Flood Control Surplus or Quantified Surplus Condition Deliver > 7.5 maf	25.9
3,636-3,666 (2008-2026)	Upper Elevation Balancing Tier² Release 8.23 maf; if Lake Mead < 1,075 feet, balance contents with a min/max release of 7.0 and 9.0 maf	15.5-19.3 (2008-2026)	1,200 (approx.) ²	Domestic Surplus or ICS Surplus Condition Deliver > 7.5 maf	22.9 (approx.) ²
3,575	Mid-Elevation Release Tier Release 7.48 maf; if Lake Mead < 1,025 feet, release 8.23 maf	9.5	1,145	Normal or ICS Surplus Condition Deliver ≥ 7.5 maf	15.9
3,525	Lower Elevation Balancing Tier Balance contents with a min/max release of 7.0 and 9.5 maf	5.9	1,075	Shortage Condition Deliver 7.167 ³ maf	9.4
3,490		4.0	1,050	Shortage Condition Deliver 7.083 ³ maf	7.5
3,370		0	1,025	Shortage Condition Deliver 7.0 ⁴ maf	5.8
			1,000	Shortage Condition Deliver 7.0 ⁴ maf Further measures may be undertaken ⁷	4.3
			895		0

Diagram not to scale

¹ Acronym for million acre-feet

² This elevation is shown as approximate as it is determined each year by considering several factors including Lake Powell and Lake Mead storage, projected Upper Basin demands, and an assumed inflow; ³ Subject to April adjustments which may result in a release according to the Equalization Tier;

⁴ Of which 2.48 maf is apportioned to Arizona, 4.4 maf to California, and 0.287 maf to Nevada;

⁵ Of which 2.40 maf is apportioned to Arizona, 4.4 maf to California, and 0.283 maf to Nevada;

⁶ Of which 2.32 maf is apportioned to Arizona, 4.4 maf to California, and 0.280 maf to Nevada;

⁷ Whenever Lake Mead is below elevation 1,025 feet, the Secretary shall consider whether hydrologic conditions together with anticipated deliveries to the Lower Division States and Mexico are likely to cause the elevation at Lake Mead to fall below 1,000 feet. Such consideration, in consultation with the Basin States, may result in the undertaking of further measures, consistent with applicable Federal law.

Lower Basin Drought Planning

2007 Interim Guidelines, Minute 323, Lower Basin Drought Contingency Plan,
and Binational Water Scarcity Contingency Plan
Total Volumes (kaf)

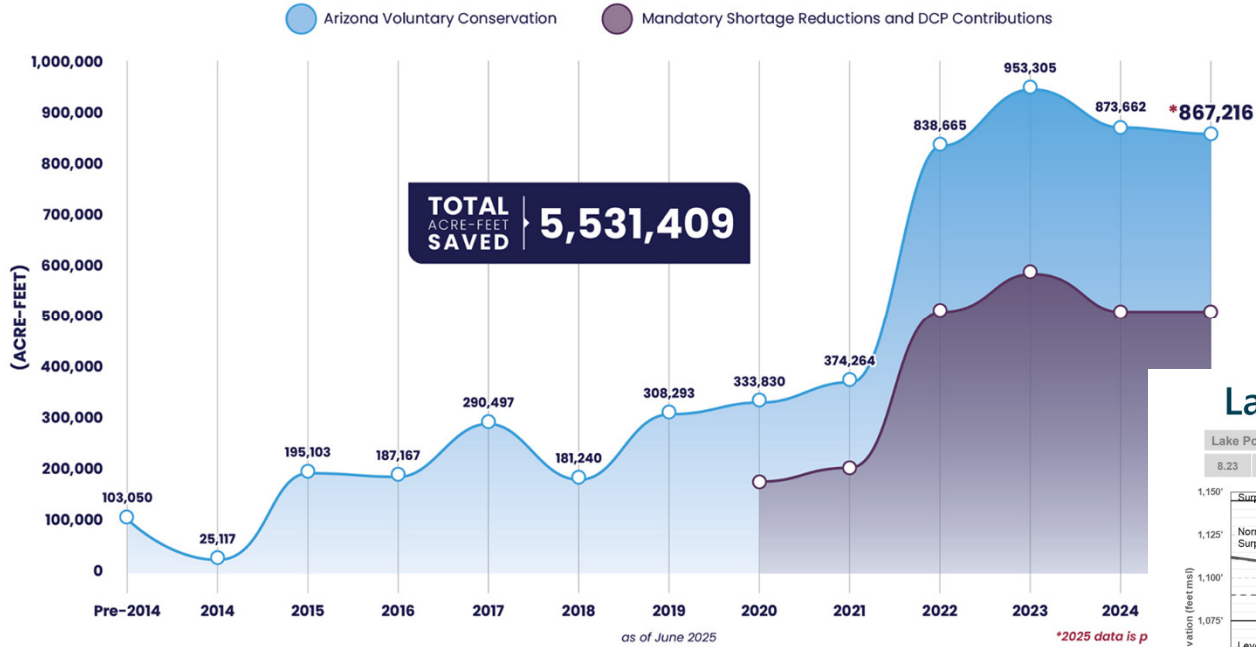
Lake Mead Elevation (feet msl)	2007 Interim Guidelines Shortages		Minute 323 Delivery Reductions	Total Combined Reductions	DCP Water Savings Contributions			Binational Water Scarcity Contingency Plan Savings	Combined Volumes by Country US: (2007 Interim Guidelines Shortages + DCP Contributions) Mexico: (Minute 323 Delivery Reductions + Binational Water Scarcity Contingency Plan Savings)					Total Combined Volumes	
	AZ	NV	Mexico	Lower Basin States + Mexico	AZ	NV	CA	Mexico	AZ Total	NV Total	CA Total	Lower Basin States Total	Mexico Total	Lower Basin States + Mexico	
1,090 - 1,075	0	0	0	0	192	8	0	41	192	8	0	200	41	241	
Tier 1 → 1,075 - 1050	320	13	50	383	192	8	0	30	512	21	0	533	80	613	
Tier 2a → 1,050 - 1,045	400	17	70	487	192	8	0	34	592	25	0	617	104	721	
Tier 2b {	1,045 - 1,040	400	17	70	487	240	10	200	76	640	27	200	867	146	1,013
	1,040 - 1,035	400	17	70	487	240	10	250	84	640	27	250	917	154	1,071
	1,035 - 1,030	400	17	70	487	240	10	300	92	640	27	300	967	162	1,129
Tier 3 → 1,030 - 1,025	400	17	70	487	240	10	350	101	640	27	350	1,017	171	1,188	
<1,025	480	20	125	625	240	10	350	150	720	30	350	1,100	275	1,375	

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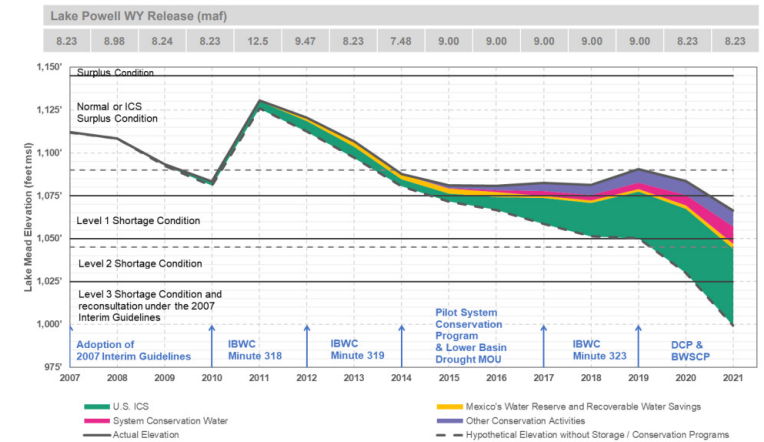
The Secretary of the Interior will take affirmative actions to implement programs designed to create or conserve 100,000 acre-ft per annum or more of Colorado River System water to contribute to conservation of water supplies in Lake Mead and other Colorado River reservoirs in the lower basin. All actions taken by the United States shall be subject to applicable law, including availability of appropriations.



Lower Basin Contributions to Lake Mead



Lake Mead Storage and Conservation¹



¹End of calendar year 2021 balances of U.S. ICS and Mexico's Water Reserve, system conservation water, and other voluntary contributions to Lake Mead are provisional and are subject to change.

Arizona Affect and Response

ARIZONA'S WATER SUPPLY



SOURCE: ADWR, 2020

CAP System Map



Colorado River Priorities in AZ

On River Priorities

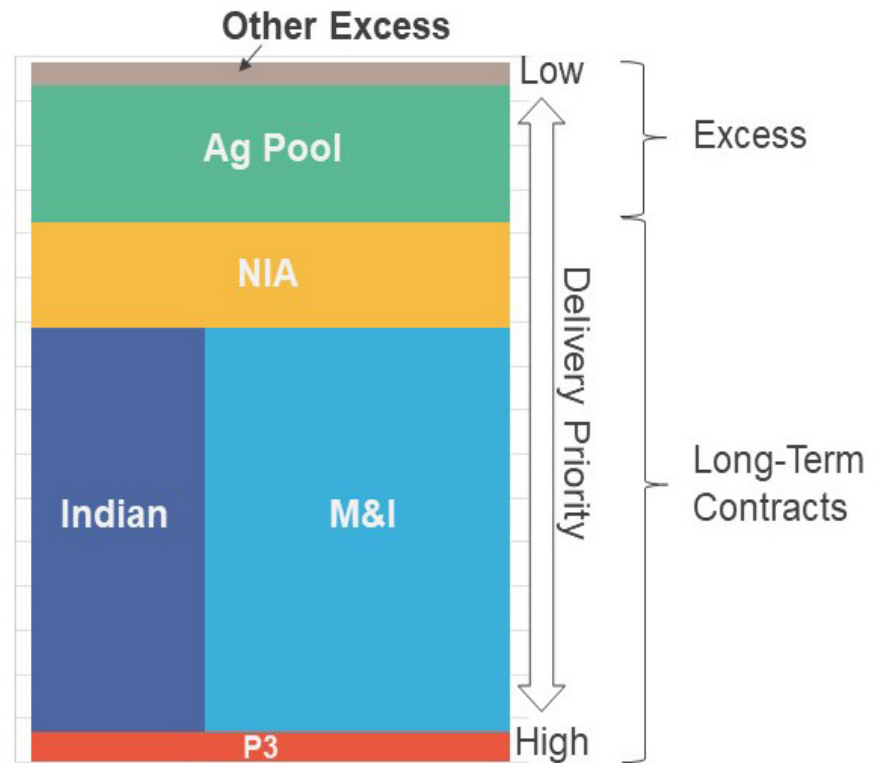
Colorado River Basin



Arizona Colorado River – Priority System

Sixth Priority	Entitlements to surplus.
Fifth Priority	Entitlements to unused Arizona entitlement or unused apportionment water.
Fourth Priority	Entitlements (i) entered into after September 30, 1968 for use on Federal, State, or privately-owned lands in the State of Arizona (for a total quantity of not to exceed 164,652 acre-feet per year); and (ii) CAP Contract No. 14-06-W-245, as amended dated December 15, 1972. Entitlements in (i) and (ii) are coequal.
Third Priority	Entitlements pursuant to contracts executed on or before September 30, 1968.
Second Priority	Secretarial Reservations and Perfected Rights established or effective prior to September 30, 1968.
First Priority	Present Perfected Rights (PPRs) existing as of June 25, 1929, as recognized in the Consolidated Decree in <i>Arizona v. California</i> .

CAP Priorities



Status of Native American Water Rights Claims in Arizona

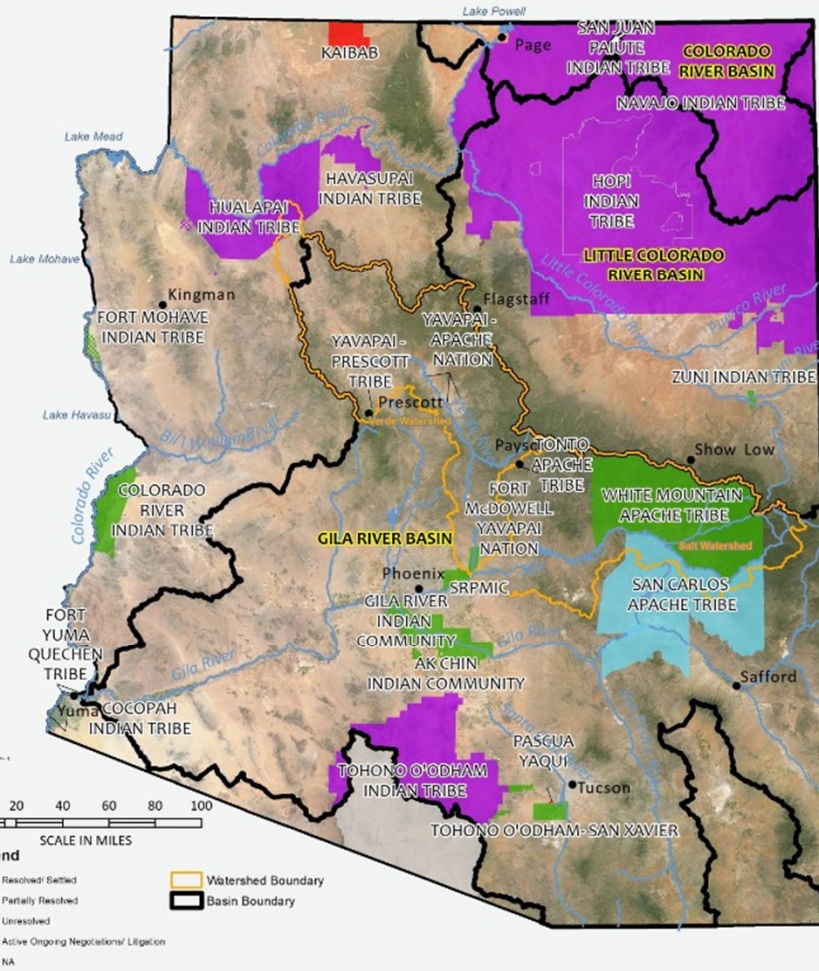


Table Definitions

R= Water Rights Resolved / Settled

P= Water Rights Partially Resolved

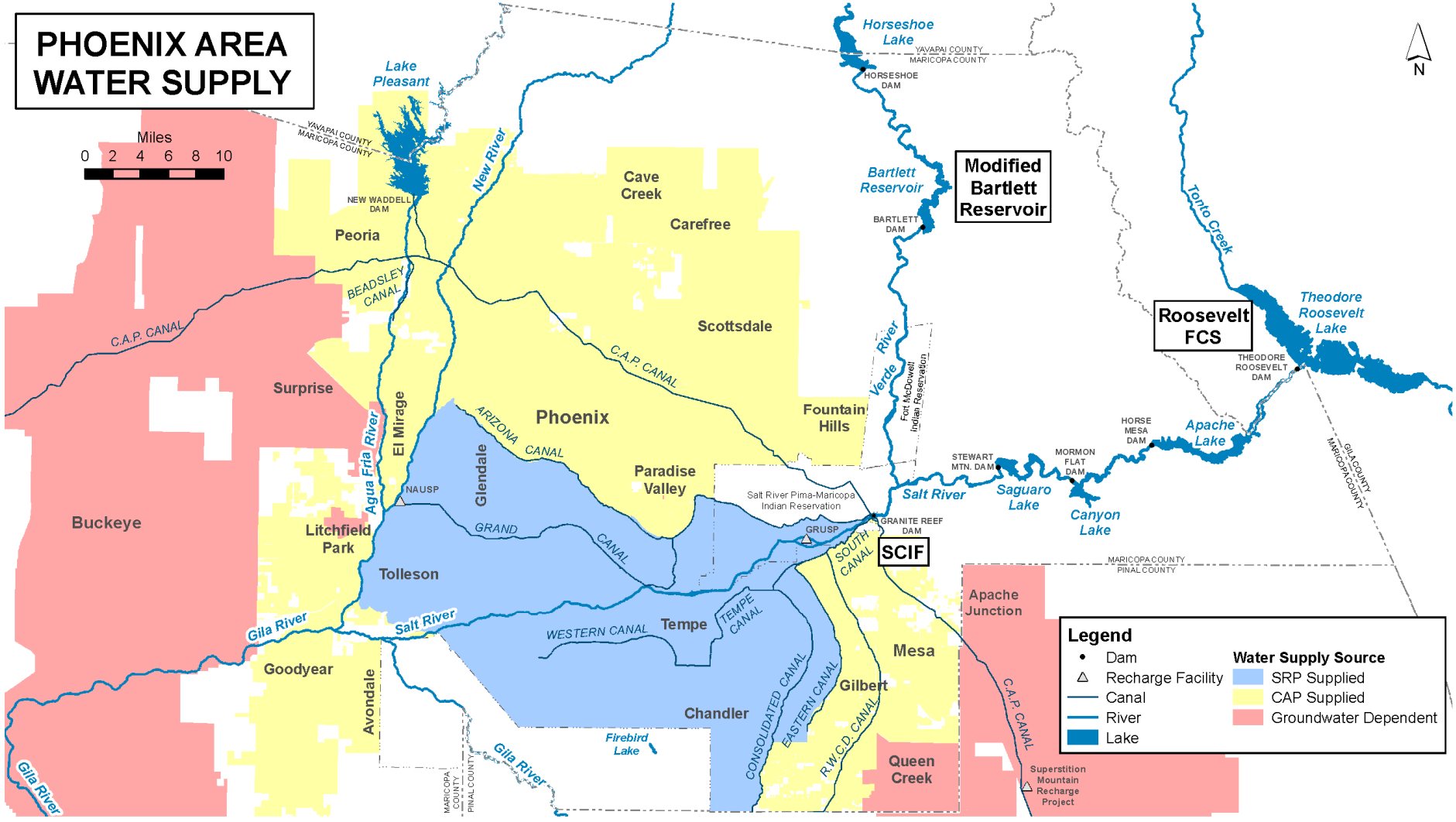
U= Water Rights Unresolved

N= Water Rights Subject of Active Ongoing Negotiations / Litigation

RESERVATION	COLORADO RIVER BASIN	GILA RIVER BASIN	LITTLE COLORADO RIVER BASIN
AK CHIN INDIAN COMMUNITY		R	
COCOPA INDIAN TRIBE	R		
COLORADO RIVER INDIAN TRIBE	R		
FORT McDOWELL YAVAPAI NATION		R	
FORT MOHAVE INDIAN TRIBE	R		
FORT YUMA QUECHEN TRIBE	R		
GILA RIVER INDIAN COMMUNITY		R	
HAVASUPAI INDIAN TRIBE	N		
HUALAPAI INDIAN TRIBE	P/N		
KAIBAB - PAIUTE INDIAN TRIBE	U		
NAVAJO INDIAN TRIBE	N		N
PASCUA - YAQUI		U	
SRPMIC		R	
SAN CARLOS APACHE TRIBE		P	
SAN JUAN PAIUTE INDIAN TRIBE			U
TOHONO O'ODHAM INDIAN TRIBE		N	
TOHONO O'ODHAM- SAN XAVIER		R	
TONTO APACHE TRIBE		N	
WHITE MOUNTAIN APACHE TRIBE		R	R
YAVAPAI - APACHE NATION		N	
YAVAPAI - PRESCOTT TRIBE		R	
ZUNI INDIAN TRIBE			R

As of January 2021

PHOENIX AREA WATER SUPPLY



Legend

- Dam
- △ Recharge Facility
- Canal
- River
- Lake

Water Supply Source

- SRP Supplied
- CAP Supplied
- Groundwater Dependent

Post 2026 Shortage Sharing Guidelines

Pre-Scoping – Federal Register Notice June 24, 2022

Scoping – July 2023

Alternatives Development – November 20, 2024

Alternatives Report – January 17, 2025

~~Consensus Alternative – November 11, 2025~~

Draft EIS – January 2026

Consensus Alternative – February 14, 2026

Final EIS and Record of Decision (ROD) - 2026

Effluent in Arizona

- Long history of effluent reuse in AZ
- Nearly 100% of wastewater in the Phoenix area is either:
 - Reused directly, or
 - Recharged underground for future use



Advanced Water Purification

- Arizona Advanced Water Purification rules approved
- New opportunity for water supply development



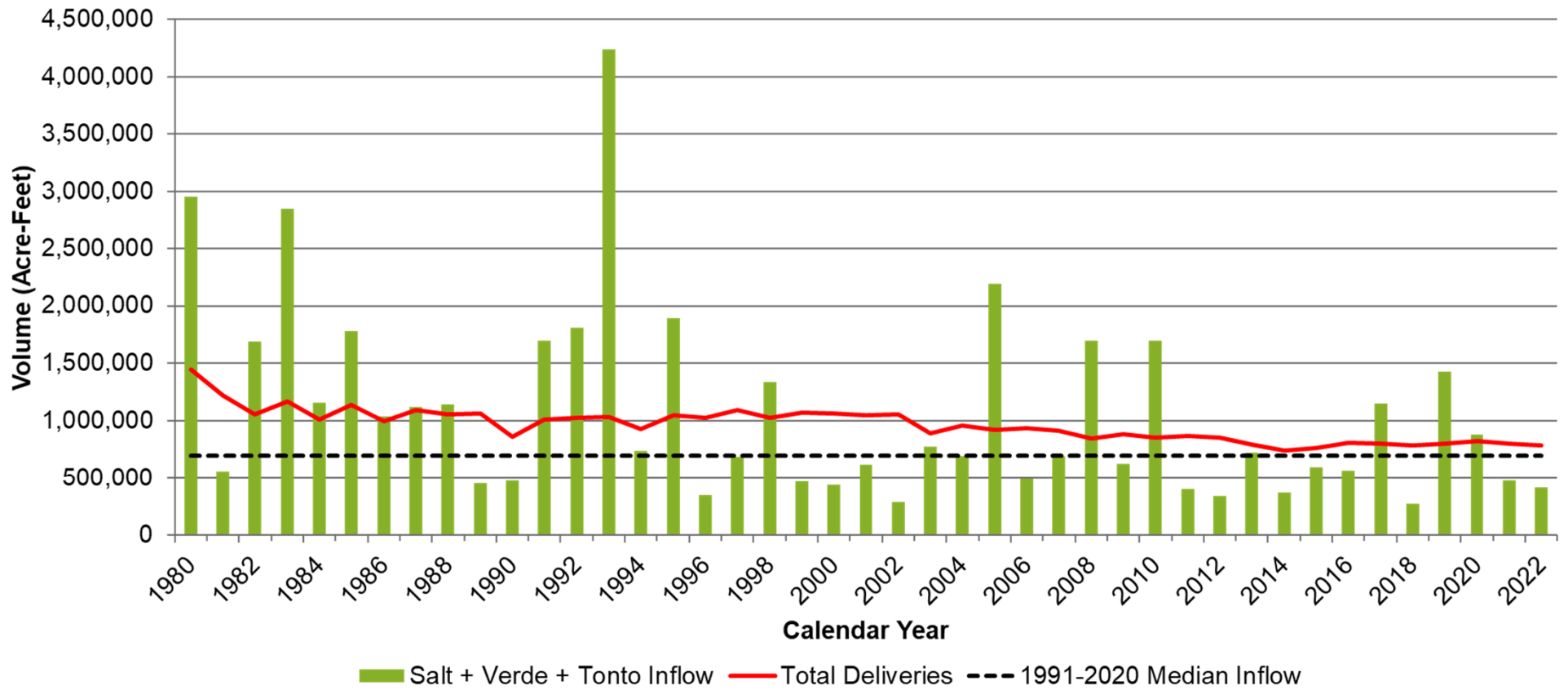
Advanced Water Purification Approved in Arizona, Paving the Way for Sustainable Drinking Water Supply

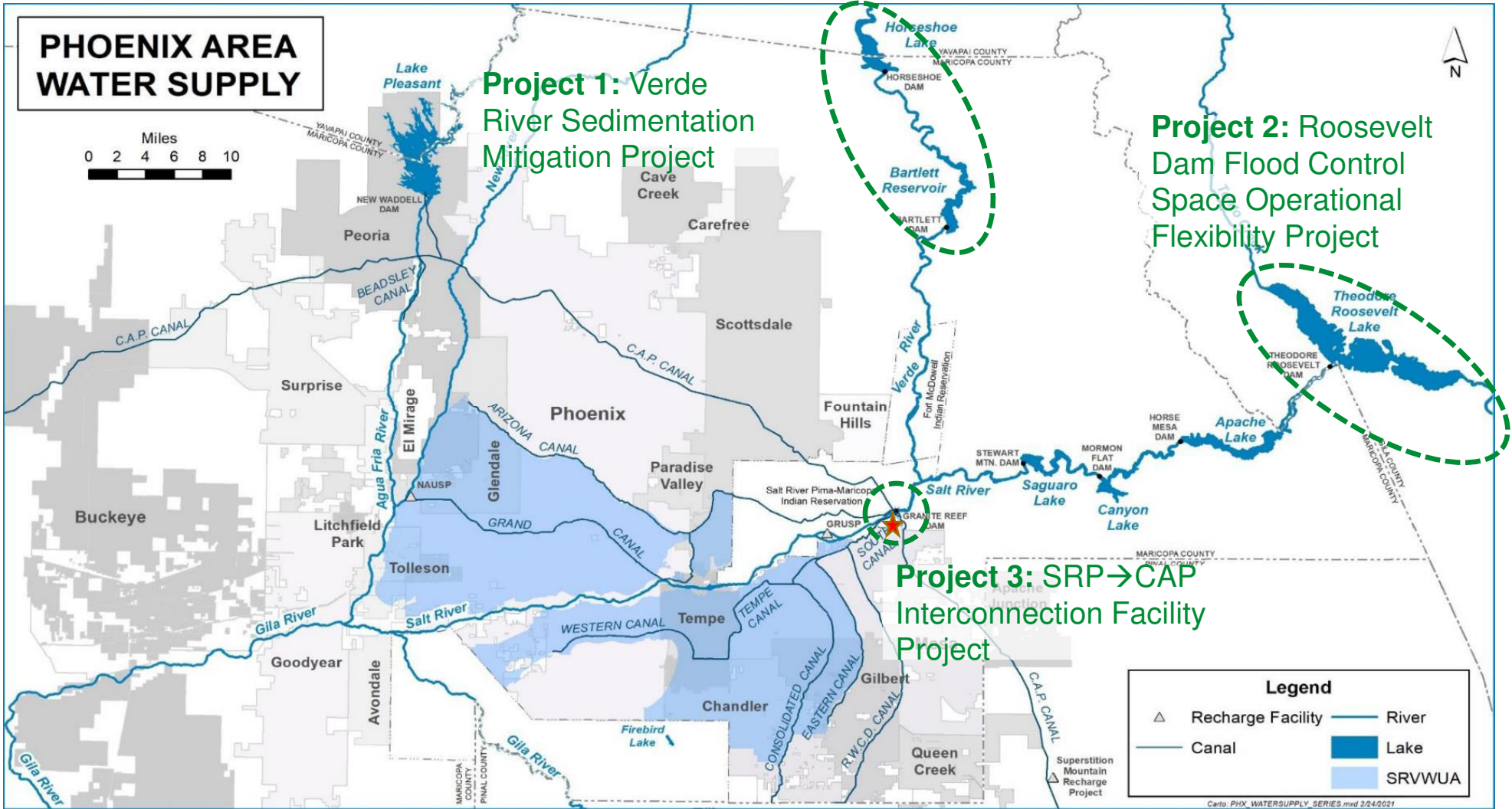
Posted On: Mar. 5th, 2025 - 10:23 am

Approved by the Arizona Governor's Regulatory Review Council, the new program supplements community drinking water portfolios with a reliable, local source amid rising demand and drought conditions.

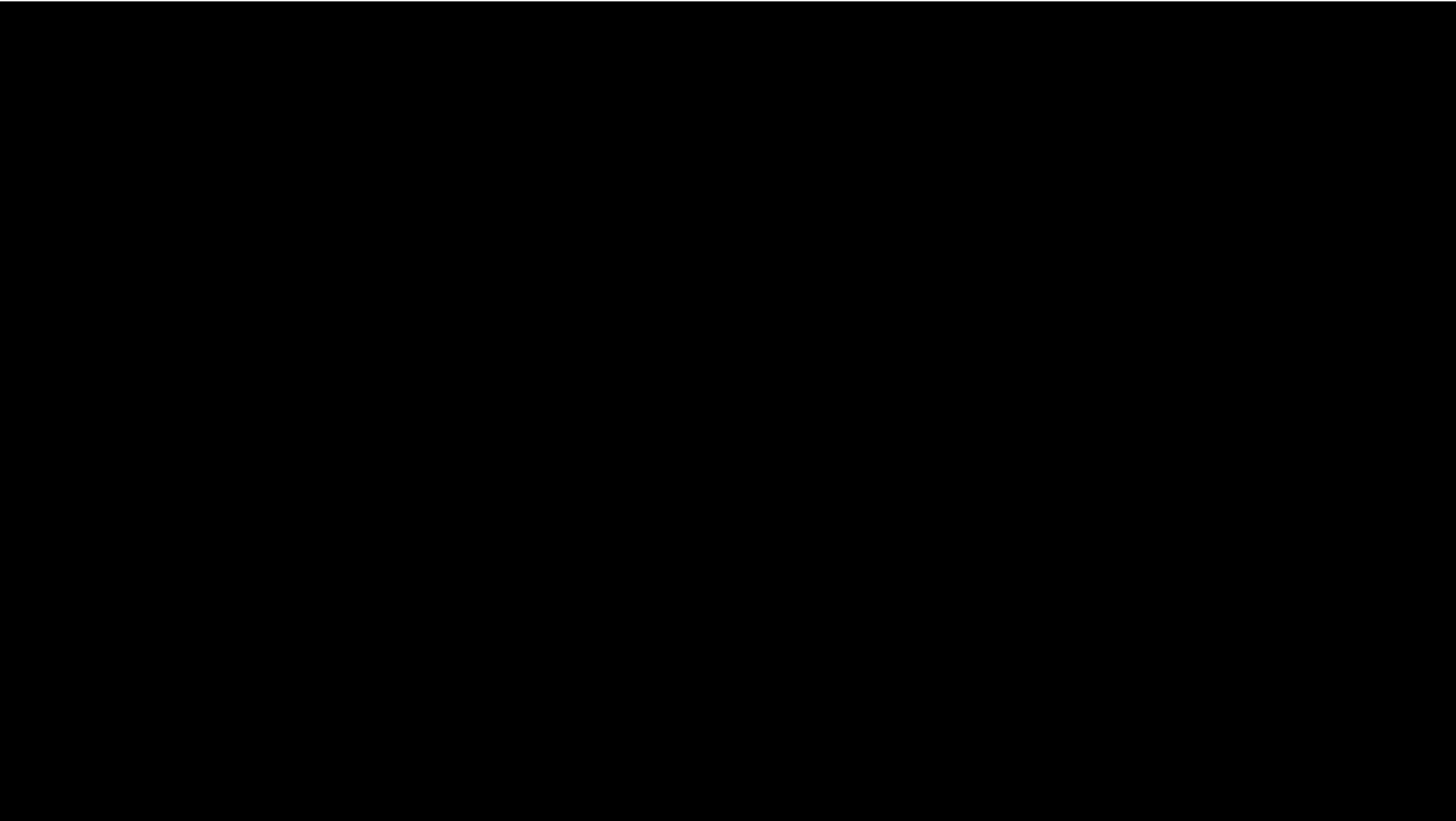
PHOENIX (March 5, 2025) – The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) is pleased to announce that the Governor's Regulatory Review Council (GRRC) has approved the state's Advanced Water Purification (AWP) rules, marking a major milestone in securing Arizona's long-term water resilience. This approval makes the AWP rules effective, establishing a comprehensive regulatory framework that ensures the safe and reliable purification of treated water for potable use while supporting a sustainable water supply for communities statewide.

SRP Inflow and Delivery Trends





thank you!





Delivering water and power®

CERTIFICATE OF ENVIRONMENTAL COMPATIBILITY REGULATORY PROCESS

David Felix – Sr. Manager – Regulatory Affairs | January 29, 2026

Agenda

- Line Siting Committee Background
- CEC Overview
 - Process
 - Factors Considered
 - Timeline
- Ongoing & Upcoming CEC Projects

Arizona Power Plant and Transmission Line Siting Committee

- Arizona Power Plant and Transmission **Line Siting Committee established by the Arizona Corporation Commission**
- Governed by **Arizona Revised Statutes** (A.R.S. §§ 40-360 et seq.)
- Committee reviews **major energy infrastructure** siting applications
- Evaluates **environmental** and **land-use** impacts
- Provides forum for public, local government and stakeholder **input**

Line Siting Committee

Designated by state agencies or ACC Chairman

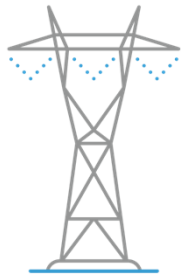
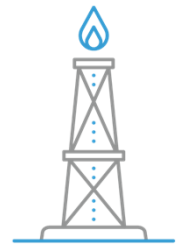
- Attorney General/Designee (Chairman Adam Stafford)
- Director/Designee of Department of Environmental Quality (Leonard Drago)
- Director/Designee of Department of Water Resources (David French)
- Director/Designee of Governor's Office of Resiliency (Nicole Hill)
- Chairman/Designee of the ACC (Michael Comstock)

Appointed by majority vote of ACC Commissioners

- Three Members Representing the Public (Toby Little, Doug Fant, Gabby Saucedo Mercer)
- Representative of Incorporated Cities and Towns (Sal DiCiccio, former Phoenix councilman)
- Representative of Counties (Roman Fontes, WAPA)
- Representative Actively Engaged in Agriculture (David Kryder, Business Consultant)

Certificate of Environmental Compatibility (CEC)

- CEC application required for the following facilities:
 - Thermal electric, nuclear, or hydro plants ≥ 100 MW
 - Above-ground transmission lines ≥ 115 kV
- Evidentiary hearing held to consider environmental and land-use factors
- Committee issues CEC recommendation to the ACC



Question: *What is your community's perception of infrastructure permitting?*

CEC Statutory Factors Considered

- Existing development plans at the proposed site
- Fish, wildlife, plant life and related ecosystems
- Noise levels and potential interference with communication signals
- Public access for recreation
- Scenic areas, historic sites, structures and archaeological sites
- Overall environmental conditions of the area
- Technical practicality of achieving the objective
- Estimated costs and potential impact on electricity costs
- Additional factors required under applicable federal and state laws

Question: *What aspects of the statutory factors rank higher for your communities?*

CEC Process Timeline

Environmental
Studies/Public
Engagement

Typically done
within 6-12
months before
CEC Application

CEC
Application

Public notification in 2
newspapers within 10
days of filing

*Minimum notification
requirements in statute and
administrative rule

Siting Hearing

Statutorily required
30-60 days after
filing application

ACC Decision

Within 30-60 days of
Siting Committee
decision

Question: *What type of communication/engagement works best for your community?*

Ongoing & Upcoming Projects



CGS Repower Project CEC Amendment



Superior - Silver King CEC Amendment



SGS Unit 4 CEC Amendment



Marigold Energy Center



Resource Planning Acquisition Development



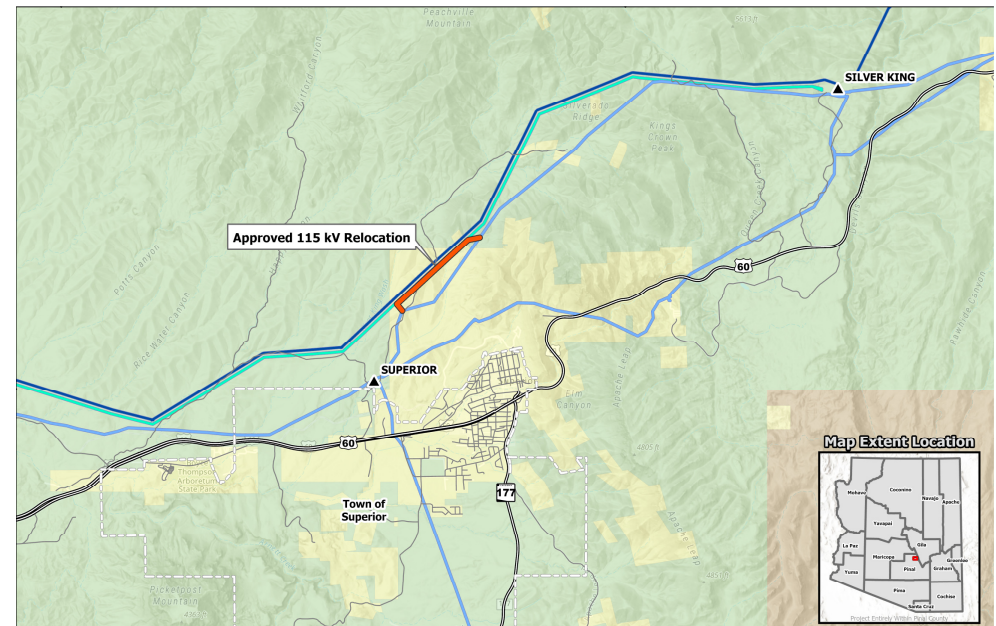
Coronado CEC Amendment

- St. Johns/Apache County
- CEC approved in 1974
- Plant nameplate capacity of 790 MW
- CEC amendment application January 12, 2026
- Support from Surrounding Communities
 - St. Johns
 - Springerville
 - Eagar



Superior–Silver King Relocation Project CEC Amendment

- Superior/Pinal County
- CEC approved in 2012
- Mitigates potential safety concern at existing Resolution Copper operations
- Authorized SRP to relocate a one-mile segment of an existing 115 kV line
- CEC expires October 2027
- Requesting 10-year extension until 2037



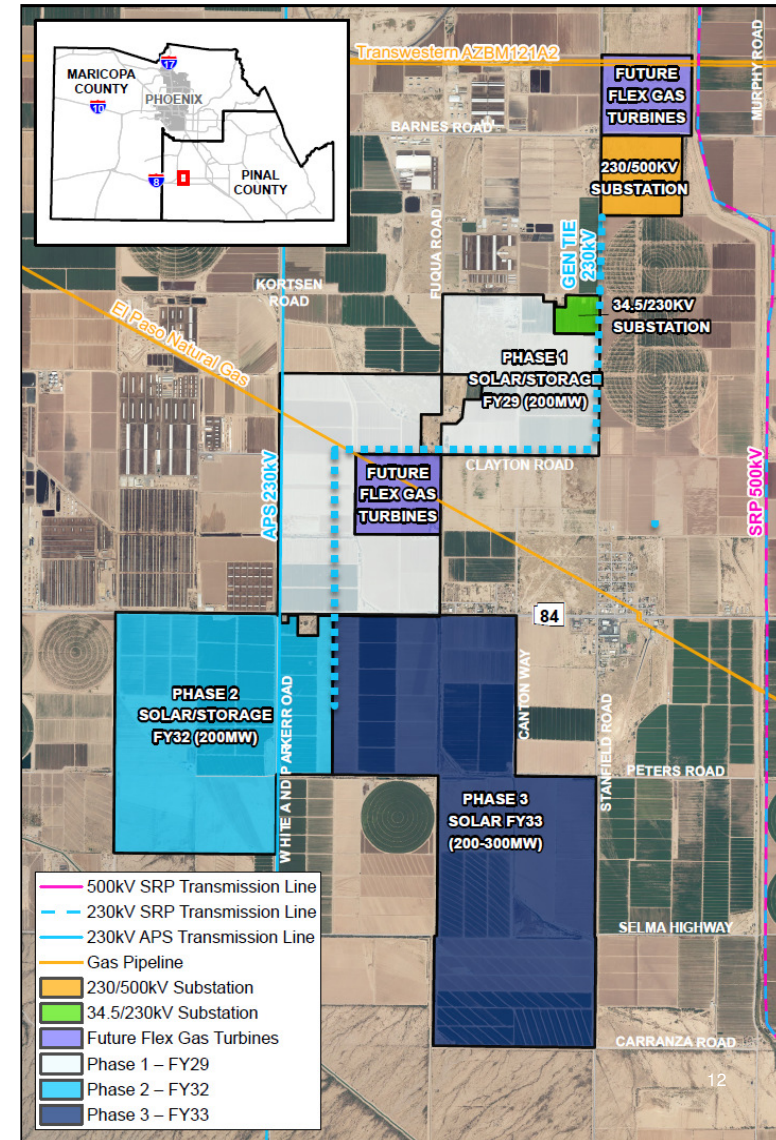
Springerville 4 CEC Amendment

- Springerville/Apache County
- CEC Approved in 2002
- CEC was transferred from TEP to SRP in 2007
- Unit 4 went into commercial operation on December 16, 2009
- TEP announced gas conversion of Units 1 and 2
- SRP Board approved gas conversion of Unit 4 in Nov 2025



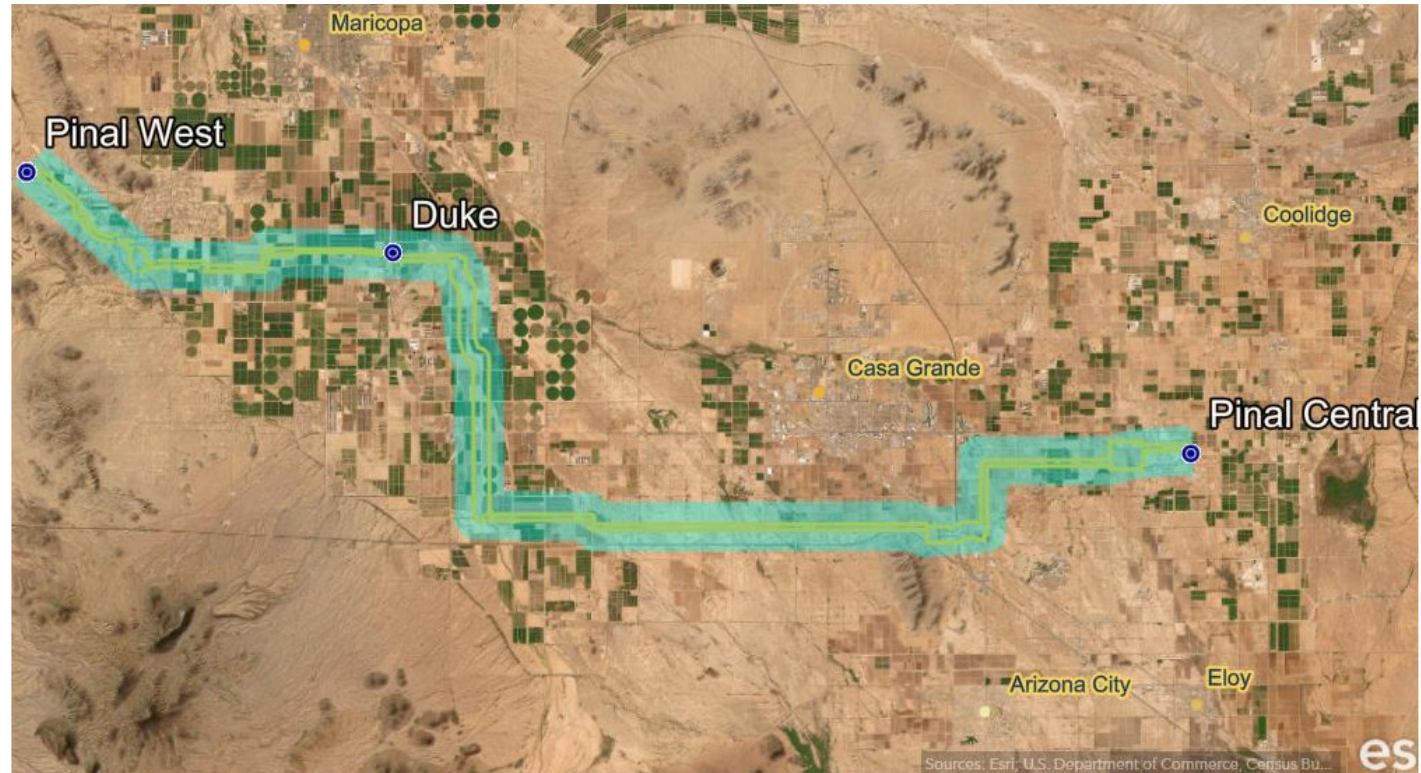
Marigold Energy Center CEC

- Stanfield Area/Northwest Pinal County
- 230 kV/500 kV substation
- ~4 miles of new 230 kV transmission
- 600 MW of solar generation
- 400 MW of battery energy storage
- 675 MW of gas-fired generation
- Line Siting Committee Hearing - September 2026
- Ongoing Community Engagement
 - Landowners and ED3 customers
- Open houses:
 - December 10, 2025
 - Additional Open Houses in 2026



Resource Planning Acquisition Development (RPAD)

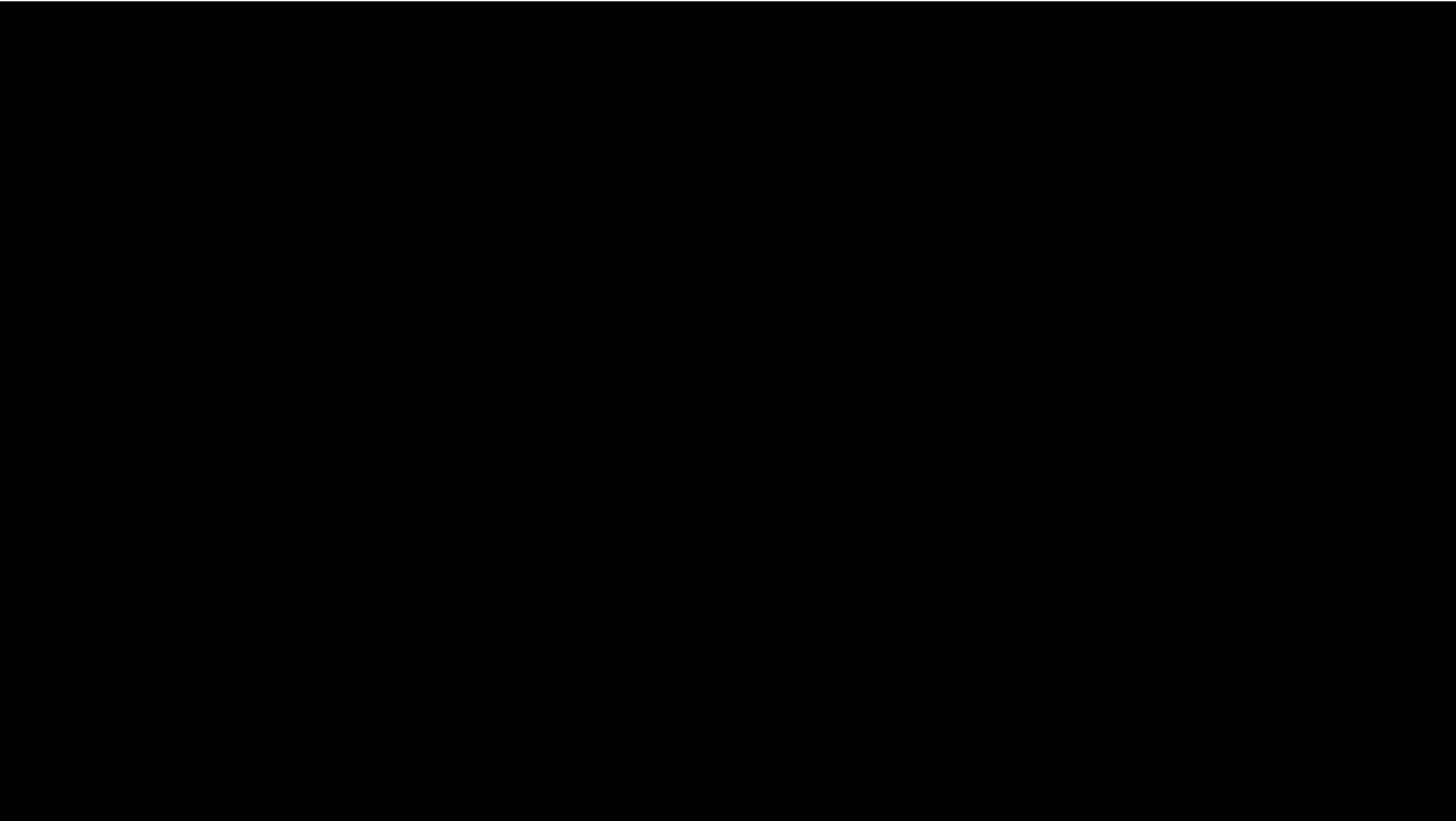
- Northwest Pinal County (Maricopa/Casa Grande area)
- ~50 miles of 500 kV Transmission
- Adjacent to existing corridor
- Routing Studies in development
- Line Siting Hearing – March 2027





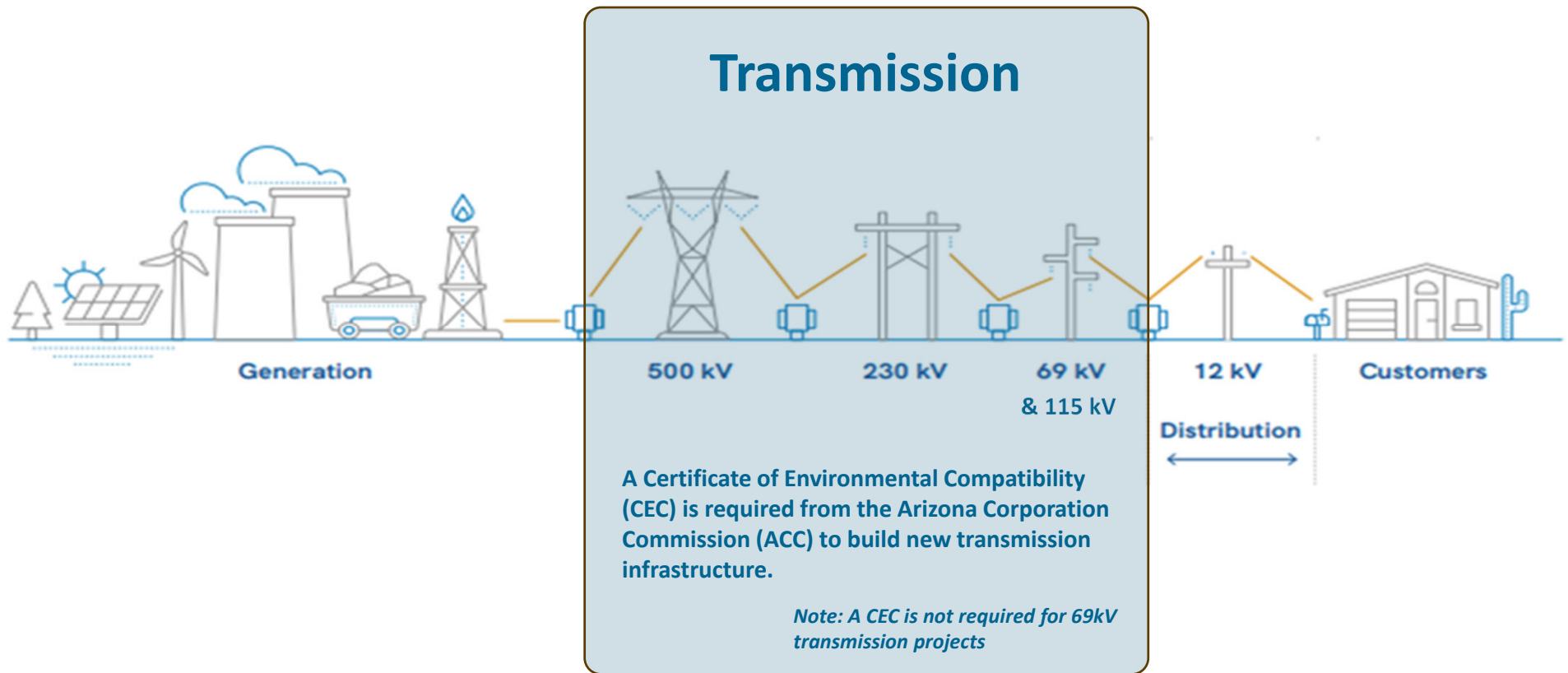
THANK YOU

01/29/2026 CUP, D. Felix

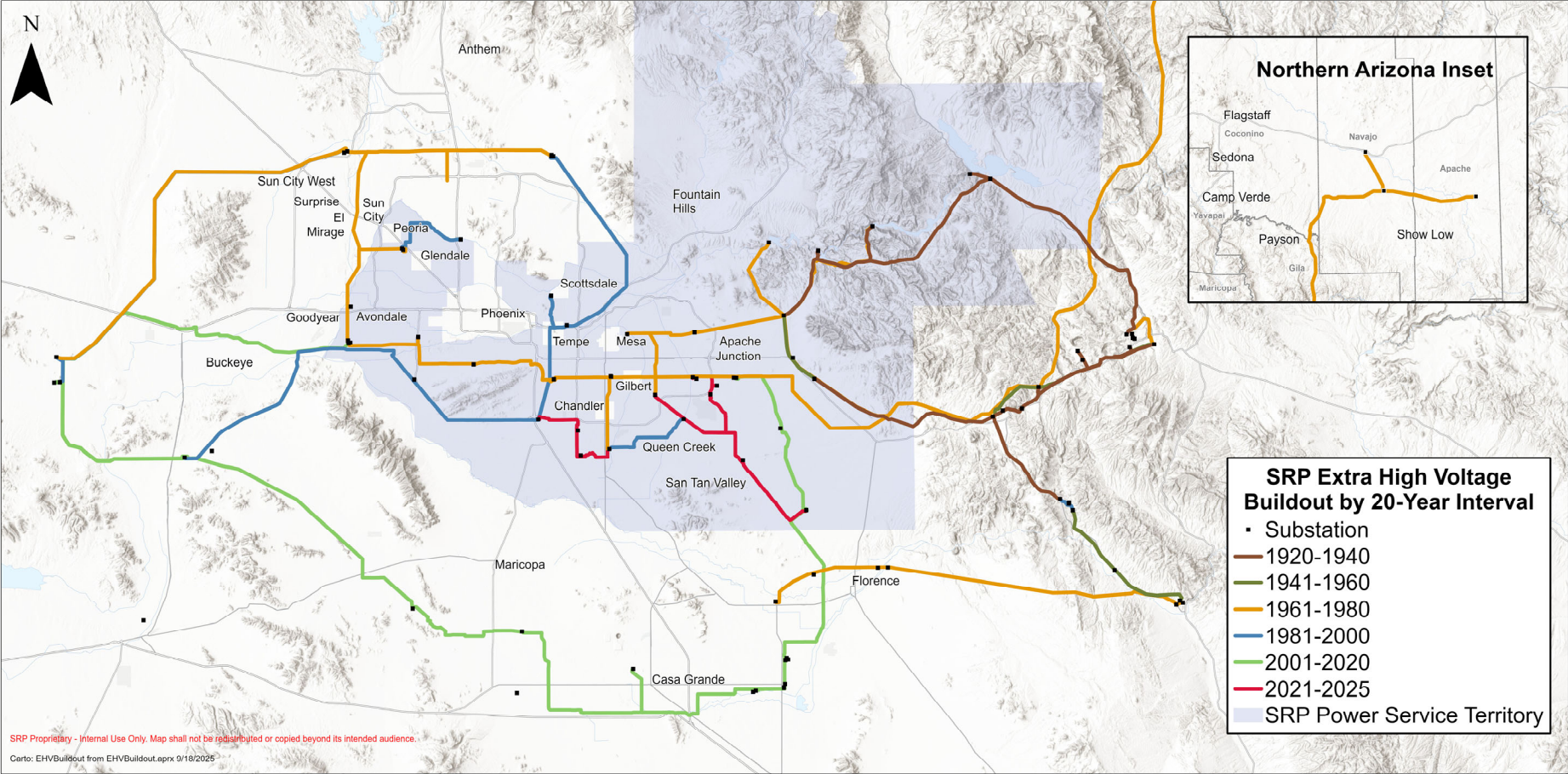


Upcoming SRP Transmission Projects

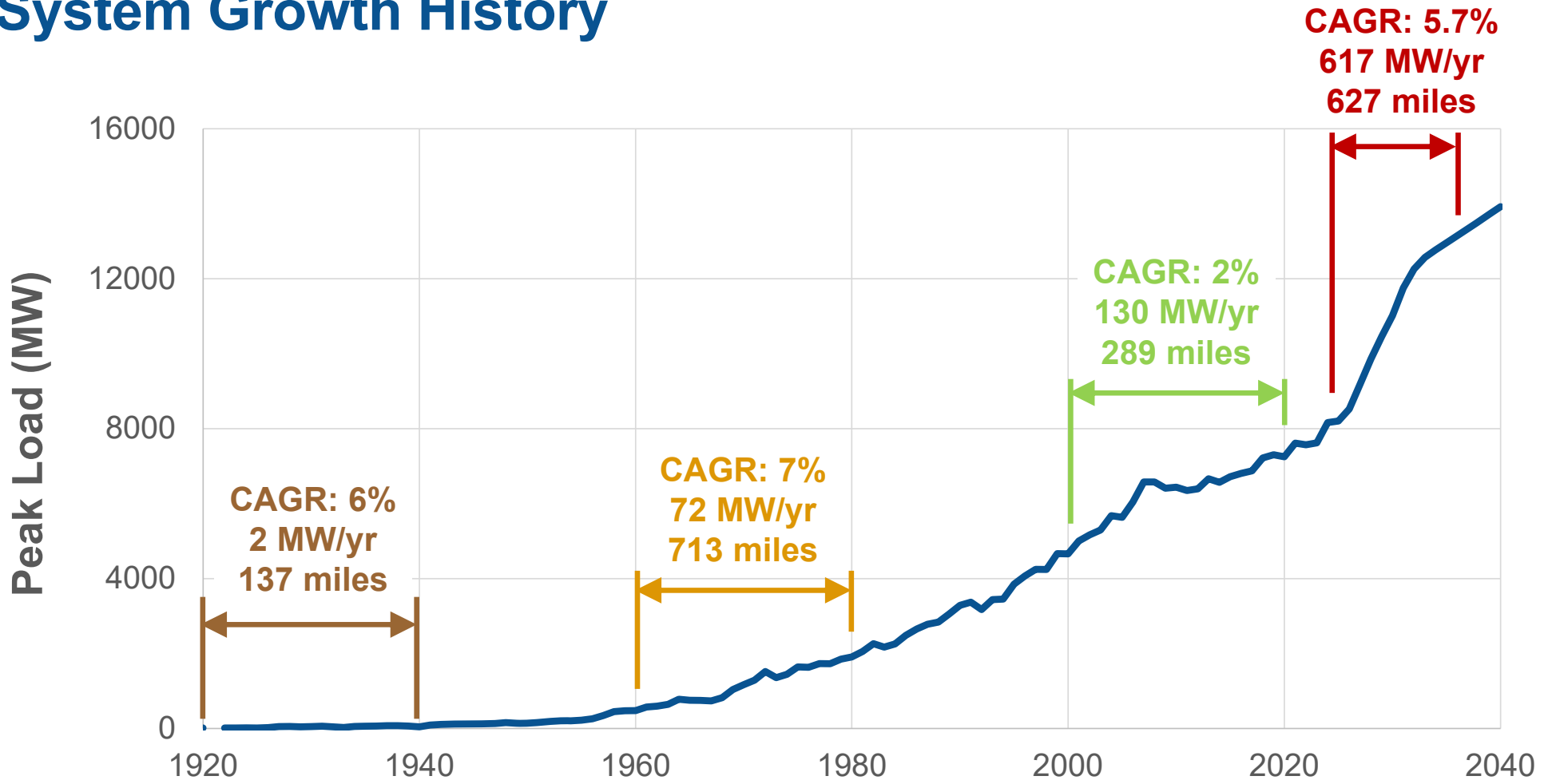
Transmission Defined



Historic SRP Transmission Buildout



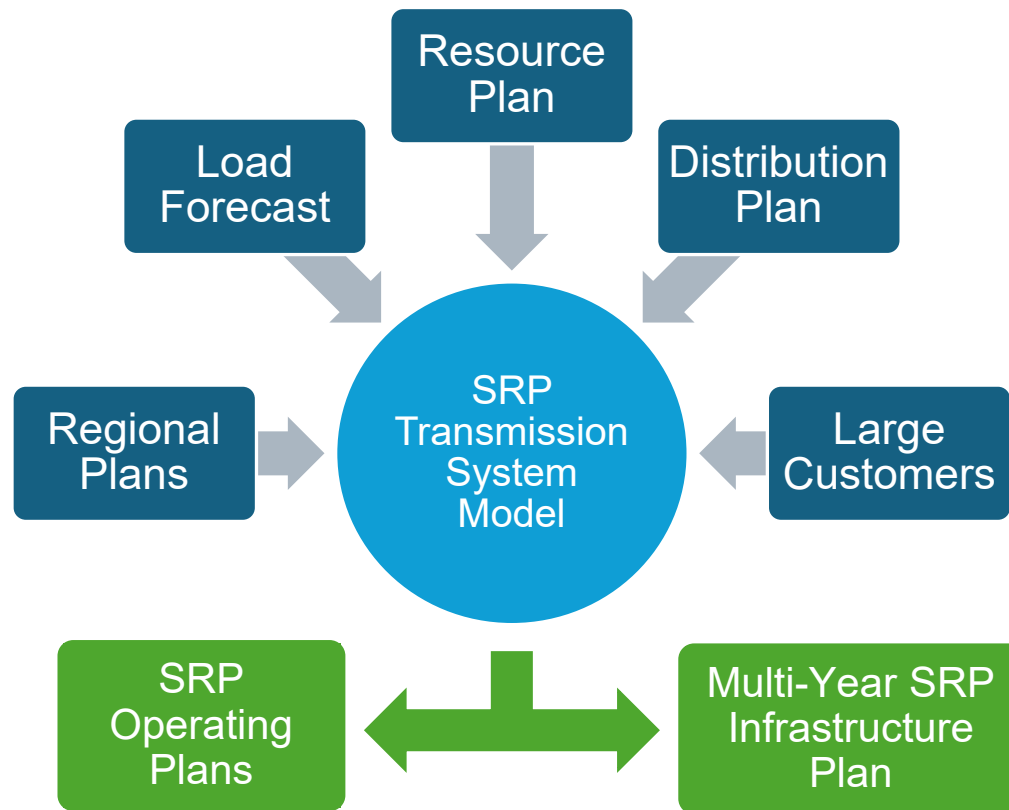
System Growth History



Question:

What does growth mean to you and your community?

How Projects are Identified



Transmission Siting Projects

2026

- Marigold 230kV
- Jojoba – TS21 – Rudd 500kV

2027

- Duke – Pinal West 500kV
- Duke – Pinal Central 500kV
- Coronado – Pinnacle Peak 500kV
- Southeast Valley Hub 500kV
- Eastern Mining Area 230kV

2028

- Pinal Central – East Mesa 500kV
- Pumped Storage – Abel 500kV

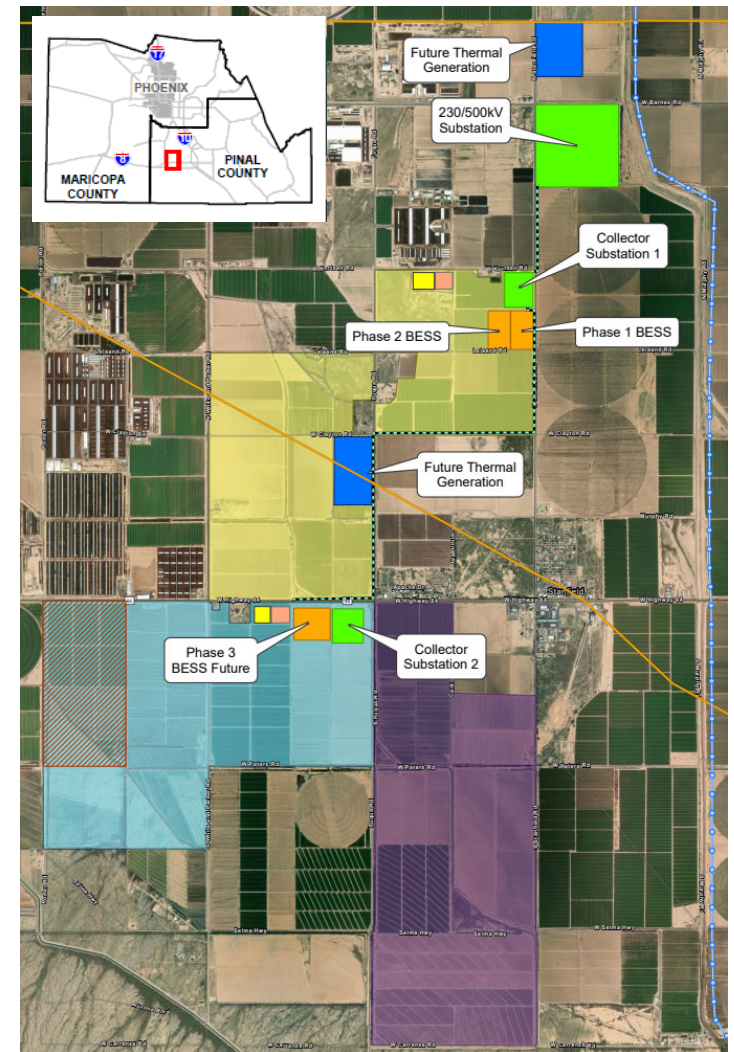
Marigold Transmission

New 500/230kV Substation

- Target in-service date: 2030
- Connected to existing Duke – Pinal Central 500kV line

Two new 230kV Generation Tie Lines (4 miles)

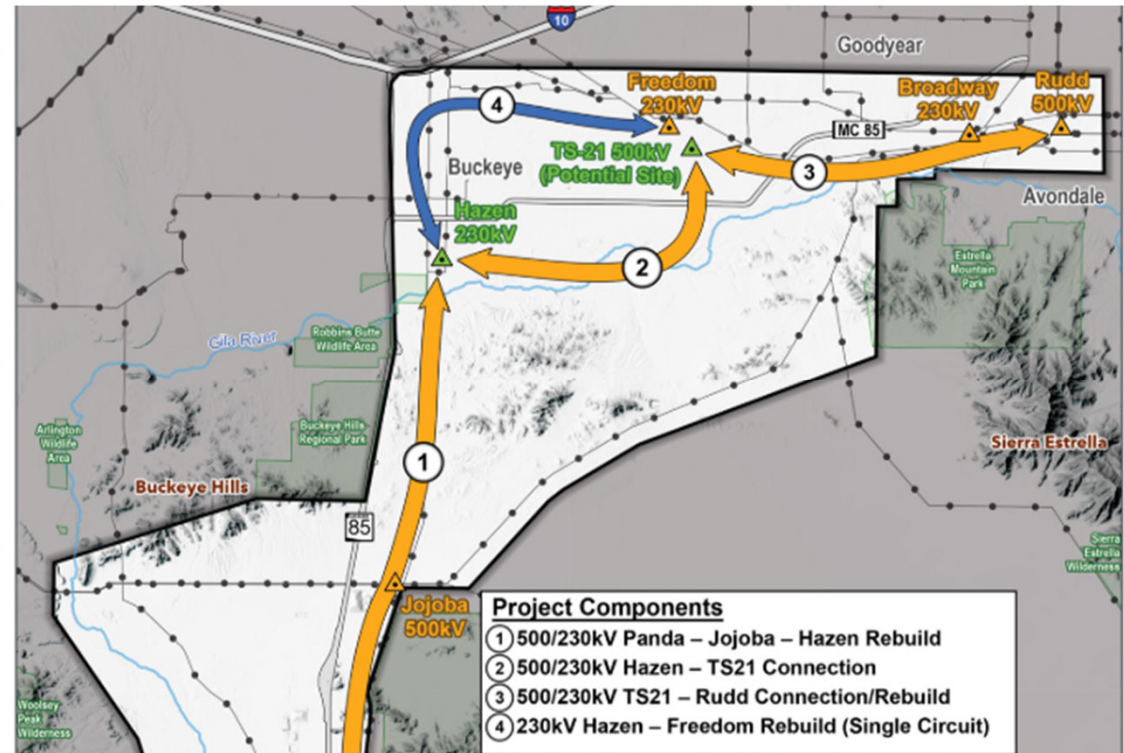
- Target in-service date: 2030
- Connecting new 500/230kV substation to generation collector stations



Jojoba – TS21 – Rudd 500kV Transmission Line

APS/SRP Joint Development (25 miles)

- Target in-service date: 2031
- APS responsible for siting
- 230kV components are solely APS developments
- SRP responsible for design and construction of TS21 – Rudd segment



RPAD 500kV Transmission Portfolio

Duke – Pinal West 500kV #2 Line (15 miles)

- Target in-service date: 2031
- New 500kV line paralleling existing Duke – Pinal West 500kV

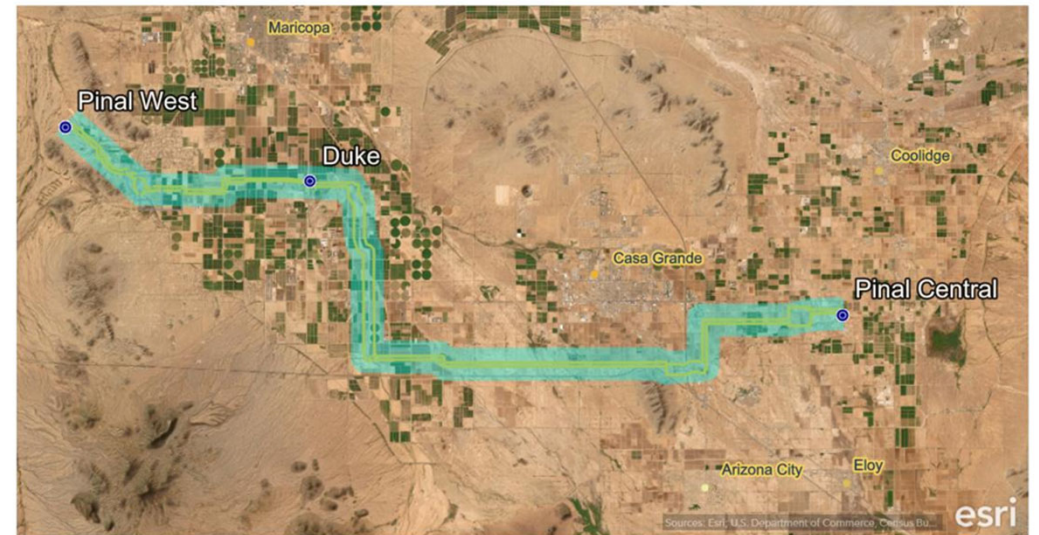
Duke – Pinal Central 500kV #2 Line (35 miles)

- Target in-service date: 2033
- New 500kV line paralleling existing Duke – Pinal Central 500kV



RPAD (Duke - Pinal West & Duke - Pinal Central)

Conceptual alignment currently being analyzed.



0 5,000 10,000 Meters

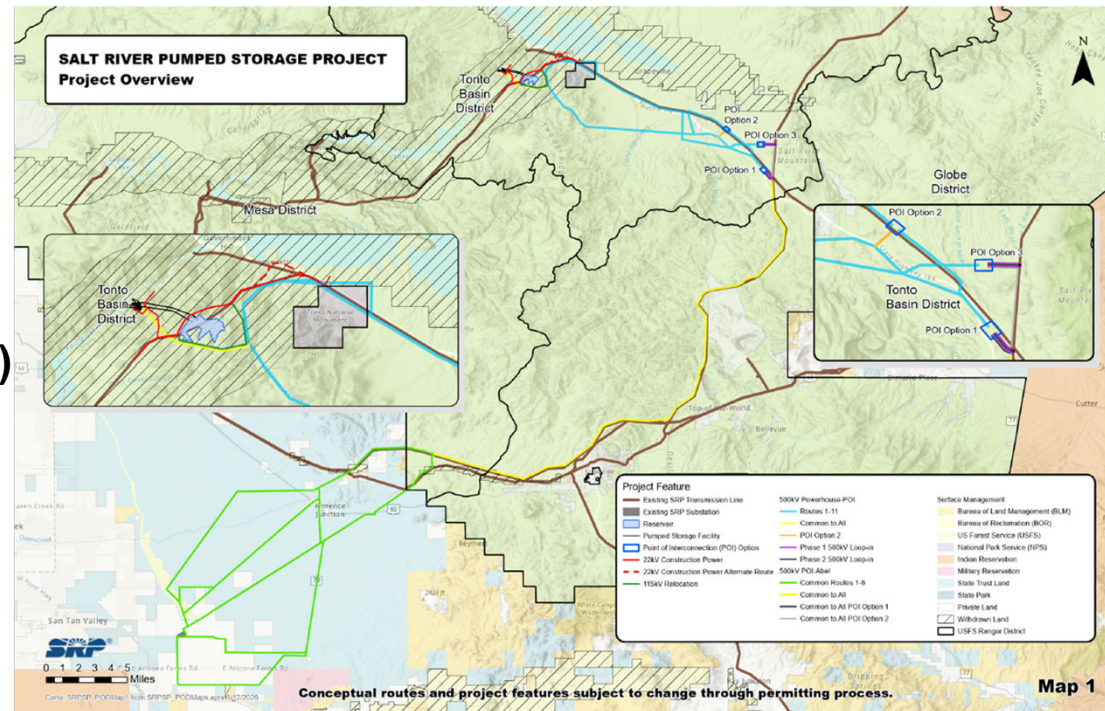
Pumped Storage 500kV Transmission Line

Pump Site – POI Switchyard (~15 miles)

- Target in-service date: 2031
- 2 – 500kV lines from pumped storage site to existing Coronado – Silverking 500 kV line

POI Switchyard – Abel Substation (~58 miles)

- Target in-service date: 2032
- 500kV line from new POI switchyard to Abel



Question:

What are some of the more effective approaches you have seen to garner support for infrastructure?

thank you!

