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

## POWER COMMITTEE

**Thursday, February 19, 2026, 9:30 AM**

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

Committee Members: Robert Arnett, Chair; and Stephen Williams, Vice Chair; and Nicholas Brown, Mario Herrera, Kevin Johnson, Sandra Kennedy, and Kathy Mohr-Almeida
Association Board of Governors Observer: Larry Rovey

Call to Order
Roll Call

1. **CONSENT AGENDA:** The following agenda item(s) will be considered as a group by the Committee and will be enacted with one motion. There will be no separate discussion of these item(s) unless a Committee Member requests, in which event the agenda item(s) will be removed from the Consent Agenda and considered as a separate item ..... CHAIR ROBERT ARNETT

   - Request for approval of the minutes for the meeting of January 22, 2026.

2. Wildfire Mitigation Plan..... JACE KERBY

   Request for approval of SRP's Wildfire Mitigation Plan developed in accordance with A.R.S. §30-903 and §37-1311 (see proposed resolution).

3. Overview of Financial Plan 2027 (FP27) Resource Plan.....BILL MCCLELLAN

   Informational presentation regarding a summary of inputs, resource selections, and financial and sustainability metrics associated with the FP27 Resource Plan.

4. 2026 All-Source Request for Proposals (RFP).....WILL FIELDER

   Informational presentation regarding the 2026 All-Source RFP to be issued for resources to meet future summer capacity and carbon-free energy needs.

5. Closed Session, Pursuant to A.R.S. §30-805(B), for the Committee to Consider Matters Relating to Competitive Activity, Including Trade Secrets or Privileged or Confidential Commercial or Financial Information, with Respect to the 2025 All-Source RFP.....WILL FIELDER

6. Report on Current Events by the General Manager and Chief Executive Officer or Designees.....JIM PRATT

7. Future Agenda Topics ..... CHAIR ROBERT ARNETT

The Committee may vote during the meeting to go into Executive Session, pursuant to A.R.S. §38-431.03 (A)(3), for the purpose of discussion or consultation for legal advice with legal counsel to the Committee on any of the matters listed on the agenda.

The Committee may go into Closed Session, pursuant to A.R.S. §30-805(B), for records and proceedings relating to competitive activity, including trade secrets or privileged or confidential commercial or financial information.

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 POWER COMMITTEE MEETING IS SCHEDULED FOR TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 2026**

02/12/2026

MINUTES
POWER COMMITTEE MEETING

**DRAFT**

January 22, 2026

A meeting of the Power Committee of the Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District (the District) convened at 9:30 a.m. on Thursday, January 22, 2026, 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. The District and Salt River Valley Water Users' Association (the Association) are collectively known as SRP.

Committee Members present at roll call were R. Arnett, Chair; S. Williams, Vice Chair; M. Herrera, K. Johnson, S. Kennedy, and K. Mohr-Almeida; and Association Board of Governors Observer L. Rovey.

Committee Member absent at roll call was N. Brown.

Also present were Vice President C. Dobson; Board Members C. Clowes, R. Miller, K. O'Brien, M. Pace, and J. White Jr.; Council Chair R. Shelton; Council Vice Chair B. Paceley; Council Liaison M. Farmer; Council Members G. Geiger and C. Resch-Geretti; I. Avalos, A. Bond-Simpson, M. Burger, A. Chabrier, M. Faulk, J. Felty, S. Glover, L. Hobaica, D. Jackson, V. Kisicki, B. Koch, C. Larson, K. Lee, L. Meyers, M. O'Connor, B. Olsen, J. Pratt, A. Reust, R. Taylor, and J. Tucker of SRP; Ian Calkins of Copper State Consulting Group; Kaitlyn Cavallaro of Longroad Energy; Donald Erpenbeck and Jack Kraemer of Stantec; Hunter Holman of Interwest Energy Alliance; Daniela Ramirez of Plus Power; Katy Wilson of TransAlta Corporation; and Kat Munroe, a member of the public.

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 Power Committee meeting at the SRP Administration Building, 1500 North Mill Avenue, Tempe, Arizona, at 9:00 a.m. on Tuesday, January 20, 2026.

Chair R. Arnett called the meeting to order.

Consent Agenda

Chair R. Arnett requested a motion for Committee approval of the Consent Agenda, in its entirety.

On a motion duly made by Board Member M. Herrera and seconded by Vice Chair S. Williams, the Committee unanimously approved and adopted the following item on the Consent Agenda:

- Minutes of the Power Committee meeting on November 20, 2025, as presented.

Corporate Secretary J. Felty polled the Committee Members on Board Member M. Herrera's motion to approve the Consent Agenda, in its entirety. The vote was recorded as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| YES: | Board Members R. Arnett, Chair; S. Williams, Vice Chair; and M. Herrera, K. Johnson, S. Kennedy, and K. Mohr-Almeida | (6) |
| NO: | None | (0) |
| ABSTAINED: | None | (0) |
| ABSENT: | Board Member N. Brown | (1) |

Long-Lead-Time Equipment for the Pumped Storage Project

Using a PowerPoint presentation, Angie Bond-Simpson, SRP Senior Director of Resource Management, stated that the purpose of the presentation was to request approval to enter into agreements to procure critical long-lead-time equipment necessary for the pumped storage project.

A. Bond-Simpson reviewed the overall objective and SRP's background with regards to pumped storage. They presented a chart projecting the Financial Plan 2026 (FP26) system capacity requirements and future need for the pumped storage project.

A. Bond-Simpson explained that pumped storage delivers lower lifetime costs than alternative energy storage and highlighted its benefits. They introduced Craig Larson, SRP Senior Director of Power Generation.

Continuing, C. Larson provided an overview of the project status, long-lead-time equipment procurement, early procurement mitigation measures, and next steps. They concluded by requesting approval, in accordance with the terms discussed, to authorize the Associate General Manager and Chief Power System Executive to enter into purchase agreements for long-lead-time equipment for the Pumped Storage Project, provided the cost shall not exceed $200 million.

A. Bond-Simpson and C. Larson responded to questions from the Committee.

On a motion duly made by Board Member M. Herrera, seconded by Board Member K. Johnson and carried, the Committee agreed to recommend Board approval, as presented.

Corporate Secretary J. Felty polled the Committee Members on Board Member M. Herrera's motion to recommend Board approval. The vote was recorded as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| YES: | Board Members R. Arnett, Chair; S. Williams, Vice Chair; and M. Herrera, K. Johnson, S. Kennedy, and K. Mohr-Almeida | (6) |
| NO: | None | (0) |
| ABSTAINED: | None | (0) |

ABSENT: Board Member N. Brown (1)

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.

S. Glover of SRP left the meeting during the presentation. President D. Rousseau; and J. Cohen, M. Purnell, J. Schuricht, P. Sigl, and Z. Thompson of SRP; Charlie Grant of Prologis, Inc.; Darin Huseby of Epic Star Energy Corporation; Cathy Kim of Copia Power; Samantha Salton of Strata Clean Energy; and Nick Walden of TransAlta Corporation entered the meeting during the presentation.

FP27 Load Forecast

Using a PowerPoint presentation, Jed Cohen, SRP Senior Manager of Forecasting and Load Research, stated that the purpose of the presentation was to provide information regarding the FP27 load forecast, which will be the baseline for the resource and financial plans covering Fiscal Year 2027 (FY27) and beyond.

J. Cohen provided an overview of the forecast key drivers and external partners and groups that provide data in the forecast process. They summarized the major FP27 updates outside of large business customers.

J. Cohen reviewed the FP27 forecast for large business customers from FY26 through FY35 and the FP27 peak load and energy forecasts from FY20 through FY35. They compared large business customers' historical peaks from FY15 through FY25 to the FP27 forecast from FY26 through FY35.

J. Cohen said that the FP27 forecast surpasses the Desert Boom scenario which was characterized in SRP's 2023 Integrated System Plan (ISP). They concluded with a discussion regarding the modeling uncertainty for the FP27 forecast scenarios and key takeaways.

J. Cohen responded to questions from the Committee.

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.

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

Jim Pratt, SRP General Manager and Chief Executive Officer reported on a variety of federal, state, and local topics of interest to the Committee.

Future Agenda Topics

Chair R. Arnett asked the Committee if there were any future agenda topics. None were requested.

There being no further business to come before the Power Committee, the meeting adjourned at 10:18 a.m.

John Felty
Corporate Secretary

# Wildfire Mitigation Plan Request for Approval

Power Committee | February 19, 2026

Jace Kerby

# Objective

Secure Board approval of SRP's Wildfire Mitigation Plan (WMP) in preparation for submittal to Arizona Department of Forestry and Fire Management .

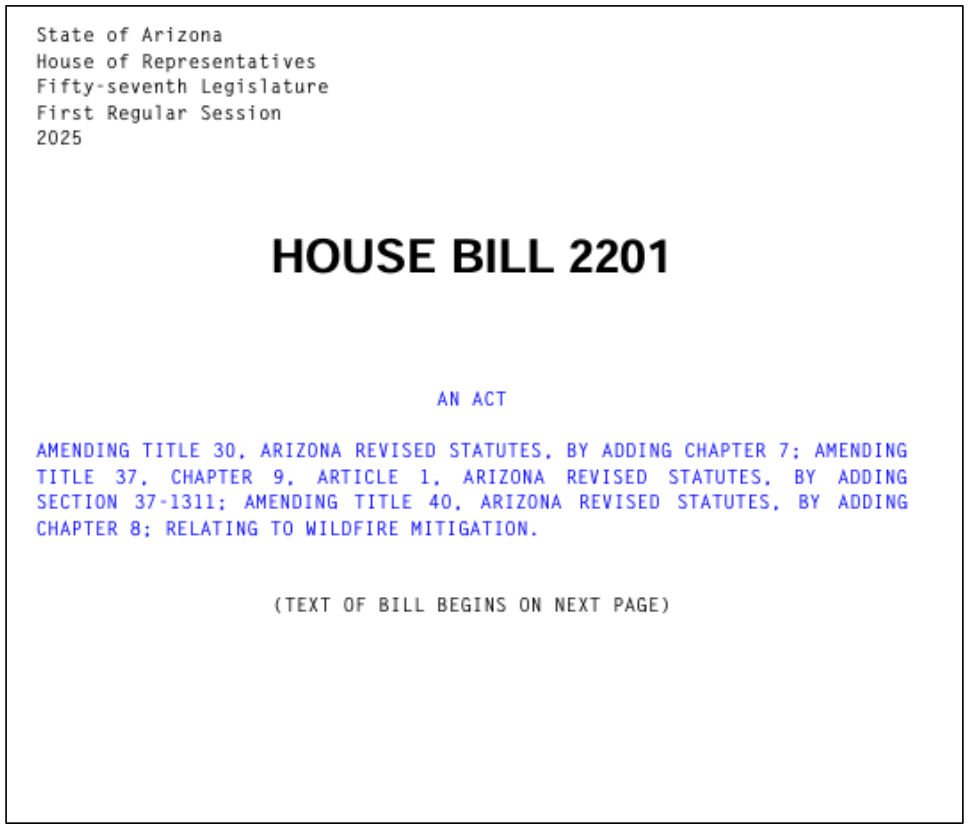
- In accordance with ARS 30-903(B), Board will review WMP to ensure that it:
    1. Complies with ARS title 30, Chapter 7 (Wildfire Mitigation Planning) and all applicable rules and regulations
    2. Is reasonable
    3. Is in the public interest

- Department of Forestry and Fire Management review and approval

# HB 2201 – What It Requires

Biannual wildfire mitigation plans reviewed and approved by State Forester.

- Identify high-risk areas and mitigation procedures.
- Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS) protocols, system restoration,vegetation management
- Community outreach and compliance monitoring.
- Define roles responsible for plan execution.



State of Arizona
House of Representatives
Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session
2025

**HOUSE BILL 2201**

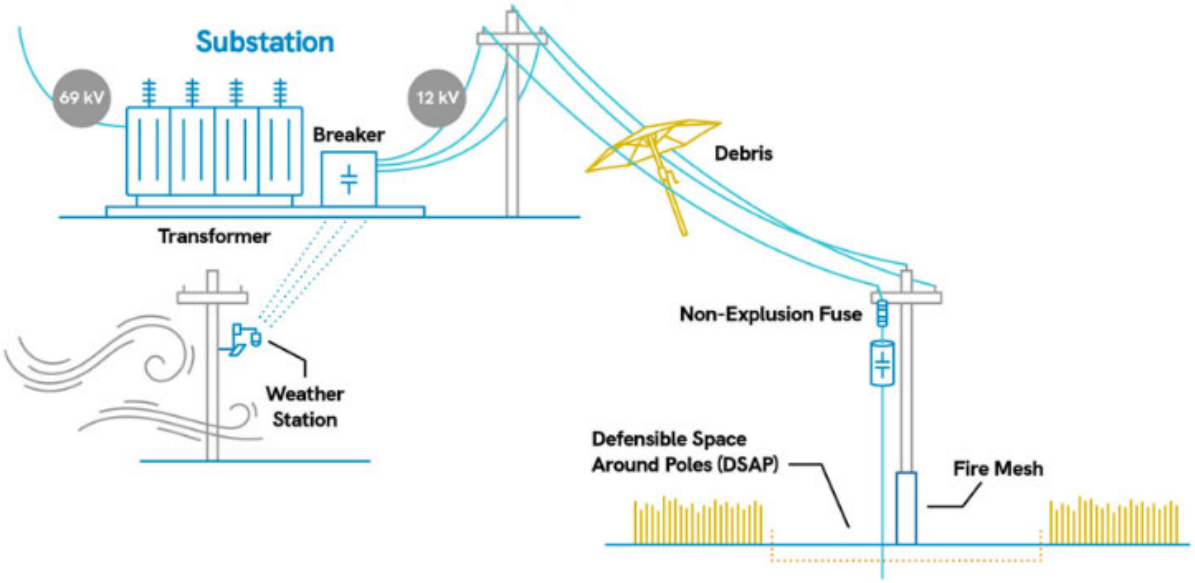
AN ACT

AMENDING TITLE 30, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, BY ADDING CHAPTER 7; AMENDING TITLE 37, CHAPTER 9, ARTICLE 1, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, BY ADDING SECTION 37-1311; AMENDING TITLE 40, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, BY ADDING CHAPTER 8; RELATING TO WILDFIRE MITIGATION.

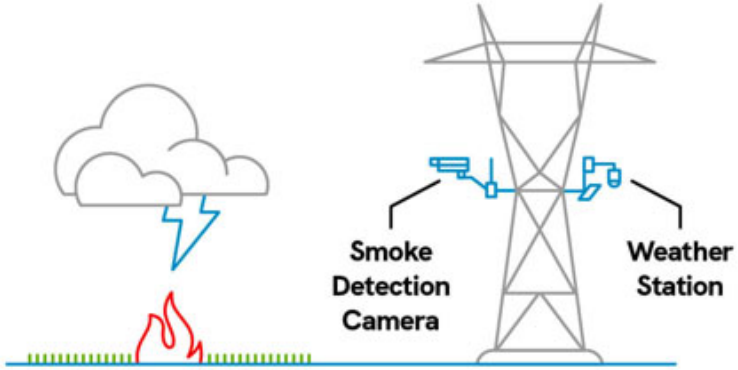
(TEXT OF BILL BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE)

# How SRP is Responding to HB 2201

## Preventing Fires Caused by SRP




## Fire Impacts to SRP

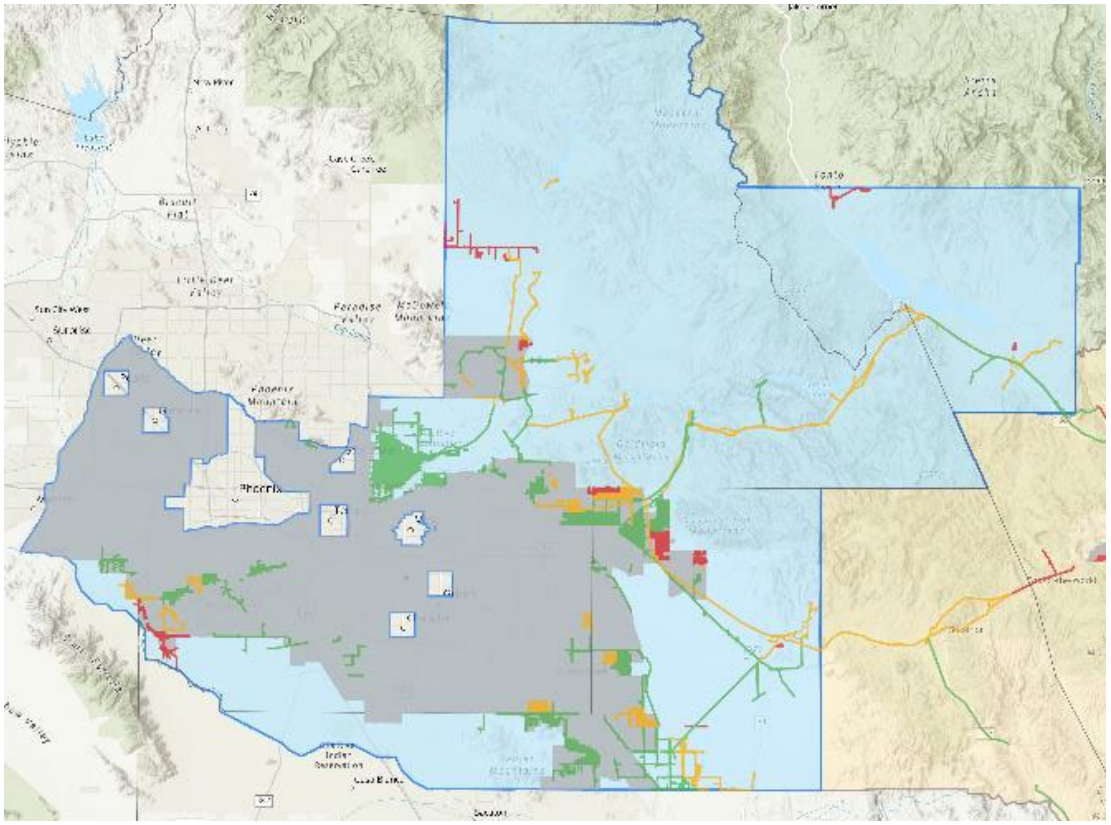


# Preventing Fires Caused by SRP

# Fire Risk Assessment

## Highest risk areas occur on SRP's system outskirts. (Wildland Urban Interface)

- Modeling identifies high-risk circuits (red zones highest risk).
- Supports prioritization of operations, inspections, and hardening.
- Used to support PSPS and vegetation management strategies.
- **Risk levels are relative within SRP's system – they are not intended for external benchmarking**



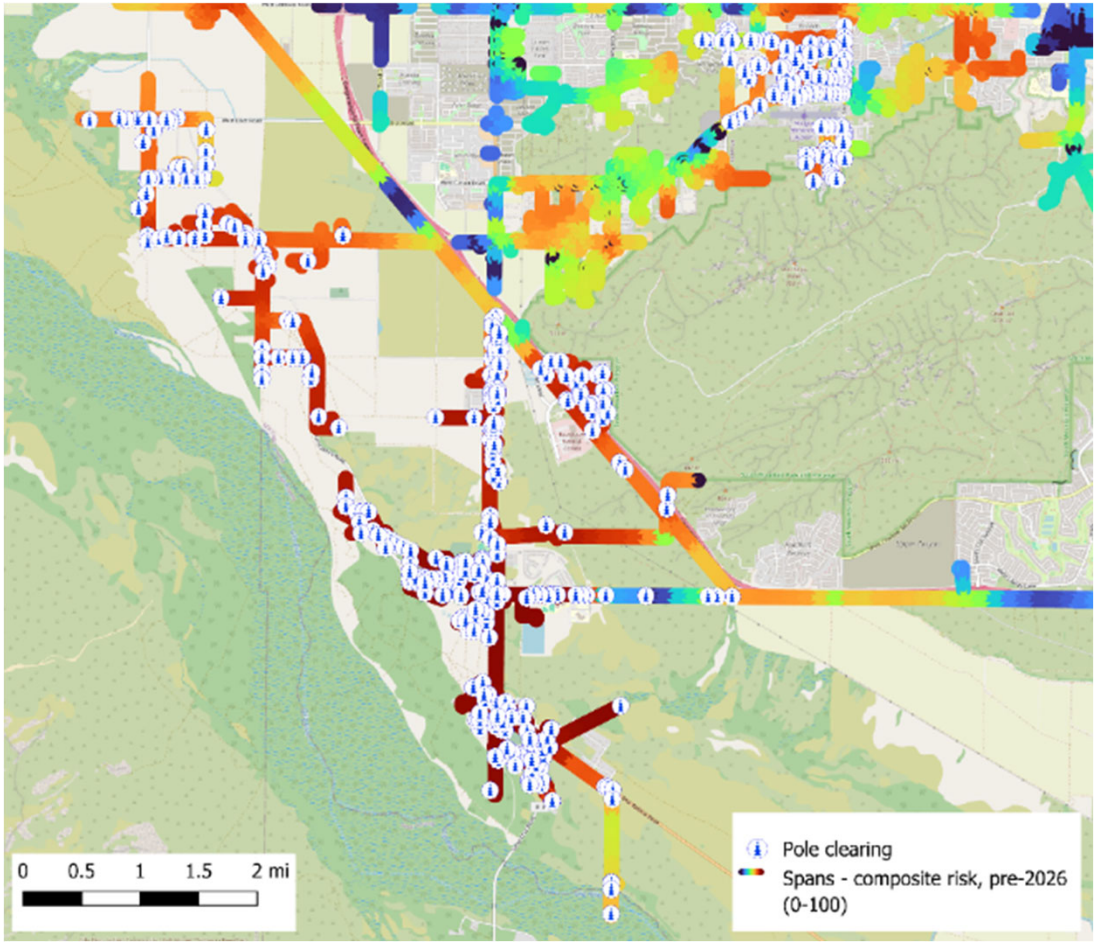
# Fuels Reduction

Defensible space around Pole (DSAP)

- Cleared a 10ft radius around pole

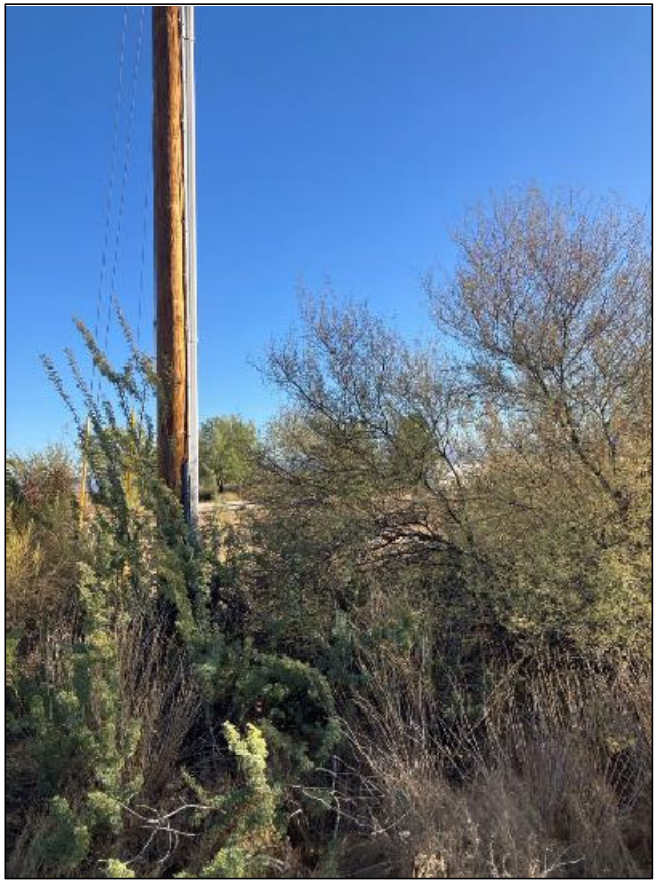
Work 100% Completed high-risk poles

- 2046 poles treated DSAP
- 48,775 $ft^2$ vegetation removed



# Defensible Space Around Poles (DSAP)

**Before**

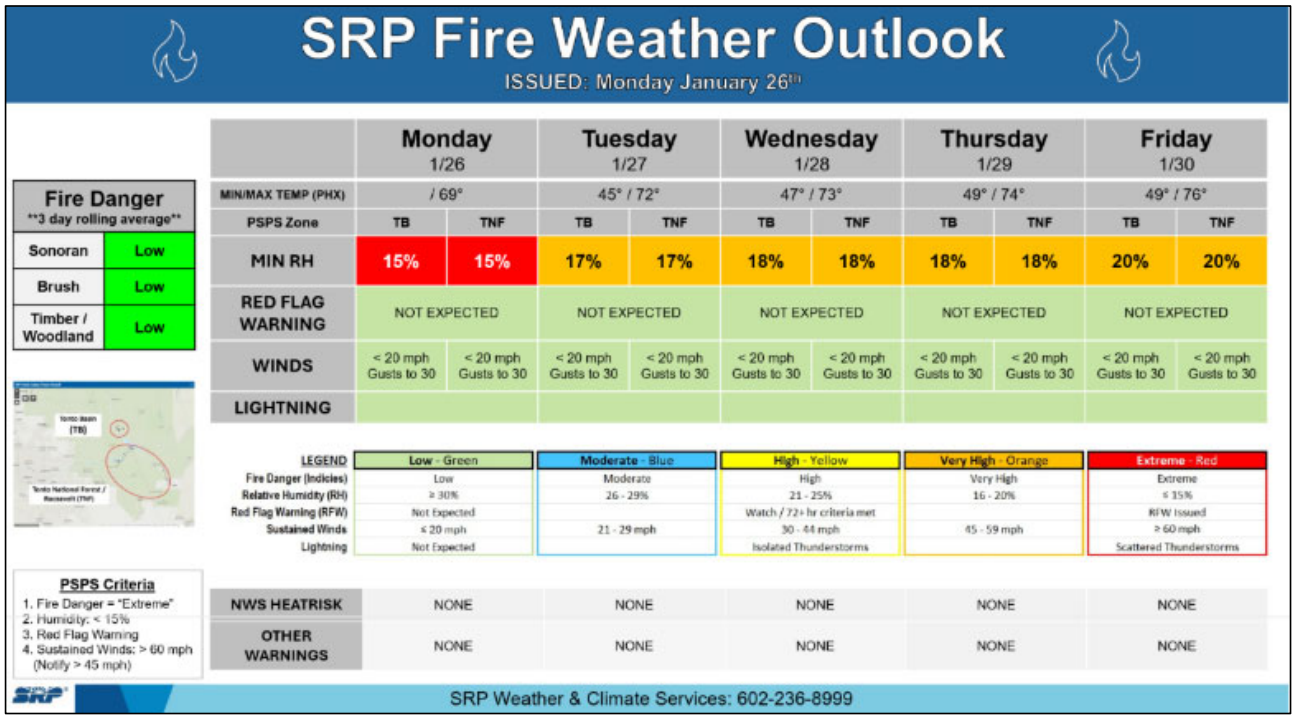


**After**

# Situational Awareness

5-day fire-risk forecasting from SRP meteorology.

- Tracking key fire indicators: RH, temperature, wind, moisture.
- This tool helps in the forecasting of a possible PSPS event



## SRP Fire Weather Outlook

ISSUED: Monday January 26th

| | Monday 1/26 | | Tuesday 1/27 | | Wednesday 1/28 | | Thursday 1/29 | | Friday 1/30 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MIN/MAX TEMP (PHX) | / 69° | | 45° / 72° | | 47° / 73° | | 49° / 74° | | 49° / 76° | |
| PSPS Zone | TB | TNF | TB | TNF | TB | TNF | TB | TNF | TB | TNF |
| MIN RH | 15% | 15% | 17% | 17% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 20% | 20% |
| RED FLAG WARNING | NOT EXPECTED | | NOT EXPECTED | | NOT EXPECTED | | NOT EXPECTED | | NOT EXPECTED | |
| WINDS | < 20 mph Gusts to 30 | < 20 mph Gusts to 30 | < 20 mph Gusts to 30 | < 20 mph Gusts to 30 | < 20 mph Gusts to 30 | < 20 mph Gusts to 30 | < 20 mph Gusts to 30 | < 20 mph Gusts to 30 | < 20 mph Gusts to 30 | < 20 mph Gusts to 30 |
| LIGHTNING | | | | | | | | | | |

| Fire Danger **3 day rolling average** | |
|---|---|
| Sonoran | Low |
| Brush | Low |
| Timber / Woodland | Low |

| LEGEND | Low - Green | Moderate - Blue | High - Yellow | Very High - Orange | Extreme - Red |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fire Danger (Indices) | Low | Moderate | High | Very High | Extreme |
| Relative Humidity (RH) | ≥ 30% | 26 - 29% | 21 - 25% | 16 - 20% | ≤ 15% |
| Red Flag Warning (RFW) | Not Expected | | Watch / 72+ hr criteria met | | RFW Issued |
| Sustained Winds | ≤ 20 mph | 21 - 29 mph | 30 - 44 mph | 45 - 59 mph | > 60 mph |
| Lightning | Not Expected | | Isolated Thunderstorms | | Scattered Thunderstorms |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NWS HEATRISK | NONE | NONE | NONE | NONE | NONE |
| OTHER WARNINGS | NONE | NONE | NONE | NONE | NONE |

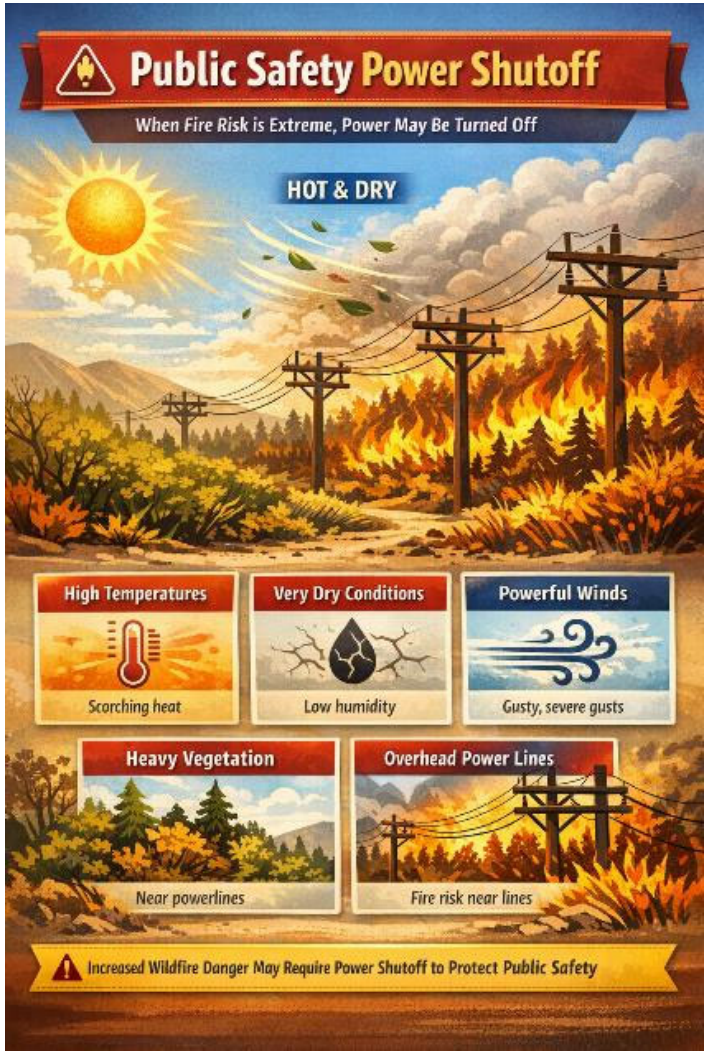
**PSPS Criteria**
1. Fire Danger = "Extreme"
2. Humidity: < 15%
3. Red Flag Warning
4. Sustained Winds: > 60 mph (Notify > 45 mph)

SRP Weather & Climate Services: 602-236-8999

# Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS)

Used only during extreme fire-weather conditions.

- Criteria include low RH, high winds (>60 mph), Red Flag warnings, Vegetation Moisture content.
- Focused on Tonto Basin & Roosevelt, Globe areas
- Currently 99 potential SRP customers in PSPS-eligible zones.
- **Used as last resort operational policy; when the risk of keeping lines energized is higher than the risk of de-energizing them.**

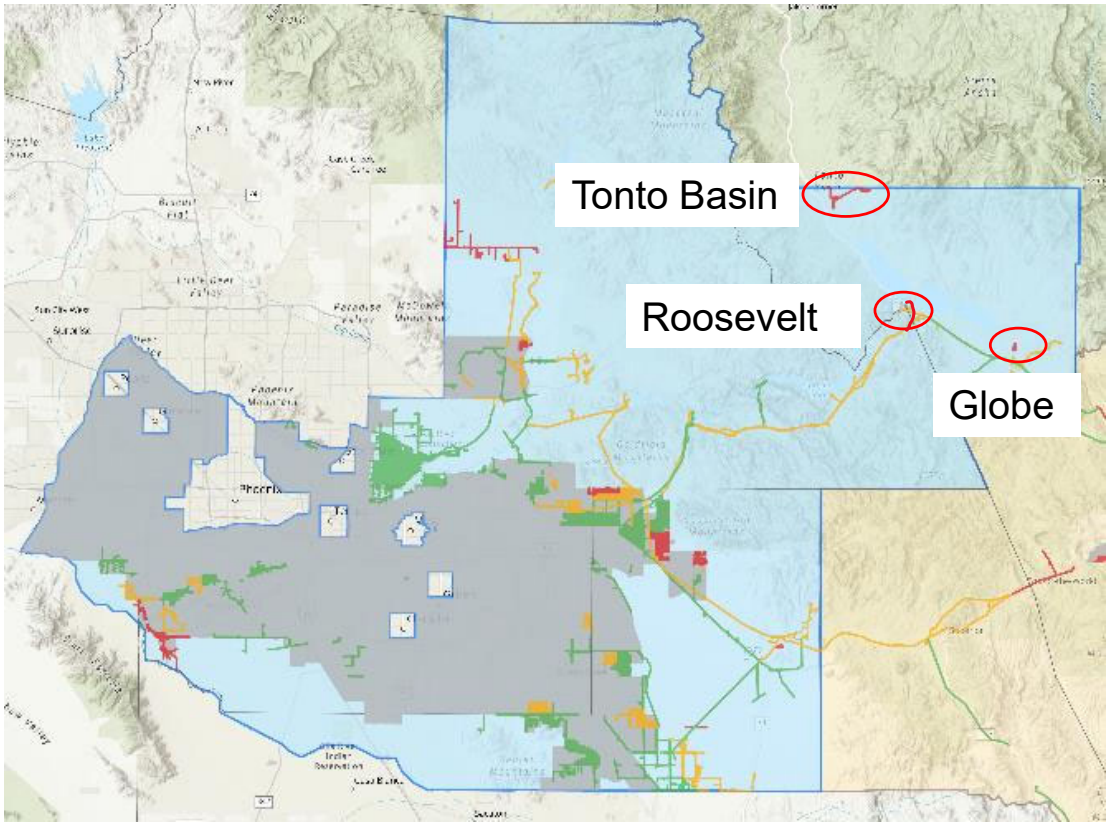


# Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS) Map

Total Customers- 99

- Tonto Basin- 77
- Roosevelt / Globe- 22

**Goal is to drive down the risk to a level that no longer requires PSPS**



# Fire Impacts to SRP

# “SmokeD” Artificial Intelligence Smoke Detection

# Vegetation Management

## Compliance with all regulatory standards for line and Right-of-Way clearing

- Routine clearing & inspection cycles.
- Removes vegetation that could potentially fall into or touch our lines
- Maintain compliance with NERC standards for transmission lines

# Standards


# Resiliency/ Hardening

# Next Steps

- Power Committee Approval in February 2026
- Full Board Approval in March 2026
- Submit SRP Board approved WMP to Department of Forestry and Fire Management in March 2026

# Recommendation

- Management requests that the Power Committee recommend the Resolution to the Board for approval.

# thank you!

# Salt River Project

## Wildfire Mitigation Plan

## 2026

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Delivering water and power®

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# INTRODUCTION:

Salt River Project (SRP) is pleased to present this Wildfire[1] Mitigation Plan (WMP or Plan) drafted in accordance with A.R.S. § 30-903 and 37-1311. The Plan has been developed with input from experts in the disciplines required to satisfy the requirements set out by the Arizona legislature. This WMP applies to all SRP-owned electric assets and those jointly owned assets that SRP operates and maintains. This WMP complies with all applicable rules and regulations, is reasonable and is in the public interest. Furthermore, this WMP is designed to meet the specific conditions and risks associated with the service area in which SRP operates.

Individuals responsible for developing and implementing the WMP include:

Director Transmission Line Design, Construction, Maintenance – Responsible for the development of the Wildfire Mitigation Plan, including leading the Wildfire Mitigation Plan Steering Committee and oversees the Wildfire Mitigation Plan Core Team with day-to-day implementation of the initiatives contained within the Plan

Senior Manager Transmission System Asset Management and Maintenance - Responsible for the implementation of the Wildfire Mitigation Plan initiatives; oversees the Fire Mitigation Team.

This Plan will be updated and submitted for approval on a biannual basis every even-numbered year beginning on or before May 1, 2026.

[1] "Wildfire" as used in this Plan is defined consistently with A.R.S. § 30-901(5) as "any unwanted, unplanned or uncontrolled fire that ignites vegetation within a wildland or natural area, including: (a) forests, (b) grasslands, (c) prairies, and (d) any areas that interface between wildland or natural and urban areas."

| Requirement | Plan Location |
|---|---|
| A description of the areas within the geographic region where the utilities' facilities may be subject to a heightened risk of wildfire | Section 2.2<br>Wildfire risk modeling was conducted by CloudFire, using the industry standard fire risk tier approach for longer term planning of mitigation strategies and a combination of Severe Fire Danger Index and Composite Risk Index for operations |
| A description of the procedures and standards that the utility will use to **inspect** and operate the electric utility's infrastructure to mitigate the risk of wildfires | Section 3.5<br>Procedures and standards for inspections<br>Patrols and inspections are conducted based on the voltage level and risk level. High voltage lines are required to be inspected annually. Distribution assets are inspected annually in high wildfire risk areas |
| A description of the procedures and standards that the utility will use to inspect and **operate** the electric utility's infrastructure to mitigate the risk of wildfires | Section 3.2<br>Procedures and standards for operations<br>Operations include wildfire safety training for field personnel; Incident Command training for grid operations personnel; and special protocols for safely working in the field using equipment that could cause a spark |
| A description of key individuals or positions titles of those persons who are responsible for implementing the wildfire mitigation plan | Introduction Section<br>• Director – Transmission Line Design, Construction, Maintenance<br>• Senior Manager – Transmission System Asset Management and Maintenance |
| A description of procedures for **de-energizing power lines** and disabling reclosers to mitigate potential wildfires or provide a PSPS | Section 3.3<br>Procedures for de-energizing power lines<br>There are two main courses of actions for de-energizing power lines.<br>1) Emergency de-energization is a standard operating practice to de-energize power lines in response to an active fire, including at the request of public safety partners<br>2) Public Safety Power Shutoff – protocols to proactively de-energize the power grid based on fire weather conditions |
| A description of procedures for de-energizing power lines and **disabling reclosers** to mitigate potential wildfires or provide a PSPS | Section 3.2<br>Procedure for disabling reclosers includes setting the system to no-reclose when fire weather conditions are present<br><br>Section 3.3<br>Public Safety Power Shutoff<br>Levels of PSPS implementation protocols |
| A plan for vegetation management | Section 3.4<br>Vegetation Management<br>Procedures include standards and time frames |

| Requirement | Plan Location |
|---|---|
| A summary of the procedures to restore the electric utility's system in the event of a wildfire | Section 3.2.3<br>SRP will patrol power lines that were de-energized either proactively (PSPS) or re-actively due to active wildfires and fire weather conditions prior to re-energizing |
| A description of community outreach and public awareness efforts | Section 4<br>SRP conducts public safety partner and community outreach in Tier 3 areas where PSPS protocols may be activated. Additional awareness tools include media/social media, website and proactive mailings to customers. |
| A description of potential participation, if applicable, with state or local wildfire protection efforts | Section 4<br>Communication and Outreach<br>SRP hosts collaboration sessions, participates in community wildfire preparedness programs and other collaboration sessions |
| A description of how the electric utility will monitor compliance with the wildfire mitigation plan | Section 5<br>The Wildfire Mitigation Plan is overseen by a Steering Committee of executive leadership representatives that oversees a Core Team of technical experts responsible for their aspects of the Plan that meets quarterly. The Plan can only be modified with approval of the Board |

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Salt River Project's Wildfire Mitigation Programs (WMP or Plan) identifies the preventive actions, protective equipment and monitoring programs that SRP implements to minimize the risk that SRP electrical assets could start or perpetuate a wildfire. As the utility industry continues to mature its understanding of wildfire and initiatives for wildfire mitigation, the WMP serves as a living document to drive collaboration and coordination across the organization. The Plan uses a risk-based approach to understand high probability and high impact factors so resources can be focused on where their activities will be most effective. The major topics included in this WMP are:

Situational Awareness – Understanding fire-prone conditions to inform mitigation measures including data about vegetative fuels and weather.

Operational Practices – Field and systems operations practices used to mitigate wildfire risks, including field procedures, no-reclose, and no-test policies.

Emergency Response – Under extreme fire weather conditions, emergency protocols aim to minimize the risk of wildfire impacts. This includes protocols for de-energization of identified circuits when wildfire hazards are present, informed by risk evaluation tools.

Vegetation Management – The practices that focus on electrical clearances, distances, removal of hazard trees, fuels reduction and ongoing activities to minimize the chances of vegetation striking lines or being the source of an ignition. Managing vegetative fuels can also diminish the spread and intensity of wildfires.

Inspections and Corrections – The frequency of patrols and inspections, based on wildfire risk and corrections to mitigate against utility-caused wildfires. This includes analyzing the customers' experience of circuit performance in fire-prone areas.

System Hardening and Ruggedization – Equipment that lowers ignition risk such as non-expulsion devices, protective relays, and other devices to prevent wildfires and maintain service continuity.

Communications and Outreach – Multi-pronged approach to communicating and collaborating with employees, public safety partners, governmental agencies, other critical infrastructure providers, customers, and key stakeholders.

*Figure 1. Portfolio Approach to Wildfire Mitigation Planning*

# 1. BACKGROUND

This WMP has been developed as a framework to prioritize and harmonize a variety of projects, programs and initiatives that have been implemented by Salt River Project (SRP or Company) to minimize the risk of wildfire. The Plan's objective is to identify and mitigate the potential for SRP electric equipment, facilities, or activities to become a source of wildfire ignition or to perpetuate a wildfire. A risk driven approach is used to lower the likelihood and impact of wildfires related to SRP's infrastructure. This WMP formalizes SRP's wildfire mitigation activities in a consolidated document that addresses SRP's electric assets.

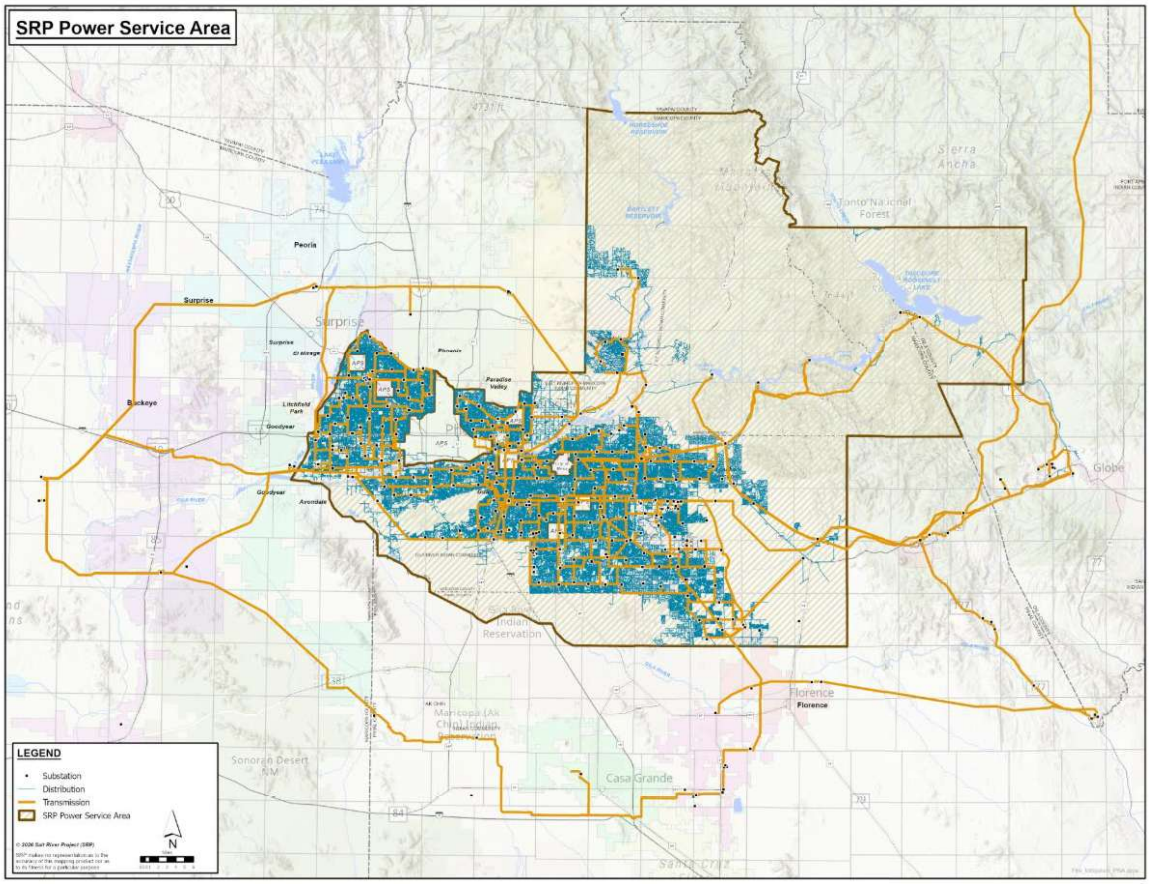
The WMP is founded on a risk-based approach using a portfolio framework for wildfire mitigation activities to achieve safety, reliability, and resilience as it relates to wildfires. Activities and initiatives in the Plan are supported through governance, collaboration, data sharing, and organizational alignment. The Plan identifies projects and programs that reduce the likelihood and impacts of wildfires related to utility electrical infrastructure. The WMP systematically addresses risk in a cost-effective way, leveraging organizational experts implementing processes and protocols across SRP's departments. Ongoing collaboration includes engagements with public safety partners. A key Plan component is education and outreach with communities and customers. Through its participation in the Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI), the International Wildfire Risk Mitigation Consortium, and other industry forums, SRP continues to learn and implement new industry practices.

## 1.1. Overview and Electric Service Area

SRP is a community-based, not-for-profit organization providing affordable water and power to more than two million people in central Arizona. SRP became an electricity provider formed as an agricultural improvement district and a political subdivision of the State of Arizona in 1937 in the Phoenix metropolitan area. SRP is committed to acting in the best interest of the communities it serves and strives to help build a better future for Arizona.

For over a century, SRP has focused on innovative solutions to meet the Valley's ever-changing water and power needs. SRP generates electricity from a mix of renewable sources like solar, geothermal, biomass, wind, and hydropower. To ensure the ability to meet the demand for power at all times, including during Arizona's hot summers; SRP also relies on traditional generation sources, such as nuclear, coal, and natural gas. These sources are connected through vertically integrated electric system that include generation, transmission and distribution assets.

*Figure 2. SRP Electric Service Area*




Electric infrastructure, especially overhead powerlines, represents a category of utility assets with the potential to cause or perpetuate wildfires. SRP's WMP considers the areas where generation, transmission and distribution infrastructure are present. For co-owned assets, the utility responsible for the operation and maintenance of the asset is also responsible for managing wildfire risks associated with those assets.

# 2. QUANTIFYING WILDFIRE RISK

## 2.1. Risk Driven Decision Making Framework

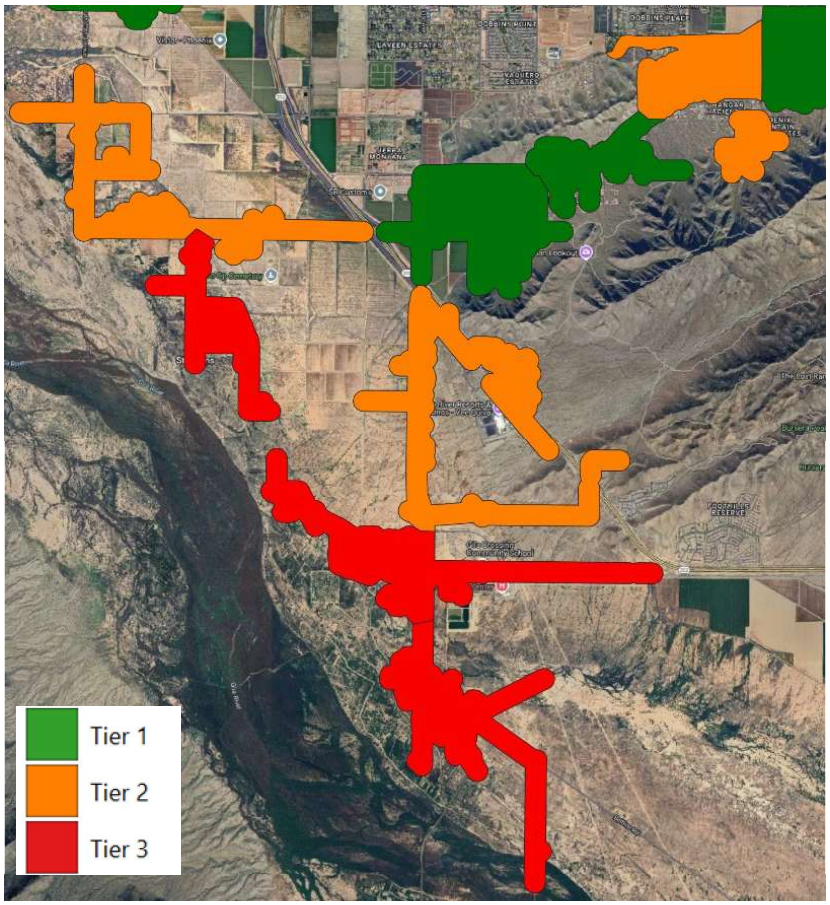
SRP has undertaken a variety of activities to prioritize wildfire mitigation related actions to areas that are most prone to wildfire activity. Ongoing collaboration with various agencies, including the United States Forest Service (USFS), the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the Department of Forestry and Fire Management (DFFM), local fire agencies, local emergency management, and field crews inform SRP's understanding and awareness of wildfire risks. SRP leverages advanced modeling techniques with advanced technologies to assess risk on both a short-term operating and long-term planning basis. The risk-based approach, utilized throughout the industry, is designed to reduce the likelihood of wildfires related to SRP's infrastructure and assets.

## 2.2. Identifying Wildfire Threat Risk

### 2.2.1. Wildfire Risk Modeling

CloudFire, Inc. conducts SRP's wildfire risk modeling related to the electric grid, a Planning Model to inform longer term initiatives and an Operating Model for shorter term operating decisions. The Planning Model defines wildfire risk Tiers that are used for program and project planning purposes. CloudFire's modeling includes more than 100 million computer-simulated fires modeled under historical conditions. The analysis uses advanced algorithms that take into account equipment outages, surface and canopy fuel layers from the United States Forest Service Landfire.gov information, 15 years of gridded climatology based on a 2.5 km resolution, topography from the United States Geological Survey and building footprints from Microsoft. Primary circuit span-level outputs for each modeled fire include number of impacted structures, acres of timber burned and approximate suppression costs. The resulting risk scores are ranked and grouped into wildfire Tiers as shown in the example in Figure 3.

*Figure 3. Fire Risk Tier Example*




Wildfire risk Tiers indicate likelihood and impacts of electric utility related wildfires within SRP's footprint and help SRP prioritize mitigation measures relative to risk within the service territory. These measures may include special operating procedures, elevated hardening standards, more frequent vegetation management, or increased asset inspections. CloudFire outputs support planning and prioritization of risk reducing initiatives.

Circuits are organized into wildfire risk Tiers based on their risk relative to each other within SRP's service territory.

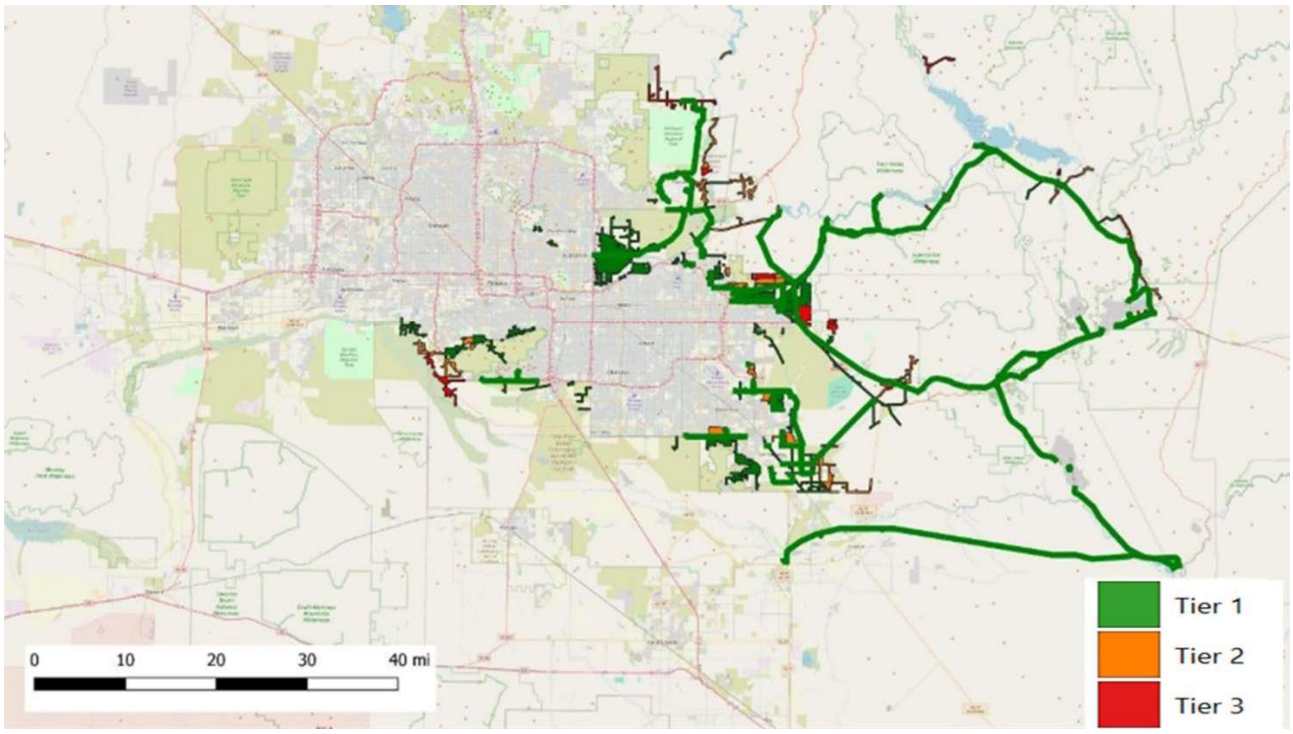
*Table 1. Tiers and Risk Mitigation*

| | Tier 1 | Tier 2 | Tier 3 | Reference |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Circuits | **1379** | **58** | **23**[2] | |
| Mitigation Actions | | | | |
| Hardware Inspection single phase Distribution | 10 year | 5 year | 1 year | 3.5 |
| Hardware Inspection three phase Distribution | 10 year | 5 year | 1 year | 3.5 |
| Vegetation Inspection single phase Distribution | 2 year | 2 year | 1 year | 3.4 |
| Vegetation Inspection three phase Distribution | 2 year | 2 year | 1 year | 3.4 |
| Hardware Inspection Transmission | 1 year | 1 year | 1 year | 3.5 |
| Vegetation Inspection Transmission | 1 year | 1 year | 1 year | 3.4 |
| Defensible Space Around Poles (DSAP) | No | Yes | Yes | 3.4 |
| Pole Replacement Program (Steel Poles) | No | Yes | Yes | 3.6 |
| Enhanced Standards (Pole Wrap) | No | Yes | Yes | 3.6 |
| Non-Explosion Equipment | No | Yes | Yes | 3.6 |
| Smoke Detection Cameras | No | No | Yes | 3.1.2 |
| Weather Stations | No | Yes | Yes | 3.1.2 |
| Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS) | No | No | Yes | 3.3.2 |

The current designations of SRP's risk Tier circuits are shown in Figure 4. The Tier levels are used in planning and also to guide operating decisions, such as the Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS) proactive de-energization protocols. Of the 23 circuits identified as Tier 3, 5 are designated as candidate circuits for the PSPS program. These circuits are in higher elevations where climate conditions increase fire risk to a level that can't be fully addressed by SRP's other fire risk mitigation actions.

[2] A small subset of Tier 3 circuits is identified as candidates for PSPS. As of the writing of this Plan, 5 of the 23 are candidate circuits.

*Figure 4. SRP Wildfire Risk Tier Map*




The Wildland Urban Interface, or WUI, is the zone of transition between unoccupied land and human development, where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels. The WUI is continually evolving, and periodic assessment of risk helps to identify whether mitigation actions in the WUI are needed to reduce risk. The CloudFire analysis considers the WUI in its assessment.

### 2.2.2. Co-Located Utility Assets in Arizona

Utilities in Arizona have assets that are co-located within a geographical area. Collaboration is important to protecting the public and utility assets from the incidence of wildfires. Arizona's largest utilities continue to engage in WMP coordination. Ongoing engagement with other electric utilities in Arizona aids in sharing industry practices and lessons learned. This WMP applies to all SRP electric assets and those jointly owned assets that SRP operates.

# 3. WILDFIRE RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMS

The following section outlines the various approaches SRP uses to understand and mitigate wildfire risk.

## 3.1. Situational Awareness

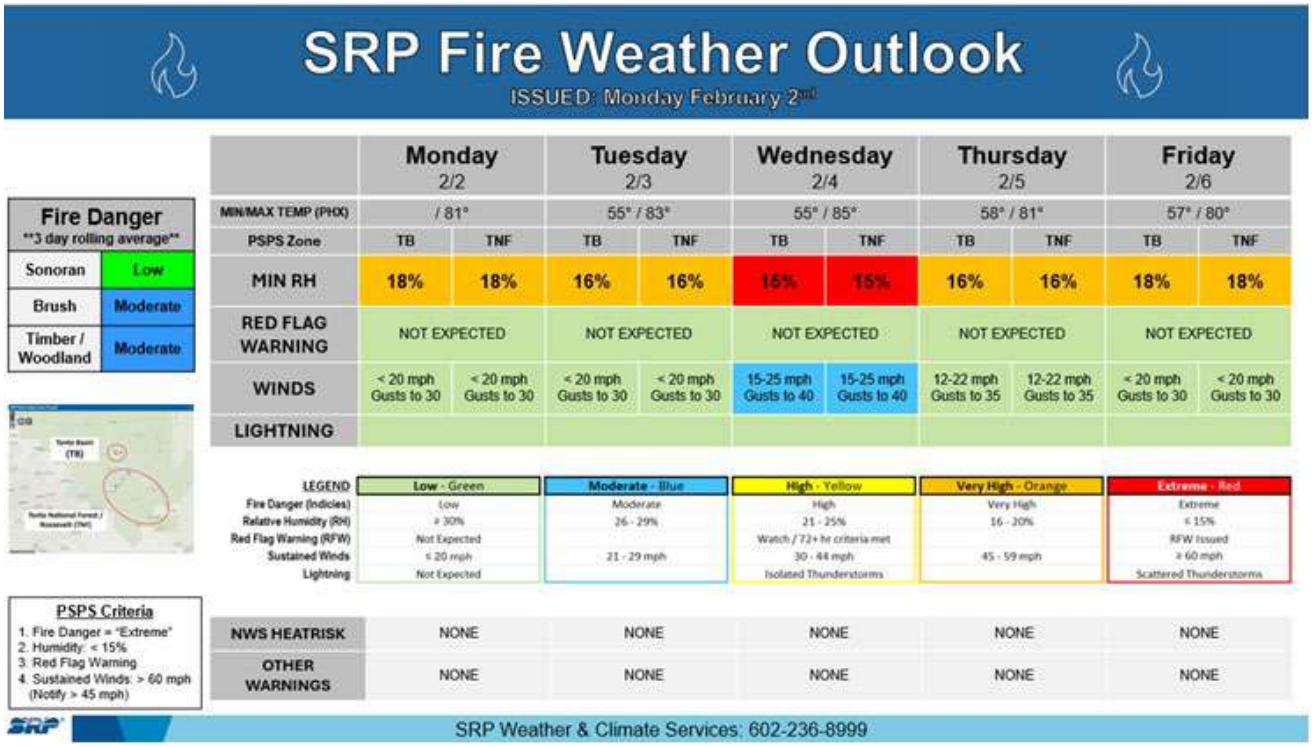
A key factor in risk mitigation is understanding where and how significantly wildfires could impact or could be impacted by utility infrastructure and assets. SRP implements technologies and collaborates with other agencies to maintain awareness of wildfire risks on both a short-term and long-term basis. SRP continues to evaluate tools and resources to fully support situational awareness as part of the overall risk reduction strategy. SRP is exploring additional communications capabilities, especially in remote areas, to enable remote sensing and reporting devices.

### 3.1.1. Fire Weather Indicators

SRP's experts collaborate with outside agencies to maintain awareness of wildfire hazards, leveraging SRP's meteorology team, collaborating agencies, and technical experts. As fire risk modeling is deployed, results are incorporated to address identified risk on both a long-term and short-term basis.

During wildfire season, SRP receives information about vegetative fuel conditions and fire potential from the USFS and other sources. SRP utilizes this information to make decisions about field and grid operations protocols. The meteorology team issues fire weather outlooks twice a week, shown in Figure 5.

*Figure 5. Fire Weather Output Example*



# SRP Fire Weather Outlook

ISSUED: Monday February 2nd

| Fire Danger **3 day rolling average** | |
|---|---|
| Sonoran | Low |
| Brush | Moderate |
| Timber / Woodland | Moderate |

| | Monday 2/2 | | Tuesday 2/3 | | Wednesday 2/4 | | Thursday 2/5 | | Friday 2/6 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MIN/MAX TEMP (PHX) | / 81° | | 55° / 83° | | 55° / 85° | | 58° / 81° | | 57° / 80° | |
| PSPS Zone | TB | TNF | TB | TNF | TB | TNF | TB | TNF | TB | TNF |
| MIN RH | 18% | 18% | 16% | 16% | 15% | 15% | 16% | 16% | 18% | 18% |
| RED FLAG WARNING | NOT EXPECTED | | NOT EXPECTED | | NOT EXPECTED | | NOT EXPECTED | | NOT EXPECTED | |
| WINDS | < 20 mph Gusts to 30 | < 20 mph Gusts to 30 | < 20 mph Gusts to 30 | < 20 mph Gusts to 30 | 15-25 mph Gusts to 40 | 15-25 mph Gusts to 40 | 12-22 mph Gusts to 35 | 12-22 mph Gusts to 35 | < 20 mph Gusts to 30 | < 20 mph Gusts to 30 |
| LIGHTNING | | | | | | | | | | |

| LEGEND | Low - Green | Moderate - Blue | High - Yellow | Very High - Orange | Extreme - Red |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fire Danger (Indicies) | Low | Moderate | High | Very High | Extreme |
| Relative Humidity (RH) | ≥ 30% | 26 - 29% | 21 - 25% | 16 - 20% | ≤ 15% |
| Red Flag Warning (RFW) | Not Expected | | Watch / 72+ hr criteria met | | RFW Issued |
| Sustained Winds | ≤ 20 mph | 21 - 29 mph | 30 - 44 mph | 45 - 59 mph | ≥ 60 mph |
| Lightning | Not Expected | | Isolated Thunderstorms | | Scattered Thunderstorms |

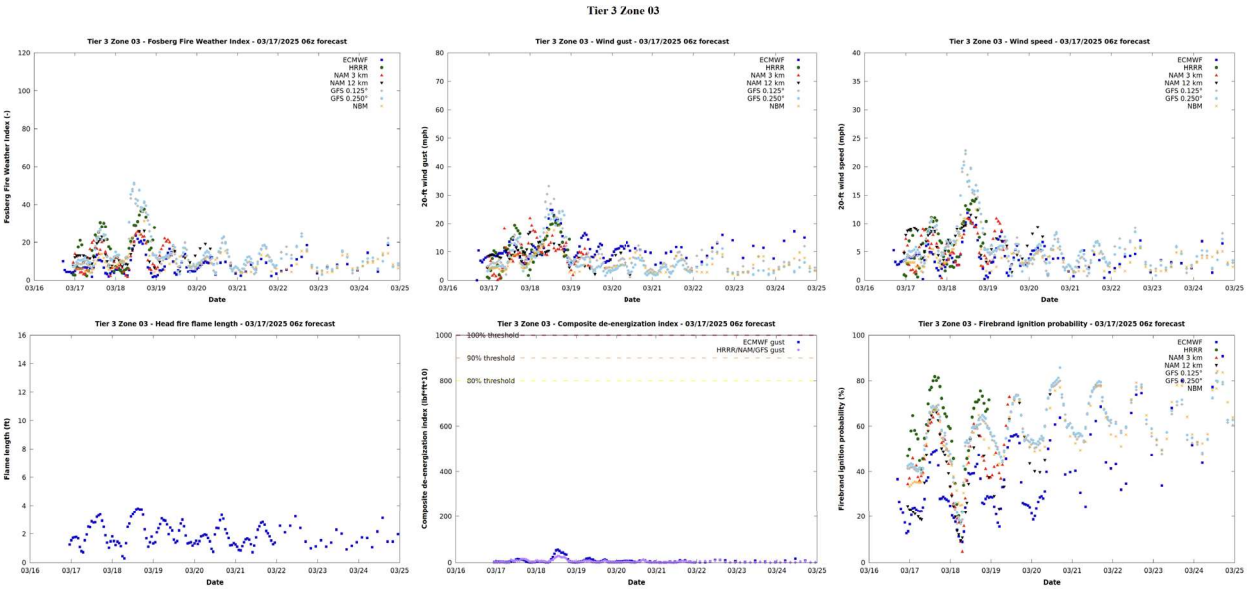
**PSPS Criteria**
1. Fire Danger = "Extreme"
2. Humidity: < 15%
3. Red Flag Warning
4. Sustained Winds: > 60 mph (Notify > 45 mph)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NWS HEATRISK | NONE | NONE | NONE | NONE | NONE |
| OTHER WARNINGS | NONE | NONE | NONE | NONE | NONE |

SRP Weather & Climate Services: 602-236-8999

With support from the CloudFire team, SRP has implemented Pyrecast, a fire spread model, to analyze direction and rate of fire spread to inform operating decisions. A Composite Risk Index (CRI) bundles several factors that are indicative of fire weather conditions, such as Red Flag Warning, fuel moisture, high winds, and other fire weather indicators into a risk index. Fire weather indicators are shown in Figure 6.

*Figure 6. Fire Weather Indicators*




The CRI updates four times per day, providing valuable situational awareness to SRP's meteorology and operating teams. When the CRI reaches identified thresholds, alerts are generated that indicate the need for further analysis and possible action.

*Figure 7. CloudFire Fire Weather Example*

**SRP Tier 3 Percent of CRI Threshold Forecast for 02/05/26 - 02/11/26**

| Zone | Feb 05 | Feb 06 | Feb 07 | Feb 08 | Feb 09 | Feb 10 | Feb 11 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Blue Ridge - Tier 3 FID 146 dist | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| CAL122 CAL123 CAL125 - Tier 3 FID 42 dist | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| CAL122 - Tier 3 FID 23 dist | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 11 | 1 |
| CAL122 - Tier 3 FID 81 dist | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| CAN125 SV124 SS134 - Tier 3 FID 68 dist | 0 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 9 | 1 |
| Carlota Superior Miami Pinto Valley Carlota Pinto Valley - Tier 3 FID 180 trans | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| Carlota Superior Oak Flat Pinal Miami Pinto Valley - Tier 3 FID 181 trans | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 9 | 1 |
| East Skyline Road - Tier 3 FID 16 dist | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 0 |
| FJ132 - Tier 3 FID 88 dist | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 0 |
| FZ125 - Tier 3 FID 131 dist | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| FZ125 - Tier 3 FID 135 dist | 1 | 4 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| GB125 - Tier 3 FID 30 dist | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 13 | 1 |
| IRN126 - Tier 3 FID 48 dist | 2 | 5 | 5 | 11 | 2 | 10 | 2 |
| MAY124 - Tier 3 FID 47 dist | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| MAY124 - Tier 3 FID 49 dist | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 1 |
| Oak Flat Pinal Miami Pinto Valley Gas Cleaning Miami Miami Pinal - Tier 3 FID 178 trans | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| PIN122 PIN123 PIN124 - Tier 3 FID 121 dist | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 2 |
| PIN125 PIN126 PIN124 - Tier 3 FID 153 dist | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 2 |
| PIN125 PIN126 RVE125 RVE124 - Tier 3 FID 14 dist | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 4 |
| PN145 - Tier 3 FID 138 dist | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| PN152 MI152 MI125 - Tier 3 FID 140 dist | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 2 |
| RVE124 - Tier 3 FID 31 dist | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 2 |
| Tonto Basin - Tier 3 FID 32 dist | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 2 |

0%
40%
80%
90%
100%

### 3.1.2. Wildfire Camera and Weather Station Deployment

SRP has expanded its situational awareness devices to include wildfire cameras and weather stations. SRP has smoke detecting cameras (SmokeD) that use artificial intelligence (AI) for early fire detection and notification. AI cameras have optical sensors that provide accurate smoke detection for up to ten miles. Combination devices of weather stations and wildfire cameras are strategically deployed in areas identified for wildfire risk.

Additional Smoke D wildfire detecting cameras are scheduled to be installed in 2026 on existing infrastructure for the upcoming wildfire season. The current cameras are solar powered and use a public communications network. Additional deployment of 2-3 cameras per year will include equipment and communications capability for hard-to-reach line assets and mountaintop sites. Prioritized installations are planned for the transmission system, specifically the 500 kV corridor, and in areas that are prone to fires such as the Roosevelt Lake area.

Weather factors are known to contribute to the risk of wildfires. For example, high wind conditions could elevate the likelihood or impact of wildfires. Currently, SRP's meteorology team uses weather stations that are deployed throughout the service territory and those that are integrated with other devices, such as wildfire cameras. Weather informs field conditions and potential work windows. SRP placed additional weather stations along critical circuits in high-risk areas and will continue to strategically expand based on guidance from the meteorology team.

Situational awareness technology being added in the first half of 2026 includes cameras and weather stations as shown Table 2.

*Table 2. Situational Awareness Technology*

| Site | Technology |
|---|---|
| Queen Valley | Weather Station + SmokeD |
| Roosevelt | Weather Station + SmokeD |
| Cragin | Weather Station Only |

## 3.2. Operational Practices

Special seasonal operational procedures are used to mitigate the potential ignition or spread of wildfires from utility infrastructure. SRP enters Fire Season Mode when risks are above normal for wildfires, defined by wildfire conditions. Adaptive control room operations and field operations are implemented to mitigate against wildfire risk. SRP reviews wildfire risks related to specific circuits and infrastructure annually to identify where operational restrictions for wildfire prone areas might further reduce risk. Fire spread modeling and risk propensity alerts are important tools for guiding operational practices and system settings.

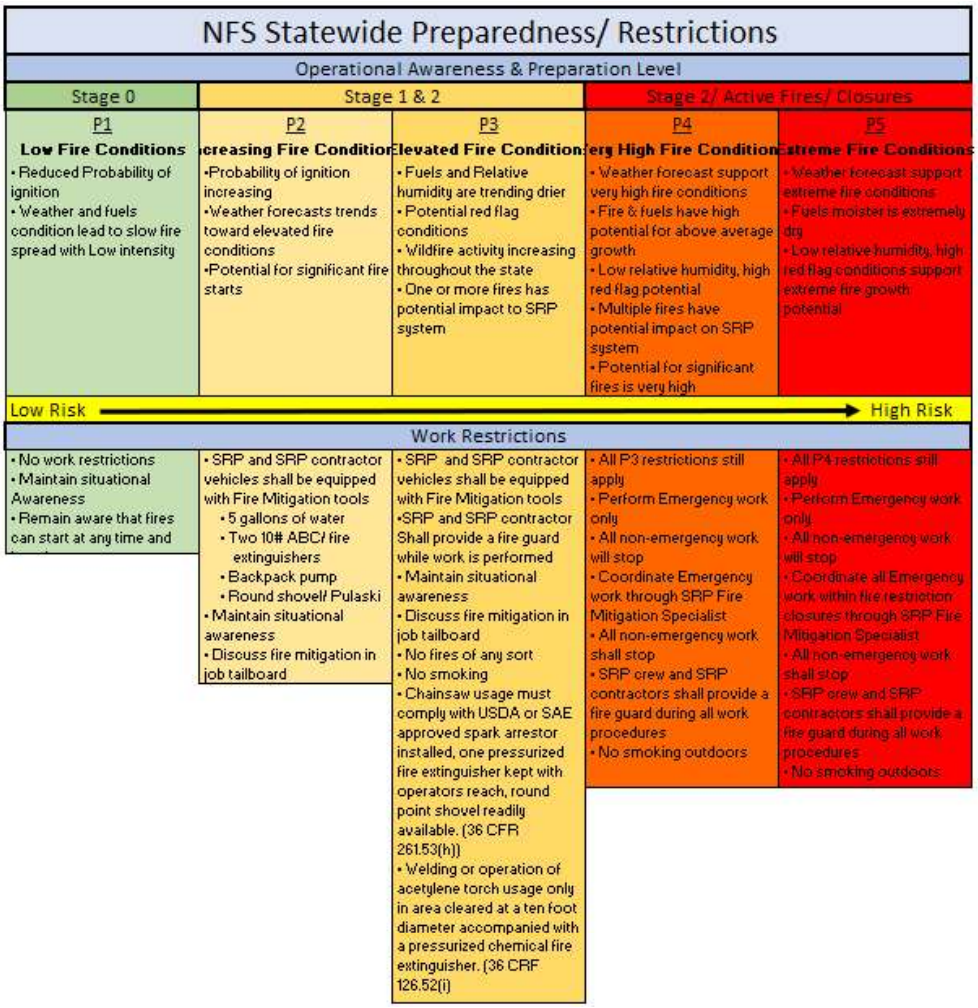
### 3.2.1. Transmission and Distribution Operations Practices

SRP follows fire restrictions implemented by state and federal fire agencies. SRP begins fire season operational procedures when fire restrictions are issued any time conditions are above normal. Wildfire conditions are coordinated and communicated using the most conservative threat condition as the trigger for adaptive transmission and distribution operations.

During high risk Fire Season, when the United States Forest Service (USFS) declares Preparedness Level 2 or higher,[3] identified circuits are placed into Fire Season Operating Mode. SRP will turn off automatic circuit reclosing, resulting in one trip to lock out the circuit and effectuate other wildfire protection measures, including work restrictions from the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ).[4] This reduces the likelihood that sparks could result from reenergizing the line before field conditions are observed and, if necessary, remediated. Factors considered for modified Fire Season operations include fuel moisture conditions, Severe Fire Danger Index ("SFD"), and the Energy Release Component percentile.

[3] https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/coconino/fire/?cid=fseprd891645
[4] This could include other protective relays or electronic device settings

*Figure 8. National Forest Service (NFS) Fire Preparedness Levels/ Restrictions*




SRP uses protective relaying, an important wildfire mitigation tool to automatically de-energize equipment should an anomaly be detected. In normal circumstances, when there is an interruption, or fault, on the circuit multiple reclosing attempts will automatically occur. If a temporary fault condition no longer exists, the circuit quickly recloses by itself restoring electric service. During wildfire conditions, if the fault is still on the line, an attempt to re-energize has the potential to create a spark which can present a risk if trees or brush are nearby. SRP implements a No-Reclose Policy on severe fire weather days. Should a fault occur due to an undesirable field condition, the grid remains de-energized until the impacted lines can be patrolled and re-energized when safe conditions are confirmed. This practice avoids reclosing into a hazard that could cause sparks.

SRP's operating practice is to disable automatic reclosing on the distribution system circuit, based on the Severe Fire Danger Index, or SFDI. SRP's aim is to keep the system in normal operating condition as much as possible. To mitigate wildfire risk, SRP is deploying non-expulsion devices in wildfire risk areas beginning

with Tier 3 circuits. At least annually, the list of no-reclose circuits is updated in advance of fire season based on wildfire risk modeling results.

The Distribution Operations Center (DOC) also coordinates with APS and may enter no-reclose on circuits that feed APS if those circuits are placed in no-reclose mode. A subset of no-reclose circuits becomes candidates for the PSPS protocols, included in the Emergency Management section and the PSPS Plan.

### 3.2.2. Enhanced Fault Detection

SRP is improving the capability to determine the location of distribution faults via sensing technology to shorten inspection durations and more precisely pinpoint where to deploy field crews during fire season. Distribution troubleshooters are deploying more fault detectors of approximately one hundred visual-indicating (non-communicating) devices. A program for communications-capable detectors is underway for 12 kV and 22 kV circuits in higher fire risk areas. Remote fault detection, with the identification of magnitude and location, improves grid restoration response time. Sensing device information is being integrated with the Automated Distribution Management System (ADMS) remote operating capabilities, with 50 additional devices scheduled for deployment each year through Fiscal Year 27. Improvements in communications through Field Area Network radio capabilities, focused in the Roosevelt area, are also being deployed, which should significantly improve the effectiveness of communications-capable devices.

### 3.2.3. Restoration Protocols

Whenever the power grid is no longer in normal operating mode, SRP monitors all circuits including the circuits set to no reclose for outages, indicating the possibility of anomalous conditions in the field. Should a no-reclose circuit trip out, or if a circuit is proactively de-energized, field personnel will conduct visual inspections by patrolling the circuits. If no anomalous conditions are identified as anomalous, the circuits will be re-energized. However, should conditions in the field indicate anything anomalous, the circuits will undergo a detailed inspection. Any identified corrections will be completed prior to declaring the system safe to re-energize. This applies to circuits that trip after being placed in no-reclose, circuits that were de-energized proactively under a Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS) and circuits that were de-energized in response to an active wildfire.

### 3.2.4. Wildland Fire Preparedness for Field Personnel

Wildland Fire Season guidelines are updated and communicated annually. SRP uses the USFS guidelines and has fire preparedness information for field personnel that lays out fire threat conditions, work practices, and required Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) required under the different fire restriction stages.

## 3.3. Wildfire Response / Emergency Management

SRP has a robust emergency management structure and is well equipped to manage crisis situations related to its assets and infrastructure. Wildfire mitigation and response coordinates inputs from multiple

areas of responsibility and expertise, as well as from external partners. While many areas of SRP engage in wildfire emergency response, the primary liaison to external parties for wildfire mitigation is SRP's Wildfire Mitigation team.

### 3.3.1. SRP Incident Command System

SRP uses FEMA's Incident Command System (ICS), a formal task-based structure for professional response to emergencies. SRP's emergency team collaborates with other agencies to coordinate roles, responsibilities, and activities. ICS affords a common approach to emergency situations and is used throughout SRP operational groups. Personnel are trained in the ICS, and the training is refreshed annually in advance of high fire season. Specific wildfire-related activities are supported through the overarching corporate program and with public safety partners through this common approach.

The broader SRP organization has a Crisis Management Team (CMT), beginning with executive leadership, which works across the different lines of business including water, power, and others. The SRP ICS teams are used for event driven emergencies and for fire response. The Grid Incident Management Team (Grid IC) is assembled to directly deal with specific wildfire events, and its participants are guided by the expertise required for distribution and/or transmission operations. A core Grid IC crew is identified for utility-related wildfires that consists of an Incident Commander (IC), Fire Liaison, and Public Information Officer. Based on the severity and action to be addressed, SRP supplements the team as needed.

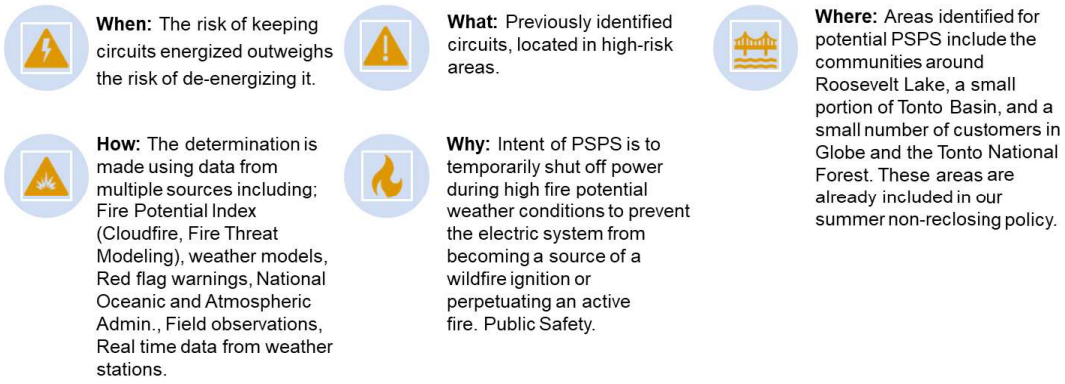
Ongoing coordination and regular updates with emergency response personnel and public safety partners within the SRP service territory is a cornerstone of wildfire safety and mitigation. Information sharing and training exercises are an important part of working together in support of public safety. The SRP Wildfire Mitigation Team conducts outreach and awareness, including coordination activities with public safety partners and customers in areas identified to be at higher risk. SRP continues its longstanding practices of turning off power in the presence of an active wildfire, in coordination with local emergency management personnel.

### 3.3.2. Proactive De-energization / Public Safety Power Shutoff

Salt River Project (SRP) is committed to public safety and mitigating the risk from wildfires is a top priority. Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS) is a proactive de-energization program used to help minimize the risk of wildfires related to utility infrastructure. During a PSPS, SRP will temporarily shut off power within specific areas when certain weather and other environmental conditions exist to prevent equipment or debris from starting or contributing to a wildfire. SRP evaluates the potential for PSPS conditions during weekly operational briefings in addition to ongoing monitoring for PSPS conditions in real-time. The goal is to start getting visibility up to a week in advance of the potential PSPS event. The program is limited to certain customers in specific wildfire prone areas where overhead electric infrastructure is present, as a final measure of risk mitigation. PSPS is activated only when the risk of keeping circuits energized is greater than the risk of deenergizing them. The decision to de-energize circuits without the presence of fires, shown in Figure 9, requires coordination and communication prior to taking action, as critical services could be impacted. The PSPS process includes notifications to potentially impacted parties, including local emergency managers and affected customers as far in advance as practical. Special attention is given to

medical baseline customers that have informed SRP of their enhanced needs. Tools such as direct phone conversations and direct emails will take place to inform these customers in preparation for a PSPS event.

*Figure 9. Rubric for PSPS*




**The decision to shut off power is never taken lightly. The decision must be data driven.**

SRP monitors wildfires throughout the year but focuses on certain extreme weather patterns and other environmental criteria that create a heightened risk of wildfire ignition. Routine preparedness actions are taken before high wildfire season, typically prior to April 1st. These actions include a detailed inspection of both hardware and vegetation on the highest risk circuits (Tier 3). The grid may be proactively de-energized on these circuits to mitigate wildfire risk. However, in the presence of an active fire, the system may be de-energized to support first responder safety without extensive proactive notification. In this scenario, customers likely will already be under an evacuation order from public emergency managers.

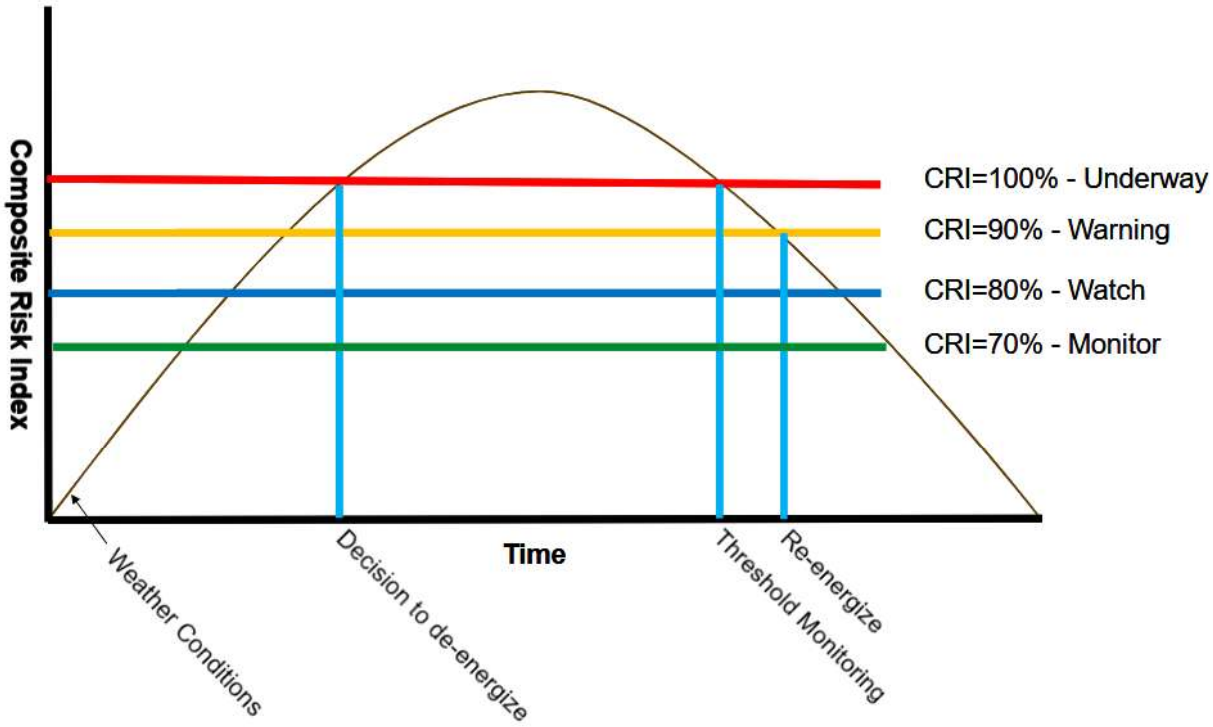
SRP uses a CRI score calculated from outage information, historical wildfire data, values at risk (people and property), terrain, vegetative fuels, and weather such as wind, humidity, and temperature. The data-driven PSPS implementation criteria for Fire Season use a composite of weather and risk information that are shown below in Table 3. Meteorologists monitor prevailing weather conditions and decision criteria measures to ensure notification takes place as far in advice as possible.

*Table 3. De-Energization Decision Criteria Components*

| Measure | Threshold Value | Monitoring Source | Reporting Iteration |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Wind Speed** | >60 mph sustained | National Weather Service and SRP local wind stations | Hourly weather stations<br><br>Average observed over 2 minute period |
| **Red Flag Warning** | Red Flag Warning | National Weather Service | Issued for 24 hour period |
| **Humidity** | <15% relative humidity | National Weather Service | Hourly weather stations |
| ***Burning Index (BI)*** | *Sonoran* >53<br>*Brush (10FM)* <0-4<br>*Timber* >43 | US Forest Service Tonto | 2x Daily (projected and actual) |
| ***Energy Release Component (ERC)*** | *Sonoran* >79<br>*Brush* >72<br>*Timber* >74 | US Forest Service Tonto | 2x Daily (projected and actual) |

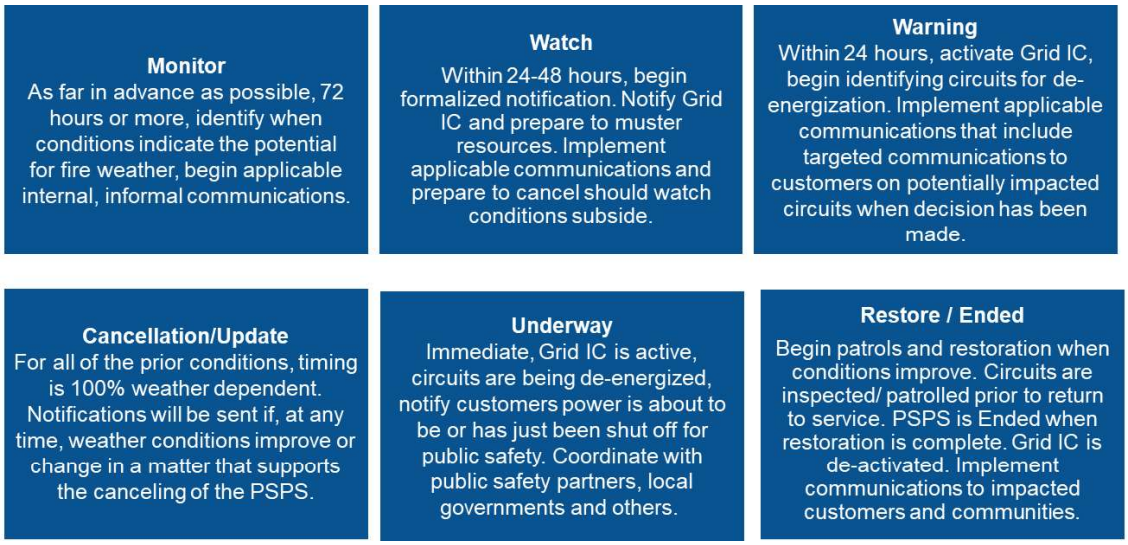
The CRI continuum illustrates the relationship between weather conditions, operational decisions, and communication frequencies, shown in Figure 10.

*Figure 10. Fire Weather Continuum*




A summary of the PSPS preparedness levels outlining communication cadences and operational practices is presented in Figure 11. External communications generally begin at the "Watch" level. Proactive de-energization will be considered on select circuits based on forecast fire weather conditions.

*Figure 11. PSPS Levels and Communications/ Operation Practices*




On circuits that are de-energized because of extreme fire weather, the circuits will be patrolled to determine safe operating conditions. It may be necessary to conduct a detailed inspection and related corrections before re-energizing.

## 3.4. Vegetation Management

Utility Vegetation Management (UVM) involves the manual, mechanical, and chemical treatment of vegetation in utility rights-of-way (ROW) to support transmission and distribution system reliability and to reduce wildfire risk. Vegetation pruning and removal is an important line of defense against wildfires potentially being caused by the presence of SRP transmission and distribution infrastructure. SRP's varied geographical territory and environmental compliance responsibilities mean that close collaboration among multiple departments are well leveraged in supporting vegetation management. As a regular practices SRP conducts periodic cycles of vegetation clearing around and under power lines, working from the highest voltages to the lower voltages. After completing an initial accelerated corridor clearing program for wildfire Tiers, SRP has achieved a regular cadence of ROW inspections for distribution circuits. A summary of vegetation management cycles is shown in Table 4.

SRP maintains a vegetation pruning and removal schedule using a "line clearance" approach to prevent vegetation related transmission outages, minimize distribution outages, and the incidence of wildfires. The SRP 230 kV and 500 kV transmission systems are regulated by the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) standard FAC – 003 with requirements for lines clearing. SRP's transmission infrastructure is inspected on an annual cycle to identify hazard trees for remediation. The SRP 69 kV sub-transmission system is inspected and maintained annually prior to the beginning of the monsoon season. Transmission corridors in wildfire Tiers 3 and 2 are cleared on a 5-year cycle.

Fire Risk Tier analysis has also directed SRP's Integrated Vegetation Management (IVM) efforts to clear vegetation fuels along and under the lines to minimize the risk of falling debris causing an ignition. On the distribution system, vegetation along distribution circuits in Tiers 3 and 2 are prioritized. Tier 3 distribution circuits are inspected and cleared annually. The balance of distribution circuits in wildfire risk areas is inspected for vegetation and maintained on a two-year cycle. Vegetation removal and mastication around power poles is another way that potentially vegetative fuels are cleared around electric assets. Vegetation around poles is cleared in a 10' radius along circuits in wildfire Tiers 3 and 2 through the Defensible Space Around Poles (DSAP) program, although other clearances may be specified by the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ). The DSAP program focuses on poles with attached distribution equipment to clear a 10-foot radius around the pole from the ground level up past the conductor. Pruning trees and other tall growing vegetation encroaching on power lines (line clearing) is part of the annual transmission preventive maintenance (PM) program and two-year distribution PM program.

Substation vegetation is cleared to bare mineral ground with no vegetation within the substation perimeter.

*Table 4. Vegetation Management Cycles*

| Category | Inspection | Clearing |
|---|---|---|
| Transmission – Urban | Annual Inspection | NERC Standards |
| Transmission – Rural | Annual Flyover | NERC Standards |
| Transmission in Wildfire Tiers 3&2 | Annual Flyover | NERC Standards and five year cycle |
| Sub-transmission 69 kV | Annual Patrol (monsoon) | Field findings and two year cycle |
| Distribution in Wildfire Tiers | Annual | Field findings and two year cycle |

SRP has authorization from the BLM, the State of Arizona, and the USFS to implement an herbicide program for vegetation management in SRP corridors on agency-owned lands. SRP applies herbicides through foliar and cut-stump applications to control incompatible vegetation and prevent regrowth. Herbicide treatment complements mechanical clearing programs for maximum effectiveness where allowed.

SRP successfully completed a pilot program using light detection and ranging (LiDAR) technology for inspection, completing 76 miles in the Gila River Indian Community. LiDAR supports the vegetation management and equipment information for the Inspection and Corrections program.

## 3.5. Inspections and Corrections

Asset condition awareness is a key to understanding wildfire risks. Failing equipment can be a source of sparks that can ignite a wildfire. SRP conducts routine patrols and inspections on the transmission, sub-transmission, and distribution systems to identify and remediate potentially unsafe field conditions. Inspections entail careful visual reviews accomplished by visiting each transmission, sub-transmission, or distribution structure and spans between structures as part of a component-by-component evaluation that identifies unusual conditions and anomalies.

SRP conducts inspections by ground or by air. Infrared inspections are completed annually on Extra High Voltage (EHV) transmission and 69kV sub-transmission switches, while under load in the summer. Where the distribution system is built under the high voltage system, typically 12 kV distribution built under 69 kV sub-transmission, observations are made by both the transmission and distribution group inspectors. While most patrols are scheduled in advance, additional patrols are requested and completed as needed. For the NERC Bulk Electric System (BES), defined as assets at or above 100 kV, flyover patrols are conducted semi-annually with high-resolution cameras.

These inspections are used to identify potential issues and relative urgency of repairs, especially for assets and equipment as a supplement to ground patrols. High-resolution cameras are used to record findings made during the inspection. SRP's entire 69 kV sub-transmission system is inspected annually. Asset conditions are recorded with work orders created in the Work Asset Management system for follow up as needed.

On the distribution system, three phase assets are inspected on a five-year cycle. SRP uses detailed visual inspections by personnel in combination with high-definition and infrared cameras on three phase systems. The single-phase distribution system is inspected on a ten-year cycle. The record asset management system, (RAMS) houses the records of full infrared inspections so detailed information can be referenced for fieldwork orders and by work crews.

*Table 5. Inspection Cycle by Asset Type*

| Asset Type | Inspection Cycle |
|---|---|
| Transmission EHV (BES) | Semi-Annual |
| Transmission 69 kV + | Annual |
| Distribution 3-phase | 5 years |
| Wood pole (includes transmission) | 5 years |
| Distribution single phase | 10 year cycle |
| OH distribution | 5 year cycle |

Special inspections are conducted on circuits that have caused customer concerns. Performance-based circuit inspection may be implemented in high risk areas based on wildfire threat modeling results. If a special inspection is needed, SRP will conduct a detailed inspection of the entire circuit. These special inspections use Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV) flyovers, where practical, to identify anomalies that affect the circuit. Special inspections do not change the cadence of the regular inspection cycle. The transmission team may conduct accelerated ad hoc line patrols based on operation requests or an identified problem.

SRP's system of corrections is prioritized based on conditions identified in the field. SRP's distribution group uses priority levels using a scale of 1-5, with Priority 1 corrections being an immediate priority. Where a correction is related to an avian incident, including from flammable nesting materials, bird guard is deployed. Corrections in wildfire Tiers 2 & 3 are prioritized to remedy unusual field conditions.

SRP identifies the need for repairs and remedies in their work management system to create a full picture of the asset condition. The repair work becomes part of the asset's history to understand and manage overall asset health. Any identified vegetation condition that poses a risk of wildfire ignition is sent immediately to the Vegetation Management department to be addressed.

SRP also considers reasons for circuit performance issues and will identify tailored mitigation recommendations. If a chronic field problem, no longer maintainable degraded condition, or untenable field condition is identified, SRP's Standards group is engaged. The Standards group coordinates with construction experts to plan upcoming work and create a new standard that will support wildfire mitigation and remedy chronic field problems.

All Tier 3 circuits are inspected annually prior to summer months of operations.

## 3.6. System Hardening and Ruggedization

System ruggedization programs intend to harden the system using more rigorous standards and technology improvements. These programs are focused in areas that are more prone to wildfires and are often undertaken in concert with other actions as they can take some time and coordination. Ruggedization programs reduce wildfire risk and also harden against other natural disasters. A summary of hardening programs is shown in **Error! Reference source not found.**.

SRP has updated overhead construction standards in designated high wildfire areas that require the use of steel poles for both resiliency and reliability. Additionally, Cascade limiting structures (stopper poles), have been added to the transmission system. These steel poles are placed at regular intervals along a transmission line. They have been used for many years on SRP's transmission system, mainly on 69 kV and 115 kV infrastructure. These structures reduce the possibility that the failure of a single structure would broadly impact multiple nearby structures.

SRP has a program to install expulsion-limiting and current-limiting fuses in fire-prone areas to replace equipment that has the potential to create sparks. Eliminating expulsion equipment is a common practice where the risk of wildfires is present around utility infrastructure. SRP plans to install 1000 devices in the field to reduce the possibility of utility-caused ignition.

To reduce the impacts of potential outages, SRP's Distribution Planning team identifies where the ability to sectionalize the grid can reduce the impacts of widespread outages. Adding sectionalizing equipment allows for isolating smaller areas to reduce outage impacts. Since SRP's system is highly networked compared to other utilities, this program is applied in special circumstances, mostly in remote areas. As wildfire threat modeling matures, sectionalization is a useful tool to minimize disruptions should sections of the grid require de-energizing.

SRP uses fire mesh pole wrap and other protective coatings focused on poles in fire-prone areas to protect structures from wildfire impacts. Materials that expand in the presence of a wildfire offer pole protection and

maintain structural integrity. This reduces the need to replace poles and structures, which also reduces outages that would otherwise be needed to replace damaged structures. Fire wrap is identified as part of the design criteria for poles in high fire-prone areas. Fire mesh is an SRP standard and is also a requirement in fire-prone areas as part of the pole replacement program. Brush-on protective coating treatments are also used.

SRP has updated overhead construction standards in designated wildfire areas that include avian protection. SRP evaluates asset conditions and identifies if additional wildfire hardening is required. SRP has a robust Avian Protection Program and quickly responds to reports of bird nests on power infrastructure from agency partners, employees, customers, and the public. SRP maintains the required permits to remove/relocate active nests found on energized infrastructure. This ensures compliance with federal laws protecting birds and reduces the likelihood of nesting material becoming a source of ignition. Proactive bird guarding and other ruggedization programs are conducted in consultation with public safety partners to sequence hardening initiatives.

Wood poles may be identified for replacement as they age. Under the pole replacement program, if a pole is in a high wildfire area, a protective covering, such as pole mesh wrap, along with avian protection helps mitigate against wildfires. The new poles program is coordinated with the vegetation and fuels management programs and corridors for maximum effectiveness.

*Table 6. Hardening Initiatives Summary*

| Program | Description | Benefit |
|---|---|---|
| Engineering Standards | Using ruggedized standards for circuits in wildfire Tiers 2&3 | Installing Steel poles on transmission circuits, fire wrap mess on wood distribution poles provides another layer of resiliency and reliability |
| Cascade Limiting Structures (Stopper Poles) | Putting hardened poles every 6-8 structures | Protects evacuation routes, ingress and egress. Prevents a cascading effect on the circuit |
| Non-Expulsion Device | Replacing equipment that could cause sparks | Limits ignition potential |
| Structural Transmission Asset Ranking Program (STARR) | Transmission Wood pole replacement program | Asset management to replace aging structures that includes wildfire Tiers 2 & 3 to replace wood poles with steel poles |
| Animal Guards | Covering exposed equipment on poles in wildfire Tier areas | Limits faults caused by animal contacts, reducing the potential for sparks |
| Lightning / Surge Arrestors | Prevent insulator flashovers from lightning | Reduce flashovers on insulators to reduce sparks that could ignite a wildfire |

# 4. COLLABORATION, COMMUNICATIONS AND OUTREACH

Communications is core to an effective WMP. Multidirectional communications afford the ability to target various audiences with tailored messages. Engaged communities, employees and public safety partners can work together to protect communities and prioritize projects, programs, and initiatives. SRP's collaborators share information about the WMP including wildfire risks, vegetation management programs, and operational practices such as PSPS. SRP's community engagement includes first responders and government agencies, and community members. SRP is actively engaged with other utilities coordinating current industry practices. SRP has regular collaboration meetings with Arizona utilities and participates in the International Wildfire Risk Mitigation Consortium.

## 4.1. Expert Working Group

SRP collaborates with its public safety partners, forest and fire professionals, emergency managers, and other organizations and agencies related to its Wildfire Mitigation Plan. The Wildfire Mitigation group includes experts within SRP with specialized knowledge. This team maintains regular contact with outside experts to gain insights into wildfire mitigation, focus on fire-prone communities, and conduct educational sessions. Regular communication includes after-season debriefing sessions. SRP also participates in meetings held by other organizations upon request.

## 4.2. Customer and Community Communication

Knowledgeable customers are an excellent defense against utility-caused wildfire ignition and spread. SRP has both broad reaching and targeted communications to support customers and communities. Understanding utility wildfire mitigation initiatives and engaging local resources such as "Arizona Firewise" can educate customers and communities about wildfire preparedness. SRP uses a variety of communication methods, including traditional and broadcast media, the SRP website, social media, and community events to help assure information related to the WMP is communicated and current. SRP maintains information on its website, srpnet.com, that outlines company policies and initiatives to mitigate the risk of wildfire and extreme weather. SRP conducts community open houses to raise public awareness on issues such as vegetation management for wildfire mitigation and outage prevention. SRP will continue to augment the website for further understanding of the WMP and the importance of being prepared for wildfires, including possible PSPS events. SRP engages with Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP) that are supported through counties that choose to participate and develop one. Communications are sent prior to fire season related to preparedness measures.

When there is a need for targeted outreach to a community or set of customers SRP will conduct direct letter mailing and emails are sent, such as customers potentially impacted by PSPS. This same approach is used where transportation routes may be disrupted, access to customers sites is required, or brief outages are necessary to complete projects. SRP's Communications and Community Outreach

professionals develop WMP-related communication; for example, land managers are notified when vegetation management will be doing work. Notifications to communities regarding SRP's wildfire mitigation projects are conducted to inform communities and address questions. Wildfire mitigation highlights may include technologies such as wildfire cameras, pole wrap, or vegetation work in high fire areas.

## 4.3. Employee Communication

Aware and educated personnel affords the ability for each employee to be an ambassador for wildfire safety in the community. SRP's focus on safety and customer service means that all employees are informed about company activities to mitigate wildfire risk. Resources are available via SRP's web pages and other periodic training. Notifications are posted when fire restrictions are implemented and when they are lifted.

## 4.4. Forest Partnerships

The SRP Healthy Forest Initiative™ allows SRP electric customers to donate to SRP's forest restoration efforts in increments of $3/month. SRP is also quantifying and packaging the water and carbon co-benefits of this work to attract investments from large commercial customers. These restoration project areas represent important assets for wildfire risk mitigation planning. Through its communication of the SRP Healthy Forest Initiative, SRP reaches out to customers through paid (digital display, paid social, paid search) and owned (organic social, community events, blog, insiders articles, internal digital signage, email, media relations, web) channels to encourage signups, while educating the community on the benefits of this program to the health of forests and water supplies.

Off Right-of-Way Fuel Mitigation Partnerships are becoming more commonplace in the utility industry to collaboratively manage and mitigate vegetative fuels. SRP's 2035 sustainability goals are based on collective action across northern AZ. SRP engages with "Implementing Partners" that include the USFS, the Nature Conservancy, and others. These partners oversee forest thinning projects, with SRP as a financial partner. Implementing Partners meet annually to prioritize projects focused on critical infrastructure and at-risk watersheds. Examples of projects include the Cragin watershed[5] that contains an SRP-owned distribution line that powers SRP's water assets. This line is part of a self-contained system that generates its own power for water transfer. No customers are served off of the line. SRP manages 11 miles of Cragin line that was transferred to the Bureau of Reclamation. APS also has co-located equipment on the Cragin line. Customers and communities in the Cragin watershed benefit from project funding aimed at reducing wildfire potential through the forest health program.

As part of a data-driven approach, NAU and Vibrant Planet conducted a large-scale wildfire risk assessment for all of Northern Arizona to the Phoenix area. The analysis considers watershed and forest impacts from wildfires, including lakes, communities, infrastructure, and sensitive habitats. Watershed areas at greatest risk leverage this information to prioritize forest treatments for the forest health programs.

[5] Craigen watershed crosses three National Forests, the Coconino to the north, Apache Sitgreaves to the northeast and the Tonto to the south.

**Participate in other voluntary collaboratives** – SRP is part of the 4FRI program, a four forest restoration initiative to support healthier watersheds and reduce the likelihood of larger wildfires.

# 5. PROGRESS TRACKING

Progress is tracked by the Wildfire Mitigation team to monitor and ensure compliance related to the WMP. A Core Team of experts meets quarterly to discuss Plan progress. An executive-level Steering Committee provides guidance and oversight as needed. Any Plan modifications must receive Board approval. SRP also monitors industry practices and incorporates feedback based on technical readiness and effectiveness, informed by industry partners.

# APPENDIX: ABOUT SRP

SRP provides water from a mix of surface water and groundwater stored in an extensive system of reservoirs and underground aquifers and delivers it as raw water through 131 miles of canals to cities, tribes, and irrigation customers. SRP operates seven dams and reservoirs on the Salt and Verde Rivers in central Arizona and East Clear Creek in northern Arizona, and one diversion dam on the lower Salt River. SRP stores water in these reservoirs for subsequent delivery to municipal, industrial, and agricultural water rights users. In support of this system, SRP maintains and monitors a network of stream monitoring gauges, precipitation gauges, SNOTEL (snow monitoring) sites, and microwave sites. SRP must protect these sites from wildfires while maintaining access to these facilities for water management.

Watershed Management: SRP's Watershed Management department is responsible for developing water resource management planning for reservoir and pumping operations, coordinating emergency reservoir operations, and weather forecasting supporting SRP's water and power business needs. The Watershed Measurement team provides and maintains water measurement instrumentation across 13,000 square miles of watershed, comprised of the Salt and Verde River systems and within the Valley.

Forest Health Efforts: The Water and Forest Sustainability department oversees projects that support SRP's Sustainability Goal to help thin 800,000 acres by 2035. SRP's Healthy Forest Initiative supports strategic forest thinning projects to help reduce the risk and devastating impacts of catastrophic wildfires and post-wildfire flooding and to protect the health of the watersheds that provide water to the Valley. The Water and Forest Sustainability team brings together non-profit, private, state, local, and federal partners to collaboratively fund and implement landscape-scale forest thinning projects.

Most of the Valley's water supply originates as rain and snow from 8.3 million acres of watershed lands across northern and eastern Arizona. Wildfires can scorch the soils on the forest floor, causing hydrophobic conditions that prevent snowmelt and rain from being absorbed into the ground. Post-wildfire flooding can carry ash and debris downstream into SRP's reservoirs, causing sedimentation, water quality, and supply issues. Wildfire impacts on SRP watersheds and sensitive environmental areas require mitigation to protect and sustain these critical resources.

Environmental Compliance: SRP's Biological and Cultural Resource Services staff manage nearly 3,000 acres of conservation properties across the state to offset impacts of continued dam operations on federally listed threatened and endangered species. The conservation properties are on the San Pedro, Gila, Verde, and Salt Rivers. The properties will be managed perpetually to benefit wildlife and wildlife habitats.

SRP manages, operates, and maintains numerous assets outside of the power system. Of the nine properties SRP manages to ensure continued dam operations, two properties have contract employees living onsite, and two are operated by contractors residing nearby. Additionally, several SRP conservation properties are adjacent to other conservation properties. The adjacent conservation properties are managed by entities including the Bureau of Reclamation, the Arizona Game and Fish Department, The Nature Conservancy, and Arizona State Parks.

**RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE SALT RIVER PROJECT AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT AND POWER DISTRICT APPROVING THE WILDFIRE MITIGATION PLAN.**

**WHEREAS**, Management of the Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District has presented a Wildfire Mitigation Plan (the "Plan") to the Board of Directors (the "Board") for its consideration.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE SALT RIVER PROJECT AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT AND POWER DISTRICT AS FOLLOWS:**

**SECTION 1**. Having reviewed and considered the Plan as prepared and submitted by Management, in accordance with Arizona Revised Statutes § 30-903, the Board hereby approves the Plan as submitted and finds and determines that it: (1) complies with Arizona Revised Statutes Title 30, Chapter 7 (Wildfire Mitigation Planning) and all applicable rules and regulations; (2) is reasonable; and (3) is in the public interest.

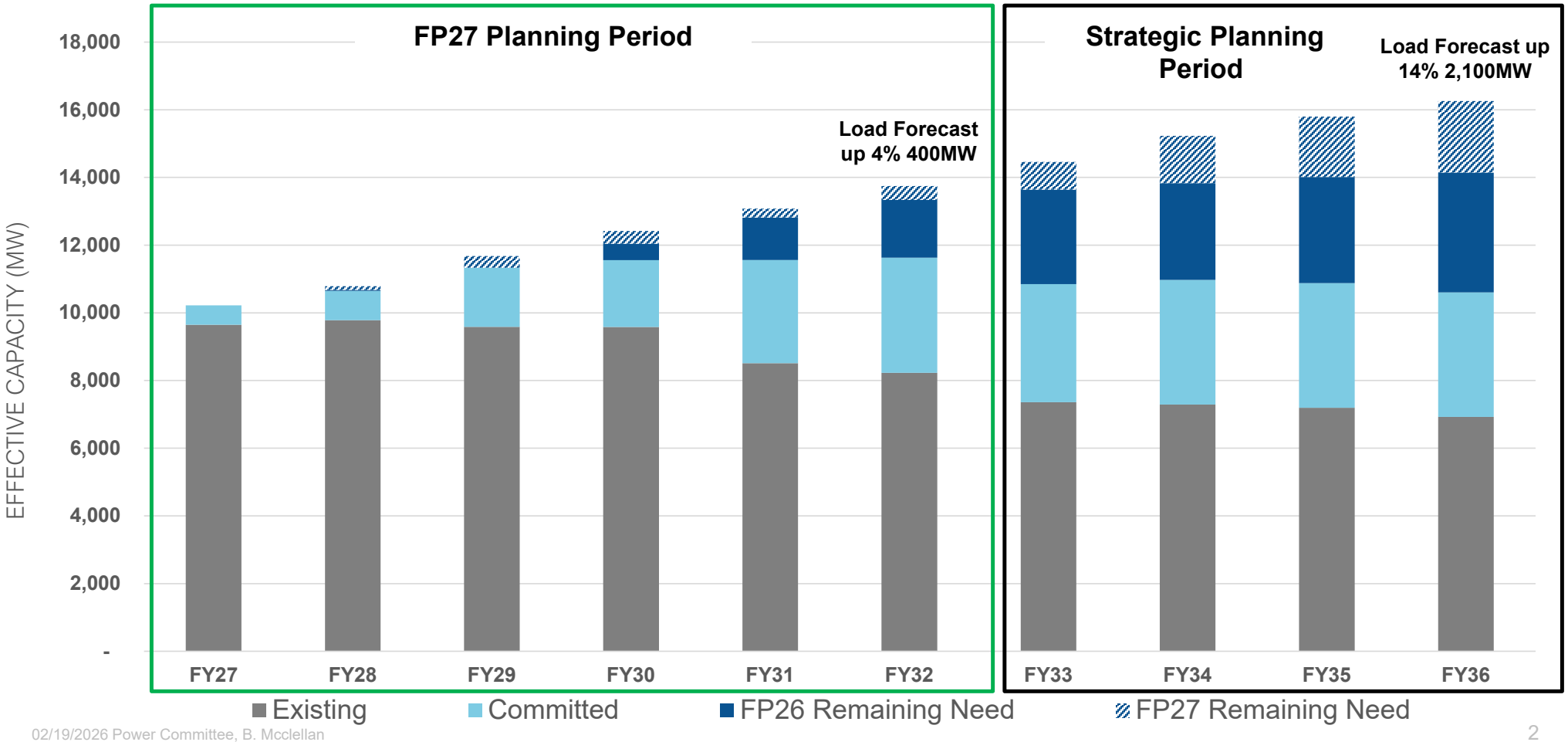
**SECTION 2.** The Board hereby authorizes Management to submit the Plan to the State Forester for review and approval in accordance with A.R.S. § 37-1311.

# Overview of FP27 Resource Plan

Power Committee | February 19, 2026

Bill Mcclellan

# Remaining Capacity Needs | FP27



# ISP System Strategies Guide the Resource Plan

## Energy Investments
Invest in renewable resources and storage to manage fuel consumption and drive carbon and water reductions.

## Capacity Investments
Invest in firm generation, including natural gas, to support reliability and manage affordability, while also supporting advancement of emerging firm technologies.

## Proactive Transmission
Proactively plan to expand transmission infrastructure to enable generator interconnections and load growth.

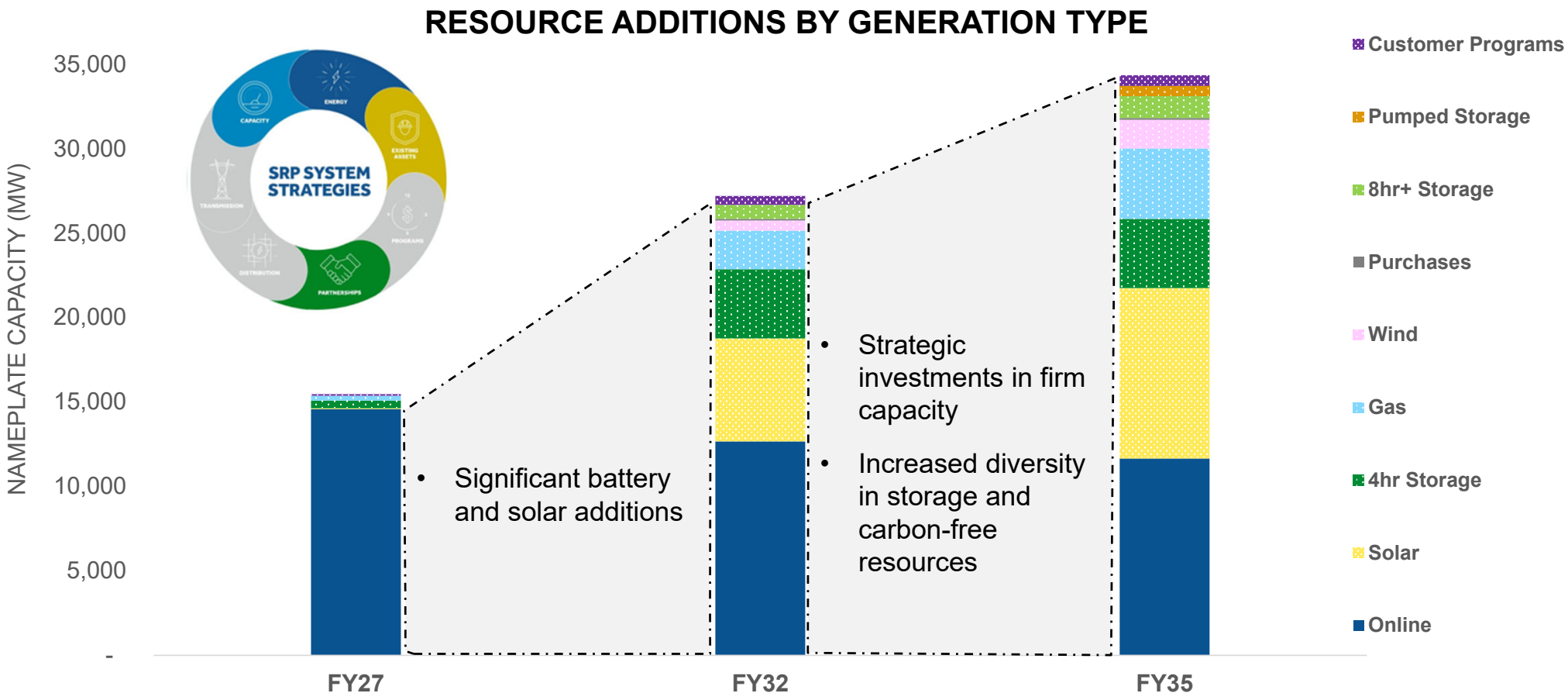
## Distribution Innovation
Ensure distribution grid readiness to maintain reliability and enable customer innovations to drive carbon reductions.


## Strategic Investment & Reinforcement of Existing Assets
Reinforce and maximize value of existing infrastructure with strategic investments to manage affordability and ensure future performance, grid security and resilience.

## Evolution of Customer Programs & Pricing
Evolve pricing and customer programs to improve economy-wide carbon reductions and pace infrastructure development, while recognizing customers' diverse needs.

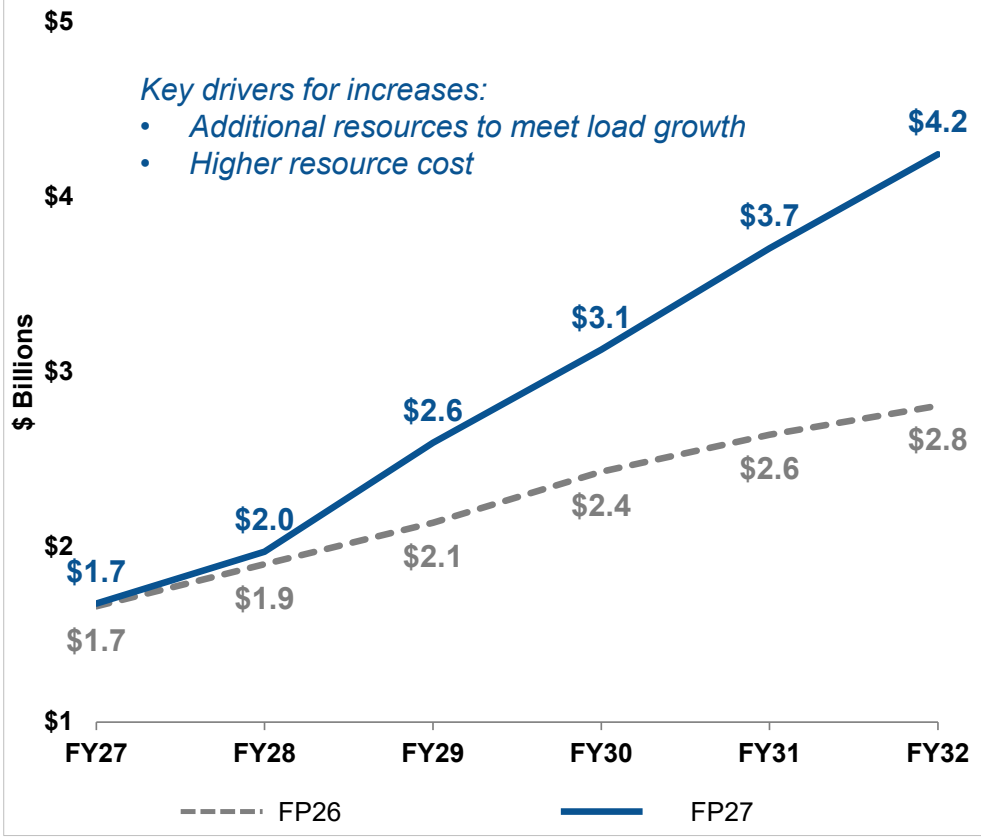
## Partnerships & Suppliers
Explore partnerships, supply chain and development solutions that manage cost and availability to meet the pace of transformation.

# FP27 Resource Plan Summary



# FP27 Fuel and Purchased Power Cost and Resource Capital

## RETAIL FUEL & PURCHASED POWER ($B)

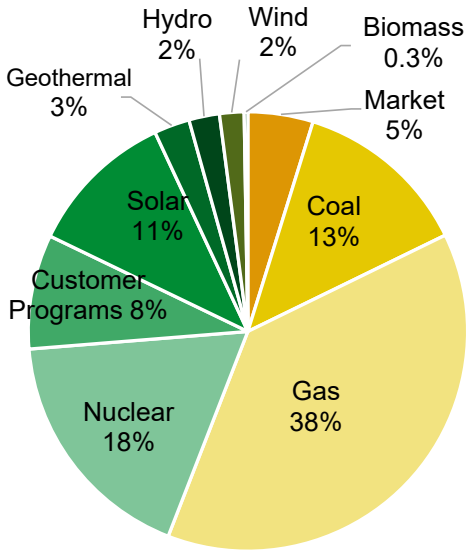



## FUTURE RESOURCE CAPITAL FP26 to FP27($B)

- FP26 Future Resource Capital: **$1.7B** in 6-yr plan
  - Increased resource cost: **+$1.1B** in 6-yr plan
  - Move Self-Build Solar and Battery to PPA: **-$2.4B**
  - Self Build Natural Gas: **+$1.1B**
  - Transmission Network Upgrades: **+$0.4B**
- FP27 Future Resource Capital: **$1.8B**
  - Up 4% Plan over Plan
- Major Generation Projects: **$2.7B**
  - SRP Pumped Storage (575MW): $2.527B
  - Coolidge Expansion: $63M
  - CGS Conversion: $73M
  - SGS Conversion: $64M

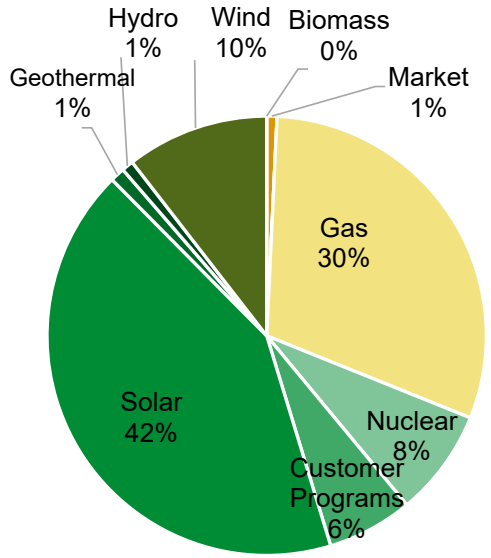
# Forecasted Energy Mix FY35

## FY25 Actuals




## FY35 Projection

(FP27)




Notes:
- Customer Programs = Energy Efficiency Programs
- Renewables = Solar, Wind, Hydro, Geo, Biomass
- Carbon Free = Solar, Wind, Hydro, Geo, Customer Programs, Nuclear
- Projected FY35 energy mix may change based on load growth and resource mix

# Key Takeaways/Next Steps

- Increasing load continues to drive additional resource needs
- Rising cost and development risk will create significant challenges
- Select first projects from Solar Development Agreement
- SRP management is evaluating options and plans to return to present recommendations for:
  - Summer capacity, carbon-free energy, and long development projects from the 2024 and 2025 All-Source RFPs
  - Marigold Energy Center - Summer 2026
  - Pumped Storage – Summer 2026

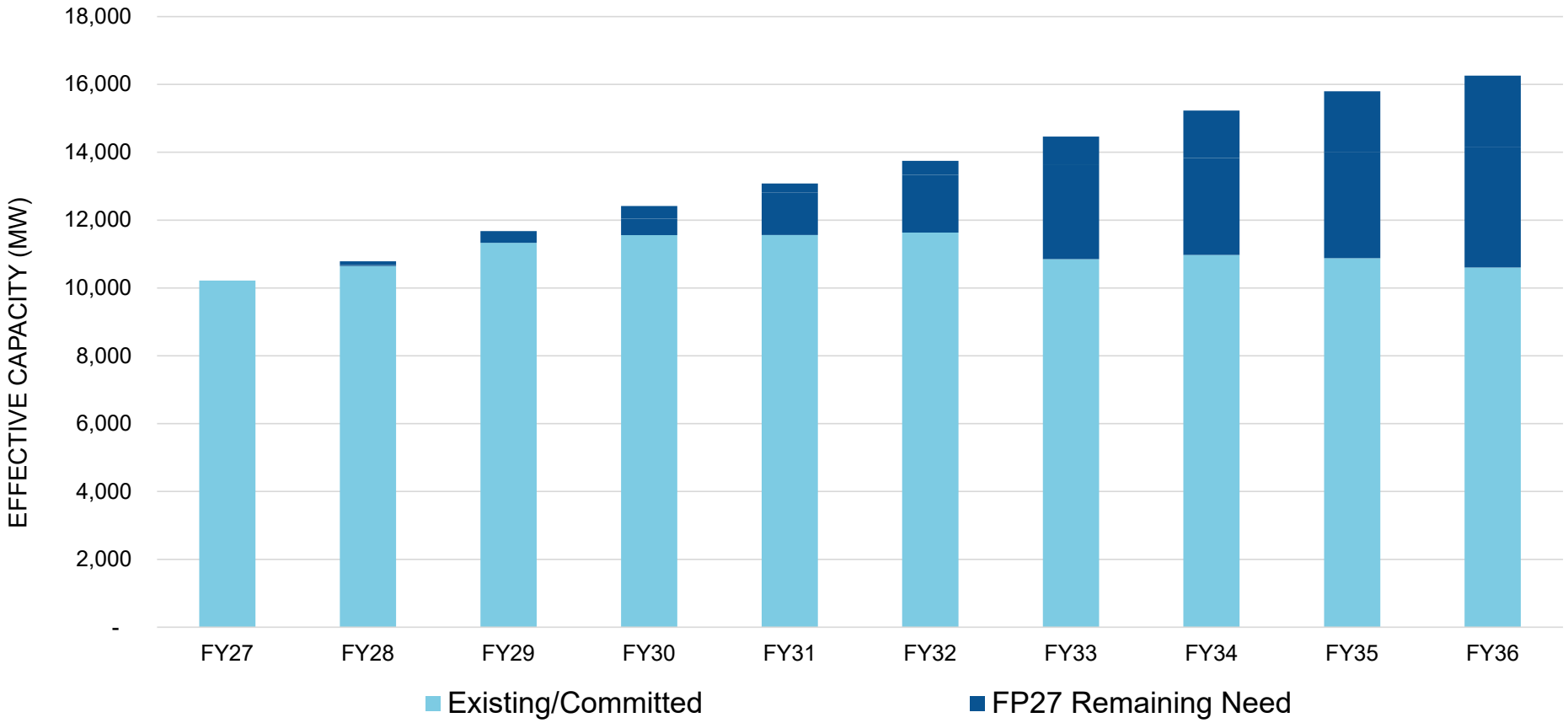
# thank you!

# 2026 All-Source Request for Proposals

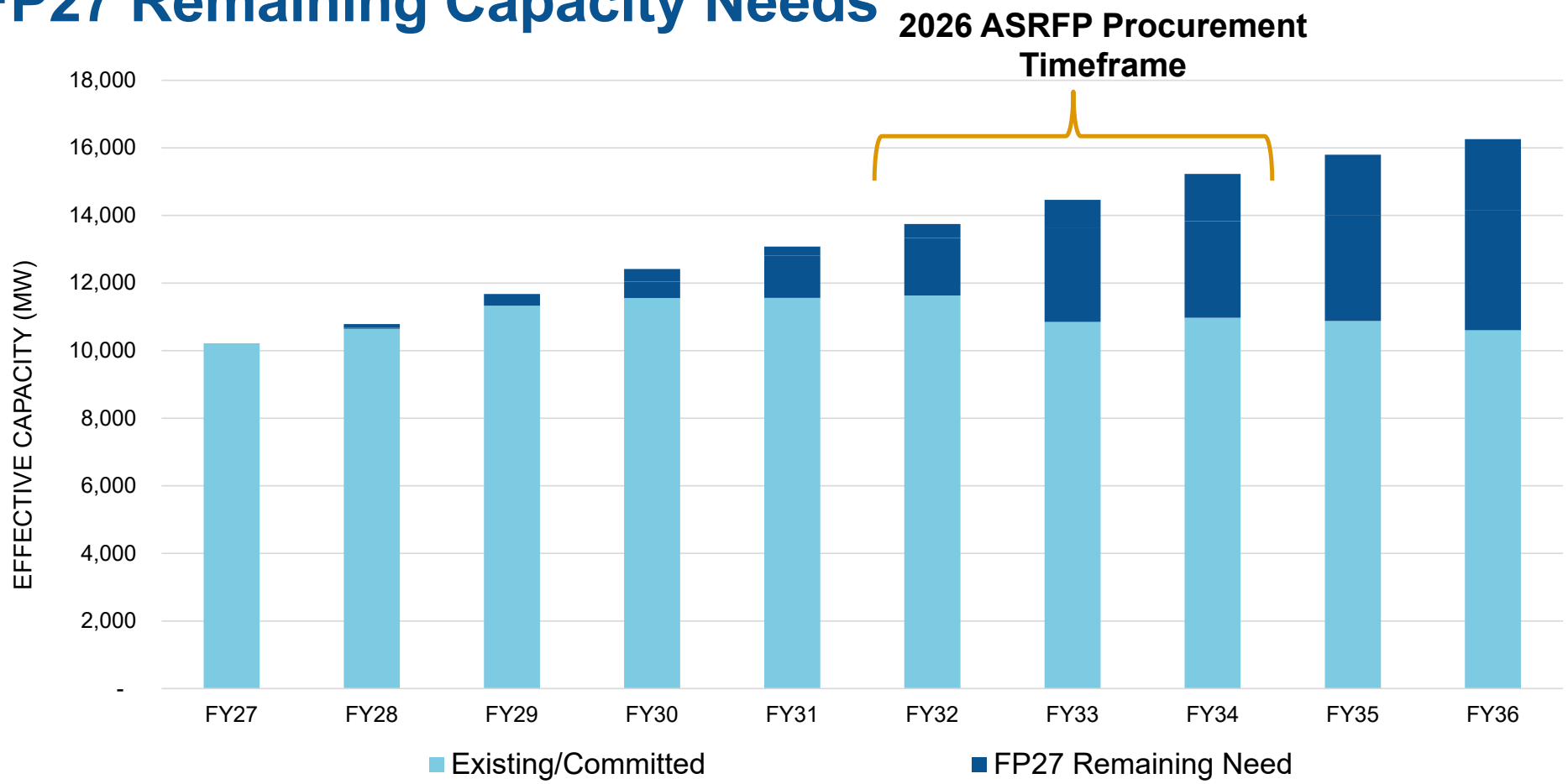
Power Committee Meeting

Will Fielder | February 19, 2026

# FP27 Remaining Capacity Needs



# FP27 Remaining Capacity Needs

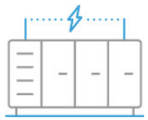


# 2023 – 2024 RFP Projects

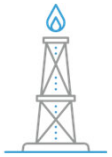
2023 & 2024 All-Source RFPs

Evaluated 144 proposals from 68 developers

2,625 MW Solar & Wind



4,919 MW Energy Storage



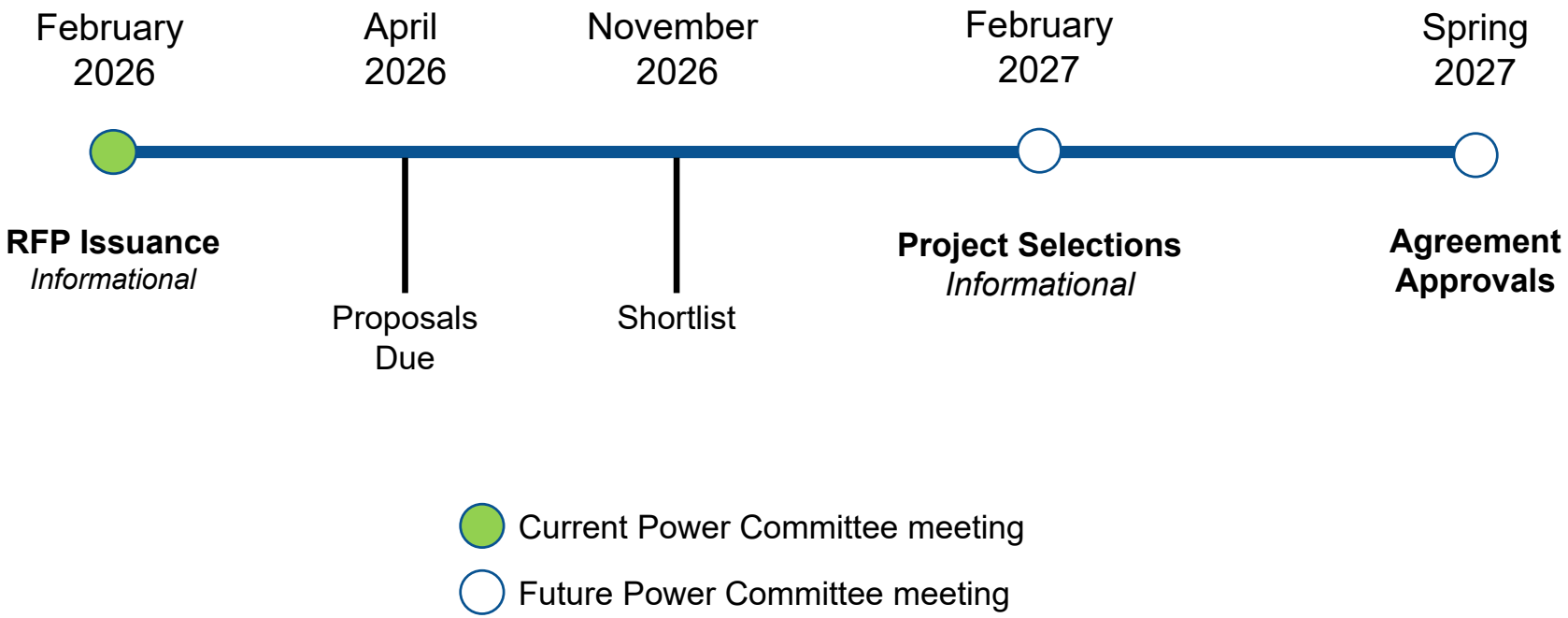
1,455 MW Gas Tolls

# 2026 RFP Procurement Targets

To support increasing customer demand, the 2026 RFP will target the following project types for the 2031-2033 (FY32 – FY34) timeframe:

- Summer capacity projects including gas, renewables with storage, and standalone storage, as needed
- Up to 2,900 MW nameplate of carbon-free resources

# 2026 RFP Timeline



# Next Steps

- Issue 2026 All-Source RFP in late February
- Proposals due in late April
- Keep the Board informed throughout the process

# thank you!