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

DISTRICT COUNCIL

Tuesday, February 3, 2026, 9:30 AM

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

Call to Order
Invocation
Pledge of Allegiance
Roll Call
Safety Minute

1. Request for Approval of the Minutes for the Meeting of January 6, 2026 ..... CHAIR ROCKY SHELTON

2. Council Committee Chairs and Liaisons Reports ..... CHAIR ROCKY SHELTON

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

   A. Power System .....BOBBY OLSEN
   B. Finance and Information Services .....BRIAN KOCH
   C. Water Stewardship .....LESLIE MEYERS

4. Reservoir Report / Weather Report ..... STEPHEN FLORA

5. President's Report .....PRESIDENT DAVID ROUSSEAU

6. Future Agenda Topics ..... CHAIR ROCKY SHELTON

The Council 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 Council on any of the matters listed on the agenda.

The Council may go into Closed Session, pursuant to A.R.S. §30-805(B), for discussion of 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 COUNCIL MEETING IS SCHEDULED FOR TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 2026

01/27/2026

SAFETY MINUTE: MINDFUL DRIVING
SRP COUNCIL

SARA MCCOY
DIRECTOR, RISK MANAGEMENT
FEBRUARY 3, 2026

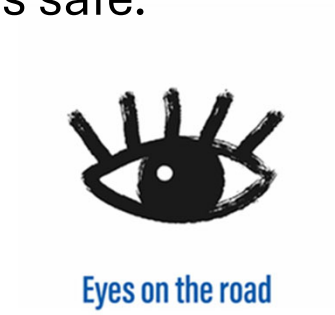
Delivering water and power™

SAFETY MINUTE: KEEPING YOUR MIND ON DRIVING

What pulls your mind off the road?

- *Hands-free phone calls are still distracting*.
  - Reaction times are similar to impaired drivers.
  - Drivers miss nearly 50% of visual cues (pedestrians, signals and sudden stops), *according to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration*.
- *Higher speeds leave no room for margin*.
  - Each 10 mph increase in speed roughly doubles the crash severity*, according to the Federal Highway Administration*.

KEY TAKEAWAY: No call or speed is worth losing focus. Staying mentally present keeps you and others safe.



MINUTES OF COUNCIL
SALT RIVER PROJECT AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT AND POWER DISTRICT

DRAFT

January 6, 2026

A meeting of the Council of the Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District (the District) convened at 9:30 a.m. on Tuesday, January 6, 2026, from the Board 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.

Council Chair R. Shelton called the meeting to order, and Corporate Secretary J. Felty entered into the minutes the order for the meeting, as follows:

Tempe, Arizona
December 30, 2025

NOTICE OF COUNCIL MEETING

> A meeting of the Council of the Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District (the District) is hereby called to convene at 9:30 a.m. on Tuesday, January 6, 2026, from the Board Room at the SRP Administration Building, 1500 North Mill Avenue, Tempe, Arizona. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss, consider, or make decisions on the matters listed on the agenda.
>
> WITNESS my hand this 30th day of December 2025.
>
> /s/ John R. Shelton
> Council Chair

Council Member D. Lamoreaux offered the invocation. Corporate Secretary J. Felty led the Council in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Council Members present at roll call were Council Chair R. Shelton; Council Vice Chair B. Paceley; and J. Augustine, B. Brooks, M. Farmer, T. Francis, A. Freeman, G. Geiger, E. Gorsegner, A. Hatley, A. Herrera, D. Lamoreaux, C. Leatherwood, W. Lines, J. Miller, M. Mulligan, S. Naylor, E. Pedersen, M. Pedersen, M. Rakow, C. Resch-Geretti, W. Schrader III, W. Sheely, R. Swier, N. Vanderwey, and P. Van Hofwegen.

Council Members absent at roll call were R. Kolb, I. Rakow, and M. Warren.

Also present were Council Member M. Freeman of the Association; Board Liaison M. Herrera; I. Avalos, M. Burger, A. Chabrier, A. Davis, T. Davis, J. Felty, S. Glover,

K. Heth, L. Hobaica, R. Judd, B. Koch, K. Lee, S. McCoy, L. Meyers, M. O'Connor, B. Olsen, J. Pratt, M. Purnell, C. Sifuentes-Kohlbeck, P. Sigl, and R. Taylor 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 Council of the District meeting at the SRP Administration Building, 1500 North Mill Avenue, Tempe, Arizona, at 9:00 a.m. on Friday, January 2, 2026.

Safety Minute

Using a PowerPoint presentation, Sara McCoy, SRP Director of Risk Management, provided a safety minute regarding new year resolution ideas.

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. McCoy left the meeting.

Approval of Minutes

On a motion duly made by Council Member P. Van Hofwegen, seconded by Council Member E. Gorsegner and carried, the Council approved the minutes for the meeting of December 2, 2025, as presented.

Corporate Secretary J. Felty polled the Council Members on Council Member P. Van Hofwegen's motion to approve the minutes for the meeting of December 2, 2025. The vote was recorded as follows:

YES:	Council Chair R. Shelton; Council Vice Chair B. Paceley; and Council Members J. Augustine, B. Brooks, M. Farmer, T. Francis, A. Freeman, G. Geiger, E. Gorsegner, A. Hatley, A. Herrera, D. Lamoreaux, C. Leatherwood, W. Lines, J. Miller, M. Mulligan, S. Naylor, E. Pedersen, M. Pedersen, M. Rakow, C. Resch-Geretti, W. Schrader III, W. Sheely, R. Swier, N. Vanderwey, and P. Van Hofwegen	(26)
NO:	None	(0)
ABSTAINED:	None	(0)
ABSENT:	Council Members R. Kolb, I. Rakow, and M. Warren	(3)

Council Committee Chairs and Liaisons Reports

Council Chair R. Shelton asked for reports from the Council Committee Chairs and Liaisons to the Standing Board Committees. Council Member M. Rakow reported on discussions held at the Compensation Committee. Council Member C. Resch-Geretti reported on discussions held at the Audit Committee. Council Member G. Geiger reported on discussions held at the Finance and Budget Committee. Council Member

S. Naylor reported on discussions held at the Water Committee.

V. Kisicki of SRP entered the meeting during the reports.

Open Meeting Law (OML) Requirements
for SRP Elected Officials

Using a PowerPoint presentation, Sarah Glover, SRP Director of Corporate Law and Commercial Transactions, stated that the purpose of the presentation was to provide information regarding the Arizona OML requirements for SRP elected officials. They discussed the overall purpose and interpretation of OML and said that the OML is intended to maximize public access to the governmental process, open deliberations and proceedings to the public, and prevent public bodies from making decisions in secret. S. Glover stated that the District's Board, Council, and their respective Committees, as well as the Boards of the District's subsidiaries are considered public bodies subject to the OML.

S. Glover said that a meeting could occur in person or through technological means. They stated that when a quorum of a public body discusses, proposes, or takes legal action, it is considered a meeting and must meet the requirements of the OML. S. Glover stated that per the OML, public meetings can occur through a one-way electronic communication by one member sent to a quorum of the members of a public body that proposes legal action or through an 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.

Continuing, S. Glover discussed how serial communications may violate the OML. They discussed guidelines regarding meeting agendas, communications with media and public, executive sessions, and closed sessions. S. Glover concluded with an overview of the enforcement of the OML and possible consequences of noncompliance.

S. Glover responded to questions from the Council.

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.

Council Member R. Kolb entered the meeting during the presentation.

Conflict of Interest (COI) Legal Compliance for SRP Elected Officials

Using a PowerPoint presentation, S. Glover stated that the purpose of the presentation was to provide information regarding COI legal compliance for SRP elected officials.

S. Glover reviewed the Arizona law regarding conflicts of interest and statutory requirements and reviewed the law's applicability to the District and Association. They

defined the meaning of relatives, substantial interest, and remote interests. S. Glover outlined the procedures of what to do if an elected official believes that there may be a conflict, the SRP process for COI disclosures, and the potential sanctions for violating the law.

S. Glover responded to questions from the Council.

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 entered the meeting during the presentation.

Third-Party Communication and Social Media
Policy for SRP Elected Officials

Using a PowerPoint presentation, S. Glover stated that the purpose of the presentation was to provide information on the Third-Party Communication and Social Media Policy for elected officials.

S. Glover stated that the policy was approved by the Board in March of 2019 and attempts to balance elected officials' individual rights to communicate to voters with SRP's need as an entity to speak with one voice. They said that in third-party communications regarding SRP operations or policies or when creating or using social media sites or pages, the Members must make it clear that the Member is speaking in their individual capacity and not on behalf of SRP. S. Glover noted that an appropriate disclaimer must be included and provided an example of an appropriate disclaimer.

Continuing, S. Glover explained that for SRP intellectual property, the policy provides the following: structure and guidance on the use of SRP intellectual property, including the terms "SRP" and "Salt River Project;" and a process if a dispute arises regarding an elected official's use of SRP's intellectual property.

S. Glover requested that Members provide the Corporate Secretary's Office with any required information regarding social media sites, review and be cognizant of the policy, and contact the Corporate Secretary or Legal Services with any questions related to the policy. They concluded with an overview of the appropriate use of SRP elected official email addresses.

S. Glover responded to questions from the Council.

Copies of the handout distributed and 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.

Arizona Public Records Act

Using a PowerPoint presentation, Katy Heth, SRP Director of Litigation and Claims, stated that the purpose of the presentation was to provide information regarding Arizona Public Records Act requirements. They provided background information on the Arizona Public Records Act and described the Public Records Act as it relates to the District.

K. Heth defined the meaning of public record, officer, and public body. They reviewed exceptions, including the common law balancing test and confidentiality by statute. K. Heth concluded with an overview of penalties for failure to comply.

K. Heth responded to questions from the Council.

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.

President D. Rousseau entered the meeting during the presentation.

SRP Standards of Conduct (SOC) and Written Procedures

Using a PowerPoint presentation, Thomas Davis, SRP Senior Attorney, stated that the purpose of the presentation was to provide training regarding the SRP SOC and written procedures. They reminded the Council that the Board established the SOC in order to govern the use and dissemination of non-public transmission function information within SRP to help ensure fair access to transmission markets and services. T. Davis stated that while the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) adopted SOC rules applicable to regulated or jurisdictional utilities, the SRP Board established SRP's SOC to be consistent with FERC's rules. They said that all SRP employees, officers, directors, contractors, and consultants must comply with the SOC, this includes SRP's Board and Council Members.

Continuing, T. Davis explained non-public transmission function information and defined the following SOC classifications: transmission function employees (TFEs), marketing function employees (MFEs), and no conduit employees, which includes Board and Council Members. They provided a summary of general requirements of the SOC. T. Davis concluded with a review of a FERC enforcement example.

T. Davis responded to questions from the Council.

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.

Fiduciary Duties of SRP Elected Officials

Using a PowerPoint presentation, Michael O'Connor, SRP Associate General Manager and Chief Legal Executive, stated that the purpose of the presentation was to provide information regarding the fiduciary duty rules that SRP Elected Officials are subject to and the steps that need to be taken in order to comply with such rules.

M. O'Connor stated that the fiduciary duties of the elected officials include the duty of loyalty and the duty of care. They reviewed the official oath of office for the District in accordance with A.R.S. §38-231 and §48-2390 as supporting the Constitution of the United States, supporting the Constitution and laws of the State of Arizona, and faithfully and impartially discharging the duties of the office of a Board Member.

M. O'Connor referenced *The Prudent Regulator: Politics, Independence, Ethics and the Public Interest* – Janice Beecher, 29 Energy Law Journal, 577 (2008), republished 41 Energy Law Journal, 285 (2020), and provided some insights from the book before addressing the American Law Institute Principles of the Law Government Ethics. They stated that elected public officials have First Amendment rights and that, subject to some exceptions, elected public officials are free to speak their mind even if doing so goes against the official position of the elected body.

M. O'Connor reviewed the remedies for breach and concluded with good governance practices, referenced in *The Board Book* by Susan Shultz.

M. O'Connor responded to questions from the Council.

Copies of the handout distributed and 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 and Designees

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

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.

Status of Power System

Using a PowerPoint presentation, Bobby Olsen, SRP Associate General Manager and Chief Power System Executive, provided an update on SRP's power system. They provided operational updates for January 2026, stating that December's peak demand of 3,882 megawatts (MW) occurred on December 5th, which was 785 MW lower than

forecasted. B. Olsen provided an update on generation participation assets, stating that Hayden Unit 2 remains on forced outage.

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.

Status of Financial and Information Services

Using a PowerPoint presentation, Brian Koch, SRP Associate General Manager and Chief Financial Executive, reviewed the financial summary for November 2025 and year-to-date (YTD).

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

Status of Water Stewardship

Using a PowerPoint presentation, Leslie Meyers, SRP Associate General Manager and Chief Water Resources and Services Executive, provided an update on water stewardship.

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. Flora of SRP entered the meeting during the report.

Reservoir and Weather Report

Using a PowerPoint presentation, Stephen Flora, SRP Senior Hydrologist, reviewed the cumulative watershed precipitation outlook to-date for Water Year 2026 (October 2025 – May 2026) and precipitation. They reviewed the late December snowpack, soil moisture, and streamflow forecasts.

S. Flora discussed the surface runoff and pumping data for December 2025 and YTD. They reviewed the reservoir storage data for the Salt River, Verde River, C.C. Cragin Reservoir, Lake Pleasant, San Carlos Reservoir, and Upper and Lower Colorado River Basin systems as of December 30, 2025. S. Flora provided an early January precipitation outlook and a review of the seasonal precipitation outlook from January 2026 through March 2026.

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.

President's Report

President D. Rousseau provided a President's Office report.

Future Agenda Topics

Council Chair R. Shelton asked the Council if there were any future agenda topics. None were requested.

There being no further business to come before the Council, the meeting was adjourned at 11:47 a.m.

John Felty
Corporate Secretary

Council Report – Current Events

Council Meeting

February 3, 2026

Current Events

Jim Pratt

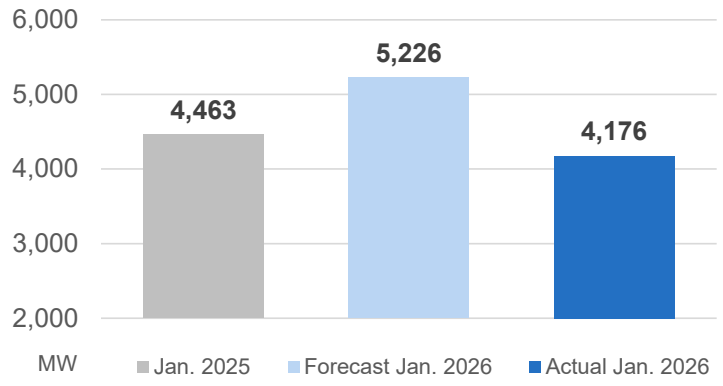
Power System Update – Current Events

Bobby Olsen

OPERATIONAL UPDATES - JANUARY

January Peak Demand

4,176 MW

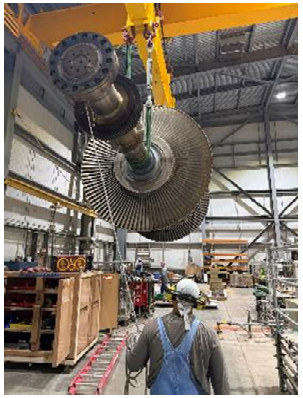


- Occurred on January 26th with 44° temperature
- 1,050 MW lower than forecasted peak
- 287 MW lower than last year's January peak

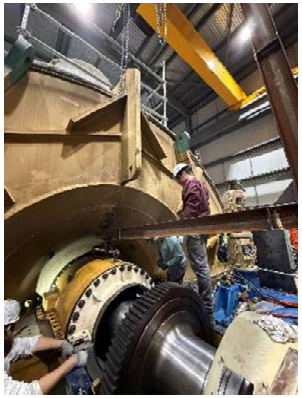
POWER GENERATION OVERHAUL

Santan Unit 5

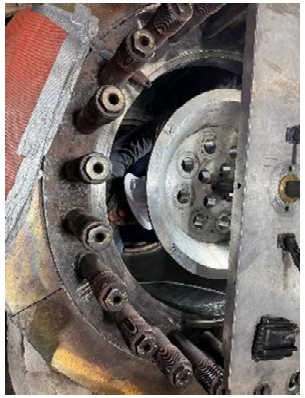
- Inspections of low-pressure, intermediate, and high-pressure steam turbines
- Borescope inspection of both combustion turbines
- Steam valve overhaul
- Blowdown underground line repair



Low-pressure rotor lift



Low-pressure hood



Valve inspections

Blowdown line repair (underground)

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POWER GENERATION OVERHAUL

Mesquite Block 1

- Major inspection of both combustion turbines
- Major inspection of system turbine

Gas turbine downstream

Gas turbine compressor

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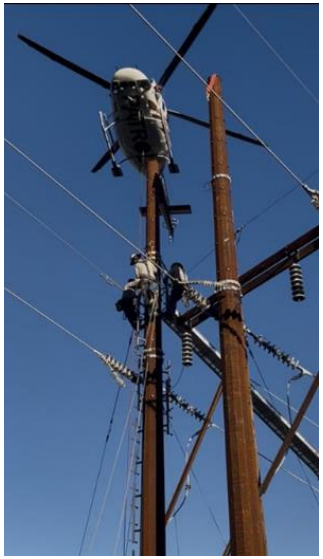
POWER DELIVERY MAINTENANCE

Goldfield to Mormon Flat

- 16, 115kV H- Structure Replacements
- Project is part of the Structural Transmission Asset Risk Ranking (STARR) program



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Financial Update

Brian Koch

Financial Summary Through December 2025

Green text means better than budget/plan; red text means worse than budget/plan

Combined Net Revenue

December	Year-To-Date
($45M) *$4M*	**$611M** *$163M*

Debt Service Coverage Ratio & Debt Ratio

Year-To-Date DSCR	Year-End* Debt Ratio
4.66 *0.34*	**46.7%** *1.2* **Projected year-end Debt Ratio*

Liquidity (General Fund)

December	Year-End Forecast
74 Days Cash **$1,366M** *$221M*	*40 Days Cash* **$731M** *$106M*

FPPAM Collection Balance

December	Year-End Forecast
$44M *$62M*	**$37M** *$62M*

Water Stewardship

Leslie Meyers

Colorado River
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

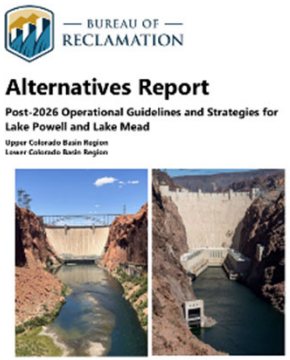
~~Consensus Alternative – November 11, 2025~~

Draft EIS – January 2026

Consensus Alternative – February 14, 2026

Final EIS and Record of Decision (ROD) - 2026

Post 2026 Shortage Sharing Guidelines

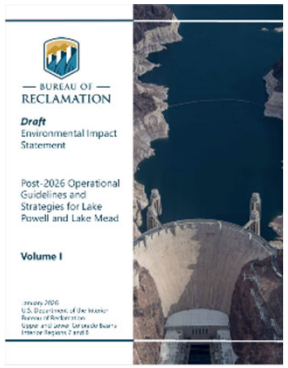


Alternatives Report – January 17, 2025

Proposed Alternatives

- **No Action** Included as a requirement of the National Environmental Policy Act, the No Action Alternative assumes Colorado River operations would revert to annual determinations announced through the Annual Operating Plan for Colorado River Reservoirs process and be based on operating guidance in place prior to the adoption of the 2007 Colorado River Interim Guidelines for Lower Basin Shortages and Coordinated Operations for Lake Powell and Lake Mead.
- **Federal Authorities Alternative** This alternative is designed to achieve protection of critical infrastructure within the Department of the Interior's and Bureau of Reclamation's current statutory authorities and absent new stakeholder agreements.
- **Federal Authorities Hybrid Alternative** This alternative is based on proposals and concepts from Tribes, federal agencies, and other stakeholders and is designed to achieve protection of critical infrastructure while benefitting key resources through an approach to distributing storage between Lake Powell and Lake Mead that enhances the reservoirs' ability to support the Colorado River Basin.
- **Cooperative Conservation Alternative** This alternative is informed by a proposal submitted by a consortium of conservation organizations with the goal of stabilizing system storage, integrating stewardship and mitigation strategies of Lake Powell and Lake Mead, maintaining opportunities for binational cooperative measures, incentivizing water conservation, and designing flexible water management strategies.
- **Basin Hybrid Alternative** This alternative reflects components of the proposals and concepts submitted by the Upper Division States, Lower Division States, and Colorado River Basin Tribes that could provide a basis for coordinated operations and may facilitate greater agreement across the Basin.

Post 2026 Shortage Sharing Guidelines



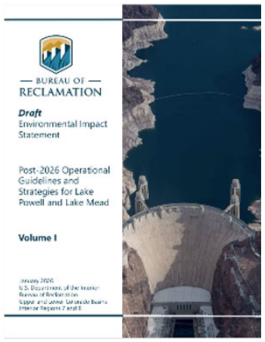
Draft EIS – January 2026

The **purpose** for the proposed federal action is to:

- Update and expand management guidelines for Colorado River reservoirs, particularly for the coordinated operation of Lake Powell and Lake Mead
- Provide Colorado River water users a greater degree of predictability with respect to annual water availability in future years under anticipated increasing variability, low runoff, and low reservoir conditions
- Provide additional mechanisms for the conservation, storage, and delivery of water supplies in Colorado River reservoirs
- Provide new or enhanced opportunities for Basin Tribes to benefit from their water rights
- Provide flexibility to build resilience and accommodate future needs and growth that are supported by Colorado River water supplies, including the integration of unquantified tribal water rights once they are resolved

The Secretary intends that the **guidelines** be **interim** in nature and extend for the same duration as the 2007 Interim Guidelines (approximately 20 years). Adoption of new guidelines for an interim (or limited) period provides the opportunity to gain additional experience for operating the reservoirs, thereby informing future operational and water management decisions. Given the ongoing efforts toward achieving consensus among various Basin entities regarding appropriate post-2026 operations, the Secretary remains open to a shorter duration or phased implementation as part of a longer-term framework.

Post 2026 Shortage Sharing Guidelines



Draft EIS – January 2026

Alternatives

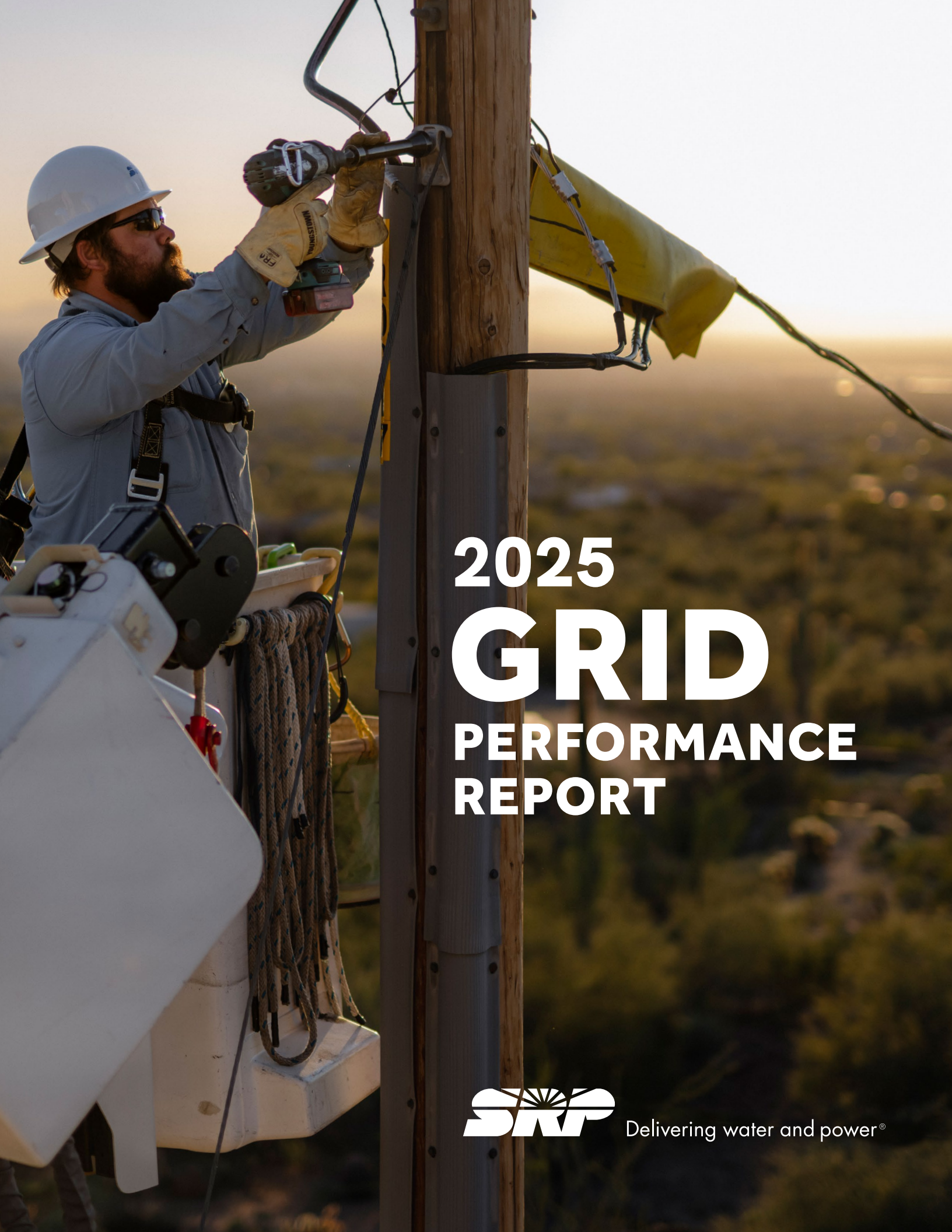
- No Action
- Basic Coordination (compliance option if no new agreements among basin water users are adopted)
- Enhanced Coordination Alternative (Federal Authorities Hybrid)
- Maximum Operational Flexibility (Cooperative Conservation Alternative)
- Supply Driven (Basin Hybrid Alternative+)

Post 2026 Shortage Sharing Guidelines

Consensus Alternative – February 14, 2026

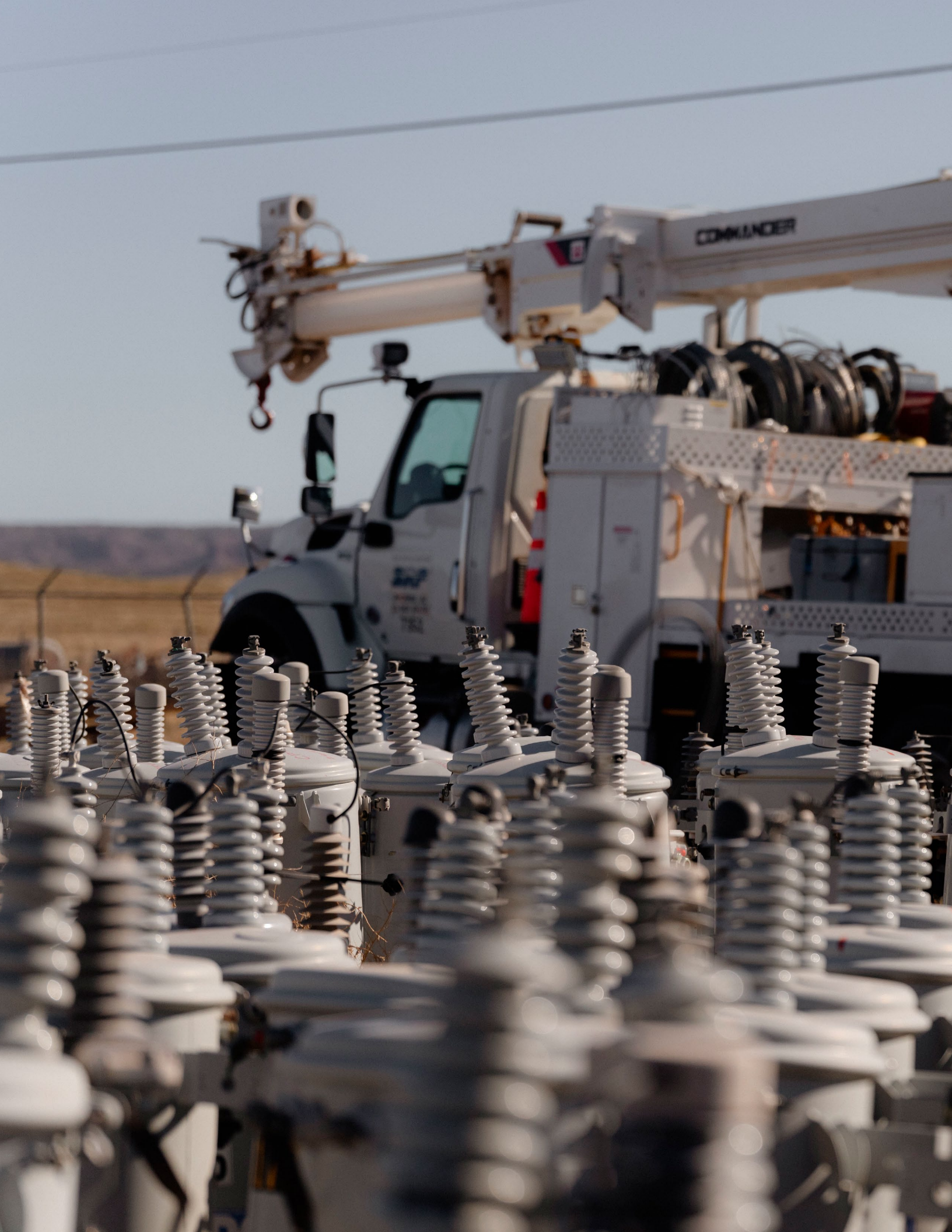
Final EIS and Record of Decision (ROD) - 2026

thank you!



2025 GRID PERFORMANCE REPORT

Delivering water and power®


COMMANDER

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SRP's fiscal year runs from May 1 through April 30.

MESSAGE FROM LEADERSHIP

SRP's Grid Performance Report is our report card for the power delivery system for fiscal year 2025 (FY25). It provides the key metrics that show how the system performed during the past year and highlights specific achievements and projects.

Despite the challenges posed by rapid growth as well as another record hot summer in Arizona, SRP achieved exceptional reliability and remained in the top 10 nationally for the power industry. In fact, we achieved all our performance targets except one. This is due to the outstanding work of team members across the company and strong strategic initiatives that support reliability and resiliency.

Throughout FY25, SRP continued to implement robust improvements and changes to ensure the system can continue to meet customers' needs today and in the future.

Grid Resiliency

SRP's Grid Resiliency Program is designed to reduce the magnitude and duration of extreme disruptive events through prevention, response and recovery initiatives. In FY25, we advanced two key initiatives designed to strengthen and assess the resiliency of our system.

- The Wildfire Mitigation Plan (WMP) was enhanced using a risk-based approach that identifies opportunities for SRP, both water and power, to reduce the causes and impacts from wildfires to people, property, infrastructure and the watershed. This will help direct work in the areas of vegetation management and system hardening. SRP also worked with stakeholders across the company to develop a six-year road map for continued improvement of the WMP.
- Since there is no industry standard for measuring system resiliency, SRP developed its own: the Electric System Resilience Index (ESRI). This metric is designed to identify potential resilience events that SRP may experience and evaluate our ability to prevent, respond to and recover from those events. ESRI focuses on areas that have the greatest impact on SRP's resiliency, which include cybersecurity, high fire risk circuits, battery fire readiness, asset spare programs and more.

Grid Transformation

SRP established the Distribution Enablement Program to help ensure customers can adopt behind-the-meter resources while also maintaining the integrity of the distribution grid. As part of that effort, the Advanced Distribution Management System (ADMS) went online in January 2025, allowing SRP to operate a more flexible and reliable distribution grid. The ADMS helps to ensure more accurate outage information for customers, better awareness, forecasting and modeling of distributed energy resources (DERs), control of DERs to support advanced customer programs, advanced sensing and fault location, centralized automatic power restoration and more. All of which supports the massive transformation of the grid to enable more customer choices and meet decarbonization goals.

These are just a few examples of how SRP moved forward in FY25 to meet the challenges of growth and grid transformation to better serve our customers and to support continued economic prosperity in the Valley. This report provides much more detail about the performance of our power delivery system and the amazing work being done every day by dedicated SRP team members. I am proud of what we achieved in FY25 and excited about what we have planned for the coming year.

John Coggins
Associate General Manager
& Chief Power System Executive

ABOUT THE POWER DELIVERY SYSTEM

SRP provides power to more than 1.1 million customers in a 2,900-square-mile service area, with 1,258,000 advanced meters serving SRP customers. Of these, approximately 996,000 second-generation meters with enhanced capabilities have been deployed. In addition, there are nearly 200,000 prepay meters that also have advanced features but without the enhanced capabilities of SRP's second-generation advanced meters.

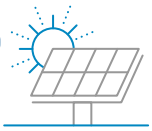
1.1 MILLION+ CUSTOMERS

2,900-SQUARE-MILE SERVICE AREA

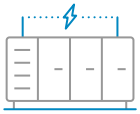
For more than a decade, SRP has been steadily investing in utility-scale solar energy to meet the clean energy demands of our customers. SRP purchases solar energy from 14 utility-scale solar plants, including four with on-site storage, for a total capacity of 1,440 megawatts (MW), which is enough to power about 324,000 homes. In addition, SRP utilizes 748 MW of solar-charged storage and 485 MW of grid-charged storage to allow energy to be used during times of highest demand.

1,440

MEGAWATTS CAPACITY



In total, 61,825 customer-owned Distributed Energy Resources (DERs) are interconnected with the SRP grid, including stand-alone solar generation, solar paired with battery storage and stand-alone battery storage. Of those DERs, 60,865 are residential and 960 are commercial. These DERs provide a total generation capacity of 563 MW and battery storage capacity of 41 MW.



41 MW

DER BATTERY STORAGE CAPACITY

Last year, SRP's Energy Efficiency (EE) programs saved SRP customers 643,926 megawatt-hours (MWh) of energy. The Residential and Commercial Demand Response (DR) portfolios have subscribed a combined 176 MW of cumulative dispatchable capacity. This includes 102,001 smart thermostats enrolled in the residential SRP Bring Your Own Thermostat Program™ (BYOT) and nearly 724 commercial customer sites participating in the SRP Business Demand Response Program™ at fiscal year-end.

643,926

MWH OF ENERGY SAVED FOR CUSTOMERS

The Electric Technology (E-Tech) program provides rebates to commercial and industrial customers who replace fossil fuel-powered equipment — such as forklifts — with cleaner, cheaper-to-operate and quieter electric equipment. The E-Tech program delivered 20,881 MWh of energy impact this past year. The Transportation Electrification program currently stands at 68,011 light-duty electric vehicles (EVs) in operation within SRP's service territory. SRP offers a comprehensive portfolio of EV-related programs to help educate and offset the cost of chargers for residential and business customers, as well as homebuilders, helping to reduce barriers and accelerate market transformation.

20,881

MWH OF ENERGY IMPACT THIS PAST YEAR

Distribution switches are used to facilitate switching customer load from one circuit to another and to interrupt flow in the event of an outage, construction or maintenance. There are 45,456 distribution switches on the distribution system, including 383 automated switches.

383
AUTOMATED SWITCHES

Most of SRP's distribution system is looped, meaning there is more than one path that electricity can travel to serve a customer, but only through one path at a time. SRP operates and maintains 22,698 circuit miles of lines that make up the SRP distribution system, which entails 1,450 distribution circuits.

22,698
CIRCUIT MILES

Service transformers step down the voltage from 12.47 kilovolts (kV) or 21.6 kV to levels suitable for customer use. There are 186,996 service transformer units in the SRP distribution system.

186,996
SERVICE TRANSFORMER UNITS

SRP has more than 325 power quality monitors installed throughout its electric system to help ensure the delivery of reliable and consistent power to its customers.

325+
POWER QUALITY MONITORS

SRP operates and maintains 295 substations, including 192 distribution substations that transform power to the 12 kV voltage level to serve neighborhoods and other customers.

295
SUBSTATIONS

SRP operates and maintains 2,460 circuit miles of three-phase power lines at voltages of 69 kV to 500 kV. These transmission lines, along with supporting equipment such as circuit breakers and transformers, form the backbone of the SRP transmission system.

2,460
CIRCUIT MILES

Generating stations and substations contain power transformers that increase or decrease voltage. SRP maintains 613 active power transformers.

613
ACTIVE POWER TRANSFORMERS

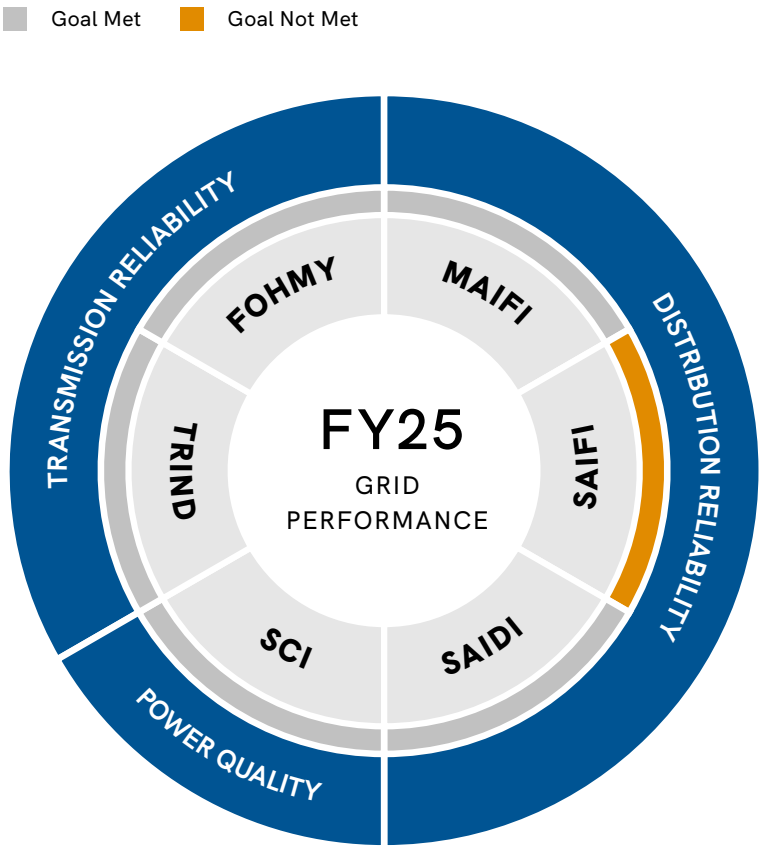
GRID PERFORMANCE

Grid Performance Scorecard

SRP consistently upholds industry-leading reliability, driven by a strong commitment to operational excellence and data-informed decision-making. Central to this achievement is SRP's disciplined monitoring of key performance indicators —especially those related to reliability and power quality. By comparing actual performance against established goals, SRP can assess whether the system is meeting expectations. When goals are not met, SRP conducts thorough investigations to pinpoint root causes and implement targeted solutions.

The Grid Performance Scorecard in Figure 1 demonstrates that SRP has successfully met five of six FY25 reliability and power quality goals.

FIGURE 1 | Grid Performance Scorecard



Key Indices

The FY25 Grid Performance Scorecard shows SRP's performance against the following reliability and power quality key indices:

- ***System Average Interruption Duration Index (SAIDI)**: This metric tracks the number of minutes customers are without power for a duration of more than five minutes, averaged over all SRP retail customers. This includes any loss of customer load, planned or unplanned.*
- ***System Average Interruption Frequency Index (SAIFI)**: This metric tracks the number of times customers are without power for a duration of more than five minutes, averaged over all SRP retail customers. This includes any loss of customer load, planned or unplanned.*
- ***Momentary Average Interruption Frequency Index (MAIFI)**: This metric tracks the number of times customers are without power for a duration of five minutes or less, averaged over all SRP retail customers. This includes any loss of customer load, planned or unplanned.*
- ***Sag Count Index (SCI)**: This metric tracks how often a voltage sag event is recorded.*
- ***Forced Outage Rate per Hundred Miles of Transmission per Year (FOHMY)**: This metric tracks the number of unplanned outages per 100 miles of transmission line.*
- ***Transmission Index (TRIND)**: This metric measures each outage based on the voltage level, the type of element lost, the duration of the outage and the cause of the outage.*

DISTRIBUTION RELIABILITY

SRP sets ambitious reliability goals, emphasizing system performance and resilience. These targets are based on a 10-year historical average, supplemented by one standard deviation. If the calculated value drops more than 5% below the previous goal, adjustments are made downward. This methodology reflects SRP's steadfast dedication to operational excellence, even when facing adverse weather conditions. SRP's distribution reliability metrics account for all types of service interruptions and remain unadjusted for major events, weather fluctuations or planned maintenance.

Customer Minutes of Interruption (SAIDI)

System Average Interruption Duration Index (SAIDI) is an industrywide metric that measures the number of minutes of customer interruption averaged over all customers. For FY25, SAIDI was 58.8 minutes, achieving the goal of 73.1 minutes or less. This means there were 58.8 minutes of customer interruption for the entire year when averaged over all customers.

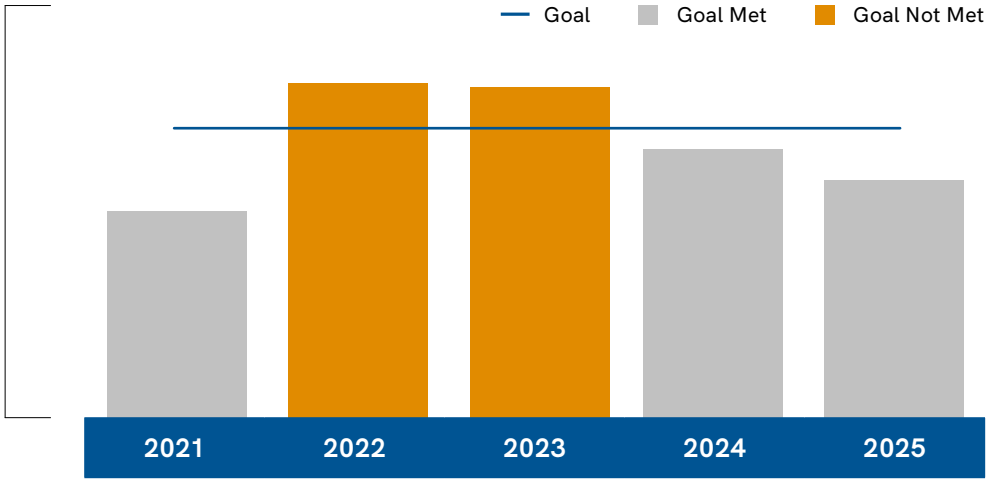
During the first and second quarters of FY25, considerable storm activity was observed. Each month that exceeded its SAIDI target experienced one Major Event Day (MED), a designation applied when reliability metrics surpass predefined thresholds, signaling system operational or design limitations. The most substantial impact occurred on July 24, when a storm event resulted in 2.3 customer minutes of interruption, marking the highest single-day MED of the year. In total, FY25 recorded two MEDs, an improvement from the three recorded in FY24.

Figure 2 illustrates the five-year SAIDI trend alongside FY25's monthly performance. Notably, FY25 achieved the lowest SAIDI value in four years, successfully meeting its annual target. Excluding the MEDs in the July and August months, SRP consistently met all monthly SAIDI goals throughout the year.

FIGURE 2 | SAIDI | Duration: The Average Number of Minutes Customers Experienced a Sustained Interruption

YEAR

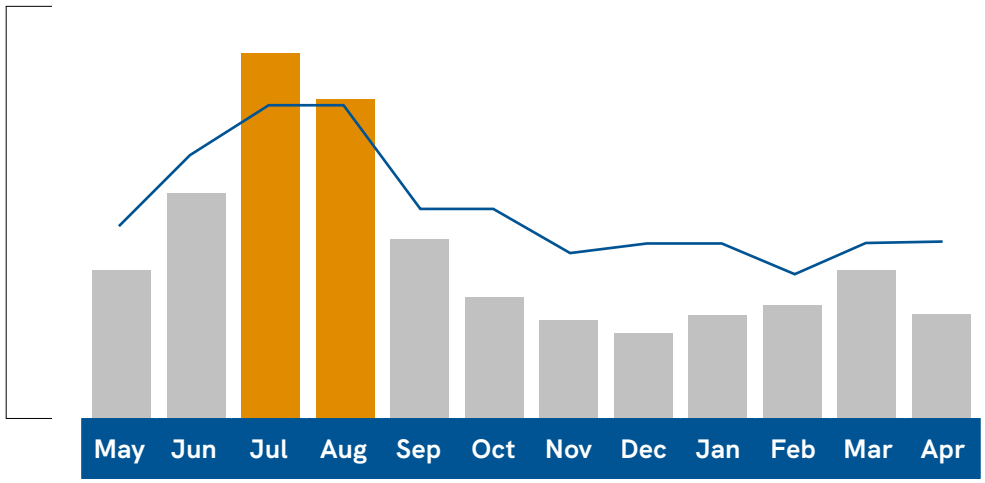
Results — 5-Year Trend (Minutes)



	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Actual Result	52.0	84.3	83.3	67.1	58.8
Goal	73.1	73.1	73.1	73.1	73.1
Variance	-21.1	11.2	10.2	-6.0	-14.3

MONTH

Results — FY25 (Minutes)

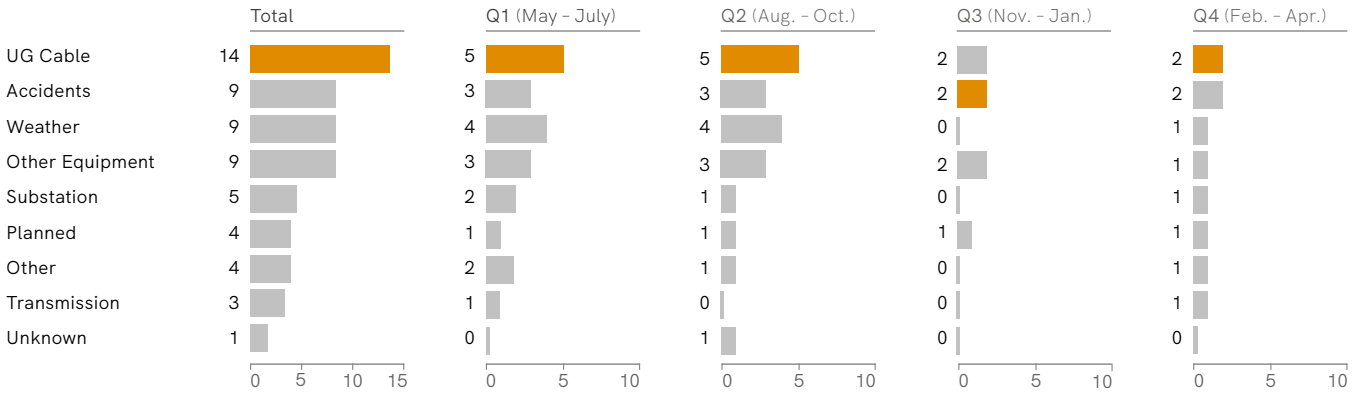


	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Actual Result	4.4	6.5	10.6	9.3	5.3	3.6	2.9	2.5	3.0	3.4	4.4	3.1
Goal	5.6	7.6	9.1	9.1	6.1	6.1	4.8	5.1	5.1	4.2	5.1	5.2
Variance	-1.2	-1.1	1.5	0.2	-0.8	-2.5	-1.9	-2.6	-2.1	-0.8	-0.7	-2.1

Figure 3 presents the key contributors to customer outage minutes, identifying the leading driver for each fiscal quarter and for the full fiscal year. In FY25, underground (UG) cable failures emerged as the largest contributor to SAIDI, responsible for 13.9 minutes, or 24% of total outage duration. Accidents followed, accounting for 9.3 minutes (16%) of FY25 SAIDI. UG cable failure was the leading contributor in Q1, Q2 and Q4 and only slightly trailed accidents in Q3.

FIGURE 3 | SAIDI | Cause Code Contribution to SAIDI — FY25

Number of Minutes per Customer



Cause Codes

Distribution electric service reliability directly influences customer experience. SRP investigates outages to determine what caused them and categorizes these causes as follows:

- ***UG Cable**: Underground distribution line failures.*
- ***Other Equipment**: Distribution equipment failures excluding UG Cable, Substation or Transmission.*
- ***Weather**: Primarily storm activity such as high winds, rain and lightning.*
- ***Accidents**: Damaged equipment due to automobile accidents.*
- ***Substation**: Equipment failures inside a substation such as a transformer failure.*
- ***Planned**: System maintenance activities such as cable replacement projects.*
- ***Other**: Combination of all other less impactful causes.*
- ***Transmission**: Transmission line failures.*
- ***Unknown**: No known cause found. The condition was temporary and can no longer be observed.*

Figure 4 highlights the impact of underground (UG) cable failures — represented in orange — on annual SAIDI values over the past decade. During this period, UG cable failures accounted for between 12% and 28% of the total SAIDI. In FY25, these failures contributed 13.9 minutes, or 24% of SAIDI, marking a slight increase from FY24's contribution of 13.5 minutes (20%).

Figure 5 illustrates the influence of weather-related events — represented in blue — on SAIDI performance over the same timeframe. These outages are largely driven by storm conditions, including high winds, rainfall and lightning. A notable decline is observed in FY25, with weather-related SAIDI dropping to 9.2 minutes (16%) from 17.9 minutes (27%) in FY24.

FIGURE 4

Underground Cable Failure Contribution to SAIDI

Minutes of Outage per Customer

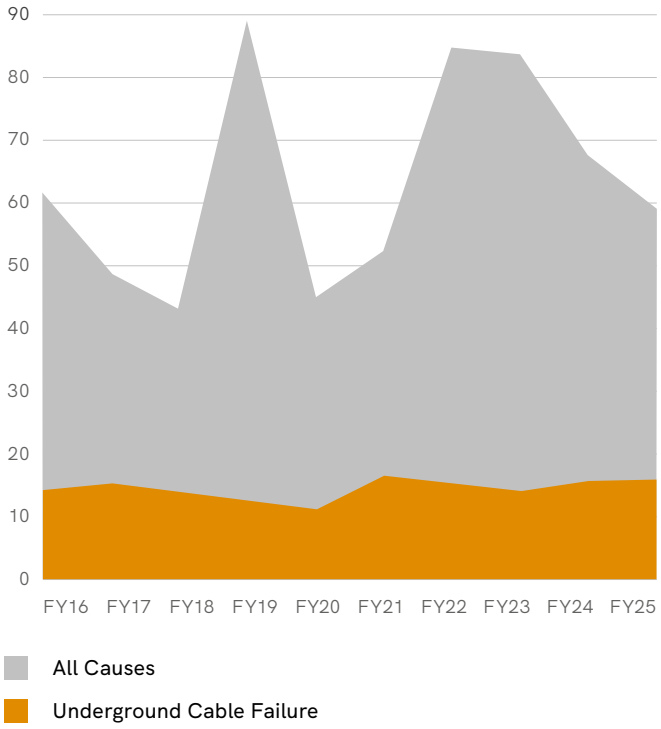
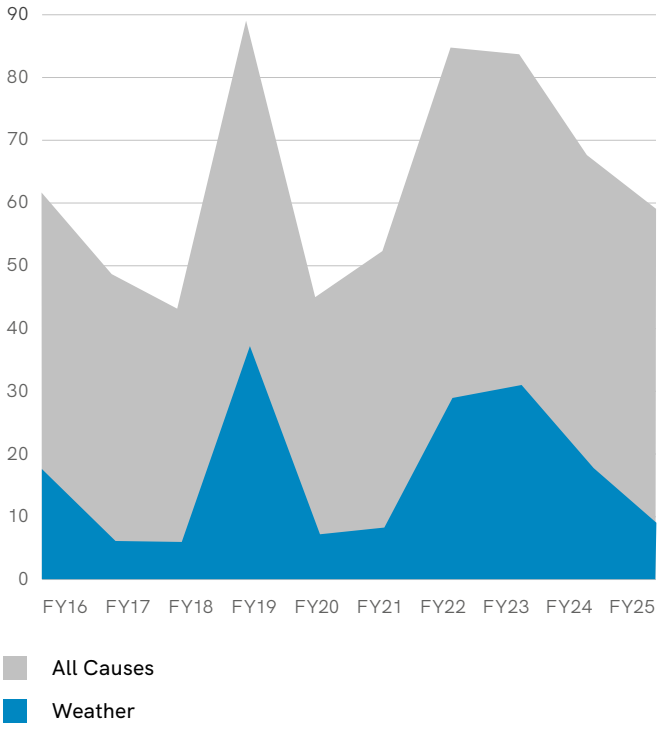


FIGURE 5

Weather Contribution to SAIDI

Minutes of Outage per Customer



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Distribution Reliability Performance Relative to Peers

The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), a governmental entity under the U.S. Department of Energy, gathers data from utilities across the country, which are required to file EIA 861 or 861S forms. SRP is using the available EIA distribution reliability data to measure its performance against that of its peers.

For the SRP corporate metric SAIDI, SRP ranked third in 2024 among all electric utilities with over 500,000 customers. Figure 6 depicts SRP's ranking for SAIDI performance against all other utilities. Each utility's region is coded by color, with 11, including SRP, located in the Southwest Region. SRP had the lowest SAIDI score for the Southwest Region.

Figure 7 provides additional information on how SRP's SAIDI performance stacked up against other utilities. The SAIDI scores in the Southwest Region ranged from a low of 58 minutes to a high of 509 minutes. The SAIDI scores for all electric utilities with over 500,000 customers ranged from a low of 28 minutes to a high of 7,804 minutes. SRP's SAIDI score for the 2024 calendar year was 58 minutes, significantly below the median of 291 minutes.

FIGURE 6 | 2024 EIA SAIDI Benchmarking Results (released in 2025)

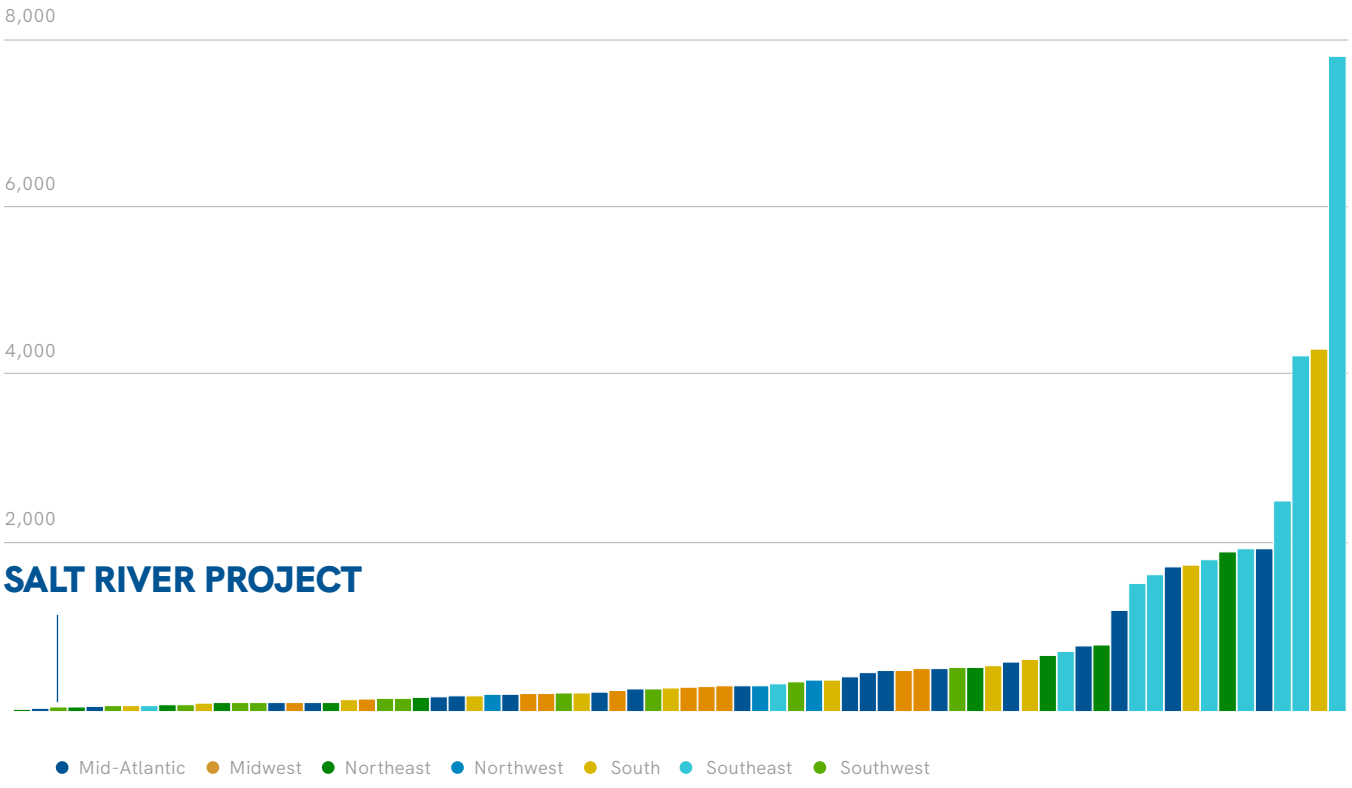
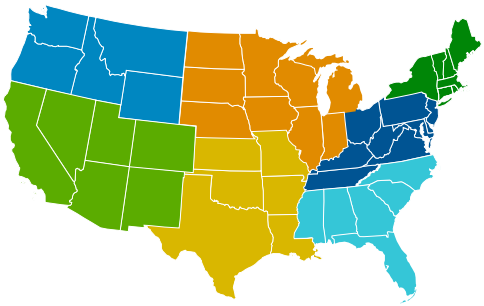


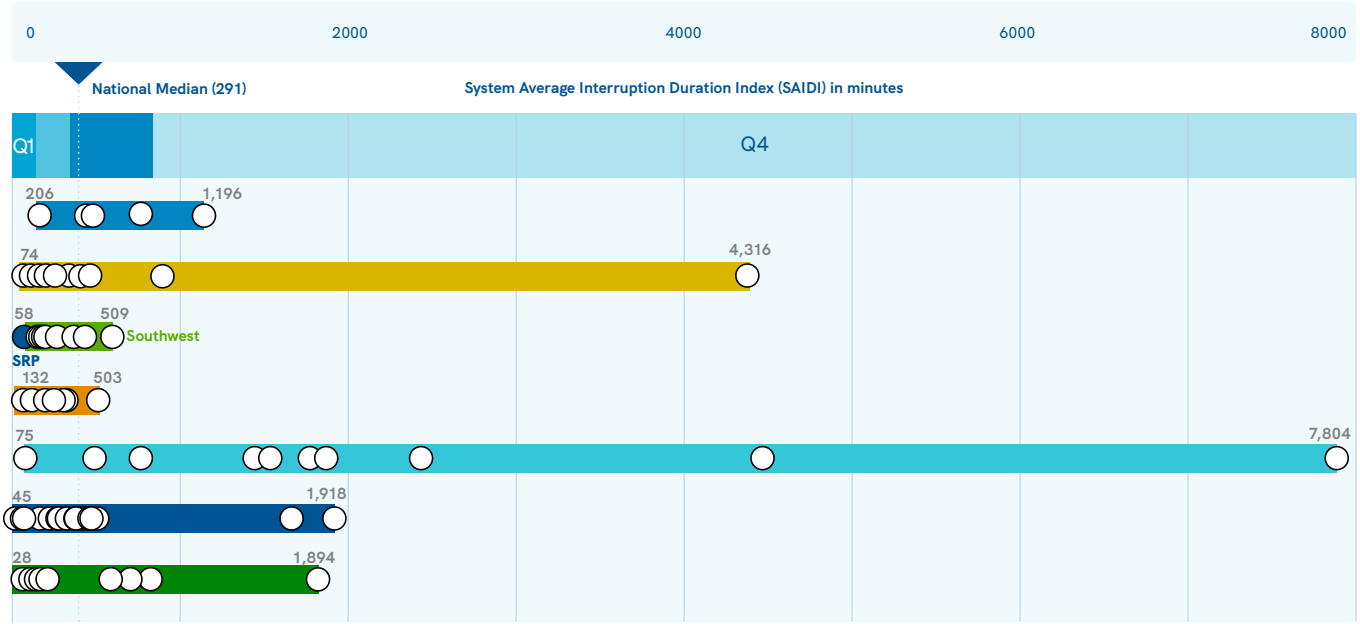
FIGURE 7 | 2024 EIA SAIDI Benchmarking Results (released in 2025)

Distribution reliability performance relative to peers

Based on data from calendar year 2024 for 74 large utilities that filed EIA 861 forms. Each bar represents the range of SAIDI scores for the region, and each circle represents the scores of individual utilities in the region.

- Southwest
- Northwest
- South
- Midwest
- Mid-Atlantic
- Northeast
- Southeast





MEDIAN PERFORMERS

The median SAIDI for all large utilities was 291 minutes.

SRP 2025 RESULTS

- 58 minutes
- #3 ranking overall
- #1 ranking in southwest

Calendar Year 2024 Data

BEST PERFORMERS

All large utilities in Quartile 1 (top 25% of scores) had SAIDI of 148 minutes or less.

SOUTHWEST REGION

58 | 157 minutes | 509

Median

SRP

WORST PERFORMERS

All large utilities in Quartile 4 (bottom 25% of scores) had SAIDI of 582 minutes or more.

LARGE UTILITIES

28 | 291 minutes | 7,804

Median

SRP

SRP is categorized as a large-sized utility (over 500K customers)

COMMANDER
TEREX

Customer Sustained Interruptions (SAIFI)

System Average Interruption Frequency Index (SAIFI), another industry standard metric, quantifies the frequency of sustained interruptions experienced by customers. Specifically, SAIFI is the frequency at which customers experience a sustained interruption averaged over all customers.

A sustained interruption is an outage lasting more than five minutes. Transient faults caused by events like lightning strikes and arcing are not factored into the SAIFI calculation, as they will generally resolve in less than a second. These faults and others that do not surpass a five-minute outage duration are a part of the momentary interruptions (MAIFI) calculation.

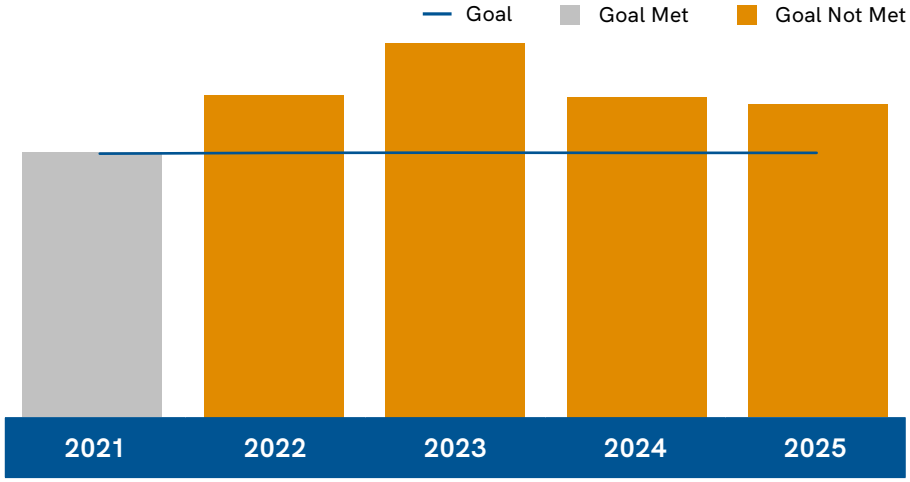
For FY25, the SAIFI result was 0.96 outages, exceeding the goal of 0.82 outages or less. This means that, on average, there was just under one outage per customer during the year.

Figure 8 illustrates the five-year trend for SAIFI, highlighting that after increasing for three years in a row, SAIDI has now decreased in the last two. Monthly performance data reveals the goal was met only in October, December, January and February; however, apart from July, the variances were minimal. The primary contributors to SAIFI in FY25 were underground cable failures, weather, accidents and other equipment. The 'Other Equipment' category includes all overhead and underground assets — such as transformers, switches and capacitors — excluding underground cable.

FIGURE 8 | SAIFI | Frequency: The Average Number of Times Customers Experienced Sustained Interruption

YEAR

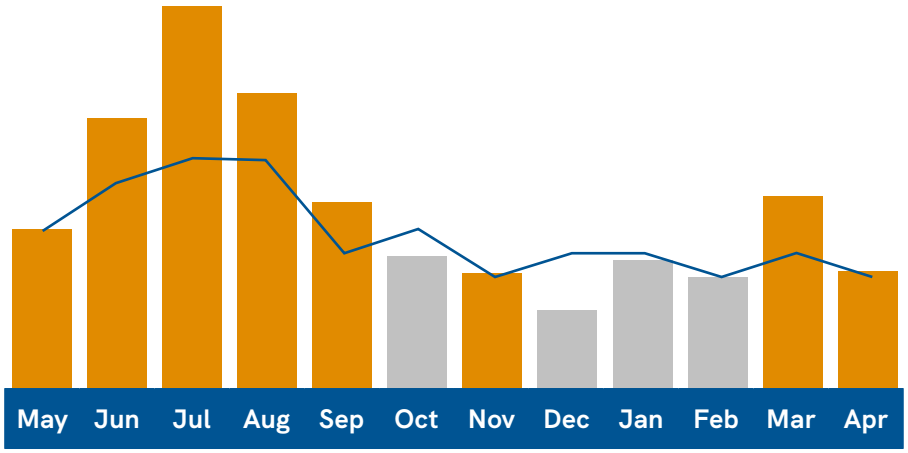
Results — 5-Year Trend (Outages)



	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Actual Result	0.82	0.99	1.14	0.99	0.96
Goal	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82
Variance	0.00	0.17	0.32	0.17	0.14

MONTH

Results — FY25 (Outages)



	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Actual Result	0.07	0.12	0.17	0.13	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.08	0.06
Goal	0.07	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.05
Variance	0.00	0.03	0.07	0.03	0.02	-0.01	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01

Customer Momentary Interruptions (MAIFI)

Momentary Average Interruption Frequency Index (MAIFI) measures the frequency of brief service interruptions averaged across all customers. These interruptions include both transient outages and short-duration events caused by factors such as animals or vegetation momentarily bridging conductors.

To mitigate the impact of such faults, SRP employs auto-reclosers — devices that automatically restore service by reclosing circuit breakers after a fault. This functionality ensures that customers experience only brief outages. By tracking MAIFI separately from SAIFI, SRP distinguishes momentary events from sustained interruptions, enabling more targeted reliability analysis.

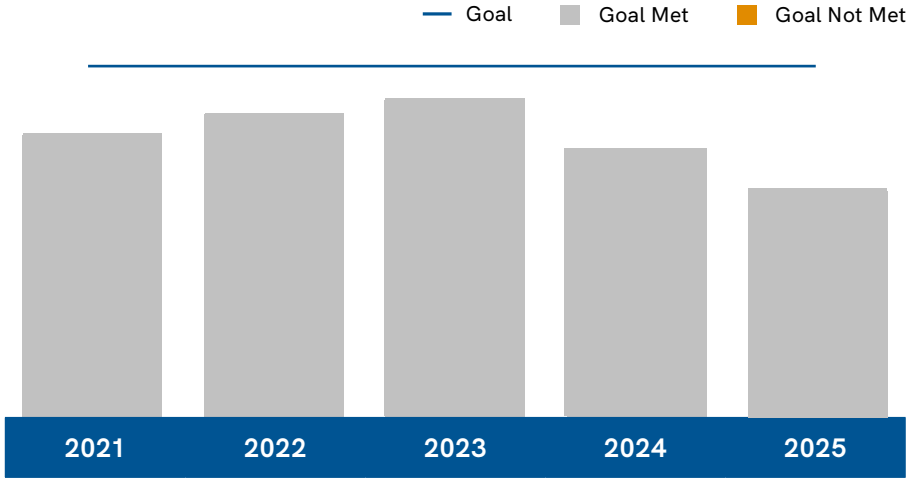
In FY25, SRP achieved a MAIFI of 1.18, well below the goal of 1.88 or fewer momentary interruptions. This means customers experienced slightly more than one such event over the year when averaged over all customers.

Figure 9 illustrates a five-year downward trend in MAIFI, with FY25 marking the best performance to date. Monthly data shows that MAIFI targets were met every month except March.

FIGURE 9 | MAIFI | Frequency: The Average Number of Times Customers Experienced a Momentary Interruption

YEAR

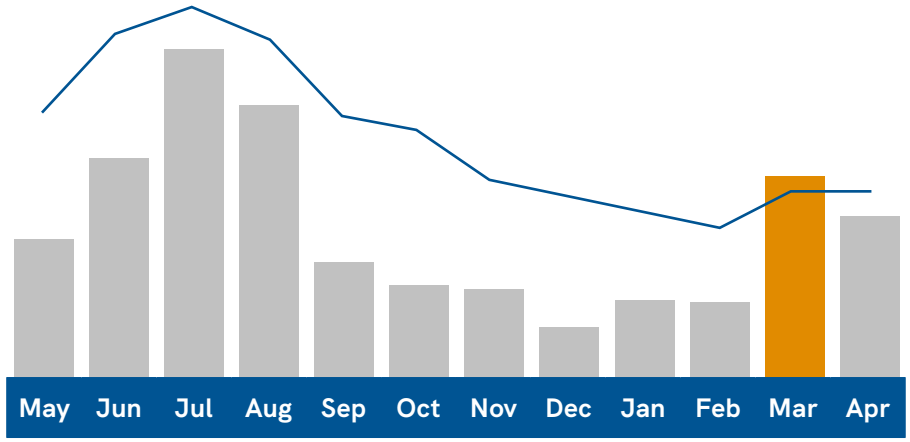
Results — 5-Year Trend (Outages)



	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Actual Result	1.52	1.55	1.59	1.38	1.18
Goal	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88
Variance	-0.36	-0.33	-0.29	-0.50	-0.70

MONTH

Results — FY25 (Outages)



	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Actual Result	0.09	0.14	0.21	0.15	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.13	0.11
Goal	0.17	0.22	0.24	0.22	0.17	0.16	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.12	0.12
Variance	-0.08	-0.08	-0.03	-0.07	-0.09	-0.10	-0.07	-0.08	-0.06	-0.05	0.01	-0.01

TRANSMISSION RELIABILITY

Tracking and measuring transmission system performance is an essential part of maintaining a reliable power grid. When events do occur on the system, SRP investigates to determine the cause. SRP uses an incident management platform that is built to capture, track, investigate, analyze and report on incidents and near misses. The platform includes additional trackable fields that, when coupled with refined reporting and dashboarding, can lead to improved tracking and system reliability.

SRP uses two measurements of transmission reliability:

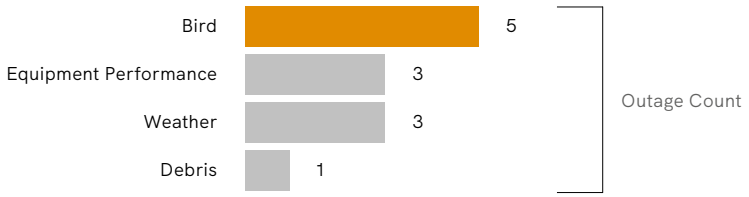
- FOHMY (Forced Outage rate per Hundred Miles of transmission per Year), which is established across the industry, and
- TRIND (Transmission Index), which was developed by the North American Transmission Forum (NATF) as a more comprehensive metric.

Unlike distribution metrics, FOHMY and TRIND do not consider planned outages, such as maintenance outages.

Using metrics to compare with other utilities furthers understanding of system performance. SRP participates in the North American Transmission Forum (NATF), which collects transmission outage data from participants and allows for collaboration and comparison with other entities.

Figure 10 depicts the number of transmission line outages broken down by cause code. The top cause of transmission outages in FY25 was bird-related events, particularly bird streamers, a conductive excrement discharged by birds. These streamers can bridge across insulators or the air gap between different phases of transmission lines, causing a fault on the transmission circuit that triggers the forced outage of that circuit.

FIGURE 10 | Transmission Line Outages — FY25*



*Includes outages on 115 kV, 230 kV and 500 kV lines.

FOHMY

SRP uses FOHMY to track transmission system performance and benchmark against other utilities. This metric tracks the number of unplanned outages per 100 miles of transmission line, enabling performance comparisons between short- and long-distance transmission line owners. Lower FOHMY scores indicate a smaller number of outages and a more reliable transmission system. Currently, SRP is only providing and comparing FOHMY for the Bulk Electric System (BES), which is transmission operated at or greater than 100 kV.

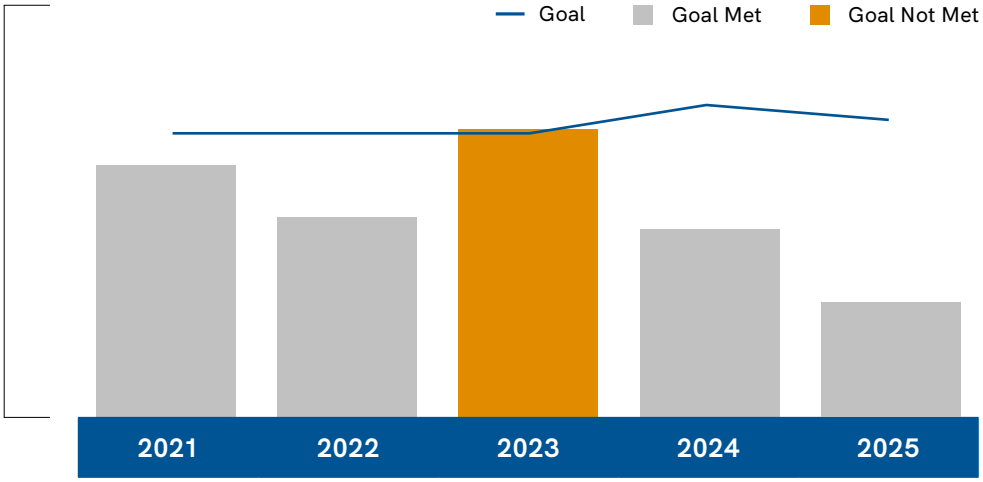
As shown in Figure 11, SRP had 0.82 BES transmission outages per hundred miles, which is better than SRP's FOHMY reliability goal of having fewer than 2.10 outages per hundred miles. This is a decrease of 0.50 outages per hundred miles from the FY24 result. Bird-related events, particularly the bird streamers, were the largest contributor to FOHMY in FY25.

SRP's FOHMY performance ranked eighth among 17 Western Electricity Coordinating Council (WECC) utilities, according to 2024 outage data gathered by the NATF. The NATF promotes best practices to maintain and improve transmission system reliability, and its rankings help SRP understand how to improve performance for its more than 1.1 million power customers.

FIGURE 11 | FOHMY | Forced Outage Rate per Hundred Miles of Transmission per Year

YEAR

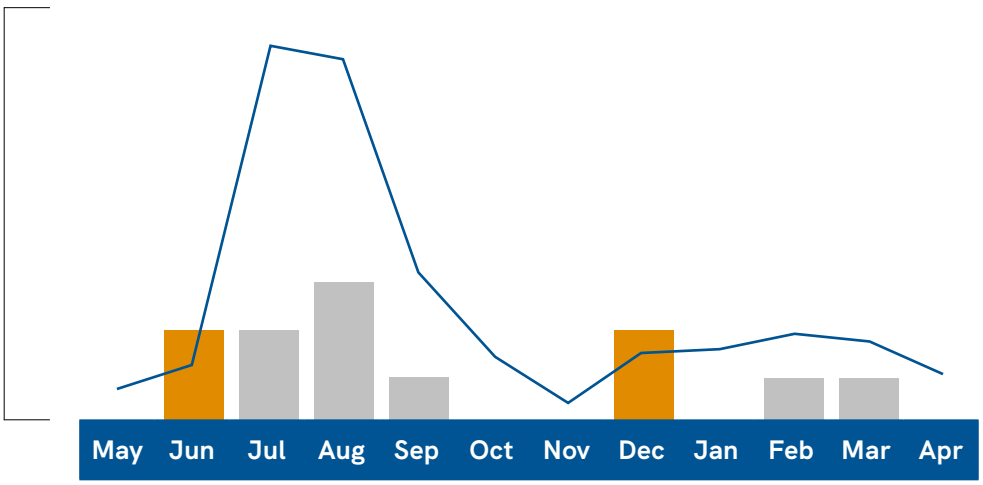
Results — 5-Year Trend (Outages)



	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Actual Result	1.77	1.40	2.03	1.32	0.82
Goal	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.20	2.10
Variance	-0.23	-0.60	0.03	-0.88	-1.28

MONTH

Results — FY25 (Outages)



	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Actual Result	0.00	0.14	0.14	0.21	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00
Goal	0.05	0.09	0.55	0.53	0.22	0.10	0.03	0.10	0.11	0.13	0.12	0.07
Variance	-0.05	0.05	-0.41	-0.32	-0.15	-0.10	-0.03	0.04	-0.11	-0.07	-0.06	-0.07

Transmission Index

While FOHMY tracks the number of transmission outages, Transmission Index (TRIND) measures the severity of transmission outages. TRIND measures each outage based on the voltage level and type of element lost, as well as the duration and cause of the outage. The more severe an outage, the more points that outage is assigned. For example, a 500 kV line outage will have more points than a 69 kV outage of the same duration. This allows a high-level comparison of the severity between outages that FOHMY doesn't provide.

The sum of the outage points is then normalized with another score based on system size and average NATF member performance. This allows for better comparison between utilities despite different system sizes. A TRIND score of 50 implies an average reliability performance.

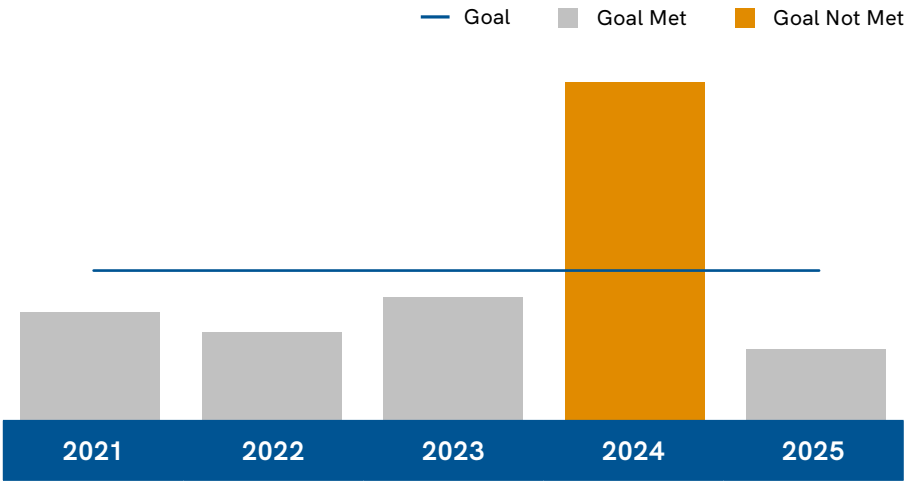
As depicted in Figure 12, FY25 TRIND was 12.2, which is better than the SRP goal of being at or below a TRIND score of 25. TRIND exceeded the monthly targets in May, June and March. Each of these months had a large number of 69 kV outages due to debris making contact with the transmission lines. Examples of the debris include tarps, patio umbrellas, sheet metal roofing and wet, broken tree branches blown into the lines by strong winds. The most common type of debris is conductive helium-filled balloons. Debris has been a major cause of 69 kV outages across the industry, though the duration of these outages is typically short.

Another contributor to TRIND in these months, and the top contributor to the annual value, are transmission equipment failures. While these failures don't occur as often as debris, weather or bird-related events, they do tend to lead to longer outage durations. The TRIND scoring process also gives more weight to outages caused by equipment failures. This helps these events stand out to encourage utilities like SRP to further evaluate the reasoning and improve inspection and maintenance processes to reduce events in the future. Examples of failed transmission equipment include surge arrestors, bushings, relays and breakers.

FIGURE 12 | TRIND | Transmission Index

YEAR

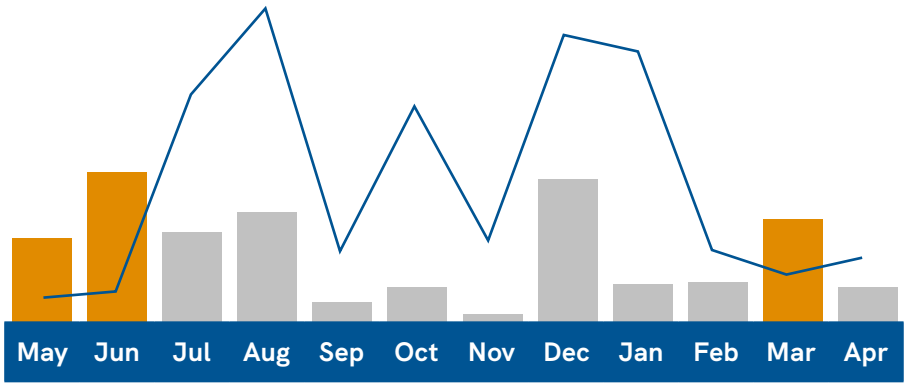
Results — 5-Year Trend (Score)



	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Actual Result	18.5	15.3	21.0	57.2	12.2
Goal	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Variance	-6.5	-9.7	-4.0	32.2	-12.8

MONTH

Results — FY25 (Score)



	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Actual Result	1.21	2.20	1.33	1.61	0.20	0.34	0.10	2.11	0.54	0.57	1.51	0.49
Goal	0.33	0.42	3.36	4.64	1.01	3.19	1.16	4.25	4.01	1.05	0.68	0.92
Variance	0.88	1.78	-2.03	-3.03	-0.81	-2.85	-1.06	-2.14	-3.47	-0.48	0.83	-0.43

POWER QUALITY

Power quality refers to the effectiveness of supplied electric energy in supporting customer loads without adversely affecting sensitive equipment. As technology advances, SRP's energy supply faces increasing expectations for power quality.

Voltage sags, which are brief drops in voltage lasting fractions of a second, are the most common power quality event. These sags can disrupt sensitive electronic equipment and control systems. While residential customers are typically less affected by voltage sags, this may change with advances in home technology. The impact of a voltage sag depends on its magnitude, duration and the sensitivity of the equipment.

Large loads and unexpected load swings, such as those from customer motors and data centers, can cause voltage sags when they turn on or change power demands. SRP faces the challenge of maintaining adequate systemwide power quality levels, which includes assisting customers with power quality issues caused by their own equipment.

Faults at higher voltages (e.g., 230 kV, 500 kV) affect larger areas but are less likely to disrupt processes due to milder sag effects. Lower voltage faults (e.g., 12 kV) affect fewer customers but can be more severe and disrupt processes.

To monitor voltage sag events, SRP uses more than 325 power quality monitors. This enables SRP to track and plot the location of these events on the system. With the implementation of new technology, the deployment strategy for power quality monitors aims to achieve comprehensive monitoring of the electrical infrastructure. Initially, the focus will be on all 69 kV loops, with plans to transition to cover most dedicated substation transformers. SRP's long-term goal is to reach 100% coverage of all 4–500 kV substation buses.

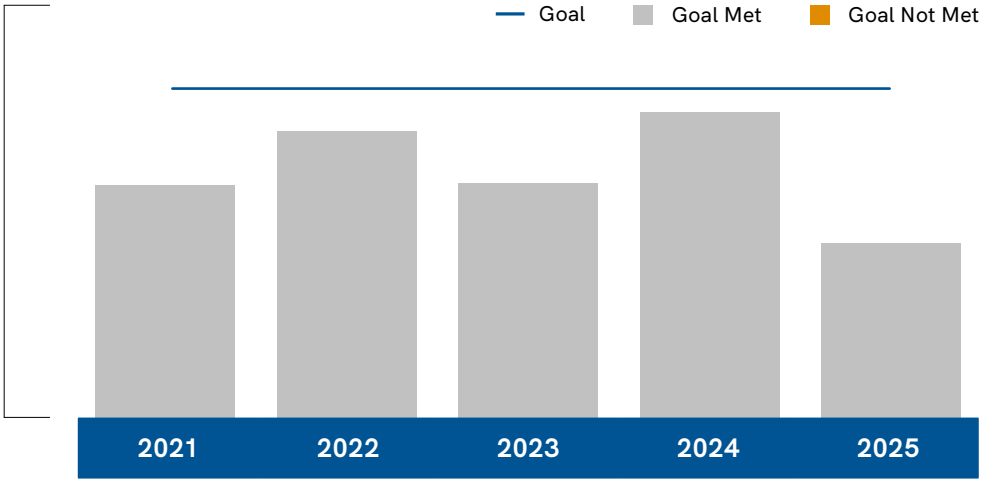
The Sag Count Index (SCI) tracks how often a voltage sag event is detected. A voltage sag event occurs any time the voltage level drops below 90% of the normal voltage level.

Figure 13 illustrates the monthly trend, five-year trend and variance-to-goal for each of the past five years for Sag Count Index (SCI). In FY25, the SCI was 1.0 events per SRP power quality monitor, per month, indicating an average of only one voltage sag event detected. This year's performance was the lowest of the past five years and well below the goal of less than 1.7 events per monitor, per month.

FIGURE 13 | SCI | How Often a Voltage Sag Event is Detected per Month

YEAR

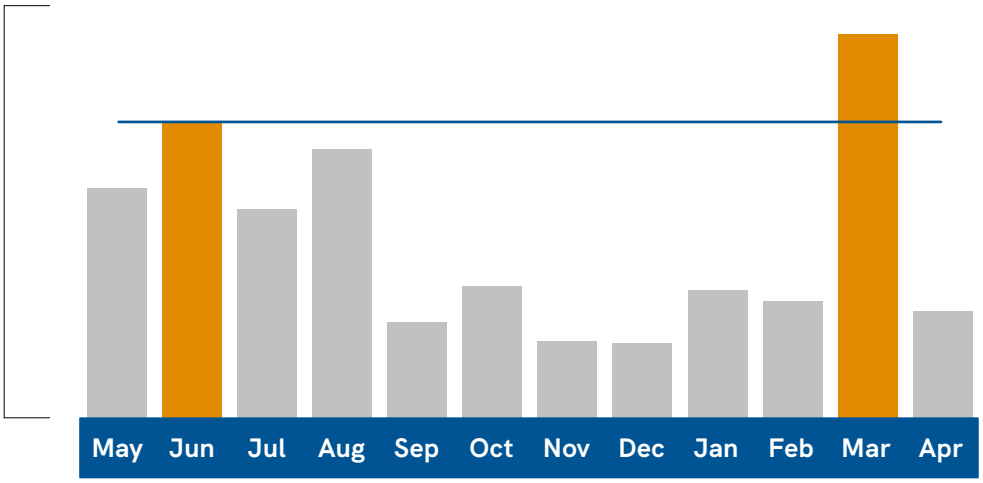
Results — 5-Year Trend (Events)



	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Actual Result	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.0
Goal	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Variance	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	-0.7

MONTH

Results — FY25 (Events)



	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Actual Result	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.6	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.7	2.2	0.7
Goal	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Variance	-0.3	0.0	-0.5	-0.1	-1.1	-1.0	-1.3	-1.3	-0.9	-1.0	0.5	-1.1

OPERATIONAL EXCELLENCE

In this section of the Grid Performance Report, you will see several examples of initiatives that demonstrate SRP's commitment to operational excellence and continuous improvement. Through this work, SRP is ensuring that our power delivery system is optimally maintained and operating at the highest standards.

Stories

30 | SRP'S HUMAN EXTERNAL CARGO (HEC) HELICOPTER PROGRAM TAKES FLIGHT

32 | MITIGATING RISK THROUGH THE OSCILLATION MONITORING, ANALYSIS AND NOTIFICATION PROGRAM

34 | LEADING THE CHARGE: POWERING WALMART'S EV FAST-CHARGING NETWORK

Works in Progress

In addition to the stories highlighted on the following pages, SRP implemented these key operational excellence projects in FY25 that help increase our ability to deliver reliable, affordable and sustainable water and energy:

- **Optimizing our grid** — Advanced Distribution Management System (ADMS): SRP deployed ADMS to replace legacy operation applications with a unified software platform. This system supports a comprehensive suite of grid management optimization tools.
- **Evaluating our impact** — Distribution Enablement (DE) Lab / Innovation Technology Lab: The new lab was commissioned to test emerging technologies in a scalable and flexible environment. This enables SRP to evaluate its impact on the power grid and determine optimal integration strategies in a controlled setting.
- **Enhancing our process** — New Interconnection Process: This new process introduced automated technical screening for distributed energy resources (DERs) interconnecting to the distribution system. This screening process quickly assesses hosting capacity, fault current, short circuit, transformer loading, transient stability and inverter voltage, based on the DER system size.

SRP'S HUMAN EXTERNAL CARGO (HEC) HELICOPTER PROGRAM TAKES FLIGHT

SRP delivers power to the Valley over 2,460 circuit miles of transmission power lines. The integrity of the transmission system is, quite literally, in the hands of its lineworkers. They perform maintenance, improvements and upgrades from hundreds of feet in the air, and their work often requires long drives, exhausting hikes and steep climbs up towers.

With the introduction of the Human External Cargo (HEC) program, the job is now just a helicopter flight away.

Using HEC, SRP lineworkers are suspended below the company's helicopter — a Bell 429 GlobalRanger — on a special short-haul line, or a very strong rope. This method enables transmission maintenance workers to be quickly transported to and from jobs in historically hard-to-reach places.

HEC increases efficiency, saving the team hours and even weeks by reducing travel time and decreasing worker fatigue. Not to mention, it's just plain cool.

HEC was first introduced in 2024 at SRP — making it the first utility provider in Arizona to employ this method. The transmission team went through extensive safety training to prepare.

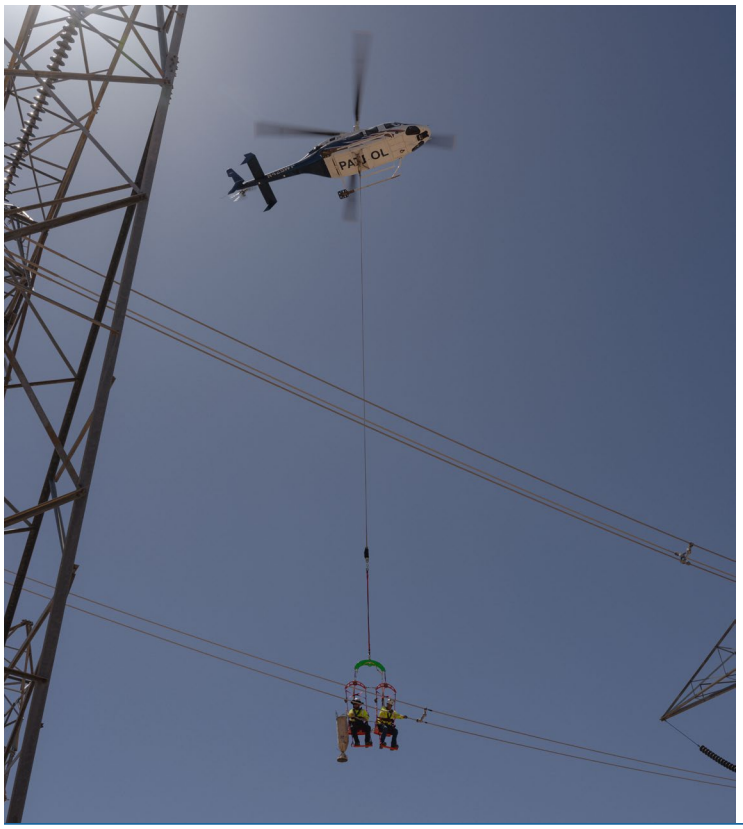
Transmission team leadership sought instruction from outside consultants, including Air Rescue Systems — a team of subject matter experts with backgrounds in the U.S. Navy, U.S. Army, Special Operations, high-altitude mountain rescue and other elite units. Everyone in the Transmission Line Maintenance department is now certified to do HEC.

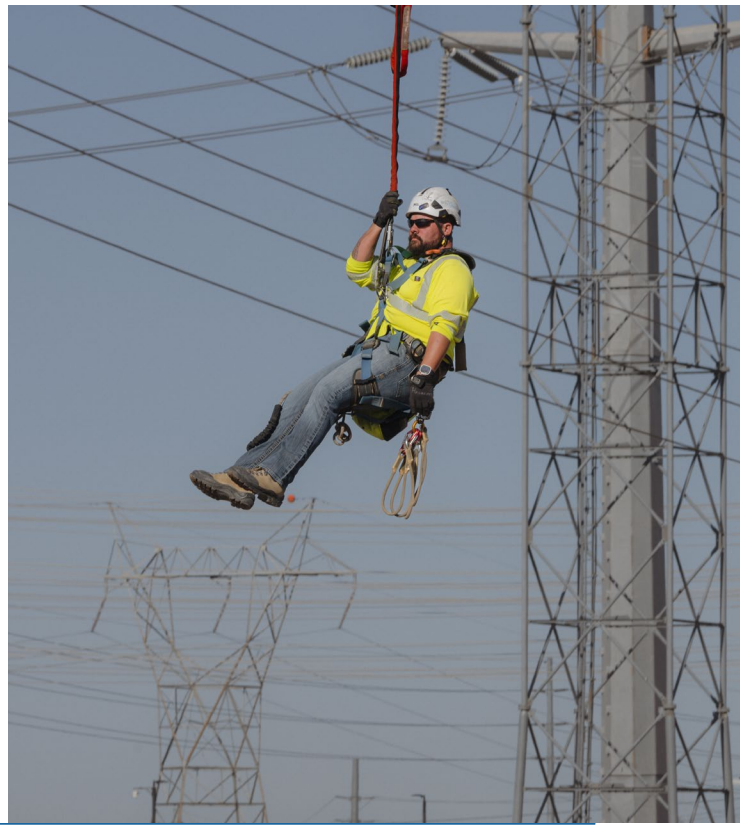
SRP took its first official HEC flight in June 2024. Since then, the method has been used in a variety of jobs, especially those with remote access. The team is able to do three to four times as much with HEC than they were able to with previous methods.

At a recent job that required lineworkers to replace old static insulators on transmission lines from the Palo Verde Generating Station to the Westwing Receiving Substation, the team was able to complete 260 in just two weeks using HEC. Without it, they might have been able to replace 60 to 80 of these insulators in that same amount of time.

Currently, HEC is performed only on de-energized transmission lines. This year, the team will be trained and certified to work from the helicopter on energized lines, allowing for maintenance without de-energizing or needing outages on transmission circuits, for specific maintenance tasks.

With HEC, SRP can more quickly and easily perform transmission maintenance. When it comes to delivering safe and reliable energy across the Valley, the sky's the limit.


PATROL



MITIGATING RISK THROUGH THE OSCILLATION MONITORING, ANALYSIS AND NOTIFICATION PROGRAM

To build a reliable, affordable and sustainable future for Arizona, SRP is adding more renewable energy resources to its power mix. While these energy sources move us closer to a cleaner, greener future, they come with their own unique challenges and risks.

In 2024, a small team at SRP was formed to monitor and mitigate one specific risk associated with the power flow from renewable sources to the grid — oscillation events.

The Oscillation Monitoring, Analysis and Notification (OMAN) team, a part of SRP's Grid Operations Support department, monitors the power flow from SRP-owned thermal power plants and newer Inverter-Based Resources (IBRs) to the grid.

Their goal is to increase quality of power and to decrease reliability risks through early detection of oscillatory disturbances and coordinated action.

Using two types of software, the OMAN team monitors and analyzes oscillation events in real-time and offline to understand their impact at a variety of locations, including SRP's Agua Fria Generating Station (pictured).

Oscillations, or fluctuations in voltage, current, power and frequency, can impact a power system's stability and reliability. On a small scale, oscillations can trip and damage electric equipment. On a large scale, they can destabilize a grid and cause blackouts.

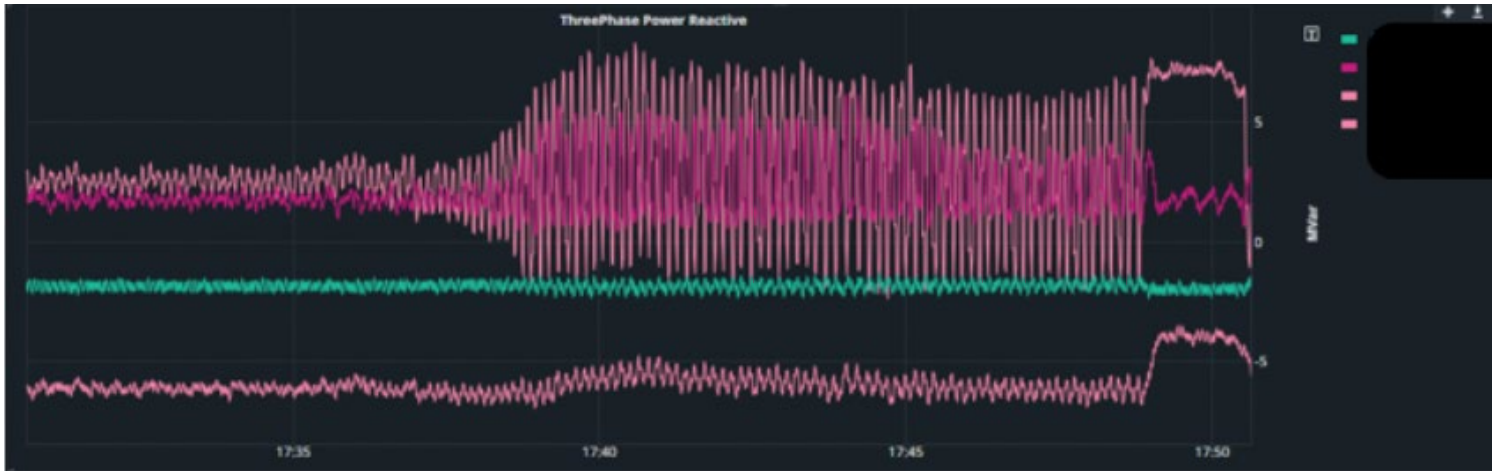
Renewable power sources like IBRs — solar, wind and battery power integrated into the grid through inverters — have a higher tendency to create oscillations because of the distributed nature of multiple small units contributing to the IBR output rather than one big machine. Issues can range from problems with individual devices to more complex interactions between device-level and plant-level controllers.

With OMAN, SRP now has the technology and a team in place to detect, monitor and report oscillation disturbances, and can relay that information to operators in the control room and at third-party-operated sites.

From that point, necessary interventions can be made, including actions from SRP operators and third-party IBR operators to stop large oscillations and investigations and repairs to resolve small oscillations.

With the growth of IBRs and the retirement of some traditional generators, SRP can expect more of these oscillatory impacts to its system. Programs like OMAN will help maintain reliability of the system and prevent oscillatory issues.

Thanks to OMAN's system of monitoring and communication, SRP can continue to deliver reliable power while building a cleaner energy future.


ThreePhase Power Reactive
5
0
-5
MVar
17:35
17:40
17:45
17:50

LEADING THE CHARGE: POWERING WALMART'S EV FAST-CHARGING NETWORK

SRP has a powerful reputation for reliability with businesses across the Valley.

When Walmart was seeking the right location and partner to begin building its nationwide network of direct current fast chargers (DCFC) for electric vehicles (EV), the company chose Arizona and SRP as its starting point.

The massive DCFC project is part of Walmart's efforts to make EV ownership more accessible. By 2030, the megaretailer plans to install thousands of fast chargers at Walmart and Sam's Club locations across the U.S.

The retailer first introduced the idea of a new fast-charging network in 2023, sending a technical questionnaire to utilities across the country. Walmart needed a partner who could design and construct the right power system for its planned network of 400-kilowatt (kW) chargers. The company was also seeking the right mix of EV rebates and incentives.

Members of SRP's design, construction and product development teams provided prompt, innovative responses that impressed the retailer and helped win the business.

Walmart chose four stores in SRP service territory in the East Valley and Phoenix to begin its project.

SRP's design and construction team began its well-defined process and made a cost-saving discovery along the way.

The team performed a load study to determine if additional capacity would be needed to meet the new charging system's required load. They found that nearly all Walmart locations generate solar power. Compared to neighboring businesses, the retailer's actual load was very low, and it already had the power needed for the majority of the projects on site.

SRP's discovery reduced the amount of trench, conduit and easement access needed, amounting to cost and time savings.

The SRP team designed a system using primary redundant feeds that already existed on site, offering maximum reliability and room for future innovation. The team also reviewed terms and conditions to allow Walmart to participate in SRP's EV program and discussed money-saving price plans and ways to encourage off-peak charging.

Walmart was so impressed with SRP's work that it expanded the scope of the project in Arizona. The retailer added an additional 23 sites to its initial 14, for a total of 37 planned fast-charging sites across the Valley.

The DC fast-charging stations in SRP territory are on track to be completed and energized by early 2026.

Once complete, 148 new fast-charging stations will be available to EV drivers in Mesa, Queen Creek, Phoenix, Chandler, Tempe, Apache Junction and San Tan Valley. And SRP's future-focused design allows for additional chargers to be installed at each site.

The DCFC project has helped strengthen SRP's relationship as a reliable provider of partnership and power to Walmart, setting a successful stage as it expands charging sites across the country.

ome & Pharmacy
Walmart
SUBWAY
STOP

2025 GRID PERFORMANCE REPORT

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Grid Performance Report is produced by a cross-functional team with many other contributors. The formal work team by department includes:

Analytics & Insights Consulting | **Mark Jamieson**

Business Operations Analysis | **Molly Denton**

Business Project Center | **Krysten Junker**

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Experience Design Studio | **Gregory Jones**

Internal Communications | **Pahl Shipley**

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Midsize Business Account Management | **Christy Eubanks**

OT Business Systems Analysis | **Wendy Weathers**

Policy, Procedures & Standards | **Catherine O'Brien, Jesus Martin**

Print and Mail Service | **Tyler Alden**

Project Management | **Shannon Cantor**

Project Management & QA | **Lisa Walsh**

Transmission Line Asset Management | **Daryl Chipman**

Transmission Strategy | **Daniel McGuire**

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Delivering water and power®

Operating Environment – December 2025

	Actual	Budget	Variance	% Budget
Elec Customer Accounts - December 2025	1,198,080	1,201,398	(3,318)	100%
Elec Customer Accounts - April 2025	1,183,164			
Elec Customer Accounts - December 2024	1,180,998			
System Sales GWH	2,354.0	2,562.5	(208.5)	92%
Wholesale Sales GWH	590.0	766.6	(176.6)	77%
Total A.F. Water Delivered	44,031	29,000	15,031	152%

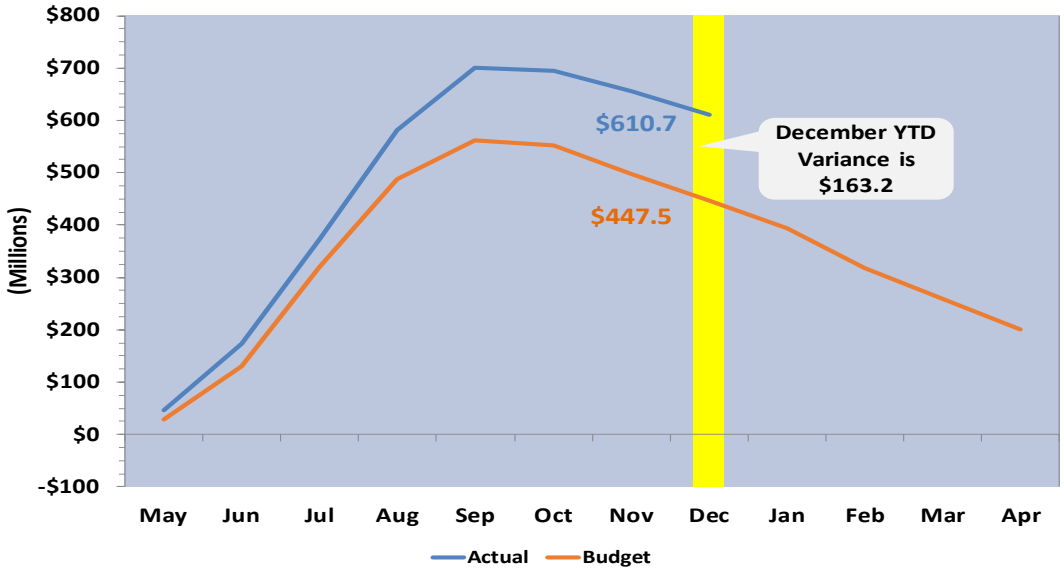
(Non-GAAP, Unaudited)

Financial Summary – December 2025

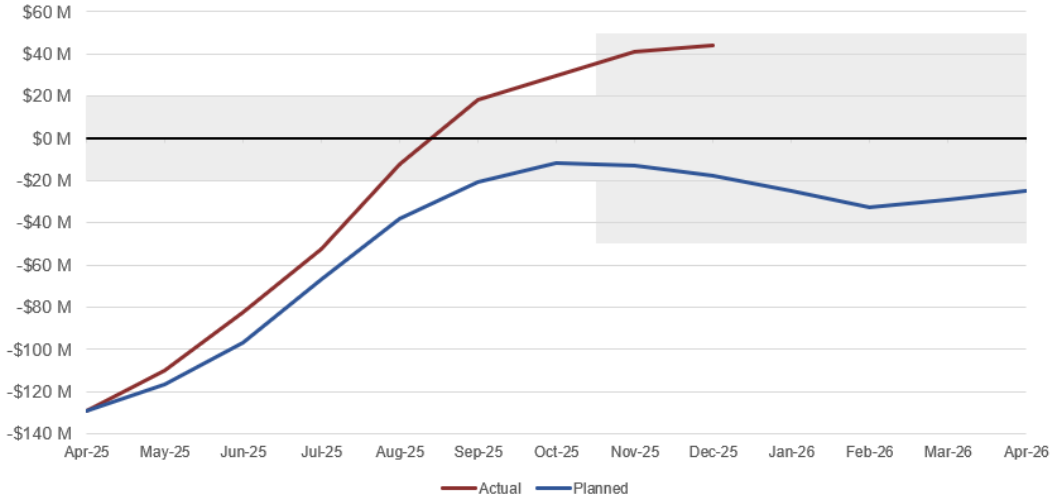
$ Millions	Actual	Budget	Variance	% Budget
Comb Net Revs (Loss)	$ (45.5)	$ (49.3)	$ 3.8	92%
Funds Available	$ (3.9)	$ (6.9)	$ 3.0	57%
Capital Expenditures	$ 157.4	$ 143.8	$ 13.6	109%

(Non-GAAP, Unaudited)

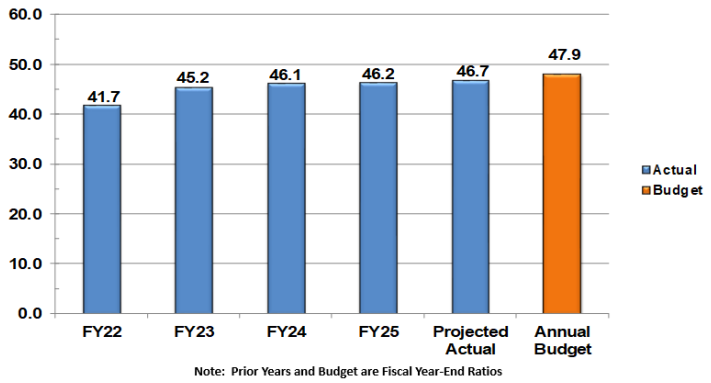
Combined Net Revenues



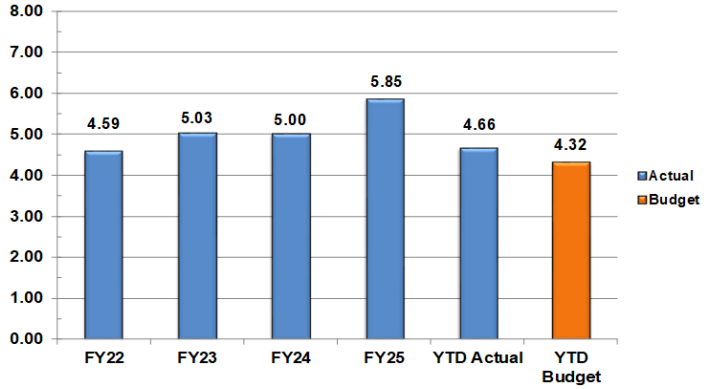
Fuel & Purchased Power Adjustment Mechanism (FPPAM) – December 2025



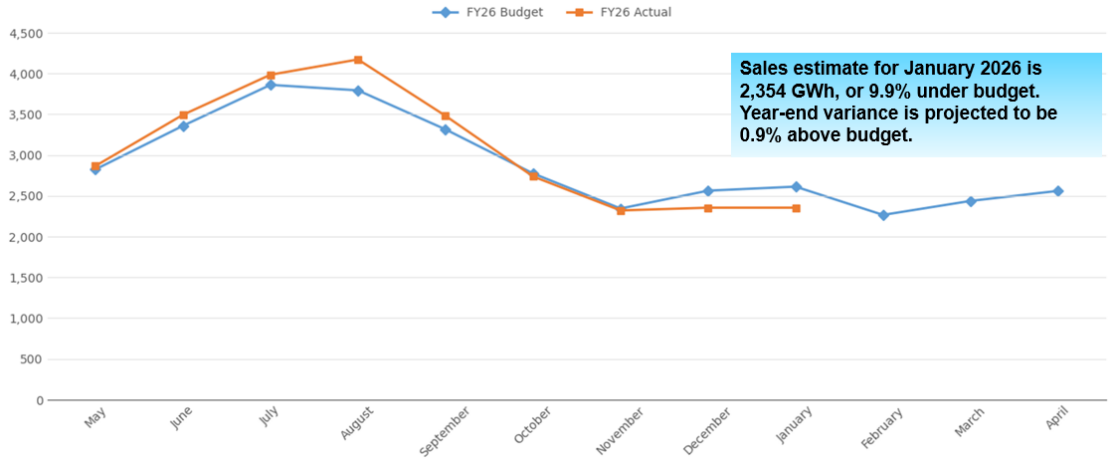
Debt Ratio – Year End Actuals and Projection



Debt Service Coverage Ratio – YTD Through December



Preliminary Retail Sales (GWh) Estimate Through January 2025



Financial Definitions for Dashboard

Combined Net Revenue	Debt Service Coverage Ratio & Debt Ratio
• SRP's "bottom line" • Comparable to Net Income • "Combines" SRP's electric and water income statements	• DSCR = ratio of net cash inflows vs. annual interest & principal payments • Debt Ratio = percentage of long-life assets paid for with debt

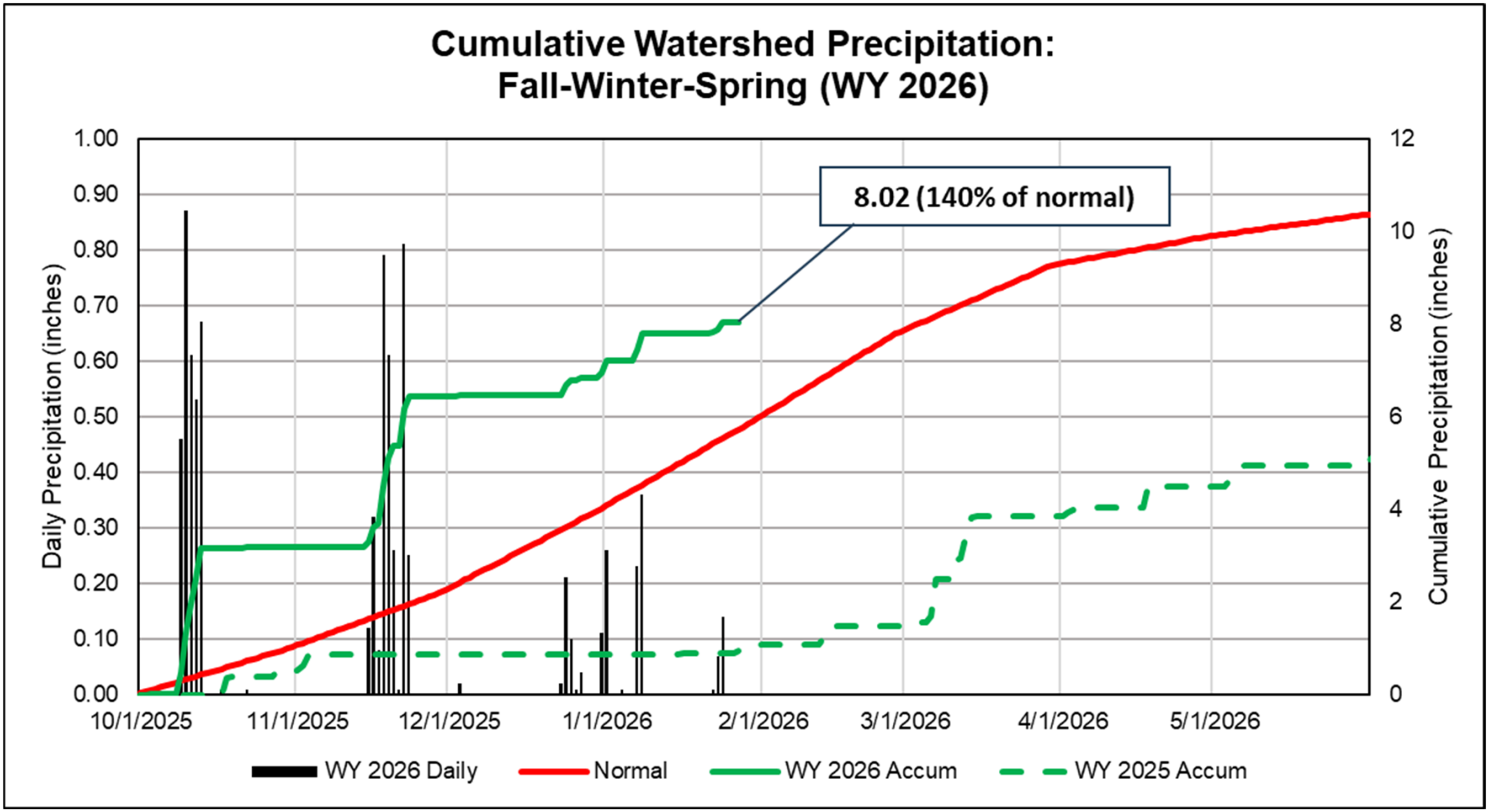
Liquidity (General Fund)	FPPAM Collection Balance
• SRP's checking account • Days Cash = number of days that SRP can continue to pay its cash expenses without any cash inflow	• Fuel & Purchased Power Adjustment Mechanism • Recovers the appropriate fuel & purchased costs over time (no more, no less)

Water Supply and Weather Report

February Council Meeting

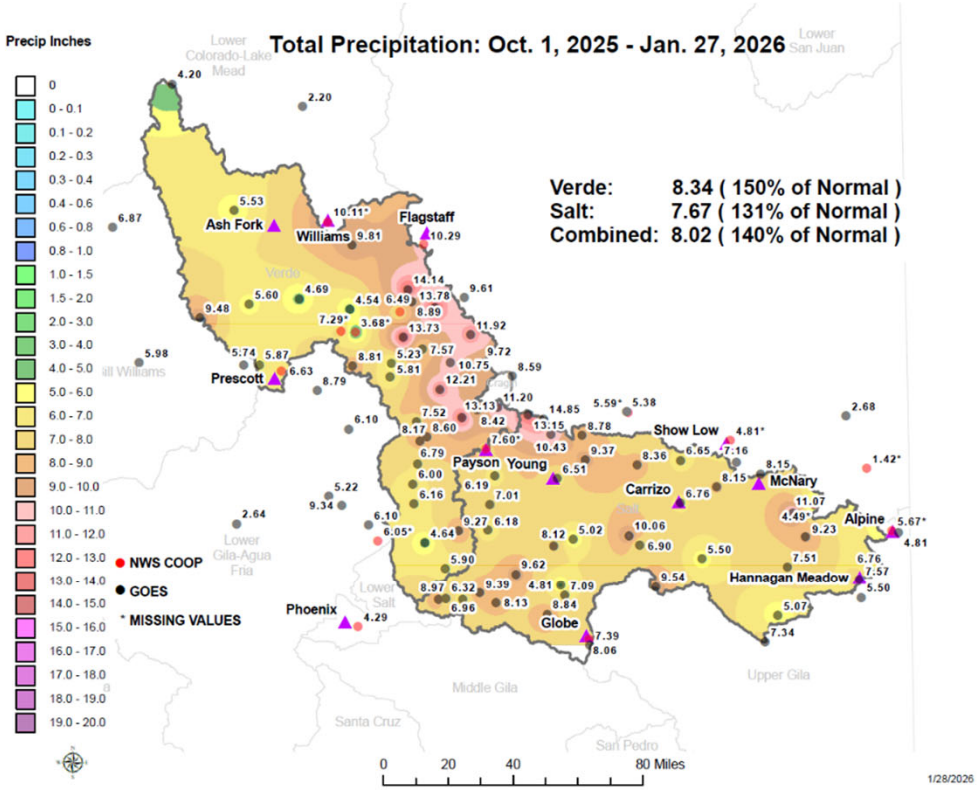
February 3, 2026

Stephen Flora

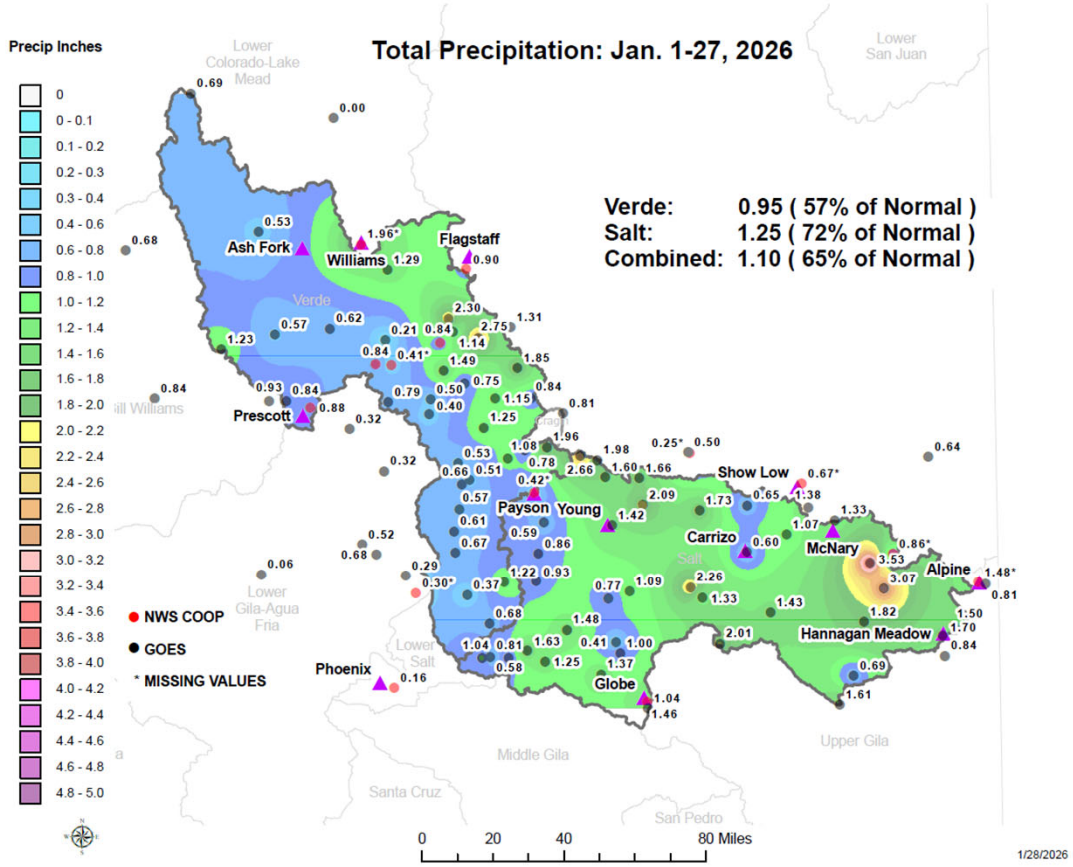

Cumulative Watershed Precipitation:
Fall-Winter-Spring (WY 2026)
8.02 (140% of normal)
Daily Precipitation (inches)
Cumulative Precipitation (inches)
1.00
0.90
0.80
0.70
0.60
0.50
0.40
0.30
0.20
0.10
0.00
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
10/1/2025
11/1/2025
12/1/2025
1/1/2026
2/1/2026
3/1/2026
4/1/2026
5/1/2026
WY 2026 Daily
Normal
WY 2026 Accum
WY 2025 Accum

Precipitation to Date

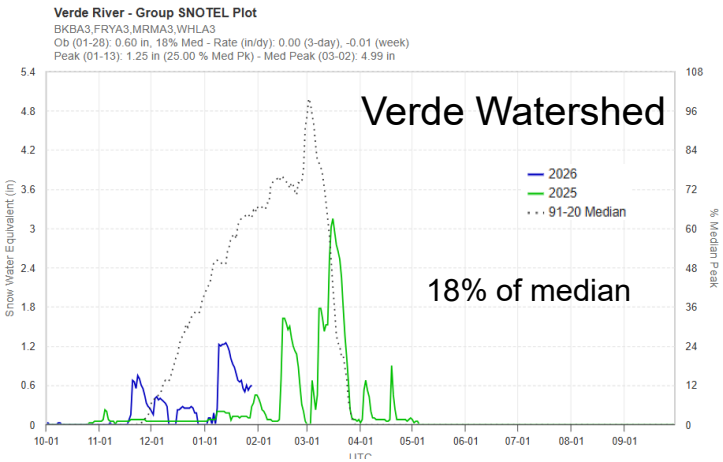
Water Year 2026

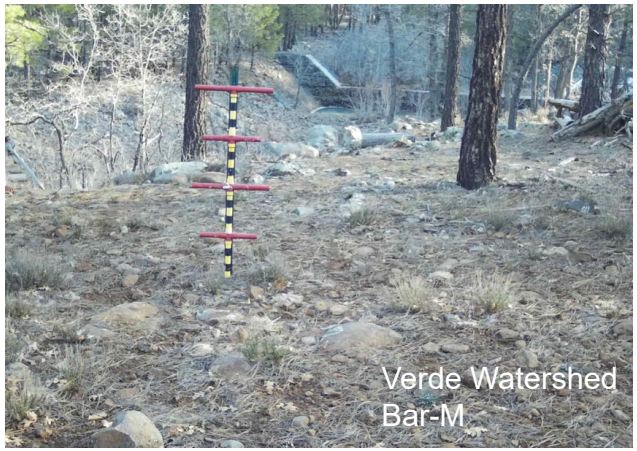


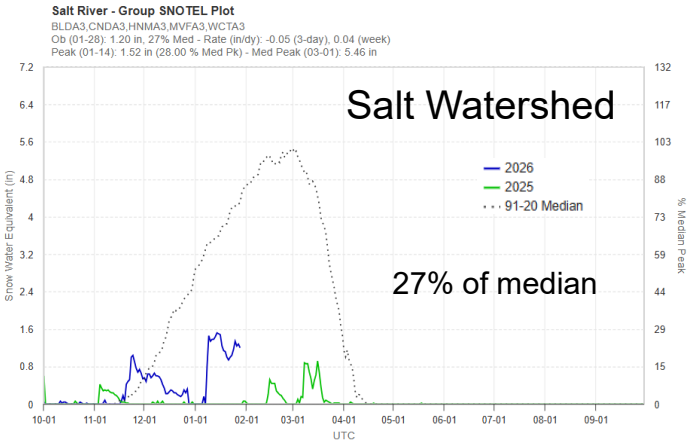
January 2026



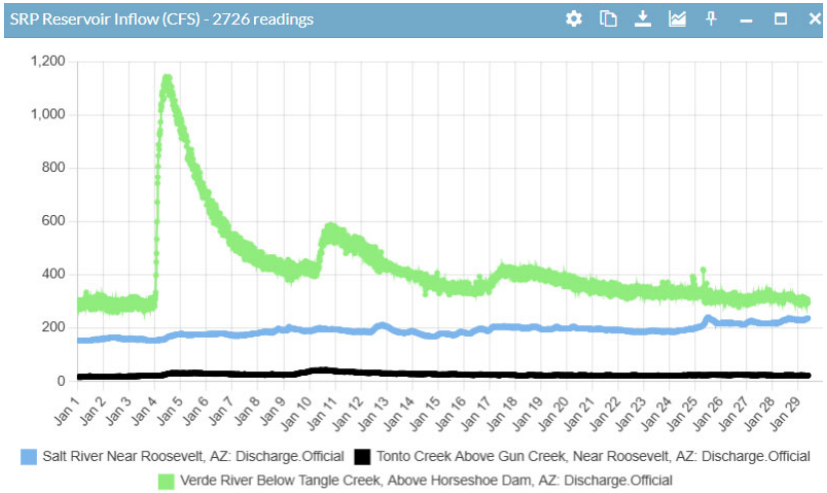
Late January Snowpack

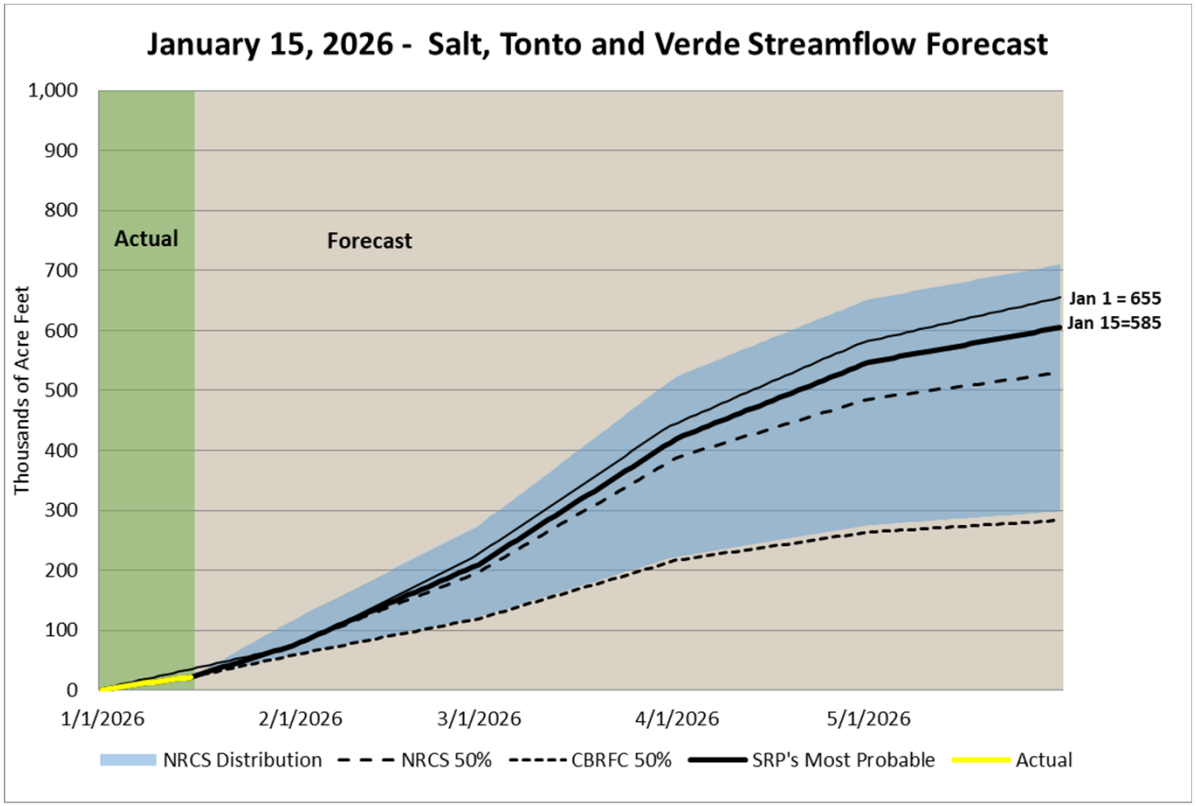






January Runoff and Streamflow Forecasts





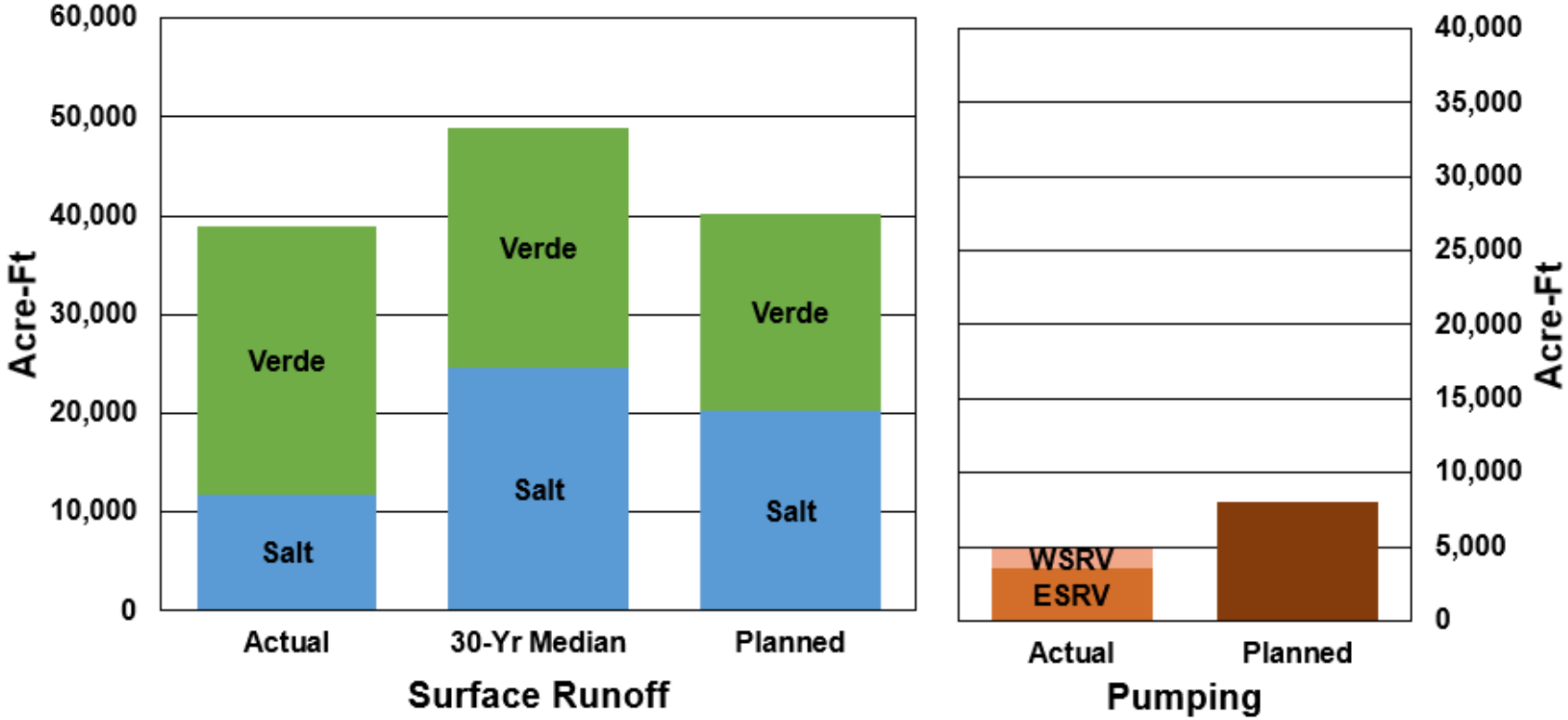
Early January storms observed runoff up to 1,100 cfs on the Verde River.

Watershed soil moisture conditions are above normal but only minor amounts of precipitation in January has limited runoff to slightly below median.

Current Salt/Tonto/Verde Streamflow Forecasts for Jan 1 – May 31 range from 585,000 AF (130% of median) to 292,000 AF (65% of median).

Reservoir projections (for 585 kaf) have Roosevelt reaching 64% and Verde reservoirs reaching 94% by May 31 (will vary based on storms/runoff).

January 2026



*Total Salt, Tonto, Verde runoff in January 2026 was 38,975 AF (80% of median)
**Total physical pumping in January 2026 is AF is 4,837 AF (8,000 AF planned). Total GW planned for 2026 is 225,000 AF.
***Total Surface Water Delivery for January 2026 is 23,695 AF (21,500 AF planned)

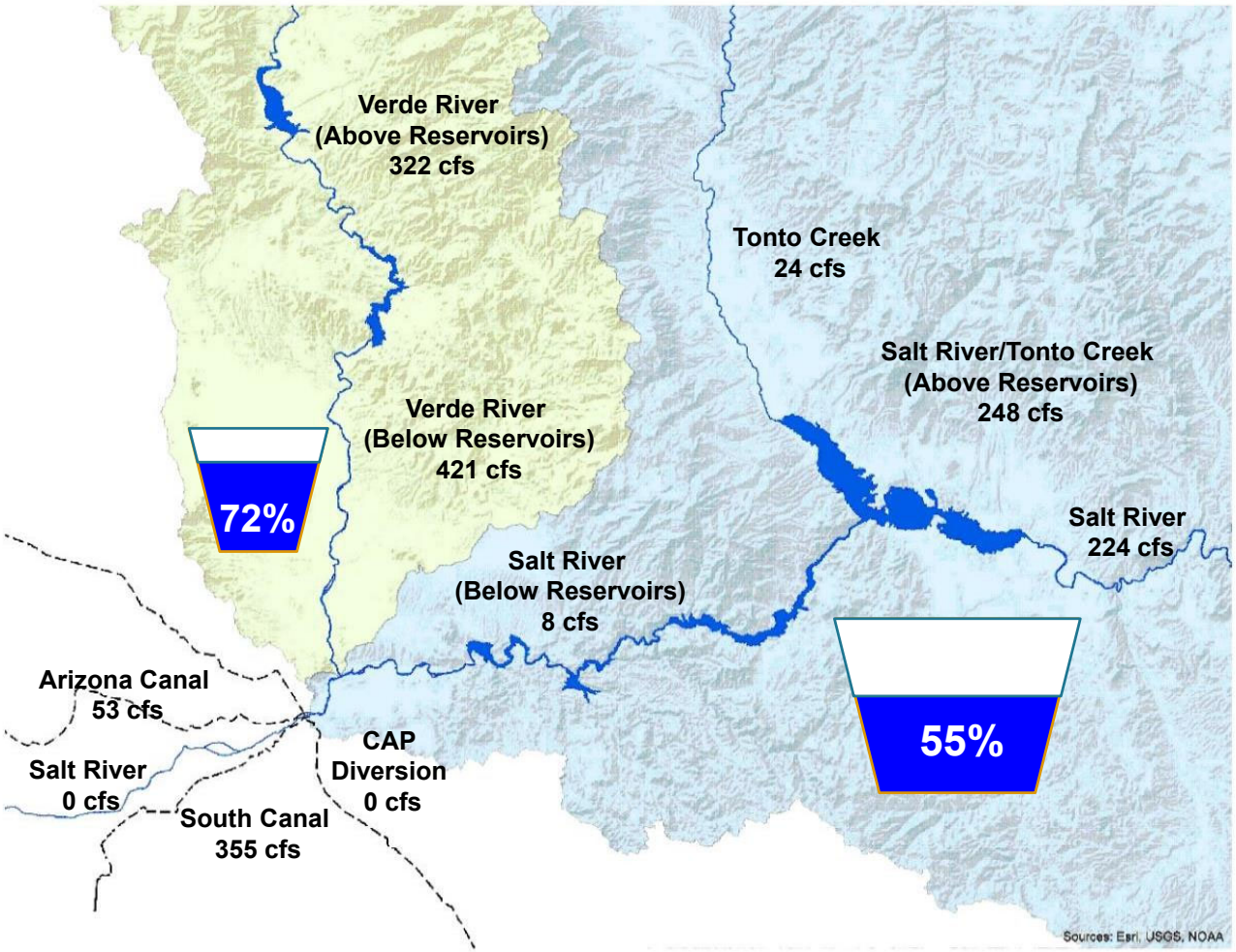
SRP Reservoir System Status

January 28, 2026

Current Storage:

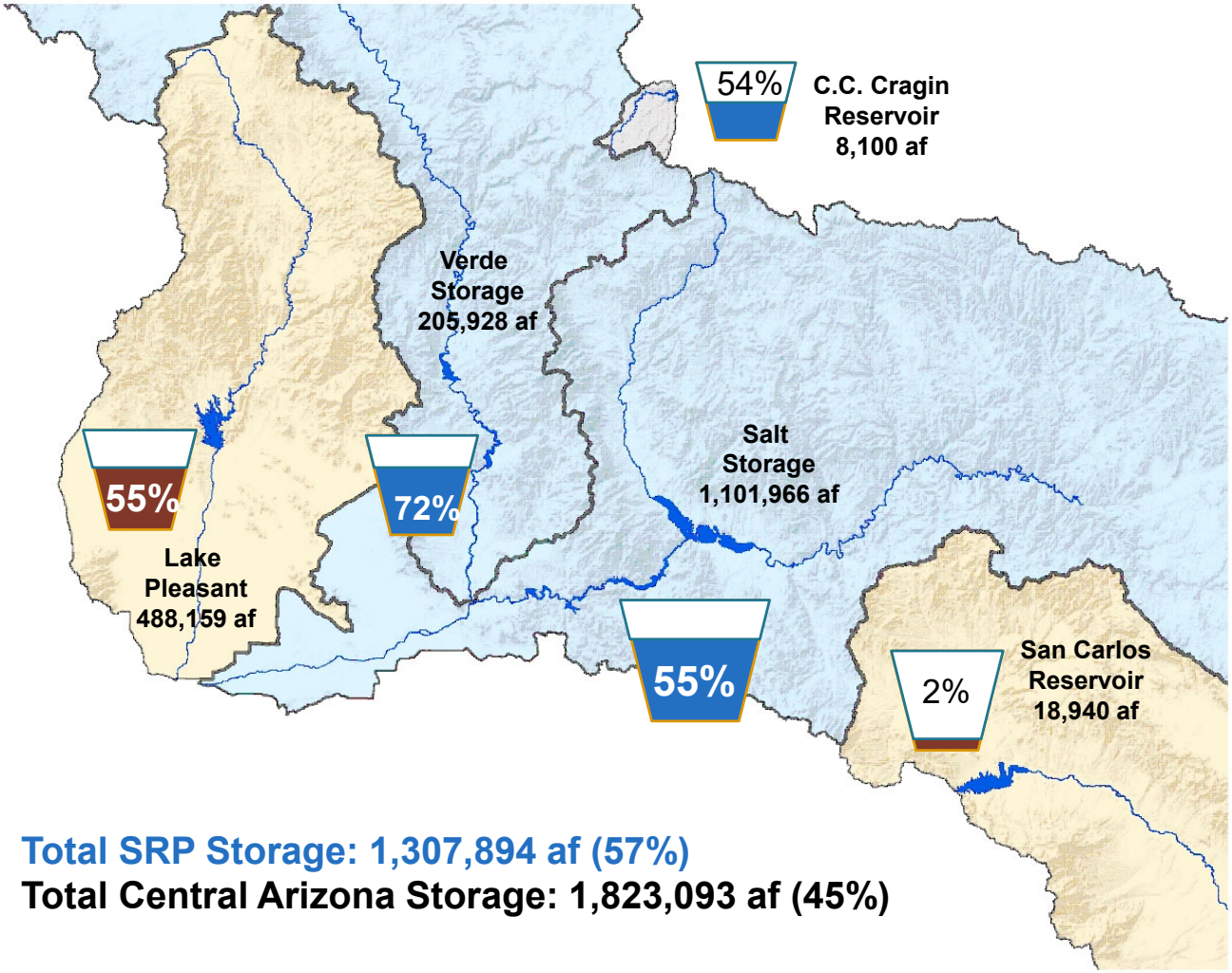
Salt	**1,101,966 AF**
Verde	**205,928 AF**
Total	**1,307,894 AF**

Total Storage: 57%



Central Arizona Reservoir Status

January 28, 2026



Total SRP Storage: 1,307,894 af (57%)

Total Central Arizona Storage: 1,823,093 af (45%)

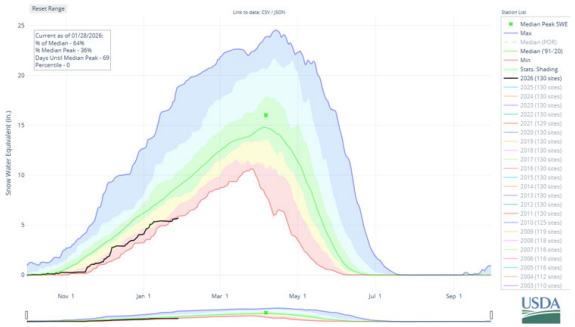
Colorado River System Reservoir Status

Total System Contents 37% or 21.910 MAF

(Total system contents last year 42% or 24.860 MAF)

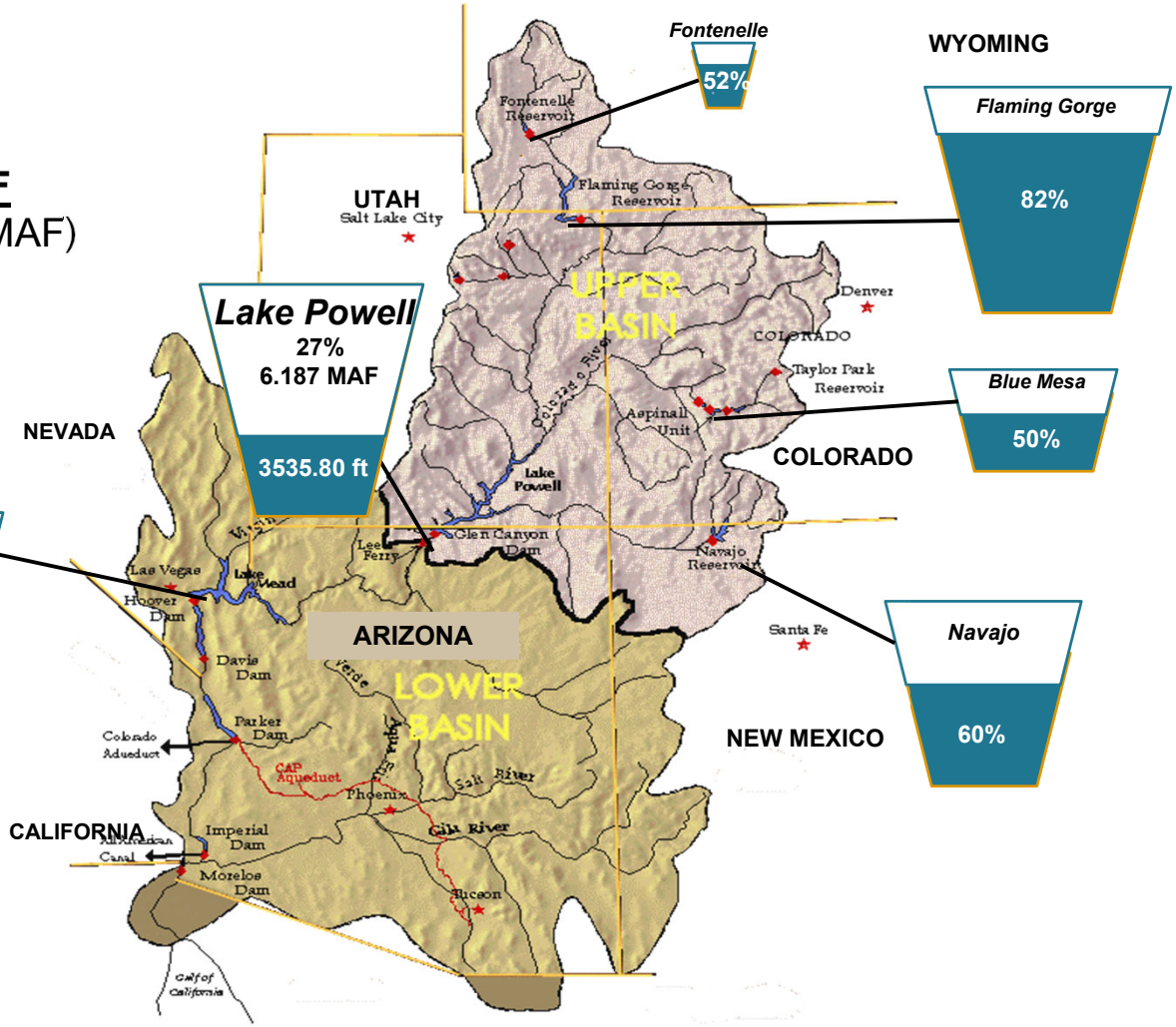
January 28, 2026

Upper Colorado Snowpack near minimum



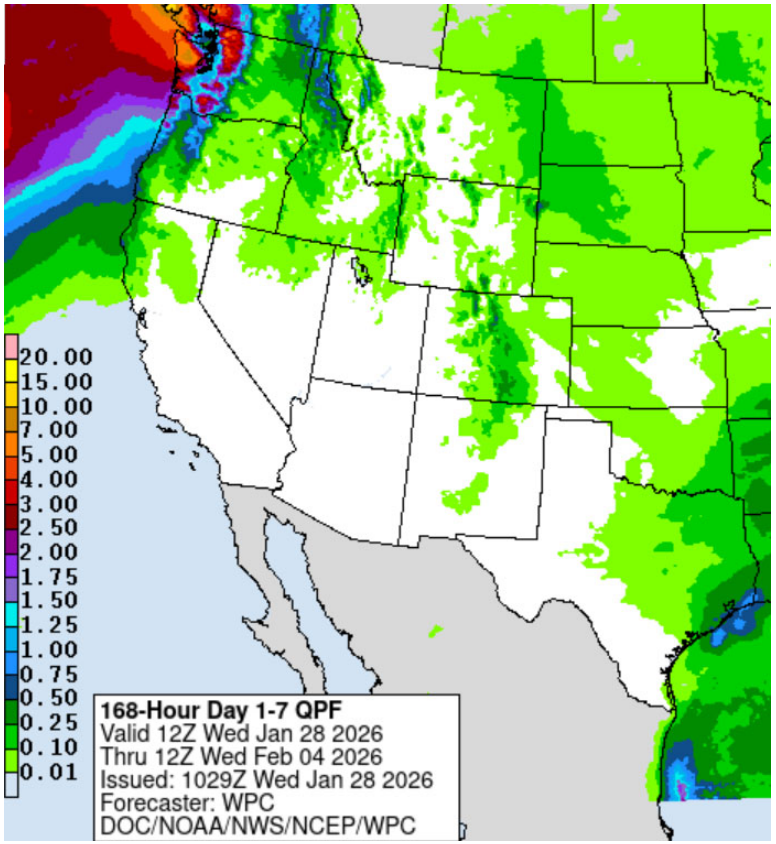
Lake Powell Unregulated Inflow
ESP 50% Official Forecast (Jan 15)
April 1 – July 31, 2026

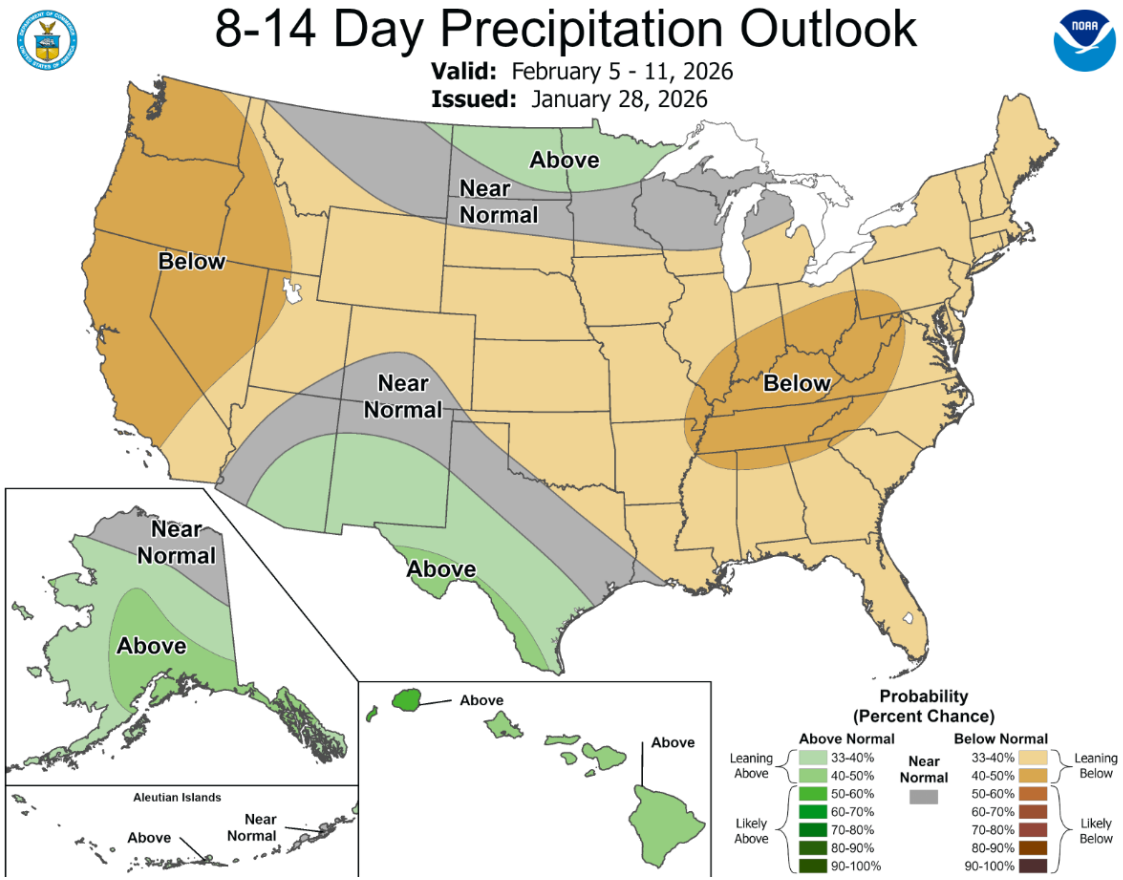
3.250 MAF (51% of median)



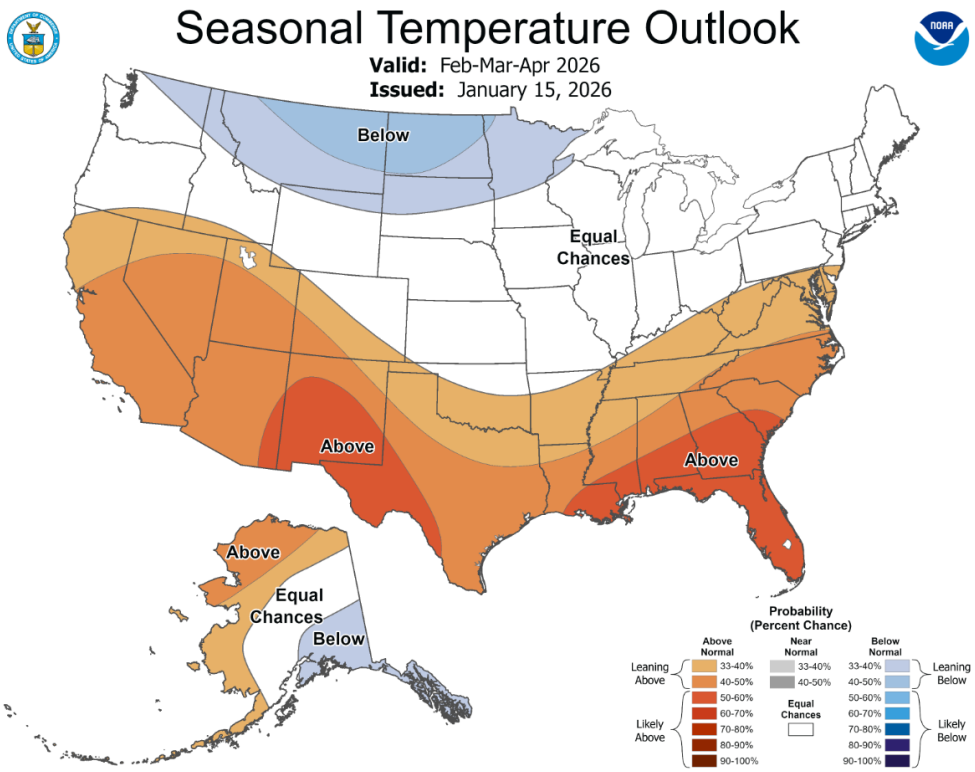
Early February Precipitation Outlook

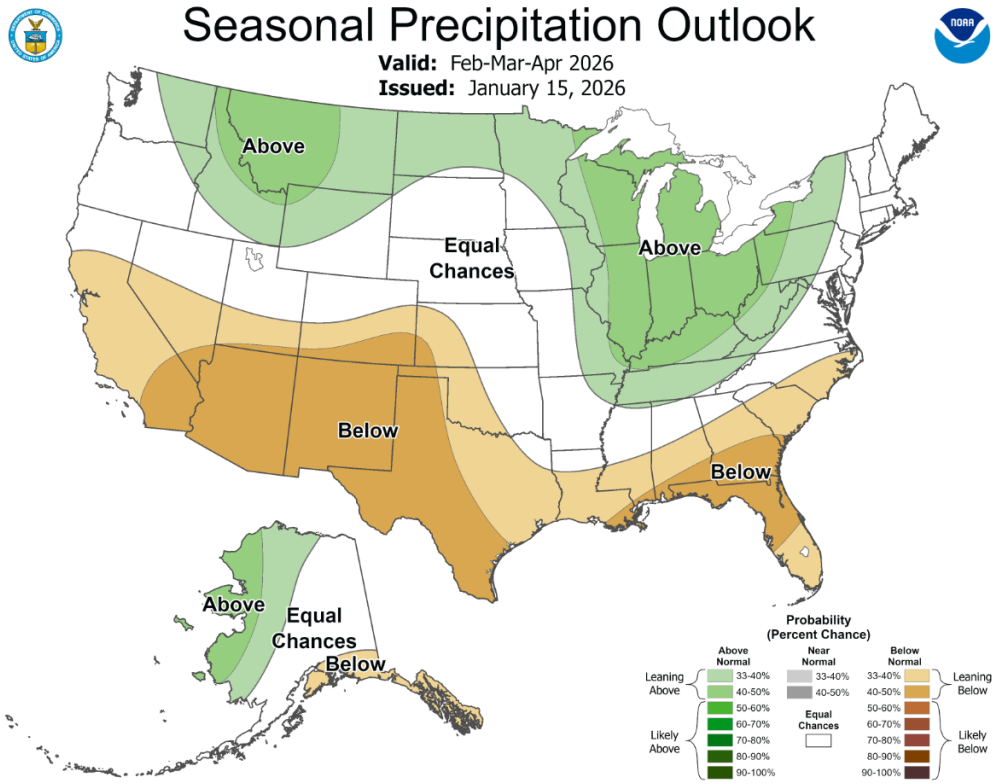
7-day QPF





February-April Seasonal Outlook





thank you!