



An **AEP** Company

2026 Integrated Resource Plan Refresh

August 27, 2026

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Table 1 Acronyms in the Report

Acronym	Phrase / Meaning	Acronym	Phrase / Meaning
ACAP	Accredited Capacity	LMP	Locational Marginal Price
AEP	American Electric Power	LRE	Load Responsible Entity
AEPSC	American Electric Power Service Corporation	MATS	Mercury and Air Toxics Standards
AMI	Advanced Metering Infrastructure	MMBtu	Million British Thermal Units
ARR	Auction Revenue Rights	MMU	Market Monitoring Unit
BAA	Balancing Authority Area	Moody's	Moody's Analytics
BESS	Battery Energy Storage System	MW	Megawatt
C&P	Custom and Prescriptive	NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
CAA	Clean Air Act	NCEF	North Central Energy Facilities
CCR	Coal Combustion Residuals	NGC	Net Generating Capacity
CES	Contract for Electric Service	NTC	Notification to Construct
CHILL	Conditional High Impact Large Load	OAC	Oklahoma Administrative Code
CPA	Capacity Purchase Agreement	OCC	Oklahoma Corporation Commission
CSAPR	Cross-State Air Pollution Rule	OATT	Open Access Transmission Tariff
CVR	Conservation Voltage Reduction	OGT	ONEOK Gas Transportation, LLC
DER	Distributed Energy Resources	PBA	Performance Based Accreditation
DLC	Direct Load Control	PDA	Peak Demand Assessment
DR	Demand Response	PM2.5	Fine Particulate Matter (≤ 2.5 microns)
DSM	Demand Side Management	PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
EE	Energy Efficiency	PRB	Powder River Basin
EFORd	Equivalent Forced Outage Rate on Demand	PRM	Planning Reserve Margin
EHC	Efficient Homes and Communities	PSA	Purchase and Sale Agreement
ELCC	Effective Load Carrying Capability	PSO	Public Service Company of Oklahoma
ELG	Effluent Limitation Guidelines	PUD	Public Utility Division
EOIT	Enable Oklahoma Intrastate Transmission	PY	Planning Year
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency	R&D	Research and Development
ERAS	Expedited Resource Adequacy Study	RECs	Renewable Energy Certificates
ERCOT	Electric Reliability Council of Texas	REPA	Renewable Energy Purchase Agreement
ESA	Electric Service Agreement	RFP	Request for Proposals
ESP	Energy Saving Products	RHR	Regional Haze Rule
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	RTO	Regional Transmission Organization
FLM	Flexible Load Management	RUC	Reliability Unit Commitment
GHG	Greenhouse Gas	SAE	Statistically Adjusted End-Use
GHP	Geothermal Heat Pumps	SAWG	Supply Adequacy Working Group
GWh	Gigawatt-hour	SBES	Small Business Energy Solutions
HILL	High Impact Large Load	SIP	State Implementation Plan
HILLGA	High Impact Large Load Generation Assessment	SO ₂	Sulfur Dioxide
HVAC	Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning	SPP	Southwest Power Pool
HVDC	High Voltage Direct Current	STATCOM	Static Synchronous Compensator
IM	Integrated Marketplace	STEP	SPP Transmission Expansion Plan
ITP	Integrated Transmission Planning	SWEPCO	Southwestern Electric Power Company
IRP	Integrated Resource Plan	TCR	Transmission Congestion Rights
kV	Kilovolt	UP	Union Pacific Railroad
kW	Kilowatt	VOLL	Value of Lost Load
kWh	Kilowatt-hour	WOTUS	Waters of the United States
LOA	Letter of Agreement	ZERH	Zero Energy Ready Home

1 Executive Summary

This intermediate Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) refresh is intended to update Public Service Company of Oklahoma's (PSO or the Company) capacity and energy needs to ensure the continued reliable service to its customers. This IRP update is not intended to replace a traditional, extensive IRP, where various candidate future resource portfolios are modeled to meet future needs of customers. A traditional IRP will be completed in 2027.

Significant economic development since PSO's last IRP issued in October 2024 has led PSO to update its load forecasts impacting PSO's capacity obligation. PSO's current base load forecast, compared to 2024 IRP base forecast, load is forecast to grow by 6,456 MW which is approximately 146% by 2036. This load growth is primarily due to economic growth from large-load customers planning to locate in PSO's service territory.

Also contributing to PSO's growing capacity needs are changes in policy in the Southwest Power Pool (SPP) Regional Transmission Organization (RTO), where PSO is a Load Responsible Entity (LRE). Since the issuance of PSO's 2024 IRP, SPP implemented multiple resource adequacy reforms which have increased PSO's capacity requirements needed to reliably serve its customers. These updates include raising the Planning Reserve Margin (PRM), which is required capacity a LRE must have above the expected peak demand. SPP added a winter season requirement in addition to the existing summer season requirement. Additionally, SPP has moved to Performance Based Accreditation (PBA) for dispatchable resources and Effective Load Carrying Capability (ELCC) values to intermittent renewable resources. Both capacity ratings will inherently lower the capacity accredited to PSO's obligation when comparing to historical values which previously used Net Generating Capacity (NGC), approximately nameplate capacity, values prior to PBA implementation in October 2025.

Between now and 2036, approximately 1,600 MW of summer and 1,400 MW of winter accredited capacity are expected to retire from PSO's existing resource portfolio due to planned retirements and the expiration of capacity contracts. In May 2026, PSO received approval for new resources with an approximate value of 923 MW of summer and 893 MW of winter accredited capacity, which adds to its going-in capacity position. PSO is forecasted to be deficient in its summer capacity requirement starting in 2027 by 99 MW, which will grow to an expected 7,145 MW deficit by 2036. PSO's winter capacity deficit is projected to start in planning year 2028/29 with a 687 MW shortage what will grow to 7,425 MW by planning year 2035/36. A visualization of these capacity deficits is presented in PSO's current IRP going-in position, as shown in Figure 1 Executive Summary PSO Summer "Going-In" Position, as well as in Figure 2 Executive Summary PSO Winter "Going-In" Position.

This report will also discuss PSO's plans for addressing future resources with a current Request for Proposal (RFP), future SPP policy considerations, environmental updates, transmission updates, Demand Side Management (DSM) program updates, and status of PSO 2024 IRP five-year action plan.

Figure 1 Executive Summary PSO Summer “Going-In” Position

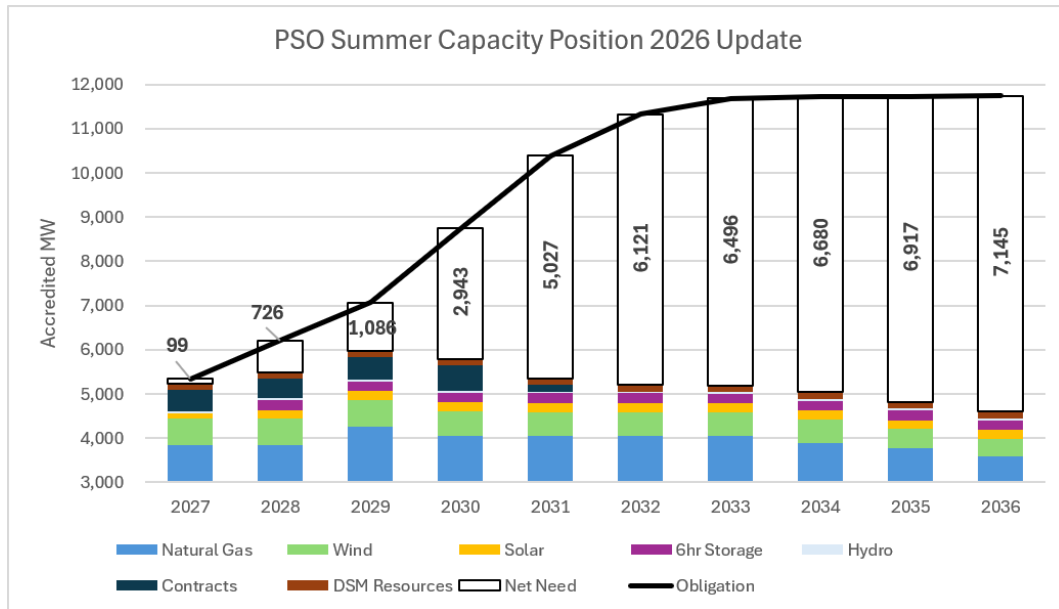
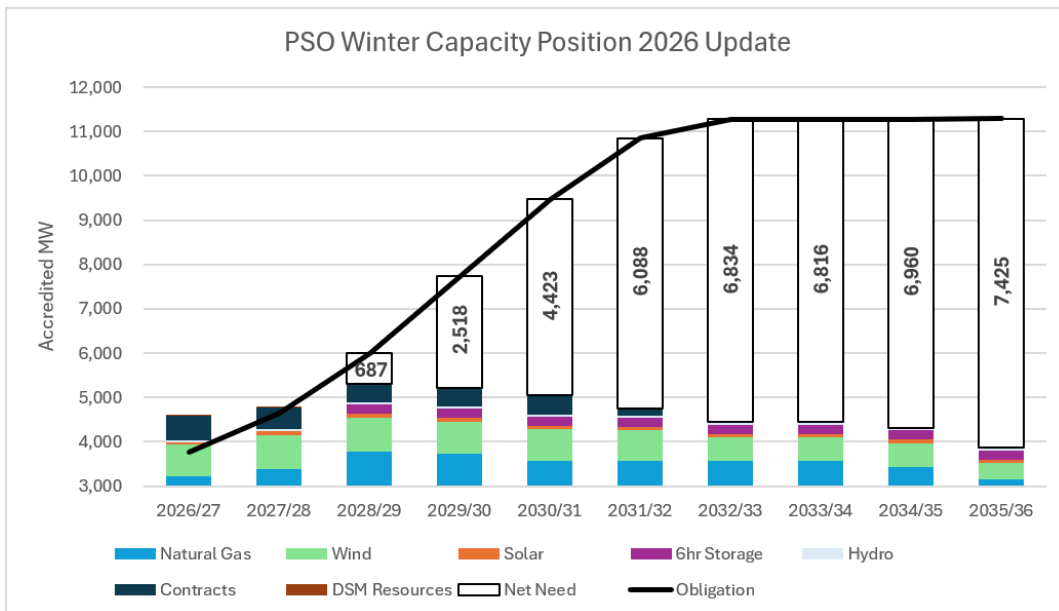


Figure 2 Executive Summary PSO Winter “Going-In” Position



2 PSO Integrated Resource Plan Refresh

2.1 Interpretation and Reason for this Report

In PSO's most recent filing for new supply-side generation assets in PUD Case number 2025-000064, the Oklahoma Corporate Commission (OCC) noted material changes in the load forecast presented in comparison to PSO's 2024 IRP. The OCC did not request a full update to the IRP but required PSO to refresh its IRP to update its load forecast.¹ In accordance with this order, PSO is providing this IRP update to illustrate its updated load forecast and other developments since the filing of PSO's 2024 IRP.

Since this IRP update is not a traditional integrated resource planning study, PSO has not performed a portfolio analysis or created candidate portfolios as had been performed in the PSO 2024 IRP. Therefore, a preferred plan will not be presented in this report. This report is to be interpreted as an update to key planning assumptions since the filing of the PSO 2024 IRP. A traditional PSO IRP will be submitted in 2027.

2.2 Collaborative Stakeholder Process

As Part of this IRP update, PSO engaged with stakeholders throughout the process. The engagement included a technical conference on Wednesday July 17, 2026, in which Public Utilities Division (PUD) staff and additional stakeholders were invited to participate. During the technical conference, stakeholders were invited to ask questions throughout the meeting and could submit any additional questions, comments or feedback to PSO in writing. PSO has since responded to the stakeholder questions. Documentation from the stakeholder engagement is presented in the Appendix Exhibit A: Technical Conference. PSO will host a final presentation of its updated IRP on Thursday, August 27, 2026.

2.3 Current Request for Proposals for New Resources

PSO issued an All-Source RFP on January 2, 2026, seeking approximately 4,000 MW of accredited capacity within the Southwest Power Pool (SPP). Proposals were received on March 16, 2026. The RFP solicits a broad range of resource options, including Purchase and Sale Agreements (PSAs) for greenfield natural gas, wind, solar, and battery energy storage system (BESS) projects; Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) for wind and solar resources; and Capacity Purchase Agreements (CPAs). For BESS resources, the RFP is limited to PSAs and does not solicit PPAs for either operational or new battery storage projects. Additional information is available in the RFP document posted on PSO's website at <https://www.psoklahoma.com/rfp>. PSO is currently evaluating the proposals to identify the resource portfolio that best meets the long-term needs of its customers.

2.4 SPP Policy updates since PSO 2024 IRP

On May 6, 2025, the SPP Board approved an increase to the base Planning Reserve Margin (PRM) from 16% to 17% for summer season beginning June 1, 2029, and from 36% to 38% for winter season beginning December 1, 2029.² These reserve margins will be subject to annual updates going forward. As SPP updates its PRM requirements, PSO will evaluate the impact on its capacity position and reflect those changes in its 2027 IRP.

¹ Oklahoma Corporation Commission, Order No. 757495, at 7–8, Paragraphs 20–24 (May 11, 2026).

² <https://www.spp.org/news-list/spp-board-approves-new-planning-reserve-margins-to-protect-against-high-winter-summer-use/>

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) issued an order finding SPP's reforms of PBA, PRM increases, the implementation of accredited capacity (ACAP) PRM and seasonal requirements, among others just and reasonable and making them effective October 1, 2025.³ The PBA is a reduction of a resource's capacity based on Equivalent Forced Outage Rate on Demand (EFORd). Winter PBA ratings will include fuel-related outages, while summer will not. For 2026, after adjusting for the PBA methodology, SPP's PRMs are 7.1% for summer and 15.3% for winter. This FERC order also included approval of SPP's Expediated Resource Adequacy Study (ERAS) process, which is a one-time accelerated study of generation projects that are needed to address urgent resource adequacy and reliability needs in the next five years. PSO utilized the ERAS process for the addition of the Northeast Units 5 & 6 combustion turbines, which were approved by the OCC earlier this year.

In January 2026, SPP implemented High Impact Large Load (HILL) and HILL Generation Assessment (HILLGA) along with Conditional HILL (CHILL) in July 2026, which are all versions of expedited grid interconnection pathways designed to speed up integration of new large load customers. This may impact IRP modeling shifting long-term, queue-based transmission planning into an accelerated, planning-driven, models requiring utilities to explicitly map out large loads and supporting generation.

2.5 SPP Resource Adequacy Policy Risk

PSO continually monitors developments at SPP that could impact future resource planning. These developments may not necessarily come to fruition but serve as an indication of the direction of future policies. Since the filing of the 2024 IRP, specific discussion has occurred concerning winter accreditation, shoulder season capacity, post season review of demand, and the status of resource adequacy in SPP. These items will be discussed further below.

SPP's annual State of the Market Report 2025 noted capacity risk during winter related weather events, where correlated outages in conventional resources are not accounted for in accreditation.⁴ SPP Market Monitoring Unit (MMU) considers winter capacity risk a high-priority issue due to no immediate incentive for a resource to be available on any given day. MMU is reviewing solutions for winter accreditation to meet regional load obligations.

The MMU has also noted concern for capacity risk during shoulder months due to scheduled maintenance outages. MMU stated current outage coordination methodology is not sufficient to ensure energy adequacy and reliability. SPP's Supply Adequacy Working Group (SAWG) has considered using a four-season construct to further mitigate risk. Stakeholders in SAWG believe a four-season construct would introduce significant complexity and may not resolve shoulder month capacity challenges. SAWG suggested SPP review scheduled outage coordination to better mitigate shoulder month capacity risk.

On April 17, 2026, SPP filed FERC ER26-2249 proposing a Peak Demand Assessment (PDA) framework that would compare pre-season qualified capacity to actual weather-normalized Peak Demand and impose post-season penalties based on forecast performance.⁵ This filing also includes establishing a methodology for accrediting market-registered demand response resources and reliability-registered demand response programs. Stakeholders have raised concerns that the proposed post-season

³https://www.spp.org/documents/74369/20250721_order%20accepting%20tariff%20revisions%20subject%20to%20condition%20-%20expedited%20resource%20adequacy%20study_er25-2296-000.pdf

⁴ https://www.spp.org/documents/76798/2025_annual_state_of_the_market_report.pdf

⁵ https://www.spp.org/documents/76650/20260506_amended%20filing%20-%20revisions%20regarding%20the%20peak%20demand%20assessment%20and%20demand%20response_er26-2249-001.pdf

requirement could create unintended incentives and undesired behavior.⁶ The filing remains pending before FERC.

2.6 Load Forecast Update

The Company's load forecast process starts with an economic forecast provided by Moody's Analytics for the United States as a whole, including counties within the PSO's service area. These forecasts include growth outlooks for employment, population, income, gross regional product, and other variables. PSO first models and forecasts retail customers by class. Econometric models are used to forecast customer counts. The forecast for residential and commercial energy uses statistically adjusted end-use (SAE) models that combine end-use and economic characteristics to produce a forecast of monthly energy sales. The energy forecast for the other revenue classes uses econometric models incorporating the economic forecast. Inputs such as regional and national economic and demographic conditions, energy prices, appliance saturations, efficiency trends and programs, weather data, and customer-specific information are all utilized in producing the forecasts.

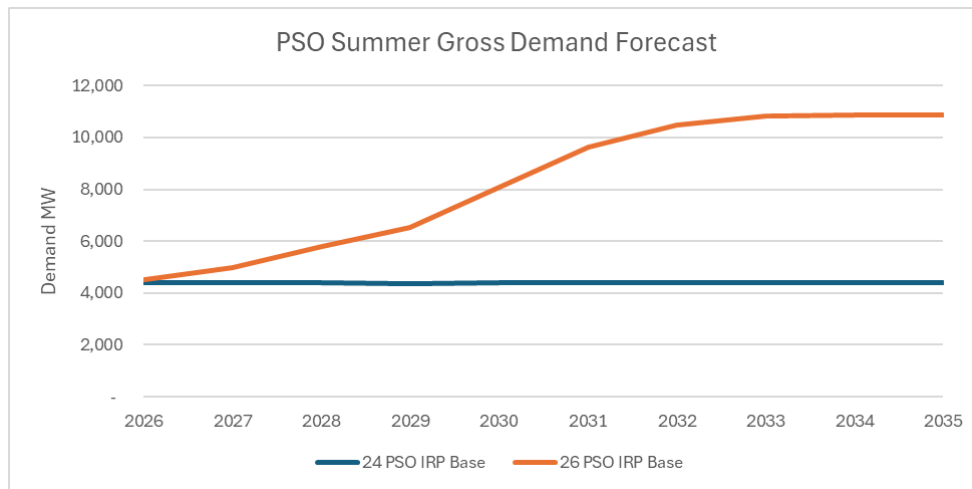
The impacts of economic development activities are added to the model forecasts. These activities affect the commercial and industrial sectors with load additions from data processing customers and manufacturing industries.

Post model adjustments are made to the retail energy forecast to reflect the effects of company sponsored DSM programs.

Revenue class sales are combined with class level and end-use level load shapes to provide a peak demand forecast. These shapes are modeled and simulated with actual and forecast temperatures to provide hourly load shapes by revenue class and end-use. Each of the end-use shapes is aggregated from an overall system shape. The system shape is evaluated against historic peaks and load factors.

Since the issuance of PSO's 2024 IRP, new customers have engaged with PSO to locate within its service territory. Within the load forecast, new customers greater than 75 MW have signed Contracts for Electric Service (CES) accounting for approximate 3,100 MW. An additional approximate 3,400 MW have signed a Letter of Agreement (LOA). For long-term IRP planning, these new customers are in the load forecast without risk adjustments. The load forecast values are presented as gross before energy efficiency or demand response programs which would reduce PSO's load forecast. Please see Figure 3 PSO Summer Base Gross Demand Forecast and Table 2 with the 2024 IRP Base gross demand forecast. Please see 3.1 Schedule A: Electric Demand and Energy Forecast for both the summer and winter demand along with energy forecast.

⁶ <https://elibrary.ferc.gov/eLibrary/filedownload?fileid=4F6C500E-FD00-C8F9-9364-9E6B25F00000>

Figure 3 PSO Summer Base Gross Demand Forecast**Table 2 PSO Base Summer Demand Forecast**

Year	24 IRP Base Gross Summer Demand (MW)	26 IRP Base Gross Summer Demand (MW)	Difference (MW)	Percentage Change %
2026	4,392	4,528	136	3%
2027	4,398	4,989	591	13%
2028	4,403	5,802	1,398	32%
2029	4,391	6,535	2,144	49%
2030	4,393	8,089	3,697	84%
2031	4,393	9,611	5,219	119%
2032	4,396	10,485	6,089	139%
2033	4,409	10,818	6,409	145%
2034	4,396	10,849	6,453	147%
2035	4,405	10,862	6,458	147%
2036	4,413	10,869	6,456	146%

2.7 Capacity Need

Shown in section 2.6 Load Forecast Update, PSO demand has risen 146% by year 2036 when compared to PSO's 2024 IRP. To meet PSO's capacity obligation to its customers, SPP sets a PRM percentage on its peak summer and winter demand. As described in section 2.4 SPP Policy updates since PSO 2024 IRP, SPP has raised the PRM requirement since PSO's 2024 IRP. At the time of modeling the 2024 PSO IRP, SPP's guidance for a summer season base of 16% PRM and a winter season base of 36% PRM transformed to a 5% and 11.9% ACAP PRM respectively under the new PBA guidelines. SPP revised their ACAP PRM in 2026 upwards to 7.1% for summer and 15.3% for winter season. When SPP raises the summer base PRM from 16% to 17% for 2029, PSO is modeling a 1% increase in the ACAP PRM to

8.1%. SPP will also raise the winter base PRM to from 36% to 38% in winter 2029/30. In response, PSO is modeling a 2% increase in the winter ACAP PRM to 17.3%.

PSO's updated capacity position includes new resources recently approved by OCC in Case PUD 2025-000064. These new resources include three Wind PPAs, known as Weatherford, Caddo and King Plains. There are also three, six-hour battery energy storage systems (BESS), including Dover, Rock Falls, and Northeastern 1 & 2. The final resource is a combustion turbine plant at PSO's Northeastern site, Northeastern Units 5 & 6. In total, the projects have a nameplate capacity of 1,299 MW and are forecasted to have approximately 923 MW of accredited capacity in first summer season by planning year 2029 and approximately 893 MW in winter accredited by planning year 2028/29.

By summer planning year 2036, PSO plans to retire natural gas units Comanche 1, Southwestern 1 & 2, Tulsa 2 & 4, and Weleetka 4 & 5, which will retire approximately 700 MW of summer and 600 MW of winter accredited capacity from PSO's resource supply. Contracted resources will eventually expire according to their current terms, and by summer 2036 approximately 900 MW of summer and 800 MW of winter accredited contract capacity will expire from PSO's resource supply. PSO will be 99 MW deficient in capacity summer requirement starting in 2027. Its deficit will grow to 7,145 MW by 2036. PSO will have a 687 MW winter capacity deficit beginning 2028/29 that will grow to 7,425 MW by 2035/36. Please see Figure 4 PSO Summer "Going-In" Position and Figure 5 PSO Winter "Going-In" Position.

PSO is currently evaluating resources in a 2026 All-source RFP outlined in section 2.3 Current Request for Proposals for New Resources. PSO will continue to evaluate its capacity needs and update its action plan to pursue new resources to meet net capacity needs in the following years.

Figure 4 PSO Summer "Going-In" Position

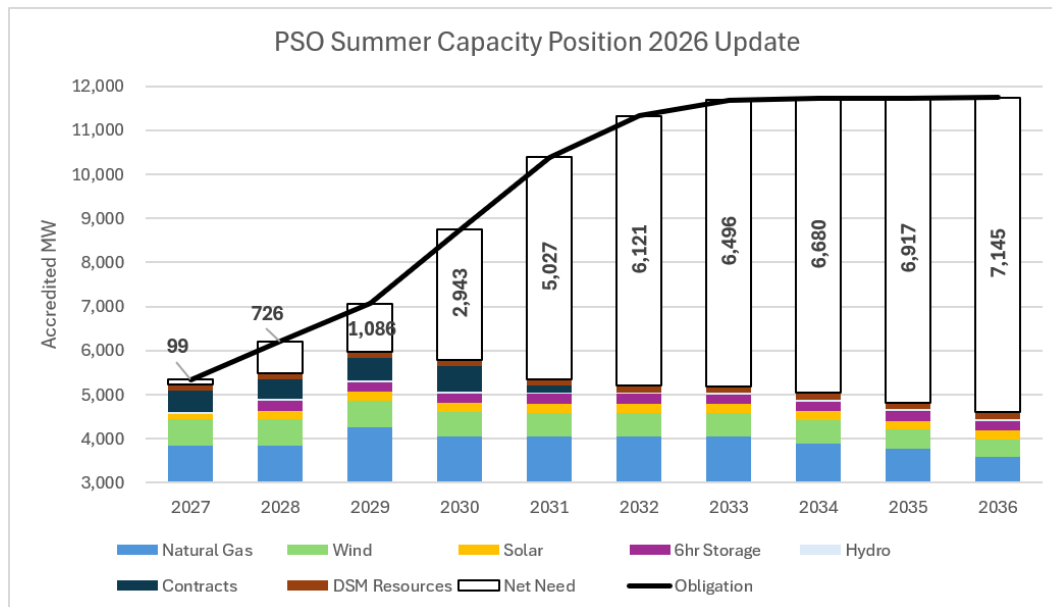
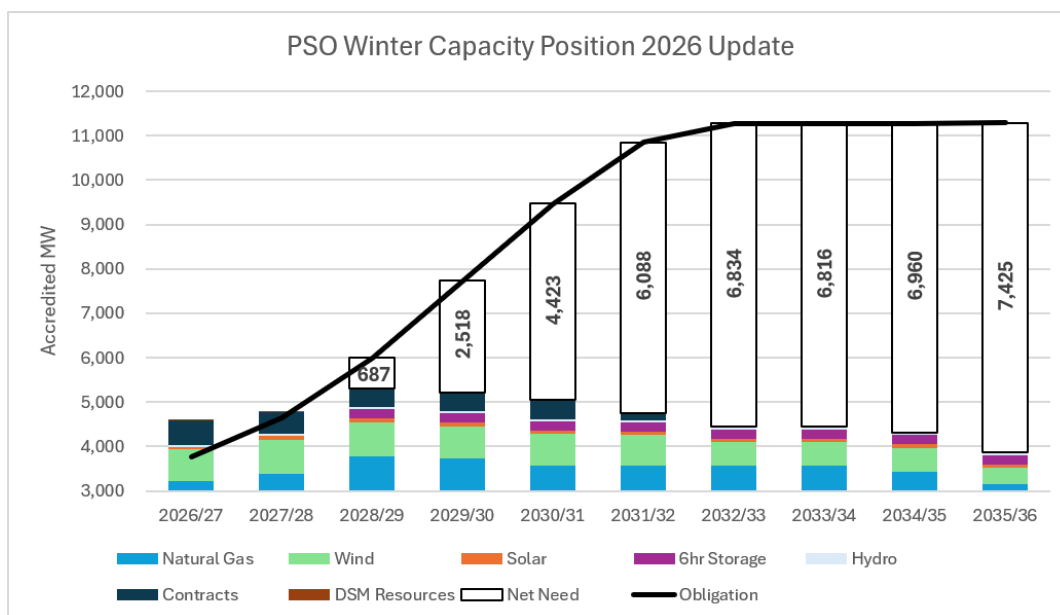


Figure 5 PSO Winter “Going-In” Position

2.8 Environmental Update

Since the filing of the PSO’s 2024 IRP, several federal environmental regulations and policies have been revised, delayed, proposed for repeal, or remain subject to ongoing litigation. Because this IRP Refresh is focused on updating planning assumptions related to load growth, resource adequacy and capacity needs, PSO has not performed a new environmental compliance analysis or developed alternative resource portfolios. However, the Company continues to monitor environmental regulatory developments that could affect the operation, cost, timing, or retirement of existing generation resources. The company also considers current and anticipated environmental regulations when evaluating future resource options and acquisition of new resources to help ensure that investment decisions remain aligned with long-term reliability, affordability and regulatory requirements. At this time, none of the environmental developments discussed below materially change the capacity need identified in this IRP Refresh or alter the Company’s near-term resource planning conclusions. PSO will continue to evaluate these developments as part of future resource planning activities and its next comprehensive IRP.

National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)

In November 2025, in connection with pending litigation challenging the new standards, the Federal EPA filed a motion asking the court to vacate the stricter PM_{2.5} standard. If the rule is not vacated, areas around some of PSO’s generating facilities may be deemed nonattainment, which may require those facilities to install additional pollution controls or to implement operational constraints.

Regional Haze Rule (RHR)

The RHR requires affected states to develop regional haze state implementation plan (SIPs) that contain enforceable measures and strategies for reducing emissions of pollutants that can impair visibility in certain federally protected areas. In January 2026, the Federal EPA published a final rule extending the due date for the next round of Regional Haze SIP submittals by states to July 31, 2031.

Oklahoma Regional Haze

The Clean Air Act (CAA) and RHR require certain states, including Oklahoma, to develop regional haze SIPs that contain enforceable measures and strategies for reducing emissions of pollutants that can impair visibility in certain federally protected areas.

The AEP/PSO Regional Haze Agreement and the 2013 Oklahoma RH SIP Revision required Northeastern Unit 4 to retire in 2016 and required controls be installed on Units 2 & 3. PSO's Northeastern Unit 3 stopped burning coal on December 31, 2025, and continued operations with the burning of natural gas.

In December 2025, the Federal EPA finalized its approval of the Oklahoma SIP. In February 2026, the Federal EPA proposed approving the Regional Haze SIP for Oklahoma's second implementation period.

Mercury and Air Toxics Standard (MATS) Rule

In February 2026, the Federal EPA repealed the 2024 MATS rule, and the rule's requirements reverted to the 2012 MATS rule emission standards. That repeal has been challenged by various groups. PSO will continue to monitor the litigation but does not anticipate any challenges complying with the standards in the now-repealed 2024 rule should its repeal be reversed by the court.

Cross-State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR)

In April 2025, the court placed the challenges to the Good Neighbor Plan in abeyance pending further order of the court. The Federal EPA has indicated it intends to propose rulemaking to revise the rule. PSO will continue to monitor the outcome of this litigation and the development of SIPs for any potential impact to operations.

Clean Air Act Section 111 Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emission Standards

In June 2025, the Federal EPA proposed to repeal the GHG emissions standards for fossil-fueled fired electric generating units. As an alternative, the Federal EPA proposed to eliminate GHG standards for existing coal and gas units and to keep only certain emission limits applicable to new sources. These proposals have not been finalized. In February 2026, the Federal EPA repealed the 2009 findings of contribution and endangerment for light-duty, medium-duty and heavy-duty vehicles and engines, which determined that GHG emissions from motor vehicles endanger public health and welfare. The Federal EPA also repealed the GHG standards for these vehicle and engine categories as part of that rulemaking. The 2009 Endangerment Finding is the basis of the Federal EPA's authority to regulate GHG emissions under the Clean Air Act. PSO is evaluating the Federal EPA's proposed repeal of the 2009 motor vehicle Endangerment Finding and its impact on the Federal EPA's authority to regulate GHG emissions from electric generators. The Company cannot predict the outcome of the current litigation or the Federal EPA's proposed action related to the GHG rule or its recent repeal of the Endangerment Finding related to emissions from fossil-fuel fired sources or any litigation that may result. More stringent rules directed at the fossil-fuel fired electric utility industry could force the Company to close or modify additional coal-fired generation facilities earlier than their estimated useful life, if those rules remain in place. If PSO is unable to recover the costs of its investments, it would reduce future net income and cash flows and impact its financial condition.

Coal Combustion Residuals (CCR) Rule

In March 2025, the Federal EPA announced plans to make changes to the CCR Rule and to work with states to implement future CCR requirements. As a result, the litigation challenging the 2024 Legacy Rule is being held in abeyance. In November 2025, the Federal EPA proposed extending by three years the

compliance deadline applicable to certain facilities operating pursuant to alternative closure deadlines for unlined surface impoundments greater than 40 acres. In February 2026, the Federal EPA finalized a rule that provides additional time to meet facility evaluation requirements for identifying CCR PSO units and to comply with groundwater monitoring provisions. Additionally, this rule makes conforming changes to the remaining CCR PSO units compliance deadlines. In April 2026, the Federal EPA proposed revisions to the CCR Rule that would rescind requirements for CCR PSO units, revise requirements for beneficial use of CCR materials, allow expanded reliance on state-approved and other regulatory closures of legacy units, and introduce a new, permit-based, site-specific compliance pathway. The proposal is expected to be finalized by the end of 2026. PSO is evaluating the proposal and intends to participate in the rulemaking process.

Clean Water Act Regulations

In December 2025, the Federal EPA issued the Deadline Extension Effluent Limitation Guidelines (ELG) Rule to extend the compliance deadlines in the 2024 ELG Rule by five years as well as to establish a site-specific mechanism for extending compliance deadlines for both the 2020 and 2024 ELG Rules. PSO cannot predict the outcome of any further rulemaking actions by the Federal EPA related to the ELG rule.

In January 2026, the Federal EPA proposed a rule titled Updating the Water Quality Certification Regulations. Through the proposed rule, the Federal EPA is attempting to clarify the Clean Water Act section 401 certification process for states and tribes. Under section 401, a federal agency cannot conduct any activity that may result in a discharge into waters of the United States without obtaining a permit from a State or authorized tribe in the location of the discharge certifying compliance with applicable water quality requirements. The proposed rule aims to reduce regulatory delays associated with the certification process. PSO will monitor the rulemaking for any potential impacts to operations.

Waters of the United States (WOTUS) Rule

The definition of “waters of the United States” has been subject to rulemaking and litigation which has led to inconsistent scope among the states. In November 2025, the Federal EPA and the United States Army Corps of Engineers proposed a revised definition of “waters of the United States” to conform to a decision by the United States Supreme Court. PSO will continue to monitor developments in rulemaking and litigation for any potential impact on operations.

3 Schedules

The following schedules are provided in accordance with OCC's Electric Utility Rules, Subchapter 37 of Chapter 35, section 4 (c) (OAC 165:35-37-4(c))

3.1 Schedule A: Electric Demand and Energy Forecast

The Company's load forecast uses national and regional economic and demographic forecasts from Moody's analytics. The energy forecasts are developed using SAE and econometric models.

The Company develops forecasts for four major retail sectors, wholesale load, and losses. The retail sectors are residential, commercial, industrial, and other retail.

The commercial sector is divided into traditional commercial and data processing commercial sub-sectors. The traditional commercial load reflects the traditional commercial activity and is modeled using an SAE model. The data processing commercial load reflects data center and crypto mining activity. The data processing load forecast is based on existing data processing customers' load plus the incremental load for new data processing customers that have signed agreements to add load at a future date.

The industrial sector forecast uses an econometric model. Layered on top of the industrial forecast are incremental additions for new industrial customers or existing customers that are expanding. These new industrial customers or existing customer expansions must have signed agreements to be included in the incremental additions for the forecast.

The other retail load is comprised of public street and highway lighting and other sales to public authorities. The other retail is modeled using an econometric model.

The peak demand is developed using the energy forecast and historical load shapes. Table 3 PSO Summer Peak Season Demand, Demand Side Management Programs and Annual Energy and Table 4 PSO Winter Peak Demand, Demand Side Management Programs. In both tables, gross demand is presented before energy efficiency programs or demand response which would reduce PSO's load forecast. Both PSO's peak demand and coincident with AEP-SPP peak are presented in the tables. The coincidence with AEP-SPP is the peak of PSO and Southwestern Power Electric Company (SWEPCO) aggregated together. The PSO peak is the peak demand of PSO service territory standalone.

PSO forecasted the energy generation of its existing fleet and approved resources. The intermittent renewables resources are forecasted with historical energy production or energy studies for new resources. The dispatchable resources are modeled using the PSO's Fundamental market energy forecast. Please see Table 5 PSO Forecasted Energy GWh.

Table 3 PSO Summer Peak Season Demand, Demand Side Management Programs and Annual Energy

Year	PSO Summer Gross Peak Demand (MW)	PSO Summer Gross Coincident with SPP - AEP (MW)	Energy Efficiency Programs (MW)	Demand Response Programs (MW)
2027	4,989	4,989	8.5	125.1
2028	5,802	5,802	13.0	125.1
2029	6,535	6,535	17.1	125.1
2030	8,089	8,089	16.8	125.1
2031	9,634	9,611	15.1	125.1
2032	10,529	10,485	15.1	125.1
2033	10,873	10,818	15.1	125.1
2034	10,908	10,849	15.1	125.1
2035	10,920	10,862	15.1	125.1
2036	10,926	10,869	15.1	125.1

Note: Gross Peak Demand is before Energy Efficiency and Demand Side Management Reductions

Table 4 PSO Winter Peak Demand, Demand Side Management Programs

Year	PSO Winter Gross Peak Demand (MW)	PSO Winter Gross Coincident with SPP - AEP (MW)	Energy Efficiency Programs (MW)	Demand Response Programs (MW)
2026/27	3,348	3,264	6.9	0
2027/28	4,146	4,035	10.4	0
2028/29	5,380	5,198	13.7	0
2029/30	6,915	6,598	13.4	0
2030/31	8,450	8,071	13.3	0
2031/21	9,341	9,246	13.3	0
2032/33	9,689	9,619	13.3	0
2033/34	9,671	9,604	13.4	0
2034/35	9,686	9,617	13.4	0
2035/36	9,698	9,629	13.3	0

Note: Gross Peak Demand is before Energy Efficiency and Demand Side Management Reductions

Table 5 PSO Forecasted Energy GWh

Year	Existing Resources (GWh)	Approved New Resources (GWh)	PSO Annual Load (GWh)	Energy Deficit (GWh)	Energy Deficit as Percent of PSO Load (%)
2027	14,694	6,798	23,957	2,465	10%
2028	15,219	6,916	30,445	8,309	27%
2029	17,193	7,904	39,957	14,859	37%
2030	16,284	8,016	52,920	28,620	54%
2031	13,579	8,131	65,932	44,221	67%
2032	12,505	8,082	73,501	52,913	72%
2033	11,333	7,577	76,138	57,228	75%
2034	10,314	7,129	76,239	58,797	77%
2035	9,048	6,634	76,350	60,667	79%
2036	5,876	6,036	76,640	64,728	84%

3.2 Schedule B: Existing Resources

Please see Table 6 PSO Current Resources in its “Going-In” Capacity Position.

Table 6 PSO Current Resources in its “Going-In” Capacity Position

Unit Name	Location	Fuel Type	C.O.D. ¹ or Contract Start Date	Retirement or Contract Expiration Date ²	SPP Installed Capacity (MW)	Capacity Position Resource Group
Comanche D1&2	Oklahoma	Diesel	1973	2036	4	Existing Capacity
Northeastern 1&2 D1	Oklahoma	Diesel	1970	2037	3	Existing Capacity
Northeastern 3 D1	Oklahoma	Diesel	1979	2041	0	Existing Capacity
Riverside D1	Oklahoma	Diesel	1974	2057	2	Existing Capacity
Southwestern D1	Oklahoma	Diesel	1952	2057	2	Existing Capacity
Tulsa D1-3	Oklahoma	Diesel	1952	2035	8	Existing Capacity
Comanche 1G1&2, 1S	Oklahoma	Gas	1973	2035	204	Existing Capacity
Northeastern 1A&B, 1S	Oklahoma	Gas	2001	2036	419	Existing Capacity
Northeastern 2	Oklahoma	Gas	1970	2036	414	Existing Capacity
Riverside 1	Oklahoma	Gas	1974	2041	431	Existing Capacity
Riverside 2	Oklahoma	Gas	1976	2041	448	Existing Capacity
Riverside 3	Oklahoma	Gas	2008	2056	73	Existing Capacity
Riverside 4	Oklahoma	Gas	2008	2056	74	Existing Capacity
Southwestern 1	Oklahoma	Gas	1952	2030	56	Existing Capacity
Southwestern 2	Oklahoma	Gas	1954	2030	79	Existing Capacity
Southwestern 3	Oklahoma	Gas	1967	2037	311	Existing Capacity
Southwestern 4	Oklahoma	Gas	2008	2056	71	Existing Capacity
Southwestern 5	Oklahoma	Gas	2008	2056	71	Existing Capacity
Tulsa 2	Oklahoma	Gas	1963	2034	158	Existing Capacity
Tulsa 4	Oklahoma	Gas	1964	2034	159	Existing Capacity
Weleetka 4&5	Oklahoma	Gas	1975	2030	75	Existing Capacity
Green Country	Oklahoma	Gas	2026	2055	795	Existing Capacity
Oneta	Oklahoma	Gas	2023	2031	260	Contracted Capacity (3)
Kiamichi	Oklahoma	Gas	2025	2032	150	Contracted Capacity (3)
Ft. Sill	Oklahoma	Hydro	YoY	YoY	37	Contracted Capacity (3)
McAlester Army	Oklahoma	Hydro	YoY	YoY	3	Contracted Capacity (3)
Algodon	Texas	Solar	2027	2062	150	Contracted Capacity (3)
Pixley	Kansas	Solar	2025	2060	189	Approved Capacity
Flat Ridge IV	Kansas	Wind	2025	2055	135	Existing Capacity
Flat Ridge V	Kansas	Wind	2025	2055	153	Existing Capacity
Lazbuddie	Texas	Wind	2027	2055	265	Approved Capacity
Maverick	Oklahoma	Wind	2026	2051	131	Existing Capacity
Rockfalls	Oklahoma	Wind	2023	2048	155	Existing Capacity
Sundance	Oklahoma	Wind	2026	2051	91	Existing Capacity
Traverse	Oklahoma	Wind	2026	2051	455	Existing Capacity
Sleeping Bear Wind Farm	Oklahoma	Wind	2017	2032	95	Existing Capacity (3)
Balko Wind Farm	Oklahoma	Wind	2017	2035	200	Existing Capacity (3)
Blue Canyon V	Oklahoma	Wind	2017	2029	99	Existing Capacity (3)
Goodwell Farm	Oklahoma	Wind	2017	2035	200	Existing Capacity (3)
Buckeye Farm	Kansas	Wind	2023	2027	9	Existing Capacity (3)
Jayhawk Wind Farm	Kansas	Wind	2023	2027	18	Contracted Capacity (3)
Thunderhead Wind Farm	Nebraska	Wind	2026	2027	31	Contracted Capacity (3)
Upstream Wind Farm	Nebraska	Wind	2026	2027	22	Contracted Capacity (3)
Elk City	Oklahoma	Wind	2017	2030	99	Contracted Capacity (3)
Minco Wind Farm	Oklahoma	Wind	2017	2030	99	Existing Capacity (3)
Selling Wind Farm	Oklahoma	Wind	2017	2034	199	Existing Capacity (3)
Northeastern 3 Conversion	Oklahoma	Gas	2026	2041	420	Northeastern 3 Fuel Switch
NE 5&6 (2) GE F Class GT (450MW)	Oklahoma	Gas	2029	2059	450	NE 5&6 (2) GE F Class GT (450MW)
Rock Falls	Oklahoma	6hr Storage	2029	2048	50	2023 PSO RFP Shortlist
Caddo	Oklahoma	Wind	2027	2040	80	2023 PSO RFP Shortlist (3)
Weatherford	Oklahoma	Wind	2026	2040	147	2023 PSO RFP Shortlist (3)
King Plains	Oklahoma	Wind	2028	2041	248	2023 PSO RFP Shortlist (3)
Dover	Oklahoma	6hr Storage	2029	2059	74	2023 PSO RFP Shortlist
Northeastern 1&2	Oklahoma	6hr Storage	2029	2059	100	2023 PSO RFP Shortlist

(1) Commercial operation date.

(2) Retirement or Contract Expiration dates are assumptions for IRP planning purposes.

(3) Represents capacity from Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) or Capacity Purchase Agreements (CPAs).

Current Demand-Side Programs

PSO utilizes cost effective demand-side programs as a resource in meeting its load obligation reliably and sustainably, while proactively addressing customer affordability. PSO's demand-side portfolio includes customer demand response (DR), customer energy efficiency (EE), distributed energy resources (DER) and Conservation Voltage Reduction (CVR). PSO has successfully designed, implemented, and reported on Demand Portfolio programs since 2008. PSO's current Demand Portfolio is operating under Order 743969 in PUD 2024-00013 that approved the 2025-2029 Demand Portfolio plan.

The programs for the 2025-2029 period are discussed in this report, recognizing some consolidation for cost savings, new technologies and market changes. The portfolio includes research and development (R&D) pilots that may lead to future programs. The R&D program includes the following pilots.

1. Efficient Homes and Communities (EHC) - PSO will review and field test residential and commercial technologies. The EHC will target implementation studies around networked ground source heat pumps and hyper efficient homes.

- Geothermal Heat Pumps (GHP) - PSO will study the feasibility of GHP as a resource to create a more resilient grid by creating site source energy via geothermal heat exchangers in the ground. The pilot will attempt to explore applications in 1) new construction, 2) rehabilitation of an abandoned geothermal site, and 3) a retrofit from traditional HVAC equipment.
- Hyper Efficient Homes - The research will include a study on how to educate homeowners and builders on the value of hyper efficiency homes. A Department of Energy defined "DOE Efficient New Home is a high-performance home that is so energy efficient that a renewable energy system could offset most or all the home's annual energy use." This study may include market research, focus groups with customers and a demonstration project. This builds upon research conducted in the 2022-2024 portfolio R&D. PSO continues to work with housing authorities, tribes, builders, Home Energy Raters and customers to support hyper efficient homes. Much of the research and education includes efficiency first concepts to maximize cost effective investment in efficiency compared to site renewable sources.

2. Flexible Load Management (FLM) - PSO will study the application of a variety of FLM applications. FLM enables utilities to provide automated, coordinated, and aggregated real-time changes to behind-the-meter assets and devices without significantly impacting customers. Consumers of electricity, using connected technologies such as solar power, battery storage, electric vehicles, smart thermostats, smart water heaters and other smart devices play an important role in load management and serve as a valuable resource for the utility to minimize infrastructure investment. As the growth of weather-dependent and intermittent renewable sources such as solar and wind, and growing demand for electricity increase, balancing the supply and demand equation with flexible demand side resource becomes increasingly important. Enabling this balancing is an information and communication technology that allows real time connectivity of buildings and devices. This study will inform a FLM strategy, customer experience and benefits necessary to stabilize the grid of the future and manage costs, achieve clean energy goals, and meet the demands of additional electrical loads. PSO expects to study the following:

- Commercial Auto Demand Response - PSO will develop partnerships with vendors that have building control command centers for various technology controls while also developing enhanced incentives for building control systems to stack DR and EE benefits.
- Residential battery storage and connected water heaters - PSO will continue the residential storage pilot from 2022-2024.
- Commercial battery - PSO will work with industrial and commercial customers that have installed a battery behind the meter and offer cost effective incentives to use the battery as a flexible load device.

Decarbonization Efficiency - PSO will support commercial and industrial customers exploring efficient decarbonization measures in support of corporate sustainability initiatives. As customers look to decarbonize operations, through electrification, PSO will support change through managing load additions efficiently to limit increasing demand charges and on peak load that may drive further investment in supply-side utility resources.

Customer Demand Response Programs

PSO's demand response portfolio consists of two programs: Power Hours and Peak Performers. The primary purpose of the demand response programs is to provide load reduction capabilities during times of high demand. Because participants' voluntary load reductions during event days, there are energy savings associated with the program. These energy savings are not persistent in the same way that the installation of energy-efficient equipment provides energy savings over the life of the equipment; rather energy savings from the demand response programs may only occur during event days.

The Power Hours Program, which targets residential customers, provides ways to reduce energy usage of residential customers during peak demand periods by offering customers the option of participating in Direct Load Control (DLC) events through connected smart thermostats. PSO provides rebates for the purchase of new smart thermostats. DLC events reduce energy usage when demand is highest by communicating with registered Wi-Fi enabled thermostats installed in the homes of participants. Participating customers agreed to allow PSO to adjust the thermostat by a few degrees during an event. The customer has the option of opting out of an event through the thermostat. There is no direct penalty for opting out of specific event days. PSO calls a maximum of sixteen events per year.

The Peak Performers program targets commercial and industrial customers. In this program, customers voluntarily reduce their electricity load during PSO-called load reduction events in exchange for paid incentives based on the average electricity usage reduction over the course of all events. There is no direct penalty for opting out of specific event days. PSO calls a maximum of sixteen events per year. The program is active during summer months when average demand typically approaches designated capacity thresholds.

Current Customer Participation

The number of residential customers participating in the Power Hours Program in 2025 included 16,109 participating devices. Peak Performers Program had 1,825 participating facilities from 219 companies.

Table 7 Summary of DR Program Net Impacts - 2025 provides a summary of the DR program's net demand and energy impacts:

Table 7 Summary of DR Program Net Impacts - 2025

Program	Net MWh	Net MW
Power Hours	260	28.49
Peak Performers	1,208	99.13
Demand Response Total	1,468	127.61

Customer Energy Efficiency Programs

PSO offers residential and commercial / industrial customers energy efficiency options designed to reduce energy usage while providing the same or improved service. Program performance is assessed on a levelized dollar per lifetime energy savings (kWh) basis and cost effectiveness test defined by the California Standard Practice Manual.⁷

Current Available Energy Efficiency Programs to Customers

In 2025, PSO offered customers four energy-efficiency programs that included two residential, one commercial / industrial, and one cross-sector program. The residential programs included Home

⁷ The California Standard Practice Manual: Economic Analysis of Demand Side Programs and Projects, 2001 edition, produced by the California Energy Commission and the California Public Utility Commission

Weatherization and Residential Energy Solutions which encompasses Energy Saving Products, Home Rebates, Education, Multifamily and Manufactured Homes, and Behavioral Modification subprograms. The commercial / industrial program is Business Rebates which encompasses Custom, Prescriptive, Small Business, Midstream, Virtual Commissioning, and Virtual Strategic Energy Management, and the cross-sector program is Conservation Voltage Reduction (CVR). The latter program, CVR, is discussed in more detail later in this section.

Current Program Results

Table 8 Summary of EE Program Net Energy Impacts - 2025 provides a summary of the EE program net demand and energy impacts:

Table 8 Summary of EE Program Net Energy Impacts - 2025

Program	Net MWh	Net MW
Business Rebates	38,613	8.57
Residential Energy Solutions	51,146	10.27
Home Weatherization	6,844	3.82
Conservation Voltage Reduction	41,440	10.10
Energy Efficiency Totals	138,043	32.76

PSO's Business Rebates Program provides a range of energy efficiency measures for small businesses, large businesses, schools, municipalities, and industrial businesses to participate in receiving an incentive to reduce energy consumption. The Business Rebates Program offers subprograms of Small Business Energy Solutions (SBES), Midstream, Virtual Commissioning, and Virtual Strategic Energy Management, and Custom (including Agriculture and Oil and Gas industry specific subprograms) and Prescriptive (C&P). The program offers incentives for many measures including lighting, plug load & controls, insulation, windows & doors, appliance & equipment, HVAC, and refrigeration.

The Multifamily and Manufactured Homes subprogram is serving properties that must be composed of three or more dwelling units within the service territory. Energy efficiency equipment is eligible within dwelling units, in common areas, and in office spaces. The Multifamily subprogram offers commercial measures in addition to the residential measures. The measures include LED lamps and fixtures, air infiltration, ceiling insulation, duct sealing, HVAC system replacements, water heaters, ENERGY STAR® windows, ENERGY STAR® pool pumps, ENERGY STAR® washing machines, ENERGY STAR® dryers, vending machine controls, and ice machines.

PSO's Home Weatherization Program objective is to generate energy savings and peak demand reduction for limited income residential customers through the direct installation of weatherization measures in eligible dwellings. The weatherization program provides no-cost energy efficiency improvements to PSO customers with household incomes of \$65,000 or less a year.

PSO's Energy Saving Products (ESP) subprogram seeks to generate energy and demand savings for residential customers through the promotion of a variety of energy efficient measures. The ESP upstream program consists of retail price discounts for qualifying LED light bulbs, room air purifiers, advanced power strips, bathroom ventilation fans, water dispensers, spray foam, door sweeps and seals, room air conditioners, and air filters. The program also includes distribution of free LEDs in partnership with food banks and local food pantries within the PSO service territory. The ESP downstream program offers mail-in rebates from PSO for qualifying heat pump water heaters, clothes dryers, clothes washers, refrigerators, and level 2 electric vehicle chargers.

The Home Rebates subprogram seeks to generate energy and demand savings for residential customers through the promotion of comprehensive efficiency upgrades to building envelope measures and HVAC equipment for both new construction homes and retrofits to existing homes. Offering PSO customers direct inducements for higher efficiency measures offsets the first cost obstacle, encouraging customers to choose the upgraded products. The program has three components: New Homes, Multiple Upgrades, and Single Upgrade.

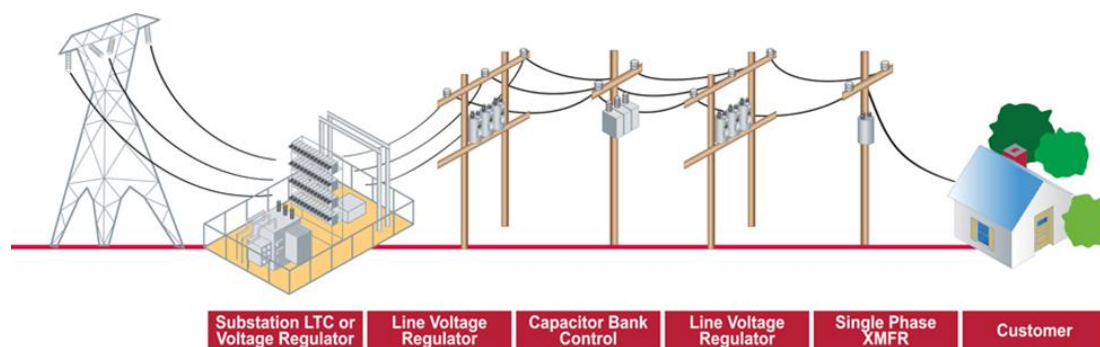
The PSO Education subprogram, known by teachers, students, and parents as the PSO Energy Saver Kits Program, provides educational materials and energy-efficient products to 5th grade and high school students. The program annually provides approximately 22,000 students and families with the opportunity to learn about energy efficiency and provides energy efficient products to reduce home energy use.

The Behavioral Modification subprogram provides energy usage reports to over 200,000 residential customers. The program was designed to generate greater awareness of energy use and ways to manage energy use through energy efficiency education in the form of an energy report. The energy report provides customers with energy-saving behaviors and compares their current energy use to previous years as well as energy use in similar homes. It is expected that through this education, customers will adopt energy conservation tips that will lead to more efficient energy use in their homes. Customers can choose to opt out if they no longer want to receive the emailed energy reports. In addition to receiving a report that encourages saving energy, participants are also encouraged to go to an online portal where they could input more specific information to receive tips addressing their specific energy use.

Conservation Voltage Reduction

PSO's CVR Program uses a system of devices, controls, software, and communications equipment to manage reactive power flow and lower voltage level for implemented distribution circuits. With the usual system design, customers close to a substation receive voltages closer to 126 volts and customers farther from the substation receive lower voltages. Because most electric devices are designed to operate most efficiently at 115 volts, any "excess" voltage is typically wasted, usually in the form of heat. Figure 6 CVR Optimization Schematic depicts an overview of the CVR installation.

Figure 6 CVR Optimization Schematic



PSO's CVR program monitors the voltage and power factor along the distribution circuit and lowers the voltage profile within an acceptable bandwidth. The tighter voltage regulation provided by CVR technology allows end-use devices to operate more efficiently without any action on the part of consumers. The average consumer receives a lower but still acceptable voltage and uses less energy to

accomplish the same tasks. PSO has approached the implementation of CVR in a holistic, system-wide manner, to fully optimize the energy efficiency potential.

PSO has implemented CVR on over 200 distribution circuits through the end of 2025. This approach is consistent with PSO's commitment to CVR as shown in its Integrated Resource Plans dating back to the 2015 IRP. PSO will near saturation of CVR deployment with this portfolio, resulting in significant energy savings for customers.

3.3 Schedule C: Transmission Capability and Needs

The portion of the AEP Transmission System operating in SPP (AEP-SPP zone, or AEP-SPP) consists of approximately 1,500 line miles of 345 kV, approximately 3,750 line miles of 138 kV, approximately 2,300 line miles of 69 kV, and approximately 390 line miles at other voltages above 100 kV. The AEP-SPP zone is also integrated with and directly connected to ten other companies at approximately 90 interconnection points, of which approximately 70 are at or above 69 kV, and to Electric Reliability Council of Texas (ERCOT) via two high voltage direct current (HVDC) ties. These interconnections provide an electric pathway to provide access to off-system resources, as well as a delivery mechanism to neighboring systems. Table 9 Transmission Forecast for PSO shows forecasted capital expenditures for on-going projects, new projects and forecast expected projects.

Table 9 Transmission Forecast for PSO

Year	PSO Transmission Capital \$M
2026	287.5
2027	331.6
2028	246.9
2029	284.2
2030	164.0
2031	178.3
2032	179.1

3.4 Schedule D: Need Assessment

Please see Table 10 PSO "Going-In" Summer Net Accredited Capacity Need in MW and Table 11 PSO "Going-In" Winter Net Accredited Capacity Need in MW.

Table 10 PSO “Going-In” Summer Net Accredited Capacity Need in MW

Year	Existing Resources	Approved New Resources	Contracts	DSM Programs	Total Capacity	Gross Demand	Base PRM %	ACAP PRM %	Obligation	Net Capacity Need
2027	4,374	229	496	143	5,242	4,989	16.0%	7.1%	5,341	99
2028	4,362	539	438	148	5,486	5,802	16.0%	7.1%	6,212	726
2029	4,347	983	493	154	5,977	6,535	17.0%	8.1%	7,062	1,086
2030	4,094	983	568	153	5,799	8,089	17.0%	8.1%	8,742	2,943
2031	4,074	983	150	152	5,359	9,611	17.0%	8.1%	10,386	5,027
2032	4,074	983	-	151	5,209	10,485	17.0%	8.1%	11,330	6,121
2033	4,060	983	-	152	5,195	10,818	17.0%	8.1%	11,690	6,496
2034	3,910	983	-	152	5,044	10,849	17.0%	8.1%	11,724	6,680
2035	3,686	983	-	152	4,821	10,862	17.0%	8.1%	11,738	6,917
2036	3,466	983	-	151	4,601	10,869	17.0%	8.1%	11,746	7,145

Table 11 PSO “Going-In” Winter Net Accredited Capacity Need in MW

Year	Existing Resources	Approved New Resources	Contracts	DSM Programs	Total Capacity	Gross Demand	Base PRM %	ACAP PRM %	Obligation	Net Capacity Need
2026/27	3,914	127	546	8	4,595	3,264	36.0%	15.3%	3,763	-
2027/28	4,062	216	496	12	4,785	4,035	36.0%	15.3%	4,651	-
2028/29	4,027	853	410	16	5,305	5,198	36.0%	15.3%	5,992	687
2029/30	3,942	853	410	16	5,220	6,598	38.0%	17.3%	7,738	2,518
2030/31	3,765	853	410	16	5,043	8,071	38.0%	17.3%	9,466	4,423
2031/32	3,734	855	150	16	4,755	9,246	38.0%	17.3%	10,843	6,088
2032/33	3,576	855	-	16	4,447	9,619	38.0%	17.3%	11,281	6,834
2033/34	3,576	855	-	16	4,447	9,604	38.0%	17.3%	11,263	6,816
2034/35	3,448	855	-	16	4,319	9,617	38.0%	17.3%	11,279	6,960
2035/36	2,997	855	-	16	3,868	9,629	38.0%	17.3%	11,293	7,425

3.5 Schedule E: Resource Options

Since this report is not a traditional IRP update, PSO did not perform capacity expansion modeling, portfolio analysis, or create candidate portfolios as was performed in the PSO 2024 IRP. Supply resources are not presented in this report. PSO is currently evaluating new resources in its 2026 All-source RFP, please see 2.3 Current Request for Proposals for New Resources for further details. Please see section 2.1 Interpretation and Reason for this Report for further details and section 7 in PSO 2024 IRP.

3.6 Schedule F: Fuel Procurement and Risk Management Plan

Please see 2026 Fuel Supply Portfolio and Risk Management Plan submitted to OCC in May 2026.

3.7 Schedule G: Action Plan

See below the Five-Year Action Plan from the PSO 2024 IRP, and the corresponding updates

- Action Item: Complete the evaluation of responses to the Company’s November 2023 RFP, and then evaluate a potential future filing to seek approval of new resources.

- Update: PSO completed the evaluation of the 2023 All-source RFP and filed with the OCC in Case number 2024 -000064 for three Wind PPAs, three storage PSAs, one CPA, and Combustion Turbine at Northeastern 5&6 for a total of 1,299 MW in Nameplate Capacity of which the OCC issued order number 757495 on May 11th, 2026, approving the recovery of the requested resources.
- Action Item: Pursue pre-approval of the purchase of the Green Country facility as part of the generation portfolio with the Oklahoma Corporation Commission. The pre-approval application was filed on September 16, 2024.
 - Update: PSO filed Case number 2024-000057, where the OCC approved PSO cost recovery for the Green Country facility in order number 749854.
- Action Item: Continue to pursue the opportunity to continue operations of the Northeastern Unit 3 using natural gas as its fuel source.
 - Update: Northeastern Unit 3 had been capable of using coal and natural gas as fuel. On December 31, 2025, the unit stopped burning coal and was subsequently converted to burning natural gas.
- Action Item: Continue the planning and regulatory actions to implement cost effective energy efficiency and demand response programs that reduce energy use and peak demand for PSO customers.
 - Update: Under Order 743969 in PUD 2024-00013, the 2025-2029 Demand Response Portfolio plan was approved including two demand response programs and four energy efficiency programs. See section 3.2 Schedule B: Existing Resources for further details.
- Action Item: Monitor and evaluate the changes to SPP Resource Adequacy requirements as more information becomes available and issue subsequent RFPs as needed to meet final requirements.
 - Update: Please see section 2.4 SPP Policy updates since PSO 2024 IRP for SPP Resource Adequacy updates
- Action Item: Given the timeframe to add new generation in SPP and considering the transmission interconnection queue process, PSO will continue to evaluate and implement steps as necessary to ensure a sufficient pipeline of resources consistent with the Preferred Plan that are needed beyond the five-year period.
 - Update: PSO has issued a 2026 All-source RFP, please see section 2.3 Current Request for Proposals for New **Resources**.
- Action Item: Remain committed to closely following developments related to environmental regulations and update our analysis of compliance options and timeliness when sufficient information becomes available.
 - Update: Please see section 2.8 Environmental Update.
- Be ready to adjust this Action Plan and future IRPs to reflect changing circumstances.
 - This PSO IRP refresh report is an adjusted update to its action plan to communicate PSO's resources adequacy needs.

3.8 Schedule H: Current RFP

Please see section 2.3 Current Request for Proposals for New Resources.

3.9 Schedule I: Data Assumption

Please see Table 12 List of Sources for the data sources referenced in this report.

Table 12 List of Sources

Item	Section	Source
Demand and Energy Forecast	3.1	Internal
Demand Side Management Programs	3.2	Internal
Transmission Capital	3.3	Internal
Accreditation MW Resources	3.4	SPP
Planning Reserve Margin	3.4	SPP

3.10 Schedule J: Transmission System Adequacy

The SPP Transmission Planning Process

The SPP Transmission Expansion Plan (STEP) reports summarize expansion planning activities and long-term SPP Open Access Transmission Tariff (OATT) studies affecting future development of the SPP transmission grid. Key topics include Transmission Services, Generator Interconnection, Attachment AQ requests, Integrated Transmission Planning (ITP), Balanced Portfolio, High Priority Studies, Sponsored Upgrades, Interregional Coordination, the ITP 20-Year Assessment, and Generation Retirement.

The following update builds on the 2024 STEP Report and incorporates the 2025 and 2026 STEP reports. The 2026 STEP identifies 155 completed upgrades totaling approximately \$1.1 billion, 749 issued upgrades totaling approximately \$14.1 billion, and 12 withdrawn upgrades totaling approximately \$15.5 million.

The 2026 STEP Report provides the current STEP update for 2025 reporting-year activity, including completed upgrades, newly issued NTCs, withdrawn upgrades, and the full project portfolio by study and status. The total 2026 STEP portfolio is approximately \$28.0 billion, including approximately \$3.247 billion associated with 2025 ITP projects in the NTC commitment window.

For the AEP/PSO region, the 2025 and 2026 STEP references should be read together as updates to the 2024 STEP. The 2026 STEP reflects current NTC and project activity for AEP and PSO projects, including related high-voltage additions tied to the Southwest Shreveport, Diana, and Anthem projects.

The 2026 STEP Report, Version 1, published by SPP Engineering on March 30, 2026, is the current STEP source for AEP/PSO-region updates. Related references include SPP's 2025 ITP Assessment Report and 2025 ITP public materials, which describe the \$8.6 billion approved 2025 ITP portfolio, the 12:1 to 18:1 regional benefit-to-cost range, and the regional 765 kV backbone concept now reflected in 2026 STEP project activity.

SPP Studies that may Provide Import Capability

Projects and study efforts that may improve transfer capability between AEP-SPP and neighboring companies and regions, and were not listed in PSO's 2024 IRP, include:

- **Seminole – Southwest Shreveport / Anthem 765 kV facilities.**

- The 2026 STEP includes 2025 ITP NTC activity for Seminole 765 kV terminal upgrades and line reactors, Woodward 765 kV facilities, the new Anthem 765 kV substation and 345 kV expansion, Southwest Shreveport 345/138 kV transformer and terminal upgrades, and STATCOM installations at Southwest Shreveport and Diana. These are the most current STEP-recognized high-voltage additions affecting the AEP-SPP footprint.
- **AEP/PSO-region 2025 ITP and Oklahoma-area upgrades.**
 - The 2026 STEP identifies multiple AEP and Oklahoma-area 2025 ITP upgrades, including projects in the Diana, Southwest Shreveport, Anthem, Talihina, Choctaw, Duncan/Marlow, and related East Texas/Southeast Oklahoma areas.

Recent AEP-SPP Bulk Transmission Improvements

The 2025 and 2026 STEP reports update projects that advanced during the reporting period. The following focuses on improvements in the AEP area that were not listed in PSO's 2024 IRP:

- **Diana East / Southwest Shreveport / Anthem 765 kV and 345 kV upgrades.**
 - The 2026 STEP adds current reporting detail for AEP-area 2025 ITP upgrades, including Diana East and Southwest Shreveport 345/138 kV transformer and terminal upgrades, Southwest Shreveport and Diana STATCOM additions, and the Anthem 765 kV new substation and 345 kV expansion. These projects represent the current high-voltage AEP-area transmission improvement update.

These major enhancements are in addition to several completed or initiated 138 kV and 69 kV transmission line upgrades that reinforce the AEP-SPP transmission system.

3.11 Schedule K: Assessment of Need

For the assessment of the amount of need for new resources, please see section 3.4 Schedule D: Need Assessment. This need takes into consideration criteria established by regulation and laws of state and federal government and SPP.

3.12 Schedule L: Analysis of Proposed Resource Plan

This PSO IRP refresh does not include an analysis of a proposed plan. Please see section 2.1 Interpretation and Reason for this Report.

3.13 Schedule M: Physical and Financial Hedging

Please see 2026 Fuel Supply Portfolio and Risk Management Plan submitted to OCC in May 2026.

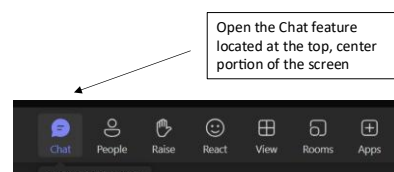
Appendix

Exhibit A: Technical Conference



Guidelines

1. Please be in "listen-only" mode and remain muted during the presentation.
2. During the presentation, please enter questions at any time into the Teams Chat
3. At the end of the presentation, we will open-up the floor for additional questions. Please utilize the "raise" hand function during this time.
4. Any questions not answered during the call can be answered offline: send to tjharper@aep.com.
5. No AI chatbots/transcription.





Agenda

Time	Agenda Topic	Presenter
9:30 – 9:45	Welcome and Introductions • PSO Updates	Brian Lakey, Amy Brown
9:45 – 10:15	IRP Updates -SPP Updates and Future Risk -Load Forecast -Net Capacity Position -Current Resource -Future Generic Resources	Paul Demmy Kayla Zellers
10:15 – 10:30	Closing Comments and Questions	Amy Brown, Paul Demmy

Meeting Facilitator: Brian Lakey

3



Welcome & Introductions

PSO Leadership Team

Matt Horeled| VP, Commercial &Regulatory
Amy Brown| Director, Regulatory Services
Tracy Harper| Regulatory Manager
Jack Fite| Counsel
Kenneth Tillotson| Counsel

PSO IRP Planning Team

Chris Johnson| Vice President, Integrated Resource Planning
Brian Lakey| Director, Integrated Resource Planning
Paul Demmy| Lead, Integrated Resource Planning
Kalya Zellers| Director, Economic Forecasting

4



PSO Updates

- PSO updates its IRP every three years. The last IRP was submitted in 2024.
- Since that time, a rise in large-load customers has resulted in revised load projections and the need for additional power to fulfill the Company's obligation to serve.
- PSO is performing an IRP Refresh to share the revised load projections and demonstrate the increase in capacity needs as recommended by the Commission in Order 757495 of PUD 2025-000064.
- PSO has over 3,400 MW of potential new loads greater than 75 MW in its service territory, on top of the 3,100 MW with signed contracts.

5



Five Year Action Plan from the 2024 IRP

The following steps were identified and PSO provides a summarized update of each action item below in [blue text](#):

- Complete the evaluation of responses to the Company's November 2023 RFP, and then evaluate a potential future filing to seek approval of new resources.
 - [PSO purchased the Green Country combined-cycle facility in OCC case 2024-00057, which was approved June 4, 2025.](#)
 - [In OCC in Case number 2025-000064, PSO filed approval for three Wind PPAs, three energy storage resources, a Capacity Purchase Agreement \(CPA\), and the Northeastern 5&6 gas combustion turbine facility for a total of 1,299 MW in Nameplate Capacity. The OCC issued an order on May 11, 2026 approving the recovery of the requested resources.](#)
- Continue to pursue the opportunity to continue operations of the Northeastern Unit 3 using natural gas as its fuel source.
 - [On December 31, 2025, Northeastern 3 stopped burning coal and continued to burn natural gas.](#)
- Continue the planning and regulatory actions to implement cost-effective energy efficiency and demand response programs that reduce energy use and peak demand for PSO customers.
 - [Under Order 743969 in PUD 2024-00013, the 2025-2029 Demand Response Portfolio plan was approved including two demand response programs and four energy efficiency programs.](#)

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Five Year Action Plan from the 2024 IRP

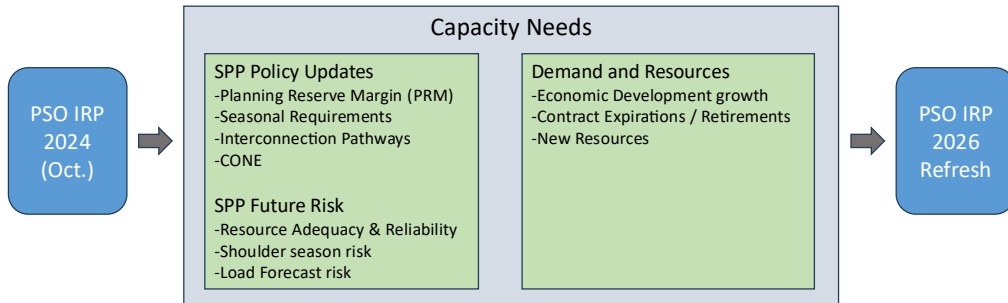
- Monitor and evaluate the changes to SPP Resource Adequacy requirements as more information becomes available and issue subsequent RFPs as needed to meet final requirements.
 - Please see slides 9 to 11 for SPP updates.
- Given the timeframe to add new generation in SPP and considering the transmission interconnection queue process, PSO will continue to evaluate and implement steps as necessary to ensure a sufficient pipeline of resources consistent with the Preferred Plan that are needed beyond the five-year period.
 - PSO issued a 2026 All-source RFP on November 7, 2025, please see psoklahoma.com/rfp.
- Remain committed to closely following developments related to environmental regulations and update our analysis of compliance options and timeliness when sufficient information becomes available.
 - PSO continually monitors Green House Gas (GHG) emissions. In June 2025, EPA proposed repeal of GHG standards for fossil fuel plants.

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PSO 2026 IRP Refresh - Background

- Since this is not a full IRP update, the company will not be performing a portfolio analysis or creating candidate portfolio, therefore a Preferred Plan will not be selected.



Step	Description	Date
1	60-Day Notice to OCC	June 17, 2026
2	Technical Conference with Stakeholders	July 15, 2026
3	Final Presentation of IRP Refresh (and Submission)	August 27, 2026

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SPP Policy Updates

- **Higher Planning Reserve Margin (PRM) Requirements**
 - SPP increasing base PRMs:
 - **Summer:** 15% → 16% (2026) → 17% (2029)
 - **Winter:** 36% (2026/27) → 38% (2029/30)
 - Beginning in 2030, PRM requirements will be subject to **annual adjustments**
- **FERC Approval of Resource Adequacy Reforms effective 10/1/25**
 - Separate summer and winter requirements
 - Higher reserve margin requirements
 - Performance-Based Accreditation (PBA) methodology
 - Accredited Capacity (ACAP) a reduction from Net Generating Capacity (NGC) based on outages rates for both non-fuel and fuel related outages (specific in winter)
- **Significant Increase in Cost of New Entry (CONE)**
 - February 2026, SPP approval increased CONE from \$85.61/kW-year to \$139.85/kW-year
 - CONE determines deficiency payments for Load Responsible Entities (LREs) that fail to meet capacity obligations
 - SPP Market Monitor is evaluating annual CONE updates going forward.

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SPP Policy Updates Continued

- **New Large Load Interconnection Pathways**
 - SPP implemented:
 - HILL (High Impact Large Load)
 - HILLGA (HILL Generation Assessment)
 - CHILL (Conditional HILL)
 - Designed to accelerate interconnection

Term	Scope	Interconnection Pathway	Key Feature
HILL	Large commercial/industrial loads ≥10 MW	Delivery Point Study (HDPS) & AX/AQ paths	Expedited load interconnection with integrated reliability studies
HILLGA	Generation resources serving HILLs	Dedicated generator interconnection	Quick 90-day study; LLRIS caps output at HILL forecast
CHILL	Conditional service for HILLs	Temporary/curtailable grid access	Enables urgent energization prior to firm connection

- **IRP Modeling Implications**
 - Higher and evolving resource adequacy requirements increase future capacity obligations.
 - ACAP/PBA accreditation reduces credited capacity for some resources, increasing capacity needs.
 - Higher CONE raises potential costs of capacity shortfalls.
 - HILL/CHILL processes shift planning toward earlier identification of large loads and earlier need for supporting generation, requiring more explicit treatment of load growth, reliability, and transmission needs in long-term IRP forecasts.

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SPP Future Resource Adequacy Policy Risk

- **Winter Reliability Risk Remains a Key Concern**
 - SPP Market Monitor (MMU) identified significant winter reliability risk from correlated generator outages during extreme weather events, evaluating solutions.
 - Current accreditation methodology does not fully account for these correlated outages.
- **Growing Concern Over Shoulder-Month Capacity Risk – Possible Four-Season Construct**
 - Maintenance outages during spring and fall may reduce available capacity and increase reliability risk.
 - Options of four season construct and improved outage coordination during shoulder months a high-priority issue.
- **Peak Demand Assessment (PDA)**
 - Proposal to evaluate accuracy of LRE’s forecast of seasonal peak demand comparing forecast to actual normalized peak demand, with potential post season-penalties if outside an error band.
 - Filed tariff under review with FERC; several parties including PSO’s parent Company (AEP) have filed protest on this filing.
- **Resource Adequacy Report**
 - Planned retirements and load growth, prior to new resource additions, are expected to create capacity deficits beginning in 2029. A 28% load growth by 2031 will create an 8% capacity shortfall.
 - Deficits offset by 22,000 accredited MW in summer of new resources, which would increase reserve margin to 22.9% by 2031.

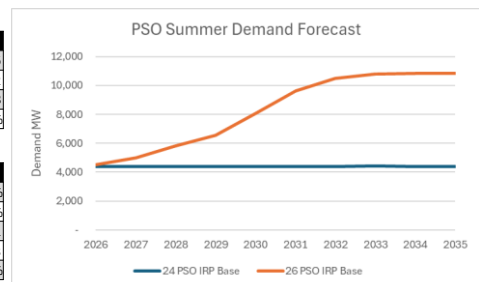
11



Load Forecast Comparison from 2024 IRP

PSO Summer Demand Forecast	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
24 IRP Base	4,392	4,398	4,403	4,391	4,393	4,393	4,396	4,409	4,396	4,405
26 IRP Base	4,528	4,989	5,802	6,535	8,089	9,611	10,485	10,818	10,849	10,862
Difference	136	591	1,398	2,144	3,697	5,219	6,089	6,409	6,453	6,458
% Change	3.1%	13.4%	31.8%	48.8%	84.2%	118.8%	138.5%	145.4%	146.8%	146.6%

PSO Summer Obligation	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
24 IRP - ACAP PRM % + Risk %	11.0%	11.0%	11.0%	11.0%	11.0%	11.0%	11.0%	11.0%	11.0%	11.0%
26 IRP - ACAP PRM %	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%	8.1%	8.1%	8.1%	8.1%	8.1%	8.1%	8.1%
24 IRP Obligation	4,876	4,883	4,889	4,876	4,877	4,877	4,881	4,895	4,881	4,891
26 IRP Obligation	4,848	5,341	6,212	7,062	8,742	10,386	11,330	11,690	11,724	11,738
% Change	-0.6%	9.4%	27.1%	44.8%	79.2%	113.0%	132.1%	138.8%	140.2%	140.0%



Note:

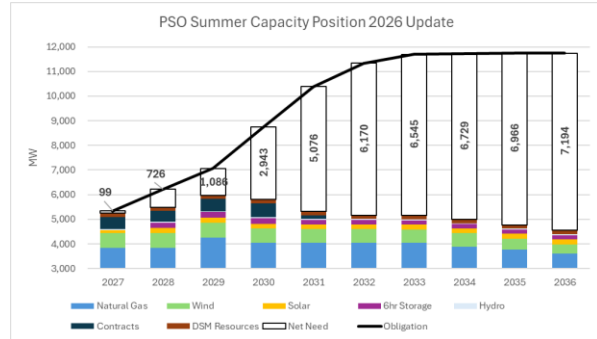
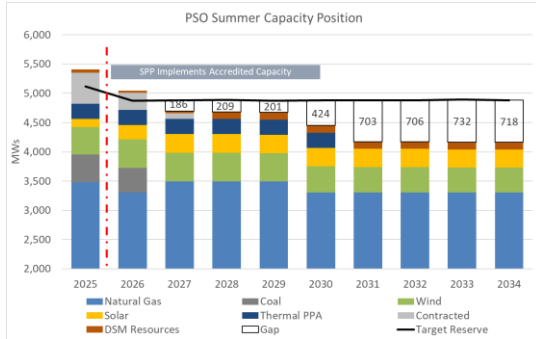
2026 PSO IRP Base forecast includes Contracts for Electric Service (CES) and Letters of Agreement (LOA) with no risk adjustments for Long-Term Planning.

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Summer Going-In Position

Figure 12: 2024 PSO IRP, "Going-In" Summer Position



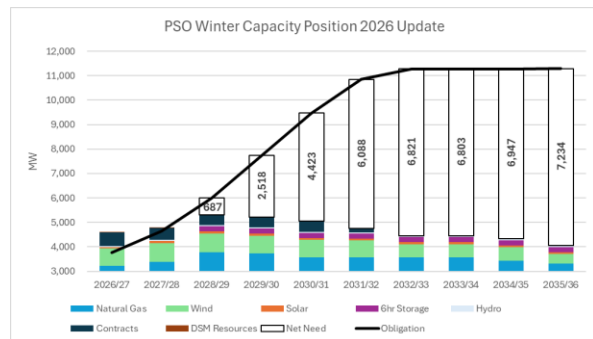
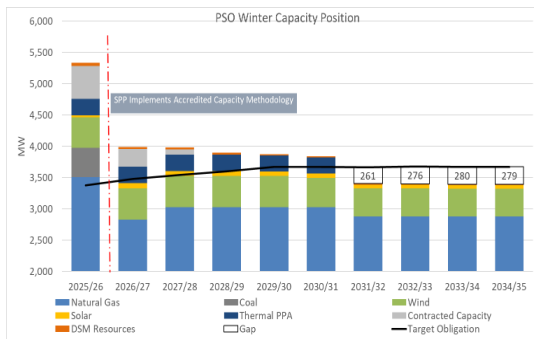
Note: Includes resource from PUD 2025-000064 - three Wind PPAs, three energy storage resources, a capacity purchase agreement (CPA), and the Northeastern 5&6 gas combustion turbine facility for a total of 1,299 MW in Nameplate Capacity.

13



Winter Going-In Position

Figure 13: 2024 PSO IRP, "Going-In" Winter Position



Note: Includes resource from PUD 2025-000064 - three Wind PPAs, three energy storage resources, a capacity purchase agreement (CPA), and the Northeastern 5&6 gas combustion turbine facility for a total of 1,299 MW in Nameplate Capacity.

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Existing Resource Table

Unit Name	Location	Fuel Type	C.O.D. ¹ or Contract Start Date	Retirement or Contract Expiration Date ²	SPP Installed Capacity (MW)
Comanche D1&2	Oklahoma	Diesel	1973	2036	4
Northeastern 1&2 D1	Oklahoma	Diesel	1970	2037	3
Northeastern 3 D1	Oklahoma	Diesel	1979	2041	0
Riverside D1	Oklahoma	Diesel	1974	2057	2
Southwestern D1	Oklahoma	Diesel	1952	2057	2
Tulsa D1-3	Oklahoma	Diesel	1952	2035	8
Comanche 1G1&2, 1S	Oklahoma	Gas	1973	2036	204
Northeastern 1A&B, 1S	Oklahoma	Gas	2001	2037	419
Northeastern 2	Oklahoma	Gas	1970	2036	414
Riverside 1	Oklahoma	Gas	1974	2040	431
Riverside 2	Oklahoma	Gas	1976	2042	448
Riverside 3	Oklahoma	Gas	2008	2057	73
Riverside 4	Oklahoma	Gas	2008	2057	74
Southwestern 1	Oklahoma	Gas	1952	2030	56
Southwestern 2	Oklahoma	Gas	1954	2030	79
Southwestern 3	Oklahoma	Gas	1967	2038	311
Southwestern 4	Oklahoma	Gas	2008	2057	71
Southwestern 5	Oklahoma	Gas	2008	2057	71
Tulsa 2	Oklahoma	Gas	1963	2034	158
Tulsa 4	Oklahoma	Gas	1964	2035	159
Weleetka 4&5	Oklahoma	Gas	1975	2029	75
Green Country	Oklahoma	Gas	2026	2055	795
Oneta	Oklahoma	Gas	2023	2031	260 (3)
Kiamichi	Oklahoma	Gas	2025	2032	150 (3)
Ft. Sill	Oklahoma	Hydro	YoY	YoY	37 (3)
McAlester Army	Oklahoma	Hydro	YoY	YoY	3 (3)
Algodon	Texas	Solar	2027	2062	150 (3)

Unit Name	Location	Fuel Type	C.O.D. ¹ or Contract Start Date	Retirement or Contract Expiration Date ²	SPP Installed Capacity (MW)
Pixley	Kansas	Solar	2025	2060	189
Flat Ridge IV	Kansas	Wind	2025	2055	135
Flat Ridge V	Kansas	Wind	2025	2055	153
Lazbuddie	Texas	Wind	2027	2055	265
Maverick	Oklahoma	Wind	2026	2051	131
Rockfalls	Oklahoma	Wind	2023	2048	155
Sundance	Oklahoma	Wind	2026	2051	91
Traverse	Oklahoma	Wind	2026	2051	455
Sleeping Bear Wind Farm	Oklahoma	Wind	2017	2032	95
Balko Wind Farm	Oklahoma	Wind	2017	2035	200
Blue Canyon V	Oklahoma	Wind	2017	2029	99
Goodwell Farm	Oklahoma	Wind	2017	2035	200
Buckeye Farm	Kansas	Wind	2023	2027	9
Jayhawk Wind Farm	Kansas	Wind	2023	2027	18 (3)
Thunderhead Wind Farm	Nebraska	Wind	2026	2027	31 (3)
Upstream Wind Farm	Nebraska	Wind	2026	2027	22 (3)
Elk City	Oklahoma	Wind	2017	2030	99 (3)
Minco Wind Farm	Oklahoma	Wind	2017	2030	99
Selling Wind Farm	Oklahoma	Wind	2017	2034	199
Northeastern 3	Oklahoma	Gas	2026	2041	420
NE 5&6 (2) GE F Class GT (450MW)	Oklahoma	Gas	2029	2059	450
Rock Falls	Oklahoma	6hr Storage	2029	2048	50
Caddo	Oklahoma	Wind	2027	2040	80 (3)
Weatherford	Oklahoma	Wind	2026	2040	147 (3)
King Plains	Oklahoma	Wind	2028	2041	248 (3)
Dover	Oklahoma	6hr Storage	2029	2059	74
Northeastern 1&2	Oklahoma	6hr Storage	2029	2059	100

Note

(1) Commercial operation date.

(2) Retirement or Contract Expiration dates are assumptions for IRP planning purposes.

(3) Represents capacity from Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) or Capacity Purchase Agreements (CPAs).

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Closing Remarks

Any additional questions or feedback can be sent to tjharper@aep.com.



16

PSO's 2026 IRP Refresh - Technical Conference

July 15, 2026

Meeting Minutes

Public Service Company of Oklahoma (PSO) held a technical conference with stakeholders regarding a refresh of the Company's Integrated Resource Plan (IRP). Parties in PUD 2026-00075 and PUD 2024-000013 were invited to the stakeholder technical conference. The technical conference was held virtually via Microsoft Teams on July 15, 2026, from 9:00 am – 11:00 am and featured a presentation from PSO employees and engagement from stakeholders throughout the meeting.

Name:	PSO/AEPSC Role:
Amy Brown (presenter)	Director, Regulatory Services
Brian Lakey (facilitator)	Director, Resource Planning Strategy
Kayla Zellers (presenter)	Director, Economic Forecasting
Paul Demmy (presenter)	Resource Planning Lead
Tracy Harper	Regulatory Manager
Jeff Brown	Regulatory Manager
Michael Stanek	Director Supply Forecasting
Jim Martin	Director Resource Planning Strategy
Abbe Sorrells	Fundamental Forecasting Lead
Paul McCurtain	Regulatory Consultant
Sarah Anguino	Regulatory Consultant
Brian Miller	Regulatory Consultant
Name:	Organization:
Jack Fite	Counsel for PSO
Kenneth Tillotson	Counsel for PSO
Ashley Youngblood	Oklahoma Attorney General
Brice Betchan	Oklahoma Attorney General
Fairo Mitchell	Oklahoma Corporation Commission
Jeff Kline	Oklahoma Corporation Commission
Farzad Khalili	Oklahoma Corporation Commission
Jared Haines	Oklahoma Corporation Commission
Jim Roth	Counsel for Google
Lindsey Pever	Counsel for Google
Tom Schroedter	Executive Director and General Counsel for Oklahoma Industrial Energy Consumers
Scott Norwood	Norwood Consulting, consultant for Oklahoma Industrial Energy Consumers
Montelle Clark	Oklahoma Sustainability Network

Overview:

Brian Lakey started the meeting by introducing the presenters and providing instructions for asking questions in the Teams format. Amy Brown provided PSO updates including background information about why the Company chose to perform an IRP refresh. Paul Demmy led the team through several slides covering updates to action items from PSO's 2024 IRP, SPP Policy Updates, the Company's going-in positions, and generation resources. Kayla Zellers provided a load forecast comparison. For reference, the slides are provided above.

Questions and Responses:

- Tom Schroedter (Executive Director and General Counsel for Oklahoma Industrial Energy Consumers)
 - Question: I did get the slide deck that you presented. Has the IRP Refresh been sent out as well?
 - Response: The questions and comments today will help PSO form that document, and PSO will send the final document to stakeholders.
 - Question: On slide 5, it says PSO has over 3,500 MW of potential new loads. Are those signed Electric Service Agreements (ESA) or LOAs?
 - Response: 3,100 MW includes ESA's or contracts for electric service. The 3,400 MW number is the loads for which there are LOAs. There is no double dipping of projects across those categories.
 - Question: Regarding slide 6 – there is a bullet that says on Dec 31, 2025, that Northeast 3 stopped burning coal. My understanding is that the unit needed to be converted.
 - Response: Northeast 3 already had the gas capability which is why you see it referred to as a gas continuation in testimony.
 - Question: Is Northeast 3 in the load forecast as a generation resource?
 - Response: Yes.
 - Question: Does anything more need to be done with Northeast unit 3?
 - Response: There is some capital work that needs to be done to optimize the unit on natural gas since the unit was planning to retire. There is also continuing work related to ending coal at the plant (clean-up efforts, etc.).
 - Question: On slide 7, there is a reference to resources related to a preferred plan, but then later you say there is no preferred plan, which is it?
 - Response: PSO clarifies that slide 7 is referencing the 2024 IRP which had a preferred plan.
 - Question: What is the status of the RFP issued in 2025?
 - Response: Bids have been received and the Company is in the process of evaluating those bids, however, a short list has not yet been determined.
 - Question: On slide 12 - is there a forecast of rates in the future, if the capacity needs are met and if the contracts for electric service are met?
 - Response: The IRP does not include a rate forecast, however, PSO would include any rate impacts in any future preapproval filing.
- Scott Norwood (Norwood Consulting, consultant for Oklahoma Industrial Energy Consumers)
 - Question: Regarding potential new loads - it is my understanding that you have the ones with signed agreements and LOAs in the forecast with no risk adjustment?

- Response: There is no risk adjustment made to the loads – this is a look at projected resource planning so there is no look at risk adjustment like the Company would do in a preapproval case.
 - Question: Do the ESA's have a long-term service obligation?
 - Response: Yes, especially with the new house bill that recently passed, loads over 75 MW are required to sign a contract for 10 years.
 - Question: Is the 2025 capacity RFP still under review?
 - Response: Yes, PSO is anticipating having a short list to share later this summer.
 - Question: Is that shortlist for short-term capacity purchases?
 - Response: It is for generation resources that have an expected commercial operation date by November 2029.
 - Question: Is the winter peak requirement driving capacity needs? Why are you more deficit in winter? Do you ignore the 4400 MW deficit in 2031 or is that driving capacity need?
 - Response: PSO is summer peaking, so if the summer requirement is met, then generally winter is met also.
 - Question: If PSO has a larger deficit in winter, how would that be addressed?
 - Response: The Company continues to review both summer and winter requirements to ensure both are met.
 - Question: On page 11 where it references the 28% SPP load growth by 2031, why is there a difference?
 - Response: The resource adequacy report is aggregated across the whole region, it is not PSO specific, so there would be differences.
 - Question: How do penalizations for deficiency work?
 - Response: PSO is obligated to have enough capacity to serve its own peak demand, plus a planning reserve margin (PRM).
 - Question: (Referencing page 13) Are the capacity levels shown accredited?
 - Response: Yes, the colored bars at the right (2026 on) are accredited capacity.
 - Question: Why do capacity levels go down after 2026 if you are adding 1,299 MW?
 - Response: The accredited MW are lower than nameplate. The bars going up do include the addition of new resources.
 - Question: Does SPP have any policy for how to treat large load customers in their forecasting?
 - Response: At this time, SPP does not have a specific policy related to forecasting large loads. Instead, the Load Responsible Entities within SPP are responsible to meet the Resource Adequacy Requirements for their own forecasted peak demand, as outlined in Attachment AA of SPP Tariff (a PDF of the SPP ERAS Needs Assessment Report was emailed to stakeholders on 7.24.26).
- Jim Roth (Counsel for Google)
 - Question: Is 100% of the 146% forecasted increase in generation wholly attributable to "large load customers" or is there a percentage that may also include incremental growth for PSO's existing rate classes and customers?
 - Response: Existing customers hold relatively flat between the two forecasts. The incremental 146% is almost entirely from the new large-load customers.
 - Question: In addition to the SPP efforts to streamline large load integrations, has PSO adopted, or is PSO considering adopting, any new approaches to your RFP processes and OCC approvals to streamline these significant generation additions?

- Response: PSO is continually evaluating programs put forth by SPP. HILGA generator process is one program that the Company is evaluating specifically to see if it could provide opportunities to better meet customer demand.
- Montelle Clark (Oklahoma Sustainability Network)
 - Question: Can you talk about the preapproval filing date of August 14 with the prior RFP?
 - Response: The Company is looking at delaying that preapproval filing, possibly until September.
 - Question: The published timeline also includes a subsequent state filing; can you explain that?
 - Response: Contract negotiations for generation resources can vary significantly depending on if they are PPAs, CPAs, etc. and those can take time to negotiate. PSO has not firmly committed to which projects would be in which filing but is anticipating a need to possibly select some resources that are quicker to contract to bring forward in a first case and have another filing for resources that take longer. Other states are using the same approach, since utilities are needing to bring resources on more efficiently to meet customer demand, and one way to do this is through multiple filings.
 - Question: Will these RFPs be coming out annually?
 - Response: The Company will issue RFPs as necessary to meet customer demand.
 - Question: Regarding the demand for gas-fired resources, does the Company's review or cost assumptions include any costs for pipelines or lateral storage?
 - Response: The 2026 IRP Refresh is not modeling those costs. An RFP would likely evaluate those costs, as RFPs evaluate specific resources and what it would take to get to a specific resource.
 - Question: Are behind the meter battery resources something that could come through in an RFP?
 - Response: The Company issues all-source RFPs under current commission rules, and intends to continue looking at all resources.