

Benton PUD

Financial Information

April 2026

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For questions related to any information contained in this document contact Keith Mercer at mercerk@bentonpud.org.

Financial Policies

Financial policies help a utility demonstrate fiscal stewardship by providing boundaries and guidelines to operate within. They establish both minimum and planning reserve level (liquidity) targets, parameters for debt, and various other guidelines, including risk management, investments, insurance, and the planning process. Financial policies help promote consistency from year to year which is especially important in times of fiscal stress. Having sound financial policies is considered a utility best practice and is important to the rating agencies that assign credit ratings.

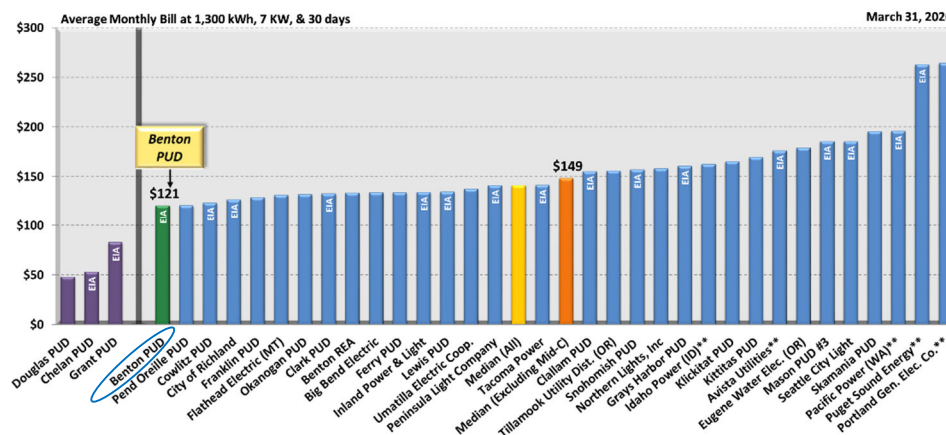
Why are financial policies important?

Over the long run, sound financial policies help rates remain low. Back in 2003, Benton PUD’s rates were higher than most benchmark utilities. After developing a comprehensive set of financial policies and planning to those policies, Benton PUD’s rates, or average monthly bills, have gradually come down in relation to other utilities in the region.

Benton PUD’s average bills for residential customers have been below the median of benchmark utilities since 2005. This is also true for customers in other rate classes. The chart below shows comparative average monthly residential bills based on 1,300 kWh usage, 7 KW demand, and a 30-day billing period. Those utilities marked “EIA” are subject to the Energy Independence Act which requires utilities to spend more money on conservation and renewables, placing pressure on retail rates.

The average residential bill for Benton PUD has been at or below the median since 2005.

Residential Rate Comparisons



Source: Calculated by Benton PUD staff using data from other utilities’ websites.

Note: Douglas, Chelan and Grant PUDs are shown separately on the chart as all three of these PUDs own their own dams.

Credit Ratings

Credit ratings are used by stakeholders to evaluate the credit worthiness of a utility. Stakeholders include bondholders, power counterparties and banks.

Why are credit ratings important?

Higher credit ratings imply a utility is well-run, has a strong financial condition, and is better able to navigate through volatile or adverse conditions. Lower credit ratings lead to higher borrowing costs, limited access to capital markets and reflect that a utility will face greater challenges when navigating volatile or adverse conditions. The chart below shows credit rating grades for the three major rating agencies - Moody's, Standard & Poor's (S&P), and Fitch Ratings. All three rating agencies will review and issue a rating to the District when the District issues bonds (our last bond issue was 2023). However, only S&P and Fitch Ratings do a formal review of the District's rating every couple of years. The median credit rating for public power utilities is "A+".

Benton PUD's rating has consistently been A or higher since 2007.

Rating Agencies Credit Ratings

Moody's	S & P	Fitch	
Aaa	AAA	AAA	Prime
Aa1	AA+	AA+	High grade
Aa2	AA	AA	
Aa3 ★	AA- ★	AA- ★	
A1	A+	A+	Upper medium grade
A2	A	A	
A3	A-	A-	
Baa1	BBB+	BBB+	Lower medium grade
Baa2	BBB	BBB	
Baa3	BBB-	BBB-	
Ba1	BB+	BB+	Non-investment grade speculative
Ba2	BB	BB	
Ba3	BB-	BB-	
B1	B+	B+	Highly speculative
B2	B	B	
B3	B-	B-	

★ Benton PUD's Current Ratings

Cash & Investment Reserves

Why are cash & investment reserves important?

Cash and investment reserves are important tools for being able to respond to risks and emergency events, manage operating needs, fund capital projects for community growth, and provide a reliable power supply to customers under potentially volatile hydro/price market conditions. Reserves are also used as a shock-absorber in the event of a sudden change in power costs. Reserves are drawn down at times to mitigate the need for sudden rate increases. Reserve levels are also monitored by rating agencies and levels that are too low could result in lower credit ratings.

Utilities provide an essential service. As such, utilities must ensure that they can effectively respond to many unplanned events including significant weather events, earthquakes, sudden changes in the market that impact the cost of power, or other events that impact utility operations.

How does power cost volatility affect cash & investment reserves?

Net power costs are the single largest expenditure by Benton PUD representing about 50% of Benton PUD's 2025 budget. A sudden change in wholesale power costs (the cost Benton PUD pays for power) can result in a significant financial impact to Benton PUD and its customers.

Benton PUD has converted its wholesale power contract with BPA from a Slice/Block contract to a Load Following contract effective October 1, 2023. The conversion to a Load Following contract removes immediate exposure for Benton PUD to volatility in wholesale power markets as BPA typically sets rates for two-year periods. As a result, wholesale power costs are more predictable under a Load Following contract in the short term but there could be significant changes between BPA rate periods as BPA still has exposure to volatility in wholesale power markets which is ultimately reflected in rates charged to utilities. In addition, Benton PUD's retail load is above its Tier 1 allocation from BPA (currently by about 10 aMW) and Benton PUD has elected to serve this load in the current contract with BPA's Tier 2 product. Tier 2 rates are set using forward market prices which could increase significantly in the future.

Back in the early 2000's, Benton PUD and its customers were impacted when the West Coast Energy Crisis caused the wholesale power market to skyrocket with power trading at never-before-seen levels. 2001 was one of the worst water years on record forcing BPA and other utilities to purchase expensive power on the wholesale market. In a short amount of time, from 2000 to 2002, Benton PUD saw a 91% increase in power expense.

Benton PUD's reserves are intended to mitigate the impact of large increases in power costs.

Between 2000 and 2003, the average residential bill increased 64% while at the same time Benton PUD's debt increased and reserve levels dropped.

As a more recent example, during the January 2024 cold snap, the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) incurred approximately \$300 million in power purchase costs over the course of a few days to meet unprecedented electricity demand that exceeded the output of the Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS). This event was driven by extreme weather conditions and low hydroelectric generation due to below-average water levels in the Columbia River Basin.

Strong reserves can be an important tool in being able to mitigate the financial effects of sustained changes in wholesale power prices both for Benton PUD and its customers.

What is the right level of cash & investment reserves for a utility?

Benton PUD's financial policies do not precisely define what level of reserves should be maintained and planned to for the future; however, they do define the minimum operating reserve level and provide guidance on factors to consider in establishing targeted reserve levels.

As mentioned earlier, reserves help Benton PUD respond to emergencies, provide stable rates, as well as maintain Benton PUD's credit rating. When reserves are higher than needed, Benton PUD has used excess reserves to lower retail rates, defer future rate actions, or defer future debt issuances.

One common metric to measure reserves is Days Cash on Hand (DCOH), which calculates the number of days a utility can cover its operating expenses. This measure has been developed by rating agencies to compare utilities of different sizes. Benton PUD has defined the minimum operating reserve level as 90 DCOH.

Currently, Benton PUD sets long term plans to keep reserves between 104 and 145 DCOH, or about 4 months of reserves. Based on the 2026 budget, this equates to about \$44.8 million.

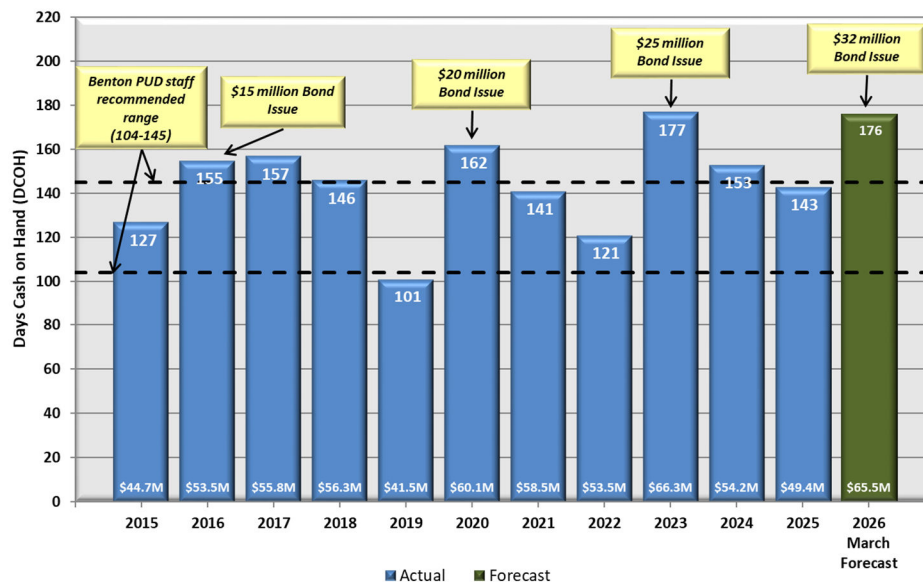
Benton PUD's Days Cash on Hand is below medians published by rating agencies for similarly rated utilities.

Why this level of reserves?

- First, the standard “rule of thumb” is that most businesses will operate smoothly if they have enough cash on hand to cover three to six months of average operating cash outflows.
- Second, we compare our reserves to other PUDs in the state (see chart on page 7). The median for these utilities is 219.

In 2023, the District issued \$25 million in bonds to finance capital expenditures, which contributed to the nearly \$13 million increase in reserves between 2022 and 2023. The 2023 bond issue will help the District achieve its robust capital plan which includes developing a 21st Century Power Grid while maintaining the District’s system and accommodating growth. Looking ahead, using the March 2026 forecast, it is estimated Benton PUD’s reserve level will be about \$65.5 million or 176 DCOH by the end of the year (see chart below). Reserves above the targeted range will help to lower and/or forego rate increases in future years. The District anticipates issuing approximately \$32 million in bonds in the fourth quarter of 2026, contributing to the projected \$16.1 million increase in reserves from 2025 to 2026.

Unrestricted Reserves (DCOH / \$ millions)



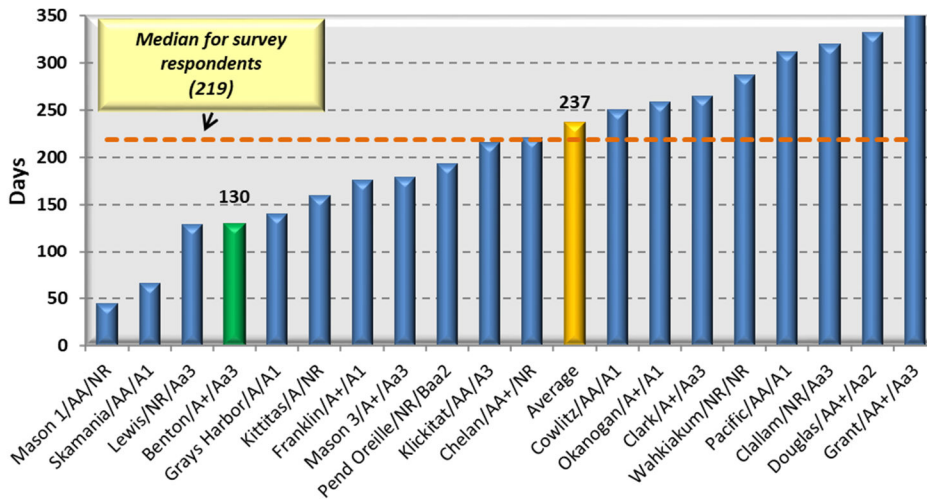
Source: Calculated by Benton PUD staff

How do Benton PUD reserves compare to other utilities?

In addition to comparing reserve levels with rating agency medians, Benton PUD benchmarks with other utilities to ensure its reserve levels are comparable with utilities that have a similar business structure.

The following chart compares DCOH of Benton PUD to other Washington PUDs based on a survey published in 2024 using 2023 data (latest information available).

Days Cash on Hand (DCOH)



Source: 2024 WPUA Source Book

Debt

It takes a tremendous amount of capital system infrastructure to distribute energy to our customers. Utility systems are designed and constructed to serve customers over a long number of years. Ideally, the customer who benefits from a capital asset pays for it through electric rates. This concept is known as ratepayer equity.

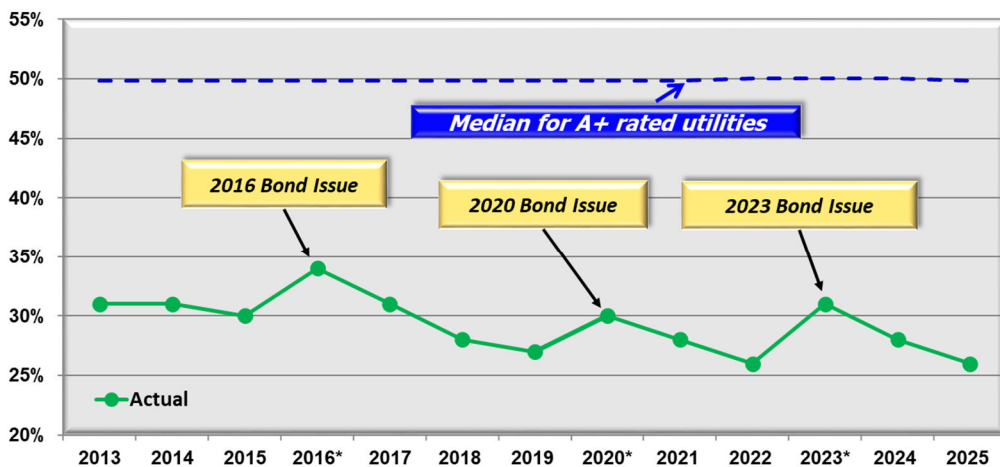
In order to accomplish ratepayer equity, most utilities finance long-lived assets by issuing tax-exempt bonds. This enables the cost of the asset to be recovered through retail rates over the life of the capital asset. If a utility's debt level is too low, it may indicate that today's ratepayer is paying for capital assets that will benefit future ratepayers. If a utility's debt level is too high, it may indicate just the opposite, that today's ratepayer may not be paying enough for the capital assets that are serving them.

What is the right level of debt?

Having the right amount of debt is a sound financial business practice and provides equity to our ratepayers. Benton PUD's financial policies set a ceiling on the amount of debt that Benton PUD can have outstanding by maintaining the debt ratio at 38% or less. Benton PUD had \$70.2 million in outstanding bonds at the end of 2025 with a debt ratio of 26%.

Benton PUD is below the median debt level for similarly rated utilities. This lower debt level provides future flexibility.

Historical Debt Ratio Compared To Benchmark



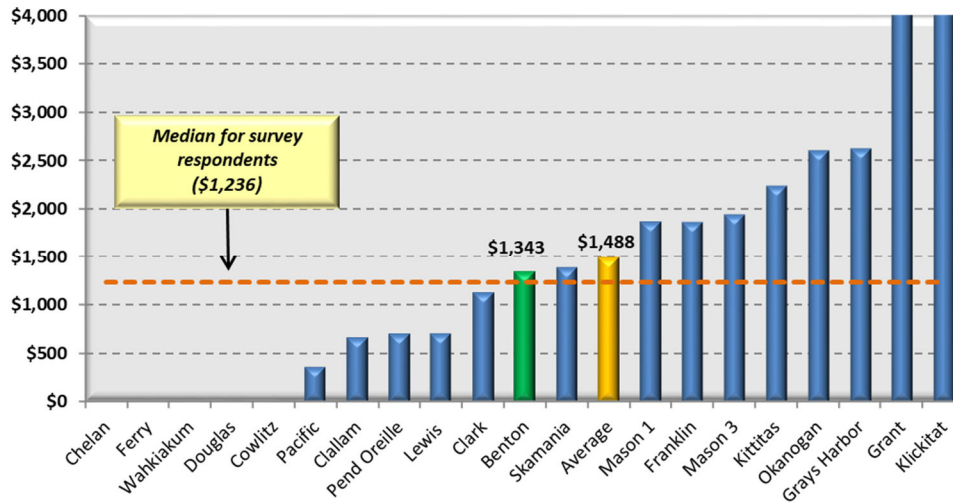
Source: Fitch Ratings, U.S. Public Power Peer Review – June 2022

How does Benton PUD debt compare to other utilities?

The following graph compares debt per customer of Benton PUD to other Washington PUDs based on a survey published in 2024 using 2023 data (latest information available). Benton PUD is slightly above the median and just below the average of Washington PUDs. In 2023, the District issued \$25 million in bonds.

Benton PUD's debt per customer of \$1,343 is slightly above the median of \$1,236, indicating we have used debt responsibly.

Debt per Customer



Source: 2024 WPUA Source Book

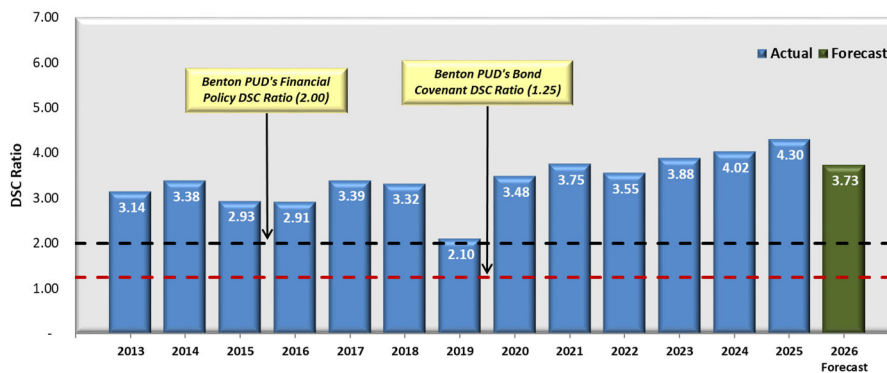
How does debt affect Benton PUD's obligations to bondholders?

Bonds are issued with covenants (contractual commitments) that provide assurance to the bondholders that future revenue streams will enable the issuer to pay interest and principal back to the buyer in future years. One of the most important requirements in bond covenants is maintaining a ratio called debt service coverage (DSC). This covenant requires that Benton PUD has net revenues (revenues less most expenses) that are at least 1.25 times the amount of debt service payments made in that year. For example, if the total amount of payments made to bondholders in a year is \$6 million, then the net revenues must equal \$7.5 million (1.25 x \$6 million) or more. If this ratio is not maintained at 1.25 times or higher, Benton PUD would be considered to have violated its contractual commitment to bondholders, and the bonds would be considered in default and may be due immediately.

Because maintaining the DSC ratio is so critical, Benton PUD's financial policies require Benton PUD plan to achieve a ratio of at least 2.0 times. By establishing financial plans to achieve a ratio of at least 2.0 times, we provide a cushion in case our financial projections do not perform according to plan. Rating agencies also look at historical and future planned DSC ratios as they assign credit ratings. A higher DSC ratio contributes to a better credit rating which leads to reduced borrowing costs.

The debt service coverage for Benton PUD in 2025 was 4.30 times, well above the planning target of 2.0 times.

Actual Annual DSC Ratio for Years 2013-2025



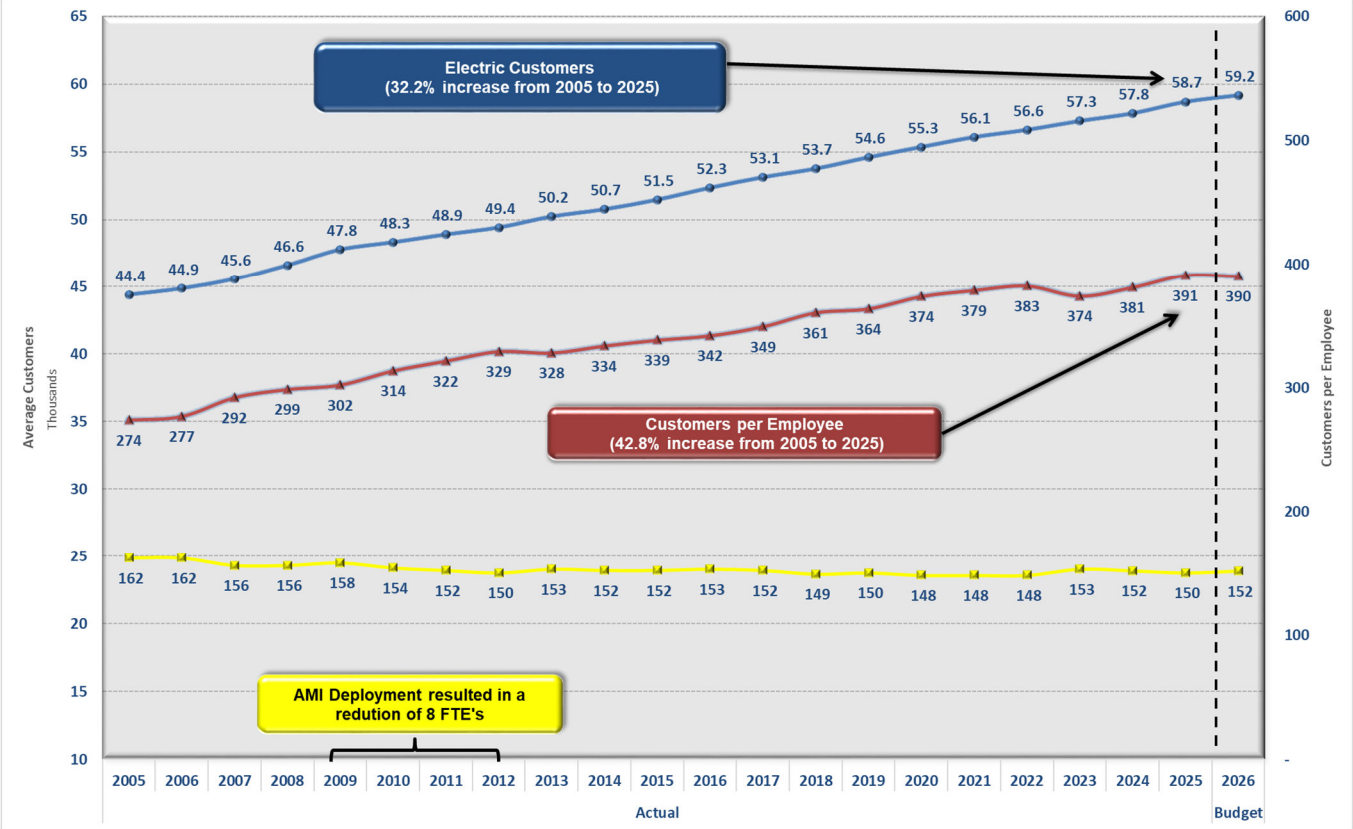
Source: Benton PUD 2025 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

Customers per Employee

Maintaining the financial health of Benton PUD is crucial and Benton PUD continues to strive to maximize value provided to customers. This can be done through benchmarking other metrics, such as the number of customers per employee. This metric measures the efficiency of staffing levels compared against a growing customer base. A higher ratio indicates Benton PUD is able to serve more customers with fewer employees. The following chart shows that since 2005, the number of customers has increased, while the number of employees has decreased, resulting in a 42.8% increase in the number of customers served per employee. This has been possible largely through the use of technology making Benton PUD operations more efficient.

Over the years, Benton PUD has found ways to use technology effectively to serve more customers per employee.

Actual Annual Average for Years 2005-2025

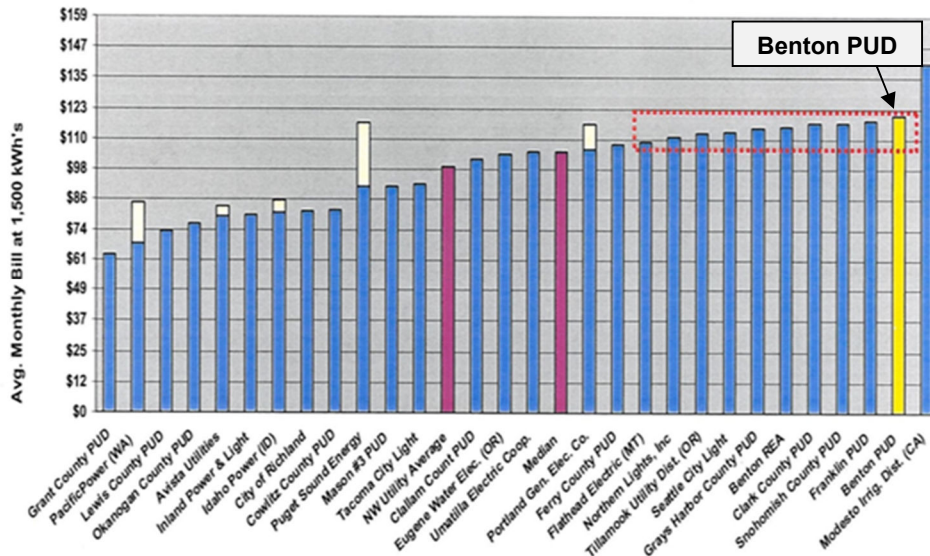


Note: American Public Power Association definition of a customer.
Actual results will typically be lower than budget due to attrition throughout the year.

Benton PUD Rates

Over the years Benton PUD has dedicated itself to improving its rates while maintaining its financial condition. The chart below shows how its average bills compared to other utilities back in 2003.

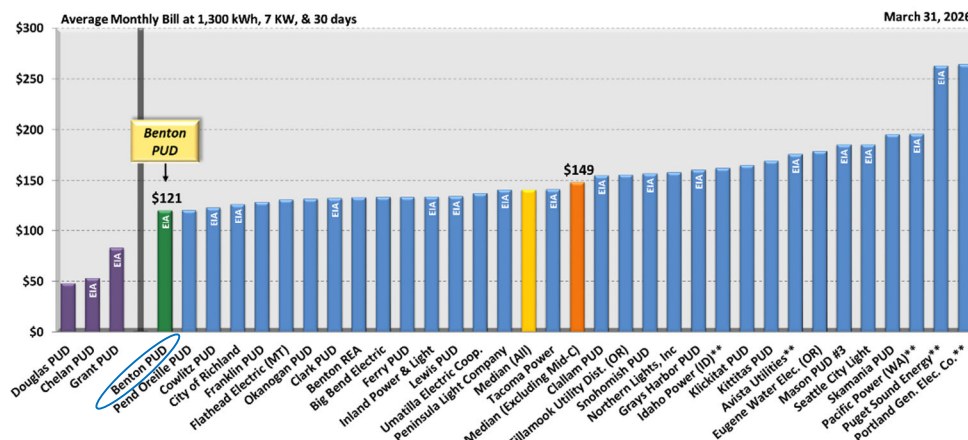
Residential Average Monthly Bill Comparison – 2003



□ Residential Exchange Credit

Since that time, Benton PUD has been able to drive down its rates and increase its financial stability with conservative financial policies. Benton PUD average bills are now considerably lower than the average and the median.

Residential Average Monthly Bill Comparison – 2026



Source: Calculated by Benton PUD staff using data from other utilities' websites.

Note: Douglas, Chelan and Grant PUDs are shown separately on the chart as all three of these PUDs own their own dams.