



RIVERSIDE PUBLIC UTILITIES

Board Memorandum

BOARD OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

DATE: FEBRUARY 23, 2026

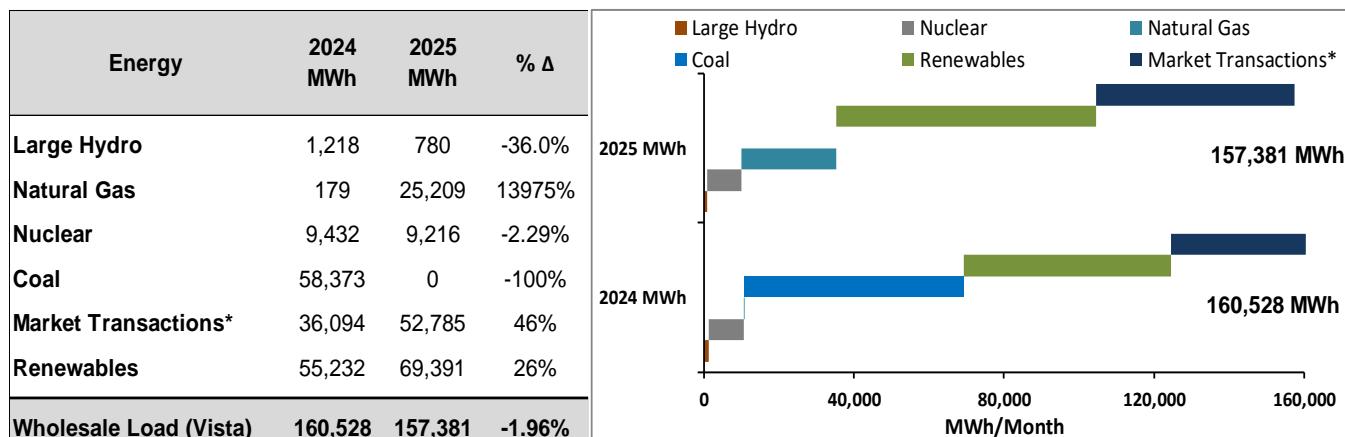
GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT

SUBJECT: MONTHLY POWER SUPPLY REPORT – DECEMBER 31, 2025

Monthly Power Usage:

Total wholesale load at Vista Substation for December 2025 was 157,381 MWh, a 1.96% decrease from December 2024 total of 160,528 MWh. The slight decrease in load was accompanied by a notable shift in the resource portfolio, primarily due to the Intermountain Power Project (IPP) transitioning its fuel source from coal to natural gas. Natural gas generation increased from 179 MWh to 25,209 MWh, marking the largest absolute change in the resource portfolio. Coal generation declined 100% (from 58,373 MWh to 0 MWh), completing the IPP transition from coal to gas. Renewable output increased 26% (55,232 MWh to 69,391 MWh), adding 14,159 MWh to the total supply. Large hydro output decreased by 36.00% (from 1,218 MWh to 780 MWh), consistent with regional hydrological conditions affecting hydro availability. Nuclear generation decreased 2.29% (from 9,432 MWh to 9,216 MWh). Market transactions increased 46% (from 36,094 MWh to 52,785 MWh), increasing wholesale purchases by 16,691 MWh.

Wholesale Resource Mix - December 2024 vs 2025



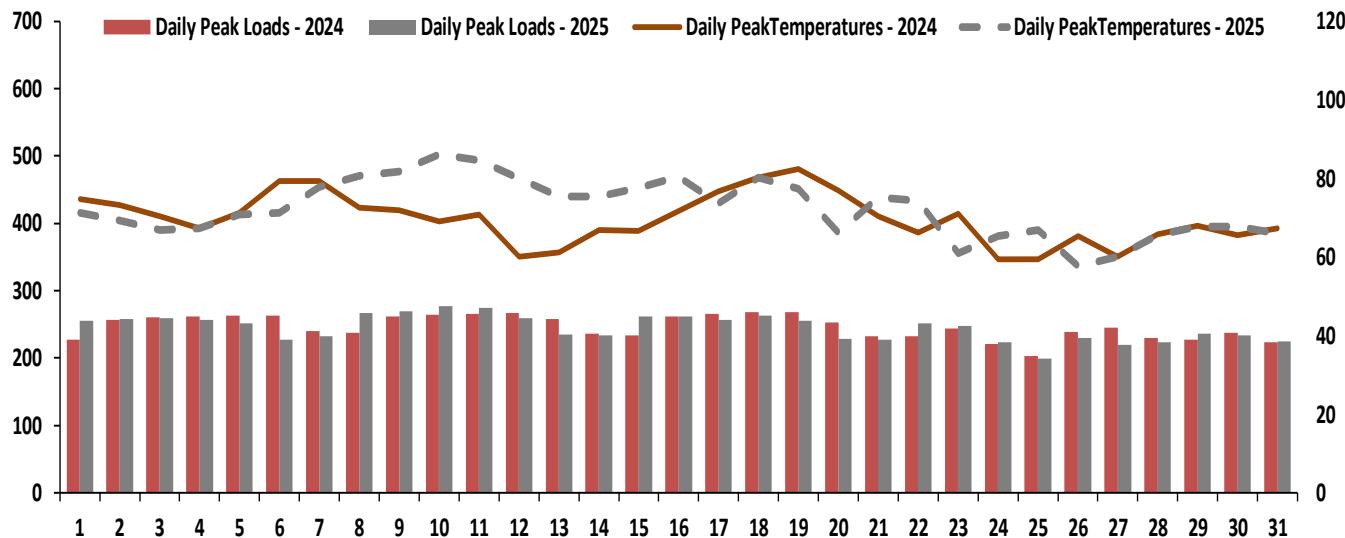
* The Market Transaction category comprises bilateral power contracts and purchases(sales) from(to) the CAISO.

Daily & Monthly Load & Temperature Trends

Weather, especially variable temperature, significantly impacts electricity demand. Typically, as temperatures increase, electricity demand will also increase, and vice versa. The charts below graphically illustrate the correlation between weather and electricity demand. However, this temperature peak was not sustained, with cooler conditions following shortly thereafter, which helped prevent prolonged increases in load.

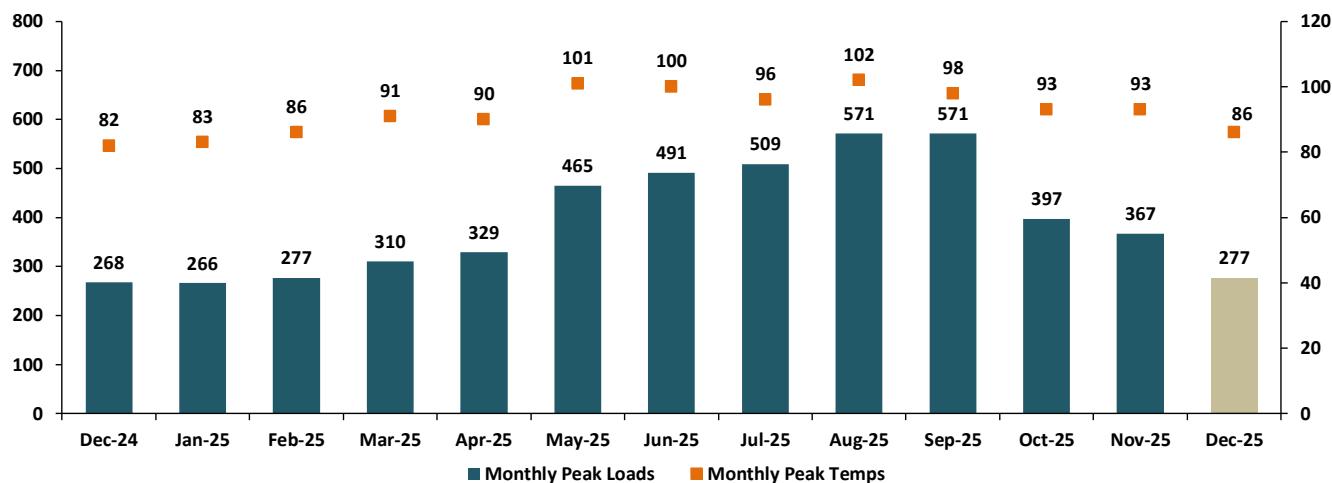
In December 2025, average daily peak temperatures reached 72°F, up from 70°F in December 2024. The monthly maximum temperature hit 86°F in 2025, slightly higher than the 83°F peak recorded in 2024. This 3°F increase in temperatures aligns with the early-month load differences shown in the chart below. December 2025 had 6 days with peak temperatures at or above 80°F, compared to 2 days in December 2024. There was a 10-day period of higher temperatures in December 2025, however there was no significant increase in the load when compared to 2024.

Daily Peak Load and Peak Temperature Comparisons



The chart displays temperature-sensitive load response patterns. Early December 2025 (days 8-17) showed higher peak loads linked to temperatures around 80°F. In contrast, peak loads in December 2024 remained more stable throughout the month, indicating a lack of extreme heat events. Mid-month 2024 (days 19-20) shows slightly higher temperatures compared to 2025, but with no sustained heat events. The average load patterns were slightly higher in December 2025 compared to December 2024. The monthly peak load was higher in 2025 at 277 MW, compared to 268 MW in the previous year.

Monthly Peak Load and Temperature

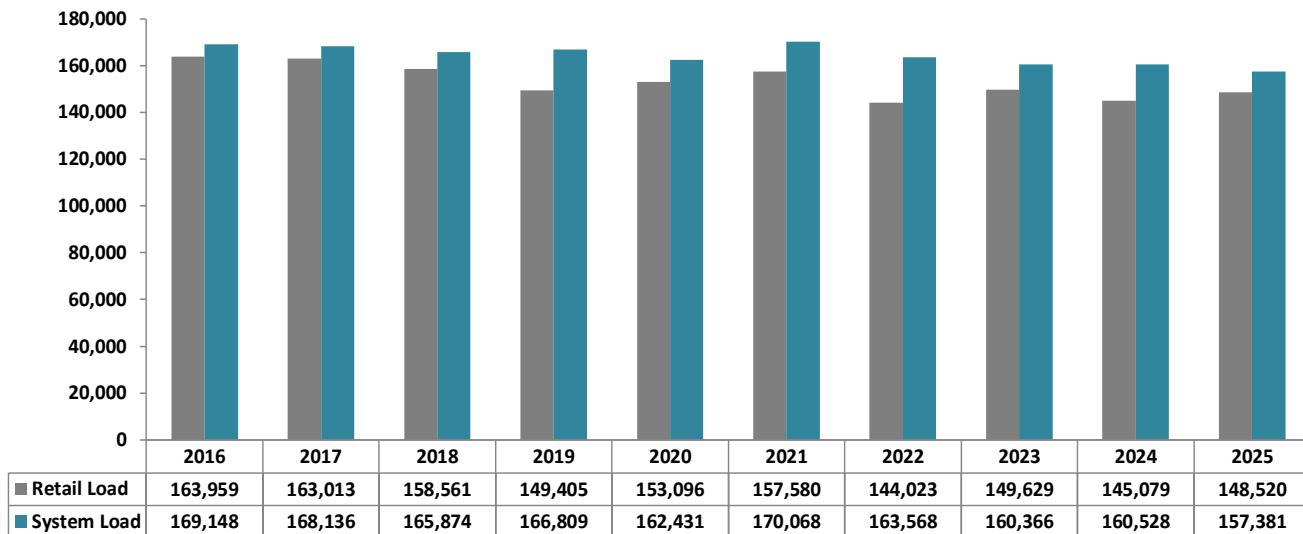


Hourly demand peaked at 277 MW on 12/10/25 HE 17, an increase of 9 MW compared to a peak of 268 MW the same month last year. Riverside's resources covered 73% of the hourly peak demand on 11/10/25.

10-Year Retail Load Trends

The retail load for December 2025 was 148,520 MWh, an increase of 3,441 MWh from the previous year's total of 145,079 MWh. The System load for December 2025 was 157,381 MWh, a decrease of 3,147 MWh from the prior year's reading of 160,528 MWh. The 10-year trend reflects a long-term flattening in electricity demand, both at the retail and system levels, with occasional rebounds that may be attributed to weather and/or economic conditions. Retail load values are impacted by the significant adoption of residential PV solar, efficiency programs, available meter data, losses, non-retail obligations, etc.

December Retail & System Loads (MWh/Month): 10-Year Trends

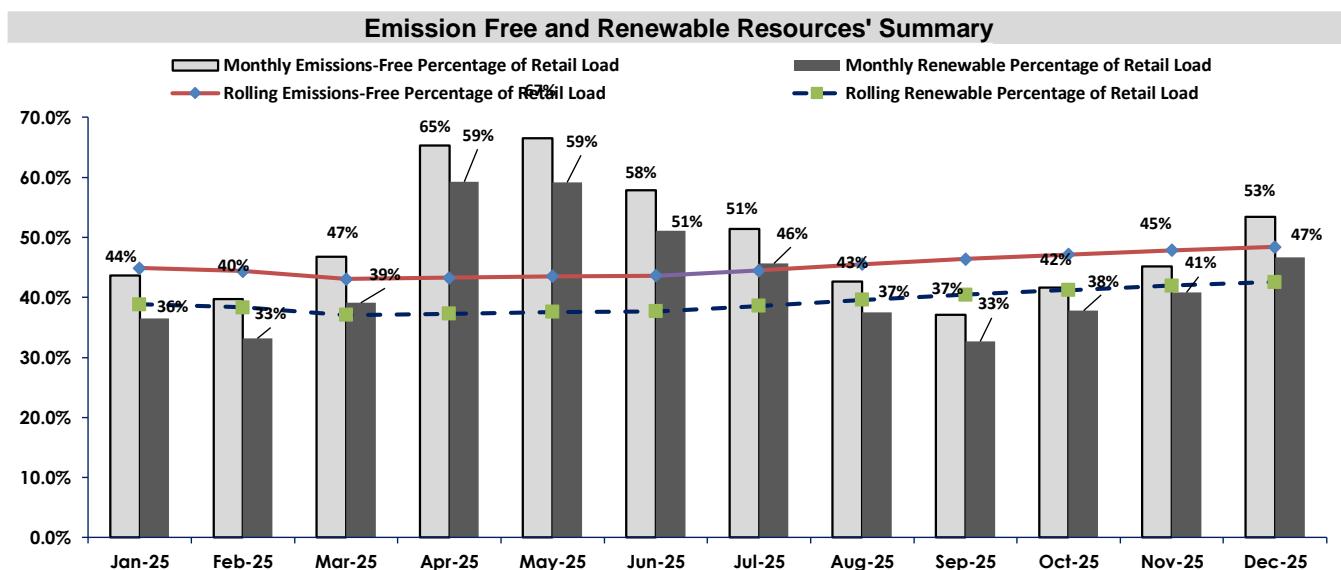


Renewable Generation Trends

In December 2025, renewable generation, as a percentage of retail load, increased by about 6 percentage points from November 2025 and increased by about 8.7 percentage points compared to December 2024. This increase in renewables from November 2025 to December 2025 reflects a combination of nuclear and geothermal output and considerable shifts in retail load. Lastly, in December 2025, Emissions-Free generation, as a percentage of retail load, increased by about 8 percentage points from November 2025 and increased by 8 percentage points compared to December 2024.

Nuclear generation totaled 9,216 MWh, a 52.2% increase compared to November 2025 (6,056 MWh), and a 2.3% decrease compared to December 2024 (9,432 MWh). Hydroelectric output totaled 780 MWh, a 39% decrease from November 2025 and a 36.0% decrease year-over-year, likely due to changing hydrologic conditions. Wind generation totaling 329 MWh, represents a 58.9% decrease from November 2025 (801 MWh) and a 68% decrease from December 2024 (1,042 MWh). These decreases reflect mild wind conditions during the month along with unscheduled outages. Solar generation reached 10,409 MWh, down 9.1% from November 2025 and a modest decrease of 7.3% from December 2024. Geothermal output reached 58,654 MWh, a 4.2% increase from November 2025, and a strong 37% increase over December 2024 due to unplanned outages in 2024.

The accompanying emissions-free and renewable resource summary chart below reflects values within the context of a rolling 12-month trend. While month-to-month variability is expected, the long-term trends remain supportive of emission-free resource development, with nuclear and geothermal continuing to provide consistent baseload support.

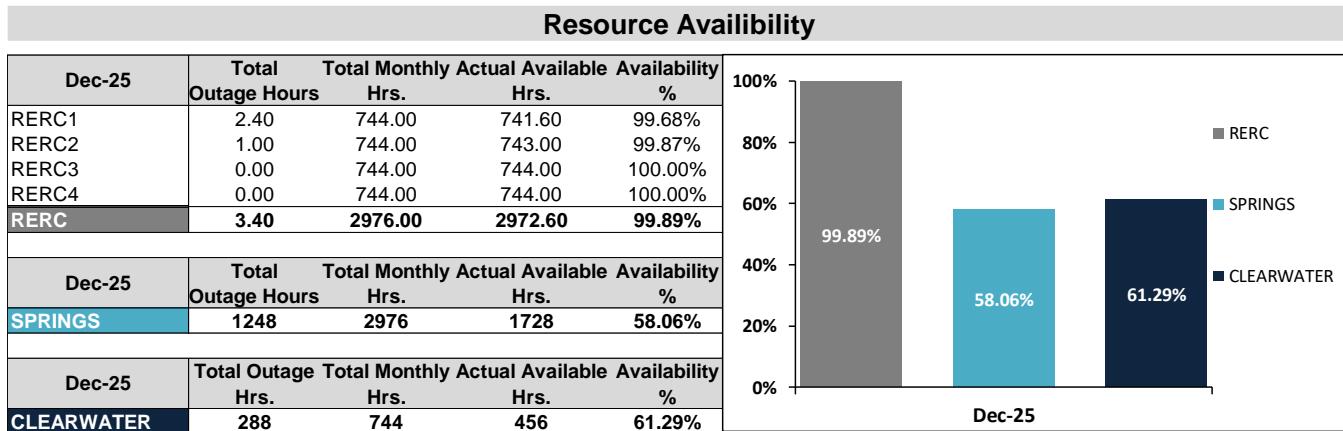


*Riverside's emissions free resources are composed of renewables plus hydro and nuclear

*Riverside's renewable resources are composed of solar, wind and geothermal.

December 2025 Resource Availability - Internal Generation

- RERC's availability for the month was 99.89%.
- Spring's availability for the month was 58.06%.
- Clearwater's availability for the month was 61.29%.

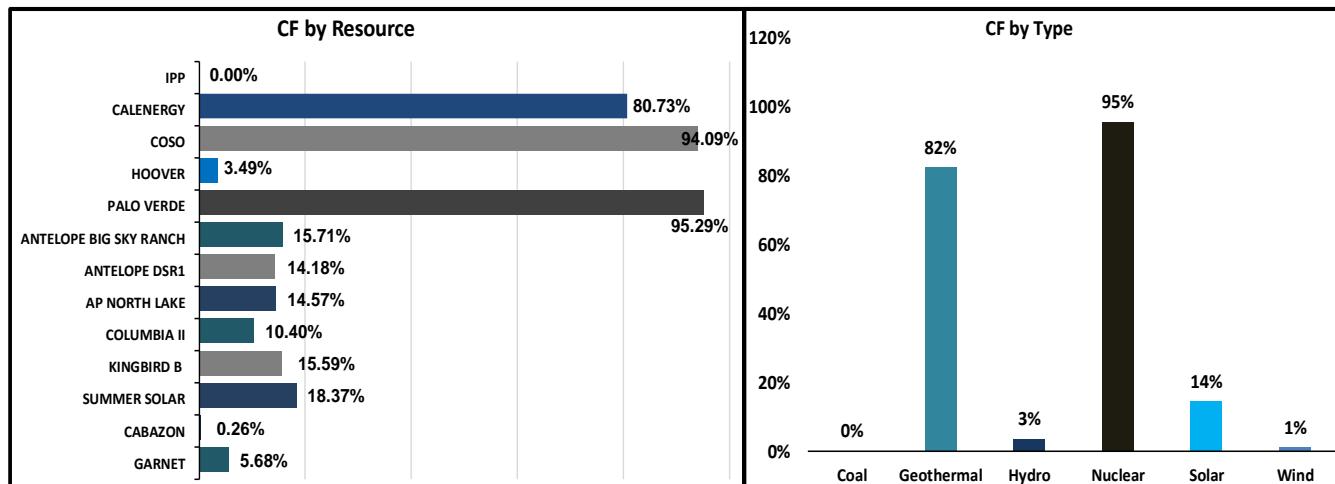


December 2025 Resource Availability – External Resources

Solar resources in December 2025 exhibited capacity factors ranging from 10.40% to 18.37%, reflecting modest seasonal irradiance across most sites. Wind resources showed capacity factors ranging from a low of 0.26% to a high of 5.68%. These values reflect lower wind conditions and further emphasize the intermittent nature of wind as a generation source. Riverside's share of Palo Verde nuclear output delivered steady performance, achieving a 95.29% capacity factor, indicative of reliable baseload generation. Hoover, a hydroelectric resource constrained by lake-level limitations operated at a 3.49% capacity factor, consistent with its status as an energy-limited asset. IPP, Riverside's coal-based resource, maintained a 0.00% capacity factor as it completed its migration to gas. Geothermal resources provided output with capacity factors ranging from 80.73% to 94.09%. It is worth reiterating that intermittent renewable resources, including wind and solar, have capacity factors influenced by natural factors such as cloud cover, blowing wind, etc.

Dec-25	Resource Type	Max. Monthly MWH	Actual Energy MWH	Capacity Factors
IPP	Coal	55,190	0	0.00%
CALENERGY	Geothermal	63,984	51,654	80.73%
COSO	Geothermal	7,440	7,000	94.09%
HOOVER	Hydro	22,320	780	3.49%
PALO VERDE	Nuclear	9,672	9,216	95.29%
ANTELOPE BIG SKY RANCH	Solar	7,440	1,169	15.71%
ANTELOPE DSR1	Solar	18,600	2,638	14.18%
AP NORTH LAKE	Solar	14,880	2,168	14.57%
COLUMBIA II	Solar	8,288	862	10.40%
KINGBIRD B	Solar	10,416	1,624	15.59%
SUMMER SOLAR	Solar	7,440	1,367	18.37%
TEQUESQUITE	Solar	5,580	581	10.42%
CABAZON	Wind	29,016	75	0.26%
GARNET	Wind	4,464	254	5.68%

Resource Capacity Factor Charts



Resource Outages and Transmission Constraints

- RERC
 - Unit 1 reboot controller issues
 - Unit 2 inspection
- SPRINGS
 - Perform various maintenance tasks
- CLEARWATER
 - Perform various maintenance tasks