



RIVERSIDE PUBLIC UTILITIES

Board Memorandum

BOARD OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

DATE: JANUARY 12, 2026

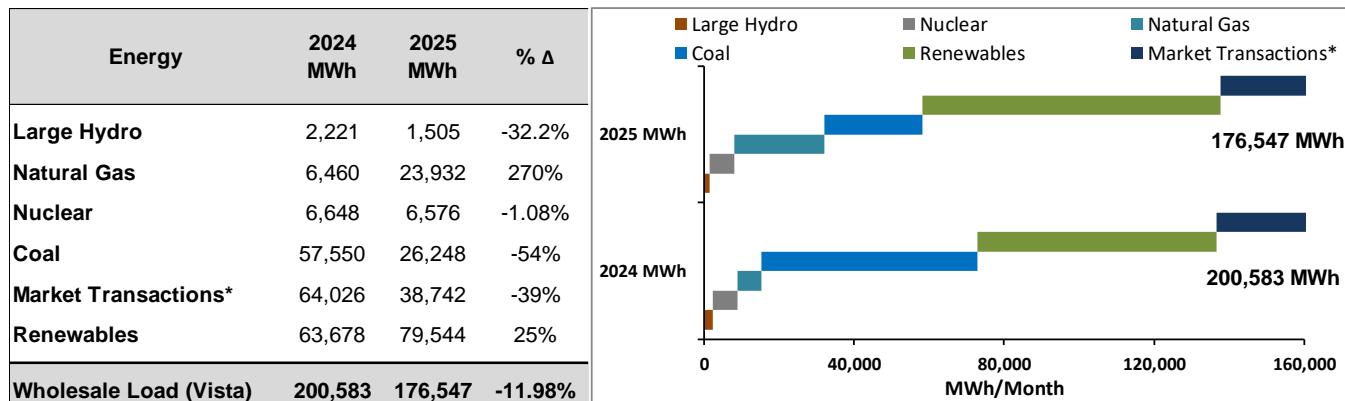
GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT

SUBJECT: MONTHLY POWER SUPPLY REPORT – October 31, 2025

Monthly Power Usage:

Total wholesale load at Vista Substation for October 2025 was 176,547 MWh, an 11.98% decrease from October 2024 total of 200,583 MWh. The reduction 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 rose 270% (from 6,460 MWh to 23,932 MWh), marking the largest absolute change in the resource portfolio. Coal generation declined 54% (from 57,550 MWh to 26,248 MWh), decreasing by 31,302 MWh year-over-year, reflecting the IPP transition. Renewable output increased 25% (63,678 MWh to 79,544 MWh), adding 15,866 MWh to the total supply. Large hydro output decreased by 32.20% (from 2,221 MWh to 1,505 MWh), consistent with regional hydrological conditions affecting hydro availability. Nuclear generation decreased 1.08% (from 6,648 MWh to 6,576 MWh), remaining relatively flat. Market transactions decreased 39% (from 64,026 MWh to 38,742 MWh), reducing wholesale purchases by 25,284 MWh. The decline in market purchases aligned along with the decreased load, highlighting higher renewable output and expanded natural gas capacity. This reduced Riverside's exposure to wholesale market price volatility.

Wholesale Resource Mix - October 2024 vs 2025

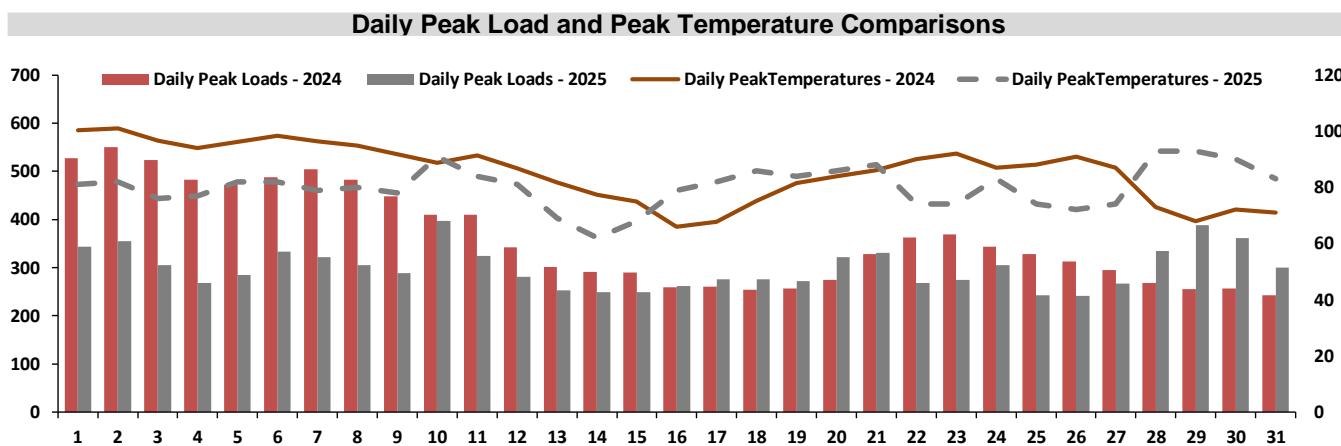


* The Market Transaction category comprises bilateral power contracts and purchases(sales) from(to) the CAISO.

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.

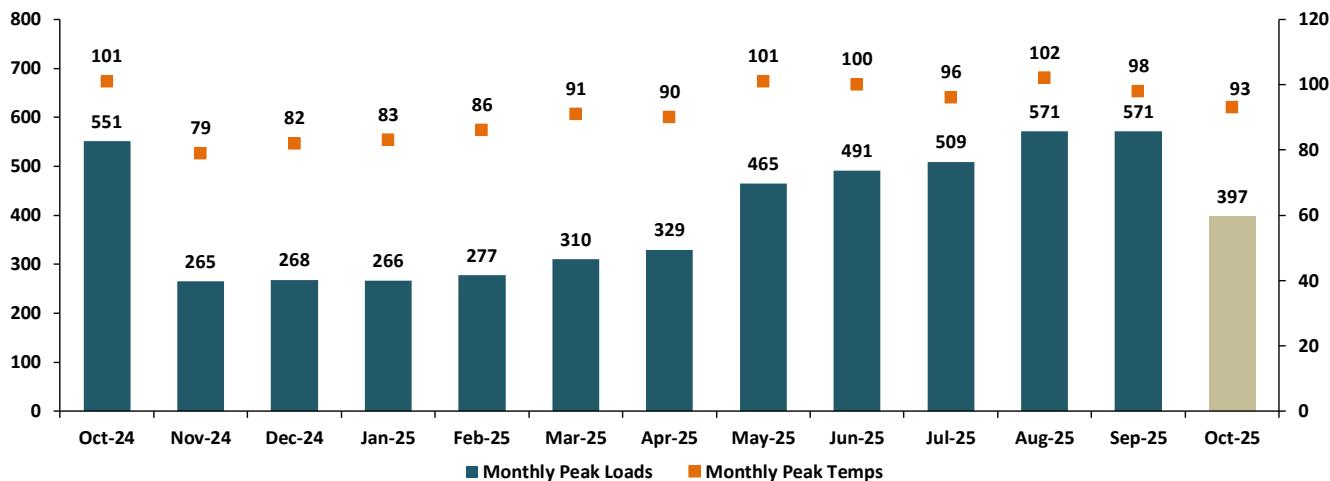
In October 2025, average daily peak temperatures reached 80°F, down from 86°F in October 2024. The monthly maximum temperature hit 93°F in 2025, significantly lower than the 101°F peak recorded in 2024. This 8°F decrease in extreme temperatures aligns with the early-month load differences shown in the chart below. October 2025 had 4 days with peak temperatures at or above 90°F, compared to 13 days in October 2024. This indicates that 2025 experienced fewer days of sustained high temperatures along and a lower overall peak.



The chart displays temperature-sensitive load response patterns. Early October 2024 (days 1-9) showed higher peak loads linked to temperatures around 100°F. In contrast, peak loads in October 2025 remained more stable throughout the month, indicating a lack of extreme heat events. Mid-month periods (days 10-27) reveal convergence in both temperature and load profiles between the two years. Late October 2025 (days 28-31) shows slightly higher temperatures compared to 2024. The average load patterns were lower in October 2025 compared to October 2024. In October 2025, the average daily peak load was 299 MW, considerably lower than the 361 MW average in 2024. The monthly peak load was lower in 2025 at 397 MW, compared to 551 MW in the previous year.

Overall, the 11.98% decline in total monthly load corresponds with cooler average temperatures and fewer high-heat days. Reduced cooling requirements lowered electricity consumption across residential and commercial segments, reinforcing the weather-driven nature of October demand variability.

Monthly Peak Load and Temperature

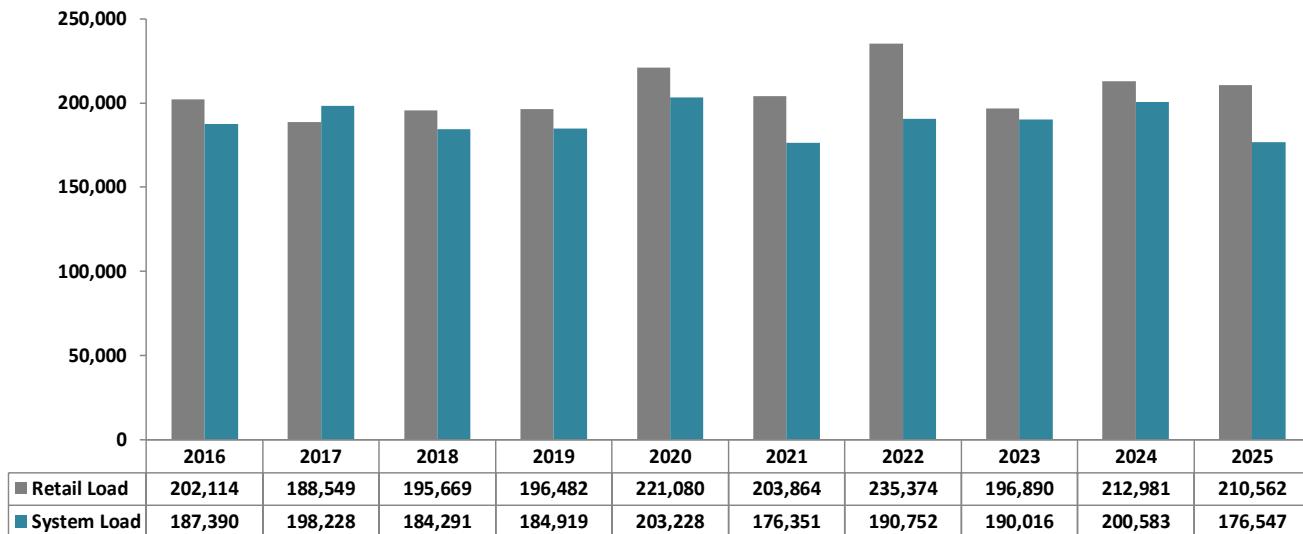


Hourly demand peaked at 397 MW on 10/10/25 HE 17, a decrease of 154 MW compared to a peak of 551 MW the same month last year. Riverside's resources covered 73% of the hourly peak demand on 10/10/25.

10-Year Retail Load Trends

The retail load for October 2025 was 210,562 MWh, a decrease of 2,419 MWh from the previous year's total of 212,981 MWh. The System load for October 2025 was 176,547 MWh, a decrease of 24,036 MWh from the prior year's reading of 200,583 MWh. The 10-year trend reflects a long-term flattening or slight decline in electricity demand, both at the retail and system levels, with occasional rebounds that may be attributed to weather and/or economic conditions.

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

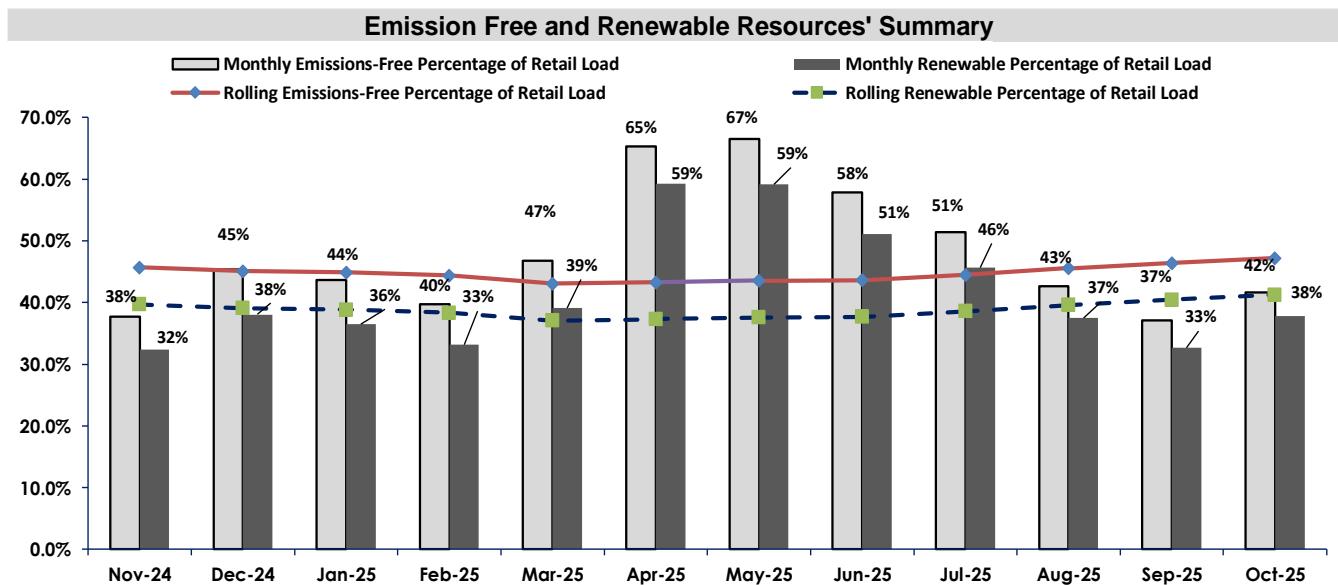


Renewable Generation Trends

In October 2025, renewable generation, as a percentage of retail load, increased by about 5 percentage points from September 2025 and increased by about 7.9 percentage points compared to October 2024. This increase in renewables from September 2025 to October 2025 is primarily due to the overall lower retail load level. Likewise, in October 2025, Emissions-Free generation, as a percentage of retail load, increased by about 5 percentage points from September 2025 and increased by 8 percentage points compared to October 2024.

Nuclear generation totaled 6,576 MWh, a 27.1% drop compared to September 2025 (9,024 MWh), and a slight 1.1% decrease compared to October 2024 (6,648 MWh). Hydroelectric output totaled 1,505 MWh, a 10% increase from September 2025 but also a 32.2% decrease year-over-year, due to changing hydrologic conditions. Wind generation totaling 1,553 MWh, represents a 18.7% decrease from September 2025 (1,912 MWh) and a 18% increase from October 2024 (1,317 MWh). These decreases reflect mild wind conditions during the month. Solar generation reached 18,534 MWh, down 7.7% from September 2025 and a slight increase of 4.4% from October 2024. Geothermal output reached 59,457 MWh, a 7.9% increase from September 2025, and a strong 33% increase over October 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.



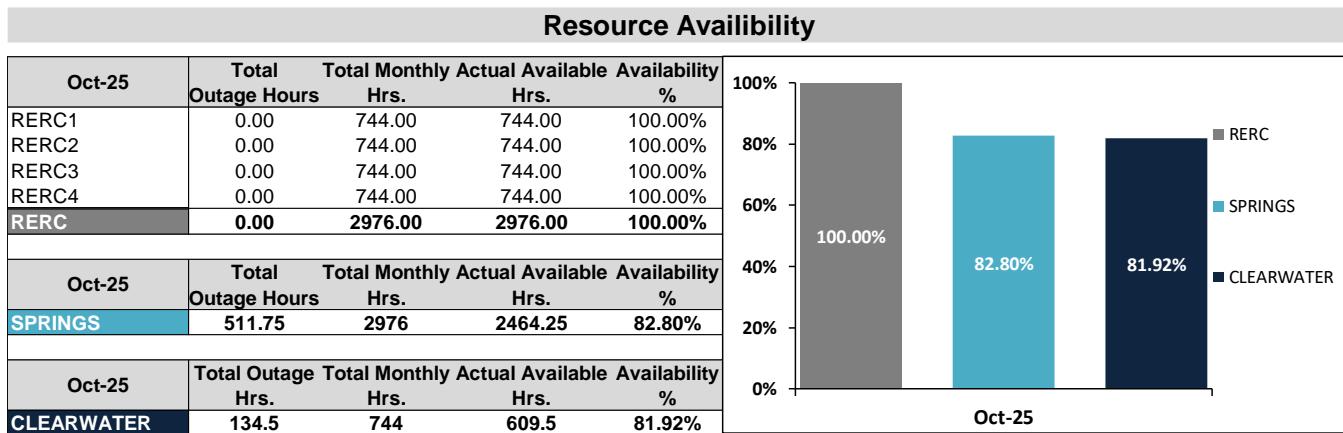
*Riverside's emissions free resources are composed of renewables plus hydro and nuclear

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

October 2025 Resource Availability - Internal Generation

- RERC's availability for the month was 100.00%.
- Spring's availability for the month was 82.80%.

- Clearwater's availability for the month was 81.92%.



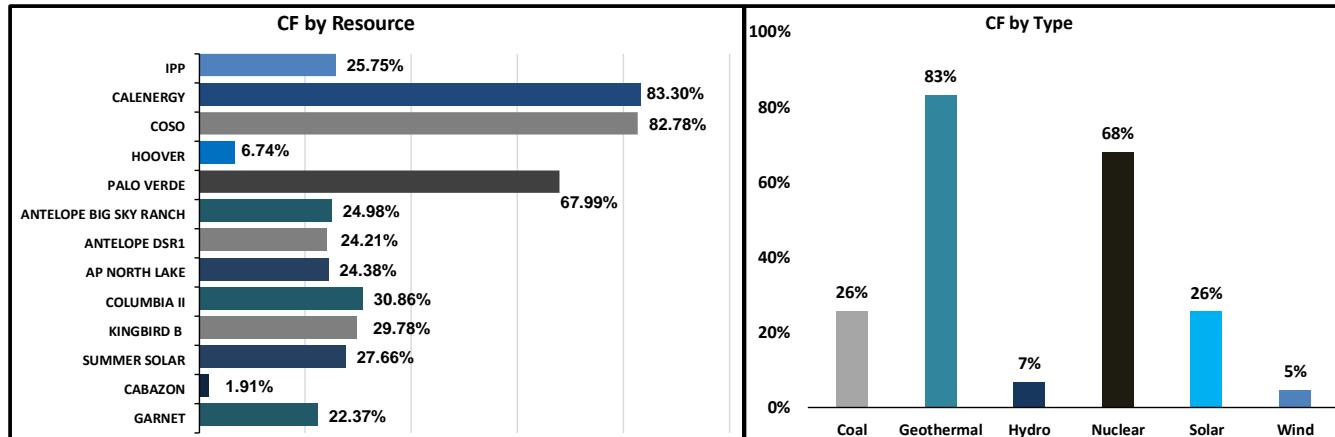
October 2025 Resource Availability – External Resources

Solar resources in October 2025 exhibited capacity factors ranging from 14.82% to 30.86%, reflecting modest seasonal irradiance across most sites. Wind resources showed capacity factors ranging from a low of 1.91% to a high of 22.37%. 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 67.99% capacity factor, indicative of reliable baseload generation. Hoover, a hydroelectric resource constrained by lake-level limitations, operated at a 6.74% capacity factor, consistent with its status as an energy-limited asset. IPP, Riverside's coal-based resource, maintained a 25.75% capacity factor due to coal availability limitations. Geothermal resources provided output with capacity factors ranging from 82.78% to 83.30%. 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.

Resource Capacity Factor Table

Oct-25	Resource Type	Max. Monthly MWH	Actual Energy MWH	Capacity Factors
IPP	Coal	101,928	26,248	25.75%
CALENERGY	Geothermal	63,984	53,298	83.30%
COSO	Geothermal	7,440	6,159	82.78%
HOOVER	Hydro	22,320	1,505	6.74%
PALO VERDE	Nuclear	9,672	6,576	67.99%
ANTELOPE BIG SKY RANCH	Solar	7,440	1,858	24.98%
ANTELOPE DSR1	Solar	18,600	4,503	24.21%
AP NORTH LAKE	Solar	14,880	3,628	24.38%
COLUMBIA II	Solar	8,288	2,558	30.86%
KINGBIRD B	Solar	10,416	3,102	29.78%
SUMMER SOLAR	Solar	7,440	2,058	27.66%
TEQUESQUITE	Solar	5,580	827	14.82%
CABAZON	Wind	29,016	555	1.91%
GARNET	Wind	4,464	999	22.37%

Resource Capacity Factor Charts



Resource Outages and Transmission Constraints

- RERC
 - None
- SPRINGS
 - Unit 2 outage due to high exhaust temperature shutdown
- CLEARWATER
 - Outage due to HRSG economizer repair