



# RIVERSIDE PUBLIC UTILITIES

Board Memorandum | April 27, 2026

## Monthly Power Supply Report

February 28, 2026 | GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT

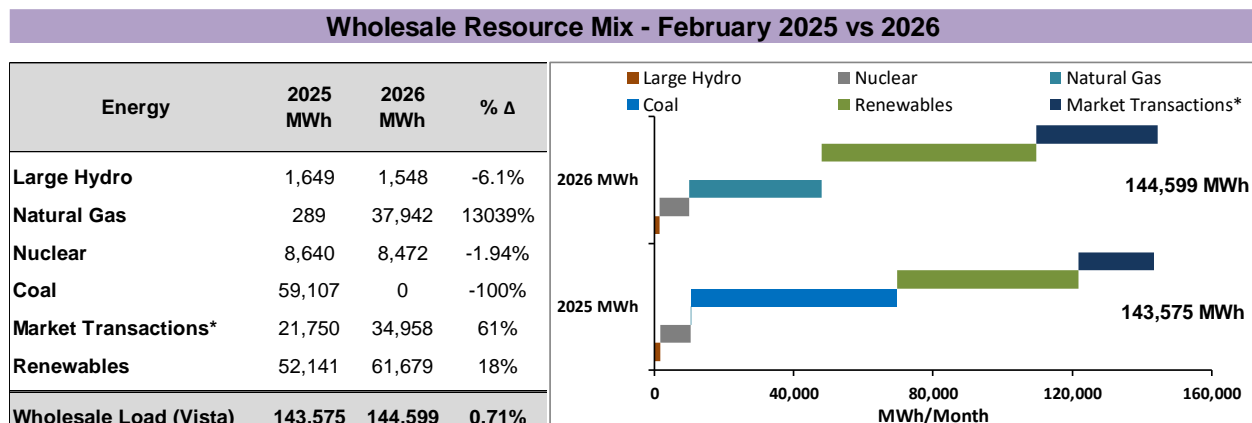
### Summary

In February 2026, total wholesale load was 144,599 MWh, up 0.71% from February 2025 (143,575 MWh). The biggest development this month was the completion of the Intermountain Power Project (IPP) transition from coal to natural gas. This single change significantly restructured the resource portfolio: coal generation dropped to zero, natural gas increased from 289 MWh to 37,942 MWh, and market transactions surged 61% to compensate for the shift. Renewable output grew 18% year-over-year, and emissions-free generation now accounts for 49.1% of retail load, roughly 9 percentage points higher than in February 2025.

|                      |                      |                            |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| Total Wholesale Load | Monthly Peak Demand  | Emissions-Free Share       |
| <b>144,599 MWh</b>   | <b>344 MW</b>        | <b>49.1%</b>               |
| Up 0.71% vs Feb 2025 | Up 67 MW vs Feb 2025 | of Retail Load, +9 pts YoY |

### Wholesale Resource Mix

The chart below shows all resource categories for February 2025 and February 2026. The IPP coal-to-gas transition is the main factor behind year-over-year changes. Renewable generation and market transactions both played key roles in maintaining supply as coal was phased out.



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

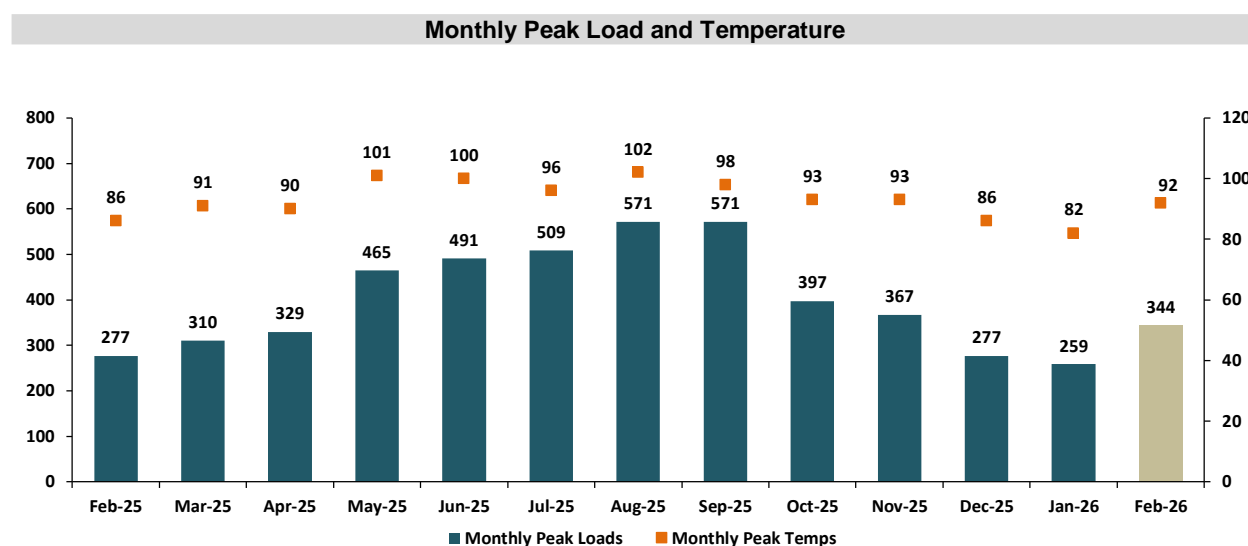
\*IPP resource completely transitioned from Coal to Natural Gas

The removal of coal (59,107 MWh) from the resource mix required rebalancing. IPP's new natural gas units supplied 37,942 MWh. Renewables contributed 9,538 MWh, and increased market purchases provided an additional 13,208 MWh. Overall demand also increased by 1,023 MWh, increasing the total replacement requirement.

## Demand and Weather Trends

### Monthly Peak Demand

The hourly peak demand for February 2026 was 344 MW, recorded HE17 on February 27<sup>th</sup>. This was 67 MW higher than the February 2025 peak of 277 MW. Riverside's own resources supplied 77% of that hourly peak, with market transactions covering the remainder.

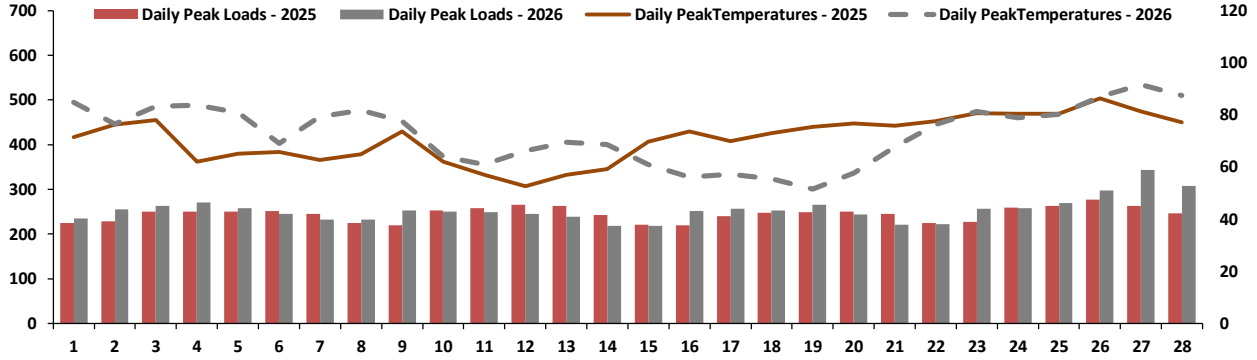


### Temperature and Load Patterns

The average daily peak temperature in February 2026 was 73°F, up from 71°F in February 2025. The monthly maximum temperature was 92°F in 2026, compared to 86°F in 2025. February 2026 had 10 days at or above 80°F, whereas February 2025 had only 5 days.

Due to higher average temperatures, peak load was higher in 2026, and average load patterns showed only slight variations between years except for the last week of the month. The 7-day period of higher temperatures at the end of the month led to a sustained increase in demand. This may be due to residential solar adoption, efficiency programs, or shifts in commercial and industrial usage patterns, although the data in this report does not confirm any single cause.

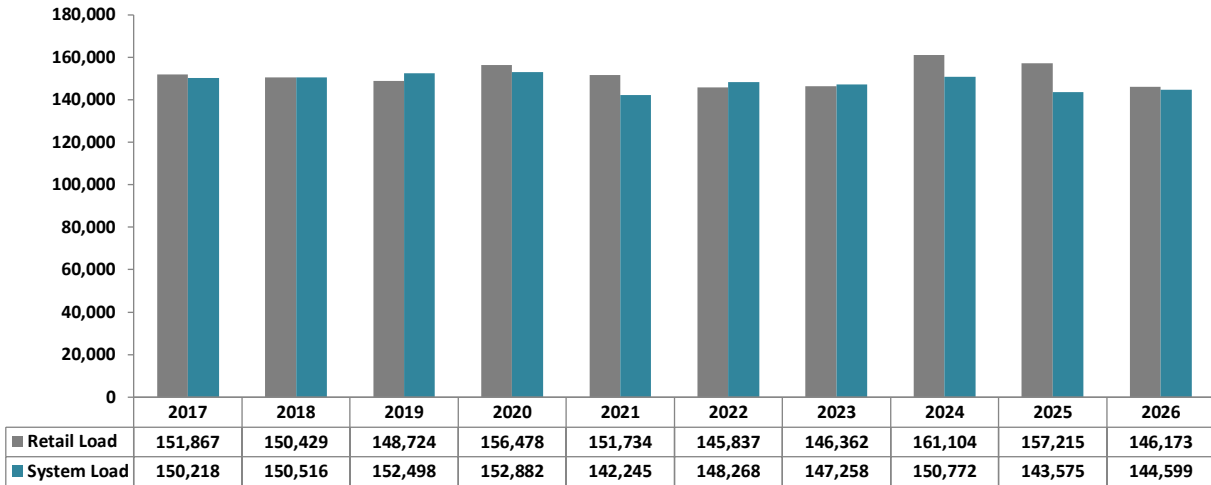
### Daily Peak Load and Peak Temperature Comparisons



### 10-Year Retail and System Load Trend

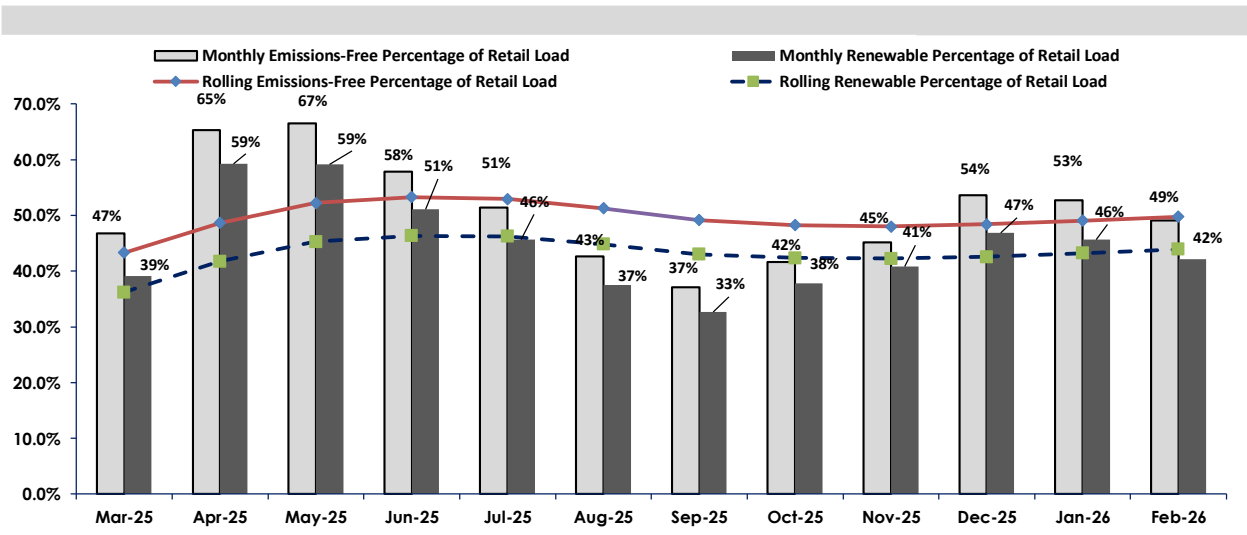
Retail load for February 2026 was 146,173 MWh, down 11,041 MWh from February 2025 (157,215 MWh). System load was 144,597 MWh, up 1,023 MWh year-over-year. The 10-year data shows a flattening trend in both retail and system load. February system load of 144,599 MWh is amongst the lowest recorded months in this 10-year series, continuing the downward trend that began after 2017.

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



### Renewable and Emissions-Free Generation

Renewables accounted for 42.2% of retail load in February 2026, an increase of about 9.0 percentage points from February 2025. Emissions-free generation (renewables plus nuclear and hydro) reached 49.1% of retail load, also increased about 9 percentage points year-over-year. Both metrics decreased by about 3 & 4 percentage points respectively from January 2026.

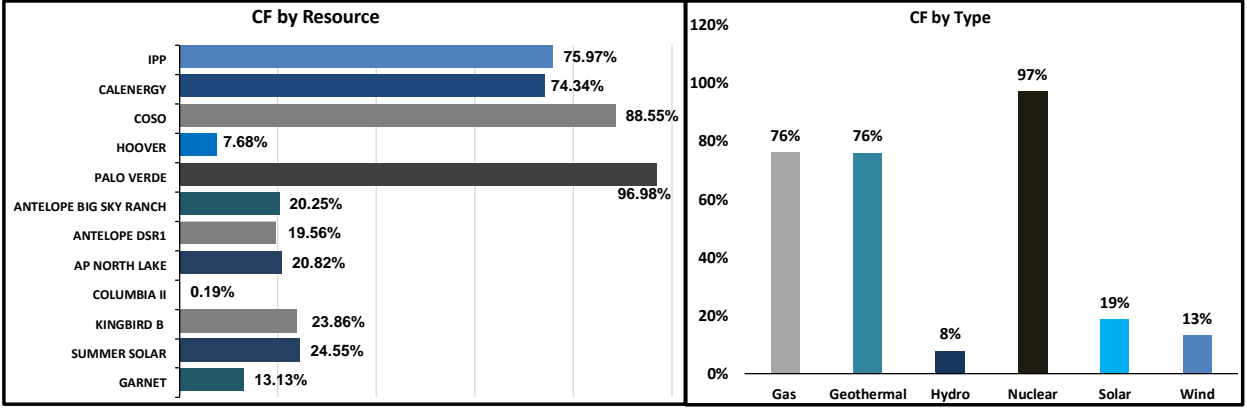


\*Riverside's emissions free resources are composed of renewables plus hydro and nuclear  
 \*Riverside's renewable resources are composed of solar, wind and geothermal.

### External Resource Capacity Factors

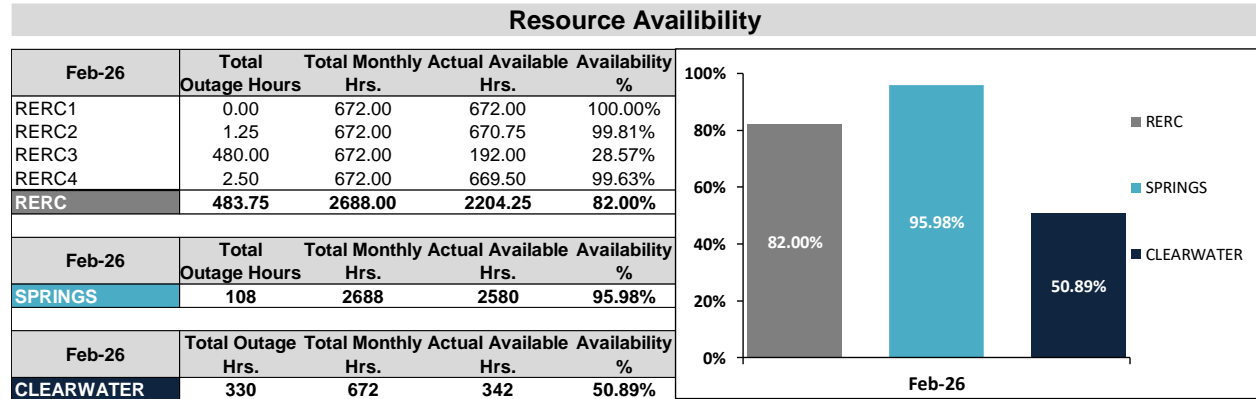
Capacity factors measure actual output as a percentage of maximum possible output for the same time period. For intermittent resources such as wind and solar, lower capacity factors primarily reflect natural conditions rather than equipment issues, while for dispatchable and baseload resources, capacity factor serves as a more direct measure of operational performance.

### Resource Capacity Factor Charts



## Internal Resource Capacity Factors

The following table summarizes availability for Riverside's three internal generation facilities in February 2026. RERC performed at 82.00% due to forced outages and Clearwater performed at 50.89% due to planned maintenance outage. Springs ran at 95.98% availability due to SoCal gas pipeline maintenance.



### Outage Details

- RERC Unit 2: Fuel flow meter replacement forced outage (1.25 hours)
- RERC Unit 3: Combustor replacement planned outage (480 hours)
- RERC Unit 4: Engine inspection due to shutdown alarm issues forced outage (2.50 hours)
- Springs: SoCal gas pipeline planned maintenance (108 hours)
- Clearwater: Various planned maintenance tasks performed during the month