



RIVERSIDE PUBLIC UTILITIES

Board Memorandum

BOARD OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

DATE: April 27, 2026

GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT

SUBJECT: MONTHLY WATER REPORT – February 28, 2026

Total water production (potable and non-potable) was 4,641 acre-feet (AF) or 1,512 million gallons. For reference, an acre-foot is the volume of water needed to cover 1 acre of land with water 1 foot deep. This equates to about 325,850 gallons of water – about half the size of an Olympic swimming pool.

For Fiscal Year 2025-26 to date, total water production and deliveries of 52,088 AF decreased by 1,737 AF (3 %) from last fiscal year, as shown in Figure 1 of the attachment to this report. Total production by calendar year is shown in Figure 2 (attached). The annual rolling production totals by month are shown in Figure 3 (attached). In February, the peak water usage on the potable water distribution system was 60.8 million gallons per day and occurred on February 9, 2026, as shown in Figure 4 (attached).

February potable water production totaled 4,241 AF, an increase of 45 AF (1%) from last February. Under its production, conveyance, and emergency water supply agreements, the water division wheeled 666 AF of potable water to the Western Municipal Water District and wholesaled 61 AF of potable water to the City of Norco in February.

In February, RPU's Gallons Per-Capita per Day (GPCD) was 132, and its Residential Gallons Per-Capita per Day (R-GPCD) was 74. RPU's annual rolling GPCD was 174, RPU's annual rolling R-GPCD was 99, as shown in Figure 5 (attached). On July 3, 2024, the State Water Resources Control Board adopted the *Making Conservation a California Way of Life* regulation, which includes new performance standards. These standards became effective on January 1, 2025, and RPU is in compliance, with water use approximately 10,000 AF under the 2025 budget.

Weather conditions in the City of Riverside indicate that February 2026 was 2 degrees warmer compared to February last year, with an increase of .82 inches in rainfall compared to February 2025.

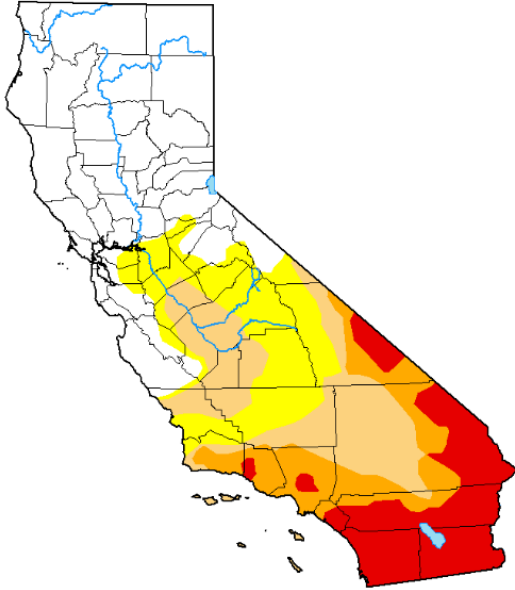
On a regional scale, the link below provides real-time updates on the progression and intensity of the Drought within the State:

<https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/CurrentMap/StateDroughtMonitor.aspx?CA>

The maps below show the drought conditions throughout the State between February 2025 and February 2026, and an annual class change map for improvement or degradation in the drought conditions.

Drought Classification

- None
- D0 (Abnormally Dry)
- D1 (Moderate Drought)
- D2 (Severe Drought)
- D3 (Extreme Drought)
- D4 (Exceptional Drought)
- No Data

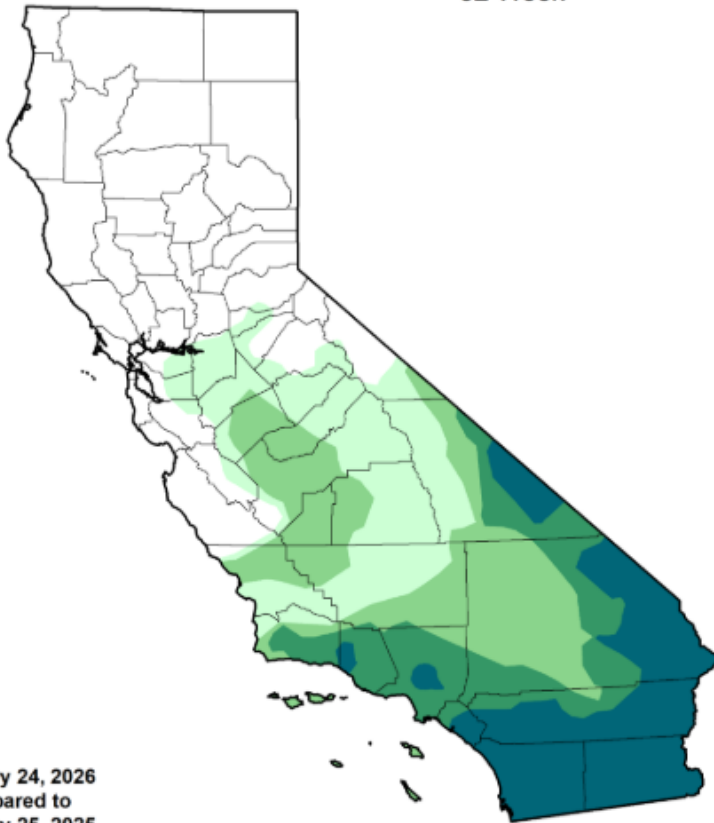


< February 25, 2025 > ⌵



< February 24, 2026 > ⌵

U.S. Drought Monitor Class Change - California 52 Week



February 24, 2026
compared to
February 25, 2025



- 5 Class Degradation
- 4 Class Degradation
- 3 Class Degradation
- 2 Class Degradation
- 1 Class Degradation
- No Change
- 1 Class Improvement
- 2 Class Improvement
- 3 Class Improvement
- 4 Class Improvement
- 5 Class Improvement

droughtmonitor.unl.edu

Significant events for the water system in February 2026.

Date	Site	Issue	Comments	Status
Sep-25	Garner B		Well Rehab	Out of Service
Feb-26	Garner C		Well Rehab	Out of Service

Basin Groundwater Levels

Groundwater levels in the Bunker Hill, Rialto-Colton, and Riverside North basins continue to show a long-term decline, while groundwater levels in the Riverside South Basin remain relatively stable as described below and shown in Figure 6 (attached).

- Water levels in the Bunker Hill Basin increased by 9 feet compared to February of last year.
- Water levels in the Rialto-Colton Basin decreased by 3 feet compared to February of last year.
- Water levels in the Riverside North Basin decreased by 5 feet compared to February of last year.
- Water levels in the Riverside South Basin remained relatively unchanged compared to February of last year.

Since 1994, RPU has invested in capital improvement projects such as stormwater capture in the Bunker Hill Basin to mitigate declining water levels in its groundwater basins and support Riverside's primary water supply source. These stormwater capture projects are currently operational and have the capacity to recharge up to 80,000 AF of stormwater in any wet year, supporting groundwater levels in Riverside's groundwater wells while increasing Riverside's extraction rights as set by the Western-San Bernardino Watermaster.