# CITY OF BURBANK
# BURBANK WATER AND POWER
# STAFF REPORT

**DATE:** June 2, 2022
**TO:** Burbank Water and Power Board
**FROM:** Dawn Roth Lindell, General Manager, BWP *Riad Sleiman for Dawn Roth Lindell*
**SUBJECT:** **April 2022** Operating Results

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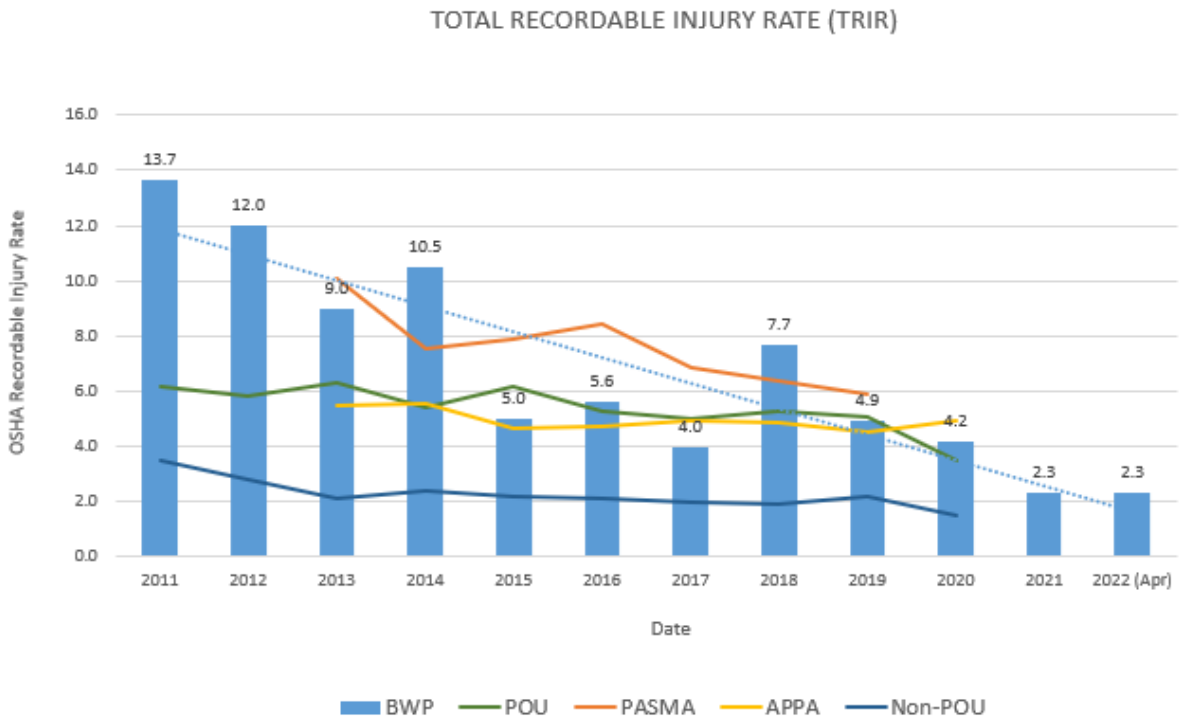
***Please note that changes from last month's report are in BOLD**

## SAFETY

**For this reporting period, BWP experienced no OSHA recordable injuries. BWP's 12-month rolling average rate is 2.3.**




OSHA Recordable Injury Rate = No. of recordable cases per 100 full time employees. Current year expressed as 12 month rolling average
POU - Publicly Owned Utilities - Bureau of Labor Statistics
PASMA - Public Agency Safety Management Association (Local Utilities only Data)
APPA - American Public Power Authority - Average recordable injury rate for similar sized organization
Non-POU - Bureau of Labor Statistics, all non-govenrnmental utility services

## Electric Financial Results

For the electric fund, **March** energy demand was **9%** below budget. For the month of **March**, net income was a loss of **$2,228,000**, which was **$1,666,000 worse** than budgeted. The unfavorable variance was primarily attributed to **lower than planned retail sales and higher retail power supply expenses than planned, offset partially by lower than planned operating expenses.**

Fiscal-year-to-date (FYTD) energy usage was **8%** below budget. For FYTD **March**, net income was a loss of **$5,786,000**, which was **$4,991,000** worse than budgeted. The unfavorable variance was primarily attributed to lower than planned retail sales as a result of COVID-19, higher natural gas prices and transmission expenses, and the Lake One Unit repairs, offset partially by lower operating expenses **and the wholesale asset utilization program.**

For additional details, please see the attached financial statements.

## Water Financial Results

For the water fund, MTD potable water demand was **22%** higher than budget. For the month of **March**, net income was a loss of **$117,000**, which was **$397,000 better** than budgeted. The **favorable** variance was primarily attributed to higher than planned potable and recycled sales and lower than planned operating expenses, offset partially by higher than planned water supply expense.

FYTD potable water demand was **1%** below budget. Recently, the Governor called for all Californians to voluntarily reduce water use by 15% from 2020 levels. For FYTD **March**, net income was **$835,000**, which was **$1,599,000** better than budgeted. The favorable variance was primarily attributed **to** lower than planned operating expenses, lower than planned water supply expense as a result of using more of the lower cost Valley/BOU water than planned, and higher than planned recycled water sales, offset partially by lower than planned potable water sales.

For additional details, please see the attached financial statements.

## COVID-19, Inflation, and Drought Impacts

**March's** results reflect the **twenty-fourth** month of the impacts resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic beginning on March 19, 2020. With some Burbank commercial enterprises curtailing operations, this order has impacted commercial demand for water and energy in Burbank.

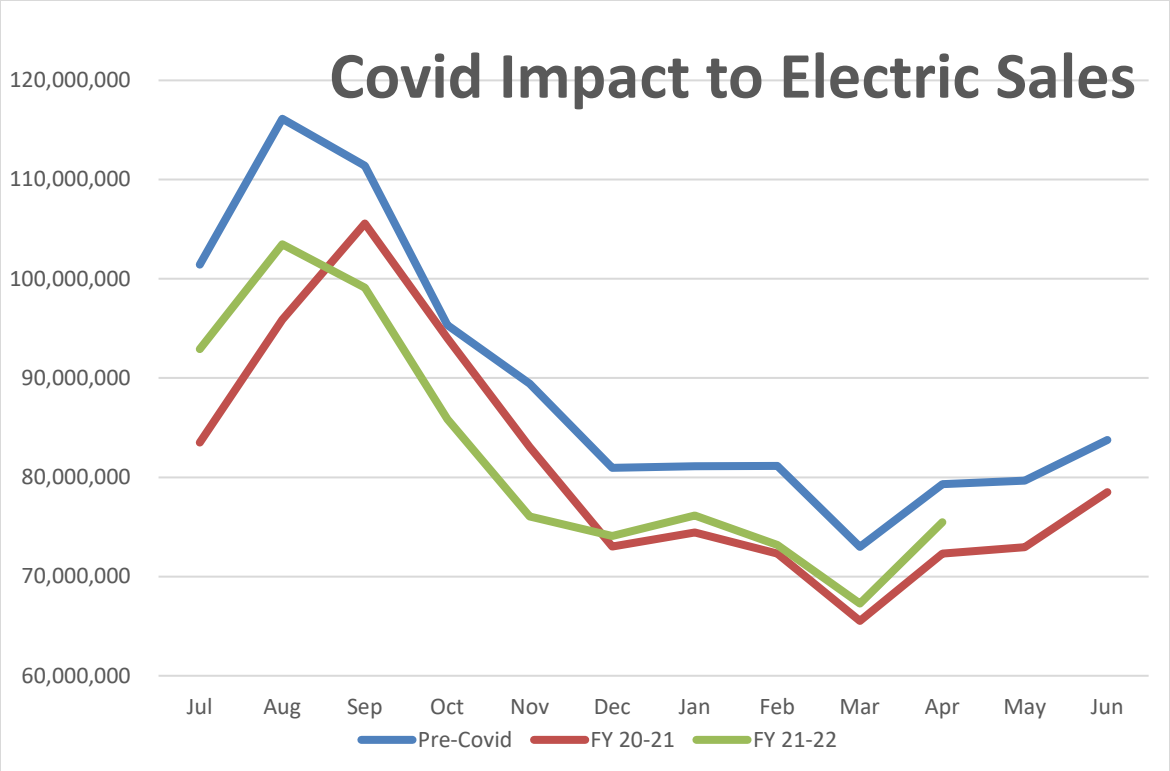
The current year's adopted budget was based on a partial recovery of the economy. Both energy and water demand were budgeted to increase by 1.2% and 0.5% from the prior fiscal year, respectively. Data has shown that the impact of COVID-19 has resulted in a continuous reduction of electric demand and very minimal impact, if there is any, in water

demand. Since the beginning of the pandemic, there has been a large increase in customer receivables.

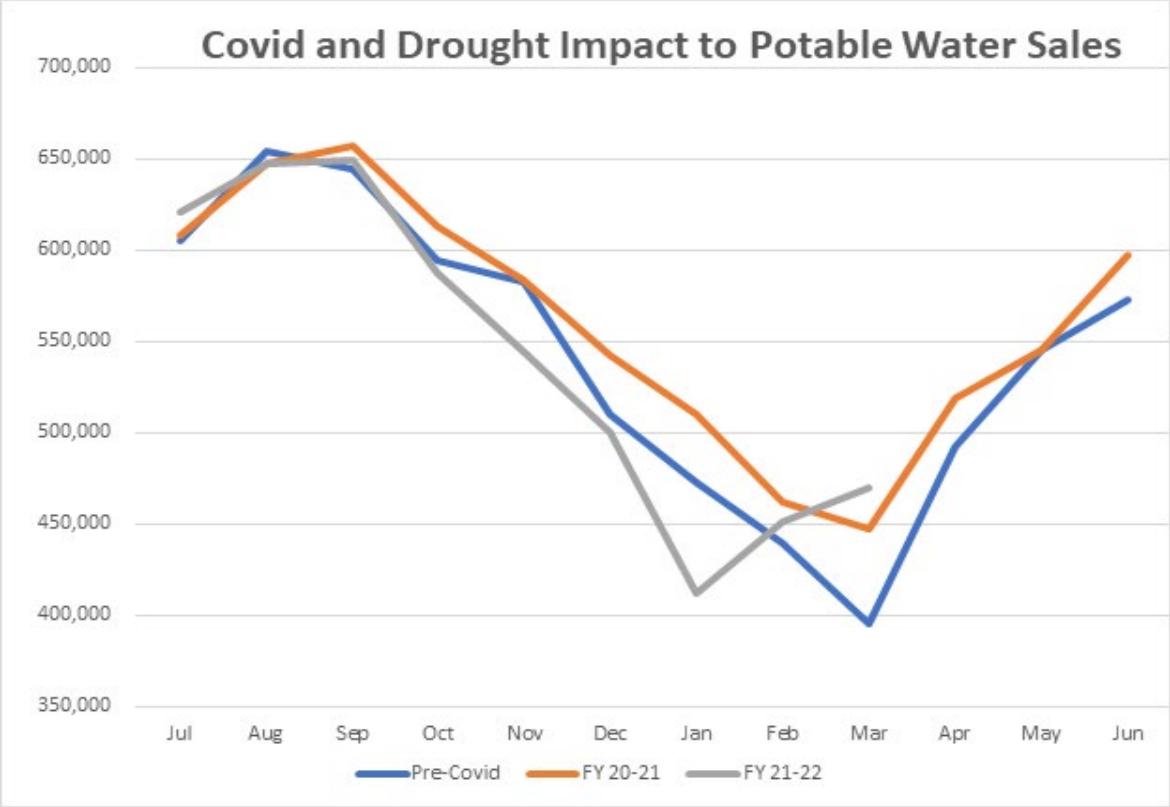
In the last year, BWP net income has been heavily impacted by increasing inflation. As of this writing, US inflation has climbed **as high as** 8.5%. In many cases, we are seeing expenses for the utility grade items to be much higher than 8.5%. Below are examples of utility items impacted by inflation:

- Emissions control system upgrade for the Lake One Unit - increase of 25% from $2 million to $2.5 million
- A renewable solar, plus energy storage project - increase of 71%, from $35/MWh to $60/MWh
- New substation buildout - increase of 47% from ~$17M to ~$25M
- Rebuild substation - increase of 67% from ~$9M to ~$15M
- Copper coils for 1-inch service lines - increase of 64% from $6.09 to $9.98 per foot
- 8-inch ductile iron pipe – increase of 42% from $20.79 to $29.59 per foot
- Other increases in materials:
    - Plastic conduit: 125%
    - Chlorine gas 98%
    - Plastic 57.7%
    - Metals 35.5%
    - Water meter boxes 25%
    - Precast concrete products 12.8%
    - Concrete 9.9%

For the electric fund, **March** energy demand was **9.2%** below budget primarily driven by COVID-19. The chart below shows current fiscal year sales compared to prior fiscal year and pre-COVID. **March** sales were **8%** lower compared to **March** pre-COVID. Fiscal year to date sales were 10% lower compared to the same period pre-COVID. This table is not weather normalized.




Water sales in general have been minimally impacted by the pandemic. The decrease in commercial sales were offset by an increase in residential demand primarily driven by the pandemic. More recently, the Governor called for all Californians to voluntarily reduce water use by 15% from 2020 levels. **March's** potable water demand was **22% higher** than budget and was **5% higher** compared to **March** 2021. The chart below shows current fiscal year potable water sales compared to prior fiscal year and pre-COVID. **March** sales were **18.8% higher** compared to **March** pre-COVID. Fiscal year to date sales were **0.3%** lower compared to the same period pre-COVID. This table is not weather normalized.




**Accounts Receivables**

The chart below shows the drastic increase for receivables that are over 31 days old for BWP's electric and water funds.


*Excludes in-lieu and utility users tax.

## WATER DIVISION

**Burbank's Water Use**

The table below shows water use in Burbank during **April 2022** compared to **April 2020** measured in gallons per capita per day (gpcd). This measurement is used as determined by the California Governor's order of 15% reduction.

| | Average Monthly Use |
|---|---|
| **Apr 2020** | **112 gpcd** |
| **Apr 2022** | **131 gpcd** |

**Water use, in terms of gpcd, during April 2022 was 17% higher than the April 2020 baseline. We will track and report monthly water use versus 2020 values as we continue to monitor our response to the Governor's order to reduce water consumption by 15%.**

| | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2020 (Baseline)** | **159** | **153** | **136** | **132** | **125** | **126** | **104** | **112** |
| **2021** | **155** | **138** | **134** | **110** | **112** | **124** | 126 | 134 |
| **2022** | | | | | **106** | **128** | **127** | **131** |
| | **-2.5%** | **-9.8%** | **-1.5%** | **-16.7%** | **-15.2%** | **1.6%** | **22.1%** | **17%** |

**All values compared with standard of 2020 water consumption**

**Burbank Operating Unit (BOU) Water Production**

The table below provides the operational data for the BOU for the months of **May 2021 through April 2022.**

| | BOU<br>Capacity Factor | BOU<br>Ave. Flow Rate | Total System<br>Blend %<br>MWD/BOU |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21-May | 92.72% | 8,344 gpm | 20% / 80% |
| 21-Jun | 88.61% | 7,975 gpm | 31% / 69% |
| 21-Jul | 91.93% | 8,274 gpm | 29% / 71% |
| 21-Aug | 84.43% | 7,598 gpm | 35% / 65% |
| 21-Sep | 95.98% | 8,638 gpm | 23% / 77% |
| 21-Oct | 91.06% | 8,196 gpm | 23% / 77% |
| 21-Oct | 91.06% | 8,196 gpm | 18% /82% |
| 21-Nov | 92.51% | 8,326 gpm | 14% / 86% |
| 22-Jan | 80.41% | 7,237 gpm | 20% / 80% |
| 22-Feb | 82.55% | 7,429 gpm | 20% / 80% |
| 22-Mar | 84.87% | 7,638 gpm | 20% / 80% |
| 22-Apr | 93.03% | 8,373 gpm | 12% / 88% |
| | | *Ave Blend %-last 12 months* | 22% / 78 % |

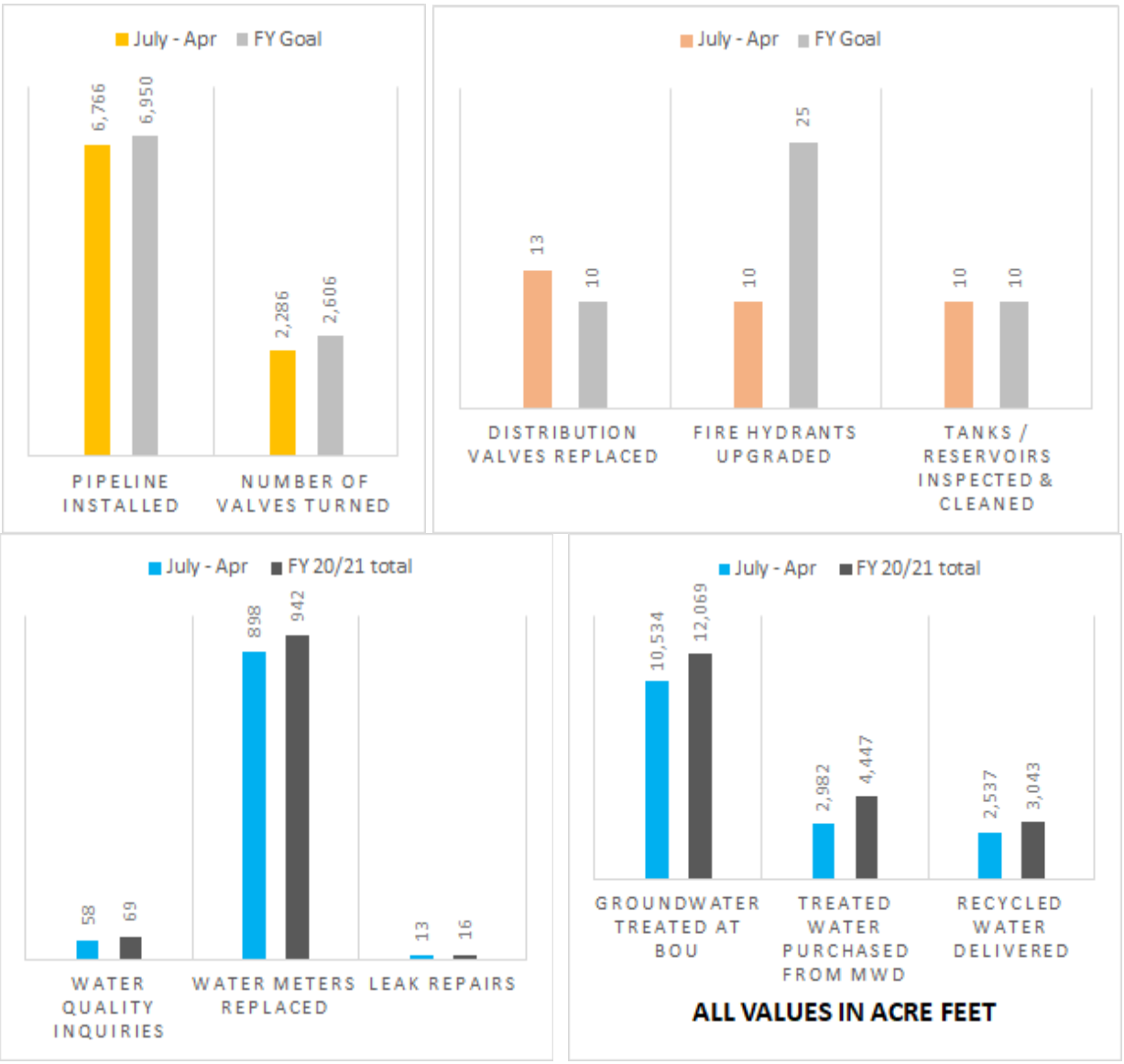
The total system blend percentage represents the total amount of water that was purchased from the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) vs. the amount treated by the BOU. This, along with the capacity factor, is an important measure of efficiency. The capacity factor may fluctuate based on demand and plant production; the blend percentage measures how much of the total system's demand is made of purchased or produced water. The amount of MWD water needed is determined by demand, availability of BOU water, and O&M outages.

## Key Performance Indicators

The graphs below illustrate the progress the water division has made on key performance measures through **April.** Note that the values provided need to be viewed with respect to where we are in the fiscal year. Pipeline installation is **97%** complete, and we are **83%** through the fiscal year.

Chlorine gas deliveries have improved, but the main issue is the availability of truck drivers. To provide a backup to our chlorine gas supplies, staff installed a sodium hypochlorite tank and related equipment so that we now have two forms of chlorine to use (sodium hypochlorite is liquid chlorine – essentially bleach). This spreads the shortage risk across two forms of chlorine instead of relying on just one. Although the availability has slightly improved, the price of the chemical remains volatile. Since June 2021, the cost of chlorine has increased more than **98%**.

We closely monitor chlorine gas supplies and track them daily.




## Leak Alert Notifications

In 2009, BWP began installing an automated metering infrastructure (AMI) system by Itron. The system consists of endpoints that connect directly to the meter to get the meter read. The meter read was transmitted by radio from the endpoints located in the meter box and received by 10 collectors stationed throughout the city. The data was "backhauled" or bundled using the Tropos radio system and delivered to database servers that accepted and processed the meter data. Full deployment of the system (approximately 26,000 endpoints) was completed in 2011.

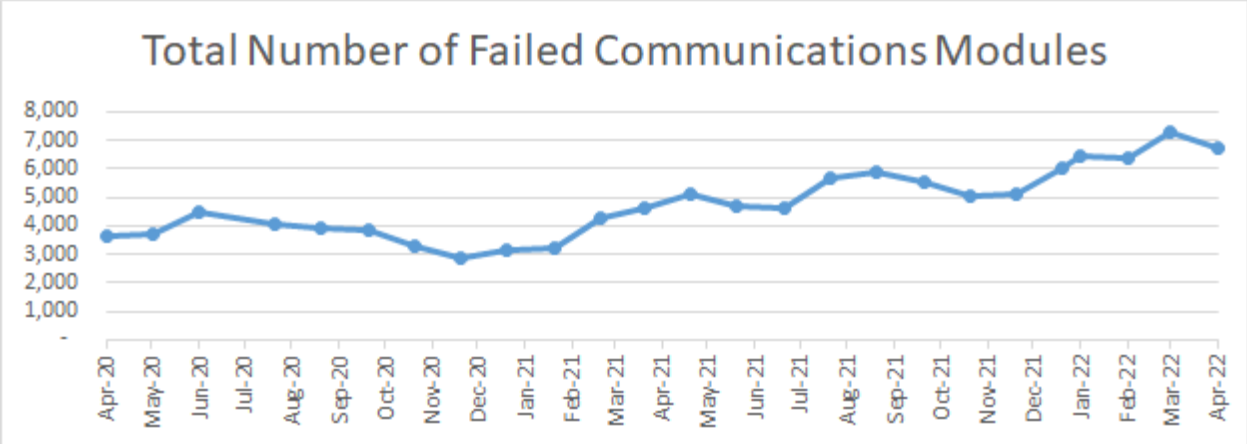
The benefits of AMI technology allow data to be collected rapidly and frequently and can be analyzed to find higher than normal usage and alert customers of leaks. BWP began

providing leak alert service to residents who registered to receive notifications. This service, called Water Smart, works by receiving hourly water usage from the meter and analyzes this data to determine if a leak might be present based on continuous usage. Since 2015, BWP has provided 11,756 leak alerts to customers. Customers either receive email notifications if they provided their email address to BWP, or they receive print leak alert notifications. In addition, customers can sign up for text and voicemail leak alert notifications. **In April 2022, WaterSmart sent out 388 notifications to customers, including 222 email leak alerts, 149 print leak alerts, 12 text message leak alerts, and five email alerts.**

Unfortunately, a high volume of water meter communication modules are not working reliably, and replacement units are no longer produced. As of **April 2022,** BWP was not able to receive remote reads for **6,745** water meters out of 27,060 **(25% of the total)** due to failing communications modules, and they had to be read manually. **The graph below shows that since April 2020, the failure rate has averaged 130 failures per month.** In March 2021, staff deployed an interim automatic meter reading (AMR) system to read approximately 800 meters with failed communication modules, and we are now able to read them.

BWP previously notified customers who participate in the leak alert program that the failure of these communication modules prevents the sending of leak alert notifications, and due to continued failures, BWP is now in the process of notifying additional customers. The AMR system, unfortunately, will not enable BWP to notify customers of leaks at all. This will leave customers vulnerable to unnoticed leaks causing water damage, bills that could reach thousands of dollars as well as unnecessary and significant water waste.

BWP is in the process of developing a new AMI system. We have reviewed proposals for managing the specification development and bid review, and we conducted interviews of the top three firms. The winning firm will also assist with the selection of the installation and procurement contractor and manage the bid and procurement phase for the project.



## Projects

**Magnolia – First St. to Third St.; 1400 feet of 12-inch Potable Water Main Project: This capital improvement project (CIP) is an essential part of the water master plan. We continue to upgrade our water distribution system by replacing undersized water mains and our aging water infrastructure. This particular section of mainline that is being replaced was installed in the 1940s and has been the site of multiple water main breaks. The last three occurred on March 5, 2018, September 30, 2019, and June 7, 2021. The last main break flooded BWP's campus and caused extensive damage. BWP water crews work in difficult traffic areas and inclement weather all of the time; their dedication to their trade and our city is definitely appreciated.**


San Fernando
Water and Power

# ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION

## ELECTRIC RELIABILITY

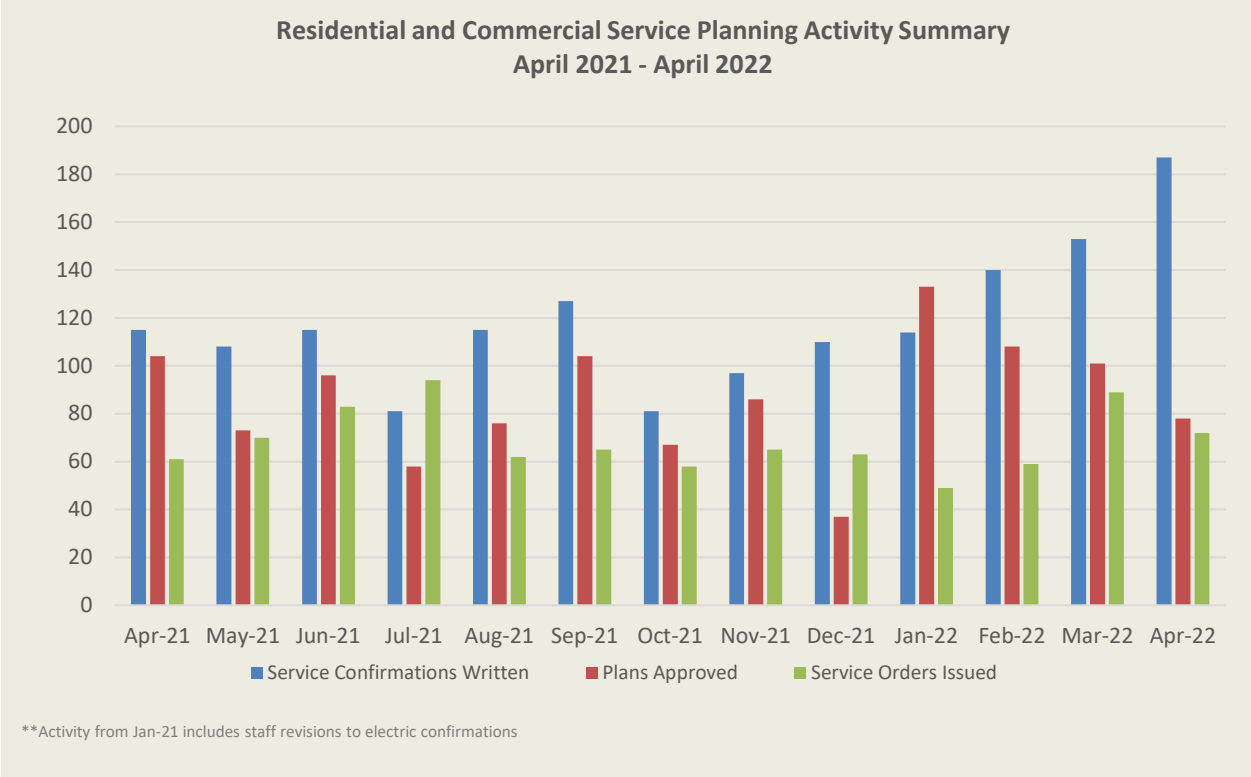
**In April 2022, BWP did not experience any sustained feeder outages. In the past 12 months, automatic reclosing has reduced customer outage time by approximately 1,121,764 customer minutes.**

| Reliability Measurement | May 2020 – April 2021 | May 2021 – April 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Average Outages Per Customer Per Year (SAIFI) | 0.3778 | 0.2431 |
| Average Outage Time Experienced Per Year (SAIDI) | 6.89 minutes | 14.48 minutes |
| Average Restoration Time (CAIDI) | 18.22 minutes | 59.58 minutes |
| Average Service Availability | 99.999% | 99.997% |
| Average Momentary Outages Per Customer Per Year (MAIFI) | 0.4004 | 0.2679 |
| No. of Sustained Feeder Outages | 10 | 15 |
| No. of Sustained Outages by Mylar Balloons | 2 | 3 |
| No. of Sustained Outages by Animals | 1 | 0 |
| No. of Sustained Outages by Palm Fronds | 0 | 2 |

## PROJECT UPDATES

### Residential and Commercial Service Planning Activities

BWP provides our residential and commercial customers with the electrical power they need for new services or upgrades to their existing service. In order for a customer to obtain a building permit for their construction, BWP service planners must visit the customer's facility and fill out an electric service confirmation form which details what type of service is required and how it will be served. After reviewing and approving a customer's electrical plans, BWP service planners issue service orders to our field crews to carry out the inspections and electrical service work. The graph below summarizes the monthly activity for our residential and commercial service planning group within the T&D engineering section.




**Activity from Jan-21 includes staff revisions to electric confirmations


## 12 kV Conversion of Remaining 4 kV Naomi Distribution Circuits

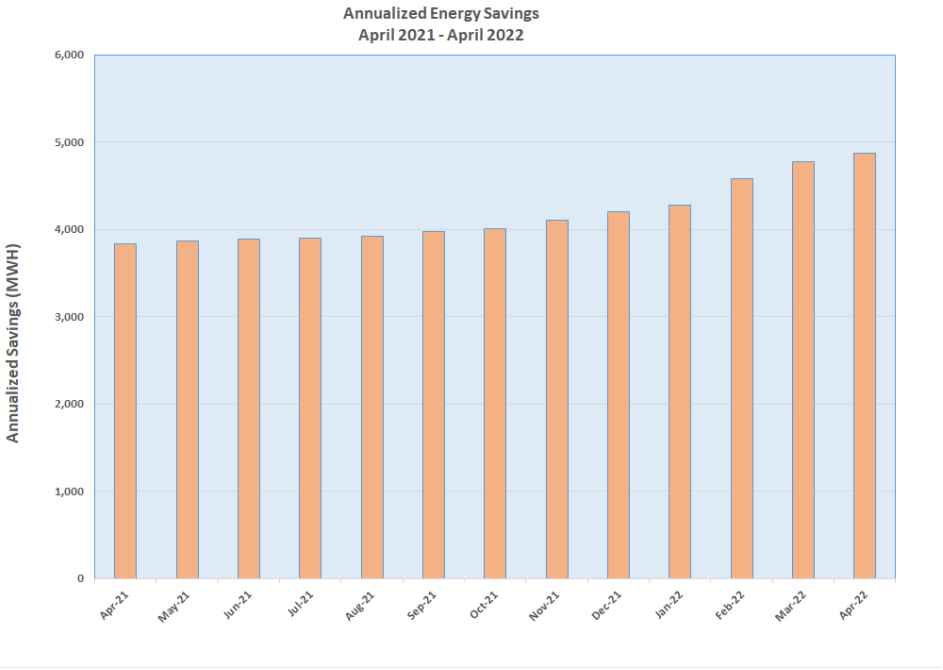
In preparation for the upcoming construction of the new 69 kV/12 kV Willow Substation, BWP has been working on rebuilding the remaining 4 kV distribution circuits at Naomi substation in order to transfer the existing load to adjacent 12 kV circuits. Construction and conversion of the Naomi-13 (N-13) circuit are complete. Work included the installation of three poles with accessories, 2,840 feet of overhead primary conductor, 650 feet of overhead secondary conductor, and the rebuild of three customer stations. N-13 was energized to 12 kV in March 2022.

The remaining six distribution circuits (Naomi-2, 5, 6, 9, 10, and 22) were built as dedicated circuits for two large customers, Disney and Providence Saint Joseph Medical Center. Due to ongoing developments at both customer properties, the remaining circuits were rebuilt and converted to 12 kV as part of the on-site construction. All of the costs were fully funded by the developers through aid-in-construction agreements. The work included the installation of 1,225 feet of underground primary conduit, three underground substructures, 7,135 feet of underground primary cable, and three pad-mounted switches. All of the remaining 4 kV distribution circuits at Naomi substation were converted to 12 kV in March. Naomi substation no longer has any active electrical load and has been decommissioned.

## STREET LIGHTING

### LED Replacement Program

In accordance with the Street Lighting Master Plan, BWP is replacing high-pressure sodium (HPS) street light luminaires with light-emitting diodes (LED) luminaires. Replacement is carried out on a maintenance basis, and LEDs are installed daily as the HPS luminaires burn out. The LED replacements consume approximately 60% less energy. **To date, 86.28% of the total street light luminaires have been converted to LEDs, which translates to an annualized energy savings of 4,875 MWh or a 52.60% reduction in energy consumption. LED conversions have also reduced evening load by 1,129 kW,** which shortens the “neck of the duck curve” and reduces the amount of energy generation that BWP needs. The graph below shows the annualized energy savings in MWh for the past 13 months.




*** Note: Starting October 2021, staff started tracking LED installations based on a more reliable source (GIS database). This change resulted in a savings correction of 156 MWh (increase) in annualized savings; previous months have been adjusted accordingly.

## Wireless Telecom Attachments

BWP has entered into four master license agreements to allow communication carriers to attach, install, operate, and maintain communication facilities on street light poles with the public right-of-way.

In order for the communication carriers to build a new location for a wireless telecom attachment, BWP must first provide an electric service confirmation, which details how the location will be served. Each design must meet the city's aesthetic requirements as well as BWP's design guidelines. Once BWP approves the plans and a Public Works permit is issued, BWP issues work orders to our field crews to carry out inspection as well as the electrical and street lighting work. The table below summarizes the activity that has taken place to date:

| | Confirmations in Progress | Written Confirmations | Plan Signoffs | WTA Work Orders Issued | WTA Sites Energized |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | **31** | **226** | **14** | **1** | **23** |

## CUSTOMER SERVICE OPERATIONS

BWP continues to assist customers through the COVID-19 pandemic. Customer Service Representatives (CSR) assist customers, make payment arrangements to reduce the amount in arrears, and provide additional resources to help customers manage their finances related to their utility bill. **BWP staff continue to proactively engage**

**customers to reduce their arrears. In addition to the payment arrangement outreach that was done in March, CSRs continue to encourage payment arrangements for any customer they interact with that has a 60-day or greater past due balance. As of May 23, 2022, we have made 171 payment arrangements, resulting in a reduction of arrears by $303,800. We will continue our outreach to further assist our customers to manage their outstanding arrears.** If customers fail to make payment arrangements and continue to have outstanding arrears greater than 91 days, they could be subject to disconnection.

We received authorization on October 27, 2020, from the Burbank City Council to resume disconnections for non-payment of medium, large, and extra-large commercial customers. We discontinued disconnections once CAPP was announced, due to the prohibition of disconnections for 90 days after applying CAPP funds to customer accounts, which was mid-May. **We also received notice that a CAPP 2.0 may be approved as part of the state's budget mid-June.** We are working with our marketing division on a communication plan to resume disconnections on **July 6, 2022,** for medium, large, and extra-large commercial customers. Additionally, we are proposing to the BWP Board to resume disconnections for residential and small commercial customers beginning **September 1, 2022.** This will require Burbank City Council authorization.

As of **May 23**, 2022, the following is the current outstanding debt by commodity:

| Aging By Service Type | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Service Type | 31-60 | 61-90 | 91+ | Total | % of Total |
| ELECTRIC | $ 746,253 | $ 430,088 | $ 1,754,347 | $ 2,930,688 | 53% |
| WATER | $ 210,269 | $ 88,258 | $ 390,937 | $ 689,464 | 12% |
| SEWER | $ 157,561 | $ 109,175 | $ 587,968 | $ 854,704 | 15% |
| SOLID WASTE | $ 154,704 | $ 107,984 | $ 619,708 | $ 882,396 | 16% |
| FIBER OPTIC | $ 131,090 | $ 41,528 | $ 41,635 | $ 214,253 | 4% |
| GENERAL SERVICE | $ 1,086 | $ 922 | $ 3,077 | $ 5,085 | 0% |
| MISCELLANEOUS | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | 0% |
| Grand Total | $1,400,962 | $777,954 | $3,397,672 | $5,576,589 | 100% |

## BWP Call Center Call Types & Volume

| Call Types | % of Calls |
|---|---|
| Update Customer Account Info | 13% |
| Balance | 13% |
| Residential Start | 10% |
| Residential Stop | 7% |
| Bill Inquiry | 4% |

| | Apr - 21 | May - 21 | Jun - 21 | Jul - 21 | Aug - 21 | Sep - 21 | Oct - 21 | Nov - 21 | Dec - 21 | Jan - 22 | Feb - 22 | Mar - 22 | Apr - 22 | % Inc/Mar |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Call Volume | 3,017 | 2,799 | 3,468 | 3,186 | 2,594 | 3,841 | 3,235 | 2,845 | 3,102 | 3,234 | 2,833 | 3,340 | **3,148** | **-5.7%** |

Call volume **decreased by 6%** in **April**. The majority of the calls were related to **updating customer account information and balances**.

## Online Account Manager

The enrollment in the online account manager (OAM) is currently at 61% of all active accounts; increases in enrollments have also been on the rise since the COVID-19 pandemic. Of all registered accounts, about 82% are paperless customers helping BWP reduce costs and reduce carbon emissions. BWP will continue its efforts to drive customers to the OAM, paperless, and autopay. These initiatives will continue to drive down costs.

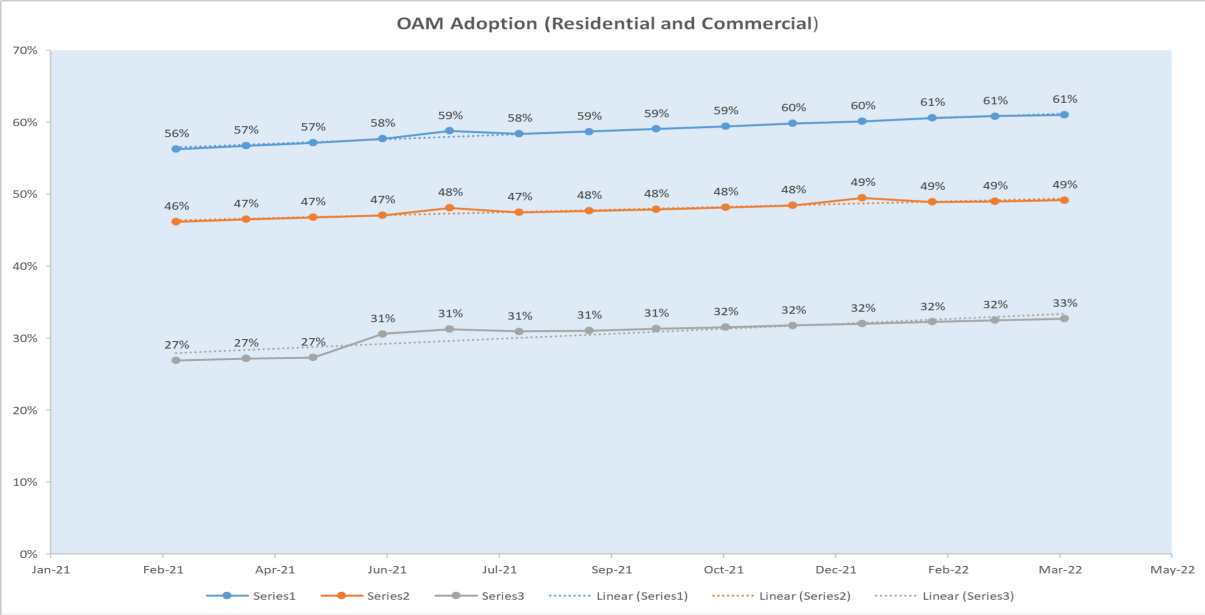
Staff believes that 66% customer OAM adoption is an achievable goal for BWP and in line with benchmarking data conducted by First Quartile Consulting, which shows utilities with the highest online account adoption have 66% of customers enrolled in an online account. Previously BWP had set an aspirational target of 80%, which is currently not deemed feasible.

For this fiscal year, BWP Marketing promoted a general OAM outreach campaign utilizing every owned channel, including on-bill messaging, *Digital Currents*, print *Currents*, social media, and BWP's website. The second phase is to provide targeted messages to segments that have not adopted the OAM. The third phase is to provide incentives to adopt the OAM.

BWP is currently in phase two, and we have been targeting the general residential market to increase OAM adoption. About 86% of customers that have not adopted the OAM are residential. Those campaigns have not yielded a significant increase in OAM adoption, so staff is in the process of segmenting our customers further and developing additional targeted messaging. The revised marketing campaign will focus on the clusters of customers who have not yet adopted OAM and address their concerns to overcome barriers to adoption. The campaign was initially targeted to launch in February 2022 but was delayed due to staffing and competing communication priorities. The campaign is now on track to launch in June 2022.

Following the launch of the segmented campaign, staff will measure the campaign's effectiveness and determine if phase three efforts are needed to reach the 66% OAM adoption goal.

Below is the chart outlining activity for the OAM:




| | Active | % of Total Active Accounts |
|---|---|---|
| Active Use | 32,043 | 61% |
| Paperless | 25,805 | 49% |
| Autopay | 17,147 | 33% |

## SUSTAINABILITY, MARKETING, AND STRATEGY

### BWP'S Energy Efficiency and Water Savings – Fiscal Year to April 30, 2022

BWP manages a comprehensive portfolio of resource efficiency programs for residential and commercial customers focusing on energy efficiency, peak load reduction, water conservation, transportation electrification, and greenhouse gas savings.

The Refrigerator Exchange Program has had a total of **75** refrigerators exchanged since June 2021. In addition, the Home Improvement Program (HIP) resumed in September 2021, with its new and refreshed program offerings. Since resuming services, a total of **252** customers participated in the HIP.

The HIP offers energy-water surveys and efficiency measure installations to all Burbank single-family residential, multi-family residential, and multi-family common area customers. Some of the HIP new services include direct installation services of weather-based irrigation controllers, high-efficiency sprinkler heads, soil moisture sensors for low-

income single-family and multi-family common area customers, and the properties within the disadvantaged community areas of Burbank. Furthermore, the program now offers energy-water surveys and the installation of efficiency measures for multi-family common area customers.

Some additional energy efficiency programs include residential and commercial rebates for the purchase and installation of high-efficiency measures, AC Replace Before It Breaks, Shade Tree, and LivingWise.

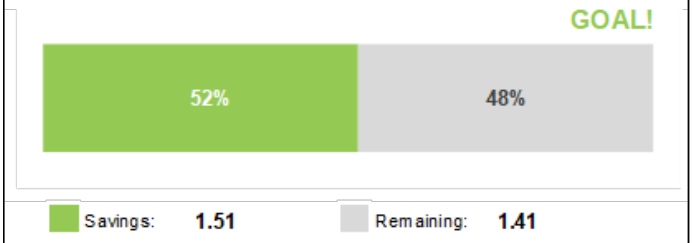
Burbank residents and businesses are eligible for rebates for various water-saving technologies to help encourage water efficiency and conservation from the Metropolitan Water District (MWD). Since the beginning of this fiscal year, **169** customers have participated in regional water conservation rebate programs.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and state and local stay-home orders, energy efficiency programs that provided on-site visits were suspended. With the Omicron surge, BWP suspended these program services in December 2021, then resumed them again in February 2022.

# Energy Efficiency Savings FYTD 2021-2022 Period ending on 4/30/2022

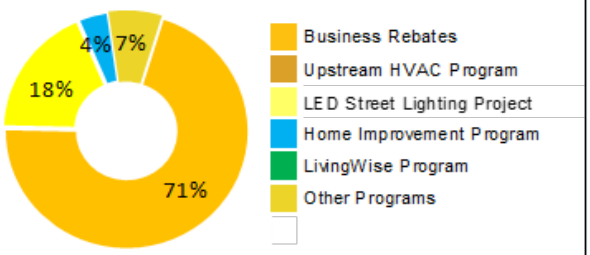
## 1% Demand Goal = 2.92 MW

### Demand Savings to Date



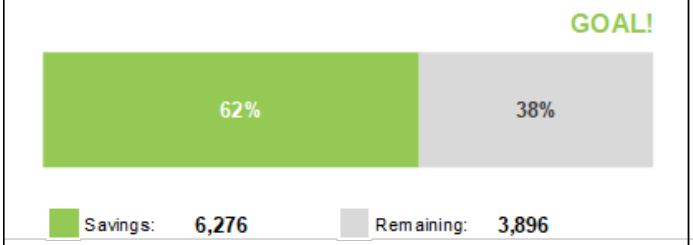

Savings: 1.51 Remaining: 1.41

### Savings by Program



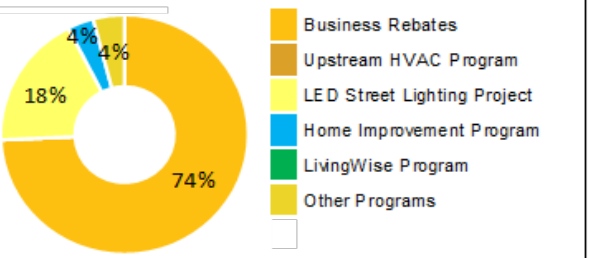

## 1% Consumption Savings Goal = 10,172 MWh

### Savings to Date




Savings: 6,276 Remaining: 3,896

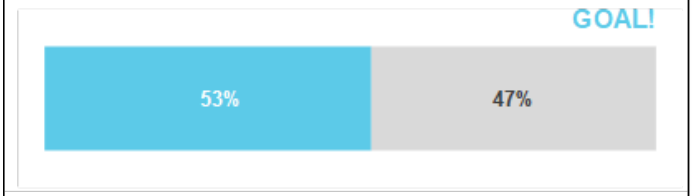
### Savings by Program




# Water Savings Goal FYTD 2021-2022

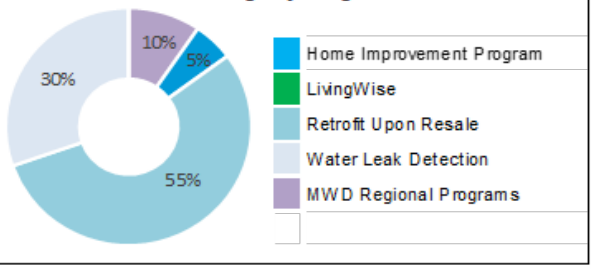
## 1% (49,630,000 Gallons) Potable Water Savings Goal

### Savings to Date



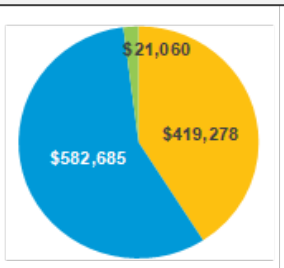

26,513,424 Gallons of Water Saved

### Savings by Program



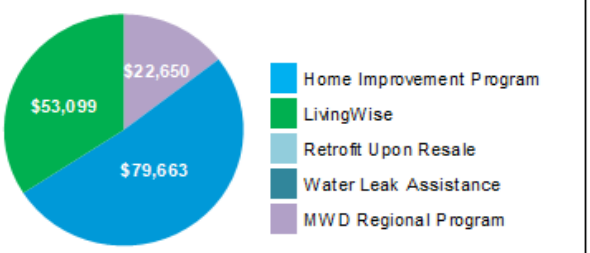

# Efficiency Investments FYTD 2021-2022

## *Electric Programs: $1,023,023




*The sum of the program values may differ from the total due to rounding to the nearest dollar.

## Water Programs: $155,413



## Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Program

BWP plays a key role in facilitating the adoption of transportation electrification through education and the development of programs and initiatives.

The city now has seventy-three public EV charging ports, including 2 DC fast chargers and 24 curbside ports. The public charging rate is $0.1753 per kWh for Level 1 and Level 2 charging stations and $0.2817 per kWh for DC fast chargers.

## Public Charging Energy Delivery

In **April**, the per-port average revenue was **$123**. Per-port monthly revenues continue to stay above $90, much improved from our average monthly low of $60 per port from March 2020 to February 2021.

| Period | Average Usage | Average Total Revenue | Average Per Port Revenue | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Dec 2019 - Feb 2020** | 28,047 kWh | $4,779 | $101 | Pre-COVID, all units operational |
| **March 2020 - Feb 2021** | 14,211 kWh | $2,724 | $60 | COVID downturn |
| **March 2021 - May 2021** | 23,889 kWh | $4,299 | $91 | COVID recovery period |
| **June 2021 - March 2022** | 36,668 kWh | $7,085 | $97 | Post-installation of new ports |
| **April 2022** | 50,042 kWh | $9,008 | $123 | Most recent month |

## New Public EV Charging Station Construction

Construction started on four new public level 2 ports near John Burroughs High School on March 10th. This is the first of 8 projects for this fiscal year that will install 31 new Level 2 ports and one new DC Fast Charging station. Construction for four more ports near Theodore Roosevelt Elementary, and 4 more ports near Burbank High School is planned to begin in June.

Due to supply chain issues for electric metering cabinets, the energization of all charging ports for this fiscal year will be delayed into June and July.

## Commercial Rebate Program

The revamped Commercial Electric Vehicle Charging Station Rebate Program launched on October 1st, along with a new webpage found here: https://www.burbankwaterandpower.com/leadthecharge.

BWP has reserved $80,000 for 20 ports installed at IKEA, and has reserved $7,200 for 4 ports installed at Warner Bros. An additional rebate of $8,000 has been reserved for

Signature Post who will be installing two charging ports. Staff has received calls from commercial customers interested in applying for as many as 40 ports (the maximum allowed under the new rebate program).

**Residential Rebate Program**

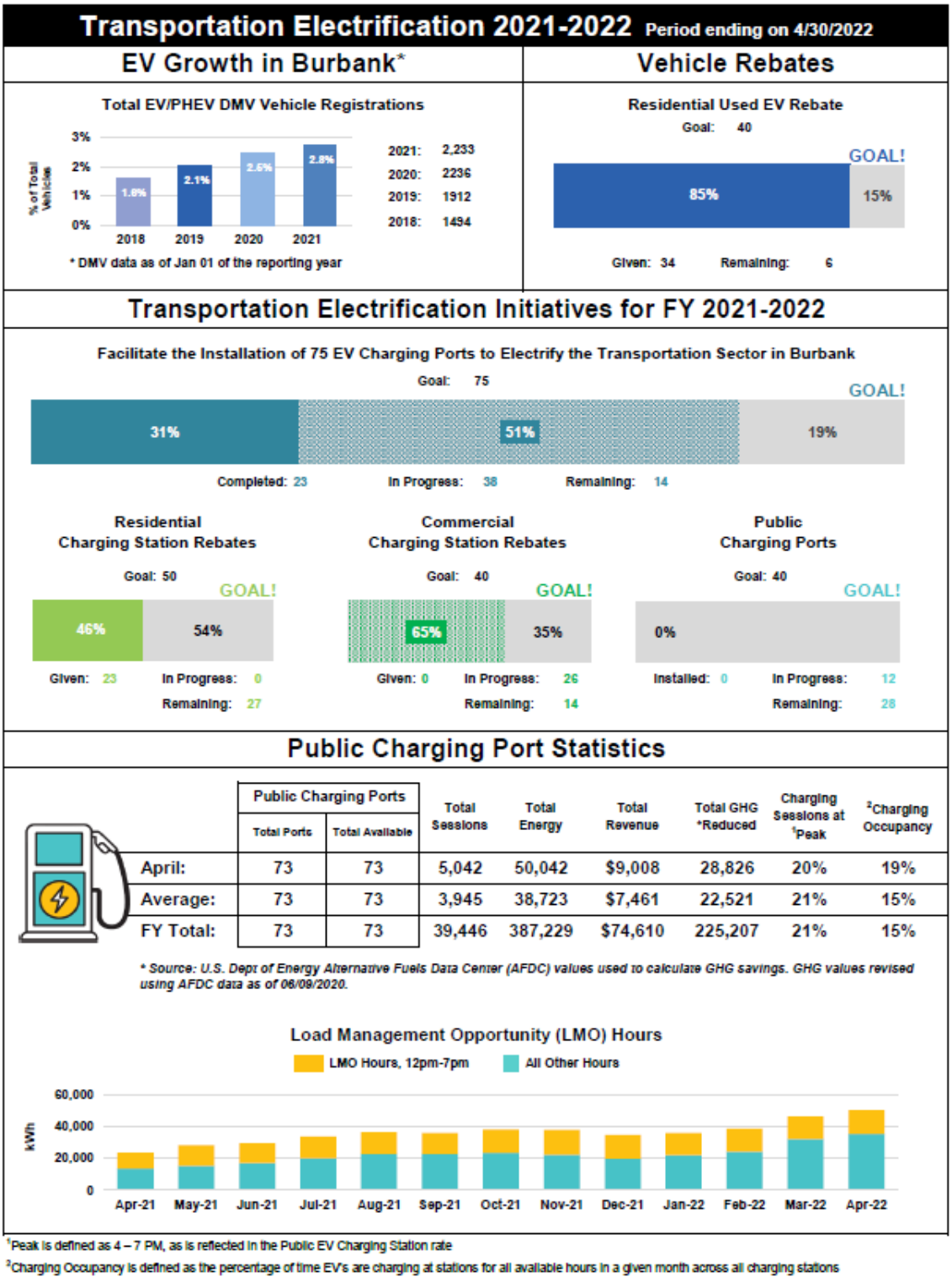
The revamped Residential Electric Vehicle Charging Station Rebate Program launched on March 30th. This includes a panel upgrade adder and additional funds for customers in disadvantaged communities. Customers are now able to receive two rebates per service address instead of only one rebate and can receive increased incentives for smart charging stations.

**Facilitate the Installation of 75 EV Ports**

In FY 21-22, BWP has a goal of facilitating the installation of 75 ports in the City of Burbank. FYTD, BWP has distributed 23 residential rebates for ports installed by customers and has reserved commercial rebates for 24 ports installed by customers. This brings the total number of installed ports with rebates that were either received or reserved to 47. An additional 2 ports have reserved commercial rebates but have not yet been installed.

BWP has completed permitting and plans to install at least 12 more public charging ports before the end of the current fiscal year. Thirty-three total public charging ports will be installed in the next few months based on the current fiscal year's planning and budgeting, though some will be completed after FY 21-22 due to delays from permitting and supply chain issues.

In addition to the charging ports listed above, 23 ports were installed by customers FYTD that did not apply for rebates.




| | Public Charging Ports | | Total Sessions | Total Energy | Total Revenue | Total GHG *Reduced | Charging Sessions at [1]Peak | [2]Charging Occupancy |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total Ports | Total Available | | | | | | |
| April: | 73 | 73 | 5,042 | 50,042 | $9,008 | 28,826 | 20% | 19% |
| Average: | 73 | 73 | 3,945 | 38,723 | $7,461 | 22,521 | 21% | 15% |
| FY Total: | 73 | 73 | 39,446 | 387,229 | $74,610 | 225,207 | 21% | 15% |

*Source: U.S. Dept of Energy Alternative Fuels Data Center (AFDC) values used to calculate GHG savings. GHG values revised using AFDC data as of 06/09/2020.*

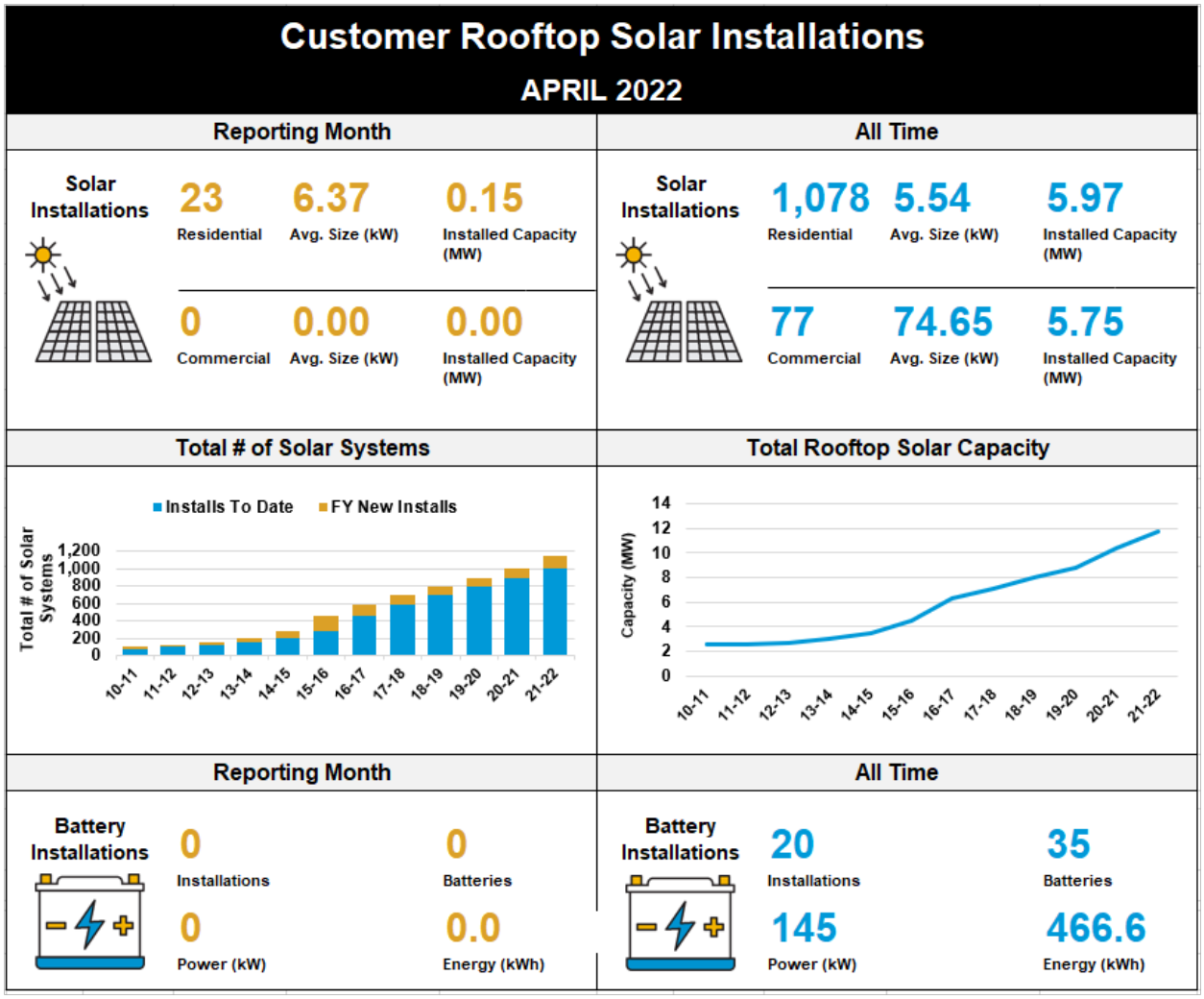
[1]Peak is defined as 4 – 7 PM, as is reflected in the Public EV Charging Station rate

[2]Charging Occupancy is defined as the percentage of time EV's are charging at stations for all available hours in a given month across all charging stations

## Rooftop Solar and Battery Installations

Customer-owned rooftop solar system installations continue to grow. Burbank Water and Power does not provide rebates for installing these systems. However, the 26% Federal

Investment Tax Credit in 2020-2022 makes purchasing solar and/or battery systems more accessible. The tax credit expires starting in 2024, unless renewed by Congress.




## TECHNOLOGY

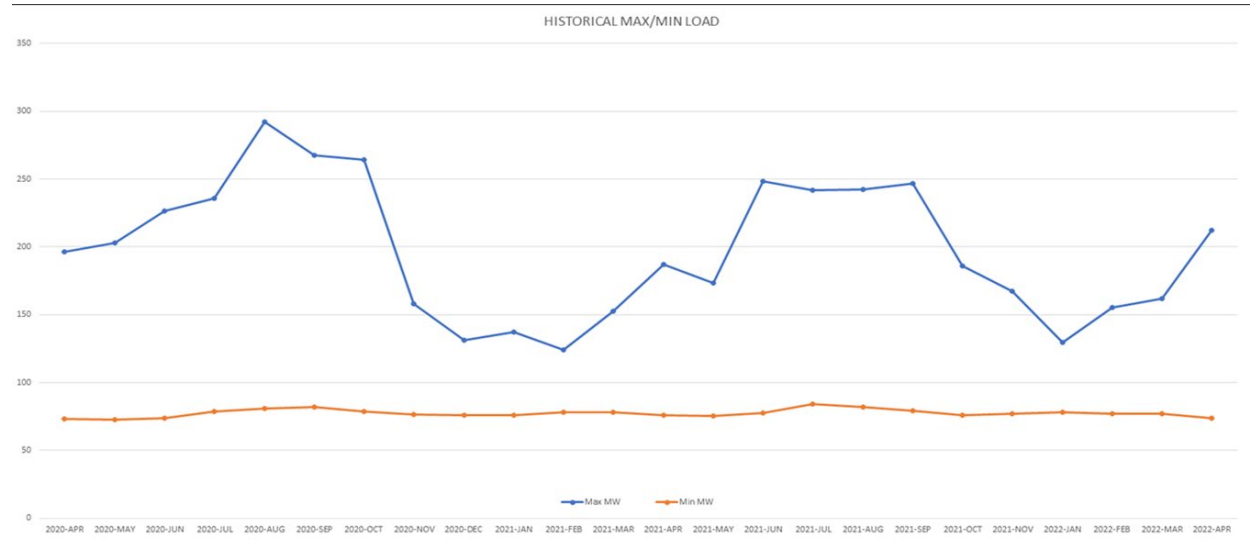
### Broadband Services (ONEBurbank)

| | April 2022 New Orders | Revenues for April 2022 | FYTD 2021-22 Revenues | FYTD Budget |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Lit** | **2** | **$157,220** | **$1,525,987** | **$1,350,000** |
| **Dark** | **2** | **$196,989** | **$1,834,600** | **$2,025,000** |
| **Total** | **4** | **$354,209** | **$3,360,587** | **$3,375,000** |

# POWER SUPPLY

## BWP SYSTEM OPERATIONS:

**The maximum load for April 2022 was 212.3 MW at 3:53 PM on April 8, 2022, and the minimum load was 73.5 MW at 3:21 AM on April 3, 2022.**

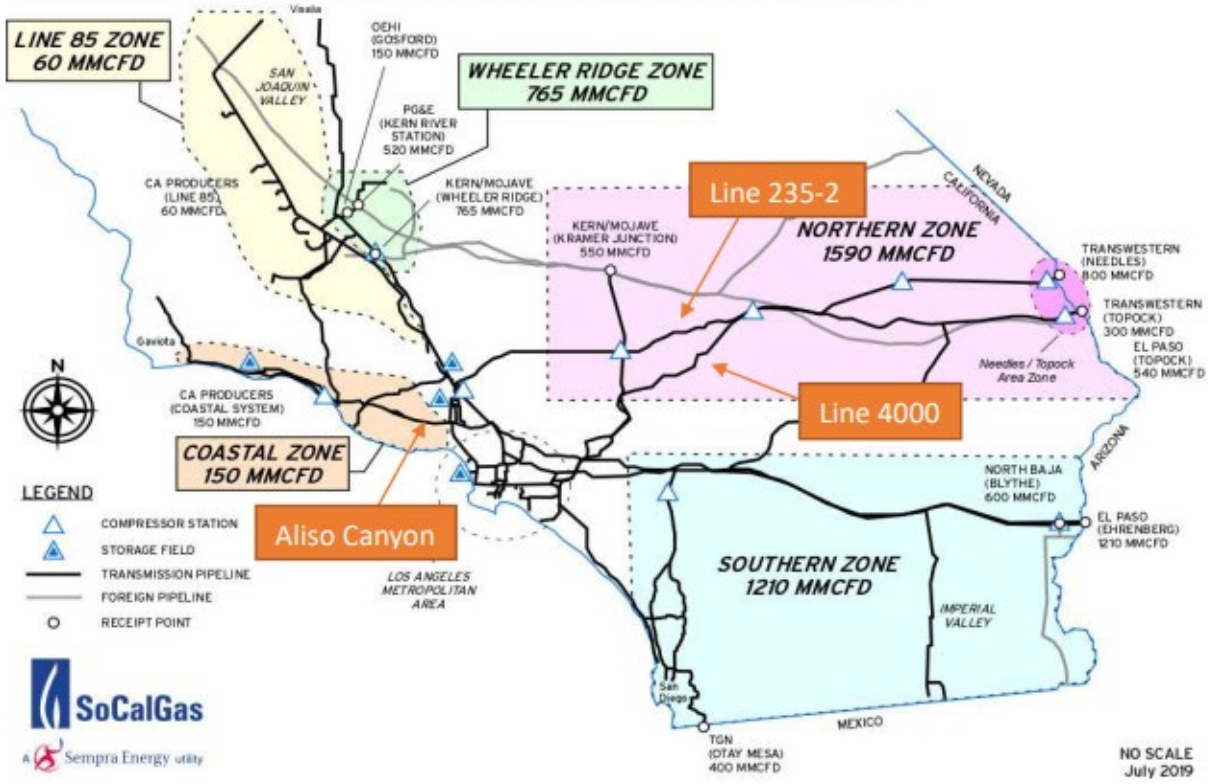



| YEAR | MAX LOAD | MAX DATE |
|---|---|---|
| 2022 | 212.3 MW | 8-April-22 15:53 |
| 2021 | 248.5 MW | 15-June-21 14:57 |
| 2020 | 292.3 MW | 18-Aug-20 15:22 |
| 2019 | 282.66 MW | 04-Sep-19 15:31 |
| 2018 | 306.3 MW | 06-Jul-18 16:41 |

**The Burbank power system did not experience any operational issues or natural gas supply issues for April 2022.**

Southern California continues to experience natural gas reliability and affordability challenges because of supply and demand mismatches. SoCalGas' system capacity and supply are primarily a function of two components: (1) transmission pipelines, which bring gas into and then transport it throughout the system; and (2) underground natural gas storage connected to transmission pipelines near system load. While one component of the system's limited supply is the transmission pipeline reductions and outages, the other critical component is storage operating constraints from the CPUC restricting the use of the Aliso Canyon Storage Facility. The current effective withdrawal protocol is restrictive but is less restrictive than the previous protocol, in that Aliso Canyon was only allowed to be withdrawn from if curtailment was imminent, but now can occur under less acute circumstances. We are keeping a close eye on labor issues and inflationary pressures and will provide an update as we get more information. We are also monitoring Senate Bill 1486, which would limit operations at Aliso Canyon, post 2027.

*Image 1: Receipt Points & Transmission Zone Firm Capacities*




## ELECTRICITY GENERATION:

### BWP Generating Facilities

| Unit | Availability | Operating Hrs | MWH (Net) | Net Heat Rate (Btu/kWh) | Number of Starts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Olive 1** | 0% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Olive 2** | 0% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Lake 1** | **100%** | **34** | **1,266** | **10,677** | **4** |
| **MPP** | **99%** | **712** | **121,615** | **7,734** | **1** |

Olive 1 and 2 remained in dry storage, with a 120-day notice required to restart. Olive 1 and 2 have been in dry storage since 2011 and 2012, respectively.

Lake 1 **was placed online four times during the month of April. A picture of the installation of the Lake 1 unit is provided below.**

*Pictured: Lake 1 unit*

**Magnolia Power Project (MPP)**

| | April | FYTD | YTD |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Availability** | **99%** | **95%** | **91%** |
| **Unit Capacity Factor (240 MW)** | **70%** | **66%** | **64%** |

**MPP was shut down on April 14, 2022 at 9:19AM to repair a faulty servo valve on a steam turbine control valve actuator. The plant was restarted at 5:42PM the same day. There were no other outages at MPP during the month of April.**

**Tieton Hydropower Project (Tieton)**

Tieton began generation on March 31, 2022 when sufficient water flow provided by the United States Bureau of Reclamation became available. In April, both generators were in operation and 7,630 MWh were generated.

## ENVIRONMENTAL

### Air Quality

**There are no air quality updates at this time.**

### Storm Water

The State Water Resources Control Board Industrial General Permit requires industrial facilities to collect, at a minimum, four stormwater samples per reporting year and compare them to statewide regulatory limits. On March 28, 2022, the third set of stormwater samples was collected for the current reporting year. The results from previous samples continue to indicate ongoing compliance issues with metals, specifically zinc and copper. Samples were also collected from the offsite influent that commingles with BWP's stormwater discharge. The offsite samples also exceeded the limits for metals.

In order to address the stormwater compliance issues, BWP is in the process of implementing a campus stormwater improvement project. BWP initially completed the proposed project's California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration in 2019. However, recent amendments to the CEQA Guidelines now require an update to the CEQA Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration. The environmental review was expected to be finalized when the project was approved by the Burbank City Council. However, the engineering design and permitting phase have taken longer than originally expected due to the complexity of the project as well as other factors, including the onset of a pandemic. MNS Engineers was contracted to prepare the final design plans, as well as provide engineering support and permitting support for the project. After the final design is completed, bid specifications will be prepared, and a request for proposals (RFP) will be issued for the construction activities. As an interim measure, BWP has also applied for time schedule orders (TSOs) that include interim limits, which are achievable for this site. The final TSOs were approved by the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board on June 7, 2021. These TSOs and interim limits will apply until the improvement project is complete. Milestone achievements are required, and project completion must be achieved by November 17, 2023.

## PROJECT UPDATES:

### Power Resources

### Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) Compliance

BWP continues to be on track to meet RPS compliance requirements for the calendar year 2022. The calendar year 2022 goal is 385% RPS. BWP staff continues to evaluate renewable resources in order to meet future compliance requirements. Staff updated the RPS Procurement Plan and Enforcement Program in December 2021, which shows

BWP's path forward with RPS compliance. Staff is currently working on two new renewable contracts, in order to maintain RPS compliance for future years.

**Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) Update**

BWP is starting to review options for a new IRP, which is due to the CEC in 2024. Stakeholder engagement efforts, compliance, and costs will be some of the major factors in the 2024 IRP. The first draft of the request for proposal (RFP) for the IRP is done. The plan is to release the RFP in the spring of 2022 after it has been reviewed by additional staff members and legal. The stakeholder engagement plan development is currently underway for the 2024 IRP.

**Transmission Update**

BWP is partnering with LADWP on additional renewable contracts and opportunities. BWP will continue to meet with LADWP monthly to discuss transmission needs.

**Intermountain Power Project (Delta, UT) Renewal Progress**

LADWP, BWP, and GWP (the IPP repowering participants) are working together to create a detailed roadmap for green hydrogen production and power generation at IPP. In the medium-term, the IPP Renewal participants are targeting 30% green hydrogen combustion by July 2025, when the IPP repower project is scheduled to come online. On a monthly basis, IPP participants continue to meet to discuss the IPP Renewal, including concerns on facilities development and potential additional resources at the site. An update on the IPP renewal project will be provided in the summer.

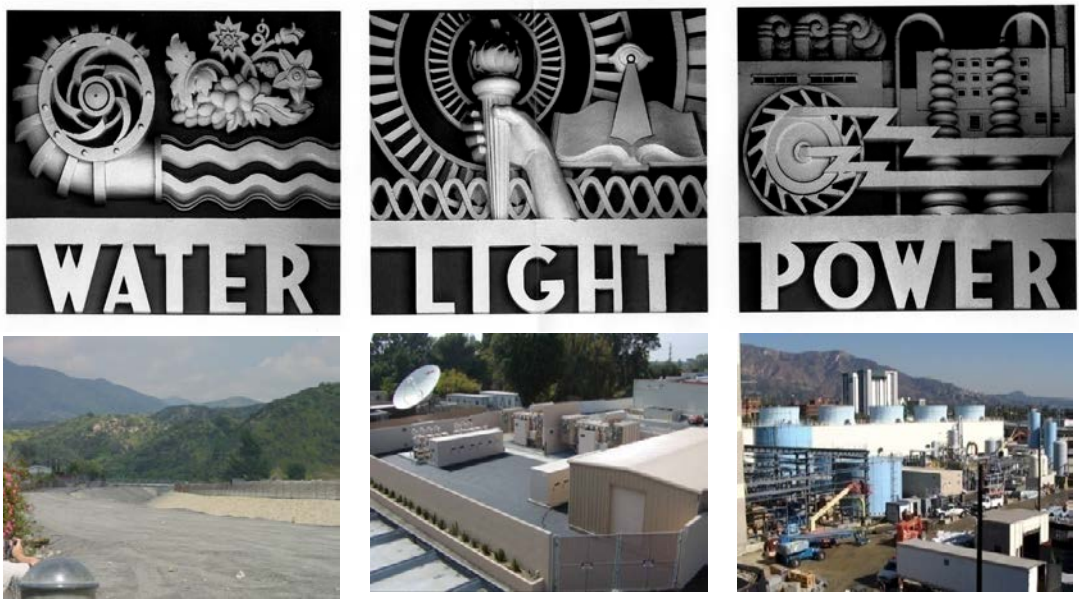
Staff continues to actively work with Intermountain Power Agency on cost increases due to the Hydrogen Betterments Project and coal supply issues. In regard to the coal supply concerns, IPP participants have agreed to limit output of the IPP units to maintain a minimum megawatt supply sufficient to preserve the integrity of the Southern Transmission System direct current lines and meet the participants minimal needs during the less critical times of the year. This operational change should allow for growth of the existing coal pile, to a sufficient level, to meet the critical needs of the participants, which more typically occur during the third quarter of the calendar year. Updates will be provided as more details are made available. BWP's share of the unit will remain at 11 MW until June 30, 2022. Our rights to the unit are 89 MW, so the coal supply shortage has decreased our share of IPP by 78 MW.

**Power Production**

**Lake One Power Plant Emissions Retrofit Project**

**The request for proposals (RFP) for the Lake One Power Plant Emissions Retrofit project was released to the public on February 15, 2022. The bidding period closed on March 15, 2022. One proposal was received for the project and staff will be presenting a recommendation to the board during the June 2, 2022 board meeting.**

The new emissions control system will allow Lake One to remain in compliance with upcoming air quality requirements. The project consists of designing, engineering, permitting, constructing/installing, commissioning, and testing the new emissions system. This project is planned to conclude in the first half of 2023.


# Financial Report
# March-22

UNAUDITED

**Burbank Water and Power**
**Electric Fund (496)**
**Statement of Changes in Net Assets** [1] [2]
**MTD and FYTD March 2022**
**($ in 000's except MWh Sales)**

| MTD Actual FY 21-22 | MTD Budget FY 21-22 | $ Variance | % Variance | | | YTD Actual FY 21-22 | YTD Budget FY 21-22 | $ Variance | % Variance | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 78,538 | 86,477 | (7,939) | (9%) | [a] | NEL MWh | 770,903 | 833,773 | (62,870) | (8%) | [A] |
| | | | | | **Retail** | | | | | |
| $ 11,222 | $ 13,116 | $ (1,894) | (14%) | | Retail Sales | $ 116,673 | $ 126,033 | $ (9,360) | (7%) | |
| 406 | 566 | (161) | (28%) | | Other Revenues | 3,765 | 5,097 | (1,333) | (26%) | [B] |
| 9,356 | 8,753 | (603) | (7%) | [b] | Retail Power Supply & Transmission | 86,486 | 81,176 | (5,310) | (7%) | [C] |
| 2,272 | 4,929 | (2,657) | (54%) | | **Retail Margin** | 33,952 | 49,955 | (16,002) | (32%) | |
| | | | | | **Wholesale** | | | | | |
| 266 | 2,138 | (1,872) | (88%) | | Wholesale Sales | 10,825 | 38,307 | (27,482) | (72%) | |
| 253 | 2,089 | 1,837 | 88% | | Wholesale Power Supply | 9,486 | 37,681 | 28,194 | 75% | |
| 13 | 48 | (35) | (73%) | | **Wholesale Margin** | 1,339 | 626 | 712 | 114% | |
| 2,285 | 4,978 | (2,693) | (54%) | | **Gross Margin** | 35,291 | 50,581 | (15,290) | (30%) | |
| | | | | | **Operating Expenses** | | | | | |
| 366 | 961 | 595 | 62% | [c] | Distribution | 6,172 | 8,881 | 2,709 | 30% | [D] |
| 149 | 128 | (20) | (16%) | | Administration/Safety | 1,263 | 1,182 | (81) | (7%) | |
| 170 | 283 | 113 | 40% | [d] | Finance, Fleet, & Warehouse | 1,526 | 2,470 | 945 | 38% | [E] |
| 491 | 519 | 28 | 5% | | Transfer to General Fund for Cost Allocation | 4,643 | 4,670 | 27 | 1% | |
| 595 | 727 | 131 | 18% | | Customer Service, Marketing & Conservation | 3,792 | 5,231 | 1,439 | 28% | [F] |
| 216 | 363 | 147 | 40% | [e] | Public Benefits | 1,348 | 3,485 | 2,138 | 61% | [G] |
| 127 | 138 | 11 | 8% | | Security/Oper Technology | 1,880 | 1,197 | (682) | (57%) | [H] |
| 92 | 151 | 58 | 39% | [f] | Telecom | 850 | 1,165 | 315 | 27% | [I] |
| 353 | 202 | (150) | (74%) | [g] | Construction & Maintenance | 1,317 | 1,827 | 511 | 28% | [J] |
| 1,675 | 1,881 | 206 | 11% | | Depreciation | 16,187 | 16,925 | 738 | 4% | |
| 4,233 | 5,352 | 1,119 | 21% | | Total Operating Expenses | 38,977 | 47,034 | 8,057 | 17% | |
| $ (1,948) | $ (374) | $ (1,574) | 420% | | **Operating Income/(Loss)** | $ (3,686) | $ 3,547 | $ (7,233) | (204%) | |

## Burbank Water and Power
## Electric Fund (496)
## Statement of Changes in Net Assets [1] [2]
## MTD and FYTD March 2022

**($ in 000's)**

| MTD Actual FY 21-22 | MTD Budget FY 21-22 | $ Variance | % Variance | | YTD Actual FY 21-22 | YTD Budget FY 21-22 | $ Variance | % Variance | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $ (1,948) | $ (374) | $ (1,574) | 420% | **Operating Income/(Loss)** | $ (3,686) | $ 3,547 | $ (7,233) | (204%) | |
| | | | | **Other Income/(Expenses)** | | | | | |
| 82 | 66 | 15 | 23% | Interest Income | 742 | 596 | 146 | 25% | |
| (82) | 26 | (108) | (413%) | Other Income/(Expense) [4] | (329) | (2,424) | 2,096 | (86%) | (K) |
| (279) | (279) | - | 0% | Bond Interest/ (Expense) | (2,514) | (2,514) | - | 0% | |
| (279) | (187) | (92) | 49% | Total Other Income/(Expenses) | (2,101) | (4,343) | 2,242 | (52%) | |
| (2,228) | (562) | (1,666) | 297% | **Net Income** | (5,786) | (795) | (4,991) | 628% | |
| 138 | 1,215 | (1,076) | (89%) | Capital Contributions (AIC) | 4,683 | 10,931 | (6,248) | (57%) | (L) |
| $ (2,089) | $ 653 | $ (2,742) | (420%) | **Net Change in Net Assets** | $ (1,103) | $ 10,135 | $ (11,239) | (111%) | |

1. This report may not foot due to rounding.
2. ( ) = Unfavorable.
3. Other Revenues include transmission, telecom and internet revenues as well as other items such as damaged property recovery, connection fees, late fees, and tampering fees.
4. Other Income/(Expense) includes a one-time payment to CalPERS (for pension), revenues and expenses related to Low Carbon Fuel Standard credits, and miscellaneous revenue from the sale of scrap materials, inventory, and assets, as well as BABS subsidy.

**Burbank Water and Power**
**Electric Fund (496)**
**Statement of Changes in Net Assets - Footnotes**
**MTD March 2022**
**($ in 000's)**

| Foot-note # | Accounts/Description | Actual | Budget | Variance to Budget | | Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **a.** | Electric Usage in MWh | 78,538 | 86,477 | (7,939) | - | NEL is 9% lower than budget, which is driven primarily by the closing of businesses within Burbank due to the pandemic orders beginning on March 19th, 2020. The average high temperature in March was 75.3°F, compared to the 15-year average high temperature of 72.7°F. The average low temperature was 46.5°F, compared to the 15-year average low temperature of 47.7°F. MTD CDD were 28 versus the 15-year average of 21. |
| **b.** | Retail Power Supply & Transmission | 9,356 | 8,753 | (603) | - | The unfavorable variance is attributable to various components within Retail Power Supply & Transmission. Please refer to page 5 for additional details. |
| **c.** | Distribution | 366 | 961 | 595 | | The favorable variance is primarily attributable to the timing of capital labor and work for others. |
| **d.** | Finance, Fleet, & Warehouse | 170 | 283 | 113 | - | The favorable variance is primarily attributable to vacancies and the timing of software purchases and professional services. |
| **e.** | Public Benefits | 216 | 363 | 147 | - | The favorable variance is primarily attributable to the timing of professional services. |
| **f.** | Telecom | 92 | 151 | 58 | - | The favorable variance is primarily attributable to the timing of private contractual services and software purchases. |
| **g.** | Construction & Maintenance | 353 | 202 | (150) | - | The unfavorable variance is primarily attributable to the timing of custodial services and special departmental supplies. |
| **h.** | Other Income/(Expense) | (82) | 26 | (108) | - | The unfavorable variance is primarily attributable to the timing of expenses related to Low Carbon Fuel Standard credits. |
| **i.** | Capital Contributions (AIC) | 138 | 1,215 | (1,076) | - | The unfavorable variance is attributable to the timing of AIC projects. |

**Burbank Water and Power**
**Electric Fund (496)**
**Statement of Changes in Net Assets - Footnotes**
**FYTD March 2022**
**($ in 000's)**

| Foot-note # | Accounts/Description | Actual | Budget | Variance to Budget | Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **A.** | Electric Usage in MWh | 770,903 | 833,773 | (62,870) | - NEL is 8% lower than budget, which is driven primarily by the closing of businesses within Burbank due to the pandemic orders beginning on March 19th, 2020. Summer (Jul-Sep) actual average high temperature was 87.9°F, compared to the 15-year average high temperature of 87.7°F. Summer (Jul-Sep) CDD were 918 versus the 15-year average of 944. |
| **B.** | Other Revenues | 3,765 | 5,097 | (1,333) | - Other revenues include transmission, telecom and internet revenues as well as other items such as damaged property recovery, connection fees, late fees, and tampering fees which tend to fluctuate. The unfavorable variance is also attributable to the moratorium on fees in light of the COVID-19 pandemic. |
| **C.** | Retail Power Supply & Transmission | 86,486 | 81,176 | (5,310) | - The unfavorable variance is attributable to various components within Retail Power Supply & Transmission. Please refer to page 6 for additional details. |
| **D.** | Distribution | 6,172 | 8,881 | 2,709 | - The favorable variance is primarily attributable to the timing of capital labor and work for others and vacancies. |
| **E.** | Finance, Fleet, & Warehouse | 1,526 | 2,470 | 945 | - The favorable variance is primarily attributable to vacancies and the timing of software purchases and professional services. |
| **F.** | Customer Service, Marketing & Conservation | 3,792 | 5,231 | 1,439 | - The favorable variance is primarily attributable to vacancies and the timing of professional services and to delaying the adjustment for uncollectible debt in light of federal funds received to pay down customer arrearages. |
| **G.** | Public Benefits | 1,348 | 3,485 | 2,138 | - The favorable variance is primarily attributable to the timing of professional services. |
| **H.** | Security/Oper Technology | 1,880 | 1,197 | (682) | - The unfavorable variance is primarily attributable to delays in capital labor and work for others. |
| **I.** | Telecom | 850 | 1,165 | 315 | - The favorable variance is primarily attributable to the timing of private contractual services and capital labor and work for others and to vacancies. |
| **J.** | Construction & Maintenance | 1,317 | 1,827 | 511 | - The favorable variance is primarily attributable to vacancies and to the timing of custodial services and building ground maintenance and repairs. |
| **K.** | Other Income/(Expense) | (329) | (2,424) | 2,096 | - The favorable variance is primarily attributable to the timing of revenues and expenses related to Low Carbon Fuel Standard credits, and to higher than planned miscellaneous revenue from the sale of scrap materials, inventory, and assets. |
| **L.** | Capital Contributions (AIC) | 4,683 | 10,931 | (6,248) | - The unfavorable variance is attributable to the timing of AIC projects. |

**March 2022 Budget to Actual P&L Variance Highlights - Electric Fund**
**($ in 000's)**

| | Variance Month-to-Date | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Favorable Items | Unfavorable Items | Budget to Actual Variance |
| **MTD NET INCOME/(LOSS): $(2,228)** | $ - | $ (1,666) | $ (1,666) |
| **MTD GROSS MARGIN VARIANCE** | | | |
| Retail Sales | - | (1,894) | (1,894) |
| Power Supply and Transmission: | | | |
| - Lower retail load | 183 | - | 183 |
| - Lower than planned renewables cost and other | 229 | - | 229 |
| - Lower transmission | 43 | - | 43 |
| - Higher energy prices | - | (1,062) | (1,062) |
| - New minimum for IPP and Hydrogen Betterment | - | (881) | (881) |
| - Lower O&M | 371 | - | 371 |
| - Retail load management and economic dispatch | 515 | - | 515 |
| Other Revenues | - | (161) | (161) |
| Wholesale Margin | - | (35) | (35) |
| **Total** | $ 1,341 | $ (4,033) | $ (2,692) |
| **MTD O&M AND OTHER VARIANCES** | | | |
| Distribution | 595 | - | 595 |
| Administration/Safety | - | (20) | (20) |
| Finance, Fleet, & Warehouse | 113 | - | 113 |
| Customer Service, Marketing & Conservation | 131 | - | 131 |
| Public Benefits | 147 | - | 147 |
| Security/Oper Technology | 11 | - | 11 |
| Telecom | 58 | - | 58 |
| Construction & Maintenance | - | (150) | (150) |
| Depreciation expense | 206 | - | 206 |
| All other | - | (64) | (64) |
| **Total** | $ 1,262 | $ (235) | $ 1,027 |

**March 2022 Budget to Actual P&L Variance Highlights - Electric Fund**
**($ in 000's)**

| | Variance Fiscal Year-to-Date | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Favorable Items | Unfavorable Items | Budget to Actual Variance |
| **FYTD NET INCOME/(LOSS): $(5,786)** | $ - | (4,991) | $ (4,991) |
| **FYTD GROSS MARGIN VARIANCE** | | | |
| Retail Sales | - | (9,360) | (9,360) |
| Power Supply and Transmission | | | |
| - Lower retail load | 1,415 | - | 1,415 |
| - Lower than planned renewables cost and other | 1,305 | - | 1,305 |
| - Lower transmission | 326 | - | 326 |
| - Higher energy prices | - | (5,837) | (5,837) |
| - New minimum for IPP and Hydrogen Betterment | - | (3,672) | (3,672) |
| - Lower O&M | 2,178 | - | 2,178 |
| - Lake unit repairs | - | (4,250) | (4,250) |
| - Retail load management and economic dispatch | 1,937 | - | 1,937 |
| - SCPPA True-up and prior period adjustments | 1,289 | - | 1,289 |
| Other Revenues | - | (1,333) | (1,333) |
| Wholesale Margin | 712 | - | 712 |
| **Total** | $ 9,162 | $ (24,452) | $ (15,289) |
| **FYTD O&M AND OTHER VARIANCES** | | | |
| Distribution | 2,709 | - | 2,709 |
| Administration/Safety | - | (81) | (81) |
| Finance, Fleet, & Warehouse | 945 | - | 945 |
| Customer Service, Marketing & Conservation | 1,439 | - | 1,439 |
| Public Benefits | 2,138 | - | 2,138 |
| Security/Oper Technology | - | (682) | (682) |
| Telecom | 315 | - | 315 |
| Construction & Maintenance | 511 | - | 511 |
| Depreciation expense | 738 | - | 738 |
| All other | 2,269 | - | 2,269 |
| **Total** | $ 11,062 | $ (764) | $ 10,299 |

# Burbank Water and Power
# Electric Fund (496)
# Statement of Cash Balances [a]
# ($ in 000's)

| | Mar-22 | Feb-22 | Jan-22 | Dec-21 | Sep-21 | Jun-21 | Mar-21 | Dec-20 | Sep-20 | Jun-20 | Jun-19 | Recommended Reserves | Minimum Reserves |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Cash and Investments** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| General Operating Reserve | $ 79,152 | $ 80,144 | $ 83,457 | $ 78,621 | $ 70,437 [f] | $ 73,156 | $ 70,186 | $ 65,223 | $ 65,133 [f] | $ 52,719 [d] [e] | $ 67,320 [b] | $ 52,010 | $ 37,570 |
| Capital & Debt Reduction Fund | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 21,000 | 5,200 |
| BWP Projects Reserve Deposits at SCPPA [g] | 3,792 | 3,792 | 3,792 | 3,771 | 3,762 | 3,740 | 4,210 | 6,021 | 3,769 | 17,163 | 16,817 | | |
| Sub-Total Cash and Investments | 92,944 | 93,936 | 97,249 | 92,392 | 84,199 | 86,896 | 84,396 | 81,244 | 78,902 | 79,882 | 94,137 | 73,010 | 42,770 |
| Customer Deposits | (10,297) | (10,529) | (10,137) | (10,762) | (7,870) | (4,245) | (2,722) | (3,083) | (1,486) | (1,811) | (5,641) | | |
| Public Benefits Obligation | (9,065) | (9,026) | (8,940) | (8,883) | (8,584) | (8,128) | (8,198) | (8,287) | (7,826) | (6,990) | (6,069) | | |
| Pacific Northwest DC Intertie | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (45) | (48) | (62) | (2,218) | | |
| Low Carbon Fuel Standard [c] | (3,786) | (3,926) | (3,932) | (2,767) | (2,855) | (2,999) | (2,470) | (3,273) | (3,394) | (3,642) | (2,267) | | |
| IPP Decommission | (2,000) | (2,000) | (2,000) | (2,000) | (2,000) | (2,000) | - | - | | | | | |
| Cash and Investments (less Commitments) | **67,796** | **68,456** | **72,239** | **67,980** | **62,889** | **69,523** | **71,005** | **66,556** | **66,149** | **67,376** | **77,942** | **73,010** | **42,770** |

[a] The Statement of Cash Balances may not add up due to rounding.

[b] Includes a $3.95M loan to the Water Fund for the purchase of cyclic storage water.

[c] Denotes funds reserved related to the sale of Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS) credits, net of Electric Vehicle charger infrastructure expenditures.

[d] Includes early redemption of the 2010A Electric Bonds ($7.63M).

[e] Includes a $2.5M loan to the Water Fund for the purchase of cyclic storage water.

[f] Includes a one-time payment to CalPERS (for pension) in the amount of $2.75M.

[g] Includes a $4.4M drawdown to pay SCPPA for June and July power invoices, $4.6M for July and August power invoices, $4.6M for August and September power invoices, and $2.3M for December and January power invoices.

**Burbank Water and Power**
**Water Fund (497)**
**Statement of Changes in Net Assets [1] [2]**
**MTD and FYTD March 2022**
**($ in 000's except Gallons)**

| MTD Actual FY 21-22 | MTD Budget FY 21-22 | $ Variance | % Variance | | YTD Actual FY 21-22 | YTD Budget FY 21-22 | $ Variance | % Variance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 408 | 335 | 73 | 22% [a] | Water put into the system in Millions of Gallons | 3,868 | 3,907 | (39) | (1%) [A] |
| 75 | 53 | 23 | 43% | Metered Recycled Water in Millions of Gallons | 739 | 706 | 33 | 5% |
| | | | | **Operating Revenues** | | | | |
| $ 2,097 | $ 1,887 | $ 209 | 11% | Potable Water | $ 20,945 | $ 21,847 | $ (902) | (4%) |
| 327 | 225 | 102 | 45% | Recycled Water | 3,091 | 2,864 | 227 | 8% |
| 97 | 120 | (24) | (20%) | Other Revenue [3] | 1,184 | 1,084 | 100 | 9% |
| 2,520 | 2,233 | 287 | 13% | Total Operating Revenues | 25,220 | 25,796 | (575) | (2%) |
| 993 | 857 | (136) | (16%) [b] | Water Supply Expense | 9,454 | 9,875 | 422 | 4% [B] |
| 1,528 | 1,376 | 152 | 11% | **Gross Margin** | 15,767 | 15,920 | (153) | (1%) |
| | | | | **Operating Expenses** | | | | |
| 679 | 794 | 114 | 14% | Operations & Maintenance - Potable | 6,152 | 7,044 | 892 | 13% [C] |
| 113 | 143 | 30 | 21% | Operations & Maintenance - Recycled | 1,223 | 1,268 | 45 | 4% |
| 204 | 229 | 24 | 11% | Operations & Maintenance - Shared Services | 1,661 | 2,040 | 380 | 19% [D] |
| 143 | 144 | 0 | 0% | Transfer to General Fund for Cost Allocation | 1,290 | 1,292 | 2 | 0% |
| 354 | 373 | 19 | 5% | Depreciation | 3,115 | 3,354 | 239 | 7% |
| 1,494 | 1,682 | 188 | 11% | Total Operating Expenses | 13,440 | 14,998 | 1,558 | 10% |
| 34 | (306) | 340 | 111% | **Operating Income/(Loss)** | 2,327 | 922 | 1,405 | 152% |
| | | | | **Other Income/(Expenses)** | | | | |
| 13 | 11 | 2 | 18% | Interest Income | 124 | 96 | 28 | 29% |
| 62 | 49 | 13 | 27% | Other Income/(Expense) [4] | 2 | (90) | 92 | 102% [E] |
| (226) | (268) | (42) | (16%) | Bond Interest/(Expense) | (1,618) | (1,692) | 75 | 4% |
| (152) | (209) | 57 | 27% | Total Other Income/(Expenses) | (1,492) | (1,687) | 195 | 12% |
| (117) | (514) | 397 | 77% | **Net Income/(Loss)** | 835 | (765) | 1,599 | 209% |
| 6 | 33 | (27) | (81%) | Capital Contributions (AIC) | 416 | 294 | 123 | 42% [F] |
| $ (111) | $ (482) | $ 370 | 77% | **Net Change in Net Assets** | $ 1,251 | $ (471) | $ 1,722 | 366% |

1. This report may not foot due to rounding.
2. ( ) = Unfavorable
3. Other Revenue includes items such as fire protection services, damaged property recovery, connection fees, late fees, and tampering fees.
4. Other Income/(Expense) includes a one-time payment to CalPERS (for pension) and miscellaneous revenue from the sale of scrap materials, inventory, and assets.

**Burbank Water and Power**
**Water Fund (497)**
**Statement of Changes in Net Assets - Footnotes**
**MTD March 2022**
**($ in 000's except Gallons)**

| Foot-note # | Accounts/Description | Actual | Budget | Variance to Budget | | Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **a.** | Water put into the system in Millions of Gallons | 408 | 335 | 73 | - | Potable water demand was higher than budget. Burbank received 1.57 inches of rainfall in March as compared to the monthly normal of 2.43 inches. The average high temperature in March was 75.3°F, compared to the 15-year average high temperature of 72.7°F. The average low temperature was 46.5°F, compared to the 15-year average low temperature of 47.7°F. MTD CDD were 28 versus the 15-year average of 21. |
| **b.** | Water Supply Expense | 993 | 857 | (136) | - | The unfavorable variance is a result of higher than planned demand. |

**Burbank Water and Power**
**Water Fund (497)**
**Statement of Changes in Net Assets - Footnotes**
**FYTD March 2022**
**($ in 000's except Gallons)**

| Foot-note # | Accounts/Description | Actual | Budget | Variance to Budget | Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **A.** | Water put into the system in Millions of Gallons | 3,868 | 3,907 | (39) | - Potable water demand was below budget most likely due to conservation. FYTD Burbank received 9.67 inches of rainfall compared to the FYTD normal of 12.79 inches. Summer (Jul-Sep) actual average high temperature was 87.9°F, compared to the 15-year average high temperature of 87.7°F. Summer (Jul-Sep) CDD were 918 versus the 15-year average of 944. |
| **B.** | Water Supply Expense | 9,454 | 9,875 | 422 | - The favorable variance is a result of using more Valley/BOU water than planned which is less costly than imported MWD water. |
| **C.** | Operations & Maintenance - Potable | 6,152 | 7,044 | 892 | - The favorable variance is primarily attributable to the timing of professional and private contractual services and vacancies. |
| **D.** | Operations & Maintenance - Shared Services | 1,661 | 2,040 | 380 | - The favorable variance is attributable to lower than planned shared expenses (Customer Service, Finance and Administration) from the Electric Fund. |
| **E.** | Other Income/(Expense) | 2 | (90) | 92 | Other Income/(Expense) include miscellaneous revenue from the sale of scrap materials, inventory, and assets, which tend to fluctuate. |
| **F.** | Capital Contributions (AIC) | 416 | 294 | 123 | - The favorable variance is attributable to the timing of AIC projects. |

## March 2022 Budget to Actual P&L Variance Highlights - Water Fund
## ($ in 000's)

| | Variance Month-to-Date | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Favorable Items | Unfavorable Items | Budget to Actual Variance |
| **MTD NET INCOME (LOSS): $(117)** | $ 397 | $ - | $ 397 |
| **MTD GROSS MARGIN VARIANCE** | | | |
| Potable Revenues | 209 | - | 209 |
| Recycled Revenues | 102 | - | 102 |
| Other Revenue | - | (24) | (24) |
| Water Supply Expense | - | (136) | (136) |
| **Total** | 311 | $ (159) | $ 152 |
| **FYTD O&M AND OTHER VARIANCES** | | | |
| Potable O&M | 114 | - | 114 |
| Recycled Water O&M | 30 | - | 30 |
| Allocated O&M | 24 | - | 24 |
| Depreciation Expense | 19 | - | 19 |
| All Other | 57 | - | 57 |
| **Total** | $ 245 | $ - | $ 245 |

## March 2022 Budget to Actual P&L Variance Highlights - Water Fund
## ($ in 000's)

| | Variance Fiscal Year-to-Date | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Favorable Items | Unfavorable Items | Budget to Actual Variance |
| **FYTD NET INCOME: $835** | $ 1,599 | $ - | $ 1,599 |
| **FYTD GROSS MARGIN VARIANCE** | | | |
| Potable Revenues | - | (902) | (902) |
| Recycled Revenues | 227 | - | 227 |
| Other Revenue | 100 | - | 100 |
| Water Supply Expense | 422 | - | 422 |
| **Total** | $ 749 | $ (902) | $ (153) |
| **FYTD O&M AND OTHER VARIANCES** | | | |
| Potable O&M | 892 | - | 892 |
| Recycled Water O&M | 45 | - | 45 |
| Allocated O&M | 380 | - | 380 |
| Depreciation Expense | 239 | - | 239 |
| All Other | 196 | - | 196 |
| **Total** | $ 1,753 | $ - | $ 1,753 |

**Water Fund (497)**
**Statement of Changes in Cash and Investment Balances [a]**
**($ in 000's)**

| | Mar-22 | Feb-22 | Jan-22 | Dec-21 | Sep-21 | Jun-21 | Mar-21 | Dec-20 | Sep-20 | Jun-20 | Jun-19 | Recommended Reserves | Minimum Reserves |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Cash and Investments** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| General Operating Reserves | $ 12,544 | $ 11,253 | $ 11,563 | $ 11,294 | $ 14,287 [e] | $ 12,181 | $ 15,066 | $ 13,972 | $ 10,972 [e] | $ 8,395 [c] [d] | $ 11,555 [b] | $ 12,630 | $ 8,070 |
| Capital Reserve Fund | 2,220 | 2,220 | 2,220 | 2,220 | 2,220 | 2,220 | 2,220 | 2,220 | 2,220 | 2,220 | 2,220 | 5,200 | 1,300 |
| Sub-Total Cash and Investments | 14,764 | 13,473 | 13,783 | 13,514 | 16,507 | 14,401 | 17,286 | 16,192 | 13,192 | 10,615 | 13,775 | 17,830 | 9,370 |
| Customer Deposits | (1,013) | (952) | (996) | (1,002) | (1,021) | (1,125) | (1,151) | (1,311) | (1,133) | (1,227) | (1,454) | | |
| Cash and Investments (less commitments) | **$ 13,751** | **$ 12,521** | **$ 12,787** | **$ 12,512** | **$ 15,487** | **$ 13,276** | **$ 16,136** | **$ 14,882** | **$ 12,060** | **$ 9,388** | **$ 12,321** | **$ 17,830** | **$ 9,370** |

[a] The Statement of Cash Balances may not add up due to rounding.
[b] Includes a $3.95M loan from the Electric Fund for the purchase of cyclic storage water.
[c] Includes early redemption of the 2010A Water Bonds ($2.07M).
[d] Includes a $2.5M loan from the Electric Fund for the purchase of cyclic storage water.
[e] Includes a one-time payment to CalPERS (for pension) in the amount of $440k.