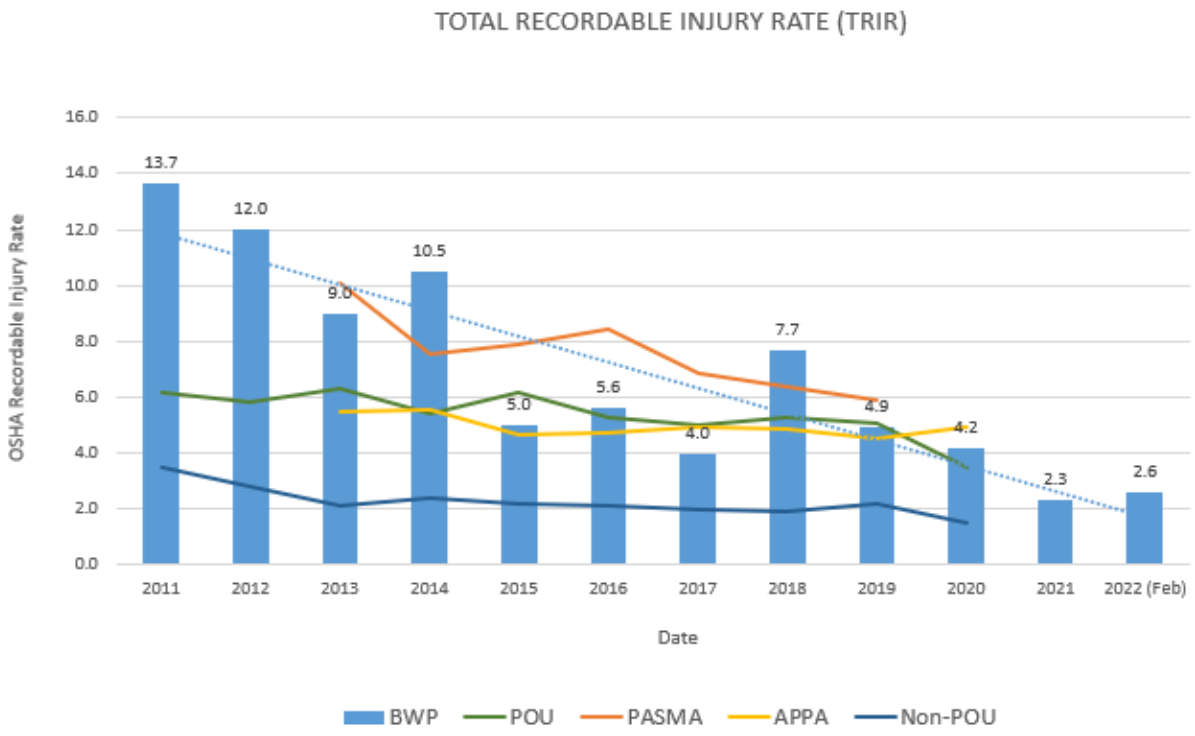
CITY OF BURBANK
BURBANK WATER AND POWER
STAFF REPORT

DATE: April 7, 2022
TO: Burbank Water and Power Board
FROM: Dawn Roth Lindell, General Manager, BWP
SUBJECT: **February 2022** Operating Results

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

SAFETY

For this reporting period, BWP experienced one OSHA recordable injury. BWP's 12-month rolling average rate is 2.6.



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, January's energy demand was 8% below budget. For the month of January, net income was $458,000, which was $1,207,000 better than

budgeted. The favorable variance was primarily attributed to revenues related to the sale of Low Carbon Fuel Standard credits.

Fiscal-year-to-date (FYTD) energy usage was 7% below budget. For FYTD January, net income was a loss of $986,000, which was $2,233,000 worse than budgeted. The unfavorable variance was primarily attributed to lower retail sales as a result of COVID-19, higher natural gas prices & transmission expenses, and Lake unit repairs, offset partially by lower operating expenses, the wholesale asset utilization program, and timing of revenues related to the sale of Low Carbon Fuel Standard credits.

For additional details, please see the attached financial statements.

Water Financial Results

For the water fund, MTD potable water demand was 6% lower than the budget. For the month of January, net income was a loss of $379,000, which was $79,000 better than budgeted. The favorable variance was primarily attributed to lower operating expenses, lower water supply expense as a result of using more Valley/BOU water than planned, and lower bond interest expense, offset partially by lower potable sales than planned.

FYTD potable water demand was 5% below budget. Recently, the Governor called for all Californians to voluntarily reduce water use by 15% from 2020 levels. For FYTD January, net income was $1,808,000, which was $1,545,000 better than budgeted. The favorable variance was primarily attributed to lower water supply expense as a result of using more of the lower cost Valley/BOU water than planned and lower operating expenses, offset partially by lower potable water sales than planned.

For additional details, please see the attached financial statements.

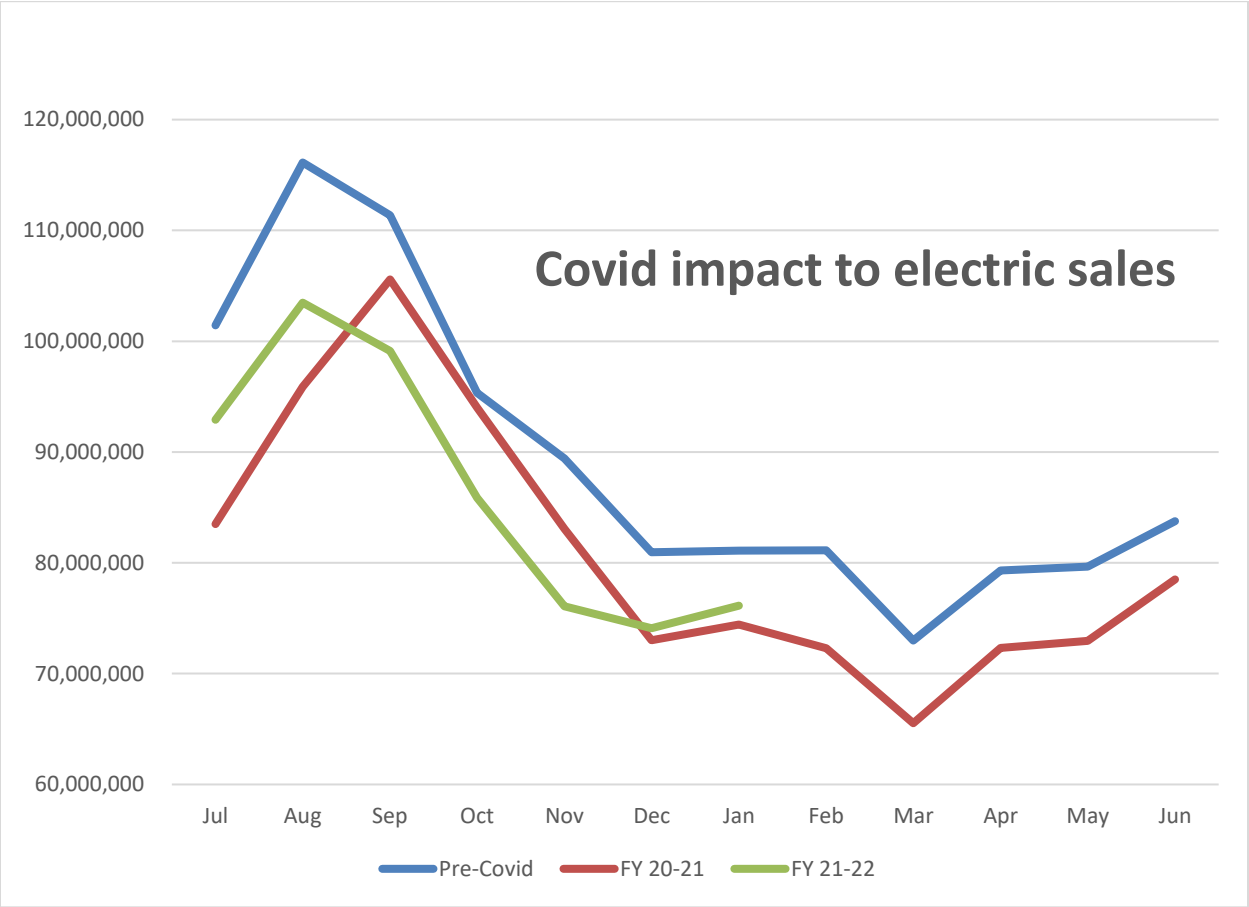
COVID-19 and Drought Impacts

January's results reflect the twenty-second 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.

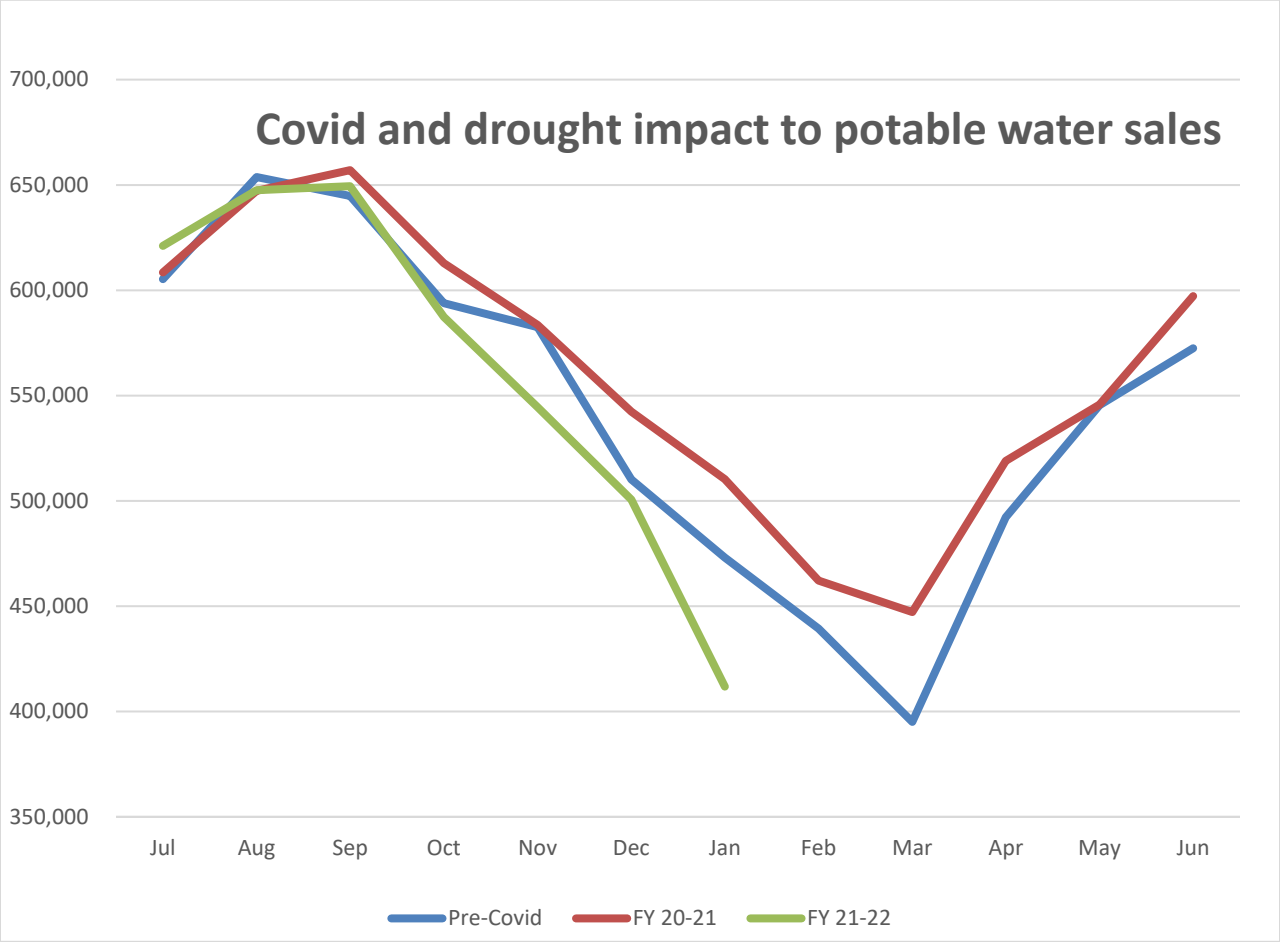
The current year's adopted budget was based on a partial recovery of the economy. Both energy and water demand are budgeted to increase by 1.2% and 0.5% from the prior fiscal year, respectively. Data has shown that the impact of COVID-19 has resulted in a continuous reduction of electric demand and very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

For the electric fund, January energy demand was 8% below budget, primarily driven by COVID-19. The chart below shows current fiscal year sales compared to the prior fiscal year and pre-COVID. January sales were 6% lower compared to

January pre-COVID. Fiscal year-to-date sales were 10% lower compared to the same period pre-COVID. This table is not weather normalized.

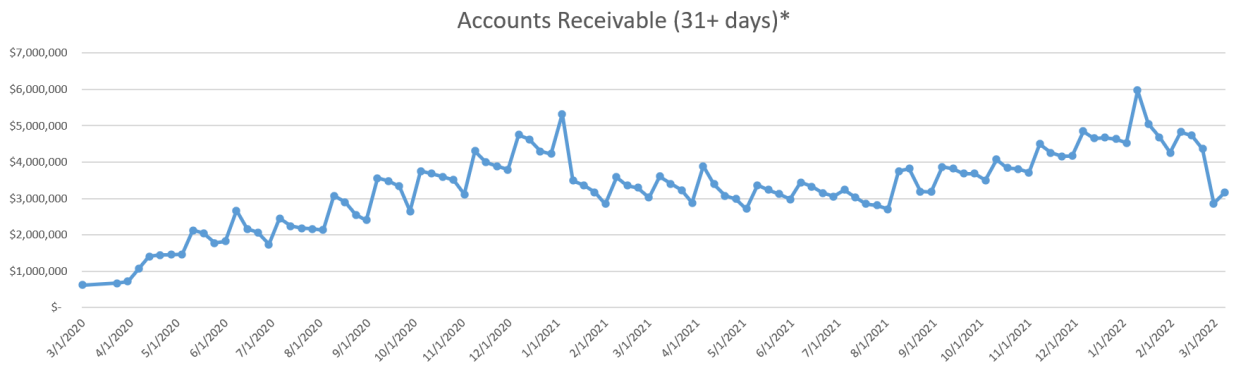


Water sales, in general, have been minimally impacted by the pandemic. The decrease in commercial sales were offset by an increase in residential demand primarily driven by the pandemic. More recently, the Governor called for all Californians to voluntarily reduce water use by 15% from 2020 levels. January's potable water demand was 6% lower than budget and was 19% lower compared to January 2021. The chart below shows current fiscal year potable water sales compared to the prior fiscal year and pre-COVID. January sales were 12.9% lower compared to January pre-COVID. Fiscal year-to-date sales were 17.8% 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 **February 2022** compared to **February 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
Feb 2020	126 gpcd
Feb 2022	128 gpcd

Water use in terms of gpcd during February 2022 was 1.59% higher than the February 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
2020 (Baseline)	159	153	136	132	125	126
2021	155	138	134	110	112	124
2022					106	128
	-2.52%	-9.80%	-1.47%	-16.67%	-15.20%	1.59%

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 **March 2021 through February 2022.**

	BOU Capacity Factor	BOU Ave. Flow Rate	Total System Blend % MWD/BOU
21-Mar	96.00%	8,640 gpm	27% / 73%
21-Apr	86.40%	7,776 gpm	21% / 79%
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-Nov	92.51%	8,326 gpm	14% / 86%
21-Dec	86.51%	7,786 gpm	16% / 84%
22-Jan	80.41%	7,237 gpm	20% / 80%
22-Feb	82.55%	7,429 gpm	20% / 80%
		Ave Blend %-last 12 months	24% / 76 %

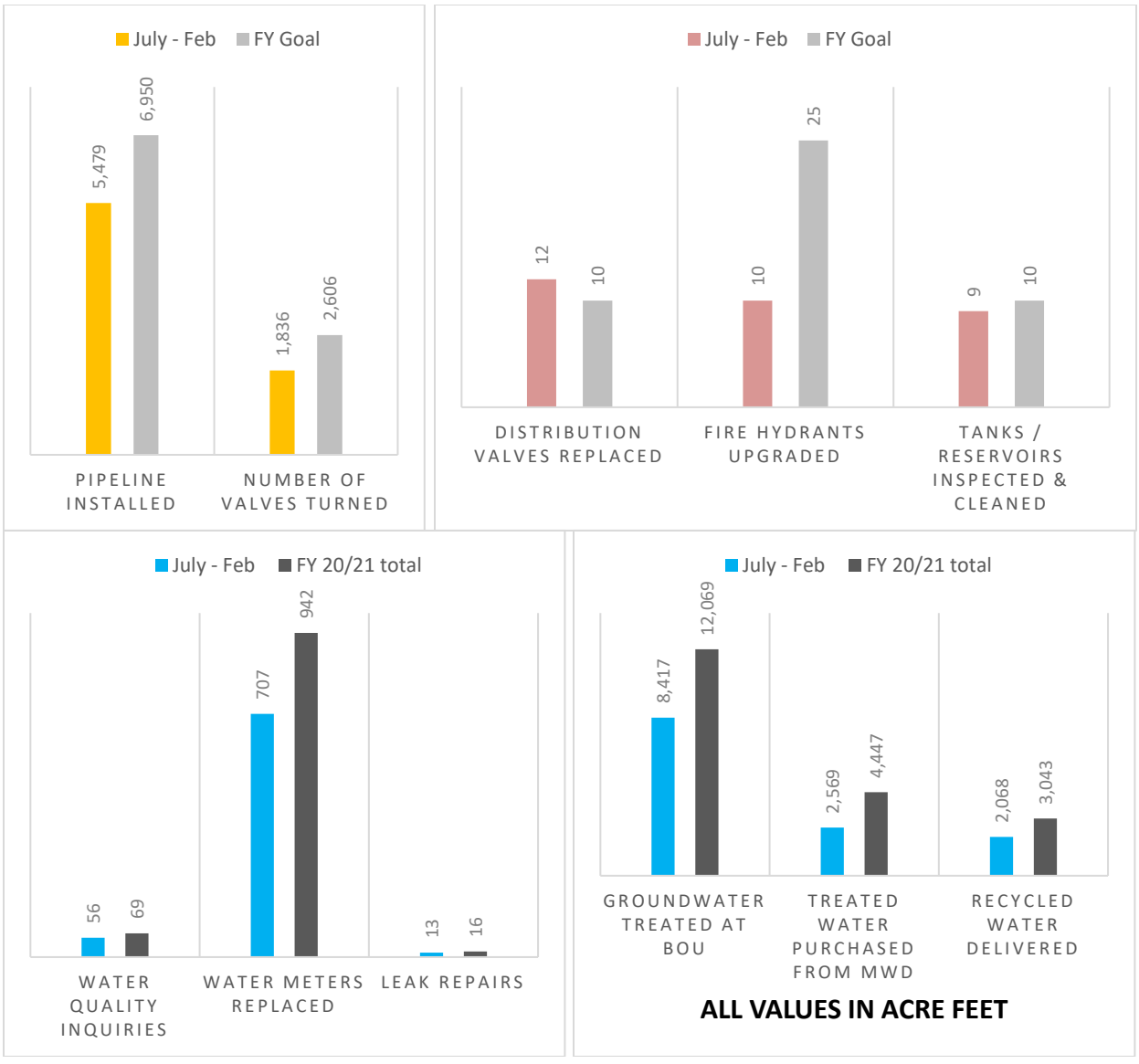
The total system blend percentage represents the total amount of water that was purchased from the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) vs. the amount treated by the BOU. This, along with the capacity factor, is an important measure of efficiency. The capacity factor may fluctuate based on demand and plant 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 **February.** Note that the values provided need to be viewed with respect to where we are in the fiscal year. Pipeline installation is **79%** complete, and we are **67%** 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

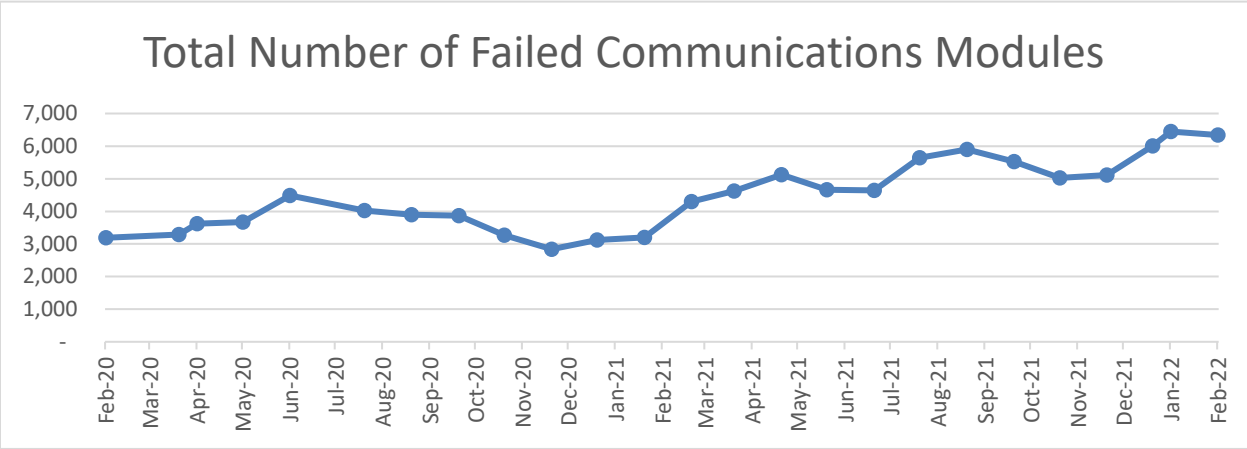
In 2009, BWP began installing an automated metering infrastructure (AMI) system by Itron. The system consists of endpoints that connect directly to the meter to get the meter read. The meter read was transmitted by radio from the endpoints located in the meter box and received by 10 collectors stationed 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. Unfortunately, a high volume of water meter communication modules are not working reliably, and replacement units are no longer produced.

As of **February 2022,** BWP was not able to receive remote reads for **6,343** water meters out of 27,060 **(23% of the total)** due to failing communications modules, and they had to be read manually. **The graph below shows that since February 2020, the failure rate has averaged 132 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

Reese – Between Monterey and the Channel:
The construction crew is shown saw cutting pavement on the 1300 block of Reese. They are preparing for the replacement of the existing 4" cast iron water main with a new 8" ductile iron water main. This Capital Improvement Project (CIP) is an essential part of the Water Master Plan and will improve the reliability of our water distribution system.

ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION

ELECTRIC RELIABILITY

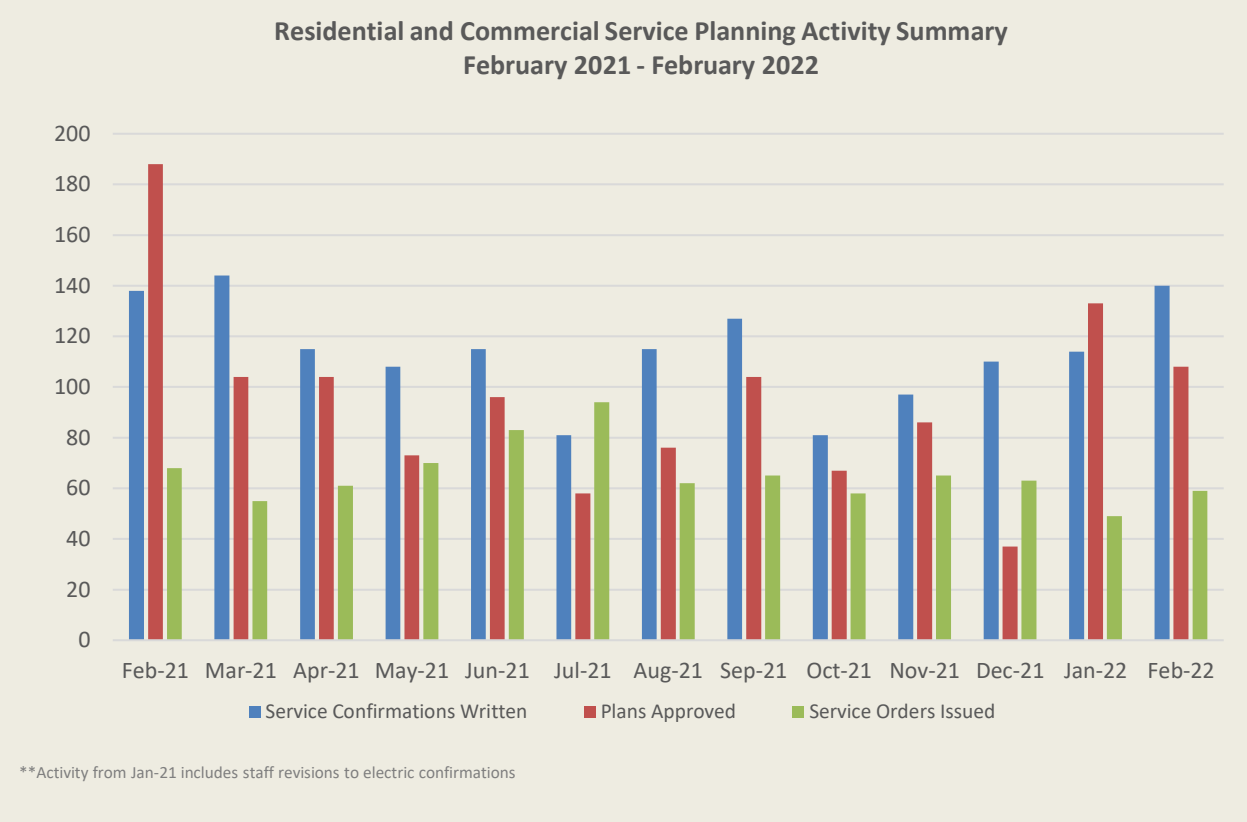
In February 2022, BWP experienced two sustained feeder outages. In the past 12 months, automatic reclosing has reduced customer outage time by approximately 1,312,924 customer minutes.

Reliability Measurement	March 2020 - February 2021	March 2021 - February 2022
Average Outages Per Customer Per Year (SAIFI)	0.4545	0.2834
Average Outage Duration (CAIDI)	24.03 minutes	55.91 minutes
Average Service Availability	99.998%	99.997%
Average Momentary Outages Per Customer Per Year (MAIFI)	0.3619	0.3136
No. of Sustained Feeder Outages	15	15
No. of Sustained Outages by Mylar Balloons	3	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 monthly activity for our residential and commercial service planning group within the T&D engineering section.



Flower Feeder 3 MV Circuit Breaker Replacement

The 4 kV circuit breaker (OCB) used for isolating the Flower Feeder #3 was not opening as quickly as designed. After performing additional maintenance on this breaker, we determined that it could not be brought back to its original design specifications. As such, this breaker was replaced with a new vacuum circuit breaker (VCB). The new VCB opens faster than the original breaker, which will provide better equipment protection and reduced arc flash exposure to personnel.

Old F3 OCB

New F3 VCB

<u>Breaker Fail Addition for 69 kV Circuit Breaker No. 452-7 at Lincoln Substation</u>

In the fiscal year 2021-2022, BWP started a capital program to implement "breaker fail" schemes on several 34.5 & 69 kV circuit breakers. A breaker fail scheme detects if a circuit breaker fails to open, and then it attempts to open additional circuit breakers to isolate an electrical fault, significantly reducing the risk of damage to the affected electrical equipment.

Prior to implementation of the capital program, BWP performed a study on its 34.5 kV & 69 kV system to identify where the installation of a breaker fail scheme would ensure the timely isolation of an electrical fault even when a circuit breaker fails to open. 69 kV circuit breaker no. 452-7 at Lincoln Substation was selected as the first addition in this capital program because its failure to open resulted in a transformer fire at the Golden State substation in 2020.

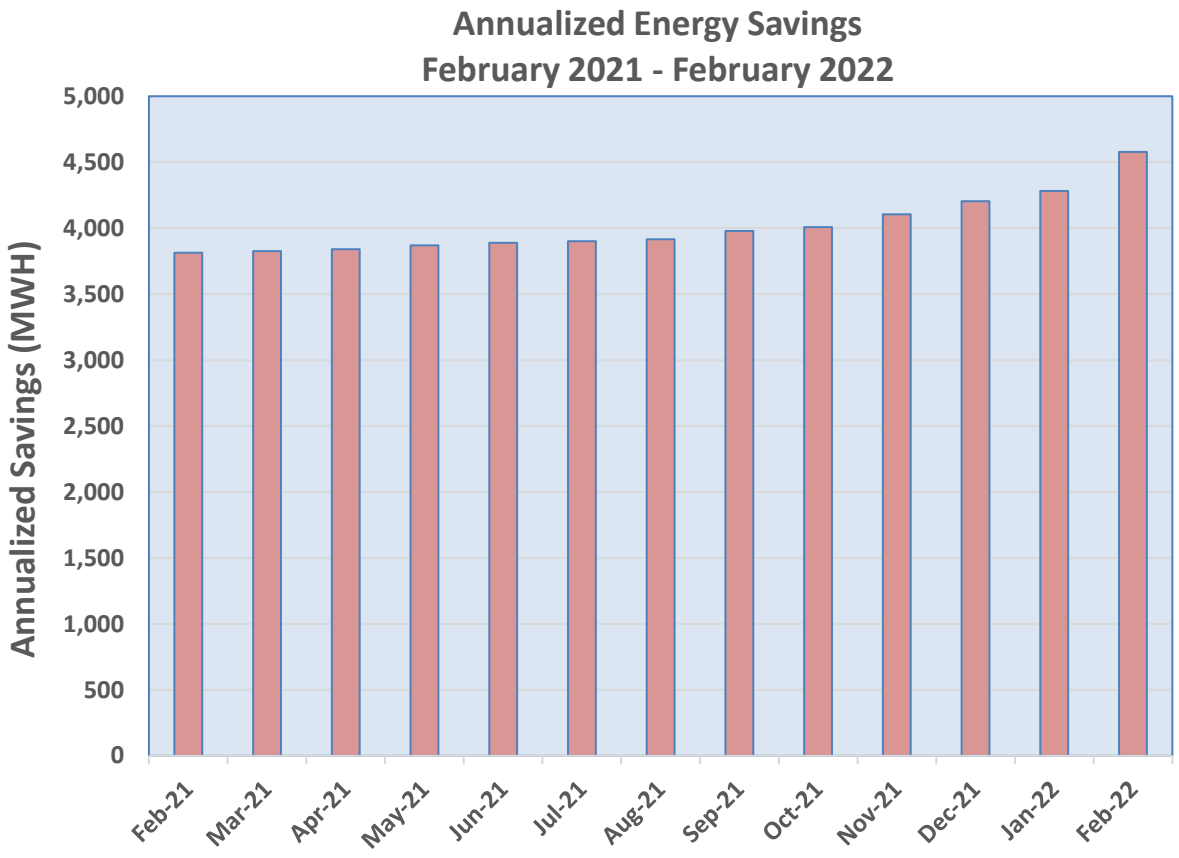
In February, BWP's electric equipment section completed the installation and testing of the breaker fail addition for circuit breaker 452-7 at Lincoln Substation. The picture below displays the protective relay devices involved in the implementation.

4527 Breaker Fail Addition @ Lincoln Substation

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, 81.88% of the total street light luminaires have been converted to LEDs, which translates to an annualized energy savings of 4,578 MWh or a 49.40% reduction in energy consumption. LED conversions have also reduced evening load by 1,061 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	**54**	**203**	**13**	**2**	**22**

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. **Staff applied CAPP and CWWAPP credits of approximately $2.03 million to customer accounts in February, which reduced our electric and water arrearages by approximately 33%. The customers that received CAPP and CWWAPP credits were sent letters describing the credits and directed them to contact BWP to enter into payment arrangements for any remaining arrears not covered by the credits. We also began additional outreach to these customers to enter into payment arrangements, and from March 7 to March 28, CSRs contacted 268 customers, resulting in 61 payment arrangements totaling $118,485. 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 are evaluating when to resume normal operations, including disconnections, based on the results of our outreach and any additional funds provided by the State of California. We received authorization on October 27, 2020, from the Burbank City Council to resume disconnections 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 will be mid-May. We will work with Marketing to develop a communication plan for our medium, large, and extra-large commercial customers to resume disconnections for non-payment in mid-May. Additionally, we plan to bring back a proposal to propose resumption of disconnections for residential and small commercial customers at the May 5, 2022, BWP Board meeting to restart in July or August, which will require Burbank City Council authorization.

As of **March 28**, 2022, the following is the current outstanding debt by commodity after applying CAPP or CWWAP credits:

Aging By Service Type					
Service Type	31-60	61-90	91+	Total	% of Total
ELECTRIC	$ 701,018	$ 447,599	$ 1,551,659	$ 2,700,276	54%
WATER	$ 158,814	$ 75,844	$ 352,302	$ 586,960	12%
SEWER	$ 145,051	$ 93,809	$ 564,186	$ 803,046	16%
SOLID WASTE	$ 146,226	$ 94,139	$ 590,928	$ 831,294	17%
FIBER OPTIC	$ 45,355	$ 28,198	$ 37,585	$ 111,138	2%
GENERAL SERVICE	$ 1,255	$ 561	$ 2,973	$ 4,789	0%
MISCELLANEOUS	$ -	$ -	$ 38	$ 38	0%
Grand Total	$1,197,719	$740,150	$3,099,671	$5,037,540	100%

BWP Call Center Call Types & Volume

Call Types	% of Calls
Balance	**15%**
Update Customer Account Info	**11%**
Residential Start	**9%**
Residential Stop	**7%**
Clean & Show	**7%**

	Feb - 21	Mar - 21	Apr - 21	May - 21	Jun - 21	Jul - 21	Aug - 21	Sep - 21	Oct - 21	Nov - 21	Dec - 21	Jan - 22	**Feb - 22**	**% Inc/Jan**
Call Volume	2,897	3,384	3,017	2,799	3,468	3,186	2,594	3,841	3,235	2,845	3,102	3,234	**2,833**	**-12.4%**

Call volume **decreased by 12%** in **February**. The majority of the calls were related to balance and **update customer account information**.

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.

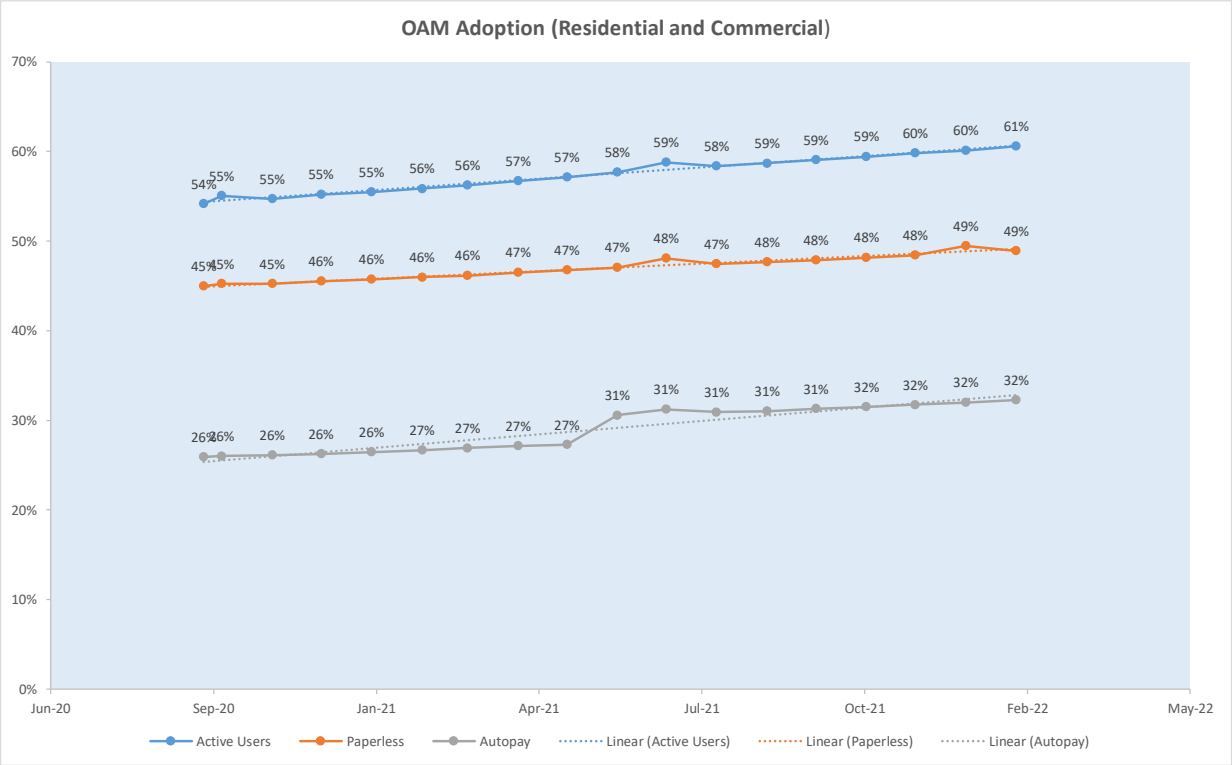
Staff believes that 66% customer OAM adoption is an achievable goal for BWP and in line with benchmarking data conducted by First Quartile Consulting, which shows utilities with the highest online account adoption have 66% of customers enrolled in an online account. Previously BWP had set an aspirational 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 Users	31,781	61%
Paperless	25,663	49%
Autopay	16,909	32%

Sustainability, Marketing, and Strategy

BWP's Energy Efficiency and Water Savings – Fiscal Year to February 28, 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.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and state and local stay-home orders, energy efficiency programs that provided on-site visits were temporarily suspended. With the most recent Omicron surge, BWP suspended the programs in December 2021, but with the COVID-19 cases reducing dramatically, BWP, once again, resumed all of the program services in February 2022.

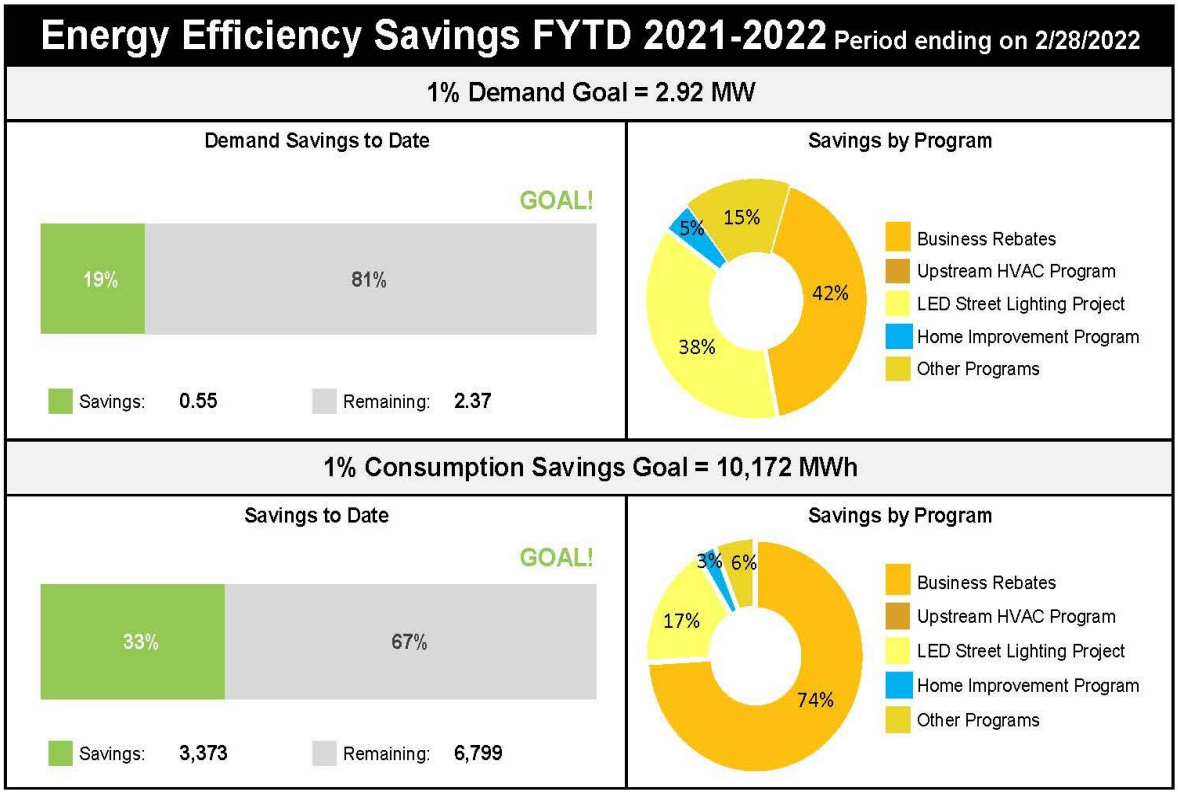
The Refrigerator Exchange Program has had a total of **60** refrigerators exchanged since June 2021. In addition, the Home Improvement Program (HIP) resumed in September 2021, with its new and refreshed program offerings. The HIP offers energy-water surveys

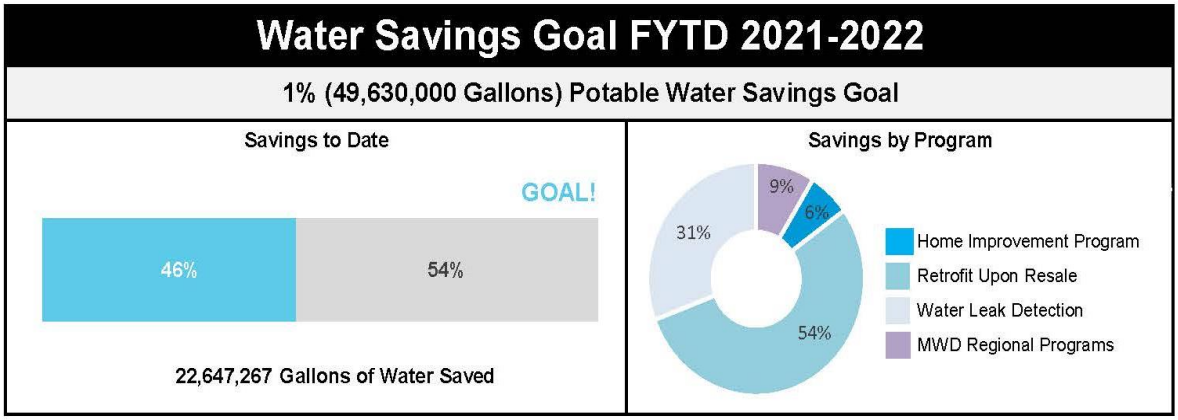
and efficiency measure installations to all Burbank single-family residential, multi-family residential, and multi-family common area customers. Some of the HIP new services include direct installation services of weather-based irrigation controllers, high-efficiency sprinkler heads, soil moisture sensors 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. Since resuming services, a total of **120 customers participated in the HIP**.

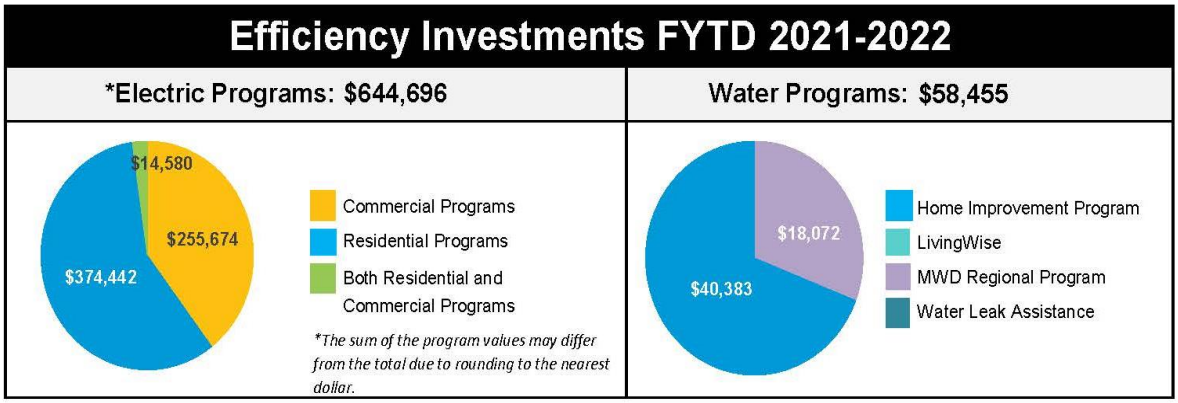
Some additional energy efficiency programs include residential and commercial rebates for the purchase and installation of high-efficiency measures, AC Replace Before It Breaks, Shade Tree, and LivingWise.

In the month of **February,** business rebates program participation contributes substantially to the reported savings.

BWP also offers a variety of water conservation programs to Burbank residents and businesses. **In addition to water efficiency measure direct installation services through the Home Improvement Program, BWP customers can take advantage of regional water conservation rebate programs offered by the MWD.** Burbank residents and businesses are eligible for rebates for various water-saving technologies to help encourage water efficiency and conservation. Since the beginning of this fiscal year, **143** customers have participated in regional water conservation rebate programs.







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 **February**, the per-port average revenue was **$96**. Per-port monthly revenues continue to stay above $90, much improved from our average monthly low of $60 per port March 2020 to February 2021.

Period	Average Usage	Average Total Revenue	Average Per Port Revenue	Notes
December 2019 - February 2020	28,047 kWh	$ 4,779	$ 101	Pre-COVID, all units operational
March 2020 - February 2021	14,211 kWh	$ 2,724	$ 60	COVID downturn
March 2021 - May 2021	23,889 kWh	$ 4,299	$ 91	COVID recovery period
June 2021 - January 2021	**35,228** kWh	$ **6,931**	**$ 95**	Post-installation of new ports
February 2022	**38,556**kWh	**$ 7,016**	**$ 96**	Most recent month

New Public EV Charging Station Construction

Construction started on four new public level 2 ports near John Burrough's 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 at Theodore Roosevelt Elementary is planned to begin in April.

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 21 ports installed at IKEA. Another key account has applied for a rebate for an additional 8 charging ports, and staff has received calls from commercial customers interested in applying for as many as 40 ports (the maximum allowed under the new rebate program).

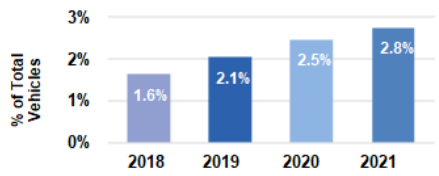
Residential Rebate Program

The revamped Residential Electric Vehicle Charging Station Rebate Program will launch by the end of March. This will include a panel upgrade adder and additional funds for customers in disadvantaged communities. Customers will now be able to receive two rebates per service address instead of only one rebate, and there will now be increased incentives for smart charging stations.

Transportation Electrification 2021-2022 Period ending on 2/28/2022

EV Growth in Burbank*

Total EV/PHEV DMV Vehicle Registrations



2021: 2,233
2020: 2236
2019: 1912
2018: 1494

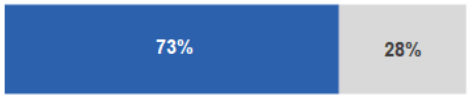
* DMV data as of Jan 01 of the reporting year

Vehicle Rebates

Residential Used EV Rebate

Goal: 40

GOAL!



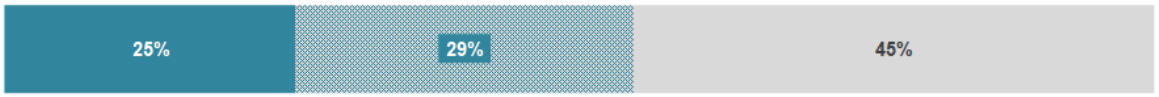
Given: 29 Remaining: 11

Transportation Electrification Initiatives for FY 2021-2022

Facilitate the Installation of 75 EV Charging Ports to Electrify the Transportation Sector in Burbank

Goal: 75

GOAL!

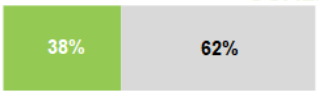


Given: 19 In Progress: 22 Remaining: 34

Residential Charging Station Rebates

Goal: 50

GOAL!



Given: 19 In Progress: 0
Remaining: 31

Commercial Charging Station Rebates

Goal: 40

GOAL!

Given: 0 In Progress: 22
Remaining: 18

Public Charging Ports

Goal: 40

GOAL!

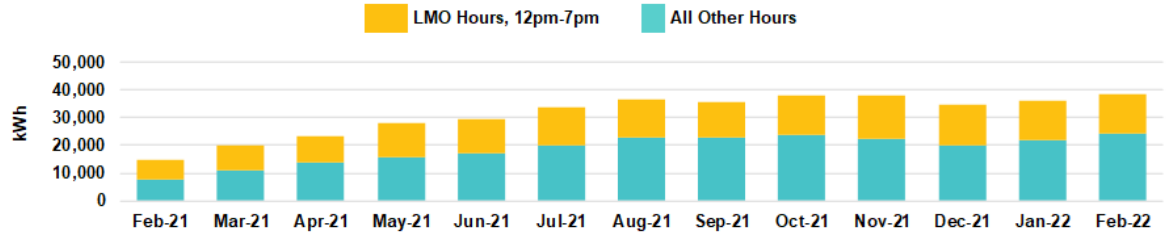
Installed: 0 In Progress: 0
Remaining: 40

Public Charging Port Statistics

	Public Charging Ports		Total Sessions	Total Energy	Total Revenue	Total GHG *Reduced	Charging Sessions at [1]Peak	[2]Charging Occupancy
	Total Ports	Total Available						
February:	73	73	3,850	38,556	$7,016	22,210	27%	21%
Average:	73	73	3,704	36,361	$7,151	21,214	22%	15%
FY Total:	73	73	29,628	290,891	$57,209	169,712	22%	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.*

Load Management Opportunity (LMO) Hours

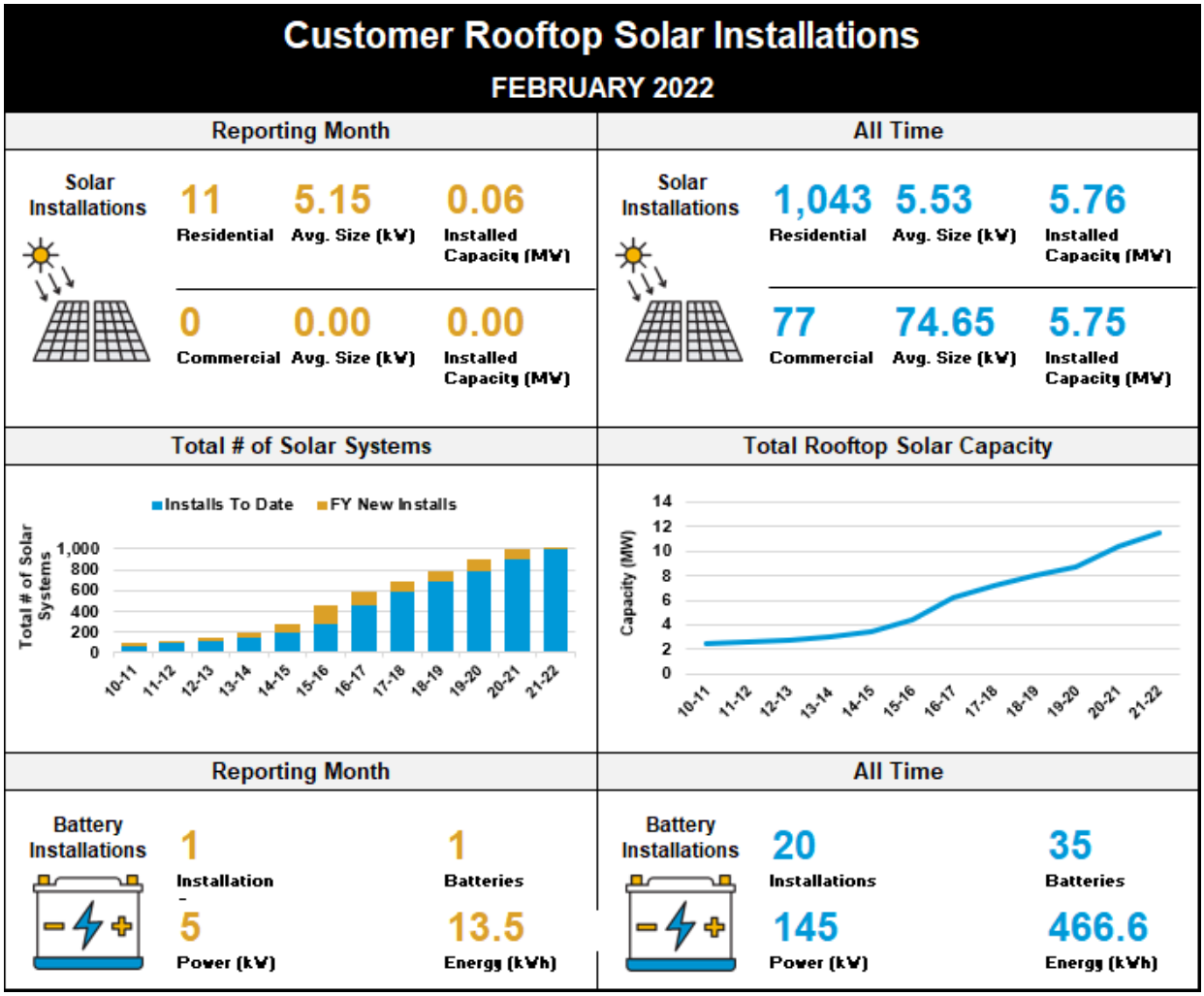


[1]Peak is defined as 4 – 7 PM, as is reflected in the Public EV Charging Station rate

[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, overall, lower equipment costs and 26% Federal Investment Tax Credit in 2021 made purchasing solar and/or battery systems more accessible. System capacity and the number of installations are tracked monthly and in total below.



TECHNOLOGY

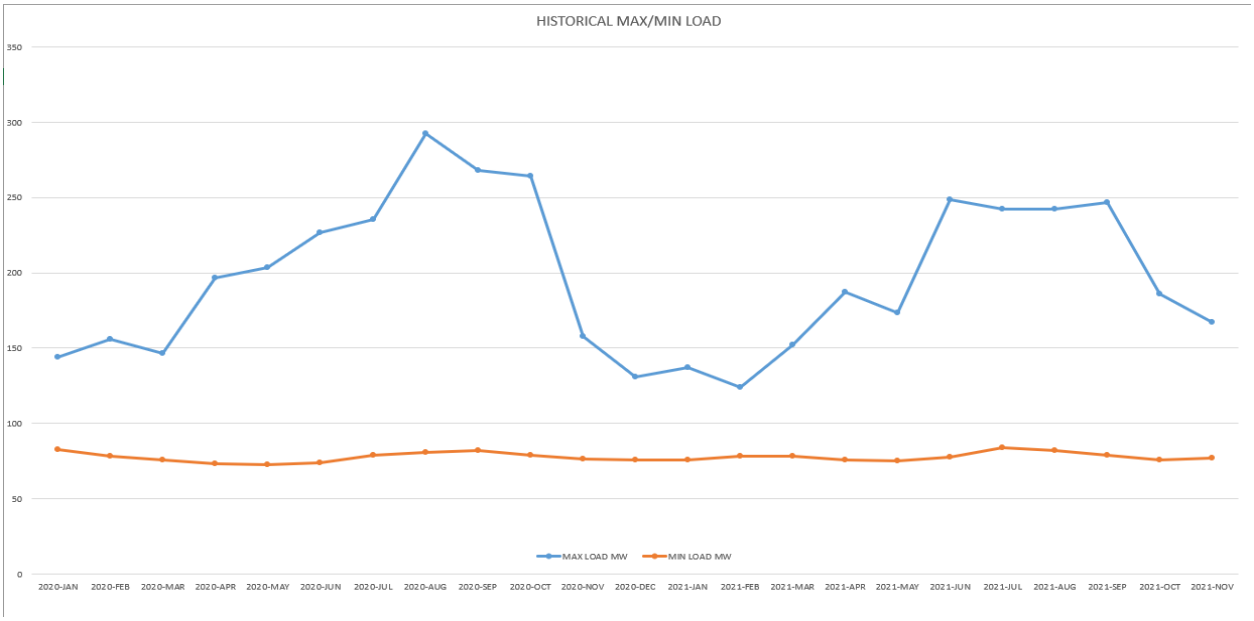
Broadband Services (ONEBurbank)

	February 2022 New Orders	Revenues for February 2022	FYTD 2021-22 Revenues	FYTD Budget
Lit	**7**	**$158,021**	**$1,195,660**	**$1,080,000**
Dark	**2**	**$186,615**	**$1,462,345**	**$1,620,000**
Total	**9**	**$344,636**	**$2,658,005**	**$2,700,000**

POWER SUPPLY

BWP SYSTEM OPERATIONS:

The maximum load for February 2022 was 155.1 MW at 3:27 PM on February 10, 2022, and the minimum load was 76.8 MW at 3:44 AM on February 13, 2022.



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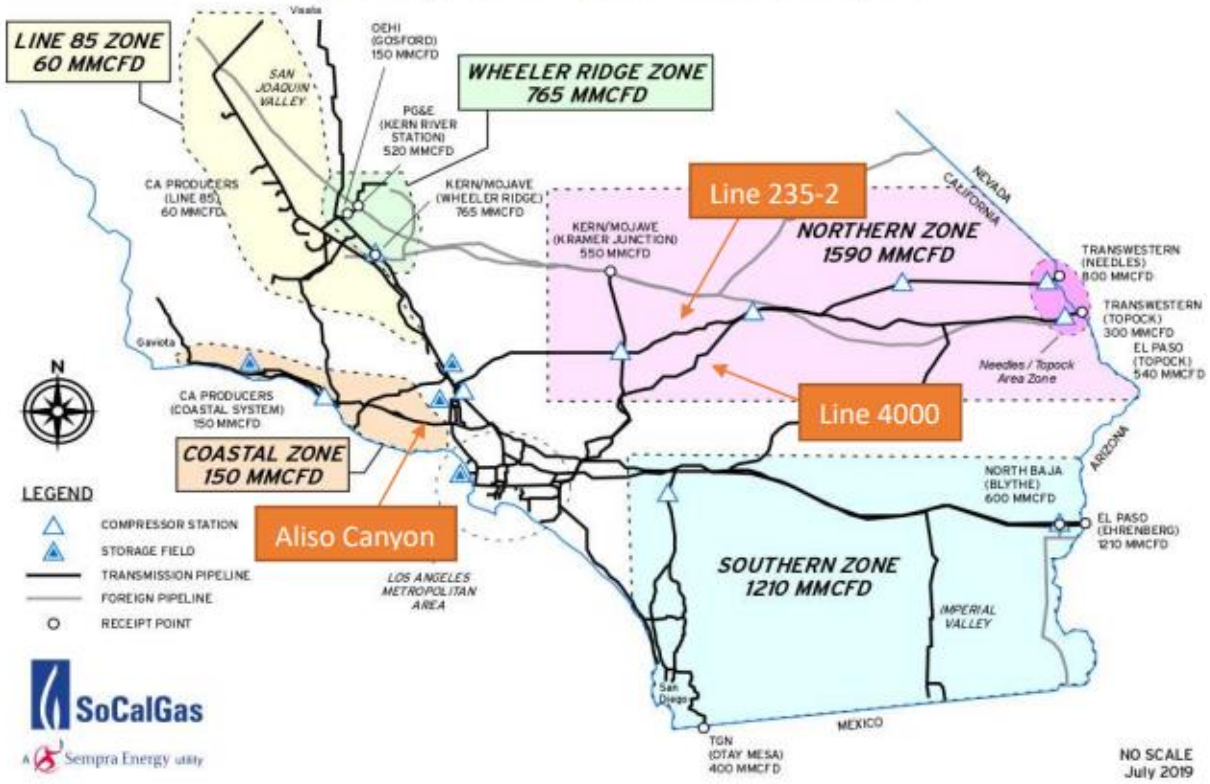
YEAR	MAX LOAD	MAX DATE
2022	155.1 MW	10-February-22 15:27
2021	248.5 MW	15-June-21 14:57
2020	292.3 MW	18-Aug-20 15:22
2019	282.66 MW	04-Sep-19 15:31
2018	306.3 MW	06-Jul-18 16:41

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

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	**99%**	**0**	**0**	**-**	**0**
MPP	**100%**	**672**	**112,672**	**7,647**	**0**

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 experienced operational concerns in late 2020. As a result, it was removed and shipped to a certified facility in Houston, TX, for inspection and repairs. The inspection findings indicated the need to replace multiple components that were worn beyond allowable limits, and BWP is now proceeding with a full turbine overhaul. **Revised estimates included an April 2022 return to service, and a leased turbine remains installed to mitigate risks. The leased turbine was started zero times during the month of February.**

Magnolia Power Project (MPP)

	February	FYTD	YTD
Availability	**100%**	**98%**	**100%**
Unit Capacity Factor (240 MW)	**70%**	**69%**	**71%**

There were no plant trips or other outages at MPP during the month of February 2022. MPP was shut down on March 11, 2022, to perform an offline water wash of the combustion turbine compressor, boiler inspection, and other balance of plant maintenance. MPP returned to service on March 21, 2022.

Tieton Hydropower Project (Tieton)

Tieton is ready to operate once sufficient water flow is available from the United States Bureau of Reclamation, which controls water flow from the Tieton Dam. It is anticipated generation will begin in late March.

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 December 14, 2021, the second set of stormwater samples was collected for the current reporting year, and the results are pending. 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 2021. The calendar year 2021 goal is 35.75% 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.

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.

Transmission Update

BWP is partnering with LADWP on additional renewable contraction and opportunities. BWP will 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.

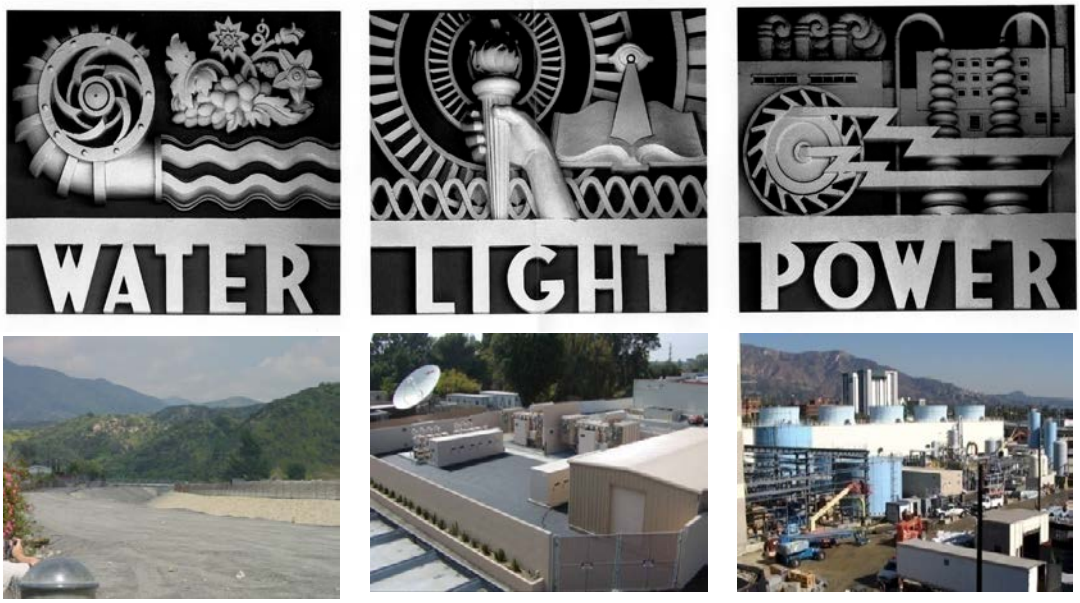
Staff continues to actively work with Intermountain Power Agency on cost increases due to the Hydrogen Betterments Project and coal supply issues. In regard to the coal supply concerns, IPP participants have agreed to limit output of the IPP units to maintain a minimum megawatt supply sufficient to preserve 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 sufficient 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) package for the Lake One Power Plant Emissions Retrofit Project was released to the public on February 15, 2022. Staff has responded to questions received from prospective bidders and the bidding period closed on March 15, 2022. Proposals will soon be evaluated, and staff will develop a recommendation for contractor selection.

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
January-22

UNAUDITED

Burbank Water and Power
Electric Fund (496)
Statement of Changes in Net Assets [1] [2]
MTD and FYTD January 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	
77,535	84,662	(7,127)	(8%)	[a]	NEL MWh	621,737	671,782	(50,045)	(7%)	[A]
					Retail					
$ 11,530	$ 12,456	$ (926)	(7%)		Retail Sales	$ 94,805	$ 101,660	$ (6,854)	(7%)	
390	566	(176)	(31%)		Other Revenues	2,991	3,965	(974)	(25%)	[B]
7,882	8,490	608	7%	[b]	Retail Power Supply & Transmission	66,997	64,183	(2,814)	(4%)	[C]
4,038	4,533	(494)	(11%)		**Retail Margin**	30,799	41,441	(10,642)	(26%)	
					Wholesale					
713	3,913	(3,200)	(82%)		Wholesale Sales	10,009	31,831	(21,822)	(69%)	
707	3,872	3,165	82%		Wholesale Power Supply	8,722	31,382	22,660	72%	
7	42	(35)	(84%)		**Wholesale Margin**	1,287	449	838	187%	
4,045	4,574	(529)	(12%)		**Gross Margin**	32,086	41,890	(9,804)	(23%)	
					Operating Expenses					
665	1,026	362	35%	[c]	Distribution	5,451	6,966	1,515	22%	[D]
145	128	(17)	(13%)		Administration/Safety	995	925	(70)	(8%)	
219	285	67	23%	[d]	Finance, Fleet, & Warehouse	1,185	1,905	720	38%	[E]
513	519	6	1%		Transfer to General Fund for Cost Allocation	3,593	3,632	39	1%	
342	502	159	32%	[e]	Customer Service, Marketing & Conservation	2,958	4,003	1,045	26%	[F]
320	344	25	7%		Public Benefits	1,104	2,812	1,707	61%	[G]
135	124	(11)	(9%)		Security/Oper Technology	1,606	955	(651)	(68%)	[H]
86	124	38	31%	[f]	Telecom	692	891	198	22%	[I]
134	202	68	34%	[g]	Construction & Maintenance	858	1,423	565	40%	[J]
2,141	1,881	(261)	(14%)		Depreciation	12,838	13,164	326	2%	
4,700	5,136	436	8%		Total Operating Expenses	31,281	36,675	5,394	15%	
$ (655)	$ (562)	$ (94)	(17%)		**Operating Income/(Loss)**	$ 806	$ 5,216	$ (4,410)	(85%)	

Burbank Water and Power
Electric Fund (496)
Statement of Changes in Net Assets [1] [2]
MTD and FYTD January 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	
$ (655)	$ (562)	$ (94)	(17%)	**Operating Income/(Loss)**	$ 806	$ 5,216	$ (4,410)	(85%)	
				Other Income/(Expenses)					
105	66	39	58%	Interest Income	573	464	109	24%	
1,288	26	1,262	4831%	Other Income/(Expense) [4]	(408)	(2,477)	2,068	84%	(K)
(279)	(279)	-	0%	Bond Interest/ (Expense)	(1,956)	(1,956)	-	0%	
1,114	(187)	1,301	696%	Total Other Income/(Expenses)	(1,791)	(3,969)	2,178	55%	
458	(749)	1,207	161%	**Net Income**	(986)	1,247	(2,233)	(179%)	
19	1,215	(1,196)	(98%)	Capital Contributions (AIC)	4,508	8,502	(3,994)	(47%)	(L)
$ 477	$ 466	$ 11	2%	**Net Change in Net Assets**	$ 3,522	$ 9,748	$ (6,226)	(64%)	

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 January 2022
($ in 000's)

Foot-note #	Accounts/Description	Actual	Budget	Variance to Budget		Explanation
a.	Electric Usage in MWh	77,535	84,662	(7,127)	-	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. The average high temperature in January was 71.2°F, compared to the 15-year average high temperature of 70.3°F. The average low temperature was 41.9°F, compared to the 15-year average low temperature of 43.4°F. MTD CDD were 0 versus the 15-year average of 6.
b.	Retail Power Supply & Transmission	7,882	8,490	608	-	The favorable variance is attributable to various components within Retail Power Supply & Transmission. Please refer to page 5 for additional details.
c.	Distribution	665	1,026	362		The favorable variance is primarily attributable to the timing of capital labor and work for others and vacancies.
d.	Finance, Fleet, & Warehouse	219	285	67	-	The favorable variance is primarily attributable to vacancies and the timing of software purchases and professional services.
e.	Customer Service, Marketing & Conservation	342	502	159		The favorable variance is primarily attributable to the timing of professional services and software purchases and to vacancies.
f.	Telecom	86	124	38	-	The favorable variance is primarily attributable to the timing of private contractual services.
g.	Construction & Maintenance	134	202	68	-	The favorable variance is primarily attributable to the timing of custodial services and building ground maintenance and repairs and to vacancies.
g.	Other Income/(Expense)	1,288	26	1,262	-	The favorable variance is primarily attributable to the timing of revenues related to the sale of Low Carbon Fuel Standard credits.
h.	Capital Contributions (AIC)	19	1,215	(1,196)	-	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 January 2022
($ in 000's)

Foot-note #	Accounts/Description	Actual	Budget	Variance to Budget	Explanation
A.	Electric Usage in MWh	621,737	671,782	(50,045)	- NEL is 7% 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 FYTD average high temperature was 79.5°F, compared to the 15-year average high temperature of 81.1°F. The FYTD average low temperature was 52.3°F, compared to the 15-year average low temperature of 53.5°F. FYTD CDD were 1,050 versus the 15-year average of 1,122.
B.	Other Revenues	2,991	3,965	(974)	- 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	66,997	64,183	(2,814)	- The unfavorable variance is attributable to various components within Retail Power Supply & Transmission. Please refer to page 6 for additional details.
D.	Distribution	5,451	6,966	1,515	- The favorable variance is primarily attributable to more capital labor and work for others than planned, vacancies and the timing of private contractual services.
E.	Finance, Fleet, & Warehouse	1,185	1,905	720	- The favorable variance is primarily attributable to vacancies and the timing of software purchases and professional services.
F.	Customer Service, Marketing & Conservation	2,958	4,003	1,045	- 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	1,104	2,812	1,707	- The favorable variance is primarily attributable to the timing of professional services.
H.	Security/Oper Technology	1,606	955	(651)	- The unfavorable variance is primarily attributable to the timing of capital labor and work for others and to the timing of software and hardware purchases.
I.	Telecom	692	891	198	- The favorable variance is primarily attributable to vacancies, the timing of expenditures for private contractual services and to the timing of capital labor and work for others.
J.	Construction & Maintenance	858	1,423	565	- The favorable variance is primarily attributable to the timing of capital labor and work for others, custodial services, and building ground maintenance and repairs.
K.	Other Income/(Expense)	(408)	(2,477)	2,068	- 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)	4,508	8,502	(3,994)	- The unfavorable variance is attributable to the timing of AIC projects.

January 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): $458	$ 1,207	$ -	$ 1,207
MTD GROSS MARGIN VARIANCE			
Retail Sales	-	(926)	(926)
Power Supply and Transmission:			
- Lower retail load	164	-	164
- Lower than planned renewables cost and other	30	-	30
- Lower transmission	9	-	9
- Higher energy prices	-	(877)	(877)
- New minimum for IPP and Hydrogen Betterment	-	(726)	(726)
- Lower O&M	461	-	461
- Retail load management and economic dispatch	233	-	233
- SCPPA True-up and prior period adjustments	1,314	-	1,314
Other Revenues	-	(176)	(176)
Wholesale Margin	-	(35)	(35)
Total	$ 2,211	$ (2,741)	$ (529)
MTD O&M AND OTHER VARIANCES			
Distribution	362	-	362
Administration/Safety	-	(17)	(17)
Finance, Fleet, & Warehouse	67	-	67
Customer Service, Marketing & Conservation	159	-	159
Public Benefits	25	-	25
Security/Oper Technology	-	(11)	(11)
Telecom	38	-	38
Construction & Maintenance	68	-	68
Depreciation expense	-	(261)	(261)
All other	1,306	-	1,306
Total	$ 2,025	$ (288)	$ 1,737

January 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): $(986)	$ -	(2,233)	$ (2,233)
FYTD GROSS MARGIN VARIANCE			
Retail Sales	-	(6,854)	(6,854)
Power Supply and Transmission			
- Lower retail load	1,108	-	1,108
- Lower than planned renewables cost and other	971	-	971
- Lower transmission	249	-	249
- Higher energy prices	-	(4,193)	(4,193)
- New minimum for IPP and Hydrogen Betterment	-	(2,087)	(2,087)
- Lower O&M	1,339	-	1,339
- Lake unit repairs	-	(2,750)	(2,750)
- Retail load management and economic dispatch	1,260	-	1,260
- SCPPA True-up and prior period adjustments	1,289	-	1,289
Other Revenues	-	(974)	(974)
Wholesale Margin	838	-	838
Total	$ 7,054	$ (16,858)	$ (9,804)
FYTD O&M AND OTHER VARIANCES			
Distribution	1,515	-	1,515
Administration/Safety	-	(70)	(70)
Finance, Fleet, & Warehouse	720	-	720
Customer Service, Marketing & Conservation	1,045	-	1,045
Public Benefits	1,707	-	1,707
Security/Oper Technology	-	(651)	(651)
Telecom	198	-	198
Construction & Maintenance	565	-	565
Depreciation expense	326	-	326
All other	2,217	-	2,217
Total	$ 8,292	$ (721)	$ 7,572

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

	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	$ 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	21,000	5,200
BWP Projects Reserve Deposits at SCPPA [g]	3,792	3,771	3,762	3,740	4,210	6,021	3,769	17,163	16,817		
Sub-Total Cash and Investments	97,249	92,392	84,199	86,896	84,396	81,244	78,902	79,882	94,137	73,010	42,770
Customer Deposits	(10,137)	(10,762)	(7,870)	(4,245)	(2,722)	(3,083)	(1,486)	(1,811)	(5,641)		
Public Benefits Obligation	(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]	(3,932)	(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)	-	-					
Cash and Investments (less Commitments)	**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 January 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	
342	364	(22)	(6%) [a]	Water put into the system in Millions of Gallons	3,087	3,241	(155)	(5%) [A]	
52	48	4	9%	Metered Recycled Water in Millions of Gallons	595	595	(1)	(0%)	
				Operating Revenues					
$ 1,718	$ 2,007	$ (289)	(14%)	Potable Water	$ 16,838	$ 18,094	$ (1,256)	(7%)	
224	205	19	9%	Recycled Water	2,449	2,393	56	2%	
130	120	9	8%	Other Revenue [3]	968	843	125	15%	
2,071	2,332	(261)	(11%)	Total Operating Revenues	20,255	21,331	(1,076)	(5%)	
814	929	115	12% [b]	Water Supply Expense	6,839	8,186	1,347	16% [B]	
1,257	1,403	(146)	(10%)	**Gross Margin**	13,416	13,144	272	2%	
				Operating Expenses					
695	767	71	9%	Operations & Maintenance - Potable	4,711	5,435	724	13% [C]	
106	143	37	26%	Operations & Maintenance - Recycled	1,010	976	(34)	(3%)	
190	227	37	16%	Operations & Maintenance - Shared Services	1,281	1,588	307	19% [D]	
143	144	0	0%	Transfer to General Fund for Cost Allocation	1,003	1,005	1	0%	
345	373	28	8%	Depreciation	2,416	2,609	193	7%	
1,479	1,653	173	10%	Total Operating Expenses	10,421	11,612	1,191	10%	
(222)	(250)	28	11%	**Operating Income/(Loss)**	2,995	1,532	1,462	95%	
				Other Income/(Expenses)					
13	11	2	19%	Interest Income	98	75	23	31%	
56	49	7	15%	Other Income/(Expense) [4]	(119)	(188)	69	37%	
(226)	(268)	42	16%	Bond Interest/(Expense)	(1,166)	(1,156)	(9)	(1%)	
(157)	(209)	51	25%	Total Other Income/(Expenses)	(1,187)	(1,270)	83	7%	
(379)	(458)	79	17%	**Net Income/(Loss)**	1,808	263	1,545	588%	
5	33	(27)	(84%)	Capital Contributions (AIC)	414	228	186	81%	
$ (374)	$ (426)	$ 52	12%	**Net Change in Net Assets**	$ 2,223	$ 491	$ 1,732	352%	

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 January 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	342	364	(22)	-	Potable water demand was below budget most likely due to conservation. Burbank received 0.15 inches of rainfall in January as compared to the monthly normal of 2.97 inches.The average high temperature in January was 71.2°F, compared to the 15-year average high temperature of 70.3°F. The average low temperature was 41.9°F, compared to the 15-year average low temperature of 43.4°F. MTD CDD were 0 versus the 15-year average of 6.
b.	Water Supply Expense	814	929	115	-	The favorable variance is a result of using more Valley/BOU water than planned which is less costly than imported MWD water.

Burbank Water and Power
Water Fund (497)
Statement of Changes in Net Assets - Footnotes
FYTD January 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	3,087	3,241	(155)	- Potable water demand was below budget most likely due to conservation and higher than normal participation. FYTD Burbank received 8.07 inches of rainfall compared to the FYTD normal of 6.41 inches. The FYTD average high temperature was 79.5°F, compared to the 15-year average high temperature of 81.1°F. The FYTD average low temperature was 52.3°F, compared to the 15-year average low temperature of 53.5°F. FYTD CDD were 1,050 versus the 15-year average of 1,122.
B.	Water Supply Expense	6,839	8,186	1,347	- 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	4,711	5,435	724	- The favorable variance is primarily attributable to the timing of professional and private contractual services and vacancies.
D.	Operations & Maintenance - Shared Services	1,281	1,588	307	- The favorable variance is attributable to lower than planned shared expenses (Customer Service, Finance and Administration) from the Electric Fund.

January 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): $(379)	$ 79	$ -	$ 79
MTD GROSS MARGIN VARIANCE			
Potable Revenues	-	(289)	(289)
Recycled Revenues	19	-	19
Other Revenue	9	-	9
Water Supply Expense	115	-	115
Total	144	$ (289)	$ (146)
FYTD O&M AND OTHER VARIANCES			
Potable O&M	71	-	71
Recycled Water O&M	37	-	37
Allocated O&M	37	-	37
Depreciation Expense	28	-	28
All Other	52	-	52
Total	$ 225	$ -	$ 225

January 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: $1,808	$ 1,545	$ -	$ 1,545
FYTD GROSS MARGIN VARIANCE			
Potable Revenues	-	(1,256)	(1,256)
Recycled Revenues	56	-	56
Other Revenue	125	-	125
Water Supply Expense	1,347	-	1,347
Total	$ 1,528	$ (1,256)	$ 272
FYTD O&M AND OTHER VARIANCES			
Potable O&M	724	-	724
Recycled Water O&M	-	(34)	(34)
Allocated O&M	307	-	307
Depreciation Expense	193	-	193
All Other	84	-	84
Total	$ 1,307	$ (34)	$ 1,274

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

	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	$ 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	5,200	1,300
Sub-Total Cash and Investments	13,783	13,514	16,507	14,401	17,286	16,192	13,192	10,615	13,775	17,830	9,370
Customer Deposits	(996)	(1,002)	(1,021)	(1,125)	(1,151)	(1,311)	(1,133)	(1,227)	(1,454)		
Cash and Investments (less commitments)	**$ 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.