

CITY OF BURBANK BURBANK WATER AND POWER STAFF REPORT

DATE:May 5, 2022TO:Burbank Water and Power Board Aur Rth SindellFROM:Dawn Roth Lindell, General Manager, BWPSUBJECT:March 2022 Operating Results

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

<u>SAFETY</u>

For this reporting period, BWP experienced no OSHA recordable injuries. BWP's 12-month rolling average rate is 2.6.



TOTAL RECORDABLE INJURY RATE (TRIR)

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, **February** energy demand was **6%** below budget. For the month of **February**, net income was a **loss of \$2,573,000**, which was **\$1,092,000** worse than budgeted. The **unfavorable** variance was primarily attributed to **higher retail power** supply and transmission expense and lower retail sales as a result of COVID-19, offset partially by lower than planned operating expenses.

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Fiscal-year-to-date (FYTD) energy usage was 7% below budget. For FYTD **February**, net income was a loss of **\$3,559,000**, which was **\$3,325,000** 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 One unit repairs, offset partially by lower operating expenses.

For additional details, please see the attached financial statements.

Water Financial Results

For the water fund, MTD potable water demand was **13% higher** than budget. For the month of **February**, net income was a loss of **\$1,023,000**, which was **\$510,000 worse** than budgeted. The **unfavorable** variance was primarily attributed to **higher** water supply expense than planned and **was** offset partially by **higher** potable sales than planned.

FYTD potable water demand was **3%** below budget. Recently, the Governor called for all Californians to voluntarily reduce water use by 15% from 2020 levels. For FYTD **February**, net income was **\$785,000**, which was **\$1,035,000** better than budgeted. The favorable variance was primarily attributed to lower operating expenses and lower water supply expense as a result of using more of the lower cost Valley/BOU water than planned and **was** offset partially by lower potable water sales than planned.

For additional details, please see the attached financial statements.

COVID-19, Inflation, and Drought Impacts

February's results reflect the **twenty-third** 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, 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 to 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 Page 2 of 26

- 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%
 - o Plastic 57.7%
 - o Metals 35.5%
 - Water meter boxes 25%
 - Precast concrete products 12.8%
 - o Concrete 9.9%

For the electric fund, **February** energy demand was **6%** below budget primarily driven by COVID-19. The chart below shows current fiscal year sales compared to prior fiscal year and pre-COVID. **February** sales were **10%** lower compared to **February** 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. **February's** potable water demand was **13%** lower than budget and was **2%** lower compared to **February** 2021. The chart below shows current fiscal year potable water sales compared to prior fiscal year and pre-COVID. **February** sales were **2.7% higher** compared to **February** pre-COVID. Fiscal year to date sales were **2.0%** 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 **March 2022** compared to **March 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
Mar 2020	104 gpcd
Mar 2022	127 gpcd

Water use, in terms of gpcd, during March 2022 was 22.1% higher than the March 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%.

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

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 **April 2021 through March 2022.**

	BOU	BOU	Total System
	Capacity Factor	Ave. Flow Rate	Blend %
			MWD/BOU
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-Oct	91.06%	8,196 gpm	18% /82%
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%
23-Mar	84.87%	7,638 gpm	20% / 80%
	Ave Blend	%-last 12 months	23% / 77 %

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 **March**. Note that the values provided need to be viewed with respect to where we are in the fiscal year. Pipeline installation is **89%** complete, and we are **75%** 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 **March 2022**, BWP was not able to receive remote reads for **7,263** water meters out of 27,060 (27% of the total) due to failing communications modules, and they had to be read manually. The graph below shows that since March 2020, the failure rate has averaged 165 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

640 N. Lima

Crews work hard and fast to repair a leak on this 6" cast iron water main. This particular section of pipe had a 7-foot lateral crack. To fix this leak, crews removed a 14-foot section of the cast iron pipe and replaced it with ductile iron pipe. During this repair, there were 35 service connections that were affected, with local residents experiencing only 60 minutes of interruption to their services. Unfortunately, we do have an older system in parts of the City of Burbank, which will continue to have breaks, but fortunately, we had a team that quickly responded. In all, hard work and fast repair mitigated the possibility of this turning into a catastrophic event.





ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION

ELECTRIC RELIABILITY

In March 2022, BWP did not experience any sustained feeder outages. In the past 12 months, automatic reclosing has reduced customer outage time by approximately 1,285,969 customer minutes.

Reliability Measurement	April 2020 – March 2021	April 2021 – March 2022
Average Outages Per Customer Per Year (SAIFI)	0.3959	0.2545
Average Outage Duration (CAIDI)	20.4 minutes	61.25 minutes
Average Service Availability	99.998%	99.997%
Average Momentary Outages Per Customer Per Year (MAIFI)	0.3907	0.3071
No. of Sustained Feeder Outages	11	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.



Winona A-1 Medium Voltage (MV) Circuit Breaker Replacement

The 4 kV circuit breaker (OCB) used for isolating the Winona A-1 transformer bank was replaced. This circuit breaker was replaced as part of a yearly ongoing circuit breaker replacement program that evaluates and prioritizes the entire fleet of Burbank's MV circuit breakers. Criteria for evaluation include equipment age, performance test results, station age, and infrared analysis. Based on the evaluation, two breakers in this voltage class are scheduled to be replaced every year. The program ensures station reliability by methodically and strategically replacing station circuit breakers according to their risk of failure. 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 Transformer A-1 MV OCB



New Transformer A-1 MV VCB

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, 84.71% of the total street light luminaires have been converted to LEDs, which translates to an annualized energy savings of 4,771 MWh or a 51.48% reduction in energy consumption. LED conversions have also reduced evening load by 1,105 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	Written	Plan	WTA Work	WTA Sites
	in Progress	Confirmations	Signoffs	Orders Issued	Energized
Total	41	216	14	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. BWP staff is proactively engaging with customers to reduce their arrears. We have developed a campaign to contact customers by letter, email, and phone calls. In March, staff began calling customers who had received CAPP/CWWAPP bill credits and had over a 60-day past due balance. In addition, staff also called any commercial customer who had over a 60-day past due balance. In addition, staff also called any commercial customer who had over a 60-day past due balance. As of April 11, 2022, a total of 372 customers have been contacted, resulting in 120 payment arrangements. This has reduced our arrears by \$202,000. 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 will be mid-May. We are working with our marketing division on a communication plan to resume disconnections on May 30, 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 August 1, 2022. This will require Burbank City Council authorization.

Aging By Service Type									
Service Type		31-60		61-90	91+		Total		% of Total
ELECTRIC	\$	1,281,506	\$	478,001	\$	1,647,747	\$	3,407,254	57%
WATER	\$	203,175	\$	85,326	\$	353,854	\$	642,355	11%
SEWER	\$	172,238	\$	96,952	\$	563,943	\$	833,133	14%
SOLID WASTE	\$	167,475	\$	97,056	\$	592,321	\$	856,852	14%
FIBER OPTIC	\$	119,583	\$	23,149	\$	45,436	\$	188,168	3%
GENERAL SERVICE	\$	1,245	\$	564	\$	3,103	\$	4,912	0%
MISCELLANEOUS	\$	-	\$	-	\$	38	\$	38	0%
Grand Total		\$1,945,221		\$781,047		\$3,206,443		\$5,932,711	100%

As of **April 18**, 2022, the following is the current outstanding debt by commodity:

BWP Call Center Call Types & Volume

Call Types	% of Calls
Update Customer Account Info	13%
Balance	11%
Residential Start	8%
Residential Stop	6%
Kandela Offer	3%

	Mar - 21	Apr - 21	May - 21	Jun - 21	Jul - 21	Aug - 21	Sep - 21	Oct - 21	Nov - 21	Dec - 21	Jan - 22	Feb - 22	Mar - 22	% Inc/Feb
Call Volume	3,384	3,017	2,799	3,468	3,186	2,594	3,841	3,235	2,845	3,102	3,234	2,833	3,340	18%

Call volume **increased by 18%** in **March**. 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 Users	31,781	61%
Paperless	25 <i>,</i> 663	49%
Autopay	16,909	32%

SUSTAINABILITY, MARKETING, AND STRATEGY

BWP's Energy Efficiency and Water Savings – Fiscal Year to March 31, 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 **66** 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 **186** 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 Municipal Water District (MWD). Since the beginning of this fiscal year, **158** customers have participated in regional water conservation rebate programs.

This month staff added the savings from our behavioral demand response program. In September 2021, BWP called three events asking residential customers to lower usage during the evening peak which resulted in almost 1MW of demand of reduction over three events.

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 most recent Omicron surge, BWP suspended the programs in December 2021, but with the COVID-19 cases reducing dramatically, BWP, once again, resumed all the program services in February 2022





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 **March**, the per-port average revenue was **\$115**. 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 Revenue	e Total e	Average Port Revenue	e Per	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 – Feb 2022	35,598 kWh	\$	6,940	\$	95	Post-installation of new ports
March 2022	46,297 kWh	\$	8,393	\$	115	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.

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: <u>https://www.burbankwaterandpower.com/leadthecharge</u>.

BWP has reserved \$80,000 for 21 ports installed at IKEA. An additional rebate for \$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 enjoy increased incentives for smart charging stations.



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

²Charging 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)

	March 2022 New Orders	Revenues for March 2022	FYTD 2021-22 Revenues	FYTD Budget
Lit	1	\$170,845	\$1,367,636	\$1,215,000
Dark	1	\$175,266	\$1,637,611	\$1,822,500
Total	2	\$346,111	\$3,005,247	\$3,037,500

POWER SUPPLY

BWP SYSTEM OPERATIONS:

The maximum load for March 2022 was 161.7 MW at 4:25 PM on March 24, 2022, and the minimum load was 77.1 MW at 3:20 AM on March 31, 2022.



YEAR	MAX LOAD	MAX DATE
2022	161.7 MW	24-March-22 16:25
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 March 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.





ELECTRICITY GENERATION:

BWP (Generating	Facilities
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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	85%	75	1,855	11,961	10
MPP	68%	498	82,222	7,727	2

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 a full overhaul was recommended. During the repair period, a lease engine was installed at BWP to replace the generating output of Lake 1. The overhaul was completed in March 2022. and the lease engine was removed, and Lake 1 was returned to service. A picture of the installation of the new Lake One unit turbine is below.



Magnolia Power Project (MPP)

	March	FYTD	YTD
Availability	68%	94%	89%
Unit Capacity Factor (240 MW)	46%	66%	62%

MPP was shut down on March 11, 2022 to perform a borescope inspection on the combustion turbine, a boiler inspection and other balance of plant maintenance. MPP was restarted on March 21, 2022. A few hours into the start-up, MPP tripped offline due to high vibration in the steam turbine. MPP was successfully restarted the next morning, March 22, 2022.

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.

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. 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 continues 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 is in the process of reviewing the proposal.

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.



Burbank Water and Power Electric Fund (496) Statement of Changes in Net Assets ^{(1) (2)} MTD and FYTD February 2022

(\$ in 000's except MWh Sales)

MT F	FD Actual TY 21-22	MTD Budget FY 21-22	\$ Variance	% Variance	(,,	YTD Actual FY 21-22	YTD Budget FY 21-22	\$ Variance	% Variance
	70,628	75,514	(4,886)	(6%) ^(a)	NEL MWh	692,365	747,296	(54,931)	(7%) (A)
					Retail				
\$	10,646	\$ 11,258	\$ (612)	(5%)	Retail Sales	\$ 105,452	\$ 112,918	\$ (7,466)	(7%)
	368	566	(198)	(35%)	Other Revenues	3,359	4,531	(1,172)	(26%) ^(B)
	10,133	8,240	(1,893)	(23%) ^(b)	Retail Power Supply & Transmission	77,130	72,423	(4,707)	(6%) (C)
	881	3,584	(2,703)	(75%)	Retail Margin	31,681	45,026	(13,345)	(30%)
					Wholesale				
	550	4,338	(3,788)	(87%)	Wholesale Sales	10,559	36,169	(25,610)	(71%)
. <u> </u>	511	4,209	3,697	88%	Wholesale Power Supply	9,234	35,591	26,358	74%
	39	129	(90)	(70%)	Wholesale Margin	1,326	578	748	129%
	920	3,713	(2,793)	(75%)	Gross Margin	33,006	45,604	(12,597)	(28%)
					Operating Expenses				
	355	954	599	63% ^(c)	Distribution	5,807	7,920	2,113	27% ^(D)
	119	128	9	7%	Administration/Safety	1,114	1,053	(61)	(6%)
	171	283	112	40% ^(d)	Finance, Fleet, & Warehouse	1,356	2,188	832	38% ^(E)
	559	519	(41)	(8%)	Transfer to General Fund for Cost Allocation	4,152	4,151	(1)	(0%)
	239	502	263	52% ^(e)	Customer Service, Marketing & Conservation	3,197	4,504	1,307	29% ^(F)
	28	311	284	91% ^(f)	Public Benefits	1,132	3,123	1,991	64% ^(G)
	147	104	(43)	(42%) ^(g)	Security/Oper Technology	1,753	1,059	(694)	(66%) ^(H)
	66	124	58	47% ^(h)	, ^(h) Telecom 758		1,015	257	25% ^(I)
	106	202	96	48% ⁽ⁱ⁾	Construction & Maintenance 964		1,625	661	41% ^(J)
	1,674	1,881	207	11%	Depreciation	14,512	15,044	532	4%
	3,463	5,007	1,544	31%	Total Operating Expenses	34,744	41,682	6,938	17%
\$	(2,543)	\$ (1,294)	\$ (1,249)	(97%)	Operating Income/(Loss)	\$ (1,738)	\$ 3,922	\$ (5,660)	(144%)

Burbank Water and Power Electric Fund (496) Statement of Changes in Net Assets ^{(1) (2)} MTD and FYTD February 2022

(\$ in 000's)

MTD Actual FY 21-22	MTD Budget FY 21-22	\$ Variance	% Variance	nceFY 21-22		YTD Budget FY 21-22	\$ Variance	% Variance	
\$ (2,543)	\$ (1,294)	\$ (1,249)	(97%)	Operating Income/(Loss)	\$ (1,738)	\$ 3,922	\$ (5,660)	(144%)	
				Other Income/(Expenses)					
88	66	21	32%	Interest Income	661	530	131	25%	
162	26	136	519% ^(j)	Other Income/(Expense) ⁽⁴⁾	(247)	(2,450)	2,204	_{90%} (к)	
(279)	(279)	-	0%	Bond Interest/ (Expense)	(2,235)	(2,235)	-	0%	
(30)	(187)	157	84%	Total Other Income/(Expenses)	(1,821)	(4,156)	2,335	56%	
(2,573)	(1,481)	(1,092)	(74%)	Net Income	(3,559)	(234)	(3,325)	(1422%)	
37	1,215	(1,178)	(97%) ^(k)	Capital Contributions (AIC)	4,545	9,716	(5,171)	(53%) ^(L)	
\$ (2,536)	\$ (266)	\$ (2,270)	(852%)	Net Change in Net Assets	\$ 986	\$ 9,482	\$ (8,496)	(90%)	

^{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 February 2022 (\$ in 000's)

Foot- note #	Accounts/Description	Actual	Budget	Variance to Budget	Explanation
a.	Electric Usage in MWh	70,628	75,514	(4,886)	 NEL is 6% 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 February was 74.2°F, compared to the 15-year average high temperature of 69.8°F. The average low temperature was 41.7°F, compared to the 15-year average low temperature of 43.6°F. MTD CDD were 24 versus the 15-year average of 7.
b.	Retail Power Supply & Transmission	10,133	8,240	(1,893)	 The unfavorable variance is attributable to various components within Retail Power Supply & Transmission. Please refer to page 5 for additional details.
с.	Distribution	355	954	599	The favorable variance is primarily attributable to the timing of capital labor and work for others and vacancies.
d.	Finance, Fleet, & Warehouse	171	283	112 ·	 The favorable variance is primarily attributable to vacancies and the timing of software purchases and professional services.
e.	Customer Service, Marketing & Conservation	239	502	263	The favorable variance is primarily attributable to vacancies and the timing of professional services and software/hardware.
f.	Public Benefits	28	311	284	- The favorable variance is primarily attributable to the timing of professional services.
g.	Security/Oper Technology	147	104	(43)	 The unfavorable variance is primarily attributable to the timing of capital labor and work for others.
h.	Telecom	66	124	58	 The favorable variance is primarily attributable to the timing of private contractual services and capital labor and work for others.
i.	Construction & Maintenance	106	202	96	 The favorable variance is primarily attributable to the timing of custodial services and building ground maintenance and repairs and to vacancies.
j.	Other Income/(Expense)	162	26	136	 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.
k.	Capital Contributions (AIC)	37	1,215	(1,178)	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 February 2022 (\$ in 000's)

Foot- note #	Accounts/Description	Actual	Budget	Variance to Budget	Explanation
А.	Electric Usage in MWh	692,365	747,296	(54,931)	- 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 78.8°F, compared to the 15-year average high temperature of 78.8°F. The FYTD average low temperature was 50.9°F, compared to the 15-year average low temperature of 52.3°F. FYTD CDD were 1,074 versus the 15-year average of 1,129.
В.	Other Revenues	3,359	4,531	(1,172)	 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	77,130	72,423	(4,707)	 The unfavorable variance is attributable to various components within Retail Power Supply & Transmission. Please refer to page 6 for additional details.
D.	Distribution	5,807	7,920	2,113	- The favorable variance is primarily attributable to the timing of capital labor and work for others and vacancies.
E.	Finance, Fleet, & Warehouse	1,356	2,188	832	 The favorable variance is primarily attributable to vacancies and the timing of software purchases and professional services.
F.	Customer Service, Marketing & Conservation	3,197	4,504	1,307	 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	1,132	3,123	1,991	- The favorable variance is primarily attributable to the timing of professional services.
Н.	Security/Oper Technology	1,753	1,059	(694)	- 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	758	1,015	257	 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	964	1,625	661	- The favorable variance is primarily attributable to the timing of capital labor and work for others, custodial services, and building ground maintenance and repairs.
К.	Other Income/(Expense)	(247)	(2,450)	2,204	- 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)	4,545	9,716	(5,171)	- The unfavorable variance is attributable to the timing of AIC projects.

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

		Var	iance	Month-to-D	ate	
	Favor Iter	able 1s	Uni	avorable Items	Budget to Actual Variance	
MTD NET INCOME/(LOSS): \$(2,573)	\$	-	\$	(1,092)	\$	(1,092)
MTD GROSS MARGIN VARIANCE						
Retail Sales		-		(612)		(612)
Power Supply and Transmission:		112		-		112
- Lower retail load		105		-		105
 Lower than planned renewables cost and other 		34		-		34
- Lower transmission		-		(581)		(581)
- Higher energy prices		-		(704)		(704)
 New minimum for IPP and Hydrogen Betterment 		468		-		468
- Lower O&M		173		-		173
 Retail load management and economic dispatch 		-		(1,500)		(1,500)
- Lake Unit Repair				-		-
Other Revenues		-		(198)		(198)
Wholesale Margin		-		(90)		(90)
Total	\$	892	\$	(3,685)	\$	(2,793)
MTD O&M AND OTHER VARIANCES						
Distribution		599		-		599
Administration/Safety		9		-		9
Finance, Fleet, & Warehouse		112		-		112
Customer Service, Marketing & Conservation		263		-		263
Public Benefits		284		-		284
Security/Oper Technology		-		(43)		(43)
Telecom		58		-		58
Construction & Maintenance		96		-		96
Depreciation expense		207		-		207
All other		116		-		116
Total	\$ 2	,744	\$	(43)	\$	1,701

February 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): \$(3,559)	\$ -	(3,325)	\$ (3,325)			
FYTD GROSS MARGIN VARIANCE						
Retail Sales Power Supply and Transmission	-	(7,466)	(7,466)			
- Lower retail load	1 222	_	1 222			
- Lower than planned renewables cost and other	1,222		1,222			
- Lower transmission	283		283			
- Higher energy nrices	-	(4 774)	(4 774)			
- New minimum for IPP and Hydrogen Betterment	-	(2,791)	(2,791)			
- Lower O&M	1.807	(2,, 51)	1.807			
- Lake unit repairs		(4,250)	(4,250)			
- Retail load management and economic dispatch	1.431	(:)====;	1.431			
- SCPPA True-up and prior period adjustments	1,289	-	1,289			
Other Revenues	-	(1.172)	(1.172)			
Wholesale Margin	748	-	748			
Total	\$ 7,856	\$ (20,453)	\$ (12,597)			
FYTD O&M AND OTHER VARIANCES						
Distribution	2,113	-	2,113			
Administration/Safety	-	(61)	(61)			
Finance, Fleet, & Warehouse	832	-	832			
Customer Service, Marketing & Conservation	1,307	-	1,307			
Public Benefits	1,991	-	1,991			
Security/Oper Technology	-	(694)	(694)			
Telecom	257	-	257			
Construction & Maintenance	661	-	661			
Depreciation expense	532	-	532			
All other	2,333		2,333			
Total	\$ 10,027	\$ (755)	\$ 9,272			

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

	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	\$ 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	21,000	5,200
BWP Projects Reserve Deposits at SCPPA (g)	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	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	(10,529)	(10,137)	(10,762)	(7,870)	(4,245)	(2,722)	(3,083)	(1,486)	(1,811)	(5,641)		
Public Benefits Obligation	(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)	(3,926)	(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)	-	-					
Cash and Investments (less Commitments)	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.

 $^{\rm (b)}$ $\,$ 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.

(a) 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 February 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
374	330	43	13% ^(a)	Water put into the system in Millions of Gallons	3,460	3,572	(111)	(3%) ^(A)
69	58	11	19%	Metered Recycled Water in Millions of Gallons	664	654	10	2%
				Operating Revenues				
\$ 2,011	\$ 1,866	\$ 145	8%	Potable Water	\$ 18,849	\$ 19,960	\$ (1,111)	(6%)
315	246	69	28%	Recycled Water	2,764	2,639	125	5%
120	120	(1)	(1%)	Other Revenue ⁽³⁾	1,087	963	124	13%
2,445	2,232	213	10%	Total Operating Revenues	22,700	23,563	(863)	(4%)
1,622	832	(790)	(95%) ^(b)	Water Supply Expense	8,461	9,018	557	6% ^(B)
823	1,400	(577)	(41%)	Gross Margin	14,239	14,544	(305)	(2%)
				Operating Expenses				
762	816	54	7%	Operations & Maintenance - Potable	5,473	6,251	778	12% ^(C)
100	149	49	33%	Operations & Maintenance - Recycled	1,110	1,125	15	1%
342	224	(118)	(53%) ^(c)	Operations & Maintenance - Shared Services	1,623	1,812	188	10% ^(D)
143	144	0	0%	Transfer to General Fund for Cost Allocation	1,147	1,148	1	0%
34	373	27	7%	Depreciation	2,761	2,981	220	7%
1,693	1,705	12	1%	Total Operating Expenses	12,114	13,317	1,203	9%
(869) (305)	(565)	(185%)	Operating Income/(Loss)	2,125	1,228	898	73%
				Other Income/(Expenses)				
13	11	3	25%	Interest Income	111	85	26	31%
59	49	10	20%	Other Income/(Expense) (4)	(60)	(139)	79	57% ^(E)
(226) (268)	(42)	(16%)	Bond Interest/(Expense)	(1,392)	(1,424)	33	2%
(154) (209)	55	26%	Total Other Income/(Expenses)	(1,340)	(1,478)	138	9%
(1,023) (513)	(510)	(99%)	Net Income/(Loss)	785	(250)	1,035	414%
13	33	(19)	(59%) ^(d)	Capital Contributions (AIC)	428	261	167	64% ^(F)
\$ (1,010	\$ (480)	\$ (529)	(110%)	Net Change in Net Assets \$ 1,213 \$ 11 \$		\$ 1,202	11177%	

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 February 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	374	330	43	 Potable water demand was higher than budget. Burbank received 0.03 inches of rainfall in February as compared to the monthly normal of 3.96 inches. The average high temperature in February was 74.2°F, compared to the 15-year average high temperature of 69.8°F. The average low temperature was 41.7°F, compared to the 15-year average low temperature of 43.6°F. MTD CDD were 24 versus the 15-year average of 7.
b.	Water Supply Expense	1,622	832	(790)	- The unfavorable variance is a result of a fiscal year to date true up to blend cyclic storage water.
с.	Operations & Maintenance - Shared Services	342	224	(118)	- The unfavorable variance is attributable to lower than planned shared expenses (Customer Service, Finance and Administration) from the Electric Fund.
d.	Capital Contributions (AIC)	13	33	(19)	- The unfavorable variance is attributable to the timing of AIC projects.

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

Foot- note #	Accounts/Description	Actual	Budget	Variance to Budget	Explanation										
Α.	Water put into the system in Millions of Gallons	3,460	3,572	(111)	 Potable water demand was below budget most likely due to conservation. FYTD Burbank received 8.10 inches of rainfall compared to the FYTD normal of 10.36 inches. The FYTD average high temperature was 78.8°F, compared to the 15-year average high temperature of 78.8°F. The FYTD average low temperature was 50.9°F, compared to the 15-year average low temperature of 52.3°F. FYTD CDD were 1,074 versus the 15-year average of 1,129. 										
В.	Water Supply Expense	8,461	9,018	557	- 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	5,473	6,251	778	 The favorable variance is primarily attributable to the timing of professional and private contractual services and vacancies. 										
D.	Operations & Maintenance - Shared Services	1,623	1,812	188	- The favorable variance is attributable to lower than planned shared expenses (Customer Service, Finance and Administration) from the Electric Fund.										
E.	Other Income/(Expense)	(60)	(139)	79	Other Income/(Expense) include miscellaneous revenue from the sale of scrap materials, inventory, and assets, which tend to fluctuate.										
F.	Capital Contributions	428	261	167	- The favorable variance is attributable to the timing of AIC projects.										

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

	Variance Month-to-Date										
	Fav It	orable ems	Unfa I	avorable tems	Bu A Va	dget to ctual riance					
<u>MTD NET INCOME (LOSS): \$(1,023)</u>	\$	-	\$	(510)	\$	(510)					
MTD GROSS MARGIN VARIANCE											
Potable Revenues Recycled Revenues Other Revenue Water Supply Expense Total		145 69 - - 214	\$	- (1) (790) (791)	\$	145 69 (1) (790) (577)					
Potable O&M Recycled Water O&M Allocated O&M Depreciation Expense All Other Total		54 49 - 27 55 185	\$	- (118) - - (118)	\$	54 49 (118) 27 55 67					

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

	Variance Fiscal Year-to-Date													
	Fa	vorable Items	Un	favorable Items	Budget to Actual Variance									
FYTD NET INCOME: \$785	\$	1,035	\$	-	\$	1,035								
FYTD GROSS MARGIN VARIANCE														
Potable Revenues		-		(1,111)		(1,111)								
Recycled Revenues		125		-		125								
Other Revenue		124		-		124								
Water Supply Expense		557		-		557								
Total	\$	806	\$	(1,111)	\$	(305)								
FYTD O&M AND OTHER VARIANCES														
Potable O&M		778		-		778								
Recycled Water O&M		15		-		15								
Allocated O&M		188		-		188								
Depreciation Expense		220		-		220								
All Other		139		-		139								
Total	\$	1,341	\$	-	\$	1,341								

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	Feb-22	Jan-22	Dec-21	Sep-21 Jun-21		Mar-21		Dec-20		Sep-20		Jun-20		Jun-19		Recommended Reserves		Minimum Reserves		، ع		
Cash and Investments																						
General Operating Reserves	\$ 11,253	\$ 11,563	\$ 11,294	\$	14,287 ^(e)	\$	12,181	\$	15,066	\$	13,972	\$	10,972 ("\$	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		5,200		1,300)
Sub-Total Cash and Investments	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	(952)	(996)	(1,002)		(1,021)		(1,125)		(1,151)		(1,311)		(1,133)		(1,227)		(1,454)					
Cash and Investments (less commitments)	\$ 12,521	\$ 12,787	\$ 12,512	\$	15,487	\$	13,276	\$	16,136	\$	14,882	\$	12,060	\$	9,388	\$	12,321	\$	17,830	\$	9,370	5

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

^(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.