

History of Burbank Water and Power 1886 - 1987



1886 - The Providencia Land, Water and Development Company is formed to serve the area that later becomes Burbank in 1911.

1911 - The City of Burbank is incorporated.

1927 - The City of Burbank charter was enacted and rules and regulations were developed to guide the PSD. PSD now works under direction of the City Manager and Burbank City Council.



1941 - Magnolia 1 steam unit (10 MW), comes into service.

1942 - Magnolia 2 steam unit (10 MW) starts service.

1968 - Pacific Northwest Power Agreement with Bonneville Power Admin. is executed and necessary for DC Intertie transmission use.

1969 - Magnolia 5 gas turbine (17 MW) enters service.



1982 - Magnolia 1 and 2 units are retired.

1985 - The first 12 kV Distribution station named San Jose begins operation, sparking efforts to convert Burbank's distribution system from 4kV to 12 kV.



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1913 - Burbank sells \$20,000 in bonds to purchase existing electric facilities. The Public Service Department (PSD) begins operations. The first power is distributed within the City of Burbank, supplied by the Southern California Edison Company.

1916 - Additional bonds are approved for building more electric distribution facilities. Power is purchased from the Southern California Edison company via McNeil Distributing Station on Chandler Blvd.



1931 - Burbank enters a 50 year contract for energy from Hoover Dam to the extent of 5.109 MW of demand and 25,000 MW-hours per year. At the time, experts thought this was a foolish plan.

1937 - The first power from Hoover Dam is distributed to Burbank through Burbank's own power lines.

1942 - Citizens approve a transfer of funds to Burbank's General Government of 2% of electrical sales for street lighting in lieu of taxes.



1948 - Magnolia 3 steam unit (20 MW) starts service.

1953 - Magnolia 4 steam unit (30 MW) starts service.



1959 - Olive 1 (42 MW) is placed into service.



1970 - Pacific Northwest/Southwest DC Intertie placed in operation. (Burbank's share is 56 MW.)

1972 - Olive 3 gas turbine (22 MW) enters service.

1975 - Olive 4 gas turbine (31 MW) enters service.

1977 - The PSD Advisory Board is established to assist the City Council in decisions relating to the PSD dept.



1987 - Renewal agreement with Western Area Power Administration for 5.125 MW Hoover Dam power is signed.



1987 - The Intermountain Power Project is completed. Burbank's 67 MW share of this 16,000 MW coal plant will supply up to 50% of the City's energy.

History of Burbank Water and Power 1988 - 2005

- 1988 - Burbank executes a 20-year, 40 MW power agreement with Bonneville Power Administration for continued DC Inertie use.
- 1988 - A 25 year Power Sales agreement is signed with Portland General Electric for 10 MW of capacity and exchange energy.
- 1989 - DC Intertie expanded to 3,100 MW. Burbank's line capacity is now 105 MW.

1996 - The initial Citywide Fiber Optic System is placed into operation.



1997 - The first dual purpose electric station is completed, serving both Walt Disney and surrounding neighborhoods. It is the 12,470-volt, 60 MVA Keystone Distributing Station.

2001 - BWP unveils the first commercial landfill power plant using Capstone microturbine technology that runs on landfill gas, producing 300 KW of renewable energy.



2002 - BWP installs 2 hydro generators at the Valley Pumping Plant. High pressure water is used to run two turbine generators, producing enough renewable electricity to run up to 200 households.

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1991 - Natural gas pipeline capacity is acquired on the PGT/PG&E Pipeline Expansion Project.

1992 - The new "Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition" (SCADA) system is completed. PSD completes a revenue bond sale of \$17 million for the expansion of electric capital facilities and \$10 million for the expansion of domestic and reclaimed water systems.

1993 - Natural gas pipeline capacity is acquired on the El Paso Pipeline System.



1996 - The Mead/Phoenix and Mead/Adelanto Transmission Projects placed in operation. Burbank's share is 35 MW & 94MW, respectively.

1996 - AB 1890 deregulating California's electric industry is approved.

1997 - Fiber Optic System interconnected with Los Angeles Department of Water and Power.

1998 - Magnolia 3 is retired from service.



2000 - The Magnolia Power Project is created. A major construction project of the Southern California Public Power Authority, this 310 MW combined cycle generating unit will serve the cities of Burbank, Anaheim, Glendale, Pasadena, Cerritos and Colton.



2001 - The Public Service Department (PSD) changes it's name to Burbank Water and Power.

2002 - BWP begins an industry first treatment of reclaimed water by installing an innovative Reclaimed Water Treatment System for our on-site power plants. This system produces ultra pure water, displacing all need for potable (drinking) water in BWP power plants.



2002 - Lake One, a 47 MW peaking unit, is placed in operation. The import capacity of Victorville Receiving Station is more than doubled.



2005 - An upgrade and expansion of landfill power plants takes place, resulting in total production of 550 KW of energy produced from a renewable resource.

History of Burbank Water and Power 2005 - 2015



- 2005 - Magnolia Power Plant (MPP) entered into service.
- 2005 - Time of Use (TOU) rate extended to St. Joseph Hospital.

- 2007 - Contract with Powerex for on-peak and off-peak exchange executed.
- 2007 - Contract for Milford Wind 1 Project in Utah is executed.



- 2009 - Green Home House Call program (now called Home Improvement Program) is initiated.
- 2009 - \$20 million Smart Grid infrastructure Department of Energy grant received.

- 2010 - TOU rates extended to all customers over 250 kVA demand.
- 2010 - BWP ranked #4 nationally in installed solar per customer.
- 2010 - BWP receives two Smart Grid grants totalling \$1.5 million.
- 2011 - Customer Solar installations exceed 1% of system peak demand.



- 2013 - BWP's EcoCampus earns two LEED Platinum certifications and a Sustainable Sites Initiative certification—the only industrial site certified in the world.

2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015



- 2006 - Contract for Pleasant Valley Wind (in WY) executed.
- 2007 - Burbank is the first in the nation to Commit to using 33% Renewable energy by the year 2020.
- 2007 - WiFi network citywide expansion to support Smart Grid initiated.



- 2008 - TOU rates extended to all customers over 1,000 kVA demand.
- 2008 - Installed customer solar exceeds 1 MW capacity.



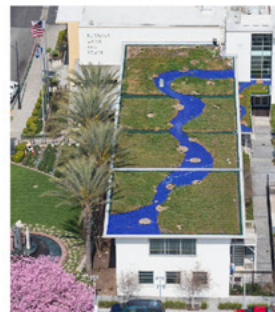
- 2009 - Pebble Springs Wind Project (Oregon) enters service.
- 2009 - Ice Bear energy storage program launched.



- 2009 - Teton Hydropower facility began power deliveries to Burbank.
- 2010 - Installed customer solar exceeds 2 MW capacity.
- 2010 - Ameresco landfill generation project enters into service.



- 2011 - BWP Administration building remodel completed.



- 2011 - Electric vehicle charging stations installed.
- 2012 - Smart Grid is implemented.

- 2014 - BWP wins the Customer Service Week 2014 Expanding Excellence Award for "Best Smart Infrastructure Project".
- 2015 - BWP wins the Customer Service Week 2015 Expanding Excellence Award for "Best CIS Implementation Project".
- 2015 - Burbank reaches the 2007 goal of providing 33% renewable energy to the community. The initiative is completed five years ahead of schedule!

