

UNITED NATIONS 2005 URBAN ENVIRONMENTAL ACCORDS

ACTION 1 – RENEWABLE ENERGY

Action: Adopt and implement a policy to increase the use of renewable energy to ten percent of the city's peak by 2012.

Status: Likely

Comments:

In June 2007, the City of Burbank adopted revised and more aggressive Renewable Portfolio Standard of meeting 33 percent of Burbank's annual retail electric energy sales (rather than peak load) using renewable resources by 2020.

This action plan outlines the steps that Power Resources has underway to achieve Burbank's RPS of 33% by 2020 and describes some of the customer programs that Burbank Water and Power has to encourage and support the use and development of renewable energy by its customers.

Recommendations:

1. Renewable Energy Policy – Continue to implement measures supporting the City's goal of achieving 33 percent renewable energy by 2020.
2. Acquire Additional Renewable Energy – Carryout plans to add the energy equivalent of 25 MW of geothermal and 55 MW of solar.
3. Municipal Green-Waste Power – Continue studying the feasibility of building a "green waste to energy" facility that would utilize the City's green waste.
4. Solar Power – Conduct a feasibility study with financing analysis for installing solar power equipment at City-owned facilities (e.g. water reservoirs, parking structures) and explore the inclusion of public school buildings.
5. Continue BWP's Solar and Green Programs – Continue providing financial assistance to residents and businesses to install photovoltaic systems that connect to the utility. Continue offering a green energy program whereby residential and business customers can elect to subsidize the purchase of additional renewable energy.

Background:

Hydroelectric Energy

Under some definitions hydroelectric energy greater than 30 MW is not considered renewable energy. To avoid the controversy, Burbank's policy is to not count energy from the Hoover facility as being renewable.

Accomplishments:

Existing Renewable Resources

During the past several years, BWP has undertaken several initiatives to bring environmentally preferred resources into its power supply portfolio as indicated below.

- **Micro-hydro**
In 2002, BWP installed a small micro-hydro system to take advantage of a required pressure reduction where the City's water facilities interface with the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) at Burbank's Valley Pumping Plant. The peak output of the facility is approximately 400 kW in size. The micro-hydro system is used when BWP needs to bring water into its system.
- **Micro-turbines Using Landfill Gas**
In July 2001, BWP began productively putting to use the naturally occurring landfill gases (methane) to make energy by installing ten 30 kW Capstone micro-turbines. These units produce a maximum output of approximately 300 kW and about 2,000 MWh per year, and supply the energy needs of 500 homes.

In 2005, Burbank installed a 250 kW Ingersoll-Rand micro-turbine at the City landfill. This unit operates continuously and is designed for 90 percent availability. Annual energy production of up to 2,000 MWh per year is expected. This addition increases Burbank's landfill gas electrical generation capacity to 550 kW.
- **Solar Demonstration**
In May 1998, Burbank installed a 4 kW photo-voltaic solar demonstration project. This facility has been operating at approximately 25 percent capacity factor producing about 9 MWh per year.

BWP has been actively involved with the Southern California Public Power Authority ("SCPPA") in an effort to acquire renewable energy for our portfolio. The following summarizes the major achievements over the recent past which when the indicated resources become operational will provide approximately 6 percent of BWP's energy requirements:

- In 2004, BWP signed an agreement with SCPPA to acquire power under a 20-year contract with the Southern California Public Power Authority (SCPPA) from the purchase of 1/6 of the output of a 13 MW landfill project located west of Santa Clarita, California known as the Ameresco Project. In 2006, we were notified by the developer that they could not complete the project as they originally envisioned. In response, Burbank renegotiated the contract increasing the price offered to the developer in order to make the project feasible. The developer received SCAQMD permitting for the project in June 2007. At that time, the developer ordered the turbines for the project but found out that there a one-year wait time before delivery. In view of this, it is expected that this project will now go into service late in calendar year 2008, or early 2009. It is expected to supply approximately 1 percent of BWP's energy requirements.
- In 2006, BWP signed a 16-year power purchase contract with PPM Energy, Inc. to provide 5 MW of wind power from a generation facility located in South West Wyoming. BWP began receiving wind power from the facility in July 2006. The energy from this project is expected to amount to approximately 1 percent of BWP's energy needs.
- In August 2007, BWP received Council approval to enter into a 20-year contract for wind energy from a new facility being built by Milford Wind in central Utah. In November 2007, Burbank Council reaffirmed participation in this project after a governance term between the SCPPA participants receiving the output of the plan was modified. When this 10 MW contract becomes effective in late 2008, it would supply 2 percent of BWP's energy requirements.
- In November 2007, BWP received Council approval to enter into an 18 year contract for wind power from a new PPM development called Pebble Springs located in northern Oregon in the Pacific Northwest. Energy is expected to start flowing in late 2008. Ten (10) MW of this resource would provide 2 percent of BWP's energy requirements.

The efforts to date have primarily focused on acquiring resources which could be used to back down existing facilities like Magnolia or IPP in order to save fuel. The idea was to bring in an intermittent resource like wind while simultaneously reducing generation by a like amount. Due to the operating challenges associated with integrating wind, staff feels that the 25 MW of wind corresponding to 5 percent of BWP's energy requirements under contract is about the maximum of this type of resource that we should acquire. Efforts in 2008-09 related to Milford Wind and Pebble Springs will focus on arrangements with third parties on scheduling and operation aimed at firming up these resources as well at looking into the feasibility and economics of re-shaping deliveries from off-peak load periods to on-peak times when energy is most valuable to Burbank.

Planned Future Resource Additions:

For its next phase of additions BWP during the 2010 to 2014 timeframe, BWP is working on adding resources that can be base loaded and have a capacity component that can be counted on. Geothermal resources meet these criteria. BWP is participating with other SCPPA participants in the development of geothermal energy from the Imperial Valley. BWP is ultimately interested in acquiring twenty-five (25) MW of geothermal based resources from this area. Geothermal energy at 90 percent capacity factor would supply about 17 percent of BWP's requirements. BWP has been allocated an initial allocation of nine (9) MW in a geothermal project that is expected to go into service in the 2012-13 timeframe and would produce 6 percent of BWP's energy requirements. BWP is also interested in sixteen (16) MW from a second phase, which is anticipated to go into service in the 2014-15 timeframe, which would supply another 11 percent of BWP's energy requirements. The geothermal energy would be delivered to BWP via the proposed Greenpath Transmission Project, in which we have reserved an interest in of 25 MW, when it is completed in 2011-12.

Beyond 2015, BWP is looking at acquiring a reliable peaking type of renewable resource, which most likely will be some type of solar –thermal, photovoltaic, or a combination of both. No specific projects have been identified, but fifty-five (55) MW at 25 percent capacity factor would provide another 11 percent of BWP's energy requirements.

Coextensive with BWP's efforts to develop geothermal and solar resources, BWP will continue working on other potential developments. Should these efforts result in the identification of suitable and economic alternatives, they will be considered for inclusion into BWP's energy portfolio and the aforementioned geothermal and solar procurements would be scaled back, or shifted in time, accordingly. Potential resources currently under consideration that might be viable are green-waste to energy, biomass, landfill gas, and small out of state hydro resources.

The table on the following page summarizes BWP's past efforts and future plans to add addition renewable energy to its resource portfolio:

| Renewable Resources | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|----------------|---|----------------------------|
| | <u>MW</u> | <u>MWh</u> | <u>% Of Energy Requirements</u> | <u>In-service Date</u> |
| Existing | | | | |
| - Solar Demonstration | 0.004 | 9 | - | 1998 |
| - Landfill Micro-turbines | 0.550 | 1,445 | - | 2001/2005 |
| - Micro Hydro | 0.400 | 701 | - | 2002 |
| - PPM Wind (Wyoming) | 5.000 | 14,235 | 1 | 2006 |
| | <u>5.954</u> | <u>16,390</u> | <u>1</u> | |
| Approved | | | | |
| - Ameresco | 1.333 | 10,486 | 1 | June 2008 |
| - Milford Wind (Utah) | 10.000 | 26,280 | 2 | Dec 2008 |
| - Pebble Springs Wind (Oregon) | 10.000 | 28,980 | 2 | Dec 2008 |
| | <u>21.333</u> | <u>65,746</u> | <u>5</u> | |
| Planned | | | | |
| - Geothermal - Phase 1 | 9.000 | 57,816 | 6 | Jun 2012 |
| - Geothermal - Phase 2 | 16.000 | 70,956 | 11 | Jun 2014 |
| - Solar - 1 | 10.000 | 21,900 | 2 | Jun 2015 |
| - Solar - 2 | 20.000 | 43,800 | 4 | Jun 2017 |
| - Solar - 3 | 25.000 | 54,750 | 5 | Jun 2019 |
| | <u>80.000</u> | <u>249,222</u> | <u>28</u> | |
| Total | 107.287 | 331,358 | 34 | |

Customer Based Efforts:

In addition to the aforementioned efforts increasing the portion of renewable energy in BWP's resource portfolio, efforts are underway on the customer side to promote the subsidization of renewable energy and induce customers to install their own renewable generation facilities.

Solar Power Program

BWP supports residential and business grid-connected photovoltaic solar installations with substantial rebates (\$3/watt up to \$10,000 for residential projects and up to \$25,500 for business projects). To date, BWP has helped install fifteen photovoltaic systems in Burbank for a total of 246.6 kilowatts (based on PTC ratings which include inverter losses in the calculation).

Green Power Program

BWP has offered a residential green energy program since 2001. Currently, approximately 900 households participate in this program. Since program inception, over \$200,000 has been collected to purchase 67,000 megawatt-hours of Green Tickets from wind, solar photovoltaic, geothermal, and landfill power producers in California. Green Tickets represent the environmental value of renewable energy. The Green Tickets purchased by BWP are certified by the non-profit Center for Resource Solutions,

ensuring environmental and consumer protection standards are met. In February 2007, BWP began offering a green energy program to all Burbank customers.

UNITED NATIONS 2005 URBAN ENVIRONMENTAL ACCORDS

ACTION 2 – ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Action: Adopt and implement a policy to reduce the city’s peak electric load by ten percent within seven years through energy efficiency, shifting the timing of energy demands, and conservation measures.

Status: Likely

Comments:

In the mid 1990s, Burbank Water and Power’s electric utility had forecasted a system peak of 335 megawatts in 2006, based on continued population densification. The actual 2006 peak was 307 MW, which is 28 MW less than would have occurred but for several efforts by the City:

- Since 1998, Burbank has offered a broad array of conservation and efficiency programs to its customers.
- Burbank’s customers, especially its large business customers, are willing to voluntarily curtail load during periods of exceptionally heavy demand for electrical power, although these occasions are rare. (In 2001, Burbank’s local government facilities reduced their energy consumption by 12 percent, as a response to the Governor of California’s call for a statewide reduction of seven percent.)
- Burbank has made several distribution system improvements that have increased its energy efficiency, such as adding capacitors, increasing conductor size, etc. (The distribution system is itself a large “customer” consuming nearly five percent of the electrical energy supplied.)
- Customers have become more energy efficient as they replaced old appliances with new, or built in accordance with newer building codes with stronger energy efficiency standards.

With these and additional efforts, Burbank’s projected peak for 2012 is 333 MW or less, representing a ten percent reduction from what the system peak would otherwise be, 345 MW. Given the impact of past interventions as well as those of new, yet to be implemented programs and system improvements, Burbank fully expects to see a net demand reduction of ten percent by 2012.

Recommendations:

1. Cost Effective Energy Efficiency Programs – Continue to maintain and develop cost effective energy efficiency programs for residents and businesses.

2. Conduct Energy Efficiency Program Evaluation – Use the results from this evaluation to design and implement future cost-effective energy efficiency programs.
3. Green Building Energy Efficiency – Develop a “green practices” ordinance for all applicable projects to achieve ten percent energy efficiency over baseline – Title 24 requirements.
4. Load Shifting Devices – Consider installing devices on municipal buildings that reduce the power required to operate equipment and for shifting the equipment usage to off-peak. Consider a pilot project to install load shifting devices in a sampling of small commercial customers to test on-going viability of such technology.
5. Time Dependent Electric Rate – Consider expanding seasonal “time of use” billing rate that offers lower rates for electric usage during off-peak hours than during peak hours.
6. Two-Way Communications Network & Metering – Consider installing a citywide two-way communications network that would allow individual energy users to easily access consumption information and modify as appropriate.
7. Implement Recommendations from the Study Plan in the 2006 Integrated Resource Plan – Explore demand-side management strategies such as control measures for utility imposed service interruption, critical peak pricing rates, and increasing our commitment to energy efficiency.
8. Light Emitting Diode (LED) Traffic Light Replacement Program – Continue the multi-year traffic signal lamp replacement project Installing LED lamps in all Burbank traffic signals.

Background:

As a utility, we look at energy efficiency in two ways. One way is how the utility can conserve energy and the other way is how the utility can help our customers conserve energy in their home or business. The Integrated Resource Plan focuses on what the utility is doing as well as what it can do to improve energy efficiency.

Integrated Resource Plan (IRP)

Under its previous 2002 Integrated Resource Plan (IRP), Burbank had made significant progress in energy efficiency, including power plant fuel efficiency. BWP has added new conventional power generation, renewable resources, and energy-efficiency and demand-side management measures. These are a few of the projects that have dramatically improved our energy efficiency:

- Lake Power Plant, a 47 megawatt peaking unit installed in 2002, providing a highly reliable, fuel-efficient, low-emission replacement for three less efficient and obsolete peaking units.
- Magnolia Power Project, a 310 megawatt combined-cycle generating unit, jointly owned with five other municipal utilities, providing a highly reliable, fuel-efficient, low-emission replacement for four less efficient and obsolete steam units.
- Upgrades to several distribution circuits and substations, providing for increased reliability and reduced energy and peak capacity losses.
- Sharp budget increase for energy efficiency measures, with conservation now meeting about one-half of our projected load growth.

Burbank's energy policies, as embodied in its current 2006 Integrated Resource Plan (IRP), mandate that all additional electric power needs be met *first* by increasing energy efficiency, *second* by increasing conservation, and *third* by increasing renewables. This "loading order" is meant to wean California from its dependence on fossil fuels, a significant source of both pollution and global warming.

Over the next 20 years, Burbank plans to meet nearly all of its load growth requirements with a combination of energy efficiency measures and renewable energy supplies. Fossil fuels will continue to be a declining percentage of Burbank's energy requirements, even though the number of customers is expected to increase.

Per the 2006 IRP, Burbank is exploring several demand-side management options:

- Interruption of the air-conditioning systems of large customers on short notice;
- Installation of equipment to allow interruption of the air conditioning systems of smaller customers on short notice
- Implementing "critical peak pricing" rates for Burbank's largest customers, providing them with a strong price incentive to reduce all of their usage during a limited number of hours per year when the system is under stress.

By 2011, Burbank would be in a position to know which of the options to adopt. Per the 2006 IRP, Burbank will also be resolving several related issues by 2011:

- Resolve issues relating to our future entitlement from the IPP generating unit, in order to more effectively plan for energy and capacity needs;
- Inventory the large HVAC demand in our service territory for potential use for capacity interruption for reserves;
- Inventory the number of oversized transformers on the BWP distribution system, and estimate the costs and benefits of right-sizing these units;
- Review the rate and bill impacts of increasing the BWP commitment to energy efficiency with our customers and the Burbank City Council, to determine if the level of effort should increase.

The other major opportunity to be more energy efficient is by helping our customers conserve. Since 1998, Burbank's energy efficiency programs and projects encouraging and rewarding customers who implement energy efficiency measures have increased

exponentially. During Fiscal Year 2006-07, these programs reduced peak demand by one megawatt and achieved over 4.8 million kilowatt-hours of energy savings. Additionally, the lifetime energy savings for Fiscal Year 2006-07 efforts total almost 6 million kilowatt-hours.

National Action Plan for Energy Efficiency

In July 2006, BWP stood among California's electric and gas utility leaders, state policymakers, and other key stakeholders to formally support the National Action Plan for Energy Efficiency. The Plan, which outlines specific goals for energy efficiency, is designed to preserve natural resources, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and produce significant savings for consumers.

The Plan's recommendations build upon best practices of successful efficiency programs already operating in many areas, with the goal of removing barriers that have limited utilities and customers from pursuing cost-effective energy efficiency resources.

If fully implemented, the National Action Plan for Energy Efficiency could help defer the need for 40 new 500-megawatt power plants, avoid the greenhouse gas emissions equivalent to over 35 million vehicles, lower the costs of air pollution controls, and reduce the price of natural gas.

Specifically, the Plan's recommendations call for electric and gas utilities to do the following:

- Recognize energy efficiency as a high-priority energy resource;
- Make a strong, long-term commitment to the implementation of cost-effective energy efficiency as a resource;
- Broadly communicate the benefits of, and opportunities for, energy efficiency;
- Promote sufficient, timely, and stable program funding to deliver energy efficiency where cost-effective;
- Modify policies to align utility incentives with the delivery of cost-effective energy efficiency, and modify ratemaking practices to promote energy efficiency investments.

BWP programs support these goals.

Summary of existing efforts:

Policy

1. *BWP's 2006 Integrated Resource Plan (IRP)*: The IRP calls for efficiency and conservation measures to be the preferred resource in meeting load growth, projected at one percent annually.
2. *Light Emitting Diode (LED) Traffic Signals*: The majority of the City of Burbank traffic lights have been converted to high-efficiency LED signals.
3. *Monitor and Computer Energy Reduction Policy*: In August 2006, the City of Burbank enacted an Administrative Procedure to reduce citywide energy use

via optimizing the energy saving features of the City's computer equipment. Additionally, this policy requires all City employees to physically power down their computers at the end of their work day.

4. *Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) PC Monitors*: The City of Burbank has a policy that only LCD monitors will be purchased given their lifecycle energy savings.

Rates

1. In 2001, Burbank implemented a residential rate structure using three tiers. Currently, the highest tier charges 46 percent more than the lowest tier. Commonly known as a Conservation Rate Structure, this three-tier approach sends a price signal to residential users to conserve energy use, much of which may be discretionary.
2. Seasonal Time of Use (TOU) Rates, instituted on a contract basis for 11 percent of load, have been expanded to 30 percent effective January 2008. Continued expansion in January 2009 will put approximately 50 percent of the City's load on TOU rates.
3. BWP has a specific rate for large commercial customers which includes both a Power Factor penalty (for below par attainments) and a Power Factor bonus (to reward customers with high Power Factor percentages). In addition to providing incentives to customers to improve their Power Factor, BWP has worked diligently to improve system Power Factor. Approximately 20 years ago, Burbank's system Power Factor was about 90 percent. In 2007, it is approximately 98 percent. This means Burbank needs approximately 20 megawatts less peak capacity to meet the same level of customer power requirements, or about a seven percent reduction in our peak demand requirements.

Existing Energy Efficiency Programs

1. Home Rewards: Residential appliance rebate program
2. Business Bucks: Small commercial energy audit and retrofit program.
3. Energy Solutions: Business rebate program for efficient equipment upgrades.
4. City Facilities Retrofits: Replacement of inefficient lighting and air conditioning equipment in City facilities
5. Made in the Shade: Free shade tree program for residents and businesses to reduce air conditioning requirements.
6. Home Energy Analyzer: Free online service provides users with energy-saving tips and recommendations.
7. Torchiere Exchange Programs: BWP has conducted four torchiere lighting exchange programs since 2002. Residents and businesses receive a free Energy Star fluorescent lamp in exchange for their halogen and incandescent lamps.

8. Solar Support Program: In support of solar photovoltaic systems, BWP offers incentives of \$3/watt, up to \$10,000 in rebates for residents and up to \$25,500 for businesses.
9. BUSD Resource Conservation Manager (RCM): BWP funds a full-time RCM position for the Burbank Unified School District. This position is charged with finding ways to maximize the use of a variety of resources – electricity, water, natural gas, recycling efforts, etc. – at District sites.
10. LEEDS Incentives: Builders who construct Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certified structures receive cash incentives from BWP.
11. Technical Seminars: Educational seminars on energy equipment and use for Burbank businesses.
12. “Use Energy Wisely” Signage: Colorful posters created in 2002 that are displayed several months out of each year since 2002 on the City’s refuse truck fleet.
13. Currents Newsletter: BWP-created newsletter that goes out three times annually to all customers. Articles feature energy-saving programs, services, tips, and new technologies.
14. CFL Giveaways: BWP provides Energy Star compact fluorescent lights (CFL) to participants at a variety of City events.
15. Shade Trees for Commercial Corridors: BWP provides funding for the purchase and planting of shade trees along commercial corridors in the City.
16. Refrigerator Round-Up: An incentive program that provides a \$100 billing credit to Burbank residents who give their second household refrigerators to BWP for environmental recycling.
17. Low-Income Refrigerator Exchange: BWP will provide a new Energy Star refrigerator to Lifeline rate customers in exchange for their existing refrigerator. Household refrigerator must be at least ten years old to qualify.
18. LivingWise Educational Program: This program provides a kit containing household energy and water saving items to Burbank Unified School District 6th graders. Students can install the items at their homes.
19. Professional Wet Cleaning Incentives: BWP provides incentives to Burbank dry cleaners who replace PERC-using equipment with Professional Wet Cleaning, a non-toxic and energy-saving dry cleaning process.

Past Energy Efficiency Programs

1. Speaker’s Bureau Program: Educational program for Burbank Unified School District students, providing information and materials on energy and water conservation
2. Lights-On Patio Porch Light Program: \$20 residential rebates for the purchase of fluorescent patio lights.

3. City Facilities 2001 7 Percent Energy Reduction Program: City committed to energy reductions of 7 percent at Governor's 2001 request. During March through October 2001, electrical use in City facilities fell by nearly 12 percent.
4. Splash into Savings: Peak reduction program for Burbank pool owners who ran their pool pumps during off-peak hours.
5. CFL Giveaway: September 2001 program where approximately 90,000 compact fluorescent lights were mailed to Burbank homes. Extra lights were provided to low-income customers.
6. BUSD Conservation Incentives: From 1998 through 2002, special financial incentives were available for the Burbank Unified School District for efficiency upgrades conducted at District sites.
7. 5/30 Summer Bonus Plan: 2001 Energy Crisis program that rewarded residential and business customers who reduced their summer energy use by at least 5 percent compared to the previous summer.
8. CFL Coupon: 2003 bill insert that provided a \$3 coupon for the purchase of compact fluorescent lights (CFL), redeemed at specific Burbank retailers.
9. CFLs for the Schools: BWP donated 9,000 compact fluorescent lights (CFL) to the Burbank Unified School District in 2004 for use as a fundraiser. CFLs were sold within the community for \$3 or two for \$5.
10. Power Down Campaign: This 2003 program educated City employees and Burbank residents on how to conserve energy.

UNITED NATIONS 2005 URBAN ENVIRONMENTAL ACCORDS

ACTION 3 – CLIMATE CHANGE

Action: Adopt a citywide greenhouse gas reduction plan that reduces the jurisdiction's emissions by 25 percent by 2030, and which includes a system for accounting and auditing greenhouse gas emissions.

Status: Likely

Comments:

The topic of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions has become a global issue of significant concern. Recently in California, new laws have been enacted aimed to reduce the State's GHG emission levels back to 1990 levels by 2020, which is a more aggressive goal than proposed in the Urban Environmental Accords. The City of Burbank's Burbank Water and Power is working closely with the California Air Resources Board (CARB) tasked with developing the GHG regulations on a statewide basis. The City of Burbank is striving to be 25 percent below our 1990 greenhouse gas levels by 2020.

Conservation, energy efficiency and maintaining modest load growth have comprised our principal energy management strategies. Since 1999, a variety of measures have been added to reduce our carbon content:

- Constructing a state-of-the-art efficient natural gas power plant in 2004
- Investing in more than \$10 million in customer energy efficiency programs since 2000
- Investing more than \$30 million in technical improvements to reduce system losses
- Constructing a new landfill gas generating facility that reduces harmful emissions from decomposing garbage, and provides cleaner electricity that displaces conventional power sources
- Adding new renewable resources like wind, solar, and geothermal power generating facilities (coming soon).

Through all these efforts, BWP has achieved a ten percent reduction in CO₂ from 1990 in the generation of electricity to meet the City's needs. BWP exceeded the Kyoto Protocol goal and did so three years ahead of schedule, which calls for reducing carbon emissions to five percent below their actual level in 1990 by 2008.

In addition, the City of Burbank established an aggressive Renewable Portfolio Standard of having 33 percent of Burbank's electricity come from renewable resources by 2020. By increasing the amount of renewable energy the City uses, Burbank makes

a significant contribution to reduce carbon dioxide and other GHG emissions. For a complete description refer to Action 1 – Renewable Energy.

While coal still makes up a significant percentage (40 percent) of our energy supplied, BWP set a precedent by voluntarily joining the California Climate Action Registry (CCAR) in September 2004 and reporting greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to the public through CCAR's website (www.climateregistry.org). BWP has identified all its sources of GHG emissions for 2005, entered this data into C.A.R.R.O.T., the CCAR online software, and received independent certification in 2007. The CCAR is a non-profit group created by California legislators to promote the reduction of the greenhouse gases that cause global warming.

BWP has set a further goal beyond the Urban Environmental Accords to be 25 percent below 1990 levels by 2020. This will be accomplished by continuing our commitment to energy efficiency, adding renewable resources, reducing our coal and gas-fired generating resources and the following:

Recommendations:

1. GHG Legislation – Participate in GHG legislation, regulations and standards development at the local, state, and federal level.
2. GHG Reduction Goals and Regulations – Participate in developing GHG reduction goals and regulations for the State by participating in the regulation and rule development process at the State level for Assembly Bill 32 and Senate Bill 1368.
3. California Climate Action Registry – Continue annual reporting to the California Climate Action Registry and assist in the development of the protocols and standards that the California Climate Action Registry will use to measure and establish GHG levels.
4. GHG Reduction Development – Through the Southern California Public Power Authority, BWP will investigate and ascertain cost effective ways of reducing the CO₂ emissions by developing new technologies, power plants and infrastructure.
5. Develop Smart Infrastructure – This technology looks promising as a way to monitor and control electrical use at the point of use to: Identify the least energy efficient buildings, reduce peak load, and match electrical load to intermittent renewable energy such as wind

Background:

The Greenhouse Gases

There are six gases that are considered GHG gases. They are:

| <u>Greenhouse Gases</u> | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| Carbon Dioxide | CO ₂ |
| Methane | CH ₄ |
| Nitrous Oxide | N ₂ O |
| Hydrofluorocarbons | HFCs |
| Perfluorocarbons | PFCs |
| Sulfur Hexafluoride | SF ₆ |

CO₂ Output associated with BWP's Electric Operations

The principal source of GHG gases produced by BWP comes from the by-products of combustion as electricity is produced in its natural gas and coal fired power plants. The local natural gas fired generating facilities is comprised of the Olive 1 & 2 steam plants, the Lake simple cycle peaking unit, and the Magnolia Power Project. Emissions attributable to Burbank's entitlement share in the coal fired Intermountain Power Project located in Utah are the primary source of BWP's GHG emissions.

The natural gas burned at our local generation facilities results in 116.954 pounds of CO₂ per Dth (deca-therms) fuel consumed. In the electric industry when natural gas is burned and converted into electricity, the efficiency of the conversion process is expressed in terms of a heat-rate of number of deca-terms of energy required to produce a kilo-watt hour of electricity. For a combined cycle plant like Magnolia, the heat-rate at rated output is about 7,000 kWh/Dth. Multiplying 116.954 pounds of CO₂ /Dth times 7,000 kWh/Dth yields 819 pounds of CO₂ /MWh. The following table shows the expected pounds of CO₂ produced per MWh from BWP's generation facilities.

| <u>CO₂ Output of BWP's Facilities</u> | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|-------------|---|----------------------------------|---|
| <u>Unit</u> | <u>Type</u> | <u>Fuel</u> | <u>Pounds Of CO₂ per Dth</u> | <u>Typical Heat Rate</u> | <u>Pounds Of CO₂ per MWh</u> |
| Magnolia | Combined Cycle | Natural Gas | 116.954 | 7,000 | 818.68 |
| Olive 1 & 2 | Simple Cycle | Natural Gas | 116.954 | 14,000 | 1,637.36 |
| Lake | Combustion Turbine | Natural Gas | 116.954 | 9,600 | 1,122.76 |
| Inter-mtn Pwr Proj | Simple Cycle | Coal | 214.287 | 10,500 | 2,250.01 |

Ongoing GHG Reduction Efforts

BWP has embarked upon reducing GHG and other air pollutants by:

1. Implementing energy efficiency incentive programs for customers.
2. Upgrading and improving distribution system to reduce losses.
3. The City Council adopting a renewable portfolio standard (see Action 1 for more detail).

4. Executing long-term power purchase contracts for landfill gas, wind, and geothermal based resources. (see Action 1 for more detail)
5. Making substantial capital improvements in new local generation facilities like the Lake and Magnolia units that have dramatically reduced per unit fuel requirements and emissions.

Ongoing GHG Reporting Efforts

Using 2005 as a baseline, BWP reported annual direct and indirect GHG emissions from all of its operations, including local generation, out of State power plants; power purchases and sales; transmission and distribution losses for power; transmission losses for natural gas; leakages of sulfur hexafluoride gases from power distribution electrical equipment; vehicles and construction equipment; and energy usage for deliveries at municipal buildings. In 2007, BWP's GHG emissions were certified independently by CCAR. This accomplishment establishes BWP's GHG emissions baseline for tracking progress in reducing emissions.

Government Action

Hydrochlorofluorocarbon production will be significantly reduced as a result of restrictions placed on its use in air conditioning units. In 2010, the federal Environmental Protection Agency will phase out the most common air conditioning refrigerant in the world, HCFC-22. Production of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) ceased under the terms of the Montreal Protocol in 1995. Now, CFC refrigerants are available only from reclamation and only for servicing systems already in use.

At the California State level, Executive Order S-3-05 (effective June 1, 2005) mandates the following greenhouse gas emission reduction targets:

- by 2010, reduce GHG emissions to 2000 levels
- by 2020, reduce GHG emissions to 1990 levels
- by 2050, and reduce GHG emissions to 80 percent below 1990 level

Federal Legislation

The Lieberman-Warner climate change bill was reported out of the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee in early December 2007. This bill is the centerpiece of the Senate's efforts to address climate change, and would cap GHG emissions and gradually reduce them using a market-oriented cap-and-trade system in which allowances to emit greenhouse gases would be bought and sold.

The bill requires cuts in carbon dioxide and other heat-trapping gases from electric utilities, transportation and manufacturing, accounting for about 75 percent of U.S emissions. The bill would cap greenhouse gases at the 2005 emission level starting in 2012 and gradually reduce them to 1990 levels - a 15 percent reduction - by 2020. The measure requires deeper cuts over the long term: a 65 percent reduction from 1990 levels by 2050.

BWP supports a federal GHG emissions program to address climate change on a national level.

California's AB 32

The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (AB 32) sets a goal of reducing the state's Green House Gas (GHG) emissions to 1990 levels by 2020. In order to implement AB 32, a 5-year timeline has been established with the hope that by January 1, 2012 California will have active green house gas regulations. AB 32 included provisions for GHG emissions fees, however it's unknown what fees will emerge and how they will be assessed.

AB 32 also requires that the California Air Resources Board (CARB) establish a mandatory reporting system to track and monitor emission levels and requires CARB to develop various compliance options and mechanisms. When finally established, these protocols will give direction on how an entity would calculate its greenhouse gas emissions.

California's SB 1368

California SB1368, the Global Warming Emissions Standard for Electric Generation, imposes a greenhouse gas emissions performance standard on all baseload generation supplying the State of California. Primarily aimed at limiting future procurement of coal fired generation the law prohibits any load serving entity in California from entering into long-term (more than 5 years) financial commitments, unless the generating resources used to satisfy the contract meet benchmark emissions standard. The intent of the legislation is to ensure that no resources, which will be used at a 60 percent capacity factor, can be built or contracted for if they are not lower than the GHG emissions of a combined cycle natural gas plant established at 1,100 lbs CO₂ per megawatt-hour (MWh). Regarding Burbank's fossil fuel fired assets: due to grandfathering provisions in the legislation, Magnolia has been deemed compliant. Burbank's other locally owned units, Lake and Olive, are not affected because they do not run at greater than 60 percent capacity factors.

Kyoto Protocol

The objective of the Kyoto Protocol was to stabilize and reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, mitigate climate change, and promote sustainable development for developed countries. The international agreement was adopted in December 1997 in Japan and went into effect on February 16, 2005. The Protocol sets binding targets for reducing GHG emissions by 2012 to seven percent below 1990 levels. If the United States had ratified the Protocol, its emission target reduction would have been 7 percent below 1990 levels or 22.8 percent adjusted for the time period between 1990 and 2004. As of early 2005, 141 countries had ratified the Kyoto Protocol.

UNITED NATIONS 2005 URBAN ENVIRONMENTAL ACCORDS

ACTION 4 – ZERO WASTE

Action: Establish a policy and action plan to achieve zero waste to landfills and incinerators by 2040.

Status: Likely

Comments:

The California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) reported Burbank's landfill diversion rate as 64 percent for the year 2005. Since 1995, the City has maintained an average diversion rate of 58 percent. A zero waste ordinance will establish guidelines for future City programs and intensify the City's existing waste reduction programs.

Recommendations:

1. Product Stewardship – Support statewide and national product stewardship policies and programs that encourage manufacturers to design safe, long lasting, repairable and recyclable products and to take back products at the end of their useful life.
2. Green Business – Support a local green business council that provides information exchange and promotes sustainable business practices that balance environment, equity and economy.
3. Construction & Demolition Wastes – Implement the now mandatory Construction and Demolition (C&D) Ordinance that requires 50 percent recycling of construction materials. Review and increase the minimum recycling rate periodically as C&D processes and markets improve. Assist contractors and builders in locating C&D materials recovery facilities (MRFs), materials exchange opportunities and other reuse and recycling sources.
4. Mandatory Recycling for Residents and Businesses – Develop a policy to mandate a minimum recycling rate for businesses and residents. Increase public education, outreach, awards and recognition in advance of the implementation of the mandatory requirement.
5. Multi-Family and Commercial Recycling – Review and strengthen a policy to ensure that all new multi-family and commercial buildings not only provide adequate space for both refuse and recycling containers, but also implement a recycling program and/or provide proof that a minimum percentage of waste is taken to a materials recovery facility (MRF) to be recycled.

6. Business Recycling Plan – Evaluate the waste stream of City-serviced commercial accounts to establish increased recycling opportunities. Create and implement a plan to increase recycling at City-serviced commercial accounts.
7. Waste Hauler Recycling Mandates - Require a plan from each private refuse hauler to increase commercial recycling as a condition of the hauler’s license renewal. Require haulers to achieve a minimum recycling rate, such as the state-mandated 50 percent presently required of cities; and provide haulers with an incentive, financial or otherwise, to do so.
8. Reuse Opportunities - Conduct a reuse campaign for both businesses and residents establishing partnerships with and promoting thrift shops and reuse stores. Establish and/or promote materials exchange programs and include a program to divert bulky items from landfills.
9. Food Waste Program – Consider establishing specialized waste diversion programs for restaurants and food service operations in the City. Consider the implementation of a food waste recycling program (perhaps in cooperation with other nearby jurisdictions) for large restaurants, studios and other large venues within the City. As noted by the CIWMB, food waste is now a significant part of Burbank’s residential and commercial waste stream.
10. Backyard Composting - Continue and increase residential backyard composting programs, including grass cycling, mulching and zero waste yard care. Promote landscape educational programs addressing energy and water conservation, waste reduction and organic food production and consumption.
11. Electronic and Universal Wastes - Continue the City’s permanent recycling program for electronics and universal wastes and support product take back programs and policies that reduce or eliminate product toxic contents.
12. Grocery Bags and Take-out Plastics – Develop an outreach plan in partnership with local businesses and others to reduce the use and disposal of plastic bag and food service plastics. Support regional, statewide, or federal policies that reduce persistent, plastic disposables. Consider local bans on plastic peanuts and expanded polystyrene disposables.
13. Manure – Consider a fee-based program for the separate collection and management of Burbank equestrian waste to divert manure from the landfill and harvest nutrients for landscapes and farms.
14. Green Purchasing – Develop an environmentally friendly purchasing policy addressing “green” services and products (repairable, long life, recycled content, sustainability-produced, non-toxic). Begin with a City Administrative Procedure requiring the purchase of “green” products and the minimization of the use of

disposables such as Styrofoam cups, plastic drinking water bottles, plates and plastic ware.

15. Landfill Material Restrictions – Develop procedures that further restrict yard trimmings and other easily recyclable materials from disposal at the City landfill.
16. Citizen Recyclers – Develop a volunteer “Master Recycler” program, open to the public, with field work, field trips, projects and speaker series. Volunteers would promote conservation and recycling throughout the community by example and through outreach projects.
17. Material Recovery Facility for Refuse – Consider the development of a sorting system for trash to recover an increased amount of recyclable materials if education and mandates fail to improve public participation.

Background:

The goal of zero waste was adopted by the CIWMB as part of its 2001 Strategic Plan and unofficially by the City when Burbank’s program submittal of “A Race to Zero Waste” won the League of California Cities award that same year. In an article in a 1997 issue of the Public Works newsletter, *Burbank Recycles*, the goal of zero waste was described as having three major components:

- Designing for disassembly so that parts could be reused or remanufactured.
- Extended producer responsibility (EPR), in which producers, not just end-users, share responsibility for disposal/recycling at the end of a product’s life.
- Full attention to reuse, repair and waste reduction.

Today, zero waste falls under the larger umbrella of sustainability, in which a community must balance equity, environment and economy. There are numerous local jurisdictions that either have adopted zero waste goals or have committed to goals far beyond 50 percent diversion. Numerous well-known, cutting-edge businesses that have kept waste to ten percent or less and saved money in the process.

Maximizing our recycling programs and, to paraphrase the State, helping ensure that products are made to be reused, repaired and recycled back into the environment are an important part of the City’s road map for the future. But zero waste goes further than that. It incorporates a cradle-to-cradle design philosophy that eliminates waste at conception and throughout a product’s life. It reduces consumption because it produces products made to be reused, repaired or recycled back into nature or the marketplace. It makes waste a resource; as in nature, no matter is lost. In the larger sense, it also presents us with the challenge of reducing consumption, establishing value in quality rather than quantity and growing in more meaningful ways.

Product Stewardship

Local agencies have not kept pace with the rising costs and demands of collecting, recycling and disposing of household products that pose health risks to humans and the

natural environment. Household hazardous waste collections have been somewhat effective, handling only a percentage of the hazardous waste that is generated by households.

Although not classified as hazardous, plastics have created problems in marine environments and shoreline economies. Plastics have been measured in quantities six times greater than plankton in some areas of the Pacific Ocean. Many beach communities are restricting take-out plastics in an effort to defend their economic mainstay, clean beaches and water.

Green Business Council

A Green Business Council would promote extended producer responsibility (EPR), product stewardship, zero waste goals, waste reduction and minimization, hazardous waste minimization or elimination, materials exchange, reuse opportunities, sources reduction and more. Many businesses defend zero waste and cradle-to-cradle designs as profitable business models.

Mandatory Recycling for Residences and Businesses

Cities, such as Seattle, have shown successful results with a mandated recycling program implemented over a three-year timeline. The programs emphasize personal responsibility, opportunities to recycle, “doing more with less,” and advantages of reuse and recycling, rather than on inspections and fines.

UNITED NATIONS 2005 URBAN ENVIRONMENTAL ACCORDS

ACTION 5 – PRODUCT WASTE

Action: Adopt a citywide law that reduces the use of a disposable, toxic, or non-renewable product by at least 50 percent by 2012.

Status: Likely

Comments:

Reducing product waste is best accomplished by regional, statewide, and nationwide efforts. The City of Burbank continues to support these efforts that include product stewardship and manufacturer responsibility initiatives.

In addition, through its own procurement of goods and services, the City can exercise its economic power and encourage market development of new products that are safer, healthier and more environmentally friendly. Controlling the goods and services purchased by the City will not only reduce disposables but create a healthier environment. The continued procurement of recycled and environmentally responsible office supplies and equipment could be mandated to help satisfy this action.

Recommendations:

1. Manufacturer Responsibility – Pass a resolution that supports statewide and national product stewardship policies and programs that encourage manufacturers to design sustainable products and to take back products at the end of their useful lives (See Action 4 – Zero Waste).
2. Buy Green – Create and implement a municipal procurement plan to minimize the City's use of hazardous chemicals or materials (See Action 16 Toxics Reduction).
3. Disposable Materials Usage – Develop an outreach plan in partnership with local businesses and others to reduce the use and disposal of plastic shopping bags and other disposable items (See Action 4 – Zero Waste).

Background:

See Action Items 4 and 16 for background information.

UNITED NATIONS 2005 URBAN ENVIRONMENTAL ACCORDS

ACTION 6 – CONSUMER WASTE

Action: Implement “user-friendly” recycling and composting programs, with the goal of increasing participation by 20 percent by 2012.

Status: Achieved – User Friendly Recycling and Composting Programs
Achieved – 64 percent Recycling Rate per CIWMB

Comments:

The City instituted many recycling and waste reduction programs long before Burbank won the League of California Cities award for its “Race to Zero Waste” programs in 2001. The California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) reported that Burbank has averaged a 58 percent diversion rate over the last five years and has a 64 percent rate for 2005, the last year of completed CIWMB data. To further reduce solid waste disposal, the following Burbank programs are continually evaluated for improvements and alterations.

Recommendations:

1. Long-Range Sustainable Design – Support further waste reduction mandates and “upstream” measures to achieve long-range sustainable design (See Action 4 – Zero Waste).
2. Local Waste Reduction – Move forward on policies to encourage waste reduction at the community level (See Action 4 – Zero Waste).
3. Waste Reduction Policies – Support State and Federal policies that bring consistency in waste reduction, and increased recycling from jurisdiction to jurisdiction (See Action 4 – Zero Waste).

Background:

Variable Can Rate

Burbank offers a variable can rate based on the size of the refuse container. Currently the variable rate encourages inefficient routes with smaller carts, more truck stops and less weight per stop. To increase route efficiency, larger (heavier) bins with less frequent stops could be incentivized.

Curbside Recycling

Burbank has had a weekly curbside recycling program since 1982, one of the oldest programs in the state. The addition of automated vehicles in 1992 allowed the City to

collect recycling and green waste from all residents, as well as from businesses upon request, at no additional charge.

Burbank Recycle Center (BRC)

The BRC includes a “clean” material recovery facility (MRF) (only recyclables accepted) and a buyback/drop-off center for electronic and universal-wastes (batteries, fluorescents, thermometers, etc.) and oil, oil filters and anti-freeze. The BRC accepts scrap plastics (excluding Styrofoam and vinyl) and scrap metals. As a Department of Conservation (DOC) certified center, the BRC pays CRV, per state regulations.

Composting

Backyard composting workshops and compost bins have been offered to residents at no charge since 1989. Over 4,500 compost bins have been distributed. The BRC also offers worm bins to residents.

Burbank is encouraging “smart gardening” programs with Burbank Water and Power to interest residents in native gardens, composting, mulching, grass cycling, and growing food. The purpose is to save water, as well as reduce waste, water run-off, and the use of fertilizers and fuel.

Schools

BRC has assisted the Burbank Unified School District (BUSD) by providing recycling containers; establishing recycling programs on school campuses; building gardens; providing recycling education and tours for students at schools, events or at the BRC; service learning and community service students for recycling training. The Center, with the support of both the BUSD and the City Purchasing Divisions, is encouraging joint purchasing of materials such as recycled paper and janitorial supplies, in order to increase efficiency and reduce costs.

Outreach

BRC provides tours, workshops, brochures, newsletters, speaking engagements, videos, phone assistance, composters, worm bins, school newsletters, Earth Day and other environmental activities for all ages.

Reuse

The License and Code Division of the Community Development Department promotes a free garage sale the October weekend during California’s Second Chance Week to encourage reuse. BRC reference materials direct people to materials exchange opportunities such as the CalMAX, L.A. Shares and other programs.

Private Refuse Haulers Fees

AB 939 allows a Source Reduction and Recycling fee charged to waste haulers. The fee, now 16 percent of a hauler’s gross sales, has helped support recycling and waste reduction efforts since 1994. The BRC plans to establish incentives to increase recycling efforts by private haulers.

Recycling Heroes

Annually since 1993, the Burbank City Council has been honoring recycling heroes—businesses, non-profits, groups, individuals, school staff or volunteers for their waste reduction successes. The BRC has received various grants for working with schools on environmental subjects: bottle and can recycling, school curricula, “WasteLess” lunches and others. In addition, the BRC actively seeks opportunities to promote waste reduction at events such as Earth Day, America Recycles Day, car shows, neighborhood groups, local businesses and others.

Large Venue Recycling

BRC established a successful recycling program at the Starlight Bowl. In addition, the BRC provides recycling assistance for various citywide events and programs. BRC staff plans to develop Administrative Procedures, whereby all City departments will work toward Zero Waste.

E-Waste and Universal Waste

Since 2001, the BRC e-waste program has grown from 5 tons/year to 250 tons/year. Battery and fluorescent light collection has also increased substantially since 2001. Phones, batteries, thermometers, thermostats, used motor oil, oil filters and anti-freeze are also collected at the Center.

UNITED NATIONS 2005 URBAN ENVIRONMENTAL ACCORDS

ACTION 7 – GREEN BUILDING

Action: Adopt a policy that mandates a green building rating system standard for all new municipal buildings.

Status: Likely

Comments:

The City of Burbank added Article 20 on Environmental Regulations to Chapter 7 of the Burbank Municipal Code on November 11, 2004. The provisions of Divisions One and Two of this Article were adopted to assist property owners who wish to incorporate sustainable building practices into residential or commercial building projects. These provisions are applicable to all new residential, commercial and municipal construction, additions, and renovations.

The Green Architecture and Sustainable Building Program, Division One, is a voluntary program that was designed to encourage the use of sustainable design to create high-performance buildings that minimize impact on the environment by promoting guidelines of the U.S. Green Building Council's Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) green rating system.

The Diversion of Construction and Demolition Debris program, Division Two, was added as a companion ordinance to the Green Building program. This ordinance was made mandatory effective July 2007 as part of the City's Zero Waste Plan. The purpose of this ordinance is to reduce the amount of construction and demolition debris deposited in the landfills by implementing source reduction, diversion and recycling goals for construction and demolition projects. Under the revised C&D debris diversion ordinance, affected private and public projects are required to recycle 50 percent of projected debris generated.

Recommendations:

1. Green Building – Revise the existing voluntary Green Building and Sustainable Architecture Ordinance to a mandatory program for Municipal buildings modeled after the California State Green Building Standards (expected to be adopted in fiscal year 08-09).
2. Construction & Demolition Debris Diversion – Continue oversight of the mandatory Diversion of Construction and Demolition Debris ordinance for municipal and affected private construction and demolition projects. (See Action 4)

UNITED NATIONS 2005 URBAN ENVIRONMENTAL ACCORDS

ACTION 8 – URBAN PLANNING

Action: Adopt urban planning principles and practices that advance higher density, mixed use, walkable, bikeable, and disabled-accessible neighborhoods which coordinate land use and transportation with open space systems for recreation and ecological restoration.

Status: Likely

Comments:

This action includes multiple objectives that are addressed through various land use policy and regulating documents. Housing densities and the provision of mixed use development are addressed in the General Plan Land Use Element, the Media District Specific Plan and Burbank Center Plan, and the Zoning Ordinance (Burbank Municipal Code Chapter 31). The creation and protection of walkable, bikeable, and accessible neighborhoods is addressed in these documents as well as in the forthcoming draft General Plan Mobility Element, Pedestrian Plan, and Bicycle Master Plan. Coordination of land use, transportation, and open space involves many aspects of the City's planning efforts and general practices. Ecological restoration is addressed under Action 12.

The Burbank Center Plan, adopted by the Burbank City Council in 1997, established land use policies and regulations for the Downtown Burbank and South San Fernando areas. The plan promotes mixed use and transit oriented development in the areas covered by the plan as part of a walkable downtown environment. The forthcoming draft updates to the Land Use Element, Mobility Element, and Bicycle Master Plan, and the proposed draft Pedestrian Plan, will seek to build upon some of the goals and policies of the Burbank Center Plan by promoting mixed use development, transit oriented development, and pedestrian oriented walkable neighborhoods at appropriate locations throughout the City. The draft Mobility Element and Bicycle Master Plan will include goals and policies to accommodate and promote bicycles as an alternative means of transportation in Burbank. The draft Pedestrian Plan will include policies to provide accessibility for all people, including adequate sidewalk widths and paths of travel.

Recommendations:

1. General Plan – Ensure that the goals and policies in the forthcoming draft updates to the Land Use and Mobility Elements and the Bicycle Master Plan, and the proposed Pedestrian Plan, are consistent with the intent of this action item. Implement the goals and policies through the Zoning Ordinance and other

regulatory documents. Ensure that future updates are consistent with the intent of this action item.

2. Specific Plans and Zoning Ordinance – Once adopted, implement the updated General Plan through the creation and adoption of specific plans for appropriate areas of the City. Update the Zoning Ordinance to implement the General Plan by identifying appropriate locations for mixed use and transit oriented development and creating standards for pedestrian oriented development and accessibility.
3. Development Review – Review discretionary projects with pedestrian orientation, accessibility, and transit connectivity in mind to provide transit and pedestrian access. Review projects to ensure that opportunities for open space are maximized. Require all City departments (which represent multiple disciplines) that review development proposals to use this perspective.
4. Transportation Funding – Continue to seek local, state, and federal funding sources that provide funds for multi-modal transportation and better connect the community to the City's open space areas.
5. Accessible Design – Review discretionary projects to ensure that adequate accessibility is provided. Develop an administrative process to allow exceptions to development standards when necessary and appropriate to provide or enhance accessibility. Support the goals and policies of the draft Pedestrian Plan to ensure that appropriate access is provided in public rights-of-way, within private projects, and between public and private spaces. Provide coordination between the Community Development Department and Public Works Department to support the installation of truncated domes (bumpy pavement) and Accessible Pedestrian Signals (APS) with audio and tactile capabilities at crosswalks throughout the City in conjunction with street improvement projects.

Background:

The intent of this action item is best manifested through the Burbank Center Plan. Adopted in 1997, the Burbank Center Plan provides land use policies and special zoning requirements for Downtown Burbank and adjacent areas to the west and south. The main goal of the Plan is “a city center with mixed use development that integrates multiple forms of public transportation.” This goal statement captures the intent of this action item. The Plan includes numerous objectives and policies that support the attainment of that goal and the achievement of this action item, including the following:

- Employer participation in a non-profit transportation management organization (TMO), which is essential to support and expand the employment base and to attain clean air goals.
- Provide a neighborhood park in the South San Fernando area (this objective is in the process of being accomplished).

- Support the conversion of declining commercial strip development to uses which have stronger market support and are suitable along arterial streets, such as mixed uses and medium density residential uses.
- Encourage mixed use projects to minimize the need for motor vehicle travel and encourage the renewal of economically declining areas.
- Encourage increased intensity, massing, and height adjacent Interstate 5 in the City Center subarea.
- Require creation of small exposed public and private open space areas, pedestrian plazas, and pocket parks within new development projects.
- Support new mixed use land uses which incorporate interaction with an integrated multimodal Citywide transportation system including light rail, commuter rail, bus, local and circulator shuttle services, bicycle and pedestrian facilities. This system of facilities and services should minimize dependence on the automobile in support of regional land use and transportation strategies to meet clean air regulations.
- Encourage incorporation of on-site public transit facilities within development projects.
- Provide a strong pedestrian link between the Downtown Burbank transit station and the downtown commercial area.
- Encourage mixed land uses within one-quarter mile of the Downtown Burbank transit station.
- Permit increased density, reduced on-site parking, and other appropriate incentives for developments that maximize job creation and revenue generation within one-quarter mile of transit stations and are designed to facilitate vehicle trip reduction programs.
- Ensure well designed access for pedestrians and cyclists at transit stations.

These objectives and policies have worked well for the Downtown area and resulted in the development of mixed use projects and creation of a revitalized pedestrian oriented district. These issues are proposed to be embraced for Citywide application in the draft Land Use and Mobility Elements. Most of the 11 central goals of the draft Land Use Element directly or indirectly address the intent of this action item:

Goal 2 Sustainability

Burbank has land use and development patterns that are compatible with the environment, minimize environmental impacts, and avoid impacting one part of the community to a greater degree than another. Development in Burbank is consistent with existing and planned infrastructure and resources, and Burbank's public facilities and services are equitably distributed.

Goal 3 Community Character

Burbank has a strong sense of community and a "small town" atmosphere. Development in Burbank is designed to sustain this environment and foster public life.

Goal 4 Community Design

Burbank has well-designed subdivisions, buildings, and projects that create coherent development patterns and enhance streets and public spaces to support a sense of place.

Goal 5 Public Spaces

Burbank has attractive and inviting public spaces and streets that enhance the image and character of the community.

Goal 6 Historic Preservation

Burbank conserves and preserves its historic resources, buildings, and sites.

Goal 9 Mobility

Burbank is a community where people can circulate and meet their daily needs without depending on their cars, but where the car is recognized as a necessary means of transportation and accommodated when necessary and feasible.

Goal 10 Pedestrian-Friendly Orientation

Burbank has pedestrian-friendly corridors and centers with stores, services, buildings, and streetscapes that cater to pedestrians and provide focal points for pedestrian activity.

Goal 11 Community Participation

Burbank has permanent and sustained community participation in the planning process.

Each of these goals is supported by numerous policies that build on the intent of this action item, including providing for mixed use development in appropriate locations, open space, pedestrian orientation and accessibility, and transit access. This strategy promotes walking, biking, and transit use by placing housing closer to businesses and transit services, and allows Burbank to provide a variety of housing opportunities aside from traditional single family homes, apartments, and condominiums.

Several of the central goals of the draft Mobility Element also support the intent of this action item:

Goal 2

A balanced transportation network that lessens the reliance on the single-occupant vehicle

Goal 4

A convenient, efficient public transit network that provides a viable alternative to the automobile

Goal 5

An urban environment that fosters pedestrian and bicycle travel as a method to reduce vehicle trips and increase community cohesiveness

Goal 8

Maximize safety, accessibility, and equity of the transportation network

Each of these goals is supported by various policies that would demonstrate Burbank's commitment to these ideals when the draft documents are adopted as City policy.

UNITED NATIONS 2005 URBAN ENVIRONMENTAL ACCORDS

ACTION 9 – GREEN JOBS

Action: Adopt a policy or implement a program that creates environmentally beneficial jobs in slums and/or low-income neighborhoods.

Status: Achieved

Comments:

The City of Burbank does not have neighborhoods that are characterized as “slums.” The City does have five focus neighborhoods that would benefit from sustainability practices and education. The Urban Environmental Accords does not define environmentally beneficial jobs, therefore some allowance has been taken to interpret and expand this action item. It is assumed that environmentally beneficial jobs include those that involve the removal of environmental hazards (lead-based paint, asbestos, electronic and other waste), as well the provision of environmentally sensitive building systems, amenities or appurtenances in Agency/City assisted new and rehabilitation housing. In addition to expanding sustainability practices in the focus neighborhoods, additional sustainability efforts could be further encouraged in all Redevelopment Project Areas.

Recommendations:

1. Install Green – Continue installing energy efficient appliances, fixtures, amenities and systems as feasible in City/Agency assisted housing units. Expand and encourage green building practices in commercial and mixed-use Agency assisted developments within the Redevelopment Project Areas.
2. Environmental Education – Continue educational efforts in the focus neighborhoods and Redevelopment Project Areas that encourage recycling, conservation, green waste and other eco-sensitive practices.

Background:

Install Green

The City, through its Redevelopment Agency and HOME affordable housing programs is engaged in the rehabilitation of residential units. The rehabilitation program is carried out primarily by the City’s partnership with the Burbank Housing Corporation. A second component of the rehabilitation program is the Agency’s low-income housing rehabilitation program. The collective goal is to acquire and/or rehabilitate over 45 units per fiscal year, thereby adding to the City’s cumulative inventory of affordable housing stock.

The Burbank Housing Corporation is already in the practice of installing “Energy Star” appliances in its rehabilitated units, as well as using lower energy consuming fixtures as feasible. However, this practice could be expanded on a case-by-case basis, where feasible. For example, the Burbank Housing Corporation will be embarking on a pilot project in the Fall of 2007 that may include the following elements: low volatile organic compounds (VOC) paint; awnings at all western exposure windows; Interface® brand carpet tile and linoleum that are made from rapidly renewable sources and contain low VOCs; preservation of existing hardwood floors; drought-tolerant landscaping with trees to provide shade and wind protection; irrigation systems with moisture sensors; “Sun Tunnel” type skylights in dark rooms such as bathrooms; tank-less hot water heaters; and cabinets made of wood products from sustainable sources. Sustainable building systems, such as solar energy and energy-efficient HVAC systems could also be incorporated where feasible. However, it is likely that additional project costs would be incurred for both feasibility analysis as well as possible costs associated with specialized equipment and systems. At this time, these additional costs have not been quantified, although said costs would be incorporated into project proformas and could likely result in increased costs to the Redevelopment Agency (the primary funding vehicle for the City’s housing rehabilitation efforts).

While the Agency could bear additional project costs, it is important to highlight that the moderate, low and very-low income households would ultimately benefit by having reduced utility bills. This would offer a second level of financial benefit to those households with the greatest financial need. The cumulative result of expanding these sustainable efforts would come in the form of the physical, as well as social, benefits by strengthening the capacity of our socio-economically challenged areas.

Aside from the residential rehabilitation program, certain levels of sustainability practices could also be encouraged (if not required) in future Redevelopment Agency-assisted commercial and mixed-use developments. As in the case of the residential program, implementing environmental-sensitive systems and fixtures could result in short-term higher project costs, it is expected that the long-term financial and ecological benefits could outweigh those additional initial costs. In some instances (requiring case-by-case analysis) sustainable measures could be incorporated into other Agency programs as well, such as the Downtown Tenant Assistance Program. Again, any potential additional costs associated with analysis and/or project implementation have not yet been quantified and will need to be factored into feasibility studies and project proformas.

Environmental Education

In order to foster environmental stewardship within our focus neighborhoods, a more detailed and comprehensive education program would need to be developed. At this time the City engages in a variety of community outreach efforts. These outreach efforts are the result of interdepartmental collaboration (primarily among the Community Development; Parks, Recreation and Community Services; Public Works; and Water and Power departments). There is currently some emphasis on sustainable practices. However, there is great opportunity to expand this effort, as well as intensify the

message to the community. As community engagement (described further in Action 22) increases, there is potential for the residents to “take ownership” of eco-sensitive programs and practices, thereby strengthening and enhancing the physical as well as social environment.

Community Development Department staff and Burbank Water & Power staff are setting the foundation to partner on the tailoring of conservation workshops for focus neighborhood residents. These workshops plan to be developed in series form to focus on a variety of issues such as water efficiency, energy efficiency, and how to take advantage of residential rebate programs. Development of a more comprehensive community education program, tailored for our focus neighborhood population, requires further interdepartmental collaboration

UNITED NATIONS 2005 URBAN ENVIRONMENTAL ACCORDS

ACTION 10 – PARKS

Action: Ensure that there is an accessible public park or recreational open space within half-a-kilometer (1,640 feet – 1/3 mile) of every city resident by 2015.

Status: Unknown

Comments:

With the anticipated completion of Robert Ovrom Park in 2009, nearly all City residents will have a public park or recreational open space within a ½-mile radius.

Recommendations:

1. The City's existing General Plan includes a ratio of designated open space acres per one thousand residents. It is recommended to acknowledge the goal of the action item in the Land Use and Open Space Elements of the City's General Plan with the understanding that ½ mile radius is the typical standard used in the United States.
2. Ensure that there is an accessible public or recreational open space within a ½-mile of most city residents. When possible, seek opportunities to acquire land and/or collaborate with developers to create pocket parks or other open space where voids exist.

Background:

The Park, Recreation, and Community Services Department did an analysis of the existing public parks, recreational open space, and public schools that provide joint use recreation opportunities. Staff plotted ½ kilometer and ½ mile radii around each site, and estimates that almost all residents will be within a ½ mile radius of a park or recreational open space once Ovrom Park is built.

As a primarily built-out city, Burbank does not have the opportunity to purchase vast tracts of land for development of parks in areas where voids exist. Therefore, there is a degree of uncertainty in achieving the ½ kilometer criterion. The standard distance suggested by the National Recreation and Park Association and used by other agencies is ½ mile radius.

UNITED NATIONS URBAN ENVIRONMENTAL ACCORDS

ACTION 11 – TREES

Action: Perform an inventory of existing canopy coverage in the city; and then establish a goal based on ecological and community considerations to plant and maintain canopy coverage in not less than 50 percent of all available sidewalk planting sites.

Status: Likely – Tree canopy inventory
Achieved – Plant & maintain tree canopy in 50 percent of sidewalk sites

Comments:

Achievement of this action requires the City to update the existing tree inventory system to include the capacity to calculate tree canopy coverage. This update would identify the relationship between canopy coverage and sidewalk planting sites. The tree canopy coverage information on City trees could be extrapolated from the existing public tree inventory if new computer software were purchased.

The City currently maintains 36,011 street tree sites along the 366 linear miles of sidewalk throughout the community. Approximately 7,725 (21%) of those sites are vacant. The City continues to have a goal of planting 150 new trees each year which will increase the canopy. These efforts satisfy and exceed the second part of this action.

Recommendations:

1. Tree Canopy Survey – Purchase and use new computer software to convert existing tree inventory data to tree canopy coverage for trees in the public right-of-way.

Background:

Every year, deforestation constitutes 20-25 of all carbon dioxide emissions.¹ Planting and maintaining trees in the public right-of-way helps to mitigate these global impacts. Tree canopy coverage data for trees in the public right-of-way provides a holistic assessment of the benefits provided by city trees. The data would serve as an assessment of the City's current tree canopy coverage and enable staff to effectively plan tree enhancement measures. The canopy coverage analysis will provide information on water runoff, air quality, energy savings, and provide an appraised value of the City's urban forest.

¹ Nature Conservancy, Volume 25, Number 2, Summer 2006

The benefits of the urban tree canopy are multiple and include providing shade, the production of oxygen, the reduction of carbon dioxide, and protection from storm water runoff. In addition, the aesthetic value of trees gracing the City's neighborhoods increases property values. These tangible benefits could be validated and translated into numbers with the implementation of this data.

UNITED NATIONS 2005 URBAN ENVIRONMENTAL ACCORDS

ACTION 12 – HABITAT CORRIDORS

Action: Pass legislation that protects critical habitat corridors and other key habitat characteristics (e.g., water features, food-bearing plants, shelter for wildlife, use of native species, etc.) from unsustainable development.

Status: Achieved

Comments:

The City of Burbank is a fully developed urbanized community. Aside from the hillside area of the Verdugo Mountains, the City's land is fully built-out. The only remaining natural areas capable of supporting habitat corridors, water features, native vegetation, and wildlife are the undeveloped portions of the Verdugo Mountains.

The Land Use Element of the General Plan designates these areas with the Mountain Reserve land use designation. This designation provides for the protection of the hillside area and prevents further development in the hillside that would be incompatible with the City's goals of maintaining the area as a natural habitat. The City is in the process of updating the Land Use, Open Space, and Conservation Elements of the General Plan. As part of the update process, all goals and policies related to this issue will be carefully reviewed to ensure consistency with the intent of this action item.

The General Plan is implemented through the Zoning Ordinance, which designates most of the hillside area as the Open Space zone. Those portions of the hillside area that are already developed with single family homes are located in the R-1 Single Family Residential zone. The R-1 zoning standards include special standards and discretionary approval processes for most construction in the hillside area, including new homes and modifications to existing homes. Most single family projects are reviewed on a case by case basis to ensure consistency with the goals and intent of the hillside area. A summary of the applicable goals and policies from the Land Use Element and zoning regulations is provided below.

Recommendations:

1. General Plan – Facilitate coordination among various City departments to ensure that the forthcoming updates to the Land Use, Open Space, and Conservation Elements contain goals and policies that maintain, and where possible enhance, the City's existing goals and policies related to the protection of the hillside area.
2. Zoning Ordinance – Following adoption of the updated General Plan Elements, amend the Zoning Ordinance as necessary to effectively implement the General Plan policies, including reviewing the permitted uses and development standards

for the Open Space zone and the requirements for hillside development in the R-1 zone.

Background:

General Plan Land Use Element

The existing Land Use Element includes the several goals and policies related to the hillside area, including those specific to the Mountain Reserve land use designation. These goals and policies protect the hillside area by allowing only passive recreational uses in the natural areas and are proposed to be maintained and enhanced in the draft updated Land Use Element.

Goals

1. To preserve to the greatest extent possible the natural wilderness character of the Verdugo Mountain area for the scenic and recreational enjoyment of all City residents.

Policies

1. City-owned land in the Verdugo Mountain area will be retained as public open space for recreational and conservation uses.
2. The City will acquire, wherever possible, the remaining privately-owned undeveloped hillside land in the Mountain Reserve for public open space.
3. Urban development in the privately-owned portions of the mountain area shall be complementary to the area's natural environment.

Mountain Reserve Land Use Objective

It is a primary objective of this Plan to preserve the natural amenities of the Verdugo Mountains and to provide a variety of outdoor recreational opportunities in this area.

Mountain Reserve Land Use Policies

- City-owned land in the Verdugo Mountains shall be retained as public open space for primarily recreational and conservation uses
- Development of the Rim of the Valley Trail Corridor through the Verdugo Mountains will be facilitated by protecting designated trail easements and prohibiting any development which would hinder the implementation of the adopted Corridor plan
- Any development in the Verdugo Mountains shall be complementary to the area's natural environment and will be limited to privately-owned property

Zoning Ordinance

The Zoning Ordinance provides use and development regulations for the two zones that are present in the hillside area: Open Space and R-1 Single Family Residential. The Open Space zone severely restricts the land uses that are allowed within the zone. Generally, no new uses or development are permitted in the Open Space zone aside from passive recreation uses and necessary municipal facilities, which are carefully

considered on a case by case basis to ensure that they do not adversely impact the natural hillside habitat. The R-1 zone allows for new homes to be built as infill development in existing hillside neighborhoods. Most new and remodeled homes, including those involving any grading activity, require approval of a discretionary Hillside Development Permit. All Hillside Development Permit applications are subject to environmental review under the California Environmental Quality Act to ensure that they proposed project would not adversely affect the hillside environment. Further, the findings required to approve a Hillside Development Permit include the following:

- The house and other structures are reasonably consistent with the natural topography of the surrounding hillside.
- The house and other structures are designed to reasonably incorporate or avoid altering natural topographic features.

UNITED NATIONS 2005 URBAN ENVIRONMENTAL ACCORDS

ACTION 13 – PUBLIC TRANSIT

Action: Develop and implement a policy, which expands affordable public transportation to within one-half kilometer (1,640 feet) of all city residents by 2015.

Status: Likely

Comments:

The City of Burbank supports the continued improvement and expansion of the transit network that serves not only the City's residents but also the large employers that are within its boundaries. Currently, the City operates its own transit service linking the major employment districts in the City with transportation hubs in and around the City. The City's transit service compliments the regional transit service that spans across the City along many of the major arterials while serving the greater Los Angeles area. In total, the city is served by 20 transit routes.

This action will likely be achieved at a 90 percent level considering the City of Burbank has unique geographic and topographical features that make it impractical and economically infeasible to provide affordable public transit within ½ kilometer of all city residents. However, with policies in place or proposed to increase other alternative modes of transportation such as increased bicycle systems and better pedestrian linkages, the limited residential areas that are beyond ½ kilometer of direct transit service will have additional alternatives to expand the reach of the transit network to areas beyond ½ kilometer. The City sees this as a better alternative than to serve all areas with transit regardless of consideration of user-need, as this may have a direct negative impact on air quality.

The City's Draft Mobility Plan update identifies public transit as the primary method of increasing capacity and expanding the transportation network.

Recommendations:

1. Transportation Demand Management Ordinance – Amend the Transportation Demand Management (TDM) sections of Chapter 31 of the Burbank Municipal Code to include more of the City's major employment centers such as the Golden State area.
2. Mobility Element – Review the proposed update to the Mobility Element of the General Plan to ensure that all goals and policies are consistent with the intent of this action item. Adopt the document such that it becomes the official policy of the City of Burbank. Ensure that future updates are consistent with the intent of this action item.

3. Public Transit Coordination – Proactively promote the development of better public transit services in Burbank through collaboration with regional and subregional transit planning groups as called for in the Draft Mobility Element.

Background:

Transportation Demand Management

The City of Burbank's TDM Ordinance requires that all employers with 25 or more employees in the Media District and Burbank Center Plan areas achieve specified reductions in PM peak hour vehicle trips. The ordinance requires employers to demonstrate specific reduction rate achieved over a set period of time for a total reduction percentage of PM peak hour trips, and to join the Burbank Transportation Management Organization (TMO) to collect yearly trip reduction statistics and participate in rideshare programs. Vehicle trip reductions may be achieved through strategies such as flexible work schedules, vanpools, carpools, transit use, walking, biking, and telecommuting. It is further recommended that participation in Burbank TMO and trip reduction programs be promoted to businesses and property owners throughout the city as an optional strategy to mitigate traffic impacts caused by new development. Implementation of these expanded trip reduction policies would enable all businesses in Burbank access to rideshare and alternative transportation services including transit service and shuttle information, targeted marketing and promotional materials, and assistance with development of employee trip reduction incentive programs.

Mobility Element

The draft Mobility Element of the General Plan, released for public review in April 2006, includes goals and policies that promote the expansion and continued development of the transit network and service by encouraging seamless transfer between transportation modes, promote the multimodal function of transit hubs and stops, and encourage transit amenities to increase rider comfort and safety.

Public Transit Coordination

Burbank benefits from an extensive network of coordinated regional and local transit services. The City operates its own local transportation service, BurbankBus, that connects the City's major employment centers with regional transit nodes, provides demand-responsive transportation services to the City's senior and disabled population, and operates a circulator service for the City's youth. In addition to the City's own transit service, Burbank is served by transit lines operated by the Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Metro), Los Angeles Department of Transportation (LADOT), Santa Clarita Transit, and the City of Glendale Beeline.

Metro

Metro operates 11 transit routes along the City's major arterial streets, and connects Burbank's major employment centers to regional transit nodes at the Downtown Metrolink Station and Bob Hope Airport Station. The Metro transit service acts as the spine of the transit system, traveling along many of the City's major arterial corridors with local and neighboring city transit services extending or complementing the Metro service.

Metrolink

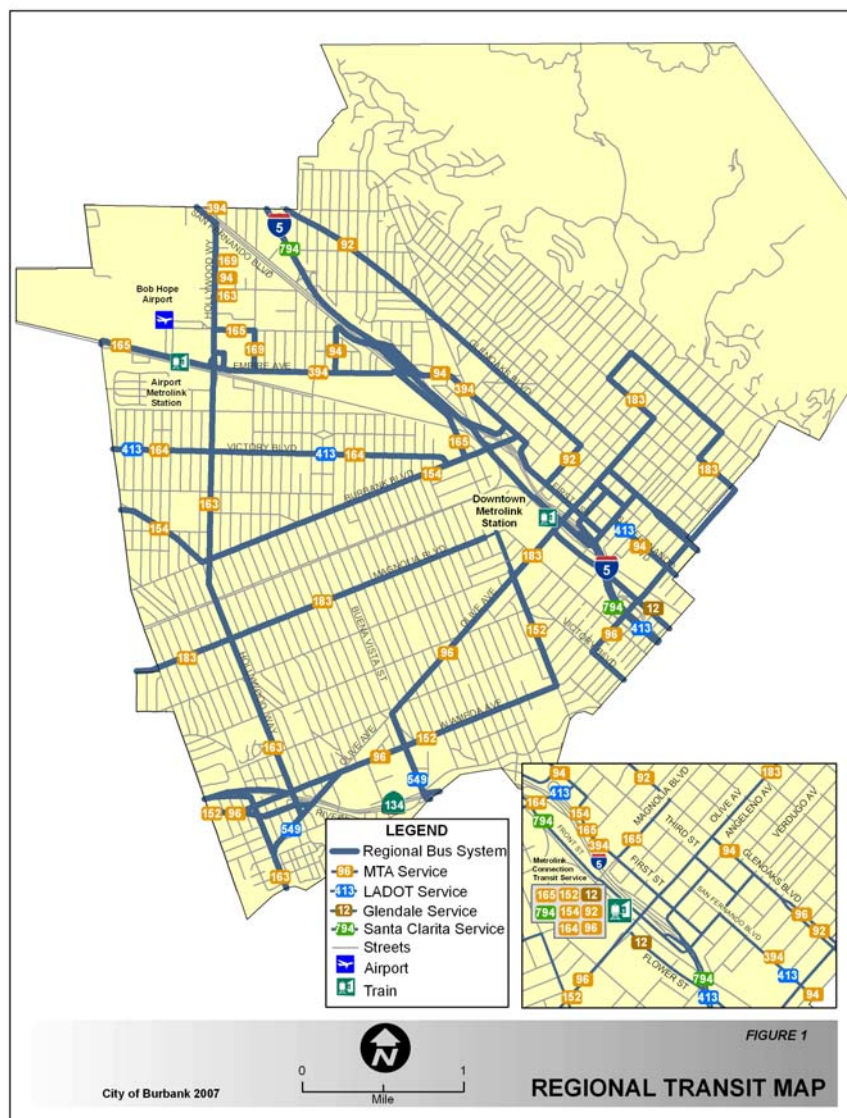
Burbank is served by two Metrolink Stations near Downtown Burbank and Bob Hope Airport. Metrolink is Southern California's regional commuter rail service consisting of 145 daily trains covering 512 route-miles. The Downtown Burbank Station achieves some of the highest ridership in the entire Metrolink system due to Burbank's status as a major employment center.

LADOT

The Los Angeles Department of Transportation (LADOT) operates two express route services connecting Burbank to Downtown Los Angeles to the south, Pasadena to the west, and Van Nuys to the north.

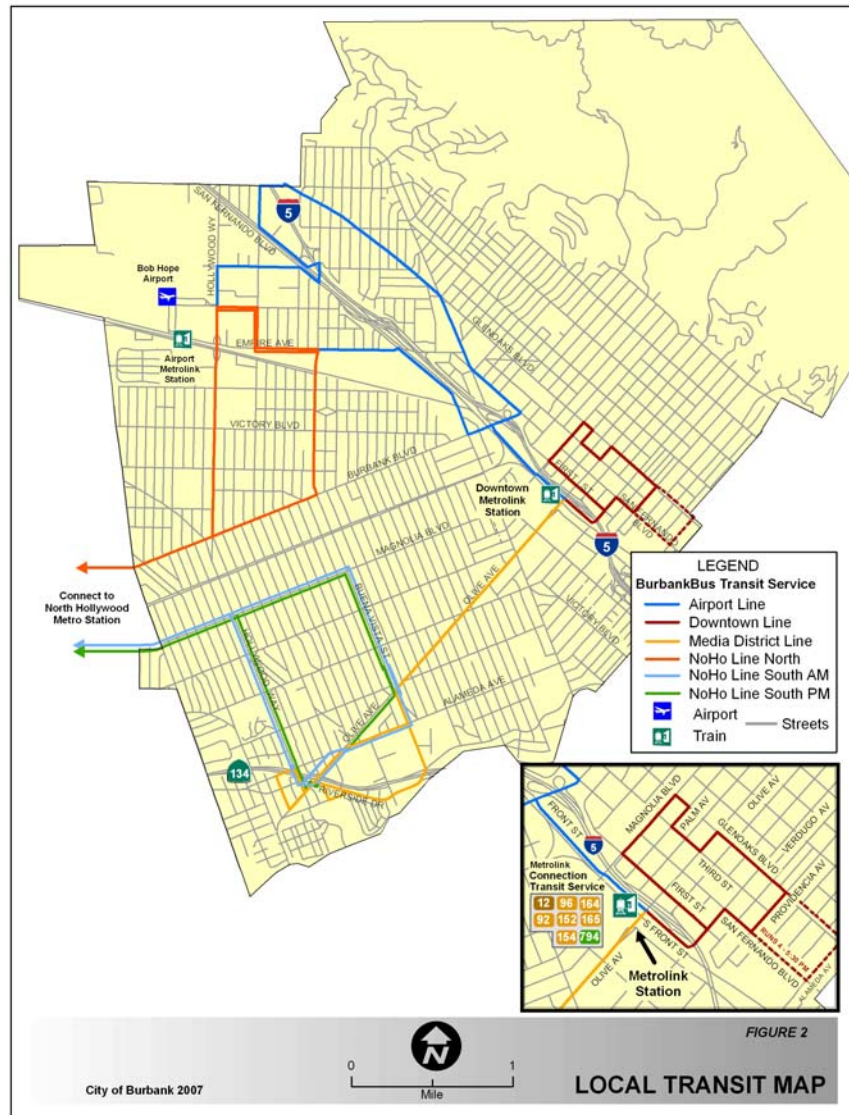
Santa Clarita

The City of Santa Clarita offers a commuter express service to Santa Clarita from the Downtown Burbank Metrolink Station.



BurbankBus

BurbankBus operates five local routes, primarily within the City of Burbank, with service connecting to the North Hollywood Red Line Metro Station in North Hollywood and the Downtown Burbank Metrolink Station. The service is owned and operated by the City and serves as a peak period shuttle service between the three employment centers in the City, Burbank's two Metrolink Stations, and the North Hollywood Metro Station. Following is a map showing the BurbankBus route system.



Glendale Beeline

The City of Glendale operates a local transit service with a route that connects the Downtown Burbank Metrolink Station with the Glendale Metrolink Station and serves major employment centers in West Glendale.

UNITED NATIONS 2005 URBAN ENVIRONMENTAL ACCORDS

ACTION 14 – CLEAN VEHICLES

Action: Pass a law or implement a program that eliminates leaded gasoline (where it is still used); phases down sulfur levels in diesel and gasoline fuels, concurrent with using advanced emission controls on all buses, taxis, and public fleets to reduce particulate matter and smog-forming emissions from those fleets by 50 percent by 2012.

Status: Achieved

Comments:

The State of California Air Resources Board has the toughest fuel emission controls in the United States. Leaded gasoline sale was banned in California in 1992. Sulfur levels in diesel and gasoline fuels are regulated by the California Reformulated Gasoline Phase 3 Standards which limit sulfur content to 15 parts per million effective June 1, 2006. The City purchases Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel fuel in compliance with state and federal regulations. In addition, the City implemented a Fleet Vehicle Standardization and Alternate Fuel Policy in April 2003.

Recommendations:

1. Alternative Fuel Vehicles – Continue to aggressively pursue viable grant funding opportunities for alternative fuel vehicles and clean construction equipment purchases. This includes actively pursuing grant funding to install advanced emission control devices for our fleet of diesel-fueled off-road equipment.
2. Fleet Reduction – Continue the practice of reducing the number of overall general city vehicles and establish a vehicle pool shared by several departments.
3. Flexible Fuel Usage – Continue purchasing a mix of CNG and gasoline vehicles enabling the City to balance environmental and operational concerns.
4. New Technologies – The City will continue to evaluate on a case by case basis to promote and test new technologies. This has included CNG, propane, electric, gasohol (E-85) and hydrogen.

Background:

Diesel and gasoline fuels are regulated by the State of California. However the City can support higher restrictions and controls through the South Coast Air Quality Management Board (SCAQMD), the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), and the California State Air Resources Board, and by supporting legislation on air quality.

In compliance with the SCAQMD fleet rules, the City will continue to purchase heavy duty CNG powered vehicles as they are due for replacement. Additionally, the City will seek every opportunity to purchase alternate fuel cars and light-duty trucks, in particular hybrid powered. The Public Works Department conducted a Fleet Utilization Analysis, which included a review of the fleet equipment and vehicles to determine the feasibility of expanding the usage of "green" vehicles into the fleet.

At present, the City has 86 CNG vehicles, including heavy duty, medium duty, and light duty trucks and passenger cars. The City also boasts five hydrogen/electric hybrid vehicles, which are a part of an SCAQMD project to test the use of hydrogen as a fuel. This program also included the construction of a public access hydrogen fueling station located at the City Corporate Yard.

To support the increased need for CNG fuel, the City installed a public CNG fueling facility located at 810 N. Lake Street. In addition, the City is working toward the construction of a time-fill CNG fueling facility at the City Corporate Yard for City vehicle use.

In response to the growing concern over smog-forming emissions and the particulate matter that contributes to pollution in the Southern California area, the City of Burbank is actively pursuing grant funding to install advanced emission control devices for its fleet of diesel-fueled off-road equipment. These devices will greatly reduce the particulate matter and smog-forming emissions from the City's fleet. Further, the California Air Resources Board (ARB) will soon be implementing a rule regulating the emissions from off-road equipment. The City's efforts to reduce emissions by retrofitting its units prior to the implementation of this rule will be to our advantage as the off-road fleet will be in accordance with the rules set forth by ARB.

The City's Public Works Department is actively committed to the use of cleaner burning fuels and technologies in place of conventional diesel fuel. In recent years, the City has received several grants totaling \$842,659 from the SCAQMD for the purchase of 45 alternative fueled refuse trucks, street sweepers, dump trucks and other heavy-duty vehicles.

UNITED NATIONS 2005 URBAN ENVIRONMENTAL ACCORDS

ACTION 15 – TRAFFIC

Action: Implement a policy to reduce the number of commute trips by single occupancy vehicles by ten percent by 2012.

Status: Likely

Comments:

The City of Burbank has a population of approximately 100,000 and an employee base of nearly 90,000 concentrated mainly within three large employment centers that attract employees from throughout the San Fernando Valley region. Burbank has a vital downtown and is home to some of the largest media industry companies with a designated Media District. The Golden State area is another employment center characterized by industrial and increasing commercial activity. In order to meet the diverse mobility needs of residents, commuters, and visitors, the City has developed proactive policy goals and policies that are part of its draft General Plan Mobility Element to encourage the most efficient use of the city's existing transportation infrastructure through a balanced multi-modal approach.

The City has approached commute trips by single occupancy vehicles through a multi-pronged approach, drafting goals and policies focused on promoting transit, pedestrian and bicycle travel through the draft Mobility Element. Burbank continues to develop its transit network through implementation of BurbankBus by increasing capital investment of new buses and consideration of new routes to the system. The City also proactively implements its Bicycle Master Plan and is developing a Pedestrian Master Plan to further encourage alternatives to the automobile.

Recommendations:

1. General Plan – Adopt goals and policies to promote and accommodate public transit, walking, and biking as alternatives to the private automobile as outlined in the draft Land Use and Mobility Elements of the General Plan. The draft Mobility Element contains policies that specifically target reducing single-occupant vehicles through increasing alternative transportation for commute trips made by residents who live and work in the City, strategies for trip reduction through land use development standards that encourage alternative transportation and transportation demand management.
2. Infrastructure Blueprint – Update the City's comprehensive Infrastructure Blueprint of improvements identified to meet the City's continued mobility needs, as recommended in the Draft Mobility Element, to include not only street and intersection capital improvements, but also improvement to local and regional

transit systems. The goal is to address future transportation needs with a balance of street, transit and trip reduction measures.

3. Trip Reduction and Transportation Demand Management Requirements – Amend the trip reduction and Transportation Demand Management (TDM) requirements in the Zoning Ordinance (Chapter 31 of the Burbank Municipal Code) to expand the area in which the requirements apply to include the Golden State area. Further, promote the use of the trip reduction and TDM measures as an optional strategy to mitigate traffic impacts caused by new development in other parts of the City.
4. Bicycle Commuting – Continue to periodically update the City’s Bicycle Master Plan to expand and enhance the bicycle network and to also continue to be eligible for State grant funds. Aggressively pursue state and federal grant funds to construct bicycle improvements identified in the Bicycle Master Plan. Pursue suggested policies to require bicycle amenities as part of new development projects.
5. Marketing Local Transit Service – Continue to produce and distribute marketing materials including route maps and schedules for the City’s BurbankBus shuttle service and seek opportunities to expand the distribution to neighboring cities, regional bus operators and local developments along routes. Continue to update materials as routes and services change.

Background:

Examples of the City’s efforts to address traffic and transportation issues include:

General Plan

The City has recently completed draft updates of its General Plan Land Use and Mobility Elements, released for public review in April 2006. These documents include policies to support transit, pedestrian and bicycle systems and to encourage new development to support alternative transportation as a means to reduce reliance on the automobile.

Bicycle Master Plan

The City has been very successful in implementing priority projects outlined in its Bicycle Master Plan by leveraging city, private development, and state grant funds. To date, the City has over 16 miles of bikeways in the city, resulting in the City of Burbank being awarded the “Most Bike Friendly City for 2005” by the Los Angeles County Bicycle Coalition.

Pedestrian Master Plan

Concurrent with the draft Land Use and Mobility Elements of the City’s General Plan, the City has drafted pedestrian goals and policies that preserve Burbank’s small-town

atmosphere and walkable neighborhoods while promoting pedestrian friendly commercial corridors and future developments.

Trip Reduction Ordinance

The Zoning Ordinance requires that all employers with 25 or more employees in the Media District and Burbank Center Plan areas achieve specified reductions in PM peak hour vehicle trips. The ordinance requires employers to demonstrate specific reduction rates achieved over a set period of time for a total reduction percentage of PM peak hour trips. This requirement has the end result of reducing peak hour commute trips to these areas by 38 percent in 2010 for the Media District and 2015 for the Burbank Center Plan area. The ordinance further requires employers to join the Burbank Transportation Management Organization (TMO) to collect yearly trip reduction statistics and participate in TDM programs. It is recommended that these requirements be expanded to include employers in the Golden State area, which is the third major employment center in Burbank. Vehicle trip reductions may be achieved through TDM strategies such as flexible work schedules, vanpools, carpools, transit use, walking, biking, and telecommuting. It is expected that applying the trip reduction requirement to the Golden State area and providing the option to allow trip reduction programs as an option to mitigate traffic impacts of new development in other parts of the City, would have the effect of further reducing vehicle trips during peak periods.

The TMO provides assistance to its members in implementing TDM strategies by providing access to rideshare and alternative transportation services including transit service and shuttle information, targeted marketing and promotional materials, and assistance with development of employee trip reduction incentive programs.

UNITED NATIONS 2005 URBAN ENVIRONMENTAL ACCORDS

ACTION 16 – TOXICS

Action: Every year identify one product, chemical, or compound that is used within the city that represents the greatest risk to human health and adopt a law and provide incentives to reduce or eliminate its use by the municipal government.

Status: Likely

Comments:

The City of Burbank's committed to reducing the amount of toxics used in its operations, and strives to find safer alternatives to products that pose a risk to human health.

Recommendations:

1. Buy Green – Develop a policy to purchase products that minimize potential exposures to hazardous chemicals or materials, and also save natural resources by containing the maximum amount of recycled material while achieving maximum efficiency. Encourage the purchase and use of non-toxic alternatives and substitutes.
2. Integrated Pest Management (IPM) – Enhance the existing Integrated Pest Management Program to include the use of biological pest control and to develop specifications for City contractors and contracts addressing pest, extermination, mosquitoes and weed control. The IPM plan should include all City facilities and open spaces, such as City park and recreation sites, in order to minimize and, whenever possible, eliminate the use of pesticides. The Citywide plan would include standards for City-owned property and City-hired contractors and an educational IPM program for the public.
3. Clean Green – Develop and implement practices for the maintenance of public facilities to further advance sustainability and eliminate the use of toxics. Train and periodically update maintenance staff on the most effective use of all products and the benefits of non-hazardous products.

Background:

Hazardous chemicals are defined as toxic (causing sickness or death), flammable (ignite easily), corrosive (deteriorate the surface of other materials, including skin) or reactive (produce toxic vapors or explode when coming into contact with other materials). The improper disposal of hazardous substances can result in human

exposure to hazardous chemicals or damage to the environment. As noted above, these hazards include health risks, injury, fire or public nuisances.

In 1989, California cities and counties were mandated to set forth a plan to implement programs in which hazardous materials would be properly managed and disposed of. The emphasis throughout the state, and indeed throughout the world, has shifted to how to eliminate, reduce and minimize hazardous materials and finding and using safe alternatives. Evidence of movement away from hazardous waste can be found in a growing number of state bills, laws, city resolutions, ordinances and other policy directives, for example:

- California's RoHS (Reduction of Toxic Materials in Consumer Electronics) attempts to phase out the use of toxic materials in consumer electronics, as the European Union has done.
- The passage of California Assembly Bill 32 (AB 32) calling for the reduction of carbon emissions to 1990 levels by 2020 to avoid the most dangerous consequences of global warming.
- California's strategic plan for Zero Waste and numerous city resolutions that have set a goal and plan to eliminate waste, including hazardous waste, rather than "managing" it throughout the entire life of a product.

Burbank has supported these efforts through its ongoing programs designed to minimize the use of hazardous materials in its operations. For example, the Burbank Water Reclamation Plant recently modified its treated wastewater disinfection process by eliminating the use of gaseous chlorine and switching to sodium hypochlorite, which is a safer alternative. Burbank's fleet managers in Public Works and Burbank Water and Power have switched from petroleum-based parts cleaners to aqueous based detergents that are recycled when their useful lives are exhausted, and are phasing out the use of aerosols that contain chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs).

Integrated Pest Management

All pesticide products used by the City are approved by the State of California and inspected annually by the Los Angeles County Agriculture Inspector. City employees and contractors that apply pesticide products are all licensed or certified through the State of California.

An IPM program relies on knowledge of the life cycles of pests and their interaction with the environment and acts in combination with pest control methods that create the least possible hazard to people, the environment and property. The IPM approach uses known (often organic) compounds, fertilizers produced from natural materials, beneficial insects, minerals and salts rather than harmful chemicals and, if chemicals are necessary, the use of the least toxic ones.

Buy Green

Buying green, affirmative procurement or environmentally responsible purchasing is the procurement of recycled content and energy-efficient products and renewable energy

technologies. It includes alternative fuel vehicles and the use of alternative fuels, biobased and environmentally preferable products and services, and non-ozone depleting substances. The City of Burbank has established “buy recycled” and alternative fuel vehicle purchasing policies.

There are also numerous federal laws, policies and executive orders that mandate green purchasing by federal, state and local governments, such as the 1984 amendments to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, which require government agencies to use environmentally preferable purchasing. Although this requirement applies to any government contractor, procurement agency, or government that uses federal funds in certain amounts, it is recommended to practice environmentally friendly guidelines with all purchasing.

UNITED NATIONS 2005 URBAN ENVIRONMENTAL ACCORDS

ACTION 17 – HEALTHY FOODS

Action: Promote the public health and environmental benefits of supporting locally grown organic foods. Ensure that 20 percent of all city facilities (including schools) serve locally grown and organic food within seven years (2012).

Status: Likely

Comments:

The City provides food to the public through its senior nutrition programs, limited vending machines, and refreshments for public meetings and celebrations. It provides instruction on the principles of organic gardening through its Recycle Center sponsored composting classes, and provides information about organic fertilizers through Burbank Water and Power's low-water-need gardening classes. The City intends to continue supporting a Farmers' Market in Downtown Burbank. It has also helped the Burbank Unified School District establish school gardens, which use organic methods.

By continuing to support the local Farmers' Market and the efforts of the BUSD described below, this action could be achieved by 2012.

Recommendations:

1. City Food Vendors – Investigate the feasibility of requiring City food vendors (catered food and senior nutrition vendors) to provide a minimum of 20 percent locally grown organic food in orders received by the City.
2. Community Gardens – Seek opportunities for community and school gardens where local residents can grow vegetables free of pesticides.
3. School Programs – Continue to collaborate with the BUSD in efforts that improve children's accessibility to locally grown organic food, and other related health benefits.
4. Resident Outreach – Provide outreach to residents on how to eat better by including organic food in their diets and the read and understand nutrition labels.

Background:

Farmers' Markets

A certified Farmers' Market is held weekly in Downtown Burbank near City Hall on Saturday mornings. This is a successful and well-attended certified market that is approved by the County Agricultural Commissioner and the Health Department. The

market is part of a statewide program meant to increase the sustainability of small farmers by connecting the farmer with the consumer. All farmers selling at a certified farmers' market must have a Certified Producers Certificate from their local Agricultural Commissioner verifying that they grow the items that they sell. At the farmers' market located in Burbank, organic produce is offered by some vendors.

Farmers' Market Nutritional Program

Congress provides funds for the Farmers' Market Nutritional Program (FMNP) which provides coupons to low income mothers, infants, children, and seniors that can be used to purchase fresh produce at farmers' markets. Federal funds support 100 percent of the food costs of the program and 70 percent of the administrative costs. States operating the FMNP must match the Federal administrative funds allocated to them for administrative costs by contributing at least 30 percent of the total administrative cost of the program.

The FMNP coupons are accepted at the Burbank Farmers' Market. The Burbank Farmers' Market coordinator estimates that \$8,000 worth of coupons are redeemed each year at the market in Burbank.

BUSD

The Burbank Unified School District (a separate agency from the City of Burbank) is actively engaged in improving nutrition awareness and availability of healthy foods for students. The City will work with the school district to encourage the use of locally grown and organic foods in its facilities.

Organic Food

Organic food is offered at most major grocery stores within the City and at specialty stores such as Trader Joes. Various restaurants in Burbank (e.g. Sharky's and Full O' Life) also offer organically grown food on their menus.

Over the last 50 years, farming across the United States and beyond has become increasingly reliant on pesticides, fertilizers, and hormones. While this has contributed to a substantial rise in yield, it may affect human health and the natural environment. In response, thousands of farmers across the country have switched to organic growing methods. By supporting their efforts, an increasing number of consumers are helping to protect their bodies and the environment.

As of October 2002, shopping for organics became much easier. The U.S. Department of Agriculture put in place a national system for labeling organic food. Although states can continue to maintain their own certification programs their requirements cannot be less strict than the national guidelines. For a long time, California's program was the de facto standard for organic farmers.

Under the 2002 standards, produce and other foods that consist of at least 95 percent organic ingredients can carry the USDA's organic seal, while foods that are at least 70 percent organic can bear the phrase "Made with Organic Ingredients." Animal products

certified as organic must come from livestock that has had access to the outdoors, has not been treated with hormones or antibiotics and has been reared on organic feed.

The Los Angeles Times published an article on organic farming on April 9, 2006 in which it was stated that sales of organic food and beverages have increased on average of 20 percent a year in the U.S., with U.S. imports of organic products estimated at \$1 billion to \$1.5 billion a year. The article states that while the number of U.S. farmers growing organically has surged, they still cannot meet U.S. consumer demand.

Locally Grown Food

Buying local food is considered an important element of sustainability for a variety of reasons. Since most food travels many miles to reach your table (1,500 miles, on average), locally sourced food cuts back on the environmental impacts of transportation. Local food also generally uses less packaging, is fresher and tastier, and comes in more varieties. It also supports small local growers and lets them get more for their produce by not having to spend so much on packing, processing, refrigeration, marketing, and shipping. The City of Burbank supports a weekly Farmers' Market that provides a convenient way for consumers to obtain locally grown produce.

UNITED NATIONS 2005 URBAN ENVIRONMENTAL ACCORDS

ACTION 18 – AIR QUALITY

Action: Establish an Air Quality Index (AQI) to measure the level of air pollution and set the goal of reducing by 10 percent the number of days categorized in the AQI range as “unhealthy” or “hazardous” by 2012.

Status: Achieved – Establish an Air Quality Index
Unknown – Reduce unhealthy days

Comments:

Air quality is a regional issue with significant impact, which requires substantial analysis to adequately address. The first part of the action, establishing an AQI, has been achieved at the regional level by the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). The City cannot determine at this time whether a reduction of hazardous days by 10 percent can be accomplished without further study and establishing a benchmark from which to measure the reduction. Consistent and reliable data on how air quality is measured, the scale for which unhealthy air is gauged, and the geographic area defining the air region must be determined. Since air quality is regulated at the state and federal levels, local governments have limited authority to directly regulate air quality. However, local governments such as Burbank can help achieve regional air quality goals through local policies and programs.

The comprehensive, multi-year strategy for reducing air pollution is contained in the 2007 Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP). This plan was prepared by SCAQMD in conjunction with the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) and complies with the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Clean Air Act, and California Air Resources Board air quality mandates. The 2007 AQMP concludes that air quality in the Los Angeles basin has improved in the past two decades, with days exceeding federal one-hour standards reduced from 150 to less than 90 days.

There are numerous programs that local governments can implement to help achieve regional compliance with the AQMP, including but not limited to trip reduction and transportation planning strategies, use of alternative fuel vehicles, and promoting or requiring the use of environmentally friendly construction materials, methods, and design. The Burbank Zoning Ordinance already includes trip reduction requirements for the Media District and Downtown areas, as well as Transportation Demand Management requirements. The Zoning Ordinance also includes requirements for landscaping and shading of surface parking lots to reduce heat island effects and reduce energy consumption in nearby buildings. The City Council has directed staff to prepare an Air Quality Element for the City’s General Plan, which will establish air quality goals and policies to seek further opportunities for the City to help in the attainment of regional air quality goals.

Recommendations:

1. Air Quality Plan – Develop and implement a plan for analyzing and developing recommendations for improving air quality in Burbank recognizing that air quality is regulated at the state and federal level, but has serious local consequences irrespective of jurisdictional boundaries. Develop and adopt an Air Quality Element of the General Plan to establish air quality goals and policies for Burbank. Consult with air quality experts and coordinate the efforts of affected City departments to address this issue.
2. Air Quality Legislation – Continue to follow the progress of state and federal legislation and its implications for local air quality and Burbank.
3. Zoning Ordinance – Maintain and continue to evaluate the effectiveness of existing zoning requirements related to air quality issues including Transportation Demand Management and landscaping and shading requirements for surface parking lots. Identify opportunities to expand and improve upon existing standards.

Background:

EPA

The EPA calculates the AQI for five major air pollutants regulated by the Clean Air Act; 1) ground-level ozone, 2) particle pollution or particulate matter-PM, 3) carbon monoxide, 4) sulfur dioxide, and 5) nitrogen dioxide. For each of these pollutants, the EPA has established national air quality standards to protect public health.

The ground-level ozone in the lower atmosphere (troposphere) should not be confused with the natural protective layer of ozone in the upper atmosphere (stratosphere). Although both are made of the same molecules (ozone), the ozone in the upper atmosphere protects life on earth from the sun's harmful ultraviolet rays, while the ozone in the lower atmosphere has a direct impact on animal health.

SCAQMD

As the regulatory body for air quality throughout the Southern California region, the SCAQMD adopted the EPA Air Quality Index (AQI) to measure the level of air pollution in Southern California on a daily basis. The AQI focuses on health effects individuals may experience within a few hours or days after breathing polluted air. The AQI further breaks air pollution levels into six categories, each of which has a descriptor (name), an associated color, and advisory statements to go along with it. Using this index and data found in the American Lung Association State of the Air 2006 report, the Los Angeles area experienced 45 unhealthy days, and 16 very unhealthy days. The Los Angeles Air Basin includes Burbank, but this is not a geographic area that Burbank can control in terms of reducing number of unhealthy days.

| Index Value | Descriptor | Color | Advisory |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|--|
| 0 to 50 | Good | Green | None |
| 51 to 100 | | Yellow | Unusually sensitive individuals should limit prolonged outdoor exertion |
| 101 to 150 | Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups | Orange | Children, active adults, and people with respiratory disease, such as asthma, cardiovascular disease, or diabetes should limit prolonged outdoor exertion |
| 151 to 200 | Unhealthy | Red | Everyone may begin to experience health effects and should limit prolonged outdoor exertion; members of sensitive groups may experience more serious effects |
| 201 to 300 | Very Unhealthy | Purple | Everyone may experience more serious effects and should limit outdoor exertion |
| 301 to 500 | Hazardous | Maroon | The entire population is likely to be affected. Everyone should avoid all physical activity outdoors. |

SCAG

The Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) is the largest regional planning agency in the nation, functioning as the metropolitan planning organization for six counties including Los Angeles. SCAG develops long-term solutions for regional challenges such as transportation, air quality, housing, growth, hazardous waste, and water quality.

In 2003, SCAG initiated extensive outreach efforts involving public, private, educational, and nonprofit groups from six counties to craft a long term common vision to address quality of life issues for the region. The goal was to make the SCAG region a better place to live, work and play through improved mobility and cleaner air. The resulting plan, *Southern California Compass*, focuses on pilot and voluntary demonstration programs to target technical assistance to cities containing critical growth opportunity areas as identified in the "2% Strategy" and to provide the proper tools and training to encourage participation and cooperation.

Southern California Compass provided much of the strategic direction for SCAG's *Destination 2030* plan. *Destination 2030* presents an assessment of the overall growth and economic trends for the SCAG region over the next two decades and provides strategic direction for transportation investments during that period. It is a catalyst for linking various transportation agency investments within the SCAG region to provide a cohesive, balanced, and multimodal transportation system that meets mobility, air quality, and other regional goals within feasible financial constraints.

The SCAQMD reported that while there has been drastic improvement in the last several years, the Southern California basin still exceeds the federal one-hour standard

more frequently than any other location in the United States and is designated as a "severe" non-attainment area for ground level ozone.

General Plan

The forthcoming draft updates to the Land Use and Mobility Elements of the General Plan will include goals and policies to promote and accommodate walking, biking, and public transit as alternatives to the private automobile. The draft Mobility Element will include policies related to strategies for trip reduction and transportation demand management.

Zoning Ordinance

The Zoning Ordinance (Burbank Municipal Code Chapter 31) requires all employers with 25 or more employees in the Media District and Burbank Center Plan areas to achieve specified reductions in PM peak hour vehicle trips and to participate in a Transportation Management Organization (TMO). In the Media District, employers must demonstrate a 9.5 percent reduction over each five-year period (or 1.9 percent per year) from 1991 and 2010, for a total reduction of 38 percent of PM peak hour trips. In the Burbank Center Plan area, employers with 25 or more employees must demonstrate a 2.2 percent annual reduction for each year from 1998 to 2015, for a total reduction of 38 percent. Trip reductions may be achieved through strategies such as flexible work schedules, vanpools, carpools, transit use, walking, biking, and telecommuting. Membership in a TMO facilitates utilization of these strategies. Some of these strategies reduce air pollution by directly reducing the number of vehicles on the road. Others, such as flexible work schedules, reduce the number of vehicles on the road during peak hours, which in turn reduces road congestion and reduces overall vehicle idling time and emissions.

In addition to the trip reduction requirements for the Media District and Burbank Center Plan area, the Zoning Ordinance includes transportation demand management requirements for non-residential projects exceeding a certain size, including providing bicycle parking spaces, carpool/vanpool preferential parking, and carpool/vanpool bulletin boards and information. Bicycle parking is also required for multiple family residential projects.

American Lung Association

The American Lung Association's *State of the Air 2006* report takes a close look at pollution from marine and locomotive sources that contribute significantly to air pollution. In terms of ozone and particle pollution, the report ranks Los Angeles County as being among the worst in the nation receiving an "F" (fail grade) for the number of days in the orange, red and purple categories (see chart above). The report data on air quality throughout the United States were obtained from the EPA's Air Quality System (AQS), formerly called Aerometric Information Retrieval System (AIRS) database.

In response to a lawsuit filed by the American Lung Association, the EPA in 1997 set a more protective ozone standard of 0.08 ppm averaged over an eight-hour period. Compliance is based on the fourth highest reading per year averaged over three years.

The national ozone standard is under review as a result of another legal action brought upon by the American Lung Association. The EPA had not formally reviewed scientific research on ozone since 1996, although the Clean Air Act requires such reviews every five years. The American Lung Association took legal action in December 2002, to require the Agency to schedule a formal review. In a settlement, the EPA agreed to complete that review by December 2007.

UNITED NATIONS 2005 URBAN ENVIRONMENTAL ACCORDS

ACTION 19 – WATER EFFICIENCY

Action: Develop policies to increase adequate access to safe drinking water aiming at access for all by 2015. For cities with potable water consumption greater than 100 liters per capita per day, adopt and implement policies to reduce consumption by ten percent by 2015.

Status: Achieved – Safe Drinking Water
Unknown – Reduce Water Consumption by ten percent

Comments:

All Burbank residents have access to a safe, reliable drinking water supply. The City complies with all state and federal water quality standards. Consequently, the City is in compliance with the first part of Action 19.

Action 19 also requests cities with potable water consumption greater than 100 liters per capita per day (about 26 gallons per person per day) to adopt and implement policies to reduce consumption by ten percent from current water consumption levels (2005) by 2015. In addition to this Accord, Southern California is facing a critical water situation making a change in water consumption habits essential.

By 2015, the City's Urban Water Management Plan forecasts Burbank's population to increase by approximately seven percent. For BWP to accomplish the second part of Action 19 and meet the challenges facing Southern California, we will have to have a ten percent reduction from our present usage of 188 gallons per person per day to 169 gallons per person per day, at a minimum. However, a ten percent reduction in drinking water usage per person may not translate into an equal reduction in overall water use because Burbank's population is increasing.

This reduced level of per person potable water usage is achievable only if the City adopts an aggressive water conservation program along with existing conservation measures. The City is working towards compliance with this policy by implementing the conservation programs outlined below.

Recommendations:

1. Water Conservation Programs – Continue to aggressively and actively develop and promote programs to both residential and commercial customers that strongly encourage the purchase and installation of durable water-saving fixtures and devices.

2. Green Building Water Efficiency – Consider modifying the Green Architecture and Sustainable Building Program (see Action 7) to mandate all applicable projects to achieve a water use reduction of 20 percent over baseline.
3. Irrigation Efficiencies – Given that 60 percent of residential water use is for outdoor purposes, continue focusing on outdoor water efficiency programs, such as weather based irrigation controllers and drought tolerant landscaping. Conduct cost-effectiveness analysis of landscape audits for large commercial customers.
4. Time of Sale Replacement Program – Adopt an ordinance requiring replacement of inefficient plumbing fixtures (toilets, urinals, shower heads, etc.) when properties located in Burbank change ownership.
5. Recycled Water – Continue instituting Burbank’s Recycled Water Master Plan. Clarify customer requirements for the use of recycled water landscaping purposes.
6. Landscape Water Meter – Require customer installation of dedicated water meters for landscape irrigation on properties with more than 20,000 square feet of irrigated area.
7. Emerging Technologies – Continue working with the Metropolitan Water District in researching, developing and implementing emerging water efficiency technologies and strategies that may assist Burbank in meeting the goal of reducing water consumption by ten percent by 2015.
8. Ensure Consistent and Visible Conservation Messages are in the Community -
Expand promotional information on water saving programs and technologies to residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional customers, including:
 - a. Information on the Weather Based Irrigation Controllers business program;
 - b. Regular bill inserts with conservation message;
 - c. Landscape workshops on native plants;
 - d. Special editions of the community newsletter “Currents” devoted to water issues;
 - e. Mail aerators to all Burbank addresses;
 - f. Provide water conservation place cards with conservation messages to local restaurants and businesses;
 - g. Mail a sprinkler key to all residents;
 - h. Create a turf replacement program;
 - i. Develop signage to place around the city highlighting conservation efforts and native landscape efforts.

Background:

Water conservation measures enacted by Burbank Water and Power include the following:

Residential Drip Irrigation Program

Since March 2006, BWP has been providing free drip irrigation kits to Burbank homeowners. Each kit reduced water usage by an estimated 300 gallons per month. To date, 620 drip irrigation kits have been distributed. BWP was awarded a 50 percent matching grant for this program by the United States Bureau of Reclamation.

Water-Saving Devices

For at least the past 18 years, BWP has been providing free water-saving devices to Burbank residents and businesses including faucet aerators and low-flow showerheads. At least 3,000 low-flow showerheads and 2,500 water efficient faucet aerators have been distributed since 1989. For this fiscal year alone, water savings from faucet aerators and low-flow showerheads are estimated at 220,000 gallons.

System Water Audits, Leak Detection & Repair

The City conducts annual audits by comparing metered sales with a total supply entering the system. The unaccounted-for water (difference between water introduced to the system and metered sales) is normally below five percent, which is considered good performance for a water system.

Metering with Commodity Rates and Conservation Pricing

The City requires all new connections and retrofits to be metered resulting in the identification of wasteful practices. The City charges customers for water use by volume. The pricing structure includes a small fixed charge, with the majority of the bill depending on water use. There is a flat rate for all volumes of usage. A separate demand charge rewards efforts to control usage during the peak summer months.

High Efficiency Washing Machine Rebate Program

BWP offers rebates to residential customers who purchase high efficiency washing machines. Approximately 370 rebates will be issued to Burbank residents purchasing high efficiency washing machines in Fiscal Year 2006-2007. These machines reduce water usage by 50 percent. On the high efficiency washers that BWP will provide rebates on this fiscal year, water savings are expected to top over 1.1 million gallons annually.

Public Information Programs

BWP provides extensive water conservation and efficiency information through workshops, such as the Protector del Agua series and BWP's drip irrigation and native plant landscaping classes. Information is also distributed through advertising, public service announcements, newsletters, and community events.

LivingWise School Education Program

A new pilot program is currently underway at a Burbank middle school. Five hundred students will receive a kit containing energy- and water-saving items to install at their homes. Each kit is estimated to save over 9,300 gallons of water each year.

Conservation Programs for Commercial, Industrial & Institutional (CII) Accounts

BWP participates in the Metropolitan Water District "Save-A-Buck" water-saving program. Through "Save-A-Buck", business customers in Burbank are contacted by Honeywell DMC for free water use surveys and are provided with rebates for a variety of water-saving devices. During Fiscal Year 2005-06, Honeywell performed 32 water use surveys and awarded 33 customer rebates. The annual water savings of these rebate projects total 26.94 acre feet.

Conservation Coordinator

BWP has staffed a Senior Conservation Advisor position for at least the past 25 years. This position and the Conservation staff are charged with implementing, managing and tracking water-saving programs.

Residential High Efficiency Toilet Replacement Programs

BWP provides cash rebates to Burbank residents and business installing high efficiency toilets (HET). BWP's toilet rebate program was upgraded in December 2006; previously, BWP provided rebates for the installation of ultra low-flush toilets (ULFT). However, as ULFTs have become the standard throughout the state, BWP wanted to promote the higher efficiency HET toilets. BWP is on track to provide 225 rebates to Burbank customers installing high efficiency toilets this fiscal year, saving approximately 3.2 million gallons annually.

UNITED NATIONS 2005 URBAN ENVIRONMENTAL ACCORDS

ACTION 20 – DRINKING WATER QUALITY

Action: Protect the ecological integrity of the City's primary drinking water sources (i.e. aquifers, rivers, lakes, wetlands and associated ecosystems).

Status: Likely

Comments:

The City of Burbank obtains water from three important sources: groundwater, imported water treated by and purchased from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD), and recycled water. Water supply consists of about 40 percent groundwater, 50 percent MWD water, and 10 percent recycled water, although the exact proportions may vary from year to year.

Southern California is currently facing serious water supply challenges: ongoing drought on the Colorado River, reduced snow pack levels, limited local rainfall, and a recent court decision -- and environmental challenges -- that threaten to shut down water supplies even if rain and snow were plentiful from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, State Water Project from where half of MWD's water supply comes. To be a more sustainable community, Burbank needs to rely less on imported water by better utilizing recycled water, increasing our water conservation efforts, and cleaning up the groundwater basin.

Recommendations:

1. Water Quality Investigations and Chromium Treatment Technology Research – Continue to support and remain actively engaged with local efforts.
2. Groundwater Replenishment Connection – Complete the construction of the B-6 MWD connection for spreading untreated imported water to replenish the groundwater supply and bolster reserve storage.
3. Water Conservation – Refer to Action 19.
4. Expand the use of Recycled Water – Implement a Citywide ordinance requiring non-residential customers to use recycled water for their non-potable uses when recycled water becomes available.

Background:

Groundwater

Burbank cannot legally pump groundwater out of the San Fernando Basin unless it creates ground water credits (1979 Superior Court Judgment). Such credits are earned through the importation and storage of water in the basin, as well as through percolation from water used in the Burbank service area. The credit allowed for percolation is 20 percent of the water delivered to customers. Therefore, without sufficient credits, the City will not be able to have a reliable supply of water, meet its commitment towards cleaning up the groundwater basin, and keep water rates stable.

BWP can increase the amount of groundwater by purchasing untreated MWD water for groundwater replenishment spreading in order to add to our groundwater entitlement.

Groundwater Contamination

Groundwater contamination by volatile organic chemicals (VOCs) was discovered in 1980. Eventually, all of the City's wells were found to have varying degrees of VOC contamination, resulting in a complete loss of the groundwater supply until treatment plants could be built.

Burbank now has two treatment plants for VOCs removal, the Lake Street granulated activated carbon (GAC) plant and the Valley/Burbank Operable Unit (BOU). More recently, the inorganic substances (nitrate and chromium) have presented groundwater problems.

BWP blends groundwater treated for VOCs with the MWD imported water to give acceptable nitrate and chromium levels. Blending with MWD water allows BWP to meet drinking water standards for nitrate.

New chromium regulations expected to be issued in 2008 will lead to decisions on the future use of the wells and GAC plant. Burbank and its neighboring agencies are sharing the cost of temporary additional staff at the Regional Water Quality Control Board to expedite investigations of sites with chromium contamination. Burbank, also with neighboring agencies, is supporting research on chromium removal technology.

In addition to these efforts to protect our groundwater, the City participates in "Household Hazardous Waste Roundups" to help residents safely dispose of household chemicals like paints, oils, and weed killers. These waste roundups reduce illegal dumping of chemicals that could eventually seep into the groundwater. This program, public education programs, and enforcement of laws and codes for pollution prevention are essential to prevent new cases of groundwater contamination.

Imported Water

The remaining and majority of potable water supply for the City is purchased from the MWD, a regional wholesaler of imported surface water. This water is a blend of

Colorado River water delivered through the Colorado River Aqueduct and surface water from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta in northern California, delivered through the State of California Water Project Aqueduct.

MWD conducts a wide range of activities to protect the water supply for southern California. The City supports both the Federal and State activities to protect the ecological integrity of the Colorado River and the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

In addition to the treated MWD water, the City will purchase increased amounts of untreated MWD water for groundwater replenishment. The City has been working with MWD to develop a new connection to deliver untreated imported water to existing spreading grounds in the north San Fernando Valley for replenishment. To maintain and optimize groundwater pumping, treatment, and storage, the City will need to acquire the equivalent of 33 percent of our water supply for spreading and replenishment.

The availability of water is a great concern for Burbank, since it must rely on imported MWD water for 80 percent of the City's water supply; therefore, it is especially important for BWP to seek alternative water sources and to be as efficient with its water supply as possible.

Continuing work on water conservation and expanding our recycled water program will help preserve the integrity and sustainability of the City's imported water supplies.

Recycled Water

Recycled water is especially important to the City and to the region because increasing the quantity of recycled water distributed within the Burbank service area will result in an equal increase in the amount of potable water that is available for drinking, since it will no longer be used for landscape and irrigation uses. By using more recycled water for outdoor uses, Burbank helps to conserve the limited supply of imported water.

The City of Burbank has an existing recycled water system, operated by BWP. The City's recycled water system is used for landscape irrigation, power plant industrial use, fire suppression, and HVAC systems. The source of water for this system is the city-owned Burbank Water Reclamation Plant (BWRP), which produces tertiary-treated water (the highest level of treatment) that is approved for all uses but drinking.

The City has had success in delivering recycled water to its power plants for 40 years. Recycled water continues to be the only source of water used in the new power plants for the cooling towers as well as operational processes. Since 1993, BWP has been providing recycled water for landscape irrigation purposes. Key customers include the Burbank Unified School District, golf courses, City landfill, Bob Hope Airport, Chandler Bikeway, City parks, Caltrans, Burbank Town Center, The Empire Center, Media Studios North, and many other commercial developments.

Currently, the recycled water supply is equal to ten percent of our overall supply. To better utilize this valuable source of water and conserve the limited resource of potable

water in general, the City desires to significantly expand its recycled water system to include potential new users throughout the City.

A Recycled Water Master Plan was completed in October of 2007 and outlines the buildout of the system expansion in five years to increase the use of Recycled Water by an additional 1,000 AF/Yr. Potential customers include the Valhalla Memorial Park and Cemetery, the Studio District, and various City schools and parks, which would double the current recycled water use for irrigation. The proposed extension would serve the City's existing customers and potential customers with a more reliable supply of recycled water and improved water quality, increase the amount of recycled water used within the Burbank service area, and increase the amount of potable water available for drinking.

UNITED NATIONS 2005 URBAN ENVIRONMENTAL ACCORDS

ACTION 21 – WASTEWATER

Action: Adopt municipal wastewater management guidelines and reduce by ten percent the volume of untreated wastewater discharges by 2012 through the expanded use of recycled water and the implementation of a sustainable urban watershed planning process that includes participants of all affected communities and is based on sound economic, social and environmental principles.

Status: Achieved – Reduce untreated wastewater discharges
Likely – Increased use of recycled water
Achieved – Sustainable urban watershed planning process

Comments:

The majority of the City's sewage wastewater is treated at the Burbank Water Reclamation Plant. The Burbank Water Reclamation Plant was built in 1966 to provide recycled water for the City's Steam Power Plant and other irrigation uses.

The City is putting great effort into maximizing the use of recycled water in its service area. The goals for the recycled water system are to fully utilize all the recycled water available, offset the demand for potable water on the Metropolitan Water District and local groundwater production, and lower the peak demands on the domestic water system in the summer months.

The City is currently designing additional treatment capacity at the Burbank Water Reclamation Plant. This additional capacity will allow for an increased amount of recycled water availability to offset potable water use.

The most significant obstacle at the present time is the lack of funding to build the necessary infrastructure to deliver recycled water. As resources become available, the City will be in a position to ramp up quickly towards implementation of its recycled water system plans. Additional discussion of recycled water is discussed under Action 20.

The City has been actively involved in a sustainable urban watershed planning process for the Los Angeles River Watershed.

Recommendations:

1. Water Conserving Fixtures – Continue to offer rebates that encourage the use of waterless urinals, high efficiency toilets, and other water conserving fixtures to decrease the volume of wastewater for treatment.

2. Recycled Water Funding – Implement the recommendations of the Recycled Water Master Plan.
3. Urban Watershed Planning Process – Continue to actively participate in the Los Angeles River watershed planning process.

Background:

Wastewater Treatment

Even though the City treats all wastewater, the City has taken steps to decrease the volume of wastewater for treatment by encouraging water conservation such as waterless urinals, high efficiency toilets, and other water conserving fixtures.

Recycled Water

Through the use of its own wastewater treatment plant, the City views recycled water as a viable water supply source and effective way to reduce the future need for imported water.

Urban Watershed Planning Process

The two streams flowing through Burbank are the Burbank Western Channel and the Los Angeles River. Burbank takes regular samples of the water quality in the Burbank Western Channel to ensure that it is achieving water quality standards.

The City has been actively involved in a sustainable urban watershed planning process for the Los Angeles River Watershed, which includes the Burbank Western Channel. As an active member of the watershed committee, Burbank is coordinating its monitoring program with other cities to achieve compliance with regional water quality programs.

UNITED NATIONS 2005 URBAN ENVIRONMENTAL ACCORDS

ACTION 22 – SOCIAL JUSTICE

Action: Adopt and implement comprehensive programs and projects that are resonant with the City's steadfast commitment to improving quality of life for its residents and employees. Policies promote values of economic and social equity within focus neighborhoods and community at large.

Status: Achieved

Comments:

The City of Burbank adopts policies that advance a steadfast commitment to ensuring fair access and improving quality of life for all. It is one of our primary goals that through this commitment, we can foster innovative programs and projects that energetically engage employees and residents, create quality affordable housing, fortify partnerships, and inspire action and leadership within our focus neighborhoods and community at large.

The City's objectives are geared towards creating opportunities that strengthen the local non-profit and community service agenda so that all stakeholders can work together towards shared goals that shall benefit our diverse community. In continued dedication to meeting community needs, the City created the position of Community Resources Coordinator. The Community Resources Coordinator position strives to improve the quality of life in the city's five most economically challenged areas termed Burbank's *focus-neighborhoods*, develop and promote special educational events and workshops, and connect residents to available resources.

It is important to note that the multiple objectives of this action item must be ongoing and nurtured each and every day to preserve the social justice values that guide their development.

Recommendations:

1. Affordable Housing – Continue the successful partnership with the Burbank Housing Corporation by facilitating opportunities to increase the City's inventory of affordable housing available to moderate, low and very-low income households. These efforts are predominately centered around our five focus neighborhoods (Golden State, Peyton-Grismer, Verdugo-Lake, Elmwood and Lake-Alameda). Continue to promote an aggressive affordable housing acquisition strategy with a goal of acquiring a minimum of 20 units each fiscal year.

2. Focus Neighborhood Outreach and Educational Program – Continue engaging and strengthening residents through outreach, education, and trust building efforts in our focus neighborhoods in order to empower and create open communication, active participation, and meaningful change. Continue to fortify projects and collaborations through programs and activities that promote community strength and ownership, civic engagement, further values of leadership within neighborhoods and foster community environments that build long-term social health and sustainability.
3. Partnerships – Continue to nurture community partnerships between focus neighborhood residents, city employees, non-profits, service clubs and businesses to strengthen communication and quality of life.
4. City-Wide Volunteer Program – Continue to promote *CONNECT*, a city-wide employee volunteer program to further engage volunteerism and spirit of giving. Continue to provide volunteer opportunities for senior and adult residents.
5. Fitness - Encourage and promote physical fitness throughout the city.

Background:

Affordable Housing Program

In 2003, the City Council and Redevelopment Agency Board adopted the recommendations of a Blue Ribbon Task Force on Affordable Housing, which included seven distinct goals and a variety of programs to support those goals. Since their adoption, steps have been taken to address nearly all of these goals.

The preeminent goal has been to create community in conjunction with affordable housing. The City, through its Redevelopment Agency and HOME affordable housing programs, has been partnering with the Burbank Housing Corporation (“BHC”) for the past ten years. This successful partnership has resulted in an inventory of approximately 225 affordable units in the five focus neighborhoods. Through this collaboration, the City has been able to provide family resource centers in four of the five focus neighborhoods. These family resource centers are aimed at providing programming to build healthier families and stronger neighborhoods. Providing a service-enriched environment in these areas will help foster community engagement, which will ultimately result in growing our more socio-economically challenges areas into sustainable neighborhoods with enhanced social capital.

In addition to providing affordable housing in our focus neighborhoods, the Redevelopment Agency has taken a pro-active position in requiring an affordability component to developments that it sponsors. For example, varying levels of affordable units were provided in these recent new construction projects: Village Walk; Senior Artists Colony; San Fernando Walk; Collection; and the Riverside Drive condominium development. An ongoing commitment in this area will help provide a greater number of

affordable units for Burbank's workforce and greater resident population. Creating more balance from a "live-work" perspective helps to build a sustainable City.

Focus Neighborhood Outreach and Educational Program

The City's neighborhood outreach programming is a combination of educational and informational community outreach coupled with City responsiveness to neighborhood needs. It is the City's hope that from this programming will come trust and community involvement. Since the program's inception, there have been positive signs of "neighborhood ownership" and community connectivity in several of the focus neighborhoods. In the Verdugo-Lake neighborhood residents are taking on leadership roles in the planning and implementation of neighborhood events. Another example of an area that is developing a greater level of community engagement is seen in the Lake-Alameda neighborhood. Community trust is building as the residents participate in outreach efforts and experience the City's willingness to invest in much needed infrastructure enhancements, such as the flood control channel access path. Evidence of this can be seen during neighborhood meetings where residents have provided meaningful input to project design and requirements, as well as participation in City-sponsored neighborhood events.

An ongoing commitment to continuing community outreach efforts will help to keep the lines of neighborhood communication open, again resulting in sustainable and healthier neighborhoods.

Connect with your Community

Staff has developed *Connect with your Community* (CWYC), a multifaceted grass roots program that aspires to transform neighborhoods, one outreach effort at a time. With Burbank Housing Corporation as our partner, the City ventures into its five focus neighborhoods to plant seeds of lifelong learning.

Every year, staff coordinates educational community events in the focus neighborhoods: Verdugo Street Fair, Peyton-Grismer Back to School Picnic, and Lake-Alameda Fall Fun Fest. These outreach events provide opportunities for residents, city leaders, employees, volunteers, non-profits, and local businesses to unite for the sole purpose of building a healthier Burbank. These unique events provide educational resources for parents and their children to encourage learning and leadership in a fun-filled, safe environment. Staff also brings non-profit and business partners into the activity centers located in the focus neighborhoods to present workshops on a variety of topics from parenting and health to ESL and money management. In addition to the myriad outreach events and workshops, CWYC coordinates a quarterly, bilingual (English/Spanish) newsletter that is distributed to all the focus neighborhood residents, non-profits, local businesses and local elected officials. The newsletters highlight non-profit and city services, upcoming events, and a variety of important local resources.

Connect with your Community programming is framed to build healthy families and to make families and individuals proud of their communities. In turn, the City trusts its efforts will prompt participation and influence individuals to make a difference on their own.

Senior and Adult Volunteer Programs

To enhance the quality of life of Burbank citizens, the Park, Recreation and Community Services Department provides volunteer opportunities for seniors and adults throughout local government agencies and local non-profit organizations, including *Connect with your Community* programs.

Burbank Housing Corporation

The Burbank Housing Corporation (BHC) is a private, non-profit housing developer chartered in 1997 with the assistance of the Burbank Redevelopment Agency. The Corporation's community building mission compliments that of the City's within the focus neighborhoods. BHC aspires to develop, upgrade and preserve affordable housing opportunities in Burbank and to provide a safe, service-enriched environment for residents. The emphasis on families colors BHC's efforts to develop larger units, and to create centers (throughout the focus neighborhoods and rest of City) where children can participate in after-school and mentoring programs, where families can access other vital services such as educational workshops and community resources. BHC is committed to partnering with the City of Burbank and with all the segments of the Burbank community to ensure that its projects are a source of pride and that the public investment is always a positive one.

Other Non-Profits, Service Clubs & Businesses

Connect with your Community partners with a variety of community organizations and businesses to bring much needed workshops to the activity centers located in our focus neighborhoods. In the past, the City has partnered with institutions such as the Burbank Adult School, Providence St. Joseph's Center for Community Health Improvement, and State Farm. Currently, in partnership with the Public Works Department, the Burbank Housing Corporation, and a local bike shop, staff has initiated a bike safety educational workshop series where we invite volunteers, children, and their parents to learn about bike safety, alternative forms of transportation, bike tune-up, and preventative maintenance. In addition, local non-profits such as the Burbank YMCA, Boys & Girls Club, Fair Housing Council, and Kids' Community Dental Clinic participate by signing up for booths at the various events to showcase their resources and services. Service Clubs donate their time at outreach events and have been involved in supplying a variety of much-needed resources. Donations such as school supplies for local children and funds to supply library books for the Peyton Grismer Activity Center, are some of the generous contributions.

The Community Resources Coordinator actively engages local businesses and corporations to volunteer employee time, talent, or valuable resources that may be distributed at focus neighborhood functions. Participation extends from a variety of businesses, including entertainment and insurance companies, restaurants, salons,

local sports franchises, and hotels. Their contributions include toys, gift cards, hair cuts, and child identification kits. Their contributions span throughout the year and they understand that each and every thing they do is an investment back into the community.

Burbank Non-Profit Council:

In 2006, to further the collective goal of community building, staff worked to initiate a Non-Profit Council that consists of city staff, Burbank non-profits and service clubs. The Non-Profit Council provides an arena for city staff, non-profits, and service club members to meet and share information on outreach efforts and events; discussing important issues within the community. As a united front, changes in the non-profit community can be addressed and information on valuable tools and resources are shared. In 2007, staff created a “Burbank Organization Survey” with the mission to survey service providers and non profit organizations in the City to ensure better coordination of services, volunteers, and assistance to individuals in need as well as help establish work-program priorities for the Burbank Nonprofit Council. The results of the survey will assist staff in creating a work program for the Council to follow. This program includes projects that assist organizations in their marketing efforts and volunteer recruitment efforts. These efforts require interdepartmental attention and collaboration. The program aims to create valuable partnership and discussion opportunities.

Citywide Volunteer Program

Entitled *CONNECT*, this city Volunteer Program evolved from a departmental to a citywide objective in response to the overarching Council goal of increasing volunteerism and the spirit of giving throughout Burbank. The City Manager’s Office, the Executive Team, and representatives from each department work to promote the program. A variety of volunteering opportunities are presented to staff throughout the year, enabling them to volunteer at city events and non-profit activities. Opportunities are sent via citywide email on a regular basis and employees are encouraged to invest their after-work and weekend time to essential community efforts. *CONNECT* plans to engage more and more employees from various departments to give back to their community as volunteers. The program’s values have influenced local service clubs and students to contact the City about how to get involved. From donating school supplies to beautifying BHC properties’ gardens, the spirit of volunteerism is unique to the individual. Overall, it gives employees the opportunity to connect with those they seek to serve in a unique, meaningful, and potentially life-changing way.

Fitness

The Park, Recreation and Community Services Department provides a wide range of recreational activities, both passive and active for residents of all ages. The Department offers a variety of recreational and sport interests in the community including baseball, basketball, tennis, skateboarding, softball, football, hiking, walking, running, exercise programs and swimming, which promote and enhance physical fitness to all city residents. Through the Joint Use Agreement with the Burbank Unified School District, the City is able to augment the supply of open space and recreational facilities in the City to promote fitness.