



# Weekly Management Report

## February 10, 2023

- 1. Memo**                      Landlord-Tenant Commission  
Meeting on January 9, 2023  
**Community Development Department**
  
- 2. Memo**                      Meals at Burbank Water and Power  
Board Meetings  
**Burbank Water and Power**
  
- 3. Memo**                      Mandate of Variable Speed Swimming  
Pool Pumps  
**Burbank Water and Power**
  
- 4. Minutes**                      Sustainable Burbank Commission  
Meeting on January 9, 2023  
**Public Works Department**
  
- 5. Memo**                      Cost for Renewable Diesel Fuel  
**Fire Department**



# MEMORANDUM



## COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

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**DATE:** February 6, 2023

**TO:** Justin Hess, City Manager

**FROM:** Patrick Prescott, Community Development Director   
VIA: Simone McFarland, Assistant Community Development Director 

**SUBJECT:** Landlord-Tenant Commission Meeting – January 9, 2022

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- One member of the public attended the meeting in person. No one attended online for oral communications. One member of the public had comments for the Commission related to small claims court. The Commission provided information and resources to the tenant.
- The Commission provided intake form updates to seven cases received in the last month related to: evictions, habitability issues, leases, renovations, evictions, and AB 1482.
- The Commission approved the draft minutes of December 5, 2022.
- The meeting adjourned at 6:40 p.m.



# MEMORANDUM



**WATER AND  
POWER**



**DATE:** February 8, 2023

**TO:** Justin Hess, City Manager

**FROM:** Dawn Roth Lindell, General Manager Dawn Roth Lindell

Digitally signed by Dawn Roth  
Lindell  
Date: 2023.02.08 17:01:13 -08'00'

**SUBJECT: MEALS AT BURBANK WATER AND POWER BOARD MEETINGS**

## Background

The Burbank Water and Power (BWP) Board serves as an advisory board appointed by the City Council and has the following powers and duties:

- To review and make recommendations on all capital improvements which require Council approval
- To review and make recommendations on purchased power agreements with terms of more than five (5) years
- To review and make recommendations regarding Burbank Water and Power's annual budget
- To review and make recommendations regarding electric and water rates
- To approve all contract awards for goods, services, and public work construction projects which are provided for in BWP's annual budget
- To perform such advisory functions as are delegated to it by the provisions of city code or other action of the Council or the General Manager of BWP

The Burbank Water and Power Board holds regular meetings on the first Thursday of the month at 5:00 p.m. in accordance with the Ralph M. Brown Act. Meetings, agendas, and minutes may be found at: <https://www.burbankca.gov/web/city-clerks-office/meeting-agendas-and-minutes>.

As a utility delivering electricity, water, and ONEBurbank business internet service, much of our business requires capital improvements, purchased power agreements, contracts for goods, services, and public work construction. To this end, the BWP Board has a full agenda every month to offer their guidance, recommendations, and approvals. BWP Board meetings begin at 5 pm and generally last 3 – 6 hours.

City policy allows for providing refreshments at meetings for business purposes. At the City Council meeting on January 24<sup>th</sup>, 2023, City Attorney Joe McDougall responded to Vice Mayor Shultz when questioned on this matter. The City Attorney affirmed that providing food for staff and board members is not a misuse of public funds, nor does it constitute a form of compensation to BWP Board members. City Council also uses this practice.

### **Discussion**

Offering meals at BWP board meetings enables staff and board members to make the most efficient use of their time in anticipation of a 3 - 6-hour evening meeting through the typical supper time. Many of our board members are working professionals who leave work and hustle to get to the BWP campus 10-15 minutes before the start of the 5 pm meeting. Staff is also working up until the beginning of the session preparing responses to questions that board members send in on the day of the board meeting after reviewing the pre-meeting materials. Staff utilizes the time before the board meetings to complete research, prepare answers, or incorporate information into their presentations. This allows questions to be answered on the spot preventing tabling items for future meetings. This enables BWP and the BWP Board to rapidly move forward on business issues.

A light dinner is made available to all participants. Food during board meetings allows all participants to have the energy and focus to discuss critical business matters which significantly impact the community. The BWP Board discusses, recommends, and approves critical infrastructure plans to deliver power, water, and fiber. They are providing guidance on customer programs designed to support our low-income community members affordably access utility services. The board is a partner to BWP in helping facilitate a sustainable community by approving the purchases of power contracts, including much-needed renewable energy.

Meals are not extravagant and at most cost \$16.67 per person, which includes tax, tip, and delivery. Examples of meals served include sandwiches and salad, pizza/salad, or pasta/salad. Meal purchases are made from Burbank businesses, which means they are re-invested in the community. BWP relies on hundreds of BWP board member volunteer hours every year. Providing food to assist in the efficiency and effectiveness of evening BWP board meetings is a good investment to ensure everyone is able to work through a 3–6-hour evening meeting after normal work hours, and is prepared for a robust and impactful discussion.



# MEMORANDUM



## WATER AND POWER

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**DATE:** February 10, 2023

**TO:** Justin Hess, City Manager

**FROM:** Dawn Roth Lindell, General Manager, Burbank Water and Power *Dawn Roth Lindell*  
**BY:** Drew Johnstone, Sustainability Officer, Burbank Water & Power

**SUBJECT:** Update on City Manager Tracking List #2537, Mandate of Variable Speed Swimming Pool Pumps

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At the January 31, 2023, City Council meeting, Mayor Anthony asked for a first step report to mandate variable speed swimming pool pumps. This memo provides information of State and Federal regulations on pool pump efficiency, which already require variable speed swimming pool pumps and addresses the Mayor's request.

Pool pump efficiency is regulated by Title 20 of the California Energy Efficiency Standards and the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE). The laws effectively require all replacement pool pumps to have a variable speed motor to comply. For residential pool pumps, most of which are between 0.75 HP and 2.5 HP, when the current motor fails, it will need to be replaced by a variable speed pool pump.

Pool owners in Burbank should have confidence that the pool pumps they purchase and install will comply with the state and federal standards as everyone in the sales chain – including manufacturers, distributors, retailers, contractors, importers and installers – are responsible for ensuring regulated products, are listed in the California Energy Commission's Modernized Appliance Efficiency Database System – a tool that is used to track code-compliant pool pumps. Online retailers and brick and mortar pool supply stores are prohibited from selling non-compliant pool pumps to customers in California.

According to the U.S. DOE, there are an estimated 8.5 million residential swimming pools in the U.S., and the impact on the electrical grid and pool owners is significant. The 2017 DOE standard will save U.S. consumers over \$11 billion over the next 30 years. For standard-size self-priming pool pumps, compliant products save consumers over \$2,000 in lifecycle costs (equipment price, installation, and operating costs) over the life of the pump, compared to non-compliant single-speed pool pumps.



Variable speed pumps are ultimately quieter, have a longer lifetime, save on energy bills, and provide better filtration performance.

**ATTACHMENTS**

Attachment 1 – Title 20 Fact Sheet

## Regulatory Changes for Dedicated-Purpose Pool Pumps

All dedicated-purpose pool pumps (DPPP) (domestic and imported) manufactured on or after July 19, 2021, must meet the efficiency requirements adopted by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE). The California Energy Commission has adopted the same DPPP regulations as U.S. DOE. [California's Appliance Efficiency Regulations \(Title 20\)](#) (Sections 1601-1609) will only apply to products manufactured *before* July 19, 2021. For products manufactured on or after that date, the former Title 20 DPPP definitions and regulations will no longer apply.

### Why Were These Changes Made?

The DPPP standard adopted by the U.S. DOE in January 2017 has similar stringency to the standards previously adopted by California. According to the U.S. DOE, there are an estimated 8.5 million residential swimming pools in the U.S.<sup>1</sup> and the impact on the electrical grid and pool owners is significant. The new U.S. DOE standard will save U.S. consumers over \$11 billion over the next 30 years.<sup>2</sup> For standard size self-priming pool pumps, compliant products save consumers over \$2,000 in lifecycle costs (equipment price, installation and operating costs) over the life of the pump, compared to non-compliant single speed pool pumps. These products are ultimately quieter, have a longer lifetime and provide better filtration performance.



### Relevant Code Sections

#### California Appliance Efficiency Regulations, Title 20

- Section 1601(g) – Scope
- Section 1602(g) – Definitions
- Section 1605.1(g) – Federal and State Standards for Federally Regulated Appliances
- Section 1606 – Filing by Manufacturers; Listings of Appliances in Database
- Section 1607(b) and (d)(2) – Marking of Appliances

#### Code of Federal Regulations (CFR): Title 10, Energy, Subpart Y (Pumps)

- 10 CFR 431.462 – Definitions
- 10 CFR 431.465 – Energy conservation standards and their compliance dates
- 10 CFR 431.466 – Labeling Requirements
- 10 CFR Appendix C to Subpart Y of Part 431 – Uniform Test Method for the Measurement of Energy Efficiency of Dedicated-Purpose Pool Pumps

DPPP are also referred to as residential and commercial, inground swimming pool filtration pump and motor combinations.

<sup>1</sup> U.S. DOE LCC 2015: EERE-2015-BT-STD-0008-0106, Tab Overall Summary, Table Market Share.

<sup>2</sup> U.S. DOE 2017-01-18 Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for Dedicated-Purpose Pool Pumps; Direct final rule, Tables V45 and V46.

## New Scope

The scope of the new DPPP standard includes:

- Single-phase pool filtration pumps with a hydraulic horsepower (hhp) less than or equal to 2.5 hhp (this is approximately 5 total horsepower (hp) for smaller pumps)
  - This applies to both residential and commercial DPPP products within the hhp range
  - Note that pool filtration pumps must include a basket strainer or require the connection of a basket strainer for operation, and if distributed with a sand or cartridge filter, this filter must be bypassable and the pump must continue to operate
- Self-priming (i.e., inground), non-self-priming (i.e., above-ground) and pressure cleaner booster pumps
- Integral filter pumps (typically storable/inflatable pool pumps)
  - A filter pump is integral if the filter cannot be bypassed
- Waterfall pumps **do not have performance requirements**, however, they must comply with U.S. DOE freeze protection requirements if equipped with freeze protection and report performance data to the U.S. DOE's [Compliance Certification Management System \(CCMS\)](#)
- Storable spa pumps and rigid electric spa pumps **are defined but not regulated** by the U.S. DOE and the California Energy Commission

## New Definitions

**Weighted Energy Factor (WEF):** This measures the performance of the pump in gallons pumped per watt hour. This weighted measurement is similar to having both city and highway miles per gallon (MPG) values for a car which are then weighted and used to calculate an overall MPG.

- For **variable-** and **multi-speed** pumps, WEF is calculated at 80% low-speed operation (filtration speed) and 20% high-speed operation (cleaning speed), to match how these products are meant to be used in the field
- For **two-speed** products, WEF is calculated at the same low- and high-speed weighting as for variable- and multi-speed pumps (80% low, 20% high), provided the low speed meets minimum U.S. DOE flow requirements
  - If the low speed does not meet flow requirements, it is not tested and the product is treated similarly to single-speed products
- For **single-speed** products, WEF is the performance at maximum speed
- For **pressure cleaner booster pumps**, WEF is measured at an operating flow of 10 gpm and head pressure greater than or equal to 60 feet head of water.
- For **waterfall pumps**, WEF is measured at 17 feet head of water and maximum speed.

**Hydraulic Horsepower (hhp):** This is a measurement of the energy a pump supplies to water that it is pumping at the exit point of the pump (discharge).

- Defined at the maximum speed on PHTA-15 Curve C, at product full impeller size
  - At this load point, hhp is the:  $\text{Flow (gpm)} * \text{Head (ft water)} / 3960$
- Hhp is used to calculate the WEF requirements
- Conventional pool pump motor rated hp includes various service factors (e.g., up-rating versus full rating) whereas hhp is a direct measurement of output power

**Self-priming:** A self-priming pump is capable of repriming with a water lift of five or more feet vertically in under 10 minutes and is not a waterfall pump (defined according to American National Standards Institute (ANSI) / National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) 50-2015).

- Pumps capable of this operation are determined to be self-priming pool pump products, suitable for inground applications, whereas pumps that cannot are non-self-priming and are typically suitable for above-ground pool pump applications
- Some pumps, formerly considered above-ground products, are capable of self-priming, so have been modified to either meet the regulatory requirements for self-priming pumps or no longer prime according to U.S. DOE definitions



### Operating Points: High-speed & Low-speed

The **high-speed operating point** is the closest operating point a pump can use which is at least 80% of maximum flow of the pump on the test system curve. Per the [Pool and Hot Tub Alliance \(PHTA\) Standard 15, Curve C: Head = 0.0082 \\* Flow<sup>2</sup>](#).

The **low-speed operating point** is the lowest speed the pump is capable of operating at which meets minimum U.S. DOE flow requirements. Per [Appendix C to Subpart Y of Part 431, I.D.3 Table 1](#), the low speed flow at tested head  $0.0082 * (\text{Low Speed Flow})^2$  must be at or above 31.1 gpm for products with greater than 0.75 hhp, and at or above 24.7 gpm for products with less than or equal to 0.75 hhp. Variable- and multi-speed products are tested at the lowest speed that can reach this operating point. Two-speed products are tested at high speed only if this flow requirement is met.

## New Requirements

**WEF:** These translate to pool pump technologies such as:

- Standard Size Self-Priming Pumps: Only variable-speed products are likely to meet the standard
- Small Self-Priming Pumps: High-efficiency motor single-speed products can meet the standard
- Non-Self-Priming Pumps: Medium-efficiency motor single-speed products can meet the standard
- Pressure Cleaner Booster Pumps: Medium-efficiency motor single-speed products can meet the standard

| Pool Pump Type               | Hydraulic Horsepower (hhp)    | Phase  | Minimum WEF in kgal/kWh   |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------|---|
| Self-Priming - Standard Size | $0.711 \leq \text{hhp} < 2.5$ | Single | $\text{WEF} = -2.30 \times \ln(\text{hhp}) + 6.59$  |
| Self-Priming - Small         | $\text{hhp} < 0.711$          | Single | $\text{WEF} = 5.55$ , for $\text{hhp} \leq 0.13$<br>$-1.30 \times \ln(\text{hhp}) + 2.90$ , for $\text{hhp} > 0.13$ |
| Non-Self-Priming             | $\text{hhp} < 2.5$            | Any    | $\text{WEF} = 4.60$ , for $\text{hhp} \leq 0.13$<br>$-0.85 \times \ln(\text{hhp}) + 2.87$ , for $\text{hhp} > 0.13$ |
| Pressure Cleaner Booster     | Any                           | Any    | $\text{WEF} = 0.42$   |

Table 1: Minimum WEF by Pool Pump Type (based on 10 CFR 431.465)

Note:  $\ln()$  is the natural logarithm

### Freeze Protection

- Eliminates defaults that run the pump too soon and accounts for the fact that not all Climate Zones need freeze protection
- Pumps equipped with freeze protection controls must either ship with freeze protection disabled or with the U.S. DOE defaults specified in 10 CFR 431.465(h)

### Integral Cartridge Filter and Integral Sand Filter Pool Pumps

- Must be distributed in commerce with a pool pump **timer** that is either integral to the pump or a separate component that is shipped with the pump
- A **timer** as defined in 10 CFR 431.462 must turn off a DPPP after a runtime of no longer than 10 hours

### Marking Requirements

- Manufacturers (or third-party test labs) are required to test and ensure that WEF and DPPP motor total horsepower are added to the product nameplate (i.e., product label)
  - U.S. DOE regulations now require that all service factors for DPPP total horsepower are 1.0, thus making rated and total horsepower equal for this value
- Manufacturers have the option to add hydraulic horsepower to the nameplate, but it is not required
- Standard marking requirements in Title 20, Section 1607(b): manufacturer’s name or brand name or trademark, model number and date of manufacture (including year and month or smaller (e.g., week) increment)

## Frequently Asked Questions

*How do the regulations handle (formerly) 1 to 1.5 hp inground pool pumps?*

In the regulation, the cut point between large and small pumps is 0.711 hhp, which is approximately 1.2 hp. Some pumps at 1-1.5 motor hp will be above or below the 0.711 threshold depending on the performance of the pump in the test method.

The WEF regulations are all based on the product’s hhp and must be rounded to three significant figures.

Pumps which are greater than or equal to 0.711 hhp must meet the WEF requirements of standard-size inground pumps, which is generally met by variable- or multi- speed pumps. Whereas pumps falling below that 0.711 hhp limit may meet the WEF requirements of small inground pumps, which can be generally met by efficient single-speed pumps.

Matching a pump to a pool is still a factor of the unique conditions of the pool, such as medium vs high head installations, flow requirements, turnovers and pool size, plumbing system losses, downstream equipment and distance. Hhp is especially useful for sizing considerations, however, consulting manufacturer system curves is still recommended, especially when replacing a pump with unknown hhp.

*Are there any residential pool pumps still regulated by Title 20 but not the U.S. DOE DPPP regulations?*

No, all former Title 20 definitions will be preempted for DPPP manufactured on or after July 19, 2021. The California Energy Commission has adopted regulations identical to U.S. DOE for DPPP. However, on July 19, 2021, a separate Title 20 replacement pool pump motor regulation becomes effective.

## How to Comply with Title 20

In addition to being certified to the CCMS, Title 20 requires that both federally and state-regulated products be certified to the California Energy Commission's Modernized Appliance Efficiency Database System (MAEDbS). A product that was previously certified to the MAEDbS and is federally regulated after July 19, 2021 will need to be recertified to the MAEDbS as a federally regulated product.

Everyone in the sales chain – including manufacturers, distributors, retailers, contractors, importers and installers – is responsible for ensuring regulated products are listed in the MAEDbS.

## For More Information

### Primary Documents

- Title 20 Appliance Efficiency Regulations  
[energycodeace.com/content/reference-ace-t20-tool](http://energycodeace.com/content/reference-ace-t20-tool)
- Code of Federal Regulations (CFR): Title 10, Energy, Subpart Y (Pumps)  
[ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/retrieveECFR?gp=&SID=7672fe9b9023da11cc463a5260087d97&mc=true&n=pt10.3.431&r=PART&ty=HTML#sp10.3.431.y](http://ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/retrieveECFR?gp=&SID=7672fe9b9023da11cc463a5260087d97&mc=true&n=pt10.3.431&r=PART&ty=HTML#sp10.3.431.y)

### California Energy Commission Information & Services

- Appliances Hotline: (888) 838-1467 or outside California (916) 651-7100
- Questions may also be emailed to [Appliances@energy.ca.gov](mailto:Appliances@energy.ca.gov)
- California Appliance Efficiency Standards Site  
[energy.ca.gov/rules-and-regulations/appliance-efficiency-regulations-title-20](http://energy.ca.gov/rules-and-regulations/appliance-efficiency-regulations-title-20)
- Modernized Appliance Efficiency Database (MAEDbS)  
[cacertappliances.energy.ca.gov/Login.aspx](http://cacertappliances.energy.ca.gov/Login.aspx)

### U.S. DOE Information and Services

- Office of Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy Appliance and Equipment Standards Program  
[energy.gov/eere/buildings/appliance-and-equipment-standards-program](http://energy.gov/eere/buildings/appliance-and-equipment-standards-program)
- Compliance Certification Management System (CCMS)  
[www.regulations.doe.gov/ccms](http://www.regulations.doe.gov/ccms)

### Additional Resources

- Energy Code Ace:  
[EnergyCodeAce.com](http://EnergyCodeAce.com)
- An online “one-stop-shop” providing no-cost tools, training and resources to help appliance and building industry professionals decode and comply with Title 24, Part 6 and Title 20. The site is administered by California’s investor-owned utilities.

*Of special interest:*

- Fact Sheets  
[energycodeace.com/content/resources-fact-sheets/](http://energycodeace.com/content/resources-fact-sheets/)
  - Title 20 Certification Overview, Process and FAQs
- Title 20 On-Demand Video Training:  
[energycodeace.com/content/title-20-training/](http://energycodeace.com/content/title-20-training/)
  - Residential Pool Pumps  
[energycodeace.com/content/training-ace/courseId=44517](http://energycodeace.com/content/training-ace/courseId=44517)

Register with the site and select an industry role for your profile in order to receive messages about all our no-cost offerings and Title 20 news! You can also email us at [Title20@energycodeace.com](mailto:Title20@energycodeace.com).



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**SUSTAINABLE BURBANK COMMISSION**  
**January 9, 2023 MINUTES**

**I. CALL TO ORDER**

The meeting of the Sustainable Burbank Commission was held in the Burbank Recycle Center Conference Room, 500 South Flower Street, on the above date. Chair Robin Gemmill called the meeting to order at 5:00 p.m.

**II. ROLL CALL**

**Members Present:**

Robin Gemmill (Chair)  
Jean Schanberger (Vice Chair)  
Chris Weber  
Kevin O'Brien  
Alissandra Valdez  
Victoria Kirschenbaum  
Jenny Deahl  
Jason Bennett  
Limor Zimskind

**Members Absent:**

**Council Members, Liaisons, and Staff Present:**

Ken Berkman – Public Works Director  
John Molinar – Asst. Public Works Director - Street & Sanitation  
Amber Duran – Recycling Coordinator  
Berenice Quintero – Clerical Worker – Recording Secretary  
Michelle Hoffman – Senior Administrative Analyst  
Alexis Bell – Youth Board Liaison  
Neha Ramesh – Youth Board Liaison

**III. ORAL COMMUNICATIONS** (Limited to items on the printed agenda or items regarding the business of the Sustainable Burbank Commission. The Commission has adopted rules to limit oral communications to 3 minutes; however, the Commission reserves the right to shorten this time period.)

**A. Public Communication**

There was no public comment.

**B. Commission Member Communication**

Commissioner Vicki Kirschenbaum stated that she attended the first Burbank Water and Power (BWP) Integrated Resources Project stakeholders meeting.

Commissioner Jean Schanberger stated she attended the Waste Warriors Alumni virtual meeting.

Commissioner Chair Robin Gemmill listed the Commission's accomplishments from 2022. She continued with ways the Commission can come up with the Work Plan for 2023. She announced she appointed Commissioner Jason Bennett to the BWP stakeholder group for the Integrated Resources Project.

C. **Staff Communication**

Amber Duran introduced the Recycle Center's Senior Analyst Michelle Hoffmann and the two new members from the Youth Board, Alexis Bell and Neha Ramesh.

Director Ken Berkman announced to the Commissioners they would receive an email regarding the process for requesting business cards. He also stated that City Council would be selecting the liaisons for boards and commissions on January 10, 2023.

IV. **APPROVAL OF MINUTES**

The December 12, 2022, minutes were approved by Ms. Valdez, Ms. Deahl, Mr. Bennett, Ms. Kirschenbaum, Ms. Gemmill, Ms. Zimskind, Mr. O'Brien, Ms. Schanberger and Mr. Weber.

V. **PLASTIC REDUCTION POLICY PRESENTATION AND LETTER TO COUNCIL SUPPORTING ORDINANCE**

Recycling Coordinator, Amber Duran, provided a presentation on the Plastics Reduction Policy (Attachment 1). She stated the policy would go to Council on January 31, 2023 for the first reading and again on February 14, 2023 for adoption. Ms. Kirschenbaum moved, and Commissioner Ali Valdez seconded a motion for Ms. Schanberger to speak for the Commission at the January 31<sup>st</sup> City Council Meeting in support of the Plastics Reduction Policy. All present approved the motion.

VI. **MEMORANDUM TO COUNCIL ON THE BANNING OF ARTIFICIAL TURF AT BRACE CANYON PARK**

Mr. Berkman explained he would provide City Council the memos from the Commission on the banning of artificial turf on Brace Canyon Park and on all City facilities. He mentioned he would inform Ms. Gemmill when the memos are sent to Council.

VII. **MEMORANDUM TO COUNCIL ON THE BANNING OF GAS LEAF BLOWERS**

Mr. Berkman stated he would get the memo to Council through the City Manager within 30 days of Council receiving the First Step Staff Report on the topic of gas leaf blowers.

VIII. **AD HOC COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT PHASE 2 SUBCOMMITTEE REPORT**

The subcommittee met with BWP's Sustainable Marketing Manager to discuss the community forums. Ms. Valdez asked the Commission for speaker suggestions on the planned topics for the year. Ms. Gemmill announced that the subcommittee has selected April 15, 2023, for their Earth Day event.

IX. **AD HOC GREENHOUSE GAS REDUCTION PLAN SUBCOMMITTEE REPORT**

The subcommittee will be having a meeting with BWP on January 20<sup>th</sup>.

X. **DISCUSS UPCOMING SUSTAINABILITY RELATED COUNCIL AGENDA ITEMS**

1. Design for Downtown San Fernando Blvd. – Approval (January 24, 2023)
2. Acceptance of CalRecycle Funds for SB-1383 and Amending the Fiscal Year 2022/23 Budget – Adoption (January 31, 2023)
3. Single Use Plastics Ordinance – Introduction (January 31, 2023)
4. Ordinance to Update Title 7 (Public Ways and Property), Chapter 4 (Trees and Vegetation) – Introduction (January 31, 2023)
5. Amend the Operational and Maintenance Agreement with MV Transportation, Inc. and Service Changes to the BurbankBus NoHo Media District – Approval (February 14, 2023)

XI. **INTRODUCTION OF ADDITIONAL AGENDA ITEMS**

**FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS**

- Subcommittee coordination with Workplan subcommittee (February 13, 2023)
- UCR Turf Grass Research & Extension meeting
- Discussion to have a liaison from Parks and Recreation for the Commission



**XII. GREEN SPOTLIGHT AWARD FOR FEBRUARY 2023**

There was no recipient for the award for the month.

**XIII. ADJOURNMENT**

The meeting was adjourned at 6:36 p.m. The next meeting will be held on Monday, February 13, 2023, at 5:00 p.m. at the Burbank Recycle Center.

Respectfully submitted,

John Molinar, Assistant Public Works Director - Street & Sanitation

JM: ad

DRAFT



# MEMORANDUM



## FIRE DEPARTMENT

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**DATE:** February 10, 2023

**TO:** Justin Hess, City Manager

**FROM:** Eric Garcia, Burbank Fire Chief 

**SUBJECT:** Follow up to City Manager's Report, RE: Cost for Renewable Diesel Fuel

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At the City Council Meeting on January 31, 2023, during City Manager's Report, Fire Chief Garcia reported on the Burbank Fire Department's transition to Renewable Diesel Fuel (RDF). During Council Comments, Mayor Anthony requested information on the exact cost of RDF.

The City of Burbank purchases fuel from Merrimac Energy Group. RDF is the same price as petroleum diesel, which is based upon the Oil Price Information Service (OPIS) Index. On January 10, 2023, the cost of RDF was \$4.37 per gallon (\$3.58 per gallon and \$0.79 tax), which was same cost as petroleum diesel. This cost fluctuates each day. Since most major gas companies (e.g., BP and ExxonMobil) produce RDF, its cost is competitive with petroleum diesel.

RDF is made from sustainable sources such as animal fats, vegetable oils, greases, and plant waste. RDF positively affects the environment because it significantly reduces greenhouse gas (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions and produces lower carbon monoxide levels. The high-quality fuel combustion of RDF increases the efficiency of engine operations. Since RDF burns cleaner and with less carbon build up, the Burbank Fire Department expects positive impacts on engine component durability, maintenance frequency and costs. RDF is compatible with the current use of petroleum diesel, enabling a smooth shift between fuel sources and eliminating the chance of waste. Also, the transition to RDF is a significant health benefit to the firefighters exposed to the exhaust, including a decreased risk of developing cancer and asthma-related diseases.