

Sustainability Roadmap 2024-2025

Department of Developmental Services

Sustainability Master Plan and
Biennial Progress Report on
Legislative Sustainability Mandates and the
Governor's Sustainability Goals for
California State Agencies

The logo for the Department of Developmental Services (DDS) is located in the bottom right corner of the page. It consists of the letters "DDS" in a bold, blue, sans-serif font, centered within a white circle. The circle is set against a dark gray horizontal bar that spans the width of the page. The letters "DDS" are flanked by two thin, horizontal yellow lines, one above and one below.

Department of Developmental Services

Gavin Newsom, Governor

December 2025

Department of Developmental Services Sustainability Road Map 2024-2025

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Department of Developmental Services (Department) currently operates programs that provide 24-hour habilitation and treatment services for individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities (I/DD). These programs are designed to increase an individual's independence and functioning skills, and identify services and supports for transition into less restrictive settings. Services at the active programs include care and supervision on a 24-hour basis, supplemented with appropriate health, medical and dental care, assistance with activities of daily living, training, education, and active treatment.

The Department's two state-owned campuses are comprised of approximately 206 structures, which total approximately 2,343,265 square feet of space. Building types include, but are not limited to, residential housing units; public and support buildings such as auditoriums, chapels, plant operations shops, offices, warehouses, medical clinics, labs, hospitals, schools, and kitchen buildings.

In the 2015 State Budget, the Department initiated closure planning for Fairview Development Center (FDC) and the Porterville Developmental Center (PDC) General Treatment Area. FDC has been in warm shutdown since December 2019 and is transitioning into cold shutdown effective December 2025.

PDC is licensed and certified as an Intermediate Care Facility for Individuals with Intellectual Disabilities (ICF/ID), and has a General Acute Care hospital with 15 beds. The Department continues to pursue ongoing infrastructure improvements at PDC that support the secure treatment program.

Canyon Springs Community Facility (CSCF) is a 63-bed leased facility licensed as an ICF/ID. The infrastructure projects, maintenance, and repairs are generally the responsibility of the landlord.

STAR homes provide short-term acute crisis services to youths (7-17 years old) and adults (18 years of age and older) with I/DD receiving regional center services. STAR homes provide person-centered support and crisis stabilization to transition to less restrictive settings. A private property management company supports infrastructure projects, maintenance, and repairs.

Complex Needs homes will provide crisis stabilization services to adolescents and adults with I/DD who have a dual diagnosis of a developmental disability and a mental health disorder. These homes will have a person-centered and trauma-informed environment, featuring enhanced staffing, structured daily

programming, and integration with local mental health and community resources.

The Department is committed to meeting the resource conservation goals set by the Governor. The Department began energy and resource conservation efforts in the early 2000s when PDC completed construction of a new main kitchen that was recognized as a LEED-Gold certified building. Through downsizing and other construction efforts, the Department has decreased energy consumption by 52 percent compared to 2003 levels and reduced greenhouse gas emissions by 73 percent compared to 2010 levels. Water conservation efforts have reduced water consumption by 35 percent compared to 2010 levels.

While the Department has made strides in advancing its sustainability initiatives, the age of our facilities and downsizing present challenges to the Department's ability to achieve optimum energy efficiency and sustainability goals when evaluating the cost-effectiveness of large-scale energy reduction and conservation projects. However, the Department remains committed to energy and resource conservation to meet or exceed reduction standards as required by the Executive Orders referenced in this document related to water, energy, and greenhouse gas emissions reductions.

1. Climate Change

The Department continues to work with entities responsible for new construction, repairs and retrofits, and ongoing operations to incorporate measures that improve resilience to climate change impacts. Temperature changes, especially extreme heat events, changes in precipitation, and effects of drought are of particular concern and will be areas of focus.

2. Zero Emissions Vehicles

The Department is committed to reducing emissions associated with the operations of the Department's vehicle fleet. After a comprehensive use evaluation, the Department's approved FY 2021-22 Fleet Acquisition Plan included 16 Battery Electric Vehicles (BEV) and Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicles (PHEV) to begin the transition to Zero Emission Vehicles (ZEV) or low emissions vehicles. The Department plans to install sufficient Level 1 and Level 2 charging stations to serve 5 percent of employee parking places and a 1:1 charging ratio for all fleet ZEVs and PHEVs.

3. Energy

The Department is evaluating the replacement of 1950s era buildings, as well as exploring other potential alternatives. The Department will work with DGS and a team of experts to pursue a Zero Net Energy (ZNE) status of these buildings.

On-site renewable energy will also be evaluated at PDC as part of the facility modernization efforts planned over the next several years. PDC completed the central boiler plant replacement project in 2025. The three new boilers are more efficient than the prior 70-year-old units they replaced and produce less emissions.

4. Decarbonization

The Department has identified several potential measures that can be implemented to achieve its decarbonization goals. These measures are categorized based on the short, medium, and long term approach and will be implemented as funding sources are identified. Also, as an ongoing effort towards achieving decarbonization, the Department has been prioritizing the use of electric or heat pump technology while replacing any end-of-life gas fired equipment.

5. Water Efficiency and Conservation

PDC produces its own water from a severely impacted water table. This has resulted in many challenges over the last decade. PDC rehabilitated several of its water wells in 2016 and is installing a nitrate reduction facility in the central water treatment plant to increase the reliability of potable water production. This is important for the population supported by PDC and for the surrounding community as PDC has supplemented local water district supplies during periods of severe drought when many local water wells failed to meet local needs.

6. Facilities Construction and Operations

All Department buildings constructed after 2012 are LEED certified. The Department practices environmentally preferred purchasing to the extent practical and has extensive green building maintenance procedures in place.

7. Waste Management and Recycling

The Department is committed to providing quality services while responsibly managing the waste generated by its facilities, including residential programs, dietary services, maintenance, and surplus property operations. Through recycling, organics collection, surplus property exchange, and proper handling of hazardous and universal waste, PDC works to minimize landfill disposal and maximize reuse.

8. Procurement

The environmental impact of goods purchased by the Department is often larger than the impact of the Department's operations and the Department is committed to reducing the environmental impact of the goods and services purchased. All procurement officers have completed the Environmentally

Preferable Purchasing (EPP) Training Certification program offered by California Procurement and Contracting Academy (CalPCA). EPP goods are preferred through the contracting bid and award process, and all service contracts ensure that contractors are aware of and must meet SABRC requirements prior to award.



Carla Castañeda
Chief Deputy Director, Operations

CHAPTER 1 - CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

Department Mission and Climate Change Adaptation

The Department's vision is for people with intellectual and developmental disabilities to experience respect for their culture and language preferences, their choices, beliefs, values, needs, and goals, from a person-centered service system made up of a network of community agencies that provide high quality, outcome-based and equitable services. The Department is committed to providing leadership that results in quality services to the people of California and assures the opportunity for individuals with intellectual/developmental disabilities to exercise their right to make choices. This quality service includes accountability, where there is an establishment of a system to ensure the Department, state developmental centers, regional centers and service providers are following all applicable federal and state laws, and regulations.

With the closure of the DCs, transition of the Porterville General Treatment population into the community, and subsequent consolidation of facility support services into the Secure Treatment Program at Porterville, the lifetime operations of the remaining operational campus is limited.

- Project planning at Fairview DC, which entered warm shutdown in December 2019 and is scheduled to enter cold shutdown in December 2025, will include continued maintenance of the physical assets and ensuring fire, life, health, safety on the campus until disposition.
- CSCF has five years remaining on the current lease. Future project planning is limited to parameters within the lease and will not be included for the climate adapt section.
- PDC integrates the overall anticipated impact that climate change will have into the planning parameters for all appropriate projects. Incorporation of screening criteria, as well as climate considerations, into the Department's Capital Outlay, Special Repair, and Deferred Maintenance infrastructure project planning and investments began with Fiscal Year 2018-19 projects.

Climate Change Risks to Facilities

Climate Change Risk Process:

The Department has one developmental center of primary concern with respect to climate change. The facility is the PDC in Tulare County. PDC is the

only facility that will remain of the Developmental Center system. The most significant challenge to the Department resides in that PDC is located on a severely impacted groundwater basin and produces all of its own potable water from ground water extraction facilities located on the property. Therefore, the Model 1: HadGEM2-ES (warm/dry) scenario detailed by Cal-Adapt is considered a potential threat to operations at the center. The Department has already begun steps to protect the facility and facility operations from the effects of this scenario. This is particularly important in that the recent severe drought and condition of the groundwater basin adds credence to the probability of the war-dry scenario. Specifics regarding the Department's efforts are detailed later in this chapter.

Assessing Risk from Changing Extreme Temperatures:

Table 1.1: Top 5-10 Facilities that Will Experience the Largest Increase in Extreme Heat Events

Facility Name	Average Observed Extreme Heat Threshold (1961-1990)	Average Observed Days Above Extreme Heat Threshold (1961-1990)	Average Modeled Days Above Extreme Heat Threshold (2031-2060)	Change in Days above EHT by mid-century: Projected (2031-2060) - Historical Average	Average Modeled Days Above Extreme Heat Threshold (2070-2099)	Change in Days above EHT by late century: Projected (2070-2099) - Historical Average
FDC	89.4	4.6	10.3	5.6	28.5	23.9
PDC	104.7	4.4	31.0	26.6	63.6	59.2

Table 1.2a: Top 5-10 Facilities Most Affected by Changing Temperature – Annual Mean Max. Temp

Facility Name	Historical Annual Mean Max. Temp. (1961 – 1990)	Annual Mean Max. Temp. (2031 – 2060)	Change from Historical to Annual Mean Max. Temp (2031-2060)	Annual Mean Max Temp. (2070-2099)	Change from Historical to Annual Mean Max. Temp (2070-2099)
FDC	71.3	75.3	4.0	78.8	7.5
PDC	77.1	82.2	5.1	86.1	9.1

Table 1.2b: Top 5-10 Facilities Most Affected by Changing Temperature - Annual Mean Min Temp

Facility Name	Historical Annual Mean Min. Temp. (1961 – 1990)	Annual Mean Min. Temp. (2031 – 2060) °F	Change from Annual Mean Min. Temp (2031-2060)	Annual Mean Min. Temp. (2070-2099) °F	Change from Annual Mean Min. Temp (2070-2099)
FDC	53.6	57.5	3.9	61.2	7.6
PDC	48.9	53.4	4.5	57.5	8.6

Assessing Risk from [Heating Degree Days \(HDD\)](#) and [Cooling Degree Days \(CDD\)](#)

Table 1.3a: Top 5-10 Facilities that will be Most Impacted by Projected Changes in Heating Degree Days (HDD)

Facility Name	Heating Degrees 1961-1990	Average Modeled Heating Degrees (year), 2031-2060	Change in Heating Degree Days Historical to Mid-Century	Average Modeled Heating Degrees (year), 2070-2099	Change in Heating Degree Days Historical to End-Century
FDC	1,535.5	731.0	#N/A	362.8	-1,172.7
PDC	2,517.4	1,643.1	#N/A	1,190.7	-1,326.7

Table 1.3b: Top 5-10 Facilities that will be Most Impacted by Projected Changes in Cooling Degree Days (CDD)

Facility Name	Cooling Degrees 1961-1990	Average Modeled Cooling Degrees (year), 2031-2060	Change in Cooling Degree Days Historical to Mid-Century	Average Modeled Cooling Degrees (year), 2070-2099	Change in Cooling Degree Days Historical to End-Century
FDC	605.7	1,421.4	815.7	2,192.0	1,586.3
PDC	1,788.5	2,874.0	1,085.4	3,681.9	1,893.3

Reporting Narrative on Tables 1.3b and 1.3c: HDD and CCD

PDC is located in a relatively punishing climatological location within California, and significant resources are spent annually to provide air conditioning to maintain interior environments for the extremely vulnerable populations served by the Department. This increases energy consumption and maintenance cycle on heating, ventilation, and air conditioning equipment systems. Performance of facility operations depends largely on staff operating within the desert conditions, limiting direct solar exposure, and keeping internal room temperatures within acceptable levels, which is challenging due to the structural materials and age of the buildings, and requires increased electricity/utility output at higher costs per square footage. Facility operations show a marked increase in defects and failures on days of increased temperatures, and these projections simply are not sustainable without some form of mitigation planning.

Occupant health and safety could be affected by these projections of increased extreme heat days. The Department's individual population is among some of the most sensitive and vulnerable California citizens, whose very lives are directly impacted by the temperatures within their residential facilities, as well as the morale of the staff. Should the facilities experience higher temperatures for longer durations than currently recorded, there is an increased likelihood that most will remain indoors rather than outdoors, limiting recreational and other social opportunities. Higher mean minimum temperatures are going to shorten the cooling seasons and extend the already extreme summer temperatures into the spring and autumn seasons.

PDC is located in an area with above-average temperatures within California. This increases energy consumption and maintenance cycles on heating, ventilation, and air conditioning equipment, but can be mitigated by proper facility management if sufficient resources are available. Strategies that may be of use in mitigating extreme heat events include renovating existing buildings with heat-reducing renewable materials. Using such materials in new building construction, if approved by the Department of Finance, may decrease interior heat retention, thus relieving stress to the current air conditioning equipment. Projects currently in progress include improvements to air-conditioning facilities and reflective films and shutters on windows to minimize heat penetration into buildings. Additional improvements will be pursued as funding is available. Eliminating the spread of asphalt (blacktop) in favor of surface coverings that are more reflective/less heat-absorbent materials are also being researched. Planting more shade trees and plants will be considered after fully evaluating the installation of the water nitrate reduction facility, that is nearing completion. Note. Consuming too much

nitrate can affect how blood carries oxygen and can cause methemoglobinemia.

Plan to Mitigate HDD and CDD

Planning Outline: PO1:a: Plan for Top 5-10 Facilities HDD and CDD Mitigation

Facility Name	Abbreviated Mitigation Plan 2030
Porterville DC	Energy efficiency upgrades, solar projects, etc.

Planning Narrative on PO1:a: Mitigate HDD and CDD

Nearly every project at PDC, to some degree, is increasing the building/HVAC efficiency. Through planning and design, the aging facility is being upgraded to install modern building management systems, as well as installing additional insulation and energy efficient equipment.

Assessing Risk from Urban Heat Islands

Table 1.3: Facilities in Urban Heat Islands

Facility Name	Located in an Urban Heat Island (Yes or No)	sq. ft. of Surrounding Hardscape or Pavement if greater than 5000 sq. ft.
No facilities at risk		

Reporting Narrative on Table 1.4: Urban Heat islands

All facilities are located in rural-semi rural areas and are not at risk of any impact from the Urban Heat Island effect.

Planning Outline for Urban Heat Islands Mitigation:

Not applicable

Planning Outline: PO1:b: Plan for Urban Heat Islands Mitigation

Facility Name	Mitigation or Plan	Est. Implementation Date
No facilities at risk		

Planning Narrative for PO1.b: Urban Heat Islands Mitigation

Not applicable

Assessing Risk from Changes in Precipitation

Table 1.4: Top 5-10 Facilities that will be Most Impacted by Projected Changes in Precipitation

Facility Name	Annual Mean Max. Precip. (1961 – 1990) (in/yr)	Annual Mean Precip. (2031 – 2060) (in/yr)	Percent Change by mid-century	Annual Mean Precip. (2070 – 2099) (in/yr)	Percent change by end of century	Extreme Precip (1961-1990) (in/day)	Extreme Precip (2031-2060) (in/day)	Extreme Precip (2070-2090) (in/day)
FDC	11.1	12.0	0.1	13.0	0.2	3.4	3.7	4.5
PDC	11.4	11.5	0.0	12.3	0.1	2.9	2.4	3.0

Reporting Narrative on Table 1.5: Precipitation Impacts

No facilities at risk. The slight increase in annual precipitation is not sufficient to require a mitigation plan.

Planning Outline to Mitigate Precipitation Changes

Planning Outline PO1:c: Plan for Top 5-10 Facilities Most Impacted by Projected Changes in Precipitation

Facility Name	Extreme Precipitation (2030) Plan or strategy
FDC	Annual precipitation change is desirable. No strategy necessary.
PDC	Annual precipitation change is desirable. No strategy necessary.

Planning Narrative on PO1.c: Precipitation Changes Mitigation Plan

Assessing Risk from Sea Level Rise

Table 1.5: All Facilities at Risk from Rising Sea Levels

Facility Name	Tide Chart Region	2050 Water Level (ft)	Exposed in 2050? (y/n)	2100 Water Level (ft)	Exposed at 2100? (y/n)
FDC	n/a				
PDC	n/a				

Reporting Narrative on Table 1.6: Sea Level Rise Impacts

There are no coastal facilities that will be impacted by sea level changes.

Planning Outline to Mitigate Sea Level Rise Impacts

Not Applicable

Planning Outline PO1:d: Planning for Sea Level Rise impacts Mitigation

Facility Name	Tide Chart Region	Plan 2030?
Not Applicable		

Planning Narrative on PO1.d: Sea Level Rise Impact

Not Applicable

Assessing Risks from Wildfire

Wildfire Threats by Fire Hazard Severity Zone

Table 1.6: Top 5-10 Facilities Most at Risk to Wildfire Threats by Fire Hazard Severity Zone

Facility Name	Fire Hazard Severity Zone Designation (low, medium, high, very high)
FDC	0.0
PDC	0.0

Reporting Narrative on Table 1.7: Assessing Facilities most at Risk to Wildfire Threats by Fire Hazard Severity Zones

Planning Narrative on Table 1.7: Assessing Facilities most at Risk to Wildfire Threats by Fire Hazard Severity Zones

In order to mitigate the impact of any smoke from nearby wildfires, facility staff may make minor adjustments to the HVAC system operation, including temporarily reducing the outside air intake levels and/or replacing filters with those with a higher filtration level.

Wildfire Threats as Measured by Impacts from Previous Wildfire Events

Table 1.7: Facilities Impacted by Previous Wildfire Events (Last 20 Years)

Facility Name	Impact Category	Year of Impact	Fire Name
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No Facilities impacted

Reporting Narrative on Table 1.8 Wildfire Threats as Measured by Impacts from Previous Wildfire Events.

No facilities were impacted.

Planning Outline PO1:e: Plan for Mitigating Wildfire Risk for Top 5-10 Facilities Most at Risk.

Planning Outline PO1:e: Plan for Mitigating Wildfire Risk for Top 5-10 Facilities Most at Risk

Facility Name	Plan 2026-2030
No facilities at risk	

Planning Narrative on PO1.e: Mitigating Wildfire Risk for Top 5-10 Facilities Most at Risk

No facilities are at risk.

Understanding Climate Risk to Planned Facilities

Tables 1.8: a-g: Climate Risks to New Facilities

a.1 Annual Mean Max. Temperature

Facility Name	Historical Annual Mean Max. Temp. (1961 – 1990)	Annual Mean Max. Temp. (2031 – 2060)	Change from Historical to Annual Mean Max. Temp (2031-2060)	<u>Annual Mean Max Temp. (2070-2099)</u>	<u>Change from Historical to Annual Mean Max. Temp (2070-2099)</u>
Fairview Complex Needs Homes					

a.2 Annual Mean Min. Temperature



Facility Name	Historical Annual Mean Min. Temp. (1961 – 1990)	Annual Mean Min. Temp. (2031 – 2060) °F	Change from Annual Mean Min. Temp (2031-2060)	Annual Mean Min. Temp. (2070-2099) °F	Change from Annual Mean Min. Temp (2070-2099)
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Fairview Complex
Needs Homes

b. Annual Mean Max. Precipitation

Facility Name	Annual Mean Maximum Precipitation (1961 – 1990) (in/yr.)	Annual Mean Precipitation (2031 – 2060) (in/yr.)	Extreme Precip (1961-1990) (in/day)	Extreme Precip (2031-2060) (in/day)
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Fairview Complex Needs
Homes

c. Largest Increase in Extreme Heat Events

Facility Name	Extreme heat threshold (EHT) °F	Average number of days above EHT (1961-1990)	Average number of days above EHT (2031-2060)	Increase in number of days above EHT
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Fairview Complex Needs
Homes



d. Sea Level Rise

Facility Name	Area (California Coast, San Francisco Bay, Delta)	Sea Level Rise 0.0 m	Sea Level Rise 0.5 m	Sea Level Rise 1.0 m	Sea Level Rise 1.41 m
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Fairview Complex
Needs Homes

e. Wildfire Risks by Fire Hazard Severity Zone

Facility Name	Current Fire Hazard Severity Zone (low, medium, high, very high)
Fairview Complex Needs Homes	

f. Facilities Impacted by Previous Wildfire Events (Last 20 Years)

Facility Name	Impact Category	Year of Impact	Fire Name
Fairview Complex Needs Homes			

g. Risk from Heating Degree Days/Cooling Degree Days

Facility Name	Heating/Cooling Degree Days (1961-1990) (HDD/CDD)	Heating/Cooling Degree Days (2031-2060) (HDD/CDD)
Fairview Complex Needs Homes		

Reporting and Planning Narrative for Tables 1.9a-g: Understanding Climate Risks to Planned Facilities

The Department is currently developing three new homes in Costa Mesa as Part of the Complex Needs Program. The information in Tables 1.9a-g will be used and taken into consideration in the planning and designing of any new facilities. The challenge the Department faces in developing strategies to account for climate change in Planned Facilities is the lack of expertise and knowledge in the subject matter; a consultant would be needed to guide in the beginning of the design phase.

Understanding the Potential Impacts of Facilities on Communities

Reporting on Facilities located in Disadvantaged Communities

Table 1.9: Facilities Located in Disadvantaged Communities



Facility Name	CalEnviroScreen Score	Located in a disadvantaged community? Yes/No
Porterville DC	96	Yes

Reporting Narrative for Table 1.10: Facilities in Disadvantaged Communities

PDC is located in a disadvantaged community and serves as a local employment center for the community of Porterville. It offers the individuals who are court-ordered to PDC with work program services through the Vocational Education and High School Diploma program opportunities. PDC does not provide education, healthcare, or social support services to the City of Porterville or the County of Tulare. Emergency Response Plans are in place at PDC to serve the local communities in the event of an emergency.

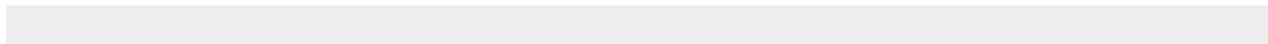
Planning Narrative for table 1.10: Facilities in Disadvantaged Communities

The Department works with local county and city officials to mitigate emergency conditions when possible. For example, during the height of the drought, many local water wells within Tulare County “went dry” or ceased to produce sufficient water to serve local individuals. PDC’s more sophisticated well production facility allowed PDC to enter into an agreement with Tulare County to provide the local individuals with up to 750,000 gallons of water per month as part of the State sponsored Household Tank Program. Note. PDC does not typically provide services directly to the public.

New Facilities and Disadvantaged Communities and Urban Heat Islands

Table 1.10: New Facilities and Disadvantaged Communities and Urban Heat Islands

Facility Name	Located in a Disadvantaged Community (yes/no)	Located in an urban heat island (yes/no)
Fairview Complex Needs Homes	No	



Reporting and Planning Narrative on Table 1.11: New Facilities and Disadvantaged communities and Urban Heat islands

The Department is currently developing three new homes in Costa Mesa as Part of the Complex Needs Program. The Department will hire a consultant to help address the climate change in Planned Facilities.

Integrating Climate Change into Department Funding Programs

Table 1.11: Integration of Climate Change into Department Planning

Name of Plan	Have you integrated climate?	Is a plan in progress?	If no, or in process, when will it be integrated?
Reduce emissions by modernizing the PDC central plant and other facilities	Yes	Ongoing	
Increase energy efficiency	Yes	Ongoing	
Protect against climate change	Yes	Ongoing	
Reduce vehicle emissions	Yes	Ongoing	

Reporting Narrative for Table 1.12: Integrating Climate Change into Department Planning Process

Integrating sustainability into facility operations is a journey that proceeds incrementally, ideally developing committed teams, creative solutions, solid strategies, and measurable goals. Sustainability drivers (cost reduction, regulatory compliance, environmental stewardship, community pressures, and social responsibility) inform essential planning and policy development.

Successful sustainability programs require an institutional commitment, policies to drive change, and dedicated resources to make programs happen. Senior leadership support and involvement, including good communication as well as both symbolic and substantive actions, are key to a program's long-term success. The policies and practices of top management will shape the behavior of the entire staff to achieve the goals of the Governor.

Planning Narrative for table 1.12: Integrating Climate Change into Department Planning Process

The Department has integrated climate change into its planning process.

Community Engagement and Planning Processes

Table 1.12: Community Engagement and Planning Processes

Name of Plan	Does this plan consider impacts on vulnerable populations? Yes/No	Does this plan include coordination with local and regional agencies? Yes/No	Does this plan prioritize natural and green infrastructure? Yes/No
No community engagement process	Not considered	Yes	Not prioritized

Reporting Narrative for Table 1.13: Community Engagement and Planning Processes

While the Department does not directly serve the general public, the Department will engage and pursue partnerships with local and regional agencies as appropriate. The following are examples of when the Department coordinated with local agencies:

- The Department partnered with the City of Costa Mesa by providing a staging area for a large infrastructure project. The Department facility is less than 1 mile from the project site. The alternate staging area was over 10 miles away. The use of the Department site greatly decreased the traffic congestion of dozens of large truck daily trips and emissions associated with the project by an estimated 80 percent.
 - The Department partnered with the City of Costa Mesa to provide over 5 acres of open green space for youth sport programs in a heavily urbanized area.
 - The Department partnered with the City of Porterville during the recent drought crisis as a result of many rural residential water wells going dry. PDC provided water to hundreds of city individuals until local officials secured an alternative water source.

Planning Narrative for Table 1.13: Community Engagement and Planning Processes

Community engagement and planning processes achieved.

Climate Change Implementation Planning in Funding Programs

Table 1.13: Climate Change Implementation Planning in Department Funding Programs

Name of Grant or Funding Program	Have you integrated climate change into program guidelines? (Yes/No)	If no, Date it will be integrated?	Does this Funding Program consider impacts on vulnerable populations? (Yes/No)	Does this Funding Program include coordination with local and regional agencies? (Yes/No)
No funding or grant programs	NA	NA	NA	NA

Reporting Narrative for Table 1.14: Climate Change Implementation Planning in Funding Programs

No grant or other funding provided.

Planning Narrative for Table 1.14: Climate Change Implementation Planning in Funding Programs

No grant or other funding provided.

Measuring and Tracking Progress

Reporting Narrative on Measuring and Tracking Progress

Changing climate conditions necessitate an adaptive management approach. An adaptive management approach is informed by tracking changing climate conditions and the performance of a plan or project. Building check points into a project or plan timeline can help to create a system for regular review and, if needed, adjustments.

Mitigating the effects of drought and rising temperatures is of great concern to the Department. The individuals served by the Department are considered a vulnerable population and planning for future effects on our service delivery system is an ongoing process. Reducing emissions and dependence on fossil fuels is also an important factor in the Department's planning.

Planning Narrative on Measuring and Tracking Progress



The Department's Facilities Planning and Support Section monitors and tracks all infrastructure and other related projects to ensure that environmental concerns and State goals are met to the extent feasible.

The Department also employs subject matter experts and partners with DGS to achieve LEED certification for all new construction projects. Regular project meetings address both technical and environmental aspects associated with projects pursued by the Department. The Department also partners with the DGS Office of Sustainability and attends regular meetings and seminars to stay current on appropriate information and State goals and funding programs. The Department identifies and prioritizes green and sustainable projects in all phases of project development, from conceptual proposals through construction and ongoing operations.

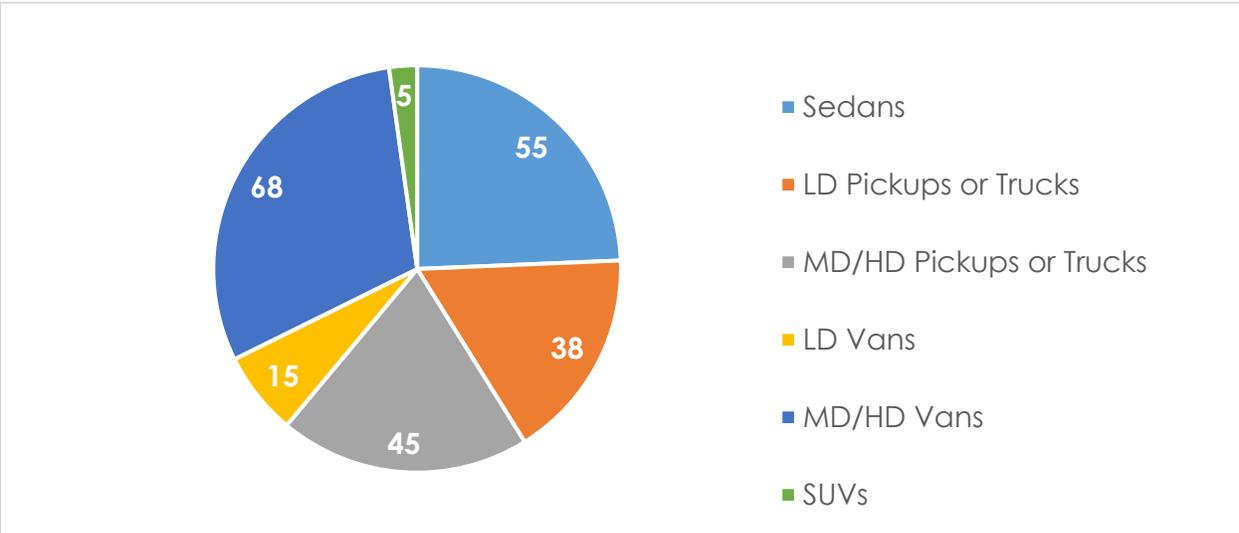
CHAPTER 2 - ZERO-EMISSION VEHICLES

Department Mission and Fleet

The Department's mission in providing quality services to individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities consists of meeting federal and state laws and regulations; this includes meeting vehicle needs and requirements at state developmental centers. The Department fleet consists of a wide variety of vehicles, including, but not limited to, sedans, vans, pick-up trucks, tractors, golf carts, etc. Sedans and vans are used primarily for transporting individuals for vocational development, leisure, academic advancement, communication, mobility, medical treatment, socialization, and community integration, both on campus and in community settings. Sedans and vans are used for short trips, depending on the individuals' transportation needs. Other vehicles are utilized throughout the day for the maintenance of facility grounds and structures. After the closure of the FDC, all vehicles that cannot be reassigned for reutilization will be transported to their respective Department of General Services' (DGS) auction yards.

Composition of Vehicle Fleet

Graph 2.1: 2024 Composition of Vehicle Fleet



Fuel Types

Reporting on Total Fuel Use by Fuel Type.

Table 2.1: Total Fuel Purchased in 2023/2024

Year	Fuel Type (Gallons) Diesel	Fuel Type (Gallons) Gasoline	Fuel Type (Gallons) Renewable Diesel
2023	261	5944	0
2024	59	5699	0

Reporting Narrative on Table 2.1: Fuel Type Selections

In 2023, the total diesel used was 261 gallons. This saw a significant decrease to 59 gallons in 2024, representing a substantial decrease of 77.4 percent. This sharp decline in diesel consumption could indicate a substantial reduction in diesel-powered operations or a shift away from diesel vehicles. Gasoline consumption also experienced a decrease, though less dramatic than that of diesel. In 2023, the amount of gasoline used was 5,944 gallons. This figure dropped to 5,699 gallons in 2024, representing a 4.12 percent decrease. This slight reduction in gasoline usage suggests minor adjustments in driving habits, vehicle efficiency, and/or operational demands.

The data for 2023 and 2024 reveal a general trend of decreasing fuel consumption for both diesel and gasoline. The most prominent change is the significant reduction in diesel usage. These trends could be influenced by various factors, including the adoption of more fuel-efficient vehicles, changes in transportation needs, economic factors, or a shift towards alternative energy sources. The Department utilizes fuel sources available from DGS approved vendors. Hydrogen fuel has not been considered; although, the Department will begin working on establishing policies to determine which fuel type to utilize. The Department's next steps will include researching and consulting with DGS subject matter experts for guidance and advice to establish policy.

Planning Narrative on Table 2.1: Fuel Type Selections

Rightsizing the Vehicle Fleet

Teleworking, Mission Changes, and Technology Changes

The Department's telework policy does not affect vehicle usage, nor does it impact the Department's fleet purchasing plan. Many vehicles are used at 24/7 facilities where direct care staff and others must be on-site and are not eligible for telework, resulting in operational needs remaining unchanged.

Reporting Narratives on Teleworking, Mission Changes, and Technology Changes

Telematics

Telematics Implementation Status

The Department has already deployed telematics technology across the majority of its vehicles and mobile equipment. Scheduling is underway to complete installation to the remaining mobile assets not yet been outfitted.

Reporting Narrative on Telematics Implementation Status

DGS is actively scheduling installation appointments for all leased assets, ensuring statewide compliance with emerging telematics standards.

The Department has already deployed telematics technology across the majority of its owned vehicles and mobile equipment. Scheduling is underway to complete installations on the remaining assets that have not yet been outfitted, currently 67 percent of all owned vehicles and mobile assets have telematics installed. A formal telematics policy is in place, and all Department vehicle operators are required to adhere to established guidelines to support safe, efficient, and environmentally responsible fleet operations.

As part of the Department's long-term sustainability strategy, telematics equipment will continue to be installed on new vehicles and mobile assets as they are acquired. This phased implementation aligns with the Department's transition toward a low-emission and zero-emission (ZEV) fleet, enhancing data-driven decision-making, reducing fuel consumption, and supporting California's climate and air-quality objectives.

Planning Narrative for Telematics Data

DGS' Office of Fleet and Asset Management (OFAM), and the Department are responsible for acquiring, implementing, and maintaining a vendor-provided telematics solution for DGS leased and Department owned vehicles/mobile assets. The GPS units to be installed on the assets will provide information vital for proper fleet management and driver safety. In addition, telematics helps to streamline the cycle cost of service and repairs and provides data that helps identify opportunities for ZEV adoption.

Existing Fleet Description

Light Duty Fleet Vehicles

Light duty trucks and vans are used primarily for on-campus maintenance, repairs, and day-to-day operations. Sedans, Vans, and SUVs are primarily used for short trips and off-campus individual transportation needs, such as medical appointments and court hearings.

Reporting On Total Miles Traveled

Table 2.2 Total Miles Traveled

Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Miles Traveled	198,809	236,629	143,617	76,923	402,697	572,273

Reporting Narrative on Table 2.2: Total Miles Traveled

This report provides an overview of the total miles traveled by the fleet from 2019 through 2024, highlighting year-over-year trends and the underlying factors influencing these changes.

Mileage Trends:

- **2019 to 2020:** Total miles traveled increased from 198,809 in 2019 to 236,629 in 2020, representing a **19 percent increase**.
- **2020 to 2021:** A significant reduction was observed as miles traveled decreased to 143,617 in 2021, marking a **39.3 percent decrease** from the previous year.
- **2021 to 2022:** The downward trend continued, with total miles dropping further to 76,923 in 2022, a **46.4 percent decrease** from 2021.
- **2022 to 2023:** A dramatic reversal occurred, with miles traveled surging to 402,697 in 2023. This represents a **423.5 percent increase** from 2022.
- **2023 to 2024:** The upward trend persisted, with total miles reaching 572,273 in 2024, indicating a **42.11 percent increase** over 2023.

Factors Influencing Mileage Reductions and Increases:

Over the reporting period, several key initiatives and circumstances have impacted the total miles traveled:

Reasons for Mileage Reductions (notably 2021 and 2022):

- **Fleet Modernization and Reduction of Older Vehicles:** A primary driver for the reduction in mileage, particularly in 2021 and 2022, has been a strategic reduction in the older fleet vehicles. As these less efficient or less utilized vehicles are phased out, the overall mileage accrued by the fleet naturally decreases.
- **Improved Mileage Reporting Process:** Over the years, efforts have been made to enhance the mileage reporting process, ensuring more accurate data. This improved accuracy contributed to a clearer, and potentially lower, reflection of actual mileage when compared to previous less precise methodologies.

Reasons for Mileage Increases (notably 2020, 2023, and 2024):

- **Operational Demands and Fleet Renewal Lag (2023-2024 increase):** The significant increase in miles traveled in 2023 and 2024, following periods of reduction, suggests a resurgence in operational demands. The Department is currently awaiting updated replacement vehicles from DGS. This delay means that existing vehicles, possibly fewer in number after the reduction of older units, are being utilized more extensively to meet ongoing operational needs, leading to higher mileage accumulation per vehicle or across the remaining fleet.
- **Future Initiatives for Optimization:** To further optimize and reduce total miles traveled in the future, the Department plans to:
- **Leverage Telematics Data:** The implementation and utilization of telematics data will be crucial. This data will assist the Department in accurately determining the specific needs of facilities based on actual vehicle usage, thereby ensuring that all fleet vehicles meet DGS utilization standards. This data-driven approach aims to improve efficiency and reduce unnecessary mileage.
- **Collaborate with Fleet Coordinators:** The Department will actively work with fleet coordinators to ensure that the appropriate vehicle type is being utilized for specific tasks. Matching vehicle types to operational requirements is expected to contribute to more efficient travel and a reduction in overall miles.

In summary, the fleet's mileage has fluctuated considerably over the past six years. Initial increases were followed by significant reductions, primarily due to the phasing out of older vehicles and improved reporting. More recently, increased operational demands, possibly exacerbated by delays in new vehicle procurement, have led to a substantial rise in total miles traveled. Future strategies focusing on telematics-driven insights and optimized vehicle utilization are aimed at achieving more sustainable mileage levels.

Reporting On Miles Per Gallon

Table 2.3 Light-Duty Miles per Gallon

Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
MPG	18.21	20.87	20.87	23.0016	22.66	22.66

Reporting Narrative on Table 2:3: Miles Per Gallon

Here's the reporting narrative on Miles Per Gallon (MPG) from 2019 to 2024:

Miles Per Gallon (MPG) Performance Report: 2019 - 2024

This report provides an analysis of the fleet's Miles Per Gallon (MPG) performance from 2019 through 2024, examining year-over-year changes and the factors contributing to these trends.

MPG Trends:

- **2019 to 2020:** MPG improved from 18.21 in 2019 to 20.87 in 2020, marking a **14.6 percent increase**.
- **2020 to 2021:** MPG remained constant at 20.87, showing **no change**.
- **2021 to 2022:** A further improvement was observed, with MPG increasing to 23.00 in 2022, a **10.2 percent increase** from 2021.
- **2022 to 2023:** MPG experienced a slight decrease to 22.66 in 2023, representing a **1.5 percent decrease** from the previous year.
- **2023 to 2024:** MPG remained stable at 22.66, showing **no change**.

Reasons for MPG Changes and Future Strategies:

The overall trend over these years has been an encouraging increase in MPG. This positive development is primarily attributed to the integration of new and hybrid vehicles into the fleet. These modern vehicles are inherently more fuel-efficient, leading to better overall MPG performance despite fluctuations.

While the overall trend is positive, maintaining and further improving MPG remains a priority. To achieve this, the Department is focusing on several key areas:

- **Leveraging Telematics for Driver Performance:** Telematics technology will be utilized to assist drivers with their performance, aiming to directly increase MPG through better driving habits (e.g., smoother acceleration, reduced idling).
- **Analyzing Telematics Data for Low MPG Identification:** The Department will actively work on analyzing telematics data to identify instances or areas where MPG reporting is consistently low. This targeted analysis will allow for specific interventions, driver coaching, or vehicle maintenance to address underlying issues and improve fuel efficiency.

In conclusion, the fleet has demonstrated a significant improvement in MPG over the past few years, largely driven by fleet modernization. Ongoing efforts to leverage telematics for driver behavior insights and detailed analysis of low MPG instances are expected to further optimize fuel efficiency across the fleet.

Composition of Light Duty Vehicle Fleet

This report provides a current snapshot of the Department's light-duty vehicle fleet composition as of July 2, 2025. This data is critical for informing strategic fleet management decisions, ensuring operational efficiency, and tracking progress toward California's aggressive zero-emission vehicle (ZEV) mandates. The Department's light-duty fleet plays an essential role in supporting our mission to serve individuals with developmental disabilities across the state, facilitating critical direct services, community engagement, and administrative functions.

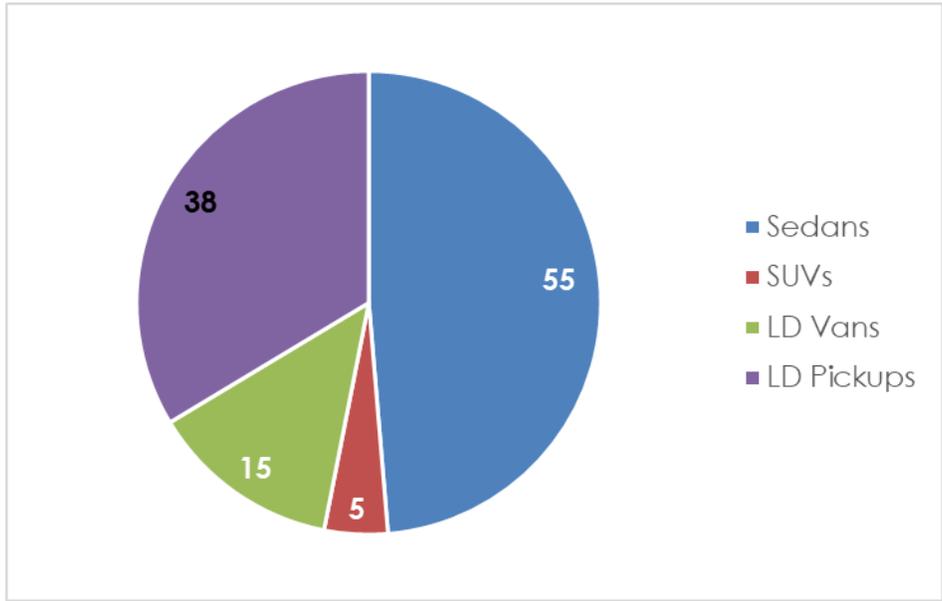
II. Current Fleet Composition (Light-Duty Vehicles)

The Department's light-duty fleet currently comprises a total of 113 vehicles, categorized as follows:

- **Sedans:** 55 vehicles
- **SUVs:** 5 vehicles
- **Light-Duty Vans:** 15 vehicles
- **Light-Duty Pickups:** 38 vehicles

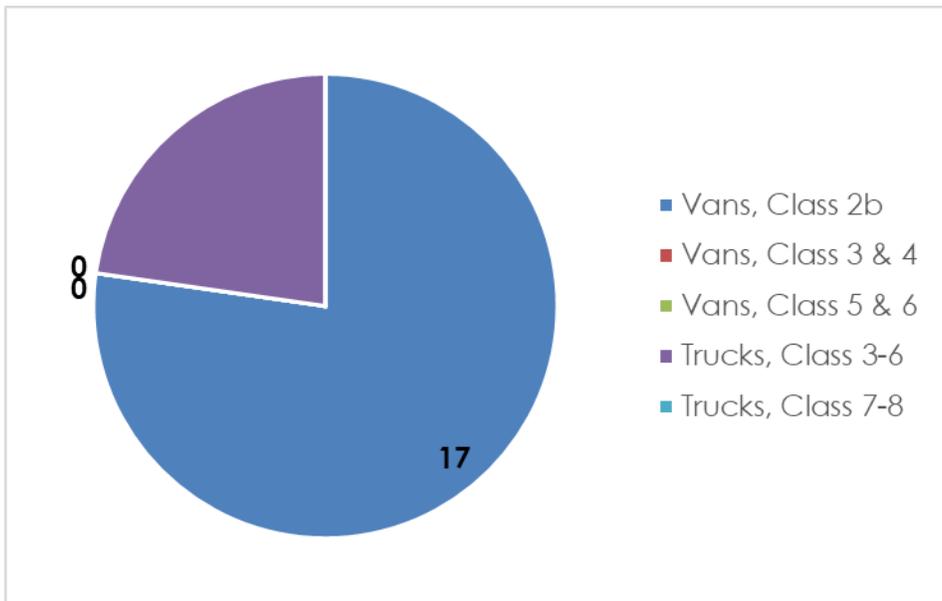
Total Light-Duty Vehicles: 113

Graph 2.2: Composition of Light Duty Vehicle Fleet



Medium and Heavy-Duty Fleet Vehicles

Graph 2.3: Composition of Medium and Heavy-Duty Vehicle Fleet Subject to the ZEV and Hybrid First Purchasing Mandate



Incorporating ZEVs into the State Fleet

Light-Duty ZEV Adoption

Table 2.4 Light Duty Vehicles in Department Fleet Currently Eligible for Replacement

Vehicle Type	Sedans	LD vans	LD Pickups	SUVs, 5 passengers	SUVs, 7 passengers	SUVs, 8 passengers	Total
# of Vehicles eligible for replacement	13	4	20	6	N/A	N/A	43

Table 2.5 Plan for Light Duty ZEV Additions to The Department Fleet

ZEV Category	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26
Battery Electric Vehicle (BEV)	1	0	0	0	13
Plug-in Hybrid Vehicle (PHEV)	0	0	9	0	13
Fuel Cell Vehicle	0	0	0	0	0
Percent of total purchases					
Required ZEV Percentage	35	40	45	50	50
Total number of ZEVs in Fleet	1	0	9	0	26

Reporting Narrative for Table 2.5: Light Duty ZEV Additions to The Department Fleet.

A widespread shift to ZEVs is essential for California to meet its Green House Gas (GHG) emission goals. State departments are now required to incorporate and prioritize a larger number of light-duty ZEVs in their vehicle fleets. Starting in FY 2017/18, the percentage of new light duty vehicles that must be ZEVs began increasing by 5 percent each year, reaching 25 percent in FY 2019/20 and 50 percent in FY 2025/26.

Zero Emission Vehicles could be used by the Department employees for the transportation of the Department individuals to medical appointments, vocational and recreational activities, and other uses outside of the Department facilities. On campus, electric golf carts and other miscellaneous electric vehicles are already extensively utilized.

Range limitations and an insufficient number of charging stations limit widespread use of electric vehicles for off-campus use. However, as funding sources are made available, the Department will pursue fleet electrification to the extent practical. PDC has engaged DGS' Office of Sustainability, to conduct an assessment of the PDC campus to determine opportunities and challenges associated with the transition to an increasingly ZEV fleet.

Vehicles that meet specified mileage and age thresholds are eligible for replacement. Currently, ZEVs are available on statewide commodity contracts in a range of light duty vehicle categories. While many vehicle classes currently lack a ZEV alternative to purchase due to the purchasing restrictions imposed in State Administrative Manual Section 4121.8, departments are encouraged to complete and review Table 2.2 as if all light duty vehicle classes have a ZEV alternative available for purchase.

Medium- Heavy-Duty ZEV Adoption

Medium and Heavy-Duty Vehicles in Department Fleet currently Eligible for Replacement

Table 2.6 MD/HD Vehicles in Department Fleet Currently Eligible for Replacement

Vehicle Type	Vans, Class 2b	Vans, Class 3 & 4	Vans, Class 5 & 6	Trucks, Class 3-6	Truck, Class 8	Total
# of Vehicles Eligible for Replacement	17	0	0	5	0	22

Table 2.7 Planned Medium/Heavy Duty ZEV Additions to The Department Fleet

Table Header Format	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26
Battery Electric Vehicle (BEV)	0	3	0	0	0
Plug-in Hybrid Vehicle (PHEV)	0	0	0	0	0
Fuel Cell Vehicle	0	0	0	0	0
Percent of total purchases	0	0	0	0	0

Table Header Format	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26
Total number of ZEVs in Fleet	0	3	0	0	0

Reporting Narrative for Table 2.7: Medium-Heavy Duty ZEV Adoption

Similar to the light-duty purchasing policy above, the adoption of MD/HD ZEVs is essential to meet greenhouse gas emission reduction goals. As of July 2020, SAM section 4121.9 requires state agencies to prioritize the purchasing of MD and HD ZEVs vehicles into their fleets. Additionally, beginning December 31, 2025, departments are required, per Assembly Bill (AB) 739, to have 15 percent of newly purchased vehicles with a gross weight rating of 19,000 pounds or more be ZEVs. This percentage will increase to 30 percent by December 31, 2030.

Planning Narrative for Table 2.7: Medium-Heavy Duty ZEV Adoption

Transition of MD/HD vehicles are expected to take additional time due to the limited availability of these vehicle model types as well as required charging stations. Range limitations for these types of vehicles are also of concern. As technology advances, it is anticipated that many of the trucks currently used on campus will be able transitioned to ZEV assets.

The DCs use a variety of pickup trucks and box trucks driven by staff for daily routine operations, deliveries, and carrying necessary supplies for the upkeep and maintenance of the campus and facilities. Because these vehicles rarely leave the PDC campus range considerations and the availability of charging stations are less of a concern. As more of these types of vehicles are available as ZEVs, the Department will pursue the transition of these assets to ZEVs.

Vehicles over specified mileage and age thresholds are eligible for replacement. Currently, ZEVs available on statewide commodity contracts are Class 2B, Class 3, Class 4, Class 5, Class 6, and Class 8.

Take-Home Vehicle Fleet Status

Table 2.8 Take-Home Vehicle Fleet Status

Vehicle Type	Sedans	LD Pickup or Trucks	MD/HD Pickup or Truck	LD Van	MD/HD Van	SUV
Totals	0	0	0	0	1	2

Reporting Narrative on Table 2.8: Take-Home Vehicle Fleet

The Department has three vehicles approved for home Storage. The first vehicle, operated by the Office of Protective Services (OPS), is a 2021 Ford Explorer outfitted with specialized equipment necessary for K-9 operations. It includes providing a secure environment for the K-9 with enhanced extended K-9 Patrol capabilities. The vehicle is utilized for operational readiness, which includes rapid deployment in emergency situations, multi-agency K-9 responses, and various shift hours throughout the day and night. Additionally, this vehicle is utilized as a K-9 training vehicle, which facilitates continuous training and bonding time with the K-9, which is crucial for effective teamwork.

The second vehicle is a 2017 Ford Transit vanpool van for Fairview Developmental Center employees. The vehicle is secured at the home of a Fairview employee. Occasionally, the van is parked overnight in the park and ride area when the main driver is not available. Once FDC completes the cold shutdown and no longer has staff onsite, the vehicle will be transferred to PDC.

The third vehicle is a 2022 Ford Explorer, which is stored off-site at the residence of the Executive Director of PDC for emergency response.

Planning Narrative on Table 2.8: Take-Home Vehicle Fleet

Currently, the Department's take-home vehicle fleet, as reflected in the Vehicle Home Storage Permit (VHSP) system, consists entirely of internal combustion engine (ICE) vehicles. This presents a significant opportunity for electrification.

Planning Narrative for Integrating ZEVs into Take-Home Vehicle Fleet

To realize the potential opportunity for electrification requires addressing several gaps. The primary gaps identified are:

- **Absence of ZEVs:** No ZEVs are currently listed on VHSP Home Storage, indicating a complete absence in the take-home fleet.
- **Infrastructure:** Lack of dedicated charging infrastructure at employee residences
- **Policy and Procedures:** Existing VHSP policies and procedures may not fully address the unique requirements of ZEVs (e.g., charging reimbursement, safety protocols for home charging).
- **Knowledge and Training:** Limited organizational knowledge and staff training regarding ZEV operation, maintenance, and charging best practices.

- **Procurement Strategy:** An established ZEV procurement strategy tailored to the specific needs and operational patterns of take-home vehicles.

Planning Narrative on Integrating the Take-Home Vehicle Program with Telework

The Department's telework policy does not affect vehicle usage, nor does it impact the Department's fleet purchasing plan. Many vehicles are used at 24/7 facilities where direct care staff and other staff must be on-site and are not eligible for telework, so operational needs remain unchanged.

Planning Narrative on Integrating the Take-Home Vehicle Program with Emissions Reduction Strategies

This planning narrative outlines a comprehensive strategy to integrate emissions reduction directly into our take-home vehicle program. By leveraging a multi-pronged approach that includes vehicle modernization, rigorous maintenance, and driver behavior modification, the Department aims to significantly reduce its carbon footprint, enhance operational efficiency, and demonstrate leadership in sustainable public fleet management. This initiative aligns directly with the state's drive towards a zero-emission future and the specific mandates from the California Air Resources Board (CARB) and other relevant agencies.

Currently, the Department's take-home vehicle fleet primarily consists of internal combustion engine (ICE) vehicles, as evidenced by the absence of Zero-Emission Vehicles (ZEVs) on the VHSP Home Storage. While these vehicles are essential for delivering critical services, their continued operation contributes to greenhouse gas emissions and air pollutants. Older vehicles, in particular, tend to be less fuel-efficient and emit higher levels of pollutants.

The imperative for change is driven by:

- **Environmental Responsibility:** A commitment to reducing the Department's environmental impact and contributing to cleaner air in California communities, especially those disproportionately affected by vehicle emissions.
- **State Mandates and Goals:** Adherence to California's aggressive ZEV targets (e.g., 100 percent ZEV for new light-duty vehicle sales by 2035) and other emissions reduction regulations.
- **Operational Efficiency and Cost Savings:** Recognizing that ZEVs offer lower per-mile fueling costs and reduced maintenance, and that fuel-efficient driving practices can yield substantial savings for ICE vehicles.

- **Employee Well-being:** Promoting healthier communities by reducing air pollution and fostering a culture of environmental stewardship among the Department staff.

Regular and rigorous maintenance of all fleet vehicles, both ZEV and ICE, is crucial for minimizing emissions and maximizing fuel efficiency.

- **Preventative Maintenance Schedule:** Enforce a strict, manufacturer-recommended preventative maintenance schedule for all take-home vehicles. This includes:
- **Regular Oil Changes:** Ensuring optimal engine lubrication and reduced friction for ICE vehicles, leading to better fuel economy and lower emissions.
- **Tire Pressure Management:** Mandate routine tire pressure checks (e.g., monthly) and provide clear guidelines to all drivers. Properly inflated tires reduce rolling resistance, significantly improving fuel efficiency and extending tire life.
- **Air Filter Replacement:** Regularly replacing clogged air filters ensures optimal air-fuel mixture, preventing excessive fuel consumption and emissions.
- **Spark Plug and Ignition System Checks:** Ensuring efficient combustion in ICE vehicles to prevent misfires and unburned fuel emissions.
- **Fluid Level Checks:** Maintaining appropriate levels of all vehicle fluids (e.g., coolant, transmission fluid, brake fluid) to ensure efficient operation and prevent system strain.
- **Emissions System Monitoring:** For ICE vehicles, regularly monitor and address any "check engine" lights. These often indicate issues with emission control systems that, if left unaddressed, can drastically increase pollutants.

Planning Narrative for Integrating ZEVs into Take-Home Vehicles

The Department is committed to being a leader in sustainable public service aligning with California's aggressive climate goals and the urgent need to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Our vision is to progressively transform the Department's take-home vehicle fleet into primarily zero-emission mobile assets, demonstrating environmental stewardship while enhancing operational efficiency and providing modern, reliable transportation. This narrative details the Department's strategic approach, moving from a current state of no ZEVs on VHSP Home Storage to a robust, electrified fleet, integrating ZEV acquisition with best practices in fleet management and driver engagement.

As of July 2025, the Department's take-home vehicle fleet, primarily utilized by staff for essential field operations and individual services, consists entirely of Internal Combustion Engine (ICE) vehicles. This current composition contributes to California's overall transportation emissions and incurs ongoing costs associated with volatile fuel prices and traditional maintenance. The absence of ZEVs on the Vehicle Home Storage Permit (VHSP) system signifies a critical opportunity for a strategic transition.

The imperative for this transformation is driven by:

- **California's Ambitious ZEV Mandates:** California's Advanced Clean Fleets (ACF) Rule, adopted by the California Air Resources Board (CARB), mandates a phased transition for state and local government fleets. Starting January 1, 2024, state and local government fleets must ensure 50 percent of new vehicle purchases are ZEVs, with full compliance by 2027. This directly impacts the Department's procurement strategy for its take-home fleet, necessitating immediate action.
- **Environmental Leadership:** The Department, as a state agency, has a responsibility to lead by example in reducing its carbon footprint, improving air quality in communities (especially disadvantaged ones often impacted by transportation pollution), and contributing to the state's carbon neutrality goals by 2045.
- **Economic Advantage:** ZEVs offer significant long-term cost savings through reduced fuel (electricity often cheaper than gasoline) and lower maintenance requirements (fewer moving parts, no oil changes). Maximizing these savings benefits the taxpayer and allows for reinvestment in the Department programs.
- **Employee Attraction & Retention:** Providing modern, environmentally friendly vehicles can be a positive perk for employees, aligning with personal values and potentially enhancing morale.

Policy and Procedure Development/Revision:

- **VHSP ZEV Addendum:** Develop a comprehensive addendum to the VHSP specifically addressing ZEVs. This will include policies on:
- **Home Charging Reimbursement:** Establish a clear and equitable process for reimbursing employees for electricity consumed during home charging of assigned ZEVs (e.g., based on mileage, flat rate, or smart charging data).
- **Charging Equipment Standards:** Define acceptable Level 2 (240V) charging equipment for home installation.

- **Safety Protocols:** Provide clear guidelines for safe home charging.
- **Public Charging:** Guidelines for using public charging networks and potential reimbursement policies for necessary public charging.
- **Fleet Management Operating Procedures:** Update internal fleet management procedures for ZEV acquisition, registration, maintenance (e.g., tire rotations, software updates specific to EVs), and decommissioning.

Infrastructure Feasibility and Planning:

- **Home Charging Assessment:** Develop a standardized survey and process to assess employee home electrical capacity, parking configurations, and landlord/homeowner association approvals.
- **The Department Facility Charging Assessment:** Conduct site assessments at the Department regional offices to identify optimal locations for Level 2 and potentially Level 3 (DC Fast Charging) installations. This includes evaluating electrical panel capacity, trenching needs, and utility service upgrades.
- **Utility Engagement:** Proactively engage with local utility providers (e.g., PG&E, SCE, SDG&E) to understand grid capacity, available incentive programs for fleet electrification, and demand charge management strategies.
- Test the effectiveness of new policies and procedures (e.g., charging reimbursement).
- Gather real-world data on ZEV performance, range, charging behavior, and maintenance.
- Collect direct driver feedback to identify challenges and best practices.
- Inform subsequent large-scale procurement and infrastructure deployment.
- **Infrastructure Rollout:** Systematically install Level 2 chargers at employee homes for ZEV assignments, potentially leveraging state incentives like the **California Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Project (CALeVIP)**. Expand Level 2 charging infrastructure at the Department facilities based on projected ZEV fleet growth. Explore partnerships for public charging network access where home or facility charging isn't feasible for specific use cases.
- **Comprehensive Driver Training:** Develop and implement mandatory training for all ZEV take-home vehicle drivers. This will cover:

- **ZEV Operation Basics:** Understanding range, charging speeds, battery health, and regenerative braking.
- **Charging Etiquette & Best Practices:** Optimizing charging schedules, utilizing off-peak rates, and effective use of home and public charging.
- **Range Anxiety Mitigation:** Education on real-world range, charging availability, and planning for longer trips.
- **Maintenance & Support Training:** Ensure the Department fleet maintenance staff or designated external vendors receive specialized training on ZEV diagnostics, servicing, and safety protocols for high-voltage systems.

ZEV Public Safety Exemption

Reporting Narrative for ZEV Public Safety Exemption

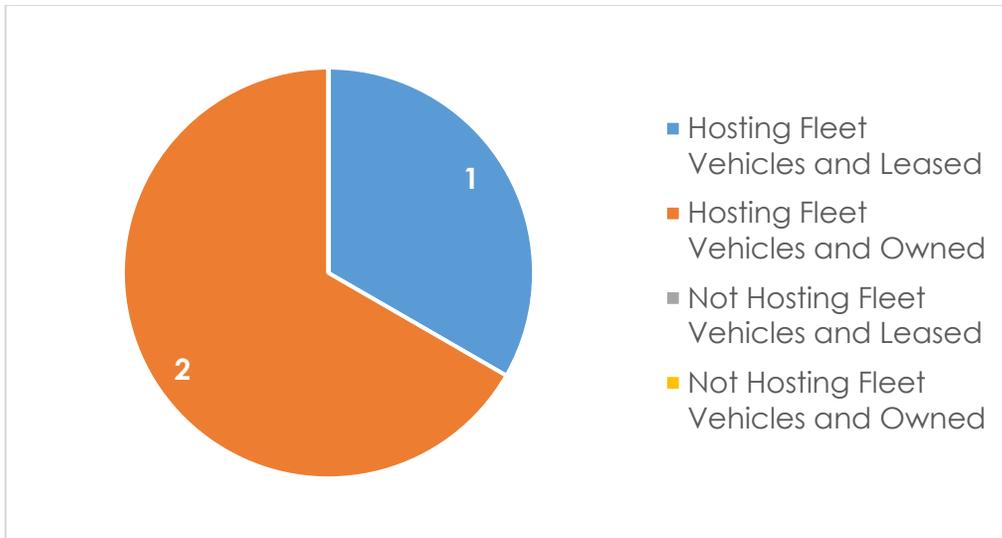
All approved Fleet Acquisition plan for Office of Protective Services vehicles are Exempt from ZEV purchasing mandates pursuant to SAM section 4121.8 Public Safety Special Performance Exemption.

Planning Narrative for ZEV Public Safety Exemption

All approved Fleet Acquisition plan for Office of Protective Services vehicles are Exempt from ZEV purchasing mandates pursuant to SAM section 4121.8 Public Safety Special Performance Exemption. The Department is evaluating the telematic data and the usage of the vehicles to determine if ZEVs are suitable to meet the needs of OPS.

Department's Parking Facilities

Graph 2.4: Parking Facilities



Reporting Narrative on Graph 2.4: Parking Facilities

The Department operates two State owned facilities (PDC and FDC) and one leased facility (CSCF). All facilities have parking on the grounds. Parking is primarily designated for staff and fleet use. There are a limited number of designated parking spaces for use by visitors at each facility. The Department does not offer public parking at any facility.

The Department facilities allow employees to charge their personal vehicles through the use of standard electrical outlets (also known as level 1 charging).

In conjunction with DGS, the Department is currently planning to install electric vehicle charging stations at PDC. The goal is to provide 5 percent of employee parking with Level 2 EV chargers and a 1:1 ratio for all electric fleet vehicles. A timeline for these installations has not been determined and will depend on available funding.

The Department will work with the Department of General Services, Office of Sustainability, Transportation Unit, to evaluate facility electrical infrastructure and options for installation of charging stations.

Reporting on Status of EVSE Projects

Table 2.9 : High Priority EVSE Projects



Facility Name	Total Parking Spaces	Existing L1 Charging Ports (2024)	Existing L2 Charging Ports (2024)	Existing L3 Charging Ports (2024)	Total Charging Ports (2024)	EV Charging Ports Needed by 2026
PDC	2047	4	4		8	50
HQ			10		10	
Total	2047	4	14	0	18	50

EV Charging Site Assessments

Reporting on 2024 Facility Site and Infrastructure Assessments

Facility Name	L1 EVSE Project Assessments	L2 EVSe Project Assessments	L3 EVSE Project Assessments	Entity that Conducted the Site Assessment
PDC		Admin Bldg Parking – 8 ports, Staff Parking Lot – 50 ports		

Total 0 58 0 0

Table 2.10 EV Charging Infrastructure Site Assessments Conducted

Planning Narrative on Table 2.10: EVSE Construction Plan

The Department purchased six HCS Series, Level 2, 240V EVSE charging stations at PDC. One dual charging station has been installed at the new Main Kitchen parking lot at the east end of the facility. PDC plans to install two dual charging stations at the General Services garage for fleet charging upon approval of the Department's Fleet Acquisition Plan and install one Level 2 dual charging station at the Administration parking lot at the front entrance of the facility. PDC is currently working with DGS, Office of Sustainability, Clean Transportation Unit, to install an additional 40 Level 2 chargers. The Department intends to work with the DGS Real Estate in 2026 to provide charging at a number of leased facilities.

EVSE guidelines and policy will be developed in conjunction with the DGS OS-CTU evaluations detailed above.

The Department is committed to evaluating current DGS EVSE pricing guidelines and policy in order to implement for our department's use. While cost recovery policies are not in place, the Department's plant operations and Facilities Planning and Support Unit staff will work closely together with the Department executive management to draft an enterprise policy applicable to all the Department locations. Further, EVSE reporting requirements and data collection efforts will be established and implemented according to the Department's fleet management policies and directives

On-going EVSE Charging Operations and Maintenance

Public EV Charging Policies

Reporting Narrative on Public EV Charging Policies

Public charging policy not required.

Planning Narrative on Public EV Charging Policies

Public charging policy not required.

Employee EV Charging Policies

Reporting Narrative on Employee EV Charging Policies

No employee EV charging policy in place

Planning Narrative on Employee EV Charging Policies

Public charging policy not required.

Fleet EV Charging Policies

Reporting Narrative for Fleet EV Charging

The establishment of comprehensive fleet EV charging policies at the Department aims to achieve the following:

- **Maximize Fleet Readiness & Operational Efficiency:** Ensure all fleet ZEVs are adequately charged and ready for deployment when needed, minimizing downtime and supporting seamless service delivery.

- **Optimize Energy Consumption & Cost Savings:** Implement strategies to leverage favorable utility rates, manage demand charges, and minimize the overall cost of electricity for fleet charging.
- **Ensure Infrastructure Scalability & Reliability:** Plan for and deploy a robust, future-proof charging infrastructure that can accommodate projected fleet growth and ensure consistent uptime.
- **Promote Responsible Energy Management:** Integrate EV charging with the broader Department's energy management goals, potentially exploring renewable energy sources and energy storage solutions.
- **Ensure Compliance & Reporting:** Adhere to all relevant state regulations (e.g., CARB ACF, utility programs, building codes) and establish clear reporting mechanisms.
- **Enhance Driver Experience & Training:** Provide clear guidelines and necessary support to fleet drivers for efficient and effective EV charging.

Infrastructure Planning and Deployment:

- **Comprehensive Site Assessment:** Conduct detailed electrical load assessments at all the Department facilities that house fleet vehicles. This includes evaluating existing grid capacity, potential upgrade requirements, and optimal locations for Level 2 (for overnight/daily charging) and potentially DC Fast Chargers (for rapid turnaround or emergency needs).
- **"Charger-to-Vehicle Ratio" Optimization:** Determine the ideal number and type of chargers needed based on fleet size, vehicle usage patterns (e.g., daily mileage, dwell time), and charging speed requirements, aiming for efficiency without overbuilding.
- **Scalability Design:** Ensure initial infrastructure investments are designed with future expansion in mind, minimizing costly upgrades as the ZEV fleet grows.
- **Home Charging Integration:** For take-home fleet vehicles, establish clear policies and support mechanisms for home charging. This includes:
- **Feasibility Assessment:** A standardized process to evaluate an employee's home electrical capacity, parking setup, and homeowner/landlord approvals.
- **Equipment Provision/Reimbursement:** Policies for providing, subsidizing, or reimbursing the cost of Level 2 charging equipment for eligible employees.

- **Reimbursement for Electricity:** A transparent and equitable method for reimbursing employees for electricity consumed by assigned ZEVs at home (e.g., kWh-based reimbursement, per-mile rate, or smart charger data integration).
- **Strategic Public/Depot Charging Network:** Identify key Department facilities that can serve as central charging hubs, supplementing home charging and providing options for longer-range missions or vehicles that don't go home with staff.
- **Time-of-Use (TOU) Rate Optimization:** Mandate the use of networked "smart" charging systems capable of scheduling charging sessions during off-peak utility rate hours to minimize electricity costs.
- **Load Management Strategies:** Implement charging management software to actively manage the electrical load across multiple chargers, preventing demand charge spikes that can significantly increase electricity bills, especially for larger facilities.
- **Renewable Energy Integration:** Explore opportunities to integrate on-site renewable energy generation (e.g., solar carports) and battery energy storage systems (BESS) with fleet charging infrastructure to reduce reliance on grid power during peak times and enhance resilience.
- **Utility Program Participation:** Actively engage with local utility providers (e.g., PG&E, SCE, SDG&E) to leverage all available fleet electrification programs, incentives, and technical assistance.
- **Lifecycle Cost Analysis:** Prioritize decisions based on the total cost of ownership (TCO) for both vehicles and charging infrastructure, factoring in purchase price, incentives, electricity costs, and maintenance.
- **Centralized Charging Management System (CMS):** Implement a robust CMS that provides real-time visibility into charger status, usage, energy consumption, and vehicle charging progress. This system will be essential for:
- **Remote Monitoring & Diagnostics:** Proactively identify and troubleshoot charging issues.
- **Reporting & Analytics:** Generate data for compliance, cost analysis, and optimization.
- **Access Control:** Manage who can access specific chargers (e.g., fleet vehicles only).

- **Preventative Maintenance Program:** Establish a rigorous preventative maintenance schedule for all charging equipment, ensuring cleanliness, proper functionality, and regular software updates to maximize uptime and extend asset life.
- **Rapid Response & Repair:** Define clear protocols and responsibilities for addressing charging station malfunctions, aiming for minimal downtime.
- **Data Collection & Reporting:** Mandate consistent collection of key data points (e.g., kWh dispensed per vehicle/charger, charging session duration, peak charging times, vehicle readiness rates) to inform ongoing policy adjustments and fulfill CARB reporting requirements.
- **Cybersecurity Protocols:** Implement strong cybersecurity measures for all networked charging infrastructure and data management systems.

Planning Narrative for Fleet EV Charging

The next steps to developing a plan involves meeting with management at PDC to discuss the development of a EV charging policy and getting approval from the Department's HR and Legal Team. The executive management team at PDC will be responsible for developing employee EV charging plans.

Hydrogen Fueling Infrastructure

Planning Narrative for Hydrogen Fueling Infrastructure

The Department possesses no hydrogen fueling stations and has no future plans to install hydrogen fueling infrastructure. Furthermore, as there are no FCVs in the Department's current fleet and no planned future purchases, it would not be cost-effective to install hydrogen fueling infrastructure. Currently, there are no hydrogen fueling stations in the vicinity of the CSCF located in Cathedral City, California. Similarly, the hydrogen fueling station closest to the PDC is located eighty-seven (87) miles away in Coalinga, California.

CHAPTER 3 – ENERGY

Department Mission and Building Infrastructure

The Department currently operates one State developmental center (DC), which is licensed and certified as an Intermediate Care Facility Developmentally Disabled (ICF/DD) service facility. The Department also operates one smaller, state-operated community facility (CF) licensed as an ICF/DD facility, and FDC is in cold shutdown.

The primary mission of the DC/CF facilities is to provide 24-hour habilitation and treatment services for individuals with developmental disabilities designed to increase levels of independence, functioning skills, and opportunities for making choices, including the identification of services and supports to achieve their goals.

A person-centered planning approach is utilized, involving the individual, developmental center and regional center staff, parents, other appropriate family members or legal representatives to identify and meet the service and treatment needs of the individuals. Services are designed to include activities that involve all aspects of daily living, which include residential services through skill training, specialized medical and dental healthcare, physical/occupational/ speech therapies and language development, and leisure and recreational opportunities. In addition, individuals under age 22 attend school either in the community or in DC/CF classes. Adults participate in a wide variety of vocational and skill-development programs both at the DC and/or in the local community.

Reporting Narrative for “Department Mission and Building Infrastructure”

The Department maintains two locations, Porterville Developmental Center (PDC) and Fairview Developmental Center (FDC). These locations are comprised of 206 structures, which total approximately 2,343,265 square feet of space. Building types include but are not limited to residential housing units, public and support buildings (auditoriums, chapels, plant operations shops, offices, and warehouses), medical clinics, labs, hospitals, schools, and kitchen buildings. FDC is currently in warm shutdown and is implementing cold shutdown by December 16, 2025. Consequently, this chapter will focus on PDC.

In addition to the building assets detailed above, PDC’s built infrastructure that consumes purchased energy consists of the following: a water production field

with eight independent water wells, a booster pump station and chlorine generator, as well as a nitrate removal system for potable water distribution. PDC's wastewater system consists of multiple lift stations and a sewage grinder.

The central boiler and chiller plant consumes natural gas and electricity to provide steam and chilled water, which are used to heat and cool most of the buildings on site. Steam is also utilized to prepare food in the main kitchen. Annex buildings and the 96 bed units utilize grid electricity and/or natural gas for climate control.

Total Purchased Energy

Table 3.1: Total Purchased Energy 2023 and 2024

Purchased Energy	2003 Baseline Quantity	Unit	2023 Quantity	2024 Quantity	Percent Qty. Change 2003-24
Electricity	474,782,387	kWh	18,779,489.30	19,508,262	-96
Less EV Charging		kWh	-	-	
Less Renewable Energy Generated and used onsite		kWh	-		
Natural Gas	2,098,541	therms	1,404,876.50	1,302,383	-38
Propane		gallons	-	-	
Fuel Oil		gallons	-	-	
Steam		pounds	-	-	
Chilled H2O		kBtu	-	-	
TOTALS	300,723,952	kBtu Site	204,563,267	196,800,479	-35

Department Energy Use

Reporting High Energy Use Facilities

Table 3.2: Facilities with Largest 2024 Energy Consumption

Facility Name	Floor Area (ft ²)	Site Energy (kBTU)	Source Energy (kBTU)	Source EUI (kBTU/ft ² -yr)
PDC	1,210,503	116,692,382	211,402,825	175

FDC	1,102,715	96,260,400	160,901,659	146
Total for Facilities in this Table	2,313,218	212,952,782	372,304,484	---
Total for all Department Facilities	2,313,218	225,571,204	391,410,385	---
Percent of Totals	100	94	95	---

Energy Efficiency Solutions for Largest Energy Using Buildings

Planning Outline PO3a: Planning for Facilities with Largest Energy Use

Facility Name	Proposed Energy Efficiency Solutions
PDC	Solar project in planning stage
FDC	No updates planned

Planning Narrative for PO3a: Building Energy Efficiency

Individual buildings are not metered, therefore, a comprehensive consumption data report is not available. The Department is planning to install utility meters on the main utilities to each building, measuring electrical, water, and steam usage.

Porterville Developmental Center has been determined to be a “Historic District.” The historic district status of our buildings greatly reduces the opportunities to reduce consumption by remodeling to increase energy efficiency. Additionally, the closure of the general treatment portion of the facility has been reversed to a degree, increasing energy consumption. Many buildings that were previously closed and vacant have been revived for other uses by the Department and other state entities in response to local wildfires and the pandemic. Five previously vacant buildings are now housing Cal Fire occupancies.

A recently completed project where the Department ran into a roadblock with the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) was the PDC Administration Building window replacement project. The PDC Administration Building is original to the campus and is the only building over 100,000 square feet. The original scope of work involved changing out all existing single pane windows with more energy efficient double pane windows. However, with PDC deemed as a historic district, the project required OHP’s approval. OHP denied the request, which prolonged the project timeline and added additional cost to the project.

Working with DGS to develop an alternative solution, it was decided to install interior storm windows instead. The theoretical R value measuring resistance to heat gain or loss on the interior storm windows is estimated to increase from an R value of 1 to an R value of 3-3.5. Any future project involving the renovation of any existing exterior buildings may require additional time and funds.

In the Department's Five-Year Capital Outlay Plan, the Department identified a project to replace six 70-year-old buildings with ten, adding approximately 110,000 square feet of more environmentally sophisticated residential buildings to accommodate the Department's service provision needs into the future. If approved, the Department will collaborate with the DGS Sustainability team on the design, and DGS will serve as the construction lead.

These replacement residential buildings will be located on the grounds of the existing PDC. Therefore, all energy parameters as detailed in this Chapter will be applicable to these future buildings. The new buildings will be designed and constructed to all modern codes, including Title 24 energy requirements. The buildings will be LEED certified and designed to incorporate on-site renewable energy generation.

Zero Net Energy (ZNE)

Reporting on Existing Building ZNE

Table 3.3 Zero Net Energy Buildings

Status of ZNE Buildings	Numbers of Buildings	Floor Area (ft ²)	Percent of Building Area
Buildings Completed and Verified	0	0	
Building in Design or under construction	0	0	
Building Proposed for before 2025 (but not in design or construction)	0	0	
Totals for ZNE Buildings by 2025	0	0	
Totals for All Department Buildings by 2025	0	0	
Percent ZNE by 2025	0	0	

Planning Narrative of Table 3.3: Zero Net Energy Buildings

State policies set forth the following milestones for state zero net energy buildings:

- 2017 – 100 percent of new construction, major renovations and build-to-suit leases beginning design after 10/23/2017 to be ZNE
- 2025 – 50 percent of total existing building area will be ZNE

Given the age of the Department's building portfolio and the limited life expectancy associated with their use, the Department has determined that it is not cost effective to pursue ZNE projects on existing buildings.

New Construction Exceeds Title 24 by 15 Percent

Table 3.4: New Building Construction Exceeding Title 24 by 15 Percent

New Buildings Exceeding Title 24 by 15 Percent	Number of Buildings	Floor Area (ft²)
Completed Since July 2012	1	29,075
Under Design or Construction	0	0
Proposed Before 2025	0	0

Reporting Narrative of Table 3.4 New Building Construction Exceeding Title 24 by 15 Percent

The Department received a Certificate of Occupancy on the new main kitchen at PDC in 2014. The main kitchen is part of the Secure Treatment Program facilities and utilizes electricity and natural gas for climate control. The building is LEED Gold certified. This parameter will be incorporated into the building plans and specifications for all proposed new buildings.

Existing Buildings Energy Efficiency

Reporting on Energy Efficiency for Existing Buildings

Table 3.5: Department-Wide Energy Trends (if available)

Year	Floor Area (ft ²)	Total Source kBTU Consumption	Department Average EUI (Source kBtu /square foot)
Baseline Year 2003	2,188,979	474,782,387	217
2013	2,190,863	444,160,388	203
2014	2,285,060	411,445,791	180
2015	2,313,218	410,314,586	177
2016	2,313,218	450,267,752	195
2017	2,313,218	434,106,024	188
2018	2,313,218	427,847,713	185
2019	2,313,218	420,139,949	182
2020	2,313,218	417,976,695	181
2021	2,313,218	426,969,439	185
2022	2,313,218	391,410,385	169
2023	2,313,218	204,563,272	88
2024	2,313,218	196,800,479	85
Percent Change 2003-24	6	-59	-61

Reporting Narrative for Table 3.5: Department-Wide Energy Trends

Table 3.5 details the last several years of energy use for the two existing facilities that were operated through 2024 against the 2003 baseline. Energy use has been reduced by 277,981,908 kBTU or 59 percent.

Energy reduction trends are expected to continue as FDC transitions into cold shutdown. The Department has not conducted any major energy reduction or facility retrofit projects designed to reduce energy consumption.

The ongoing closure of the Department facilities and uncertain use of remaining buildings constrained options, while long payback periods also contributed to the prevention and consideration of major projects. PDC completed an Energy Management System study as part of the pursuit of a comprehensive control system that will be installed after the facility master plan is finalized. Additional energy efficiency projects, such as a boiler and chiller upgrade, were completed in 2025.

Building systems continue to be maintained in accordance with manufacturer guidelines, and the Department will consider energy assessment projects during the master planning of PDC.

Energy Savings Projects

Table 3.6: Summary of Energy Savings Projects 2023-2024

Year Funded	Estimated Energy Savings (kBtu/yr.)	Floor Area Retrofit (sq. ft.)	Percent of Department Floor Area
2023	N/A	N/A	N/A
2024	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	N/A	N/A	N/A

Reporting Narrative for Table 3.6 Energy Savings Projects 2022-2024

The Department looks to incorporate energy efficiency upgrades when possible, during facility repair/ remodel projects. No energy surveys have been conducted during the past 2 years. The Department plans to reach out to DGS Office of Sustainability in the future to conduct energy audits.

Demand Response (DR)

Participating in DR Utility Programs & Participating in DR Events

Table 3.7 : Demand Response (DR) Program Participation

Demand Response	Total Number of Buildings	Total Nominated Reduction (kW)	Total Curtailment in 2023 (kW)	Total Curtailment in 2024 (kW)
Enrolled with Enersponse	0			
Participate in DR				
Participate in ADR				
Total Participating (DR/ADR)	0	0	0	0
Enrolled in DR/ADR in 2025				
Under Construction or Renovation during 2025				
Ineligible to Participate				
Entire Agency's Building Portfolio	0			

Planning Narrative for Table 3.7: Demand Response (DR) Program Participation

Porterville Developmental Center has not formally participated in demand response because it is a 24-hour facility that cares for individuals with I/DD with

a hospital on its grounds. PDC is currently enrolled in a demand response program with Enersponse to facilitate DR participation where feasible.

Renewable Energy

Table 3.8: 2024 On-Site and Off-Site Renewable Energy

Status	Number of Sites	Capacity (kW)	2024 Power Generation (kWh)	Percent of Total Annual Power Use
On-Site Renewables in Operation or Construction	0	0	0	0
On-Site Renewables Planned	0	0	0	0
On-Site Renewables Totals	0	0	0	0
Department-Wide Total Energy Use (kWh equivalent)	-	-	0	0
Off-Site Renewable Totals	0	0	0	0
Off-Site Renewables Planned	0	0	0	0
Off-Site Renewables Combined Current & Planned	0	0	0	0
Current Combined On-Site and Off-Site Renewable Energy	0	0	0	0
Additional Planned On-Site and Off-Site Renewables	0	0	0	0

Planning Narrative for Table 3.8, for all Existing Building Renewable Energy

The Department does not currently produce any on-site renewable energy. PDC is in discussion with DGS regarding a solar array for the facility, and the project is still in the pre-design/ study phase.

Monitoring-Based Commissioning (MBCx)

Table 3.9: Current & Potential MBCx Projects



Facility	Building Name	Floor Area (sq. ft.)	MBCx Capable, Difficult, or No EMS	MBCx Projected Start Date	MBCx Projected Cost (\$ if known)
PDC	ALL	1,086,264	Difficult	N/A	N/A
FDC	ALL	1,102,715	Difficult	N/A	N/A

Planning Narrative for Table 3.9: MBCx Status of Buildings

The Department has installed EMCS only on the HVAC systems at PDC. Because the HVAC on each building are replaced at various times, there are multiple EMCS being utilized. This has created issues with stocking different parts and electronics due to incompatibility. There are also different programming languages from one manufacturer to another. Each manufacturer requires specific software and hardware, and must be run on separate servers or compartmentalized servers. The different systems also require separate reporting files, resulting in difficulties with training staff and spending extra time to compile and format the data from various reports into one file.

A comprehensive EMS study was previously completed. However, until a comprehensive master plan for the facility is completed, MBCx activities will not be pursued.

Building Controls

Reporting on EMS/BMS/Controls Building Capability

Table 3.10: Building Controls

Equipment Controls	Percent of Buildings Controlled Remotely Offsite	Percent of Buildings with Controls Onsite	Percent of Total Buildings
Lighting	0	100	100
HVAC: EMS/BMS	0	100	100
HVAC: Smart Thermostats	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other: _____			

Planning Narrative for Table 3.10: EMS/BMS/Controls Building Capability

The Department is actively upgrading Building Management Systems controls during deferred maintenance and special repair projects. Structures utilizing outdated controls on equipment are upgraded to current standards during the

maintenance process. Funding and access are two obstacles that the Department faces when upgrading buildings. Due to the nature of the facilities, swing space is always required when working on residences. Additionally, funding is limited and must be prioritized among other maintenance and repair issues to keep the facilities operational.

Energy Reduction Strategies - Best Management Practices (BMPs)

Planning Narrative for Energy Reduction Strategies in Department Buildings Best Management Practices (BMPs)

The Department has implemented many Best Management Practices (BMPs) throughout the developmental centers where feasible. BMP improvements actively being implemented include:

- Occupancy sensor installation
- Replacing incandescent and fluorescent lighting with energy efficient LED lighting
- Ensuring new equipment purchases are energy star rated
- Replacing aging refrigerators with more efficient models
- Installing programmable thermostats in buildings where EMS/ BMS is not feasible

Due to the age of the facilities, lighting and HVAC control options are sometimes limited and the cost to upgrade is unfeasible; however, the Department actively pursues reducing energy consumption where feasible.

CHAPTER 4 - DECARBONIZATION PLAN

Decarbonization Action and Department Mission

The Department currently operates one State developmental center (DC). Porterville Developmental Center is licensed and certified as Intermediate Care Facility/Developmentally Disabled (ICF/DD). Fairview Developmental Center (FDC) is moving to cold shutdown. The Department also operates one smaller, state-operated community facility (CF) licensed as an ICF/DD facility. For this roadmap, we are only reporting on PDC.

The PDC campus is approximately 640 Acres and includes over 130 buildings of various sizes, for a combined total of over 1.2 million GSF. These buildings support various functions, including residential units, classrooms, offices/administration, plant operations, storage, recreation, medical facilities, a kitchen, and various other utilities.

The Department uses electricity, natural gas, and propane to operate these facilities, primarily for space heating, domestic hot water, cooking, and process loads, including laundry. The Department is reducing emissions through energy efficiency projects and improved energy management. These actions support progress toward the 2035 carbon neutrality target in Senate Bill 1203.

Authority Cited: Senate Bill 1203 (SB 1203) requires DGS to develop and publish a plan by January 1, 2026, that describes the required actions and investments needed to net-zero greenhouse gas emissions from state operations by 2035. The plan must include cost estimates for the identified actions and investments and ensure that these requirements are reflected in the sustainability roadmaps of all state agencies. The cost of decarbonization strategies can be used for future budget proposals.

Senate Bill 1203 requires state agencies to develop and implement a plan to achieve net-zero emissions in their operations by 2035. Primary actions to decarbonize agency operations include building electrification, energy efficiency improvements, and the installation or procurement of renewable energy. Agencies will update these plans every two years to track progress toward the 2035 goal.

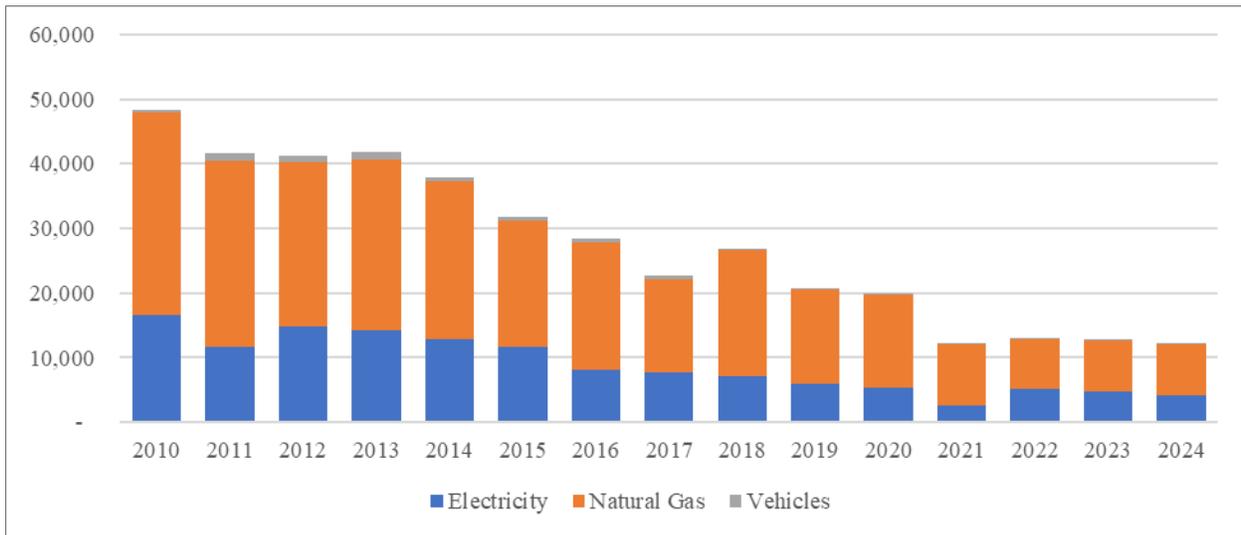
This chapter focuses on decarbonization plans for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions related to onsite building operations. Fleet vehicles and other sources are addressed in Chapter 2 – Zero Emission Vehicles.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

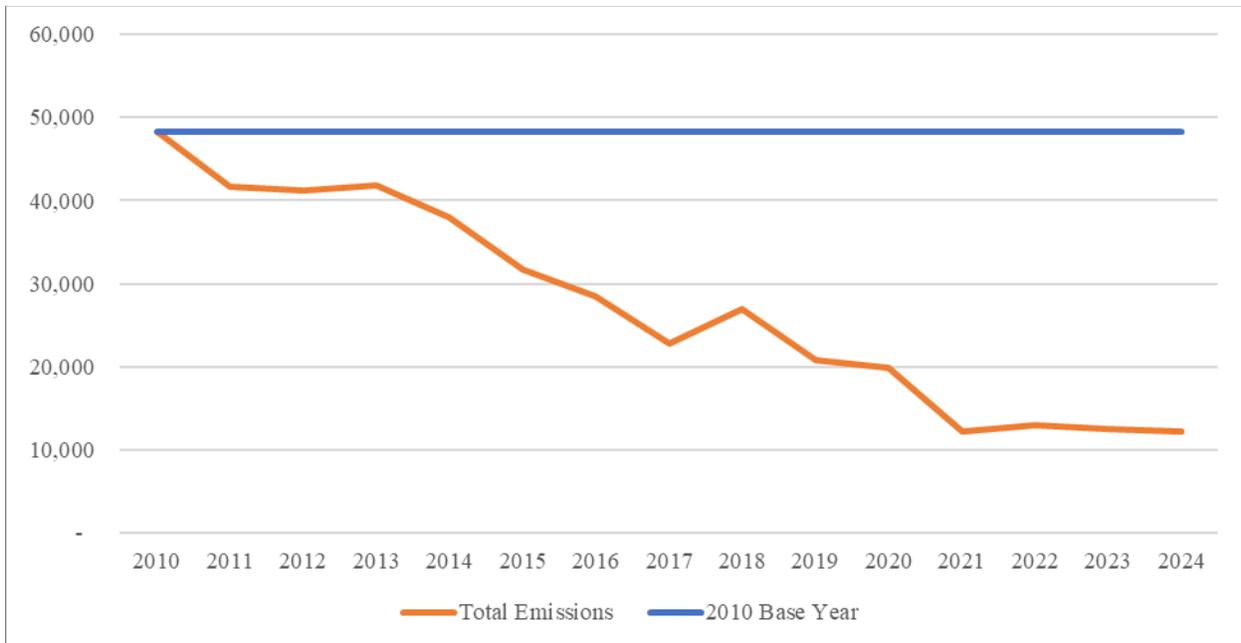
Authority Cited: State agencies were directed to take actions to reduce entity-wide greenhouse gas emissions by at least 10 percent by 2015 and 20 percent by 2020, as measured against a 2010 baseline. Looking forward, SB 1203 declares that state agencies will aim to achieve net-zero emissions of GHGs no later than January 1, 2035, or as feasible thereafter.

Table 4.1 GHG Emissions since 2010 (Metric Tons)

Emissions Summary



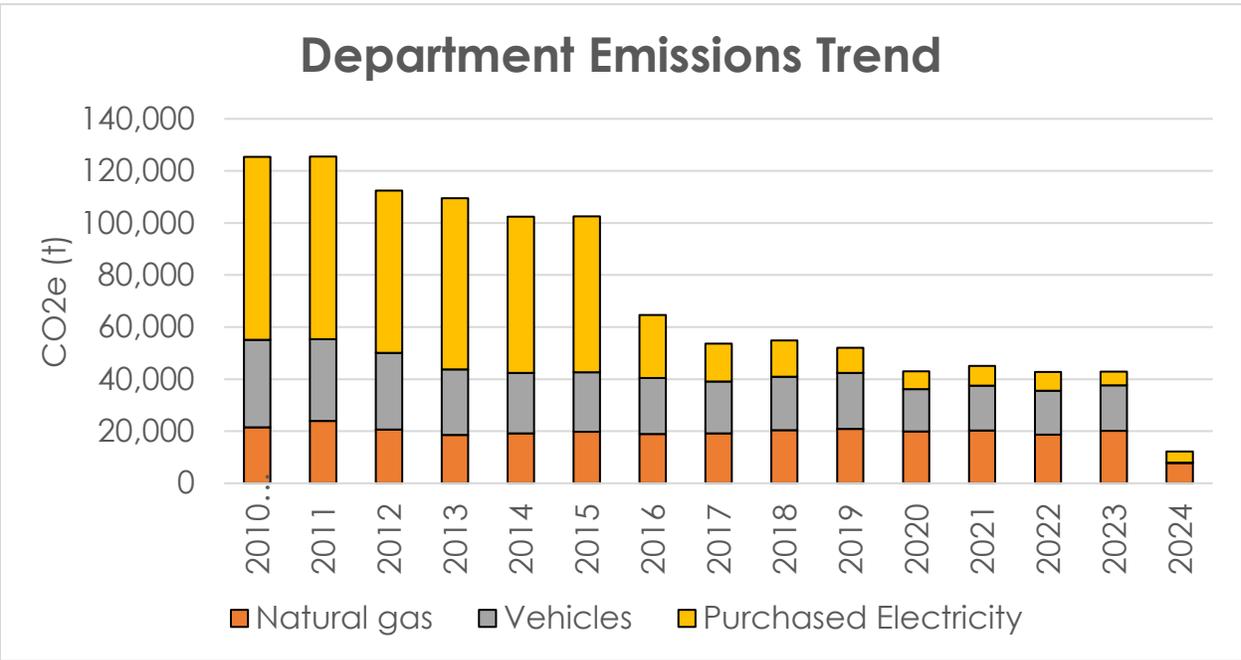
Progress Towards Zero GHG Emissions





Emissions Source	Natural gas	Vehicles	Purchased Electricity	Total
2010 Baseline	21,556	33,588	70,272	125,416
2011	23,962	31,380	70,225	125,567
2012	20,587	29,461	62,340	112,388
2013	18,516	25,251	65,778	109,545
2014	19,233	23,165	59,956	102,354
2015	19,741	22,954	59,870	102,565
2016	18,996	21,460	24,234	64,690
2017	19,210	19,901	14,570	53,681
2018	20,361	20,533	13,956	54,850
2019	20,841	21,533	9,717	52,091
2020	19,906	16,214	6,938	43,058
2021	20,231	17,264	7,622	45,117
2022	18,662	16,871	7,196	42,729
2023	20,136	17,517	5,220	42,873
2024	7,763	452	4,237	12,212
Percent Change since Baseline	-64	-99	-94	-90

Graph 4.1 GHG Emissions since 2010



Note: The remaining content of Chapter 4 will focus on GHG emissions generated from stationary equipment within buildings ONLY. Emissions from transportation, fleet, and other sources, along with the past efforts made, are not included.

Department's Decarbonization Approach

The Department's approach to decarbonization includes a review of existing building data, energy use data, and benchmarking information, to inform project recommendations and costs. Energy efficiency projects are recommended first to reduce overall Scope 1 and 2 emissions, followed by electrification projects to reduce or eliminate Scope 1 emissions.

In addition to energy efficiency and electrification projects, renewable energy projects and options for procuring clean power are considered as part of a roadmap to achieve carbon-neutrality for Scope 2 emissions. Senate Bill 100 (SB 100) requires California energy suppliers to provide 100 percent carbon-free power by 2045, and Senate Bill 1020 (SB 1020) requires state agencies to purchase 100 percent carbon free electricity by 2035. Achieving net-zero carbon emissions for Scope 2 sources by 2035 will require the Department to pursue renewable energy and clean power projects.

Existing Conditions Assessment

Carbon Inventory Worksheet

A carbon inventory of the existing equipment at the facility was compiled based on a survey of the existing equipment. It primarily includes gas-fired heating and process load equipment.

Table 4.2 Option B: Baseline Property Inventory – Owned Facilities

Property Name	Building Count	Total Square Footage	Typical Fossil Fuel Consuming Equipment	Total Property Emissions (MTCO ₂ e)
PORTERVILLE DC	132	1,206,802	NG Furnace NG Unit Heater NG RTU NG HHW Boiler NG Wall Mount NG Central WH Central Plant NG Unitized WH Kitchen Laundry Process	5,996

Central Utility Plant and Energy Intensive Operations Inventory

Table 4.2: Central Utility Plant Inventory

Existing Plant Type	Property Name	Connected Building Count	Natural Gas Consumption (Therms)	Fuel Oil Consumption (kBtu)	Total Carbon Emissions (CO2e)
Natural Gas Steam Boiler Plant	PORTERVILLE DC	42	399,411	0	2,120

Decarbonization Measures

Building Electrification Measures

The Department has identified several potential measures that can be implemented to achieve its decarbonization goals. The majority of these measures will require funding to implement. The table below describes the impact of full electrification. The Department will prioritize these measures as funding is available and will evaluate the use of electric or heat pump technology while replacing any end-of-life gas fired equipment, whether it is used for space heating, DHW or process load such as kitchen equipment.

Table 4.3: Building Electrification Measure Summary

Project Type	Project Count	Fossil Fuel Savings (kBtu)	Electricity Savings (kWh)	Emissions Savings (MTCO2e)	Utility Cost Impact (\$)
DHW_AWHP WH	1	102,900	-7,725	3.93	\$335
DHW Hybrid HP WH	18	1,928,000	-144,781	73.69	\$6,274
DHW Instant ER WH	7	6,100	-1,464	0.03	-\$239
HVAC_AWHP	3	1,907,300	-214,237	58.83	-\$12,100
HVAC_HP RTU	13	819,900	-83,182	27.06	-\$2,904
HVAC_HP WALL UNIT	13	425,600	-43,162	14.05	-\$1,503
HVAC_INFRARED HEATER	8	1,026,700	-122,789	30.19	-\$8,438
HVAC_SPLIT SYSTEM	6	147,900	-15,026	4.88	-\$529
Process AWHP Pool Heat	1	300,800	-13,593	13.28	\$3,298
Process HP Dryer	47	10,684,800	-1,152,043	339.12	-\$55,378

CUP Electrification Options

The Department recently replaced all the boilers at the PDC central unit plant (CUP) with new gas fired boilers. The utility savings resulting from this measure would not justify replacing these brand-new boilers with electric boilers before their end of useful life.

Table 4.4: CUP Measure Summary

Property Name	Recommended Strategy	Fossil Fuel Savings (kBtu)	Electricity Savings (kWh)	Emissions Savings (MTCO ₂ e)	Utility Cost Impact (\$)
PDC	CUP_GSHP+HRC+BOILER	39,940,000	-2,499,845	1,626	258,732

Building Energy Efficiency Measures

The Department's approach to energy efficiency includes gradually retrofitting the current lighting with LED fixtures/lamps. They will continue to pursue this approach until all lighting has been changed to LED.

Table 4.5: Energy Efficiency Measure Summary

Project Type	Project Count	Fossil Fuel Savings (kBtu)	Electricity Savings (kWh)	Emissions Savings (MTCO ₂ e)	Utility Cost Impact (\$)
Lighting LED	127	0	940,152	186.26	\$242,380
RCx	4	286,200	180,281	50.91	\$52,950
DHW Hybrid HP WH (EFF)	9	0	26,562	5.26	\$6,848

Decarbonization Action Plan

The Department is committed to achieving an overall net-zero carbon operation for its stationary assets by 2035. Actions have been split into short-term, mid-term and long-term plans to align with existing infrastructure conditions, deferred maintenance plans, and five-year infrastructure plans. The Department is working towards this goal by replacing any gas fired process dryers with Electric dryers as they reach end of life. Additional measures listed below will be implemented as funding becomes available.

Short-Term Actions (2026–2030)

- Electrification Projects:
 - Replacing any remaining gas fired process dryers with Electric dryers as they reach end of life

- Replace natural gas instant water heater with instant electric water heater (tankless).
- Replace electric resistance DHW heaters with more efficient heat pump water heater.
- Replace natural gas pool heating equipment with heat pump alternatives.
- Energy Efficiency Upgrades:
 - Complete LED retrofit for all remaining fluorescent bulbs at PDC.
 - Conduct pilot Retro-Commissioning (RCx) process to identify and optimize building controls, prioritizing distribution centers.
- Infrastructure & Planning:
 - Validate electrical capacity at Headquarters with local utility providers.
 - Allocate rooftop or outdoor space for heat pump unit installations.
 - Develop monitoring protocols for utility bills, particularly for sites with hybrid heat pump water heaters.

Mid-Term Actions (2031–2035)

- Additional Electrification:
 - Replace natural gas unit heaters or infrared heaters with electric heaters in the Maintenance Shop, Nursery, and Recreation buildings
 - Replace natural gas furnace with heat pump split system in the relocatable classrooms and apartments
- Operational Optimization:
 - Implement automated building control systems if current controls are pneumatic, to improve operational efficiency.
 - Expand RCx projects to all facilities to maximize Scope 2 emissions reductions and utility cost savings.
- Supply Management:
 - Continue collaboration with utility providers to leverage incentives and grid modernization programs.
 - Explore options for on-site renewable energy installations

Long-Term Actions (2035 and Beyond)

- Full Electrification:
 - Pursue other electrification projects subject to funding availability. These may include:
 - Replace natural gas domestic hot water heaters with electrified heat pump water heaters

- Replace natural gas rooftop units with packaged heat pump units
 - Replace natural gas boilers with air-to-water heat pumps or geothermal heat pumps
 - Central plant Electrification – replacing gas boilers with electric. This will be implemented only after the end of life of the current gas boiler, which has recently been replaced, so immediate replacement will not be commercially viable.
 - Replace natural gas stoves/ovens with induction and electric options
- Sustainability & Maintenance:
 - Maintain carbon neutrality through ongoing monitoring, maintenance, and upgrades of electrification and efficiency systems.
 - Evaluate and pilot emerging technologies such as advanced heat pumps, thermal storage, or onsite renewable energy integration.
 - Policy Adaptation:
 - Update decarbonization plans in alignment with evolving state policies and technological advancements.
 - Foster a continuous improvement culture within DDS's operations, embedding sustainability into all capital planning.

Existing Challenges

- **Electrical Capacity Constraints:** *Validating and potentially upgrading electrical infrastructure at PDC to support new heat pump systems will require coordination and capital investment.*
- **Historic Site:** *The site architecture is considered historic and installing any new externally visible equipment or modifying any existing facades or rooflines is restricted in most cases.*
- **Cost Implications:** *Switching to fully electric heating systems would require capital investments and can have an increase of operating costs due to higher equivalent energy costs and demand charges. The Department will need to seek affordable rates.*
- **Life Cycle of Existing Equipment:** *Some existing heating systems that would require electrification still have significant remaining life by 2035 and would require large investments.*
- **Technological Integration:** *Transitioning from pneumatic or local digital control systems to automated and direct digital building controls necessitates careful planning, system integration, and training. This will likely require large initial investment.*

- **Budget and Staffing:** Availability of funding and skilled personnel to manage and execute decarbonization projects on schedule.

Decarbonization Action Plan Implementation

Table 4.6: Decarbonization Strategy Summary

Project Type	Project Count	Emissions Savings (MTCO ₂ e)	Timeline
DHW Instantaneous Heaters Pool Heater Process Dryers	56	356	Short-term: Complete all projects by 2030
HVAC Infrared Heaters HVAC Split systems	14	35	Mid-Term: Complete both projects during major renovations by 2035
HVAC Wall units HVAC Roof top Units DHW Boilers with HP Process Kitchen Equipment CUP Electrification	56	445	Long-Term: Complete project near anticipated end-of-life during major renovations by 2040. Invest in carbon offsets during this intervening period

Pilot and Priority Projects

In order to assess the initial impact of the measures, the Department will conduct a few pilot and high priority measures that can be implemented fairly easily as part of normal end of life equipment replacement.

Table 4.7: Pilot and Priority Projects for Initial Implementation

Project	Description	Timeline
Replace Gas dryers with Electric Dryers	These are fairly simple to implement and would not require a significant change to the electrical distribution system in the buildings	2-3 Years

Project Funding and Incentives

The Department will evaluate resources needed to fund these Decarbonization projects:

- Many decarbonization measures can be completed at the end of equipment life as part of a deferred maintenance program. Examples of these types of projects include heat pump water heaters and heat pump rooftop units.

- Larger projects, such as converting natural gas boilers to electric air to water heat pumps, will need to be completed as capital projects.
- Some energy efficiency and some electrification projects may be completed through energy savings performance contract (ESPC) projects. However, that will required detailed analysis of savings and more accurate cost estimates.
- We will also research and identify other applicable incentive programs (federal, state, or local utilities) relevant to major project types.

Table 4.8: Funding Opportunity Summary

Project Type	Applicable Funding Mechanisms	Potential Utility Incentives
All	To be determined	

CHAPTER 5 - WATER EFFICIENCY AND CONSERVATION

Department Mission and Water Use

The Department's two state owned campuses are comprised of 206 structures, which total approximately 2,343,265 square feet of space. Building types include but are not limited to residential housing units; public and support buildings such as auditoriums, chapels, plant operations shops, offices, warehouses; medical clinics, labs, and hospitals; schools, and kitchen buildings. PDC's Secure Treatment Areas are operational, but the General Treatment Area has been closed, and FDC is currently in cold shutdown.

Porterville Developmental Center has extensive water production facilities and produces their own water from groundwater sources. FDC purchases its water from the local water district, and table 5.1 details the total purchased water.

Reporting on Total Purchased Water

Table 5.1: Total Purchased Water

Purchased Water	2023 Quantity (Gallons)	2024 Quantity (Gallons)	2023 Cost (\$/yr.)	2024 Cost (\$/yr.)
Potable	98,967,000	105,298,508	Not Available	Not Available
Recycled Water	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE

Reporting Narrative on Table 5.1: Total Purchased Water

The Department has engaged in landscape turf reduction, irrigation efficiency enhancement projects, and leak detection and reduction projects. The Department recognizes that landscaping is a significant contributor to the overall water use at our facilities and efforts to reduce landscaping water use have contributed significantly to the overall reduction of water use at our facilities.

The programs operate on a 24-hour basis, many visitors and guests are intermittently on grounds and several buildings are leased and/or loaned to other state entities, resulting in additional coordination to manage water consumption.

The facilities currently do not have infrastructure in place to utilize recycled water. As funding becomes available, the Department is open to pursuing recycled water.

Planning Narrative on Table 5.1: Total Purchased Water

Routine water conservation strategies are in place and water costs are recorded.

Reporting on Properties with Largest Purchased Water Use per Capita per Day.

Table 5.1: Properties with Purchased Largest Water Use Per Capita

Building Name	Area (sq. ft.)	Ave. Daily Building Occupants	Total 2024 Gallons	Total 2024 Irrigation in Gallons (if known)	Gallons per Capita/Day
Fairview DC	1,102,715		20,492,208	NO DATA	Not Valid
Porterville DC	1,210,503	1,210,503	84,806,300		
Total for Buildings in This Table	2,313,218		105,298,508		
Total for All Department Buildings	2,313,218		105,298,508		
Percent of Totals	100		100		

Reporting Narrative on Table 5.2: Properties with Largest Water Use Per Capita

The program operates on a 24-hour basis. Given use by visitors and other state entities, the Department has experienced challenges calculating average daily occupants for per capita totals.

Planning Narrative on Table 5.2: Properties with Largest Water Use Per Capita

Fairview Developmental Center has been in warm shutdown, resulting in an approximate 30 percent reduction in water use, which will continue as the facility transitions into cold shutdown.

Reporting on Properties with Largest Landscape Area Irrigated with Purchased Water

Table 5.2: Properties with Largest Landscape Area Irrigated with Purchased Water

Facility Name	Landscape Area (ft2)
FDC	1,038,449
Total Landscaping area for Facilities in This Table	1,038,449
Total Landscaping for All Department Facilities	1,038,449
Percent of Totals that is large landscape	100

Reporting Narrative on Table 5.3: Properties with Largest Landscape Area Using Purchased Water

Approximately 75 percent of the landscape area consists of turf grass, all of which is irrigated with potable water. No recycled water is available at the site.

Planning Narrative on Table 5.3: Properties with Largest Landscape Area Irrigated with Purchased Water

The Department has engaged in landscape turf reduction, irrigation efficiency enhancement projects, and leak detection and reduction projects. The Department recognizes that landscaping is a significant contributor to the overall water use of our facilities and efforts regarding landscaping water use reductions have contributed significantly to the overall reduction of water use at our facilities.

Reporting on The Department’s Purchased Water Use Trends from 2010 to Present

Table 5.3: Department-Wide Purchased Water Use Trends

Year	Total Occupancy /year	Total Amount Used (Gallons/year)	Percent Change From 2010 Baseline	Per capita Gallons per person per day
Baseline Year 2010		219,363,400		N/A
2018		165,880,400	-24	N/A
2019		147,268,300	-33	N/A
2020		155,033,100	-29	N/A
2021		153,981,400	-30	N/A
2022		142,706,348	-35	N/A
2023		98,967,000	-55	N/A
2024 Goal		131,778,135	-40	N/A

Reporting Narrative on Table 5.4: Purchased Water Use Trends from 2010 to Present

The Department's efforts have resulted in a 70 percent reduction in purchased water consumption.

Planning Narrative on Table 5.4: Purchased Water Use Trends from 2010 to Present

The Department is transitioning FDC into cold shutdown, resulting in further reduction in purchased water consumption.

Reporting on Table 5.5 Total Purchased Water Reductions from 2010 to Present

Table 5.4: Total Purchased Water Reductions Achieved in Gallons

Purchased Water Use	2023 Totals (Gallons) Y	2024 Totals (Gallons) Z
219,363,400	98,967,000	105,298,508
+ /- Gallons Compared to Baseline Year	-120,396,400	-114,064,892
Department- Wide Reduction as a Percent from 2010 baseline	-55	-52

Reporting Narrative on Table 5.5: Purchased Water Use Trends from 2010 to Present

Mandated water reduction goals achieved.

Planning Narrative on Table 5.5: Purchased Water Use Trends from 2010 to Present

Mandated water reduction goals achieved.

Department Indoor Water Use

Fixtures and Water Using Appliances Needs Inventories

Reporting on Building Indoor Water Fixtures and Water Using Appliances Needs

Table 5.5: Building Indoor Water Fixtures and Water Using Appliances Needs Inventories Summary

# of toilets to be replaced	# of urinals to be replaced	# of faucet aerators to be replaced	# of showerheads to be replaced *	# of clothes washers to be replaced	# of garbage disposals to be replaced.	# of pre-rinse valves to be replaced
Water Conservation achieved	Water Conservation achieved	Water Conservation achieved	Water Conservation achieved	Water Conservation achieved	Water Conservation achieved	Water Conservation achieved

Reporting Narrative on Table 5.6: Indoor Building Water Fixtures and Water Using Appliances Needs

Water Conservation achieved

Planning Narrative on Table 5.6: Indoor Building Water Fixtures and Water Using Appliances Needs

Water Conservation achieved

Water Conservation and Water Efficiency Projects for Purchased Water

Reporting on Current Indoor Water Efficiency Projects 2020- Present

Table 5.6: Summary of Current Indoor Water Efficiency Projects Completed 2020-Present or In Progress

Completed Projects per Year	Water Saved (Gallons/yr.)	Number of Indoor Water Efficiency Projects Completed	Cost Savings per Year
NO CURRENT PROJECTS			

Reporting Narrative on Table 5.7 Current Indoor Water Efficiency Projects 2020-Present

No projects planned.

Planning for Future Indoor Water Efficiency for the Next 5 Years- Building Priority Projects

Planning Outline PO5:a: Building Indoor Water Efficiency Priority Projects for the Next 5 Years

Building Name	Type of Project	Est Water Savings	Est. Start Date
NO PROJECTS PLANNED			

Planning Narrative for PO5a: Future Indoor Water Efficiency - Building Priority Projects

Indoor water efficiency achieved.

General Water Management

Reporting Narrative on General Water Management BMP

General water management BMP achieved.

Planning Narrative on General Water Management BMP

General water management BMP achieved.

Leak Detection and Repair

Reporting Narrative on Leak Detection and Repair BMP

Leak detection and repair BMP achieved.

Planning Narrative on Leak Detection and Repair BMP

Leak detection and repair BMP achieved.

Kitchen Water Conservation

Reporting Narrative on Kitchen Water Conservation BMPs, Fixtures

Kitchen water conservation BMP achieved.

Planning Narrative on Kitchen Water Conservation BMPs, Fixtures

Kitchen water conservation BMP achieved.

Laundry Facilities Water Conservation

Reporting Narrative on Laundry Facilities Water Conservation BMPS

Laundry facilities water conservation BMP achieved.

Planning Narrative on Laundry Facilities Water Conservation BMPS

Laundry facilities water conservation BMP achieved.

Department Total Nonpurchased Water Excluding Water Reuse or Recycling

Reporting on Total Nonpurchased Water Excluding Water Reuse or Recycling

Table 5.7: Department-Wide Nonpurchased Water Use

Year	Groundwater Basin(s) Name	Number of Domestic or Irrigation Wells	Groundwater Use in Gallons	Surface Water Use in Gallons	Total (Gallons/Year)
Baseline Year 2020	SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY	6	120,297,700	0	120,297,700
2023	SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY	7	79,909,577	0	79,707,577
2024	SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY	7	84,806,300	0	84,806,300

Reporting Narrative for Table 5.8: Nonpurchased Water Excluding Water Reuse or Recycling

Tasks that use nonpurchased water include drinking water, bathroom and kitchen faucets, fire protection systems and landscaping irrigation. The source of the nonpurchased water is from well water and uses nonpurchased water daily. There is no seasonality to the use of nonpurchased water.

Planning Narrative on Table 5.8: Nonpurchased Water Excluding Water Reuse or Recycling

The Department's plan to reduce its use of nonpurchase water includes turf replacement with hardscape, mulched planters, and decomposed granite features. Funding for this project was requested through DGS 2022 Water Grant Program; however, funding for the program was not restored. With no secure funding for this project, there is no estimated implementation date. The Department's plan, if this water is no longer available, is to drill new water wells and consolidate with other water systems as needed.

Reporting Narrative for Nonpurchased Water Use Trends Excluding Water Reuse or Recycling

The Department's nonpurchased water use trends downward from the baseline year. The Department will continue to plan for living landscape projects. Barriers to reducing nonpurchased water use include funding and staffing availability.

Planning Narrative on Nonpurchased Water Unavailability.

The Department's plan to reduce its use of nonpurchased water includes turf replacement with hardscape, mulched planters, and decomposed granite features. Funding for this project was requested through DGS 2022 Water Grant Program; however, funding for the program was not restored. With no secure funding for this project, there is currently no implementation date. The Department's plan, if this water is no longer available, is to drill new water wells and consolidate with other water systems as needed.

Department [Water Energy Nexus](#) Reporting

Reporting on Annual Amount of Boiler [Makeup Water](#) Used

Table 5.8: Annual Amount of Boiler Makeup Water Used

Boiler Water Use	Year 2023	Year 2024
Amount of Water Used for Makeup (Gallons)	NO DATA	NO DATA
Amount of Water Currently Reused. (Gallons)	NO DATA	NO DATA
Remaining additional water suitable for other purposes (Gallons)	NO DATA	NO DATA
Totals for all Facilities	NO DATA	NO DATA

Reporting Narrative on Table 5.9: Boiler Water Reuse Opportunities

Boiler water reuse achieved.

Planning Narrative on Table 5.9: Boiler Water Reuse Opportunities

Boiler water reuse achieved.

Reporting Narrative for Boiler Efficiency

Boiler water use efficiency achieved.

Planning Narrative for Boiler Efficiency

Boiler water use efficiency achieved.

Reporting on Cooling Towers' Water Use

Table 5.9: Cooling Tower Water Use

Cooling Tower Water Use	Year 2023	Year 2024
Amount of Water Used for Make-up (Gallons)	NO DATA	NO DATA
Totals for all Facilities	NO DATA	NO DATA

Reporting Narrative on Table 5.10: Cooling Tower Water Use.

The Department currently does not have the ability to track make-up water for the chiller system. As funding becomes available, the Department will pursue metering upgrades.

Planning Narrative on Table 5.10: Cooling Tower Water Use.

The Department currently does not have the ability to track make-up water for the chiller system. As funding becomes available, the Department will pursue metering upgrades.

Reporting Narrative on Cooling Tower Water Reuse.

The Department currently does not have the ability to reuse water for make-up water for the chiller system. As funding becomes available, the Department will pursue water reuse upgrades.

Planning Narrative on Cooling Tower Water reuse.

The Department currently does not have the ability to reuse water for make-up water for the chiller system. As funding becomes available, the Department will pursue water reuse upgrades.

Reporting Narrative on Cooling Tower Efficiency

Cooling tower water use efficiency achieved.

Planning Narrative for Cooling Tower Efficiency

Cooling tower water use efficiency achieved.

Reporting on Boiler Needs Inventories Summary

Table 5.10: Summary of 2024 Boiler Needs Inventory

Number of meters to purchase and install	Water Treatment to Install, Repair, or Upgrade	Other
-------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------	--------------

NO BOILER WATER TREATMENT NEEDS

Totals

Reporting Narrative on Table 5.11: Boiler Needs

No boiler water treatment needs.

Planning Narrative on Table 5.11: Boiler Needs

No boiler water treatment needs.

Reporting on Cooling Systems Equipment Needs Inventory Summary

Table 5.11: Summary of 2024 Cooling System Needs Inventory

Equipment Needed	Equipment Totals for all Facilities
Meters	NO COOLING SYSTEM NEEDS
Water Treatment	NO COOLING SYSTEM NEEDS
Other	NO COOLING SYSTEM NEEDS

Reporting Narrative for Table 5.12: Cooling Systems Needs

No cooling system needs.

Planning Narrative for Table 5.12: Cooling Systems Needs

No cooling system needs.

Reporting on Efficiency Projects for Boilers and Cooling Systems 2020-Present

Table 5.12: Summary of Efficiency Projects for Boilers and Cooling Systems

Project Type	Water Saved (Gallons/yr.)	Number of Completed Projects	Number of Projects in Progress
2022			2
2023			2
2024	NO DATA	1	0

Reporting Narrative on Table 5.13: Efficiency Projects for Boilers and Cooling Systems

Building boilers and cooling systems BMPS will be achieved. The boiler equipment project is scheduled for completion by the end of 2025, and the chiller and cooling tower project was completed in 2024.

Reporting Narrative for BMPs for Building Boilers and Cooling Systems

Building boilers and cooling systems BMPS achieved.

Planning Narrative for BMPs for Building Boilers and Cooling Systems

Building boilers and cooling systems BMPS achieved.

Department Outdoor Water Use:

Reporting on Outdoor Irrigation Hardware Inventory

Table 5.13: Summary of 2024 Outdoor Irrigation Hardware Needs Inventory

Irrigation Hardware Type	Total Hardware Needed
Separate meters or sub-meters	NO DATA
Irrigation controllers required with weather or soil moisture adjustment and flow sensing capabilities	NO DATA
Backflow Prevention devices	NO DATA
Flow sensors to be purchased and installed	NO DATA
Automatic rain shut-off devices	NO DATA
New pressure regulators	NO DATA
New hydrozone (s)	NO DATA
New valves	NO DATA
Filter assemblies	NO DATA
Drip irrigation emitters	NO DATA
Booster pumps	NO DATA
Rotary nozzles or other high efficiency nozzles	NO DATA

Reporting Narrative for Table 5.14: Outdoor Irrigation Hardware Needs

The Department plans to conduct a survey and study by 2027 to obtain the necessary data to determine if there is a need to update outdoor irrigation. The next steps would be to secure funding to conduct a survey and study to prioritize projects' needs.

Planning Narrative for Table 5.14: Outdoor Irrigation Hardware Needs

The Department plans to conduct a survey and study by 2027 to obtain the necessary data to determine if there is a need to update outdoor irrigation. The next steps would be to secure funding to conduct a survey and study to prioritize projects' needs.

Reporting on Outdoor Irrigation Hardware Water Efficiency Projects

Table 5.14: Summary of Outdoor Hardware Water Efficiency Projects Completed 2020 -Present or In Progress

Year Funded	Water Saved (Gallons/yr.)	Completed Hardware Water Efficiency Projects	Hardware Water Efficiency Projects in Progress
2022			
2023			
2024	NO CURRENT PROJECTS		

Planning Narrative for Table 5.15: Irrigation Hardware Water Efficiency Projects

Upgrade to irrigation hardware achieved.

Reporting Narrative on Irrigation Hardware Maintenance BMPs

Upgrade to irrigation hardware achieved.

Planning Narrative on Irrigation Hardware Maintenance BMPS

Upgrade to irrigation hardware achieved.

Reporting on Living Landscape Inventory

Table 5.15: All Facilities With > 500 sq. ft. of Living Landscape Inventory

Facilities with Landscape >500 Sq.	Total Turf (sq. ft.)	Number Of Historic Sites or Memorials	MWEL Landscape Area (sq. ft.)	Climate Appropriate Landscape Area (sq. ft.)	Groundwater Basin Name	Irrigation Source Groundwater (Yes or No)	Irrigation source is Surface Water (Yes or No)	Irrigation source is Re-use or Recycled Water
PDC	4,100,886	2	2,438,720	58,222	Tule	Yes	No	No

Reporting Narrative on Table 5.16: Living Landscape Inventory

A gazebo structure and a small, designated landscape area with trees designated as memorials is about 2,000 square feet. These historical features and designated memorials utilize grass as an integral part of the meaning and setting. The Department will continue to provide the necessary water to the designated memorial landscape area; however, it will not impact the water efficiency and conservation planning.

Reporting on Living Landscape Upgrades for the Next 5 Years

Planning Outline PO5:b: Planned Projects for Living Landscape Upgrades for the Next 5 Years

Landscape >500Sq. ft.) Facility Name	Replace Turf (Sq. ft.)	MWELO landscape area Upgrade (sq. ft.)	Climate appropriate landscape Upgrade area (sq. ft.)	Date for Achieving Upgrades
PDC	NO DATA	2,438,720	NO DATA	TBD

Planning Narrative on PO5.b Living Landscape Upgrades for the Next 5 Years

The Department plans to incorporate living landscape practices into future landscape projects.

Planning Narrative for Remaining non MWELO Compliant Living Landscape Upgrades

The Department plans to upgrade non MWELO compliant living landscape areas as funding becomes available.

Reporting on Living Landscape Water Efficiency Projects 2020 – Present

Table 5.16: Summary of Completed Living Landscaping Water Efficiency Projects

Year Funded	Est Annual Water Savings (Gallons)	Sum of MWELO Landscape installed (sq. ft.)	Sum of Climate Appropriate Landscape Installed (sq. ft.)
2022			NO CURRENT PROJECTS
2023			
2024			

Reporting Narrative on Living Landscape BMPs

Living landscape BMPS achieved.

Planning Narrative on Living Landscape BMPS

Living landscape BMPS achieved.

Reporting on Large Living Landscape Inventory (>20,000 sq. ft.)

Table 5.17: Large Landscape Inventory (>20,000 sq. ft.) and the Required Associated [Landscape Water Budget](#) Schedule

Name of Facility Sites/Locations with > 20,000 sq. ft. of Landscaping	Landscape Area per Facility (Sq. Ft.)	Water Budget per Facility (Gallons)	EPA WaterSense or Irrigation Association Certified Staff per Facility
PDC	4,100,886	NO DATA	NO DATA

Reporting on Achieving Large Living Landscape Requirements (>20,000 sq. ft.)

By 2027, the Department aims to complete a comprehensive landscape survey and study. Leveraging insights from this study, the Department will develop future projects to enhance landscaping and upgrade irrigation systems as funding permits.

Planning Outline PO5:c: Achieving Large Living Landscape Area Requirements (>20,000 sq. ft.)

Facility Name	Landscaping sq. ft. to be upgraded to MWELO standards	Water Budget per Facility (Gallons)	Ground Water Basin	# of staff Needing EPA WaterSense certification	Date for Achieving
PDC	4,100,886	No Data	SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY	No Data	TBD

Planning Narrative on PO5.c: Achieving Large Living Landscape Requirements (>20,000 sq. ft.)

Using the study, the Department will generate a water landscape water budget for the facility. Additionally, the Department will pursue Qualified Water Efficient Landscaper (QWEL) training for landscape staff. The Department also will provide updates on progress in future roadmaps.

Critically Overdrafted Groundwater Basins and Water Shortage Contingency Plans

Reporting on Buildings in Critically Overdrafted Groundwater Basins

Table 5.18: Buildings in Designated Critically Overdrafted Groundwater Basins

Building Name	Basin Name	Amount of water Used 2023 (Gallons)	Amount of water Used 2024 (Gallons)
PDC	SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY	79,909,577	84,806,300

Reporting on Buildings with Urban Water Shortage Contingency Plans

Table 5.19: Buildings with Urban Water Shortage Contingency Plans

Building Name	Name of Water Supplier with Urban Water Shortage Contingency Plans	Year of Publication or Update
NO BUILDINGS SUBJECT TO PLANS		

Reporting Narrative for Table 5.20: Urban Water Shortage Contingency Plans

No building subject to plans.

Department's Urban Water Shortage Contingency Plan

No building subject to plans.

Reporting Narrative for Department's Contingency Plan

No building subject to plans.

Planning Narrative on Department's Contingency Plan

No building subject to plans.

Chapter 6 – FACILITIES’ CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATIONS

Department Mission and Facilities Construction and Operations

The Department has not reached its GHG goals and is actively pursuing energy efficiency upgrades, on site renewable energy options, fuel efficient and zero emission vehicles. The age of our buildings, as well as built infrastructure, presents considerable challenges to meeting NZE/ GHG goals. Through pursuing new energy efficiency projects, the Department intends to reduce GHG as much as possible in the coming years.

Building Design and Construction

New Building LEED Certification

Table 6.1: New Building Construction since July 1, 2012

Facility Name	LEED Certification Type & Level Achieved	Commissioning Performed (Y/N)
PDC New Main Kitchen	Gold	Y

Reporting Narrative for Table 6.1: New Building Construction since July 1, 2021

The Department received a Certificate of Occupancy on a single building, the new main kitchen at PDC, in 2014.

Planning Narrative for Table 6.1: New Building Construction since July 1, 2012

The Department employs a team of qualified professionals on all major renovation and new construction projects. When necessary, the construction team is augmented with consultant specialists. The Department incorporated all mandatory and voluntary measures of the California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen) as it relates to new construction into its current operational plans at all facilities, effective since 2013.

LEED for Existing Buildings Operations and Maintenance

Table 6.2: Large Building LEED Certification for Existing Buildings

Number of Buildings over 50,000 sq. ft. and eligible for LEED EBOM	Number of Building over 50,000 sq. ft. that have achieved LEED EBOM	Percentage of Existing Buildings over 50,000 sq. ft. that have achieved LEED EBOM
1	0	0

Reporting Narrative for Table 6.2: Large Building LEED Certification

The Department has only one building that is over 50,000 sq. ft. and would be eligible for LEED EBOM. However, due to the building age and other restriction due to its historic location, LEED-EBOM may not be feasible.

Planning Narrative for Table 6.2: Large Building LEED Certification

The only building greater than 50,000 square feet is the Administration Building located at PDC. Due to its age and construction materials, the building will need extensive renovation to obtain current CALGreen Standards. The Department has determined that LEED-EBOM certification is not a cost-effective option. However, PDC is renovating the building with new energy efficient storm windows as well as other minor energy efficiency improvements, such as LED lighting.

Indoor Environmental Quality (IEQ)

Daylighting and Views in New Construction

Reporting Narrative for Daylighting and Views in New Construction

No new construction.

Planning Narrative for Daylighting and Views in New Construction

The Department plans to incorporate daylighting in new construction where possible. Design will depend on building use and construction type.

CALGreen Tier 1 Indoor Environmental Quality Measures

Reporting Narrative for CALGreen Tier 1 Indoor Environmental Quality Measures

No new construction.

Planning Narrative for CALGreen Tier 1 Indoor Environmental Quality Measures

Indoor environmental quality, Cal-Green measures achieved.

IEQ-New Buildings and Renovation Measures

Reporting Narrative for IEQ-New Buildings and Renovation Measures

No new construction.

Planning Narrative for IEQ-New Buildings and Renovation Measures

Oversight inspection and audit performed by the Department/DGS on all construction projects for the Department.

Furnishing Standards

Standard	Standard in Place (Yes or No)
The DGS' Purchasing Standard and Specifications (Technical Environmental Bid Specification 1-09-71-52, Section 4.7) <u>OR</u>	Yes
The American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers' (ASHRAE) Standard 189.1-2011 (Section 8.4.2.5). <u>OR</u>	Yes
CALPIA manufacturing and associated products are compliant with the DGS' Purchasing Standard and Specifications (Technical Environmental Bid Specification 1-09-71-52	YES

Reporting Narrative for Compliance with Furnishing Standards

Furnishing standards achieved.

Planning Narrative for Compliance with Furnishing Standards

All furniture and seating is purchased through California Prison Industries Authority (CALPIA) contracts. These contracts mandate full compliance with DGS' Purchasing Standards and Specifications. Oversight inspection and audits are performed by the Department staff on all CALPIA contracts. This monitors compliance with DGS' Purchasing Standard and Specifications (*Technical Environmental Bid Specification 1-09-71-52, Section 4.7*) and or American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers' (ASHRAE) *Standard 189.1-2011 (Section 8.4.2.5)*.

Green Seal Cleaning Products

Standard	Green Seal Standard in Place (Yes or No)
Green Seal Standard GS-37 Cleaning Products for Industrial and Institutional Use	Yes
Products from CalPIA, and/or EcoLogo certified	Yes

Reporting Narrative on Using Green Seal Cleaning Products

Green cleaning products standards achieved.

Planning Narrative on Using Green Seal Cleaning Products

All cleaning products are purchased through CALPIA contracts, which mandate full compliance with Green Seal (GS) Standard GS-37: Cleaning Products for Industrial and Industrial Use. Oversight inspection and audits are performed by the Department's purchasing staff on all CALPIA contracts.

Cleaning Procedures – Various Standards

Standard	Process in Place (Yes or No)
All vacuum cleaners used in department facilities achieve the Carpet and Rug Institute Seal of Approval .	Yes
Entryways are maintained as specified in CalGreen Section A5.504.5.1 .	Yes
Cleaning procedures meet the Green Seal GS-42 standard.	Yes
Cleaning procedures follow the Carpet and Rug Institute's <i>Carpet Maintenance Guidelines for Commercial Applications</i> .	Yes
Cleaning procedures meet Title 8 Section 3362	Yes

Reporting Narrative for Cleaning Procedures – Various Standards

Cleaning procedures standards achieved.

Planning Narrative for Cleaning Procedures – Various Standards

Purchasing Officers, Housekeeping Supervisors, and General Services Administrators are responsible for ensuring that all vacuum cleaners used in department facilities achieve the Carpet and Rug Institute Seal of Approval; that entryways are maintained as specified in CalGreen Section A5.504.5.1, that cleaning procedures meet the Green Seal GS-42 standard, and that all cleaning procedures follow the Carpet and Rug Institute's *Carpet Maintenance Guidelines for Commercial Applications* and [Title 8 Section 3362](#). Additionally, all cleaning procedures contracted through CALPIA or DGS mandate full compliance with CALGreen and Green Seal specifications. Oversight inspection and audits are performed by the Department on all CALPIA or DGS contracts.

Cleaning Procedures – Title 8, Section 3362

Standard	Procedure in Place Yes or No
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<p>To the extent that the nature of the work allows, workplaces, storerooms, personal service rooms and passageways shall be kept clean, orderly and in a sanitary condition. The interiors, exteriors and environs of buildings that contribute to a hazard to which these orders apply shall be cleaned and maintained in such conditions as will not give rise to harmful exposure, as defined in Section 5140.</p>	Yes
<p>Cleaning and sweeping shall be done in such a manner as to minimize the contamination of the air and as far as is practicable, shall be performed at such time and in such a manner that will avoid harmful exposures as defined in Section 5140.</p>	Yes
<p>To facilitate cleaning, every floor, workroom, personal service room and passageway shall be kept free from protruding nails, splinters, loose boards and unnecessary holes and openings.</p>	Yes
<p>All putrescible waste or refuse shall be stored in a receptacle so constructed that it does not leak and may be conveniently and thoroughly cleaned. Such a receptacle shall be maintained in a sanitary condition and shall be equipped with a tight-fitting cover if it cannot be maintained in a sanitary condition without one. (This provision does not prohibit the use of receptacles which are designed to permit the maintenance of a sanitary condition without regard to the above requirements.)</p>	Yes
<p>All sweepings, putrescible wastes, refuse and garbage shall be removed in such a manner as to avoid creating a nuisance and shall be removed as often as necessary to avoid creating a menace to health through the development of unsanitary conditions.</p>	Yes
<p>Every enclosed workplace and personal service room shall be equipped and maintained, as far as is practicable, to prevent the entrance or harborage of insects, rodents, or other vermin. An effective program of extermination and control shall be instituted whenever their presence is detected.</p>	Yes

When exterior water intrusion, leakage from interior water sources, or other uncontrolled accumulation of water occurs, the intrusion, leakage or accumulation shall be corrected because of the potential for these conditions to cause the growth of mold.	Yes
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Reporting Narrative for Cleaning Procedures TITLE 8 SECTION 3362

TITLE 8 SECTION 3362 Cleaning procedures standards achieved.

Planning Narrative for Cleaning Procedures TITLE 8 SECTION 3362

All cleaning standards are being followed.

HVAC Operation Requirements

HVAC Operation Requirement	Process in Place (Yes or No)
The HVAC system shall be maintained and operated to provide at least the quantity of outdoor air required by the State Building Standards Code, Title 24, Part 2, California Administrative Code, in effect at the time the building permit was issued	Yes
The HVAC system shall be operated continuously during working hours except: (A) during scheduled maintenance and emergency repairs. (B) during periods not exceeding a total of 90 hours per calendar year when a serving electric utility by contractual arrangement requests its customers to decrease electrical power demand; or (C) during periods for which the employer can demonstrate that the quantity of outdoor air supplied by nonmechanical means meets the outdoor air supply rate required by (a)(1) of this Section.	Yes
<i>The employer must have available a record of calculations and/or measurements substantiating that the required outdoor air supply rate is satisfied by infiltration and/or by a nonmechanically driven outdoor air supply system</i>	Yes

HVAC Operation Requirement	Process in Place (Yes or No)
<i>A computer-based preventative maintenance program is in place for all HVAC equipment</i>	Yes
<i>Buildings are purged with outdoor air sufficient for three complete air changes or the minimum ventilation rate allowed in Section 120.1(c)2 of Title 24 for 1 hour before occupancy.</i>	Yes

Reporting Narrative for HVAC Operations

HVAC operations achieved.

Planning Narrative for HVAC Operations

The Department employs a variety of building facility plant operations staff, including but not limited to stationary engineers, building trade professionals, plumbers, and electricians, that perform the various technical procedures and activities required to meet or exceed Green Building Standards. These include, but are not limited to:

- HVAC systems provide no less than the required [minimum outdoor air requirements](#)
- A computer-based preventative maintenance program is in place for all HVAC equipment.
- Buildings are purged with outdoor air sufficient for three complete air changes or the minimum ventilation rate allowed in Section 120.1(c)2 of Title 24 for 1 hour before occupancy.

HVAC Inspection Requirements

HVAC Inspection Requirement	Process in Place (Yes or No)
The HVAC system shall be inspected at least annually, and problems found during these inspections shall be corrected within a reasonable time.	Yes

Inspections and maintenance of the HVAC system shall be documented in writing. <i>The employer shall record the name of the individual(s) inspecting and/or maintaining the system, the date of the inspection and/or maintenance, and the specific findings and actions taken. The employer shall ensure that such records are retained for at least five years.</i>	Yes
The employer shall make all records required by this section available for examination and copying, within 48 hours of a request, to any authorized representative of the Division (as defined in Section 3207), to any employee of the employer affected by this section, and to any designated representative of said employee of the employer affected by this section.	Yes
Verification of minimum outdoor airflows using hand-held airflow measuring instruments.	Yes
Confirmation that air filters are clean and replaced based on manufacturer's specified interval.	Yes
Air filters used have a MERV rating of no less than 11.	Yes
Verification that all outdoor dampers, actuators, and linkages operate properly.	Yes
Checking condition of all accessible heat exchanger surfaces for fouling and microbial growth, with action taken when fouling is found.	Yes
Checking the first 20 feet of ductwork downstream of cooling coils for microbial growth, act if growth is found.	Yes
Ensuring that cooling towers are properly maintained and that records of chemical treatment are kept.	Yes
Retrofit to prevent cooling tower plumes closer than 25 feet to any building air intake.	Yes

Reporting Narrative for HVAC Inspection Requirements

HVAC inspection requirements achieved.

Planning Narrative for HVAC Inspection Requirements

HVAC systems are inspected at least annually and that all HVAC inspections and maintenance performed are documented. These inspections include:

- Verification of minimum outdoor airflows using hand-held airflow measuring instruments.
- Confirmation that air filters are clean and replaced based on the manufacturer's specified interval.
- Air filters used have a MERV rating of no less than 11.
- Verification that all outdoor dampers, actuators, and linkages operate properly.
- Checking the condition of all accessible heat exchanger surfaces for fouling and microbial growth, with action taken as needed.
- Checking the first 20 feet of ductwork downstream of cooling coils for microbial growth, take action if growth is found.
- Ensuring that cooling towers are properly maintained and that records of chemical treatment are kept.
- Retrofit to prevent cooling tower plumes closer than 25 feet to any building air intake.

Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

Table 6.3: Self-Managed Pest Control

Table 6.3: Self-Managed Pest Control

Self-Managed Pest Control	Y/N	Is there an IPM plan? (Y/N)
Does your department self-manage pest control for any and or all Department buildings and the associated building landscapes?	YES	YES
Does your department self-manage pest control for any and or all Department mission-related infrastructure including, but not limited to, highway medians and shoulders, levees, reservoirs, canals, campgrounds and recreation areas?	YES	YES

Reporting Narrative for Table 6.3: Self-Managed Pest Control

Integrated pest management requirements achieved.

Planning Narrative for Table 6.3 Self-Managed Pest Control

Integrated pest management requirements achieved.

The Department staff will follow an integrated pest management (IPM) strategy that focuses on long-term prevention of pest problems through monitoring for pest presence, improving sanitation, and using physical barriers and other nonchemical practices. If nonchemical practices are ineffective, [Tier 3 pesticides](#) may be used, progressing to Tier 2 and then Tier 1 if necessary.

An Integrated Pest Management Plan was developed and implemented in 2016, in response to MM 15-06, issued by DGS. All required elements incorporated into existing and future Pest control contracts, as part of a comprehensive plan for long-term prevention.

Table 6.4: External Pest Control Contracts

External pest Control Contract	Y/N	Is there an IPM plan? (Y/N)	Contract Renewal date
Does your department externally contract pest control for any and or all Department buildings and the associated building landscapes? List all pest control contracts below. Add extra lines as required.	NO		
Building Pest Control Contracts	NO		
Does your department externally contract pest control for any and or all Department mission-related infrastructure including, but not limited to, highway medians and shoulders, levees, reservoirs, canals, campgrounds and recreation areas? List all pest control contracts below. Add extra lines as required.	NO		
Infrastructure Pest Control Contracts	NO		

Reporting Narrative for Table 6.4: Pest Management Contracts

No Pest Control Contracts

Planning Narrative for Table 6.4 Pest Management Contracts

No Pest Control Contracts

Table 6.5: Top 5 Department Pests Requiring Pest Control

Table 6.4: Top 5 Department Pests Requiring Pest Control

Pest Name (common)	Pest Control Method(s)
American Roach	Monthly pesticide spray
Oriental Roach	Monthly pesticide spray
Mice	Glue traps
Wasp	Wasp-freeze spray
Earwigs	Pesticide

Reporting Narrative for Table 6.5: Top 5 Department Pests Requiring Pest Control

American roaches and Oriental roaches are significant concerns because they can spread bacteria, contaminate food and surfaces, and trigger allergies or asthma in sensitive individuals. Mice pose health risks by carrying diseases, contaminating food and supplies with droppings, and causing structural damage by gnawing on wires, insulation, or building materials. Wasps are dangerous due to their painful stings, which can cause severe allergic reactions in individuals or staff and create a safety hazard around outdoor areas. Earwigs, while not major disease carriers, are a concern because they can enter buildings in large numbers, cause distress for individuals and staff, and signal underlying moisture or structural issues that need correction.

Planning Narrative for Table 6.5 Top 5 Department Pests Requiring Pest Control

PDC's pest control approach focuses on identifying pest activity, responding with safe methods, and preventing future problems through inspection, corrective actions, and staff guidance. When signs of pests are found, we use treatments that are effective yet safe for individuals and staff in the area during

service. Prevention is a key part of our plan, which includes addressing structural issues such as sealing entry points, repairing door sweeps, and closing gaps that allow pests to enter, as well as guiding staff on proper food storage, waste management, and cleaning practices to reduce pest activity. For American and Oriental Roaches PDC's Pest Control Specialist uses granule and liquid pesticide treatments on the grass area around the buildings in the Genera Treatment Area (GTA) and Secure Treatment Area (STA) to control the American roach. Treating a building, will need direct application of "CY-Kick CS" on the outside of the buildings and around the cracks and crevices. The American and Oriental Roach both are attracted to moisture and are best treated with different liquid pesticide treatments around buildings and all entryways. For inside the buildings "Phantom SC" and for outside of the building our specialist uses a different pesticide for example "Wisdom TC flowable". For Earwig control, PDC Pest Control Specialist uses "Suspend-Polyzone." Before PDC would use "Phantom SC" and now after more research, PDC uses "Suspend-Polyzone." "Suspend-Polyzone" works better, and PDC possesses less earwig activity. Training guides are implemented to all staff, facility wide on proper food storage, waste management, and cleaning practices to reduce pest activity. If and/or when PDC's Pest Control Specialist concludes that the current pesticide treatment is *determined ineffective*, additional research will be completed for alternative pesticides to eliminate the unwanted pest concerns. Every pesticide that PDC purchases meets California regulatory codes and laws and PDC's Pest Control Specialist follows all application instructions when applying the specific pesticides.

Fossil Fuel Landscaping Equipment Replacement with Low Emitting Landscaping Equipment

Reporting Narrative for Replacing Fossil Fuel Landscaping Equipment

Fossil fuel landscaping equipment replacement is in progress and will be phased out as per the plan below.

Planning Narrative for Replacing Fossil Fuel Landscaping Equipment

The Department utilizes manual labor when available over fossil fuel equipment. Additionally, electric equipment is purchased and used as a replacement for fossil fuel equipment. As existing landscape equipment reaches the end of its life cycle, zero emission replacements are being purchased. For the leased property, Canyon Springs, the landscaping is maintained under the lease agreement.

Location Efficiency

Smart Location Score for New Leases after January 1, 2020

Table 6.5: Smart Location Score for New Leases after January 1, 2020

Facility name	Smart Location Calculator Score
No New Lease	n/a
Average	
Baseline	
Percent change from Baseline	

Reporting Narrative for Table 6.6: Smart Location Score after January 1, 2020

No New Leases

Planning Narrative for Table 6.6: Smart Location Score after January 1, 2020

No New Leases

Current (non-expired) Leases Prior to 2020 - Lowest Smart Location Score

No New Leases

Table 6.6: Current (non-expired) Leases Prior to 2020 - Lowest Smart Location Score

Facility name	Smart Location Calculator Score	Lease Renewal Date
No Current Leases		

Reporting Narrative on Table 6.7: Current (non-expired) Leases Prior to 2020 - Lowest Smart Location Score

No Current Leases

Planning Narrative on Table 6.7: Current (non-expired) Leases Prior to 2020 - Lowest Smart Location Score

No Current Leases

CHAPTER 7 - WASTE MANAGEMENT AND RECYCLING

Department Mission and Waste Management and Recycling

The Department is committed to providing quality services while responsibly managing the waste generated by its facilities, including residential programs, dietary services, maintenance, and surplus property operations. Through recycling, organics collection, surplus property exchange, and proper handling of hazardous and universal waste, PDC works to minimize landfill disposal and maximize reuse.

The top five waste types generated at PDC are:

- Cardboard and paper products
- Organic food waste
- Electronic waste (computers, printers, monitors)
- Surplus property (furniture, vehicles, equipment)
- Hazardous and universal waste (paint, asbestos, batteries, lamps)

While challenges such as fluctuating purchasing needs and specialized waste streams impact compliance targets, PDC continues to prioritize sustainability, resource stewardship, and adherence to state recycling mandates in support of its mission of care and service.

Waste and Recycling Programs

Designated Waste and Recycle Coordinator and Program Basics

Matthew Diaz

Reporting Narrative on Designated Waste and Recycle Coordinator and Program Basics

All buildings at the Department have adequate receptacles for recycled materials and signage. Employee outreach on recycling and waste is regularly scheduled. An annual review of waste and recycling is conducted by PDC's General Services department.

Planning Narrative on Designated Waste and Recycle Coordinator and Program Basics

Designated waste, recycling coordinator, and program basics achieved.

SARC Report

Table 7.1: State Agency Reporting Center (SARC) Report on Total Waste per Capita

Per Capita Disposal Rate	2023	2024	Total Waste 2023	Total Waste 2024	Percent Change from 2023/2024
	Total Number of Employees: 1.089 Target: 33.90 Annual: 1.69	Total Number of Employees: 1.107 Target: 33.90 Annual: 1.37	335.38 tons	276.59 tons	-17.5
	Non-Employee (Patient) Population: 172 Target: 93.9 Annual: 10.62	Non-Employee (Patient) Population: 170 Target: 93.9 Annual: 0.00			

Reporting Narrative on Table 7.1: SARC Report on Total Waste per Capita

The Department subscribes to its local jurisdiction's approved waste hauler (City of Porterville). Every year the City of Porterville submits a report on PDC waste tonnage removed from the facility. Disposal of normal refuse vs recycled refuse are as follows:

- Porterville Developmental Center uses two roll off bins for bulk cardboard. Bulk cardboard that is not recycled by the facility residential buildings primarily go into these bins. These roll off bins are usually utilized by facility maintenance, skill, and trade departments. Once these bins are full, the City of Porterville hauls the recycled content and provides an annual tonnage report.

- Patient Residential buildings and offices have their own designated recycling bins that are strategically placed at each residence/office. All recyclable bins are labeled for recycling and color-coded blue. All recyclable items from the residential and office buildings are placed in these designated bins. These items primarily consists of miscellaneous cardboard, napkins, newspaper, printing paper, shredded paper, aluminum bottles, cans, and etc. This is all in effort to divert recyclable objects from the landfill. All blue recycle bins are picked up by the City of Porterville on a weekly basis.
- All areas throughout the facility have regular refuse bins strategically placed and designated for regular waste. This is for regular waste that is deemed non-recyclable. The City of Porterville picks up and hauls off waste on a weekly schedule.

Mandates and requirements are set by CalRecycle and legislation. The Department makes every effort to comply with all requirements. Education of recycling efforts, providing recycling bins and separation of refuse generated at PDC ensures compliance. In addition, Numerous reports submitted to CalRecycle (waste management and buy recycle) explain PDC's compliance. Specifically, the Buy Recycle Report requires specific percentage targets to meet within purchasing recycled content products. Most targets are met within the report. However, some targets cannot be met, because of the frequency of purchasing specific products or cost effectiveness and poor product quality of products. Explanations for any noncompliance are summarized in the Buy Recycle Reports. From there, CalRecycle reviews the report and communicates with the Department about its progress. The biggest obstacle that contributes to noncompliance for the PDC location is the downsizing and shut down of half the facility over the past 5 years. The need for frequent purchases within all reportable categories has gone down significantly. This is explained in the Buy Recycle Report.

Targets that exceed progress reflect efficient purchasing, data tracking, facility recycling education and adequate receptacles.

Planning Narrative on Table 7.1: SARC Report on Total Waste per Capita

Per capita disposal rate achieved.

Recycling Program and Practices

Reporting Narrative on Recycling Program and Practices

Recycling is the practice of collecting and diverting materials from the waste stream for remanufacturing into new products, such as recycled-content paper. Stewardship programs help collect and recycle carpet, paint, pharmaceuticals, sharps, and mattresses. [AB 341](#), Mandatory Commercial Recycling (Chesbro, Chapter 476, Statutes of 2011) requires businesses and public entities that generate four cubic yards or more of commercial solid waste per week to arrange for recycling services under the goal of source reducing, recycling or composting 75 percent of solid waste generated statewide.

Most items generated, cardboard, paper, aluminum products (bottles cans), dietary tin cans, shredded paper, miscellaneous items are recycled and diverted from the landfill from PDC.

Planning Narrative on Recycling Program and Practices

Recycling practices achieved.

Organics Recycling

Reporting Narrative on Organic Recycling Program and Practices

Dietetic Services places all organic food scraps that does not go into the garbage disposal into designated facility dumpsters provided by the City of Porterville. The dumpsters provided are for organic waste only. For Dietetic Services, the key players are the Dietetics Director, Supervisors and all Food Service staff. In conjunction with the named above key players, all PDC employees and other departments may participate in utilizing the facility provided organics disposal dumpsters.

There are adequate bins and appropriate signage throughout PDC. Along with PDC's main kitchen's organic waste dumpsters, all food serving and food prep serving areas within the facility have organic waste dumpsters. Dietetic Services places all organic food scraps that does not go into the garbage disposal into designated dumpsters provided by the City of Porterville. Facility hosted organic waste dumpsters are provided in all food serving and food prep serving areas within the facility. Currently, the Department has no challenges with organics recycling.

Planning Narrative on Organic Recycling Program and Practices

Organic recycling requirements achieved.

Edible Food Recover Program

Table 7.2: Edible Food Recovery Program Elements

Building Name	Cafeteria >5,000 sq. ft. (Enter sq. ft.)	Cafeteria +250 Seats (Enter number of seats)	Cafeteria Open in 2023?	Cafeteria Open in 2024?	Food Recovery Agreement (Yes, No or Unknown)
Main Kitchen	29,075	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes

Reporting Narrative on Table 7.2: Edible Food Recovery Program Elements

The Department does not currently experience any challenges complying with the edible food recovery program.

Planning Narrative on Table 7.2: Edible Food Recovery Program

The edible food recovery program was achieved in partnership with Valley Adult Day Services.

Food Service Items Program

Reporting Narrative on Food Service Items Program

Table 7.3: Food Service Concessionaire Items Program Elements

Building Name	Prepared Food Service Operations Type	Food Service Packaging Meets Requirements	Process in Place for selecting Food Services that meet Packaging Requirements
Main Kitchen	Cook/Chill	All Reusable	
Unit Kitchens	Cook/Chill	All Reusable	
Unit Kitchens	Isolation meals	Recyclable	Cal-Recycle List

Reporting Narrative on Table 7.3: Food Service Items Program

The State approved compostable/recyclable foodservice packaging we utilize includes plates, bowls, spoons, forks, cups, & clamshells to accommodate Medical Doctor orders. Dietetics utilizes reusable foodservice containers almost exclusively, so there is minimal waste. The facility does organic (food) waste pickup through the City; Dietetics recycles all appropriate items.

Planning Narrative on Table 7.3: Food Service Items Program

The food service items program was achieved.

Hazardous Waste Materials

Reporting on Hazardous Waste Materials

Table 7.4: Hazardous Waste Materials

Department -Wide Hazardous Material Name	Department Total Hazardous Material Amount (lbs.)
Asbestos	14,260.00
Paint	1,858.06
Ethanediol	1,047.20
Isopropanol	234.79
Detergent/Cleaners	11,023.11
Risperidone	438.72
Warfarin	70.55
Antifreeze	412.26

Reporting Narrative for Table 7.4: Hazardous Waste Materials

The Department generates various hazardous wastes through its day-to-day operations at PDC. Each year, different wastes are generated. The wastes most commonly generated are asbestos, generally from flooring or insulation, from abatement projects and paint waste is generated by the paint department. PDC has contracts in place to have all hazardous wastes removed from the facility in a timely manner, as well as having a specific locked storage building on site for hazardous wastes.

Planning Narrative for Table 7.4: Hazardous Waste Materials

The Department has minimized hazardous wastes to the extent possible.

Universal Waste Program

Reporting on Department-Wide Universal Waste Materials

Table 7.5: Reporting on Department- Wide Universal Waste Materials

Category	Universal Waste Contract in Place YES or NO
Electronic Waste	YES
Batteries	YES
CRTS	YES
CRT glass	YES
Lamps	YES
Mercury Wastes	YES
Non-empty aerosol cans	YES
PV modules	YES

Reporting Narrative for Table 7.5: Department-Wide Universal Waste Materials

Department wide universal waste materials disposal achieved.

Planning Narrative for Table 7.5: Department-Wide Universal Waste Materials

Department wide universal waste materials disposal achieved.

Material Exchange Programs

Reporting Narrative on Department-Wide Material Exchange

Planning Narrative on Department-Wide Material Exchange

The Department intends to continue with their material exchange program into the foreseeable future.

Waste Prevention Program

Reporting Narrative on Department-Wide Waste Prevention

The Department conducts bid sales of items no longer in use or deemed damaged, broken, etc. All items are surveyed and identified to be fixed, repurposed, or restocked before surveying out to be sold through the bid process.

Planning Narrative on Department-Wide Waste Prevention

The Department is planning to further reduce waste by participating in food recovery and donation activities in the near future.

Reuse Program

Reporting Narrative for Department-Wide Material Reuse

Reuse programs focus on using an object or material again, either for its original purpose or for a similar purpose, without significantly altering the physical form of the object or material. PDC reuses material where possible for activities in different departments to reduce costs as well as waste. Additionally, removed fixtures or equipment are often saved for reuse on different buildings when possible.

Planning Narrative for Department-Wide Material Reuse

The Department will continue the reuse program into the future and looks to optimize reuse opportunities when possible.

Employee Waste and Recycling Training and Education

Reporting Narrative for Employee Waste and Recycle Training and Education

Employee training and education achieved.

Planning Narrative for Employee Waste and Recycle Training and Education

Employee training and education achieved.

Chapter 8 - PROCUREMENT

Department Mission and Procurement

The environmental impact of the goods we buy is often larger than the impact of our own department operations. The Department is committed to reducing the environmental impact of the goods and services we purchase.

Reporting Narrative for Measure and Report Progress on EPP Spend

All procurement officers have completed the EPP Training Certification program offered by CalPCA. EPP goods are preferred through the contracting bid and award process, and all service contracts ensure that contractors are aware of and must meet SABRC requirements prior to award.

Purchasing Officers, area supervisors, and General Service Administrators are responsible for ensuring that the following EPP standards are adhered to when possible.

- Paint (i.e., master painter's institute certified paint and recycled paint)
- IT goods (Energy Star rated: computers, monitors and televisions DGS-52161505 Purchasing Standard or meet current specifications of statewide contracts)
- Janitorial supplies and cleaners (EcoLogo, Greenseal certified cleaners, DGS_471318A Purchasing Standard compliant)
- Janitorial supplies, paper products (i.e., State Agency Buy Recycled Campaign (SABRC) compliant and DGS_141117A Purchasing Standard Compliant)
- Desk Lamps (DGS-391115-A Purchasing Standard compliant)
- Office equipment (i.e., EPEAT compliant and Energy Star rated printers, copiers and DGS_432121A Purchasing Standard compliant for high-end multifunctional devices) and
- Paper products (i.e., Sustainable Forestry Initiative certified, SABRC compliant copy paper, DGS-441200-A Purchasing Standard compliant)
- Remanufactured toner cartridges (available from PIA and statewide contract ID/Number: 1-15-75-61)

Planning Narrative for Measure and Report Progress on EPP Spend

The Department is in the process of developing a plan to increase our EPP Spend percentage by the following:

- Identifying the top five percent of spend with the largest opportunity to "green"

- Measure the percent EPP spend in comparison to non-EPP spend
- Incorporating EPP criteria in the goods and services that the state buys
- Embedding sustainability roles and responsibilities into purchasing procedures
- Training buyers in the benefits of buying EPP products, how to apply EPP best practices, the importance of accuracy in recording buys within SCPRS and reporting labor separately from goods in service contracts, and listing EPP goods by line item
- Engaging and educating suppliers to offer EPP products when selling to the state

Goods and Services Categories with the Greatest Potential to Green:

Reporting on Goods and Services Categories with the Greatest Potential to Green

Table 8.1: Goods and Services Categories with the Greatest Potential to Green

Good or Service	2024 Total Spend (\$)	2024 Percent EPP Spend (Percent)	EPP Target (Percent)
Antifreeze/Engine Coolant 12161600	7,400.03	6.73	50
Lubricating Oil 12181600	4,301.93	2.36	75
Tires 25172500	19,402.49	0.00	50

Planning Narrative on Table 8.1: Goods and Services with the Greatest Potential to Green

The Department will purchase PCRC lubricating oils and antifreeze to enhance EPP compliance for these commodities. Retreaded capped tires are not purchased due to tire safety concerns for individuals and staff who require transportation needs.

EPP BMPs

Reporting Narrative for EPP BMPS

The EPP BMPS was achieved, and the Department strives to reduce environmental impacts, such as energy, water, and natural resource conservation, when making purchases. The Department tracks purchases in the SABRC report annually.

Planning Narrative for EPP BMPs

EPP BMPS achieved.

Reporting on EPP Training and Outreach

Table 8.2: 2024 EPP Basic Training Completions

CalHR Classification	Total Number of Staff	EPP Basic Training Completion	Percent Trained	2025 EPP Training Goal
Associate Government Program Analyst	6	6	100	100
Staff Services Analyst	3	3	100	100
Accounting Officer	1	1	100	100

Table 8.3: 2024 EPP Executive Training Completions for Executive Members

Executive Member	Title	Date Completed
No Data		

Reporting Narrative on Tables 8.2-3: EPP Training and Education

No data.

Planning Narrative on Tables 8.2-3: EPP Training and Education

EPP TRAINING AND EDUCATION ACHIEVED .

Reporting on State Agency Buy Recycled Campaign (SABRC), and Reducing Impacts

Reporting on SABRC Progress

Table 8.4: State Agency Buy Recycled Campaign (SABRC) FY 23/24 Performance

Product Category	SABRC Reportable Dollars	SABRC Compliant Dollars	Percent SABRC Compliant
75 Percent Total Purchase Requirement			
Building Finishes	0	0	0
Carpet	0	0	0
Erosion Control Products	0	0	0
Glass Products	22,628.92	13,441.11	59.4
Lubricating Oils	34,235.32	8,376.20	24.5
Metal Products	107,139.70	107,139.70	100.0
Paper Products	408,730.52	241,635.01	59.1
Pavement Surfacing	0	0	0
Plastic Products	134,454.07	49,823.14	37.1
Printing and Writing Paper	67,649.84	61,103.33	90.3
Soil Amendments and Soil Toppings	0	0	0
Textiles	4,482.37	179.98	4.0
Tire Derived Products	55,855.82	55,855.82	100
50 Percent Total Purchase Requirement			
Antifreeze	5,678.13	543.29	9.6

Paint	13,196.89	1,856.98	14.1
Tires	190.94	190.94	100.0

Reporting Narrative for Table 8.4: Measure and Report SABRC Progress

Lubricating oils and antifreeze purchased did not meet the compliance percentage, efforts are being made to meet compliance in the future.

Planning Narrative for Table 8.4: Measure and Report SABRC Progress

The Department is committed to full SABRC compliance by targeting high-spend, low-compliance categories such as lubricating oils and antifreeze. Using DGS contracts, certified suppliers, and pilot programs, we will meet PCRC requirements, close training gaps, and track progress. Annual reporting will align with California’s EPP goals, reducing environmental impact while maintaining cost-effectiveness.

Reducing Impacts

Reporting Narrative for Reducing Impacts

The Department will require that all procurement offices complete EPP and other CalPCA training as available. Contract reviewers and approvers will monitor procurement contracts to ensure compliance to the extent practical. Appropriate parameters will be included in contract bid specifications for construction contracts, service and transportation agreements, commodity purchases, grants, and interagency agreements.

CHAPTER 9 - FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

Funding Opportunity Climate Chang Adaptation

Table 9.1: Climate Change Priority Projects

Building Name	Project	Funding Source	Est. Begin Date	Est. Completion Date
No priorities				

Funding Opportunities for ZEVs and EV Infrastructure

Table 9.2: EV Priority Projects

Building Name	Project	Funding Source	Est. Begin Date	Est. Completion Date
PDC	EV Fleet Exchange	EVSE Special Funding	2021	December 2026
PDC	EV Charging Infrastructure	EVSE Special Funding	TBD	TBD

Funding Opportunities for Building Energy Conservation and Efficiency

Table 9.3: Building Energy Conservation and Efficiency Priority Projects

Building Name	Project	Funding Source	Est. Begin Date	Est. Completion Date
PDC	Admin Window Replacement Project	Maintenance Budget	2018	August 2025
PDC	Solar Project	Grant Funding	TBD	TBD

Funding Opportunities for Decarbonization

Table 9.4: Funding Opportunities for Decarbonization

Building Name	Project	Funding Source	Est. Begin Date	Est. Completion Date
Residential Buildings and Laundry Room	Replace gas dryers with electrical dryers	Maintenance Budget	TBD	TBD

Funding Opportunities for Water Conservation and Efficiency

Table 9.5: Water Conservation and Efficiency Priority Projects

Building Name	Project	Funding Source	Est. Begin Date	Est. Completion Date
PDC	Boiler Project	BCP	2020	October 2025
PDC	Chiller Cooler System Project	Maintenance Budget	2018	August 2025
PDC	Water Audit	Grant Funding	TBD	TBD
PDC	Drought tolerant Landscape replacement	Grant Funding	TBD	TBD

Funding Opportunities for Facilities Construction and Maintenance

Table 9.6: Sustainable Operations Priorities

Building Name	Project	Funding Source	Est. Begin Date	Est. Completion Date
Fossil Fuel Landscaping equipment replacement	Need Special Equipment	Existing Maintenance Budget	TBD	TBD

Funding Opportunities for Waste Management and Recycling

Table 9.7: Waste Management and Recycling Priorities

Building Name	Project	Funding Source	Est. Begin Date	Est. Completion Date
Edible Food program implementation	Need Procedure Update	Existing Overhead	2022	December 2023
Environmental Preferred Purchase Training	Need Staff Training	Existing Training Budget	TBD	TBD

Funding Opportunities for Procurement

Table 9.8: Procurement Priorities

Building Name	Project	Funding Source	Est. Begin Date	Est. Completion Date
Environmental Preferred Purchase Training	Need Staff Training	Existing Training Budget	TBD	TBD

Full Life Cycle Cost Accounting

Reporting on Life Cycle Cost Accounting

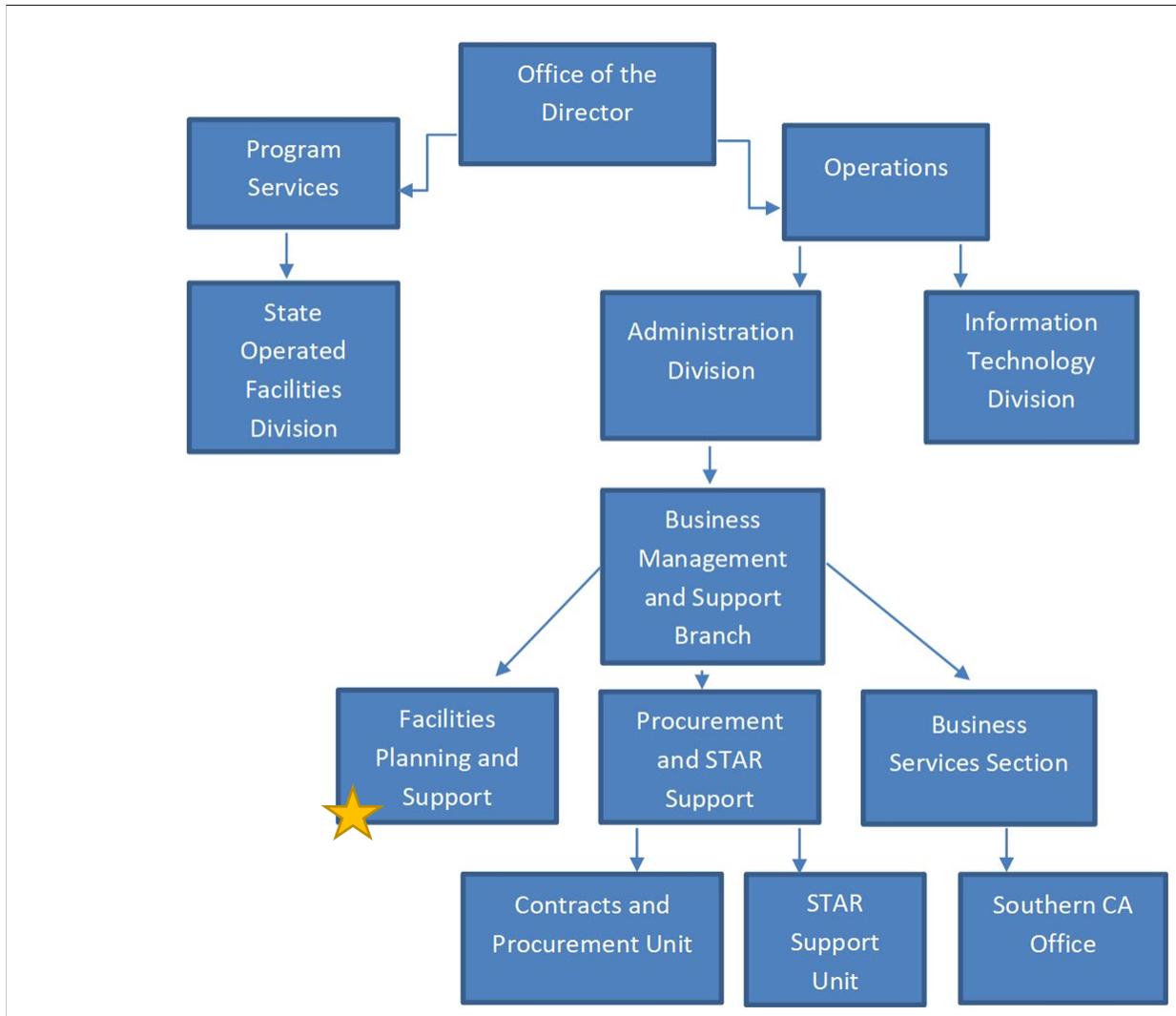
No infrastructure investments.

Planning for Implementing Life Cycle Cost Accounting

No infrastructure investments.

APPENDIX A – SUSTAINABILITY LEADERSHIP

Insert Organization Chart of Department or Agency Sustainability Leadership and how connected to executive management.



Office of the Director: Pete Cervinka – Director

Operations: Carla Castañeda – Chief Deputy Director

Administration Division: Jim Knight – Deputy Director

Business Management and Support Branch: Noah Valadez – Branch Manager

★ Facilities Planning and Support Section: Marie Maddy – DC&M Supervisor

APPENDIX B - SUSTAINABILITY MILESTONES & TIMELINE

- 2012:
 - Executive Order B-18-12 and B-16-12 was issued
 - new and renovated buildings exceed T-24 by 15%

- 2013:
 - begin water use benchmarking (2010 baseline)

- 2015
 - LEED-EB certification for all existing buildings greater than 50,000 square feet
 - reduce water use 10%, 10% of fleet LDV purchases ZEV

- 2016:
 - reduce water use 25% from 2013 to Feb. 28, 2016

- 2017:
 - 100% of new and renovated buildings ZNE beginning design after October 2017

- 2018:
 - 20% energy use reduction (2003 baseline)

- 2020
 - reduce water use 20% and 25% of fleet LDV purchases ZEV

- 2025
 - 50% of existing buildings ZNE

- 2035
 - Zero emissions from state operations.

APPENDIX C – ACRONYMS

ACRONYM	DEFINITION
AB	Assembly Bill
ADR	Automated Demand Response
AMB	Asset Management Branch (at DGS)
BEV	Battery Electric Vehicle
BMP	Best Management Practices
CA	California
CALGREEN	California Green Building Code (Title 24, Part 11)
CEC	California Energy Commission
CRT	Cathode Ray Tube
DDS	Department of Developmental Services (The Department)
DGS	Department Of General Services
DWR	Department Of Water Resources
EPD	Environmental Product Declarations
EHT	Extreme Heat Threshold
EMS	Energy Management System (Aka EMCS)
EMCS	Energy Management Control System (Aka EMS)
EO	Executive Order
EPP	Environmentally Preferable Purchasing
ESCO	Energy Service Company
ESPM	Energy Star Portfolio Manager
ETS	Enterprise Technology Solutions (A Division At DGS)
EUI	Energy Use Intensity (Source Kbtu/Sq. Ft.)
EVSE	Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (Charging Equipment)
FDC	Fairview Developmental Center (At DDS)
FMD	Facilities Management Division (A Division At DGS)
GCM	Global Circulation Model

GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GHGe	Greenhouse Gas Emissions
GSP	Groundwater Sustainability Plan
HD	Heavy Duty Vehicles
IEQ	Indoor Environmental Quality
kBTU	Thousand British Thermal Units (Unit of Energy)
LCM	The Landscape Coefficient Method
LD	Light Duty Vehicles
LEED	Leadership In Energy and Environmental Design
MAWA	Maximum Applied Water Allowance
MD	Medium Duty Vehicles
MM	Management Memo
MPG	Miles per Gallon
MWELO	Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance
OBAS	Office Of Business and Acquisition Services (At DGS)
OBF	On-Bill Financing
OFAM	Office Of Fleet and Asset Management (At DGS)
OS	Office Of Sustainability (At DGS)
PDC	Porterville Developmental Center (At DDS)
PHEV	Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle
PMDB	Project Management and Development Branch (At DGS)
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
PUE	Power Usage Effectiveness
PV	Photovoltaic Vehicles
RCP	Representative Concentration Pathway
SABRC	State Agency Buy Recycled Campaign
SAM	State Administrative Manual
SB	Senate Bill

SCM	State Contracting Manual
SGA	Sustainable Groundwater Agency
SGMA	Sustainable Groundwater Management Act
SUV	Sport Utility Vehicle
WMC	Water Management Coordinator
VHSP(s)	Vehicle Home Storage Permits
WUCOLS	Water Use Classifications of Landscape Species
ZEV	Zero-Emission Vehicle
ZNE	Zero Net Energy

APPENDIX D - GLOSSARY

Backflow - is the undesirable reversal of the flow of water or mixtures of water and other undesirable substances from any source (such as used water, industrial fluids, gasses, or any substance other than the intended potable water) into the distribution pipes of the potable water system.

Backflow Prevention Device – a device that prevents contaminants from entering the potable water system in the event of back pressure or back siphonage.

Blowdown, Boilers - is the periodic or continuous removal of water from a boiler to remove accumulated dissolved solids and/or sludge. Proper control of blowdown is critical to boiler operation. Insufficient blowdown may lead to deposits or carryover. Excessive blowdown wastes water, energy, and chemicals.

Blowdown, Cooling Towers – Is the water discharged to remove high mineral content system water, impurities, and sediment.

Building Best Management Practices (BMPs) - are ongoing actions that establish and maintain building water use efficiency. BMPs can be continuously updated based on need and tailored to fit the facility depending on occupancy and specific operations.

Compost – Compost is the product resulting from the controlled biological decomposition of organic material from a feedstock into a stable, humus-like product that has many environmental benefits. Composting is a natural process that is managed to optimize the conditions for decomposing microbes to thrive. This generally involves providing air and moisture, and achieving sufficient temperatures to ensure weed seeds, invasive pests, and pathogens are destroyed. A wide range of material (feedstock) may be composted, such as yard trimmings, wood chips, vegetable scraps, paper products, manures and biosolids. Compost may be applied to the top of the soil or incorporated into the soil (tilling).

Cooling Degree Day (CDD) - is defined as the number of degrees by which a daily average temperature exceeds a reference temperature. The reference temperature is also typically 65 degrees Fahrenheit, and different utilities and planning entities sometimes use different reference temperatures. The reference temperature loosely represents an average

daily temperature below which space cooling (e.g., air conditioning) is not needed.

Critically Overdrafted - a condition in which significantly more water has been taken out of a groundwater basin than has been put in, either by natural recharge or by recharging basins. Critical overdraft leads to various undesirable conditions such as ground subsidence and saltwater intrusion.

Ecosystem Services - are the direct and indirect contributions of ecosystems to human well-being. They support directly or indirectly our survival and quality of life. Ecosystem services can be categorized in four main types:

- Provisioning services are the products obtained from ecosystems such as food, fresh water, wood, fiber, genetic resources, and medicines.
- Regulating services are the benefits obtained from the regulation of ecosystem processes such as climate regulation, natural hazard regulation, water purification and waste management, pollination, or pest control.
- Habitat services provide living places for all species and maintain the viability of gene-pools.
- Cultural services include non-material benefits such as spiritual enrichment, intellectual development, recreation, and aesthetic values.

Erosion Control Product – includes products such as compost filter socks, compost blankets and hydraulic mulch.

Environmental Product Declarations (EPD) - third-party verified reports that detail a product's impacts on the environment. The [International Standards Organization \(ISO\) 14025](#) defines EPDs as a Type III declaration that “quantifies environmental information on the life cycle of a product to enable comparisons between products fulfilling the same function.” EPDs can be product-specific, factory-specific, or industry-wide.

Grass Cycling - refers to an aerobic (requires air) method of handling grass clippings by leaving them on the lawn when mowing. Because grass consists largely of water (80 percent or more), contains little lignin, and has high nitrogen content, grass clippings easily break down during an aerobic process. Grass cycling returns the decomposed clippings to the

soil within one to two weeks acting primarily as a fertilizer supplement and, to a much smaller degree, mulch. Grass cycling can provide 15 to 20 percent or more of a lawn's yearly nitrogen requirements

Heating Degree Day (HDD) - is defined as the number of degrees by which a daily average temperature is below a reference temperature (i.e., a proxy for when heat would be needed). The reference temperature is typically 65 degrees Fahrenheit, although different utilities and planning entities sometimes use different reference temperatures. The reference temperature loosely represents an average daily temperature *above which* space heating is not needed. The average temperature is represented by the average of the maximum and minimum daily temperature.

Hydrozone – is a portion of a landscaped area having plants with similar water needs that are served by one irrigation valve or set of valves with the same schedule.

Landscape Coefficient Method (LCM) - describes a method of estimating irrigation needs of landscape plantings in California. It is intended as a guide for landscape professionals.

Landscape Water Budget - is the calculated irrigation requirement of a landscape based on landscape area, local climate factors, specific plant requirements and the irrigation system performance.

Lifecycle Cost Accounting - includes initial investment costs, as well as lifetime operation and maintenance costs under changing climate conditions, including changing average conditions and increases in extreme events. It may involve applying non-market evaluation methods such as travel cost, avoided costs or contingent valuation to capture hard to quantify benefits and costs

Makeup Water - Makeup water, or the water replacing evaporated or leaked water from the boiler, is first drawn from its source, whether raw water, city water, city-treated effluent, in-plant wastewater recycle (cooling tower blowdown recycle), well water, or any other surface water source.

Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELO) - The Water Conservation in Landscaping Act was signed into law on September 29, 1990. The premise was that landscape design, installation, and maintenance can and should be water efficient. Some of the provisions

specified in the statute included plant selection and groupings of plants based on water needs and climatic, geological, or topographical conditions, efficient irrigation systems, practices that foster long term water conservation and routine repair and maintenance of irrigation systems. The latest update to MWEL0 was in 2015. MWEL0 applies to all state agencies' landscaping.

Mulch – Mulch is a soil topping consisting of a layer of material applied on top of soil. Examples of material that can be used as mulch include wood chips, grass clippings, leaves, straw, cardboard, newspaper, rocks, and even shredded tires. Benefits of applying mulch include reducing erosion and weeds and increasing water retention and soil vitality. Whenever possible, look for mulch that has been through a sanitization process to kill weed seeds and pests.

Natural infrastructure - is the *"preservation or restoration of ecological systems or the utilization of engineered systems that use ecological processes to increase resiliency to climate change, manage other environmental hazards, or both. This may include, but need not be limited to, flood plain and wetlands restoration or preservation, combining levees with restored natural systems to reduce flood risk, and urban tree planting to mitigate high heat days"* (Public Resource Code Section 71154(c)(3)).

Nonpurchased Water – is water that a department uses that does not come from a 3rd party supplier. It may be water from domestic wells owned by The Department or water that is taken from a river, lake, canal, or other source and used by The Department. The water may be returned to source after use.

Trickle Flow – A device that allows users to reduce flow to a trickle while using soap and shampoo. When the device is switched off, the flow is reinstated with the temperature and pressure resumes to previous settings.

Soil Amendments and Soil Toppings - Soil amendments include adding ingredients such as sulfur, or sand to change the original soil, soil conditioner for potting or plant mix, Soil toppings include organic materials used for water conservation; organic materials such as biosolids or other comparable substitutes such as livestock, horse, or other animal manure, food residues or fish processing byproducts; mechanical breakdown of materials.

Sprinkler system backflow prevention devices – are devices to prevent contaminants from entering water supplies. These devices connect to the sprinkler system and are an important safety feature. They are required by the California Plumbing Code.

Submeter- a metering device installed to measure water use in a specific area or for a specific purpose. Also known as dedicated meters, landscape submeters are effective for separating landscape water use from interior water use, evaluating the landscape water budget and for leak detection within the irrigation system.

Urban Heat Islands - are areas with localized spikes in temperature, which impact human health, increase pollution, and increase energy demand. Urban heat islands occur during the hot summer months in areas with higher percentages of impervious surface and less vegetation. This is likely in areas with large parking lots, dense development, and lower tree density and shading. Urban heat islands can be mitigated (i.e., reduced) through tree planting and other greening measures, cool roofs (e.g., lighter roofing materials that reflect light), cooler pavements, and other measures.

Water Budget - A landscape water budget is the calculated irrigation requirement of a landscape based on landscape area, local climate factors, specific plant requirements and the irrigation system performance.

Water Energy Nexus - Water and energy are often managed separately despite the important links between the two. 12 percent of California's energy use is related to water use with nearly 10 percent being used at the end water use. Water is used in the production of nearly every major energy source. Likewise, energy is used in multiple ways and at multiple steps in water delivery and treatment systems as well as wastewater collection and treatment.

Water Shortage Contingency Plans - Each urban water purveyor serving more than 3,000 connections or 3,000 acre-feet of water annually must have an Urban Water Shortage Contingency Plan (Water Shortage Plan) which details how a community would react to a reduction in water supply of up to 50 percent for droughts lasting up to three years.



Water Use Classification of Landscape Species (WUCOLS)-. WUCOLS are used to help determine water budgets and irrigation schedules. Use this link to access the necessary information for your landscaping needs. [WUCOLS Plant Search Database \(ucdavis.edu\)](http://ucdavis.edu/WUCOLS/PlantSearchDatabase)

Zero Energy Buildings - A zero-energy building is "an energy-efficient building where, on a source energy basis, the actual annual delivered energy is less than or equal to the on-site renewable exported energy". Department of Energy (DOE), September 2015.

APPENDIX E – DEPARTMENT STAKEHOLDERS

List individuals, offices, and divisions responsible for leading efforts related to each initiative identified in this report. Include their respective titles, roles, responsibilities.

Climate Change Adaptation

Understanding Climate Risk at Existing Facilities

Facilities Planning and Support Section

Marie Maddy, Departmental Construction and Maintenance Supervisor
David Brownson, Associate Construction Analyst

Understanding Climate Risk at Planned Facilities

Facilities Planning and Support Section

Marie Maddy, Departmental Construction and Maintenance Supervisor
David Brownson, Associate Construction Analyst

Integrating Climate Change into Department Planning and Funding Programs

Facilities Planning and Support Section

Marie Maddy, Departmental Construction and Maintenance Supervisor
David Brownson, Associate Construction Analyst

Measuring and Tracking Progress

Facilities Planning and Support Section

Marie Maddy, Departmental Construction and Maintenance Supervisor
David Brownson, Associate Construction Analyst

Zero Emission Vehicles

Incorporating ZEVs Into The Department Fleet

Business Management and Support Branch

Noah Valadez, Branch Manager
Juan Ortiz-Rios, Staff Services Manager I

Telematics

Business Management and Support Branch

Noah Valadez, Branch Manager
Juan Ortiz-Rios, Staff Services Manager I

Public Safety Exemption

Business Management and Support Branch

Noah Valadez, Branch Manager
Juan Ortiz-Rios, Staff Services Manager I

Outside Funding Sources for ZEV Infrastructure

Business Management and Support Branch

Noah Valadez, Branch Manager
Juan Ortiz-Rios, Staff Services Manager I

Hydrogen Fueling Infrastructure

Business Management and Support Branch

Noah Valadez, Branch Manager
Juan Ortiz-Rios, Staff Services Manager I

Comprehensive Facility Site and Infrastructure Assessments

Business Management and Support Branch

Noah Valadez, Branch Manager
Juan Ortiz-Rios, Staff Services Manager I

EVSE Construction Plan

Business Management and Support Branch

Noah Valadez, Branch Manager
Juan Ortiz-Rios, Staff Services Manager I

EVSE Operation

Business Management and Support Branch

Noah Valadez, Branch Manager
Juan Ortiz-Rios, Staff Services Manager I

Energy

Zero Net Energy (ZNE)

Facilities Planning and Support Section

Marie Maddy, Departmental Construction and Maintenance Supervisor
David Brownson, Associate Construction Analyst

Porterville Development Center

Amber O'Connor, Energy Resources Specialist I

New Construction Exceeds Title 24 by 15 Percent

Facilities Planning and Support Section

Marie Maddy, Departmental Construction and Maintenance Supervisor
David Brownson, Associate Construction Analyst

Porterville Development Center

Amber O'Connor, Energy Resources Specialist I

Existing Buildings Energy Efficiency

Facilities Planning and Support Section

Marie Maddy, Departmental Construction and Maintenance Supervisor

David Brownson, Associate Construction Analyst
Porterville Development Center
Amber O'Connor, Energy Resources Specialist I

Energy Savings Projects

Facilities Planning and Support Section

Marie Maddy, Departmental Construction and Maintenance Supervisor
David Brownson, Associate Construction Analyst
Porterville Development Center
Amber O'Connor, Energy Resources Specialist I

Demand Response

Facilities Planning and Support Section

Marie Maddy, Departmental Construction and Maintenance Supervisor
David Brownson, Associate Construction Analyst
Porterville Development Center
Amber O'Connor, Energy Resources Specialist I

Renewable Energy

Facilities Planning and Support Section

Marie Maddy, Departmental Construction and Maintenance Supervisor
David Brownson, Associate Construction Analyst
Porterville Development Center
Amber O'Connor, Energy Resources Specialist I

Monitoring-Based Commissioning (MBCx)

Facilities Planning and Support Section

Marie Maddy, Departmental Construction and Maintenance Supervisor
David Brownson, Associate Construction Analyst
Porterville Development Center
Amber O'Connor, Energy Resources Specialist I

Building Controls

Facilities Planning and Support Section

Marie Maddy, Departmental Construction and Maintenance Supervisor
David Brownson, Associate Construction Analyst
Porterville Development Center
Amber O'Connor, Energy Resources Specialist I

Decarbonization

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Facilities Planning and Support Section

Marie Maddy, Departmental Construction and Maintenance Supervisor

Vivek Mittal, Associate Construction Analyst

Facilities Planning and Support Section

Marie Maddy, Departmental Construction and Maintenance Supervisor
Vivek Mittal, Associate Construction Analyst

Facilities Planning and Support Section

Marie Maddy, Departmental Construction and Maintenance Supervisor
Vivek Mittal, Associate Construction Analyst

Water Efficiency and Conservation

Indoor Water Efficiency Projects in Progress First initiative

Facilities Planning and Support Section

Marie Maddy, Departmental Construction and Maintenance Supervisor
David Brownson, Associate Construction Analyst

Boilers and Cooling Systems Projects in Progress

Facilities Planning and Support Section

Marie Maddy, Departmental Construction and Maintenance Supervisor
David Brownson, Associate Construction Analyst

Landscaping Hardware Water Efficiency Projects in Progress

Facilities Planning and Support Section

Marie Maddy, Departmental Construction and Maintenance Supervisor
David Brownson, Associate Construction Analyst

Living Landscaping Water Efficiency Projects in Progress

Facilities Planning and Support Section

Marie Maddy, Departmental Construction and Maintenance Supervisor
David Brownson, Associate Construction Analyst

Buildings with Urban Water Shortage Contingency Plans in Progress

Facilities Planning and Support Section

Marie Maddy, Departmental Construction and Maintenance Supervisor
David Brownson, Associate Construction Analyst

Facilities Construction and Operations

Building Design and Construction

Facilities Planning and Support Section

Marie Maddy, Departmental Construction and Maintenance Supervisor
David Brownson, Associate Construction Analyst

Porterville Development Center

Dennis Haworth, PDC Chief of Plant Operation III
Amber O'Connor, Energy Resources Specialist I

LEED for Existing Buildings Operations and Maintenance

Facilities Planning and Support Section

Marie Maddy, Departmental Construction and Maintenance Supervisor
David Brownson, Associate Construction Analyst

Porterville Development Center

Dennis Haworth, PDC Chief of Plant Operation III
Amber O'Connor, Energy Resources Specialist I

Indoor Environmental Quality

Facilities Planning and Support Section

Marie Maddy, Departmental Construction and Maintenance Supervisor
David Brownson, Associate Construction Analyst

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Dennis Haworth, PDC Chief of Plant Operation III
Amber O'Connor, Energy Resources Specialist I

Integrated Pest Management

Facilities Planning and Support Section

Marie Maddy, Departmental Construction and Maintenance Supervisor
David Brownson, Associate Construction Analyst

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Amber O'Connor, Energy Resources Specialist I

Fossil Fuel Landscaping Equipment Replacement

Facilities Planning and Support Section

Marie Maddy, Departmental Construction and Maintenance Supervisor
David Brownson, Associate Construction Analyst

Porterville Development Center

Dennis Haworth, PDC Chief of Plant Operation III
Amber O'Connor, Energy Resources Specialist I

Location Efficiency

Facilities Planning and Support Section

Marie Maddy, Departmental Construction and Maintenance Supervisor
David Brownson, Associate Construction Analyst

Porterville Development Center

Dennis Haworth, PDC Chief of Plant Operation III
Amber O'Connor, Energy Resources Specialist I

Waste Management and Recycling

Waste and Recycling Programs

Facilities Planning and Support Section

Marie Maddy, Departmental Construction and Maintenance Supervisor
David Brownson, Associate Construction Analyst

Porterville Development Center

Dennis Haworth, PDC Chief of Plant Operation III
Amber O'Connor, Energy Resources Specialist I

SARC Report

Facilities Planning and Support Section

Marie Maddy, Departmental Construction and Maintenance Supervisor
David Brownson, Associate Construction Analyst

Porterville Development Center

Dennis Haworth, PDC Chief of Plant Operation III
Amber O'Connor, Energy Resources Specialist I

Recycling Program and Practices

Facilities Planning and Support Section

Marie Maddy, Departmental Construction and Maintenance Supervisor
David Brownson, Associate Construction Analyst

Porterville Development Center

Dennis Haworth, PDC Chief of Plant Operation III
Amber O'Connor, Energy Resources Specialist I

Organics Recycling

Facilities Planning and Support Section

Marie Maddy, Departmental Construction and Maintenance Supervisor
David Brownson, Associate Construction Analyst

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Dennis Haworth, PDC Chief of Plant Operation III
Amber O'Connor, Energy Resources Specialist I

Hazardous Waste Materials

Facilities Planning and Support Section

Marie Maddy, Departmental Construction and Maintenance Supervisor
David Brownson, Associate Construction Analyst

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Dennis Haworth, PDC Chief of Plant Operation III
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Universal Waste Program

Facilities Planning and Support Section

Marie Maddy, Departmental Construction and Maintenance Supervisor
David Brownson, Associate Construction Analyst

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Dennis Haworth, PDC Chief of Plant Operation III
Amber O'Connor, Energy Resources Specialist I

Material Exchange Programs

Facilities Planning and Support Section

Marie Maddy, Departmental Construction and Maintenance Supervisor
David Brownson, Associate Construction Analyst

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Dennis Haworth, PDC Chief of Plant Operation III
Amber O'Connor, Energy Resources Specialist I

Waste Prevention Program

Facilities Planning and Support Section

Marie Maddy, Departmental Construction and Maintenance Supervisor
David Brownson, Associate Construction Analyst

Porterville Development Center

Dennis Haworth, PDC Chief of Plant Operation III
Amber O'Connor, Energy Resources Specialist I

Reuse Program

Facilities Planning and Support Section

Marie Maddy, Departmental Construction and Maintenance Supervisor
David Brownson, Associate Construction Analyst

Porterville Development Center

Dennis Haworth, PDC Chief of Plant Operation III
Amber O'Connor, Energy Resources Specialist I

Employee Waste and Recycling Training and Education

Facilities Planning and Support Section

Marie Maddy, Departmental Construction and Maintenance Supervisor
David Brownson, Associate Construction Analyst

Porterville Development Center

Dennis Haworth, PDC Chief of Plant Operation III
Amber O'Connor, Energy Resources Specialist I

Procurement

Goods and Services with the Greatest Potential to Green

Facilities Planning and Support Section

Marie Maddy, Departmental Construction and Maintenance Supervisor
David Brownson, Associate Construction Analyst

Porterville Development Center

Dennis Haworth, PDC Chief of Plant Operation III
Amber O'Connor, Energy Resources Specialist I

EPP BMPs

Facilities Planning and Support Section

Marie Maddy, Departmental Construction and Maintenance Supervisor
David Brownson, Associate Construction Analyst

Porterville Development Center

Dennis Haworth, PDC Chief of Plant Operation III
Amber O'Connor, Energy Resources Specialist I

Reporting on EPP Training and Outreach

Facilities Planning and Support Section

Marie Maddy, Departmental Construction and Maintenance Supervisor
David Brownson, Associate Construction Analyst

Porterville Development Center

Dennis Haworth, PDC Chief of Plant Operation III
Amber O'Connor, Energy Resources Specialist I

Reporting on State Agency Buy Recycled Campaign

Facilities Planning and Support Section

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David Brownson, Associate Construction Analyst

Porterville Development Center

Dennis Haworth, PDC Chief of Plant Operation III
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Reducing Impacts

Facilities Planning and Support Section

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David Brownson, Associate Construction Analyst

Porterville Development Center

Dennis Haworth, PDC Chief of Plant Operation III
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APPENDIX F – SUSTAINABILITY STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS, EXECUTIVE ORDERS, AND MANAGEMENT MEMOS REFERENCES

The following legislative actions, executive orders, State Administrative Manual (SAM) Management Memos, resources, and guidance documents provide the sustainability criteria, requirements, and targets tracked and reported herein.

Recent Legislative Actions

Several pieces of legislation were signed in 2023 that codified elements of the executive orders, or provided further requirements included in the policies. These include the following:

[Senate Bill \(SB\) 416 \(Laird, 2023\)](#): Requires all new building and major renovation projects larger than 10,000 gross square feet undertaken by state agencies, and for which the project schematic design documents are initiated by the state agency on or after January 1, 2024, to obtain the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design or “LEED” Gold or higher certification, except as provided. Requires the state agency to obtain LEED Silver certification if the state agency concerned makes a finding that achieving LEED Gold conflicts with critical operational or security requirements, is demonstrably cost ineffective, or conflicts with California Building Code requirements. Authorizes certification to an alternative equivalent or higher rating system or standard, if any, only when approved by the Director of General Services.

[Senate Bill SB 837 \(Archuleta, 2023\)](#): The State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission as of January 1, 2024, shall consider revising the definition of “conditioned space, indirectly” for purposes of those regulations to include sealed and unvented attics, where the space is enclosed by the primary thermal and air barrier and directly adjoining conditioned space.

[Assembly Bill \(AB\) 43 \(Holden, 2023\)](#): Authorizes the state board to establish an embodied carbon trading system. Authorizes the state board to integrate the embodied carbon trading system into the framework for measuring the average carbon intensity of the materials used in the construction of new buildings, as described above, on or before December 31, 2026, and to implement the system on and after January 1, 2029. Authorizes the state board to adopt rules and regulations for the credit allocation approach, the anticipated carbon price in the scheme, and trading periods. Requires the state board to periodically review and update its emission reporting and compliance standard requirements, as necessary.

Other Significant Legislative Actions

- [**Assembly Bill \(AB\) 661 \(Bennet, 2022\)**](#): Requires a state agency, if fitness and quality are equal, to purchase recycled products instead of nonrecycled products whenever recycled products are available at no more than 10 percent greater total cost than nonrecycled products, and specified circumstances exist. Requires The Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in concurrence with the DGS and in consultation with impacted agencies, to update a list of products and minimum recycled content percentages, as determined to be appropriate, commencing January 1, 2026, and every 3 years thereafter. Requires The Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to report a state agency that does not meet SABRC purchasing requirements in each product category to the DGS. The bill would require all state agency procurement and contracting officers, or their designees, to participate in mandatory annual training, as prescribed, conducted by The Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. The bill would require the DGS and the Prison Industry Authority to prioritize the use of recycled content products.
- [**Senate Bill \(SB\) 1020 \(2022\)**](#): *-Clean Energy, Jobs, and Affordability Act of 2022*. States that eligible renewable energy resources and zero-carbon resources supply 90 percent of all retail sales of electricity to California end-use customers by December 31, 2035, 95 percent of all retail sales of electricity to California end-use customers by December 31, 2040, 100 percent of all retail sales of electricity to California end-use customers by December 31, 2045, and 100 percent of electricity procured to serve all state agencies by December 31, 2035, as specified.
- [**Assembly Bill \(AB\) 2446 \(Holden, 2022\)**](#): Require the Air Resources Board, by July 1, 2025, to develop, in consultation with specified stakeholders, a framework for measuring and then reducing the average carbon intensity of the materials used in the construction of new buildings, including those for residential uses. The bill would require the framework to include a comprehensive strategy for the state's building sector to achieve a 40 percent net reduction in greenhouse gas emissions of building materials, as determined from a baseline calculated using a certain 2026 report, if that report is adequate, or as specified. The bill would require the strategy to achieve this target as soon as possible, but no later than December 31, 2035, with an interim target of 20 percent net reduction by December 31, 2030.
- [**Senate Bill SB 1203 \(Becker, 2021\)**](#): Requires The Department of General Services, in consultation with the state board, and to the extent feasible, to publish, on its internet website or other publicly available location, an inventory of the greenhouse gas emissions of state agencies for the prior calendar year, on or before July 1, 2024, and annually thereafter until the goal has been achieved. Requires DGS to develop and publish a plan, on or

before January 1, 2026, that describes required actions and investments for achieving net-zero emissions of greenhouse gases and an estimate of the costs associated with the planned actions and ensure that the required actions and investments are incorporated into the sustainability roadmaps of all state agencies. Requires The Department to update the plan beginning June 30, 2028, and every 2 years thereafter until the goal has been achieved. Requires that, subject to an appropriation by the Legislature, The Department to provide information, training, coordination, best practices, and other technical assistance to state agencies to help those state agencies implement the required actions and investments. Requires state agencies to incorporate the required actions and investments into their future budget proposals, as provided. Requires The Department, beginning December 31, 2027, and biennially thereafter until the achievement of the above stated goal, to report to the Legislature on progress toward achieving that goal, as provided.

- [**Senate Bill SB 1335 \(Allen, 2018\)**](#): Enacts the Sustainable Packaging for the State of California Act of 2018, which would prohibit a food service facility located in a state-owned facility, operating on or acting as a concessionaire on state property, or under contract to provide food service to a state agency from dispensing prepared food using a type of food service packaging unless the type of food service packaging is on a list that CalRecycle publishes and maintains on its Internet Web site that contains types of approved food service packaging that are reusable, recyclable, or compostable.
- [**Assembly Bill \(AB\) 739 \(Chau, 2017\)**](#): Requires, beginning December 31, 2025, at least 15 percent of newly purchased vehicles with a gross vehicle weight rating of 19,000 pounds or more purchased by The Department and other state entities for the state fleet to be zero emission, and beginning December 31, 2030, at least 30 percent of those vehicles to be zero emission. The bill would require, if The Department finds, in a public hearing on or after December 31, 2026, that it cannot meet the needs of the state while meeting this requirement, The Department to disclose this finding at the hearing and to the Legislature.
- [**Assembly Bill \(AB\) 2800 \(Quirk, 2016\)**](#): Requires state agencies to take the current and future impacts of climate change into planning, designing, building, operating, maintaining, and investing in state infrastructure. CNRA will establish a Climate-Safe Infrastructure Working Group to determine how to integrate climate change impacts into state infrastructure engineering. (Public Resources Code Section 71155)
- [**Assembly Bill AB 2812 \(Gordon, 2016\)**](#): Provide adequate receptacles, signage, education, staffing, and arrange for recycling services. Report annually on how each of these is being implemented

- [Senate Bill SB 1383 \(Lara, 2016\)](#): 50 percent reduction in the level of the statewide disposal of organic waste from the 2014 level by 2020, a 75 percent reduction by 2025, and 20 percent of currently disposed edible food is recovered for human consumption by 2025.
 - Agencies already in compliance with AB 1826 may need to further expand their organic waste recycling service to comply with the new requirements
 - Jan. 1, 2024, Tier 2 Commercial Edible food Generators will be required to donate edible food to a recovery organization.
- [Assembly Bill \(AB\) 1482 \(Gordon, 2015\)](#): Requires that the California Natural Resources Agency (CNRA) update the state's adaptation strategy safeguarding California every three years. Directs state agencies to promote climate adaptation in planning decisions and ensure that state investments consider climate change impacts, as well as the use of natural systems and natural infrastructure. (Public Resources Code Section 71153)
- [Senate Bill \(SB\) 246 \(Wieckowski, 2015\)](#): Established the Integrated Climate Adaptation and Resiliency Program within the Governor's Office of Planning and Research to coordinate regional and local efforts with state climate adaptation strategies to adapt to the impacts of climate change. (Public Resources Code Section 71354)
- [Assembly Bill AB 1826 \(Chesbro, 2014\)](#): Implement mandatory commercial organics recycling program (if meet threshold). Report annually on organics recycling program.
- [Assembly Bill AB 2583 \(Blumenfield, 2012\)](#): **Public Resources Code §25722.8**: Statute requires reducing consumption of petroleum products by the state fleet compared to a 2003 baseline. Mandates a 10 percent reduction or displacement by Jan. 1, 2012, and a 20 percent reduction or displacement by Jan. 1, 2020.
- [Assembly Bill AB 341 \(Chesbro, 2011\)](#): Implement mandatory commercial recycling program (if meet threshold). Report annually on recycling program.
- [Senate Bill SB 1106 \(Lowenthal, 2005\)](#): Have at least one designated waste management coordinator. Report annually on how your designated waste and recycling coordinator meets the requirement.
- [Assembly Bill AB 75 \(Strom-Marting, 1999\)](#): Implement an integrated waste management program and achieve 50 percent disposal reduction target. State Agencies report annually on waste management program.

- **Assembly Bill (AB) 4:** Passed in 1989. The State Agency Buy Recycled Campaign (SABRC) statutes are in Public Contract Code Section [12153-12217](#). The intent of SABRC is to stimulate markets for materials diverted by California local government and agencies. It requires state agencies to purchase enough recycled-content products to meet annual targets, report on purchases of recycled and nonrecycled products, and submit plans for meeting the annual goals for purchasing recycled-content products.

Executive Orders

The governor issued the following executive order relevant to chapters of this roadmap:

- **[Executive Order B-16-12](#)**
EO B-16-12 directs state agencies to integrate zero-emission vehicles (ZEVs) into the state vehicle fleet. It also directs state agencies to develop the infrastructure to support increased public and private sector use of ZEVs. Specifically, it directs state agencies replacing fleet vehicles to replace at least 10 percent with ZEVs, and by 2020 to ensure at least 25 percent of replacement fleet vehicles are ZEVs.
- **[Executive Order B-18-12](#)**
EO B-18-12 and the companion *Green Building Action Plan* require state agencies to reduce the environmental impacts of state operations by reducing greenhouse gas emissions, managing energy and water use, improving indoor air quality, generating on-site renewable energy when feasible, implementing environmentally preferable purchasing, and developing the infrastructure for electric vehicle charging stations at state facilities. The Green Building Action Plan also established two oversight groups – the staff-level Sustainability Working Group and the executive-level Sustainability Task Force – to ensure these measures are met. Agencies annually report current energy and water use into the Energy Star Portfolio Manager (ESPM).
- **[Executive Order B-29-15](#)**
EO B-29-15 directs state agencies to take actions in response to the ongoing drought and to the state of emergency due to severe drought conditions proclaimed on January 17, 2014. Governor Brown directed numerous state agencies to develop new programs and regulations to mitigate the effects of the drought and required increased enforcement of water waste statewide. Agencies were instructed to reduce potable urban water use by 25 percent between 2013 and February 28, 2016.
- **[Executive Order B-30-15](#)**
In 2015, the governor issued EO B-30-15, which declared climate change to be a “threat to the well-being, public health, natural resources,

economy and environment of California." It established a new interim statewide GHG emission reduction target of 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030 and reaffirms California's intent to reduce GHG emissions to 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050. To support these goals, this order requires numerous state agencies to develop plans and programs to reduce emissions. It also directs state agencies to take climate change into account in their planning and investment decisions and employ life-cycle cost accounting to evaluate and compare infrastructure investments and alternatives. State agencies are directed to prioritize investments that both build climate preparedness and reduce GHG emissions; prioritize natural infrastructure; and protect the state's most vulnerable populations.

[Executive Order B-37-16](#)

- The Department of Water Resources (Department) shall work with the Water Board to develop new water use targets as part of a permanent framework for urban water agencies. These new water use targets shall build upon the existing state law requirements that the state achieve a 20 percent reduction in urban water usage by 2020. (Senate Bill No. 7 (7th Extraordinary Session, 2009-2010).) These water-use targets shall be customized to the unique conditions of each water agency, shall generate more statewide water conservation than existing requirements, and shall be based on strengthened standards for:
 - a. Indoor residential per capita water use.
 - b. Outdoor irrigation, in a manner that incorporates landscape area, local climate, and new satellite imagery data.
 - c. Commercial, industrial, and institutional water use; and
 - d. Water lost through leaks.
- 2. The Department shall strengthen requirements for urban Water Shortage Contingency Plans, which urban water agencies are required to maintain. These updated requirements shall include adequate actions to respond to droughts lasting at least five years, as well as more frequent and severe periods of drought. While remaining customized according to local conditions, the updated requirements shall also create common statewide standards so that these plans can be quickly utilized during this and any future droughts.

State Administrative Manual & Management Memos

The following section of the State Administrative Manual (SAM), and associated Management Memos (MMs) currently impose sustainability requirements on The Department under the governor's executive authority:

- [SAM Chapter 1800](#): Energy and Sustainability
- [SAM Chapter 1900](#)
- [SAM Chapter 4100](#)
- [SAM Chapter 3600, Section 3627](#)
- [MM 15-03](#): Minimum Fuel Economy Standards Policy
- [MM 16-07](#): Zero-Emission Vehicle Purchasing and EVSE Infrastructure Requirements

State-wide Action Plans

- [2016 Zero-Emission Vehicle Action Plan](#)

The plan establishes a goal to provide electric vehicle charging to 5 percent of state-owned parking spaces by 2022. It also advances the ZEV procurement target to 50 percent of light-duty vehicles by 2025.
- [Safeguarding California Implementation Action Plans](#):

Directed under EO B-30-15, the Implementation Action Plans outline the steps that will be taken in each sector to reduce risks from climate change.
- [AB 32 Scoping Plan](#): The scoping plan assumes widespread electrification of the transportation sector as a critical component of every scenario that leads to the mandated 40 percent reduction in GHG by 2030 and 80 percent reduction by 2035.

State Resources and Guidance Documents

California has invested significant resources in understanding the risks of climate change, water efficiency, strategic growth, and state actions available to respond to and reduce these risks. These include the following:

- [Safeguarding California](#): The state's climate adaptation strategy organized by sector. Each sector identifies risks from climate change and actions to reduce those risks.
- [Planning and Investing for a Resilient California](#): Prepared under direction of EO B-30-15, this document provides a framework for state agencies to integrate climate change into planning and investment, including guidance on data selection and analytical approach.

- **California's Climate Change Assessments**: California has completed three comprehensive assessments of climate change impacts on California. Each assessment has included development of projections of climate impacts on a scale that is relevant to state planning (i.e., downscaled climate projections). These data are available through **Cal-Adapt**, an online data visualization and access tool.
- **Water Use Reduction Guidelines and Criteria**: Issued by the California Department of Water Resources February 28, 2013, pursuant to Executive Order B-18-12. Each applicable agency was required to take actions to reduce water use in facilities and landscapes that are operated by the state, including owned, funded, or leased facilities. State-operated facilities are defined as facilities where the agency has direct control of the buildings' function, maintenance, and repair. For leased facilities, the Green Building Action Plan directed at that time that new and renegotiated leases include provisions for water conservation, reporting water use, and installation of sub-meters to the extent possible and economically feasible.
- **Strategic Growth Council (SGC) Resolution on Location Efficiency**: Location efficiency refers to the greenhouse gas emissions arising from the transportation choices of employees and visitors to a building as determined by the Smart Location Calculator. Adopted on December 6, 2016, the resolution directs members of the SGC to achieve a 10 percent improvement in the Smart Location Score of new leases compared to the average score of leased facilities in 2016.
- **EDP Compliance Guide** Environmental Product Declarations (EPD) are third-party verified reports that detail a product's impacts on the environment.

Tables of Applicable Statutory Requirements, Executive Orders and SAM and Management Memos

Table F-1 Statutory Requirements, Executive Orders, Management Memos, and the State Administrative Manual and the Applicable Roadmap Chapters

Legislation, Executive Orders, & Management Memos	Year	Clim. Adap.	ZEV	Energy	Decarb	Water	Facilities	Waste	Proc.
SB 32	2015	X			X				
SB 246	2015	X							
SB 416	2023						X		
SB 837	2023						X		
SB 1016	2008						X		
SB 1020	2022	X		X	X				
SB 1106	2005							X	
SB 1168	2014					X			
SB 1203	2021	X			X				
SB 1319	2014					X			
SB 1335	2018							X	
AB 32	2006	X	X		X				
AB 43	2023	X			X				
AB 75	1999							X	
AB 197	2016	X			X				
AB 262	2017								X
AB 341	2011						X	X	
AB 498	2002								X
AB 661	2022							X	
AB 739	2017		X						
AB 939	2021							X	
AB 1343	2010							X	
AB 1482	2015	X							
AB 1739	2014					X			
AB 1826	2014							X	
AB 2396	2016						X	X	
AB 2446	2022				X				
AB 2800	2016	X							
AB 2812	2016						X		
EO B-16-12	2012		X				X		
EO B-18-12	2015		X	X		X	X		
EO B-29-15	2015					X			

EO B-30-15	2015	X	X	X			X
EO B-37-16	2016					X	
MM 15-03:	2015		X				
MM 16-07	2016		X				
Public Resources Code 25722.8	2001		X				

Table F-2 Action Plans, and State Resources and Guidance Documents and the Applicable Roadmap Chapters

Action Plans, and State Resources and Guidance Documents	Year	Clim. Adap.	ZEV	Energy	Decarb	Water	Facilities	Waste	Proc.
2016 ZEV Action Plan	2016		X						
Cal-Adapt website		X							
California's 4th Climate Change Assessment	2018	X							
Planning and Investing for a Resilient California	<u>2018</u>	X							
Safeguarding California	<u>2014</u>	X							

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