

Sustainability Roadmap 2024-2025 California Prison Industry Authority

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



California Prison Industry Authority

Gavin Newsom, Governor

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California Prison Industry Authority

Sustainability Road Map 2024-2025

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The California Prison Industry Authority (CALPIA) is a self-supporting, customer-focused state entity operating within the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR). CALPIA manages an array of manufacturing, service, and consumable enterprises across CDCR institutions, providing productive work assignments and career technical education to approximately 4,641 incarcerated individuals. CALPIA's primary mission is to reduce recidivism, increase prison safety, and enhance public safety by equipping incarcerated individuals with job skills, good work habits, and basic education. Through its vocational programs and industry-accredited certifications, CALPIA prepares participants for successful reintegration into society, thereby lowering incarceration costs and improving outcomes for communities statewide. This report underscores CALPIA's continued commitment to transforming lives through meaningful work and education, while delivering high-quality goods and services to state agencies.

The Prison Industry Board oversees CALPIA. The 11-member Board sets general policy for CALPIA and oversees the performance of existing CALPIA industries, determines which new industries shall be established, approves operating budgets, and appoints and monitors the performance of the General Manager. The Board serves as a public hearing body charged with ensuring that CALPIA enterprises do not create a substantial adverse impact on California industry. CALPIA's infrastructure includes a headquarters location in Folsom, California; staffed by approximately 315 employees. The majority of CALPIA staff are located throughout the 31 CDCR institutions across the state.

CALPIA's building portfolio is two modular buildings, one metal warehouse building with tenant improvements internally, and several office buildings at our Camp 12 site. Both sites encompassing all the buildings are our Central Office campus (headquarters), which is the area in which this Roadmap is reporting. Some of the buildings in this location are 40+ years old and others are >10 years old.

CALPIA plans to maintain our aging buildings with energy-efficient products when replacing large appliances to assist with climate change adaptation efforts. We maintain trees and shrubs to reduce fire risk. We maintain drains and gutters to reduce flood risks. CALPIA is not in an urban heat island and realize CALPIA will be required to complete a climate assessment by the next Roadmap submission.

CALPIA has several fleet vehicles and currently meets the zero-emission requirements. As outlined in our previous roadmap, we had committed to installing six Level 2 (L2) chargers. We are pleased to report that this target has been exceeded. To date, we have successfully deployed three L2 dual-port stations and two L2 single-port stations, resulting in a total of ten L2 chargers now available for use by both staff and visitors. Furthermore, as previously reported, we had planned to expand our Zero Emission Vehicle (ZEV) inventory by adding three hybrid vehicles to achieve our target of 50% ZEV representation within the fleet. We are pleased to confirm that this objective has not only been met but exceeded, as reflected in our updated fleet composition.

CALPIA maintains ownership of all facilities within the Central Office campus and has implemented a range of initiatives aimed at reducing energy consumption. These measures include the installation of energy-efficient products, adherence to standardized thermostat settings, and annual dissemination of staff memos to encourage reductions in plug load.

Since establishing the 2003 baseline, CALPIA has achieved a reduction in energy usage. However, recent data indicates an uptick in electrical consumption, which may be attributed to increased on-site staffing following changes in telework policies.

CALPIA tracks energy usage across the facility and is actively pursuing decarbonization by reducing reliance on natural gas and propane, upgrading lighting and HVAC systems and conducting facility audits to cut energy waste. These efforts lower emissions and align CALPIA with carbon neutrality goals.

Water efficiency remains a significant challenge for CALPIA, as the agency receives its water supply from California State Prison, Sacramento. This arrangement presents limitations in establishing and achieving measurable water reduction targets. Nonetheless, CALPIA continues to implement proactive measures to minimize water waste, including the use of drought-tolerant landscaping, installation of motion-sensor faucets, utilization of recycled water for vehicle washing, and regular maintenance of water-dependent equipment.

In alignment with our sustainability objectives, CALPIA is actively collaborating with utility providers to procure off-site renewable energy, thereby enhancing our greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions profile. Additionally, CALPIA has developed a strategic plan to expand its fleet of zero-emission vehicles and install electric vehicle charging stations, further contributing to GHG reduction efforts. All initiatives referenced above are being financed through self-funded mechanisms.

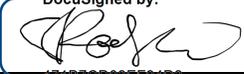
Central Office location currently does not have direct water metering capabilities due to its reliance on water supplied by California State Prison-Sacramento CALPIA continues to implement water efficient practices wherever feasible. However, the absence of independent measurement infrastructure limits our ability to quantify conservation outcomes.

Operationally, CALPIA emphasizes workforce development through vocational training programs embedded within its production and service units. These programs not only support incarcerated individual rehabilitation and reduce recidivism, but also contribute to the delivery of high-quality goods and services to state agencies. Maintenance protocols, supply chain logistics, and production workflows are structured to ensure reliability, safety, and sustainability across all departments.

CALPIA is committed to advancing sustainable procurement practices through the strategic implementation of Environmentally Preferable Purchasing (EPP). To ensure transparency, accountability, and continuous improvement, CALPIA has established a framework for measuring and reporting progress on EPP-related expenditures.

Due to the institutional nature of CALPIA's operations, public outreach remains limited. However, governance and strategic decisions are made by our Board in coordination with Executive leadership, ensuring representation of the institutional population in all major initiatives.

Executive Director (A) Signature

DocuSigned by:

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SUZIE CHANGUS
Director (A)

CHAPTER 1 - CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

Department Mission and Climate Change Adaptation

CALPIA's facilities have a 50+ year lifetime. CALPIA continues to maintain our facilities for longevity while meeting executive orders, management memos, and new regulations. When making improvements CALPIA takes into consideration the project-level climate risk assessment of Hazard, Exposure, and Vulnerability. These steps have been included in our project management task list template to ensure we are considering GHG mitigation, adaptation, and resilience.

Climate Change Risks to Facilities

CALPIA does not have a climate risk assessment completed and at this time has no plan to complete a risk assessment.

Climate Change Risk Process:

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	Extreme heat threshold (EHT) ^{°F}	Average # of days above EHT (1961-1990)	Average # of days above EHT (2031-2060)	Change from Historical to projected average # of days above EHT (2031-2060)	Avg. # days above EHT (2070-2099)	Change from historical to projected average # of days above EHT (2070-2099)
Camp 12 No Natural Gas No Water	104.0	4.0	29.0	25.0	55.0	51.0
Central Office No Propane No Water	103.9	4.4	29.3	24.9	55.1	50.6

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)
Camp 12 No Natural Gas No Water	74.0	74.0	6.0	83.0	10.0
Central Office No Propane No Water	73.6	79.3	5.7	83.3	9.7

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)
Camp 12 No Natural Gas No Water	49.0	54.0	5	58.0	9.0
Central Office No Propane No Water	49.0	54.0	5	58.0	9.0

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
Camp 12 No Natural Gas No Water	2718.0	1719.0	999.0	1227.0	-1491.0
Central Office No Propane No Water	2718.1	1718.7	999.0	1226.6	-1491.5

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
Camp 12 No Natural Gas No Water	1378.0	2509.0	1131.0	3285.0	1907.0
Central Office No Propane No Water	1377.8	2509.0	1131.2	3285.4	1907.6

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

CALPIA employs civil service staff and incarcerated individuals. Incarcerated individuals work in trades such as carpentry, roofing, construction, landscaping, and welding. These participants will be the most exposed to increased or decreased temperatures. CALPIA provides fresh drinking water, multiple breaks, and shade to those working outside during extreme heat events. CALPIA ensures

all incarcerated individuals are trained on Injury and Illness Prevention Plan (IIPP) programs which encompasses heat-related illnesses and other work-related hazards.

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
Camp 12 No Natural Gas No Water	CALPIA is planning to replace trees that have died or underperforming to create more shaded areas.
Central Office No Propane No Water	CALPIA is planning to replace trees that have died or underperforming to create more shaded areas.

Planning Narrative on PO1:a: Mitigate HDD and CDD

CALPIA is planning to plant or replace dead and dying trees to create more shade in our asphalt parking lot and shade to keep the buildings safe.

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.
Camp 12 No Natural Gas No Water	No	
Central Office No Propane No Water	No	

Reporting Narrative on Table 1.4: Urban Heat islands

Neither of CALPIA's reporting sites is in an urban heat island.

Planning Outline for Urban Heat Islands Mitigation:

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

Neither of CALPIA's reporting sites is in an urban heat island.

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/yrs.)	Annual Mean Precip. (2031 – 2060) (in/yrs.)	Percent Change by mid-century	Annual Mean Precip. (2070 – 2099) (in/yrs.)	Percent change by end of century	Extreme Precip (1961-1990) (in/day)	Extreme Precip (2031-2060) (in/day)	Extreme Precip (2070-2090) (in/day)
Camp 12 No Natural Gas No Water	24.0	26.0	0.0	27.0	0.0	5.0	4.0	4.0
Central Office No Propane No Water	23.9	26.2	0.1	27.1	0.1	4.7	4.2	4.5

Reporting Narrative on Table 1.5: Precipitation Impacts

Due to the institutional nature of our facility, precipitation hits the ground and moves away from the buildings into drainage culverts via sloped sidewalks and asphalt parking lots.

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
No facilities at risk	

Planning Narrative on PO1.c: Precipitation Changes Mitigation Plan

CALPIA properties are not impacted by increased precipitation and there is no plan for precipitation mitigation.

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)
No facilities at risk					

Reporting Narrative on Table 1.6: Sea Level Rise Impacts

CALPIA is not at risk for rising sea levels. The institutional facility is located at a high point in Sacramento County; 220' above sea level. CALPIA does not foresee any changes for this type of event based on the data for Sacramento County.

Planning Outline to Mitigate Sea Level Rise Impacts

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

Facility Name	Tide Chart Region	Plan 2030?
No facilities at risk		

Planning Narrative on PO1.d: Sea Level Rise Impact

CALPIA properties are not impacted by increased precipitation and there is no plan for precipitation mitigation.

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)
Camp 12 No Natural Gas No Water	MEDIUM
Central Office No Propane No Water	LOW

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

The largest threat to CALPIA's Central office and Camp 12 is the smoke from local fires and how that affects our outside work crews and staff that commute to work and walk outside. Additionally, due to Folsom's proximity to the foothills of El Dorado County where many staff live the threat of wildfires affects our staff personally.

Camp 12 hazard is a medium risk for a wildfire as it is on a hill surrounded by trees in a large open space with sloped terrain that is difficult to access and maintain dead and dying trees. Central Office is considered to be at low risk for fire related hazards, primarily due to its extensive paved surfaces and the significant distance between buildings and surrounding flammable vegetation.

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

CALPIA's plan to mitigate wildfire risk is to maintain the health of the current trees and alert CDCR or the City of Folsom when dead or dying trees are observed in their respective areas around our property. CALPIA will maintain a 5-foot vegetation perimeter.

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 Choose an item.	Year of Impact	Fire Name
N/A			
N/A			

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

No facilities 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
Camp 12	Maintain existing trees and landscape perimeter.

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

CALPIA’s plan to mitigate wildfire risk is to maintain the health of the current trees and alert CDCR or the City of Folsom when dead or dying trees are observed in their respective areas around our property. CALPIA will maintain a 5-foot vegetation perimeter.

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>
No new facilities					

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)
No new facilities					

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)
No new facilities				

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
No new facilities				

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
No new facilities					

e. Wildfire Risks by Fire Hazard Severity Zone

Facility Name	Current Fire Hazard Severity Zone (low, medium, high, very high)
No new facilities	

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

Facility Name	Impact Category Choose an item.	Year of Impact	Fire Name
No new facilities			

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)
No new facilities		

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

No new facilities.

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

No new facilities.

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
Central Office	21-30%	No
Camp 12	21-30%	No

Reporting Narrative for Table 1.10: Facilities in Disadvantaged Communities

No facilities in disadvantaged communities.

Planning Narrative for table 1.10: Facilities in Disadvantaged Communities

No facilities in disadvantaged communities.

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)
No new facilities		

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

No new facilities in disadvantaged communities and urban heat islands.

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

No new facilities in disadvantaged communities and urban heat islands.

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?
CALPIA has integrated the climate change questions from chapter 1, Climate Risk to our facility	Yes	Yes	

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

Climate change integration into department planning process achieved.

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

Climate change integration into department planning process achieved.

Community Engagement and Planning Processes

Table1.12: 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			

Reporting Narrative for Table 1.13: Community Engagement and Planning Processes

CALPIA has no community engagement planned.

Planning Narrative for Table 1.13: Community Engagement and Planning Processes

CALPIA has no community engagement planned.

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				

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

CALPIA has no funding or grant programs.

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

CALPIA has no funding or grant programs.

Measuring and Tracking Progress

Reporting Narrative on Measuring and Tracking Progress

The climate impacts that most concern the CALPIA facilities are wildfires (i.e., smoke). Business Services Section (BSS) is the Section that will develop a policy or plan for this infrastructure investment along with the Budget program and get approval from the CALPIA Board.

CALPIA will prioritize natural and green infrastructure whenever possible and when funding is available, and infrastructure replacement is necessary.

Planning Narrative on Measuring and Tracking Progress

Measuring and tracking process achieved.

CHAPTER 2 - ZERO-EMISSION VEHICLES

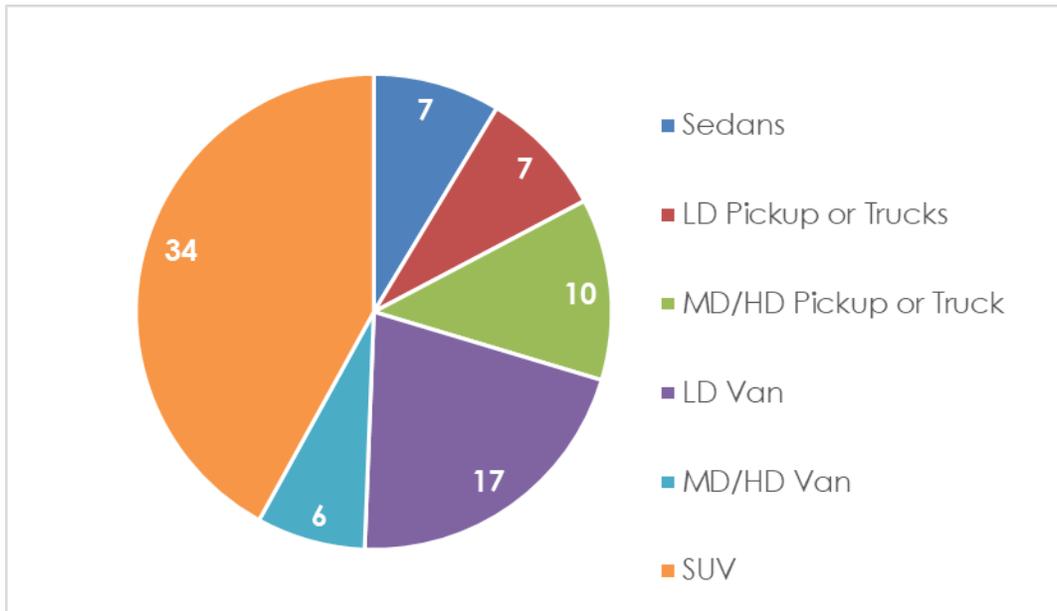
Department Mission and Fleet

CALPIA operates as a self-sustaining, customer-centric enterprise committed to reducing recidivism, enhancing institutional safety, and contributing to public security. This is achieved through the delivery of structured work and training programs for incarcerated individuals across the state.

To support these initiatives, CALPIA maintains a fleet of light-duty vehicles used for travel to correctional facilities, stakeholder meetings, conferences, and training engagements. Travel is primarily conducted on paved urban routes and highways, ranging from multi-day assignments to single-day visits. Frequent destinations include the CALPIA showroom, nearby institutions such as Folsom State Prison, California State Prison–Sacramento, CDCR offices, and training venues in downtown Sacramento.

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	5,683	11,829	Fuel type not used
2024	4,324	15,478	Fuel type not used

Reporting Narrative on Table 2.1: Fuel Type Selections

CALPIA uses the type of fuel the vehicle requirements state (i.e., diesel, gasoline, or electricity) and the fuel card purchase agreement allows. Currently, CALPIA is not researching alternative fuels. CALPIA is planning on purchasing more ZEV/PZEV per executive order B-16-12 and as replacement is necessary.

Planning Narrative on Table 2.1: Fuel Type Selections

CALPIA is planning on purchasing more ZEV/PZEV per executive order B-16-12 and as replacement is necessary.

Rightsizing the Vehicle Fleet

Teleworking, Mission Changes, and Technology Changes

CALPIA's purchase plan has not changed due to telework and our mission has not changed. Staff that use our central office fleet still use the fleet regardless of telework schedules. Due to the nature of CALPIA's business across the State, while technologies have improved, we still need to meet staff at field locations, making site visits to manage and improve our industries.

Reporting Narratives on Teleworking, Mission Changes, and Technology Changes

Despite the implementation of a telework policy, travel demands remain unchanged, as certain essential job functions continue to require in-person staff presence.

Telematics

Telematics Implementation Status

CALPIA has not implemented telematics systems across its fleet due to a penal code exemption. While telematics is not utilized, CALPIA maintains operational accountability by requiring staff to complete detailed mileage logs, these logs are also maintained by our Business Services Section to ensure consistent documentation and oversight. This practice supports responsible fleet management and ensures transparency in transportation related activities, aligning with broader sustainability and efficiency goals.

Reporting Narrative on Telematics Implementation Status

CALPIA has no plans to use telematics.

Planning Narrative for Telematics Data

CALPIA has not implemented telematics systems across its fleet due to a penal code exemption. While telematics are not utilized, CALPIA maintains operational accountability by requiring staff to complete detailed mileage logs.

Existing Fleet Description

Light Duty Fleet Vehicles

Reporting On Total Miles Traveled

CALPIA uses our fleet of light-duty cars and trucks for trips to field enterprises at correctional facilities across the State, to conduct meetings, attend conferences, and trainings. Most of the travel is on paved roads and highways in cities. Sometimes the employees travel for many days, but also short one-day trips. All day trips would be to one or more institutions at a time. Short trips may be to our neighboring institution Folsom State Prison, CDCR, or to the Showroom training in downtown Sacramento.

Table 2.2 Total Miles Traveled

Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Miles Traveled	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Reporting Narrative on Table 2.2: Total Miles Traveled

CALPIA does not use telematics and does not collect miles per gallon to report above.

Reporting On Miles Per Gallon

CALPIA does not use telematics and does not collect miles per gallon to report above.

Table 2.3 Light-Duty Miles per Gallon

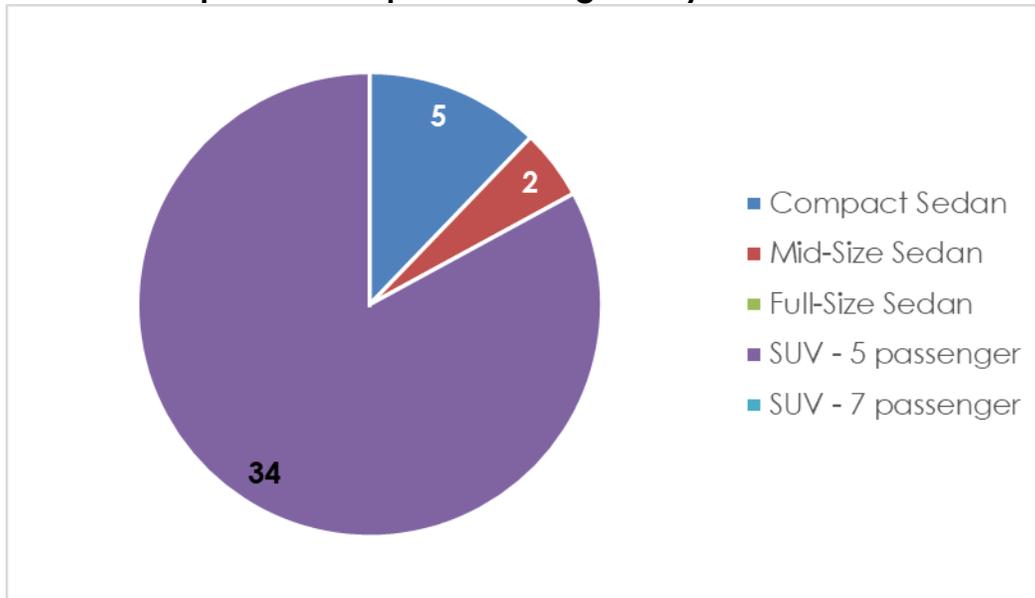
Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
MPG	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Reporting Narrative on Table 2.3: Miles Per Gallon

CALPIA does not use telematics and does not collect miles per gallon to report above.

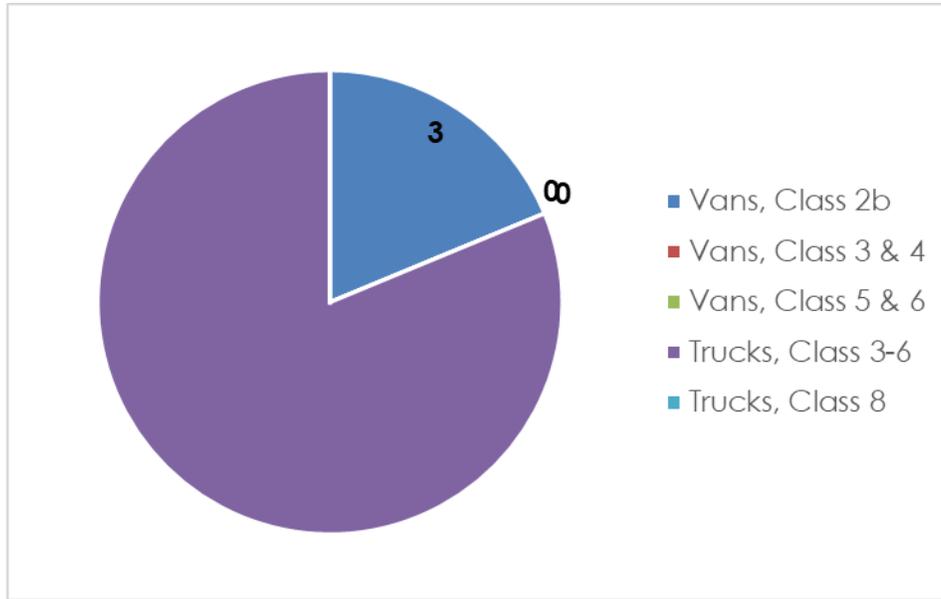
Composition of Light Duty Vehicle Fleet

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	2	6	0	1	0	0	9

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)	3	1	1	2	1
Plug-in Hybrid Vehicle (PHEV)	0	0	0	0	2
Fuel Cell Vehicle	0	0	0	0	0

ZEV Category	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26
Percent of total purchases	3	1	1	1	
Required ZEV Percentage	35%	40%	45%	50%	50%
Total number of ZEVs in Fleet*					

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

CALPIA relies on fleet vehicles for travel to correctional facilities statewide to support meetings, trainings, and field operations. Most trips occur on paved urban roads and range from multi-day assignments to short visits, including nearby destinations like Folsom State Prison, CDCR, and the Sacramento Showroom.

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	0	0	0	0	0	0

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)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Plug-in Hybrid Vehicle (PHEV)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fuel Cell Vehicle	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of total purchases	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

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

CALPIA is not able currently to purchase medium-sized duty ZEVs due to the mileage range being inadequate. If in 2026/2027 the technology is improved our agency will be able to accomplish this goal.

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

No MD/HD vehicles.

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	9	0	3

Reporting Narrative on Table 2.8: Take-Home Vehicle Fleet

CALPIA's 12 take-home vehicles are exclusive to our Sales and Health and safety team which travels daily for 100% of their CALPIA responsibilities

Planning Narrative on Table 2.8: Take-Home Vehicle Fleet

As part of CALPIA's broader commitment to environmental stewardship and operational efficiency, the take home vehicle program is undergoing periodic review to ensure alignment with long-term sustainability goals. This initiative reflects CALPIA's dedication to reducing its carbon footprint while maintaining essential mobility for field-based teams.

Planning Narrative for Integrating ZEVs into Take-Home Vehicle Fleet

As part of CALPIA's broader commitment to sustainability and operational modernization, the agency is exploring the integration of Zero-Emission Vehicles (ZEVs) into its take-home vehicle fleet. This initiative aligns with California's statewide climate goals, supports CALPIA's decarbonization strategy, and reinforces the agency's role as a responsible steward of public resources.

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

CALPIA has no intention (currently) of extending this privilege to those who telework.

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

Integrating the Take-Home Vehicle Program with CALPIA's emissions reduction strategies is a critical step toward a cleaner, more efficient transportation model. By modernizing fleet assets, optimizing travel, and transitioning to ZEVs, CALPIA will reduce its environmental footprint while maintaining the mobility required to fulfill its mission. This initiative reflects CALPIA's broader vision of sustainability, accountability, and public sector leadership.

Planning Narrative for Integrating ZEVs into Take-Home Vehicles

CALPIA will not be integrating ZEVs into take home vehicles.

ZEV Public Safety Exemption

Reporting Narrative for ZEV Public Safety Exemption

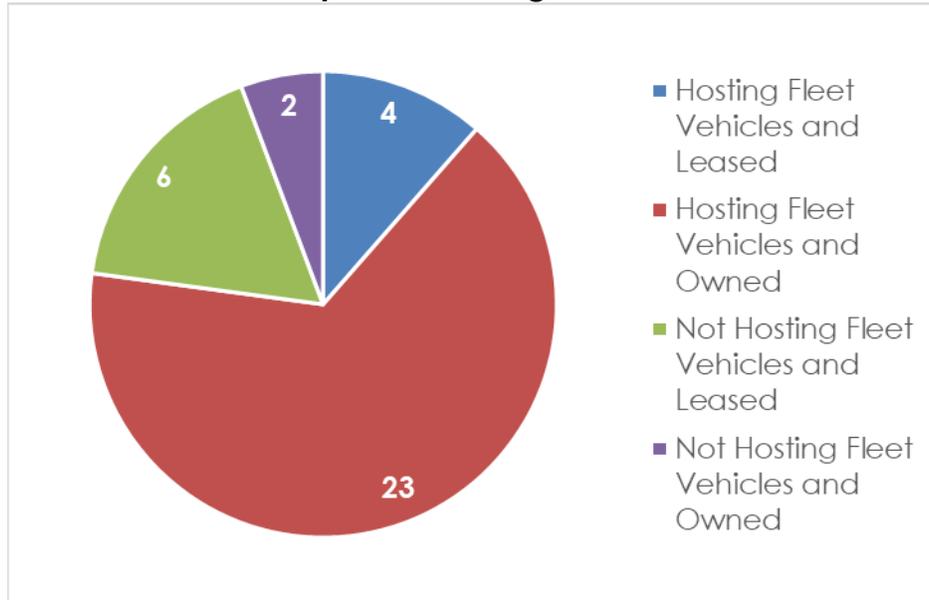
No sworn officers.

Planning Narrative for ZEV Public Safety Exemption

No sworn officers.

Department's Parking Facilities

Graph 2.4: Parking Facilities



Reporting Narrative on Graph 2.4: Parking Facilities

CALPIA operates both employee, vendor, and fleet parking lots. The fleet parking lot is for the fleet and those traveling using fleet vehicles exclusively. The rest of the parking lot is mixed for employees and customers. CALPIA owns all the parking facilities. CALPIA is actively supporting California's clean transportation goals by prioritizing the deployment of Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE) across its facilities. These efforts align with state mandates for zero-emission fleet transition and workplace charging infrastructure and reflect CALPIA's broader commitment to sustainability and operational modernization.

CALPIA successfully completed the installation of five new Level 2 (L2) charging stations last fiscal year, consisting of 3 L2 dual port stations and 2 L2 single port stations.

Combined with 2 previously installed single port L2 stations, CALPIA now operates a total of 10 EVSE ports, significantly expanding its charging capacity and readiness to support electric vehicle use across its Central Office and other facilities.

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 (2025)	EV Charging Ports Needed by 2026
Camp 12	70	0	2	0	2	0
Central Office	226	0	0	0	8	0
Total	296	0	2	0	10	0

EV Charging Site Assessments

Reporting on 2024 Facility Site and Infrastructure Assessments

Table 2.10 EV Charging Infrastructure Site Assessments Conducted

Facility Name	L1 EVSE Project Assessments	L2 EVSE Project Assessments	L3 EVSE Project Assessments	Entity that Conducted the Site Assessment
No EV charging assessments completed				
Total				

Planning Narrative on Table 2.10: EVSE Construction Plan

ESVE requirements complete.

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

Employee EV charging policy achieved.

Planning Narrative on Employee EV Charging Policies

Employee EV charging policy achieved.

Fleet EV Charging Policies

Reporting Narrative for Fleet EV Charging

Fleet EV charging policies achieved.

Planning Narrative for Fleet EV Charging

Fleet EV charging policies achieved.

Hydrogen Fueling Infrastructure

Planning Narrative for Hydrogen Fueling Infrastructure

No hydrogen fuel plans.

CHAPTER 3 – ENERGY

Department Mission and Building Infrastructure

Reporting Narrative for Department Mission and Building Infrastructure:

CALPIA continues to reduce electricity usage annually. We do so by efficient bulbs, automatic lighting, plug load reduction measures, and HVAC unit monitoring.

Total Purchased Energy

Table 3.1: Total Purchased Energy 2023 and 2024

Purchased Energy	2003 Baseline Quantity	Unit	2023 Quantity	2024 Quantity	% Qty. Change 2003-24
Electricity	785,086	kWh	706,814	742,892	-5%
Less EV Charging		kWh			
Natural Gas	2,608	therms	458	3067	-18%
Propane		gallons	2,687	1,597	
Fuel Oil		gallons			
Steam		pounds			
Chilled H2O		kBtu			
TOTALS	2939514.80	kBtu Site	2702825	2987307	-2%
	-				

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)
OWNED	Camp 12 NO NATURAL GAS NO WATER	30,000	867,861	2,243,011	126
	Central Office NO Propane NO Water	17,785	644,731	1,770,539	59
LEASED					
	Total for Facilities in This Table	47,785	1,512,592	4,013,550	---
	Total for All Department Facilities	47,785	2,681,299	8,152,991	---
	Percent of Totals	100%	56%	49%	---

Energy Efficiency Solutions for Largest Energy Using Buildings

Planning Outline PO3a: Planning for Facilities with Largest Energy Use

Facility Name	Proposed Energy Efficiency Solutions
Central Office	Efficiency Met
Camp 12	Efficiency Met

Planning Narrative for PO3a: Building Energy Efficiency

Efficiency met.

Zero Net Energy (ZNE)

Reporting on Existing Building ZNE

Table 3.3 Zero Net Energy Buildings

Status of ZNE Buildings	Number of Buildings	Floor Area (ft ²)	% of Building Area
Buildings Completed and Verified	N/A	N/A	N/A
Building in Design or Under Construction	N/A	N/A	N/A
Building Proposed for Before 2025 (but not in design or construction)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Totals for ZNE Buildings by 2025	N/A	N/A	N/A
Totals for All Department Buildings by 2025	N/A	N/A	N/A
% ZNE by 2025	N/A	N/A	N/A

Planning Narrative of Table 3.3: Zero Net Energy Buildings

CALPIA does not have any buildings that are ZNE, however, we are working with our utility to determine if we can purchase off-site renewable energy.

New Construction Exceeds Title 24 by 15%

No new construction planned.

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

New Buildings Exceeding Title 24 by 15%	Number of Buildings	Floor Area (ft ²)
Completed Since July 2012	N/A	N/A
Under Design or Construction	N/A	N/A
Proposed Before 2025	N/A	N/A

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

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	47,785	8,722,224	183
2013	47,785	9,374,253	196
2014	47,785	9,261,632	194
2015	47,785	8,602,261	180
2016	47,785	9,195,970	192
2017	47,785	9,604,815	201
2018	47,785	13,723,249	287
2019	47,785	9,105,964	191
2020	47,785	4,024,381	84
2021	47,785	3,596,540	75
2022	47,785	1,512,592	32
2023	47,785	2,702,827	57
2024	47,785	2,987,307	63
% Change 2003-2024	0 %	-66%	-66%

Reporting Narrative for Table 3.5: Department-Wide Energy Trends

CALPIA has since 2019 reduced kBTU consumption.

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

CALPIA continues to replace LED light bulbs from old incandescent when needed. CALPIA also uses timer lighting systems and programable thermostats to control the heating and cooling of office spaces.

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	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Participate in DR	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Participate in ADR	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Participating (DR/ADR)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Enrolled in DR/ADR in 2025	n/a			
Under Construction or Renovation during 2025	n/a			
Ineligible to Participate				
Entire Agency's Building Portfolio				

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

CALPIA has an Emergency Energy Action plan in place and is currently registered with the Enersponse program a demand response initiative that enables facilities to reduce energy usage during peak grid stress events in exchange for financial incentives. This registration reflects CALPIA's commitment to supporting California's broader energy resilience and sustainability goals.

However, CALPIA faces operational limitations that impact its ability to fully leverage the program's benefits. Most notably, CALPIA does not have a centralized Building Management System (BMS) to monitor, analyze, or automate energy performance across its facilities. Without a BMS, real-time data tracking and load-shedding coordination must be done manually, which restricts responsiveness and precision during demand response events. These constraints are further compounded by CALPIA's institutional nature.

CALPIA's participation in Enersponse, even with limited infrastructure, underscores its intent to be a responsible energy partner. As decarbonization

efforts progress, integrating smarter energy systems will be key to unlocking deeper efficiencies and resilience across CALPIA’s institutional footprint.

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

Recognizing the limitations of manual energy management and the growing need for real-time operational data, CALPIA is actively exploring the integration of a Building Management System (BMS) across its facilities. This initiative is central to CALPIA’s long-term sustainability strategy and will support deeper participation in programs like Enersponse, while enhancing operational efficiency and environmental performance.

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				
Department-Wide Total Energy Use (kWh equivalent)	0	0	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

CALPIA will explore options for accessing off-site renewable energy, as no on-site sources are currently available.

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)
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Planning Narrative for Table 3.9: MBCx Status of Buildings

CALPIA has not incorporated MBCx into our department's plan to ensure CALPIA does not exceed the EUI threshold.

Building Controls

Reporting on EMS/BMS/Controls Building Capability

Table 3.10: Building Controls

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

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

CALPIA does not have a BMS system but has thermostats that use the + or – degree fluctuation and motion lighting to save energy when staff are not present.

Energy Reduction Strategies - Best Management Practices (BMPs)

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

All CALPIA's buildings are appropriate for EMS/BMS and are used to reduce energy. The obstacles to obtaining Wi-Fi equipment are based on the security of our buildings and the institutional nature of our central office, however CALPIA recognizes the advancements a BMS will bring to the demand response efforts and will be exploring the implementation in the near future.

CHAPTER 4 – DECARBONIZATION PLAN

Decarbonization Action and Department Mission

CALPIA's core mission to provide incarcerated individuals with meaningful job training and rehabilitative work opportunities. Unlike traditional administrative agencies, CALPIA operates a statewide network of industrial, manufacturing, and service-based facilities embedded within correctional institutions. These facilities are designed not only to produce goods and services for California's state agencies, but also to simulate real world work environments that prepare individuals for successful reentry.

CALPIA's mission-driven operational model necessitates a network of administrative facilities, this physical footprint plays a critical role in shaping our overall energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions profile. As we advance our sustainability strategy, we are actively exploring opportunities to optimize building performance and reduce environmental impact across our infrastructure. CALPIA reports on 11 buildings at its Central Office and Camp 12 locations.

- 47,785 square feet of administrative office buildings.
- CALPIA Central Office: 30,000 SQFT.
- Camp 12: 17,785 SQFT.

CALPIA's facilities rely on a mix of electricity, natural gas, and propane to support core operations primarily for space heating and backup power generation. These energy sources are essential to maintaining safe, functional environments across CALPIA's Central Office and Camp 12 offices.

Recognizing the environmental impact of stationary energy use, CALPIA is actively implementing emissions reduction strategies through targeted energy efficiency projects and enhanced energy management practices. These efforts include lighting retrofits, HVAC upgrades, and facility level audits to identify and address inefficiencies.

By modernizing infrastructure and optimizing energy consumption, CALPIA is contributing to California's broader climate goals, including the 2035 carbon neutrality target established under Senate Bill 1203. These actions reflect CALPIA's commitment to sustainable operations and responsible stewardship of public resources.

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. The following paragraph demonstrates how to summarize the SB 1203 target and describe the relationship between your department's mission and energy use.

SB 1203 requires state agencies to develop and implement plans to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions in their operations by 2035. Central Office and Camp 12 offices rely on natural gas and propane to provide space heating cooling and powering backup generators.

In alignment with SB 1203, CALPIA is actively pursuing energy efficiency upgrades and evaluating renewable energy options to reduce stationary emissions. These efforts are integrated into CALPIA's sustainability planning and will be updated biennially to track progress toward the 2035 carbon neutrality goal. CALPIA has achieved a measurable reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions relative to 2015 benchmarks. As part of our long-term environmental strategy, our Sustainability Team is collaborating closely with Project Management, Executive Leadership and Building Maintenance to define a clear roadmap toward net-zero emissions by 2035.

In support of this goal, CALPIA has begun phasing out legacy HVAC systems in favor of high-efficiency units. We are also transitioning away from propane-based heating solutions, accelerating the adoption of electric heat pump technologies across our facilities, and retrofitting LED light fixtures.

CALPIA reports on Central Office and Camp 12 totaling in 47,785 square feet of administrative buildings. These facilities require continuous operation which support statewide program coordination, planning, oversight and deliver hands on training to incarcerated individuals which aligns with CALPIA's rehabilitative mission. As a result, they contribute to both electricity and fossil fuel consumption, CALPIA's Scope 1 emissions are primarily driven by administrative building equipment that consumes natural gas and propane. Key contributors include rooftop HVAC units powered by natural gas or propane for climate control, hot water heaters and propane powered backup generators.

These systems are essential to maintaining safe, functional environments and delivering incarcerated individual training. However, they also represent key

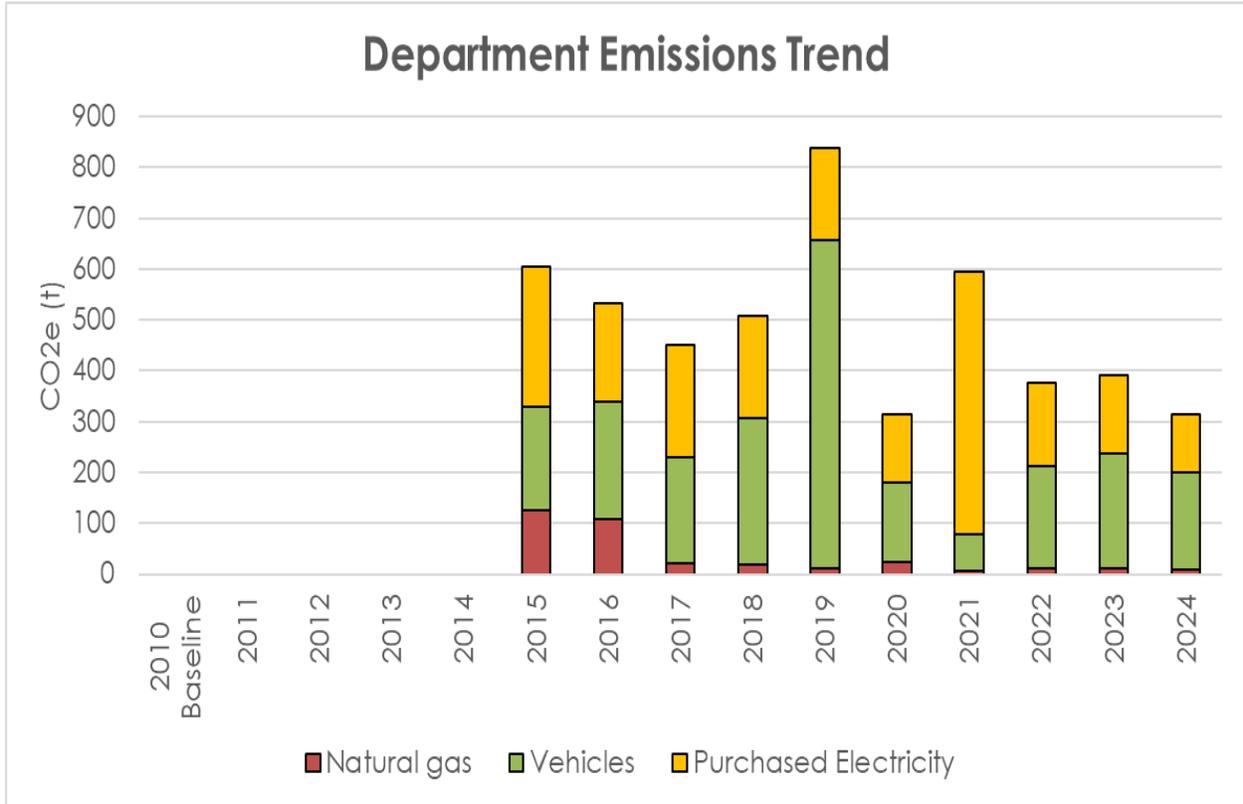
opportunities for decarbonization. As shown in table 4.1 CALPIA has reduced greenhouse gas emission and evidence to continue the reduction trend is showed in table 4.2 and 4.5.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Table 4.1 GHG Emissions since 2010 (Metric Tons)

Emissions Source	Natural gas	Vehicles	Purchased Electricity	Total
2010 Baseline	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2011	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2012	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2013	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2014	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2015	126	202	277	605
2016	108	231	193	533
2017	21	208	221	451
2018	19	288	201	508
2019	11	647	181	839
2020	24	157	133	314
2021	7	72	515	594
2022	11	201	163	375
2023	11	225	156	392
2024	9	192	113	314
Percent Change since Baseline	-93%	-0%	-41%	-48%

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 or fleet and other sources along with the past efforts made are not included.

Department’s Decarbonization Approach

CALPIA is actively advancing its sustainability agenda, having achieved a measurable reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions relative to 2015 benchmarks. As part of our long-term environmental strategy, our Sustainability Team is collaborating closely with project management, building maintenance

and executive leadership to define a clear roadmap toward net-zero emissions by 2035.

In support of this goal, CALPIA has begun phasing out legacy HVAC systems in favor of high-efficiency heat pump units and upgrading to LED fixtures at our Central Office and Camp 12 locations.

Existing Conditions Assessment

CALPIA's commitment to sustainability is reflected in its aggressive pursuit of decarbonization across Central Office and Camp 12 offices. Since establishing its emissions baseline in 2015, CALPIA has implemented a series of initiatives aimed at reducing its carbon footprint.

CALPIA has made significant progress in reducing its carbon footprint through targeted infrastructure upgrades, and data driven emissions tracking. Since establishing its emissions baseline in 2015, CALPIA has reduced total emissions by 48%. These reductions stem from targeted investments in energy efficiency, fleet electrification, and waste management.

CALPIA's building maintenance team not only supports sustainability goals but also provides incarcerated individuals with exposure to real world building systems and green technologies reinforcing CALPIA's mission of rehabilitation through skill building.

CALPIA's Central Office and Camp 12 offices rely on several fossil fuel powered systems to support its administrative buildings and rehabilitative work opportunities. These systems are integral to daily administrative operations and contribute significantly to the department's Scope 1 emissions. Rooftop HVAC Units (Gas-Powered) utilize rooftop units fueled by natural gas to maintain indoor climate control. These systems are critical for maintaining safe working conditions.

Carbon Inventory Worksheet

CALPIA has successfully completed the carbon inventory worksheet outlined in the previous sustainability roadmap. This milestone provides a critical foundation for informed decision-making as we advance toward our long-term emissions reduction objectives.

Owned Building Inventory

Table 4.2 Option A: Baseline Building Inventory – Owned Facilities

Building Name	Building Type	Square Footage	Fossil Fuel Consuming Equipment	Total Building Emissions (MTCO ₂ e)
INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM	OFFICE (GENERAL)	1,820	Prop RTU Prop Unitized WH	5
GREEN VALLEY TRAINING CENTER	OFFICE (GENERAL)	3,150	Prop RTU Prop Unitized WH	10
JOINT VENTURE PROGRAM	OFFICE (GENERAL)	1,440	Prop Furnace Prop Unitized WH	4
AUTOCAD CLASSROOM	CLASSROOM	2,400	Prop Furnace Prop Unitized WH	6
INCARCERATED INDIVIDUAL BREAKROOM	OFFICE (GENERAL)	1,150	Prop RTU Prop Unitized WH	3
JANITOR OFFICE	OFFICE (GENERAL)	360	Prop Unitized WH	1
ENGINEERING	OFFICE (GENERAL)	4,480	Prop RTU Prop Unitized WH	14
CHEMICAL STORAGE	STORAGE BUILDING	1,040	N/A	1
CORRECTIONAL OFFICER OFFICE	OFFICE (GENERAL)	80	Prop Wall Mount Prop Unitized WH	0



WORK FORCE DEVELOPMENT BRANCH	OFFICE (GENERAL)	1,080	Prop RTU Prop Unitized WH	3
CalPIA Central Office	OFFICE (GENERAL)	30,000	NG RTU NG Unitized WH	116

[Optional] Leased Building Inventory

Instructions for Table 4.3: Complete the following table showing all buildings categorized as leased assets. You may use the Glumac-provided database table to complete this table.

Table 4.3: Baseline Building Inventory – Leased Facilities

Building Name	Lessor Agency	Leased Square Footage	Natural Gas Consuming Equipment
Showroom	N/A 3 rd Party lease	7,186	N/A
8681 Younger Creek Drive	N/A 3 rd Party lease	62,441	N/A

Central Utility Plant and Energy Intensive Operations Inventory

Table 4.4: Central Utility Plant Inventory

Existing Plant Type	Property Name	Connected Building Count	Natural Gas Consumption (Therms)	Fuel Oil Consumption (kBtu)	Total Carbon Emissions (CO2e)
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

CALPIA does not have CUP.

Decarbonization Measures

Context: This section should summarize any decarbonization measures your department has already implemented prior to this plan. Description of prior actions should be a narrative outlining any actions from the past 2-3 years. Following the description of any prior decarbonization actions, describe the future investments required to achieve decarbonization. Investments required should be a narrative description of the electrification and energy efficiency project types your agency will need to complete, followed by tabular information related to the decarbonization measures.

Building Electrification Measures

Instruction for reporting narratives: Summarize building electrification measures applicable to your department. Measures should cover heating hot water, domestic hot water, space heating, kitchen/cooking, laundry, pool and other processes.

Table 4.5: Building Electrification Measure Summary

Project Type	Project Count	Fossil Fuel Savings (kBtu)	Electricity Savings (kWh)	Emissions Savings (MTCO ₂ e)	Utility Cost Impact (\$)
DHW_Instant ER WH	8	10,954	-2,686	0.14	-\$693
HVAC_HP WALL UNI	1	847	-86	0.04	-\$14
HVAC_HP RTU	6	350,759	-35,589	12.61	-\$5,263
DHW_Hybrid HP WH	2	15,464	-1,161	0.63	-\$96
HVAC_SPLIT SYSTEM	2	46,309	-4,699	1.92	-\$746

CUP Electrification Options

Table 4.6: CUP Measure Summary

Property Name	Recommended Strategy	Fossil Fuel Savings (kBtu)	Electricity Savings (kWh)	Emissions Savings (MTCO2e)	Utility Cost Impact (\$)
NO CUPs					

Building Energy Efficiency Measures

Instruction for reporting narratives: Summarize energy efficiency measures (ex. Lighting retrofits, retro-commissioning) applicable to your department. Use Glumac's "Measure Summary" tab in the AGENCY Database.xlsx.

Table 4.7: Energy Efficiency Measure Summary

Project Type	Project Count	Fossil Fuel Savings (kBtu)	Electricity Savings (kWh)	Emissions Savings (MTCO2e)	Utility Cost Impact (\$)
Lighting_LED	11	0	104,817	20.77	\$34,400
RCx	1	17,000	22,155	5.29	\$7,595
HP RTU	1	2,271	-23,042		-7

Decarbonization Action Plan

Context: This section outlines the strategies your department will use to achieve carbon neutrality by 2035, as required by Senate Bill 1203. Your department may use any of these strategies either in part or in total or may use any additional strategies not listed below.

- Energy Efficiency
- Electrifications of In-Building Systems
- On-Site Renewable Energy
- Purchased Renewable Energy

CALPIA is committed to achieve 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.

Short-Term Actions (2026–2030)

- **Electrification Projects:**
 - Replace legacy HVAC system that requires natural gas and propane with heat pump systems.
 - Replace natural gas water heaters.
 - Complete facility-level energy audits to identify priority sites for upgrades.
- **Energy Efficiency Upgrades:**
 - Expand LED lighting retrofits across remaining office buildings.
 - Explore the installation of a building management system (BMS).
 - Continue researching the procurement of renewable energy.
 - Explore solar installation.
- **Infrastructure & Planning:**
 - Validate electrical capacity at Headquarters with local utility providers.
 - Develop monitoring protocols for utility bills.
 - Update decarbonization plan biennially to reflect progress and new technologies.

Mid-Term Actions (2031–2035)

- **Full Electrification:**
 - Complete removal of all remaining natural gas consumption.
- **Operational Optimization:**
 - Implement automated building control systems.
- **Supply Management:**

- Continue collaboration with utility providers to leverage incentives and grid modernization programs.
- Explore options for on-site renewable energy installations.
- Update decarbonization plan biennially to reflect progress and new technologies

Long-Term Actions (2035 and Beyond)

- **Sustainability & Maintenance:**
 - Continue to uphold our carbon neutrality goals through proactive monitoring, routine maintenance, and strategic upgrades to our electrification and energy efficiency systems. These efforts ensure long-term environmental performance and operational resilience.
- **Policy Adaptation:**
 - Update our decarbonization roadmap to reflect evolving state regulations and emerging technological innovations. This ensures our approach remains forward-looking, compliant, and optimized for long-term environmental impact.

Existing Challenges

- **Electrical Capacity Constraints:** Validating and potentially upgrading electrical infrastructure at headquarters to support new heat pump systems may require coordination and capital investment.
- **Cost Implications:** As part of its long-term decarbonization strategy, CALPIA is evaluating the transition to fully electric heating systems. While this shift supports sustainability goals, it is expected to involve substantial capital investment and may result in increased operating costs due to higher energy rates and demand charges.
- **Life Cycle of Existing Equipment:** Some existing HVAC systems that would require electrification still will have significant remaining life by 2035 and would require large investments ahead of anticipated replacement schedules.
- **Technological Integration:** Integrating technological advancements into the institutional environment.
- **Budget and Staffing:** Availability of funding and skilled personnel to manage and execute sustainability efforts and decarbonization projects on schedule.

Decarbonization Action Plan Implementation

Instructions for reporting narratives: Include an overview of your project implementation strategy covering project prioritization and potential delivery

methods. Fill out the following table showing impacts and projected timelines of various projects.

Table 4.8: Decarbonization Strategy Summary

Project Type	Project Count	Emissions Savings (MTCO ₂ e)	Timeline
DHW_Instant ER WH	8	0.14	Short-term: Complete all projects by 2030
HVAC_HP WALL UNIT	1	0.04	Short-term: Complete all projects by 2030
HVAC_HP RTU	6	12.61	Short-term: Complete all projects by 2030Mid
DHW_Hybrid HP WH	2	0.63	Short-Term:Complete all projects by 2030
HVAC_SPLIT SYSTEM	2	1.92	Short-Term:Complete all projects by 2030
LED LIGHTING	11	20.77	Short-Term:Complete all projects by 2030
RCX	1	5.29	Short-Term:Complete all projects by 2030

Pilot and Priority Projects

Table 4.9: Pilot and Priority Projects for Initial Implementation

Project	Description	Timeline
HVAC Systems	Legacy HVAC systems, selected due to escalating repair cost on existing units	1-5 Years
LED Lighting	LED lighting, selected due to CALPIA's internal building maintenance team capability's to internally retro fit lighting	1-3 Years

Project Funding and Incentives

Cost Estimates – The department roadmap decarbonization plans (Chapter 4 – Decarbonization) will not need to include cost estimates but focus on descriptions of the investments needed or planned to achieve full decarbonization of department operations. However, departments still need to provide estimated required funding costs, as well as a breakdown of these measures to the DGS Office of Sustainability (DGS-OS) for reporting purposes to the state legislature as required.

Instructions for reporting narratives:

- Match each decarbonization measure with one or more potential funding sources.
 - CALPIA recognizes that many decarbonization initiatives can be strategically implemented at the end of equipment life cycles. By aligning these upgrades with deferred maintenance schedules, we can optimize resource use and minimize disruption. Key examples include the installation of heat pump water heaters and heat pump rooftop units, which enhance energy efficiency while supporting long-term carbon reduction goals.
 - CALPIA recognizes that many energy efficiency and electrification projects can be implemented through existing mechanisms such as Budget Change Proposals (BCPs) and Capital Requests, as well as through the efforts of CALPIA’s internal building maintenance team. These pathways allow the department to prioritize upgrades based on equipment age, operational need, and available funding.

Instructions for Table 4.10:

- Complete Table 4.10 using agency-determined funding sources. The table is provided for guidance only. Completion is voluntary.

Table 4.10: Funding Opportunity Summary

Project Type	Applicable Funding Mechanisms	Potential Utility Incentives
N/A	N/A	N/A

CHAPTER 5 - WATER EFFICIENCY AND CONSERVATION

Department Mission and Water Use

CALPIA remains committed to its core mission of providing meaningful employment and vocational training to incarcerated individuals, reducing recidivism, and delivering high-quality goods and services to the State of California.

While the Central Office location currently does not have direct water metering capabilities due to its reliance on water supplied by California State Prison-Sacramento CALPIA continues to implement water efficient practices wherever feasible. However, the absence of independent measurement infrastructure limits our ability to quantify conservation outcomes. Addressing this gap is a priority as we advance our broader sustainability and resource stewardship objectives.

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	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Recycled Water	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Reporting Narrative on Table 5.1: Total Purchased Water

The Central Office and Camp 12 campus, supplied by California State Prison-Sacramento, lacks water metering. While water-efficient practices are in place, conservation impact cannot be measured.

Planning Narrative on Table 5.1: Total Purchased Water

The Central Office and Camp 12 campus, supplied by California State Prison-Sacramento, lacks water metering. While water-efficient practices are in place, conservation impact cannot be measured.

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
Camp 12	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Central Office	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total for Buildings in This Table	A ft2				---
Total for All Department Buildings	X ft2				---
% of Totals	A/X %		B/Y %		---

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

The Central Office and Camp 12 campus, which receive water from California State Prison Sacramento, currently operate without water metering. Although water-efficient practices are implemented, the absence of metering limits the ability to quantify conservation outcomes and track progress toward water sustainability goals.

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

The Central Office and Camp 12 campus, supplied by California State Prison-Sacramento, lacks water metering. While water-efficient practices are in place, conservation impact cannot be measured.

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)
Camp 12	n/a
Central Office	n/a
Total Landscaping area for Facilities in This Table	n/a
Total Landscaping for All Department Facilities	n/a

% of Totals that is large landscape	n/a
--	------------

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

CALPIA does not purchase water.

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

CALPIA does not purchase water.

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	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2020				
2021				
2022				
2023				
2024				
2025 Goal				

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

CALPIA does not purchase water.

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

CALPIA does not purchase water.

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
2010 Baseline totals (Gallons) X	n/a	n/a
Enter each year’s total water use in gallons. Y= total gallons for 2023, Z=total gallons for 2024.	n/a	n/a
+ or -Gallons Compared to Baseline Year	n/a	n/a
Department- Wide Reduction as a % from 2010 baseline	$(X-Y/X) *100\%$	$(X-Z/X) *100\%$

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

CALPIA does not purchase water.

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

CALPIA does not purchase water.

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
0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

CALPIA replaces water fixtures with water-wise capability when necessary.

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

CALPIA upgrades water fixtures to high-efficiency models as operational needs arise, aligning with our commitment to resource conservation.

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
2022	n/a	n/a	n/a
2023	n/a	n/a	n/a
2024	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

CALPIA has no water conservation projects.

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

No 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

No planned projects.

General Water Management

Reporting Narrative on General Water Management BMP

No planned projects.

Planning Narrative on General Water Management BMP

No planned projects.

Leak Detection and Repair

Reporting Narrative on Leak Detection and Repair BMP

No planned projects.

Planning Narrative on Leak Detection and Repair BMP

No planned projects.

Kitchen Water Conservation

Reporting Narrative on Kitchen Water Conservation BMPs, Fixtures

No planned projects.

Planning Narrative on Kitchen Water Conservation BMPs, Fixtures

No planned projects.

Laundry Facilities Water Conservation

Reporting Narrative on Laundry Facilities Water Conservation BMPS

No planned projects.

Planning Narrative on Laundry Facilities Water Conservation BMPS

No planned projects.

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	No data	No data	No data	No data	NO DATA
2023	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2024	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

Non-purchased water not used.

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

Non-purchased water not used.

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

Non-purchased water not used.

Planning Narrative on Nonpurchased Water Unavailability.

Non-purchased water not used.

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)		
Remaining additional water suitable for other purposes (Gallons)	= (row 1-Row 2)	(row 1-Row 2)
Totals for all Facilities		

Reporting Narrative on Table 5.9: Boiler Water Reuse Opportunities

No Data.

Planning Narrative on Table 5.9: Boiler Water Reuse Opportunities

No Data.

Reporting Narrative for Boiler Efficiency

No Data.

Planning Narrative for Boiler Efficiency

No Data.

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)	N/A	N/A
Totals for all Facilities		

Reporting Narrative on Table 5.10: Cooling Tower Water Use.

No cooling towers.

Planning Narrative on Table 5.10: Cooling Tower Water Use.

No cooling towers.

Reporting Narrative on Cooling Tower Water Reuse.

No cooling towers.

Planning Narrative on Cooling Tower Water reuse.

No cooling towers.

Reporting Narrative on Cooling Tower Efficiency

No cooling towers.

Planning Narrative for Cooling Tower Efficiency

No cooling towers.

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 Boilers	
Totals		

Reporting Narrative on Table 5.11: Boiler Needs

No boiler needs.

Planning Narrative on Table 5.11: Boiler Needs

No boiler 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 Towers
Water Treatment	
Other	

Reporting Narrative for Table 5.12: Cooling Systems Needs

No cooling towers.

Planning Narrative for Table 5.12: Cooling Systems Needs

No cooling towers.

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	No Projects		
2023			
2024			

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

No current projects.

Reporting Narrative for BMPs for Building Boilers and Cooling Systems

No boiler or cooling systems.

Planning Narrative for BMPs for Building Boilers and Cooling Systems

No boiler or cooling systems.

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

Irrigation Hardware Type	Total Hardware Needed
New pressure regulators	No Data
New hydrozone(s)	No Data
New valves	No Data
Filter assemblies	No Data
Drip irrigation emitters	120
Booster pumps	No Data
Rotary nozzles or other high efficiency nozzles	No Data

Reporting Narrative for Table 5.14: Outdoor Irrigation Hardware Needs

CALPIA employs a seasonal irrigation strategy to optimize water usage across its outdoor facilities. During winter months, irrigation systems are manually deactivated, while summer operations are managed through automated timers to ensure efficiency. The landscape features drought-resistant plantings, further minimizing water demand. To maintain system integrity, CALPIA's maintenance team conducts annual inspections and promptly addresses any necessary repairs to ensure continued operational reliability

Planning Narrative for Table 5.14: Outdoor Irrigation Hardware Needs

CALPIA implements a strategic, seasonally adjusted irrigation protocol to support water conservation across its facilities. During winter months, outdoor irrigation systems are manually deactivated to eliminate unnecessary water usage. In the summer, automated timers regulate irrigation schedules to maximize efficiency.

The landscape design prioritizes drought-tolerant plant species, significantly reducing long-term irrigation needs and enhancing climate resilience. To ensure optimal performance, CALPIA's maintenance team conducts annual inspections of all irrigation infrastructure, proactively identifying and addressing any issues to maintain system integrity and support sustainable operations.

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			

Planning Narrative for Table 5.15: Irrigation Hardware Water Efficiency Projects

No projects planned.

Reporting Narrative on Irrigation Hardware Maintenance BMPs

No projects planned.

Planning Narrative on Irrigation Hardware Maintenance BMPs

No projects planned.

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	MWELo Landscape Area (sq. ft.)	Climate Appropriate Landscape Area (sq. ft.)	Groundwater Basin Name	Irrigation Source is Groundwater (Yes or No)	Irrigation source is Surface Water (Yes or No)	Irrigation source is Re-use or Recycled Water
No living landscape								

Reporting Narrative on Table 5.16: Living Landscape Inventory

CALPIA maintains a living landscape designed to support long-term environmental sustainability and water conservation. The grounds feature drought-tolerant plants and native shrubs, selected for their low water requirements and resilience to California’s climate conditions. Shade is provided by strategically planted trees, which contribute to cooling and habitat value. To further enhance soil health and moisture retention, recycled bark is utilized throughout the site, helping to reduce water runoff and support sustainable ground cover management.

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
No upgrades planned				

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

No projects planned, CALPIA grounds feature drought-tolerant plants and native shrubs.

Planning Narrative for Remaining non MWELO Compliant Living Landscape Upgrades

No projects planned, CALPIA grounds feature drought-tolerant plants and native shrubs.

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 living landscape		
2023			
2024			

Reporting Narrative on Living Landscape BMPs

No living landscapes.

Planning Narrative on Living Landscape BMPs

No living landscapes.

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
No large landscape			

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

No living landscapes greater than 20,000 sq. ft.

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
No current projects					

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

No large landscapes.

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)
No buildings			

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		

Reporting Narrative for Table 5.20: Urban Water Shortage Contingency Plans

No buildings subject to plan.

Department's Urban Water Shortage Contingency Plan

No buildings subject to plan.

Reporting Narrative for Department's Contingency Plan

No buildings subject to plan.

Planning Narrative on Department's Contingency Plan

No buildings subject to plan.

Chapter 6 – FACILITIES’ CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATIONS

Department Mission and Facilities Construction and Operations

CALPIA’s infrastructure and operational practices are purposefully designed to advance its mission of providing rehabilitative opportunities, promoting environmental stewardship, and delivering cost-effective services to the State of California. Our facilities incorporate sustainable design principles, including drought-tolerant landscaping, recycled materials, and energy-efficient systems, reflecting a commitment to responsible resource management.

Operationally, CALPIA emphasizes workforce development through vocational training programs embedded within its production and service units. These programs not only support incarcerated individual rehabilitation and reduce recidivism, but also contribute to the delivery of high-quality goods and services to state agencies. Maintenance protocols, supply chain logistics, and production workflows are structured to ensure reliability, safety, and sustainability across all departments.

By integrating environmental responsibility with social impact and operational efficiency, CALPIA’s infrastructure and day-to-day functions directly support its broader mission of public service, rehabilitation, and sustainability.

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)
No new buildings		

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

No new buildings.

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

No new buildings

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
No buildings		

Reporting Narrative for Table 6.2: Large Building LEED Certification

No buildings exceed 50,000 SQ.FT

Planning Narrative for Table 6.2: Large Building LEED Certification

No buildings exceed 50,000 SQ.FT

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

No new construction.

CALGreen Tier 1 Indoor Environmental Quality Measures

Reporting Narrative for CALGreen Tier 1 Indoor Environmental Quality Measures

CALPIA is committed to fostering healthy, productive indoor environments that align with CALGreen Tier 1 standards for Indoor Environmental Quality (IEQ). Our infrastructure and operational practices reflect a proactive approach to enhancing occupant well-being, reducing exposure to pollutants, and promoting sustainable building performance.

Planning Narrative for CALGreen Tier 1 Indoor Environmental Quality Measures

CALPIA conducts routine inspections and preventive maintenance to ensure continued compliance with CALGreen Tier 1 IEQ measures. Staff are trained in sustainable building operations, and feedback mechanisms are in place to address occupant concerns related to indoor environmental quality.

IEQ-New Buildings and Renovation Measures

Reporting Narrative for IEQ-New Buildings and Renovation Measures

CALPIA is committed to creating healthy, efficient, and sustainable indoor environments across renovated departments. Our approach to Indoor Environmental Quality (IEQ) reflects CALGreen standards and supports the well-being of occupants, operational efficiency, and long-term environmental stewardship.

Planning Narrative for IEQ-New Buildings and Renovation Measures

Major renovations are designed to optimize occupant comfort through enhanced ventilation, thermal regulation, and natural lighting.

Renovated spaces incorporate energy-efficient lighting systems with controllable fixtures to support visual comfort and reduce energy consumption. Where feasible, daylighting strategies are employed to enhance natural light exposure and reduce reliance on artificial lighting.

HVAC systems are designed with moisture management in mind. Vapor barriers, proper drainage systems, and routine inspections help prevent mold growth and maintain structural integrity.

Post-occupancy evaluations and routine maintenance protocols are in place to ensure continued compliance with IEQ standards. CALPIA's facilities team is trained to monitor system performance and respond proactively to occupant feedback.

Furnishing Standards

Reporting Narrative for Compliance with Furnishing Standards

Furnishing standards achieved.

Planning Narrative for Compliance with Furnishing Standards

Furnishing standards achieved.

Green Seal Cleaning Products

Reporting Narrative on Using Green Seal Cleaning Products

CALPIA is proud to manufacture the State of California's Green Seal-certified cleaning products at our Lancaster Institution, a dedicated enterprise focused on environmentally responsible production. These products are formulated to meet rigorous health and environmental standards, supporting safer indoor environments and reducing ecological impact.

We exclusively utilize these sustainable cleaning solutions across our statewide Health Care Facilities Maintenance Program, reinforcing our commitment to green operations and occupant well-being. All practices within this program adhere to the International Sanitary Supply Association (ISSA) guidelines, ensuring that our cleaning protocols align with industry best practices for safety, effectiveness, and sustainability.

Through this initiative, CALPIA advances its mission to deliver high-quality services while promoting environmental stewardship and healthier communities.

Planning Narrative on Using Green Seal Cleaning Products

Cleaning product standards achieved.

Cleaning Procedures – Various Standards

Reporting Narrative for Cleaning Procedures – Various Standards

Cleaning procedures standards achieved.

Planning Narrative for Cleaning Procedures – Various Standards

Cleaning procedures standards achieved.

Cleaning Procedures – Title 8, Section 3362

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

Title 8 Section 3362 cleaning procedures standards achieved.

HVAC Operation Requirements

Reporting Narrative for HVAC Operations

HVAC operations achieved.

Planning Narrative for HVAC Operations

HVAC operations achieved.

HVAC Inspection Requirements

Planning Narrative for HVAC Inspection Requirements

HVAC inspection requirements achieved.

Planning Narrative for HVAC Inspection Requirements

HVAC inspection requirements achieved.

Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

[Reporting on IPM plans](#)

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?	No self managed pest control	



<p>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?</p>	<p>No self managed pest control</p>	
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Reporting Narrative for Table 6.3: Self-Managed Pest Control

No self-managed pest control.

Planning Narrative for Table 6.3 Self-Managed Pest Control

No self-managed pest control.

Table 6.4: External Pest Control Contracts

Table 6.4: External Pest Control Contracts

External Pest Control Contract	Y/N	Is there an IPM plan? (Y/N)	Contract Renewal Date
<p>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.</p>	Y	Y	
<p>Building Pest Control Contracts</p>			
<p>Advanced IPM</p>			6/30/26
<p>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,</p>	N		



levees, reservoirs, canals, campgrounds and recreation areas? List all pest control contracts below. Add extra lines as required.			
Infrastructure Pest Control Contracts	N		

Reporting Narrative for Table 6.4: Pest Management Contracts

Integrated pest management requirements achieved.

Planning Narrative for Table 6.4 Pest Management Contracts

Integrated pest management requirements achieved.

Table 6.5: Top 5 Department Pests Requiring Pest Control

Table 6.5: Top 5 Department Pests Requiring Pest Control

Pest Name (common)	Pest Control Method(s)
ANTS	Advion Ant Gel
CRAWLING INSECTS/Millipedes/Jarusalem Cricket	Suspend Polyzone
RODENTS	TakeDown II Soft Bait/Bait Stations

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

No self-managed pest control.

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

No self-managed pest control.

Fossil Fuel Landscaping Equipment Replacement with Low Emitting Landscaping Equipment

Reporting Narrative for Replacing Fossil Fuel Landscaping Equipment

No fossil fuel landscaping equipment. The landscape is maintained by CALPIA building maintenance crews alongside trained Incarcerated Individuals.

Planning Narrative for Replacing Fossil Fuel Landscaping Equipment

No fossil fuel landscaping equipment.

Location Efficiency

Smart Location Score for New Leases after January 1, 2020

Table 6.6: Smart Location Score for New Leases after January 1, 2020

Facility name	Smart Location Calculator Score
No new leases	

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

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

Facility name	Smart Location Calculator Score	Lease Renewal Date
Showroom	81	1-31-2031

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

Location efficiency achieved.

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

Location efficiency achieved.

CHAPTER 7 - WASTE MANAGEMENT AND RECYCLING

Department Mission and Waste Management and Recycling

CALPIA has implemented comprehensive waste management and recycling practices across its facilities. These efforts are designed not only to reduce landfill impact, but also to model responsible environmental behavior for program participants and staff.

Waste and Recycling Programs

Designated Waste and Recycle Coordinator and Program Basics

All of the buildings at CALPIA have three waste options: recyclables, compostables, and landfills. The city of Folsom has also supplied us with a recyclable dumpster for recyclables such as cardboard, paper, etc.

Reporting Narrative on Designated Waste and Recycle Coordinator and Program Basics

Planning Narrative on Designated Waste and Recycle Coordinator and Program Basics

Designated waste, recycle coordinator, and program basics achieved.

SARC Report

[Table Instructions:](#)

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	% Change from 2022/2024
0.00	1.37	1.33	79	79	-5.67

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

CALPIA maintains a strong on-site workforce presence, with 94% of staff working on location at least two days per week. This high level of engagement enables consistent implementation of waste reduction practices and positions the department to exceed its internal targets for minimizing on-site waste.

Due to the City of Folsom's current disposal protocols, which do not include direct waste weighing, CALPIA utilizes the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Volume-to-Weight Conversion Factors (April 2016, Office of Resource Conservation and Recovery) to estimate waste volumes with accuracy and consistency. This methodology ensures that our reporting remains aligned with federal standards and supports data-driven decision-making in our sustainability efforts.

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

Per capita baseline achieved.

Recycling Program and Practices

Reporting Narrative on Recycling Program and Practices

CALPIA makes every effort to recycle all materials as intended.

Planning Narrative on Recycling Program and Practices

Recycling practices achieved.

Organics Recycling

Reporting Narrative on Organic Recycling Program and Practices

The CALPIA recycling coordinator is our custodial staff, we use the organic bin collections to make compost in our composter. We use it to amend the soil around our landscape plants onsite.

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)
No edible food recovery program required					

Reporting Narrative on Table 7.2: Edible Food Recovery Program Elements

No edible food recovery program required.

Planning Narrative on Table 7.2: Edible Food Recovery Program

No edible food recovery program required.

Food Service Items Program

No food services.

Reporting Narrative on Food Service Items Program

No food services.

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
No food services			

Reporting Narrative on Table 7.3: Food Service Items Program

No food services.

Planning Narrative on Table 7.3: Food Service Items Program

No food services.

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.)
No hazardous waste materials produced	

Reporting Narrative for Table 7.4: Hazardous Waste Materials

No hazardous waste materials produced.

Planning Narrative for Table 7.4: Hazardous Waste Materials

No hazardous waste materials produced.

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	NO
Batteries	NO
CRTS	NO
CRT glass	NO
Lamps	NO
Mercury Wastes	NO
Non-empty aerosol cans	NO
PV modules	NO

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

In alignment with CALPIA’s Injury and Illness Prevention Program (IIPP), all hazardous and universal waste generated must be properly managed and disposed of by a certified Hazmat specialist from CDCR CSP-Sacramento. This protocol ensures compliance with environmental regulations and reinforces CALPIA’s commitment to safe and responsible waste handling practices.

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

It is written in CALPIA'S IIPP program that all hazardous waste or universal waste must be disposed of by a CDCR CSP-SAC Hazmat specialist.

Material Exchange Programs

Reporting Narrative on Department-Wide Material Exchange

CALPIA does not have a material exchange program.

Planning Narrative on Department-Wide Material Exchange

CALPIA does not have a material exchange program.

Waste Prevention Program

Reporting Narrative on Department-Wide Waste Prevention

While CALPIA does not currently operate a formal waste prevention program, targeted efforts have been made to minimize waste generation. These include the installation of paper towel rollers and jet air hand dryers across facilities, aimed at significantly reducing paper towel consumption and promoting more sustainable hygiene practices.

Planning Narrative on Department-Wide Waste Prevention

CALPIA is dedicated to maximizing resource efficiency by ensuring that all materials are utilized according to their intended purpose. Through conscientious operational practices, we strive to minimize waste and promote responsible material usage across all programs and facilities.

Reuse Program

Reporting Narrative for Department-Wide Material Reuse

While CALPIA does not currently operate an official reuse program, we continue to explore opportunities to extend the lifecycle of materials wherever feasible. Informal reuse efforts are encouraged within operational workflows to support resource conservation and reduce environmental impact.

Planning Narrative for Department-Wide Material Reuse

CALPIA does not have an official reuse program.

Employee Waste and Recycling Training and Education

Reporting Narrative for Employee Waste and Recycle Training and Education

CALPIA has implemented comprehensive measures to support recycling efforts at the central office. These include staff training, clear signage on designated receptacles, educational outreach, and appropriate staffing to ensure proper waste sorting and disposal. Recycling services have been arranged in accordance with all applicable requirements for each office building, reinforcing CALPIA's commitment to environmental responsibility and regulatory compliance.

Planning Narrative for Employee Waste and Recycle Training and Education

CALPIA remains committed to maintaining high standards of environmental compliance and operational efficiency by continuing to train new staff at the central office as needed. This ongoing education ensures that all personnel are equipped with the knowledge and skills required to support sustainability initiatives and uphold best practices across all functions.

Chapter 8 - PROCUREMENT

Department Mission and Procurement

CALPIA recognizes the critical role procurement plays in advancing sustainability goals. We strive to integrate environmental, social, and economic considerations into our purchasing decisions to reduce our ecological footprint and support responsible supply chains.

Through these efforts, CALPIA continues to align its procurement strategy with broader sustainability objectives, ensuring that every purchase contributes to a more resilient and responsible future.

Reporting Narrative for Measure and Report Progress on EPP Spend

CALPIA is committed to advancing sustainable procurement practices through the strategic implementation of Environmentally Preferable Purchasing (EPP). To ensure transparency, accountability, and continuous improvement, CALPIA has established a framework for measuring and reporting progress on EPP-related expenditures.

Through these efforts, CALPIA reinforces its commitment to responsible purchasing and environmental stewardship, ensuring that procurement decisions contribute meaningfully to sustainability outcomes.

Planning Narrative for Measure and Report Progress on EPP Spend

CALPIA will continue to use best value and purchase EPP products.

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 (%)	EPP Target (%)
Printing and Writing Paper	\$ 50,100.00	96.81%	75%
Paper Products	\$485,865.32	91.35%	75%
Metal Products	\$211,8053.23	81.82%	75%

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

CALPIA uses the best value to purchase products for our manufacturing enterprises. CALPIA makes every effort to purchase EPP products.

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

CALPIA will continue to use best value and purchase EPP products.

EPP BMPs

Reporting Narrative for EPP BMPs

CALPIA is committed to integrating Environmentally Preferable Purchasing (EPP) Best Management Practices (BMPs) into its procurement operations to support environmental sustainability, regulatory compliance, and responsible resource use. These BMPs serve as a framework for guiding purchasing decisions that prioritize products and services with reduced environmental impact.

Planning Narrative for EPP BMPs

CALPIA is committed to embedding sustainability into its procurement through the development and implementation of Environmentally Preferable Purchasing (EPP) Best Management Practices (BMPs). These practices are designed to guide purchasing decisions that reduce environmental impact, support public health, and promote responsible resource use across all departments. CALPIA audits each purchase order to ensure CalRecycle Form 74 is completed and logs reportable data and that all applicable ODP products meet recycled-content standards.

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
Business services Officer (Specialist)	1	YES	100%	Achieved

Table 8.3: 2024 EPP Executive Training Completions for Executive Members

Executive Member	Title	Date Completed
No buyers have completed training		

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

No buyers have completed training.

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

CALPIA will work to get buyers at the Central Office trained

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 22/24 Performance

Product Category	SABRC Reportable Dollars	SABRC Compliant Dollars	% SABRC Compliant
75% Total Purchase Requirement			
Building Finishes	0.00	0.00	0%
Carpet	0.00	0.00	0%
<u>Erosion Control Products</u>	471.41	471.41	100%
Glass Products	2393.57	18.00	0.75 %
Lubricating Oils	817.21	817.21	100 %
Metal Products	2118053.23	1732982.27	81.82 %
Paper Products	485865.32	443820.29	91.35 %

Pavement Surfacing	0.00	0.00	0 %
Plastic Products	362933.83	281959.92	77.69 %
Printing and Writing Paper	50100.00	48500.00	96.81 %
<u>Soil Amendments and Soil Toppings</u>	0.00	0.00	0 %
Textiles	166167.85	95780.50	57.64 %
Tire Derived Products	10188.73	8551.03	83.93 %
50% Total Purchase Requirement			
Antifreeze	115.48	115.48	100 %
Paint	11525.79	551.24	4.78 %
Tires	1575.92	1575.92	100 %

Reporting Narrative for Table 8.4: Measure and Report SABRC Progress

CALPIA continues to make measurable progress toward meeting Environmentally Preferable Purchasing (EPP) requirements across multiple product categories. The following analysis reflects performance against mandated thresholds of 75% and 50% total purchase requirements, as outlined in applicable sustainability and procurement guidelines.

Overall, CALPIA demonstrated strong performance in high-volume categories such as metal, paper, and plastic products, contributing significantly to overall EPP compliance. However, targeted improvement is needed in categories with low or no EPP spend, particularly paint, glass products, and building finishes.

These efforts reinforce CALPIA's commitment to responsible purchasing and environmental stewardship across all operations.

Planning Narrative for Table 8.4: Measure and Report SABRC Progress

CALPIA is committed to supporting California's environmental goals through active participation in the State Agency Buy Recycled Campaign (SABRC). As part of our sustainability strategy, we are implementing a structured approach to measure and report progress on recycled-content product (RCP) purchases in alignment with SABRC requirements.

CALPIA remains committed to minimizing its environmental footprint through targeted operational improvements, resource conservation, and sustainable procurement practices. This reporting period reflects continued progress in reducing impacts across key areas of energy use, waste generation, and material sourcing.

While notable progress has been made, CALPIA recognizes the need to improve performance in certain categories, such as paint (4.78% EPP compliance) and

glass products (0.75%). These gaps are being addressed through enhanced vendor outreach and expanded product evaluations.

Through these efforts, CALPIA reinforces its role as a responsible public agency committed to reducing environmental impacts and contributing to California's broader sustainability objectives.

Reducing Impacts

Reporting Narrative for Reducing Impacts

CALPIA will continue to evaluate its procurement practices to identify additional opportunities for reducing environmental impacts. Future goals include expanding the use of third-party certified products, increasing recycled-content purchases across more categories, and enhancing staff training on sustainable sourcing.

These initiatives reflect CALPIA's ongoing dedication to environmental stewardship and its role in supporting California's broader sustainability objectives.

CALPIA purchases adhesives, sealants, caulking, paints, coatings, carpets, cushions, flooring, insulation, and acoustical panels that meet Volatile Organic Compounds limits specified in Cal Green. CALPIA purchases our own green seal certified products as well as purchasing janitorial supplies and paper products that are SABRC compliant.

Planning Narrative for Reducing Impacts

CALPIA is committed to minimizing its environmental footprint through proactive planning, responsible procurement, and operational improvements. As part of our long-term sustainability strategy, we are implementing targeted initiatives to reduce waste, lower emissions, and promote healthier environments across all facilities.

CHAPTER 9 - FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

Funding Opportunity Climate Change Adaptation

Table 9.1: Climate Change Priority Projects

Building Name	Project	Funding Source	Est. Begin Date	Est. Completion Date
No priorities		5-Year Infrastructure Plan		

Funding Opportunities for ZEVs and EV Infrastructure

Table 9.2: EV Priority Projects

Building Name	Project	Funding Source	Est. Begin Date	Est. Completion Date
Central Office	EV Charging Stations	Maintenance Budget	10/24/24	6/5/25

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
Central Office	HVAC Accounting	Maintenance Budget		7/16/25
Central Office	HVAC Human Resources	Maintenance Budget		5/6/24
Central Office	HVAC Operatons	Maintenance Budget		5/15/25
CAMP 12 Industry Employment Program	HVAC Industry Employment Program	Maintenance Budget		9/15/25

Funding Opportunities for Decarbonization

Table 9.4: Funding Opportunities for Decarbonization

Building Name	Project	Funding Source	Est. Begin Date	Est. Completion Date
N/A	N/A	Choose an item.	N/A	N/A

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
None.		Choose an item.		

Funding Opportunities for Facilities Construction and Maintenance

Table 9.6: Sustainable Operations Priorities

Building Name	Project	Funding Source	Est. Begin Date	Est. Completion Date
	Choose an item.	Choose an item.		
	Need Special Equipment	Choose an item.		
	Need Staff Training	Choose an item.		
	Need Signage	Choose an item.		
	Need Department Wide Outreach	Choose an item.		

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
	Choose an item.	Choose an item.		
	Need Special Equipment	Choose an item.		
	Need Staff Training	Choose an item.		
	Need Signage	Choose an item.		
	Need Department Wide Outreach	Choose an item.		

Funding Opportunities for Procurement

Table 9.8: Procurement Priorities

Building Name	Project	Funding Source	Est. Begin Date	Est. Completion Date
	Choose an item.	Choose an item.		
	Need Special Equipment	Choose an item.		
	Need Staff Training	Choose an item.		
	Need Signage	Choose an item.		
	Need Department Wide Outreach	Choose an item.		

Full Life Cycle Cost Accounting

Reporting on Life Cycle Cost Accounting

No infrastructure investments.

Planning for Implementing Life Cycle Cost Accounting

No infrastructure investments.

Chapter 10 – PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

This chapter is voluntary! Its sole purpose is to allow agencies the opportunity to report on their efforts to educate the public on various sustainability projects and efforts by their agency. See Chapter 10 for suggestions on how to utilize this Chapter.

APPENDIX A – SUSTAINABILITY LEADERSHIP

CALIFORNIA PRISON INDUSTRY AUTHORITY
SUSTAINABILITY UNIT



Dashed box indicates a temporary funded position

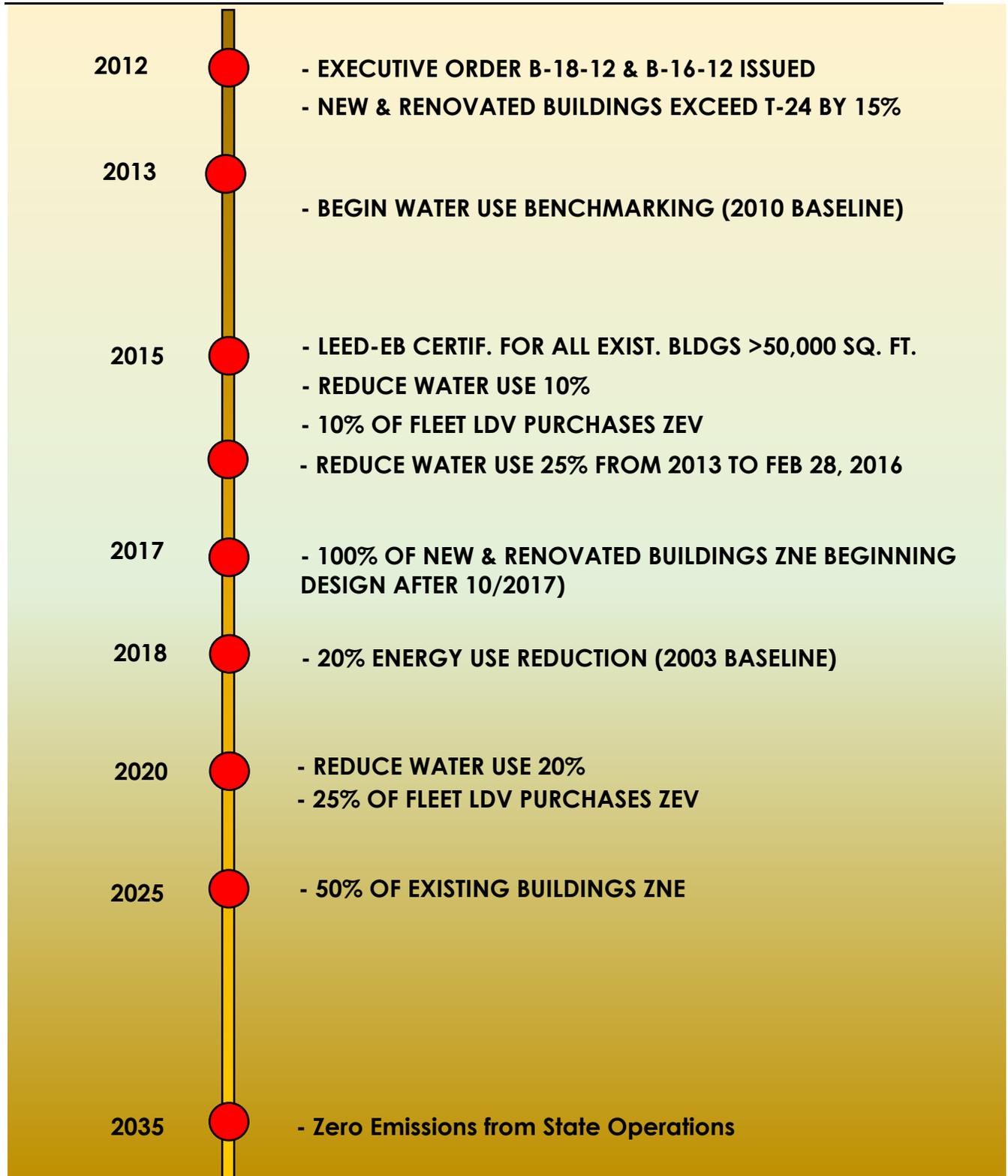
Revised: December 19, 2025

Approved:

DocuSigned by:
William Davidson 12/22/2025

William Davidson Date
General Manager

APPENDIX B - SUSTAINABILITY MILESTONES & TIMELINE



APPENDIX C – ACRONYMS

Customize to include organizations and acronyms within your specific department

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
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)
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)
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% 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% 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 MWELO was in 2015. MWELO 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% 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 \(ucdavis.edu\)](https://ucdavis.edu/wucols/)

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
Nannette Chester-Staff Services Manager II, Daniel Fish-Business Services Officer II, Business Services Section

Understanding Climate Risk at Planned Facilities
Nannette Chester-Staff Services Manager II, Daniel Fish-Business Services Officer II, Business Services Section

Integrating Climate Change into Department Planning and Funding Programs
Nannette Chester-Staff Services Manager II, Daniel Fish-Business Services Officer II Business Services Section

Measuring and Tracking Progress
Nannette Chester-Staff Services Manager II, Daniel Fish-Business Services Officer II Business Services Section

Zero Emission Vehicles

Incorporating ZEVs Into the Department Fleet
Nannette Chester-Staff Services Manager II, Daniel Fish-Business Services Officer II, Michael Wilson-Business Services Assistant Business Services Section

Telematics
Nannette Chester-Staff Services Manager II, Daniel Fish-Business Services Officer II, Michael Wilson-Business Services Assistant Business Services Section

Public Safety Exemption
Nannette Chester-Staff Services Manager II, Daniel Fish-Business Services Officer II Business Services Section

Outside Funding Sources for ZEV Infrastructure
Nannette Chester-Staff Services Manager II, Daniel Fish-Business Services Officer II Business Services Section

Hydrogen Fueling Infrastructure
Nannette Chester-Staff Services Manager II, Daniel Fish-Business Services Officer II Business Services Section

Comprehensive Facility Site and Infrastructure Assessments
Nannette Chester-Staff Services Manager II, Daniel Fish-Business Services Officer II Business Services Section

EVSE Construction Plan
Nannette Chester-Staff Services Manager II, Daniel Fish-Business Services Officer II, Michael Wilson-Business Services Assistant Business Services Section

EVSE Operation
Nannette Chester-Staff Services Manager II, Daniel Fish-Business Services Officer II, Michael Wilson-Business Services Assistant Business Services Section

Energy

Zero Net Energy (ZNE)
Nannette Chester-Staff Services Manager II, Daniel Fish-Business Services Officer II Business Services Section

New Construction Exceeds Title 24 by 15%
Nannette Chester-Staff Services Manager II, Daniel Fish-Business Services Officer II Business Services Section

Existing Buildings Energy Efficiency
Nannette Chester-Staff Services Manager II, Daniel Fish-Business Services Officer II Business Services Section

Energy Savings Projects
Nannette Chester-Staff Services Manager II, Daniel Fish-Business Services Officer II Business Services Section

Demand Response
Nannette Chester-Staff Services Manager II, Daniel Fish-Business Services Officer II Business Services Section

Renewable Energy
Nannette Chester-Staff Services Manager II, Daniel Fish-Business Services Officer II Business Services Section

Monitoring-Based Commissioning (MBCx)
Nannette Chester-Staff Services Manager II, Daniel Fish-Business Services Officer II Business Services Section

Building Controls

**Nannette Chester-Staff Services Manager II, Daniel Fish-Business Services
Officer II Business Services Section**

Decarbonization

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

**Nannette Chester-Staff Services Manager II, Daniel Fish-Business Services
Officer II Business Services Section**

**Nannette Chester-Staff Services Manager II, Daniel Fish-Business Services
Officer II Business Services Section**

**Nannette Chester-Staff Services Manager II, Daniel Fish-Business Services
Officer II Business Services Section**

Water Efficiency and Conservation

Indoor Water Efficiency Projects in Progress First initiative

**Nannette Chester-Staff Services Manager II, Daniel Fish-Business Services
Officer II Business Services Section**

Boilers and Cooling Systems Projects in Progress

**Nannette Chester-Staff Services Manager II, Daniel Fish-Business Services
Officer II Business Services Section**

Landscaping Hardware Water Efficiency Projects in Progress

**Nannette Chester-Staff Services Manager II, Daniel Fish-Business Services
Officer II Business Services Section**

Living Landscaping Water Efficiency Projects in Progress

**Nannette Chester-Staff Services Manager II, Daniel Fish-Business Services
Officer II Business Services Section**

Buildings with Urban Water Shortage Contingency Plans in Progress

**Nannette Chester-Staff Services Manager II, Daniel Fish-Business Services
Officer II Business Services Section**

Facilities Construction and Operations

Building Design and Construction

**Nannette Chester-Staff Services Manager II, Daniel Fish-Business Services
Officer II Business Services Section**

LEED for Existing Buildings Operations and Maintenance
Nannette Chester-Staff Services Manager II, Daniel Fish-Business Services Officer II Business Services Section

Indoor Environmental Quality
Nannette Chester-Staff Services Manager II, Daniel Fish-Business Services Officer II Business Services Section

Integrated Pest Management
Nannette Chester-Staff Services Manager II, Daniel Fish-Business Services Officer II Business Services Section

Fossil Fuel Landscaping Equipment Replacement
Nannette Chester-Staff Services Manager II, Daniel Fish-Business Services Officer II Business Services Section

Location Efficiency
Nannette Chester-Staff Services Manager II, Daniel Fish-Business Services Officer II Business Services Section

Waste Management and Recycling

Waste and Recycling Programs
Nannette Chester-Staff Services Manager II, Daniel Fish-Business Services Officer II Business Services Section

SARC Report
Nannette Chester-Staff Services Manager II, Daniel Fish-Business Services Officer II Business Services Section

Recycling Program and Practices
Nannette Chester-Staff Services Manager II, Daniel Fish-Business Services Officer II Business Services Section

Organics Recycling
Nannette Chester-Staff Services Manager II, Daniel Fish-Business Services Officer II Business Services Section

Hazardous Waste Materials
Nannette Chester-Staff Services Manager II, Daniel Fish-Business Services Officer II Business Services Section



Universal Waste Program
Nannette Chester-Staff Services Manager II, Daniel Fish-Business Services Officer II Business Services Section

Material Exchange Programs
Nannette Chester-Staff Services Manager II, Daniel Fish-Business Services Officer II Business Services Section

Waste Prevention Program
Nannette Chester-Staff Services Manager II, Daniel Fish-Business Services Officer II Business Services Section

Reuse Program
Nannette Chester-Staff Services Manager II, Daniel Fish-Business Services Officer II Business Services Section

Employee Waste and Recycling Training and Education
Nannette Chester-Staff Services Manager II, Daniel Fish-Business Services Officer II Business Services Section

Procurement

Goods and Services with the Greatest Potential to Green
Nannette Chester-Staff Services Manager II, Daniel Fish-Business Services Officer II Business Services Section

EPP BMPs
Nannette Chester-Staff Services Manager II, Daniel Fish-Business Services Officer II Business Services Section

Reporting on EPP Training and Outreach
Nannette Chester-Staff Services Manager II, Daniel Fish-Business Services Officer II Business Services Section

Reporting on State Agency Buy Recycled Campaign
Nannette Chester-Staff Services Manager II, Daniel Fish-Business Services Officer II Business Services Section

Reducing Impacts
Nannette Chester-Staff Services Manager II, Daniel Fish-Business Services Officer II Business Services Section

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 several 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% 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% of all retail sales of electricity to California end-use customers by December 31, 2035, 95% of all retail sales of electricity to California end-use customers by December 31, 2040, 100% of all retail sales of electricity to California end-use customers by December 31, 2045, and 100% 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% 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% 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% 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% 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% 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:

- Indoor residential per capita water use.
- Outdoor irrigation, in a manner that incorporates landscape area, local climate, and new satellite imagery data.
- Commercial, industrial, and institutional water use; and
- Water lost through leaks.
- 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 Enacted	Climate Adaptation	ZEV	Energy	Decarb	Water	Facilities	Waste	Procurement
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		

Legislation, Executive Orders, & Management Memos	Year Enacted	Climate Adaptation	ZEV	Energy	Decarb	Water	Facilities	Waste	Procurement
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	Climate Adaptation	ZEV	Energy	Decarb	Water	Facilities	Waste	Procurement
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	2018	X							
Safeguarding California	2014	X							

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APPENDIX H LIST EV CHARGING POLICY

CALIFORNIA PRISON INDUSTRY AUTHORITY

Policy Title: EV Charging Policy	Approved by: (Original Signature on File in QMS) Title: Chief of Business Services	Revision No.: A Effective date: 5/1/2025	Page: 1 of 2 Document No.: BSS-POLICY020
Applicable to: California Prison Industry Authority			

1.0 SCOPE:

1.1 This policy defines the methods for which all employees, contractors, and visitors shall use the EV charging stations located on California Prison Industry Authority premises.

The online version of this document is official. All printed versions of this document are unofficial copies.

2.0 RESPONSIBILITY:

- 2.1 CALPIA Employees
- 2.2 Business Services Section (BSS)
- 2.3 ChargePoint

3.0 DEFINITIONS:

- 3.1 BSS- Business Services Section of California Prison Industry Authority. BSS provides oversight and regular maintenance on the EV chargers. BSS reserves the right to deny access to staff violating this policy as well as to power off all EV chargers as needed or increase charging fees. Scheduled and non-scheduled maintenance may occasionally affect availability and will be communicated in advance when possible.
- 3.2 CALPIA employees – All personnel employed by CALPIA including retired annuitants, part-time, temporary duty, student assistants, and limited term appointments.
- 3.3 Electric or Plug-in Hybrid Vehicles- An EV which is powered primarily by electricity rather than gasoline or diesel fuel.
- 3.4 Charging Station- EV drivers must have an account set up with ChargePoint. It is the responsibility of the employees to set up and maintain their ChargePoint account. BSS is unable to provide assistance on this matter. The charging station provides electricity to recharge the batteries of plug-in electric vehicles.
- 3.5 Charging Fee- The fee you will have to pay to charge your electric vehicle.
- 3.6 ChargePoint – The vendor offering charging station solutions to both public and private use.

4.0 PROCEDURE:

- 4.1.1 The EV charging stations are available on a first-come, first-served basis.
- 4.1.2 Only vehicles identified as electric or plug-in hybrid should use the dedicated charging slots. Misuse of charging stations (for example, using them for noncharging tasks, storage, or parking noneligible vehicles) is not permitted.
- 4.1.3 CALPIA fleet vehicles must utilize the EV charge ports located in the fleet parking area. Fleet vehicles are not permitted to occupy the EV charging stations dedicated to CALPIA staff, contractors and/or visitors.

Subject of the Roadmap Report

CALIFORNIA PRISON INDUSTRY AUTHORITY

Policy Title: EV Charging Policy	Approved by: (Original Signature on File in QMS) Title: Chief of Business Services	Revision No.: A Effective date: 5/1/2025	Page: 2 of 2 Document No.: BSS-POLICY020
Applicable to: California Prison Industry Authority			

- 4.1.4 Vehicles must be parked entirely within the designated charging zones to ensure accessibility and safety for all users.
- 4.1.5 Once a vehicle is charged or the time limit is reached, drivers must promptly vacate the charging space to allow others to use the station. Charges will continue to occur for as long as the vehicle is plugged into the charging station. CALPIA is not responsible for any fees charged if a vehicle is left. CALPIA will not issue refunds of any kind for any reason.
- 4.1.6 Always follow the operating instructions on the charging stations. Any deviation can compromise personal and equipment safety. CALPIA will not be held responsible for any vehicle damage or personal injury resulting from misuse of the charging devices.
- 4.1.7 Charging cables must be neatly replaced onto the charging station when charging is completed.
- 4.1.8 Any tampering with, blocking, or misuse of the charging infrastructure is strictly prohibited and could result in disciplinary action. Staff may be held financially responsible for any damage caused to the charging infrastructure or charging stations during misuse.
- 4.1.9 Users must report any problems, malfunctions, or safety concerns regarding EV chargers immediately to BSS. Prompt reporting helps ensure that repairs and safety measures are implemented quickly.

5.0 ASSOCIATED DOCUMENTS:

N/A

6.0 RECORD RETENTION TABLE:

<u>Identification</u>	<u>Storage</u>	<u>Retention</u>	<u>Disposition</u>	<u>Protection</u>
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

7.0 REVISION HISTORY:

<u>Date:</u>	<u>Rev.</u>	<u>Description of Revision:</u>
05/01/25	A	Initial Release

**** End of Policy ****