Sustainability Roadmap 2024-2025 Department of Rehabilitation

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

Department of Rehabilitation

Gavin Newsom, Governor

December 2025

Department of Rehabilitation

Sustainability Road Map 2024-2025

Nathan Shulkin
Primary Author(s)
Edi-Ymerson Gonzales
Staff Services Manager I

Kim Rutledge
Executive Director

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Department of Rehabilitation 2
TABLE OF CONTENTS 3
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 7
Chapter 1 - CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION 12
Department Mission and Climate Change Adaptation 12
Climate Change Risks to Facilities 12
Assessing Risk from Changing Extreme Temperatures: 12
Assessing Risk from Urban Heat Islands 19
Assessing Risk from Changes in Precipitation 21
Assessing Risk from Sea Level Rise 22
Assessing Risks from Wildfire 23
Understanding Climate Risk to Planned Facilities 26
Understanding the Potential Impacts of Facilities on Communities 28
New Facilities and Disadvantaged Communities and Urban Heat Islands 29
Integrating Climate Change into Department Funding Programs 30
Community Engagement and Planning Processes 30
Climate Change Implementation Planning in Funding Programs 31
Measuring and Tracking Progress 32
Chapter 2 - ZERO-EMISSION VEHICLES 33
Department Mission and Fleet 33
Rightsizing the Vehicle Fleet 35
Telematics 35
Existing Fleet Description 36
Light Duty Fleet Vehicles 36
Medium and Heavy-Duty Fleet Vehicles 38
Incorporating ZEVs into the State Fleet 39
Light-Duty ZEV Adoption 39
Medium- Heavy-Duty ZEV Adoption 39
Take-Home Vehicle Fleet Status 41

ZEV Public Safety Exemption 42
Department's Parking Facilities 42
On-going EVSE Charging Operations and Maintenance 44
Public EV Charging Policies 44
Employee EV Charging Policies 44
Fleet EV Charging Policies 45
Hydrogen Fueling Infrastructure 45
Chapter 3 – ENERGY 46
Department Mission and Building Infrastructure 46
Total Purchased Energy 46
Department Energy Use 47
Zero Net Energy (ZNE) 48
New Construction Exceeds Title 24 by 15% 49
Existing Buildings Energy Efficiency 49
Energy Savings Projects 50
Demand Response (DR) 51
Renewable Energy 53
Monitoring-Based Commissioning (MBCx) 53
Building Controls 54
Energy Reduction Strategies - Best Management Practices (BMPs) 54
Chapter 4 - DECARBONIZATION 56
Department Mission and Decarbonization Efforts 56
Greenhouse Gas Emissions 56
Chapter 5 - WATER EFFICIENCY AND CONSERVATION 67
Department Mission and Water Use 67
Department Indoor Water Use 72
Fixtures and Water Using Appliances Needs Inventories 72
Water Conservation and Water Efficiency Projects for Purchased Water 73
Department Total Nonpurchased Water Excluding Water Reuse or Recycling 74
Department Water Energy Nexus Reporting 76

Department Outdoor Water Use: 79
Critically Overdrafted Groundwater Basins and Water Shortage Contingency Plans 83
Department's Urban Water Shortage Contingency Plan 84
Chapter 6 – FACILITIES' CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATIONS 86
Building Design and Construction 86
LEED for Existing Buildings Operations and Maintenance 86
Indoor Environmental Quality (IEQ) 87
Daylighting and Views in New Construction 87
CALGreen Tier 1 Indoor Environmental Quality Measures 87
IEQ-New Buildings and Renovation Measures 87
Furnishing Standards 88
Green Seal Cleaning Products 89
Cleaning Procedures – Various Standards 89
Cleaning Procedures – Title 8, Section 3362 90
HVAC Operation Requirements 90
HVAC Inspection Requirements 90
Integrated Pest Management (IPM) 90
Fossil Fuel Landscaping Equipment Replacement with Low Emitting Landscaping Equipment 93
Location Efficiency 93
Chapter 7 - WASTE MANAGEMENT AND RECYCLING 95
Department Mission and Waste Management and Recycling 95
Waste and Recycling Programs 95
SARC Report 96
Recycling Program and Practices 97
Organics Recycling 98
Hazardous Waste Materials 100
Universal Waste Program 100
Material Exchange Programs 101
Waste Prevention Program 101

Reuse Program 102
Employee Waste and Recycling Training and Education 103
Chapter 8 - PROCUREMENT 104
Goods and Services Categories with the Greatest Potential to Green: 105
EPP BMPs 105
Reporting on EPP Training and Outreach 106
Reporting on State Agency Buy Recycled Campaign (SABRC), and Reducing Impacts 107
Reducing Impacts 107
Chapter 9 - FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES 109
Full Life Cycle Cost Accounting 112
Chapter 10 – PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH 113
APPENDIX A – SUSTAINABILITY LEADERSHIP 114
APPENDIX B - SUSTAINABILITY MILESTONES & TIMELINE 115
APPENDIX C – ACRONYMS 116
APPENDIX D - GLOSSARY 118
APPENDIX E – DEPARTMENT STAKEHOLDERS 124
APPENDIX F – SUSTAINABILITY STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS, EXECUTIVE ORDERS, AND MANAGEMENT MEMOS REFERENCES 129
APPENDIX G LIST OF TABLES AND GRAPHS 140

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The mission of the Department of Rehabilitation (DOR) is to work in partnership with consumers and other stakeholders to provide services and advocacy resulting in employment, independent living, and equality for individuals with disabilities in California. Since it was established in 1963, the DOR has reported to the Health and Human Services Agency, with functions and responsibilities contained in Section 19000-19856 of the California Welfare and Institutions Code. The DOR is the designated state administrative unit responsible for the State's vocational rehabilitation program authorized by the Federal Title IV of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA), which incorporates the Federal Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended.

The aforementioned laws were enacted to ensure all Americans have the opportunity to learn and develop skills, engage in productive work, make choices about their daily lives, and participate fully in community life. DOR provides vocational counseling, guidance, and services to individuals with disabilities to prepare for, obtain and maintain employment, and to live independently in their communities.

DOR facilitates numerous programs which also serve to benefit individuals with disabilities, including Assistive Technology, Blind Field Services, the Business Enterprises Program, Career Counseling & Information and Referral Services, Cooperative Programs, Deaf and Hard of Hearing Services, Disability Access Services, Independent Living, Older Individuals who are Blind, the Orientation Center for the Blind, Student Services, Supported Employment Program, Talent Acquisition, Traumatic Brain Injury services and the Web Accessibility Toolkit.

The DOR provides vocational rehabilitation services to approximately 154,547 consumers annually through 77 offices statewide. DOR has over 1,800 employees with approximately 1,300 employees in the field providing direct services to individuals with disabilities.

The majority of DOR office locations are within 74 privately leased office spaces and most of the lease terms for those locations are eight years (four years firm term and four years soft term). The DOR also occupies six Department of General Services (DGS) managed buildings. The DOR owns and manages the Orientation Center for the Blind (OCB), a three-building campus located in Albany, California. The OCB fosters independent living for blind or visually impaired adults through an immersion program in a residential environment. This live-in, dorm style community operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

The Governor's Office has requested that departments owning or managing buildings prepare a Roadmap to Achieving Executive Order B-18-12 and B-16-12. Additional direction and guidance regarding meeting the state's sustainability goals has been provided through Executive Order B-30-15 and other policy documents. In response, the DOR has prepared the 2024-2025 Sustainability Roadmap to describe the status and steps to achieving the objectives, targets, and requirement of the green initiatives. The roadmap is separated into the nine following sections.

Climate Change

The DOR is mainly comprised of privately leased suites, which present the biggest challenge and opportunity related to climate adaptation. To meet the department's mission, the DOR's services must be accessible to all Californians, which means the DOR has a wide disbursement of offices throughout the state. It also means that there is a high probability that multiple offices will be in locations impacted by climate change and potentially impacting the surrounding communities. Prior to selecting a new field office location or renewing an existing lease, the DOR prepares a climate impact assessment to assist in making decisions regarding potential field office locations. The climate impacts assessed include fluctuations in temperatures, changes in precipitation levels, sea level changes, vulnerable and disadvantaged communities, and urban heat islands. This allows the DOR to assess which potential field office location may have the least climate impact and/or take mitigating steps to address those impacts.

The DOR's one owned facility, the Orientation Center for the Blind (OCB), also presents opportunities in preparing for and responding to climate change in the area where the facility is located, Albany, California. To educate and address climate impacts, the OCB has initiated building improvement projects, employed student training activities, responded to seasonal/situational resource impacts (drought, power needs), utilized sustainable landscaping, and engaged in other undertakings. As more resources become available for educating staff and students regarding climate impacts, the OCB has continually increased awareness and identified new opportunities to limit climate impacts in facility changes and daily campus function.

Zero-Emission Vehicles

The DOR maintains a small vehicle fleet of 7 DGS lease vehicles and 9 department owned vehicles. The usage of DOR fleet vehicles ranges from providing driving evaluations, transporting OCB students, meeting with DOR consumers and stakeholders and administrative functions. Due to the small fleet and specialized use of the majority of the DOR owned vehicles, replacement of vehicles is infrequent. However, over half of the DOR's 16 vehicles are zero

emission, hybrid, or flex fuel vehicles. It continues to be DOR's practice to identify the most fuel-efficient option when replacing an existing owned or leased vehicle.

In addition to the efforts DOR has taken to transition its fleet to fuel efficient or zero emission vehicles, the DOR has also taken steps to install electronic vehicle charging stations at two DOR facilities. In 2019 the DOR completed installation of one Level 1 electronic vehicle charging station at its Central Office in Sacramento, California. This station allows for charging an electric compact sedan recently purchased by the Department. Also, funding was secured for one Level 1 and two Level 2 charging stations of the DOR's owned campus, the Orientation Center for the Blind (OCB). The OCB project was completed in the last quarter of 2021.

Energy

The majority of energy reporting data is obtained from the Orientation Center for the Blind (OCB). As of 2024, the DOR has obtained a 52% reduction in energy purchases compared to the 2003 baseline. The greatest measured energy usage and greatest reductions achieved have been at OCB. These reductions have been achieved through multiple measures, including cleaning and maintenance of all three boilers, replacement of less efficient appliances with Energy Star rated equipment, communication/education of staff and students regarding conservative energy usage practices and other efforts. In addition to past efforts, the DOR is currently in the process of exploring on-site renewal energy options, demand response program participation, monitor based commissioning potential, Zero Net energy feasibility, energy reduction projects and other measures with the OCB.

Despite these reductions, there is more usage data and reduction potential available through DOR's remaining 74 privately leased, non-metered field offices. As leases come up for renewal and where financially feasible, the DOR is having separate energy meters installed at DOR privately leased offices during lease renewal or when an office moves to a new building. This provides additional data to better measure, analyze, and reduce the DOR's energy usage.

Decarbonization

The DOR is committed to reducing Greenhouse gases and decarbonization of our facilities. The DOR will continue to look at ways to electrify the three natural gas boilers it has at the OCB campus and three gas water heaters. With the energy study by Glumac and the Department of General Services (DGS), the DOR can look at ways to electrify its three natural gas burners and three natural gas water heaters in its three building campus.

Water Efficiency and Conservation

Of the DOR's office locations, currently the Orientation Center for the Blind (OCB) is the sole reporting source for water usage for the Department. From a 2003 baseline, the OCB has reduced water usage by 54.91%, meeting the reduction goals for both 2015 and 2020 as identified in Executive Order B-18-12. These goals were achieved through several measures, including cleaning and maintenance of all three boilers, termination of landscape watering, replacement of less efficient porcelain bathroom fixtures and efforts to educate staff and OCB students regarding conservative water usage practices. However, there is still much which can be achieved to further reduce water usage in this facility as well as increasing the data available for all DOR facilities. Some measures taken or in progress include a water audit of OCB conducted by the East Bay Municipal Utility District, installation of water submeters to better regulate usage between the multiple buildings on the OCB campus and seeking to install separate water meters at leased facilities to better identify total department water usage.

Facilities Construction and Operations

Although the DOR has no plans in any new construction, the DOR is committed to lowering its greenhouse emissions if there are any plans in the future.

Waste Management and Recycling

The DOR has made every effort in trying to reuse and/or recycle unwanted/obsolete/broken equipment, surplus office supplies, office furniture and vending equipment as well as kitchen equipment throughout our different programs and in conjunction with CalRecycle and DGS Property Reuse. The DGS Property Reuse Program is a resource DOR has in helping DOR with getting our unwanted/obsolete/broken equipment, surplus office supplies, office furniture and vending equipment reused. DGS periodically can accept unwanted "good condition" equipment, surplus office supplies, office furniture and vending equipment and have it reused by other state agencies/departments. DGS can also approve of donation of items to the public schools for reuse. DGS keeps an inventory of miscellaneous office and vending equipment to resell for the public domain, but DGS will only accept certain items and will not accept anything if their inventory of items is fully stocked. In this situation, we turn over our broken, unwanted, and no longer needed vending equipment to the local recyclers for disposal or donate them to the public-school system. Difficulty in finding free public programs that are willing to pick up large equipment in bulk quantities for recycling can be challenging at times. Most will require that we deliver the items to the recycling location, but we do not have the vehicles or appropriate

or the manpower to make such deliveries without paying hauling services to take care of the transporting of the items to recycle.

Procurement

The DOR is committed to environmentally preferable purchasing towards efficient green operations of all DOR offices. The DOR follows current State Agency buy Recycled Campaign (SABRC) guidelines as derived from California Law, California Regulation and Federal Regulations implemented to ensure recycled content products are purchased by state entities and those purchases are tracked and reported. Through following SABRC guidelines, the DOR reduces energy and water usage when compared to purchasing non-recycled content products, as well as reducing the strain on natural resources. The DOR also extends these requirements to contractors through inclusion of SABRC guidelines in the scope of work for contracted services.

Funding Opportunities

Although the DOR doesn't have any projects planned, we are continuously looking for opportunities to make improvements.

Kim Rutledge
Executive Director

CHAPTER 1 - CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

Department Mission and Climate Change Adaptation

The California Department of Rehabilitation (DOR) works in partnership with consumers and other stakeholders to provide services and advocacy resulting in employment, independent living, and equality for individuals with disabilities.

DOR administers the largest vocational rehabilitation and independent living programs in the country. Vocational rehabilitation services are designed to help job seekers with disabilities obtain competitive employment in integrated work settings. Independent living services may include peer support, skill development, systems advocacy, referrals, assistive technology services, transition services, housing assistance, and personal assistance services.

We believe in the talent and potential of individuals with disabilities. We invest in the future through creativity, ingenuity, and innovation. We ensure our decisions and actions are informed by interested individuals and groups. We pursue excellence through continuous improvement. We preserve the public's trust through compassionate and responsible provision of services.

Climate Change Risks to Facilities

Climate Change Risk Process:

For all infrastructures, it is important to assess the risk that a changing climate poses to an asset or project (e.g., sea level rise or increasing daily temperatures). It is also important to recognize the impact that an infrastructure project has on the surrounding community and the impacts on individual and community resilience (e.g., heat island impacts).

The DOR maintains 74 privately leased field offices throughout the state. Overall, the DOR is one of multiple tenants which occupy office space in a building, with an average office size of approximately 4,800 square feet per DOR field office. The primary focus in determining DOR field office locations is the area where current and potential DOR consumers can most easily access DOR services.

These areas are referred to as the DOR "catchment areas". In addition to catchment areas, some of the other considerations employed in determining

the location of DOR field offices include market rental rates, proximity to public transportation and energy efficient or LEED Certified buildings.

The lease term for DOR field offices is normally eight years (four years firm term, four years soft term). Two years prior to the conclusion of the lease term, a site search is conducted to determine if a more appropriate location for a DOR field office is available. This relatively short lease term can assist the DOR in adapting to changing climates and vulnerable population shifts by providing the mobility to identify locations for DOR field offices with less negative climate and community impacts.

Because DOR field offices are spread throughout the state, multiple offices have potential to impact or be impacted by climate change and/or the surrounding communities. In the past, climate impacts were not primary considerations for determining DOR field office locations; however, current DOR field office selection criteria have been amended to include climate impacts. Additionally, the Cal-Adapt website, the CalEnviroScreen tool, the CalEPA Urban Heat Island maps, and other resources, are utilized when assessing viable DOR field office locations to assist in selecting most appropriate locations, inclusive of climate and community impact considerations.

A disruption of service in an identified catchment area would mean that those individuals with disabilities would have to travel farther to obtain DOR services or potentially would not be able to receive them at all. While the disruption of DOR services would not pose an unacceptable risk to the public health and safety or affect critical natural systems, critical infrastructure or other assets, disruption of services may impact vulnerable populations. One factor in determining the location of a DOR Field Office is ensuring the catchment area includes people who may not normally have ready access to DOR services. This includes areas where vulnerable populations are present and if the DOR is unable to provide services in an area, those individuals with disabilities in that area may be impacted.

In addition to the DOR field offices, the DOR has one owned facility in Albany, CA, the Orientation Center for the Blind (OCB). This three-building campus hosts a training program for blind or visually impaired adults and has been in operation since the 1960's. The OCB has always taken the climate impacted by the facility's function into consideration. The OCB is bordered by Cerrito Creek and the care and maintenance of the portion of the waterway adjacent to the OCB has consistently been a consideration. In addition to the creek, the OCB remains conscientious of other environmental impacts, including building improvement projects, student training activities, and seasonal resource impacts

(drought, power needs), sustainable landscaping, etc. However, as more resources become available for educating staff and students regarding climate impacts, the OCB has increased awareness and identified new opportunities to limit climate impacts in facility changes, implemented sustainability projects and daily campus function.

For all infrastructure, it is important to assess the risk that a changing climate poses to an asset or project (e.g., sea level rise or increasing daily temperatures). It is also important to recognize the impact that an infrastructure project has on the surrounding community and the impacts on individual and community resilience (e.g., heat island impacts).

EO B-30-15 directs State agencies to prioritize the use of natural and green infrastructure solutions. 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)).

Natural infrastructure solutions should be prioritized and fully considered when thinking through adaptation actions that can be taken for at risk facilities you will identify below, and in planning for future facilities. Examples of natural infrastructure include urban tree planting to address high heat days and rainwater harvesting, bioswales, and downspout disconnection to address increased precipitation.

It is also important to recognize the impact that an infrastructure project has the surrounding community and the impacts on individual and community resilience (e.g., heat island impacts). Climate change disproportionately impacts vulnerable communities, with certain populations experiencing heightened risk and increased sensitivity to climate change and have less capacity to recover from changing average conditions and more frequent and severe extreme events. Several factors contribute to vulnerability, often in overlapping and synergistic ways. These can include a number of social and economic factors, and be determined by existing environmental, cultural, and institutional arrangements. Vulnerable populations can include, but are not limited to, people living in poverty; people with underlying health conditions; incarnated populations; linguistically or socially isolated individuals; communities with less

access to healthcare or educational resources; or communities that have suffered historic exclusion or neglect.

While there is no single tool to identify vulnerable populations in an adaptation context, there are a number of state-wide, publicly available tools that when overlaid with climate projection data can help identify communities most at risk to a changing climate. Some of these tools, including a definition for vulnerable communities, are available in a resource guide developed by the Integrated Climate Adaptation and Resiliency Program in the Office of Planning and Research.

When you evaluate criticality and climate risk to your facility, be sure to consider populations that your facilities serve and/or are located nearby. For example, prisons or state hospitals serve many populations that are considered vulnerable. In other cases, facilities may be located near communities that have characteristics that could contribute to higher vulnerability.

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)
OCB	87.1358	4.4	8.41	4.0	17.7	13.3

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)
OCB	64.87	68.76	3.89	72.148	7.2775

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)
OCB	48.7	52.2	3.6	55.8	7.2

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)

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
OCB	3123.5	1932.0	N/A	1315.2	-1808.3

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
OCB	112.4	442.5	330.0	946.1	833.7

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

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

Reporting Narrative Instructions:

Plan to Mitigate HDD and CDD

Planning Outline Instructions:

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

Facility Name	Abbreviated Mitigation Plan 2030

Planning Narrative on PO1:a: Mitigate HDD and CDD

The above facility, the Orientation Center for the Blind, is DOR's only owned facility that is located in a mild climate region in the San Francisco Bay Area, which is not identified as being in an area of high risk for HDD or CDD.

The majority of DOR field offices are in privately leased office space. Although these buildings which house DOR field offices are managed by a private lessor, and not by the DOR, the DOR will still be impacted by the changes in temperature. One impact is increased utilities costs, either through separated metering or higher rental rates if utilities are included in the lease. Higher

temperatures also mean more strain on the building's environmental system, which could result in HVAC failure and corresponding temporary DOR office closure. Additionally, higher temperatures can impact the health and safety of both DOR staff and consumers who visit the facility.

The DOR has amended privately leased field office site selection criteria to include climate change consideration, such as extreme heat. This addition will allow the DOR to utilize current temperature change projection resources to determine if a potential field office location is likely to experience extreme heat impacts during the span of the lease; typically, DOR lease terms are eight years. Through this assessment, the DOR can measure the severity of projected heat impacts and look to other less impacted areas for field office placement.

However, because the DOR services must be available to all California individuals with disabilities, there will be occasions when the DOR will need to locate a field office in an area with projected extreme heat impacts. For these circumstances, the DOR will work cooperatively with the DGS and the location's lessor when negotiating a potential lease to formulate an extreme heat contingency plan and address preventative heat impact building modifications.

In addition, the DOR is always exploring new opportunities to better serve DOR consumers and address climate change impacts. One path currently under exploration is connecting with DOR consumers electronically, using Teams or other means of providing remote counseling. Although the DOR will always need to have a presence in DOR catchment areas to reach those who may not be able to use electronic means of communication, by having such options available to those that do, the DOR can further reduce its footprint and the

need for consumer transportation to DOR field offices, thus decreasing the impacts to the surrounding environment.

Assessing Risk from Urban Heat Islands

Table Instructions:

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.
OCB	No	none

Reporting Narrative on Table 1.4: Urban Heat islands

The OCB is not located in an urban heat island that is in the above table.

Five of the 80 DOR field offices, or 5.9%, are in Urban Heat Islands, with daytime temperatures in urban areas about 1-7°F higher than temperatures in outlining areas and nighttime temperatures about 2-5°F higher. The offices are privately leased office spaces in multi-tenant buildings. Some of the buildings have parking lots owned by or adjacent to the building. As the leases for these locations come close to conclusion, the DOR will reexamine the placement of these offices in relation to their presence in an urban heat island and the best way the DOR can continue to provide services to individuals with disabilities in the impacted communities. If relocation is not an option due to the need for DOR services in the area, the DOR will work with the DGS and the building's lessor to determine what building improvements can be made to mitigate any contributing factors to the 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
OCB	No plan needed at this time	N/A

Planning Narrative for PO1.b: Urban Heat Islands Mitigation

The DOR's only owned facility is not located on an urban heat island. The DOR doesn't have a plan.

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)
OCB	24"	27.1"	.89	26.5"	91%	0.066	0.074	0.074

Reporting Narrative on Table 1.5: Precipitation Impacts

The impacts of climate change on the amount of precipitation that California will receive in the future are slightly less certain than the impacts on temperature. However, it is expected that California will maintain its Mediterranean climate pattern (dry summers and wet winters), but more precipitation will fall as rain than as snow. It is also likely that extremes will intensify, both drought and heavy precipitation events. Larger rains can result in

flooding but will also result in shifts in runoff timing (earlier) and runoff volumes (higher). It will also result in decreased snowpack.

Planning Outline to Mitigate Precipitation Changes

P01:c provides the plan for the DOR owned facilities most impacted by projected changes in precipitation.

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
OCB	No Plan

Planning Narrative on PO1.c: Precipitation Changes Mitigation Plan

The DOR only has one department-owed location, the Orientation Center for the Blind (OCB). The OCB, located in Albany County, which is not identified as being in an area of high risk for precipitation, so at this time, mitigation planning for those impacts is not needed.

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)
OCB	SF Bay Area		No		No

Reporting Narrative on Table 1.6: Sea Level Rise Impacts

The Orientation Center for the Blind (OCB), the DOR sole owned property, has experienced localized flooding from the Cerrito Creek, on the north border of the campus property. As sea level rises for the San Francisco Bay area from climate change, potential flooding impacts on campus buildings will increase as a result of unstable stream bank conditions, erosion, and overflow. The OCB has explored reinforcing the natural infrastructure of the property to minimize future flooding impacts, including utilizing assistance from the California Conservation Corps. DOR will continue to assess potential flood risks to the facility and will develop a phased planning approach to infrastructure improvement projects.

The OCB has and continues to work cooperatively with the City of Albany, local preservation groups and other stakeholders towards the maintenance of the creek and surrounding area.

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?
OCB	Bay Area	No

Planning Narrative on PO1.d: Sea Level Rise Impact

DOR's owned Orientation Center for the Blind (OCB) campus, in the San Francisco Bay area, is continually monitored for sea level rise changes. There are many jurisdictions that sea level rise will impact in this unique location: numerous entities with active projects, mitigation planning or in development, and collaborative partnerships necessary to address such varied impacts.

Environmental resources, such as the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, provide useful planning and current project

information that the DOR will utilize to develop an OCB impact plan over the coming years to address rising sea levels.

Assessing Risks from Wildfire

Wildfire Threats by Fire Hazard Severity Zone

Table Instructions:

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)
OCB	0.0

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

Reporting Narrative Instructions:

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

Planning Narrative Instructions:

Wildfire Threats as Measured by Impacts from Previous Wildfire Events

Table Instructions:

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

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

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

The Orientation Center for the Blind is not in a high risk zone for Wildfires.

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

There currently is no plan in place for the Orientation Center for the Blind

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

Facility Name	Plan 2026-2030
OCB	N/A

Understanding Climate Risk to Planned Facilities

Table Instructions:

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

a.1Annual 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)	Annual Mean Max Temp. (2070-2099)	Change from Historical to Annual Mean Max. Temp (2070-2099)
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			

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

The DOR is not planning on purchasing any new facilities in the near future.

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

The DOR is not planning on purchasing any new facilities in the near future. The majority of the facilities in California are leased. DOR's other locations are leased offices in multi-tenant buildings. These leases usually follow a term of 8 years per lease. At the conclusion of each lease agreement, a review of the area is conducted which includes temperature and environmental impacts, in addition to the continuing business need of the location, safety of the area, responsiveness of the lessor and other measures. If a location is determined a location is no longer desirable, the DOR usually can relocate a DOR office to a new location as early as four years into the lease term. As a tenant in a multi-tenant building, the DOR has limited input on facility performance, however if that or occupant health and safety are of concern and the lessor cannot or will not take action to address, relocation of a DOR office is the most likely solution.

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
OCB	20-30	No

Reporting Narrative for Table 1.10: Facilities in Disadvantaged Communities

The DOR's sole owned facility in Albany, CA is not located in a disadvantaged community.

Planning Narrative for table 1.10: Facilities in Disadvantaged Communities

The DOR's sole owned facility in Albany, CA is not located in a disadvantaged community.

New Facilities and Disadvantaged Communities and Urban Heat Islands

Table Instructions:

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 planned		

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

No new facilities are planned at this time.

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

No new facilities are planned at this time.

Integrating Climate Change into Department Funding Programs

Table Instructions:

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?
N/A	**Yes/No**	**Yes/No**	**Date**

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

The DOR currently doesn't have additional plans to integrate climate change into its department planning process. DOR's field offices are all leased except for our one owned facility in Albany, CA. In DOR's leased locations, the typical lease term is 8 years per lease and are leased offices in multi-tenant buildings. At the conclusion of each lease agreement, a review of the area is conducted which includes temperature and environmental impacts, in addition to the continuing business need of the location, safety of the area, responsiveness of the lessor and other measures. If a location is determined no longer desirable, the DOR usually can relocate a DOR office to a new location as early as four years into the lease term. As a tenant in a multi-tenant building, the DOR has limited input on facility performance, however if that or occupant health and safety are of concern and the lessor cannot or will not take action to address, relocation of a DOR office is the most likely solution. Because these leased DOR offices are impermanent and can be relatively easily relocated, long-term environmental impact planning is not warranted based on current facility acquisition and usage.

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

The DOR currently doesn't have additional plans to integrate climate change into its department planning process.

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	N/A	N/A	N/A

Reporting Narrative for Table 1.13: Community Engagement and Planning Processes

The DOR works in partnership with consumers and other stakeholders to provide services and advocacy resulting in employment, independent living, and equality for individuals with disabilities. Although the DOR is active in the disabled community, opportunities for community engagement with regards to climate impacts is limited as it is out of the scope of the department's mission. However, when opportunities to include climate impacts with regarding to employment are present, the DOR will assess the ability to integrate them into our services and community engagement.

Planning Narrative for Table 1.13: Community Engagement and Planning Processes

AT this time, the DOR has not implemented climate change into communication engagement and planning processes.

Climate Change Implementation Planning in Funding Programs

Table1.13: 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	No	N/A	N/A	No

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

At this time, the DOR has not allocated funding towards climate change in funding programs.

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

At this time, the DOR has not allocated funding towards climate change in funding programs.

Measuring and Tracking Progress

Reporting Narrative on Measuring and Tracking Progress

With the updates to the DOR Sustainability Roadmaps, we are giving regular intervals to reassess DOR practices to ensure that adopted practices, such as sustainable purchasing and including climate impacts as selection criteria for DOR offices are maintained and effective, but it also allows the DOR to learn and implement new opportunities to reduce climate impacts though daily departmental functions.

Planning Narrative on Measuring and Tracking Progress

No planning has been implemented.

CHAPTER 2 - ZERO-EMISSION VEHICLES

Department Mission and Fleet

The mission of the DOR is to work in partnership with consumers and other stakeholders to provide services and advocacy resulting in employment, independent living, and equality for individuals with disabilities in California. The DOR provides vocational counseling, guidance, and services to individuals with disabilities to prepare for, obtain and maintain employment, and to live independently in the communities. The DOR vehicle fleet is one tool the department uses to carry out its mission.

The DOR's typical vehicle usage can be broken down based on the location the vehicles are hosted: Mobility Evaluation Program (MEP), the Orientation Center for the Blind (OCB), DOR field offices, or the DOR Central Office.

Mobility Evaluation Program (MEP)

The MEP owns and utilizes five DOR light duty vans and one full-size sedan, each modified with adaptive equipment to train and assist drivers with different physical disabilities like a paratransit van for people with wheelchairs in operating a vehicle. The MEP determines the adaptive driving equipment, vehicle and vehicle modification, and training a DOR consumer needs to be a safe and independent driver. The MEP evaluation process has two parts—a clinical assessment to determine a client's abilities in vision, cognition, movement, and an on-road assessment to establish the person's driving skills and how any problems found during the clinical assessment impact them. The MEP also evaluates the needs of consumers who cannot drive and must travel as passengers. MEP's staff are experienced driver rehabilitation professionals and include an occupational therapist/Certified Driving Rehabilitation Specialist, two driving instructors, and a rehabilitation engineer. The Mobility Evaluation Program (MEP) has six vehicles.

Orientation Center for the Blind (OCB)

The OCB owns two light duty compact sedans and one light duty van. They are primarily used for facility maintenance needs and transportation of OCB students within the city. The most frequent usage are short trips on paved city roads.

DOR Field Offices

The vehicles used in DOR field offices are leased and include two light duty compact sedans and two light duty mid-size sedans. These vehicles are used to

meet with DOR clients who are unable to come to a DOR Field Office and to meet with community partners as part of DOR's vocational rehabilitation program. Their usage varies between long and short trips on paved city and highway roads.

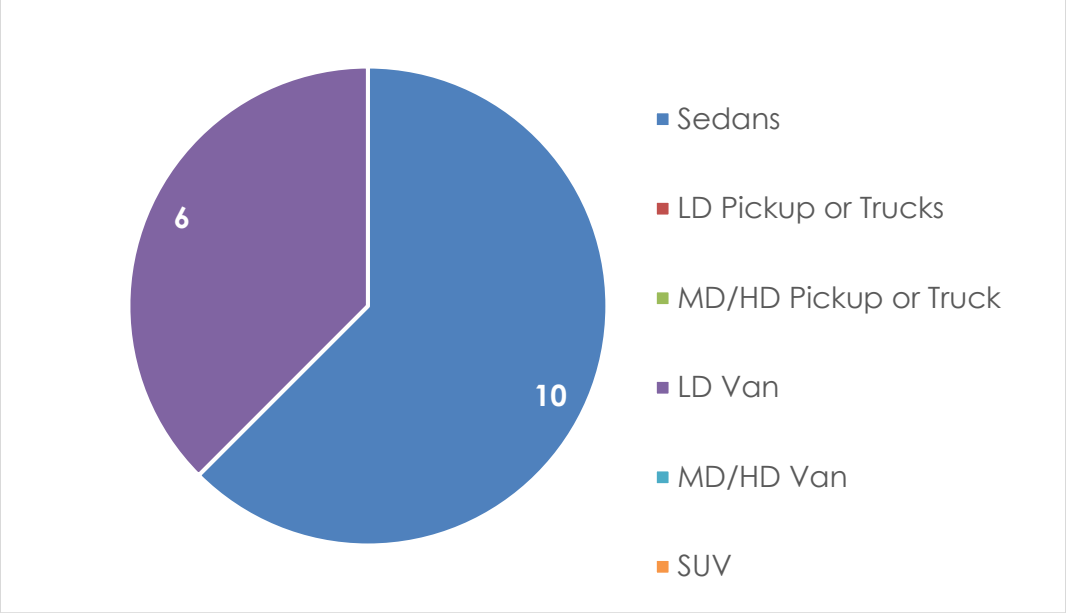
DOR Central Office

The DOR Central Office in Sacramento owns a light duty electric compact sedan. This vehicle makes two trips every weekday to deliver and collect mail, primarily in the downtown Sacramento area. These consist of short trips on paved city roads. Additionally, the DOR leases a light duty mid-sized hydrogen fuel cell sedan for use by the DOR Director. This vehicle is utilized a few times per year, normally for day trips on paved roads, both in the city and on the highway.

Composition of Vehicle Fleet

Graph Instructions:

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		414.68	

Year	Fuel Type (Gallons) Diesel	Fuel Type (Gallons) Gasoline	Fuel Type (Gallons) Renewable Diesel
2024		315.42	

Reporting Narrative on Table 2.1: Fuel Type Selections

The DOR leases one Toyota Mirai hydrogen fuel vehicle and four other hybrid vehicles and two all-electric vehicles. One DOR owned electric vehicle is utilized at the DOR Central Office and the MEP owns one specialized gasoline car and 6 specialized vans for training consumers with disabilities. Because of the types of vehicle modifications on these specialized MEP vehicles, the DOR is limited in its ability to pick which type of fuel to use as only certain vehicle body types are compatible with the certain vehicle modification types. However, when possible, the DOR will choose the most fuel efficient and least climate impactful vehicle option when selecting a new leased or owned vehicle.

Rightsizing the Vehicle Fleet

Teleworking, Mission Changes, and Technology Changes

Reporting Narratives on Teleworking, Mission Changes, and Technology Changes

The DOR maintains a small vehicle fleet, many of which has specialized usage, such as the MEP or OCB vehicles. Due to the small fleet size, impacts resulting from telework, mission changes and technology changes has impacted DOR vehicle usage. The primary impact has been from telework. More DOR staff are working from an alternative telework location, other than at DOR office which resulted in our department reducing our fleet size by two vehicles. Additionally, reduced usage has also reduced the amount of fuel purchased, which has gone down from 2023 to 2024, as provided in the table above. No DOR mission changes have occurred recently and changes in technology have not had a noticeable impact on DOR vehicle usage.

Telematics

Telematics Implementation Status

Reporting Narrative on Telematics Implementation Status

The intended purpose of the GPS equipment is to enhance and continually refine the operational efficiency of the Department's operations, monitor its assets, and enhance the safety of its employees and stakeholders, including the general public. The GPS device will also serve as a tool to track and reduce

regional fuel use and better assess the DOR's contributions to reduction in greenhouse gas emissions throughout the State. DOR requested a delay on installation of telematics equipment on DOR owned vehicles at the OCB, as the DOR intends to replace those vehicles with electric vehicles. However, once the electric vehicles are obtained, telematics equipment would be installed on those new vehicles.

Planning Narrative for Telematics Data

The DOR receives monthly telematics data from the telematic monitoring company. The data receives provides the vehicle, drive, trip date/time, distance traveled, maximum speed, driving duration, idling duration and stop duration. The intent of collecting this information is to provide a window into how the DOR currently uses the telematic monitored vehicle and how we can improve vehicle usage, performance, and environmental impact. As the usage of the one DOR vehicle with telematic monitoring equipment installed is typical, there has not been any findings in the data which has necessitated the DOR to change the current driving patterns or vehicle usage.

Existing Fleet Description

Light Duty Fleet Vehicles

The Mobility Evaluation Program (MEP) has six vehicles, each containing vehicles modifications for driving that allows DOR to identify the assistive technology (AT) necessary for persons with disabilities to drive safely and independently. These vehicles serve as MEP's assessment tools and are necessary to deliver the service of driver evaluation to disabled consumers of the DOR. California regulations require the DOR to provide the lowest cost solution for the AT needs of our consumers. The array of technology variations these six vehicles provide allow the MEP team to fulfill consumer needs in the most cost-effective manner available.

OCB utilizes three vehicles. These vehicles are comprised of two battery electric vehicle(BEV) and one internal combustion engine (ICE)Dodge Caravan to transport visually impaired students for training purposes. The Central Office has one BEV utilized and one leased hydrogen vehicle to go to the Post Office and State Controller's Office for daily DOR postal needs. All these vehicles are driven on paved roads for short trips.

Reporting On Total Miles Traveled

Table 2.2 Total Miles Traveled

Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Miles Traveled	76,661	37,689	33,269	32,435	53,000	58,968

Reporting Narrative on Table 2.2: Total Miles Traveled

The total miles driven has decreased over time, with the largest decrease stemming from a broad implementation of telework throughout the department in 2020. Since 2020, the DOR has continued with the same broad application of telework and the corresponding result has been a decreased total miles driven by DOR vehicles.

The DOR has only one vehicle at this time with telematics equipment installed. This vehicle, located at the DOR Central Office, travels an average of 3,600 mile per year. At this time, the annual milage accrued on this BEV is not expected to change.

Reporting On Miles Per Gallon

Table 2.3 Light-Duty Miles per Gallon

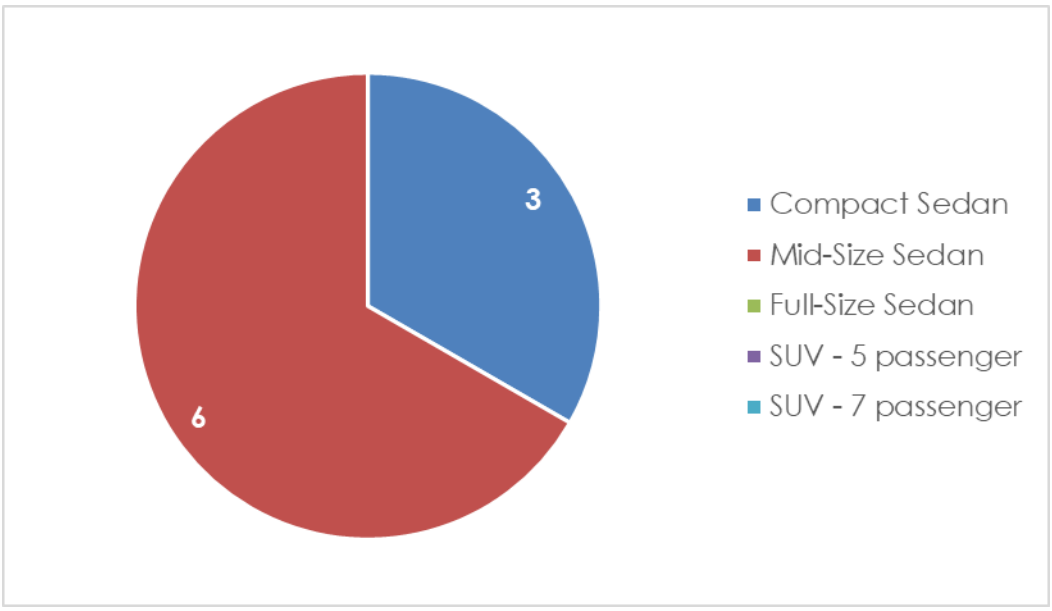
Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
MPG	18.56	23.23	23.82	32.2	39.97	34.7

Reporting Narrative on Table 2:3: Miles Per Gallon

The yearly miles per gallon averaged 18 mpg before COVID. Since COVID resulting in reduced miles driven, our average has gone up to 23 mpg in 2020 and in 2022, 32 mpg. The trend is going up with the mpg increasing.

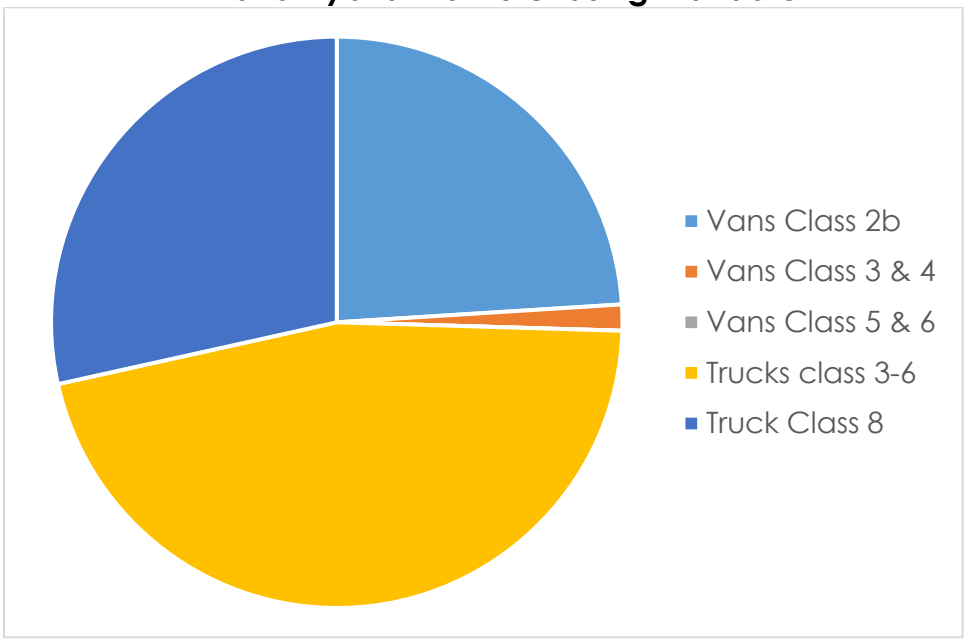
Composition of Light Duty Vehicle Fleet

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	1	6					7

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)				2	1
Plug-in Hybrid Vehicle (PHEV)					
Fuel Cell Vehicle					
Percent of total purchases					
Required ZEV Percentage	**35%**	**40%**	**45%**	**50%**	**50%**
Total number of ZEVs in Fleet*	2	2	2	4	4

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

Currently at the MEP, three light duty vans are eligible for vehicle replacement. However, these vans are modified with adaptive equipment to assist drivers with different physical disabilities in operating a vehicle. Because of this specialized use and very low mileage, these vehicles will be retained by the DOR if their usage is still of value to the MEP. Additionally, available ZEV vans which could be modified with adaptive equipment are limited due to the placement of the batteries in many ZEV vans available today. However, the MEP Engineer keeps

apprised of the new ZEV vans which are produced and keeps informed about any possible new ZEV options which could be utilized in the MEP.

The OCB houses one owned fleet vehicle, which is eligible for replacement. It is primarily used for facility maintenance needs and transportation of OCB students within the city. The DOR has allocated two Level 2 electric vehicle charging stations at this location. In 2023, the OCB leased two new BEVs to replace a vehicle that was stolen and one that became inoperable.

Of the DGS leased vehicles allocated to Field Offices, one compact sedan and one light van have been identified by the DGS Office of Fleet and Asset Management (OFAM) as eligible for replacement. These vehicles are used to meet with DOR clients and community partners as part of DOR's vocational rehabilitation program. The DOR has identified that the usage for the compact sedan is low enough that this car will be relinquished, but no replacement vehicle will be issued by the DGS OFAM.

The light van in need of replacement will be replaced by a Dodge Caravan. This make/model of van was chosen above a comparable ZEV vehicle because the van will need to be modified with a wheelchair ramp and tie down system as this van will be used by a wheelchair user. The available ZEV light van vehicles through state contract cannot be modified for the user's needs.

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	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

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

The DOR has no MD/HD vehicles and does not have plans to acquire any.

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

The DOR has no MD/HD vehicles and does not have plans to acquire any.

Take-Home Vehicle Fleet Status

Table 2.8 Take-Home Vehicle Fleet Status

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

Reporting Narrative on Table 2.8: Take-Home Vehicle Fleet

The DOR does not participate in a Take Home vehicle program.

Planning Narrative on Table 2.8: Take-Home Vehicle Fleet

The DOR does not participate in a Take Home vehicle program.

Planning Narrative for Integrating ZEVs into Take-Home Vehicle Fleet

The DOR does not participate in a Take Home vehicle program.

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

The DOR does not participate in a Take Home vehicle program.

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

The DOR does not participate in a Take Home vehicle program.

Planning Narrative for Integrating ZEVs into Take-Home Vehicles

The DOR does not participate in a Take Home vehicle program.

ZEV Public Safety Exemption

Reporting Narrative for ZEV Public Safety Exemption

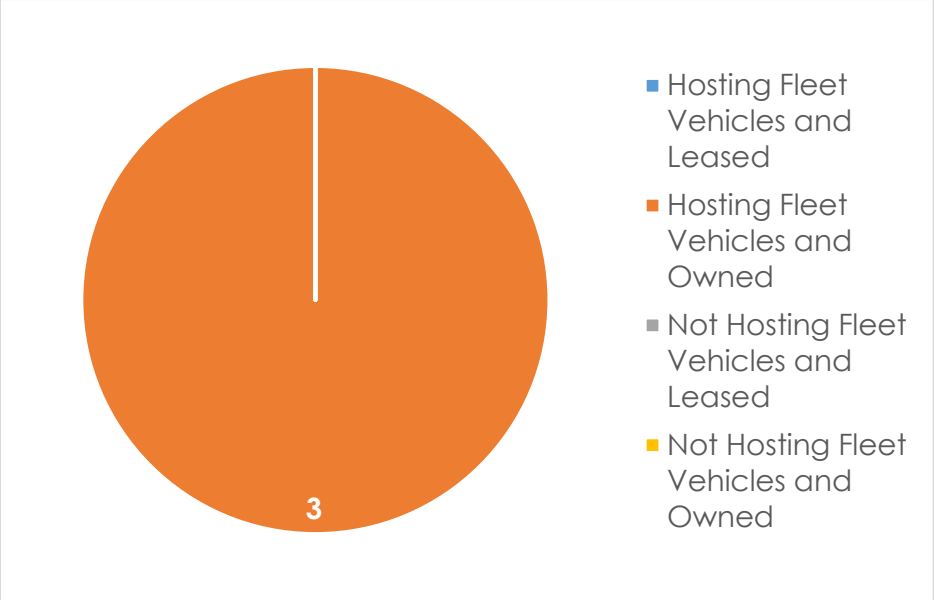
The DOR does not qualify for a public safety exemption.

Planning Narrative for ZEV Public Safety Exemption

The DOR does not qualify for a public safety exemption.

Department's Parking Facilities

Graph 2.4: Parking Facilities



Reporting Narrative on Graph 2.4: Parking Facilities

The DOR maintains 74 privately leased offices, six offices in DGS managed buildings and one owned facility, the Orientation Center for the Blind (OCB). 91%

of DOR facilities are in privately leased office space and 9% in state owned buildings (8% in DGS managed buildings and 1% in a DOR owned facility).

For the 74 privately leased offices, parking spaces are identified in the lease language for use by DOR consumer and community partners, unless a DGS leased vehicle is also hosted at the office location. The leased parking spaces for DOR privately leased offices are frequently part of a larger parking lot, for other tenants of the building. The parking lots are at or adjacent to the building which hosts DOR field offices. The exception to this is the MEP, which hosts eight DOR owned fleet vehicles in a leased garage in the same building as the MEP office. Dedicated employee parking is not provided in any DOR leased parking agreements.

Of the six offices located in DGS-managed buildings, the only parking spaces associated with those locations are designated as fleet-only. Two leased sedans are hosted in a privately leased garage in Los Angeles, one leased sedan is hosted in the DGS Lot #55 in Sacramento, and one DOR owned Chevy Bolt ZEV is hosted in the DOR Central Office mailroom loading dock.

At the DOR owned OCB campus there are a total of 32 parking spaces: 29 parking spaces are available to visitors and OCB staff, the remaining three are fleet-only parking spaces dedicated to three fleet vehicles hosted at this location.

Reporting on Status of EVSE Projects

Table Instructions:

Table 2.9 : High Priority EVSE Projects

Facility Name	Total Parking Spaces	Existing L1 Charging Ports (2024)	Existing L2 Charging Ports (2024)	Existing L3 Charging Ports (2024)	Total Charging Ports (2024)	EV Charging Ports Needed by 2026
OCB	32		2		2	2
Total	32		2		2	2

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	
OCB	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total				

Planning Narrative on Table 2.10: EVSE Construction Plan

A previous assessment of EVSE needs at the OCB was conducted, the appropriate number and type of EV charging stations was added to the facility. As this time, no additional EVSE assessments are needed.

On-going EVSE Charging Operations and Maintenance

Public EV Charging Policies

Reporting Narrative on Public EV Charging Policies

OCB EV charging stations are only designated for state vehicles, no public charging stations are available, and no public charging policy is needed at this time.

Planning Narrative on Public EV Charging Policies

OCB EV charging stations are only designated for state vehicles, no public charging stations are available, and no public charging policy is needed at this time.

Employee EV Charging Policies

Reporting Narrative on Employee EV Charging Policies

OCB EV charging stations are only designated for state vehicles, no public charging stations are available, and no public charging policy is needed at this time.

Planning Narrative on Employee EV Charging Policies

OCB EV charging stations are only designated for state vehicles, no public charging stations are available, and no public charging policy is needed at this time.

Fleet EV Charging Policies

Reporting Narrative for Fleet EV Charging

No fleet EV charging policies.

Planning Narrative for Fleet EV Charging

The DOR doesn't currently have a current need for an EV charging policy due to the limited number of charging stations and DOR vehicles associated with those stations. The DOR has two Level 2 chargers at our one owned facility in Albany, CA. The charging units are not for the public nor the employees but for the two vehicles that they use to transport students. The other EV charger is in the Central Office loading dock and is only used for the BEV that is housed in there. There are no plans in the future to have a policy in place.

Hydrogen Fueling Infrastructure

Planning Narrative for Hydrogen Fueling Infrastructure

The DOR has one lease vehicle that is a hydrogen fuel vehicle. It is housed in a DGS state garage in Downtown Sacramento. The primary fueling station is in West Sacramento. There are no hydrogen fuel plans for this vehicle.

CHAPTER 3 – ENERGY

Department Mission and Building Infrastructure

Reporting Narrative for Department Mission and Building Infrastructure:

The mission of the DOR is to work in partnership with consumers and other stakeholders to provide services and advocacy resulting in employment, independent living, and equality for individuals with disabilities in California. The DOR provides vocational counseling, guidance, and services to individuals with disabilities to prepare for, obtain and maintain employment, and to live independently in their communities. The DOR provides these services through 81 locations throughout the state.

The DOR's field offices are located in 74 private leased office spaces and six DGS managed buildings. Of those locations, seven of the privately leased office space locations have office dedicated electricity and/or natural gas meters, which allow the DOR to record and track energy usage for those offices in the Energy Star Portfolio Manager. When the DOR renews or begins a new private lease, if financially feasible, the DOR obtains separate meters to measure energy consumption. This allows the DOR to better track field office energy usage to identify trends and usage saving opportunities.

In addition, the DOR owns and manages the Orientation Center for the Blind (OCB), a three-building campus located in Albany, California. The OCB fosters independent living for the blind or visually impaired adults through an immersion program in a residential environment. This live-in, dorm style community operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. As the DOR's only owned facility it provides the department with the greatest opportunity to make building modification towards meeting the identified sustainability goals.

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	345,120	kWh	171,230	166,219	-52%
Less EV Charging	-	kWh	-	-	

Natural Gas	54,183	therms	34,385	31,196	-42%
Propane		gallons			
Fuel Oil		gallons			
Steam		pounds			
Chilled H2O		kBtu			
TOTALS	399,303 -	kBtu Site	205,615	197,415	-44%

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	Orientation Center For The Blind	42,152	3,686,769	5,186,883	123
LEASED					
	Total for Facilities in This Table	42,152	3,686,769	5,186,883	---
	Total for All Department Facilities	42,152	3,686,769	5,186,883	---
	Percent of Totals	100%	100%	100%	---

Energy Efficiency Solutions for Largest Energy Using Buildings

Planning Outline PO3a: Planning for Facilities with Largest Energy Use

Facility Name	Proposed Energy Efficiency Solutions
OCB	No Plan

Planning Narrative for PO3a: Building Energy Efficiency

Currently, only 7 of the DOR's 74 privately leased office spaces have separate utility meters. As new leases and lease renewals are established, the DOR

transitions group meters office space to separate metering whenever financially feasible. However, despite the inability to measure, the DOR does possess strategies of how energy can be conserved in leased office spaces. The DOR can reduce energy usage throughout the leased office space, through employee continued participation in conservation efforts, energy efficient equipment purchasing, power regulation, Title 24 requirements in office build outs, etc. However, as leased office spaces are managed by a private lessor, space modification and building-wide changes are limited due to cost and lessor's willingness to pursue. These can include separating energy meters to DOR office space, participation in demand response programs, installation of electronic vehicle charging stations in public parking areas, transitioning to LEED or ZNE buildings and other energy conserving efforts. The DOR and the DGS address these items with private lessors by making requests and providing information on energy savings and funding opportunities for energy efficient building modifications.

The DOR's owned facility, the OCB, was constructed in 1964 and still retains some of its original fixtures and systems. The campus does not currently employ a building monitoring system, so energy usage between systems or buildings is not measured separately. As the DOR's only owned facility, the greatest opportunity for energy conservation actions is available at the OCB. In considering sustainability improvements, the age of the facility, costs to undertake these efforts, and the disruption to students and staff are some of the DOR's primary concerns. The efforts currently underway and being researched are discussed in greater detail below. However, the OCB has been able to meet and exceed the identified goals to date for grid-based energy purchases.

Zero Net Energy (ZNE)

Reporting on Existing Building ZNE

Table Instructions:

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	0	0	
Building in Design or Under Construction	0	0	
Building Proposed for Before 2025 (but not in design or construction)	0	0	
Totals for ZNE Buildings by 2025	0	0	
Totals for All Department Buildings by 2025	0	0	

% ZNE by 2025	0	0	

Planning Narrative of Table 3.3: Zero Net Energy Buildings

The DOR has only one department owned facility, the Orientation Center for the Blind (OCB), which is not Zero Net Energy (ZNE). However, based on the age of the building, existing environmental system equipment and that the building has been included on the California Historic Building list, the feasibility to transition the OCB to a ZNE is extremely limited. However, the DOR continues to work with PG&E regarding the options available for this facility.

New Construction Exceeds Title 24 by 15%

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	0	0
Under Design or Construction	0	0
Proposed Before 2025	0	0

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

The DOR has had no new building construction or major renovation since July 2012 and has no plans for any new construction or major renovations within the next five years.

Existing Buildings Energy Efficiency

Reporting on Energy Efficiency for Existing Buildings

Table Instructions:

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	42,152	6,461,463	153
2013	42,152	8,927,358	212
2014	42,152	6,752,471	160
2015	42,152	6,959,650	165
2016	42,152	1,038,336	25
2017	42,152	1,100,384	26
2018	42,152	3,149,497	75
2019	42,152	2,769,651	66
2020	42,152	2,470,055	59
2021	42,152	5,903,391	140
2022	42,152	5,816,549	138
2023	42,152	4,003,212	95
2024	42,152	3,713,649	95
% Change 2003-2024	0	-43%	-38%

Reporting Narrative for Table 3.5: Department-Wide Energy Trends

The chart above identifies the total kBtu consumptions for the DOR's owned facility, the Orientation Center for the Blind (OCB). The energy usage at this 42,152 sq. ft. facility has fluctuated over the years due to renovation projects, environmental system repairs, building usage changes, and the varying number of students participating in the program. Despite this, the cost and quantity of grid-based energy purchase has not fluctuated significantly since the baseline year.

The function of the OCB facility differs between the three buildings. The OCB campus is comprised of a two-story dormitory (14,442 sq. ft.), a one-story administration/classroom building (16,952 sq. ft.) and a one-story cafeteria/gym building (10,758 sq. ft.). The dormitory remains functional 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The administration/classroom building operates weekdays, during normal business hours (6am-6pm) and the cafeteria/gym building usage fluctuates, mostly centering on food preparation and dining 7 days a week. Because of the varying usages and operating hours, the energy usage also varies. Currently, there is not separate metering of energy usage between these

three campus buildings, however that is an objective for this facility which will being explored this year.

The OCB campus is currently identified as an "Office – Small <50K sq. ft. - Others" use type, which was selected initially as the campus' buildings are not individually metered and could not be separated based on energy usage. Currently the average Source EUI for climate zone 3 for this building use type is 70, however the 2022 Source EUI for the OCB is 82. This high Source EUI can be attributed to a misidentification of use-type due to the three building's separate functions.

The DOR continues its success with reduction of grid-based energy purchases when compared with the 2003 baseline. As of the last energy reporting by CalEPA on the State of California Green Building website, the DOR reduced measured energy usage from 6.6 million kBtu in 2003 to 3.5 Million kBtu in 2022, a 46% reduction.

The DOR is exploring several initiatives to better record and track energy usage. One option being explored is separate energy metering of the OCB campus buildings. With a better understanding of what and how individual OCB buildings and DOR field offices are using energy, we can better assess energy reduction potential.

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	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0

Reporting Narrative for Table 3.6 Energy Savings Projects 2022-2024

In 2018, the DOR initiated an energy audit of the DOR's owned Orientation Center for the Blind (OCB) with the assistance of Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) and a third-party vendor. The first portion of the audit consisted of a walk-through of the three-building campus's mechanical systems. The second portion of the energy audit was to be an examination of the campus' lighting; however, since the OCB underwent a lighting upgrade project for the Dorm and Administration/Classroom buildings, it was agreed upon to suspend that portion

of the energy audit until the light project was completed. With the completion of the lighting project in the Spring of 2023, the DOR will reinitiate an energy audit to assess the energy savings opportunities at the OCB.

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	1			
Participate in DR	1			
Participate in ADR				
Total Participating (DR/ADR)	1	0	0	0
Enrolled in DR/ADR in 2025	1			
Under Construction or Renovation during 2025				
Ineligible to Participate				
Entire Agency's Building Portfolio				

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

All buildings are enrolled in DR.

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

Demand Response enrollment achieved

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	No on site or off-site renewable energy			
On-Site Renewables Planned				
On-Site Renewables Totals				
Department-Wide Total Energy Use (kWh equivalent)	-	-		100
Off-Site Renewable Totals				
Off-Site Renewables Planned				
Off-Site Renewables Combined Current & Planned				
Current Combined On-Site and Off-Site Renewable Energy				
Additional Planned On-Site and Off-Site Renewables				

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

The DOR is assessing energy usage at the Orientation Center for the Blind (OCB) to determine the feasibility of exploring renewable energy production at this

campus. This exploration is being conducted with the assistance of the DGS and private vendors.

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)
	MBCx not required				

Planning Narrative for Table 3.9: MBCx Status of Buildings

MBCx is not possible with the current building monitoring system.

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	
HVAC: EMS/BMS	0	0	
HVAC: Smart Thermostats	0	0	
Other: _____			

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

The DOR's owned facility, the OCB, currently has an individual monitoring program for the environmental system at that facility, but no Monitoring Based Commissioning system to oversee facility resource usage and efficiency. The

DOR will be exploring potential options to incorporate an MBCx system at the OCB campus.

Energy Reduction Strategies - Best Management Practices (BMPs)

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

Due to the age of the OCB and that is it has been identified as a historic building by the Office of Historic Preservation, Department of Parks and Recreation, modification to the building electrical and environmental systems has proven to cost prohibitive at this time. However, the DOR will continue to explore what actions may be feasible to measure, monitor and control energy usage at this owned facility.

Chapter 4 - DECARBONIZATION

Department Mission and Decarbonization Efforts

The mission of the DOR is to work in partnership with consumers and other stakeholders to provide services and advocacy resulting in employment, independent living, and equality for individuals with disabilities in California. The DOR provides vocational counseling, guidance, and services to individuals with disabilities to prepare for, obtain and maintain employment, and to live independently in their communities. The DOR provides these services through 81 locations throughout the state.

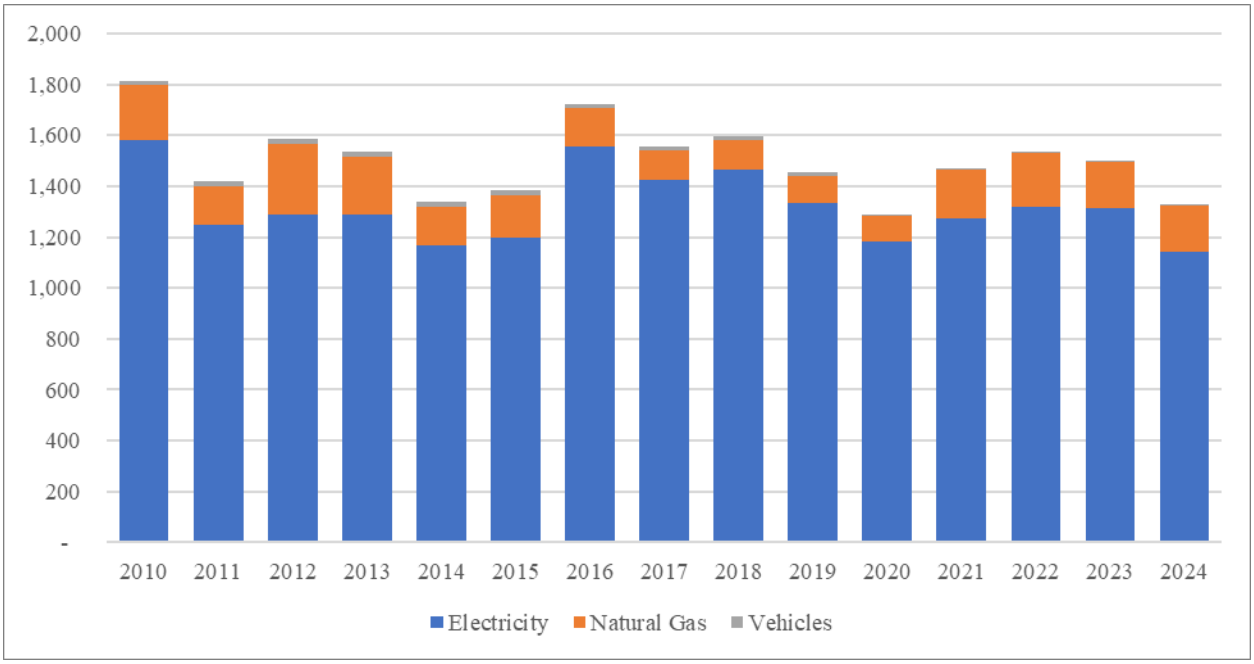
The DOR's field offices are located in 74 private leased office spaces and six DGS managed buildings. Of those locations, seven of the privately leased office space locations have office dedicated electricity and/or natural gas meters, which allow the DOR to record and track energy usage for those offices in the Energy Star Portfolio Manager. When the DOR renews or begins a new private lease, if financially feasible, the DOR obtains separate meters to measure energy consumption. This allows the DOR to better track field office energy usage to identify trends and usage saving opportunities.

In addition, the DOR owns and manages the Orientation Center for the Blind (OCB), a three-building campus located in Albany, California. The OCB fosters independent living for the blind or visually impaired adults through an immersion program in a residential environment. This live-in, dorm style community operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. As DOR's only owned facility, it provides the department with the greatest opportunity to make building modification towards meeting the identified sustainability goals.

The DOR is committed to reducing Greenhouse gases and decarbonization of our facilities. The DOR will continue to look at ways to electrify the three natural gas boilers it has at the OCB campus and three gas water heaters.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Emissions Summary



Trend Towards Zero GHG Emissions

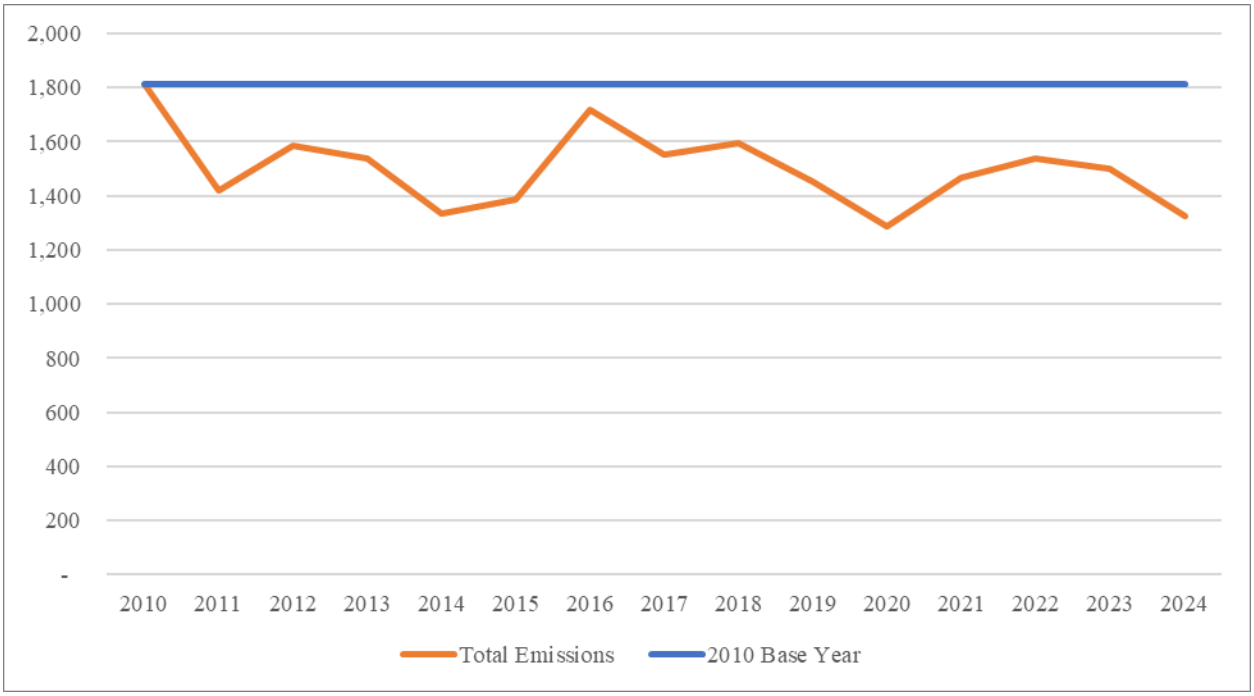


Table 4.1: GHG Emissions since 2010 (Metric Tons)

Emissions Source	Natural gas	Vehicles	Purchased Electricity	Total
2010 Baseline	21,556	33,588	70,272	125,416

2011	23,962	31,380	70,225	125,567
2012	20,587	29,461	62,340	112,388
2013	18,516	25,251	65,778	109,545
2014	19,233	23,165	59,956	102,354
2015	19,741	22,954	59,870	102,565
2016	18,996	21,460	24,234	64,690
2017	19,210	19,901	14,570	53,681
2018	20,361	20,533	13,956	54,850
2019	20,841	21,533	9,717	52,091
2020	19,906	16,214	6,938	43,058
2021	20,231	17,264	7,622	45,117
2022	18,662	16,871	7,196	42,729
2023	20,136	17,517	5,220	42,873
2024	39,592	[4]	180,473	220,065
Percent Change since Baseline	84%	-50%	-90%	75%

Graph 4.1: GHG Emissions since 2010

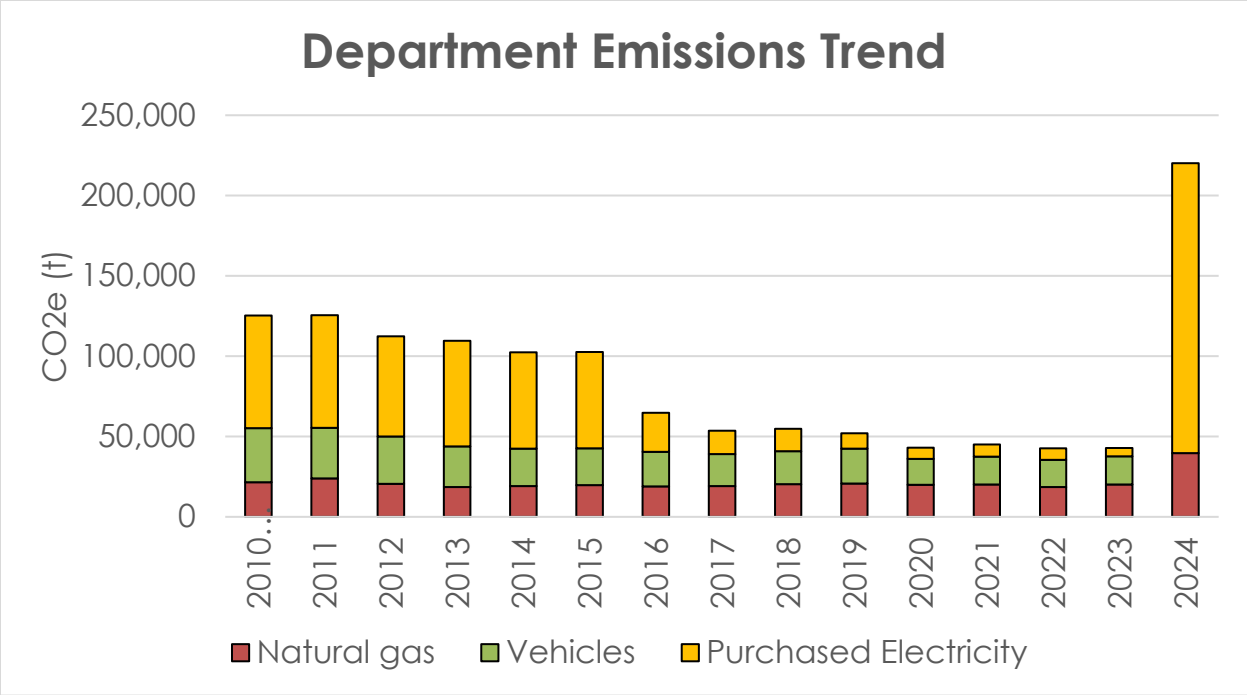


Table 4.2: Baseline Building Inventory – Owned Facilities

Building Name	Building Type	Square Footage	Fossil Fuel Consuming Equipment	Total Building Emissions (MTCO2e)
ADMINISTRATION BLDG.	OFFICE (INSTITUTIONAL)	16,952	NG HHW Boiler NG Unitized WH	63
DINING-GYMNASIUM BLDG.	GYMNASIUM	10,758	NG HHW Boiler NG Unitized WH Kitchen	65
DORMITORY BLDG.	DORMITORY	14,442	NG HHW NG Central WH	70

Planning Narrative for Current GHG Reduction Goals and 2035 Reduction Goals Strategies

The DOR and DGS recently collaborated with Glumac to do a short study of DOR's owned facility at the OCB's three buildings. In this study, it was found that OCB has three natural gas boilers and three natural gas water heaters. In addition, the kitchen has natural gas appliances.

One of the boilers was replaced about five years ago and the other two are about ten years old. While the average life expectancy of a natural gas boiler is around fifteen to twenty years, there are still a lot of years left before there is a need to replace them. The results of the study showed that while OCB will have lower natural gas costs if the boilers are switched to use electricity, the initial cost would be too high for any reduction of savings in the long term. One of the reasons being that the cost of natural gas is so much lower than electricity. The other being how much it would cost to swap out the three boilers. For example, in 2024, the OCB spent $54,548 in electricity costs, while gas was $58,985. The cost to replace the three natural gas boilers would be roughly $2,425,080. The amount of savings would be nominal to the cost to replace them.

The natural gas water heaters will cost more to replace to electrical than to keep it as natural gas. The cost to change out the water heaters to electrical will be roughly $267,680. The amount of utility savings would be $3,892 a year.

Lastly, there are gas appliances in the kitchen. Although Glumac didn't give us an amount to switch over to electric, it would save the DOR $25,723 a year. This might be the most expensive option to switch over to electricity from gas.

The study that Glumac showed us was that DOR needs to do more research on ways to electrify our buildings. The DOR could use an electrification feasibility project to assess the cost-effectiveness and technical viability of replacing existing energy systems with electrified alternatives. This could help in deciding which systems to change out. The DOR is committed to reducing our greenhouse gas emissions.

Table 4.3: Baseline Building Inventory – Leased Facilities

Building Name	Lessor Agency	Leased Square Footage	Natural Gas Consuming Equipment

Anaheim	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	15,318	
Antelope Valley (Lancaster)	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	3,966	
Antioch	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	3,697	
Auburn	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	3,320	
Bakersfield	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	6,424	
Bell	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	3,920	
Berkeley	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	7,961	
Capitola	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	4,132	
Chico	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	3,655	
City of Commerce	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	4,540	
Compton	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	3,947	
Culver City	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	3,770	

East County La Mesa	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	6,890	
East Los Angeles	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	3,745	
El Centro	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	4,292	
El Monte	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	7,200	
Eureka	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	4,935	
Fairfield	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	4,860	
Fremont	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	4,771	
Gilroy	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	3,691	
Glendale	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	3,587	
Grass Valley	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	1,610	
Greater East Bay District Office	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	8,131	
Greater LA District Office	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	11,025	

Inland Empire District Office	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	11,136	
LA / South Bay District Office	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	9,726	
Laguna Creek	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	4,465	
Laguna Hills	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	7,319	
Lakeport	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	1,460	
Menlo Park	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	1,880	
Merced	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	4,179	
Mid Cities	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	3,280	
Modesto	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	5,130	
Napa	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	3,858	
North East Sacramento	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	4,570	
Norwalk	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	6,974	

Novato	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	2,467	
Ontario	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	4,100	
Oxnard-Ventura	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	3,513	
Palm Desert	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	4,620	
Pasadena	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	6,700	
Placerville	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	968	
Red Bluff	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	1,148	
Richmond	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	5,201	
Roseville	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	3,579	
S. Lake Tahoe	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	1,440	
Salinas	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	6,500	
San Bernardino	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	15,027	
San Bruno	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	2,535	

San Francisco District Office	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	11,382	
San Jose District Office	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	9,849	
San Jose North	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	6,812	
San Luis Obispo	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	4,470	
San Marcos	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	6,493	
San Mateo	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	5,347	
Santa Barbara District Office	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	8,127	
Santa Clarita	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	3,070	
Santa Maria	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	3,800	
South County Chula Vista	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	4,457	
Stockton	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	5,120	
Susanville	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	1,164	

Temecula	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	3,830	
Thousand Oaks	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	4,125	
Torrance	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	8,921	
Ukiah	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	3,965	
Victorville	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	4,925	
Visalia	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	3,824	
West Covina	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	10,072	
West Valley (Canoga Park)	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	5,630	
Westchester	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	3,195	
Woodland	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	2,600	
Yreka	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	1,760	
Yuba City	N/A - 3rd Party Lease	1,867	

CHAPTER 5 - WATER EFFICIENCY AND CONSERVATION

Department Mission and Water Use

The mission of the DOR is to work in partnership with consumers and other stakeholders to provide services and advocacy resulting in employment, independent living, and equality for individuals with disabilities in California. The DOR provides vocational counseling, guidance, and services to individuals with disabilities to prepare for, obtain and maintain employment, and to live independently in their communities.

The DOR's field offices are located in 74 private leased office spaces, which generally occupy a portion of a larger office building. Additionally, the DOR occupies six DGS managed buildings. Water usage in these locations is included in the lease costs for each location and is not separately metered for the individual office spaces used.

The DOR also owns and manages the Orientation Center for the Blind (OCB), a three-building campus encompassing 42,152 sq. ft. and located in Albany, California. The OCB fosters independent living for the blind or visually impaired adults through an immersion program in a residential environment. This live-in, dorm style community operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Of the DOR office locations, currently the OCB is the sole reporting source for water usage for the Department.

The OCB campus is comprised of a two-story dormitory (14,442 sq. ft.), a one-story administration/classroom building (16,952 sq. ft.) and a one-story cafeteria/gym building (10,758 sq. ft.). The dormitory remains functional 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The administration/classroom building operates weekdays, during normal business hours (6am-6pm) and the cafeteria/gym building usage fluctuates, mostly centering on food preparation and dining 7 days a week. Because of the varying usages and operating hours, water usage also varies. Currently, the three buildings are not separately metered by sub-water meters, so usage between the three cannot be specified at this time. However, the DOR plans to install sub-meters to better identify usage and conservation opportunities.

Reporting on Total Purchased Water

Table 5.1: Total Purchased Water

Purchased Water	2023 Quantity (Gallons)	2024 Quantity (Gallons)	2023 Cost ($/yr.)	2024Cost ($/ yr.)
Potable	177,110	1,222,600	$27,978.40	$24,875
Recycled Water	0	0	0	0

Reporting Narrative on Table 5.1: Total Purchased Water

The OCB campus had a leak that was under the asphalt in the parking lot. This line was attached to the fire hydrant line that would normally only have about 600 gallons a year. The 626,076 is from the OCB's three campuses and landscaping. The fire hydrant leak was finally fixed in 2024 reducing the amount of water usage by 50% from the previous year.

OCB has stopped irrigating the grass and has energy efficient fixtures in the restrooms. There is currently only one meter for the whole campus. We looked into separating the meters but found this to be quite expensive, since the leak was substantial in locating and repairing. We will look at separating the meters in the near future.

Planning Narrative on Table 5.1: Total Purchased Water

As mentioned above, there was a substantial leak under our parking lot that took a long time to locate and repair. This was fixed in 2024.

Water costs reported in energy star.

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

Table 5.2: 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
OCB	42,152	39	1,222,600		86
Total for Buildings in This Table	42,152		1,222,600		---
Total for All Department Buildings	42,152		1,222,600		---

% of Totals	100 **%**		100 %		**---**

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

The OCB has a large area of landscaping that requires periodic watering. There are shrubs and trees that need watering, but the grass is not being watered. This high capital per day is because there is only one meter for three buildings and the large landscaping.

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

The OCB doesn't currently have a plan to reduce the water per capita because it took a lot of resources to fix the leak under the parking lot.

Reporting on Properties with Largest Landscape Area Irrigated with Purchased Water

Table Instructions:

Table 5.3: Properties with Largest Landscape Area Irrigated with Purchased Water

Facility Name	Landscape Area (ft2)
OCB	12,100
	Xx
	Xx
	Xx
	Xx
Total Landscaping area for Facilities in This Table	12,100
Total Landscaping for All Department Facilities	12,100
% of Totals that is large landscape	100%

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

The OCB is the only facility with landscaping that requires periodic watering. The total square footage is 12,100, which poses a problem in trying to recycle the water because of the large area.

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

The OCB has limited the amount of watering to only the shrubs and bushes and not the grass. This has reduced the amount of water being used substantially.

Reporting on the Department's Purchased Water Use Trends from 2010 to Present

Table Instructions:

Table 5.4: 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	60	1,922,100		87.8
2020	60	474,600		35.1
2021	60	849,800		38.8
2022	60	1,449,500		66.19
2023	60	N/A		
2024	60	N/A		
2025 Goal	60	N/A		

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

The OCB has experienced several challenges in meeting the Governor's water efficiency and conservation goals. Most notably was a pervasive underground water leak, and because of the time and difficulty involved in locating and repairing the leak, water usage in 2015 rose from 1.22 thousand gallons to 3.95 thousand gallons. Upon repair, the reduction in water usage fell dramatically to 1.24 thousand gallons in 2016.

The DOR was successful in obtaining $70,000 for Water Conservation Grant funding for replacement of porcelain bathroom fixtures in 2015. The project included replacement of 2 urinals and 20 toilets, many of which were original to the 1964 construction of the campus. Additionally, there was addition/replacement of 30 aerators, including replacement of several faucet fixtures to accommodate aerators. Finally, 14 handheld shower heads with ADA compliant shower slide bars were replaced in the student dormitories.

The OCB conducts regular maintenance and cleaning of its three boilers to ensure efficient operation. Efforts include cleaning of the burner to mounting plate gasket, cleaning of the Graf oil burner flange to heat exchanger head gasket, cleaning of the heat inspector replacement of the igniter and cable. In addition, the following parts are regularly replaced in one or more of the three boilers during maintenance, as needed: inverter, temperature sensor, flame scanner, variable frequency drive, UV scanner, burner element, loop pump.

In 2022, another leak was discovered in our parking lot. The increased water usage in 2022 – 2024 is due to this new leak. The green.ca.gov website data only goes up to 2022, but Energy star data shows that OCB used 94,799 gallons in 2023 and 867,680 gallons in 2024. This is due to the fire hydrant line having a leak in it that wasn't finally fixed until 2024. The separate line that goes to the campus shows that in 2024 only 54,056 gallons were used, but the fire hydrant used 867,680 gallons. The fire hydrant line historically should have no gallons being used. This has since been corrected and now back to zero and should show in 2025.

Finally, the OCB has always been proactive in their communication to staff, students, and other stakeholders regarding their responsibilities at OCB and at home for sustainable practices, including water conservation. This transfer of knowledge, especially to the changing student population at this facility, promotes conservation efforts both within the campus and beyond.

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

The OCB has had many challenges with finding the leak that was under the parking lot. This has now been corrected and should start showing in Energy Star in 2025.

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

Table 5.5: Total Purchased Water Reductions Achieved in Gallons

Purchased Water Use	2023 Totals (Gallons) Y	2024 Totals (Gallons) Z
2010 Baseline totals (Gallons) X	1,922,100	1,922,100
Enter each year's total water use in gallons. Y= total gallons for 2023, Z=total gallons for 2024.	1,114,520	626,076
+ or -Gallons Compared to Baseline Year	-807,580	-1,296,024
Department- Wide Reduction as a % from 2010 baseline	-42%	-67%

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

The OCB has reduced the amount of water being used after finding many multiple leaks as mentioned above. The water use will be even lower in 2025.

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

Mandated water reduction goals achieved

Department Indoor Water Use

Fixtures and Water Using Appliances Needs Inventories

Reporting on Building Indoor Water Fixtures and Water Using Appliances Needs

Table Instructions:

Table 5.6: 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

As mentioned above, in 2015, OCB replaced showerheads, aerators, urinals, and toilets with more efficient models. The garbage disposals were replaced in the last few years with power/water efficient devices. Additionally, there are no current plans to replace the clothes washers and valves at the facility.

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

Water conservation requirements achieved

Water Conservation and Water Efficiency Projects for Purchased Water

Reporting on Current Indoor Water Efficiency Projects 2020- Present

Table 5.7: 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	No current projects		
2023			
2024			

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

No completed projects

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

Planning Outline Instructions:

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

Building Name	Type of Project	Est Water Savings	Est. Start Date
No projects planned			

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

Indoor water efficiency achieved

General Water Management

Reporting Narrative on General Water Management BMP

The OCB will continue to use best water management practices.

Planning Narrative on General Water Management BMP

There are no water efficiency projects planned at this time, however, the DOR will continue to monitor and look into a procedure by 2026.

Leak Detection and Repair

Reporting Narrative on Leak Detection and Repair BMP

The OCB will continue to monitor for leaks.

Planning Narrative on Leak Detection and Repair BMP

The OCB will continue to monitor for leaks.

Kitchen Water Conservation

Reporting Narrative on Kitchen Water Conservation BMPs, Fixtures

Kitchen water conservation BMP achieved

Planning Narrative on Kitchen Water Conservation BMPs, Fixtures

The only kitchen that the DOR has is at the OCB. The DOR currently doesn't have a plan but will work on one by 2026.

Laundry Facilities Water Conservation

Reporting Narrative on Laundry Facilities Water Conservation BMPS

Laundry facilities BMPs achieved

Planning Narrative on Laundry Facilities Water Conservation BMPS

Currently the OCB utilizes water efficient clothes washers at the campus. OCB has 2 washers and 2 dryers used by participants for laundering their clothes while they live there and go through the program. These are the same machines participants learn on during daily living skills instruction. As part of the program, participants are taught to wash appropriate laundry size loads, appropriate settings, often cold water, in an effort to be ecofriendly. The OCB also has a washer and dryer used by custodial and cafeteria staff to wash rags and mop heads, etc. In addition, the facility utilizes a laundry service, Aramark, who launders the dormitory sheets, towels, and cafeteria aprons. Since the DOR

utilizes water efficient clothes washers at the OCB, the DOR doesn't currently have a plan.

Department Total Nonpurchased Water Excluding Water Reuse or Recycling

Reporting on Total Nonpurchased Water Excluding Water Reuse or Recycling

Table Instructions:

Table 5.8: 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	Non-purchased water not used				
2023					
2024					

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 5.9: Annual Amount of Boiler Makeup Water Used

Boiler Water Use	Year 2023	Year 2024
Amount of Water Used for Makeup (Gallons)	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

The OCB doesn't currently have any data.

Planning Narrative on Table 5.9: Boiler Water Reuse Opportunities

Currently the OCB does not have plans for boiler water reuse.

Reporting Narrative for Boiler Efficiency

Currently the OCB does not have plans for boiler water reuse.

Planning Narrative for Boiler Efficiency

The OCB conducts regular maintenance and cleaning of its three boilers to ensure efficient operation. Efforts include cleaning of the burner to mounting plate gasket, cleaning of the Graf oil burner flange to heat exchanger head gasket, cleaning of the heat inspector replacement of the igniter and cable. In addition, the following parts are regularly replaced in one or more of the three boilers during maintenance, as needed: inverter, temperature sensor, flame scanner, variable frequency drive, UV scanner, burner element, loop pump. The OCB continues to monitor the efficiency of the boiler and looks for opportunities for cleaner and more efficient operations.

Reporting on Cooling Towers' Water Use

Table Instructions:

Table 5.10: Cooling Tower Water Use

Cooling Tower Water Use	Year 2023	Year 2024
Amount of Water Used for Make-up (Gallons)	No cooling towers	No cooling towers
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 Instructions:

Table 5.11: Summary of 2024 Boiler Needs Inventory

Number of meters to purchase and install	Water Treatment to Install, Repair, or Upgrade	Other
Totals	No boiler water treatment needs	

Reporting Narrative on Table 5.11: Boiler Needs

No boiler water treatment needs, as current system filtration addressing treatment need.

Planning Narrative on Table 5.11: Boiler Needs

No boiler water treatment needs, as current system filtration addressing treatment need.

Reporting on Cooling Systems Equipment Needs Inventory Summary

Table 5.12: Summary of 2024 Cooling System Needs Inventory

Equipment Needed	Equipment Totals for all Facilities
Meters	No cooling system needs
Water Treatment	
Other	

Reporting Narrative for Table 5.12: Cooling Systems Needs

The OCB in Albany, CA doesn't have a cooling system.

Planning Narrative for Table 5.12: Cooling Systems Needs

The OCB in Albany, CA doesn't have a cooling system.

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

Table 5.13: 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 current 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

Building boilers and cooling systems BMPs achieved

Planning Narrative for BMPs for Building Boilers and Cooling Systems

Building boilers and cooling systems BMPs achieved

Department Outdoor Water Use:

Reporting on Outdoor Irrigation Hardware Inventory

Table 5.14: 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	
Backflow Prevention **devices**	
Flow sensors to be purchased and installed	
Automatic rain shut-off devices	
New pressure regulators	
New hydrozone**(s)**	
New valves	
Filter assemblies	
Drip irrigation emitters	
Booster pumps	
Rotary nozzles or other high efficiency nozzles	

Reporting Narrative for Table 5.14: Outdoor Irrigation Hardware Needs

The DOR's OCB campus is the department's only facility with landscape or an irrigation system. The OCB campus has a total of 16,777 sq. ft. of lawns and plants with decomposed granite or other drought tolerant substrate and vegetation. In 2015, in response to the Governor's declaration of drought, the OCB shut off all landscape watering to the facility. The irrigation equipment remains shut down to date, with only minor hand watering accomplished when most needed. Prior to the 2015 shutdown, the OCB irrigation system was identified as in need of replacement, due to inconsistent watering and broken components. However, with irrigation discontinued since 2015, the mild climate in Albany, California and that the campus is bordered by the fertile Cerrito Creek, inventory and replacement of the campus irrigation system has not been a priority. This is still a component of the campus' function which the DOR intends to address, but it will remain a low priority as the need for watering is still minimal. The DOR feels that the OCB campus is climate appropriate based on the fact that the landscaping hasn't been watered since 2015 and meets MWELO requirements.

Planning Narrative for Table 5.14: Outdoor Irrigation Hardware Needs

Because of the large landscaping area at OCB, there are no plans to add in separate meters.

Reporting on Outdoor Irrigation Hardware Water Efficiency Projects

Table 5.15: 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	No current projects		
2023			
2024			

Planning Narrative for Table 5.15: Irrigation Hardware Water Efficiency Projects

No projects are planned

Reporting Narrative on Irrigation Hardware Maintenance BMPs

Currently, the DOR's owned facility doesn't have any projects planned.

Planning Narrative on Irrigation Hardware Maintenance BMPS

The OCB currently does not have separate water meters to identify water usage between buildings or its irrigation system (currently not in use). The DOR intends to install water sub-meters at the OCB campus in the next couple years. Until such time, water usage is monitored through the Energy Star Portfolio, to identify usage changes, as was the case in identification of the water leak which occurred in 2015 and 2022.

Reporting on Living Landscape Inventory

Table 5.16: 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 Nam	Irrigation Source is Groundwater (Yes or No)	Irrigation source is Surface Water (Yes or No)	Irrigation source is Re-use or Recycled Water
OCB	16,777			16,777 sq ft Santa Clara Valley		No	Yes	

Reporting Narrative on Table 5.16: Living Landscape Inventory

As mentioned earlier, the DOR's OCB campus is the department's only facility with landscape or an irrigation system. The OCB campus has a total of 16,777 sq. ft. of lawns and plants with decomposed granite or other drought tolerant substrate and vegetation. In 2015, in response to the Governor's declaration of drought, the OCB shut off all landscape watering to the facility. The irrigation equipment remains shut down to date, with only minor hand watering accomplished when most needed. Prior to the 2015 shutdown, the OCB irrigation system was identified as in need of replacement, due to inconsistent watering and broken components. However, with irrigation discontinued since 2015, the mild climate in Albany, California and that the campus is bordered by the fertile Cerrito Creek, inventory and replacement of the campus irrigation system has not been a priority. This is still a component of the campus' function which the DOR intends to address, but it will remain a low priority as the need for watering is still minimal.

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
OCB	No plans			

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

The OCB doesn't have any current plans but will comply with AB 1572 to not water with potable water.

Planning Narrative for Remaining non MWELO Compliant Living Landscape Upgrades

The OCB doesn't have any current plans in the future for upgrades

Reporting on Living Landscape Water Efficiency Projects 2020 – Present

Table 5.17: Summary of Completed Living Landscaping Water Efficiency Projects

Year Funded	Est Annual Water Savings (Gallons)	Sum of MWELO Landscape installed (sq. ft.)	Sum of Climate Appropriate Landscape Installed (sq. ft.)
2022	No current projects		
2023			
2024			

Reporting Narrative on Living Landscape BMPs

No current projects

Planning Narrative on Living Landscape BMPs

The DOR's owned facility at OCB currently has their irrigation system shut off and only manually waters when needed. Water usage is monitored through the Energy Star Portfolio, to identify usage changes, as was the case in identification of the water leak which occurred in 2015 and 2022.

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

Table Instructions:

Table 5.18: 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
OCB	No large landscapes		

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

The DOR has no facilities with > 20,000 sq. ft. of landscaping.

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
OCB	No large landscapes				

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 5.19: 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 5.20: Buildings with Urban Water Shortage Contingency Plans

Building Name	Name of Water Supplier with Urban Water Shortage Contingency Plans	Year of Publication or Update
OCB	East Bay Municipal Utility District	2020

Reporting Narrative for Table 5.20: Urban Water Shortage Contingency Plans

As the DOR has 74 field offices throughout California, there are numerous locations that may be subject to drought impacts. The water usage at DOR field offices is low as would be expected in a standard office setting, e.g. break room and restroom usage. In the event of a drought, the DOR field offices would follow guidelines for water usage as provided by the local municipal utility district's water shortage contingency plans.

The DOR's OCB resides in the East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD), which possesses a 2020 Urban Water Management Plan for addressing drought conditions in this region. In the event there is a water shortage in the area of the facility, the DOR will follow the EBMUD contingency plan accordingly.

Department's Urban Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Reporting Narrative for Department's Contingency Plan

The OCB will follow the EBMUD plan that was stated above for our owned facility. For all of DOR's lease locations, the DOR will follow the building's local water provider contingency plan. The impact is very minimal to the Department

because at the OCB, the water usage is sparse due to the drought tolerant landscaping.

Planning Narrative on Department's Contingency Plan

The OCB will follow the EBMUD plan that was stated above for our owned facility. For all of DOR's lease locations, the DOR will follow the building's local water provider contingency plan. The DOR will work on a water contingency plan and look at implementing one in the next couple years.

Chapter 6 – FACILITIES' CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATIONS

Department Mission and Facilities Construction and Operations

The majority of DOR office locations are within 74 privately leased office spaces and most of the lease terms for those locations are eight years (four years firm term and four years soft term). The DOR also occupies six Department of General Services (DGS) managed buildings. The DOR owns and manages the Orientation Center for the Blind (OCB), a three-building campus located in Albany, California. The OCB fosters independent living for blind or visually impaired adults through an immersion program in a residential environment. This live-in, dorm style community operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

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 construction		

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

The three facilities listed in the table above are lease office spaces in privately owned buildings. The DOR review potential environmental impacts when renewing or obtaining a lease. Each lease term is for eight years, at which point the DOR either renews a lease in place or seeks out new office space.

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

The DOR has no plans to build any new construction.

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 exceeding 50,000sq ft		

Reporting Narrative for Table 6.2: Large Building LEED Certification

No buildings exceeding 50,000 square feet

Planning Narrative for Table 6.2: Large Building LEED Certification

No buildings exceeding 50,000 square feet

Indoor Environmental Quality (IEQ)

Daylighting and Views in New Construction

Reporting Narrative for Daylighting and Views in New Construction

The DOR does not have any plans for new construction. The Orientation Center for the Blind (OCB) had a lighting upgrade that started in 2015 that completed in the Spring of 2023. The project increased the number of occupational sensors and provides the ability to adjust the light levels for the new areas, providing the OCB better control of light usage and the ability to maintain and decrease light usage when daylight is available.

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

Indoor environmental quality measures achieved.

Planning Narrative for CALGreen Tier 1 Indoor Environmental Quality Measures

The DOR does not currently have plans for any new construction or major renovation projects at the Department's one owned facility, the Orientation Center for the Blind (OCB) campus. The OCB works with the Department of General Services (DGS) Direct Construction Unit (DCU) in ensuring that all

CalGreen mandatory and feasible voluntary measures are taken to ensure Indoor Environmental Quality standards are met during and after any upgrades. This includes the adhering to volatile organic chemical content limits for materials (adhesives, sealants, caulks, paints, coatings, acoustical ceiling replacement, lighting fixtures and bulbs).

Aside from the DOR's owned facility, the DOR maintains 74 privately leased field offices throughout the state. The lease term for the field office is eight years, at which point the DOR either renews a lease in place or seeks out new office space. The transition of DOR field offices to new leased spaces occurs four to six times per year. When a new lease or renewal is signed, the lessor is required to adhere to specific Indoor Environmental Quality standards for construction and building operation, as identified in the DGS standard lease and Exhibit B Specifications. These specifications include CalGreen mandates pertaining to toxic materials, floor construction and finishes, roof and insulation, acoustical ceilings, painting/wallcovering/sealants, heating ventilating and cooling, among other requirements. These provisions allow for the DOR to maintain a high level of Indoor Environmental Quality in DOR field offices.

IEQ-New Buildings and Renovation Measures

Reporting Narrative for IEQ-New Buildings and Renovation Measures

New building and renovation measures achieved

Planning Narrative for IEQ-New Buildings and Renovation Measures

New building and renovation measures achieved

Furnishing Standards

Reporting Narrative for Compliance with Furnishing Standards

Most furnishings purchased by the DOR for its office are acquired from the

California Prison Industry Authority (CALPIA) and comply to DGS' Purchasing

Standard and Specification (Technical Environmental Bid Specification 1-09-71-

52. The furniture not purchased through CALPIA is purchased through small business vendors, who are also required to adhere to the same specification as CALPIA. DOR large furniture purchases are initiated, and appropriate products selected by the DOR's Leasing and Space Planning Specialists, who work in

conjunction with the DGS in the design of DOR office floorplans for the modular systems furniture and free-standing furniture purchased.

Planning Narrative for Compliance with Furnishing Standards

Furnishing standards achieved

Green Seal Cleaning Products

Reporting Narrative on Using Green Seal Cleaning Products

Most cleaning products purchased by the DOR are for the OCB campus. At the OCB, two of the cleaning products currently used are green seal certified. Three additional cleaning products are environmentally friendly products, but not green seal certified. The remaining two cleaning products used are not specifically identified as environmentally friendly. The OCB is in the process of assessing other comparable cleaning products to substitute for those which are not currently green seal certified.

The parameters for maintaining and general cleaning in privately leased DOR field offices are addressed in the DGS Standard Lease form. Currently, that language does not call out for the specific use of Green Seal certified products, Integrated Pest Management or reference published cleaning standards to be used in DOR field offices. However, the DGS continues to update their standard lease language in the DGS lease to address the numerous Sustainability measures which have been implemented in recent years.

Planning Narrative on Using Green Seal Cleaning Products

The OCB is in the process of assessing other comparable cleaning products to substitute for those which are not currently green seal certified.

Cleaning Procedures – Various Standards

Reporting Narrative for Cleaning Procedures – Various Standards

Cleaning Procedures Standards Achieved, no additional planning needed at this time.

Planning Narrative for Cleaning Procedures – Various Standards

Cleaning Procedures Standards Achieved, no additional planning needed at this time.

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

The HVAC operations for DOR field offices is specified in the DGS standard lease and Exhibit B Specifications. The current boiler operation at OCB is monitored by the Orcaview 3.33 Delta Control software for system function and efficiency.

Planning Narrative for HVAC Operations

HVAC operations achieved

HVAC Inspection Requirements

Planning Narrative for HVAC Inspection Requirements

HVAC operations standards achieved.

Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

The OCB has an integrated pest management plan that expires on May 31, 2026.

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	Yes
Does your department self-manage pest control for any and or all Department mission-related infrastructure including, but not limited to, highway medians and shoulders, levees, reservoirs, canals, campgrounds and recreation areas?	No	No

Reporting Narrative for Table 6.3: Self-Managed Pest Control

The OCB has a contract with Advanced Integrated Pest Management to provide pest control services for the OCB campus. The scope of work for the contract specified that the vendor must develop and employ an Integrated Pest Management plan, as described in Management Memo 15-06, to address pests at the OCB.

Planning Narrative for Table 6.3 Self-Managed Pest Control

Integrated pest management requirements achieved

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
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.	Yes	Yes	5/31/2026
Building Pest Control Contracts	Advanced IPM	Yes	5/31/2026

Does your department externally contract pest control for any and or all Department mission-related infrastructure including, but not limited to, highway medians and shoulders, levees, reservoirs, canals, campgrounds and recreation areas? List all pest control contracts below. Add extra lines as required.	No		
Infrastructure Pest Control Contracts			

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	Spray
Spiders	Spray

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

The two main pests that OCB have are ants and spiders. These don't really pose a risk but more of a nuisance. This is controlled by having the pest control company spray.

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

Fossil Fuel Landscaping Equipment Replacement with Low Emitting Landscaping Equipment

Reporting Narrative for Replacing Fossil Fuel Landscaping Equipment

The DOR's only owned facility at the OCB has 12,100 sq ft of turf. There is several gas-powered landscaping equipment such as a push mower, riding mower, leaf blowers, billy goat, auger, etc. As there remains useful life in the current landscape equipment for five years, the DOR will work on a replacement schedule by 2026. Landscaping is conducted by our own DOR employees.

Planning Narrative for Replacing Fossil Fuel Landscaping Equipment

As mentioned above, the OCB has 12,100 sq ft of turf. Once the useful life of the equipment expire, the equipment will be replaced with battery operated machines.

Location Efficiency

Smart Location Score for New Leases after January 1, 2020

Table Instructions:

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

Facility name	Smart Location Calculator Score
Visalia Branch Office	45
Chico Branch Office	80
Average	62.5
Baseline	
% change from Baseline	

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

The DOR's primary goal is to provide assistance and services resulting in employment for Californians with mental and physical disabilities. To fulfill the DOR's goal, our services must be accessible to our consumers throughout California. The placement of DOR field offices is determined from several

factors, but most importantly is placement where existing or potential DOR consumers can access our services. Although location efficiency was not previously a factor in determining DOR field office location, current DOR offices typically have good location efficiency scores because many of the factors we do use (population centers, public transportation routes, etc.) are factored into the location efficiency scores.

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

The OCB will continue to work with DGS to provide the best available options to our consumers.

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
Fairfield Branch Office	4	2/1/2024
East Los Angeles Branch Office	4	9/30/2025
Victorville Branch Office	5	1/37/2026

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

The DOR is always searching for better ways to serve our consumers. As mentioned above, DOR uses many factors in locating its offices. With that being said, DOR tries to be in the best location for the employees as well as the consumer. Sometimes, the location can be far away like Victorville with a smart location of 5. Victorville is located East of Los Angeles and not very close to public transportation, but there are consumers there that need our services. The lease is up in 2026 and is currently in the process of a site search. The DOR is working with DGS to provide the best possible location for our consumers.

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

One reason that prevents the department from raising its smart score was location. Our counselors do meet with consumers at their residence or at a coffee shop if the consumer can't make it to the branch. Also, the counselors do have the option to telework.

CHAPTER 7 - WASTE MANAGEMENT AND RECYCLING

Department Mission and Waste Management and Recycling

The California Department of Rehabilitation (DOR) works in partnership with consumers and other stakeholders to provide services and advocacy resulting in employment, independent living, and equality for individuals with disabilities.

DOR administers the largest vocational rehabilitation and independent living programs in the country. Vocational rehabilitation services are designed to help job seekers with disabilities obtain competitive employment in integrated work settings. Independent living services may include peer support, skill development, systems advocacy, referrals, assistive technology services, transition services, housing assistance, and personal assistance services.

Waste and Recycling Programs

Designated Waste and Recycle Coordinator and Program Basics

Reporting Narrative on Designated Waste and Recycle Coordinator and Program Basics

The DOR has made every effort in trying to reuse and/or recycle unwanted/obsolete/broken equipment, surplus office supplies, office furniture and vending equipment as well as kitchen equipment throughout our different programs and in conjunction with CalRecycle and DGS Property Reuse. The DGS Property Reuse Program is a resource DOR has in helping DOR with getting our unwanted/obsolete/broken equipment, surplus office supplies, office furniture and vending equipment reused. DGS periodically can accept unwanted "good condition" equipment, surplus office supplies, office furniture and vending equipment and have it reused by other state agencies/departments. DGS can also approve to have them donated to the public schools for reuse. DGS keeps an inventory of miscellaneous office and vending equipment to resell for the public domain, but DGS will only accept certain items and will not accept anything if their inventory of items is fully stocked. In this situation, we turn over our broken, unwanted, and no longer needed and vending equipment to the local recycler for disposal or donate them to the public-school system. Difficulty in finding free public programs that are willing to pick up large equipment in bulk quantities for recycling can be challenging at times. Most will require that we deliver the items to the recycling location, but we do not have the vehicles

or the manpower to make such deliveries without paying hauling services to take care of the transporting of the items to recycle.

The DOR Recycling Coordinator is responsible for tracking and reporting all waste generated, disposed of and method of disposal for DOR offices.

Additionally, they provide assistance and guidance for recycling programs and opportunities in regional DOR Field Offices throughout the state. At each DOR Field Office, there is a designated contact who assists the DOR's Recycle Coordinator with the tracking and reporting of waste generated, disposed of and methods of disposal for their DOR Field Office.

The eight recycling materials the DOR reports on annually in a State Agency Waste Management Annual Report are as follows:

- Beverage containers
- Glass
- Plastics (#3-7)
- Cardboard
- Office paper (white)
- Office paper (mixed)
- Confidential shredded paper
- Copier/toner cartridges

Planning Narrative on Designated Waste and Recycle Coordinator and Program Basics

Designated waste, recycle coordinator, and program basics achieved, no additional planning needed at this time.

SARC Report

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

Per Capita Disposal Rate	2023	2024	Total Waste 2023	Total Waste 2024	% Change from 2023/2024

	.3	.29	109.29	108.73	101%

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

Our Department's Central Office is a Department of General Services (DGS) owned building. The DGS maintains and collects all recyclable paper, cardboard, organic waste, glass/plastic/beverage containers, as well as waste/trash. Within this building organic waste and glass/plastic/beverage recycling containers and trash bins are located on each floor's breakroom. In every copier room and at each workstation and office blue "white only paper" recycle bins are placed for the recycling of non-confidential documents. In each mail station on each floor there are recycle bins for mixed paper, white only and the recycling of magazines, catalogs, and newspapers. Proper signage with instructions is either placed on the bins or adjacent to the bins, to instruct employees on what can and cannot go into each type of bin.

The DOR currently employs 1888 employees with 356 Central Office employees, 32 Orientation Center for the Blind employees, and 1500 field staff. The current 2023 waste disposal per capita is .3 which was reduced from the amount of waste in 2021 of .39. This is in large part from employees teleworking and implementing organic waste practices. The DOR is exceeding its target rate of .6.

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

Per Capita Disposal Rate Achieved, no additional planning needed at this time.

Recycling Program and Practices

Reporting Narrative on Recycling Program and Practices

Our Department has recycling programs set in place for most items that are recyclable within our department. We also use various local recycling locations in the Sacramento region to recycle all toner and ink cartridges or we send our empty toner and ink cartridges back to the manufacturer with the supplied return containers for the manufacturer to recycle.

We also have a number of DOR Field Offices within the Department that do not address their own recycling needs because the buildings the DOR Field Offices reside in already have recycling programs set in place. For those offices that do not participate in a building-wide recycling program, recycling is accomplished by building staff transporting the non-bulk recyclable material to a recycling center in their area.

Planning Narrative on Recycling Program and Practices

Recycling practices achieved; no additional planning needed at this time.

Organics Recycling

Reporting Narrative on Organic Recycling Program and Practices

The only DOR owned facility is the Orientation Center for the Blind (OCB). This facility produces approximately less than 4 cubic yards of organic waste material per week. The food waste, green waste, landscape and pruning waste, nonhazardous wood waste and food-soiled paper produced at the OCB is collected in a specialized receptacle and collected by a vendor licensed to recycle organic material. Cafeteria staff are trained in sorting organic waste.

Organic waste bins are not placed throughout the campus and are only located in the cafeteria and kitchen area. There is one 4 cubic foot organic waste dumpster located outside. The cafeteria staff have an organic waste garbage bin in the dishwashing area where food waste and food-soiled paper is collected from the trays prior to washing. Other food waste created by the cafeteria during the cooking process, also gets put into a bin that gets dumped into the organic waste dumpster daily. All organic waste is dumped into the 4 cubic foot organic waste dumpster and is picked up weekly by the vendor licensed to recycle organic material. All green waste is put directly into the organic waste dumpster by the groundskeeping staff. OCB does not donate leftover or surplus food.

For organic waste produced by DOR offices housed in DGS managed buildings, the DGS collects and recycles organic waste at these facilities. For other DOR field offices in privately leased office space, the amount of organic waste produced does not necessitate arranging for recycling services. However, the recycling of organic waste by the property management of a building is a feature that the DOR looks for in securing new leased space and staff are encouraged to participate in such efforts.

Planning Narrative on Organic Recycling Program and Practices

Organics recycling requirements achieved, no additional planning needed at this time.

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)
OCB	No	No	Yes	Yes	No

Reporting Narrative on Table 7.2: Edible Food Recovery Program Elements

Based on the size of the cafeteria, the OCB is not required to participate in an edible food recovery program.

Planning Narrative on Table 7.2: Edible Food Recovery Program

Based on the size of the cafeteria, the OCB is not required to participate in an edible food recovery program. However, the DOR has explored this option even with the small amount of food produced for program participants and if a viable edible food recovery alternative is presented, the OCB will explore this option.

Food Service Items Program

Reporting Narrative on Food Service Items Program

Table 7.3: Food Service Concessionaire Items Program Elements

Building Name	Prepared Food Service Operations Type	Food Service Packaging Meets Requirements	Process in Place for selecting Food Services that meet Packaging Requirements
OCB	No	N/A	N/A

Reporting Narrative on Table 7.3: Food Service Items Program

The OCB that is the DOR's only owned facility, does not sell any prepared food.

Everything is made fresh by a chef that is an employee of OCB.

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

The DOR produces no identifiable hazardous waste.

Planning Narrative for Table 7.4: Hazardous Waste Materials

The DOR produces no identifiable hazardous waste.

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

The DOR does not have any contracts in place for universal waste material collection. The DOR uses the Tri Valley Recycling, that picks up all electronic waste in the area of the DOR Central Office for free. The DOR produces universal waste and responsibly disposes of it through approved recycling methods.

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

The DOR does not have any contracts in place for universal waste material collection. The DOR uses the Tri Valley Recycling, that picks up all electronic waste in the area of the DOR Central Office for free. The DOR produces universal waste and responsibly disposes of it through approved recycling methods.

Material Exchange Programs

Reporting Narrative on Department-Wide Material Exchange

During the survey process DOR field offices will solicit to the DGS surplus warehouse or public schools and public-school districts to either transfer or donate the equipment or surplus supplies before surveying and disposing at a recycler or e-waste recyclers. When feasible offices will investigate obtaining any vendor credit for excess surplus supplies no longer needed.

Planning Narrative on Department-Wide Material Exchange

Before disposal, the DOR will assess the viability for material exchanges within an office or a regional district. If the material can be utilized by another source, for example modular systems furniture, the DOR will transfer that material to the location needed. This a standard practice for the DOR, but not a department-wide exchange event, due to the number and location of DOR offices, spread throughout the state. The DOR will continue to explore this option, but there are no current plans for such a department-wide material exchange.

Waste Prevention Program

Reporting Narrative on Department-Wide Waste Prevention

The DOR encourages employees to participate in waste prevention and recycling. One method to promote waste prevention has been through the annual celebration of EARTH DAY. The DOR typically devotes a week to hosting special events and recycling campaigns to boost our employee recycling. This

effort was suspended during the pandemic; however, the DOR is looking to reincorporate this effort.

Planning Narrative on Department-Wide Waste Prevention

During the period the DOR celebrates EARTH DAY, the DOR sends out tips and resources to educate employees on recycling and how it can be practiced in the office and at home. As part of EARTH Day, members of each office are reviewing the adequacy and condition of receptacles for recyclable material and ensuring there is associated signage. Electronic waste and sustainable home/office practices are heavily focused on for recycling tips and resources. DOR Earth Week has been a very successful reminder to continue "green" practices in DOR offices.

Reuse Program

Reporting Narrative for Department-Wide Material Reuse

The 12-waste prevention and reuse activities the DOR reports on annually in a State Agency Waste Management Annual Report are as follows:

- Paper forms reduction - online forms
- Bulletin boards
- Remanufactured toner cartridges
- Reusable boxes
- Reusable pallets
- Electronic document storage
- Intranet
- Reuse of office furniture, equipment & supplies
- Reuse of packing materials
- Double-sided copies
- Email vs. paper memos
- Food Donation

Planning Narrative for Department-Wide Material Reuse

The DOR makes efforts to have our forms, department manuals, memos, and inter-department announcements distributed via email and available read material on a local hard drive to reduce paper waste. We also have started utilizing our intranet web page to publish and provide electronic documents to reduce paper distribution and communicate all announcements and information to reach all our employees whenever possible. Our mailroom staff practices the reusing of packing materials used from other packages received through our mail.

Employee Waste and Recycling Training and Education

Reporting Narrative for Employee Waste and Recycle Training and Education

The DOR encourages employees to participate in waste prevention and recycling. One method to promote waste prevention has been though the annual celebration of EARTH DAY. The DOR typically devotes a week to hosting special events and recycling campaigns to boost our employee recycling. This effort was suspended during the pandemic; however, the DOR is looking to reincorporate this effort.

During the period the DOR celebrates EARTH DAY, the DOR sends out tips and resources to educate employees on recycling and how it can be practiced in the office and at home. As part of EARTH Day, members of each office are reviewing the adequacy and condition of receptacles for recyclable material and ensuring there is associated signage. Electronic waste and sustainable home/office practices are heavily focused on for recycling tips and resources. DOR Earth Week has been a very successful reminder to continue "green" practices in DOR offices.

The DOR will continue to look for opportunities to train and educate DOR staff on waste prevention and recycling.

Planning Narrative for Employee Waste and Recycle Training and Education

Employee training and education achieved, no additional planning needed at this time.

Chapter 8 - PROCUREMENT

Department Mission and Procurement

The DOR is committed to environmentally preferable purchasing towards efficient green operations of all DOR offices. The DOR follows current State Agency buy Recycled Campaign (SABRC) guidelines as derived from California Law, California Regulation and Federal Regulations implemented to ensure recycled content products are purchased by state entities and those purchases are tracked and reported. Through following SABRC guidelines, the DOR reduces energy and water usage when compared to purchasing non-recycled content products, as well as reducing the strain on natural resources. The DOR also extends these requirements to contractors through inclusion of SABRC guidelines in the scope of work for contracted services.

Reporting Narrative for Measure and Report Progress on EPP Spend

The DOR employs identified regulations for purchasing recycled content materials and equipment, including:

- Paint purchased for use in OCB is recycled paint or master painter's institute certified paint. Paint used in DOR lease offices or DGS managed buildings also adhere to these guidelines, as provided in DGS lease language or DGS Facility Management Branch (FMB) policy.

- IT goods (computers, printers, copiers, etc.), Business Enterprises Program vending machines and other electrical appliance purchases (shredders, kitchen appliances, etc.) made by the DOR are energy star rated, where possible. If an energy star rated appliance is not available for a piece of equipment, energy efficient products are chosen as a priority in determining product choice. The EPEAT website is utilized to assist in identifying suitable product purchases.

- Janitorial supplies purchased are SABRC and Green Seal rated where possible. Internal policy guidelines are being refined for these types of purchases to assist in directing DOR purchasers to effective, green cleaning products.

- Paper products purchased adhere to SABRC standards. From a recent report, it was identified that although copy paper products met the SABRC standards, the specific type of paper file used for DOR consumer files was not of sufficient recycled content. A new product is currently being investigated to ensure all paper product purchases can meet or exceed the SABRC purchase thresholds wherever possible.

Planning Narrative for Measure and Report Progress on EPP Spend

EPP spend achieved, no additional planning needed at this time.

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 (%)
Glass Products	40.92	40.92	100%
Metal Products	56,594.54	55,710.30	98.44%
Paper Products	29,639.81	28,297.18	95.47%
Plastic Products	9,211.98	7,988.67	86.72%
Printing and writing paper	78,633.83	69,730.70	88.68%
Paint	246.19	246.19	100%

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

The DOR has raised the paper product target from 75% in 2022 to 95.47% in 2024. In addition to the paper products, the DOR has raised the printing and writing paper target from 75% in 2022 to 88.68% in 2024. This shows the commitment that the DOR has to purchase EPP products.

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

EPP achieved, no additional planning needed at this time.

EPP BMPs

Reporting Narrative for EPP BMPS

The DOR reduces environmental impacts such as energy, water, and natural resource conservation by purchasing EPP goods in alignment with SABRC. Regular reviews are made of DOR purchases and if affordable alternative options are available, the DOR Purchasing Unit suggests alternatives to the DOR purchaser.

Planning Narrative for EPP BMPs

EPP BMPS achieved, no additional planning needed at this time.

Reporting on EPP Training and Outreach

Table 8.2: 2024 EPP Basic Training Completions

CalHR Classification	Total Number of Staff	EPP Basic Training Completion	Percent Trained	2025 EPP Training Goal
Associate Governmental Program Analyst	**6**	**6**	**100%**	**100%**
Staff Services Manager I	**1**	**1**	**100%**	**100%**
Staff Services Manager II	**1**	**1**	**100%**	**100%**

Table 8.3: 2024 EPP Executive Training Completions for Executive Members

Executive Member	Title	Date Completed
N/A		

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

All DOR Administrative or Consumer CalCard holders, Approving Officials, or staff responsible for initiating purchasing of goods and services is required to complete the DGS Acquisitions Under $5,000 training. Compliance to this requirement is monitored closely by the DOR Procurement team and over 300 DOR staff have completed this training. The training includes EPP and SABRC training. Additionally, the DOR is developing supplemental communications and additional in-house training on assisting DOR staff in understanding and meeting EPP goals.

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

EPP BMPS achieved, no additional planning needed at this time.

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

Reporting on SABRC Progress

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

Product Category	SABRC Reportable Dollars	SABRC Compliant Dollars	% SABRC Compliant
75% Total Purchase Requirement			
Building Finishes			
Carpet			
Erosion Control Products			
Glass Products	40.92	40.92	100%
Lubricating Oils			
Metal Products	56595.54	55710.3	98.44%
Paper Products	29639.81	28297.18	95.47%
Pavement Surfacing			
Plastic Products	9211.98	7988.67	86.72%
Printing and Writing Paper	78633.83	69730.7	88.68%
Soil Amendments and Soil Toppings			
Textiles			
Tire Derived Products			
50% Total Purchase Requirement			
Antifreeze			
Paint	246.19	246.19	100%
Tires			

Reporting Narrative for Table 8.4: Measure and Report SABRC Progress

The DOR strives to adhere to SABRC guidelines for both purchasing and recording recycled products. In 2024, the DOR spent $3,795,915.72 on statewide procurement contracts. Of that amount, $17,144.57 of products was SABRC reportable with $16,318.87 or 100% which was SABRC compliant. This information, as well as the 2024 SABRC Performance information above, was included in the 2024 SABRC Summary Report to CalRecycle.

In addition to the DOR's success in meeting SABRC compliance in all purchase categories, the department persists in identifying new opportunities to exceed

SABRC thresholds. Such efforts include further training of procurement staff to provide improved guidance, identify more recycled content purchase options to buyers in DOR business areas, increased emphasis on SABRC purchasing in trainings provided to responsible for initiating the purchasing of goods and services and closer monitoring of progress through the year on SABRC compliance so opportunities for improvement can be identified and implemented as soon as possible.

Reducing Impacts

Reporting Narrative for Reducing Impacts

The DOR is committed to environmentally preferable purchasing towards efficient green operations of all DOR offices. The DOR follows current State Agency buy Recycled Campaign (SABRC) guidelines as derived from California Law, California Regulation and Federal Regulations implemented to ensure recycled content products are purchased by state entities and those purchases are tracked and reported. Through following SABRC guidelines, the DOR reduces energy and water usage when compared to purchasing non-recycled content products, as well as reducing the strain on natural resources. The DOR also extends these requirements to contractors through inclusion of SABRC guidelines in the scope of work for contracted services.

Planning Narrative for Reducing Impacts

The DOR will continue to follow SABRC guidelines. No additional planning is needed.

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		Choose an item.		
		Choose an item.		
		Choose an item.		
		Choose an item.		
		Choose an item.		

Funding Opportunities for ZEVs and EV Infrastructure

Table 9.2: EV Priority Projects

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

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
No priorities		Choose an item.		
		Choose an item.		
		Choose an item.		
		Choose an item.		

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

Funding Opportunities for Decarbonization

Table 9.4: Funding Opportunities for Decarbonization

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

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
No priorities		Choose an item.		
		Choose an item.		
		Choose an item.		
		Choose an item.		

Building Name	Project	Funding Source	Est. Begin Date	Est. Completion Date
		Choose an item.		
		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
No priorities	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
No priorities	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
No priorities	**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

There are no identified public education and outreach plans at this time for sustainability efforts.

APPENDIX A – SUSTAINABILITY LEADERSHIP

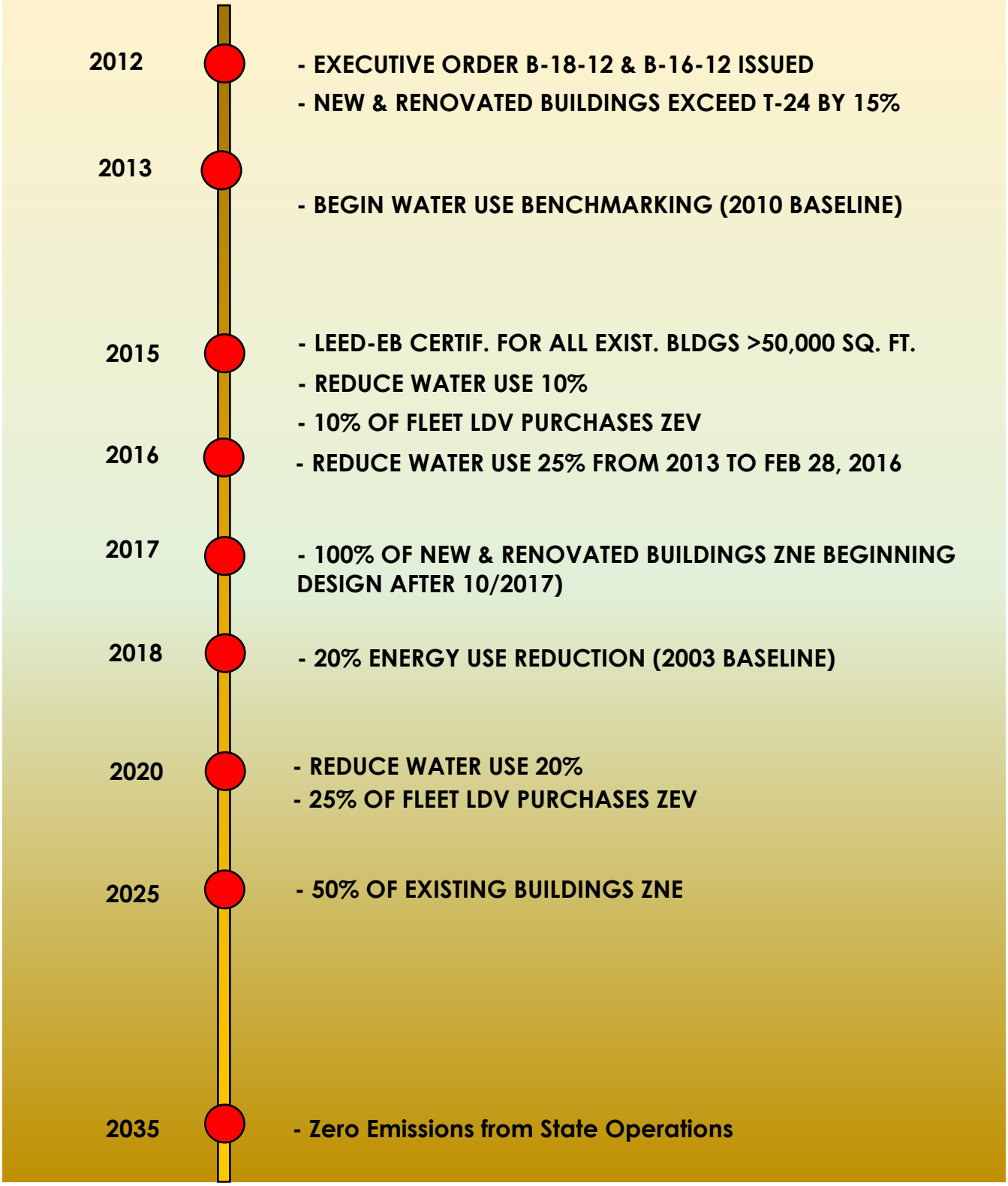
Kimberly Rutledge
Director
Department of Rehabilitation

Justin Freitas
Deputy Director
Administrative Services Division

Vacant
Assistant Deputy Director
Administrative Services Division

Vacant
Chief
Business Services Section

APPENDIX B - SUSTAINABILITY MILESTONES & TIMELINE



APPENDIX C – ACRONYMS

Customize to include organizations and acronyms within your specific department

ACRONYM	DEFINTION
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)

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
Individual or division name **Title, role, responsibilities, managers, etc.**

Understanding Climate Risk at Planned Facilities
Individual or division name **Title, role, responsibilities, managers, and other relevant information.**

Integrating Climate Change into Department Planning and Funding Programs
Individual or division name **Title, role, responsibilities, managers, and other relevant information.**

Measuring and Tracking Progress
Individual or division name **Title, role, responsibilities, managers, and other relevant information.**

Zero Emission Vehicles

Incorporating ZEVs Into the Department Fleet
Individual or division name **Title, role, responsibilities, managers, and other relevant information.**

Telematics
Individual or division name **Title, role, responsibilities, managers, and other relevant information.**

Public Safety Exemption
Individual or division name **Title, role, responsibilities, managers, and other relevant information.**

Outside Funding Sources for ZEV Infrastructure
Individual or division name **Title, role, responsibilities, managers, and other relevant information.**

Hydrogen Fueling Infrastructure
Individual or division name

Title, role, responsibilities, managers, and other relevant information.

Comprehensive Facility Site and Infrastructure Assessments
Individual or division name **Title, role, responsibilities, managers, and other relevant information.**

EVSE Construction Plan
Individual or division name **Title, role, responsibilities, managers, and other relevant information.**

EVSE Operation
Individual or division name **Title, role, responsibilities, managers, and other relevant information.**

Energy

Zero Net Energy (ZNE)
Individual or division name **Title, role, responsibilities, managers, and other relevant information.**

New Construction Exceeds Title 24 by 15%
Individual or division name **Title, role, responsibilities, managers, and other relevant information.**

Existing Buildings Energy Efficiency
Individual or division name **Title, role, responsibilities, managers, and other relevant information.**

Energy Savings Projects
Individual or division name **Title, role, responsibilities, managers, and other relevant information.**

Demand Response
Individual or division name **Title, role, responsibilities, managers, and other relevant information.**

Renewable Energy
Individual or division name **Title, role, responsibilities, managers, and other relevant information.**

Monitoring-Based Commissioning (MBCx)
Individual or division name **Title, role, responsibilities, managers, and other relevant information.**

Building Controls
Individual or division name **Title, role, responsibilities, managers, and other relevant information.**

Decarbonization

Greenhouse Gas Emissions
Individual or division name **Title, role, responsibilities, managers, and other relevant information.**

Individual or division name **Title, role, responsibilities, managers, and other relevant information.**

Individual or division name **Title, role, responsibilities, managers, and other relevant information.**

Water Efficiency and Conservation

Indoor Water Efficiency Projects in Progress First initiative
Individual or division name **Title, role, responsibilities, managers, and other relevant information.**

Boilers and Cooling Systems Projects in Progress
Individual or division name **Title, role, responsibilities, managers, and other relevant information.**

Landscaping Hardware Water Efficiency Projects in Progress
Individual or division name **Title, role, responsibilities, managers, and other relevant information.**

Living Landscaping Water Efficiency Projects in Progress
Individual or division name **Title, role, responsibilities, managers, and other relevant information.**

Buildings with Urban Water Shortage Contingency Plans in Progress
Individual or division name **Title, role, responsibilities, managers, and other relevant information.**

Facilities Construction and Operations

Building Design and Construction
Individual or division name

Title, role, responsibilities, managers, and other relevant information.

LEED for Existing Buildings Operations and Maintenance
Individual or division name **Title, role, responsibilities, managers, and other relevant information.**

Indoor Environmental Quality
Individual or division name **Title, role, responsibilities, managers, and other relevant information.**

Integrated Pest Management
Individual or division name **Title, role, responsibilities, managers, and other relevant information.**

Fossil Fuel Landscaping Equipment Replacement
Individual or division name **Title, role, responsibilities, managers, and other relevant information.**

Location Efficiency
Individual or division name **Title, role, responsibilities, managers, and other relevant information.**

Waste Management and Recycling

Waste and Recycling Programs
Individual or division name **Title, role, responsibilities, managers, and other relevant information.**

SARC Report
Individual or division name **Title, role, responsibilities, managers, and other relevant information.**

Recycling Program and Practices
Individual or division name **Title, role, responsibilities, managers, and other relevant information.**

Organics Recycling
Individual or division name **Title, role, responsibilities, managers, and other relevant information.**

Hazardous Waste Materials
Individual or division name **Title, role, responsibilities, managers, and other relevant information.**

Universal Waste Program
Individual or division name **Title, role, responsibilities, managers, and other relevant information.**

Material Exchange Programs
Individual or division name **Title, role, responsibilities, managers, and other relevant information.**

Waste Prevention Program
Individual or division name **Title, role, responsibilities, managers, and other relevant information.**

Reuse Program
Individual or division name **Title, role, responsibilities, managers, and other relevant information.**

Employee Waste and Recycling Training and Education
Individual or division name **Title, role, responsibilities, managers, and other relevant information.**

Procurement

Goods and Services with the Greatest Potential to Green
Individual or division name **Title, role, responsibilities, managers, and other relevant information.**

EPP BMPs
Individual or division name **Title, role, responsibilities, managers, and other relevant information.**

Reporting on EPP Training and Outreach
Individual or division name **Title, role, responsibilities, managers, and other relevant information.**

Reporting on State Agency Buy Recycled Campaign
Individual or division name **Title, role, responsibilities, managers, and other relevant information.**

Reducing Impacts
Individual or division name **Title, role, responsibilities, managers, and other relevant information.**

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:
    a. Indoor residential per capita water use.
    b. Outdoor irrigation, in a manner that incorporates landscape area, local climate, and new satellite imagery data.
    c. Commercial, industrial, and institutional water use; and
    d. Water lost through leaks.

2. The Department shall strengthen requirements for urban Water Shortage Contingency Plans, which urban water agencies are required to maintain. These updated requirements shall include adequate actions to respond to droughts lasting at least five years, as well as more frequent and severe periods of drought. While remaining customized according to local conditions, the updated requirements shall also create common statewide standards so that these plans can be quickly utilized during this and any future droughts.

State Administrative Manual & Management Memos

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

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

State-wide Action Plans

- **2016 Zero-Emission Vehicle Action Plan**

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

Directed under EO B-30-15, the Implementation Action Plans outline the steps that will be taken in each sector to reduce risks from climate change.

- **AB 32 Scoping Plan**: The scoping plan assumes widespread electrification of the transportation sector as a critical component of every scenario that leads to the mandated 40 percent reduction in GHG by 2030 and 80 percent reduction by 2035.

State Resources and Guidance Documents

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

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

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

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

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

Legislation, Executive Orders, & Management Memos	Year 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			

Legislation, Executive Orders, & Management Memos	Year Enacted	Climate Adaptation	ZEV	Energy	Decarb	Water	Facilities	Waste	Procurement
EO B-30-15	2015	**X**	**X**	**X**			**X**		
EO B-37-16	2016					**X**			
MM 15-03:	2015		**X**						
MM 16-07	2016		**X**						
Public Resources Code 25722.8	2001		**X**						

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

Action Plans, and State Resources and Guidance Documents	Year	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							

Action Plans, and State Resources and Guidance Documents	Year	Climate Adaptation	ZEV	Energy	Decarb	Water	Facilities	Waste	Procurement

APPENDIX G LIST OF TABLES AND GRAPHS

Table 1.1: Top 5-10 Facilities that Will Experience the Largest Increase in Extreme Heat Events 15

Table 1.2: Top 5-10 Facilities Most Affected by Changing Temperature – Annual Mean Max. Temp 16

Table 1.3a: Top 5-10 Facilities Most Affected by Changing Temperature- Annual Mean Min Temp 16

Table 1.3b: Top 5-10 Facilities that will be Most Impacted by Projected Changes in Heating Degree Days (HDD) 17

Table 1.3c: Top 5-10 Facilities that will be Most Impacted by Projected Changes in Cooling Degree Days (CDD) 17

Table 1.4: Facilities in Urban Heat Islands 20

Table 1.5: Top 5-10 Facilities that will be Most Impacted by Projected Changes in Precipitation 21

Table 1.6: All Facilities at Risk from Rising Sea Levels 22

Table 1.7: Top 5-10 Facilities Most at Risk to Wildfire Threats by Fire Hazard Severity Zone 24

Table 1.8: Top 5-10 Facilities that will be Most Impacted by Projected Changes in Wildfire by Acres Burned 24

Tables 1.9: a-g: Climate Risks to New Facilities 26

a.1Annual Mean Max. Temperature 26

a.2 Annual Mean Min. Temperature 26

b. Annual Mean Max. Precipitation 26

c. Largest Increase in Extreme Heat Events 27

d. Sea Level Rise 27

e. Wildfire Risks by Fire Hazard Severity Zone 27

f. Wildfire Risk by Acres Burned 27

g. Risk from HDDs/CDDs 28

Table 1.10: Facilities Located in Disadvantaged Communities 29

Table 1.11: New Facilities and Disadvantaged Communities and Urban Heat Islands 29

Table 1.12: Integration of Climate Change into Department Planning 30

Table1.13: Community Engagement and Planning Processes..... 30

Table1.14: Climate Change Implementation Planning in Department Funding Programs..... 31

Table 2.1: Total Fuel Purchased in 2023/2024..... 34

Table 2.2 Total Miles Traveled 36

Table 2.3 Light-Duty Miles per Gallon 37

Table 2.4 Light Duty Vehicles in Department Fleet Currently Eligible for Replacement..... 39

Table 2.5 Plan for Light Duty ZEV Additions to the Department Fleet 39

Table 2.6 MD/HD Vehicles in Department Fleet Currently Eligible for Replacement 40

Table 2.7 Planned Medium/Heavy Duty ZEV Additions to the Department Fleet. 40

Table 2.8 Take-Home Vehicle Fleet Status 41

Table 2.9 : High Priority EVSE Projects..... 43

Table 2.10 EV Charging Infrastructure Site Assessments Conducted 43

Table 3.1: Total Purchased Energy 2023 and 2024..... 46

Table 3.2: Properties with Largest 2022 Energy Consumption..... 47

Table 3.3 Zero Net Energy Buildings 48

Table 3.4: New Building Construction Exceeding Title 24 by 15%..... 49

Table 3.5: Department-Wide Energy Trends (if available) 49

Table 3.6: Summary of Energy Savings Projects 2023-2024 51

Table 3.7: Energy Audits/Surveys Completed or In-Progress .... Error! Bookmark not defined.

Table 3.8: Demand Response (DR) Program Participation..... 52

Table 3.9: On-Site and Off-Site Renewable Energy 53

Table 3.10: Current & Potential MBCx Projects 54

Table 3.11: Building Controls..... 54

Table 4.1: GHG Emissions since 2010 (Metric Tons) 57

Table 5.1: Total Purchased Water 67

Table 5.2: Properties with Purchased Largest Water Use Per Capita..... 68

Table 5.3: Properties with Largest Landscape Area Irrigated with Purchased Water 69

Table 5.4: Department Wide Purchased Water Use Trends 70

Table 5.5: Total Purchased Water Reductions Achieved in Gallons 71

Table 5.6: Building Indoor Water Fixtures and Water Using Appliances Needs Inventories Summary 72

Table 5.7: Summary of Current Indoor Water Efficiency Projects Completed 2020-Present or In Progress 73

Table 5.8: Department-Wide Nonpurchased Water Use 75

Table 5.9: Annual Amount of Boiler Makeup Water Used 76

Table 5.10: Cooling Tower Water Use 77

Table 5.11: Summary of Boiler Needs Inventory 77

Table 5.12: Summary of Cooling System Needs Inventory 78

Table 5.13: Summary of Efficiency Projects for Boilers and Cooling Systems 78

Table 5.14: Summary of Outdoor Irrigation Hardware Needs Inventory 79

Table 5.15: Summary of Outdoor Hardware Water Efficiency Projects Completed 2020 -Present or In Progress 80

Table 5.16: All Facilities With > 500 sq. ft. of Living Landscape Inventory 80

Table 5.17: Summary of Completed Living Landscaping Water Efficiency Projects 82

Table 5.18: Large Landscape Inventory (>20,000 sq. ft.) and the Required Associated Landscape Water Budget Schedule 83

Table 5.19: Buildings in Designated Critically Overdrafted Groundwater Basins . 83

Table 5.20: Buildings with Urban Water Shortage Contingency Plans 84

Table 6.1: New Building Construction since July 1, 2012 86

Table 6.2: Large Building LEED Certification for Existing Buildings 86

Table 6.3: Integrated Pest Management Contracts 90

Table 6.4: Smart Location Score for New Leases after January 1, 2020 93

Table 6.5: Current (non-expired) Leases Prior to 2020 - Lowest Smart Location Score 94

Table 7.1: State Agency Reporting Center (SARC) Report on Total Waste per Capita 96

Table 7.2: Edible Food Recovery Program Elements 98

Table 7.3: Food Service Concessionaire Items Program Elements 99

Table 7.4: Hazardous Waste Materials 100

Table 7.5: Reporting on Department- Wide Universal Waste Materials 100

Table 8.1: Goods and Services Categories with the Greatest Potential to Green 105

Table 8.2: 2024 EPP Basic Training Completions..... 106

Table 8.3: 2024 EPP Intermediate Training Completions ..... Error! Bookmark not defined.

Table 8.4: 2024 EPP Executive Training Completions for Executive Members 106

Table 8.5: State Agency Buy Recycled Campaign (SABRC) FY 22/24 Performance 107

Table 9.1: Climate Change Priority Projects 109

Table 9.2: EV Priority Projects 109

Table 9.3: Building Energy Conservation and Efficiency Priority Projects..... 109

Table 9.4: Funding Opportunities for Decarbonization..... 110

Table 9.5: Water Conservation and Efficiency Priority Projects 110

Table 9.6: Sustainable Operations Priorities..... 111

Table F-1 Chart of Statutory Requirements, Executive Orders, Management Memos, and the State Administrative Manual and the Applicable Roadmap Chapters 137

Table F-2 Chart of Action Plans, and State Resources and Guidance Documents and the Applicable Roadmap Chapters 138

Graph 2.1: 2022 Composition of Vehicle Fleet..... 34

Graph 2.2: Composition of Light Duty Vehicle Fleet..... 37

Graph 2.3: Composition of Medium and Heavy-Duty Vehicle Fleet Subject to the ZEV and Hybrid First Purchasing Mandate..... 38

Graph 2.4: Parking Facilities 42

Graph 4.1: GHG Emissions since 2010 58

Planning Outline: PO1:a: Plan for Top 5-10 Facilities HDD and CDD Mitigation 18

Planning Outline: PO1:b: Plan for Urban Heat Islands Mitigation 20

Planning Outline PO1:c: Plan for Top 5-10 Facilities Most Impacted by Projected Changes in Precipitation 22

Planning Outline PO1:d: Planning for Sea Level Rise impacts Mitigation 23

Planning Outline PO1:e: Plan for Mitigating Wildfire Risk by Acres Burned for Top 5-10 Facilities Most at Risk 25

Planning Outline PO3a: Planning for Buildings with Largest Energy Use 47

Planning Outline PO5:a: Building Indoor Water Efficiency Priority Projects for the Next 5 Years 73

Planning Outline PO5:b: Planned Projects for Living Landscape Upgrades for the Next 5 Years 81

Planning Outline PO5:c: Achieving Large Living Landscape Area Requirements (>20,000 sq. ft.) 83