

Sustainability Roadmap 2018-2019: Energy

Progress Report and Plan Update
on Meeting the Governor's Sustainability Goals
for State Departments

Employment Development Department
Edmund G. Brown Jr., Governor



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Employment Development Department Sustainability Roadmap 2018-2019: Energy

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Table of Contents	i
List of Tables	i
Acronyms	ii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
SUSTAINABILITY GOALS	2
Executive Order B-18-12	2
Executive Order B-30-15	2
State Administrative Manual & Management Memos	3
ENERGY REPORT	4
Department Mission and Built Infrastructure	4
Zero Net Energy (ZNE)	6
New Construction Exceeds Title 24 by 15%	7
Reduce Grid-Based Energy Purchased by 20% by 2018	7
Demand Response	9
Renewable Energy	10
Monitoring Based Commissioning (MBCx)	11
Financing	11
DEPARTMENT STAKEHOLDERS	13

LIST OF TABLES

	Page
Table 1: Total Purchased Energy 2016 - Department Owned Buildings	5
Table 2: Properties with Largest Energy Consumption	5
Table 3: Zero Net Energy Buildings	7
Table 4: Department Wide Energy Trends	9
Table 5: Energy Reductions Achieved	9
Table 6: Demand Response	10

Acronyms

ADR	Automated Demand Response
CA	California
CALGREEN	California Green Building Code (Title 24, Part 11)
CEC	California Energy Commission
CRAC	Computer Room Air Conditioner
DGS	Department of General Services
DI	Disability Insurance
DOL	Department of Labor
EMS	Energy Management System (a.k.a., EMCS)
EMCS	Energy Management Control System (a.k.a., EMS)
EO	Executive Order
EPP	Environmentally Preferable Purchasing
EUI	Energy Use Intensity (source kBTU/sq. ft.)
EVSE	Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (charging equipment)
FMV	Fair Market Value
GHGe	Greenhouse Gas Emissions
IEQ	Indoor Environmental Quality
IT	Information Technology
kBTU	Thousand British Thermal Units (unit of energy)
LEED	Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design
MM	Management Memo
OBF	On-Bill Financing
PC	Personal Computer
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
PUE	Power Usage Effectiveness
SAM	State Administrative Manual
SCE	Southern California Edison
SCM	State Contracting Manual
UI	Unemployment Insurance
WIOA	Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act
WS	Workforce Services
ZEV	Zero Emission Vehicle
ZNE	Zero Net Energy

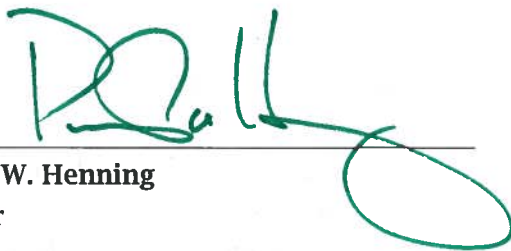
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Employment Development Department (EDD) is a large state department with buildings spread throughout the State of California. While many of EDD's locations are leased from private ownership or owned by the Department of General Services (DGS), EDD also owns and operates 23 buildings.

For the purposes of this Energy Roadmap, the discussion will focus on the 23 buildings owned by the Department. These buildings are spread throughout the state in cities as far north as Eureka and as far south as El Centro. EDD is responsible for the ongoing maintenance, repair, and improvement of these buildings, and is responsible for all applicable utility service to these locations. For these reasons, the EDD-owned offices require the most staff time, consume the majority of EDD's maintenance and repair budget, and are a top priority for energy saving projects.

Since the introduction of Governor Brown's Executive Order (EO) B-18-12, the EDD has made significant progress in meeting the requirements of the EO, including Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) for Existing Building Operating and Maintenance (EBOM) Gold certification and EnergyStar certification at an EDD-owned property in San Francisco, purchasing energy generated from renewable sources, and importantly, exceeding the executive order requirements to reduce water, energy, and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. As of 2016, EDD has reduced overall energy use by 32% when compared against the 2003 baseline. Many factors have contributed to this reduction in energy usage, including replacement of inefficient building infrastructure, the purchase of EnergyStar rated equipment, and the installation of more efficient lighting fixtures.

Despite having exceeded the Governor's requirements for energy savings, the EDD recognizes that there is room for additional energy saving measures and further reductions in overall energy use. The following pages will include a discussion of progress-to-date, challenges faced by the EDD, and goals for energy reduction in the future.



Patrick W. Henning
Director

SUSTAINABILITY GOALS

The Governor has directed California State Agencies to demonstrate sustainable operations and to lead the way by implementing sustainability policies set by the state. Sustainability includes the following general initiatives:

- *Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reductions*
- *Building Energy Efficiency and Conservation*
- *Indoor Environmental Quality (IEQ)*
- *Water Efficiency and Conservation*
- *Monitoring Based Building Commissioning (MBCx)*
- *Environmentally Preferable Purchasing (EPP)*
- *Financing for Sustainability*
- *Zero Emission Vehicle (ZEV) Fleet Purchases*
- *Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure*
- *Monitoring and Executive Oversight*

The Governor has issued numerous executive orders directing sustainable state operations. The orders relevant to energy are:

Executive Order B-18-12

Executive Order 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 onsite 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.

Executive Order B-30-15

Executive Order B-30-15 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 greenhouse gas emission reduction target of 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030, and reaffirms California's intent to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 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.

State Administrative Manual & Management Memos

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

- *SAM Chapter 1800: Sustainability*
- *MM 15-06: State Buildings and Grounds Maintenance and Operation*
- *MM 15-04: Energy Use Reduction for New, Existing, and Leased Buildings*
- *MM 15-03: Minimum Fuel Economy Standards Policy*
- *MM 14-05: Indoor Environmental Quality: New, Renovated, And Existing Buildings*
- *MM 14-07: Standard Operating Procedures For Energy Management In State Buildings*
- *MM 14-09: Energy Efficiency in Data Centers and Server Rooms*

ENERGY REPORT

This Energy Report demonstrates to the Governor and the public the progress the Department has made toward meeting the Governor's sustainability goals related to energy. This report identifies successful accomplishments, ongoing efforts, and outstanding challenges.

Department Mission and Built Infrastructure

The EDD is one of the largest state departments, which administers Workforce Services (WS), Unemployment Insurance (UI), Disability Insurance (DI), employment tax collection programs, and related administration, technology, policy, accountability, and compliance activities to citizens and employers throughout California. The EDD continuously strives to align system operations, practices, and resources with programmatic priorities and budgetary parameters.

The Department's WS program is subject to the federal Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA), which strengthens the ability of the WS program to align investments in workforce, education, and economic development with regional in-demand jobs. It also focuses on the importance of providing customers with access to high-quality employment centers that connect them with a full range of services available in their communities. Every local area, as outlined in WIOA, must have at least one comprehensive America's Job Center of California (AJCC), which provides customers access to all appropriate job services in a single location.

In accordance with WIOA guidelines, AJCC locations are driven by EDD's partner agencies. EDD maintains sublease agreements at these locations, which limits EDD's ability to negotiate energy efficiency improvements directly with lessors. However, green building operations and energy efficiency are recommended as part of standard state lease terms.

As of December 31, 2016, EDD's real estate portfolio consists of 23 EDD-owned buildings, 16 DGS-owned buildings, and 129 buildings leased or subleased from private ownership, occupying approximately 2.7 million square feet. Of EDD's 23 owned buildings, 19 were built before 1970, which presents unique challenges for maintenance and building improvements, but allows opportunities for significant energy savings when replacing old and outdated equipment. EDD does not typically pursue whole-building renovations or major capital outlay projects, but instead uses available overhead budget to effectively maintain and modernize its buildings to achieve energy reductions incrementally.

EDD's general-use office buildings operate during regular business hours, typically between 6 AM and 6 PM. EDD also maintains three warehouse locations that are used for reprographics, mail sorting and distribution, and supplies and equipment storage. EDD's office and warehouse locations may both be subject to extended operating hours during times of peak workload.

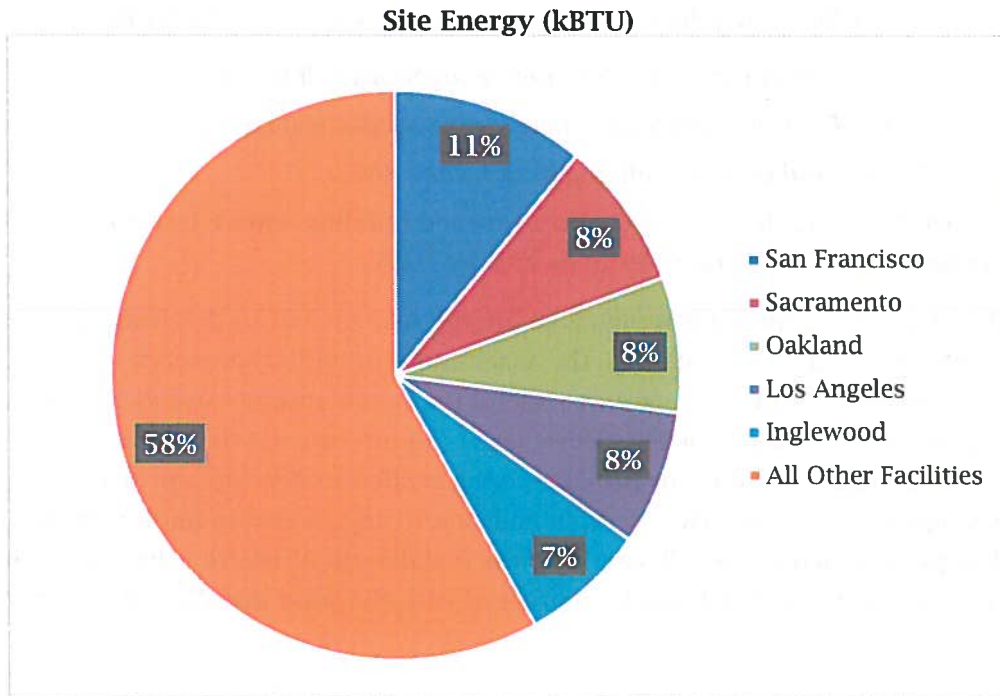
Table 1: Total Purchased Energy 2016 - Department Owned Buildings

Purchased Utility	Quantity	Cost (\$)
Electricity	6,168,442 kWh	\$951,894
Natural Gas	73,214 Therms	\$77,034
Total Cost	---	\$1,028,928

Table 2: Properties with Largest Energy Consumption

Building Name	Floor Area (sq. ft.)	Site Energy (kBTU)	Source EUI (kBTU/sq. ft.-yr)
San Francisco #0736	60,496	8,111,663	134
Sacramento #0713	45,193	6,218,049	138
Oakland #0519	28,921	5,656,684	196
Los Angeles #0425	27,863	5,652,162	203
Inglewood #0316	22,965	5,296,751	231
Total for Buildings in This Table	185,438 sq. ft.	30,935,309 kBTU	---
Total for All Department Buildings	550,680 sq. ft.	73,793,560 kBTU	---
% of Totals	34%	42%	---

Figure 1: Properties with the Largest Energy Consumption



The sites listed in Table 2 are the EDD-owned properties with the highest overall energy usage. It is important to consider the energy usage intensity (EUI) when reviewing this data. For example, the San Francisco building has the highest overall energy use, but the second lowest EUI due to its large size and overall efficient operating characteristics. In fact, the San Francisco office was certified LEED-EBOM Gold in January 2017. This demonstrates the facility's energy efficiency in addition to other sustainable operating categories. On the other hand, the Inglewood location has relatively high energy consumption and overall high EUI. This site completed a replacement of its HVAC system in 2017, which is anticipated to greatly reduce overall energy usage at this site in future years.

In general, EDD has been successful in meeting the Governor's goals in a wide variety of areas relating to sustainability. In addition to reductions in purchased electricity and total GHG emissions, EDD procures environmentally friendly products when possible, seeks out EnergyStar certified information technology (IT) equipment, and replaces aging infrastructure with more efficient equipment. EDD has also made specific outreach efforts to its employees, encouraging participation in DGS's State Employee BikeShare Program in the Sacramento area, encouraging offices to conserve during California Independent System Operator (ISO) Flex Alerts, and widely publicizing the importance of water conservation during California's most recent drought.

However, EDD does face specific challenges meeting some of the Governor's mandates, including establishing installation of on-site renewable energy generation and building wide participation in demand response programs. These challenges will be discussed in detail in the following sections.

Zero Net Energy (ZNE)

The Governor has set forth the following milestones for state zero net energy buildings:

- 2020 - 50% of new construction & major renovations will be ZNE
- 2025 - 100% of new construction & major renovations will be ZNE
- 2025 - 50% of total existing building area will be ZNE

As of December 31, 2016, the total Department-owned building square footage was 550,680. MM 15-04 requires 275,340 square feet to be ZNE by 2025.

In July 2013, Stantec Consulting completed an Energy Assessment to determine how to convert the Sacramento office to a ZNE building. The assessment provided an overview of work that would contribute to achieving ZNE, and was useful in understanding ways EDD could reduce energy usage at the Sacramento facility. However, it did not provide the specific recommendations, cost estimates, or project scopes needed to develop a project outline. After further investigation, it became clear that, in addition to energy saving improvements at the facility, a key piece of achieving ZNE would be the installation of onsite solar energy generation. EDD determined that it was not feasible to proceed with the solar installation due to funding limitations.

The majority of the Department's budget relies on federal funds. In an effort to pursue the ZNE project, the EDD reached out to the Department of Labor (DOL) to determine availability of federal funding. In accordance with federal regulations¹, the EDD may not alter or renovate Department-owned buildings in a way that substantially adds value and life to those buildings without first receiving prior approval from the Department of Labor (DOL). However, based on the limited guidance provided by DOL this doesn't necessarily mean federal funds could be leveraged. These requirements limit EDD's ability to make renovations, and would require the Department to secure additional state funding to accomplish such projects.

EDD will continue to work with Fiscal Programs Division and the Department of Labor to identify feasible methods and funding resources to install renewable on-site generation.

Table 3: Zero Net Energy Buildings

Status of ZNE Buildings	Number of Buildings	Floor Area (sq. ft.)
Under Construction or Completed	0	0
Building In Design	0	0
Building Proposed for Before 2025 (but not yet in design)	0	0
Totals for ZNE Buildings	0	0
Totals for All Department Buildings	23	550,680
% ZNE	0 %	0 %

New Construction Exceeds Title 24 by 15%

All new state buildings and major renovations beginning design after July 1, 2012, must exceed the current California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 24, energy requirements by 15% or more.

EDD has not completed any major renovations at existing facilities or pursued new building construction since July 1, 2012, and has not triggered the requirement to exceed Title 24 by 15%. In general, EDD does not pursue major renovations at its facilities, but instead maintains and updates its buildings and infrastructure on an ongoing basis.

Reduce Grid-Based Energy Purchased by 20% by 2018

Executive Order B-18-12 requires state agencies to reduce grid-based energy purchased by 20% by 2018, compared with a 2003 baseline.

EDD has made significant progress in reducing grid-based energy purchases. As of 2016, total energy use was reduced by over 32% when compared against the 2003 baseline year. This can be attributed to a number of different factors, including the installation of high efficiency building infrastructure, the purchase of energy efficient IT equipment, and encouraging employee best practices that result in lower energy use. The Department is also pursuing several HVAC system replacements in the coming years, which will further reduce energy usage.

In order to monitor, track, and report on energy usage, the EDD's Lease Management and Sustainability Unit (LMSU) confirms the accuracy of data entries in EnergyStar Portfolio Manager (ESPM) and clears relevant alerts on an ongoing basis. This is a valuable tool for monitoring usage for unexpected spikes. When a spike in energy use is detected, the LMSU issues a "Red Flag Alert" to the appropriate facility manager, who is required to investigate the cause and report back on any remedial action. By implementing this system, EDD has been able to detect and resolve a number of building deficiencies that may have otherwise gone undetected for months or years.

For example, the EDD Riverside DI office experienced unusual fluctuations in natural gas usage on a month-to-month basis. The facility manager and the servicing vendor were unable to identify any equipment issues or leaks. Upon further investigation, it was discovered that the building management system had been adjusted, resulting in the boiler system operating unnecessarily. When the software was updated and reprogrammed, the boiler system was reset to operate on standby, resulting in zero unnecessary gas usage.

The EDD has also pursued numerous projects which have helped to reduce energy use at its facilities. Some examples include:

- The Inglewood location recently replaced two 50-ton HVAC units and installed energy management software to maximize efficiency. In addition, this location will complete a lighting retrofit in late 2017 which will further reduce energy use and meet Title 24 requirements.
- HVAC replacement projects in San Francisco, San Jose, Oakland, and Santa Rosa.
- Completion of LEED-EBOM Gold certification in San Francisco.
- Participation in a REV Sustainability Circle in Torrance. Some green measures identified for implementation include installation of lighting zones and timers and replacement of both interior and exterior lighting with LED bulbs.
- Installation of window tinting at all EDD-owned facilities statewide, which reduces heat and glare, as well as improves security.

Whenever possible, EDD purchases EnergyStar rated office equipment to further reduce energy use. This includes copiers, faxes, multifunctional devices, personal computers (PCs), and monitors. All EDD desktop and laptop equipment uses the Windows power management tool and is set to enter sleep mode after 20 minutes to minimize power use when idle.

EDD's IT Branch is currently performing a refresh of PCs statewide. The new equipment will result in significant energy savings throughout EDD's offices as older models are replaced with newer, more energy efficient equipment.

In accordance with Management Memo 14-09, EDD reports power usage effectiveness (PUE) annually for the Central Office Complex data center located at 800 Capitol Mall, Sacramento. This is the only EDD data center required to report PUE, and the EDD ITB submitted its first annual report of PUE in 2015. Although the EDD data center lacks dedicated submetering equipment, the ITB has been able to calculate PUE using input and output load values from the data center's uninterruptible power supplies (UPSs), and energy usage from variable frequency drives for each of the five computer room air conditioning (CRAC) units.

The EDD data center is currently reporting a PUE of 1.9. In order to reduce the PUE to 1.5 or lower, EDD is continuously reducing physical hardware and refreshing server hardware with systems that are equipped to handle virtualized machines. As EDD removes and replaces hardware from the data center, it will work to organize and concentrate new equipment on specific UPSs to increase efficiency. The ITB is also investigating new technology to operate the UPSs more efficiently by clustering UPSs in groups and dynamically managing use on demand.

Furthermore, the ITB continuously monitors temperatures within the data center using the Vigilant Management System. The Vigilant system monitors, alerts, and controls the data center environment continuously. This is made possible by numerous rack temperature sensors which report data back to the Vigilant system. The Vigilant system uses algorithms that are aware of each CRAC unit's specific influence on temperature sensors based on location. Each CRAC unit

is controlled by a variable frequency drive which allows the Vigilent system to adjust cooling on demand, resulting in increased efficiency and ensuring stable temperatures for IT equipment.

The DGS is responsible for negotiating the EDD's leases. The EDD will work with the DGS to include EDD-specific language within new and renegotiated leases that requires lessors to implement energy savings through a variety of avenues, which may include LEED certification, utility submetering, demand response, and other incentivized energy efficiency programs.

Table 4: Department Wide Energy Trends

Year	Floor Area (sq. ft.)	Total Site kBTU Consumption	Department Average Site EUI
Baseline Year 2003	550,680	34,168,956	62
2012	550,680	30,820,029	56
2013	550,680	32,808,620	60
2014	550,680	31,020,089	56
2015	550,680	30,239,463	55
2016	550,680	28,367,135	52
2018 Goal	550,680	27,335,165	50

Table 5: Energy Reductions Achieved

Purchased Energy Compared to Baseline	Number of Buildings	Floor Area (sq. ft.)	Current Year Energy Use	Percent of Total Energy
20% Reduction Achieved	11	238,350	9,959,671	35%
Less than 20% Reduction	14	312,330	18,407,464	65%
Unspecified Baseline (if any)	0	0	0	0%
Totals	25	550,680	28,367,135	100%
Department-Wide Reduction	17%			

Table 5 reflects the EDD's progress toward the 20% energy usage reduction. There are 14 facilities that have yet to achieve the 20% reduction based on 2003 baseline; however, the Department has reduced energy usage by 17% across the EDD-owned portfolio, and 32% when including leased facilities.

EDD is in the process of replacing several outdated HVAC systems statewide. The San Jose and Oakland offices will begin the construction phase in 2018. Additionally, projects are in the study phase at the offices in Eureka, Merced, Modesto, and San Bernardino. Upon completion of these projects, EDD anticipates further reductions in energy consumption due to the greater efficiency of the new equipment, more advanced control systems, and use of outside air economizers.

Demand Response

Executive Order B-18-12 directed all state Departments to participate in available demand response programs and to obtain financial incentives for reducing peak electrical loads when called upon, to the maximum extent cost-effective.

EDD is currently participating in the "Summer Discount Plan" offered by Southern California Edison (SCE) at 480 North Mountain View Avenue, San Bernardino. The Summer Discount Plan allows SCE to remotely cycle HVAC compressors off for a predetermined amount of time during a demand response event. In addition to the electricity saved, EDD receives a credit on its

monthly electricity bill for participating in the program. The Summer Discount Plan and other demand response programs were critical during the 2016 Aliso Canyon natural gas crisis and allowed SCE to ensure a stable grid during the natural gas shortage. Since the start of the program, EDD has participated in 14 demand response events at this location. Based on the success of the program in San Bernardino, EDD plans to enroll the office in Torrance into the demand response program and will continue to expand to other eligible offices to further reduce peak energy use.

EDD is aware of demand response programs available through several major utility providers including Pacific Gas and Electric, SCE, and others. However, challenges with state government contracting requirements and limitations incorporating automation with dated building systems have prevented EDD from participating in these programs. EDD will continue to look for opportunities to participate in demand response programs at additional locations in the future.

Table 6: Demand Response

Demand Response Participation	Number of Buildings/Sites	Estimated Available Energy Reduction (kW)
Number of Buildings Participating in 2016	1	Unknown
Number of Buildings That Will Participate in 2017	2	Unknown
All Department Buildings (Totals)	23	704 kW 2016 Total peak demand
All Department Buildings (Percent)	13%	0%

Renewable Energy

New or major renovated state buildings over 10,000 square feet must use clean, on-site power generation, and clean back-up power supplies, if economically feasible. Facilities with available open land must consider large scale distributed generation through various financing methods, including, but not limited to, third party power purchase agreements (PPAs).

Although there are no specific kW goals for renewable energy, renewable energy does count towards meeting: (1) Zero Net Energy goal for 2025 and; (2) 20% grid based energy use reduction by 2018.

Presently, EDD does not have renewable on-site power generation at any locations. EDD would be interested in pursuing on-site generation at locations in the future, however, limitations in available operating budgets and restrictions on capital improvements in properties with federal equity have prevented EDD from completing any installations. Furthermore, EDD does not possess any large properties with open land that would allow for large-scale generation.

EDD will continue to work with Fiscal Programs Division and the Department of Labor to discuss feasible methods and funding resources to install renewable on-site generation.

Despite the limitations installing on-site energy generation, EDD has pursued the purchase of renewable energy generated off-site through a number of programs offered by local and

regional utility providers. These “green power” options have enabled EDD to reduce the overall greenhouse gas emissions resulting from operation of some locations including the EDD-owned buildings in Santa Rosa, San Francisco, Sacramento, and Eureka. The use of renewable energy reduced GHG emissions by 69% for these sites.

EDD will also encourage lessors to participate in demand response and “green power” programs where feasible, which will support the Department’s energy conservation goals.

Monitoring Based Commissioning (MBCx)

New and existing state buildings must incorporate Monitoring Based Commissioning (MBCx) to support cost effective and energy efficient building operations, using an Energy Management Control System (EMCS). State agencies managing state-owned buildings must pursue MBCx for all facilities over 5,000 square feet with EUIs exceeding thresholds described in Management Memo 15-04.

The EDD does not currently have monitoring based commissioning at any locations, but has taken a proactive approach to energy monitoring and oversight. The BOPSD actively monitors all EDD-owned facilities for spikes in energy consumption that exceed the Department’s established threshold of 30%. The BOPSD immediately communicates any such energy spikes with the appropriate facility manager for investigation. This collaboration allows for enhanced monitoring and oversight of energy consumption in EDD-owned facilities, minimizes the number and duration of spikes in usage, and increases accountability of building occupants.

The EDD will work with the DGS to pursue opportunities to implement monitoring based commissioning as part of the HVAC replacement projects underway.

Financing

State agencies are required to pursue all available financing and project delivery mechanisms to achieve these goals including, but not limited to: state revolving loan funds, utility On-Bill Financing (OBF), Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), GS \$Mart, Energy Service Contractors (ESCOs), or other available programs.

As discussed previously, the majority of the EDD’s budget relies on federal funds¹, which limits funding options available to the Department. EDD is also limited at subleased locations, as required by WIOA guidelines, where EDD is unable to negotiate energy efficiency improvements directly with lessors. However, green building operations and energy efficiency are recommended as part of standard state lease terms, and the EDD will continue to work with Fiscal Programs Division and the Department of Labor to identify feasible methods and funding resources for implementation energy efficiency programs.

¹OMB Code of Federal Regulations Title 2 subtitle A Chapter II Part 200 - Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards §200.452 :

“Costs incurred for utilities, insurance, security, necessary maintenance, janitorial services, repair, or upkeep of buildings and equipment (including Federal property unless otherwise provided for) which neither add to the permanent value of the property nor appreciably prolong its intended life, but keep it in an efficient operating condition, are allowable. Costs incurred for improvements which add to the permanent value of the buildings and equipment or appreciably prolong their intended life must be treated as capital expenditures (see §200.439 Equipment and other capital expenditures). §200.439 Equipment and other capital expenditures (3) Capital expenditures for improvements to land, buildings, or equipment which materially increase their value or useful life are unallowable as a direct cost except with the prior written approval of the Federal awarding agency, or pass-through entity.”

Additional information regarding EDD's funding limitations is available in the [Training and Employment Guidance Letter \(TEGL\) No. 3-07](#), Transfer of Federal Equity in State Real Property to the States.

DEPARTMENT STAKEHOLDERS

Zero Net Energy (ZNE)	
Office of Facilities Planning and Management	Lease Management and Sustainability Unit

New Construction Exceeds Title 24 by 15%	
Office of Facilities Planning and Management	Lease Management and Sustainability Unit

Reduce Grid-Based Energy Purchased by 20% by 2018	
Office of Facilities Planning and Management	Lease Management and Sustainability Unit
Office of Facilities Planning and Management	Northern Facilities Planning Section
Office of Facilities Planning and Management	Southern Facilities Planning Section
Office of Procurement, Contracting and Administration	Procurement Section
Information Technology Branch	Infrastructure Services Division

Demand Response	
Office of Facilities Planning and Management	Lease Management and Sustainability Unit
Office of Facilities Planning and Management	Southern Facilities Planning Section

Renewable Energy	
Office of Facilities Planning and Management	Lease Management and Sustainability Unit

Monitoring Based Commissioning (MBCx)	
Office of Facilities Planning and Management	Lease Management and Sustainability Unit

Financing	
Office of Facilities Planning and Management	Lease Management and Sustainability Unit