

ACBO FACILITIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING
SUMMARY NOTES
September 2, 2021

ATTENDEES

Task Force Members Present: Hussain Agah, Susan Cheu, Fred Diamond, George Estrada, MacAdam Lojowsky, Lyndsay Maas, Pablo Manzo, Julia Morrison, Jose Nunez, Jim Schrage, Erik Skinner, Richard Storti, Jose Torres Richard Williams

Chancellor's Office Staff: Hoang Nguyen, Harold Flood, Druv Bhat, Wrenna Finche, Harold Flood, Ronnie Slimp, Eric Thorson, Brian Turner, Chay Yang, Lan Yuan

Foundation for CCCs: Shirley Asher, Eric Mittlestead

CCC/IOU EE Partnership: Lisa Hannaman

Other Resources: Ron Beeler, Rebekah Cearley, Ida Clair

A. Committee Reports/Other Issues

- **FUSION Update – Tim Flood**

- i. The FUSION Sub-committee, which includes the Foundation for California Community Colleges (Foundation for CCCs), approved the June 2 Meeting Minutes, completed the June 2 Action Items, and approved the FUSION budget in the last ACBO Meeting. At the moment, the FUSION Enhancement Project is on schedule. A new, enhanced Space Inventory was released a couple of weeks ago. Over 190 participants attended the virtual training in June and August. Going forward, a hybrid approach of virtual and in-person training will occur. The next major release to LIVE is the enhanced Schedule Maintenance, which is planned for release in the September-October timeframe. To ensure those new releases' ADA-compliance, the pages are scanned upon their completion. The DocuSign feature has been implemented in FUSION. The DocuSign for IPP, Capital Outlay Report, Invoices, and Quarterly Report was released on August 30. Next week, the Foundation for CCCs will release more information on how to use DocuSign. The DocuSign for Space Inventory is planned for release on September 13, but additional, more thorough testing will occur prior to its release. Through DocuSign, documents are submitted to the Chief Business Officials (CBOs) through links and the CBOs click on the links to allow them to sign the documents. FUSION can then store the signed document without any scans needed.
- ii. At the steering committee meeting, user security was discussed. One item of discussion was applications' multi-factor dual authentication. The 909 team is analyzing multi-factor authentication and bringing options to the FUSION Sub-committee. The Sub-committee will then review those options and make recommendations based on whether those options promote ease-of-use for CCDs. Because User IDs are commonly shared between users, User ID security is another area of concern within user security. Since there is no formal roll-on/off process, there are former CCD employees or consultants still active in

FUSION. To improve User ID security, there are plans for a process to ensure everyone is mindful of each other's security and everyone's data is secure. Possibly in the December 2021 ACBO Meeting, the Foundation for CCCs will release a recommendation for how to implement this process. The Foundation for CCCs plans to apply their recommendation early next year since that time coincides with slow FUSION activity.

- iii. For assessment updates, two new assessors (Vito Qaqa and Anthony Ortega) were on boarded. Vito started on August 23, 2021 and has experience working on construction projects for primary schools and churches. Vito will be trained at American River College (ARC) and has received positive feedback so far. Anthony, who is from the Rio Hondo School District, will start on September 13 and currently works as a Mechanical/Electrical/Plumbing (MEP) Manager. The assessors' first engagement will be Los Rios CCD, which is planned for this October. The assessment resources will be split between Northern and Southern California to catch up on those areas' assessment cycles, and these assessment resources will be available by the December 2021 ACBO Meeting.
- iv. For cost model updates, the FCI Workgroup recommended hiring a Cost Estimator Consultant. While three firms were contacted, only one firm (Cumming) responded. Cumming gave an estimate of \$59,280 for the first year and \$11,000 ongoing every additional year for updates. Yesterday's recommendation was to get at least two more cost estimator bids for greater competitiveness and include qualifying questions in the Statement of Work for bid evaluation. Rather than wait until the next ACBO meeting, the Foundation for CCCs, due to the large number of steps in this process, wants ACBO approval, in this meeting, to bring in a Cost Estimator Consultant. After the ACBO's approval, the process's steps include working with the Cost Estimator Consultant to update the cost models, the 909 team programming and updating cost models and re-mapping RSMeans data mapping, and the Foundation for CCCs providing the Department of Finance (DOF) with the updated costs. Because the FPU will review FPP's from September 2021 to April 2022, the Foundation for CCCs plans to release the Assessment Module in February 2022, allowing the FPU to review the revised costs and updating the spending plan. Right now, the plan is to get the ACBO to approve more bids to better determine which Cost Estimator Consultant to choose. This allows the Foundation for CCCs to meet the timeline instead of waiting until the December 2021 ACBO meeting. The Foundation for CCCs also requested the ACBO to inform them of any additional cost estimator firms the ACBO members previously worked with. The Foundation for CCCs also mentioned, they would send the ACBO members the Statement of Work if requested. The Foundation for CCCs aims to complete these cost estimator bids in a three to four week timeframe, make a decision based on the available bids, and immediately act on this decision. Following the Foundation for CCCs' explanation of the subject, the ACBO then approved the Foundation for CCCs' request to bring in a Cost Estimator Consultant. In a top-cost scenario, the ACBO believed Cumming would be approved. When considering qualifications, deliverables, and pricing, the ACBO also acknowledged a low bid environment was unlikely.

- v. For FY 2021's budget review, there were no outstanding annual fees, \$278,801 was deposited back into reserves, and the Foundation for CCCs was on-track for the FUSION budget. For FY 2022, 83 of 115 colleges paid the annual fees, and there are \$842,574 in outstanding annual fees. The Foundation for CCCs reached out to those colleges with outstanding annual fees, and those colleges informed them these fees were still being processed. Shirley anticipates all of these fees will be paid by this December. However, Shirley believes the Foundation for CCCs is still on track with FY 2022's FUSION budget.
- vi. For key performance indicator (KPI) metrics, the Foundation for CCCs is experiencing more customer support tickets (41 customer support tickets logged) after their rollout of an enhanced FUSION application. Despite this, there is faster resolution of many of those customer support tickets' issues (39 customer support tickets resolved and closed). There is also a decrease in the number of tickets encountered following the rollout. Prior to the rollout, there were hundreds of outstanding tickets on product issues. After the rollout, only eight tickets are those with high-priority product issues, 53 tickets are those with medium-priority product issues, and three tickets are those with low-priority product issues. Five out of eight (62%) high-priority product issue tickets and 43 out of 53 (81%) medium-priority product issue tickets were resolved, but none of the three low-priority product issue tickets were resolved.
- vii. The total square footage continues to increase across the fiscal years. For the 2020-2021 fiscal year, the total square footage was 91,545,289 square feet, which exceeded the 2019-2020 fiscal year's total square footage of 90,517,080 square feet. This is an estimated 1.14% increase in total square footage. Once the Space Inventory is certified, the Foundation for CCCs will release the fiscal year's total square footage by the December 2021 ACBO Meeting.

B. Chancellor's Office Update – Hoang Nguyen

- At the 2021 CCFC Conference, the Chancellor's Office will hold three separate presentations on capital outlay, FUSION, and climate change and sustainability. Also, while the Chancellor's Office's Facilities Planning Unit is fully staffed, the Chancellor's Office's Fiscal Services Unit plans to hire a new supervisor for apportionments. For the use of lactation rooms in the Room Use Categories/TOP Code, a Room Use Category of 640 will be used for lactation rooms. Hoang will meet with FUSION officials to discuss inputting the lactation rooms' Room Use Category into FUSION, and a final decision on this subject is anticipated for tomorrow.

C. 2023-24 Draft Spending Plan – Hoang Nguyen

- With the help of FUSION development, the Chancellor's Office was able to get FUSION developers to construct a list of submitted projects, which consist of FPPs and IPPs, from the CCDs who submitted their 5 Year Plans so far. From these CCDs, there were 37 FPPs and 132 IPPs submitted to the Chancellor's Office for their review this upcoming cycle. Of those 37 FPPs, 15 FPPs are Category G – To increase instructional and institutional support spaces, while 22 FPPs are Category M – To modernize instructional and institutional support spaces. However, some CCDs have not yet submitted their 5 Year Plans and are currently trying to get BOG approval on those plans. By October, all CCDs are expected to submit their 5 Year Plans. Once that occurs, the Chancellor's Office will receive the full list of submitted FPPs and IPPs.

However, some CCDs' projects within the spreadsheet contain scores above the 200 point limit (ex. Grossmont-Cuyamaca CCD's Gymnasium Replacement's score of 208), possibly indicating errors in the FUSION score calculations. Once all of the CCDs' projects' scores are properly calculated, the highest-scoring projects will receive funding according to points, eligibility, and available funds. Based on Proposition 51's remaining funds (approximately \$29 million), only one or two projects may be funded. The Chancellor's Office plans to meet with the DOF to discuss the use of funds from the other remaining bonds. Of the remaining bonds, there are approximately \$40 million in funds, but there are also some unissued bonds, which may increase the funding amount depending on how much of those unissued bonds' funds go to the CCC system. However, there is still a need to determine if those bonds' funds are available for CCC project funding. The Chancellor's Office will meet with the DOF to discuss the available budget for project funding in fall and winter 2021 since this coincides with the expected timeframe for districts to submit their 5 Year Plans. The amount of funded projects in the spending plan will be ready by spring 2022.

D. Climate Action and Sustainability Framework – Hoang Nguyen

- The previous version of the Climate Action and Sustainability Framework contained 2022 benchmarks and 2025 and 2030 end-goals. The revised edition takes into account how systems are currently overwhelmed by the pandemic by pushing the 2022 benchmarks to 2025 and pushing the 2025 and 2030 end-goals for facilities to 2030 and 2035 respectively. For the time being, the revised edition also takes into account academics when it comes to achieving these goals. Except for a new 2035 end-goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 100% below the 2025 benchmark's baseline, the previous version's goals are still present, but now operate under the new timeframe. Currently, the Climate Action and Sustainability Framework's focus is benchmarking. When carrying out these benchmarks and end-goals, the mindset is getting past the pandemic and moving forward with implementing electric heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems within facilities. The revised Climate Action and Sustainability Framework has not gone to the Climate Action and Sustainability Steering Committee yet for their final approval, but there are plans to discuss this version with them to understand their thoughts on it. Upon hearing the Climate Action and Sustainability Steering Committee's feedback, the document will be further revised accordingly and then brought back for the steering committee's final approval. If the Climate Action and Sustainability Steering Committee supports the new version, the new version will be presented in the September Board Meeting. Within the Chancellor's Office, climate change, due to its impacts on the state's community colleges, will be one of the major focuses over the next couple of years. While these goals may not be finalized at the moment, a broader conversation with other stakeholder groups is likely when it comes to seriously examining climate change.

E. Non-State Supportable Costs – Hoang Nguyen

- The Chancellor's Office recently met with the DOF on non-state supportable costs. For CCC projects, CCDs rely on state-funded and district-funded, state- supportable costs. However, the DOF is noticing incidents in the FPP submission process where CCDs, after adding the former two costs to the JCAF32s, then add non-state-supportable costs. The DOF is also noticing the non-state supportable costs are increasing to where they exceed the maximum threshold allowed, which is 20% of the total project cost. When

that occurs, those CCDs need to go to the State Public Works Board (SPWB) to justify why their FPPs' non-state-supportable costs are exceeding the 20% threshold. For next year's submissions, next year's call letter will mention that any known non-state-supportable cost must be added ahead of time in the JCAF32s by CCDs during the FPP submission process. This allows the DOF to better monitor FPPs' non-state-supportable costs to ensure those costs do not rise above the 20% threshold.

F. Legislative Update

- **Rebekah Cearley – Legislative Advocate**

- i. For student housing, a \$2 billion three-year state program known as the Higher Education Student Housing Grant Program was authorized in a trailer bill for the 2021-22 Budget. Of this \$2 billion, \$500 million is allocated for the 21-22 fiscal year, and \$1.5 million is scheduled for allocation over the next two fiscal years. There is no current information on how the \$500 million will be spent this year, but there are conversations occurring between the Legislature, DOF, and related agencies. According to Rebekah, who is meeting with these legislative officials, final information on where that \$500 million will be spent will be available possibly by September 7. This is because September 3 is the last day to amend bills and current regulations require bills to be in print for 72 hours before they are voted on. This means that if there is going to be a trailer bill containing the Higher Education Student Housing Grant Program, the bill's final language will likely be in print by September 7. The program's \$2 billion funding is for UC systems, CSU systems, and CCCs, but it is not just for student housing. For UCs and CSUs, the funds will go towards projects to increase capacity, which includes student enrollment and housing. For CCCs, increasing capacity ties more towards student housing. Regarding the use of funds for reimbursing expenditures, Rebekah anticipates this policy question will be discussed in terms of its applicability to the program's goal. To those who believe certain projects are not dependent on the program's funds, Rebekah believes additional state dollars through the program's funds could increase those projects' affordability. However, Rebekah is unsure if this program will fund rental subsidies and is unsure about the final amount available for support and technical assistance. Rebekah also believes there will be more focus on the capital side of the program's \$2 billion funding due to the Gann Limit. Most of the program's \$2 billion funding was scored towards keeping state expenditures below the Gann Limit and with this, eliminating the need for tax rebates and automatic K-14 payments. By circumventing Gann Limit requirements for this program, the Legislature avoids creating a formula for spending program funds and can instead use those funds more flexibly. While the program's final version is currently unknown, CCFC is asking for provisions to ensure CCCs do not compete with CSUs and UCs for program funds. The CCFC also wants the program to ensure feasibility studies are eligible for funding. The CCFC also wants greater flexibility on the program's delivery model so that CCCs can use public-private partnerships (P3s) for construction and operation. However, this request, according to Rebekah, has been challenging to work through between the CCFC and legislative officials skeptical of P3s. These officials' skepticisms arise from concerns over labor and the uncertainty of different labor

organizations using P3s. Rebekah is also looking for state-level technical assistance for issues like deal assessments in the program's projects. Rebekah is also wants to streamline these projects' design and construction processes to avoid delays, eliminate potential cost increases, and indirectly reduce student rents since increased costs are often passed down to students through higher rents. Once the trailer bill's final language is printed, the CCFC will inform everyone. The CCFC will also inform everyone when the Legislature approves the bill. September 10 is the last day for the Legislature to pass bills, and October 10 is the last day for the Governor to sign or veto any bills the Legislature passes. Rebekah also expects a flurry of bill-related activity from Governor Newsom as the September 14 Recall Election gets closer.

- ii. This year, there are plans for an in-person CCFC Conference where all state and local mandates are followed to ensure a safe conference. The 2021 CCFC Conference will be held from November 3 to November 5 of this year at the Omni Rancho Las Palmas Resort & Spa in Rancho Mirage, California. Currently, all rooms reserved for CCFC attendance at the resort are occupied, but there are plans to include more hotel rooms in CCFC's hotel room block. The CCFC has a rooming list containing individuals who have made reservations within CCFC's hotel room block at the resort, but are not yet registered for the CCFC Conference. To understand if those individuals with room reservations plan to register for the CCFC Conference, CCFC will notify those individuals to register. Otherwise, the CCFC will have to open up and release those individuals' reserved rooms to someone who will attend the conference. Rebekah asked those experiencing difficulties in booking a room to reach out to her for assistance. Rebekah also mentioned booking outside of the room block is somewhat pricy. In comparison to previous CCFC Conferences, the same number of rooms were booked, but the registration period was opened slightly later than previous conferences. However, there are more conference registrations occurring on a weekly basis, possibly indicating good attendance at the conference. Currently, the CCFC's Trade Show is almost sold out. There are also many sponsors for this year's CCFC Conference.
- iii. The bills for the 2022 bond did not move forward this legislative session, and are now two year bills that will likely come back for discussion in January 2022. According to Rebekah, this offers plenty of time to deal with policy issues and in doing so, a greater likelihood of passing a bond bill for referral on the November 2022 ballot. For CCCs, Rebekah does not expect many issues. One issue Rebekah believes may be discussed for the 2022 bond is master planning for student housing at CCCs. However, Rebekah does not believe discussions on redoing allocation methodologies or the use of CCC funds will occur for the 2022 bond discussions. For the K-12 system, the Joint Legislative Audit Committee approved an audit on the K-12 school facility program's modernization component. There are allegations of unequal fund distribution where funds are disproportionately distributed to schools with higher property values. Because this audit is moving forward, Rebekah believes the audit will impact 2022 bond conversations. The Joint Legislative Audit Committee intends to complete the audit in time for the audit to inform the 2022 bond

discussions. However, doing so means fast-tracking the audit through the state auditor's process. The Joint Legislative Audit Committee already reached out to school districts for data and information to aid in the audit. Nonetheless, the audit's scope and questions are very large. While it is possible the audit does not slow down the 2022 bond discussions, it could make those discussions more fiery and exciting when the Legislature debates the bond bills.

G. Division of State Architects

- **Ida Clair, AIA – State Architect**

- i. The DSA spent approximately \$700 million in plan review for projects in August. In September, the DSA expects to spend approximately \$677 million in plan review for projects. All of the monthly plan review costs are close to \$700 million, which means that while the DSA is busy, they are still able to complete items on time. However, the DSA is starting to get busier and use construction contracts whenever necessary. There are additional approved-for-hire staff at the DSA, and the DSA is in the process of hiring senior construction engineers to manage its workload. As its workload increases, the DSA anticipates busier activity. For September, Oakland is expected to be the busiest area, while San Diego was the busiest area last month. Because projects can be scheduled six to eight weeks in advance, the DSA is already accepting projects for October. Even though October's current plan review costs are almost \$393 million, these costs are expected to increase as more projects are scheduled. Within September and October, the DSA expects Los Angeles, San Diego, and Oakland to get busier, while Sacramento's activity is anticipated to slow down.
- ii. On July 8, 2021, Interpretation of Regulations (IR) EB-4 Rehabilitation Required by Cost: 2019 (CAC) was reissued. CAC refers to the California Administrative Code. To address concerns over IR EB-4's previous version, the reissued version reinstitutes four different methods to establish rehabilitation construction costs. The DSA plans to hire a cost estimator to implement a per-square-foot cost number. This is ideally planned to be in-place by November for use until it is possible to change the 50% threshold regulations into a better measure of how to re-use and re-purpose existing buildings for cost, sustainability, and safety purposes. To encourage discussion on changing this threshold in advance of the 2022 intervening code cycle's regulatory requirements or rulemaking, the DSA wants to create a taskforce. The DSA expects this taskforce to serve as a working group where stakeholders' broad-based input manageably fosters discussion on this subject. This taskforce is planned to begin later this fall or early this winter in 2022 at which point it proceeds through the regulatory process, which is a public process. Ida mentioned the DSA is looking for potential task force members and informed everyone to email her if interested. If these regulations are to be successfully changed in the next rulemaking cycle, they would need approval by the California Building Standards Commission on July 1, 2023. From there, these regulations would go into effect 30 days after approval. Also, IR 11B-6 Accessibility Review for Mechanical (HVAC) Projects was updated on May 27, 2021. These updates aim to modernize the IR and address HVAC projects for COVID-related indoor air quality measures.

- iii. The California Building Code (CBC) Access Rulemaking is in the middle of its 45-day comment period, which began on August 13 and will end on September 27. These proposed CBC regulations are important for CCCs because they relate to scoping for entrances and exterior ground floor exits. The proposed regulations are also important to CCCs because they clarify the provisions around accessible dorms to stairwells are not required to meet multi-story buildings' accessibility requirements unless accessible means of egress are involved. The proposed regulations are scheduled for approval this December, and if approved, they would take effect on January 1, 2023.
- iv. The CalGreen Rulemaking is on the same schedule as the CBC Access Rulemaking for the 45-day comment period, which began on August 13 and will end on September 27. The DSA is required to respond to all comments received for the CBC and CalGreen comment periods. The proposed CalGreen rules contain K-12 public school and CCC requirements around shade trees, CO2 Monitors in new K-12 classrooms, and electric vehicle charging station (EVCS) infrastructure installation for K-12 public schools and CCCs. For EVCS infrastructure installation, a charger installation is required at the time of construction for 20% of parking areas and additions to parking areas. Also, 20% of parking areas and their additions must contain infrastructure for the future installation of chargers, making them electric vehicle (EV)-capable spaces. Of those EV-capable spaces, 5% must install chargers. On September 2021, the July 1 EVCS Accessibility regulations will be available for free and on demand at the DSA Academy Learning Management System (LMS) website.
- v. Currently, the 2022 Code Structural Safety Rulemaking for the 2022 Administrative Code and the 2022 Building Code are not in the 45-day comment period. The proposed code regulations have been submitted and are in processing, but a 45-day comment period for those regulations will soon be advertised. Changes proposed for the 2022 Administrative Code are commencing construction within four years of approval without any extensions or need to make repeated requests for extension. The 2022 Building Code changes involve repealing the early adoption of mass timber and adopting the 2021 International Building Code (IBC) requirements for mass timber. Also proposed are edits to CBC technical requirements for clarity and consistency.
- vi. For the 2022 Fire Code Rulemaking, the State Fire Marshal proposes changes to fire and smoke protection features (Chapter 7 of the Fire Code) and wildland-urban interface (WUI) fire area requirements (Chapter 49 of the Fire Code). The proposed Chapter 7 changes are building owner requirements to maintain an inventory of required fire-resistance-rated construction and construction installed to resist the passage of smoke. The proposed Chapter 7 changes also require annual visual inspections for this construction and proper repair, restoration, or replacement wherever this construction is damaged, breached, or penetrated. The proposed Chapter 49 changes require fire-resistant vegetation for landscaping in Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone areas as well as maintenance of this landscaping as it matures.
- vii. New regulations were approved for the 2022 Energy Code by the Energy Commission on August 11, 2021. However, these regulations will still need to

go to the Building Standards Commission for approval. Once these regulations are approved, they will take effect on January 1, 2023. Among these changes are basing Prescriptive Method and Performance Method energy budgets on heat pump technology for water heating and HVAC systems. The proposed regulations also include changes in conducting energy analysis by considering the use of credits when using fossil fuels for building electrification. For Zones 1 and 16, they can meet requirements through dual fuel use. Also proposed are requirements for onsite or nearby photovoltaics and battery storage for new facilities to support those buildings' power usage. However, this proposed requirement currently does not address cooking or other gas end-uses.

- viii. For upcoming regulatory enforcements, compliance with the Acceptance Test Technician Certification Provider (ATTCP) Program is required for projects submitted after October 1, 2021. This program requires the installing contractor to contract with a third-party Certified Acceptance Test Technician for closeout projects. These technicians test indoor and outdoor lighting and controls and HVAC systems and controls' mandatory requirements. Also, DSA's project inspectors are being trained to ask for those certificates at project closeout. For projects submitted prior to October 1, 2021, acceptance testing is required, but the installing contractor can complete this testing. The acceptance testing's purpose is to ensure nonresidential buildings' installed HVAC and lighting systems operate as designed and comply with the Energy Code. Once the systems are installed, the installing contractor contracts with the Certified Acceptance Test Technician for document inspection where Certificates of Compliance and Certificates of Installation are reviewed. The installing contractor and the technician conduct a construction inspection comparing the approved plans with the actual installation, and documenting any changes in the approved plans. There is also functional testing, which is specific to the equipment type and Energy Code requirements. This testing ensures the systems are installed and the controls are operational. These systems are designed for energy usage by shutting off other systems to conserve energy whenever necessary. For example, lights can automatically go off whenever there is enough daylight, while the HVAC can automatically shut down whenever the windows are opened. Once the acceptance testing is complete, the facility personnel can use the Certificates of Compliance and the Certificates of Installation to annually test the operation and maintenance of all systems.
- ix. On August 26, the DSA held the All-Electric California Schools Kitchen of the Future Webinar where approximately 230 people participated. This webinar was recorded. Once the closed-captioning is complete, the webinar recording will be available later in September on the DSA Academy LMS for free and on demand. The webinar was provided by Frontier Energy, sponsored by PG&E, and the DSA requested the specific creation of this webinar for schools. The webinar is designed to explain how to use induction cooking and all-electric kitchens to create a safer, cooler, and healthier food service. Also, the DSA Academy LMS is now live and contains information on the Project Inspector Recertification course. According to Ida, additional resources will be available

on accessibility and sustainability, and the DSA is trying to conduct its outreach in a manner easily accessible to viewers.

- x. On July 1, 2021, new housing regulations went into effect. These regulations place all public housing into Chapter 11B, but keep private housing in Chapter 11A. Housing in school districts and other places of education fall under Chapter 11B. This includes housing for students, faculties, and other employees because this housing is provided by a Title 2 entity under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and is at a place of education. Alongside these regulations is AB 306, which was chaptered on July 9, 2021. This law requires local jurisdictions to review employee and teacher housing projects, but does not require DSA review for those housing projects. However, the DSA may still provide oversight to ensure housing projects on or near school campuses do not impact site accessibility and life safety requirements. The CBC considers these projects, even if they are single-family, as public housing.
- xi. The DSA's K-12 Cohort ended in June and was quite successful. The DSA still meets with the cohort every three months to monitor successes and provide peer-to-peer support. The New Buildings Institute (NBI) hosts these meetings. For sustainability outreach, the DSA plans to launch a Community College Cohort later this year. The DSA is still examining how this cohort could differ from the K-12 cohort. Ida recommends subscribing to DSA's website for additional information and updates on this cohort. After launching the Community College Cohort, the DSA plans to train additional stakeholders for sustainability outreach. The DSA is also looking to launch a Design Cohort in 2022 following the Community College Cohort's launch. If anyone wants the DSA to obtain information for community colleges as a group, the DSA can reach out and explore additional training partners to obtain this information. The DSA will also feature additional information on net-zero buildings later this month. This information could include data on public schools' net-zero building projects and those schools' transition into net-zero energy and net-zero carbon. For anyone with planned public tours of new facilities, Ida recommends letting the DSA know of these tours by emailing them at DSA-Feedback@dgs.ca.gov. While the DSA is aware of such tours in Sacramento, Ida would like to expand the DSA's awareness of these tours outside of the Sacramento area. Ida also recommends subscribing to the DSA's listserv, which is located at the bottom of the DSA's webpage, for additional information.

H. CCC/IOU

- **CCC/IOU Update – Lisa Hannaman**

1. Willdan, an engineering and energy solutions company, will be the third party administrator for the new construction program. Lisa has slides available along with a link to the website for those interested in applying to the construction program for any new construction efforts. Some issues discussed are how this change will impact the 2-3% within the existing policy, and what kind of letters Willdan can commit to. There are a couple of paths available from Willdan. One path is a construction path with Willdan as a model as well as access to engineering support from a new construction energy perspective. There is also another

construction path where users can utilize their own resources with stipends included. The new construction program isn't like the Savings by Design program. The new construction program does not utilize the Energy Code's Title 24 as its main baseline. While Lisa does not currently have enough details on the program's calculations, she is communicating with Willdan to ensure this program closely aligns with how agencies determine state funding.

2. The CCC/IOU also held a prioritization matrix process where participants ranked opportunities to further refine the CCC/IOU's relationship with community colleges. To gain more perspective on this subject from others in the field, task force, working group, and focus group meetings were also held. Discussions also occurred with separate groups of energy managers, directors, and CBOs for their feedback on what the partnership should look like for at least the coming year. These prioritizations were broken down into program, communication, and management. Based on these prioritizations, a more streamlined approach to energy efficiency and possibly some direct installment activities are favored. There is also a focus on a resiliency programs, battery storage, EVCS systems, building operator certifications, and working with energy education centers on available training. Another priority is an expansion of the fellowship programs. There are also plans for the CCC/IOU to provide technical expertise and support with board-approved sustainability goals, climate change initiatives, and integrating energy master plans with facility master plans. The CCC/IOU also plans for additional staff to assist in project management and closeout. Another priority is leveraging procurement options available through the Foundation for CCCs' CollegeBuys program and possibly expand this. There is also a management focus where the CCC/IOU will provide more information on available funding for CCCs such as grants and IOU programs. There are also plans to offer greater visibility and ongoing progress on the CCC/IOU program's activities. According to Lisa, this can occur through improving CCC/IOU program offerings and the CCC/IOU's website as well as developing a newsletter. There are also plans to increase visibility at the board level through increased awareness of incentives and project statuses. The CCC will continue working with Willdan and the IOU on energy incentives and also plans to discuss this topic with them in the future.

Upcoming Meetings:

December 2, 2021

March 3, 2022

June 2, 2022

September 1, 2022