

FY2008 Sustainability Progress Report Narrative

Agency Name: Department of Corrections (DOC)
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Green Building and Use of Space

Statewide Goals:

[Executive Order 05-01:](#)

- The requirements in Executive Order 05-01 regarding green building are superseded by the High Performance Public Building legislation RCW 39.35D.

[RCW 39.35D:](#)

- Requires all construction or remodeling projects of any occupied or conditioned space larger than 5,000 square feet to conform to the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED™) Silver Standard (or equivalent) [The legislation applies to remodeling projects costing more than 50 percent of the assessed value.]

Definitions:

• [LEED™ certification:](#)

The U.S. Green Building Council, the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED™) Green Building Rating System™ encourages and accelerates global adoption of sustainable green building and development practices through the creation and implementation of universally understood and accepted tools and performance criteria.

The LEED™ certification system is organized into five environmental categories: Sustainable Sites, Water Efficiency, Energy and Atmosphere, Materials and Resources, and Indoor Environmental Quality. An additional category, Innovation and Design, awards points to LEED™ projects that develop new solutions, employ new technologies, educate, or realize exemplary performance in another area.

LEED™ for New Construction ratings are awarded according to the following scale:

- Certified: 26-32 points
- Silver: 33-38 points
- Gold: 39-51 points
- Platinum: 52-69 points

Agency Goals:

Goal: Increase the sustainability of our facilities:

Year 1 - 2004

- Baseline for green building is established
- All new building design and construction beginning in 2003 meets LEED™ Silver standard or better

Year 5 - 2009

- 50 percent of all new building construction meets LEED™ Gold standard or equivalent, 50 percent meets LEED™ Silver
- 50 percent of renovations, remodels and non-building construction incorporate green building elements at a value of 10 percent of overall construction costs

- 10 percent of all new leases are in buildings that meet LEED™ Silver standard or equivalent
- Year 10 - 2014
- All new building construction meets LEED™ Gold standard or equivalent

Agency Actions and Programs:

- Identify capital projects in 10-Year Plan and new leases that should meet LEED™ Silver or Gold standards
- Continue to identify opportunities to incorporate green building elements into existing and new buildings
- Project management staff become LEED™ accredited
- Meet and exceed green building requirements in EO 05-01 and RCW 39.35D
- Move progressively towards higher levels of green building design
- Incorporate green building elements into renovations, remodels and non-building construction
- Move towards lease agreements in buildings that incorporate green building elements, including community corrections offices. Assist General Administration (GA) in their efforts towards this end.
- Pursue LEED™ EB (Existing Building) or ideas therein to operate existing buildings more efficiently

Progress to Date:

- Nine LEED™ buildings have been completed in FY 2008. All nine were certified LEED™ Silver. There are 20 more projects seeking LEED™ certification in some stage of construction or design. A large multiple building complex at Coyote Ridge Correctional Center is scheduled to be completed in October 2008 and expected to achieve campus-wide LEED™ Silver certification.

Barriers and Challenges:

- There are no additional funds provided to build to LEED™ standards. The design and construction community is still getting up to speed with LEED™. Security needs of the correctional setting can be limiting to some green building elements.
- Capital Programs has two project managers that are LEED™ Certified, down from five, due to staff moves. All of the project managers and environmental staff have taken some LEED™ modules/training. Management encourages all project managers to achieve certification, because we believe it will prove beneficial to DOC for future building projects and it is the right thing to do.

Success Factors:

- There are dedicated and innovative people, both at DOC and at other agencies, working on green building, along with many consultants. There are good educational resources available. We are learning from and building on our successes.

Documented Savings:

- None yet documented. However, costs to achieve LEED™ Silver were tracked for two very different buildings at the Monroe Correctional Complex. Costs were an additional 1.6 percent for the 6,000 sq ft maintenance building and additional 1.4 percent for the 77,000 sq ft Intensive Management/Segregation Unit. However, we believe the cost savings will be realized not in the short term, but in the long term as energy and maintenance costs increase.

Related Outcomes:

- Good publicity on our green building efforts.

Buildings (Remodeled or New Construction)

Year (FY)	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Conventional Buildings						4
LEED™ Certified						
LEED™ Silver			1		2	9
LEED™ Gold or Higher			1			
Total LEED Buildings			2		2	9
Total						13

Transportation Fuels & Fleet Management

Statewide Goals:

Fuels:

[Executive Order 05-01](#)

- Reduce petroleum consumption by 20 percent from FY 2003 levels by September 2009.
- Reduce petroleum consumption by 20 percent in the operation of personal vehicles used for state business by September 2009.
- Use minimum 5 percent biodiesel for agency vehicles using diesel, and replace standard diesel with a 20 percent biodiesel blend by 2009.

[43.19.468](#)

- Effective June 1, 2015, all state agencies and local government subdivisions of the state, to the extent determined practicable, are required to satisfy 100 percent of their fuel usage for operating publicly owned vessels, vehicles, and construction equipment from electricity or biofuel.

Fleet:

[Executive Order 02-03:](#)

- Shift to clean energy for vehicles.

[Executive Order 05-01](#)

- Replace pre-1996 light duty vehicles driven more than 2,000 miles a year by January 2008.
- State agencies shall give priority to the purchase and use of hybrid gas/electric and other fuel efficient/low emission and new petroleum efficient technology vehicles, 1992 federal Energy Policy Act (EPACT) standards notwithstanding.
- Freeze Four Wheel Drive (4WD) purchases (exempting those with fuel economy greater than 30 mpg or those purchased for law enforcement or emergency response purposes). All others must be approved by agency director.
- For all agencies with a fleet of 100 or more light-duty vehicles, which do not choose to use GA to manage their fleet, submit a Fleet Management Plan included with your biennial Sustainability Plan. Agencies shall report annually on their progress in implementing their Fleet Management Plan.
- For agencies with less than 100 light-duty vehicles, consider transferring vehicles to or contracting with GA.
- Request fuel efficient, low emission vehicles for employees from commercial vendors.

Definitions:

- Fuel efficient/low emission vehicle: One that achieves more than 30 miles per gallon in fuel efficiency and meets the federal Environmental Protection Agency Tier 2 emission standards
- Light-duty vehicle: One that is under 8,500 pounds gross vehicle weight.

Agency Goals:

Year 1 - 2004

- Baseline for fuel consumption is established
- Alternative (renewable) energy and fuel sources are identified

Year 5 - 2009

- Reduce petroleum use by 20 percent from FY 2003 by September 2009 as per EO 05-01
- Replace diesel with B20 biodiesel by September 2009 as per EO 05-01
- Alternative (renewable) energy and fuel sources continued to be identified

Year 10 - 2014

- 20 percent of our total energy need is provided from renewable sources
- Previous energy and fuel consumption reduction level is maintained

Year 25 - 2029

- 50 percent of our total energy need is provided from renewable sources
- Previous energy and fuel consumption reduction level is maintained

Agency Actions and Programs:

- Set baseline data on fuel use
- Identify sources of biodiesel
- Use biodiesel as a substitute for diesel in fleet vehicles
- Purchase vehicles that use alternative fuels (e.g., hybrid, electric, fuel cell)
- Encourage employees to carpool, take transit, and/or use other forms of commute trip reduction. Use financial incentives
- Purchase alternative vehicles for intra-institution travel (e.g., bicycles, Segway® scooters, electric)
- Prepare a fleet management plan
- Assign a fleet manager
- Establish a system for consistent fleet management tracking agency-wide

Progress to Date:

Vehicle fuel consumption across the 15 facilities overall has on average remained the same between Fiscal 2007 and Fiscal 2008. From Fiscal 2004, consumption has steadily gone down until Fiscal 2008 where it has leveled off.

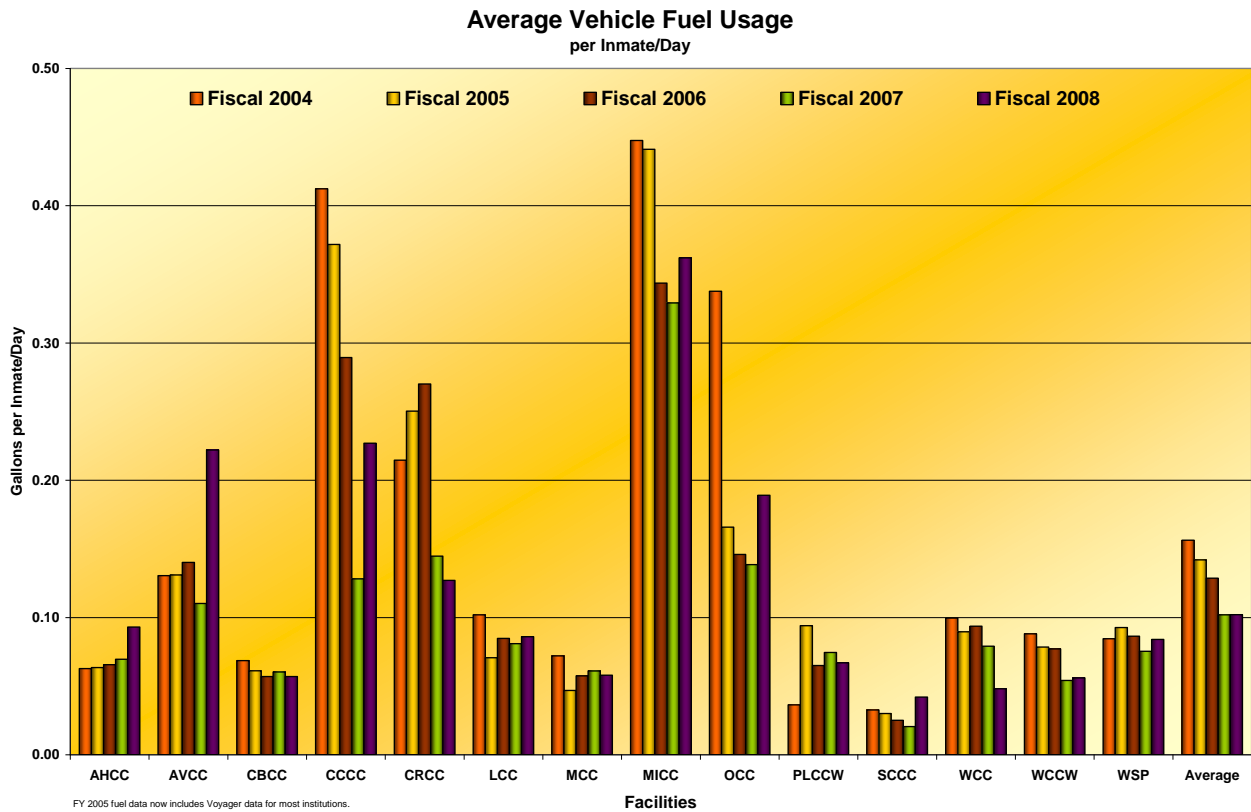
It appears that consumption would have continued to decrease on average if not for several policy changes necessary to comply with accreditation standards which are not in line with fuel reduction efforts.

Differences in consumption between the 15 facilities are best explained by considering the institutions offender population as well as its mission. For example, minimum facilities would tend to have a higher fuel consumption rate per offender due to the fact that the offender population is employed in the community and is supported by a motor pool for transportation to and from the facility. This number will fluctuate as the number of crews increase. Factor in distances the crews must travel to work locations and the fuel consumption can vary dramatically. The distance the crews will travel to location should be considered.

However, the large spikes we see in fuel consumption at Cedar Creek Corrections Center and Olympic Corrections Center are primarily due to a policy change needed for compliance with the American Correctional Association standards regarding segregation units at minimum facilities. As a result all minimum facilities have seen a significant increase in the frequency of offender transport occurrences. The facilities which show the largest impacts in fuel consumptions are those located far from a medium or maximum security facility, and implemented this policy this year.

Fuel use at Larch Corrections Center appears to have increased in part by adding another van for transporting work crews into the field. As part of their mission they have a minimum of two vehicles responding to every fire in the area.

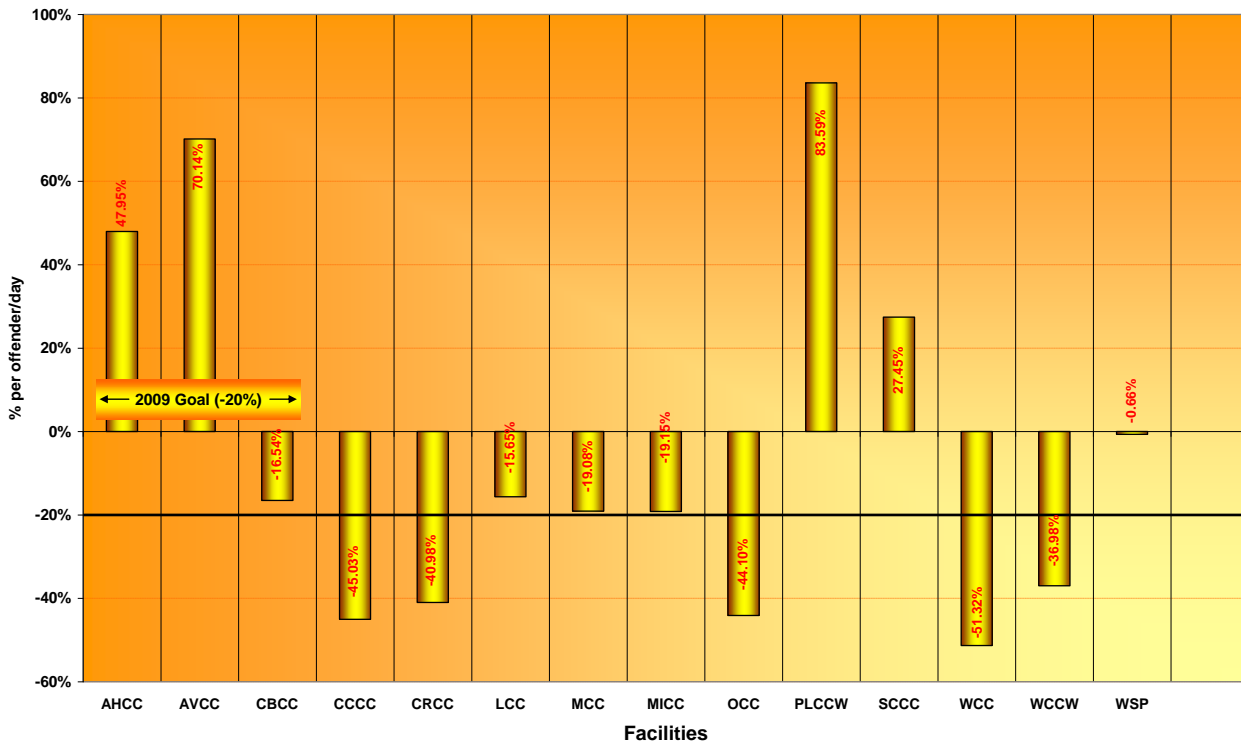
Fuel consumption at the Airway Heights Correctional Center appears to have increased, but these numbers do not accurately reflect the fuel consumption of the facility itself. Over the past year the facility has allowed both the Airway Heights police department as well as Correctional Industries to fill their vehicles from the facilities' pump station making it appear that the facility is consuming more fuel than it is. The police department has stopped fueling at the facility pumps and we should see these consumption numbers decrease for FY 2009 as a result.



Barriers and Challenges:

- The fleet is large and spread out, and managed separately at each facility
- There are no staff dedicated fulltime to fleet management statewide; however there are motor pool managers at each of the large facilities.
- There are still many pre-1996 vehicles in the fleet, though most are driven very little. There are budget constraints preventing the replacement of pre-1996 vehicles at this time.
- Reporting efforts have improved but mileage is not tracked consistently for fleet vehicles, or for personally owned vehicles.

Fuel Reduction Performance
per Inmate/Day - FY2004 Baseline



- Commute Trip Reduction (CTR) programs are not required at all facilities, and not available at many facilities due to isolated locations. Use of CTR, where required, is not fully tracked, and Incentive programs vary by location.
- Fuel purchased at DOT stations is invoiced by region. Therefore we are not able to track it by facility.
- Accuracy of data is a concern, particularly with diesel fuel. Diesel used for vehicles, versus that used for boilers and generators is not always differentiated on invoices.
- Purchase and use of biodiesel at the facilities has decreased due to problems with storage and compatibility with equipment.

Success Factors:

- Purchasing staff are committed to using hybrids or other alternative vehicles whenever possible.
- Travel restrictions and teleconferencing have helped reduce fuel use, as have hybrids.
- The CTR program at Headquarters is well supported.
- The facilities are starting to use electric vehicles for internal maintenance.

Documented Savings:

- From our 2004 benchmark 10 out of 14 facilities reporting have shown fleet fuel reductions ranging from 16 to 51 percent over this period.

Total Gasoline (non-diesel)

Year (FY)	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Ethanol (E85)	No data	0	0	0	6.58	0
Petroleum	No data	399,205	360,475	343,308	331,882	390,879
Total	No data	399,205	360,475	343,308	331,888.58	390,879
Units	X gallons					

Comments: - Data is for Corrections Centers only. - Data does not include fuel purchase through DOT stations.

Diesel Fuel

Year (FY)	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Ultra Low Sulfur * (Highway)	No data	301,674	305,251	245,534	235,201	297,866
Off-Road	No data	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Biodiesel (B100)	No data	0	213	1,536	7,478	1,200
Total	No data	301,674	305,464	247,070	242,679	297,866
Units	X gallons					

Comments:

- Data is for Corrections Centers only. Data does not include fuel purchased through DOT stations.
- *Diesel was not entirely ultra low sulfur for the reporting period, as this has only been required in the last year or so.
- Mileage data was calculated based on fuel use and miles per gallon of the agency fleet. Note prison (Corrections Center) data versus agency wide data.
- Data has not been tracked by vehicle-ownership category

Agency Owned Fleet Size

Year (FY)	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Amount	1,372	1,412	1,392	1,382	1,371	1,265
Units	# of Vehicles					

Comments: Does not include heavy equipment, which average 80 total.

Pre-1996 Vehicles Remaining

Year (FY)	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Amount	No data	No data	No data	No data	397	257
Units	# of vehicles					

Comments:

- Estimate of passenger vehicles; does not include large equipment.
- Pre-1996 vehicles equates to 29 percent of our passenger fleet.
- This is the first year we have been able to access this data.

Vehicles Purchased

Year (FY)	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Conventional					13	56
>30 MPG* (*Hybrids and electric)	13	27	7	23	31	37
4WD (note exception purchases)	No data	No data	0	0	2	0
Total					46	93
Units	# of vehicles purchased					

Comments:

- Past reports have only called for the number of exception purchases of 4WDs. We have not previously tracked purchases of conventional vehicles.

Paper Consumption

Statewide Goals:

- Purchase office paper with a minimum of 30 percent post consumer recycled content by September 1, 2005. Include all white 8.5x11 paper. Provide justification for all purchases of virgin paper. If you have made changes in other paper purchases, please describe at right.
- Reduce use of office paper by 30 percent by September 1, 2009, based on FY 2003 plans
- Increase the percentage of environmentally preferable paper (EPP) purchased to at least 50 percent by Sept. 1, 2006. (EPP is defined as 100 percent recycled content paper with a minimum of 50 percent post consumer waste.)
- Recycle 100 percent of used office paper
- Increase use of post consumer recycled janitorial paper products

Agency Goals:

Year 1 - 2004

- Baseline for paper use and recycled content is established

Year 5 - 2009

- All paper products purchased, including janitorial paper products, are 100 percent recycled content and chlorine free
- Paper use is reduced by 30 percent as per EO 05-01

Year 10 - 2014

- Paper use is reduced by 40 percent

Year 25 - 2029

- Paper use is reduced by 60 percent

Agency Actions and Programs:

- Identify at each location ways to reduce paper use
- Encourage/require purchase of higher content recycled paper in all paper products
- Make duplex copying a departmental standard for all multi-page documents
- Increase purchase and use of products with recycled content
- Increase use of electronic documentation and storage to reduce paper use

Progress to Date:

- Paper use decreased three percent at the 15 prisons. Five corrections centers have reduced use by 20 percent or more.
- All facilities are now using janitorial paper products with at least 50 percent recycled content. Most facilities are using products of 100 percent recycled content.

Barriers and Challenges:

- The process of American Correctional Association (ACA) accreditation is paper intensive.
- Staff and population increases at several facilities have necessitated an increase in paper use.
- Not all printers or copiers have duplex capabilities
- Some inaccuracies with data are suspected

Success Factors:

- Duplex documents have increased where feasible
- Using computer scanning and discs for document storage
- At least one facility set purchase limits, based on average use

Documented Savings:

- Paper use reduced by three percent from the baseline year. At an average cost of \$3.12 per ream, this is a savings of almost \$8,000.

Paper Purchased (8.5 x 11)

Year (FY)	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Virgin	No Data	27,758	2,055	1,744	38	0
30-50 percent recycled	No Data	59,417	66,198	71,985	71,120	46,265.6
100 percent recycled / EPP	No Data	0	12,591	8,051	10,503	37,847.6
Total	No Data	84,175	80,844	81,780	81,661	84,113.2
Units		X reams				

Comments: For the 15 prison facilities only.

Toxics Reduction

Statewide Goals:

- Adopt measures to reduce use of equipment, supplies and other products that contain persistent toxic chemicals.

Agency Goals:

Year 1 - 2004

- Baseline for hazardous waste disposal is established
- Baseline for herbicide and pesticide use is established
- Baseline for sustainably grown food purchased or prepared in facility kitchens is established

Year 5 - 2009

- Major facilities reduce generation of hazardous waste by 50 percent
- 100 percent of all kitchen, janitorial, floor care, and laundry products are environment-friendly
- Construction and consumable products contracts reducing or prohibiting materials containing PBTs (Persistent, bioaccumulative toxins) and other toxins are implemented where able
- 20 percent of food served in facilities is sustainably grown
- 50 percent of CI materials are sustainable, non-toxic or environment-friendly
- Major facilities reduce generation of hazardous waste to levels below 220 lbs/month each

Year 10 - 2014

- Purchase of construction materials and consumable products containing PBTs and other toxins is 90 percent eliminated
- All chemical pesticides and herbicides are replaced with safer alternatives
- 40 percent of food served in facilities is sustainably grown
- 90 percent of CI materials are sustainable, non-toxic or environment friendly

Year 25 - 2029

- 100 percent of food served in facilities is sustainably grown
- 100 percent of CI materials are sustainable, non-toxic, or environment-friendly
- 100 percent of products purchased and produced are sustainable
- 100 percent of hazardous waste generation is eliminated

Agency Actions and Programs:

- Identify construction materials and consumable products that contain persistent bioaccumulative toxins (PBTs) and other toxics
- Identify environment-friendly products that can substitute for unfriendly products
- Collect information on chemical herbicides and pesticides used in the Department's farming and landscaping programs
- Provide list of suitable alternatives for herbicides and pesticides
- Reduce materials that off-gas toxins to indoor air
- Identify sustainable materials and processes for CI manufacturing
- Understand current toxic material use and hazardous waste generation
- Develop plans for elimination of toxic materials, especially PBTs, in: construction, foods, office products, furnishings, vehicles, and grounds maintenance.
- Work towards progressive incorporation of sustainably grown foods into facility menus
- Correctional Industries works toward using sustainable products
- Work progressively towards reduced use of flammable, toxic, and caustic materials
- All facilities become Small Quantity Generators (SQG) of hazardous waste
- Identify integrated pest management practices to replace use of chemical pesticides and herbicides
- Gardeners obtain certification in Integrated Pest Management where available

- Facility chemical review committees established to review and advise regarding all chemical purchases
- Support ACA accreditation by limiting flammable, toxic or caustic materials with a HMIS rating of two or higher

Progress to Date:

- This has been a difficult area to get data on. So far, we have tracked this goal via hazardous waste disposal. Hazardous waste disposal has increased again in 2008 due to the continued disposal of old chemicals, though still less than the baseline year. Clean up was driven by the ACA accreditation process that stipulates control and tracking of hazardous substances. The ACA accreditation process has also encouraged finding less hazardous products, to reduce tracking needs.
- An integrated pest management plan is being developed to reduce or eliminate the use of toxic herbicides at facilities. It is particularly important and challenging to address grounds in the facility perimeter area where mechanical means cannot be used to maintain necessary weed suppression.
- Chemical Review Committees are in place at many facilities, to screen hazardous product requests
- Most prisons have switched to the use of Portion Pac® cleaning products, using some of their Green Seal certified products
- Many prisons grow produce without pesticides; typically this food is donated to local food banks, as it is not enough to feed the entire prison population, though in two locations it supplements meals on site
- The barium free powder coating process in use at the metal furniture paint shop has been adopted at a second facility powder coating furniture

Barriers and Challenges:

- The cost of sustainably grown food is prohibitive, and also not readily available through GA contracts.
- Reducing pesticides and herbicides at prisons is very difficult due to the security need to keep fence lines clear.
- We do not have staffing ability to get an accurate baseline on hazardous products.
- Credit card purchasing can circumvent chemical control processes in place.

Success Factors:

- Replaced many toxic chemicals with less toxic products.
- Some facilities have chemical review committees to approve all chemicals used on site.

Documented Savings:

- Have not documented cost savings, but disposal of less hazardous waste does save money.
- Being small quantity generators saves considerable staff time and effort.

Additional Notes

Hazardous Waste Disposed

Year (FY)	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Amount	No data	23,940	20,092	5,883	21,440	26,943
Units	X pounds					

Energy Consumption

Statewide Goals:

[Executive Order 05-01:](#)

- Reduce energy purchases by 10 percent from FY 2003 by September 1, 2009 through energy conservation programs and the use of on-site renewable resources.

[Executive Order 02-03:](#)

- Minimize energy use.
- Shift to clean energy for facilities.

Agency Goals:

Year 1 - 2004

- Baseline for fuel consumption is established
- Alternative (renewable) energy and fuel sources are identified

Year 5 - 2009

- Reduce energy use by 10 percent from FY 2003 by September 1, 2009 as per EO 05-01
- Alternative (renewable) energy and fuel sources continued to be identified

Year 10 - 2014

- 20 percent of our total energy need is provided by renewable sources
- Previous energy and fuel consumption reduction level is maintained

Year 25 - 2029

- 50 percent of our total energy need is provided from renewable sources
- Previous energy and fuel consumption reduction level is maintained

Agency Actions and Programs:

- Set baseline data on energy and fuel use
- Turn down thermostats and hot water heaters
- Re-lamp facilities with more efficient bulbs and ballasts
- Explore renewable power
- Increase boiler efficiencies
- Utilize meters and utility company data
- Understand current energy and fuel use and plan for shifting to alternative energy and fuel sources
- Fund the purchase of wind and other green power for electrical generation to replace traditional sources
- Incorporate natural heating and lighting systems into office spaces and living units
- Incorporate new energy technologies into building construction
- Incorporate solar energy and other on-site renewable resources wherever feasible on existing buildings and new construction
- Incorporate performance contracting for energy conservation
- Work collaboratively with local energy providers to fund initiatives

Progress to Date:

- Re-lamping is completed or in progress at many facilities.
- Energy Performance Contracts (ESCo) are in place at five facilities.
- Purchasing green power at one facility .
- Award winning heat pump system in new warehouse.
- Continue to research renewable power options including wood-waste cogeneration units, partnering in a compost fueled boiler, solar and wind power. A solar roof membrane has been

installed at the Coyote ridge corrections center. The CRCC photovoltaic panels cover an area of 16,929 sq ft and will produce 77.76 kW peak electrical output.

- Energy use has decreased at seven facilities, from 2 to 16 percent. Unfortunately, total energy use has increased, but total energy use per square foot has decreased slightly (1.4 percent).

Barriers and Challenges:

- Insufficient meters to track data.
- Inconsistencies and potential data errors.
- Costs of renewable power are not competitive with traditional power sources.

Success Factors:

- Same as above in progress: Re-lamping, energy performance contracts.

Documented Savings:

- Avoided costs at seven facilities as a result of reduced energy use.

Total Electricity

Year (FY)	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Conventionally Purchased	126,320,701	128,120,144	129,788,838	129,504,145	136,278,151	133,001,446
Green Electricity	0	0	0	62,332	70,000	38,667
Self-Generated (ex: backup)						
Total	126,320,701	128,120,144	129,788,838	129,566,477	136,348,151	133,040,113
Units	X kWh					

Natural Gas

Year (FY)	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Amount	6,739,847	7,192,602	7,127,285	7,108,649	7,330,259	8,132,578.1
Units	X therms					

Fuel Oil and Propane

Year (FY)	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Amount	1,383,737	1,344,043	1,381,238	1,346,900	1,380,025	1,287,309.5
Units	X gallons					

Water Consumption

Statewide Goals:

[Executive Order 02-03:](#)

- Minimize water use.

Agency Goals:

Year 1 - 2004

- Baseline for water consumption and wastewater discharge is established

Year 5 - 2009

- Total non-reclaimed water use is reduced by 20 percent

Year 10 - 2014

- Total non-reclaimed water use is reduced by 40 percent

Year 25 – 2029

- Total non-reclaimed water use is reduced by 60 percent

Agency Actions and Programs:

- Set baseline data on water use and wastewater discharge
- Install water meters
- Quickly identify and repair leaks in water distribution system
- Identify new water saving technology
- Research and implement water recycling options for laundry facilities
- Research and purchase water saving equipment for dishwashing and laundry facilities
- Install low flow fixtures
- Identify uses and examine opportunities for reclaimed wastewater treatment plant effluent
- Use non-potable water for irrigation
- Understand current water use and develop plans for conservation, rainwater capture, reuse, and reclamation
- Eliminate unnecessary water use and water waste
- Incorporate rainwater collection systems, and use designs in new construction when feasible
- Replace thirsty landscaping with less water demanding designs; let grass go dormant
- Reuse wastewater treatment plant effluent where feasible

Progress to Date:

- We have reduced overall water by 4 percent

Barriers and Challenges:

- Funding challenges in fixing or replacing leaking pipes once they are detected. Projects require significant planning and budgeting time to fix leaks once they are located.
- Offenders have no desire to save water, and will often waste it.
- Can't use ultra low flow toilets for offenders as they flush inappropriate items that create clogs.

Success Factors:

- Reduced irrigation of lawns.
- Use more low flow fixtures where feasible
- The laundry rinse water reuse piloted at one facility is now being installed in another laundry.
- Rainwater capture in place at three facilities, for irrigation, and toilet flushing.
- Leak repair efforts underway at two older facilities.

Documented Savings:

- Nine facilities have shown water savings – one up to 50 percent reduction. We have an overall water use reduction of 4 percent.

Water Used

Year (FY)	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Amount	No Data	890,209,212	846,072,441	874,598,080	894,526,729	858,039,893
Units	X gallons	□ ICCF (hundreds of cubic feet)				

Comments: No decrease from the baseline year. We track wastewater discharge, where numbers are available.

Education and Outreach

Statewide Goals:

[Executive Order 02-03](#)

- Institutionalize sustainability as an agency value
- Raise employee awareness of sustainable practices in the workplace

Agency Goals:

Year 1 - 2004

- Presentations and trainings are developed
- Staff education begins

Year 3 - 2007

- Sustainability website, core competencies and award in place
- 25 percent of agency respondents answer educational survey correctly

Year 5 - 2009

- 50 percent of agency respondents answer educational survey correctly
- Presentations updated to reflect evolution of sustainability efforts

Year 10 - 2014

- 75 percent of agency respondents answer educational survey correctly
- Presentations updated to reflect evolution of sustainability efforts

Year 25 - 2029

- 100 percent of agency respondents answer educational survey correctly
- Cultural shift has occurred: training on sustainability is no longer required

Agency Actions and Programs:

- Implementation of interagency program with the Evergreen State Collage called “Sustainable Prisons Sustainable Lives” to enhance sustainable operation, identify and implement new sustainable operations, carry out research on sustainable topics, provide seminars and other scientific outreach materials and provide training and educational opportunities for offenders and staff
- Biennial sustainability training/ educational survey /tied in with plan update
- Training on sustainability for staff in key functions, with regular refresher
- Onsite training provided at staff meetings
- Specific presentations on sustainability
- Use the Communiqué and other DOC publications to disseminate information on sustainability
- Sustainability plan, report, and success stories posted on the Department’s website
- Sponsor sustainability events
- Obtain coverage in local press regarding the DOC sustainability efforts and successes

- Raise awareness throughout the DOC on the value of reducing energy, fuel, water and toxic use, reducing waste, and green building
- Development of sustainability performance measures in performance development plans
- Development of sustainability policy
- Development of subject matter experts within the DOC
- As part of Annual Agency Awards, create a sustainability award for recognizing employees, groups, or institutions who have provided significant contributions toward a more sustainable way of doing business
- Encourage management to issue clear directives or mandates on sustainability objectives that lend themselves readily to that approach (e.g., buying recycled paper)
- Participation in planning, information sharing, and problem solving with other government agencies to establish a collaborative framework for achieving sustainability within the larger community
- Include sustainability in Core Competencies for all employees

Progress to Date:

- DOC sustainability successes have received attention in local, regional, and national publications
- Sustainability training is included at some facilities during the staff's annual training
- Individual facility sustainability reports were prepared for each of the 15 facilities, containing detailed tracking of utility use

Barriers and Challenges:

- Facility staff often lacks time to work on sustainability related projects

Success Factors:

- Support from administration for a full-time sustainability coordinator
- Sustainability efforts bring DOC positive publicity
- Strong agency wide support to improve sustainability across the agency

Additional Notes

How is your agency engaging the community in its sustainability efforts?

Some facilities donate materials to the local community such as garden produce.

How is your agency leading by example to motivate positive change?

- DOC has a fulltime sustainability coordinator who is active in the statewide group, and strives to share DOC experience with others, in order to increase sustainability efforts throughout the state.

DOC	FY2008 average monthly Offender population	FY2008 Total Square Footage	FY2008 Not Reported Square footage	FY2007 Electricity kWh	FY2008 Electricity kWh	percent change	FY2007 Natural Gas Therms	FY2008 Natural Gas Therms	percent change	FY2007 Fuel Oil Gallons	FY2008 Fuel Oil Gallons	FY2008 Propane Gallons	percent change	FY2008 Biomass volume	FY2008 Biomass units	Onsite renewable generated in kWh	FY2008 Energy Offsets purchased in kWh	FY08 Potable Water Usage in gallons
TOTALS	15,685	7,252,678.0		136,615,901.0	133,040,113.0	-3%	7,330,259.0	8,132,578.1	10%	1,018,386.0	1,015,090.7	308,818.7	10%					858,039,892.500
AHCC	2,097	702,183.0	0.0	16,415,708.0	15,914,332.0	-3%	1,029,349.0	1,030,566.0	0%			0.0		0.0	0	0	0	137,259,080.000
AVCC	119	135,650.0	0.0	1,641,015.0	1,175,520.0	-40%	31,529.0	36,800.0	14%		348.0	0.0		NA	NA	NA	NA	2,618,317.000
CBCC	886	454,997.0	0.0	7,244,589.0	7,024,794.0	-3%	0.0	0.0		265,368.0	278,733.0	0.0		0.0	0	0	0	46,692,568.000
CCCC	402	148,963.0	0.0	2,609,660.0	2,386,280.0	-9%	0.0	0.0			6,183.0	160,604.0		0.0	0	0	0	17,964,068.000
CRCC	614	149,423.0	0.0	4,518,067.0	2,792,310.0	-62%	168,386.0	399,050.0	58%			48.0		0.0	0	0	0	35,183,676.000
LCC	417	142,742.0	0.0	3,053,782.0	3,279,353.0	7%	0.0	0.0		81,834.0	76,998.0	0.0		0.0	0	0	0	18,831,411.000
MCC	2,468	1,339,697.0	0.0	22,775,583.0	22,776,798.0	0%	1,652,642.0	1,817,472.5	9%	5,771.0	16,042.0			0.0	0	0	0	174,094,756.000
MCCCW	102	70,021.0		947,998.0	1,102,086.0	14%	0.0				20,356.0	16,243.9						4,596,504.000
MICC	1,290	993,389.0	0.0	20,342,291.0	20,019,025.0	-2%	4,994.0	4,605.0	-8%	665,413.0	554,733.7	2,150.0		0.0	0	0	0	110,586,000.000
OCC	366	115,646.0	0.0	2,111,298.0	2,156,026.0	2%	0.0	0.0			29,379.0	126,893.8		0.0	0	0	0	31,145,332.000
PLCCW	369	180,497.0		2,047,007.0	2,023,926.0	-1%	132,508.0	145,733.0	9%									17,065,535.000
SCCC	1,888	644,815.0	0.0	13,867,989.0	13,641,224.0	-2%	722,351.0	854,158.0	15%		22,800.0	479.0		0.0	0	0	0	64,586,376.000
WCC	1,833	682,877.0	0.0	8,595,600.0	8,830,200.0	3%	1,214,633.0	1,316,638.0	8%		0.0	2,400.0		0.0	0	0	0	66,495,800.000
WCCW	868	343,909.0	0.0	6,975,100.0	5,866,190.0	-19%	455,766.0	504,297.6	10%		934.0	0.0		0.0	0	0	0	25,960,469.500
WSP	1,966	1,147,869.0	0.0	23,470,214.0	24,052,049.0	2%	1,918,101.0	2,023,258.0	5%		8,584.0	0.0		0.0	0	0	0	104,960,000.000

FY08 Transportation Fuel, Vehicle Miles Traveled and Fleet

Gasoline Report all gallons of gasoline purchased for vehicle use. Gasoline used for heating should be reported in the Energy section.

E85 Report ethanol only if purchased at the E85 blend level (85% ethanol, 15% petroleum gasoline). Most gasoline in WA State is E10 already.

Petroleum Diesel Report all gallons of conventional diesel purchased for vehicle use (report fuel used for heating/energy in energy reporting)

Biodiesel Report only the amount of B100 your agency purchases in bulk, example: (if you purchase 100 gallons of B10 then only report 10 gallons of B100)
Report biodiesel purchased from WSDOT in the narrative Word document only

Aviation Report all gallons of aviation fuel purchased

Vehicle A passenger-carrying vehicle which has a primary duty for shuttling employees, not deliver equipment, etc.

Vessel Boats, ships, ferries that are run on state business (report fuel use separately if possible)

Agency Leased (MP Perm) A vehicle that is leased from the GA State Motor Pool by an agency for long-term use.

Agency Owned (AOV) A vehicle that is purchased and owned by an agency. (The agency retains the title and/or is registered as the owner.)

GA Fleet (MP) General Administration's Daily use Motor Pool; utilized by agencies for short term trip rentals.

Daily Trips

Personally

Owned (POV)

Personally Owned Vehicles that are used for state business. Calculate miles by dividing total dollars spent by rate of agency reimbursement per mile. Calculate gallons of gas from POV by dividing POV miles by a 20.26 rate of fuel economy.* If

your agency does not use POV please place N/A in cell P19.

Data separated for analysis

New data separated for better analysis

Agency Name	FY2008 Gasoline Agency Leased (MP Perm)	FY2008 Gasoline GA Fleet (MP Daily Trips)	FY2008 Gasoline Agency Owned (AOV)	FY2008 E85 (Ethanol) purchased for vehicle use	FY2008 Petroleum Diesel purchased for vehicle use	FY2008 Bulk Pure Biodiesel (B100) purchased for vehicles	FY2008 Gasoline purchased for vessels	FY2008 E85 (Ethanol) purchased for vessels	FY2008 Diesel purchased for vessels	FY2008 Biodiesel purchased for vessels	FY2008 Fuel purchased for aviation	FY2008 Agency Leased Vehicles Miles Traveled (MP Perm)	FY2008 GA Fleet Miles Traveled (MP Daily Trips)	FY2008 Agency Owned Vehicle (AOV) Miles Traveled	FY2008 Personally Owned Vehicle Miles Traveled (POV)	FY2008 Gasoline calculated from POV reimbursement (20.26 avg fuel economy)	FY2008 Number of 4WD exception vehicles purchased	FY2008 Total Gasoline	FY2008 Total Diesel	FY2008 Total Miles Traveled
DOC	7,567	2,946	1,093,338	0	104,450	5,088	0	0	130,021	0	0	191,036	79,385	0	574,411	28,352		1,132,203	239,559	844,832

*Table 49. Light-Duty Vehicle Miles per Gallon by

Technology Type http://www.eia.doe.gov/oiaf/aec/supplement/sup_tran.xls

Energy Information Administration's Annual Energy Outlook 2008 report <http://www.eia.doe.gov/oiaf/aec/>

POV reimbursement rates current and historic

Effective 7/1/08	.585 per mile
1/1/08 through 6/30/08	.505 per mile
1/1/07 through 12/31/07	.485 per mile
1/1/06 through 12/31/06	.445 per mile
9/15/05 through 12/31/05	.485 per mile

FY08 Paper Consumption If these supplies are purchased through Central Stores, they can provide a purchase report for your agency.

Paper definitions

Office paper Paper that is purchased already cut to 8.5 x 11 inches for use in printers and copiers

Virgin Paper that is made from 100 percent non-recycled fibers

30-40% recycled content Paper that is made with 30-40 percent post-consumer recycled fibers

100% recycled content Paper that is made with 100 percent recycled content with at least 50% post-consumer recycled fibers

Janitorial Toilet tissue, paper towels used in restrooms and coffee/break rooms.

White Office Paper Pounds of white office paper that is recycled through a service. Recycling on Capital Campus is reported by GA.

Not required by EO but please input if you have it

Agency	FY2008 Virgin office paper (reams)	FY2008 30 -40% recycled content office paper (reams)	FY2008 50% recycled content office paper (reams)	FY2008 100% recycled content office paper (reams)	FY2008 Recycled Content Janitorial paper products (cases)	FY2008 Virgin Janitorial paper products (cases)	FY2008 Office Paper recycled (tons)	FY2008 Garbage sent to landfill (tons)	FY2008 Material composted (tons)	FY2008 Other Material recycled (tons)
Totals	0	34,478	11,788	39,812	61,268	0	233	6,563	932	2,444
AHCC	0	6491	0	3517	9,909	0	16.69	706.3	0	147.00
AVCC	0	0	1044	0	0	0	0.86	75.0		0.00
CBCC	0	1791	2943.6	808.56	3,564	0	52.74	415.4	0	108.41
CCCC	0	0	0	1652	783	0	5.20	90.7	25.92	28.77
CRCC	0	2499	0	1310	1,831	0	33.00	391.0	0	172.00
LCC	0	84	0	4558	699	0	0.00	114.2	70.46	24.24
MCC	0	0	7800	7260	8,780	0	25.20	1,053.9	0	356.70
MCCCW	0				557			88.8		85.00
MICC	0	0	0	6834	6,981	0	15.21	920.3	0	299.22
OCC	0	0	0	1,308	480	0	0.00	reports with CBCC	381.8	reports with CBCC
PLCCW	0			1,964	1,964					
SCCC	0	9406	0	0	9,401	0	0.00	843.0	154.24	207.19
WCC	0	8281	0	0	4,700	0	36.65	677.3	0	231.71
WCCW	0	5926	0	0	4,674	0	20.30	381.6	0	0.00
WSP	0	0	0	10600	6,945	0	26.95	805.1	300	784.00