STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Capital Outlay Budget Change Proposal (COBCP) - Cover Sheet
DF-151 (REV 07/21)

Fiscal Year	Business Unit	Department	Priority No.
2026-27	4440	Department of State Hospitals	1

Budget Request Name	Capital Outlay Program ID	Capital Outlay Project ID
4440-042-COBCP-2026-GB	4395	0016314

Project Title
Patton: Electrical Infrastructure Upgrade

Project Status and Type
Status: ☒ New ☐Continuing Type: ☒Major ☐ Minor

Project Category *(Select one)*

☒CRI *(Critical Infrastructure)*	☐WSD *(Workload Space Deficiencies)*	☐ECP *(Enrollment Caseload Population)*	☐SM *(Seismic)*
☐FLS *(Fire Life Safety)*	☐FM *(Facility Modernization)*	☐PAR *(Public Access Recreation)*	☐RC *(Resource Conservation)*

Total Request (in thousands)	Phase(s) to be Funded	Total Project Cost (in thousands)
$ 1,757	Preliminary Plans	$ 61,695

Budget Request Summary

The Department of State Hospitals (DSH) requests $1,757,000 General Fund for the preliminary plans phase of the DSH-Patton Electrical Infrastructure Upgrade project. To support the electrical demands necessary to maintain existing critical services at a 24/7 patient care facility, this project upgrades the medium and high-voltage distribution infrastructure and modernizes low-voltage systems in each building through the replacement of obsolete panels and wiring. In addition, the project will install housed emergency generators with associated fuel systems to provide reliable auxiliary power. The upgrade will significantly improve the efficiency and resiliency of Patton's electrical distribution system.

Requires Legislation	Code Section(s) to be Added/Amended/Repealed	CCCI
☐ Yes ☒ No		10418

Requires Provisional Language	Budget Package Status
☐ Yes ☒ No	☐ Needed ☐ Not Needed ☒ Existing

Impact on Support Budget

One-Time Costs	☐ Yes	☒ No	Swing Space Needed	☐ Yes	☒ No
Future Savings	☐ Yes	☒ No	Generate Surplus Property	☐ Yes	☒ No
Future Costs	☐ Yes	☒ No			

If proposal affects another department, does other department concur with proposal? ☐ Yes ☐ No
Attach comments of affected department, signed and dated by the department director or designee.

Prepared By	Date	Reviewed By	Date
Robert Horsley		Sean Hammer	
Department Director	**Date**	**Agency Secretary**	**Date**
Stephanie Clendenin		Kim Johnson	

Department of Finance Use Only

Principal Program Budget Analyst	Date submitted to the Legislature
Randy Katz	01/09/2026

A. COBCP Abstract:

The Department of State Hospitals (DSH) requests $1,757,000 General Fund for the preliminary plans phase of the DSH-Patton Electrical Infrastructure Upgrade project. This project upgrades the medium and high-voltage distribution infrastructure and modernizes low-voltage systems in each building through the replacement of obsolete panels and wiring. In addition, the project will install housed emergency generators with associated fuel systems to provide reliable auxiliary power. Total project costs are estimated at $61,695,000 which includes preliminary plans ($1,757,000), working drawings ($3,441,000) and construction ($56,497,000). The construction amount includes $46,492,000 for the construction contract, $3,254,000 for contingency, $4,257,000 for architectural and engineering services, and $2,494,000 for other project costs. The current project schedule estimates preliminary plans to commence July 2026 and be completed in June 2027. Working drawings are scheduled to begin in July 2027 and be completed in April 2029. Construction is scheduled to begin in May 2029 and be completed in March 2032.

B. Purpose of the Project:

Much of DSH-Patton's electrical distribution and emergency power infrastructure was installed several decades ago and is approaching the end of its expected service life.

Historical peak load data from 2018, 2019, and 2020 indicate that total campus electrical demand on hot days can reach approximately 3700 kilowatts (kW). The three existing emergency generators have a combined capacity of 2,250 kW, resulting in a 1,450-kW capacity shortfall. While the recently completed main kitchen building includes a dedicated 450-kW generator capable of servicing its emergency loads independently, this generator does not offset the capacity deficiency associated with the three aging 750-kW campus generators. During cooler months, average evening electrical demand remains near 2,000 kW, underscoring the limited operational margin of the existing system.

DSH-Patton is expected to remain operational for the next 50 years. Current emergency generators are nearing the end of their life and do not provide sufficient capacity to support long-term campus operations. The proposed upgrade will significantly improve the efficiency and resiliency of DSH-Patton's electrical distribution system by addressing the following:

- **Facility Life Expectancy:** Upgrade emergency power generation systems will align with the long-term life expectancy of the facility.
- **Reduce Outage Risk:** Additional capacity will mitigate the growing risk of power outages driven by rising temperatures and extreme climate events at DSH-Patton's Inland Empire location. Increased emergency generator capacity ensure the maintenance of hospital operations during electrical brownouts and blackouts.
- **Patient Health and Safety:** Maintaining continuous power to patient buildings ensures uninterrupted air conditioning. Many patients rely on psychotropic medications and cannot adequately regulate body temperature, placing them at heightened risk of heat-related medical emergencies during power interruptions.

C. Relationship to the Strategic Plan:

This proposal is consistent with DSH's mission and goals. DSH's mission is to provide evaluation and treatment for individuals with complex behavioral health needs in a safe, equitable, and responsible manner, by leading innovation and excellence across a continuum of care. This mission is supported by the five goals of safety for all, great workplace, innovative treatment and forensic evaluation, operational excellence, and an integrated behavioral health continuum.

The DSH mission of providing treatment in a safe and responsible manner and the goal of providing a safe environment is jeopardized when the physical environment is impaired and/or not in compliance with policies, regulations, and statutes. Completion of this project will enable the department to provide

a safe environment and reliable care that addresses the patients' physical as well as psychological needs.

D. Alternatives:

Alternative #1: Four (4) 1,500 kW generators in new building. Paralleling switchgear and above ground fuel tank in existing building

Pros:

- Smaller number of generators
- Less maintenance cost.
- Smaller number of generators will have a shorter synchronization time
- Smaller footprint for generator sets
- Smaller footprint for paralleling switchgear
- New generator building will be better suited for larger generator size.

Cons:

- A single generator failure will result in a larger percentage of emergency power loss.
- Replacing a single generator will be at higher cost.
- Large generators (over 1,000 kW) may have longer lead time for delivery and manufacturing, mostly due to increased demand.

Alternative #2 Six (6) 900 kW generators in new building. Paralleling switchgear and above ground fuel tank in existing building.

Pros:

- Smaller generators (Less than 1,000 kW) have a shorter lead time for delivery and manufacturing.
- Replacing a single generator will be at a lower cost.
- A single generator failure will result in a smaller percentage of emergency power loss.

Cons:

- Five generators will take longer to synchronize vs. three generators.
- Larger quantity of generators will require larger generator building size.
- Higher maintenance costs due to more system components
- Larger footprint due to more system components

Alternative #3 Maintain Status Quo

Pros:

- The state will not need to expend funds for project.
- DSH staff time will not be needed to coordinate design and construction activities.

Cons:

- DSH-Patton will continue to see increase power consumption without an adequately sized code required emergency power supply.
- Maintenance costs will continue to increase as aged systems and components fail.
- Additional costs for temporary generator rentals during generator repairs
- The current undersized generator system results in the inability to provide electricity to the hospital during power outages, which leads to patient health risks and serious safety and security issues.
- The hospital may be subject to fines, citations, and findings by Licensing and the loss of accreditation with the Joint Commission.

E. Recommended Solution:

1. Which alternative and why?

DSH recommends **Alternative #1** – Upgrades to all elements outlined in the DSH-Patton Electrical Infrastructure, based on the findings from the draft study/budget package. The study/budget package provides a list of critical items to be corrected, ranked in order of operational priority, that will identify the scope and cost of the improvements needed to equip DSH-Patton with reliable electrical infrastructure and service.

2. Detailed scope description.

The scope of services was determined by the budget package and includes the following:

- New generators and above ground fuel tanks to meet regulatory requirements.
- New building to house the new generator system.
- Upgraded Hospital Electric Infrastructure.
- New switchgear.
- Normal power and emergency power transfer switches, load shedding equipment, conduits/ducts, manholes, vaults, meters.

Four 1,500 kW generators at 4,160 volts are proposed. Three of the generators will provide 4,500 kW of power required to supply 125 percent of the power required by the facility buildings and the fourth one will be used as a redundant unit. The new generators will be installed in a new building west of the steam plant. The existing Building E, west of the steam plant, will be demolished to make room for the new generator building.

In addition to generators, the scope includes a paralleling switchgear and additional above-ground fuel storage tanks. A newly installed generator control panel shall be interfaced with the new paralleling gear for controlling the generator and 5 kilovolt (kV) feeder breakers on the main 5 kV switchgear. The existing generator building is large enough to be reconfigured to accommodate these components associated with the emergency generator system, but will need modifications for seismic and structural integrity. The foundation will be sufficiently strong to accommodate two 15,000-gallon diesel fuel tanks.

A 4,000 amp switch for future generator connection will be added next to the existing generator transformer for connection of a 480 volt generator.

3. Basis for cost information.

The Department of General Services (DGS) provided a 3-page cost and time estimate based on a DGS study and Budget Package.

4. Factors/benefits for recommended solution other than the least expensive alternative.

    - Emergency power generation upgraded to supply up to 125 percent of current campus electrical power, addressing life and safety concerns.
    - Improved stability of HVAC environmental controls for patient health and safety.
    - Reduced operational costs.
    - Redundancy and resiliency of utilities.
    - Improved energy efficiency, bringing the DSH-Patton campus closer compliance with sustainability Executive Orders.

5. Complete description of impact on support budget.

Replacing the generators should eliminate repair costs from the maintenance budget. Current cost of repair and maintenance is estimated to be $330,000 annually. New generators will reduce this cost by a third. In addition to repair cost monthly rental cost for a generator is estimated to be $87,000 and additional $29,000 for transfer switches, cabling, delivery, and removal. The hospital experiences the need for portable generators at a minimum of once per year. Generator rental will be needed during repairs of the existing generators and during periods of power loss when campus load exceeds generator capacity.

Additionally, power outages do not stop activity in a 24/7 facility but rather increase the level of activity and redundancy required to maintain normal operations. The added risk normally mitigated by electronic systems must instead be manually attended to, thus requiring additional man-hours and overtime. A more stable electrical system will lead to reductions in extraneous activity requirements by DSH-Patton staff.

6. Identify and explain any project risks.

Outside of timeline delays, project risks include inconveniences to staff and patients during construction.

7. List requested interdepartmental coordination and/or special project approval (including mandatory reviews and approvals, e.g. technology proposals).
    - Department of General Services
    - Department of Health Care Access and Information
    - State Fire Marshal
    - Division of State Architect
    - South Coast Air Quality Management District

F. Consistency with Government Code Section 65041.1:

Does the recommended solution (project) promote infill development by rehabilitating existing infrastructure and how? Explain.

Yes, this project promotes infill development by rehabilitating existing infrastructure at DSH-Patton.

Does the project improve the protection of environmental and agricultural resources by protecting and preserving the state's most valuable natural resources? Explain.

Yes, the project will provide needed upgrades to the current electrical distribution infrastructure at DSH-Patton and will exceed Title 24 energy reduction requirements. The project will meet sustainability goals with the new building designed to meet LEED Silver certification requirements, and will use recycled concrete, steel, asphalt a reflective rood and Eco-friendly paint with low VOC.

The project allows for better implementation of the DSH Green Road Map and related sustainability mandates.

Does the project encourage efficient development patterns by ensuring that infrastructure associated with development, other than infill, supports efficient use of land and is appropriately planned for growth? Explain.

Yes, this project is on the existing DSH-Patton site.