Justice Institute
BRITISH COLUMBIA

LEARNING THAT TAKES YOU BEYOND

JIBC 2025 PSO Climate Change Accountability Report

May 31, 2026

We respectfully acknowledge JIBC campuses are located on the unceded Traditional Territories of the Qayqayt, Musqueam, and Coast Salish Peoples, the Katzie and Kwantlen First Nations, the Stó:lõ Nation, the Syilx/ Okanagan Nation, and the Traditional, Treaty Territories of the Songhees, Esquimalt, and WSÁNEC Nations.

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Declaration Statement

This Public Sector Organization (PSO) Climate Change Accountability Report covering the period from January 1, 2025, to December 31, 2025, outlines the Justice Institute of British Columbia's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions profile, total offsets to reach net-zero emissions, projects completed in 2025 to reduce GHG emissions and plans to continue reducing emissions in 2026 and beyond.

By June 30, 2026, the 2025 Climate Change Accountability Report will be posted on JIBC's website at www.jibc.ca

Executive Summary

The Justice Institute of British Columbia (JIBC) recognizes the importance of reducing its environmental footprint and is committed to a carbon-neutral future. JIBC aims to reduce its carbon footprint and improve its sustainability performance by participating in energy management and sustainability programs.

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Performance & Offsets

JIBC's total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions for 2025 were 742 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO_2e), reflecting a slight increase of 4% from 2024 due to increased heating degree days (HDD) observed in 2025. Total emissions increased by 3% compared to 2010 levels. This is due in part to the HDDs and to the addition of refrigerant emissions reporting in 2024. This is also due to changes in floor area resulting from the relocation of two leased campuses.

For 2025, JIBC offset 724 tCO_2e and, as required by the Province of British Columbia, paid an offset retirement cost of $25 per tonne for eligible emissions, totaling $18,100.

JIBC reports on emissions from four sources: mobile sources (e.g., fleet vehicles); stationary sources, including natural gas and electricity used to operate buildings; fugitive refrigerant emissions from space-cooling and refrigeration equipment; and paper consumption. In 2025, stationary sources accounted for approximately 80% of JIBC's total annual emissions, followed by mobile sources at about 14% and refrigerant and paper sources at about 3% each. Since 2010, the New Westminster and Maple Ridge campuses have collectively avoided approximately 1,713 tCO_2e in cumulative emissions, demonstrating the long-term impact of energy conservation efforts.

2025 Key Actions

In 2025, JIBC continued to advance its energy-efficiency and carbon-reduction goals through the Strategic Energy Management Plan (SEMP), which targets a 44% reduction in energy use at the New Westminster and Maple Ridge campuses by 2029/30, compared to 2008/09 levels. In 2025, JIBC conducted continuous optimization and decarbonization studies at the Maple Ridge and New Westminster campuses. A prominent energy and emissions-reduction project in 2025 was the completion of the upgrade of the Water Treatment Plant A system by replacing end-of-life heat pumps with more efficient, right-sized electric models with variable-speed drive controls. The Institute continues to actively participate in BC Hydro's Energy Wise Network, which helps reduce energy consumption and promote sustainability through behavioural change programs. Additionally, JIBC continued working toward its first Sustainability Tracking, Assessment, and Rating System (STARS) submission to benchmark and improve its overall sustainability performance. In early 2026, JIBC submitted the STARS report and achieved a bronze rating.

Future Actions (2026 and Beyond)

Looking ahead, JIBC will implement the Energy Conservation Measures identified from the continuous optimization studies at both the Maple Ridge and New Westminster campuses. The Institute will continue efforts to reduce paper consumption and participate in behavioural change programs to reduce or eliminate unnecessary or wasteful energy consumption.

JIBC also plans to explore fuel-switching opportunities, such as transitioning from natural gas to electricity or propane for training and mechanical systems, to reduce emissions further. Renewable energy options will also be evaluated, including on-site solar power and renewable natural gas. JIBC will work to finalize its Strategic Environmental Sustainability Plan to guide operational environmental sustainability measures across the Institute from 2026 to 2029.

Climate Risk Management & Resilience

With increasing climate-related risks, JIBC is actively assessing indoor air quality, HVAC filtration performance, and infrastructure resilience to wildfire smoke and extreme temperatures. In 2026, JIBC will begin climate vulnerability assessments and explore the incorporation of adaptation strategies into capital planning.

Overview

About JIBC

Justice Institute of British Columbia (JIBC) is a public, postsecondary educational institution founded in 1978. JIBC is Canada's leading public safety educator with a mission to develop dynamic justice and public safety professionals through its exceptional applied education, training, and research. In 2025, over 40,000 students studied at JIBC campuses across British Columbia or through online distance education at sites in Canada and around the world. JIBC campuses are located in New Westminster, Maple Ridge, Pitt Meadows, Chilliwack, Vancouver Island, and the Okanagan. In 2025, JIBC relocated its Vancouver Island campus from Colwood to Langford and its Okanagan campus from Kelowna to Vernon.

Commitment to Energy Management and Carbon Reduction

JIBC is committed to reducing its carbon footprint and improving sustainability through environmentally responsible practices and to meet the Province's targets for reducing GHG emissions by 40% below 2007 levels by 2030, 60% by 2040, and 80% by 2050. Since 2008, JIBC has continued implementing operational changes, significantly reducing energy consumption. Energy consumption is monitored to identify usage trends and ensure buildings operate at optimal conditions for the season. Tracking energy usage allows JIBC to gauge the effectiveness of energy-efficiency strategies in reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and achieving carbon neutrality.

JIBC maintains its Strategic Energy Management Plan (SEMP) to support its commitment to energy efficiency and conservation by providing a framework for reducing energy consumption and its associated environmental impact. As part of its SEMP, JIBC is committed to reducing its total electricity and fuel energy use at the New Westminster and Maple Ridge campuses by 44% by the 2029/2030 fiscal year, compared to the 2008/2009 baseline year. These energy consumption reductions will help to reduce GHG emissions from stationary sources, which are currently JIBC's largest source of emissions.

This report provides a comprehensive overview of JIBC's GHG emissions for the 2025 calendar year. JIBC's emissions are categorized into four areas: stationary sources (including natural gas and electricity), mobile sources, fugitive refrigerant sources, and paper use. This report also summarizes the initiatives undertaken in 2025 to reduce emissions and manage climate risks, as well as planned projects for 2026 and beyond.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Overview

This section provides an overview of JIBC's GHG emissions for the 2025 calendar year.

Emissions Trends

Figure 1 illustrates JIBC's total annual GHG emissions trend from 2010 to 2025 compared to annual heating degree days (HDDs). The graph shows that greenhouse gas emissions decreased alongside HDDs from 2011 to 2015, while both increased slightly in 2016. While HDDs remained higher in 2017, energy conservation measures in 2018 and 2019 helped to reduce total energy consumption and associated greenhouse gas emissions. In early 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic struck, reducing onsite activity and associated stationary, mobile, and paper GHG emissions. The annual GHG emissions from 2022 to 2024 are higher than pre-pandemic levels. It had been several years since the DDC system was recommissioned, and during that time, building schedules and DDC control programs became outdated, leading to decreased energy efficiency and helping explain the rise in emissions from 2022 to 2024. In addition, the 2024 reporting year was the first to quantify and report fugitive refrigerant emissions, which explains the slight increase in total emissions in 2024 compared to 2023. Emissions also increased slightly in 2025, due to the rise in HDDs and changes in floor area resulting from the relocation of leased campuses.

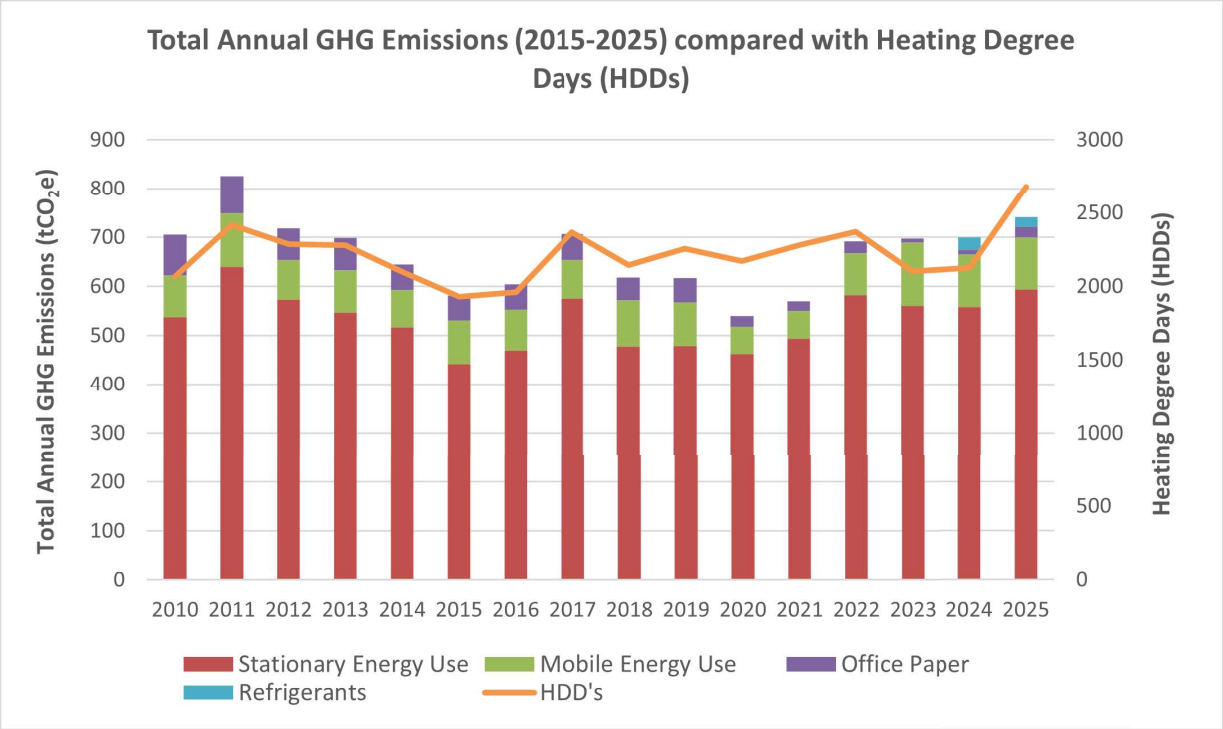

Figure 1. JIBC's Total Annual GHG Emissions Compared with Heating Degree Days from 2010-2025. Starting in 2024, refrigerant emissions were included in the inventory. This data includes biogenic emissions.

Figure 2 illustrates this story from the perspective of annual carbon offsets. While the trendline shows a slight downward trend, total offset costs have increased in recent years due to rising emissions.

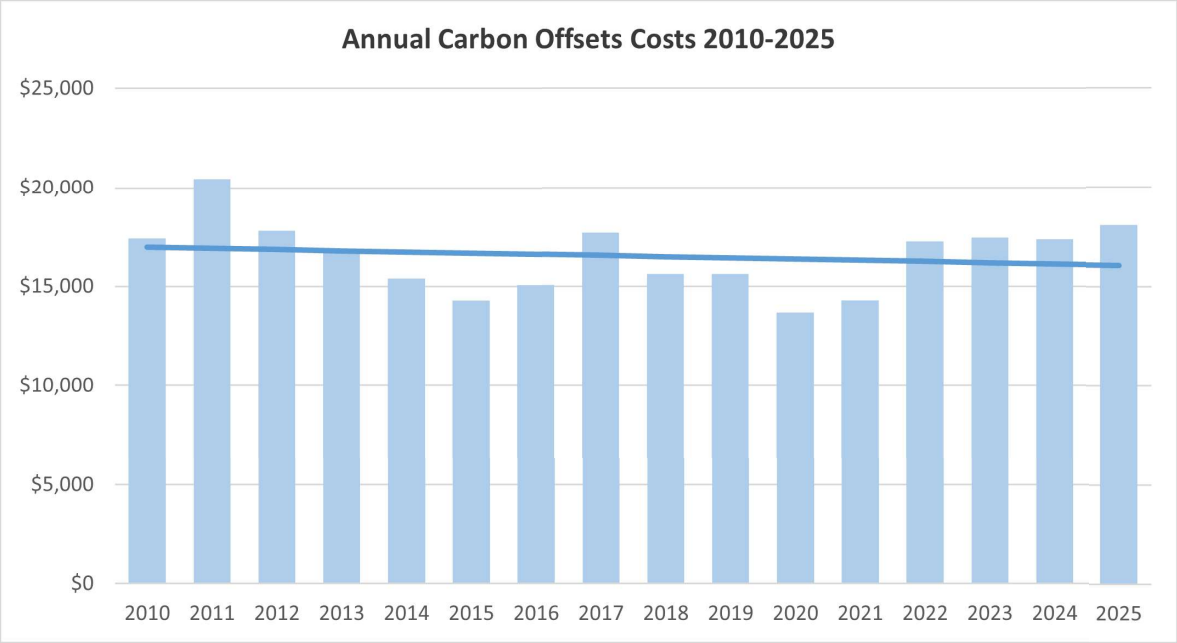

Figure 2. JIBC's Annual Offsets Trend from 2010-2025

JIBC's most recent Strategic Energy Management Plan (SEMP), dated March 2025, focuses on the New Westminster and Maple Ridge campuses. Updated for 2025, Figure 3 shows cumulative GHG emissions avoidance for stationary sources at the New Westminster and Maple Ridge campuses since 2010, when provincial carbon reporting began. This analysis verifies savings by assessing actual building performance using existing utility data and calculating weather-adjusted energy savings. It cumulatively tracks total energy savings relative to the 2010 baseline year. As shown in Figure 3 below, at the end of 2025, the cumulative sum of GHG emissions avoided since the base period is positive, indicating an overall decrease in emissions compared to 2010. This is due to reductions in natural gas use resulting from past energy conservation measures.

By the end of 2025, the cumulative total of GHG emissions avoided is 1,713 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO2e). Over the past four years (2022–2025), JIBC has shown minimal savings relative to 2010, which explains the plateau in total savings projections shown in Figure 3 below.

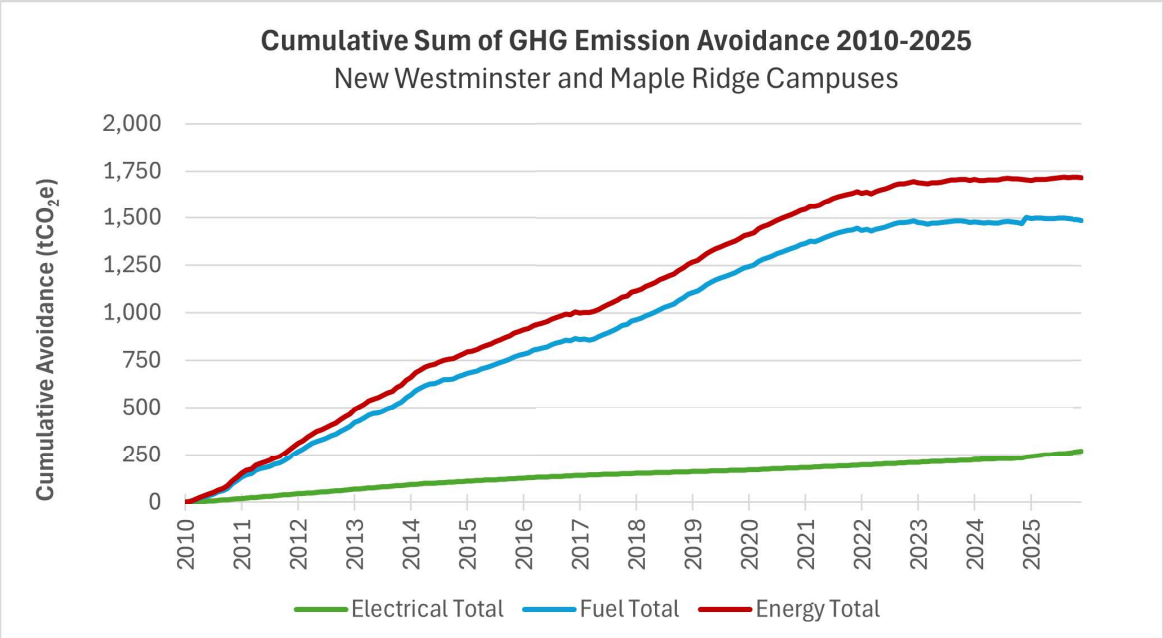

Figure 3. Cumulative Sum of GHG Emissions Avoidance for Stationary Sources at New Westminster and Maple Ridge Campuses

2025 Emissions

As Figure 1 depicts, JIBC's 2025 total GHG emissions increased by 3% compared to 2010 levels and increased by 4% compared to 2024 levels, in part due to the quantification of fugitive refrigerant emissions in 2025. JIBC will need to continue implementing energy conservation measures to meet provincial targets of reducing emissions by 40% below 2007 levels by 2030. The data below includes biogenic emissions in the emissions totals.

GHG Emissions by Source

The data below shows the breakdown of JIBC's 2025 emissions (742 tCO_2e) by source. Please note that because the data below has been rounded for readability, the source totals sum to 741 rather than the stated total of 742 tCO_2e.

Stationary

Stationary sources accounted for 594 tCO2e, or approximately 80% (Figure 4) of JIBC's total 742 tCO2e in 2025. This represents the biggest source of GHG emissions for JIBC. Emissions are related to the use of natural gas for building and domestic hot water heating, ventilation, and kitchen appliances, and to electricity for building cooling, fans, lighting, elevators, plugs, and server loads.

Mobile

Vehicles were the second greatest source of emissions, accounting for 106 tCO2e, or approximately 14% (Figure 4), of JIBC's total emissions in 2025. JIBC currently has a 100% gasoline- and diesel-powered fleet for instructional purposes and support roles.

Refrigerants

Fugitive refrigerant consumption accounted for 20 tCO2e, or approximately 3% (Figure 4) of JIBC's total emissions in 2025. Refrigerants are used in the Institute's HVAC equipment and smaller appliances, such as refrigerators and freezers. This represents the smallest source of JIBC's total emissions.

Paper

Paper consumption accounted for 21 tCO2e, approximately 3% (Figure 4) of JIBC's total emissions in 2025. JIBC's Administrative Services Group monitors large-volume paper users.

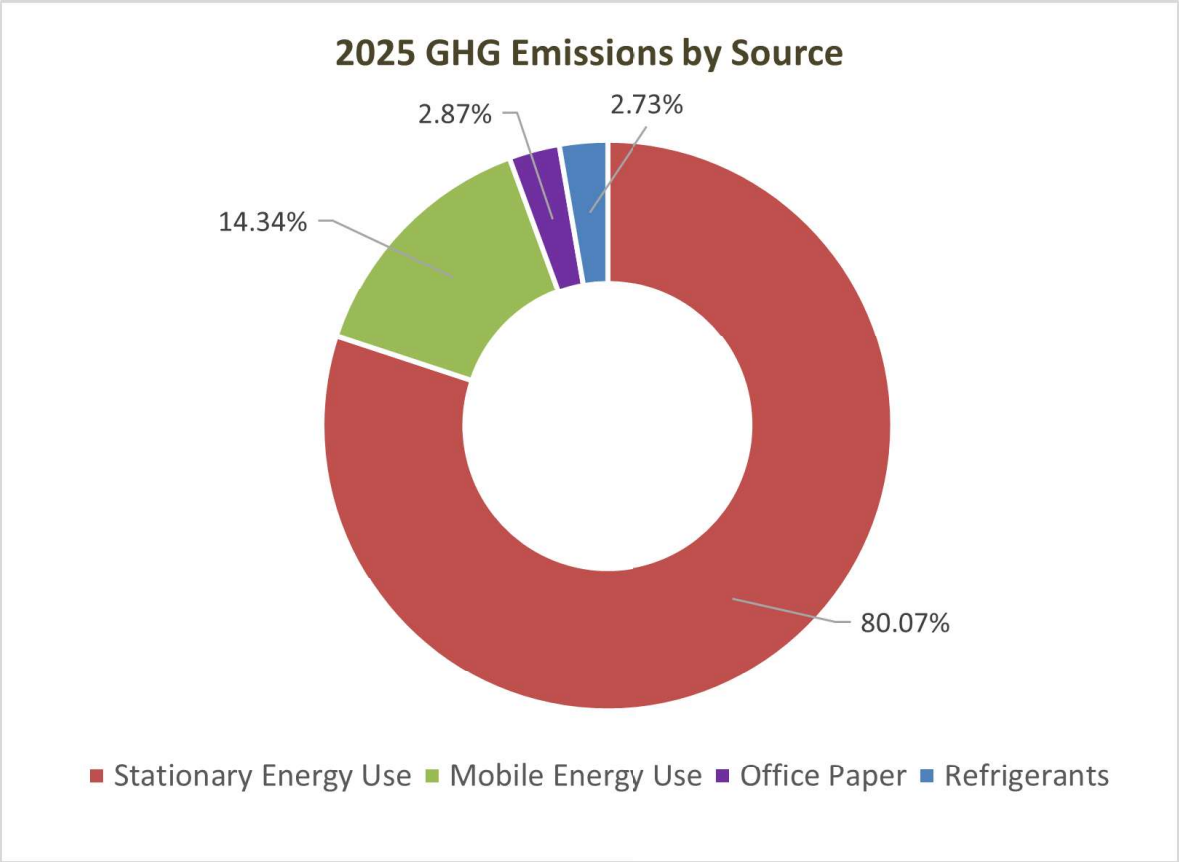

Figure 4. Breakdown of JIBC's 2025 GHG Emissions by Source. This data includes biogenic emissions.

Summary of 2025 Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Actions

As part of JIBC's commitment to reducing its energy consumption and associated emissions, projects are prioritized and selected based on payback and emissions-reduction potential. As a result, most projects in 2025 focused on reducing stationary energy use, JIBC's largest contributing source of GHG emissions, followed by projects in the paper use category. These projects are described in the tables below.

Stationary Sources	
Electrical	
New Westminster Campus	• Completed feasibility study on the installation of photovoltaic (PV) solar panels
Computers and Equipment	

All Campuses	• Ongoing replacement of
	  • Physical servers with virtual servers
	  • Network switches with more energy-efficient types
	  • Computers with more energy-efficient models

Mechanical	
Maple Ridge Campus	• Conducted a second round of continuous optimization • Completed a decarbonization study • Completed upgrading the Water Treatment Plant A System • Replaced two end-of-life heat pumps in the Maintenance Building with more efficient and right-sized electric models • Replaced existing electric air handling units serving various buildings with more efficient electric systems
New Westminster Campus	• Conducted a second round of continuous optimization • Completed a decarbonization study
Strategic Energy Management	
All Campuses	• Continued to update the Strategic Energy Management Plan annually for JIBC-owned and operated campuses • Continued participating in BC Hydro's Energy Wise Network Program, which supports organizational behavioural change

Mobile Sources	
EVs & Infrastructure	
New Westminster Campus	• Not applicable – Funding remains a major barrier to installing new EV charging infrastructure

Paper Consumption	
Reduction	
All Campuses	• Continued digitalization of administrative processes to reduce unnecessary paper-based filing and forms. This includes migrating leave requests and expense claims to an online system • Continued procurement and use of sugar sheet paper, wherever possible

Refrigerant Consumption	
Equipment	
All Campuses	• Continued replacing the remaining R-22 refrigerants

2025 Project Highlight

One project highlight in 2025 involved improving the efficiency of the Water Treatment Plant A System at the Maple Ridge campus. The project involved replacing an oversized 150-horsepower electric motor-driven pump with a smaller 30-horsepower packaged system equipped with variable-speed drive control. The original configuration was energy-intensive and oversized, leading to unnecessary energy use and increased emissions. This upgrade reduces energy consumption and improves the overall system efficiency. Further, the variable-speed drive improves efficiency by adjusting the pump speed to match actual demand.

Summary of Future Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Actions

Projects planned for 2026 and beyond will examine all four sources and build on the work, learning, and success of projects to date. In addition to energy-saving potential and emissions impact, the initiatives undertaken will also be selected based on benefits such as occupant comfort, equipment reliability, maintenance costs, and operational improvements. These projects are described in the tables below.

 **Stationary Sources**	
Computers and Equipment	

All Campuses	• Ongoing replacement of
	  • Physical servers with virtual servers
	  • Network switches with more energy-efficient types
	  • Computers with more energy-efficient models

Mechanical	
Maple Ridge Campus	• Implementing energy conservation measures (ECMs) from the continuous optimization study
New Westminster Campus	• Implementing energy conservation measures (ECMs) from the continuous optimization study
Strategic Energy Management	
All Campuses	• Continue to update the Strategic Energy Management Plan annually for JIBC-owned and operated campuses • Continue participating in BC Hydro's Energy Wise Network Program, which supports organizational behavioural change

 **Mobile Sources**	
EVs & Infrastructure	
New Westminster Campus	• Not applicable – Funding remains the largest barrier to installing new EV charging infrastructure

Paper Consumption	
Reduction	
All Campuses	• Continue digitalization of administrative processes to reduce unnecessary paper-based filing and forms

Refrigerant Consumption	
Equipment	
Maple Ridge and Pitt Meadows Campuses	• Continue annual preventative maintenance to inspect units and report leaks

2025 GHG Emissions and Offset Summary Table

Under the Carbon Neutral Government Regulation, JIBC recorded activities generating direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions. In 2025, JIBC realized direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions measured in tonnes per carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO2e) from stationary fuel combustion, mobile fuel combustion, fugitive refrigerant emissions, and paper.

JIBC 2025 GHG Emissions and Offsets	
GHG Emissions created in Calendar Year 2025	
Total BioCO_2	17.1
Total Emissions (tCO_2e)	742
Total Offsets (tCO_2e)	724
Adjustments to Offset Required GHG Emissions Reported in Prior Years	
Total Offsets Adjustment (tCO_2e)	0
Grand Total Offsets for the 2025 Reporting Year	
Grand Total Offsets (tCO_2e) to be Retired for 2025 Reporting Year	724
Offset Investment ($25 per tCO_2e)	$18,100

Retirement of Offsets

In accordance with the Climate Change Accountability Act and the Carbon Neutral Government Regulation requirements, JIBC is responsible for arranging for the retirement of the offset obligations reported above for the 2025 calendar year, together with any adjustments reported for past calendar years (if applicable). JIBC hereby agrees that, in exchange for the Ministry of Energy and Climate Solutions (the Ministry) ensuring that these offsets are retired on JIBC's behalf, JIBC will pay within 30 days, the associated invoice to be issued by the Ministry in an amount equal to $25 per tonne of offsets retired on its behalf plus GST.

Climate Risk Management

JIBC is aware of and has felt the impact of climate events such as wildfires and extreme temperatures. Wildfires and associated smoke have particularly affected campus staff, faculty, and students. JIBC is evaluating staff training needs to enhance the Institute's capacity to manage climate risks and adaptation.

In 2025, JIBC continued to mitigate wildfire and smoke-event risks. This included:

- Completing initial baseline air quality sampling and engaging an external air quality company to assess indoor air quality during wildfire season.

In 2026, JIBC plans to continue reducing risks from climate change and developing the foundations for climate risk management, including:

- Conducting climate change vulnerability risk assessments at all campuses and incorporating the findings into building renewal as part of end-of-life upgrades.
- Identifying internal interest holders and building an internal team that includes risk management, sustainability, capital upgrade/ asset planning, and operations representatives.
- Regularly reviewing assets up for renewal (e.g., mechanical equipment) and consider assessing their capacity for future climate impacts (up to 2050 or asset life).
- Considering whether to develop an adaptation plan or incorporate adaptation into existing policies.

Other Sustainability Initiatives

In 2025, JIBC continued its recycling collection and pickup programs at all campuses.

JIBC participated in the Sustainability Tracking, Assessment, and Rating System (STARS), administered by the Association for the Advancement of Sustainability in Higher Education (AASHE), and achieved a bronze rating for its inaugural submission.

JIBC has developed its first Strategic Environmental Sustainability Plan (SESP), which will focus on operational environmental sustainability at the Institute for the next three years, from 2026 to 2029.

JIBC's path to net zero will involve various projects in the following three categories:

Energy Efficiency and Behavioural

Most of JIBC's net-zero projects completed to date fall into the "Energy Efficiency and Behavioural" category. JIBC has successfully reduced energy and emissions through optimization programs and behavioural campaigns. JIBC will continue to pursue energy efficiency opportunities across all campuses.

Fuel Switching

Fuel-switching projects at JIBC primarily contribute to reducing emissions. However, they can also lead to energy reduction, such as switching from gas-fired systems to electric heat pumps, where the efficiency of the electric system is higher than that of the gas-fired system. JIBC continues conducting feasibility studies, where applicable, to transition to alternative fuels that support emissions reductions.

Renewable Energy

Renewable energy sources can be either on-site or provided by a utility. At JIBC, there is an opportunity to install photovoltaic (PV) solar panels in the parking lot at the New Westminster campus to generate on-site electricity. A feasibility analysis for this initiative was recently completed. Additionally, JIBC will explore switching to renewable natural gas, a low-carbon fuel source.

Executive Sign-off

Mike Proud

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May 27, 2026

Signature | Date

Mike Proud | **VP Finance & Operations**

Name (please print) | Title