

**Draft**

**City of Colton**

**GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS**

**Screening Tables Implementing Performance Standards**

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Prepared for:

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## Introduction

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The City of Colton adopted a Climate Action Plan in 2015, outlining actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The City's GHG emissions reduction target was 15% below the 2008 emissions level by 2020, which aligns with California's statewide reduction target.

The State has enacted new climate change regulations, most notably the Senate Bill (SB) 32, which provides Statewide targets to reduce GHG emissions to 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030. To ensure conformity with State climate regulations, the SBCTA has updated the 2014 San Bernardino County Regional GHG Reduction Plan (Regional GHG Reduction Plan Update). Per the Regional GHG Reduction Plan Update (Regional GHGRP Update), the City would reduce its community GHG emissions to a level that is 46% below its 2008 emissions level by 2030. The City will meet and exceed this goal through a combination of State (65%) and local (35%) efforts.

Reductions related to transportation, water conveyance, solid waste, wastewater treatment, building energy, agriculture, and off-road equipment all play a crucial part in gaining the level of efficiency needed within the new development across the City. The Pavley vehicle standards, the State's Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS), the renewable portfolio standards (RPS), and other State measures will significantly reduce GHG emissions in Colton's on-road and building energy sectors in 2030. An additional reduction of 80,526 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents (MTCO<sub>2</sub>e) will be achieved primarily through the local measures. The largest emissions contributions are from transportation and building energy emission sectors. Mitigation of GHG emissions impacts through the Development Review Process (DRP) provides one of the most substantial reduction strategies for reducing communitywide GHG emissions associated with new development.

The Regional GHG Reduction Plan Update includes the GHG Performance Standard for the City, that will reduce (MT CO<sub>2</sub>e) per year from new development (29% below projected 2030 Business as usual (BAU)) scenario. The DRP procedures for evaluating GHG impacts and determining significance for CEQA purposes will be streamlined by utilizing the performance standard review checklist to mitigate project GHG emissions and demonstrating compliance with the GHG Reduction Plan Update.

Development projects will have the option of preparing a project-specific technical analysis to quantify and mitigate GHG emissions or completing the performance review checklist to demonstrate compliance with performance standards.

The City shall utilize the GHG Screening Tables (see Table 1 and Table 2) developed as part of the Regional GHG Reduction Plan Update to implement the performance standard and determine GHG reductions from new development. The level of GHG reductions designed into the performance standard checklist are consistent with the State goal of achieving 46 percent below 2008 levels of emissions by 2030.

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires the assessment of environmental impacts for proposed projects including the impacts of GHG emissions. The purpose of this document is to provide

guidance on how to analyze GHG emissions and determine the significance of those emissions during CEQA review of proposed development projects within the City. The analysis, methodology, and significance determination (thresholds) are based upon the Regional GHG Reduction Plan Update. The Screening Tables can be used by the City for review of development projects in order to ensure that the specific reduction strategies in the Regional GHG Reduction Plan Update are implemented as part of the CEQA process for development projects. The Screening Tables provide a menu of options that ensures both implementation of the reduction strategies and flexibility on how development projects would implement the reduction strategies to achieve an overall reduction of emissions, consistent with the reduction targets of the Regional GHG Reduction Plan Update.

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## California Environmental Quality Act

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### CEQA Mandates for Analysis of Impacts

CEQA requires Lead Agencies inform decision-makers and the public regarding the following: potential significant environmental effects of proposed projects; feasible ways that environmental damage can be avoided or reduced through the use of feasible mitigation measures and/or project alternatives; and the reasons why the Lead Agency approved a project if significant environmental effects are involved (*CEQA Guidelines* § 15002). CEQA also requires Lead Agencies to evaluate potential environmental effects based to the fullest extent possible on scientific and factual data (*CEQA Guidelines* § 15064[b]). A determination of whether or not a particular environmental impact would be significant shall be based on substantial evidence, which includes facts, reasonable assumptions predicated upon facts, and expert opinion supported by facts (*CEQA Guidelines* § 15064f[5]).

*CEQA Guidelines* § 15064.4[a] [b] explicitly require Lead Agencies to evaluate GHG emissions during CEQA review of potential environmental impacts generated by a proposed project. To assist in this effort, two questions are included in Appendix G of the *CEQA Guidelines*:

- Would the project generate GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?
- Would the project conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs?

Finally, under the “rule of reason,” an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is required to evaluate impacts to the extent that is reasonably feasible (*CEQA Guidelines* § 15151; *San Francisco Ecology Center v. City and County of San Francisco* [1975] 48 Cal.App.3<sup>rd</sup> 584). While CEQA does require Lead Agencies to make a good faith effort to disclose what they reasonably can, CEQA does not demand what is not realistically possible (*Residents at Hawks Stadium Committee v. Board of Trustees* [1979] 89 Cal.App.3<sup>rd</sup> 274, 286).

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## Greenhouse Gas Impact Determination

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### Statewide or Regional Thresholds of Significance

There are currently no published statewide thresholds of significance for measuring the impact of GHG emissions generated by a proposed project. *CEQA Guidelines* § 15064.7 indicates only that “each public agency is encouraged to develop and publish thresholds of significance that the agency uses in the determination of the significance of environmental effects.” South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) has published draft thresholds that, when finalized, jurisdictions within the SCAQMD boundary can use if they do not have their own thresholds and GHG mitigation plans. However, the Regional GHG Reduction Plan Update for the City addresses cumulative GHG emissions, has reduction targets that reduce the cumulative GHG impacts to less than significant, has a set of reduction measures that achieves the reduction targets, and provides an implementation plan to implement the reduction measures. This document provides guidance in how to address GHG emissions in CEQA analysis and determine the significance of project-generated GHG emissions.

### Quantitative Analysis Relative to the San Bernardino County Regional GHG Reduction Plan Update

#### METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW

An individual project cannot generate enough GHG emissions to influence global climate change. The project participates in climate change by its incremental contribution combined with the cumulative increase of all other sources of GHGs, which when taken together may have a significant impact on global climate change (AEP 2007). To address the State’s requirement to reduce GHG emissions, the Regional GHG Reduction Plan Update’s target of reducing GHG emissions within the City by 46 percent below 2008 baseline by 2030. The City will meet and exceed this goal through a combination of state (65%) and local (35%) efforts.

Because the Regional GHG Reduction Plan Update addresses GHG emissions reduction, in concert with SB 32, and international efforts to address global climate change, and includes specific local requirements that would substantially lessen the cumulative problem, compliance with the Regional GHG Reduction Plan Update would fulfill the description of mitigation found in *CEQA Guidelines* § 15130(a)(3) and § 15183.5.

GHG emissions are only important in the context of cumulative emissions; therefore, the focus of the analysis is on answering the question of whether incremental contributions of GHGs are a cumulatively considerable contribution to climate change impacts. The Regional GHG Reduction Plan Update includes a set of reduction measures designed to substantially lessen cumulative impacts associated with GHG emissions as described in *CEQA Guidelines* § 15130(a)(3), in determining if a project’s effects would result

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in significant impacts. The Regional GHG Reduction Plan Update has the following components that fulfill cumulative mitigation for GHG emissions:

1. Provides a communitywide GHG emissions reduction target that would substantially lessen the cumulative impact;
2. Provides measures that new development projects shall follow to meet the City’s reduction target and substantially lessen the cumulative impact;
3. Provides a set of GHG emission inventories that provide quantitative facts and analysis for how the measures within the Regional GHG Reduction Plan Update meet the reduction targets that substantially lessen the cumulative impact; and
4. Provides an implementation, monitoring, and update program to ensure that the reduction target is met.

The Regional GHG Reduction Plan Update satisfies the first condition by adopting targets of reducing GHG emissions within the City by 46 percent by 2030. The 2030 reduction target is compliant with SB 32 (AEP 2012 and 2016).

The Regional GHG Reduction Plan Update satisfies the second condition through the implementation of the reduction measures for new development. This document supplies the specific criteria that new development shall follow to ensure that the reduction measures associated with new development are implemented and the reduction targets are met.

The Regional GHG Reduction Plan Update satisfies the third criterion by providing a set of communitywide GHG emissions inventories for existing conditions and future 2030 and 2045 GHG emissions that are anticipated without the reduction measures (Adjusted Business-As-Usual, or ABAU). The Regional GHG Reduction Plan Update also demonstrates reduced levels of 2030 and 2045 GHG emissions that demonstrate how the implementation of reduction measures achieves the reduction targets. These communitywide GHG emission inventories are found in Appendix A of the Regional GHG Reduction Plan Update.

### The Development Review Process

Integrating the reduction measures of the Regional GHG Reduction Plan Update into the CEQA development review process is the first step in determining how a proposed project will implement the GHG reduction measures within the Regional GHG Reduction Plan Update. The GHG emissions development review process is predicated on responses to two questions:

- **Question 1:** Is the proposed activity a “Project” as defined by CEQA? If the activity is not a project under CEQA, no further action is required concerning GHG emissions in the development review process.

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- **Question 2:** Is the project exempt under CEQA? If so, then the California Air Resources Board has determined that GHG emissions are less than significant and no additional GHG reductions are needed. *CEQA Guidelines* § 15300 through § 15332 list the CEQA exemptions.

Appendix A of this document contains a flow chart that diagrams this development review process.

There are also exemption opportunities associated with transit-oriented development (TOD) associated with the Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS) for the region developed by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) and first introduced in the 2012 Regional Transportation Plan (RTP). Exemptions associated with TOD are divided into two categories: transit priority projects (TPP) and Sustainable Community Projects (SCP). Appendix B of this document provides the TPP and SCP Checklist to assist project applicants in determining if a project qualifies for these exemptions under CEQA. If the project does not qualify for a CEQA exemption, then the applicant can move on to the next section of Methods for the Calculation of GHG Emissions and Screening Tables.

## METHODS FOR THE CALCULATION OF GHG EMISSIONS

Analysis of development projects can either be done through emissions calculations or by using the Screening Tables as described below.

Total GHG emissions are the sum of emissions from both direct and indirect sources. Direct sources include mobile sources, such as construction equipment, motor vehicles, and landscape equipment, and stationary sources, such as cooling and heating equipment. Indirect sources comprise electrical and potable water use, and the generation of solid waste and wastewater.

Direct GHG emissions from mobile and stationary sources are determined as the sum of the annual GHG emissions from construction equipment, motor vehicles, landscape equipment, and heating and cooling equipment.

Indirect sources are reported based on the following:

- Electrical usage is reported as annual emissions from electrical usage.
- Potable water usage is reported as the annual emissions from electricity used for potable water treatment and transportation.
- Solid waste is reported as the sum of annual emissions from solid waste disposal treatment, transportation, and fugitive emissions of methane at the solid waste facilities.
- Wastewater usage is reported as the annual emissions from wastewater transport and treatment.

Analysis of development projects not using the Screening Tables should use the emission factors found in the latest version of the Climate Registry (TCR) General Reporting Protocol Version 3.0 (TCR, May 2019), The latest version of published Emission Factors (TCR, May 2021) and guidance in the Association of Environmental Professionals' (AEP) *White Paper: Community-Wide Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventory Protocols* (AEP, June 2011). Quantification of emissions from electricity used for potable water treatment

and transportation as well as wastewater transport and treatment can be found in the California Energy Commission (CEC) document titled *Refining Estimates of Water-Related Energy Use in California* (CEC 2006).

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## Screening Tables Implementing Performance Standards

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The purpose of the Screening Tables is to provide guidance in measuring the reduction of GHG emissions attributable to certain design and construction measures incorporated into development projects. The analysis, methodology, and significance determination (thresholds) are based upon the Regional GHG Reduction Plan Update, which include GHG emission inventories (2016); forecasts for years, 2030, and 2045; 2030 emission reduction targets; and the goals and policies to reach the targets. Appendix C of this document sets forth the methodology for the development and application of the Screening Tables and uses the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA) guidance on quantifying project-level GHG reductions (CAPCOA 2010).

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR RESIDENTIAL, COMMERCIAL, OR INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS

The Screening Tables assign points for each option incorporated into a project as mitigation or a project design feature (collectively referred to as “feature”). The point values correspond to the minimum emissions reduction expected from each feature. The menu of features allows maximum flexibility and options for how development projects can implement the GHG reduction measures. The point levels are based upon improvements compared to 2016 emission levels of efficiency. Projects that obtain at least 100 points will be consistent with the reduction quantities anticipated in the Regional GHG Reduction Plan Update. Consistent with *CEQA Guidelines*, such projects would be determined to have a less than significant individual and cumulative impact for GHG emissions.

Note that the Screening Tables use a base level of efficiency that corresponds to the California Building Energy Efficiency Standards for Residential and Non-residential Buildings (Title 24, Part 6) that became effective January 1, 2020. These are the statewide minimum requirements of efficiency that are currently in effect.

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR MIXED-USE PROJECTS

Mixed-use projects provide additional opportunities to reduce emissions by combining complementary land uses in a manner that can reduce vehicle trips. Mixed-use projects also have the potential to complement energy-efficient infrastructure in a way that reduces emissions. For mixed-use projects, both Table 1 and Table 2 should be filled out, but the points should be proportioned identical to the proportioning of the mix of uses. For example, a mixed-use project that is 50 percent commercial uses and 50 percent residential uses will show ½ point for each assigned point value in Table 1 and Table 2, and

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the points will be added from both tables. Mixed-use projects that obtain at least 100 points will be consistent with the reduction quantities in the Regional GHG Reduction Plan Update and would be considered less than significant for GHG emissions.

Those projects that do not obtain 100 points using the Screening Tables will need to provide additional analysis to determine the significance of GHG emissions. Nothing in this guidance shall be construed as limiting the City’s authority to adopt a statement of overriding consideration for projects that require the preparation of an EIR due to significant GHG impacts. The following tables provide a menu of performance standards/options related to GHG mitigation measures and design features that can be used to demonstrate consistency with the reduction measures and GHG reduction quantities in the Regional GHG Reduction Plan Update.

**Table 1: Screening Table for Implementing GHG Performance Standards for Residential Development**

| <b>Feature</b>   | <b>Description</b>  | <b>Assigned Point Values</b>      | <b>Project Points</b> |
|--|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>Reduction Measure Energy: Exceed Energy Efficiency Standards in New Residential Units</b> |   |                                   |                       |
| <b>Building Envelope</b>   |   |                                   |                       |
| Insulation   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2019 Title 24 Requirements (walls R-8, roof/attic R-30)</li> <li>Enhanced Insulation (rigid wall insulation R-13, roof/attic R-38)</li> <li>Greatly Enhanced Insulation (spray foam wall insulated walls R-18 or higher, roof/attic R-38 or higher)</li> </ul>   | 0 points<br>9 points<br>11 points |                       |
| Windows  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2019 Title 24 Windows (0.3 U-factor, 0.23 solar heat gain coefficient [SHGC])</li> <li>Enhanced Window (0.28 U-Factor, 0.22 SHGC)</li> <li>Greatly Enhanced Window (less than 0.28 U-Factor, less than 0.22 SHGC)</li> </ul>   | 0 points<br>4 points<br>5 points  |                       |
| Cool Roofs   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhanced Cool Roof (CRRC Rated 0.2 aged solar reflectance, 0.75 thermal emittance)</li> <li>Greatly Enhanced Cool Roof (CRRC Rated 0.35 aged solar reflectance, 0.75 thermal emittance)</li> </ul>   | 6 points<br>7 points              |                       |
| Air Infiltration   | Minimizing leaks in the building envelope is as important as the insulation properties of the building. Insulation does not work effectively if there is excess air leakage. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Air barrier applied to exterior walls, caulking, and visual inspection such as the HERS Verified Quality Insulation Installation (QII or equivalent)</li> <li>Blower Door HERS Verified Envelope Leakage or equivalent</li> </ul>   | 6 points<br>5 points              |                       |
| Thermal Storage of Building  | Thermal storage is a design characteristic that helps keep a constant temperature in the building. Common thermal storage devices include strategically placed water filled columns, water storage tanks, and thick masonry walls. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Modest Thermal Mass (10% of floor or 10% of walls 12” or more thick exposed concrete or masonry with no permanently installed floor covering such as carpet, linoleum, wood, or other insulating materials)</li> <li>Enhanced Thermal Mass (20% of floor or 20% of walls 12” or more thick exposed concrete or masonry with no permanently installed floor covering such as carpet, linoleum, wood, or other insulating materials)</li> </ul> | 1 point<br>2 points               |                       |

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**Table 1: Screening Table for Implementing GHG Performance Standards for Residential Development**

| <b>Feature</b>   | <b>Description</b>  | <b>Assigned Point Values</b>  | <b>Project Points</b> |
|--|---|---|-----------------------|
| <b>Indoor Space Efficiencies</b>                       |   |   |                       |
| Heating/<br>Cooling<br>Distribution<br>System          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimum Duct Insulation (R-6 required)</li> <li>Enhanced Duct Insulation (R-8)</li> <li>Distribution loss reduction with inspection (HERS Verified Duct Leakage or equivalent)</li> </ul>  | 0 points<br>5 points<br>7 points                                      |                       |
| Space<br>Heating/<br>Cooling<br>Equipment              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2019 Title 24 Minimum HVAC Efficiency (SEER 13/75% AFUE or 7.7 HSPF)</li> <li>Improved Efficiency HVAC (SEER 14/78% AFUE or 8 HSPF)</li> <li>High Efficiency HVAC (SEER 15/80% AFUE or 8.5 HSPF)</li> <li>Very High Efficiency HVAC (SEER 16/82% AFUE or 9 HSPF)</li> </ul>  | 0 points<br>2 points<br>4 points<br>5 points                          |                       |
| Water Heaters  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2019 Title 24 Minimum Efficiency (0.57 Energy Factor)</li> <li>Improved Efficiency Water Heater (0.675 Energy Factor)</li> <li>High Efficiency Water Heater (0.72 Energy Factor)</li> <li>Very High Efficiency Water Heater (0.92 Energy Factor)</li> <li>Solar Pre-heat System (0.2 Net Solar Fraction)</li> <li>Enhanced Solar Pre-heat System (0.35 Net Solar Fraction)</li> </ul>                          | 0 points<br>7 points<br>9 points<br>11 points<br>2 points<br>5 points |                       |
| Daylighting  | Daylighting is the ability of each room within the building to provide outside light during the day reducing the need for artificial lighting during daylight hours. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All peripheral rooms within the living space have at least one window (required)</li> <li>All rooms within the living space have daylight (through use of windows, solar tubes, skylights, etc.)</li> <li>All rooms daylighted</li> </ul> | 0 points<br><br>1 point<br><br>1 point                                |                       |
| Artificial<br>Lighting                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Efficient Lights (25% of in-unit fixtures considered high efficacy. High efficiency is defined as 40 lumens/watt for 15 watt or less fixtures; 50 lumens/watt for 15-40 watt fixtures, 60 lumens/watt for fixtures &gt;40watt)</li> <li>High Efficiency Lights (50% of in-unit fixtures are high efficiency)</li> <li>Very High Efficiency Lights (100% of in-unit fixtures are high efficiency)</li> </ul>    | 5 points<br><br>6 points<br>7 points                                  |                       |
| Appliances   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Energy Star Refrigerator (new)</li> <li>Energy Star Dishwasher (new)</li> <li>Energy Star Washing Machine (new)</li> </ul>   | 1 point<br>1 point<br>1 point   |                       |
| <b>Miscellaneous Residential Building Efficiencies</b> |   |   |                       |
| Building<br>Placement                                  | North/south alignment of building or other building placement such that the orientation of the buildings optimizes natural heating, cooling, and lighting.  | 3 points  |                       |
| Shading  | At least 90% of south-facing glazing will be shaded by vegetation or overhangs at noon on June 21 <sup>st</sup> .   | 2 points  |                       |
| Energy Star<br>Homes                                   | EPA Energy Star for Homes (version 3 or above)  | 15 points   |                       |
| Independent<br>Energy<br>Efficiency<br>Calculations    | Provide point values based upon energy efficiency modeling of the project. Note that engineering data will be required documenting the energy efficiency and point values based upon the proven efficiency beyond Title 24 Energy Efficiency Standards.   | TBD   |                       |
| Other  | This allows innovation by the applicant to provide design features that increase the energy efficiency of the project not provided in the table. Note that engineering data will be required documenting the energy efficiency of innovative designs and point values given based upon the proven efficiency beyond Title 24 Energy Efficiency Standards.   | TBD   |                       |

**GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS SCREENING TABLES**

**Table 1: Screening Table for Implementing GHG Performance Standards for Residential Development**

| <b>Feature</b>   | <b>Description</b>  | <b>Assigned Point Values</b>   | <b>Project Points</b> |
|--|---|--|-----------------------|
| Existing Residential Retrofits                             | <p>Having residential developments within walking and biking distances of local retail helps to reduce vehicle trips and/or vehicle miles traveled.</p> <p>The point value of residential projects in close proximity to local retail will be determined based upon traffic studies that demonstrate trip reductions and/or reductions in vehicle miles traveled (VMT).</p> <p>The suburban project will have at least three of the following on site and/or off site within ¼-mile: Residential Development, Retail Development, Park, Open Space, or Office.</p> <p>The mixed-use development should encourage walking and other non-auto modes of transport from residential to office/commercial locations (and vice versa). The project should minimize the need for external trips by including services/facilities for daycare, banking/ATM, restaurants, vehicle refueling, and shopping.</p> | TBD  |                       |
| <b>Reduction Measure Energy : Building Electrification</b> |   |  |                       |
| All-Electric Homes   | All electric homes reduce GHG emissions, as the grid electricity they use is generated using less carbon over time. Grid electricity in California will be 60 percent renewable energy by 2030 and 100 percent renewable energy by 2040.  | 12 points  |                       |
| <b>Reduction Measure Energy: Clean Energy</b>              |   |  |                       |
| <b>Residential Renewable Energy Generation</b>             |   |  |                       |
| Photovoltaic   | <p>Solar Photovoltaic panels installed on individual homes or in collective neighborhood arrangements such that the total power provided augments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30 percent of the power needs of the project</li> <li>• 40 percent of the power needs of the project</li> <li>• 50 percent of the power needs of the project</li> <li>• 60 percent of the power needs of the project</li> <li>• 70 percent of the power needs of the project</li> <li>• 80 percent of the power needs of the project</li> <li>• 90 percent of the power needs of the project</li> <li>• 100 percent of the power needs of the project</li> </ul>  | <p>9 points</p> <p>12 points</p> <p>17 points</p> <p>20 points</p> <p>23 points</p> <p>25 points</p> <p>28 points</p> <p>31 points</p> |                       |
| Wind Turbines  | <p>Some areas of the City lend themselves to wind turbine applications. Analysis of the areas' capability to support wind turbines should be evaluated prior to choosing this feature. Individual wind turbines at homes or collective neighborhood arrangements of wind turbines such that the total power provided augments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30 percent of the power needs of the project</li> <li>• 40 percent of the power needs of the project</li> <li>• 50 percent of the power needs of the project</li> <li>• 60 percent of the power needs of the project</li> <li>• 70 percent of the power needs of the project</li> <li>• 80 percent of the power needs of the project</li> <li>• 90 percent of the power needs of the project</li> <li>• 100 percent of the power needs of the project</li> </ul>  | <p>9 points</p> <p>12 points</p> <p>17 points</p> <p>21 points</p> <p>23 points</p> <p>25 points</p> <p>28 points</p> <p>31 points</p> |                       |
| Off-site Renewable Energy Project                          | The applicant may submit a proposal to supply an off-site renewable energy project such as renewable energy retrofits of existing homes. These off-site renewable energy retrofit project proposals will be determined on a case-by-case basis and shall be accompanied by a detailed plan that documents the quantity of renewable energy the proposal would generate. Point values will be determined based upon the energy generated by the proposal.  | TBD  |                       |

**GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS SCREENING TABLES**

**Table 1: Screening Table for Implementing GHG Performance Standards for Residential Development**

| <b>Feature</b>                                     | <b>Description</b>  | <b>Assigned Point Values</b>                 | <b>Project Points</b> |
|--|---|--|-----------------------|
| Other Renewable Energy Generation                  | The applicant may have innovative designs or unique site circumstances (such as geothermal) that allow the project to generate electricity from renewable energy not provided in the table. The ability to supply other renewable energy and the point values allowed will be decided based upon engineering data documenting the ability to generate electricity.  | TBD  |                       |
| <b>Reduction Measure Water: Water Conservation</b> |   |  |                       |
| <b>Residential Irrigation and Landscaping</b>      |   |  |                       |
| Water Efficient Landscaping                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limit conventional turf to &lt; 25% of required landscape area</li> <li>Limit conventional turf to &lt; 50% of required landscape area</li> <li>No conventional turf (warm season turf to &lt; 50% of required landscape area and/or low water using plants are allowed)</li> <li>Only California Native Plants that requires no irrigation or some supplemental irrigation</li> </ul>   | 0 points<br>2 points<br>4 points<br>5 points |                       |
| Water Efficient Irrigation Systems                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low precipitation spray heads &lt; .75"/hr or drip irrigation</li> <li>Weather based irrigation control systems or moisture sensors (demonstrate 20% reduced water use)</li> </ul>   | 1 point<br>2 points                          |                       |
| Storm Water Reuse Systems                          | Innovative on-site storm water collection, filtration, and reuse systems are being developed that provide supplemental irrigation water and provide vector control. These systems can greatly reduce the irrigation needs of a project. Point values for these types of systems will be determined based upon design and engineering data documenting the water savings.  | TBD  |                       |
| <b>Residential Potable Water</b>                   |   |  |                       |
| Showers  | Water Efficient Showerheads (2.0 gpm)   | 2 points                                     |                       |
| Toilets  | Water Efficient Toilets (1.5 gpm)   | 2 points                                     |                       |
| Faucets  | Water Efficient faucets (1.28 gpm)  | 2 points                                     |                       |
| Dishwasher   | Water Efficient Dishwasher (6 gallons per cycle or less)  | 1 point                                      |                       |
| Washing Machine                                    | Water Efficient Washing Machine (Water factor <5.5)   | 1 point                                      |                       |
| WaterSense   | EPA WaterSense Certification  | 7 points                                     |                       |
| <b>Increase Residential Reclaimed Water Use</b>    |   |  |                       |
| Recycled Water                                     | 5% of the total project's water use comes from recycled/reclaimed water   | 5 points                                     |                       |
| <b>Reduction Measures On-Road: Transportation</b>  |   |  |                       |
| <b>Increase Residential Density</b>                |   |  |                       |
| Residential Density                                | Designing the project with increased densities, where allowed by the General Plan and/or Zoning Ordinance, reduces GHG emissions associated with traffic in several ways. Increased densities affect the distance people travel and provide greater options for the modes of travel they choose. This strategy also provides a foundation for implementation of many other strategies, which would benefit from increased densities.<br><br>1 point is allowed for each 10% increase in density beyond 7 units/acre, up to 500% (50 points) | 1–50 points                                  |                       |

**Table 1: Screening Table for Implementing GHG Performance Standards for Residential Development**

| Feature   | Description   | Assigned Point Values             | Project Points |
|---|---|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| <b>Mixed-Use Development</b>  |   |                                   |                |
| Mixed-Use   | <p>Mixes of land uses that complement one another in a way that reduces the need for vehicle trips can greatly reduce GHG emissions. The point value of mixed-use projects will be determined based upon a Transportation Impact Analysis (TIA) demonstrating trip reductions and/or reductions in vehicle miles traveled. Suggested ranges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diversity of land uses complementing each other (2–28 points)</li> <li>• Increased destination accessibility other than transit (1–18 points)</li> <li>• Increased Transit Accessibility (1–25 points)</li> <li>• Infill location that reduces vehicle trips or VMT beyond the measures described above (points TBD based on traffic data).</li> </ul>  | TBD                               |                |
| Residential Near Local Retail (Residential-only Projects)   | <p>Having residential developments within walking and biking distance of local retail helps to reduce vehicle trips and/or vehicle miles traveled.</p> <p>The point value of residential projects in close proximity to local retail will be determined based upon traffic studies that demonstrate trip reductions and/or reductions in vehicle miles traveled (VMT).</p> <p>The suburban project will have at least three of the following on site and/or off site within ¼-mile: Residential Development, Retail Development, Park, Open Space, or Office.</p> <p>The mixed-use development should encourage walking and other non-auto modes of transport from residential to office/commercial locations (and vice versa). The project should minimize the need for external trips by including services/facilities for day care, banking/ATM, restaurants, vehicle refueling, and shopping.</p> | 1–16 points                       |                |
| <b>Traffic Flow Management Improvements</b>   |   |                                   |                |
| Signal Synchronization  | <p>Techniques for improving traffic flow include: traffic signal coordination to reduce delay, incident management to increase response time to breakdowns and collisions, Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) to provide real-time information regarding road conditions and directions, and speed management to reduce high free-flow speeds.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Signal synchronization</li> <li>• Traffic signals connected to existing ITS</li> </ul>  | 1 point/signal<br>3 points/signal |                |
| <b>Increase Public Transit</b>  |   |                                   |                |
| Public Transit Access   | <p>The point value of a project’s ability to increase public transit use will be determined based upon a Transportation Impact Analysis (TIA) demonstrating decreased use of private vehicles and increased use of public transportation.</p> <p>Increased transit accessibility (1–15 points)</p>  | TBD                               |                |
| <b>Reduction Measure: Adopt and Implement a Bicycle Master Plan to Expand Bike Routes around the City</b> |   |                                   |                |
| Sidewalks   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide sidewalks on both sides of the street (required)</li> <li>• Provide pedestrian linkage between residential and commercial uses within 1 mile</li> </ul>  | 1 point<br>3 points               |                |
| Bicycle Paths   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide bicycle paths within project boundaries</li> <li>• Provide bicycle path linkages between residential and other land uses</li> <li>• Provide bicycle path linkages between residential and transit</li> </ul>   | TBD<br>2 points<br>5 points       |                |

**GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS SCREENING TABLES**

**Table 1: Screening Table for Implementing GHG Performance Standards for Residential Development**

| <b>Feature</b>   | <b>Description</b>  | <b>Assigned Point Values</b>          | <b>Project Points</b> |
|--|---|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>Reduction Measure: Install Electric Chargers</b>          |   |                                       |                       |
| Single-family DU EV Chargers                                 | Installation of Electric Vehicle (EV) chargers in the garage of single-family DUs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Level 1 110 volt AC Chargers</li> <li>Level 2 240 volt AC Fast Chargers</li> </ul>  | 2 points<br>5 points                  |                       |
| Multi-family DU EV Chargers                                  | Installation of Electric Vehicle (EV) chargers in the parking areas of Multi-family Residential Development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Level 1 110 volt AC Chargers</li> <li>Level 2 240 volt AC Fast Chargers</li> </ul>  | 2 points/charger<br>5 points/ charger |                       |
| <b>Reduction Measure Waste-1 : Increased Water Diversion</b> |   |                                       |                       |
| Recycling  | City-initiated recycling program diverting 100% of waste requires coordination in neighborhoods to realize this goal. The following recycling features will help the City fulfill this goal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide green waste composting bins at each residential unit</li> <li>Multifamily residential projects that provide dedicated recycling bins separated by types of recyclables combined with instructions/education program explaining how to use the bins and the importance of recycling</li> <li>Construction waste recycling</li> </ul> | 4 points<br>3 points<br><br>4 points  |                       |
| <b>Other GHG Reduction Feature Implementation</b>            |   |                                       |                       |
| Other GHG Emissions Reduction Features                       | This allows innovation by the applicant to provide residential design features for the GHG emissions from construction and/or operation of the project not provided in the table. Note that engineering data will be required documenting the GHG reduction amount and point values given based upon emission reductions calculations using approved models, methods, and protocols.  | TBD                                   |                       |
| <b>Total Points Earned by Residential Project:</b>           |   |                                       |                       |

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS SCREENING TABLES

**Table 2: Screening Table for Implementing GHG Performance Standards for Commercial Development and Public Facilities**

| Feature   | Description   | Assigned Point Values   | Project Points |
|---|---|---|----------------|
| <b>Reduction Measure Energy: Exceed Energy Efficiency Standards in New Commercial Units</b> |   |   |                |
| <b>Building Envelope</b>  |   |   |                |
| Insulation  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2019 Title 24 Requirements (walls R-16; roof/attic R-32)</li> <li>Modestly Enhanced Insulation (walls R-15, roof/attic R-38)</li> <li>Enhanced Insulation (rigid wall insulation R-13, roof/attic R-38)</li> <li>Greatly Enhanced Insulation (spray foam insulated walls R-18 or higher, roof/attic R-38 or higher)</li> </ul>   | <p>0 points</p> <p>9 points</p> <p>11 points</p> <p>12 points</p> |                |
| Windows   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2019 Title 24 Windows (0.3 U-factor, 0.23 solar heat gain coefficient [SHGC])</li> <li>Enhanced Window (0.28 U-Factor, 0.22 SHGC)</li> <li>Greatly Enhanced Window (less than 0.28 U-Factor, less than 0.22 SHGC)</li> </ul>   | <p>0 points</p> <p>4 points</p> <p>5 points</p>                   |                |
| Cool Roofs  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhanced Cool Roof (CRRC Rated 0.2 aged solar reflectance, 0.75 thermal emittance)</li> <li>Greatly Enhanced Cool Roof ( CRRC Rated 0.35 aged solar reflectance, 0.75 thermal emittance)</li> </ul>  | <p>7 points</p> <p>8 points</p>                                   |                |
| Air Infiltration  | <p>Minimizing leaks in the building envelope is as important as the insulation properties of the building. Insulation does not work effectively if there is excess air leakage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Air barrier applied to exterior walls, caulking, and visual inspection such as the HERS Verified Quality Insulation Installation (QII or equivalent)</li> <li>Blower Door HERS Verified Envelope Leakage or equivalent</li> </ul>  | <p>7 points</p> <p>6 points</p>                                   |                |
| Thermal Storage of Building   | <p>Thermal storage is a design characteristic that helps keep a constant temperature in the building. Common thermal storage devices include strategically placed water filled columns, water storage tanks, and thick masonry walls.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Modest Thermal Mass (10% of floor or 10% of walls 12” or more thick exposed concrete or masonry with no permanently installed floor covering such as carpet, linoleum, wood, or other insulating materials)</li> <li>Enhanced Thermal Mass (20% of floor or 20% of walls 12” or more thick exposed concrete or masonry with no permanently installed floor covering such as carpet, linoleum, wood, or other insulating materials)</li> <li>Enhanced Thermal Mass (80% of floor or 80% of walls 12” or more thick exposed concrete or masonry with no permanently installed floor covering such as carpet, linoleum, wood, or other insulating materials)</li> </ul> | <p>2 points</p> <p>4 points</p> <p>14 points</p>                  |                |
| <b>Indoor Space Efficiencies</b>  |   |   |                |
| Heating/Cooling Distribution System   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Modest Duct insulation (R-6 required)</li> <li>Enhanced Duct Insulation (R-8)</li> <li>Distribution loss reduction with inspection (HERS Verified Duct Leakage or equivalent)</li> </ul>   | <p>0 points</p> <p>5 points</p> <p>6 points</p>                   |                |

**GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS SCREENING TABLES**

**Table 2: Screening Table for Implementing GHG Performance Standards for Commercial Development and Public Facilities**

| <b>Feature</b>  | <b>Description</b>  | <b>Assigned Point Values</b>  | <b>Project Points</b> |
|---|---|---|-----------------------|
| Space Heating/<br>Cooling<br>Equipment                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2019 Title 24 Minimum HVAC Efficiency (SEER 13/75% AFUE or 7.7 HSPF)</li> <li>Improved Efficiency HVAC (SEER 14/78% AFUE or 8 HSPF)</li> <li>High Efficiency HVAC (SEER 15/80% AFUE or 8.5 HSPF)</li> <li>Very High Efficiency HVAC (SEER 16/82% AFUE or 9 HSPF)</li> </ul>  | <p>0 points</p> <p>4 points</p> <p>5 points</p> <p>7 points</p>                                   |                       |
| Commercial Heat Recovery Systems                      | Heat recovery strategies employed with commercial laundry, cooking equipment, and other commercial heat sources for reuse in HVAC air intake or other appropriate heat recovery technology. Point values for these types of systems will be determined based upon design and engineering data documenting the energy savings.   | TBD   |                       |
| Water Heaters   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2019 Title 24 Minimum Efficiency (0.57 Energy Factor)</li> <li>Improved Efficiency Water Heater (0.675 Energy Factor)</li> <li>High Efficiency Water Heater (0.72 Energy Factor)</li> <li>Very High Efficiency Water Heater (0.92 Energy Factor)</li> <li>Solar Pre-heat System (0.2 Net Solar Fraction)</li> <li>Enhanced Solar Pre-heat System (0.35 Net Solar Fraction)</li> </ul>                          | <p>0 points</p> <p>8 points</p> <p>10 points</p> <p>11 points</p> <p>2 points</p> <p>5 points</p> |                       |
| Daylighting   | <p>Daylighting is the ability of each room within the building to provide outside light during the day reducing the need for artificial lighting during daylight hours.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All peripheral rooms within building have at least one window or skylight</li> <li>All rooms within building have daylight (through use of windows, solar tubes, skylights, etc.)</li> <li>All rooms daylighted</li> </ul>         | <p>0 points</p> <p>1 point</p> <p>1 point</p>   |                       |
| Artificial Lighting                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Efficient Lights (25% of in-unit fixtures considered high efficiency. High efficiency is defined as 40 lumens/watt for 15 watt or less fixtures; 50 lumens/watt for 15-40 watt fixtures, 60 lumens/watt for fixtures &gt;40 watt)</li> <li>High Efficiency Lights (50% of in-unit fixtures are high efficiency)</li> <li>Very High Efficiency Lights (100% of in-unit fixtures are high efficiency)</li> </ul> | <p>5 points</p> <p>7 points</p> <p>8 points</p>   |                       |
| Appliances  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Energy Star Commercial Refrigerator (new)</li> <li>Energy Star Commercial Dishwasher (new)</li> <li>Energy Star Commercial Clothes Washer</li> </ul>   | <p>2 points</p> <p>2 points</p> <p>2 points</p>   |                       |
| <b>Miscellaneous Commercial Building Efficiencies</b> |   |   |                       |
| Building Placement                                    | North/south alignment of building or other building placement such that the orientation of the buildings optimizes conditions for natural heating, cooling, and lighting.   | 4 points  |                       |
| Shading   | At least 90% of south-facing glazing will be shaded by vegetation or overhangs at noon on June 21 <sup>st</sup> .   | 6 points  |                       |
| Other   | This allows innovation by the applicant to provide design features that increase the energy efficiency of the project not provided in the table.  | TBD   |                       |

**GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS SCREENING TABLES**

**Table 2: Screening Table for Implementing GHG Performance Standards for Commercial Development and Public Facilities**

| <b>Feature</b>   | <b>Description</b>   | <b>Assigned Point Values</b>  | <b>Project Points</b> |
|--|--|---|-----------------------|
|  | Note that engineering data will be required documenting the energy efficiency of innovative designs and point values given based upon the proven efficiency beyond Title 24 Energy Efficiency Standards.   |   |                       |
| Existing Commercial Buildings Retrofits                  | <p>The applicant may wish to provide energy efficiency retrofit projects to existing commercial buildings to further the point value of their project. Retrofitting existing commercial buildings within the City is a key reduction measure that is needed to reach the reduction goal. The potential for an applicant to take advantage of this program will be decided on a case-by-case basis and shall have the approval from the City of Chino Planning Department. The decision to allow applicants to participate in this program will be evaluated based upon, but not limited to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will the energy efficiency retrofit project benefit low income or disadvantaged communities?</li> <li>• Does the energy efficiency retrofit project provide co-benefits important to the City?</li> <li>• Point value will be determined based upon engineering and design criteria of the energy efficiency retrofit project.</li> </ul> | TBD   |                       |
| <b>Reduction Measure Energy: All Electric Buildings</b>  |  |   |                       |
| All-Electric Buildings                                   | All electric buildings reduce GHG emissions, as the grid electricity they use is generated using less carbon over time. Grid electricity in California will be 60 percent renewable energy by 2030 and 100 percent renewable energy by 2040.   | 15 points   |                       |
| <b>Reduction Measure Energy: Clean Energy</b>            |  |   |                       |
| <b>Commercial/Industrial Renewable Energy Generation</b> |  |   |                       |
| Photovoltaic   | <p>Solar Photovoltaic panels installed on commercial buildings or in collective arrangements within a commercial development such that the total power provided augments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30 percent of the power needs of the project</li> <li>• 40 percent of the power needs of the project</li> <li>• 50 percent of the power needs of the project</li> <li>• 60 percent of the power needs of the project</li> <li>• 70 percent of the power needs of the project</li> <li>• 80 percent of the power needs of the project</li> <li>• 90 percent of the power needs of the project</li> <li>• 100 percent of the power needs of the project</li> </ul>  | <p>8 points<br/>12 points<br/>16 points<br/>19 points<br/>23 points<br/>26 points<br/>30 points<br/>34 points</p> |                       |

**GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS SCREENING TABLES**

**Table 2: Screening Table for Implementing GHG Performance Standards for Commercial Development and Public Facilities**

| <b>Feature</b>  | <b>Description</b>   | <b>Assigned Point Values</b>  | <b>Project Points</b> |
|---|--|---|-----------------------|
| Wind Turbines   | Some areas of the City lend themselves to wind turbine applications. Analysis of the areas capability to support wind turbines should be evaluated prior to choosing this feature.<br>Wind turbines as part of the commercial development such that the total power provided augments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30 percent of the power needs of the project</li> <li>• 40 percent of the power needs of the project</li> <li>• 50 percent of the power needs of the project</li> <li>• 60 percent of the power needs of the project</li> <li>• 70 percent of the power needs of the project</li> <li>• 80 percent of the power needs of the project</li> <li>• 90 percent of the power needs of the project</li> <li>• 100 percent of the power needs of the project</li> </ul> | 8 points<br>12 points<br>16 points<br>19 points<br><br>23 points<br>26 points<br>30 points<br>34 points |                       |
| Off-site Renewable Energy Project                                 | The applicant may submit a proposal to supply an off-site renewable energy project such as renewable energy retrofits of existing residential or existing commercial/industrial. These off-site renewable energy retrofit project proposals will be determined on a case-by-case basis accompanied by a detailed plan documenting the quantity of renewable energy the proposal will generate. Point values will be based upon the energy generated by the proposal.   | TBD   |                       |
| Other Renewable Energy Generation                                 | The applicant may have innovative designs or unique site circumstances (such as geothermal) that allow the project to generate electricity from renewable energy not provided in the table. The ability to supply other renewable energy and the point values allowed would be decided based upon engineering data documenting the ability to generate electricity.  | TBD   |                       |
| <b>Reduction Measure Water: Exceed Water Efficiency Standards</b> |  |   |                       |
| <b>Commercial Irrigation and Landscaping</b>                      |  |   |                       |
| Water Efficient Landscaping                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eliminate conventional turf from landscaping</li> <li>• Only moderate water using plants</li> <li>• Only low water using plants</li> <li>• Only California Native landscape that requires no or only supplemental irrigation</li> </ul>   | 0 point<br>2 points<br>3 points<br>5 points   |                       |
| Water Efficient Irrigation Systems                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low precipitation spray heads &lt; .75"/hr or drip irrigation</li> <li>• Weather based irrigation control systems combined with drip irrigation (demonstrate 20% reduced water use)</li> </ul>  | 1 point<br>3 points   |                       |
| Storm Water Reuse Systems   | Innovative on-site storm water collection, filtration, and reuse systems are being developed that provide supplemental irrigation water and provide vector control. These systems can greatly reduce the irrigation needs of a project. Point values for these types of systems will be determined based upon design and engineering data documenting the water savings.   | TBD   |                       |
| <b>Commercial Potable Water</b>                                   |  |   |                       |
| Showers   | Water Efficient Showerheads (2.0 gpm)  | 2 points  |                       |
| Toilets   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water Efficient Toilets/Urinals (1.5 gpm)</li> <li>• Waterless Urinals (note that commercial buildings having both waterless urinals and high efficiency toilets will have a combined point value of 6 points)</li> </ul>   | 3 points<br>3 points  |                       |

**GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS SCREENING TABLES**

**Table 2: Screening Table for Implementing GHG Performance Standards for Commercial Development and Public Facilities**

| <b>Feature</b>  | <b>Description</b>   | <b>Assigned Point Values</b>      | <b>Project Points</b> |
|---|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Faucets   | Water Efficient faucets (1.28 gpm)   | 2 points                          |                       |
| Commercial Dishwashers  | Water Efficient dishwashers (20% water savings)  | 2 points                          |                       |
| Commercial Laundry Washers                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water Efficient laundry (15% water savings)</li> <li>High Efficiency laundry Equipment that captures and reuses rinse water (30% water savings)</li> </ul>  | 2 points<br>4 points              |                       |
| Commercial Water Operations Program                           | Establish an operational program to reduce water loss from pools, water features, etc., by covering pools, adjusting fountain operational hours, and using water treatment to reduce draw down and replacement of water. Point values for these types of plans will be determined based upon design and engineering data documenting the water savings.  | TBD                               |                       |
| <b>Increase Commercial/Industrial Reclaimed Water Use</b>     |  |                                   |                       |
| Recycled Water  | Graywater (purple pipe) irrigation system on site  | 5 points                          |                       |
| <b>Reduction Measure On-Road: Transportation</b>              |  |                                   |                       |
| <b>Mixed-Use Development</b>                                  |  |                                   |                       |
| Mixed-Use   | Mixes of land uses that complement one another in a way that reduces the need for vehicle trips can greatly reduce GHG emissions. The point value of mixed-use projects will be determined based upon traffic studies that demonstrate trip reductions and/or reductions in vehicle miles traveled.  | TBD                               |                       |
| Local Retail Near Residential (Commercial only Projects)      | Having residential developments within walking and biking distance of local retail helps to reduce vehicle trips and/or vehicle miles traveled. The point value of residential projects in close proximity to local retail will be determined based upon traffic studies that demonstrate trip reductions and/or reductions in vehicle miles traveled.   | TBD                               |                       |
| <b>Preferential Parking</b>                                   |  |                                   |                       |
| Parking   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide reserved preferential parking spaces for car-share, carpool, and ultra-low or zero emission vehicles.</li> <li>Provide larger parking spaces that can accommodate vans used for ride-sharing programs and reserve them for vanpools and include adequate passenger waiting/loading areas.</li> </ul>  | 1 point<br><br>1 point            |                       |
| <b>Signal Synchronization and Intelligent Traffic Systems</b> |  |                                   |                       |
| Signal Improvements   | Techniques for improving traffic flow include: traffic signal coordination to reduce delay, incident management to increase response time to breakdowns and collisions, Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) to provide real-time information regarding road conditions and directions, and speed management to reduce high free-flow speeds. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Synchronize signals along arterials used by project.</li> <li>Connect signals along arterials to existing ITS.</li> </ul> | 1 point/signal<br>3 points/signal |                       |
| <b>Increase Public Transit</b>                                |  |                                   |                       |
| Public Transit  | The point value of a project's ability to increase public transit use will be determined based upon a Transportation Impact Analysis (TIA) demonstrating decreased use of private vehicles and increased use of public transportation. Increased transit accessibility (1–15 points)   | TBD                               |                       |

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS SCREENING TABLES

**Table 2: Screening Table for Implementing GHG Performance Standards for Commercial Development and Public Facilities**

| Feature  | Description   | Assigned Point Values  | Project Points |
|--|---|--|----------------|
| <b>Adopt and Implement a Bicycle Master Plan to Expand Bike Routes around the City</b> |   |  |                |
| Sidewalks  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide sidewalks on both sides of the street (required)</li> <li>Provide pedestrian linkage between commercial and residential land uses within 1 mile</li> </ul>   | 1 point<br>3 points  |                |
| Bicycle Paths  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide bicycle paths within project boundaries</li> <li>Provide bicycle path linkages between commercial and other land uses</li> <li>Provide bicycle path linkages between commercial and transit</li> </ul>   | 1 point<br>2 points<br>5 points  |                |
| <b>Install Electric Vehicle Chargers</b>   |   |  |                |
| Worker and Customer Based Electric Vehicle Chargers                                    | Installation of Electric Vehicle (EV) Chargers for passenger EVs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Level 2 240 volt AC Fast Chargers</li> <li>Level 3 480 volt DC Rapid Chargers</li> </ul>   | 5 points/charger<br>8 points/charger   |                |
| Electric Commercial Truck Chargers   | Installation of electric chargers for medium duty and heavy duty trucks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Level 1 AC Chargers for EV Medium Duty Trucks</li> <li>Level 1 AC Chargers for EV Class 8 (Heavy Duty) Trucks</li> <li>Level 2 AC Chargers for EV Medium Duty Trucks</li> <li>Level 2 AC Chargers for EV Class 8 (Heavy Duty) Trucks</li> <li>Level 3 DC Fast Chargers for EV Class 8 (Heavy Duty) Trucks</li> </ul>  | 3 points/charger<br>5 points/charger<br>8 points/charger<br>12 points/charger<br>16 points/charger |                |
| <b>Reduction Measure: Reduce Waste to Landfills</b>                                    |   |  |                |
| Recycling  | City initiated recycling program diverting 80% of waste requires coordination with commercial development to realize this goal. The following recycling features will help the City fulfill this goal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide separated recycling bins within each commercial building/floor and provide large external recycling collection bins at central location for collection truck pick-up</li> <li>Provide commercial/industrial recycling programs that fulfills an on-site goal of 80% diversion of solid waste</li> <li>Recycle construction waste</li> </ul> | 2 points<br><br>5 points<br><br>4 points   |                |
| <b>Other GHG Reduction Feature Implementation</b>                                      |   |  |                |
| Other GHG Emissions Reduction Features   | This allows innovation by the applicant to provide commercial design features that the GHG emissions from construction and/or operation of the project not provided in the table. Note that engineering data will be required documenting the GHG reduction amount and point values given based upon emission reductions calculations using approved models, methods, and protocols.  | TBD  |                |
| <b>Total Points Earned by Commercial/Industrial Project:</b>                           |   |  |                |

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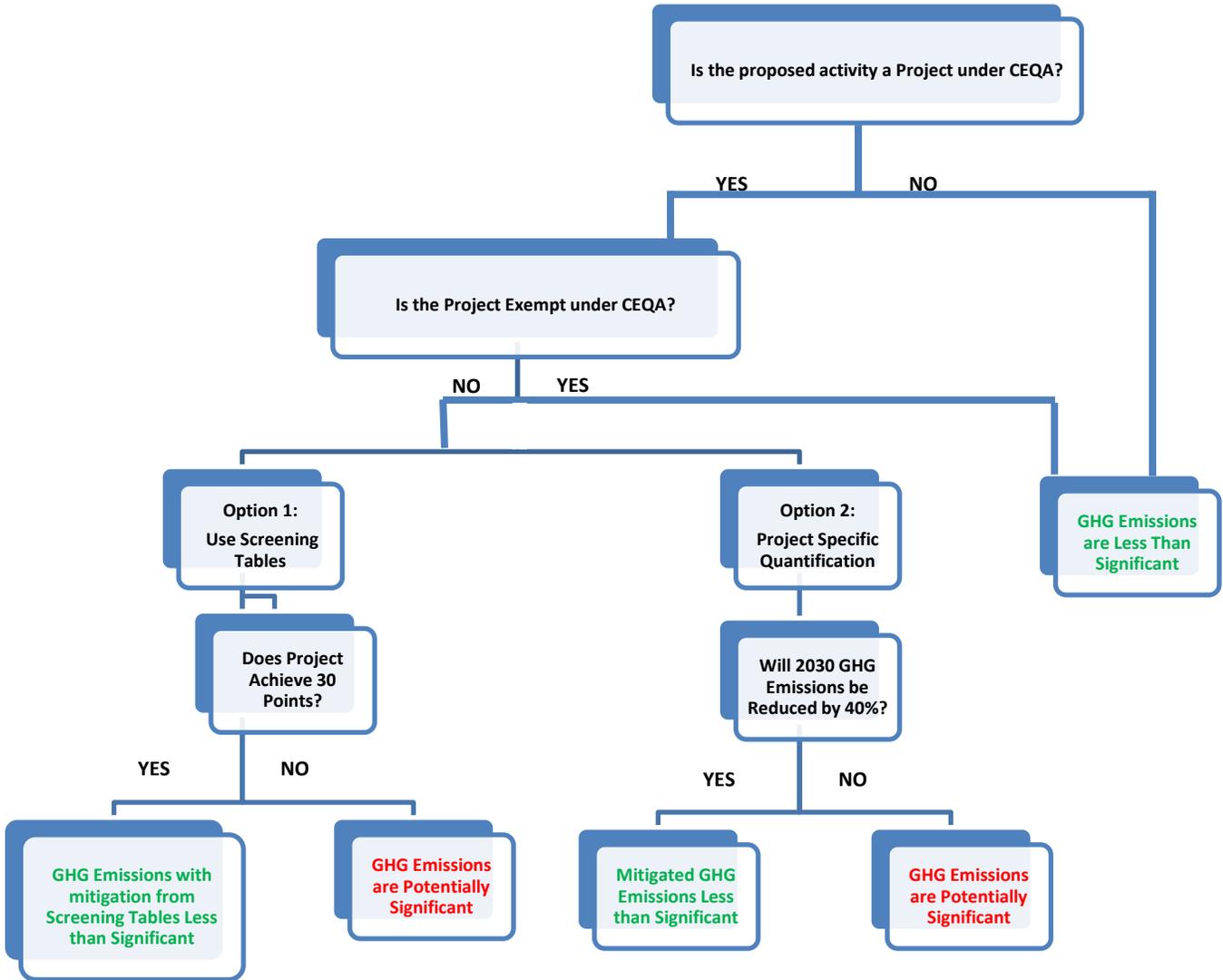
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# APPENDIX A: GHG DEVELOPMENT REVIEW PROCESS FLOW CHART DIAGRAM

## Approach to Implementation of GHG Development Review



**APPENDIX B:  
TRANSIT PRIORITY PROJECT AND  
SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY PROJECT  
CHECKLIST**



**APPENDIX B:  
TRANSIT PRIORITY PROJECT AND SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY PROJECT CHECKLIST**

**TRANSIT PRIORITY PROJECT CHECKLIST**

The following checklist will assist in determining if your project qualifies as a Transit Priority Project (TPP) and a Sustainable Community Project (SCP) as defined in PRC 21155(a), (b), and PRC 21152.

- | <b>Yes</b>               | <b>No</b>                | <b>Is the project:</b>  |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. Located within ½ mile of a trolley station, future station, or transit center?   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. At least 50% residential use, based upon total square footage, and non-residential uses within the project between 26% and 50% of total square footage with FAR of not less than 0.75? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. At or above a minimum net density of at least 20 dwelling units per acre?  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Is your project consistent with the general land use designations in the SCP (if you answered yes to questions 1 through 3, then answer yes to this one)?                              |

If you answered **Yes** to questions 1 through 4 then your project is a Transit Priority Project (TPP) as defined by PRC Section 21155(b). Continue with the next list of environmental questions:

- | <b>Yes</b>               | <b>No</b>                | <b>Does the project:</b>  |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Contain sites on the Cortese List?   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. Site contain any hazardous substances, contaminated soil or hazardous material?  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7. Site include historical resources?   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8. Have an unusually high risk of fire or explosion from material stored or used at properties within ¼ mile of the project site? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 9. Site currently include areas developed as Open Space (parks, habitat, etc.)?   |

Continue with the next list of land use questions below:

- | <b>Yes</b>               | <b>No</b>                |   |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 10. Does the project design have all the buildings at least 15% more efficient than Title 24 energy standards and uses 25% or less water than average households?   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 11. Is the project site eight acres or less in size?  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 12. The project does not include any single level of a building exceeding 75 TSF?   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 13. The project does not conflict with nearby industrial uses?  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 14. The project will sell at least 20% of housing to families of moderate income, or 10% of housing will be rented to families of low income, or at least 5% of housing will be rented to families of very low income, or the project provides open space equal or greater than |

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5 acres per 1,000 residents, or the developer will pay in-lieu fees sufficient to result in the development of affordable housing meeting one of the criteria described above?

Determining Eligibility based upon the answers:

### Full CEQA Exemption for Sustainable Community Projects (SCPs)

If you answered **Yes** to all the TPP questions 1 through 4, **No** to all the environmental questions 5 through 9, and **Yes** to all the land use questions 10 through 14, then your project is an SCP and is eligible for a full CEQA Exemption under SB 375.

### Transit Priority Projects (TPP)

If you answered **Yes** to all the TPP questions 1 through 4, but did not qualify as an SCP then your project is a TPP. Your TPP needs to incorporate all appropriate mitigation measures required by an applicable CEQA document (such as an adopted EIR for a Specific Plan) for your project location. If your TPP meets these two criteria then your TPP does not need to analyze the following impacts in the Sustainable Communities Environmental Assessment (SCEA) or CEQA analysis:

- Growth-inducing impacts,
- Regional transportation impacts, and
- GHG emissions related to passenger cars and light-duty trucks.

The impacts listed above are considered less than significant because the project is a TPP and the SCEA or CEQA document should reference PRC Section 21155.2(c)

### Other Residential and Mixed-Use Projects

If you answered **Yes** to question 4, but did not qualify as an SCP or TPP, your project may not need to analyze some of the impacts in the CEQA analysis if your project is a **residential project or mixed-use project with 75%** of the total building square footage of the project is residential units. In addition, your project needs to incorporate all appropriate mitigation measures required by an applicable prior CEQA document (such as an adopted EIR for a Specific Plan) for your project location. If your project meets these criteria, then the CEQA analysis of your project does not need to analyze the following impacts:

- Growth-inducing impacts,
- Regional transportation impacts, and
- GHG emissions related to passenger cars and light-duty trucks.

The impacts listed above are considered less than significant because the project meets the criteria in PRC Section 21155.2(c)

**APPENDIX C:  
METHODOLOGY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AND APPLICATION OF THE SCREENING  
TABLES**

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## METHODS SUMMARY

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The point values in the Screening Tables were derived from the projected emissions reductions that would be achieved by each of the reduction measures associated with new development within the City of Colton associated with Regional GHG Reduction Plan Update. The points within the Screening Tables were proportioned by residential unit or square footage of commercial/industrial uses. This was accomplished by taking the predicted growth in households and commercial uses in 2030 and proportioning the appropriate reduction quantities for new development to the residential, commercial, and industrial land use sectors within the Screening Tables. This results in point values that are proportioned by residential unit or commercial/industrial square footage. Because of this outcome, the size of the project is not relevant to the Screening Tables. Regardless of size, each project needs to garner 100 points to demonstrate consistency with the Regional GHG Reduction Plan Update. Efficiency, not size of the project, is critical.

Note that the Screening Tables and point values are best used for typical development projects processed by the City. Examples of typical development projects include residential subdivisions, multifamily residential apartments, condominiums, and townhouses, retail commercial, big box retail, office buildings, business parks, and typical warehousing. Mixed-use projects can use the instructions at the beginning of the Screening Tables. Transit-oriented development (TOD) and infill projects are able to use the Screening Tables; however, the Screening Table points are likely to underestimate total emission reductions afforded these types of projects. Note that the Screening Tables include the opportunity to customize points in the sections of the Screening Tables marked TBD and account for the predicted reductions in vehicle trips and vehicle miles traveled within a project-specific traffic study and GHG analysis. TOD and infill projects can be more accurately assessed and points allocated using this method.

However, more unusual types of industrial projects, such as cement manufacturing, metal foundries, refrigerant manufacturing, electric generating stations—including large alternative energy electric generation, and oil refineries, cannot use the Screening Tables because the emission sources for those types of uses were not contemplated in the Regional GHG Reduction Plan Update.

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## DEVELOPMENT OF THE POINT VALUES

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Within the local reduction measures, 10 MT CO<sub>2</sub>e would be reduced using the Screening Tables for new development. The Screening Tables and the point allocation within the Screening Tables are tied to 10 MT CO<sub>2</sub>e of reductions.

The first step in allocating point values is to determine the number of new homes and commercial buildings that are anticipated by year 2030. The City predicts that a total of 3,976 new residential units will be needed by 2030 and a total of approximately 4,588,621 square feet of new commercial and industrial buildings within the City is needed to accommodate anticipated job growth.

## GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS SCREENING TABLES

Approximately 3,976 new residential units and 4,588,621 square feet of new commercial and industrial buildings within the City are anticipated to either use the Screening Tables or provide an independent analysis demonstrating reductions. Evaluating the growth in residential and commercial/industrial land uses, approximately 61 percent is attributable to residential and 39 percent is attributable to commercial/industrial land uses. Using those ratios, the Screening Tables would need to reduce 6.1 MT CO<sub>2</sub>e from residential development and 3.9 MT CO<sub>2</sub>e from commercial/industrial development by 2030.

Dividing the 6.1 MT CO<sub>2</sub>e reductions of emissions afforded the Screening Table for new residential development by the anticipated 3,976 new residential units that will be built yields 0.0025 MT CO<sub>2</sub>e per residential unit that needs to be reduced to fulfill the anticipated reductions of the Regional GHG Reduction Plan Update. Using the same process, the Screening Tables for new commercial/industrial development would need to reduce 0.00085 MT CO<sub>2</sub>e per 1,000 gross square feet of commercial/industrial building area.

The levels of reduction efficiency for typical residential units in this climate zone yields:

**0.00009MT CO<sub>2</sub>e per Point per Residential Unit**

The levels of reduction efficiency for the mix of commercial/industrial uses in this climate zone yields:

**0.00003 MT CO<sub>2</sub>e per Point per 1,000 Square Feet of Gross Commercial/Industrial Building Area**

Since each residential unit needs to reduce 0.0025 MT CO<sub>2</sub>e and each 1,000 square feet of commercial/industrial building area needs to reduce 0.0085 MT CO<sub>2</sub>e, each project needs to gain 30 points to provide the expected reductions from the Screening Tables.