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 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 determined based on source as follows. 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 California Climate Action Registry (CCAR) General Reporting Protocol (CCAR, January 2009), 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).

Screening Tables Implementing Performance Standards

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 CAP and CAP Update, which include GHG emission inventories (2008 and 2016); forecasts for years 2020, 2030, and 2045; 2020 and 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 2017 emission levels of efficiency. Projects that obtain at least 100 points will be consistent with the reduction quantities anticipated in the CAP 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 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 City's forthcoming CAP 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 forthcoming CAP Update.

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

Feature	Description	Assigned Point Values	Project Points
Reduction Measure Energy: Exceed Energy Efficiency Standards in New Commercial Units			
Building Envelope			
Insulation	• 2019 Title 24 Requirements (walls R-16; roof/attic R-32) • Modestly Enhanced Insulation (walls R-15, roof/attic R-38) • Enhanced Insulation (rigid wall insulation R-13, roof/attic R-38) • Greatly Enhanced Insulation (spray foam insulated walls R-18 or higher, roof/attic R-38 or higher)	0 points 9 points 11 points 12 points	9
Windows	• 2019 Title 24 Windows (0.3 U-factor, 0.23 solar heat gain coefficient [SHGC]) • Enhanced Window (0.28 U-Factor, 0.22 SHGC) • Greatly Enhanced Window (less than 0.28 U-Factor, less than 0.22 SHGC)	0 points 4 points 5 points	4
Cool Roofs	• Enhanced Cool Roof (CRRC Rated 0.2 aged solar reflectance, 0.75 thermal emittance) • Greatly Enhanced Cool Roof (CRRC Rated 0.35 aged solar reflectance, 0.75 thermal emittance)	7 points 8 points	7
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. • Air barrier applied to exterior walls, calking, and visual inspection such as the HERS Verified Quality Insulation Installation (QII or equivalent) • Blower Door HERS Verified Envelope Leakage or equivalent	7 points 6 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. • 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) • 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) • 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)	2 points 4 points 14 points	
Indoor Space Efficiencies			
Heating/Cooling Distribution System	• Modest Duct insulation (R-6 required) • Enhanced Duct Insulation (R-8) • Distribution loss reduction with inspection (HERS Verified Duct Leakage or equivalent)	0 points 5 points 6 points	5

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

Feature	Description	Assigned Point Values	Project Points
Space Heating/ Cooling Equipment	• 2019 Title 24 Minimum HVAC Efficiency (SEER 13/75% AFUE or 7.7 HSPF) • Improved Efficiency HVAC (SEER 14/78% AFUE or 8 HSPF) • High Efficiency HVAC (SEER 15/80% AFUE or 8.5 HSPF) • Very High Efficiency HVAC (SEER 16/82% AFUE or 9 HSPF)	0 points 4 points 5 points 7 points	4
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	• 2019 Title 24 Minimum Efficiency (0.57 Energy Factor) • Improved Efficiency Water Heater (0.675 Energy Factor) • High Efficiency Water Heater (0.72 Energy Factor) • Very High Efficiency Water Heater (0.92 Energy Factor) • Solar Pre-heat System (0.2 Net Solar Fraction) • Enhanced Solar Pre-heat System (0.35 Net Solar Fraction)	0 points 8 points 10 points 11 points 2 points 5 points	10
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. • All peripheral rooms within building have at least one window or skylight • All rooms within building have daylight (through use of windows, solar tubes, skylights, etc.) • All rooms daylighted	0 points 1 point 1 point	1
Artificial Lighting	• 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 >40 watt) • High Efficiency Lights (50% of in-unit fixtures are high efficiency) • Very High Efficiency Lights (100% of in-unit fixtures are high efficiency)	5 points 7 points 8 points	7
Appliances	• Energy Star Commercial Refrigerator (new) • Energy Star Commercial Dishwasher (new) • Energy Star Commercial Clothes Washer	2 points 2 points 2 points	2
Miscellaneous Commercial Building Efficiencies			
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. Restaurants are placed on N so get shade from industrial bldg	4 points	4
Shading	At least 90% of south-facing glazing will be shaded by vegetation or overhangs at noon on June 21st.	6 points	6
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	TBD	

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

Feature	Description	Assigned Point Values	Project Points
	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	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: • Will the energy efficiency retrofit project benefit low income or disadvantaged communities?	TBD	
	• Does the energy efficiency retrofit project provide co-benefits important to the City? • Point value will be determined based upon engineering and design criteria of the energy efficiency retrofit project.		
Reduction Measure Energy 3- All Electric Buildings			
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	
Reduction Measure Energy-7: Clean Energy			
Commercial/Industrial Renewable Energy Generation			
Photovoltaic	Solar Photovoltaic panels installed on commercial buildings or in collective arrangements within a commercial development such that the total power provided augments: • 30 percent of the power needs of the project • 40 percent of the power needs of the project • 50 percent of the power needs of the project • 60 percent of the power needs of the project • 70 percent of the power needs of the project • 80 percent of the power needs of the project • 90 percent of the power needs of the project • 100 percent of the power needs of the project	8 points 12 points 16 points 19 points 23 points 26 points 30 points 34 points	26
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. Wind turbines as part of the commercial development such that the total power provided augments: • 30 percent of the power needs of the project • 40 percent of the power needs of the project • 50 percent of the power needs of the project • 60 percent of the power needs of the project	8 points 12 points 16 points 19 points	

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

Feature	Description	Assigned Point Values	Project Points
	• 70 percent of the power needs of the project • 80 percent of the power needs of the project • 90 percent of the power needs of the project • 100 percent of the power needs of the project	23 points 26 points 30 points 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	
Reduction Measure Water 1-3: Exceed Water Efficiency Standards			
Commercial Irrigation and Landscaping			
Water Efficient Landscaping	• Eliminate conventional turf from landscaping • Only moderate water using plants • Only low water using plants • Only California Native landscape that requires no or only supplemental irrigation	0 point 2 points 3 points 5 points	2
Water Efficient Irrigation Systems	• Low precipitation spray heads< .75”/hr or drip irrigation • Weather based irrigation control systems combined with drip irrigation (demonstrate 20% reduced water use)	1 point 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	
Commercial Potable Water			
Showers	Water Efficient Showerheads (2.0 gpm)	2 points	
Toilets	• Water Efficient Toilets/Urinals (1.5 gpm) • Waterless Urinals (note that commercial buildings having both waterless urinals and high efficiency toilets will have a combined point value of 6 points)	3 points 3 points	6
Faucets	Water Efficient faucets (1.28 gpm)	2 points	2
Commercial Dishwashers	Water Efficient dishwashers (20% water savings)	2 points	
Commercial Laundry Washers	• Water Efficient laundry (15% water savings) • High Efficiency laundry Equipment that captures and reuses rinse water (30% water savings)	2 points 4 points	
Commercial Water	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.	TBD	

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

Feature	Description	Assigned Point Values	Project Points
Operations Program	Point values for these types of plans will be determined based upon design and engineering data documenting the water savings.		
Increase Commercial/Industrial Reclaimed Water Use			
Recycled Water	Graywater (purple pipe) irrigation system on site	5 points	
Reduction Measure OnRoad: Alternative Transportation Options			
Mixed-Use Development			
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	
Preferential Parking			
Parking	• Provide reserved preferential parking spaces for car-share, carpool, and ultra-low or zero emission vehicles. • 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.	1 point 1 point	1
Signal Synchronization and Intelligent Traffic Systems			
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. • Synchronize signals along arterials used by project. • Connect signals along arterials to existing ITS.	1 point/signal 3 points/signal	
Increase Public Transit			
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	
Reduction Measure: Adopt and Implement a Bicycle Master Plan to Expand Bike Routes around the City			
Sidewalks	• Provide sidewalks on both sides of the street (required) • Provide pedestrian linkage between commercial and residential land uses within 1 mile	1 point 3 points	
Bicycle Paths	• Provide bicycle paths within project boundaries	1 point	

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

Feature	Description	Assigned Point Values	Project Points
	• Provide bicycle path linkages between commercial and other land uses • Provide bicycle path linkages between commercial and transit	2 points 5 points	
Reduction Measure: Reduce Waste to Landfills			
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: • Provide separated recycling bins within each commercial building/floor and provide large external recycling collection bins at central location for collection truck pick-up • Provide commercial/industrial recycling programs that fulfills an on-site goal of 80% diversion of solid waste • Recycle construction waste	2 points 5 points 4 points	6
Other GHG Reduction Feature Implementation			
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	
Total Points Earned by Commercial/Industrial Project:		**102 points**	102