



# Ontario Community Climate Action Plan

## Greenhouse Gas Emissions Screening Tables

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## Introduction

The 2022 Ontario Community Climate Action Plan (2022 CCAP), adopted unanimously by the City Council on August 16, 2022, is the strategic plan for how the City of Ontario (City) will reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and foster a sustainable community through 2050 and beyond. It is an update to Ontario's 2014 CCAP and accounts for recent statewide climate change legislation and targets, most notably Senate Bill (SB) 32, which provides statewide targets to reduce GHG emissions to 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030. The 2022 CCAP is consistent with The Ontario Plan (TOP) 2050, as updated and approved by City Council on August 16, 2022, and with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines for Plans for the Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions (California Code of Regulations Section 15183.5). This allows the 2022 CCAP to support and streamline environmental review of GHG emissions for future development projects in the city.

Reductions related to transportation, water, solid waste, offroad equipment, energy, and renewable energy sources all play a crucial part in gaining the level of efficiency needed within the new development across Ontario.

The purpose of this document, GHG Emissions Screening Tables, is to provide guidance on how to analyze project level GHG emissions and determine the significance of those emissions during the discretionary review of proposed development projects in Ontario. The analysis, methodology, and significance determination (thresholds) presented in the screening tables and guidance herein, are based on the 2022 CCAP. Results of the quantification analysis in the CCAP show that implementation of community-wide GHG reduction measures would result in emissions savings of up to 205,960 metric tons of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) equivalent (MTCO<sub>2e</sub>) (0.51 per capita MTCO<sub>2e</sub>) in 2030 and 770,620 MTCO<sub>2e</sub> (1.09 MTCO<sub>2e</sub>) in 2050.

Mitigation of GHG emissions impacts through the Development Review Process (DRP) provides one of the most substantial reduction strategies for reducing community-wide GHG emissions associated with new development. Development projects subject to discretionary review will have the option of preparing a project-specific technical analysis to quantify and mitigate GHG emissions or completing the performance review checklist (GHG Emissions Screening Table) to demonstrate compliance with performance standards.

The City's 2022 CCAP includes performance standards that will reduce GHG emissions from new development by 54,069 MTCO<sub>2e</sub> per year in 2030 and 302,803 MTCO<sub>2e</sub> in 2050 as compared to emissions levels in 2019, prior to the adoption of the 2022 CCAP. CEQA requires the assessment of environmental impacts for proposed projects including the impacts of GHG emissions. The DRP procedures for evaluating GHG impacts and determining significance under CEQA will be streamlined by utilizing the performance standard review checklist to mitigate project GHG emissions and by demonstrating compliance with the 2022 CCAP. The levels of GHG emissions reductions in the Screening Tables are consistent with the City's adopted targets in the 2022 CCAP.

The City can use the Screening Tables to review development projects to ensure that the specific reduction strategies in the 2022 CCAP 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 2022 CCAP.

## California Environmental Quality Act

### CEQA Mandates for Analysis of Impacts

CEQA requires that 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 upon the fullest extent possible 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]).

The recently amended 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 were added to 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 an 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.3rd 584). While CEQA does require Lead Agencies to make a good faith effort to disclose what they reasonably can do, CEQA does not demand what is not realistically possible (Residents at Hawks Stadium Committee v. Board of Trustees [1979] 89 Cal.App.3rd 274, 286).

## Greenhouse Gas Impact Determination

### 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(b) indicates “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.” Jurisdictions within the South Coast Air Quality Management District (AQMD) boundary can refer to the

AQMD's air quality thresholds in the absence of locally adopted thresholds and GHG mitigation plans. Ontario's 2022 CCAP addresses cumulative GHG emissions by establishing citywide emission reduction targets that reduce the cumulative GHG impacts to less than significant, provides a set of recommended GHG reduction measures that collectively achieve the emission targets, and provides an implementation plan to implement the reduction measures. This document provides guidance on how to address project level GHG emissions in CEQA analysis and determine the significance of project-generated GHG emissions.

## Quantitative Analysis Relative to the Climate Action Plan

### Methodology Overview

To address the State's requirement to reduce GHG emissions, the City adopted the 2022 CCAP with citywide GHG emission reduction targets of 40 percent below 1990 levels of emissions by 2030 and 80 percent below 1990 levels of emissions by 2050. Ontario's targets are consistent with State laws in effect at the time of the adoption, including SB 32, and ensure that the City is providing GHG reductions locally that will complement State and international efforts of stabilizing climate change.

Because the 2022 CCAP addresses GHG emissions reduction consistent 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 2022 CCAP would fulfill the description of mitigation found in CEQA Guidelines § 15130(a)(3) and § 15183.5.

GHG emissions have long-term, cumulative impacts on the climate, both locally and globally. Therefore, the focus of the analysis is on determining whether incremental contributions of GHGs present a considerable, cumulative contribution to climate change. The 2022 CCAP includes a set of GHG reduction measures designed to substantially lessen local cumulative impacts associated with GHG emissions as described in CEQA Guidelines § 15130(a)(3), in determining if a project's effects would result in significant impacts. The 2022 CCAP has the following components that fulfill cumulative mitigation for GHG emissions:

1. Provides a community-wide GHG emissions reduction target that would substantially lessen the cumulative impact.
2. Provides measures that new development projects shall follow in order to implement the 2022 CCAP, help achieve the City's reduction targets, and substantially lessen the cumulative impact of local GHG emissions.
3. Provides a set of GHG analyses that quantitatively demonstrate how the GHG reduction measures within the 2022 CCAP meet the citywide targets that substantially lessen the cumulative impact; and
4. Provides an implementation matrix to help track and monitor progress to ensure that the citywide emissions reduction targets are met.

The 2022 CCAP satisfies the first condition by adopting targets of reducing GHG emissions within the City by 40 percent below 1990 levels of emissions by 2030 and 80 percent below 1990

levels by 2050. The 2030 reduction target is compliant with SB 32 and provides a pathway to make substantial progress towards the State's goal to achieve carbon neutrality by 2045.

The 2022 CCAP satisfies the second condition through the Screening Tables. 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 2022 CCAP satisfies the third criterion by providing a set of community-wide GHG emissions inventories, forecasts, and quantification of GHG emissions savings resulting from implementation of the GHG reduction measures. The community-wide inventories provide existing conditions and demonstrate change in emissions over time between 2008, 2016, and 2019. Community-wide forecasts provide a snapshot of future GHG emissions levels in 2030 and 2050.

Finally, state reductions and quantification analyses demonstrate the impact of state and local actions, respectively, on community-wide emissions levels in 2030 and 2050, compared with business as usual (BAU) scenarios in the 2030 and 2050 emissions forecasts. These technical analyses in the 2022 CCAP provide quantitative evidence to demonstrate that the implementation of GHG reduction measures can achieve the citywide emission reduction targets. These community-wide GHG emission analyses are summarized in **Appendix A** of the 2022 CCAP.

### The Development Plan Review (DPR)

The City encourages all new development to integrate the reduction measures of the 2022 CCAP into project design and operation. Projects exempt under CEQA are considered by SCAQMD less than significant and no additional GHG reductions are needed. Projects subject to the City's DPR are required to demonstrate their consistency with the 2022 CCAP. **Appendix A** of this document contains a flow chart that diagrams this development review process. To determine if specific strategies from the 2022 CCAP are required and if the preparation of the Screening Table is needed, project applicants must answer the following question(s).

**1. Question 1: Is the proposed activity a discretionary project?**

If yes, proceed with the Screening Tables.

If no, proceed to the next question.

**2. Question 2: Does the proposed activity meet or exceed the project size thresholds?**

**Table 1** contains a Land Use Development Table which identifies the maximum project size for new residential and new non-residential development that is exempt from the Screening Table requirements.

If yes, proceed with the Screening Tables.

If no, the project falls below the project size threshold, and no further action is required concerning GHG emissions in the development review process.



**Table 1. Project Size Thresholds for Land Use Development**

Project Type	Project Size Threshold for Screening Table
Single Family Residential (Single Family Detached)	60 units
Apartments/Condominiums/Townhouse	20 units
Retirement Community (Senior Housing Age 50 or older)	50 units
General Commercial/Retail/Office*	20,000 square feet
Supermarket/Grocery/Discount Club	36,000 square feet
Restaurants (sit down)	8,200 square feet
Fast-Food Restaurants (Fast Food with or without /Drive Thru)	5,300 square feet
Gas Station	7,200 square feet
Logistics/Warehouse*	45,000 square feet
Passive Park	200 acres
Active Park	60 acres

\*Note: Existing commercial and office building expansions greater or equal to 45,000 square feet in size, in addition too, existing warehouse/logistics and industrial buildings expansions greater or equal to 100,000 square feet in size shall be required to complete the appropriate screening table for the expansion square footage only.

### Options for Calculation of GHG Emissions

Analysis of development projects can either be done through emissions calculations, using a tool such as CalEEMod<sup>1</sup> or a similar tool following the guidance below, or by using the Screening Tables as described below. Projects that do not use the GHG Screening Tables to demonstrate consistency with the 2022 CCAP must follow the guidance in this document and demonstrate consistency with the City's GHG reduction targets and reduction strategies as adopted in the 2022 CCAP.

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, 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. The project team for the CCAP assessed separate GHG reductions for the years 2030 and 2050, and further separated GHG reductions for the Screening Tables for "existing" (constructed 2019 or before) and "new" (constructed in 2020 or after)" development. This is consistent with the recommendations outlined in *Golden Door Properties, LLC v. County of San Diego/Sierra Club, LLC v. County of San Diego* (2018) 27 Cal.App.5th.

Analysis of development projects not using the Screening Tables should use the emission factors provided by state and regional agencies and utility providers. Refer to the emission factors and data sources used for the 2022 CCAP quantification of GHG reduction strategies presented in **Table 2**, Emission Factors and Data Sources, Accounting for Statewide Actions. 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).

Analysis of development projects not using the Screening Tables should use one or both of the following GHG inventory guidelines:

1. The United States Community Protocol for Accounting and Reporting of Greenhouse Gas Emissions (U.S. Community Protocol), which was first developed in 2012 and updated in 2019. The California Governor's Office of Planning and Research encourages cities and counties in California to follow the U.S. Community Protocol for community-wide GHG emissions.
2. The Global Protocol for Community-Scale Greenhouse Gas Inventories (Global Protocol) was first developed in 2014 for preparing international community-scale GHG inventories. It contains additional guidance and resources to support a wider range of activities in other countries, including guidance on how to assess GHG emissions from sources that are not covered in the U.S. Community Protocol.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.caleemod.com/>

**Table 2. Emission Factors and Data Sources, Accounting for Statewide Actions**

CC	Unit	2019	2030	2050	Source
SCE electricity	MTCO <sub>2</sub> e/ kWh	0.000208	0.000149	0.000000	SCE
Natural gas	MTCO <sub>2</sub> e/ therm	0.005272	0.005272	0.005272	US Community Protocol
On-road transportation (light and medium-duty vehicles)	MTCO <sub>2</sub> e/ mile	0.000348	0.000277	0.000253	EMFAC 2021 v1.0.2, California Air Resources Board
On-road transportation (heavy duty vehicles)	MTCO <sub>2</sub> e/ mile	0.001256	0.001070	0.000734	EMFAC 2021 v1.0.2, California Air Resources Board
On-road transportation (total)	MTCO <sub>2</sub> e/ mile	0.000434	0.000353	0.000298	EMFAC 2021 v1.0.2, California Air Resources Board
Solid waste (municipal solid waste)	MTCO <sub>2</sub> e/ ton	0.286062	0.234502	0.234488	CalRecycle
Solid waste (alternative daily cover)	MTCO <sub>2</sub> e/ ton	0.247191	0.246418	-	CalRecycle

As noted above, the work prepared for the CCAP includes level of reductions from both existing and new development, and from residential and nonresidential development, to achieve the adopted targets. There are also separate targets for projects completed by 2030, and those completed between 2031 and 2050, consistent with the CCAP target years. Projects that do not use the Screening Tables will need to demonstrate that they will generate annual GHG emissions that do not exceed the following thresholds:

1. For residential development completed between 2020 and 2030, the project shall not produce GHG emissions greater than **5.85 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e/dwelling unit**.
2. For residential development completed after 2030, the project shall not produce GHG emissions greater than **1.53 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e/dwelling unit**.

## Greenhouse Gas Emissions Screening Tables

3. For nonresidential developments of all types completed between 2020 and 2030, the project shall not produce GHG emissions greater than **8.84 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e/2,500 square feet of conditioned space**.
4. For nonresidential developments of all types completed after 2030, the project shall not produce GHG emissions greater than **3.61 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e/2,500 square feet of conditioned space**.

For projects that include both residential and nonresidential space, the residential and nonresidential components must be assessed separately against their respective applicable thresholds.

Accordingly, GHG emissions from residential space must be assessed separately from GHG emissions from nonresidential space. The residential thresholds assume that one dwelling unit is home to an average of 3.48 people by 2030, and 3.30 people by 2050. The nonresidential thresholds assume that 2,500 square feet of conditioned space employs an average of 2.31 people by 2030 and 2.83 people by 2050.

To demonstrate compliance the following information is to be provided: 1) quantitative analysis, including project-specific modeling; 2) table of all assumptions utilized and additional measures incorporated; and 3) narrative of CCAP compliance and associate measures.

### Screening Tables

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 2022 CCAP, which includes GHG emission inventories for 2008, 2016, and 2019; forecasts for years 2030 and 2050; emission targets for 2030 and 2050; and the strategies to reach the targets. **Appendix B** 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 2022).

### Instructions for Residential, Commercial, or Industrial Projects

This document contains four Screening Tables designed for different development projects, listed below:

- **Table 3** is the Screening Table for multi-family development projects.
- **Table 4** is the Screening Table for single-family development projects.
- **Table 5** is the Screening Table for warehouse non-residential development projects.
- **Table 6** is the Screening Table for all other non-residential development projects, including commercial, office, medical, hotel, fitness, industrial, and retail development.

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 flexibility and options for how development projects can implement the GHG reduction measures. The point levels are based upon improvements compared to 2019 emission levels for new development projects. Projects that achieve at least 100 points per applicable Screening Table will be consistent with the reduction quantities consistent with the 2022 CCAP. Consistent with CEQA Guidelines, such projects would be determined to have a less than significant individual and cumulative impact for GHG emissions.

### **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, all applicable Screening Tables shall be filled out. Measures can be used to satisfy the requirements of more than one Screening Table as appropriate to reflect the building's mix of uses, and the project must achieve 100 points for each use to comply with the 2022 CCAP.

Nothing in this guidance shall be construed as limiting the City's authority to adopt a statement of overriding considerations 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 2022 CCAP.

## Greenhouse Gas Emissions Screening Tables

**Table 3. Screening Table for Implementing GHG Performance Standards for Multi-family Residential Development 2030** (Circle Applicable Project Points, 100 points minimum)

Description	Feature	Project Points
<b>Reduction Measure 1: Building Electrification</b>		
Replacement of gas appliance with efficient electric appliance (select all that apply)	Electric space heater	6
	Electric water heater	8
	Electric stove	5
	Electric dryer	1
Additional electric appliance measures, if applicable (select all that apply)	Electric pool heater (if applicable)	1
	Electric spa heater (if applicable)	1
Lack of natural gas infrastructure	Project site does not have any natural gas infrastructure.	10
<i>Total for measure</i>		32
<b>Reduction Measure 2: Green Roofs</b>		
Installation of a roof with a planted layer of vegetation over a waterproof surface for multi-family residential buildings	Medium Green Roof – Total vegetated area makes up 25% or more of combined multi-family residential unit area (in square feet).	3
<i>Total for measure</i>		3
<b>Reduction Measure 3: Urban Cooling</b>		
On-site tree planting (select one option) <sup>2</sup>	1 tree per each required on-site vehicle parking space.	6
	2 trees per each required on-site vehicle parking space.	12
	3 trees per each required on-site vehicle parking space.	18
<i>Total for measure</i>		18

<sup>2</sup> This strategy specifies the ratio of additional trees per required vehicle parking spaces. Based upon total on-site vehicle parking spaces required per the City of Ontario Development Code for the project, the Applicant will calculate the number of trees required to meet this measure and obtain points. The landscape plan will show onsite trees and the tree matrix shall identify all trees associated with the Urban Cooling Measure compliance. The City code requires trees onsite and within paved areas to reduce the associated heat build-up from development. The Landscape Planning Division will consider these trees and/or potential upsizing of trees on-site to be counted toward the Urban Cooling Measure.

Description	Feature	Project Points
<b>Reduction Measure 4: Transit Oriented Communities (TOCs)</b>		
New development is located in a transit-oriented community (TOC)	Development site is located within ½ mile radius of one or more of the following: a Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) stop, bus transit center, light rail station, the intersection of two or more major bus routes with a frequency of service interval of 15 minutes or less during the morning and afternoon peak commute periods, and/or High-Quality Transit Corridor defined as a corridor with fixed route bus service with service intervals no longer than 15 minutes during peak commute hours. <sup>3</sup>	10
<i>Total for measure</i>		10
<b>Reduction Measure 5: Increase Transit Ridership</b>		
Provision of free transit passes for onsite residents or tenants for a period of 5 years after completion of construction <sup>4</sup> (select one option)	One 50% discounted annual transit pass for every two parking spaces, or one per residential unit, whichever is greater.	2
	One 100% discounted (free) annual transit pass for every two parking spaces or one per residential unit, whichever is greater.	6
	One 100% discounted (free) annual transit pass per parking space or one per residential bedroom, whichever is greater.	12
<i>Total for measure</i>		12
<b>Reduction Measure 6: Vehicle Electrification<sup>5</sup></b>		
Installation of EV charging stations for resident vehicle parking spaces (select one option)	Installation of Level 2 EV or higher charging stations at a rate of 5-10% of required vehicle parking spaces.	10
	Installation of Level 2 EV or higher charging stations at a rate of 11-29% of required vehicle parking spaces.	20
	Installation of Level 2 EV or higher charging stations at a rate of 30% or more of required vehicle parking spaces.	30
<i>Total for measure</i>		30

<sup>3</sup> A project shall be considered to be within one-half mile of a major transit stop or high-quality transit corridor if all parcels within the project have no more than 25 percent of their area farther than one-half mile from the stop or corridor and if not more than 10 percent of the residential units or 100 units, whichever is less, in the project are farther than one-half mile from the stop or corridor.

<sup>4</sup> Provision for annual transit passes to be incorporated into CC&R's/HOA bylaws, as appropriate.

<sup>5</sup> EV charging station levels are defined in the California Green Building Standards or CALGreen Code, accessed at <https://www.dgs.ca.gov/BSC/CALGreen>. Charging stations also refer to charging ports.

## Greenhouse Gas Emissions Screening Tables

Description	Feature	Project Points
<b>Reduction Measure 7: Active Transportation</b>		
Installation or improvement of bicycle facilities (select all that apply)	Bicycle parking facilities with 1:1 ratio of bicycle parking to guest vehicle parking space.	3
	Construct or improve a single bicycle lane facility (only Class I, II, or IV) that 1) connects to a larger existing bikeway network or 2) closes an existing bikeway network gap that is at least 0.5 miles long.	6
Installation or improvement of pedestrian facilities (select one option)	Two or three pedestrian infrastructure improvements to street design on private streets, including, but not limited to curb extensions, raised crosswalks, speed humps/bumps, street tree plantings in parkways or street medians, and elevated pavement markings.	3
	Four or more pedestrian infrastructure improvements to street design, including, but not limited to curb extensions, raised crosswalks, speed humps/bumps, street tree plantings in parkways or street medians, and elevated pavement markings.	6
<i>Total for measure</i>		<b>15</b>
<b>Reduction Measure 8: Parking Policy</b>		
Require that some or all of resident vehicle parking spaces be purchased at an additional cost. This does not include guest vehicle parking spaces (select one option) <sup>6</sup>	Unbundle, or separate, half (50%) of parking costs of a residential project from property costs, requiring those who wish to purchase an additional parking space to do so at an additional cost.	1
	Unbundle, or separate, 100% of residential project's parking costs from property costs, requiring those who wish to purchase parking spaces to do so at an additional cost.	2
<i>Total for measure</i>		<b>2</b>
<b>Reduction Measure 9: Electric construction equipment<sup>7</sup></b>		
Use zero emission or electric construction equipment (select one option)	One-third (33%) of construction equipment used for construction (during building phase, not including grading phase), measured by number of hours of operation, is zero emission equipment.	4

<sup>6</sup> Provision for unbundled parking to be incorporated into CC&R's bylaws or separate parking agreement, as appropriate.

<sup>7</sup> Electric construction equipment includes electric compact excavators, electric motors, electric generators, and mobile charging equipment.



Description	Feature	Project Points
	Half (50%) of construction equipment used for construction (during the building phase, not including the grading phase), measured by the number of hours of operation, is zero emission equipment.	8
	Two-thirds (66%) or more of construction equipment used for construction (during the building phase, not including the grading phase), measured by number of hours of operation, is zero emission equipment.	12
	<i>Total for measure</i>	12
<b>Reduction Measure 10: Waste diversion</b>		
Design and plan multi-family housing developments to include onsite areas for municipal compost/green waste and recycling bins/containers	Site design allocates sufficient space for storage and collection of green waste, organic waste, and recyclables.	33
	<i>Total for measure</i>	33
<b>Reduction Measure 11: Water conservation</b>		
Implement indoor water efficiency measures (select all that apply)	Implement water efficient showerheads and faucets.	1
	Install on-demand water circulators on all showers/baths <sup>8</sup> .	2
Incorporate outdoor water efficiency measures	Design and plan outdoor landscapes planted with drought-tolerant, low maintenance plants with a 1) drip irrigation system or 2) sprinkler irrigation system with a weather-based irrigation controller.	4
	<i>Total for measure</i>	7
	<b>Multi-family Total for all measures</b>	<b>174</b>
	<b>Multi-family Project Points Subtotal</b>	
<b>Additional Recommended Measures</b>		
AR-1: Meet CalGreen	CalGreen Tier 1 compliance.	5
	CalGreen Tier 2 compliance.	10

<sup>8</sup> According to CALGreen, a hot water recirculation system is one which includes "a thermostat that will automatically shut off the recirculation pump when the water temperature reaches a preset level at the point of use."

## Greenhouse Gas Emissions Screening Tables

Description	Feature	Project Points
voluntary tiers (select one option)		
AR-2: Generate energy from on-site solar PV (4 stories and higher buildings only, select one option)	Solar PV that generates 30%-49% of residential energy needs on multifamily residential buildings that are 4 stories in height or taller.	5
	Solar PV that generates 50%-79% of residential energy needs on multifamily residential buildings that are 4 stories in height or taller.	10
	Solar PV that generates 80% or more of residential energy needs on multifamily residential buildings that are 4 stories in height or taller.	15
AR-3: Energy Storage	If the building is 3 stories in height or less, install battery energy storage systems that meet the same performance standards as an energy storage system that would be required by the building code in a comparable building 4 stories in height or taller.	5
AR-4: Recycled Water	Use recycled water for at least 80% of outdoor water needs.	4
AR-5: Reflective Paving	Use high-reflectivity pavement for all hardscaped areas, including parking areas, walking paths, and patios.	4
AR-6: Building Orientation	Orient the building along a north-south alignment.	3
AR-7: Building Shading	Shade at least 90% of south-facing glazing by vegetation or overhangs at noon on June 21.	2
AR-8: Building Daylight	Provide daylighting in all rooms.	1
<b>Total additional recommended measures</b>		<b>44</b>
<b>Multi-family Project Points Subtotal</b>		
<b>Total Multi-family Points Possible</b>		<b>218</b>
<b>MULTI-FAMILY PROJECT POINTS TOTAL</b>		

**Table 4. Screening Table for Implementing GHG Performance Standards for Single-Family Residential Development, 2030** (Circle Applicable Project Points, 100 point minimum)

Description	Feature	Project Points
<b>Reduction Measure 1: Building Electrification</b>		
Replacement of gas appliance with efficient electric appliance (select all that apply)	Electric space heater	6
	Electric water heater	8
	Electric stove	5
	Electric dryer	1
Additional electric appliance measures (select all that apply)	Electric pool heater (if applicable)	1
	Electric spa heater (if applicable)	1
Lack of natural gas infrastructure	Project site does not have any natural gas infrastructure.	10
<i>Total for measure</i>		32
<b>Reduction Measure 2: Urban Cooling</b>		
On-site tree planting (select one option) <sup>9</sup>	1 tree per each required on-site vehicle parking space.	6
	2 trees per each required on-site vehicle parking space.	12
	3 trees per each required on-site vehicle parking space.	18
<i>Total for measure</i>		18
<b>Reduction Measure 3: Transit Oriented Communities (TOCs)</b>		
New development is located in a transit-oriented community (TOC)	Development site is located within ½ mile radius of one or more of the following: a Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) stop, bus transit center, light rail station, the intersection of two or more major bus routes with a frequency of service interval of 15 minutes or less during the morning and afternoon peak commute periods, and/or High-Quality Transit Corridor defined as a corridor with fixed route bus service with service intervals no	10

<sup>9</sup>This strategy specifies the ratio of additional trees per required vehicle parking spaces. Based upon total on-site vehicle parking spaces required per the City of Ontario Development Code for the project, the Applicant will calculate the number of trees required to meet this measure and obtain points. The landscape plan will show onsite trees and the tree matrix shall identify all trees associated with the Urban Cooling Measure compliance. The City code requires trees onsite and within paved areas to reduce the associated heat build-up from development. The Landscape Planning Division will consider these trees in the calculation to be counted toward the Urban Cooling Measure.

## Greenhouse Gas Emissions Screening Tables

Description	Feature	Project Points
	longer than 15 minutes during peak commute hours. <sup>10</sup>	
Provision of free transit passes for onsite residents or tenants for a period of 5 years after completion of construction. (select one option)	One 100% discounted (free) annual transit pass per residential unit.	6
	<i>Total for measure</i>	16
<b>Reduction Measure 4: Vehicle Electrification<sup>11</sup></b>		
Installation of EV charging stations for vehicle parking garages	Installation of one Level 2 or higher EV charging station for each vehicle parking space or per single-family garage.	32
	<i>Total for measure</i>	32
<b>Reduction Measure 5: Active Transportation</b>		
Installation or improvement of bicycle facilities (select all that apply)	Bicycle parking facilities with 1:1 ratio of bicycle parking to guest vehicle parking space	3
	Construct or improve a single bicycle lane facility (only Class I, II, or IV) that 1) connects to a larger existing bikeway network or 2) closes an existing bikeway network gap that is at least 0.5 miles long.	6
Installation or improvement of pedestrian facilities (select one option)	Two or three pedestrian infrastructure improvements to street design on private streets, including, but not limited to curb extensions, raised crosswalks, speed humps/bumps, street tree plantings in parkways or street medians, and elevated pavement markings.	3
	Four or more pedestrian infrastructure improvements to street design on private streets, including, but not limited to curb extensions, raised crosswalks, speed humps/bumps, street tree plantings in parkways or street medians, and elevated pavement markings.	6
	<i>Total for measure</i>	15

<sup>10</sup> A project shall be considered to be within one-half mile of a major transit stop or high-quality transit corridor if all parcels within the project have no more than 25 percent of their area farther than one-half mile from the stop or corridor and if not more than 10 percent of the residential units or 100 units, whichever is less, in the project are farther than one-half mile from the stop or corridor.

<sup>11</sup> EV charging station levels 1-3 are defined in the California Green Building Standards or CALGreen Code, accessed at <https://www.dgs.ca.gov/BSC/CALGreen>. One installed charging station per single family 2-car garage shall apply.

<b>Reduction Measure 6: Electric construction equipment</b>		
Use electric construction equipment (select one option)	One-third (33%) of construction equipment used for construction (during building phase, not including grading phase), measured by number of hours of operation, is zero emission equipment.	6
	Half (50%) of construction equipment used for construction (during the building phase, not including the grading phase), measured by the number of hours of operation, is zero emission equipment.	12
	Two-thirds (66%) or more of construction equipment used for construction (during the building phase, not including the grading phase), measured by number of hours of operation, is zero emission equipment.	18
<i>Total for measure</i>		18
<b>Reduction Measure 7: Waste diversion</b>		
Design and plan single-family housing developments to include onsite areas for municipal compost/green waste and recycling bins/container	Site design allocates sufficient space for storage and collection of green waste, organic waste, and recyclables.	2
<i>Total for measure</i>		2
<b>Reduction Measure 8: Water conservation</b>		
Implement indoor water efficiency measures (select all that apply)	Implement water efficient showerheads and faucets.	1
	Install on-demand water circulators on all showers/baths. <sup>12</sup>	2
Incorporate outdoor water efficiency measures	Design and plan outdoor landscapes planted with drought-tolerant, low maintenance plants with a 1) drip irrigation system or 2) sprinkler irrigation system with a weather-based irrigation controller.	4
<i>Total for measure</i>		7
<b>Single-Family Total for all measures</b>		<b>140</b>
<b>Single-Family Project Points Subtotal</b>		
<b>Additional Recommended Measures</b>		
AR-1: Meet CalGreen voluntary tiers (selected one)	CalGreen Tier 1 compliance	5
	CalGreen Tier 2 compliance	10

<sup>12</sup> According to CALGreen, a hot water recirculation system is one which includes "a thermostat that will automatically shut off the recirculation pump when the water temperature reaches a preset level at the point of use."

## Greenhouse Gas Emissions Screening Tables

AR-2: Solar & battery backup (select all that apply)	If the home is required to install a solar energy system, install a system at least 20% larger than the minimum required.	2
	Install a battery energy storage system that meets the minimum system performance requirements in Appendix AJ12.2 of the California Building Standards Code.	8
AR-3: Recycled Water	Use recycled water for at least 80% of outdoor water needs.	4
AR-4: Reflective Paving	Use high-reflectivity pavement for all hardscaped areas, including parking areas, walking paths, and patios.	4
AR-5: Building Orientation	Orient the building along a north-south alignment	3
AR-6: Building Shading	Shade at least 90% of south-facing glazing by vegetation or overhangs at noon on June 21.	2
AR-7: Building Daylight	Provide daylighting in all rooms	1
	<b>Total additional recommended measures</b>	<b>34</b>
	<b>Single-Family Project Points Subtotal</b>	
	<b>Total Single-Family Points Possible</b>	<b>174</b>
<b>SINGLE-FAMILY PROJECT POINTS TOTAL</b>		

**Table 5. Screening Table for Implementing GHG Performance Standards for Warehouse Non-residential Development, 2030** (Circle Applicable Project Points, 100 points minimum)

Description	Feature	Project Points
<b>Reduction Measure 1: Building Electrification</b>		
Replacement of gas appliance with electric appliance (select all that apply)	Electric space heater	5
	Electric water heater	8
	Electric stove (if applicable)	2
Lack of natural gas infrastructure	Project site does not have any natural gas infrastructure	8
		<i>Total for measure</i>
<b>Reduction Measure 2: Solar Energy Systems for New Warehouse Development only (solar energy system required for warehouse development)</b>		
Installation of rooftop solar energy systems at new warehouse/logistics facilities. (select one option)	Installation of rooftop solar energy system which generates enough electricity to meet 45% of annual warehouse electricity demand.	22
	Installation of rooftop solar energy system which generates enough electricity to meet 90% of annual warehouse electricity demand.	44
	Installation of rooftop solar energy system which generates enough electricity to meet 100% of annual warehouse electricity demand.	48
Installation of battery storage at new warehouse/logistics facilities (select one option)	Solar battery storage installation with a capacity of 200-599 kW (DC).	3
	Solar battery storage installation with a capacity of 600-799 kW (DC).	6
	Solar battery storage installation with a capacity of 800-1200 kW (DC).	11
		<i>Total for measure</i>
<b>Reduction Measure 3: Green Roofs</b>		
Installation of a roof with a planted layer of vegetation over a waterproof surface for non-residential buildings (select one option)	Medium Green Roof – Total vegetated area makes up 50% of combined non-residential floor area (in square feet).	1
	Large Green Roof – Total vegetated area makes up 100% or more of combined non-residential floor area (in square feet).	2
		<i>Total for measure</i>
<b>Reduction Measure 4: Urban Cooling</b>		
On-site tree planting	1 tree per each required on-site employee/visitor vehicle parking space.	4
	2 trees per each required on-site employee/visitor vehicle parking space.	8

## Greenhouse Gas Emissions Screening Tables

Description	Feature	Project Points
(select one option) <sup>13</sup>	3 trees per each required on-site employee/visitor vehicle parking space.	15
<i>Total for measure</i>		<i>15</i>
<b>Reduction Measure 5: Transit Oriented Communities (TOCs)</b>		
New development is located in a transit-oriented community (TOC)	The development site is located within ½ mile radius of one or more of the following: a Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) stop, bus transit center, light rail station, the intersection of two or more major bus routes with a frequency of service interval of 15 minutes or less during the morning and afternoon peak commute periods, and/or High-Quality Transit Corridor defined as a corridor with fixed route bus service with service intervals no longer than 15 minutes during peak commute hours. <sup>14</sup>	7
<i>Total for measure</i>		<i>7</i>
<b>Reduction Measure 6: Increase Transit Ridership</b>		
Provision of free transit passes in a quantity equivalent to the expected number of employees at the non-residential building. Transit passes shall be provided for a period of 5 years after completion of construction. <sup>15</sup>	One free annual transit pass for every employee.	6

<sup>13</sup> This strategy specifies the ratio of additional trees per required employee/visitor vehicle parking spaces. Based upon total on-site vehicle parking spaces required per the City of Ontario Development Code for the project, the Applicant will calculate the number of trees required to meet this measure and obtain points. The landscape plan will show onsite trees and the tree matrix shall identify all trees associated with the Urban Cooling Measure compliance. The City code requires trees onsite and within paved areas to reduce the associated heat build-up from development. The Landscape Planning Division will consider these trees and/or potential upsizing of trees on-site to be counted toward the Urban Cooling Measure.

<sup>14</sup> A project shall be considered to be within one-half mile of a major transit stop or high-quality transit corridor if all parcels within the project have no more than 25 percent of their area farther than one-half mile from the stop or corridor and if not more than 10 percent of the residential units or 100 units, whichever is less, in the project are farther than one-half mile from the stop or corridor.

<sup>15</sup> Provision for annual transit passes to be incorporated into CC&R's bylaws, as appropriate.



Description	Feature	Project Points
	<i>Total for measure</i>	6
<b>Reduction Measure 7: Vehicle Electrification<sup>16</sup></b>		
Installation of EV charging stations for truck parking spaces (select one option) <sup>17</sup>	Installation of Level 2 or higher EV charging stations at a rate of 5-9% of planned truck parking spaces.	2
	Installation of Level 2 or higher EV charging stations at a rate of 10-19% of planned truck parking spaces.	4
	Installation of Level 2 or higher EV charging stations at a rate of 20-29% of planned truck parking spaces.	6
	Installation of Level 2 or higher EV charging stations at a rate of 30-49% of planned truck parking spaces.	10
	Installation of Level 2 or higher EV charging stations at a rate of 50% or more of planned truck parking spaces.	15
	<i>Total for measure</i>	15
<b>Reduction Measure 8: Active Transportation</b>		
Installation or improvement of bicycle facilities (select all that apply)	Bicycle parking facilities with 1:20 ratio of bicycle parking to employee vehicle parking space.	2
	Construct or improve a single bicycle lane facility (only Class I, II, or IV) that 1) connects to a larger existing bikeway network or 2) closes an existing bikeway network gap that is at least 0.5 miles long.	3
Installation or improvement of pedestrian facilities (select one option)	Two or three pedestrian infrastructure improvements to street design on private streets, including, but not limited to curb extensions, raised crosswalks, speed humps/bumps, street tree plantings in parkways or street medians, and elevated pavement markings.	2
	Four or more pedestrian infrastructure improvements to street design on private streets, including, but not limited to private property curb extensions, raised crosswalks, speed humps/bumps, elevated pavement markings, and public property street tree plantings in parkways or street medians.	4
	<i>Total for measure</i>	9

<sup>16</sup> EV charging station levels 1-3 are defined in the California Green Building Standards or CALGreen Code, accessed at <https://www.dgs.ca.gov/BSC/CALGreen>.

<sup>17</sup> Reduction Measure 7 refers to EV charging stations for two-axle trucks.

## Greenhouse Gas Emissions Screening Tables

Description	Feature	Project Points
<b>Reduction Measure 9: Parking Policy</b>		
Require that employee vehicle parking spaces be purchased at an additional cost. This does not include client/visitor vehicle parking spaces <sup>18</sup>	Unbundle, or separate, 100% of non-residential project's parking costs from property costs, requiring those who wish to purchase parking spaces to do so at an additional cost.	1
	<i>Total for measure</i>	1
<b>Reduction Measure 10: Electric construction equipment<sup>19</sup></b>		
Use electric construction equipment for a portion of the construction project (select one option)	One-third (33%) of construction equipment used for construction (during building phase, not including grading phase), measured by number of hours of operation, is zero emission equipment.	3
	Half (50%) of construction equipment used for construction (during the building phase, not including the grading phase), measured by the number of hours of operation, is zero emission equipment.	5
	Two-thirds (66%) or more of construction equipment used for construction (during the building phase, not including the grading phase), measured by number of hours of operation, is zero emission equipment.	8
	<i>Total for measure</i>	8
<b>Reduction Measure 11: Waste diversion</b>		
Site design for non-residential warehouse development includes site(s) for green waste/organics and recycling collection bins	Site design allocates sufficient space for storage and collection of green waste, organic waste, and recyclables.	20
	<i>Total for measure</i>	20
<b>Reduction Measure 12: Water conservation</b>		
Implement indoor water efficiency measures (select all)	Install water-efficient faucets and showerheads.	1
	Install on-demand water circulators on commercial sinks or dishwashing equipment. <sup>20</sup>	2

<sup>18</sup> Provision for unbundling parking to be incorporated into CC&R's bylaws or separate parking agreement, as appropriate.

<sup>19</sup> Electric construction equipment includes electric compact excavators, electric motors, electric generators, and mobile charging equipment.

<sup>20</sup> According to CALGreen, a hot water recirculation system is one which includes "a thermostat that will automatically shut off the recirculation pump when the water temperature reaches a preset level at the point of use."

Description	Feature	Project Points
that apply)		
Incorporate outdoor water efficiency measures	Design and plan outdoor landscapes planted with drought-tolerant, low maintenance plants with a 1) drip irrigation system or 2) sprinkler irrigation system with a weather-based irrigation controller.	4
	<i>Total for measure</i>	7
<b>Warehouse Total for measures</b>		<b>172</b>
<b>Warehouse Project Points Subtotal</b>		
<b>Additional Recommended Measures</b>		
AR-1: Charging stations for large trucks (select one option)	Installation of conduit for charging stations for zero emission trucks larger than two-axles (class 8 and 9, and semi-trucks) so that facilities are prepared for the transition to electric trucks.	4
	Installation of 1-4 charging stations for zero emission trucks larger than two-axles (class 8 and 9, and semi-trucks)	8
	Installation of 5-9 charging stations for zero emission trucks larger than two-axles (class 8 and 9, and semi-trucks)	12
	Installation of 10 or more charging stations zero emission trucks larger than two-axles (class 8 and 9, and semi-trucks)	24
AR-2: Meet CalGreen voluntary tiers (select one option)	CalGreen Tier 1 compliance	5
	CalGreen Tier 2 compliance	10
AR-3: Installation of EV charging stations for employee vehicle parking spaces (select one option)	Installation of Level 2 or higher EV charging stations at a rate of 5-9% of planned employee vehicle parking spaces.	4
	Installation of Level 2 or higher EV charging stations at a rate of 10-19% of planned employee vehicle parking spaces with Level 2 EV charging stations.	6
	Installation of Level 2 or higher EV charging stations at a rate of 20% or more of planned employee vehicle parking spaces Level 2 EV charging stations.	12
AR-4: Recycled Water	Use recycled water for at least 80% of outdoor water needs.	2
AR-5: Reflective Paving	Use high-reflectivity pavement for all hardscaped areas, including parking areas, walking paths, and patios.	4
AR-6: Zero Emission Cargo Equipment	Use of zero emission cargo handling equipment for a minimum of 50% of all operations.	4
AR-7: Alternative Fueling	Installation of alternative fuel facilities, such as CNG, biofuels, or hydrogen fueling stations.	10
<b>Total additional recommended measures</b>		<b>66</b>

## Greenhouse Gas Emissions Screening Tables

Description	Feature	Project Points
	<b>Warehouse Project Points Subtotal</b>	
	<b><i>Total Warehouse Points Possible</i></b>	<b>238</b>
	<b>WAREHOUSE PROJECT POINTS TOTAL</b>	

**Table 6. Screening Table for Implementing GHG Performance Standards for Commercial, Office, Medical, Hotel, Fitness, Industrial, and Retail Development, 2030** (Circle Applicable Project Points, 100 points minimum)

Description	Feature	Project Points
<b>Reduction Measure 1: Building Electrification</b>		
Replacement of gas appliance with efficient electric appliance (select all that apply)	Electric space heater	8
	Electric water heater	10
	Electric stove	4
	Electric Dryer	4
	Electric pool heater	2
	Electric spa heater	2
Lack of natural gas infrastructure	Project site does not have any natural gas infrastructure.	8
	<i>Total for measure</i>	34
<b>Reduction Measure 2: Solar Energy Systems for all other non-residential land use types (required for all other non-residential projects)<sup>21</sup></b>		
Installation of rooftop solar energy systems at new non-residential buildings (select one option)	Installation of rooftop solar energy system which generates enough electricity to meet 45% of annual electricity demand.	3
	Installation of rooftop solar energy system which generates enough electricity to meet 90% of annual electricity demand.	6
Installation of battery storage at new non-residential buildings (select one option)	Solar battery storage installation with a capacity of 200-799 kW (DC).	1
	Solar battery storage installation with a capacity of 800-1200 kW (DC).	2
	<i>Total for measure</i>	8
<b>Reduction Measure 3: Green Roofs</b>		
Installation of a roof with a planted layer of vegetation over a waterproof surface for non-residential buildings (select one option)	Medium Green Roof – Total vegetated area makes up 50% of combined non-residential floor area (in square feet).	1
	Large Green Roof – Total vegetated area makes up 100% or	2

<sup>21</sup> Measure 2 requires solar photovoltaic panels or other appropriate onsite renewable energy generation systems for the following types of projects:

New commercial and office buildings, or existing commercial and office building expansions greater or equal to 45,000 square feet in size and

New industrial or existing industrial buildings expansions greater or equal to 100,000 square feet in size.

## Greenhouse Gas Emissions Screening Tables

Description	Feature	Project Points
	more of combined non-residential floor area (in square feet).	
	<i>Total for measure</i>	2
<b>Reduction Measure 4: Urban Cooling</b>		
On-site tree planting (select one option) <sup>22</sup>	1 tree per each required on-site vehicle parking space.	6
	2 trees per each required on-site vehicle parking space.	12
	3 trees per each required on-site vehicle parking space.	18
	<i>Total for measure</i>	18
<b>Reduction Measure 5: Transit Oriented Communities (TOCs)</b>		
New development is located in a transit-oriented community (TOC)	Development site is located within ½ mile radius of one or more of the following: a Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) stop, bus transit center, light rail station, the intersection of two or more major bus routes with a frequency of service interval of 15 minutes or less during the morning and afternoon peak commute periods, and/or High-Quality Transit Corridor defined as a corridor with fixed route bus service with service intervals no longer than 15 minutes during peak commute hours. <sup>23</sup>	2
	<i>Total for measure</i>	2
<b>Reduction Measure 6: Increase Transit Ridership</b>		
Provision of free transit passes in a quantity equivalent to the expected number of employees at the non-	One free annual transit pass for every employee.	6

<sup>22</sup> This strategy specifies the ratio of additional trees per required vehicle parking spaces. Based upon total on-site vehicle parking spaces required per the City of Ontario Development Code for the project, the Applicant will calculate the number of trees required to meet this measure and obtain points. The landscape plan will show onsite trees and the tree matrix shall identify all trees associated with the Urban Cooling Measure compliance. The City code requires trees onsite and within paved areas to reduce the associated heat build-up from development. The Landscape Planning Division will consider these trees and/or potential upsizing of trees on-site to be counted toward the Urban Cooling Measure.

<sup>23</sup> A project shall be considered to be within one-half mile of a major transit stop or high-quality transit corridor if all parcels within the project have no more than 25 percent of their area farther than one-half mile from the stop or corridor and if not more than 10 percent of the residential units or 100 units, whichever is less, in the project are farther than one-half mile from the stop or corridor.

Description	Feature	Project Points
residential building. Transit passes shall be provided for a period of 5 years after completion of construction <sup>24</sup>		
	<i>Total for measure</i>	6
<b>Reduction Measure 7: Vehicle Electrification<sup>25</sup></b>		
Installation of EV charging stations for employee vehicle parking spaces (select one option)	Installation of Level 2 or higher EV charging stations at a rate of 5-9% of planned employee vehicle parking spaces.	3
	Installation of Level 2 or higher EV charging stations at a rate of 10-19% of planned employee vehicle parking spaces with Level 2 EV charging stations.	5
	Installation of Level 2 or higher EV charging stations at a rate of 20% or more of planned employee vehicle parking spaces Level 2 EV charging stations.	10
	<i>Total for measure</i>	10
<b>Reduction Measure 8: Active Transportation</b>		
Installation or improvement of bicycle facilities (select all that apply)	Bicycle parking facilities with 1:20 ratio of bicycle parking to employee vehicle parking space	3
	Construct or improve a single bicycle lane facility (only Class I, II, or IV) that 1) connects to a larger existing bikeway network or 2) closes an existing bikeway network gap that is at least 0.5 miles long.	4
Installation or improvement of pedestrian facilities (select one option)	Two or three pedestrian infrastructure improvements to street design on private streets, including, but not limited to curb extensions, raised crosswalks, speed humps/bumps, street tree plantings in parkways or street medians, and elevated pavement markings.	4
	Four or more pedestrian infrastructure improvements to	8

<sup>24</sup> Provision for annual transit passes to be incorporated into CC&R's bylaws or separate parking agreement, as appropriate.

<sup>25</sup> EV charging station levels 1-3 are defined in the California Green Building Standards or CALGreen Code, accessed at <https://www.dgs.ca.gov/BSC/CALGreen>.

## Greenhouse Gas Emissions Screening Tables

Description	Feature	Project Points
	street design on private streets, including, but not limited to curb extensions, raised crosswalks, speed humps/bumps, street tree plantings in parkways or street medians, and elevated pavement markings.	
	<i>Total for measure</i>	15
<b>Reduction Measure 9: Parking Policy</b>		
Require that employee vehicle parking spaces be purchased at an additional cost. This does not include client/visitor vehicle parking spaces <sup>26</sup>	Unbundle, or separate, 100% of non-residential project's parking costs from property costs, requiring those who wish to purchase parking spaces to do so at an additional cost.	1
	<i>Total for measure</i>	1
<b>Reduction Measure 10: Electric construction equipment<sup>27</sup></b>		
Use electric construction equipment for a portion of the construction project (select one option)	One-third (33%) of construction equipment used for construction (during building phase, not including grading phase), measured by number of hours of operation, is zero emission equipment.	4
	Half (50%) of construction equipment used for construction (during the building phase, not including the grading phase), measured by the number of hours of operation, is zero emission equipment.	7
	Two-thirds (66%) or more of construction equipment used for construction (during the building phase, not including the grading phase), measured by number of hours of operation, is zero emission equipment.	11
	<i>Total for measure</i>	11

<sup>26</sup> Provision to unbundle parking shall be incorporated into CC&R's bylaws or separate parking agreement, as appropriate.

<sup>27</sup> Electric construction equipment includes electric compact excavators, electric motors, electric generators, and mobile charging equipment.



Description	Feature	Project Points
<b>Reduction Measure 11: Waste diversion</b>		
Design and plan commercial, office, and industrial developments to include onsite areas for municipal compost/green waste and recycling bins	Site design allocates sufficient space for storage and collection of green waste, organic waste, and recyclables.	30
	<i>Total for measure</i>	30
<b>Reduction Measure 12: Water conservation</b>		
Implement indoor water efficiency measures (select all that apply)	Install water-efficient faucets and showerheads.	3
	Install on-demand water circulators on commercial sinks or dishwashing equipment.	3
Incorporate outdoor water efficiency measures	Design and plan outdoor landscapes planted with drought-tolerant, low maintenance plants with a 1) drip irrigation system or 2) sprinkler irrigation system with a weather-based irrigation controller.	8
	<i>Total for measure</i>	14
<b>Commercial/etc. Total for all measures</b>		<b>151</b>
<b>Commercial/etc. Project Points Subtotal</b>		
<b>Additional Recommended Measures</b>		
AR-1: Meet CalGreen voluntary tiers (selected one)	CalGreen Tier 1 compliance	5
	CalGreen Tier 2 compliance	10
AR-2: Recycled Water	Use recycled water for at least 80% of outdoor water needs	5
AR-3: Reflective Paving	Use high-reflectivity pavement for all hardscaped areas, including parking areas, walking paths, and patios.	5
AR-4: Zero Emission Cargo Equipment	Use of zero emission offroad cargo handling equipment for a minimum of 50% of building phase (measured in number of hours).	4
AR-5: Alternative Fueling conduit	Installation of conduit for zero emission vehicle charging so that facilities are prepared for the transition to electric fleets.	4
AR-6: Alternative Fueling Facility	Installation of alternative fuel facilities, such as CNG, biofuels, or hydrogen fueling stations.	8

## Greenhouse Gas Emissions Screening Tables

Description	Feature	Project Points
	<i>Total additional recommended measures</i>	36
	<b>Commercial/etc. Project Points Subtotal</b>	
	<b>Total Commercial/etc. Points Possible</b>	<b>187</b>
	<b>COMMERCIAL/etc. PROJECT POINTS TOTAL</b>	

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Website: <https://www.gosbcta.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/Non-Motorized-Transportation-Plan-.pdf>

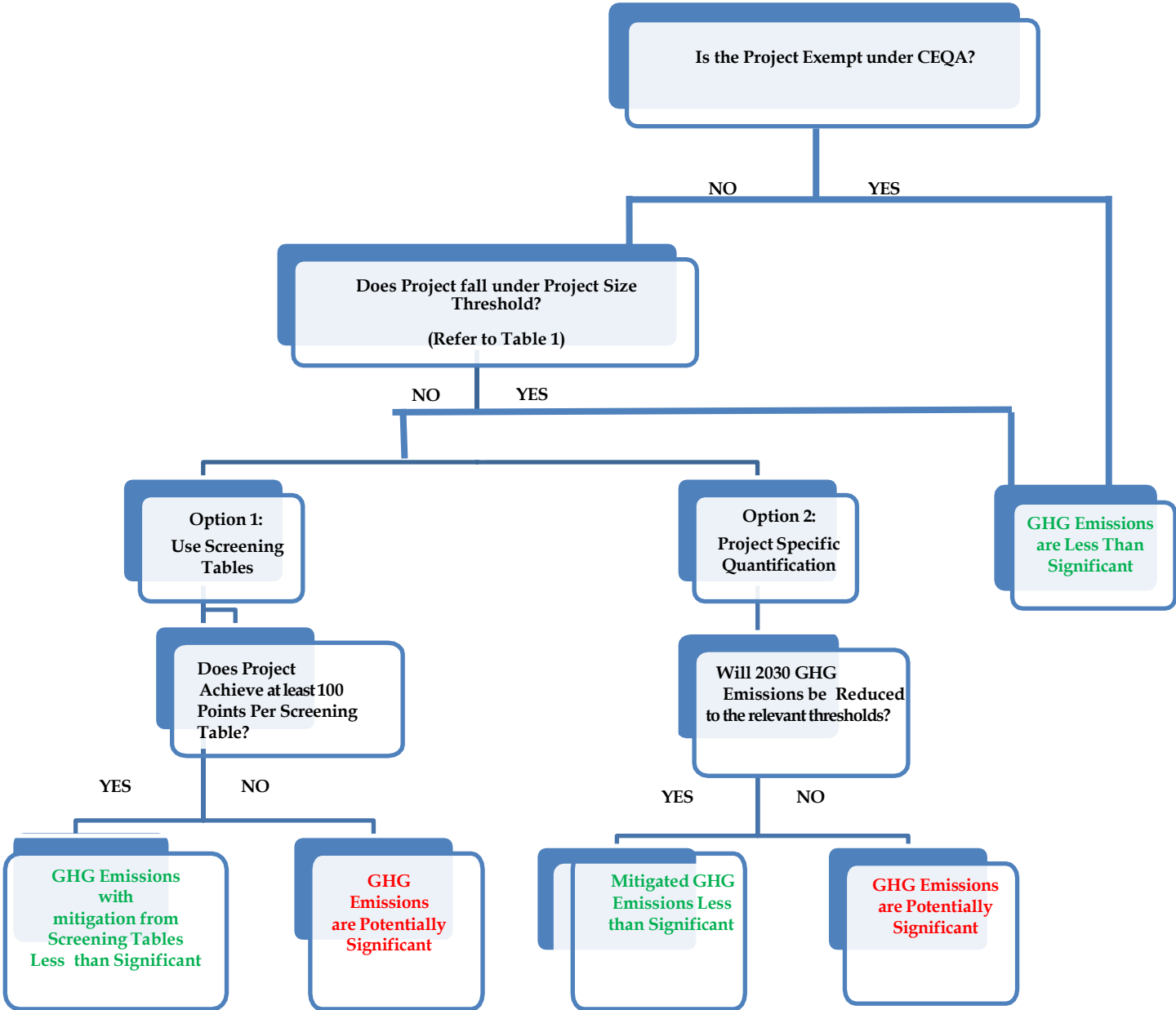
## Greenhouse Gas Emissions Screening Tables

San Bernardino County Regional GHG Reduction Plan 2014 <https://www.gosbcta.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/Final-Plan-.pdf>

San Bernardino County Regional GHG Reduction Plan Update [https://www.gosbcta.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/San-Bernardino-County-Regional-GHG-Reduction-Plan\\_Main-Text\\_Feb-2021.pdf](https://www.gosbcta.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/San-Bernardino-County-Regional-GHG-Reduction-Plan_Main-Text_Feb-2021.pdf)

Appendix A:

**GHG DEVELOPMENT REVIEW PROCESS FLOW CHART DIAGRAM<sup>2829</sup>**



<sup>28</sup> For Option 2, to determine whether project satisfies 2030 emissions reductions per dwelling unit (for residential projects) or per 2,500 square feet of nonresidential conditioned space (for nonresidential projects), reference **Tables A-1 and A-2** in Appendix A. These tables show emissions totals for new residential and nonresidential development by 2030 per residential unit or building square footage with 2022 CCAP GHG reduction measures.

<sup>29</sup> A list of CEQA Exemptions are found in the CEQA Guidelines 15300 through 15332. There are exemption opportunities associated with transit oriented development (TOD) associated with the Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS) for the region (refer to CEQA Section 21155). Exemptions associated with TOD are divided into two categories, Transit Priority Projects (TPP) and Sustainable Community Projects (SCP).

## Greenhouse Gas Emissions Screening Tables

**Table A-1. 2030 Emissions Totals (in MTCO<sub>2</sub>e) for New Residential Development with GHG Reduction Measures from 2022 CCAP**

Sector	Subsector	2030 <sup>30</sup>	2050 <sup>31</sup>
Residential Energy	Residential electricity	8,560	0
	Residential natural gas	16,030	530
Transportation	Pre-CCAP Community-wide light duty VMT (total minus light-duty municipal VMT)	61,100	65,050
Off-Road Equipment	Agricultural Equipment	N/A	N/A
	Airport Ground Support	N/A	N/A
	Construction and Mining	14,380	14,990
	Industrial	N/A	N/A
	Lawn and Garden	N/A	N/A
	Light Commercial	N/A	N/A
	Pleasure Craft	N/A	N/A
	Portable Equipment	N/A	N/A
	Recreational	N/A	N/A
	Transportation Refrigeration Units	N/A	N/A
Solid Waste	Municipal solid waste	6,490	32,370
	Alternative daily cover	90	370
	Transform waste	40	130
Waste and Wastewater	Indirect water energy	1,010	0
	Indirect wastewater energy	140	0
	Direct wastewater plant emissions	330	3,420
Sequestration	Development activities	490	1,230
	Street tree sequestration	-1,090	-1,820
Agriculture	Enteric fermentation	N/A	N/A
	Fertilizer application	N/A	N/A
	Manure management	N/A	N/A
Total (including land use/sequestration)		<b>107,570</b>	<b>116,270</b>
MTCO <sub>2</sub> e per new residential unit		<b>5.85</b>	<b>1.53</b>
<i>NOTE: Population per new residential unit</i>		<i>3.48</i>	<i>3.30</i>

<sup>30</sup>Total MTCO<sub>2</sub>e for 2030 signifies the level of GHG emissions reductions for new development that are consistent with the City's GHG emission target of 6.0 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e per person (service population) in 2030.

<sup>31</sup>Total MTCO<sub>2</sub>e for 2050 signifies the level of GHG emissions reductions for new development that are consistent with the City's GHG emission target of 2.0 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e per person (service population) in 2050.

**Table A-2. Emissions Totals (in MTCO<sub>2</sub>e) for New Non-residential Development with GHG Reduction Measures from 2022 CCAP**

Sector	Subsector	2030 <sup>32</sup>	2050 <sup>33</sup>
Nonresidential Energy	Non-residential electricity	11,820	0
	Non-residential natural gas	22,050	15,700
Transportation	Light-duty municipal vehicles	170	280
	Community-wide light-duty vehicles	46,680	79,400
	Heavy-duty municipal vehicles	160	200
	Community-wide heavy-duty VMT (total minus light-duty municipal VMT)	20,330	32,180
Off-Road Equipment	Agricultural Equipment	0	0
	Airport Ground Support	0	0
	Construction and Mining	11,010	10,820
	Industrial	0	0
	Lawn and Garden	0	0
	Light Commercial	0	0
	Pleasure Craft	0	0
	Portable Equipment	0	0
	Recreational	0	0
Transportation Refrigeration Units	0	0	
Solid Waste	Municipal solid waste	4,970	23,360
	Alternative daily cover	70	260
	Transform waste	30	100
Waste and Wastewater	Indirect water energy	170	0
	Indirect wastewater energy	60	0
	Direct wastewater plant emissions	260	2,470
Sequestration	Development activities	380	890
	Street tree sequestration	-2,600	-5,590
Agriculture	Enteric fermentation	N/A	N/A
	Fertilizer application	N/A	N/A
	Manure management	N/A	N/A
Total (including land use/sequestration)		<b>115,560</b>	<b>160,070</b>
MTCO <sub>2</sub> e per 2,500 sq ft nonresidential space		<b>8.84</b>	<b>3.61</b>
<i>NOTE: Jobs per 2,500 sq ft nonresidential space</i>		<i>2.31</i>	<i>2.83</i>

<sup>32</sup>Total MTCO<sub>2</sub>e for 2030 signifies the level of GHG emissions reductions for new development that are consistent with the City's GHG emission target of 6.0 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e per person (service population) in 2030.

<sup>33</sup>Total MTCO<sub>2</sub>e for 2050 signifies the level of GHG emissions reductions for new development that are consistent with the City's GHG emission target of 2.0 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e per person (service population) in 2050.

**Table A-3. Definitions**

Definitions:	
<b>Single Family Residential</b>	
Single-Family Detached homes on individual lots typical of a suburban subdivision	
<b>Apartments/Condominiums/Townhouse</b>	
Apartments High Rise:	High-rise apartments are units located in rental buildings that have more than 10 levels and most likely have one or more elevators.
Apartments Low Rise:	Low-rise apartments are units located in rental buildings that have 1-3 levels.
Apartments Mid Rise:	Mid-rise apartments in rental buildings that have between 4 and 10 levels.
Condo/Townhouse:	These are ownership units that have at least one other owned unit within the same building structure.
<b>Retirement Community Senior Housing (Age 50 or older)</b>	
These communities provide multiple elements of senior adult living. Housing options may include various combinations of senior adult housing single family and/or multi-family, in support of assisted living, and skilled nursing care aimed at allowing the residents to live in one community as their medical needs change.	
<b>General Commercial/Retail/Office</b> (refrigeration not to exceed 10% of total sf)	
Home Improvement Super Store, Auto Care Center, Electronic Superstore, Hardware store, Pharmacy/Drugstore with & without drive thru, General Office Building, Bank with & without drive thru, Civic Center, Medical Office, Office Park, Health Club, and Strip Mall (small strip shopping centers contain a variety of retail shops and specialize in quality apparel, hard goods and services such as real estate offices, dance studios, florists and small restaurants) or Convenience Store not to exceed 5,000 sf.	
<b>Supermarket/Grocery/Discount Club</b> (refrigeration exceed 10% of total sf)	
Supermarkets: free-standing retail stores selling a complete assortment of food: food preparation and wrapping materials; and household, cleaning items. Supermarkets may also contain the following products and services: ATMs, automobile supplies, bakeries, books and magazines, dry cleaning, floral arrangements, greeting cards, limited-service banks, photo centers, pharmacies, and video rental areas.	
Discount Club: a discount or warehouse store where shoppers pay a membership fee in order to take advantage of discounted prices on a wide variety of items such as food, clothing, tires and appliances. Many items are sold in large quantities or in bulk.	
<b>Restaurants</b> (sit down)	
Full-service eating establishments with typical turnover rates of at least one hour or longer. Patrons commonly wait to be seated, are served by a waiter, order from menus and pay for meals after they eat.	



Definitions:	
<b>Fast-Food Restaurants</b> (with or without /Drive Thru)	Patrons generally order at a cash register and pay before they eat.
<b>Gas Station</b>	Gas Station includes the building square footage and excludes the canopy. Gas/Service Station Projects that include “One building” with two to three ancillary uses: Fast Food w/Drive Thru, Convenience Market 24hr.
<b>Warehouse Industrial</b>	Warehouse with or without refrigeration, storage, and logistics.
<b>Wireless Communication Towers</b>	Cell Towers-freestanding
<b>Passive Park</b>	Amenities that include tot lots, picnic table, non-programmed open space.
<b>Active Park</b>	Amenities include one of the following: game fields lighted, pool facility and community center (as per the Comprehensive Recreation and Parks Master Plan).

### Appendix B:

#### METHODOLOGY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AND APPLICATION OF THE SCREENING TABLES

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 in Ontario in 2030 and 2050 with implementation of the 2022 CCAP. The points are allocated to each GHG reduction strategy using separate 100-point scales, representing the full potential for GHG emissions reductions for each land use type. The points were determined by disaggregating growth in activity data and GHG emissions by land use type to estimate the relative contribution of newly constructed residential and non-residential buildings to growth in consumption of energy, water, fuels, and other activities that generate GHG emissions in the City limit. Growth in activity was estimated by subtracting the activity level in the baseline year, 2019 from the activity level in the forecasted year, such as 2030. For example, to find the net increase in the Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) between 2019 and 2030, take the annual number of miles traveled in 2030 and subtract the annual number of miles traveled in 2019.

The points for each Screening Table were derived by estimating the share of community-wide activity occurring in residential and non-residential land uses. The Screening Table calculations use a demographic based assumption to simplify calculations. It was assumed that the relative share of activity data attributed to residential land uses is equal to the ratio of resident population to the service population. Similarly, it was assumed that the relative share of activity data attributed to non-residential land uses is equal to the ratio of the worker population to the service population. The service population is the sum of the resident and worker populations in the community.

Once disaggregated into residential and non-residential activity, the new activity was multiplied by the appropriate emission factor (the same used in the preparation of the 2022 CCAP) to determine the GHG emissions produced in MTCO<sub>2e</sub> by both residential and non-residential new developments by 2030 and 2050. The sum of the emissions produced by newly constructed residential and non-residential land uses equals the total emissions produced by all new buildings constructed in the City limits during the time period. The points derived from GHG emission reductions are applicable to project level by applying the percent of community wide emissions reductions achieved by each strategy to each residential unit or square footage of commercial/industrial uses. Refer to **Table B-1** and **Table B-2** for the disaggregated activity and emissions reductions, respectively, resulting from the 2022 CCAP for new residential development in 2030 and 2050. **Table B-3** and **Table B-4** present disaggregated activity and emissions reductions, respectively, resulting from the 2022 CCAP for new non-residential development in 2030 and 2050.

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, multi-family residential apartments, condominiums, and townhouses, retail commercial, big box retail, office buildings, business parks, and warehousing. Mixed-use

projects can use the instructions at the beginning of the Screening Tables. Transit-oriented development (TOD) and infill projects can use the Screening Tables.

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 accounted for in the 2022 CCAP.

## Quantification of GHG Reduction from New Development

The 2022 CCAP's central goal is to achieve GHG reductions to meet Ontario's adopted 2030 and 2050 reduction targets. To identify these reductions, the 2022 CCAP project built upon existing GHG reduction strategies in the City's 2014 CCAP and added new strategies to address new and emerging issues not covered in the 2014 CCAP.

The project team developed 28 GHG reduction strategies and 106 recommended implementation actions. These strategies include a mix of education and outreach programs to encourage GHG reduction activities, financial subsidies, and other enticements to incentivize GHG reductions, and mandates to require GHG efforts. These 28 strategies are organized into 10 categories:

- |                   |                          |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Energy         | 6. Agriculture           |
| 2. Transportation | 7. Wastewater            |
| 3. Off-road       | 8. Leadership            |
| 4. Waste          | 9. Carbon Sequestration  |
| 5. Water          | 10. Economic Development |

The results of quantifying GHG reduction potential of Ontario's existing and planned local strategies show that, with successful implementation of the strategies, Ontario can meet its 2030 and 2050 emissions per capita reduction targets. Collectively, local strategies are forecast to reduce emissions by 0.51 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e per capita by 2030 and 1.09 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e per capita by 2050 in addition to the reductions achieved by existing state, regional, and local accomplishments. The City's 2022 CCAP includes performance standards that will reduce GHG emissions from new development by 54,069 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e per year in 2030 and 302,803 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2050 as compared to emissions levels in 2019 prior to the adoption of the 2022 CCAP. This total can be broken down into the following GHG emissions reductions by land use type:

- New residential development: 24,432 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2030 and 215,414 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2050.
- New nonresidential development: 29,637 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2030 and 87,389 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2050.

**Table B-1 and B-2** present the activity and emissions reductions which are responsible for the GHG reductions achieved by new residential development in compliance with the 2022 CCAP. **Table B-3 and B-4** present the activity and emissions reductions which are responsible for the GHG reductions achieved by new non-residential development in compliance with the 2022 CCAP.

## Greenhouse Gas Emissions Screening Tables

**Table B-1. Table of Activity Reductions Resulting from the 2022 CCAP for New Residential Development**

Strategy Number	Sector	Strategy Name	kWh		therms		VMT		tons MSW	
			2030	2050	2030	2050	2030	2050	2030	2050
1	Energy	Building electrification	-39,553,940	-326,995,840	1,349,830	11,159,130				
2	Energy	Onsite solar energy for existing residential development.								
3	Energy	Onsite solar energy systems for non-residential development.								
4	Energy	Green roofs	4,375	8,750						
5	Energy	Urban cooling	2,491,235	6,385,839	108,660	278,530				
6	Energy	Energy efficiency retrofits for low-income households								
7	Energy	Energy efficiency retrofits								
8	Transportation	Smart Growth and Infill								
9	Transportation	Transit-Oriented Development					160,288	1,878,123		
10	Transportation	Increase Transportation Ridership					6,085,088	19,973,349		
11	Transportation	Traffic signal synchronization and roadway management								
12	Transportation	Community vehicle electrification	-1,657,190	-17,437,420						
13	Transportation	Active transportation networks					862,632	4,984,968		
14	Transportation	Vehicle idling								
15	Transportation	Parking policy and event parking					1,070,142	10,537,717		
16	Offroad	Electrification of construction equipment only	-2,231,081	-4,114,312						

## Greenhouse Gas Emissions Screening Tables

Strategy Number	Sector	Strategy Name	kWh		therms		VMT		tons MSW	
			2030	2050	2030	2050	2030	2050	2030	2050
17	Offroad	Idling ordinance for construction equipment								
18	Waste	Methane capture at landfills								
19	Waste	Waste diversion							34,524	94,475
20	Waste	Construction and Demolition Waste Recovery Ordinance								
21	Water	Indoor water efficiency	1,336,650	5,365,591						
22	Water	Water efficient landscapes and water recycling								
23	Water	Water system and wastewater operations efficiency								
24	Wastewater	Methane capture for wastewater treatment								
25	Agriculture	Methane capture for dairy operations								
26	Leadership	Climate change awareness and education								
27	Carbon sequestration	Carbon sequestration								
28	Economic development	Green jobs								
<b>Total</b>			<b>-39,609,951</b>	<b>-336,787,392</b>	<b>1,458,490</b>	<b>11,437,660</b>	<b>8,178,151</b>	<b>37,374,156</b>	<b>34,524</b>	<b>94,475</b>

**Table B-2. Table of GHG Emissions Reductions Resulting from 2022 CCAP for New Residential Development**

Strategy Number	Sector	Strategy Name	Net emissions saved (MTCO <sub>2</sub> e)		Percent (Total Points per Strategy)	
			2030	2050	2030	2050
1	Energy	Building electrification	2,410	58,831	10.6%	27.3%
2	Energy	Onsite solar energy for existing residential development.				
3	Energy	Onsite solar energy systems for non-residential development.			62.2%	Less than 1%
4	Energy	Green roofs	1	0	Less than 1%	Less than 1%
5	Energy	Urban cooling	3,180	7,393	14.2%	3.4%
6	Energy	Energy efficiency retrofits for low-income households				
7	Energy	Energy efficiency retrofits				
8	Transportation	Smart Growth and Infill				
9	Transportation	Transit-Oriented Development	44	474	0.2%	0.2%
10	Transportation	Increase Transportation Ridership	1,687	5,043	7.2%	2.3%
11	Transportation	Traffic signal synchronization and roadway management				
12	Transportation	Community vehicle electrification	4,643	103,105	20.7%	47.9%
13	Transportation	Active transportation networks	239	1,259	1.1%	0.6%
14	Transportation	Vehicle idling				
15	Transportation	Parking policy and event parking	297	2,661	1.3%	1.2%
16	Offroad	Electrification of construction equipment only	1,694	14,495	7.5%	6.7%
17	Offroad	Idling ordinance for construction equipment				
18	Waste	Methane capture at landfills				
19	Waste	Waste diversion	8,096	22,153	36.1%	10.3%
20	Waste	Construction and Demolition Waste Recovery Ordinance				
21	Water	Indoor water efficiency	159	0	0.7%	Less than 1%
22	Water	Water efficient landscapes and water recycling	0	0	Less than 1%	Less than 1%
23	Water	Water system and wastewater operations efficiency				
24	Wastewater	Methane capture for wastewater treatment				
25	Agriculture	Methane capture for dairy operations				
26	Leadership	Climate change awareness and education				
27	Carbon sequestration	Carbon sequestration				
28	Economic development	Green jobs				
<b>Total</b>			<b>22,450</b>	<b>215,414</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Greenhouse Gas Emissions Screening Tables

**Table B-3. Table of Activity Reductions Resulting from the 2022 CCAP for New Nonresidential Development**

Strategy Number	Sector	Strategy Name	kWh		therms		VMT		tons MSW	
			2030	2050	2030	2050	2030	2050	2030	2050
1	Energy	Building electrification	41,672,590	151,494,120	1,422,130	8,310,100				
2	Energy	Onsite solar energy for existing residential development.								
3	Energy	Onsite solar energy systems for non-residential development.	117,295,950	149,347,150						
4	Energy	Green roofs	17,500	35,000						
5	Energy	Urban cooling	1,906,713	4,609,030	83,160	201,030				
6	Energy	Energy efficiency retrofits for low-income households								
7	Energy	Energy efficiency retrofits								
8	Transportation	Smart Growth and Infill								
9	Transportation	Transit-Oriented Development					122,680	1,355,550		
10	Transportation	Increase Transportation Ridership					4,657,335	14,415,924		
11	Transportation	Traffic signal synchronization and roadway management								
12	Transportation	Community vehicle electrification	-4,490,012	18,257,119						
13	Transportation	Active transportation networks					660,232	3,597,940		
14	Transportation	Vehicle idling								
15	Transportation	Parking policy and event parking					819,053	7,605,682		



Strategy Number	Sector	Strategy Name	kWh		therms		VMT		tons MSW	
			2030	2050	2030	2050	2030	2050	2030	2050
16	Offroad	Electrification of construction equipment only	-1,707,599	-2,969,538						
17	Offroad	Idling ordinance for construction equipment								
18	Waste	Methane capture at landfills								
19	Waste	Waste diversion							26,424	68,188
20	Waste	Construction and Demolition Waste Recovery Ordinance								
21	Water	Indoor water efficiency	3,139,740	11,885,428						
22	Water	Water efficient landscapes and water recycling								
23	Water	Water system and wastewater operations efficiency								
24	Wastewater	Methane capture for wastewater treatment								
25	Agriculture	Methane capture for dairy operations								
26	Leadership	Climate change awareness and education								
27	Carbon sequestration	Carbon sequestration								
28	Economic development	Green jobs								
<b>Total</b>			<b>74,489,702</b>	<b>-6,844,168</b>	<b>1,502,290</b>	<b>8,511,130</b>	<b>6,259,299</b>	<b>26,975,096</b>	<b>26,424</b>	<b>68,188</b>

Table B-4. Table of Emission Reductions Resulting from the 2022 CCAP for New Nonresidential Development

Strategy Number	Sector	Strategy Name	Net emissions saved (MTCO <sub>2e</sub> )		Percent (Total Points per Strategy)	
			2030	2050	2030	2050
1	Energy	Building electrification	2,539	43,811	8.9%	50.2%
2	Energy	Onsite solar energy for existing residential development.				
3	Energy	Onsite solar energy systems for non-residential development.	13,958	0	48.8%	Less than 1%
4	Energy	Green roofs	2	0	Less than 1%	Less than 1%
5	Energy	Urban cooling	2,434	5,336	8.5%	6.1%
6	Energy	Energy efficiency retrofits for low-income households				
7	Energy	Energy efficiency retrofits				
8	Transportation	Smart Growth and Infill				
9	Transportation	Transit-Oriented Development	34	342	0.1%	0.4%
10	Transportation	Increase Transportation Ridership	1,291	3,640	4.5%	4.2%
11	Transportation	Traffic signal synchronization and roadway management				
12	Transportation	Community vehicle electrification	70	4,950	0.2%	5.7%
13	Transportation	Active transportation networks	183	909	0.6%	1.0%
14	Transportation	Vehicle idling				
15	Transportation	Parking policy and event parking	227	1,921	0.8%	2.2%
16	Offroad	Electrification of construction equipment only	1,297	10,462	4.5%	12.0%
17	Offroad	Idling ordinance for construction equipment				
18	Waste	Methane capture at landfills				
19	Waste	Waste diversion	6,196	15,989	21.7%	18.3%
20	Waste	Construction and Demolition Waste Recovery Ordinance				
21	Water	Indoor water efficiency	374	0	1.3%	Less than 1%
22	Water	Water efficient landscapes and water recycling				
23	Water	Water system and wastewater operations efficiency				
24	Wastewater	Methane capture for wastewater treatment				
25	Agriculture	Methane capture for dairy operations				

Strategy Number	Sector	Strategy Name	Net emissions saved (MTCO <sub>2e</sub> )		Percent (Total Points per Strategy)	
			2030	2050	2030	2050
26	Leadership	Climate change awareness and education				
27	Carbon sequestration	Carbon sequestration				
28	Economic development	Green jobs				
<b>Total</b>			<b>28,605</b>	<b>87,359</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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