INTRODUCTION

This User's Guide is a companion to the Climate Resilience Inventory (CRI) form that you submit to the City of Calgary with your planning applications. The User's Guide is a reference to help explain the information requested in the CRI form, and provide policy background.

Information gathered through the CRI form is intended to assist in the evaluation of applications for alignment with the climate policies of the Municipal Development Plan and Climate Resilience Strategy. Data collected will be used to inventory current practices.

If additional clarity is required, please do not hesitate to contact: CPclimate@calgary.ca

Certification

Description: Certifications are independent, third-party verification that a building's design meets high standards of sustainable and environmentally responsible development. Certifications validate sustainability strategies and can help market developments to prospective purchasers, tenants, community stakeholders, financiers, and approving authorities. Certifications are not required, but may support recommendations of approval.

Policy: MDP section 2.6. Climate Resilience Strategy Mitigation Action Plan Program 1.

Instructions: Indicate if the proposed project is seeking third-party certification. If yes, indicate the type and level (example: "LEED Platinum"). If your project is not seeking certification explain why not by identifying any issues or barriers (such as costs ,project schedule, or unfamiliarity with certification systems). Indicate if energy modelling for the proposed building(s) has been conducted and if it exceeds the minimum energy code requirements for new buildings, or over existing building performance for major renovations .

Energy Efficiency and Renewables

Description: Energy efficiency is the goal of using less energy to provide the same products or levels of service. Improved energy efficiency reduces the demand for fossil fuels, can make buildings more comfortable, and reduces operating costs. Renewable energy is generated from non-hydrocarbon resources including sunlight, hydro, wind, and geothermal heat. Low carbon and renewable energy helps to decrease GHG emissions and energy usage in buildings and neighbourhoods, thereby reducing energy costs and improving local resilience.

Policy: MDP section 2.6.5, Climate Resilience Strategy Mitigation Action Plan Program 1, Program 2, and Program 3.

Instructions: Describe any energy-efficient design approaches or features that will improve energy performance over the minimums identified in the National Energy Code for Buildings. Indicate if technology or equipment is being used to improve efficiency of energy generation (i.e. combined heat and power) or if technology is being used to recover waste heat from waste water or industrial process. Indicate if the proposal includes any: on-site renewable energy generation (such as solar pv or solar thermal, micro-wind, geothermal), rough-ins for future installations, or connection to district energy systems. Include the kW output of any proposed solar installations.

Electric Vehicles

Description: Electric vehicles (also called 'EVs') are vehicles that use electric motors and do not have tailpipe emissions of greenhouse gases. Demand for EVs is growing but constrained by a lack of charging infrastructure. EVs are considered a key component of the City's greenhouse gas reduction strategy.

Policy: Climate Resilience Strategy Mitigation Action Plan Program 4.

Instructions: Describe any infrastructure that supports the use of EVs, such as charging stations or charger-ready stalls. For any proposed chargers indicate Level 1, 2 or 3. Level 3 chargers may also be called DC Fast Chargers or CHAdeMO stations.

Green Infrastructure

Description: Green infrastructure is an interconnected network of natural green and engineered green elements that provide ecological services (e.g., water filtration, air filtration, and food production) in urban environments. These features can mitigate climate change by sequestering carbon and enhance adaptive capacity to extreme weather.

Policy: MDP section 2.6.1. Climate Resilience Strategy Mitigation Action Plan Program 9, Climate Resilience Strategy Adaptation Action Plan Program 6 and Program 7.

Instructions: Identify and explain any proposed green infrastructure features that exceed minimum policy or bylaw requirements. Examples could include green roofs and walls, permeable paving, LID features, rainwater harvesting, tree and shrub plantings, low-water landscaping, and on-site food production such as planter beds or food-bearing plantings.

If green roof technology is included specify the area (m^2) of the green roof feature and percentage of total roof area covered.

For all applications indicate the total area of permeable surface (m^2) and percentage total site area that is permeable.

Flood and Disaster Resilience

Description: Resilience is the capacity to respond to, withstand, and recover from floods and other natural disasters. Enhanced disaster resilience will limit risks to life and property of a changing climate.

Policy: MDP Section 4.4, Climate Resilience Strategy Adaptation Action Plan Program 2, Program 5, Program 6, and Program 8.

Instructions: Explain any features that will reduce vulnerability to natural disasters or enhance the capacity to respond and recover. Examples may include backup power systems, flood barriers, or disaster refuge areas and safe rooms.

Identify if the proposed building(s) will meet Passive House Standards. Passive House Standards significantly enhance a building's ability to maintain critical life-support conditions (such as temperature and air quality) in the event of extended loss of electricity and/or heating fuel.