

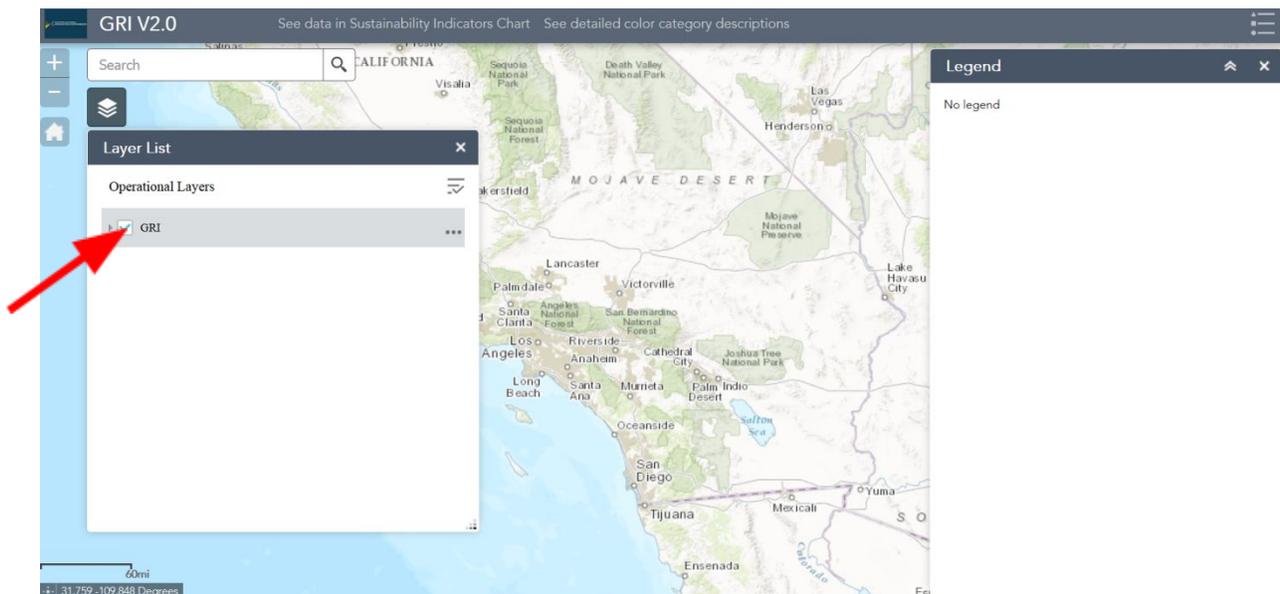
# GRI Web Application User Guide

Author: SCAG; Version 2.0--August 31, 2016

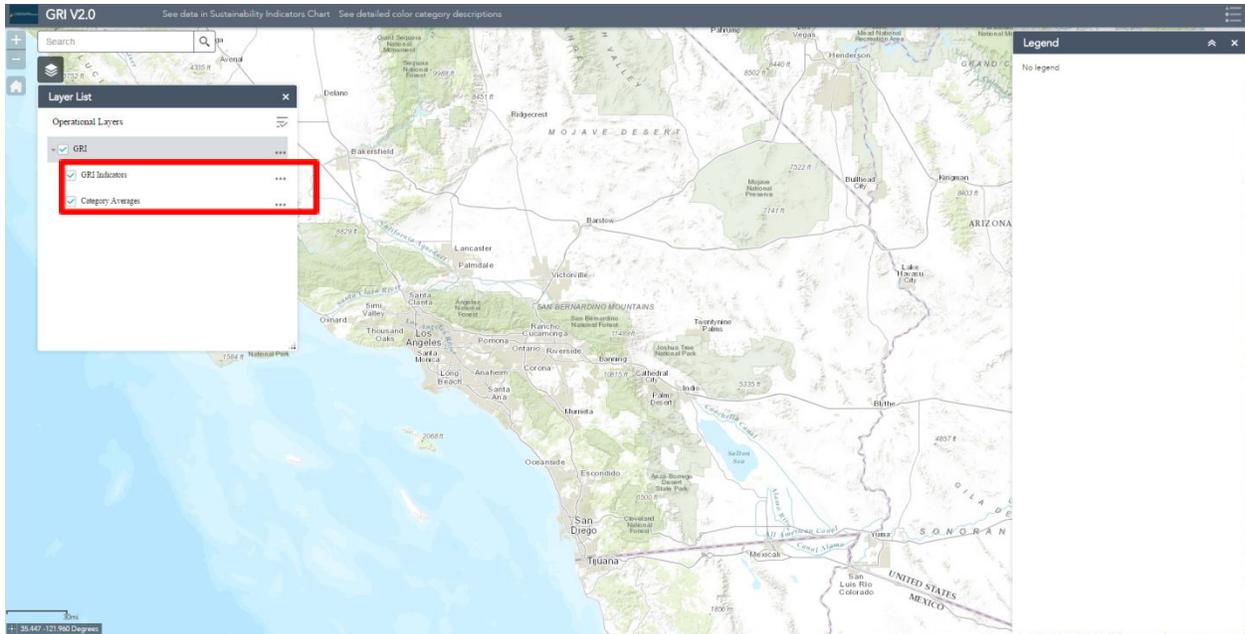
SCAG designed a web map that tracks sustainability progress on 25 indicators in cities and counties throughout the SCAG region. This User Guide includes instructions on how to use the application and limitations on its use. For more information, please contact [scaggreenregion@scag.ca.gov](mailto:scaggreenregion@scag.ca.gov).

## Step One—View Layers

Open Layer List to view map data.

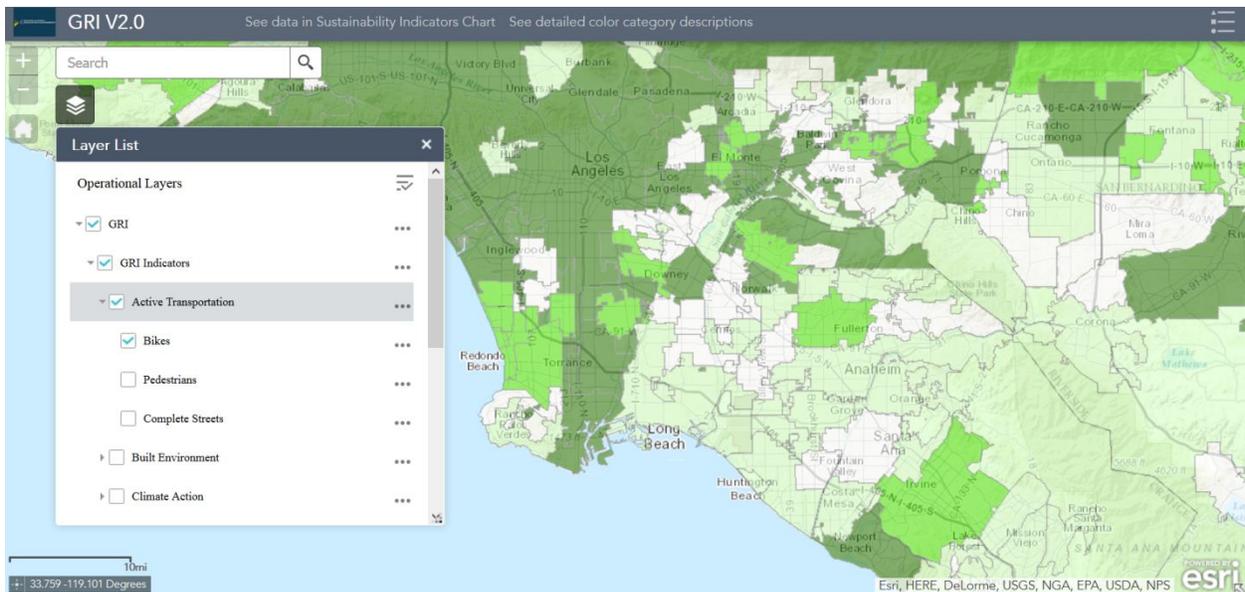


Layers have been divided into two groups: GRI Indicators and Category Averages.



### Step Two—Turn Off and Turn On Other Layers under GRI Indicators

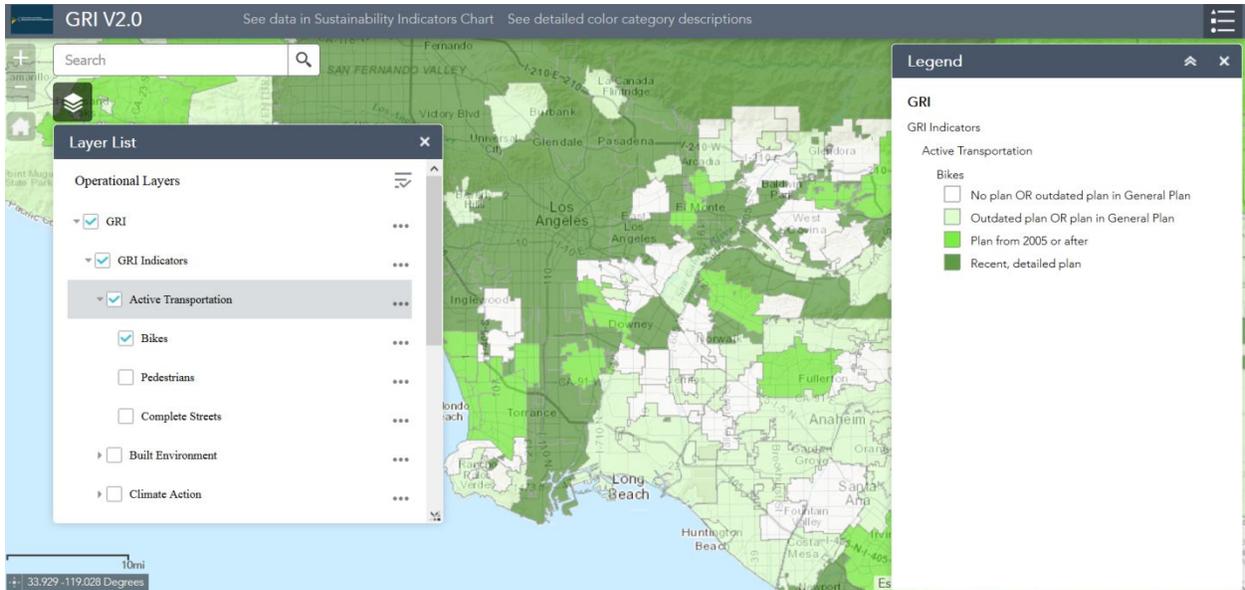
Layers have been grouped into categories. Select the box next to each layer to view information on a sustainability topic. To view a different topic, deselect the box next to the selected layer, and then select the box next to a new layer.



### Step Three—View Legend for GRI Indicators

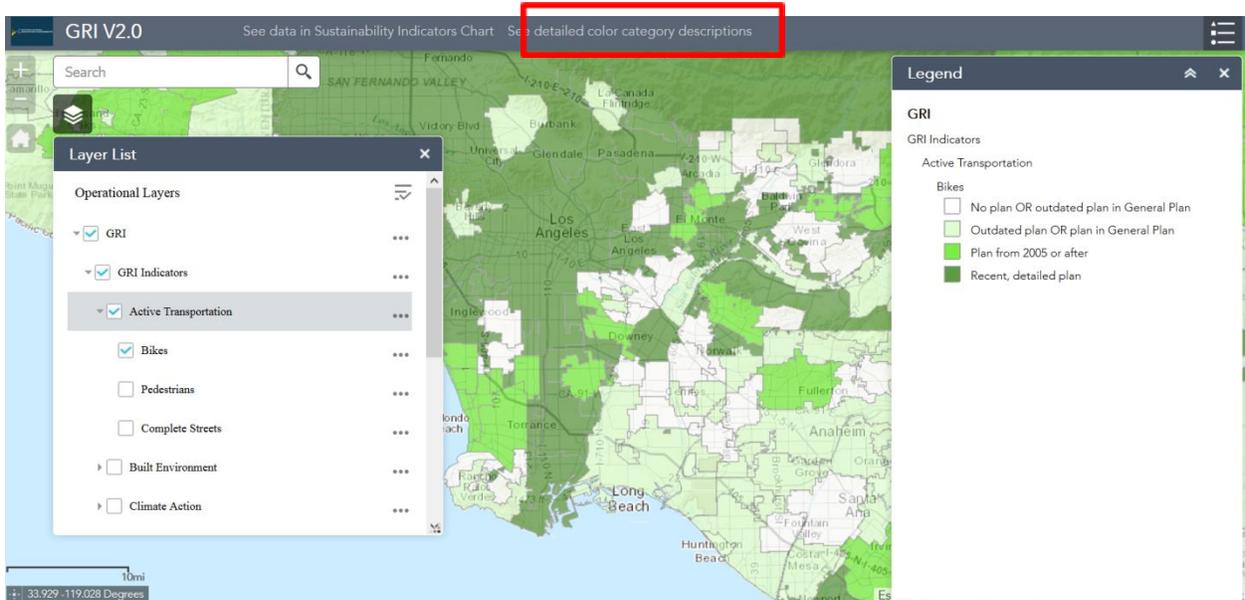
Open Legend to view abbreviated color category descriptions.

Color category descriptions for the indicators differ for each topic selected. Color categories for each topic are based on the types of plans, policies, and programs used to further sustainability in that topic.



#### Step Four—View Full Description of Color Categories

Click on “See detailed color category descriptions” for more detailed information used in the evaluation of each topic.



The link will open a word document that provides more detailed color category descriptions for each topic.

## Active Transportation

### Complete Streets

- White—no mention of Complete Streets in any policy or project.
- Light green—at least one project that specifically implements Complete Streets OR inclusion of Complete Streets language in the Circulation Element of a General Plan (GP).
- Medium green—3 or more projects that specifically implement Complete Streets, inclusion of strong and practicable Complete Streets language in the Circulation Element of the GP, OR an adopted Complete Streets policy.
- Dark green—5 or more projects that specifically implement Complete Streets and inclusion of strong and practicable Complete Streets language in the GP OR a Complete Streets plan.

### Pedestrians

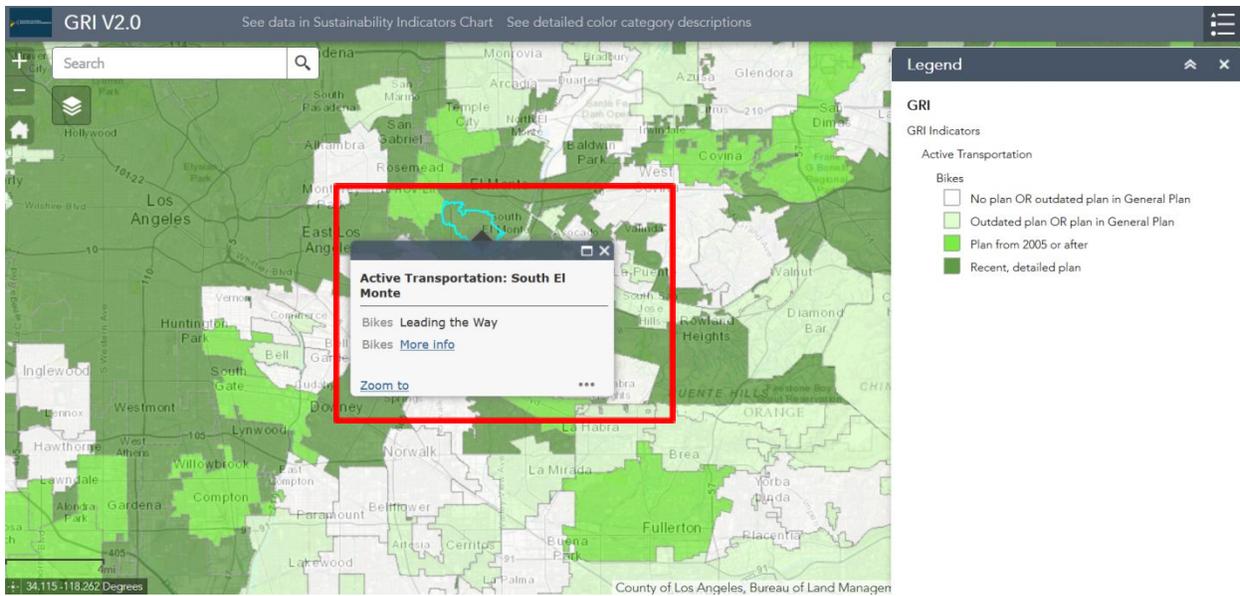
- White—no pedestrian plan or program. A list of pedestrian policies in the General Plan or Climate Action Plan does not count as a pedestrian plan.
- Light green—no plan, BUT either is in the process of making a plan, has specific and detailed pedestrian projects listed, has received an active transportation grant specifically for pedestrian projects, OR has a pedestrian-focused program.
- Medium green—plan without specific and detailed projects listed, detailed plan over 15 years old, OR more than 2 pedestrian-focused programs. Plan can be part of a larger bike, active transportation, non-motorized transportation, or Complete Streets plan.
- Dark green—plan with specific and detailed projects listed. If the pedestrian plan's specific and detailed projects only include multi-use paths or trails, the plan does not qualify as dark green.

### Bikes

- White—no bike plan or program OR bike plan consists of a map in the jurisdiction's General Plan and is over 15 years old. Mention of bike infrastructure in any plan without at least a map of planned bikeways does not qualify as a bike plan or program.
- Light green—full plan that is over 10 years old OR any plan that is less than 15 years old that is part of a jurisdiction's General Plan. Full plan can be part of a larger active transportation, non-motorized transportation, or Complete Streets plan and can also be an adopted regional bike plan.
- Medium green—plan that has been approved or updated in the last 10 years.
- Dark green—plan that has been approved or updated in the last 5 years and that covers at least "5 E's", designates a staff member or committee to carry out the bike plan, and lists specific bike projects.

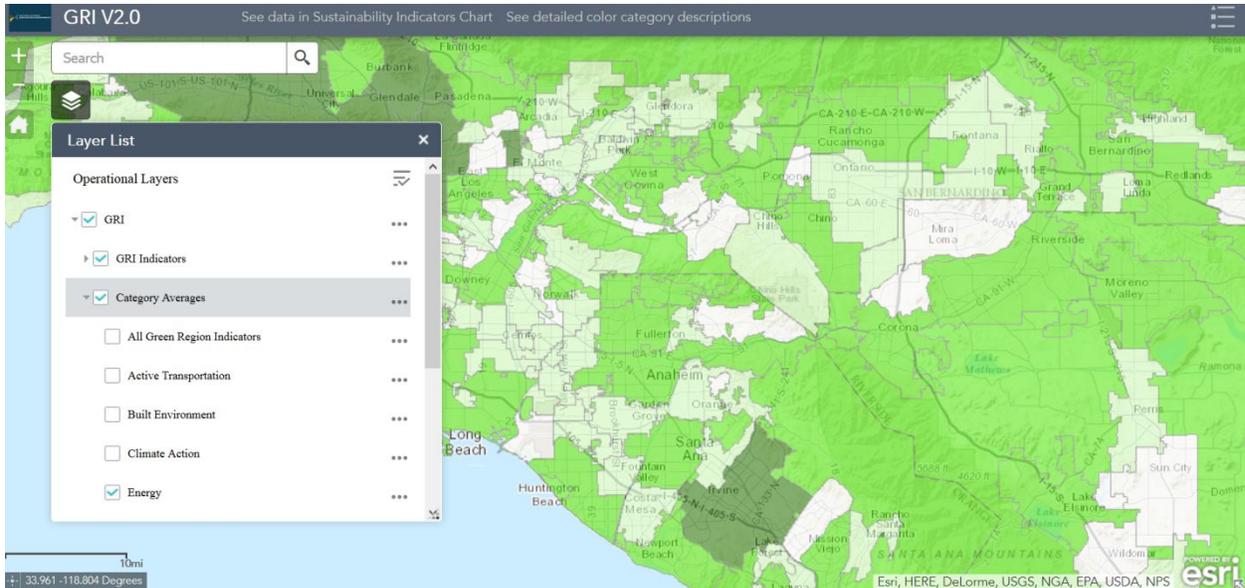
## Step Five—View Jurisdiction Information

Click on a jurisdiction on the map. A pop-up box will appear that explains what category that jurisdiction is in for the selected topic. A hyperlink in the pop-up box leads to that jurisdiction's policies, plan, or program for the selected topic.



## Step Six—Turn Off and Turn On Other Layers under Category Averages

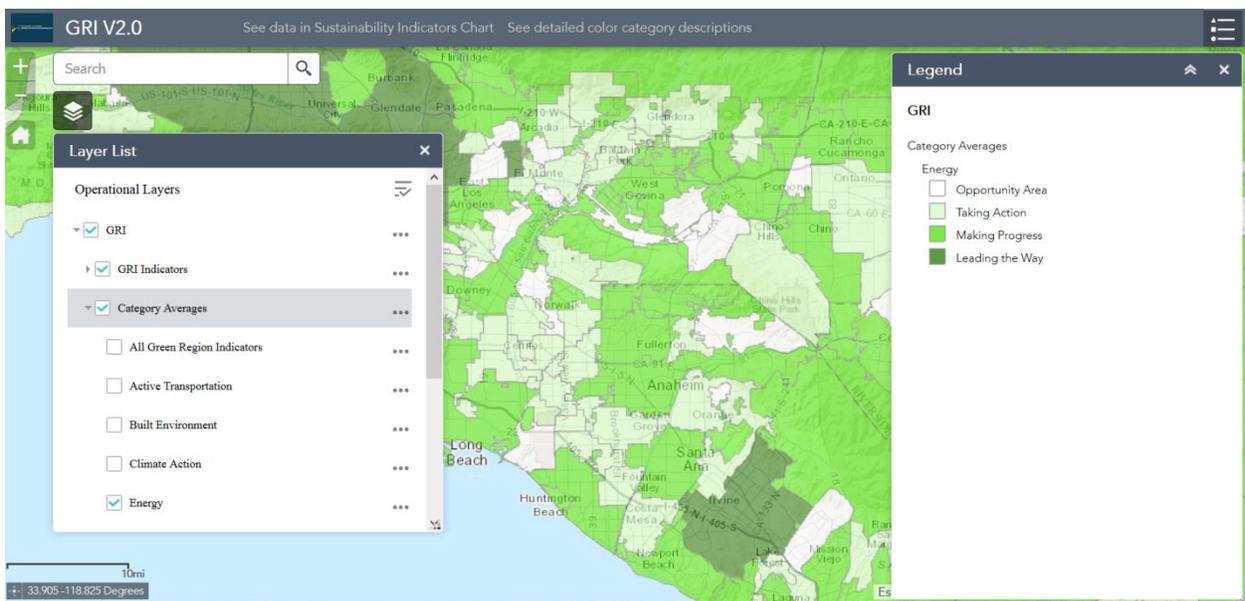
The second tab in the layer list (below GRI Indicators) is Category Averages. Under Category Averages, select the box next to each category to view information on all the topics in that category combined. To view a different layer, deselect the box next to the selected layer, and then select the box next to a new layer.



### Step Seven—View Legend for Category Averages

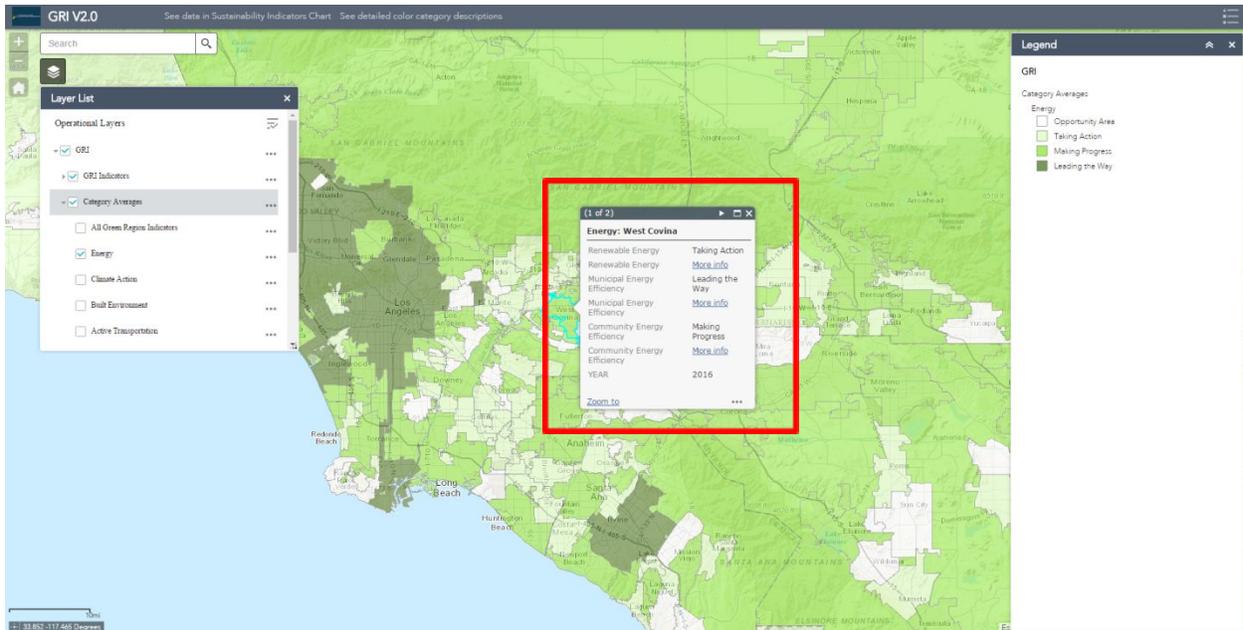
Open Legend to view abbreviated color category definitions.

Color category descriptions for the layers under Category Averages are the same for each category.



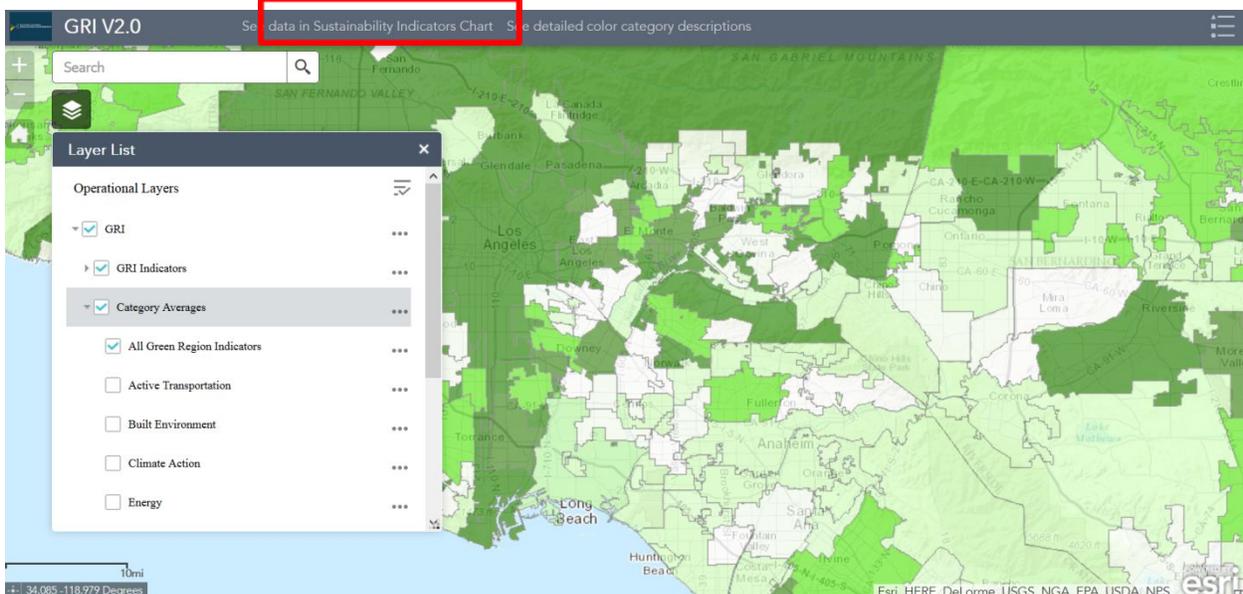
## Step Eight—View Jurisdiction Information

Click on a jurisdiction on the map. A pop-up box will appear detailing the color of the jurisdiction for the selected category and each of the subtopics of that category. A hyperlink in the pop-up box leads to that jurisdiction's policies, plan, or program for all the topics in the selected category.



## Step Nine—View Indicator Chart

At the top of the page, click on “See data in Sustainability Indicators Chart” for color category information in chart form.



The link will open an Excel document with the associated Sustainability Indicators Chart. On the chart, each column represents a jurisdiction and each row represents one of the 25 sustainability

