SLO COUNTY apcd | Air Pollution Control District San Luis Obispo County

Date: August 9, 2023

To: All Interested Parties

Subject: CEQA Greenhouse Gas Thresholds & Guidance for the San Luis Obispo County Air Pollution Control District's 2012 CEQA Air Quality Handbook and Related Guidance on Use of Screening Tool, CalEEMod, and Local Reductions/Sequestration Projects & Offset Mix Calculator[1]

BACKGROUND

As a Commenting Agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the San Luis Obispo County Air Pollution Control District (SLO County APCD) developed a CEQA Air Quality Handbook (SLO County APCD Handbook) to assist lead agencies, planning consultants, and project proponents in assessing the potential air quality impacts from new residential, commercial, and industrial development. The SLO County APCD Handbook (updated and approved by the SLO County APCD Board in 2012)[2] is designed to provide uniform procedures for preparing the air quality analysis and greenhouse gas (GHG) emission sections of environmental documents for projects subject to CEQA. The SLO County APCD Handbook defines the criteria used by the SLO County APCD to determine when an air quality analysis is necessary, the type of analysis that should be performed, the significance of the impacts predicted by the analysis, and mitigation measures to reduce air quality and GHG impacts.

PURPOSE

SLO County APCD staff developed this 2023 CEQA GHG guidance to provide an administrative update to the SLO County APCD Handbook's thresholds of significance for GHG emissions, the use of the updated web version of the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod), a land use planning model for assessing air pollution and GHG emissions and mitigation for new development, and to provide information on current trends and best practices. This guidance may evolve as land use and related GHG reduction strategies, executive orders, legislation, etc. change. Per the *2023 Association of Environmental Professionals (AEP) CEQA Statute and Guidelines Handbook*[3] (CEQA Guidelines) § 15064.4, it is the responsibility of lead agencies to determine if the GHG impacts from a development project or project phase are significant, if those impacts can be adequately mitigated, or if a statement of overriding considerations will be stated as specified in CEQA Guidelines § 15093.

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[1] Additional resources were verified July 18, 2023.

[2] The SLO County APCD issued an administrative Clarification Memorandum in 2017.

[3] Association of Environmental Professionals. 2023 California Environmental Quality Act *(CEQA)* Statute and Guidelines. https://www.califaep.org/statute_and_guidelines.php.

CONTACT
For further information on any of the topics covered in this CEQA GHG Guidance, contact the SLO County APCD at (805) 781-5912.

SLO COUNTY APCD HANDBOOK UPDATES AND GUIDANCE ON GHG EVALUATIONS IN CEQA
The CEQA Guidelines includes an Environmental Checklist Form (Appendix G, p.341) which poses the following two questions under Section VIII. *Greenhouse Gas Emissions* (p.347).

A. Does the project generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?

The CEQA Guidelines (§ 15064.4(b)(2)) require determination of whether the project emissions exceed a threshold of significance that the lead agency determines applies to the project. SLO County APCD Handbook Section 3.5.6 "Greenhouse Gas Emissions" defines thresholds of significance for GHG emissions for projects in San Luis Obispo county. The SLO County APCD's 10,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per year (MT CO_2e /yr) GHG threshold for stationary (industrial) sources was based on actual San Luis Obispo county emission inventories and the emission reductions necessary to meet the goals of the governor's Executive Order (EO) S-3-05 (80% below 1990 levels by 2050).[4] This threshold remains applicable to stationary sources in San Luis Obispo county that are required to have a SLO County APCD permit to operate.

The SLO County APCD AB 32 based bright-line threshold when the 2012 CEQA Handbook was adopted was 1,150 MT CO_2e /yr and the efficiency threshold was 4.9 MT CO_2e /yr per service population. These thresholds were applicable to residential, commercial, and mixed-use projects and were used in CEQA evaluations for projects to demonstrate their consistency with the state's 2020 GHG emission reduction goal. They were supported by substantial evidence using a gap analysis. In 2015, the California Supreme Court issued an opinion in the *Center for Biological Diversity vs California Department of Fish and Wildlife* (Newhall Ranch)[5] which determined that AB 32 based thresholds were invalid for projects with a planning horizon beyond 2020.

Updated CEQA GHG Thresholds
Per the CEQA Guidelines (§ 15064.7(a)), thresholds of significance established for general use by a lead agency must be: adopted by ordinance, resolution, rule, or regulation; be subjected to public review; and be supported by substantial evidence[6] (CEQA Guidelines § 15064.7(b)). For

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[4] See EO S-3-05: http://static1.squarespace.com/static/549885d4e4b0ba0bff5dc695/t/54d7f1e0e4b0f0798cee3010/1423438304744/California+Executive+Order+S-3-05+(June+2005).pdf.

[5] "Newhall Ranch Resource Management and Development Plan and Spineflower Conservation Plan." California Department of Fish and Wildlife, June 14, 2017, wildlife.ca.gov/Regions/5/Newhall. An additional resource is ceqaportal.org/ceqacase.cfm?cq_id=1612.

[6] As defined in the California Public Resources code (§ 21082.2(c)) "Substantial evidence" includes facts, reasonable assumptions, predicted upon facts, or an expert opinion supported by facts, but does not include argument, speculation, unsubstantiated opinion or narrative, evidence that is clearly inaccurate erroneous, or evidence of social or economic impacts that do not contribute to, or are not caused by, physical impacts on the environment.; *see also* CEQA Guidelines § 15384.

consideration by lead agencies, SLO County APCD has developed substantial evidenced-based CEQA GHG thresholds of significance through 2045, the last year specified in AB 1279 and the CARB 2022 Scoping Plan Update for California to achieve its net zero greenhouse gas emissions target. The most recent GHG thresholds developed by the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (AQMD)[7] and Sacramento Metropolitan AQMD[8] require Best Management Practices (BMPs) that may not be suited for some SLO county jurisdictions. Therefore, the CEQA GHG thresholds SLO County APCD developed for this guidance are updated bright-line and efficiency thresholds. SLO County APCD may also pursue the development of BMP thresholds as another option for consideration by lead agencies.

Threshold Development Method

SLO County APCD worked with the Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments (AMBAG) and local stakeholders to develop updated GHG emission inventories for 2005 and 2018 for the seven incorporated cities and the unincorporated areas in SLO county. The annual SLO county GHG emissions for these years were calculated in ICLEI's ClearPath online GHG emissions inventory software using annual activity (e.g., vehicle miles traveled, etc.) data from the land use-driven emission sectors, consistent with the U.S. Community Protocol for Accounting and Reporting of Greenhouse Gas Emissions. The inventories were used to consider if jurisdictions were on track with the AB 32 GHG reduction target. The inventories included the following emission sectors: on-road, electricity generation, residential/commercial fuel use, solid waste, water, and wastewater, and were completed in 2022.

In 2023, SLO County APCD tiered off the jurisdiction inventory work to develop a SLO county-wide inventory. This work refined emissions from the energy sector and added off-road emissions to the inventory sectors. These sectors are consistent with the sectors used to develop APCD's 2012 GHG thresholds. Relative to 2005 emissions, the target GHG emissions for SLO county in 2020,[9] 2030,[10] and 2045[11] were calculated to be consistent with emission reduction targets specified in AB 32, SB 32, and AB 1279, respectively (Table 1). The California

[7] On April 20, 2022, the Bay Area AQMD Board of Directors adopted CEQA Thresholds for Evaluating the Significance of Climate Impacts From Land Use Projects and Plans. The Best Management Practice (BMP) thresholds for new residential and commercial projects were supported by a Justification Report and included no natural gas, efficient energy use, VMT reductions consistent with SB 743, and meeting CALGreen Tier 2 for electric vehicle chargers.

[8] On April 23, 2020, the Sacramento Metropolitan AQMD Board of Directors adopted the substantial evidence based Greenhouse Gas Thresholds for Sacramento County that were also based on BMPs. The BMPs were similar to the Bay Area AQMD BMPs.

[9] The AB 32 2020 target is to reduce emissions to 1990 emission levels. Per the 2008 and 2017 CARB scoping plans, 1990 emissions are equivalent to 15% below 2005 emissions.

[10] The SB 32 2030 target is to reduce emissions 40% from 1990 emissions, or to reach 60/100 of 1990 emissions by 2030. Since 2005 emissions are 115/100 of 1990 emissions, the target in terms of 2005 emissions is to reach 60/115 or 52.17% of 2005 emissions, or a 47.83% reduction in 2005 emissions. APCD rounded this value to 48%.

[11] The AB 1279 2045 target is to reduce emissions 85% from 1990 emissions, or to reach 15/100 of 1990 emissions by 2045. Since 2005 emissions are 115/100 of 1990 emissions, the target in terms of 2005 emissions is to reach 15/115 or 13.04% of 2005 emissions, or a 86.96% reduction in 2005 emissions. APCD rounded this value to 87%.

GHG emission reduction targets are graphically displayed and discussed on a California Environmental Protection Agency Climate Dashboard webpage.

Table 1. County-wide 2005-2018 GHG emissions

Community CO2e Emissions (MT) by Sector	Residential Energy	Commercial / Industrial Energy	On-Road	Off-Road	Solid Waste	Water & Wastewater	Total			
2005	355,937	474,243	1,570,491	112,552	98,306	5,568	2,617,097	**Reductions: 2005 to 2018**	**Additional GHG reductions (MT) and % reductions needed from 2018 to 2030 to reach SB 32 Surrogate Goal: 48% below 2005 levels by 2030?**	**Additional GHG reductions (MT) and % reductions needed from 2030 to 2045 to reach AB 1279 Surrogate Goal: 87% below 2005 levels by 2045?**
2018	253,351	347,868	1,463,519	134,081	95,681	5,984	2,300,484	**316,613**	**939,594**	**1,020,668**
% change 2005- 2018	-28.8%	-26.6%	-6.8%	19.1%	-2.7%	7.5%	-12.1%	**Met 15% Reduction goal between 2005 & 2020?** ***Close***	**35.9%**	**39.0%**

To determine the efficiency thresholds for these three years, their emission targets were divided by the projected service populations[12] (SLO county population plus employment) for 2020, 2030, and 2045, respectively. The efficiency thresholds for the years in between (2021 to 2029 and 2031 to 2044) were linearly interpolated. An adjustment to these annual GHG efficiency thresholds was made to factor in GHG reductions needed specifically for new development using proxy information from the city of San Luis Obispo's 2020 qualified Climate Action Plan's Appendix C – CEQA GHG Emissions Thresholds and Guidance.

The bright-line thresholds for 2021 to 2045 were determined as a ratio of the adjusted efficiency threshold for the given year relative to the adjusted 2020 efficiency threshold and multiplied by the previous, substantial evidence based APCD bright-line threshold for new development. See Table 2 for the SB 32 based SLO county efficiency and bright-line GHG thresholds between 2020 and 2030 and the AB 1279 based thresholds between 2030 and 2045. If regional growth forecasts, inventories, or emission reduction targets are updated, SLO County APCD may provide administrative updates to the substantial evidence-based thresholds shown in Table 2.

[12] The SLO county 2020 population value used was from the 2020 census. The projected population and employment numbers in SLO county through 2045 came from the SLOCOG 2050 Regional Growth Forecast.

Table 2. DRAFT San Luis Obispo County Efficiency & Bright-line CEQA GHG Thresholds[a] Between 2020 & 2030 and Between 2030 & 2045 for Residential, Commercial, and Mix-use New Development Projects

							SB 32 Based SLO County Efficiency & Bright-line Thresholds (2020 - 2030)										
	YEAR																
	BAU 2005	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
POPULATION [b]							282,424	285,358	288,292	291,227	294,161	297,095	298,814	300,534	302,253	303,973	305,692
EMPLOYMENT [c]		114,304	114,612	114,919	115,227	115,534	115,842	116,795	117,747	118,700	119,652	120,605	121,495	122,385	123,274	124,164	125,054
SERVICE POPULATION [d]							398,266	402,153	406,040	409,926	413,813	417,700	420,309	422,918	425,528	428,137	430,746
RATIO of EMPLOYMENT to POPULATION							0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41
	[e]				[e]												
GHG EMISSIONS INVENTORY TOTAL LAND USE SECTOR EMISSIONS (MT/Yr):	2,617,097				2,300,484		2,224,532	2,138,168	2,051,804	1,965,440	1,879,076	1,792,711	1,706,347	1,619,983	1,533,619	1,447,255	1,360,890
PERCENT REDUCTION (RELATIVE TO 2005)					12.1%		15.0%	18.3%	21.6%	24.9%	28.2%	31.5%	34.8%	38.1%	41.4%	44.7%	48.0%
							[h]										[i]
GHG EFFICIENCY THRESHOLDS Based Soley on Targeted Annual SLO County Emission & Projected Service Pop. (MT/SP/Yr)							**5.6**	**5.3**	**5.1**	**4.8**	**4.5**	**4.3**	**4.1**	**3.8**	**3.6**	**3.4**	**3.2**
GHG EFFICIENCY THRESHOLDS Adjusted for New Residential, Commercial, & Mixed Use Development (MT/SP/Yr) [f]							***5.2***	***4.9***	***4.7***	***4.4***	***4.2***	***4.0***	***3.8***	***3.6***	***3.3***	***3.1***	***2.9***
GHG BRIGHT-LINE THRESHOLDS for New Residenital, Commercial, & Mixed Use Development (MT/Yr) [g]							***1,150***	***1,090***	***1,040***	***980***	***930***	***880***	***830***	***780***	***740***	***690***	***650***

1,150 MT/yr is AB32 based SLO County 2020 bright-line threshold based on projections of new development, adopted in 2012, and supported by substanital evidence.

(Substantial evidence for the AB 32 based thresholds: https://storage.googleapis.com/slocleanair-org/images/cms/upload/files/Greenhouse%20Gas%20Thresholds%20and%20Supporting%20Evidence%204-2-2012.pdf)

[a] *Method for quantifying adjusted 2020 to 2045 GHG efficiency & bright-line CEQA GHG thresholds was adapted from method by Ambient Air Quality & Noise Consulting (https://www.ambient.consulting/about.html).*

[b] *SLO County's 2020 population value from U.S. Census (https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/sanluisobispocountycalifornia). 2021-2045 pop. values are interpolated from 5-year Med. Scenario pop. projections in SLOCOG's 2050 Reg. Growth Forecast; Fig. 116 (https://www.dropbox.com/s/gia0tlcyqs51a3w/2050RegionalGrowthForecast_01FullReport_RevDec2018.pdf?dl=0)*

[c] *SLO County's 2015 to 2045 employment values are interpolated from 5-year Medium Scenario employment projections in SLOCOG's 2050 Regional Growth Forecast; Fig. 126.*

[d] *Service population represents total population and employment for the county. Interim years are based on a linear interpolation.*

[e] *Actual 2005 & 2018 land use emissions show good progress toward the 2020 GHG reduction target (15% reduction relative to 2005). Emissions are from the following land use-driven sectors:* ***On-road, Offroad, Electricity Generation, Residential/Commercial Fuel Use, Solid Waste, Water, and Wastewater****. See SLO County APCD file: ExpandedSLOCountyWide-2005&2018InventoryDetailedReport.xlsx.*

[f] *The adjustment to the annual GHG Efficiency Thresholds shown above was made to factor in GHG reductions needed specifically for new development using proxy information from SLO City. SLO City's 2020 Climate Action Plan's Appendix C – CEQA GHG Emissions Thresholds and Guidance defined a carbon neutral Efficiency Threshold of 0.7 MT/SP/yr. The SLO efficiency threshold was established for new development and is 90% of the APCD developed 2045 carbon neutral efficiency threshold of 0.8 MT/SP/yr that does not isolate new development. To factor in new development, the APCD developed efficiency thresholds were multiplied by 0.9.*
Note: The SLO City CAP includes a Mixed Use efficiency threshold of 0.9 MT/SP/yr which is less stringent than its residential & commercial efficiency thresholds of 0.7 MT/SP/yr. To be conservative, adjusted Efficiency Thresholds in this Table for SLO County are applicable to residential, commercial, and mixed use.
See: Figures 4 and Table 7 in SLO City's 2020 Climate Action Plan's Appendix C – CEQA GHG Emissions Thresholds and Guidance: https://www.slocity.org/home/showpublisheddocument/27835/637334343695800000

[g] *The bright-line thresholds for 2021 to 2045 were determined as a ratio of the efficiency threshold for the given year relative to the updated 2020 efficiency threshold and multiplied by the previous, AB 32 substantial evidence based APCD brightline-threshold for new residential and commercial development.*

[h] *The AB 32 2020 target is to reduce emissions to 1990 emission levels. Per the 2008 and 2017 CARB scoping plans, 1990 emissions are equivalent to 15% below 2005 emissions.*

[i] *The SB 32 2030 target is to reduce emissions 40% from 1990 emissions, or to reach 60/100 of 1990 emissions by 2030. Since 2005 emissions are 115/100 of 1990 emissions, the target in terms of 2005 emissions is to reach 60/115 or 52.17% of 2005 emissions, or a 47.83% reduction in 2005 emissions. APCD rounded this value to 48%.*

[j] *The AB 1279 2045 target is to reduce emissions 85% from 1990 emissions, or to reach 15/100 of 1990 emissions by 2045. Since 2005 emissions are 115/100 of 1990 emissions, the target in terms of 2005 emissions is to reach 15/115 or 13.04% of 2005 emissions, or a 86.96% reduction in 2005 emissions. APCD rounded this value to 87%.*

	2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	2035-2040	2040-2045	
Population Increments		2,934	1,719	1,331	715.2	420.6	Linear annual increments between 5 year population projections in SLOCOG's 2050 Regional Growth Forecast
Employment Increments	307.6	952.6	889.8	691.6	465.0	334.8	Linear annual increments between 5 year employment projections in SLOCOG's 2050 Regional Growth Forecast

See: https://www.dropbox.com/s/gia0tlcyqs51a3w/2050RegionalGrowthForecast_01FullReport_RevDec2018.pdf?dl=0

	2020-2030	2030-2045	
GHG Reduction Increments	86,364	68,045	Linear annual GHG reduction increments between to reach 2030 & 2045 target GHG reductions relative to 2005

AB 1279 Based SLO County Efficiency & Bright-line Thresholds (2030 - 2045)														
YEAR														
2031	**2032**	**2033**	**2034**	**2035**	**2036**	**2037**	**2038**	**2039**	**2040**	**2041**	**2042**	**2043**	**2044**	**2045**
307,023	308,354	309,684	311,015	312,346	313,061	313,776	314,492	315,207	315,922	316,343	316,763	317,184	317,604	318,025
125,746	126,437	127,129	127,820	128,512	128,977	129,442	129,907	130,372	130,837	131,172	131,507	131,841	132,176	132,511
432,768	434,791	436,813	438,836	440,858	442,038	443,218	444,399	445,579	446,759	447,514	448,270	449,025	449,781	450,536
0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42
1,292,846	1,224,801	1,156,757	1,088,712	1,020,668	952,623	884,579	816,534	748,490	680,445	612,401	544,356	476,312	408,267	340223
50.6%	53.2%	55.8%	58.4%	61.0%	63.6%	66.2%	68.8%	71.4%	74.0%	76.6%	79.2%	81.8%	84.4%	87.0%
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3.0	**2.8**	**2.6**	**2.5**	**2.3**	**2.2**	**2.0**	**1.8**	**1.7**	**1.5**	**1.4**	**1.2**	**1.1**	**0.9**	**0.8**
2.8	***2.6***	***2.5***	***2.3***	***2.1***	***2.0***	***1.9***	***1.7***	***1.6***	***1.4***	***1.3***	***1.1***	***1.0***	***0.8***	***0.7***
610	***570***	***540***	***510***	***470***	***440***	***410***	***370***	***340***	***310***	***280***	***250***	***210***	***180***	***150***

f *SLO City's Carbon Neutral Efficiency Threshold for New Residential & Commercial Development (MT/SP/yr) =* ***0.7***

f *SLO City's Efficiency Threshold is what fraction of SLOCAPCD's Carbon Neutral Efficiency Threshold that does not consider new development's contribution =* ***0.9***

Which GHG Threshold is Applicable to a Project or Project Phase?

Note: from this point forward in this guidance, "project" means either "project or project phase." Table 2 provides updated efficiency and bright-line CEQA GHG thresholds from 2020 to 2045 for new residential, commercial, and mixed-use development projects in SLO county. Either threshold type can be used to determine consistency toward a state GHG reduction target.

For projects with an initial operational year of 2030 or earlier, if emissions are at or below an applicable threshold for that operational year, then the project is considered to be doing its fair share toward the state's SB 32 GHG reduction target. For projects with an initial operational year after 2030, if emissions are at or below an applicable threshold for that operational year, then the project is considered to be doing its fair share toward the state's AB 1279 endpoint target of reaching carbon neutrality by 2045.

In both cases, the future operational phase emissions for projects will realize continuing emission reductions due to current and future mandated GHG reductions from implementation of federal, state, regional, and/or local regulations or requirements. For example, utilities have regulatory requirements over time to clean up the energy they provide. Also, the average emissions of vehicles that access a project will clean up over time due to regulations.

Recommended Project Design Measures to Facilitate Future Consistency with 2045 Target

To ensure a project can be readily retrofitted in the future to be consistent with the state's 2045 carbon neutrality target,[13,14] the following construction measures for projects are recommended:

- Construct the project with adequate electrical panel capacity to support an all-electric retrofit of the development; and
- Construct the project with appropriate conduit necessary to support the retrofit of the development to meet battery charging needs when transportation is all-electric.

The nominal cost of these measures accomplished during construction will significantly improve the cost effectiveness of implementing these future retrofits.[15]

Lead Agency Threshold Adoption Guidance

CEQA Guidelines § 15064.7 specifies the steps for lead agencies to adopt general purpose thresholds of significance. For GHG thresholds, they can be used to ensure a project is doing its fair share towards the applicable state GHG reduction target. APCD recommends that lead agencies follow the outlined steps in § 15064.7 to:

1. Adopt the substantial evidence based CEQA GHG efficiency and bright-line GHG thresholds for projects in SLO county shown in Table 2; and
2. During that adoption, also adopt a GHG threshold policy that describes applicability of efficiency and bright-line GHG thresholds.

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[13] California Air Resources Board. 2022 Scoping Plan, Building section (pp 211-215) and Appendix F. Building Decarbonization,

[14] California Air Resources Board. 2022 Scoping Plan, Transportation Sector Transition (pp 185-189).

[15] Peninsula Clean Energy presentation slides 5 and 8. June 2021. Cost Containment Strategies to Scale Charging Access.

Using the screening tools or CalEEMod as described below, if a lead agency determines that a proposed project's operational phase GHG emissions would be below the applicable threshold specified in their adopted GHG threshold policy, then the project's GHG impacts would be deemed insignificant. In such cases, the GHG threshold provides a CEQA streamlining opportunity.

Screening Tools to Determine Levels of Significance for Smaller Projects

Attachment 1 to this guidance document provides updates to the 2012 APCD CEQA Handbook Table 1-1 to assist in screening out smaller, single land use development projects that are unlikely to exceed established significance thresholds. The new Table 1-1 covers project operational years 2020 through 2045. To simplify the screening process, SLO County APCD developed a spreadsheet tool[16] that will analyze both single land use and mixed land use projects. The user will enter the project's operational year and the size of the project's land use components to determine if the overall project emissions are of a scale that may be considered significant. For single or mixed land use projects that do not screen out, the project should be evaluated using CalEEMod, as described next.

Using CalEEMod to Quantify CEQA GHG Impacts from New Development

Project Impact Assessment Relative to Thresholds: To quantify GHG emission impacts for new residential, commercial, or mixed-use land-use developments that exceed the significance levels in the APCD screening tools, SLO County APCD recommends using CalEEMod, the California Air Pollution Control Officers' Association (CAPCOA) web-based land use planning emissions estimator model. The CalEEMod website includes video tutorials on how to run the model, a User Guide and answers to Frequently Asked Questions, and a Contact page for questions and to report bugs or issues with the model.

CalEEMod computes a project's construction and operational emissions from its associated land use-driven emission sectors. APCD recommends that a project's construction phase GHG impacts be amortized over the project life and added to the project's operational phase impacts. This sum should then be used to compare project impacts relative to the applicable GHG threshold for the project's operational year shown in Table 2. CalEEMod may include sector emissions (e.g., refrigerants) that were not included in the county-wide GHG inventory used to develop the GHG thresholds in Table 2. In such cases, the emissions from those sectors should be removed from the project's operational phase GHG emissions when comparing emissions to an applicable GHG threshold.

Project Impact Mitigation Assessment: For projects that exceed the applicable threshold in Table 2, GHG mitigation measures in CalEEMod should be included in the project modeling to demonstrate how project impacts will be reduced. In 2021, CAPCOA developed an updated Handbook for Analyzing GHG Reductions, Assessing Climate Vulnerabilities, and Advancing

[16] When this spreadsheet tool link is clicked, the user will be asked to download a copy of a Google Sheet entitled *Single & Mixed-Use Operational Emissions Screening Tool*. The user is instructed to enter applicable project details into non-greyed out cells to compute screening level operational emissions. The user is not intended to change greyed out cells and if they do, a warning message will prompt the user that that part of the sheet should not be changed. If for some reason the user cannot access this Google Sheet, please send an email request for an Excel version of this screening tool to info@slocleanair.org. The user should periodically check to see if a newer version is available.

Health and Equity (CAPCOA Handbook). Quantitative and qualitative measures to reduce GHG emission impacts from projects detailed in this Handbook were integrated into the web version of CalEEMod's updated list of GHG mitigation options for projects to implement. Figure 3-1 of the CAPCOA Handbook (pages 31-32) provides a list of quantitative transportation, energy, water, solid waste, construction, natural and working lands, refrigerants, and lawn/landscaping GHG reduction measures to mitigate a project's GHG emission impacts.

CEQA GHG Mitigation to Reduce Excess GHG Impacts to a Level of Insignificance

If a lead agency determines that a proposed project's GHG emissions would result in a significant impact or a cumulatively considerable contribution to climate change,[17] the lead agency should impose feasible mitigation measures to reduce the project's GHG impact to a less-than-significant level.[18] In Appendix D: Local Action, of their 2022 Scoping Plan update, CARB cites the CEQA Guidelines in recommending that all GHG "mitigation measures must be feasible, roughly proportional, not inappropriately deferred, capable of being monitored or reported, fully enforceable, and based on substantial evidence. They must also have a nexus to a legitimate governmental interest.[19] Any GHG offsets used as CEQA mitigation must not be otherwise required (e.g., by regulation or by existing permitted CEQA projects).[20] Lead agencies should present substantial evidence to document that a given mitigation measure would actually serve to mitigate the proposed project's GHG emissions."[21]

Any necessary GHG mitigation and offsets to fully mitigate excess GHG impacts should be implemented prior to issuance of the occupancy permit. It is important for the project applicant and consultants, lead agency, and the SLO County APCD to work closely together to agree on an acceptable mix of on-site measures, local GHG reduction/sequestration projects, and offset purchases that will be implemented to reduce the project's GHG impacts to a level of insignificance. These measures should be specified by the lead agency in the project's final CEQA documents.

After on-site GHG reduction measures have been specified, to help determine an acceptable mix of local GHG reduction/sequestration projects and offsets based on geography (described below), SLO County APCD developed a calculator to help all parties optimize the mix[22] based on

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[17] Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 15064.4.

[18] Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 15126.4(c).

[19] Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 15126.4(a)(4)(A).

[20] Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 15126.4(c)(3)).

[21] Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 15126.4(c)).

[22] When this calculator link is clicked, the user will be asked to download a copy of a Google Sheet named *Offset Mix Calculator*. The user is instructed to enter applicable project and offset rate details into non-greyed out cells. The user may also adjust the "% of Total Cost of Offsets" to investigate the mix of GHG reductions/offsets that work best for all parties. The user is not intended to change greyed out or green shaded cells and if they do, a warning message will prompt the user that that part of the sheet should not be changed. If for some reason the user cannot access this Google Sheet, please send an email request for an Excel version of this calculator to info@slocleanair.org. The user should periodically check to see if a

the project's total lifetime excess GHG emissions (described below) that need to be mitigated, the cost per metric tons for the local reduction/sequestration projects and geographical offsets, and an initial mix percentage for consideration.

CARB recommends prioritizing CEQA GHG mitigation according to a geographic hierarchy as follows:[23,24]

1. GHG Mitigation Measures to Reduce Project Emissions (On-site): The first GHG mitigation priority should be the implementation of feasible quantitative and non-quantitative GHG reducing mitigation measures that are applicable to the project and not otherwise required. Figure 3-1 of the CAPCOA Handbook summarizes potential quantitative GHG reduction measures. Potential non-quantitative GHG reduction measures are summarized in Tables 3-1 and 3-2 in the handbook. The applicable quantitative and qualitative GHG mitigation measures for the project should be specified in the project's environmental documents and included in the project's CalEEMod modeling. The project's CalEEMod modeling will quantify the project's unmitigated and mitigated emissions.
2. Local Off-site GHG Mitigation: After the benefits of the on-site GHG mitigation measures are accounted for, if project emissions still exceed the applicable threshold, then the next priority should be implementing feasible local off-site GHG mitigation measures that are not otherwise required, prioritizing projects first within SLO county and then within the rest of the Central Coast.[25] Potential carbon sequestration and GHG reducing off-site mitigation measures include but are not limited to:
    a. GHG reducing or carbon sequestering projects under the Upper Salinas-Las Tablas Resource Conservation District's Sustainable Land Initiative;
    b. Local urban forestry programs that increase the number of trees and other plants in urban areas to sequester carbon and reduce air pollution, among many other benefits;
    c. Other natural climate solution pathways (e.g., Central Coast specific nature-based project types in the Natural Climate Solutions Handbook from The Nature Conservancy);
    d. Off-site electric vehicle (EV) chargers to support state goals and increase access to EV charging throughout the community;
    e. Subsidies to increase access to transit and zero or near zero-emission alternative transportation options; and

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newer version is available. CEQA consultants in consultation with carbon brokers can help with this mitigation optimization process.

[23] California Air Resources Board. 2022 Scoping Plan, November 2022, APPENDIX D LOCAL ACTIONS Section 4.1 GHG Mitigation Hierarchy.

[24] California Air Resources Board. Aligning Local Actions with State Climate Goals. July 13, 2023. Presentation to California Air Pollution Control Officers Association Planning Committee.

[25] The other Central Coast counties include San Benito, Santa Cruz, Monterey, Santa Barbara, and Ventura.

f. Energy efficiency measures (Note: There are existing local built environment retrofit efforts that could potentially be amplified: Home and Energy Services Program administered by the Tri-County Regional Energy Network (3C-REN) and Resilient SLO, a program managed by the SLO Climate Coalition).

Providing more context regarding benefits of local measures, CARB states, "funding or implementing GHG mitigation measures in the project's vicinity may allow the project proponent and the lead agency to work directly with the impacted community to identify and prioritize the mitigation measures that meet its needs while minimizing multiple environmental and societal impacts. Direct, local investments help build relationships for future mutually beneficial development and mitigation opportunities in that community and may also provide a multitude of other co-benefits to the neighborhood's residents. To help remove barriers to employing these types of mitigation, lead agencies may wish to consider developing a local mitigation bank that enables project applicants to fund such projects in exchange for being credited with the resulting GHG reductions in their CEQA analyses."[26,27]

Further rationale supporting the use of local offsets to mitigate a local project include:

a. The Scoping Plan calls for substantial GHG reduction and carbon sequestration to meet the 2045 target. Local projects are necessary to help meet this statewide goal.
b. Climate change impacts now and in the future are predicted to result in costly impacts to our local infrastructure and negatively impact the health and well-being of local residents and ecology. Local offset projects that promote local resiliency can help to partially mitigate these impacts.

For more background on local offsite mitigation and offsets (discussed next), the Central Coast GHG Collaboration Group hosted a webinar series entitled *Balance: Getting to Carbon Neutrality through Sequestration and Offsets*. This series drew from experts to help provide a more complete understanding of local carbon sequestration and carbon offset market opportunities. Many of these opportunities can be used as CEQA mitigation for excess GHG impacts from new development. Beyond the webinar recordings, the series also provides the presentations and many resources relevant to GHG mitigation for new development using local offsite measures and offsets.

3. Purchasing and Retiring Carbon Offset Credits or Credits from Future Projects (e.g., Climate Forward concept or similar): If implementation of all feasible on-site and off-site GHG reduction measures are insufficient to reduce a project's impact to a less-than significant level, then the lead agency should require the project to purchase and retire carbon offset credits equivalent to the project's excess lifetime GHG emissions. CARB recommends that carbon offset credits retired as CEQA mitigation be registered with a

[26] California Air Resources Board. 2022 Scoping Plan, November 2022, APPENDIX D LOCAL ACTIONS Section 4.1.2 Off-site GHG Mitigation.

[27] California Air Resources Board. Aligning Local Actions with State Climate Goals. July 13, 2023. Presentation to California Air Pollution Control Officers Association Planning Committee.

reputable carbon registry on the voluntary market. CARB also notes that the registries approved by CARB for the Cap-and-Trade Program also serve as voluntary market credit registries, with voluntary market offsets available for CEQA mitigation purposes.[28,29] APCD recommends carbon offsets be selected according to the following geographic hierarchy, as feasible:

a. Local generated offsets that occur first within SLO county and then within the rest of the Central Coast;
b. California generated offsets;
c. North American offsets; and then
d. International offsets.

The California Natural Resources Agency will establish the California Carbon Sequestration and Climate Resiliency Project Registry as required by SB 27. This registry will be a potential source of California nature based GHG offsets and is scheduled to launch on July 1, 2023. The registry will allow users to identify California sequestration projects that are in need of funding and to understand the benefits those projects will deliver when funded.[30]

Project Lifetime: The SLO County APCD Handbook states that project lifetime excess impacts should be mitigated and provides project lifetime definitions in Section 2.1 Construction Significance Criteria and Section 3.8.3 Off-Site Mitigation. SLO County APCD is recommending a project lifetime for residential and mixed-use projects of 30 years.[31] The SLO County APCD Handbook's 25-year project life for strictly commercial projects is still recommended by APCD. Lead agencies can consider allowing appropriate alternative project lives.

Calculating Project Excess Lifetime GHG Emissions: When a project needs offsets to reduce its excess GHG emissions to a level of insignificance, the APCD recommends the following method to quantify the necessary amount of GHG offsets that need to be purchased. The project's CalEEMod modeling should be run annually until either the project's excess emissions relative to the threshold for the year of the model run is below the threshold or until there are enough model runs to cover the project life. Excess GHG emissions from each year are then summed to provide the total excess GHG emissions the project needs to offset.

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[28] California Air Resources Board. 2022 Scoping Plan, November 2022, APPENDIX D LOCAL ACTIONS Section 4.1.3 Conditions Applicable to Carbon Offset Credits.

[29] California Air Resources Board. Aligning Local Actions with State Climate Goals. July 13, 2023. Presentation to California Air Pollution Control Officers Association Planning Committee.

[30] California Natural Resources Agency's September 15, 2022 Carbon Sequestration & Climate Resiliency Project Registry Public Workshop.

[31] This aligns with recommendations from South Coast AQMD, project lives used by Environmental Leadership Land Use Development Projects seeking judicial CEQA streamlining under AB 900, and recommendations by the International Energy Agency in their March 2008 Information Paper entitled, *Energy Efficiency Requirements in Building Codes, Energy Efficiency Policies for New Buildings*.

B. Does the project conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?

The CEQA Guidelines (§ 15064.4(b)(3)) require an analysis of whether a project would comply with an existing applicable plan, policy or regulation that has been legally adopted for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions. Consideration should include, but not be limited to:

- Climate Action Plans: Projects should show consistency with any locally adopted Climate Action Plans, Sustainability Plans, Adaptation Plans, General Plans, or other plans, policies and regulations designed to reduce GHG emissions;
- San Luis Obispo Council of Governments Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Community Strategies (RTP/SCS): Project proponents should work with SLOCOG early in the project development process to foster consistency with the land use and transportation policies, goals, action strategies, and preferred growth scenario identified in the current RTP/SCS; and
- Demonstrate Project Consistency with Current CARB Scoping Plan: All applicable components within the Scoping Plan should be evaluated for consistency.
- Demonstrate Project Consistency with SB 743: SB 743 recommends a project achieve 15% Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) reduction.

ATTACHMENT 1: Updated Table 1-1 Operational Screening Criteria for Project Air Quality Analysis for Operational Years 2020 through 2045.

Table 1-1: 2020 Operational Year Screening Criteria for Project Air Quality Analysis [1,2]

Land Use	Unit of Measure	Size of Urban Project Expected to Exceed APCD GHG Numerical Threshold[3] (operational & construction)	Size of Urban Project Expected to Exceed APCD Ozone Precursor Significance Threshold [4]
		1150 CO2e (MT/year)	25 lbs/ Day ROG + Nox
COMMERCIAL			
Bank (with Drive-Thru)	1,000 SF	25	23
General Office Building		75	149
Government (Civic Center)		38	65
Government Office Building		27	34
Hospital		35	99
Medical Office Building		34	60
Office Park		69	141
Pharmacy/Drugstore w/o Drive Thru		27	35
Pharmacy/Drugstore with Drive Thru		26	33
Research & Development		98	182
EDUCATIONAL [5]			
Day-Care Center	1,000 SF	42	41
Elementary School		74	105
High School		66	107
Junior High School		78	112
Library		25	39
Place of Worship		79	69
Junior College (2yr)	STUDENTS	1122	1681
University/College (4yr)		605	1003
INDUSTRIAL			
General Heavy Industry	1,000 SF	159	423
General Light Industry		92	172
Industrial Park		81	189
Manufacturing		123	262
Mini Storage [6]		267	447
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail		176	453
Refrigerated Warehouse-Rail		176	453
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail		245	454
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-Rail		245	454
RECREATIONAL			
Fast Food Restaurant w/o Drive Thru	1,000 SF	3.1	4.2
Fast Food Restaurant with Drive Thru		5.8	5.1
Health Club		44	73
High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)		14	19
Movie Theater (No Matinee)		20	27
Quality Restaurant		19	30
Racquet Club		71	109
Recreational Swimming Pool		48	71
Arena	ACRES	6.2	13
City Park		156	95
Golf Course		204	356
Hotel	ROOMS	91	177
Motel		86	183

RESIDENTIAL			
Apartment High Rise	DWELLING UNIT	171	247
Apartment Low Rise		122	192
Apartment Low Rise (Rural)		83	147
Apartment Mid Rise		125	203
Condo/Townhouse General		127	218
Condo/Townhouse General (Rural)		89	169
Condo/Townhouse High Rise		173	270
Congregate Care/Assisted Living		220	348
Mobile Home Park		139	228
Mobile Home Park (Rural)		99	181
Retirement Community		246	369
Single Family Housing		76	128
Single Family Housing (Rural)		54	99
RETAIL			
Auto Care Center	1,000 SF	73	114
Convenience Market (24 hour)		5.5	4.6
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps		5.5	3.0
Discount Club		38	49
Electronic Superstore		51	70
Free Standing Discount Store		30	38
Free Standing Discount Superstore		32	42
Hardware/Paint Store		29	34
Home Improvement Superstore		44	53
Regional Shopping Center		38	50
Strip Mall		42	59
Supermarket		17	18
Gasoline/Service Station[7]	PUMPS	-	-

1. Screening levels in this table were created using CalEEMod version 2016.3.2 with default San Luis Obispo County urban settings; some rural setting results are also included and are denoted by parentheses. If the project is not represented well by an urban setting, (e.g., urban fringe development where urban trip lengths are not representative), then the project impacts need to be specifically evaluated in CalEEMod using project specific information. The modeling results, substantiated assumptions, and CalEEMod files need to be presented to SLO County APCD for review and approval.

2. This screening table is based on daily ozone precursor and annual GHG emissions, and is not comprehensive. This table is not applicable for projects that involve heavy-duty diesel activity and/or fugitive dust emissions. For any projects that have sizes greater than the screening criteria values in this table, the SLO County APCD recommends using the current CalEEMod model (CalEEMod.com) and its built-in mitigation measures to complete a more refined air quality and GHG impact analysis for the project. Because this table tiers off an earlier CalEEMod model, SLO County APCD recognizes that its screening criteria values are conservative; i.e., if the project size is below the applicable screening criteria values, SLO County APCD accepts that the project daily ozone precursor and annual GHG emission impacts are less than significant. If the project includes mixed land use types, the APCD recommends screening the project using the SLO County APCD mixed-use screening tool that tiers off of this screening table.

3. For ozone precursor evaluations, SLO County APCD considers CalEEMod winter scenario simulations worst case because winter emissions are typically higher than its summer emissions.

4. Use of this table does not preclude lead agencies from complying with Section 15064.4 of the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") Guidelines which requires that "a lead agency should make a good-faith effort... to describe, calculate or estimate the amount of greenhouse gas emissions resulting from a project." If there is substantial evidence that the possible effects of a particular project are still cumulatively considerable, notwithstanding compliance with the screening levels in this table, a refined emissions quantification and analysis should be conducted.

5. All projects involving the purchase of a school site, or construction of a new elementary or secondary school, must be referred to SLO County APCD for review and comment. (Pub. Resources Code Section 21151.8, Subd. (a)(2)).

6. CalEEMod does not have mini-storage as a land-use category, however the ITE Trip Generation Manual includes trip rates for this category under Code 151. SLO County APCD used the CalEEMod Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail land-use category as a surrogate for mini-storage, changing the trip rates to those for mini-storage, and to be conservative, made all trip types Primary Trips.

7. For the Gas Station land use categories, please contact APCD Planning staff to help determine the best method for quantifying values with the CalEEMod tool.

Table 1-1: 2021 Operational Year Screening Criteria for Project Air Quality Analysis [1,2]

Land Use	Unit of Measure	Size of Urban Project Expected to Exceed APCD GHG Numerical Threshold[3] (operational & construction)	Size of Urban Project Expected to Exceed APCD Ozone Precursor Significance Threshold [4]
		1090 CO2e (MT/year)	25 lbs/ Day ROG + Nox
COMMERCIAL			
Bank (with Drive-Thru)	1,000 SF	24	23
General Office Building		71	149
Government (Civic Center)		36	65
Government Office Building		25	34
Hospital		33	99
Medical Office Building		32	60
Office Park		65	141
Pharmacy/Drugstore w/o Drive Thru		25	35
Pharmacy/Drugstore with Drive Thru		24	33
Research & Development		93	182
EDUCATIONAL [5]			
Day-Care Center	1,000 SF	40	41
Elementary School		70	105
High School		63	107
Junior High School		74	112
Library		24	39
Place of Worship		75	69
Junior College (2yr)	STUDENTS	1063	1681
University/College (4yr)		573	1003
INDUSTRIAL			
General Heavy Industry	1,000 SF	151	423
General Light Industry		87	172
Industrial Park		77	189
Manufacturing		116	262
Mini Storage [6]		253	447
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail		167	453
Refrigerated Warehouse-Rail		167	453
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail		232	454
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-Rail		232	454
RECREATIONAL			
Fast Food Restaurant w/o Drive Thru	1,000 SF	2.9	4.2
Fast Food Restaurant with Drive Thru		5.5	5.1
Health Club		41	73
High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)		13	19
Movie Theater (No Matinee)		19	27
Quality Restaurant		18	30
Racquet Club		67	109
Recreational Swimming Pool		46	71
Arena	ACRES	5.9	13
City Park		148	95
Golf Course		193	356
Hotel	ROOMS	86	177
Motel		81	183

RESIDENTIAL			
Apartment High Rise	DWELLING UNIT	162	247
Apartment Low Rise		115	192
Apartment Low Rise (Rural)		78	147
Apartment Mid Rise		119	203
Condo/Townhouse General		120	218
Condo/Townhouse General (Rural)		85	169
Condo/Townhouse High Rise		164	270
Congregate Care/Assisted Living		209	348
Mobile Home Park		132	228
Mobile Home Park (Rural)		94	181
Retirement Community		233	369
Single Family Housing		72	128
Single Family Housing (Rural)		51	99
RETAIL			
Auto Care Center	1,000 SF	69	114
Convenience Market (24 hour)		5.2	4.6
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps		5.2	3.0
Discount Club		36	49
Electronic Superstore		48	70
Free Standing Discount Store		28	38
Free Standing Discount Superstore		30	42
Hardware/Paint Store		27	34
Home Improvement Superstore		42	53
Regional Shopping Center		36	50
Strip Mall		40	59
Supermarket		16	18
Gasoline/Service Station[7]	PUMPS	-	-

1. Screening levels in this table were created using CalEEMod version 2016.3.2 with default San Luis Obispo County urban settings; some rural setting results are also included and are denoted by parentheses. If the project is not represented well by an urban setting, (e.g., urban fringe development where urban trip lengths are not representative), then the project impacts need to be specifically evaluated in CalEEMod using project specific information. The modeling results, substantiated assumptions, and CalEEMod files need to be presented to SLO County APCD for review and approval.

2. This screening table is based on daily ozone precursor and annual GHG emissions, and is not comprehensive. This table is not applicable for projects that involve heavy-duty diesel activity and/or fugitive dust emissions. For any projects that have sizes greater than the screening criteria values in this table, the SLO County APCD recommends using the current CalEEMod model (CalEEMod.com) and its built-in mitigation measures to complete a more refined air quality and GHG impact analysis for the project. Because this table tiers off an earlier CalEEMod model, SLO County APCD recognizes that its screening criteria values are conservative; i.e., if the project size is below the applicable screening criteria values, SLO County APCD accepts that the project daily ozone precursor and annual GHG emission impacts are less than significant. If the project includes mixed land use types, the APCD recommends screening the project using the SLO County APCD mixed-use screening tool that tiers off of this screening table.

3. For ozone precursor evaluations, SLO County APCD considers CalEEMod winter scenario simulations worst case because winter emissions are typically higher than its summer emissions.

4. Use of this table does not preclude lead agencies from complying with Section 15064.4 of the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") Guidelines which requires that "a lead agency should make a good-faith effort... to describe, calculate or estimate the amount of greenhouse gas emissions resulting from a project." If there is substantial evidence that the possible effects of a particular project are still cumulatively considerable, notwithstanding compliance with the screening levels in this table, a refined emissions quantification and analysis should be conducted.

5. All projects involving the purchase of a school site, or construction of a new elementary or secondary school, must be referred to SLO County APCD for review and comment. (Pub. Resources Code Section 21151.8, Subd. (a)(2)).

6. CalEEMod does not have mini-storage as a land-use category, however the ITE Trip Generation Manual includes trip rates for this category under Code 151. SLO County APCD used the CalEEMod Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail land-use category as a surrogate for mini-storage, changing the trip rates to those for mini-storage, and to be conservative, made all trip types Primary Trips.

7. For the Gas Station land use categories, please contact APCD Planning staff to help determine the best method for quantifying values with the CalEEMod tool.

Table 1-1: 2022 Operational Year Screening Criteria for Project Air Quality Analysis [1,2]

Land Use	Unit of Measure	Size of Urban Project Expected to Exceed APCD GHG Numerical Threshold[3] (operational & construction)	Size of Urban Project Expected to Exceed APCD Ozone Precursor Significance Threshold [4]
		1040 CO2e (MT/year)	25 lbs/ Day ROG + Nox
COMMERCIAL			
Bank (with Drive-Thru)	1,000 SF	22	23
General Office Building		67	149
Government (Civic Center)		35	65
Government Office Building		24	34
Hospital		31	99
Medical Office Building		31	60
Office Park		62	141
Pharmacy/Drugstore w/o Drive Thru		24	35
Pharmacy/Drugstore with Drive Thru		23	33
Research & Development		89	182
EDUCATIONAL [5]			
Day-Care Center	1,000 SF	38	41
Elementary School		67	105
High School		60	107
Junior High School		70	112
Library		23	39
Place of Worship		72	69
Junior College (2yr)	STUDENTS	1014	1681
University/College (4yr)		547	1003
INDUSTRIAL			
General Heavy Industry	1,000 SF	144	423
General Light Industry		83	172
Industrial Park		74	189
Manufacturing		111	262
Mini Storage [6]		242	447
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail		159	453
Refrigerated Warehouse-Rail		159	453
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail		221	454
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-Rail		221	454
RECREATIONAL			
Fast Food Restaurant w/o Drive Thru	1,000 SF	2.8	4.2
Fast Food Restaurant with Drive Thru		5.2	5.1
Health Club		39	73
High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)		12	19
Movie Theater (No Matinee)		18	27
Quality Restaurant		17	30
Racquet Club		64	109
Recreational Swimming Pool		44	71
Arena	ACRES	5.6	13
City Park		141	95
Golf Course		185	356
Hotel	ROOMS	82	177
Motel		78	183

RESIDENTIAL			
Apartment High Rise	DWELLING UNIT	154	247
Apartment Low Rise		110	192
Apartment Low Rise (Rural)		75	147
Apartment Mid Rise		113	203
Condo/Townhouse General		114	218
Condo/Townhouse General (Rural)		81	169
Condo/Townhouse High Rise		156	270
Congregate Care/Assisted Living		199	348
Mobile Home Park		126	228
Mobile Home Park (Rural)		90	181
Retirement Community		222	369
Single Family Housing		69	128
Single Family Housing (Rural)		48	99
RETAIL			
Auto Care Center	1,000 SF	66	114
Convenience Market (24 hour)		4.9	4.6
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps		5.0	3.0
Discount Club		35	49
Electronic Superstore		46	70
Free Standing Discount Store		27	38
Free Standing Discount Superstore		29	42
Hardware/Paint Store		26	34
Home Improvement Superstore		40	53
Regional Shopping Center		34	50
Strip Mall		38	59
Supermarket		16	18
Gasoline/Service Station[7]	PUMPS	-	-

1. Screening levels in this table were created using CalEEMod version 2016.3.2 with default San Luis Obispo County urban settings; some rural setting results are also included and are denoted by parentheses. If the project is not represented well by an urban setting, (e.g., urban fringe development where urban trip lengths are not representative), then the project impacts need to be specifically evaluated in CalEEMod using project specific information. The modeling results, substantiated assumptions, and CalEEMod files need to be presented to SLO County APCD for review and approval.

2. This screening table is based on daily ozone precursor and annual GHG emissions, and is not comprehensive. This table is not applicable for projects that involve heavy-duty diesel activity and/or fugitive dust emissions. For any projects that have sizes greater than the screening criteria values in this table, the SLO County APCD recommends using the current CalEEMod model (CalEEMod.com) and its built-in mitigation measures to complete a more refined air quality and GHG impact analysis for the project. Because this table tiers off an earlier CalEEMod model, SLO County APCD recognizes that its screening criteria values are conservative; i.e., if the project size is below the applicable screening criteria values, SLO County APCD accepts that the project daily ozone precursor and annual GHG emission impacts are less than significant. If the project includes mixed land use types, the APCD recommends screening the project using the SLO County APCD mixed-use screening tool that tiers off of this screening table.

3. For ozone precursor evaluations, SLO County APCD considers CalEEMod winter scenario simulations worst case because winter emissions are typically higher than its summer emissions.

4. Use of this table does not preclude lead agencies from complying with Section 15064.4 of the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") Guidelines which requires that "a lead agency should make a good-faith effort... to describe, calculate or estimate the amount of greenhouse gas emissions resulting from a project." If there is substantial evidence that the possible effects of a particular project are still cumulatively considerable, notwithstanding compliance with the screening levels in this table, a refined emissions quantification and analysis should be conducted.

5. All projects involving the purchase of a school site, or construction of a new elementary or secondary school, must be referred to SLO County APCD for review and comment. (Pub. Resources Code Section 21151.8, Subd. (a)(2)).

6. CalEEMod does not have mini-storage as a land-use category, however the ITE Trip Generation Manual includes trip rates for this category under Code 151. SLO County APCD used the CalEEMod Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail land-use category as a surrogate for mini-storage, changing the trip rates to those for mini-storage, and to be conservative, made all trip types Primary Trips.

7. For the Gas Station land use categories, please contact APCD Planning staff to help determine the best method for quantifying values with the CalEEMod tool.

Table 1-1: 2023 Operational Year Screening Criteria for Project Air Quality Analysis [1,2]

Land Use	Unit of Measure	Size of Urban Project Expected to Exceed APCD GHG Numerical Threshold[3] (operational & construction)	Size of Urban Project Expected to Exceed APCD Ozone Precursor Significance Threshold [4]
		980 CO2e (MT/year)	25 lbs/ Day ROG + Nox
COMMERCIAL			
Bank (with Drive-Thru)	1,000 SF	21	23
General Office Building		64	149
Government (Civic Center)		33	65
Government Office Building		23	34
Hospital		29	99
Medical Office Building		29	60
Office Park		59	141
Pharmacy/Drugstore w/o Drive Thru		23	35
Pharmacy/Drugstore with Drive Thru		22	33
Research & Development		84	182
EDUCATIONAL [5]			
Day-Care Center	1,000 SF	36	41
Elementary School		63	105
High School		57	107
Junior High School		66	112
Library		22	39
Place of Worship		68	69
Junior College (2yr)	STUDENTS	956	1681
University/College (4yr)		515	1003
INDUSTRIAL			
General Heavy Industry	1,000 SF	136	423
General Light Industry		79	172
Industrial Park		69	189
Manufacturing		105	262
Mini Storage [6]		228	447
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail		150	453
Refrigerated Warehouse-Rail		150	453
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail		208	454
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-Rail		208	454
RECREATIONAL			
Fast Food Restaurant w/o Drive Thru	1,000 SF	2.6	4.2
Fast Food Restaurant with Drive Thru		4.9	5.1
Health Club		37	73
High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)		11	19
Movie Theater (No Matinee)		17	27
Quality Restaurant		16	30
Racquet Club		60	109
Recreational Swimming Pool		41	71
Arena	ACRES	5.3	13
City Park		133	95
Golf Course		174	356
Hotel	ROOMS	78	177
Motel		73	183

RESIDENTIAL			
Apartment High Rise	DWELLING UNIT	145	247
Apartment Low Rise		104	192
Apartment Low Rise (Rural)		71	147
Apartment Mid Rise		107	203
Condo/Townhouse General		108	218
Condo/Townhouse General (Rural)		76	169
Condo/Townhouse High Rise		147	270
Congregate Care/Assisted Living		188	348
Mobile Home Park		118	228
Mobile Home Park (Rural)		85	181
Retirement Community		209	369
Single Family Housing		65	128
Single Family Housing (Rural)		46	99
RETAIL			
Auto Care Center	1,000 SF	62	114
Convenience Market (24 hour)		4.7	4.6
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps		4.7	3.0
Discount Club		33	49
Electronic Superstore		43	70
Free Standing Discount Store		25	38
Free Standing Discount Superstore		27	42
Hardware/Paint Store		24	34
Home Improvement Superstore		38	53
Regional Shopping Center		32	50
Strip Mall		36	59
Supermarket		15	18
Gasoline/Service Station[7]	PUMPS	-	-

1. Screening levels in this table were created using CalEEMod version 2016.3.2 with default San Luis Obispo County urban settings; some rural setting results are also included and are denoted by parentheses. If the project is not represented well by an urban setting, (e.g., urban fringe development where urban trip lengths are not representative), then the project impacts need to be specifically evaluated in CalEEMod using project specific information. The modeling results, substantiated assumptions, and CalEEMod files need to be presented to SLO County APCD for review and approval.

2. This screening table is based on daily ozone precursor and annual GHG emissions, and is not comprehensive. This table is not applicable for projects that involve heavy-duty diesel activity and/or fugitive dust emissions. For any projects that have sizes greater than the screening criteria values in this table, the SLO County APCD recommends using the current CalEEMod model (CalEEMod.com) and its built-in mitigation measures to complete a more refined air quality and GHG impact analysis for the project. Because this table tiers off an earlier CalEEMod model, SLO County APCD recognizes that its screening criteria values are conservative; i.e., if the project size is below the applicable screening criteria values, SLO County APCD accepts that the project daily ozone precursor and annual GHG emission impacts are less than significant. If the project includes mixed land use types, the APCD recommends screening the project using the SLO County APCD mixed-use screening tool that tiers off of this screening table.

3. For ozone precursor evaluations, SLO County APCD considers CalEEMod winter scenario simulations worst case because winter emissions are typically higher than its summer emissions.

4. Use of this table does not preclude lead agencies from complying with Section 15064.4 of the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") Guidelines which requires that "a lead agency should make a good-faith effort... to describe, calculate or estimate the amount of greenhouse gas emissions resulting from a project." If there is substantial evidence that the possible effects of a particular project are still cumulatively considerable, notwithstanding compliance with the screening levels in this table, a refined emissions quantification and analysis should be conducted.

5. All projects involving the purchase of a school site, or construction of a new elementary or secondary school, must be referred to SLO County APCD for review and comment. (Pub. Resources Code Section 21151.8, Subd. (a)(2)).

6. CalEEMod does not have mini-storage as a land-use category, however the ITE Trip Generation Manual includes trip rates for this category under Code 151. SLO County APCD used the CalEEMod Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail land-use category as a surrogate for mini-storage, changing the trip rates to those for mini-storage, and to be conservative, made all trip types Primary Trips.

7. For the Gas Station land use categories, please contact APCD Planning staff to help determine the best method for quantifying values with the CalEEMod tool.

Table 1-1: 2024 Operational Year Screening Criteria for Project Air Quality Analysis [1,2]

Land Use	Unit of Measure	Size of Urban Project Expected to Exceed APCD GHG Numerical Threshold[3] (operational & construction)	Size of Urban Project Expected to Exceed APCD Ozone Precursor Significance Threshold [4]
		930 CO2e (MT/year)	25 lbs/ Day ROG + Nox
COMMERCIAL			
Bank (with Drive-Thru)	1,000 SF	20	23
General Office Building		60	149
Government (Civic Center)		31	65
Government Office Building		21	34
Hospital		28	99
Medical Office Building		27	60
Office Park		56	141
Pharmacy/Drugstore w/o Drive Thru		22	35
Pharmacy/Drugstore with Drive Thru		21	33
Research & Development		80	182
EDUCATIONAL [5]			
Day-Care Center	1,000 SF	34	41
Elementary School		60	105
High School		54	107
Junior High School		63	112
Library		20	39
Place of Worship		64	69
Junior College (2yr)	STUDENTS	907	1681
University/College (4yr)		489	1003
INDUSTRIAL			
General Heavy Industry	1,000 SF	129	423
General Light Industry		74	172
Industrial Park		66	189
Manufacturing		99	262
Mini Storage [6]		216	447
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail		142	453
Refrigerated Warehouse-Rail		142	453
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail		198	454
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-Rail		198	454
RECREATIONAL			
Fast Food Restaurant w/o Drive Thru	1,000 SF	2.5	4.2
Fast Food Restaurant with Drive Thru		4.7	5.1
Health Club		35	73
High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)		11	19
Movie Theater (No Matinee)		16	27
Quality Restaurant		15	30
Racquet Club		57	109
Recreational Swimming Pool		39	71
Arena	ACRES	5.0	13
City Park		126	95
Golf Course		165	356
Hotel	ROOMS	74	177
Motel		69	183

RESIDENTIAL			
Apartment High Rise	DWELLING UNIT	138	247
Apartment Low Rise		98	192
Apartment Low Rise (Rural)		67	147
Apartment Mid Rise		101	203
Condo/Townhouse General		102	218
Condo/Townhouse General (Rural)		72	169
Condo/Townhouse High Rise		140	270
Congregate Care/Assisted Living		178	348
Mobile Home Park		112	228
Mobile Home Park (Rural)		80	181
Retirement Community		198	369
Single Family Housing		62	128
Single Family Housing (Rural)		43	99
RETAIL			
Auto Care Center	1,000 SF	59	114
Convenience Market (24 hour)		4.4	4.6
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps		4.5	3.0
Discount Club		31	49
Electronic Superstore		41	70
Free Standing Discount Store		24	38
Free Standing Discount Superstore		26	42
Hardware/Paint Store		23	34
Home Improvement Superstore		36	53
Regional Shopping Center		30	50
Strip Mall		34	59
Supermarket		14	18
Gasoline/Service Station[7]	PUMPS	-	-

1. Screening levels in this table were created using CalEEMod version 2016.3.2 with default San Luis Obispo County urban settings; some rural setting results are also included and are denoted by parentheses. If the project is not represented well by an urban setting, (e.g., urban fringe development where urban trip lengths are not representative), then the project impacts need to be specifically evaluated in CalEEMod using project specific information. The modeling results, substantiated assumptions, and CalEEMod files need to be presented to SLO County APCD for review and approval.

2. This screening table is based on daily ozone precursor and annual GHG emissions, and is not comprehensive. This table is not applicable for projects that involve heavy-duty diesel activity and/or fugitive dust emissions. For any projects that have sizes greater than the screening criteria values in this table, the SLO County APCD recommends using the current CalEEMod model (CalEEMod.com) and its built-in mitigation measures to complete a more refined air quality and GHG impact analysis for the project. Because this table tiers off an earlier CalEEMod model, SLO County APCD recognizes that its screening criteria values are conservative; i.e., if the project size is below the applicable screening criteria values, SLO County APCD accepts that the project daily ozone precursor and annual GHG emission impacts are less than significant. If the project includes mixed land use types, the APCD recommends screening the project using the SLO County APCD mixed-use screening tool that tiers off of this screening table.

3. For ozone precursor evaluations, SLO County APCD considers CalEEMod winter scenario simulations worst case because winter emissions are typically higher than its summer emissions.

4. Use of this table does not preclude lead agencies from complying with Section 15064.4 of the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") Guidelines which requires that "a lead agency should make a good-faith effort... to describe, calculate or estimate the amount of greenhouse gas emissions resulting from a project." If there is substantial evidence that the possible effects of a particular project are still cumulatively considerable, notwithstanding compliance with the screening levels in this table, a refined emissions quantification and analysis should be conducted.

5. All projects involving the purchase of a school site, or construction of a new elementary or secondary school, must be referred to SLO County APCD for review and comment. (Pub. Resources Code Section 21151.8, Subd. (a)(2)).

6. CalEEMod does not have mini-storage as a land-use category, however the ITE Trip Generation Manual includes trip rates for this category under Code 151. SLO County APCD used the CalEEMod Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail land-use category as a surrogate for mini-storage, changing the trip rates to those for mini-storage, and to be conservative, made all trip types Primary Trips.

7. For the Gas Station land use categories, please contact APCD Planning staff to help determine the best method for quantifying values with the CalEEMod tool.

Table 1-1: 2025 Operational Year Screening Criteria for Project Air Quality Analysis [1,2]

Land Use	Unit of Measure	Size of Urban Project Expected to Exceed APCD GHG Numerical Threshold[3] (operational & construction)	Size of Urban Project Expected to Exceed APCD Ozone Precursor Significance Threshold [4]
		880 CO2e (MT/year)	25 lbs/ Day ROG + Nox
COMMERCIAL			
Bank (with Drive-Thru)	1,000 SF	19	23
General Office Building		57	149
Government (Civic Center)		29	65
Government Office Building		20	34
Hospital		26	99
Medical Office Building		26	60
Office Park		53	141
Pharmacy/Drugstore w/o Drive Thru		20	35
Pharmacy/Drugstore with Drive Thru		20	33
Research & Development		75	182
EDUCATIONAL [5]			
Day-Care Center	1,000 SF	32	41
Elementary School		57	105
High School		51	107
Junior High School		59	112
Library		19	39
Place of Worship		61	69
Junior College (2yr)	STUDENTS	858	1681
University/College (4yr)		463	1003
INDUSTRIAL			
General Heavy Industry	1,000 SF	122	423
General Light Industry		70	172
Industrial Park		62	189
Manufacturing		94	262
Mini Storage [6]		205	447
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail		134	453
Refrigerated Warehouse-Rail		134	453
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail		187	454
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-Rail		187	454
RECREATIONAL			
Fast Food Restaurant w/o Drive Thru	1,000 SF	2.4	4.2
Fast Food Restaurant with Drive Thru		4.4	5.1
Health Club		33	73
High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)		10	19
Movie Theater (No Matinee)		15	27
Quality Restaurant		14	30
Racquet Club		54	109
Recreational Swimming Pool		37	71
Arena	ACRES	4.8	13
City Park		119	95
Golf Course		156	356
Hotel	ROOMS	70	177
Motel		66	183

RESIDENTIAL			
Apartment High Rise	DWELLING UNIT	131	247
Apartment Low Rise		93	192
Apartment Low Rise (Rural)		63	147
Apartment Mid Rise		96	203
Condo/Townhouse General		97	218
Condo/Townhouse General (Rural)		68	169
Condo/Townhouse High Rise		132	270
Congregate Care/Assisted Living		169	348
Mobile Home Park		106	228
Mobile Home Park (Rural)		76	181
Retirement Community		188	369
Single Family Housing		58	128
Single Family Housing (Rural)		41	99
RETAIL			
Auto Care Center	1,000 SF	56	114
Convenience Market (24 hour)		4.2	4.6
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps		4.2	3.0
Discount Club		29	49
Electronic Superstore		39	70
Free Standing Discount Store		23	38
Free Standing Discount Superstore		24	42
Hardware/Paint Store		22	34
Home Improvement Superstore		34	53
Regional Shopping Center		29	50
Strip Mall		32	59
Supermarket		13	18
Gasoline/Service Station[7]	PUMPS	-	-

1. Screening levels in this table were created using CalEEMod version 2016.3.2 with default San Luis Obispo County urban settings; some rural setting results are also included and are denoted by parentheses. If the project is not represented well by an urban setting, (e.g., urban fringe development where urban trip lengths are not representative), then the project impacts need to be specifically evaluated in CalEEMod using project specific information. The modeling results, substantiated assumptions, and CalEEMod files need to be presented to SLO County APCD for review and approval.

2. This screening table is based on daily ozone precursor and annual GHG emissions, and is not comprehensive. This table is not applicable for projects that involve heavy-duty diesel activity and/or fugitive dust emissions. For any projects that have sizes greater than the screening criteria values in this table, the SLO County APCD recommends using the current CalEEMod model (CalEEMod.com) and its built-in mitigation measures to complete a more refined air quality and GHG impact analysis for the project. Because this table tiers off an earlier CalEEMod model, SLO County APCD recognizes that its screening criteria values are conservative; i.e., if the project size is below the applicable screening criteria values, SLO County APCD accepts that the project daily ozone precursor and annual GHG emission impacts are less than significant. If the project includes mixed land use types, the APCD recommends screening the project using the SLO County APCD mixed-use screening tool that tiers off of this screening table.

3. For ozone precursor evaluations, SLO County APCD considers CalEEMod winter scenario simulations worst case because winter emissions are typically higher than its summer emissions.

4. Use of this table does not preclude lead agencies from complying with Section 15064.4 of the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") Guidelines which requires that "a lead agency should make a good-faith effort... to describe, calculate or estimate the amount of greenhouse gas emissions resulting from a project." If there is substantial evidence that the possible effects of a particular project are still cumulatively considerable, notwithstanding compliance with the screening levels in this table, a refined emissions quantification and analysis should be conducted.

5. All projects involving the purchase of a school site, or construction of a new elementary or secondary school, must be referred to SLO County APCD for review and comment. (Pub. Resources Code Section 21151.8, Subd. (a)(2)).

6. CalEEMod does not have mini-storage as a land-use category, however the ITE Trip Generation Manual includes trip rates for this category under Code 151. SLO County APCD used the CalEEMod Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail land-use category as a surrogate for mini-storage, changing the trip rates to those for mini-storage, and to be conservative, made all trip types Primary Trips.

7. For the Gas Station land use categories, please contact APCD Planning staff to help determine the best method for quantifying values with the CalEEMod tool.

Table 1-1: 2026 Operational Year Screening Criteria for Project Air Quality Analysis [1,2]

Land Use	Unit of Measure	Size of Urban Project Expected to Exceed APCD GHG Numerical Threshold[3] (operational & construction)	Size of Urban Project Expected to Exceed APCD Ozone Precursor Significance Threshold [4]
		830 CO2e (MT/year)	25 lbs/ Day ROG + Nox
COMMERCIAL			
Bank (with Drive-Thru)	1,000 SF	18	23
General Office Building		54	149
Government (Civic Center)		28	65
Government Office Building		19	34
Hospital		25	99
Medical Office Building		24	60
Office Park		50	141
Pharmacy/Drugstore w/o Drive Thru		19	35
Pharmacy/Drugstore with Drive Thru		18	33
Research & Development		71	182
EDUCATIONAL [5]			
Day-Care Center	1,000 SF	30	41
Elementary School		53	105
High School		48	107
Junior High School		56	112
Library		18	39
Place of Worship		57	69
Junior College (2yr)	STUDENTS	809	1681
University/College (4yr)		436	1003
INDUSTRIAL			
General Heavy Industry	1,000 SF	115	423
General Light Industry		66	172
Industrial Park		59	189
Manufacturing		89	262
Mini Storage [6]		193	447
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail		127	453
Refrigerated Warehouse-Rail		127	453
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail		176	454
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-Rail		176	454
RECREATIONAL			
Fast Food Restaurant w/o Drive Thru	1,000 SF	2.2	4.2
Fast Food Restaurant with Drive Thru		4.2	5.1
Health Club		31	73
High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)		10	19
Movie Theater (No Matinee)		14	27
Quality Restaurant		13	30
Racquet Club		51	109
Recreational Swimming Pool		35	71
Arena	ACRES	4.5	13
City Park		112	95
Golf Course		147	356
Hotel	ROOMS	66	177
Motel		62	183

RESIDENTIAL			
Apartment High Rise	DWELLING UNIT	123	247
Apartment Low Rise		88	192
Apartment Low Rise (Rural)		60	147
Apartment Mid Rise		90	203
Condo/Townhouse General		91	218
Condo/Townhouse General (Rural)		64	169
Condo/Townhouse High Rise		125	270
Congregate Care/Assisted Living		159	348
Mobile Home Park		100	228
Mobile Home Park (Rural)		72	181
Retirement Community		177	369
Single Family Housing		55	128
Single Family Housing (Rural)		39	99
RETAIL			
Auto Care Center	1,000 SF	52	114
Convenience Market (24 hour)		4.0	4.6
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps		4.0	3.0
Discount Club		27	49
Electronic Superstore		37	70
Free Standing Discount Store		21	38
Free Standing Discount Superstore		23	42
Hardware/Paint Store		20	34
Home Improvement Superstore		32	53
Regional Shopping Center		27	50
Strip Mall		30	59
Supermarket		12	18
Gasoline/Service Station[7]	PUMPS	-	-

1. Screening levels in this table were created using CalEEMod version 2016.3.2 with default San Luis Obispo County urban settings; some rural setting results are also included and are denoted by parentheses. If the project is not represented well by an urban setting, (e.g., urban fringe development where urban trip lengths are not representative), then the project impacts need to be specifically evaluated in CalEEMod using project specific information. The modeling results, substantiated assumptions, and CalEEMod files need to be presented to SLO County APCD for review and approval.

2. This screening table is based on daily ozone precursor and annual GHG emissions, and is not comprehensive. This table is not applicable for projects that involve heavy-duty diesel activity and/or fugitive dust emissions. For any projects that have sizes greater than the screening criteria values in this table, the SLO County APCD recommends using the current CalEEMod model (CalEEMod.com) and its built-in mitigation measures to complete a more refined air quality and GHG impact analysis for the project. Because this table tiers off an earlier CalEEMod model, SLO County APCD recognizes that its screening criteria values are conservative; i.e., if the project size is below the applicable screening criteria values, SLO County APCD accepts that the project daily ozone precursor and annual GHG emission impacts are less than significant. If the project includes mixed land use types, the APCD recommends screening the project using the SLO County APCD mixed-use screening tool that tiers off of this screening table.

3. For ozone precursor evaluations, SLO County APCD considers CalEEMod winter scenario simulations worst case because winter emissions are typically higher than its summer emissions.

4. Use of this table does not preclude lead agencies from complying with Section 15064.4 of the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") Guidelines which requires that "a lead agency should make a good-faith effort... to describe, calculate or estimate the amount of greenhouse gas emissions resulting from a project." If there is substantial evidence that the possible effects of a particular project are still cumulatively considerable, notwithstanding compliance with the screening levels in this table, a refined emissions quantification and analysis should be conducted.

5. All projects involving the purchase of a school site, or construction of a new elementary or secondary school, must be referred to SLO County APCD for review and comment. (Pub. Resources Code Section 21151.8, Subd. (a)(2)).

6. CalEEMod does not have mini-storage as a land-use category, however the ITE Trip Generation Manual includes trip rates for this category under Code 151. SLO County APCD used the CalEEMod Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail land-use category as a surrogate for mini-storage, changing the trip rates to those for mini-storage, and to be conservative, made all trip types Primary Trips.

7. For the Gas Station land use categories, please contact APCD Planning staff to help determine the best method for quantifying values with the CalEEMod tool.

Table 1-1: 2027 Operational Year Screening Criteria for Project Air Quality Analysis [1,2]

Land Use	Unit of Measure	Size of Urban Project Expected to Exceed APCD GHG Numerical Threshold[3] (operational & construction)	Size of Urban Project Expected to Exceed APCD Ozone Precursor Significance Threshold [4]
		780 CO2e (MT/year)	25 lbs/ Day ROG + Nox
COMMERCIAL			
Bank (with Drive-Thru)	1,000 SF	17	23
General Office Building		54	149
Government (Civic Center)		28	65
Government Office Building		19	34
Hospital		25	99
Medical Office Building		24	60
Office Park		50	141
Pharmacy/Drugstore w/o Drive Thru		19	35
Pharmacy/Drugstore with Drive Thru		18	33
Research & Development		71	182
EDUCATIONAL [5]			
Day-Care Center	1,000 SF	30	41
Elementary School		53	105
High School		48	107
Junior High School		56	112
Library		18	39
Place of Worship		57	69
Junior College (2yr)	STUDENTS	809	1681
University/College (4yr)		436	1003
INDUSTRIAL			
General Heavy Industry	1,000 SF	115	423
General Light Industry		66	172
Industrial Park		59	189
Manufacturing		89	262
Mini Storage [6]		193	447
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail		127	453
Refrigerated Warehouse-Rail		127	453
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail		176	454
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-Rail		176	454
RECREATIONAL			
Fast Food Restaurant w/o Drive Thru	1,000 SF	2.2	4.2
Fast Food Restaurant with Drive Thru		4.2	5.1
Health Club		31	73
High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)		10	19
Movie Theater (No Matinee)		14	27
Quality Restaurant		13	30
Racquet Club		51	109
Recreational Swimming Pool		35	71
Arena	ACRES	4.5	13
City Park		112	95
Golf Course		147	356
Hotel	ROOMS	66	177
Motel		62	183

RESIDENTIAL			
Apartment High Rise	DWELLING UNIT	123	247
Apartment Low Rise		88	192
Apartment Low Rise (Rural)		60	147
Apartment Mid Rise		90	203
Condo/Townhouse General		91	218
Condo/Townhouse General (Rural)		64	169
Condo/Townhouse High Rise		125	270
Congregate Care/Assisted Living		159	348
Mobile Home Park		100	228
Mobile Home Park (Rural)		72	181
Retirement Community		177	369
Single Family Housing		55	128
Single Family Housing (Rural)		39	99
RETAIL			
Auto Care Center	1,000 SF	52	114
Convenience Market (24 hour)		4.0	4.6
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps		4.0	3.0
Discount Club		27	49
Electronic Superstore		37	70
Free Standing Discount Store		21	38
Free Standing Discount Superstore		23	42
Hardware/Paint Store		20	34
Home Improvement Superstore		32	53
Regional Shopping Center		27	50
Strip Mall		30	59
Supermarket		12	18
Gasoline/Service Station[7]	PUMPS	-	-

1. Screening levels in this table were created using CalEEMod version 2016.3.2 with default San Luis Obispo County urban settings; some rural setting results are also included and are denoted by parentheses. If the project is not represented well by an urban setting, (e.g., urban fringe development where urban trip lengths are not representative), then the project impacts need to be specifically evaluated in CalEEMod using project specific information. The modeling results, substantiated assumptions, and CalEEMod files need to be presented to SLO County APCD for review and approval.

2. This screening table is based on daily ozone precursor and annual GHG emissions, and is not comprehensive. This table is not applicable for projects that involve heavy-duty diesel activity and/or fugitive dust emissions. For any projects that have sizes greater than the screening criteria values in this table, the SLO County APCD recommends using the current CalEEMod model (CalEEMod.com) and its built-in mitigation measures to complete a more refined air quality and GHG impact analysis for the project. Because this table tiers off an earlier CalEEMod model, SLO County APCD recognizes that its screening criteria values are conservative; i.e., if the project size is below the applicable screening criteria values, SLO County APCD accepts that the project daily ozone precursor and annual GHG emission impacts are less than significant. If the project includes mixed land use types, the APCD recommends screening the project using the SLO County APCD mixed-use screening tool that tiers off of this screening table.

3. For ozone precursor evaluations, SLO County APCD considers CalEEMod winter scenario simulations worst case because winter emissions are typically higher than its summer emissions.

4. Use of this table does not preclude lead agencies from complying with Section 15064.4 of the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") Guidelines which requires that "a lead agency should make a good-faith effort... to describe, calculate or estimate the amount of greenhouse gas emissions resulting from a project." If there is substantial evidence that the possible effects of a particular project are still cumulatively considerable, notwithstanding compliance with the screening levels in this table, a refined emissions quantification and analysis should be conducted.

5. All projects involving the purchase of a school site, or construction of a new elementary or secondary school, must be referred to SLO County APCD for review and comment. (Pub. Resources Code Section 21151.8, Subd. (a)(2)).

6. CalEEMod does not have mini-storage as a land-use category, however the ITE Trip Generation Manual includes trip rates for this category under Code 151. SLO County APCD used the CalEEMod Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail land-use category as a surrogate for mini-storage, changing the trip rates to those for mini-storage, and to be conservative, made all trip types Primary Trips.

7. For the Gas Station land use categories, please contact APCD Planning staff to help determine the best method for quantifying values with the CalEEMod tool.

Table 1-1: 2028 Operational Year Screening Criteria for Project Air Quality Analysis [1,2]

Land Use	Unit of Measure	Size of Urban Project Expected to Exceed APCD GHG Numerical Threshold[3] (operational & construction)	Size of Urban Project Expected to Exceed APCD Ozone Precursor Significance Threshold [4]
		740 CO2e (MT/year)	25 lbs/ Day ROG + Nox
COMMERCIAL			
Bank (with Drive-Thru)	1,000 SF	16	23
General Office Building		48	149
Government (Civic Center)		25	65
Government Office Building		17	34
Hospital		22	99
Medical Office Building		22	60
Office Park		44	141
Pharmacy/Drugstore w/o Drive Thru		17	35
Pharmacy/Drugstore with Drive Thru		16	33
Research & Development		63	182
EDUCATIONAL [5]			
Day-Care Center	1,000 SF	27	41
Elementary School		48	105
High School		43	107
Junior High School		50	112
Library		16	39
Place of Worship		51	69
Junior College (2yr)	STUDENTS	722	1681
University/College (4yr)		389	1003
INDUSTRIAL			
General Heavy Industry	1,000 SF	102	423
General Light Industry		59	172
Industrial Park		52	189
Manufacturing		79	262
Mini Storage [6]		172	447
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail		113	453
Refrigerated Warehouse-Rail		113	453
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail		157	454
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-Rail		157	454
RECREATIONAL			
Fast Food Restaurant w/o Drive Thru	1,000 SF	2.0	4.2
Fast Food Restaurant with Drive Thru		3.7	5.1
Health Club		28	73
High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)		9.0	19
Movie Theater (No Matinee)		13	27
Quality Restaurant		12	30
Racquet Club		45	109
Recreational Swimming Pool		31	71
Arena	ACRES	4.0	13
City Park		100	95
Golf Course		131	356
Hotel	ROOMS	58	177
Motel		55	183

RESIDENTIAL			
Apartment High Rise	DWELLING UNIT	110	247
Apartment Low Rise		78	192
Apartment Low Rise (Rural)		53	147
Apartment Mid Rise		80	203
Condo/Townhouse General		81	218
Condo/Townhouse General (Rural)		57	169
Condo/Townhouse High Rise		111	270
Congregate Care/Assisted Living		142	348
Mobile Home Park		89	228
Mobile Home Park (Rural)		64	181
Retirement Community		158	369
Single Family Housing		49	128
Single Family Housing (Rural)		34	99
RETAIL			
Auto Care Center	1,000 SF	47	114
Convenience Market (24 hour)		3.5	4.6
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps		3.6	3.0
Discount Club		24	49
Electronic Superstore		33	70
Free Standing Discount Store		19	38
Free Standing Discount Superstore		20	42
Hardware/Paint Store		18	34
Home Improvement Superstore		28	53
Regional Shopping Center		24	50
Strip Mall		27	59
Supermarket		11	18
Gasoline/Service Station[7]	PUMPS	-	-

1. Screening levels in this table were created using CalEEMod version 2016.3.2 with default San Luis Obispo County urban settings; some rural setting results are also included and are denoted by parentheses. If the project is not represented well by an urban setting, (e.g., urban fringe development where urban trip lengths are not representative), then the project impacts need to be specifically evaluated in CalEEMod using project specific information. The modeling results, substantiated assumptions, and CalEEMod files need to be presented to SLO County APCD for review and approval.

2. This screening table is based on daily ozone precursor and annual GHG emissions, and is not comprehensive. This table is not applicable for projects that involve heavy-duty diesel activity and/or fugitive dust emissions. For any projects that have sizes greater than the screening criteria values in this table, the SLO County APCD recommends using the current CalEEMod model (CalEEMod.com) and its built-in mitigation measures to complete a more refined air quality and GHG impact analysis for the project. Because this table tiers off an earlier CalEEMod model, SLO County APCD recognizes that its screening criteria values are conservative; i.e., if the project size is below the applicable screening criteria values, SLO County APCD accepts that the project daily ozone precursor and annual GHG emission impacts are less than significant. If the project includes mixed land use types, the APCD recommends screening the project using the SLO County APCD mixed-use screening tool that tiers off of this screening table.

3. For ozone precursor evaluations, SLO County APCD considers CalEEMod winter scenario simulations worst case because winter emissions are typically higher than its summer emissions.

4. Use of this table does not preclude lead agencies from complying with Section 15064.4 of the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") Guidelines which requires that "a lead agency should make a good-faith effort... to describe, calculate or estimate the amount of greenhouse gas emissions resulting from a project." If there is substantial evidence that the possible effects of a particular project are still cumulatively considerable, notwithstanding compliance with the screening levels in this table, a refined emissions quantification and analysis should be conducted.

5. All projects involving the purchase of a school site, or construction of a new elementary or secondary school, must be referred to SLO County APCD for review and comment. (Pub. Resources Code Section 21151.8, Subd. (a)(2)).

6. CalEEMod does not have mini-storage as a land-use category, however the ITE Trip Generation Manual includes trip rates for this category under Code 151. SLO County APCD used the CalEEMod Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail land-use category as a surrogate for mini-storage, changing the trip rates to those for mini-storage, and to be conservative, made all trip types Primary Trips.

7. For the Gas Station land use categories, please contact APCD Planning staff to help determine the best method for quantifying values with the CalEEMod tool.

Table 1-1: 2029 Operational Year Screening Criteria for Project Air Quality Analysis [1,2]

Land Use	Unit of Measure	Size of Urban Project Expected to Exceed APCD GHG Numerical Threshold[3] (operational & construction)	Size of Urban Project Expected to Exceed APCD Ozone Precursor Significance Threshold [4]
		690 CO2e (MT/year)	25 lbs/ Day ROG + Nox
COMMERCIAL			
Bank (with Drive-Thru)	1,000 SF	15	23
General Office Building		45	149
Government (Civic Center)		23	65
Government Office Building		16	34
Hospital		21	99
Medical Office Building		20	60
Office Park		41	141
Pharmacy/Drugstore w/o Drive Thru		16	35
Pharmacy/Drugstore with Drive Thru		15	33
Research & Development		59	182
EDUCATIONAL [5]			
Day-Care Center	1,000 SF	25	41
Elementary School		44	105
High School		40	107
Junior High School		46	112
Library		15	39
Place of Worship		47	69
Junior College (2yr)	STUDENTS	673	1681
University/College (4yr)		363	1003
INDUSTRIAL			
General Heavy Industry	1,000 SF	95	423
General Light Industry		55	172
Industrial Park		49	189
Manufacturing		74	262
Mini Storage [6]		160	447
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail		105	453
Refrigerated Warehouse-Rail		105	453
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail		147	454
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-Rail		147	454
RECREATIONAL			
Fast Food Restaurant w/o Drive Thru	1,000 SF	1.8	4.2
Fast Food Restaurant with Drive Thru		3.5	5.1
Health Club		26	73
High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)		8.4	19
Movie Theater (No Matinee)		12	27
Quality Restaurant		11	30
Racquet Club		42	109
Recreational Swimming Pool		29	71
Arena	ACRES	3.7	13
City Park		93	95
Golf Course		122	356
Hotel	ROOMS	54	177
Motel		51	183

RESIDENTIAL			
Apartment High Rise	DWELLING UNIT	102	247
Apartment Low Rise		73	192
Apartment Low Rise (Rural)		49	147
Apartment Mid Rise		75	203
Condo/Townhouse General		76	218
Condo/Townhouse General (Rural)		53	169
Condo/Townhouse High Rise		103	270
Congregate Care/Assisted Living		132	348
Mobile Home Park		83	228
Mobile Home Park (Rural)		59	181
Retirement Community		147	369
Single Family Housing		46	128
Single Family Housing (Rural)		32	99
RETAIL			
Auto Care Center	1,000 SF	43	114
Convenience Market (24 hour)		3.3	4.6
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps		3.3	3.0
Discount Club		23	49
Electronic Superstore		30	70
Free Standing Discount Store		18	38
Free Standing Discount Superstore		19	42
Hardware/Paint Store		17	34
Home Improvement Superstore		26	53
Regional Shopping Center		22	50
Strip Mall		25	59
Supermarket		10	18
Gasoline/Service Station[7]	PUMPS	-	-

1. Screening levels in this table were created using CalEEMod version 2016.3.2 with default San Luis Obispo County urban settings; some rural setting results are also included and are denoted by parentheses. If the project is not represented well by an urban setting, (e.g., urban fringe development where urban trip lengths are not representative), then the project impacts need to be specifically evaluated in CalEEMod using project specific information. The modeling results, substantiated assumptions, and CalEEMod files need to be presented to SLO County APCD for review and approval.

2. This screening table is based on daily ozone precursor and annual GHG emissions, and is not comprehensive. This table is not applicable for projects that involve heavy-duty diesel activity and/or fugitive dust emissions. For any projects that have sizes greater than the screening criteria values in this table, the SLO County APCD recommends using the current CalEEMod model (CalEEMod.com) and its built-in mitigation measures to complete a more refined air quality and GHG impact analysis for the project. Because this table tiers off an earlier CalEEMod model, SLO County APCD recognizes that its screening criteria values are conservative; i.e., if the project size is below the applicable screening criteria values, SLO County APCD accepts that the project daily ozone precursor and annual GHG emission impacts are less than significant. If the project includes mixed land use types, the APCD recommends screening the project using the SLO County APCD mixed-use screening tool that tiers off of this screening table.

3. For ozone precursor evaluations, SLO County APCD considers CalEEMod winter scenario simulations worst case because winter emissions are typically higher than its summer emissions.

4. Use of this table does not preclude lead agencies from complying with Section 15064.4 of the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") Guidelines which requires that "a lead agency should make a good-faith effort... to describe, calculate or estimate the amount of greenhouse gas emissions resulting from a project." If there is substantial evidence that the possible effects of a particular project are still cumulatively considerable, notwithstanding compliance with the screening levels in this table, a refined emissions quantification and analysis should be conducted.

5. All projects involving the purchase of a school site, or construction of a new elementary or secondary school, must be referred to SLO County APCD for review and comment. (Pub. Resources Code Section 21151.8, Subd. (a)(2)).

6. CalEEMod does not have mini-storage as a land-use category, however the ITE Trip Generation Manual includes trip rates for this category under Code 151. SLO County APCD used the CalEEMod Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail land-use category as a surrogate for mini-storage, changing the trip rates to those for mini-storage, and to be conservative, made all trip types Primary Trips.

7. For the Gas Station land use categories, please contact APCD Planning staff to help determine the best method for quantifying values with the CalEEMod tool.

Table 1-1: 2030 Operational Year Screening Criteria for Project Air Quality Analysis [1,2]

Land Use	Unit of Measure	Size of Urban Project Expected to Exceed APCD GHG Numerical Threshold[3] (operational & construction)	Size of Urban Project Expected to Exceed APCD Ozone Precursor Significance Threshold [4]
		650 CO2e (MT/year)	25 lbs/ Day ROG + Nox
COMMERCIAL			
Bank (with Drive-Thru)	1,000 SF	14	23
General Office Building		42	149
Government (Civic Center)		21	65
Government Office Building		15	34
Hospital		19	99
Medical Office Building		19	60
Office Park		39	141
Pharmacy/Drugstore w/o Drive Thru		15	35
Pharmacy/Drugstore with Drive Thru		14	33
Research & Development		55	182
EDUCATIONAL [5]			
Day-Care Center	1,000 SF	24	41
Elementary School		42	105
High School		37	107
Junior High School		44	112
Library		14	39
Place of Worship		45	69
Junior College (2yr)	STUDENTS	634	1681
University/College (4yr)		342	1003
INDUSTRIAL			
General Heavy Industry	1,000 SF	90	423
General Light Industry		52	172
Industrial Park		46	189
Manufacturing		69	262
Mini Storage [6]		151	447
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail		99	453
Refrigerated Warehouse-Rail		99	453
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail		138	454
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-Rail		138	454
RECREATIONAL			
Fast Food Restaurant w/o Drive Thru	1,000 SF	1.7	4.2
Fast Food Restaurant with Drive Thru		3.3	5.1
Health Club		24	73
High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)		7.9	19
Movie Theater (No Matinee)		11	27
Quality Restaurant		10	30
Racquet Club		40	109
Recreational Swimming Pool		27	71
Arena	ACRES	3.5	13
City Park		88	95
Golf Course		115	356
Hotel	ROOMS	51	177
Motel		48	183

RESIDENTIAL			
Apartment High Rise	DWELLING UNIT	96	247
Apartment Low Rise		69	192
Apartment Low Rise (Rural)		47	147
Apartment Mid Rise		71	203
Condo/Townhouse General		71	218
Condo/Townhouse General (Rural)		50	169
Condo/Townhouse High Rise		97	270
Congregate Care/Assisted Living		124	348
Mobile Home Park		78	228
Mobile Home Park (Rural)		56	181
Retirement Community		139	369
Single Family Housing		43	128
Single Family Housing (Rural)		30	99
RETAIL			
Auto Care Center	1,000 SF	41	114
Convenience Market (24 hour)		3.1	4.6
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps		3.1	3.0
Discount Club		21	49
Electronic Superstore		29	70
Free Standing Discount Store		17	38
Free Standing Discount Superstore		18	42
Hardware/Paint Store		16	34
Home Improvement Superstore		25	53
Regional Shopping Center		21	50
Strip Mall		24	59
Supermarket		10	18
Gasoline/Service Station[7]	PUMPS	-	-

1. Screening levels in this table were created using CalEEMod version 2016.3.2 with default San Luis Obispo County urban settings; some rural setting results are also included and are denoted by parentheses. If the project is not represented well by an urban setting, (e.g., urban fringe development where urban trip lengths are not representative), then the project impacts need to be specifically evaluated in CalEEMod using project specific information. The modeling results, substantiated assumptions, and CalEEMod files need to be presented to SLO County APCD for review and approval.

2. This screening table is based on daily ozone precursor and annual GHG emissions, and is not comprehensive. This table is not applicable for projects that involve heavy-duty diesel activity and/or fugitive dust emissions. For any projects that have sizes greater than the screening criteria values in this table, the SLO County APCD recommends using the current CalEEMod model (CalEEMod.com) and its built-in mitigation measures to complete a more refined air quality and GHG impact analysis for the project. Because this table tiers off an earlier CalEEMod model, SLO County APCD recognizes that its screening criteria values are conservative; i.e., if the project size is below the applicable screening criteria values, SLO County APCD accepts that the project daily ozone precursor and annual GHG emission impacts are less than significant. If the project includes mixed land use types, the APCD recommends screening the project using the SLO County APCD mixed-use screening tool that tiers off of this screening table.

3. For ozone precursor evaluations, SLO County APCD considers CalEEMod winter scenario simulations worst case because winter emissions are typically higher than its summer emissions.

4. Use of this table does not preclude lead agencies from complying with Section 15064.4 of the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") Guidelines which requires that "a lead agency should make a good-faith effort... to describe, calculate or estimate the amount of greenhouse gas emissions resulting from a project." If there is substantial evidence that the possible effects of a particular project are still cumulatively considerable, notwithstanding compliance with the screening levels in this table, a refined emissions quantification and analysis should be conducted.

5. All projects involving the purchase of a school site, or construction of a new elementary or secondary school, must be referred to SLO County APCD for review and comment. (Pub. Resources Code Section 21151.8, Subd. (a)(2)).

6. CalEEMod does not have mini-storage as a land-use category, however the ITE Trip Generation Manual includes trip rates for this category under Code 151. SLO County APCD used the CalEEMod Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail land-use category as a surrogate for mini-storage, changing the trip rates to those for mini-storage, and to be conservative, made all trip types Primary Trips.

7. For the Gas Station land use categories, please contact APCD Planning staff to help determine the best method for quantifying values with the CalEEMod tool.

Table 1-1: 2031 Operational Year Screening Criteria for Project Air Quality Analysis [1,2]

Land Use	Unit of Measure	Size of Urban Project Expected to Exceed APCD GHG Numerical Threshold[3] (operational & construction)	Size of Urban Project Expected to Exceed APCD Ozone Precursor Significance Threshold [4]
		610 CO2e (MT/year)	25 lbs/ Day ROG + Nox
COMMERCIAL			
Bank (with Drive-Thru)	1,000 SF	13	23
General Office Building		39	149
Government (Civic Center)		20	65
Government Office Building		14	34
Hospital		18	99
Medical Office Building		18	60
Office Park		36	141
Pharmacy/Drugstore w/o Drive Thru		14	35
Pharmacy/Drugstore with Drive Thru		13	33
Research & Development		52	182
EDUCATIONAL [5]			
Day-Care Center	1,000 SF	22	41
Elementary School		39	105
High School		35	107
Junior High School		41	112
Library		13	39
Place of Worship		42	69
Junior College (2yr)	STUDENTS	595	1681
University/College (4yr)		321	1003
INDUSTRIAL			
General Heavy Industry	1,000 SF	84	423
General Light Industry		49	172
Industrial Park		43	189
Manufacturing		65	262
Mini Storage [6]		142	447
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail		93	453
Refrigerated Warehouse-Rail		93	453
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail		130	454
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-Rail		130	454
RECREATIONAL			
Fast Food Restaurant w/o Drive Thru	1,000 SF	1.6	4.2
Fast Food Restaurant with Drive Thru		3.1	5.1
Health Club		23	73
High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)		7.4	19
Movie Theater (No Matinee)		10	27
Quality Restaurant		10	30
Racquet Club		37	109
Recreational Swimming Pool		25	71
Arena	ACRES	3.3	13
City Park		82	95
Golf Course		108	356
Hotel	ROOMS	48	177
Motel		45	183

RESIDENTIAL			
Apartment High Rise	DWELLING UNIT	90	247
Apartment Low Rise		64	192
Apartment Low Rise (Rural)		44	147
Apartment Mid Rise		66	203
Condo/Townhouse General		67	218
Condo/Townhouse General (Rural)		47	169
Condo/Townhouse High Rise		91	270
Congregate Care/Assisted Living		117	348
Mobile Home Park		74	228
Mobile Home Park (Rural)		53	181
Retirement Community		130	369
Single Family Housing		40	128
Single Family Housing (Rural)		28	99
RETAIL			
Auto Care Center	1,000 SF	38	114
Convenience Market (24 hour)		2.9	4.6
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps		2.9	3.0
Discount Club		20	49
Electronic Superstore		27	70
Free Standing Discount Store		15	38
Free Standing Discount Superstore		17	42
Hardware/Paint Store		15	34
Home Improvement Superstore		23	53
Regional Shopping Center		20	50
Strip Mall		22	59
Supermarket		9.4	18
Gasoline/Service Station[7]	PUMPS	-	-

1. Screening levels in this table were created using CalEEMod version 2016.3.2 with default San Luis Obispo County urban settings; some rural setting results are also included and are denoted by parentheses. If the project is not represented well by an urban setting, (e.g., urban fringe development where urban trip lengths are not representative), then the project impacts need to be specifically evaluated in CalEEMod using project specific information. The modeling results, substantiated assumptions, and CalEEMod files need to be presented to SLO County APCD for review and approval.

2. This screening table is based on daily ozone precursor and annual GHG emissions, and is not comprehensive. This table is not applicable for projects that involve heavy-duty diesel activity and/or fugitive dust emissions. For any projects that have sizes greater than the screening criteria values in this table, the SLO County APCD recommends using the current CalEEMod model (CalEEMod.com) and its built-in mitigation measures to complete a more refined air quality and GHG impact analysis for the project. Because this table tiers off an earlier CalEEMod model, SLO County APCD recognizes that its screening criteria values are conservative; i.e., if the project size is below the applicable screening criteria values, SLO County APCD accepts that the project daily ozone precursor and annual GHG emission impacts are less than significant. If the project includes mixed land use types, the APCD recommends screening the project using the SLO County APCD mixed-use screening tool that tiers off of this screening table.

3. For ozone precursor evaluations, SLO County APCD considers CalEEMod winter scenario simulations worst case because winter emissions are typically higher than its summer emissions.

4. Use of this table does not preclude lead agencies from complying with Section 15064.4 of the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") Guidelines which requires that "a lead agency should make a good-faith effort... to describe, calculate or estimate the amount of greenhouse gas emissions resulting from a project." If there is substantial evidence that the possible effects of a particular project are still cumulatively considerable, notwithstanding compliance with the screening levels in this table, a refined emissions quantification and analysis should be conducted.

5. All projects involving the purchase of a school site, or construction of a new elementary or secondary school, must be referred to SLO County APCD for review and comment. (Pub. Resources Code Section 21151.8, Subd. (a)(2)).

6. CalEEMod does not have mini-storage as a land-use category, however the ITE Trip Generation Manual includes trip rates for this category under Code 151. SLO County APCD used the CalEEMod Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail land-use category as a surrogate for mini-storage, changing the trip rates to those for mini-storage, and to be conservative, made all trip types Primary Trips.

7. For the Gas Station land use categories, please contact APCD Planning staff to help determine the best method for quantifying values with the CalEEMod tool.

Table 1-1: 2032 Operational Year Screening Criteria for Project Air Quality Analysis [1,2]

Land Use	Unit of Measure	Size of Urban Project Expected to Exceed APCD GHG Numerical Threshold[3] (operational & construction)	Size of Urban Project Expected to Exceed APCD Ozone Precursor Significance Threshold [4]
		570 CO2e (MT/year)	25 lbs/ Day ROG + Nox
COMMERCIAL			
Bank (with Drive-Thru)	1,000 SF	12	23
General Office Building		37	149
Government (Civic Center)		19	65
Government Office Building		13	34
Hospital		17	99
Medical Office Building		17	60
Office Park		34	141
Pharmacy/Drugstore w/o Drive Thru		13	35
Pharmacy/Drugstore with Drive Thru		13	33
Research & Development		49	182
EDUCATIONAL [5]			
Day-Care Center	1,000 SF	21	41
Elementary School		37	105
High School		33	107
Junior High School		38	112
Library		12	39
Place of Worship		39	69
Junior College (2yr)	STUDENTS	556	1681
University/College (4yr)		300	1003
INDUSTRIAL			
General Heavy Industry	1,000 SF	79	423
General Light Industry		45	172
Industrial Park		40	189
Manufacturing		61	262
Mini Storage [6]		132	447
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail		87	453
Refrigerated Warehouse-Rail		87	453
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail		121	454
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-Rail		121	454
RECREATIONAL			
Fast Food Restaurant w/o Drive Thru	1,000 SF	1.5	4.2
Fast Food Restaurant with Drive Thru		2.9	5.1
Health Club		21	73
High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)		7.0	19
Movie Theater (No Matinee)		10	27
Quality Restaurant		9.5	30
Racquet Club		35	109
Recreational Swimming Pool		24	71
Arena	ACRES	3.1	13
City Park		77	95
Golf Course		101	356
Hotel	ROOMS	45	177
Motel		42	183

RESIDENTIAL			
Apartment High Rise	DWELLING UNIT	84	247
Apartment Low Rise		60	192
Apartment Low Rise (Rural)		41	147
Apartment Mid Rise		62	203
Condo/Townhouse General		62	218
Condo/Townhouse General (Rural)		44	169
Condo/Townhouse High Rise		85	270
Congregate Care/Assisted Living		109	348
Mobile Home Park		69	228
Mobile Home Park (Rural)		49	181
Retirement Community		121	369
Single Family Housing		38	128
Single Family Housing (Rural)		26	99
RETAIL			
Auto Care Center	1,000 SF	36	114
Convenience Market (24 hour)		2.7	4.6
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps		2.7	3.0
Discount Club		19	49
Electronic Superstore		25	70
Free Standing Discount Store		14	38
Free Standing Discount Superstore		16	42
Hardware/Paint Store		14	34
Home Improvement Superstore		22	53
Regional Shopping Center		18	50
Strip Mall		21	59
Supermarket		8.8	18
Gasoline/Service Station[7]	PUMPS	-	-

1. Screening levels in this table were created using CalEEMod version 2016.3.2 with default San Luis Obispo County urban settings; some rural setting results are also included and are denoted by parentheses. If the project is not represented well by an urban setting, (e.g., urban fringe development where urban trip lengths are not representative), then the project impacts need to be specifically evaluated in CalEEMod using project specific information. The modeling results, substantiated assumptions, and CalEEMod files need to be presented to SLO County APCD for review and approval.

2. This screening table is based on daily ozone precursor and annual GHG emissions, and is not comprehensive. This table is not applicable for projects that involve heavy-duty diesel activity and/or fugitive dust emissions. For any projects that have sizes greater than the screening criteria values in this table, the SLO County APCD recommends using the current CalEEMod model (CalEEMod.com) and its built-in mitigation measures to complete a more refined air quality and GHG impact analysis for the project. Because this table tiers off an earlier CalEEMod model, SLO County APCD recognizes that its screening criteria values are conservative; i.e., if the project size is below the applicable screening criteria values, SLO County APCD accepts that the project daily ozone precursor and annual GHG emission impacts are less than significant. If the project includes mixed land use types, the APCD recommends screening the project using the SLO County APCD mixed-use screening tool that tiers off of this screening table.

3. For ozone precursor evaluations, SLO County APCD considers CalEEMod winter scenario simulations worst case because winter emissions are typically higher than its summer emissions.

4. Use of this table does not preclude lead agencies from complying with Section 15064.4 of the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") Guidelines which requires that "a lead agency should make a good-faith effort... to describe, calculate or estimate the amount of greenhouse gas emissions resulting from a project." If there is substantial evidence that the possible effects of a particular project are still cumulatively considerable, notwithstanding compliance with the screening levels in this table, a refined emissions quantification and analysis should be conducted.

5. All projects involving the purchase of a school site, or construction of a new elementary or secondary school, must be referred to SLO County APCD for review and comment. (Pub. Resources Code Section 21151.8, Subd. (a)(2)).

6. CalEEMod does not have mini-storage as a land-use category, however the ITE Trip Generation Manual includes trip rates for this category under Code 151. SLO County APCD used the CalEEMod Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail land-use category as a surrogate for mini-storage, changing the trip rates to those for mini-storage, and to be conservative, made all trip types Primary Trips.

7. For the Gas Station land use categories, please contact APCD Planning staff to help determine the best method for quantifying values with the CalEEMod tool.

Table 1-1: 2033 Operational Year Screening Criteria for Project Air Quality Analysis [1,2]

Land Use	Unit of Measure	Size of Urban Project Expected to Exceed APCD GHG Numerical Threshold[3] (operational & construction)	Size of Urban Project Expected to Exceed APCD Ozone Precursor Significance Threshold [4]
		540 CO2e (MT/year)	25 lbs/ Day ROG + Nox
COMMERCIAL			
Bank (with Drive-Thru)	1,000 SF	11	23
General Office Building		35	149
Government (Civic Center)		18	65
Government Office Building		12	34
Hospital		16	99
Medical Office Building		16	60
Office Park		32	141
Pharmacy/Drugstore w/o Drive Thru		12	35
Pharmacy/Drugstore with Drive Thru		12	33
Research & Development		46	182
EDUCATIONAL [5]			
Day-Care Center	1,000 SF	19	41
Elementary School		35	105
High School		31	107
Junior High School		36	112
Library		12	39
Place of Worship		37	69
Junior College (2yr)	STUDENTS	526	1681
University/College (4yr)		284	1003
INDUSTRIAL			
General Heavy Industry	1,000 SF	74	423
General Light Industry		43	172
Industrial Park		38	189
Manufacturing		57	262
Mini Storage [6]		125	447
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail		82	453
Refrigerated Warehouse-Rail		82	453
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail		115	454
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-Rail		115	454
RECREATIONAL			
Fast Food Restaurant w/o Drive Thru	1,000 SF	1.4	4.2
Fast Food Restaurant with Drive Thru		2.7	5.1
Health Club		20	73
High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)		6.6	19
Movie Theater (No Matinee)		10	27
Quality Restaurant		9.0	30
Racquet Club		33	109
Recreational Swimming Pool		22	71
Arena	ACRES	2.9	13
City Park		73	95
Golf Course		96	356
Hotel	ROOMS	42	177
Motel		40	183

RESIDENTIAL			
Apartment High Rise	DWELLING UNIT	80	247
Apartment Low Rise		57	192
Apartment Low Rise (Rural)		39	147
Apartment Mid Rise		58	203
Condo/Townhouse General		59	218
Condo/Townhouse General (Rural)		42	169
Condo/Townhouse High Rise		81	270
Congregate Care/Assisted Living		103	348
Mobile Home Park		65	228
Mobile Home Park (Rural)		46	181
Retirement Community		115	369
Single Family Housing		36	128
Single Family Housing (Rural)		25	99
RETAIL			
Auto Care Center	1,000 SF	34	114
Convenience Market (24 hour)		2.6	4.6
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps		2.6	3.0
Discount Club		18	49
Electronic Superstore		24	70
Free Standing Discount Store		14	38
Free Standing Discount Superstore		15	42
Hardware/Paint Store		13	34
Home Improvement Superstore		21	53
Regional Shopping Center		17	50
Strip Mall		19	59
Supermarket		8.3	18
Gasoline/Service Station[7]	PUMPS	-	-

1. Screening levels in this table were created using CalEEMod version 2016.3.2 with default San Luis Obispo County urban settings; some rural setting results are also included and are denoted by parentheses. If the project is not represented well by an urban setting, (e.g., urban fringe development where urban trip lengths are not representative), then the project impacts need to be specifically evaluated in CalEEMod using project specific information. The modeling results, substantiated assumptions, and CalEEMod files need to be presented to SLO County APCD for review and approval.

2. This screening table is based on daily ozone precursor and annual GHG emissions, and is not comprehensive. This table is not applicable for projects that involve heavy-duty diesel activity and/or fugitive dust emissions. For any projects that have sizes greater than the screening criteria values in this table, the SLO County APCD recommends using the current CalEEMod model (CalEEMod.com) and its built-in mitigation measures to complete a more refined air quality and GHG impact analysis for the project. Because this table tiers off an earlier CalEEMod model, SLO County APCD recognizes that its screening criteria values are conservative; i.e., if the project size is below the applicable screening criteria values, SLO County APCD accepts that the project daily ozone precursor and annual GHG emission impacts are less than significant. If the project includes mixed land use types, the APCD recommends screening the project using the SLO County APCD mixed-use screening tool that tiers off of this screening table.

3. For ozone precursor evaluations, SLO County APCD considers CalEEMod winter scenario simulations worst case because winter emissions are typically higher than its summer emissions.

4. Use of this table does not preclude lead agencies from complying with Section 15064.4 of the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") Guidelines which requires that "a lead agency should make a good-faith effort... to describe, calculate or estimate the amount of greenhouse gas emissions resulting from a project." If there is substantial evidence that the possible effects of a particular project are still cumulatively considerable, notwithstanding compliance with the screening levels in this table, a refined emissions quantification and analysis should be conducted.

5. All projects involving the purchase of a school site, or construction of a new elementary or secondary school, must be referred to SLO County APCD for review and comment. (Pub. Resources Code Section 21151.8, Subd. (a)(2)).

6. CalEEMod does not have mini-storage as a land-use category, however the ITE Trip Generation Manual includes trip rates for this category under Code 151. SLO County APCD used the CalEEMod Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail land-use category as a surrogate for mini-storage, changing the trip rates to those for mini-storage, and to be conservative, made all trip types Primary Trips.

7. For the Gas Station land use categories, please contact APCD Planning staff to help determine the best method for quantifying values with the CalEEMod tool.

Table 1-1: 2034 Operational Year Screening Criteria for Project Air Quality Analysis [1,2]

Land Use	Unit of Measure	Size of Urban Project Expected to Exceed APCD GHG Numerical Threshold[3] (operational & construction)	Size of Urban Project Expected to Exceed APCD Ozone Precursor Significance Threshold [4]
		510 CO2e (MT/year)	25 lbs/ Day ROG + Nox
COMMERCIAL			
Bank (with Drive-Thru)	1,000 SF	11	23
General Office Building		33	149
Government (Civic Center)		17	65
Government Office Building		12	34
Hospital		15	99
Medical Office Building		15	60
Office Park		30	141
Pharmacy/Drugstore w/o Drive Thru		12	35
Pharmacy/Drugstore with Drive Thru		11	33
Research & Development		43	182
EDUCATIONAL [5]			
Day-Care Center	1,000 SF	18	41
Elementary School		33	105
High School		29	107
Junior High School		34	112
Library		11	39
Place of Worship		35	69
Junior College (2yr)	STUDENTS	497	1681
University/College (4yr)		268	1003
INDUSTRIAL			
General Heavy Industry	1,000 SF	70	423
General Light Industry		41	172
Industrial Park		36	189
Manufacturing		54	262
Mini Storage [6]		118	447
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail		78	453
Refrigerated Warehouse-Rail		78	453
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail		108	454
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-Rail		108	454
RECREATIONAL			
Fast Food Restaurant w/o Drive Thru	1,000 SF	1.4	4.2
Fast Food Restaurant with Drive Thru		2.6	5.1
Health Club		19	73
High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)		6.2	19
Movie Theater (No Matinee)		9.1	27
Quality Restaurant		8.5	30
Racquet Club		31	109
Recreational Swimming Pool		21	71
Arena	ACRES	2.8	13
City Park		69	95
Golf Course		90	356
Hotel	ROOMS	40	177
Motel		38	183

RESIDENTIAL			
Apartment High Rise	DWELLING UNIT	75	247
Apartment Low Rise		54	192
Apartment Low Rise (Rural)		36	147
Apartment Mid Rise		55	203
Condo/Townhouse General		56	218
Condo/Townhouse General (Rural)		39	169
Condo/Townhouse High Rise		76	270
Congregate Care/Assisted Living		97	348
Mobile Home Park		61	228
Mobile Home Park (Rural)		44	181
Retirement Community		109	369
Single Family Housing		34	128
Single Family Housing (Rural)		24	99
RETAIL			
Auto Care Center	1,000 SF	32	114
Convenience Market (24 hour)		2.4	4.6
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps		2.4	3.0
Discount Club		17	49
Electronic Superstore		22	70
Free Standing Discount Store		13	38
Free Standing Discount Superstore		14	42
Hardware/Paint Store		12	34
Home Improvement Superstore		19	53
Regional Shopping Center		16	50
Strip Mall		18	59
Supermarket		7.9	18
Gasoline/Service Station[7]	PUMPS	-	-

1. Screening levels in this table were created using CalEEMod version 2016.3.2 with default San Luis Obispo County urban settings; some rural setting results are also included and are denoted by parentheses. If the project is not represented well by an urban setting, (e.g., urban fringe development where urban trip lengths are not representative), then the project impacts need to be specifically evaluated in CalEEMod using project specific information. The modeling results, substantiated assumptions, and CalEEMod files need to be presented to SLO County APCD for review and approval.

2. This screening table is based on daily ozone precursor and annual GHG emissions, and is not comprehensive. This table is not applicable for projects that involve heavy-duty diesel activity and/or fugitive dust emissions. For any projects that have sizes greater than the screening criteria values in this table, the SLO County APCD recommends using the current CalEEMod model (CalEEMod.com) and its built-in mitigation measures to complete a more refined air quality and GHG impact analysis for the project. Because this table tiers off an earlier CalEEMod model, SLO County APCD recognizes that its screening criteria values are conservative; i.e., if the project size is below the applicable screening criteria values, SLO County APCD accepts that the project daily ozone precursor and annual GHG emission impacts are less than significant. If the project includes mixed land use types, the APCD recommends screening the project using the SLO County APCD mixed-use screening tool that tiers off of this screening table.

3. For ozone precursor evaluations, SLO County APCD considers CalEEMod winter scenario simulations worst case because winter emissions are typically higher than its summer emissions.

4. Use of this table does not preclude lead agencies from complying with Section 15064.4 of the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") Guidelines which requires that "a lead agency should make a good-faith effort... to describe, calculate or estimate the amount of greenhouse gas emissions resulting from a project." If there is substantial evidence that the possible effects of a particular project are still cumulatively considerable, notwithstanding compliance with the screening levels in this table, a refined emissions quantification and analysis should be conducted.

5. All projects involving the purchase of a school site, or construction of a new elementary or secondary school, must be referred to SLO County APCD for review and comment. (Pub. Resources Code Section 21151.8, Subd. (a)(2)).

6. CalEEMod does not have mini-storage as a land-use category, however the ITE Trip Generation Manual includes trip rates for this category under Code 151. SLO County APCD used the CalEEMod Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail land-use category as a surrogate for mini-storage, changing the trip rates to those for mini-storage, and to be conservative, made all trip types Primary Trips.

7. For the Gas Station land use categories, please contact APCD Planning staff to help determine the best method for quantifying values with the CalEEMod tool.

Table 1-1: 2035 Operational Year Screening Criteria for Project Air Quality Analysis [1,2]

Land Use	Unit of Measure	Size of Urban Project Expected to Exceed APCD GHG Numerical Threshold[3] (operational & construction)	Size of Urban Project Expected to Exceed APCD Ozone Precursor Significance Threshold [4]
		470 CO2e (MT/year)	25 lbs/ Day ROG + Nox
COMMERCIAL			
Bank (with Drive-Thru)	1,000 SF	10	23
General Office Building		30	149
Government (Civic Center)		15	65
Government Office Building		11	34
Hospital		14	99
Medical Office Building		14	60
Office Park		28	141
Pharmacy/Drugstore w/o Drive Thru		11	35
Pharmacy/Drugstore with Drive Thru		10	33
Research & Development		40	182
EDUCATIONAL [5]			
Day-Care Center	1,000 SF	17	41
Elementary School		30	105
High School		27	107
Junior High School		32	112
Library		10	39
Place of Worship		32	69
Junior College (2yr)	STUDENTS	458	1681
University/College (4yr)		247	1003
INDUSTRIAL			
General Heavy Industry	1,000 SF	65	423
General Light Industry		37	172
Industrial Park		33	189
Manufacturing		50	262
Mini Storage [6]		109	447
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail		72	453
Refrigerated Warehouse-Rail		72	453
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail		100	454
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-Rail		100	454
RECREATIONAL			
Fast Food Restaurant w/o Drive Thru	1,000 SF	1.3	4.2
Fast Food Restaurant with Drive Thru		2.4	5.1
Health Club		18	73
High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)		5.7	19
Movie Theater (No Matinee)		8.4	27
Quality Restaurant		7.8	30
Racquet Club		29	109
Recreational Swimming Pool		19	71
Arena	ACRES	2.5	13
City Park		63	95
Golf Course		83	356
Hotel	ROOMS	37	177
Motel		35	183

RESIDENTIAL			
Apartment High Rise	DWELLING UNIT	70	247
Apartment Low Rise		49	192
Apartment Low Rise (Rural)		34	147
Apartment Mid Rise		51	203
Condo/Townhouse General		51	218
Condo/Townhouse General (Rural)		36	169
Condo/Townhouse High Rise		70	270
Congregate Care/Assisted Living		90	348
Mobile Home Park		57	228
Mobile Home Park (Rural)		40	181
Retirement Community		100	369
Single Family Housing		31	128
Single Family Housing (Rural)		22	99
RETAIL			
Auto Care Center	1,000 SF	29	114
Convenience Market (24 hour)		2.2	4.6
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps		2.3	3.0
Discount Club		15	49
Electronic Superstore		21	70
Free Standing Discount Store		12	38
Free Standing Discount Superstore		13	42
Hardware/Paint Store		11	34
Home Improvement Superstore		18	53
Regional Shopping Center		15	50
Strip Mall		17	59
Supermarket		7.3	18
Gasoline/Service Station[7]	PUMPS	-	-

1. Screening levels in this table were created using CalEEMod version 2016.3.2 with default San Luis Obispo County urban settings; some rural setting results are also included and are denoted by parentheses. If the project is not represented well by an urban setting, (e.g., urban fringe development where urban trip lengths are not representative), then the project impacts need to be specifically evaluated in CalEEMod using project specific information. The modeling results, substantiated assumptions, and CalEEMod files need to be presented to SLO County APCD for review and approval.

2. This screening table is based on daily ozone precursor and annual GHG emissions, and is not comprehensive. This table is not applicable for projects that involve heavy-duty diesel activity and/or fugitive dust emissions. For any projects that have sizes greater than the screening criteria values in this table, the SLO County APCD recommends using the current CalEEMod model (CalEEMod.com) and its built-in mitigation measures to complete a more refined air quality and GHG impact analysis for the project. Because this table tiers off an earlier CalEEMod model, SLO County APCD recognizes that its screening criteria values are conservative; i.e., if the project size is below the applicable screening criteria values, SLO County APCD accepts that the project daily ozone precursor and annual GHG emission impacts are less than significant. If the project includes mixed land use types, the APCD recommends screening the project using the SLO County APCD mixed-use screening tool that tiers off of this screening table.

3. For ozone precursor evaluations, SLO County APCD considers CalEEMod winter scenario simulations worst case because winter emissions are typically higher than its summer emissions.

4. Use of this table does not preclude lead agencies from complying with Section 15064.4 of the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") Guidelines which requires that "a lead agency should make a good-faith effort... to describe, calculate or estimate the amount of greenhouse gas emissions resulting from a project." If there is substantial evidence that the possible effects of a particular project are still cumulatively considerable, notwithstanding compliance with the screening levels in this table, a refined emissions quantification and analysis should be conducted.

5. All projects involving the purchase of a school site, or construction of a new elementary or secondary school, must be referred to SLO County APCD for review and comment. (Pub. Resources Code Section 21151.8, Subd. (a)(2)).

6. CalEEMod does not have mini-storage as a land-use category, however the ITE Trip Generation Manual includes trip rates for this category under Code 151. SLO County APCD used the CalEEMod Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail land-use category as a surrogate for mini-storage, changing the trip rates to those for mini-storage, and to be conservative, made all trip types Primary Trips.

7. For the Gas Station land use categories, please contact APCD Planning staff to help determine the best method for quantifying values with the CalEEMod tool.

Table 1-1: 2036 Operational Year Screening Criteria for Project Air Quality Analysis [1,2]

Land Use	Unit of Measure	Size of Urban Project Expected to Exceed APCD GHG Numerical Threshold[3] (operational & construction)	Size of Urban Project Expected to Exceed APCD Ozone Precursor Significance Threshold [4]
		440 CO2e (MT/year)	25 lbs/ Day ROG + Nox
COMMERCIAL			
Bank (with Drive-Thru)	1,000 SF	10	23
General Office Building		28	149
Government (Civic Center)		14	65
Government Office Building		10	34
Hospital		13	99
Medical Office Building		13	60
Office Park		26	141
Pharmacy/Drugstore w/o Drive Thru		10	35
Pharmacy/Drugstore with Drive Thru		10	33
Research & Development		37	182
EDUCATIONAL [5]			
Day-Care Center	1,000 SF	16	41
Elementary School		28	105
High School		25	107
Junior High School		29	112
Library		10	39
Place of Worship		30	69
Junior College (2yr)	STUDENTS	429	1681
University/College (4yr)		231	1003
INDUSTRIAL			
General Heavy Industry	1,000 SF	61	423
General Light Industry		35	172
Industrial Park		31	189
Manufacturing		47	262
Mini Storage [6]		102	447
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail		67	453
Refrigerated Warehouse-Rail		67	453
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail		93	454
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-Rail		93	454
RECREATIONAL			
Fast Food Restaurant w/o Drive Thru	1,000 SF	1.2	4.2
Fast Food Restaurant with Drive Thru		2.2	5.1
Health Club		16	73
High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)		5.4	19
Movie Theater (No Matinee)		7.9	27
Quality Restaurant		7.3	30
Racquet Club		27	109
Recreational Swimming Pool		18	71
Arena	ACRES	2.4	13
City Park		59	95
Golf Course		78	356
Hotel	ROOMS	35	177
Motel		33	183

RESIDENTIAL			
Apartment High Rise	DWELLING UNIT	65	247
Apartment Low Rise		46	192
Apartment Low Rise (Rural)		31	147
Apartment Mid Rise		48	203
Condo/Townhouse General		48	218
Condo/Townhouse General (Rural)		34	169
Condo/Townhouse High Rise		66	270
Congregate Care/Assisted Living		84	348
Mobile Home Park		53	228
Mobile Home Park (Rural)		38	181
Retirement Community		94	369
Single Family Housing		29	128
Single Family Housing (Rural)		20	99
RETAIL			
Auto Care Center	1,000 SF	28	114
Convenience Market (24 hour)		2.1	4.6
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps		2.1	3.0
Discount Club		14	49
Electronic Superstore		19	70
Free Standing Discount Store		11	38
Free Standing Discount Superstore		12	42
Hardware/Paint Store		11	34
Home Improvement Superstore		17	53
Regional Shopping Center		14	50
Strip Mall		16	59
Supermarket		6.8	18
Gasoline/Service Station[7]	PUMPS	-	-

1. Screening levels in this table were created using CalEEMod version 2016.3.2 with default San Luis Obispo County urban settings; some rural setting results are also included and are denoted by parentheses. If the project is not represented well by an urban setting, (e.g., urban fringe development where urban trip lengths are not representative), then the project impacts need to be specifically evaluated in CalEEMod using project specific information. The modeling results, substantiated assumptions, and CalEEMod files need to be presented to SLO County APCD for review and approval.

2. This screening table is based on daily ozone precursor and annual GHG emissions, and is not comprehensive. This table is not applicable for projects that involve heavy-duty diesel activity and/or fugitive dust emissions. For any projects that have sizes greater than the screening criteria values in this table, the SLO County APCD recommends using the current CalEEMod model (CalEEMod.com) and its built-in mitigation measures to complete a more refined air quality and GHG impact analysis for the project. Because this table tiers off an earlier CalEEMod model, SLO County APCD recognizes that its screening criteria values are conservative; i.e., if the project size is below the applicable screening criteria values, SLO County APCD accepts that the project daily ozone precursor and annual GHG emission impacts are less than significant. If the project includes mixed land use types, the APCD recommends screening the project using the SLO County APCD mixed-use screening tool that tiers off of this screening table.

3. For ozone precursor evaluations, SLO County APCD considers CalEEMod winter scenario simulations worst case because winter emissions are typically higher than its summer emissions.

4. Use of this table does not preclude lead agencies from complying with Section 15064.4 of the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") Guidelines which requires that "a lead agency should make a good-faith effort... to describe, calculate or estimate the amount of greenhouse gas emissions resulting from a project." If there is substantial evidence that the possible effects of a particular project are still cumulatively considerable, notwithstanding compliance with the screening levels in this table, a refined emissions quantification and analysis should be conducted.

5. All projects involving the purchase of a school site, or construction of a new elementary or secondary school, must be referred to SLO County APCD for review and comment. (Pub. Resources Code Section 21151.8, Subd. (a)(2)).

6. CalEEMod does not have mini-storage as a land-use category, however the ITE Trip Generation Manual includes trip rates for this category under Code 151. SLO County APCD used the CalEEMod Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail land-use category as a surrogate for mini-storage, changing the trip rates to those for mini-storage, and to be conservative, made all trip types Primary Trips.

7. For the Gas Station land use categories, please contact APCD Planning staff to help determine the best method for quantifying values with the CalEEMod tool.

Table 1-1: 2037 Operational Year Screening Criteria for Project Air Quality Analysis [1,2]

Land Use	Unit of Measure	Size of Urban Project Expected to Exceed APCD GHG Numerical Threshold[3] (operational & construction)	Size of Urban Project Expected to Exceed APCD Ozone Precursor Significance Threshold [4]
		410 CO2e (MT/year)	25 lbs/ Day ROG + Nox
COMMERCIAL			
Bank (with Drive-Thru)	1,000 SF	9.0	23
General Office Building		28	149
Government (Civic Center)		14	65
Government Office Building		10	34
Hospital		13	99
Medical Office Building		13	60
Office Park		26	141
Pharmacy/Drugstore w/o Drive Thru		10	35
Pharmacy/Drugstore with Drive Thru		10	33
Research & Development		37	182
EDUCATIONAL [5]			
Day-Care Center	1,000 SF	16	41
Elementary School		28	105
High School		25	107
Junior High School		29	112
Library		10	39
Place of Worship		30	69
Junior College (2yr)	STUDENTS	429	1681
University/College (4yr)		231	1003
INDUSTRIAL			
General Heavy Industry	1,000 SF	61	423
General Light Industry		35	172
Industrial Park		31	189
Manufacturing		47	262
Mini Storage [6]		102	447
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail		67	453
Refrigerated Warehouse-Rail		67	453
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail		93	454
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-Rail		93	454
RECREATIONAL			
Fast Food Restaurant w/o Drive Thru	1,000 SF	1.2	4.2
Fast Food Restaurant with Drive Thru		2.2	5.1
Health Club		16	73
High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)		5.4	19
Movie Theater (No Matinee)		7.9	27
Quality Restaurant		7.3	30
Racquet Club		27	109
Recreational Swimming Pool		18	71
Arena	ACRES	2.4	13
City Park		59	95
Golf Course		78	356
Hotel	ROOMS	35	177
Motel		33	183

RESIDENTIAL			
Apartment High Rise	DWELLING UNIT	65	247
Apartment Low Rise		46	192
Apartment Low Rise (Rural)		31	147
Apartment Mid Rise		48	203
Condo/Townhouse General		48	218
Condo/Townhouse General (Rural)		34	169
Condo/Townhouse High Rise		66	270
Congregate Care/Assisted Living		84	348
Mobile Home Park		53	228
Mobile Home Park (Rural)		38	181
Retirement Community		94	369
Single Family Housing		29	128
Single Family Housing (Rural)		20	99
RETAIL			
Auto Care Center	1,000 SF	28	114
Convenience Market (24 hour)		2.1	4.6
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps		2.1	3.0
Discount Club		14	49
Electronic Superstore		19	70
Free Standing Discount Store		11	38
Free Standing Discount Superstore		12	42
Hardware/Paint Store		11	34
Home Improvement Superstore		17	53
Regional Shopping Center		14	50
Strip Mall		16	59
Supermarket		6.8	18
Gasoline/Service Station[7]	PUMPS	-	-

1. Screening levels in this table were created using CalEEMod version 2016.3.2 with default San Luis Obispo County urban settings; some rural setting results are also included and are denoted by parentheses. If the project is not represented well by an urban setting, (e.g., urban fringe development where urban trip lengths are not representative), then the project impacts need to be specifically evaluated in CalEEMod using project specific information. The modeling results, substantiated assumptions, and CalEEMod files need to be presented to SLO County APCD for review and approval.

2. This screening table is based on daily ozone precursor and annual GHG emissions, and is not comprehensive. This table is not applicable for projects that involve heavy-duty diesel activity and/or fugitive dust emissions. For any projects that have sizes greater than the screening criteria values in this table, the SLO County APCD recommends using the current CalEEMod model (CalEEMod.com) and its built-in mitigation measures to complete a more refined air quality and GHG impact analysis for the project. Because this table tiers off an earlier CalEEMod model, SLO County APCD recognizes that its screening criteria values are conservative; i.e., if the project size is below the applicable screening criteria values, SLO County APCD accepts that the project daily ozone precursor and annual GHG emission impacts are less than significant. If the project includes mixed land use types, the APCD recommends screening the project using the SLO County APCD mixed-use screening tool that tiers off of this screening table.

3. For ozone precursor evaluations, SLO County APCD considers CalEEMod winter scenario simulations worst case because winter emissions are typically higher than its summer emissions.

4. Use of this table does not preclude lead agencies from complying with Section 15064.4 of the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") Guidelines which requires that "a lead agency should make a good-faith effort... to describe, calculate or estimate the amount of greenhouse gas emissions resulting from a project." If there is substantial evidence that the possible effects of a particular project are still cumulatively considerable, notwithstanding compliance with the screening levels in this table, a refined emissions quantification and analysis should be conducted.

5. All projects involving the purchase of a school site, or construction of a new elementary or secondary school, must be referred to SLO County APCD for review and comment. (Pub. Resources Code Section 21151.8, Subd. (a)(2)).

6. CalEEMod does not have mini-storage as a land-use category, however the ITE Trip Generation Manual includes trip rates for this category under Code 151. SLO County APCD used the CalEEMod Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail land-use category as a surrogate for mini-storage, changing the trip rates to those for mini-storage, and to be conservative, made all trip types Primary Trips.

7. For the Gas Station land use categories, please contact APCD Planning staff to help determine the best method for quantifying values with the CalEEMod tool.

Table 1-1: 2038 Operational Year Screening Criteria for Project Air Quality Analysis [1,2]

Land Use	Unit of Measure	Size of Urban Project Expected to Exceed APCD GHG Numerical Threshold[3] (operational & construction)	Size of Urban Project Expected to Exceed APCD Ozone Precursor Significance Threshold [4]
		370 CO2e (MT/year)	25 lbs/ Day ROG + Nox
COMMERCIAL			
Bank (with Drive-Thru)	1,000 SF	8.2	23
General Office Building		24	149
Government (Civic Center)		12	65
Government Office Building		8.8	34
Hospital		11	99
Medical Office Building		11	60
Office Park		22	141
Pharmacy/Drugstore w/o Drive Thru		8.8	35
Pharmacy/Drugstore with Drive Thru		8.4	33
Research & Development		31	182
EDUCATIONAL [5]			
Day-Care Center	1,000 SF	13	41
Elementary School		24	105
High School		21	107
Junior High School		25	112
Library		8.3	39
Place of Worship		25	69
Junior College (2yr)	STUDENTS	361	1681
University/College (4yr)		194	1003
INDUSTRIAL			
General Heavy Industry	1,000 SF	51	423
General Light Industry		29	172
Industrial Park		26	189
Manufacturing		39	262
Mini Storage [6]		86	447
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail		56	453
Refrigerated Warehouse-Rail		56	453
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail		78	454
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-Rail		78	454
RECREATIONAL			
Fast Food Restaurant w/o Drive Thru	1,000 SF	1.0	4.2
Fast Food Restaurant with Drive Thru		1.9	5.1
Health Club		14	73
High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)		4.5	19
Movie Theater (No Matinee)		6.6	27
Quality Restaurant		6.2	30
Racquet Club		22	109
Recreational Swimming Pool		15	71
Arena	ACRES	2.0	13
City Park		50	95
Golf Course		65	356
Hotel	ROOMS	29	177
Motel		27	183

RESIDENTIAL			
Apartment High Rise	DWELLING UNIT	55	247
Apartment Low Rise		39	192
Apartment Low Rise (Rural)		26	147
Apartment Mid Rise		40	203
Condo/Townhouse General		40	218
Condo/Townhouse General (Rural)		28	169
Condo/Townhouse High Rise		55	270
Congregate Care/Assisted Living		71	348
Mobile Home Park		44	228
Mobile Home Park (Rural)		32	181
Retirement Community		79	369
Single Family Housing		24	128
Single Family Housing (Rural)		17	99
RETAIL			
Auto Care Center	1,000 SF	23	114
Convenience Market (24 hour)		1.8	4.6
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps		1.8	3.0
Discount Club		12	49
Electronic Superstore		16	70
Free Standing Discount Store		10	38
Free Standing Discount Superstore		10	42
Hardware/Paint Store		9.3	34
Home Improvement Superstore		14	53
Regional Shopping Center		12	50
Strip Mall		13	59
Supermarket		5.7	18
Gasoline/Service Station[7]	PUMPS	-	-

1. Screening levels in this table were created using CalEEMod version 2016.3.2 with default San Luis Obispo County urban settings; some rural setting results are also included and are denoted by parentheses. If the project is not represented well by an urban setting, (e.g., urban fringe development where urban trip lengths are not representative), then the project impacts need to be specifically evaluated in CalEEMod using project specific information. The modeling results, substantiated assumptions, and CalEEMod files need to be presented to SLO County APCD for review and approval.

2. This screening table is based on daily ozone precursor and annual GHG emissions, and is not comprehensive. This table is not applicable for projects that involve heavy-duty diesel activity and/or fugitive dust emissions. For any projects that have sizes greater than the screening criteria values in this table, the SLO County APCD recommends using the current CalEEMod model (CalEEMod.com) and its built-in mitigation measures to complete a more refined air quality and GHG impact analysis for the project. Because this table tiers off an earlier CalEEMod model, SLO County APCD recognizes that its screening criteria values are conservative; i.e., if the project size is below the applicable screening criteria values, SLO County APCD accepts that the project daily ozone precursor and annual GHG emission impacts are less than significant. If the project includes mixed land use types, the APCD recommends screening the project using the SLO County APCD mixed-use screening tool that tiers off of this screening table.

3. For ozone precursor evaluations, SLO County APCD considers CalEEMod winter scenario simulations worst case because winter emissions are typically higher than its summer emissions.

4. Use of this table does not preclude lead agencies from complying with Section 15064.4 of the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") Guidelines which requires that "a lead agency should make a good-faith effort... to describe, calculate or estimate the amount of greenhouse gas emissions resulting from a project." If there is substantial evidence that the possible effects of a particular project are still cumulatively considerable, notwithstanding compliance with the screening levels in this table, a refined emissions quantification and analysis should be conducted.

5. All projects involving the purchase of a school site, or construction of a new elementary or secondary school, must be referred to SLO County APCD for review and comment. (Pub. Resources Code Section 21151.8, Subd. (a)(2)).

6. CalEEMod does not have mini-storage as a land-use category, however the ITE Trip Generation Manual includes trip rates for this category under Code 151. SLO County APCD used the CalEEMod Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail land-use category as a surrogate for mini-storage, changing the trip rates to those for mini-storage, and to be conservative, made all trip types Primary Trips.

7. For the Gas Station land use categories, please contact APCD Planning staff to help determine the best method for quantifying values with the CalEEMod tool.

Table 1-1: 2039 Operational Year Screening Criteria for Project Air Quality Analysis [1,2]

Land Use	Unit of Measure	Size of Urban Project Expected to Exceed APCD GHG Numerical Threshold[3] (operational & construction)	Size of Urban Project Expected to Exceed APCD Ozone Precursor Significance Threshold [4]
		340 CO2e (MT/year)	25 lbs/ Day ROG + Nox
COMMERCIAL			
Bank (with Drive-Thru)	1,000 SF	7.5	23
General Office Building		22	149
Government (Civic Center)		11	65
Government Office Building		8.0	34
Hospital		10	99
Medical Office Building		10	60
Office Park		20	141
Pharmacy/Drugstore w/o Drive Thru		8.1	35
Pharmacy/Drugstore with Drive Thru		7.8	33
Research & Development		29	182
EDUCATIONAL [5]			
Day-Care Center	1,000 SF	12	41
Elementary School		22	105
High School		19	107
Junior High School		23	112
Library		7.6	39
Place of Worship		23	69
Junior College (2yr)	STUDENTS	331	1681
University/College (4yr)		178	1003
INDUSTRIAL			
General Heavy Industry	1,000 SF	47	423
General Light Industry		27	172
Industrial Park		24	189
Manufacturing		36	262
Mini Storage [6]		79	447
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail		52	453
Refrigerated Warehouse-Rail		52	453
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail		72	454
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-Rail		72	454
RECREATIONAL			
Fast Food Restaurant w/o Drive Thru	1,000 SF	0.9	4.2
Fast Food Restaurant with Drive Thru		1.7	5.1
Health Club		13	73
High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)		4.1	19
Movie Theater (No Matinee)		6.1	27
Quality Restaurant		5.7	30
Racquet Club		21	109
Recreational Swimming Pool		14	71
Arena	ACRES	1.8	13
City Park		46	95
Golf Course		60	356
Hotel	ROOMS	27	177
Motel		25	183

RESIDENTIAL			
Apartment High Rise	DWELLING UNIT	50	247
Apartment Low Rise		36	192
Apartment Low Rise (Rural)		24	147
Apartment Mid Rise		37	203
Condo/Townhouse General		37	218
Condo/Townhouse General (Rural)		26	169
Condo/Townhouse High Rise		51	270
Congregate Care/Assisted Living		65	348
Mobile Home Park		41	228
Mobile Home Park (Rural)		29	181
Retirement Community		72	369
Single Family Housing		22	128
Single Family Housing (Rural)		16	99
RETAIL			
Auto Care Center	1,000 SF	21	114
Convenience Market (24 hour)		1.6	4.6
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps		1.6	3.0
Discount Club		11	49
Electronic Superstore		15	70
Free Standing Discount Store		8.9	38
Free Standing Discount Superstore		10	42
Hardware/Paint Store		8.6	34
Home Improvement Superstore		13	53
Regional Shopping Center		11	50
Strip Mall		12	59
Supermarket		5.3	18
Gasoline/Service Station[7]	PUMPS	-	-

1. Screening levels in this table were created using CalEEMod version 2016.3.2 with default San Luis Obispo County urban settings; some rural setting results are also included and are denoted by parentheses. If the project is not represented well by an urban setting, (e.g., urban fringe development where urban trip lengths are not representative), then the project impacts need to be specifically evaluated in CalEEMod using project specific information. The modeling results, substantiated assumptions, and CalEEMod files need to be presented to SLO County APCD for review and approval.

2. This screening table is based on daily ozone precursor and annual GHG emissions, and is not comprehensive. This table is not applicable for projects that involve heavy-duty diesel activity and/or fugitive dust emissions. For any projects that have sizes greater than the screening criteria values in this table, the SLO County APCD recommends using the current CalEEMod model (CalEEMod.com) and its built-in mitigation measures to complete a more refined air quality and GHG impact analysis for the project. Because this table tiers off an earlier CalEEMod model, SLO County APCD recognizes that its screening criteria values are conservative; i.e., if the project size is below the applicable screening criteria values, SLO County APCD accepts that the project daily ozone precursor and annual GHG emission impacts are less than significant. If the project includes mixed land use types, the APCD recommends screening the project using the SLO County APCD mixed-use screening tool that tiers off of this screening table.

3. For ozone precursor evaluations, SLO County APCD considers CalEEMod winter scenario simulations worst case because winter emissions are typically higher than its summer emissions.

4. Use of this table does not preclude lead agencies from complying with Section 15064.4 of the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") Guidelines which requires that "a lead agency should make a good-faith effort... to describe, calculate or estimate the amount of greenhouse gas emissions resulting from a project." If there is substantial evidence that the possible effects of a particular project are still cumulatively considerable, notwithstanding compliance with the screening levels in this table, a refined emissions quantification and analysis should be conducted.

5. All projects involving the purchase of a school site, or construction of a new elementary or secondary school, must be referred to SLO County APCD for review and comment. (Pub. Resources Code Section 21151.8, Subd. (a)(2)).

6. CalEEMod does not have mini-storage as a land-use category, however the ITE Trip Generation Manual includes trip rates for this category under Code 151. SLO County APCD used the CalEEMod Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail land-use category as a surrogate for mini-storage, changing the trip rates to those for mini-storage, and to be conservative, made all trip types Primary Trips.

7. For the Gas Station land use categories, please contact APCD Planning staff to help determine the best method for quantifying values with the CalEEMod tool.

Table 1-1: 2040 Operational Year Screening Criteria for Project Air Quality Analysis [1,2]

Land Use	Unit of Measure	Size of Urban Project Expected to Exceed APCD GHG Numerical Threshold[3] (operational & construction)	Size of Urban Project Expected to Exceed APCD Ozone Precursor Significance Threshold [4]
		310 CO2e (MT/year)	25 lbs/ Day ROG + Nox
COMMERCIAL			
Bank (with Drive-Thru)	1,000 SF	6.8	23
General Office Building		20	149
Government (Civic Center)		10	65
Government Office Building		7.3	34
Hospital		9.5	99
Medical Office Building		9.3	60
Office Park		18	141
Pharmacy/Drugstore w/o Drive Thru		7.4	35
Pharmacy/Drugstore with Drive Thru		7.1	33
Research & Development		26	182
EDUCATIONAL [5]			
Day-Care Center	1,000 SF	11	41
Elementary School		20	105
High School		18	107
Junior High School		21	112
Library		7.0	39
Place of Worship		21	69
Junior College (2yr)	STUDENTS	302	1681
University/College (4yr)		163	1003
INDUSTRIAL			
General Heavy Industry	1,000 SF	43	423
General Light Industry		24	172
Industrial Park		22	189
Manufacturing		33	262
Mini Storage [6]		72	447
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail		47	453
Refrigerated Warehouse-Rail		47	453
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail		66	454
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-Rail		66	454
RECREATIONAL			
Fast Food Restaurant w/o Drive Thru	1,000 SF	0.8	4.2
Fast Food Restaurant with Drive Thru		1.6	5.1
Health Club		11	73
High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)		3.8	19
Movie Theater (No Matinee)		5.6	27
Quality Restaurant		5.2	30
Racquet Club		19	109
Recreational Swimming Pool		13	71
Arena	ACRES	1.7	13
City Park		42	95
Golf Course		55	356
Hotel	ROOMS	24	177
Motel		23	183

RESIDENTIAL			
Apartment High Rise	DWELLING UNIT	46	247
Apartment Low Rise		32	192
Apartment Low Rise (Rural)		22	147
Apartment Mid Rise		33	203
Condo/Townhouse General		34	218
Condo/Townhouse General (Rural)		24	169
Condo/Townhouse High Rise		46	270
Congregate Care/Assisted Living		59	348
Mobile Home Park		37	228
Mobile Home Park (Rural)		26	181
Retirement Community		66	369
Single Family Housing		20	128
Single Family Housing (Rural)		14	99
RETAIL			
Auto Care Center	1,000 SF	19	114
Convenience Market (24 hour)		1.5	4.6
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps		1.5	3.0
Discount Club		10	49
Electronic Superstore		13	70
Free Standing Discount Store		8.1	38
Free Standing Discount Superstore		8.7	42
Hardware/Paint Store		7.8	34
Home Improvement Superstore		12	53
Regional Shopping Center		10	50
Strip Mall		11	59
Supermarket		4.8	18
Gasoline/Service Station[7]	PUMPS	-	-

1. Screening levels in this table were created using CalEEMod version 2016.3.2 with default San Luis Obispo County urban settings; some rural setting results are also included and are denoted by parentheses. If the project is not represented well by an urban setting, (e.g., urban fringe development where urban trip lengths are not representative), then the project impacts need to be specifically evaluated in CalEEMod using project specific information. The modeling results, substantiated assumptions, and CalEEMod files need to be presented to SLO County APCD for review and approval.

2. This screening table is based on daily ozone precursor and annual GHG emissions, and is not comprehensive. This table is not applicable for projects that involve heavy-duty diesel activity and/or fugitive dust emissions. For any projects that have sizes greater than the screening criteria values in this table, the SLO County APCD recommends using the current CalEEMod model (CalEEMod.com) and its built-in mitigation measures to complete a more refined air quality and GHG impact analysis for the project. Because this table tiers off an earlier CalEEMod model, SLO County APCD recognizes that its screening criteria values are conservative; i.e., if the project size is below the applicable screening criteria values, SLO County APCD accepts that the project daily ozone precursor and annual GHG emission impacts are less than significant. If the project includes mixed land use types, the APCD recommends screening the project using the SLO County APCD mixed-use screening tool that tiers off of this screening table.

3. For ozone precursor evaluations, SLO County APCD considers CalEEMod winter scenario simulations worst case because winter emissions are typically higher than its summer emissions.

4. Use of this table does not preclude lead agencies from complying with Section 15064.4 of the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") Guidelines which requires that "a lead agency should make a good-faith effort... to describe, calculate or estimate the amount of greenhouse gas emissions resulting from a project." If there is substantial evidence that the possible effects of a particular project are still cumulatively considerable, notwithstanding compliance with the screening levels in this table, a refined emissions quantification and analysis should be conducted.

5. All projects involving the purchase of a school site, or construction of a new elementary or secondary school, must be referred to SLO County APCD for review and comment. (Pub. Resources Code Section 21151.8, Subd. (a)(2)).

6. CalEEMod does not have mini-storage as a land-use category, however the ITE Trip Generation Manual includes trip rates for this category under Code 151. SLO County APCD used the CalEEMod Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail land-use category as a surrogate for mini-storage, changing the trip rates to those for mini-storage, and to be conservative, made all trip types Primary Trips.

7. For the Gas Station land use categories, please contact APCD Planning staff to help determine the best method for quantifying values with the CalEEMod tool.

Table 1-1: 2041 Operational Year Screening Criteria for Project Air Quality Analysis [1,2]

Land Use	Unit of Measure	Size of Urban Project Expected to Exceed APCD GHG Numerical Threshold[3] (operational & construction)	Size of Urban Project Expected to Exceed APCD Ozone Precursor Significance Threshold [4]
		280 CO2e (MT/year)	25 lbs/ Day ROG + Nox
COMMERCIAL			
Bank (with Drive-Thru)	1,000 SF	6.2	23
General Office Building		18	149
Government (Civic Center)		9.5	65
Government Office Building		6.6	34
Hospital		8.6	99
Medical Office Building		8.4	60
Office Park		16	141
Pharmacy/Drugstore w/o Drive Thru		6.7	35
Pharmacy/Drugstore with Drive Thru		6.4	33
Research & Development		24	182
EDUCATIONAL [5]			
Day-Care Center	1,000 SF	10	41
Elementary School		18	105
High School		16	107
Junior High School		19	112
Library		6.3	39
Place of Worship		19	69
Junior College (2yr)	STUDENTS	273	1681
University/College (4yr)		147	1003
INDUSTRIAL			
General Heavy Industry	1,000 SF	38	423
General Light Industry		22	172
Industrial Park		19	189
Manufacturing		30	262
Mini Storage [6]		65	447
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail		42	453
Refrigerated Warehouse-Rail		42	453
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail		59	454
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-Rail		59	454
RECREATIONAL			
Fast Food Restaurant w/o Drive Thru	1,000 SF	0.7	4.2
Fast Food Restaurant with Drive Thru		1.4	5.1
Health Club		10	73
High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)		3.4	19
Movie Theater (No Matinee)		5.0	27
Quality Restaurant		4.7	30
Racquet Club		17	109
Recreational Swimming Pool		11	71
Arena	ACRES	1.5	13
City Park		38	95
Golf Course		49	356
Hotel	ROOMS	22	177
Motel		21	183

RESIDENTIAL			
Apartment High Rise	DWELLING UNIT	41	247
Apartment Low Rise		29	192
Apartment Low Rise (Rural)		20	147
Apartment Mid Rise		30	203
Condo/Townhouse General		30	218
Condo/Townhouse General (Rural)		21	169
Condo/Townhouse High Rise		42	270
Congregate Care/Assisted Living		53	348
Mobile Home Park		33	228
Mobile Home Park (Rural)		24	181
Retirement Community		59	369
Single Family Housing		18	128
Single Family Housing (Rural)		13	99
RETAIL			
Auto Care Center	1,000 SF	17	114
Convenience Market (24 hour)		1.3	4.6
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps		1.3	3.0
Discount Club		9	49
Electronic Superstore		12	70
Free Standing Discount Store		7.3	38
Free Standing Discount Superstore		7.9	42
Hardware/Paint Store		7.1	34
Home Improvement Superstore		10	53
Regional Shopping Center		9.3	50
Strip Mall		10	59
Supermarket		4.3	18
Gasoline/Service Station[7]	PUMPS	-	-

1. Screening levels in this table were created using CalEEMod version 2016.3.2 with default San Luis Obispo County urban settings; some rural setting results are also included and are denoted by parentheses. If the project is not represented well by an urban setting, (e.g., urban fringe development where urban trip lengths are not representative), then the project impacts need to be specifically evaluated in CalEEMod using project specific information. The modeling results, substantiated assumptions, and CalEEMod files need to be presented to SLO County APCD for review and approval.

2. This screening table is based on daily ozone precursor and annual GHG emissions, and is not comprehensive. This table is not applicable for projects that involve heavy-duty diesel activity and/or fugitive dust emissions. For any projects that have sizes greater than the screening criteria values in this table, the SLO County APCD recommends using the current CalEEMod model (CalEEMod.com) and its built-in mitigation measures to complete a more refined air quality and GHG impact analysis for the project. Because this table tiers off an earlier CalEEMod model, SLO County APCD recognizes that its screening criteria values are conservative; i.e., if the project size is below the applicable screening criteria values, SLO County APCD accepts that the project daily ozone precursor and annual GHG emission impacts are less than significant. If the project includes mixed land use types, the APCD recommends screening the project using the SLO County APCD mixed-use screening tool that tiers off of this screening table.

3. For ozone precursor evaluations, SLO County APCD considers CalEEMod winter scenario simulations worst case because winter emissions are typically higher than its summer emissions.

4. Use of this table does not preclude lead agencies from complying with Section 15064.4 of the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") Guidelines which requires that "a lead agency should make a good-faith effort... to describe, calculate or estimate the amount of greenhouse gas emissions resulting from a project." If there is substantial evidence that the possible effects of a particular project are still cumulatively considerable, notwithstanding compliance with the screening levels in this table, a refined emissions quantification and analysis should be conducted.

5. All projects involving the purchase of a school site, or construction of a new elementary or secondary school, must be referred to SLO County APCD for review and comment. (Pub. Resources Code Section 21151.8, Subd. (a)(2)).

6. CalEEMod does not have mini-storage as a land-use category, however the ITE Trip Generation Manual includes trip rates for this category under Code 151. SLO County APCD used the CalEEMod Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail land-use category as a surrogate for mini-storage, changing the trip rates to those for mini-storage, and to be conservative, made all trip types Primary Trips.

7. For the Gas Station land use categories, please contact APCD Planning staff to help determine the best method for quantifying values with the CalEEMod tool.

Table 1-1: 2042 Operational Year Screening Criteria for Project Air Quality Analysis [1,2]

Land Use	Unit of Measure	Size of Urban Project Expected to Exceed APCD GHG Numerical Threshold[3] (operational & construction)	Size of Urban Project Expected to Exceed APCD Ozone Precursor Significance Threshold [4]
		250 CO2e (MT/year)	25 lbs/ Day ROG + Nox
COMMERCIAL			
Bank (with Drive-Thru)	1,000 SF	5.5	23
General Office Building		16	149
Government (Civic Center)		8	65
Government Office Building		5.9	34
Hospital		7.6	99
Medical Office Building		7.5	60
Office Park		15	141
Pharmacy/Drugstore w/o Drive Thru		6.0	35
Pharmacy/Drugstore with Drive Thru		5.7	33
Research & Development		21	182
EDUCATIONAL [5]			
Day-Care Center	1,000 SF	9.3	41
Elementary School		16	105
High School		14	107
Junior High School		17	112
Library		5.6	39
Place of Worship		17	69
Junior College (2yr)	STUDENTS	243	1681
University/College (4yr)		131	1003
INDUSTRIAL			
General Heavy Industry	1,000 SF	34	423
General Light Industry		20	172
Industrial Park		17	189
Manufacturing		26	262
Mini Storage [6]		58	447
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail		38	453
Refrigerated Warehouse-Rail		38	453
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail		53	454
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-Rail		53	454
RECREATIONAL			
Fast Food Restaurant w/o Drive Thru	1,000 SF	0.7	4.2
Fast Food Restaurant with Drive Thru		1.3	5.1
Health Club		9.6	73
High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)		3.1	19
Movie Theater (No Matinee)		4.5	27
Quality Restaurant		4.2	30
Racquet Club		15	109
Recreational Swimming Pool		10	71
Arena	ACRES	1.4	13
City Park		33	95
Golf Course		44	356
Hotel	ROOMS	19	177
Motel		18	183

RESIDENTIAL			
Apartment High Rise	DWELLING UNIT	37	247
Apartment Low Rise		26	192
Apartment Low Rise (Rural)		18	147
Apartment Mid Rise		27	203
Condo/Townhouse General		27	218
Condo/Townhouse General (Rural)		19	169
Condo/Townhouse High Rise		37	270
Congregate Care/Assisted Living		48	348
Mobile Home Park		30	228
Mobile Home Park (Rural)		21	181
Retirement Community		53	369
Single Family Housing		16	128
Single Family Housing (Rural)		11	99
RETAIL			
Auto Care Center	1,000 SF	15	114
Convenience Market (24 hour)		1.2	4.6
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps		1.2	3.0
Discount Club		8.4	49
Electronic Superstore		11	70
Free Standing Discount Store		6.5	38
Free Standing Discount Superstore		7.1	42
Hardware/Paint Store		6.3	34
Home Improvement Superstore		9.8	53
Regional Shopping Center		8.3	50
Strip Mall		9.2	59
Supermarket		3.9	18
Gasoline/Service Station[7]	PUMPS	-	-

1. Screening levels in this table were created using CalEEMod version 2016.3.2 with default San Luis Obispo County urban settings; some rural setting results are also included and are denoted by parentheses. If the project is not represented well by an urban setting, (e.g., urban fringe development where urban trip lengths are not representative), then the project impacts need to be specifically evaluated in CalEEMod using project specific information. The modeling results, substantiated assumptions, and CalEEMod files need to be presented to SLO County APCD for review and approval.

2. This screening table is based on daily ozone precursor and annual GHG emissions, and is not comprehensive. This table is not applicable for projects that involve heavy-duty diesel activity and/or fugitive dust emissions. For any projects that have sizes greater than the screening criteria values in this table, the SLO County APCD recommends using the current CalEEMod model (CalEEMod.com) and its built-in mitigation measures to complete a more refined air quality and GHG impact analysis for the project. Because this table tiers off an earlier CalEEMod model, SLO County APCD recognizes that its screening criteria values are conservative; i.e., if the project size is below the applicable screening criteria values, SLO County APCD accepts that the project daily ozone precursor and annual GHG emission impacts are less than significant. If the project includes mixed land use types, the APCD recommends screening the project using the SLO County APCD mixed-use screening tool that tiers off of this screening table.

3. For ozone precursor evaluations, SLO County APCD considers CalEEMod winter scenario simulations worst case because winter emissions are typically higher than its summer emissions.

4. Use of this table does not preclude lead agencies from complying with Section 15064.4 of the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") Guidelines which requires that "a lead agency should make a good-faith effort... to describe, calculate or estimate the amount of greenhouse gas emissions resulting from a project." If there is substantial evidence that the possible effects of a particular project are still cumulatively considerable, notwithstanding compliance with the screening levels in this table, a refined emissions quantification and analysis should be conducted.

5. All projects involving the purchase of a school site, or construction of a new elementary or secondary school, must be referred to SLO County APCD for review and comment. (Pub. Resources Code Section 21151.8, Subd. (a)(2)).

6. CalEEMod does not have mini-storage as a land-use category, however the ITE Trip Generation Manual includes trip rates for this category under Code 151. SLO County APCD used the CalEEMod Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail land-use category as a surrogate for mini-storage, changing the trip rates to those for mini-storage, and to be conservative, made all trip types Primary Trips.

7. For the Gas Station land use categories, please contact APCD Planning staff to help determine the best method for quantifying values with the CalEEMod tool.

Table 1-1: 2043 Operational Year Screening Criteria for Project Air Quality Analysis [1,2]

Land Use	Unit of Measure	Size of Urban Project Expected to Exceed APCD GHG Numerical Threshold[3] (operational & construction)	Size of Urban Project Expected to Exceed APCD Ozone Precursor Significance Threshold [4]
		210 CO2e (MT/year)	25 lbs/ Day ROG + Nox
COMMERCIAL			
Bank (with Drive-Thru)	1,000 SF	4.6	23
General Office Building		13	149
Government (Civic Center)		7.1	65
Government Office Building		5.0	34
Hospital		6.4	99
Medical Office Building		6.3	60
Office Park		12	141
Pharmacy/Drugstore w/o Drive Thru		5.0	35
Pharmacy/Drugstore with Drive Thru		4.8	33
Research & Development		18	182
EDUCATIONAL [5]			
Day-Care Center	1,000 SF	7.8	41
Elementary School		13	105
High School		12	107
Junior High School		14	112
Library		4.7	39
Place of Worship		14	69
Junior College (2yr)	STUDENTS	204	1681
University/College (4yr)		110	1003
INDUSTRIAL			
General Heavy Industry	1,000 SF	29	423
General Light Industry		16	172
Industrial Park		14	189
Manufacturing		22	262
Mini Storage [6]		48	447
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail		32	453
Refrigerated Warehouse-Rail		32	453
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail		44	454
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-Rail		44	454
RECREATIONAL			
Fast Food Restaurant w/o Drive Thru	1,000 SF	0.6	4.2
Fast Food Restaurant with Drive Thru		1.1	5.1
Health Club		8.1	73
High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)		2.6	19
Movie Theater (No Matinee)		3.8	27
Quality Restaurant		3.5	30
Racquet Club		13	109
Recreational Swimming Pool		8.9	71
Arena	ACRES	1.1	13
City Park		28	95
Golf Course		37	356
Hotel	ROOMS	16	177
Motel		15	183

RESIDENTIAL			
Apartment High Rise	DWELLING UNIT	31	247
Apartment Low Rise		22	192
Apartment Low Rise (Rural)		15	147
Apartment Mid Rise		22	203
Condo/Townhouse General		23	218
Condo/Townhouse General (Rural)		16	169
Condo/Townhouse High Rise		31	270
Congregate Care/Assisted Living		40	348
Mobile Home Park		25	228
Mobile Home Park (Rural)		18	181
Retirement Community		44	369
Single Family Housing		14	128
Single Family Housing (Rural)		9.9	99
RETAIL			
Auto Care Center	1,000 SF	13	114
Convenience Market (24 hour)		1.0	4.6
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps		1.0	3.0
Discount Club		7.1	49
Electronic Superstore		9.4	70
Free Standing Discount Store		5.5	38
Free Standing Discount Superstore		5.9	42
Hardware/Paint Store		5.3	34
Home Improvement Superstore		8.2	53
Regional Shopping Center		6.9	50
Strip Mall		7.8	59
Supermarket		3.2	18
Gasoline/Service Station[7]	PUMPS	-	-

1. Screening levels in this table were created using CalEEMod version 2016.3.2 with default San Luis Obispo County urban settings; some rural setting results are also included and are denoted by parentheses. If the project is not represented well by an urban setting, (e.g., urban fringe development where urban trip lengths are not representative), then the project impacts need to be specifically evaluated in CalEEMod using project specific information. The modeling results, substantiated assumptions, and CalEEMod files need to be presented to SLO County APCD for review and approval.

2. This screening table is based on daily ozone precursor and annual GHG emissions, and is not comprehensive. This table is not applicable for projects that involve heavy-duty diesel activity and/or fugitive dust emissions. For any projects that have sizes greater than the screening criteria values in this table, the SLO County APCD recommends using the current CalEEMod model (CalEEMod.com) and its built-in mitigation measures to complete a more refined air quality and GHG impact analysis for the project. Because this table tiers off an earlier CalEEMod model, SLO County APCD recognizes that its screening criteria values are conservative; i.e., if the project size is below the applicable screening criteria values, SLO County APCD accepts that the project daily ozone precursor and annual GHG emission impacts are less than significant. If the project includes mixed land use types, the APCD recommends screening the project using the SLO County APCD mixed-use screening tool that tiers off of this screening table.

3. For ozone precursor evaluations, SLO County APCD considers CalEEMod winter scenario simulations worst case because winter emissions are typically higher than its summer emissions.

4. Use of this table does not preclude lead agencies from complying with Section 15064.4 of the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") Guidelines which requires that "a lead agency should make a good-faith effort... to describe, calculate or estimate the amount of greenhouse gas emissions resulting from a project." If there is substantial evidence that the possible effects of a particular project are still cumulatively considerable, notwithstanding compliance with the screening levels in this table, a refined emissions quantification and analysis should be conducted.

5. All projects involving the purchase of a school site, or construction of a new elementary or secondary school, must be referred to SLO County APCD for review and comment. (Pub. Resources Code Section 21151.8, Subd. (a)(2)).

6. CalEEMod does not have mini-storage as a land-use category, however the ITE Trip Generation Manual includes trip rates for this category under Code 151. SLO County APCD used the CalEEMod Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail land-use category as a surrogate for mini-storage, changing the trip rates to those for mini-storage, and to be conservative, made all trip types Primary Trips.

7. For the Gas Station land use categories, please contact APCD Planning staff to help determine the best method for quantifying values with the CalEEMod tool.

Table 1-1: 2044 Operational Year Screening Criteria for Project Air Quality Analysis [1,2]

Land Use	Unit of Measure	Size of Urban Project Expected to Exceed APCD GHG Numerical Threshold[3] (operational & construction)	Size of Urban Project Expected to Exceed APCD Ozone Precursor Significance Threshold [4]
		180 CO2e (MT/year)	25 lbs/ Day ROG + Nox
COMMERCIAL			
Bank (with Drive-Thru)	1,000 SF	4.0	23
General Office Building		11	149
Government (Civic Center)		6.1	65
Government Office Building		4.3	34
Hospital		5.5	99
Medical Office Building		5.4	60
Office Park		10	141
Pharmacy/Drugstore w/o Drive Thru		4.3	35
Pharmacy/Drugstore with Drive Thru		4.1	33
Research & Development		15	182
EDUCATIONAL [5]			
Day-Care Center	1,000 SF	6.7	41
Elementary School		11	105
High School		10	107
Junior High School		12	112
Library		4.0	39
Place of Worship		12	69
Junior College (2yr)	STUDENTS	175	1681
University/College (4yr)		94	1003
INDUSTRIAL			
General Heavy Industry	1,000 SF	24	423
General Light Industry		14	172
Industrial Park		12	189
Manufacturing		19	262
Mini Storage [6]		41	447
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail		27	453
Refrigerated Warehouse-Rail		27	453
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail		38	454
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-Rail		38	454
RECREATIONAL			
Fast Food Restaurant w/o Drive Thru	1,000 SF	0.5	4.2
Fast Food Restaurant with Drive Thru		0.9	5.1
Health Club		6.9	73
High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)		2.2	19
Movie Theater (No Matinee)		3.2	27
Quality Restaurant		3.0	30
Racquet Club		11	109
Recreational Swimming Pool		7.6	71
Arena	ACRES	1.0	13
City Park		24	95
Golf Course		32	356
Hotel	ROOMS	14	177
Motel		13	183

RESIDENTIAL			
Apartment High Rise	DWELLING UNIT	26	247
Apartment Low Rise		19	192
Apartment Low Rise (Rural)		13	147
Apartment Mid Rise		19	203
Condo/Townhouse General		19	218
Condo/Townhouse General (Rural)		14	169
Condo/Townhouse High Rise		27	270
Congregate Care/Assisted Living		34	348
Mobile Home Park		21	228
Mobile Home Park (Rural)		15	181
Retirement Community		38	369
Single Family Housing		12	128
Single Family Housing (Rural)		8.5	99
RETAIL			
Auto Care Center	1,000 SF	11	114
Convenience Market (24 hour)		0.9	4.6
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps		0.9	3.0
Discount Club		6.1	49
Electronic Superstore		8.1	70
Free Standing Discount Store		4.7	38
Free Standing Discount Superstore		5.1	42
Hardware/Paint Store		4.5	34
Home Improvement Superstore		7.0	53
Regional Shopping Center		5.9	50
Strip Mall		6.7	59
Supermarket		2.8	18
Gasoline/Service Station[7]	PUMPS	-	-

1. Screening levels in this table were created using CalEEMod version 2016.3.2 with default San Luis Obispo County urban settings; some rural setting results are also included and are denoted by parentheses. If the project is not represented well by an urban setting, (e.g., urban fringe development where urban trip lengths are not representative), then the project impacts need to be specifically evaluated in CalEEMod using project specific information. The modeling results, substantiated assumptions, and CalEEMod files need to be presented to SLO County APCD for review and approval.

2. This screening table is based on daily ozone precursor and annual GHG emissions, and is not comprehensive. This table is not applicable for projects that involve heavy-duty diesel activity and/or fugitive dust emissions. For any projects that have sizes greater than the screening criteria values in this table, the SLO County APCD recommends using the current CalEEMod model (CalEEMod.com) and its built-in mitigation measures to complete a more refined air quality and GHG impact analysis for the project. Because this table tiers off an earlier CalEEMod model, SLO County APCD recognizes that its screening criteria values are conservative; i.e., if the project size is below the applicable screening criteria values, SLO County APCD accepts that the project daily ozone precursor and annual GHG emission impacts are less than significant. If the project includes mixed land use types, the APCD recommends screening the project using the SLO County APCD mixed-use screening tool that tiers off of this screening table.

3. For ozone precursor evaluations, SLO County APCD considers CalEEMod winter scenario simulations worst case because winter emissions are typically higher than its summer emissions.

4. Use of this table does not preclude lead agencies from complying with Section 15064.4 of the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") Guidelines which requires that "a lead agency should make a good-faith effort... to describe, calculate or estimate the amount of greenhouse gas emissions resulting from a project." If there is substantial evidence that the possible effects of a particular project are still cumulatively considerable, notwithstanding compliance with the screening levels in this table, a refined emissions quantification and analysis should be conducted.

5. All projects involving the purchase of a school site, or construction of a new elementary or secondary school, must be referred to SLO County APCD for review and comment. (Pub. Resources Code Section 21151.8, Subd. (a)(2)).

6. CalEEMod does not have mini-storage as a land-use category, however the ITE Trip Generation Manual includes trip rates for this category under Code 151. SLO County APCD used the CalEEMod Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail land-use category as a surrogate for mini-storage, changing the trip rates to those for mini-storage, and to be conservative, made all trip types Primary Trips.

7. For the Gas Station land use categories, please contact APCD Planning staff to help determine the best method for quantifying values with the CalEEMod tool.

Table 1-1: 2045 Operational Year Screening Criteria for Project Air Quality Analysis [1,2]

Land Use	Unit of Measure	Size of Urban Project Expected to Exceed APCD GHG Numerical Threshold[3] (operational & construction)	Size of Urban Project Expected to Exceed APCD Ozone Precursor Significance Threshold [4]
		150 CO2e (MT/year)	25 lbs/ Day ROG + Nox
COMMERCIAL			
Bank (with Drive-Thru)	1,000 SF	3.3	23
General Office Building		9.8	149
Government (Civic Center)		5.1	65
Government Office Building		3.5	34
Hospital		4.6	99
Medical Office Building		4.5	60
Office Park		9.1	141
Pharmacy/Drugstore w/o Drive Thru		3.6	35
Pharmacy/Drugstore with Drive Thru		3.4	33
Research & Development		12	182
EDUCATIONAL [5]			
Day-Care Center	1,000 SF	5.6	41
Elementary School		9.7	105
High School		8.7	107
Junior High School		10	112
Library		3.4	39
Place of Worship		10	69
Junior College (2yr)	STUDENTS	146	1681
University/College (4yr)		78	1003
INDUSTRIAL			
General Heavy Industry	1,000 SF	20	423
General Light Industry		12	172
Industrial Park		10	189
Manufacturing		16	262
Mini Storage [6]		34	447
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail		22	453
Refrigerated Warehouse-Rail		22	453
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail		31	454
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-Rail		31	454
RECREATIONAL			
Fast Food Restaurant w/o Drive Thru	1,000 SF	0.4	4.2
Fast Food Restaurant with Drive Thru		0.8	5.1
Health Club		5.8	73
High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)		1.8	19
Movie Theater (No Matinee)		2.7	27
Quality Restaurant		2.5	30
Racquet Club		9.3	109
Recreational Swimming Pool		6.4	71
Arena	ACRES	0.8	13
City Park		20	95
Golf Course		26	356
Hotel	ROOMS	11	177
Motel		11	183

RESIDENTIAL			
Apartment High Rise	DWELLING UNIT	22	247
Apartment Low Rise		15	192
Apartment Low Rise (Rural)		10	147
Apartment Mid Rise		16	203
Condo/Townhouse General		16	218
Condo/Townhouse General (Rural)		11	169
Condo/Townhouse High Rise		22	270
Congregate Care/Assisted Living		28	348
Mobile Home Park		18	228
Mobile Home Park (Rural)		13	181
Retirement Community		32	369
Single Family Housing		10	128
Single Family Housing (Rural)		7.1	99
RETAIL			
Auto Care Center	1,000 SF	9.6	114
Convenience Market (24 hour)		0.7	4.6
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps		0.7	3.0
Discount Club		5.1	49
Electronic Superstore		6.7	70
Free Standing Discount Store		3.9	38
Free Standing Discount Superstore		4.2	42
Hardware/Paint Store		3.8	34
Home Improvement Superstore		5.9	53
Regional Shopping Center		5.0	50
Strip Mall		5.5	59
Supermarket		2.3	18
Gasoline/Service Station[7]	PUMPS	-	-

1. Screening levels in this table were created using CalEEMod version 2016.3.2 with default San Luis Obispo County urban settings; some rural setting results are also included and are denoted by parentheses. If the project is not represented well by an urban setting, (e.g., urban fringe development where urban trip lengths are not representative), then the project impacts need to be specifically evaluated in CalEEMod using project specific information. The modeling results, substantiated assumptions, and CalEEMod files need to be presented to SLO County APCD for review and approval.

2. This screening table is based on daily ozone precursor and annual GHG emissions, and is not comprehensive. This table is not applicable for projects that involve heavy-duty diesel activity and/or fugitive dust emissions. For any projects that have sizes greater than the screening criteria values in this table, the SLO County APCD recommends using the current CalEEMod model (CalEEMod.com) and its built-in mitigation measures to complete a more refined air quality and GHG impact analysis for the project. Because this table tiers off an earlier CalEEMod model, SLO County APCD recognizes that its screening criteria values are conservative; i.e., if the project size is below the applicable screening criteria values, SLO County APCD accepts that the project daily ozone precursor and annual GHG emission impacts are less than significant. If the project includes mixed land use types, the APCD recommends screening the project using the SLO County APCD mixed-use screening tool that tiers off of this screening table.

3. For ozone precursor evaluations, SLO County APCD considers CalEEMod winter scenario simulations worst case because winter emissions are typically higher than its summer emissions.

4. Use of this table does not preclude lead agencies from complying with Section 15064.4 of the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") Guidelines which requires that "a lead agency should make a good-faith effort... to describe, calculate or estimate the amount of greenhouse gas emissions resulting from a project." If there is substantial evidence that the possible effects of a particular project are still cumulatively considerable, notwithstanding compliance with the screening levels in this table, a refined emissions quantification and analysis should be conducted.

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6. CalEEMod does not have mini-storage as a land-use category, however the ITE Trip Generation Manual includes trip rates for this category under Code 151. SLO County APCD used the CalEEMod Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail land-use category as a surrogate for mini-storage, changing the trip rates to those for mini-storage, and to be conservative, made all trip types Primary Trips.

7. For the Gas Station land use categories, please contact APCD Planning staff to help determine the best method for quantifying values with the CalEEMod tool.