Table 2: California Air Resources Board Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Strategies

Strategy	Description of Strategy
Vehicle Climate Change Standards	AB 1493 (Pavley) required the state to develop and adopt regulations that achieve the maximum feasible and cost-effective reduction of climate change emissions emitted by passenger vehicles and light duty trucks. Regulations were adopted by the ARB in September 2004.
Diesel Anti-Idling	In July 2004, the CARB adopted a measure to limit diesel-fueled commercial motor vehicle idling.
Other Light Duty Vehicle Technology	New standards would be adopted to phase in beginning in the 2017 model year
Hydrofluorocarbon Reduction	1) Ban retail sale of HFC in small cans; 2) Require that only low GWP refrigerants be used in new vehicular systems; 3) Adopt specifications for new commercial refrigeration; 4) Add refrigerant leak-tightness to the pass criteria for vehicular Inspection and Maintenance programs; 5) Enforce federal ban on releasing HFCs.
Transportation Refrigeration Units, Off-Road Electrification, Port Electrification	Strategies to reduce emissions from TRUs, increase off-road electrification, and increase use of shore-side/port electrification.
Manure Management	The proposed San Joaquin Valley Rule 4570 will reduce volatile organic compounds from confined animal facilities through implementation of control options.
Alternative Fuels: Biodiesel Blends	CARB would develop regulations to require the use of 1 to 4 percent biodiesel displacement of California diesel fuel.
Alternative Fuels: Ethanol	Increased use of ethanol fuel.
Heavy-Duty Vehicle Emission Reduction Measures	Increased efficiency in the design of heavy duty vehicles and an education program for the heavy duty vehicle sector.
Reduced Venting and Leaks in Oil and Gas Systems	Rule considered for adoption by the Air Pollution Control Districts for improved management practices.
Hydrogen Highway	The California Hydrogen Highway Network (CA H2 Net) is a State initiative to promote the use of hydrogen as a means of diversifying the sources of transportation energy.
Achieve 50% Statewide Recycling Goal	Achieving the State's 50 percent waste diversion mandate as established by the Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, (AB 939, Sher, Chapter 1095, Statutes of 1989), will reduce climate change emissions associated with energy intensive material extraction and production as well as methane emission from landfills. A diversion rate of 48% has been achieved on a statewide basis.

Table 5: Commercial and Industrial Design Features

State Strategy to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions [1]	Project Design/Mitigation to Comply with Strategy
Vehicle Climate Change Standards and other Light Duty Vehicle Technology	These are CARB enforced standards; vehicles that access the project that are required to comply with the standards will comply with the strategy.
Diesel Anti-Idling	Signs posted that restrict idling; onsite education for truck drivers regarding health impacts of diesel.
Hydrofluorocarbon Reduction	This measure applies to consumer products. When CARB adopts regulations for these reduction measures, any products that the regulations apply to will comply with the measures.
Transportation Refrigeration Units, Off-Road Electrification, Port Electrification	In projects where TRUs access the site, implement measures to reduce emissions; install electrification in applicable projects (i.e., truck stops, warehouses, etc.)
Heavy-Duty Vehicle Emission Reduction Measures	These are CARB enforced standards; vehicles that access the project that are required to comply with the standards will comply with the strategy.
Achieve 50% Statewide Recycling Goal and Zero Waste - High Recycling	1) Design locations for separate waste and recycling receptacles. 2) Utilize recycled components in the building design.
Urban Forestry	Trees act as insulators from weather thereby decreasing energy requirements. Onsite trees also provide carbon storage.
Afforestation/Reforestation	Increasing density; preserving and restoring open space.
Water Use Efficiency	Features to increase water use efficiency include: use of both potable and non-potable water to the maximum extent practicable; low flow appliances (i.e., toilets, dishwashers, washing machines, etc.); automatic shut off valves for sinks in restrooms; drought resistant landscaping; "Save Water" signs near water faucets.