

Major Policies to Meet Statewide Greenhouse Gas Limits

- ✓ **Cap-and-Trade.** Regulation that establishes a “cap” on overall emissions from large emitters by issuing a limited number of permits (also known as allowances). Allowances can be bought and sold (traded), which creates a market price for allowances and an incentive for lowest cost reductions.
- ✓ **Short-Lived Climate Pollutants.** Regulations and incentives intended to reduce certain types of emissions from dairies, landfills, and refrigeration equipment.
- ✓ **Renewable Portfolio Standard.** Regulations that require utilities to provide a certain percentage of electricity from qualifying renewable sources, such as wind and solar.
- ✓ **Energy Efficiency.** Regulations and financial incentives to encourage more efficient energy use in commercial buildings, homes, and manufacturing facilities.
- ✓ **Low Carbon Fuel Standard.** Regulation that requires transportation fuel suppliers to reduce the amount of greenhouse gases per unit of fuel used in California—also known as carbon intensity of fuels.
- ✓ **Vehicle-Related Programs.** Regulations and incentives to encourage more efficient light- and heavy-duty vehicles, as well as promote certain types of technologies such as electric vehicles.
- ✓ **Vehicle Miles Traveled.** Planning strategies and financial incentives intended to reduce the amount of light-duty vehicle use through such things as increased transit and changes to land use.