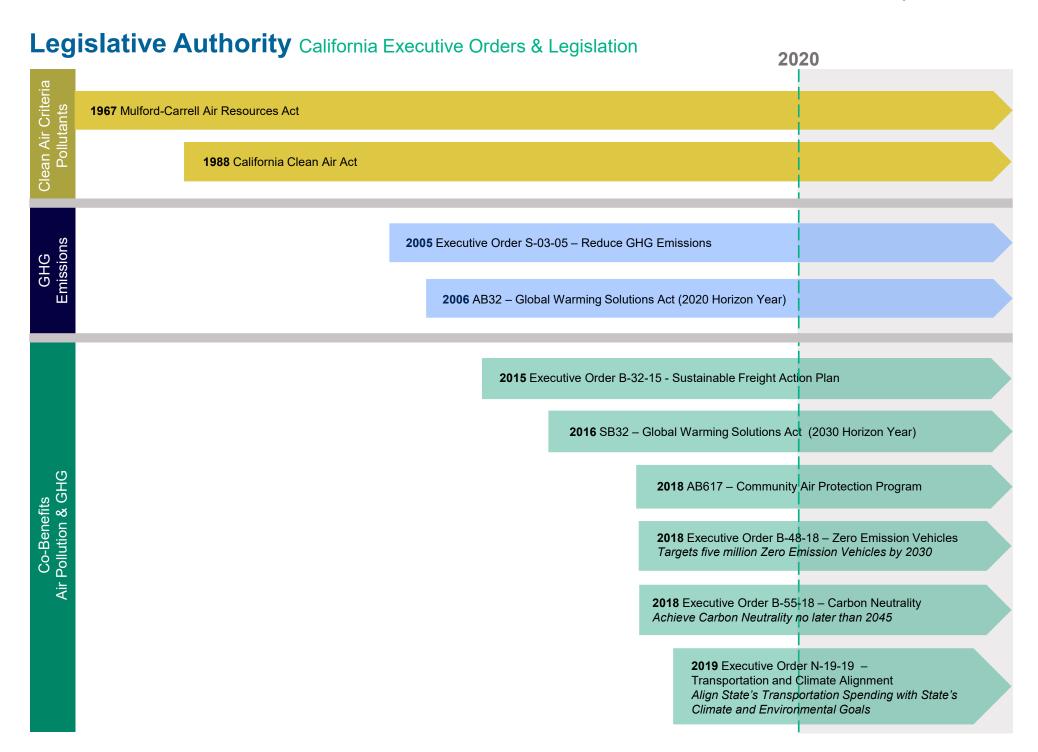
Overview of California's Key Executive Orders and Legislation Governing Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHGs)

Date	Title	Summary
Air Quality		
1967	Mulford-Carrell Air Resources Act	Established the California Air Resources Board (CARB).
1988	California Clean Air Act	Required all areas of California to attain ambient air quality standards at earliest practicable date.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions		
2005	Executive Order S-03-05	Identified statewide Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emission reduction goals, which included reducing emissions to 1990 levels by 2020 and reducing emissions 80% below 1990 levels by 2050.
2006	Assembly Bill 32: Global Warming Solutions Act	Established California's GHG Reduction target to reduce emissions to 1990 levels by 2020.

Co-Benefits of Air Quality and GHG Emissions		
2015	Executive Order B-32-15: Sustainable Freight Action Plan	Established goals for zero emission vehicles (ZEVs) in freight transportation.
2016	Senate Bill 32 – Global Warming Solutions Act	Expanded upon Assembly Bill 32, requires California to reduce its GHG emissions to 40% below the 1990 levels by 2030.
2018	Assembly Bill 617: Community Air Protection Program	Required CARB to develop a new community focused program to more effectively reduce exposure to air pollution and preserve public health in environmental justice communities: the Community Air Protection Program.
2018	Executive Order B-48-18: Zero Emission Vehicles	Set state goal of five million ZEVs on California roads by 2030, as well as supporting charging infrastructure.
2018	Executive Order B-55-18: Carbon Neutrality	Established goal to achieve statewide carbon neutrality by 2045.
2019	Executive Order N-19-19: Transportation and Climate Alignment	Directed state agencies to consider climate goals in their spending and operations with a focus on reducing impacts from transportation.



California Air Resources Board's (CARB's) Recent and Anticipated Rulemaking and Implementation Schedule Affecting Goods Movement

Date	Rule or Regulation	Description and Implementation Schedule
Recent		
2007	Drayage Truck Regulation	Established a truck registry and an 85% Particulate Matter (PM) emission reduction standard for all drayage trucks calling to California ports and intermodal rail yards beginning in 2013 .
2007	Ocean Going Vessel At-Berth Regulation (Passenger Vessels and Container Vessels)	Required shore power (or an alternative emission capture and control system) to be used while at berth for container ships, passenger ships, and refrigerated-cargo ships. Eligible vessel fleets must comply with the At-Berth Regulation by the following dates: • 2014 = 50% of eligible calls • 2017 = 70% of eligible calls • 2020 = 80% of eligible calls

Anticipated*		
2020	Ocean Going Vessel At-Berth Regulation (Roll-on / Roll-off Vessels and Tanker Vessels)	Proposes to expand the 2007 At Berth Regulation by requiring shore power (or an alternative emission capture and control system) for roll-on / roll-off vessels and tanker vessels in 2025 .
2020	Advanced Clean Truck Regulation	Proposes to accelerate a large-scale transition to zero-emission medium-and heavy-duty trucks and reach carbon neutrality by 2045 .
2022	Cargo Handling Equipment Transition to Zero Emissions	Proposes to amend existing Cargo Handling Equipment Regulation to transition to zero-emissions; anticipated to go into effect beginning in 2026
2022	Drayage Truck Regulation Transitioning to Zero Emissions Operations	Proposes to amend the existing Drayage Truck Regulation and promote transitioning fleets to zero-emission operations, beginning 2026-2028.

^{*}All information taken from CARB's 2018 Concept Paper unless otherwise noted.

State Agencies Rulemaking, Implementation and Anticipated Future Action Schedule

