







#### UC DAVIS SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORTATION ENERGY PATHWAYS

#### Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS) Update

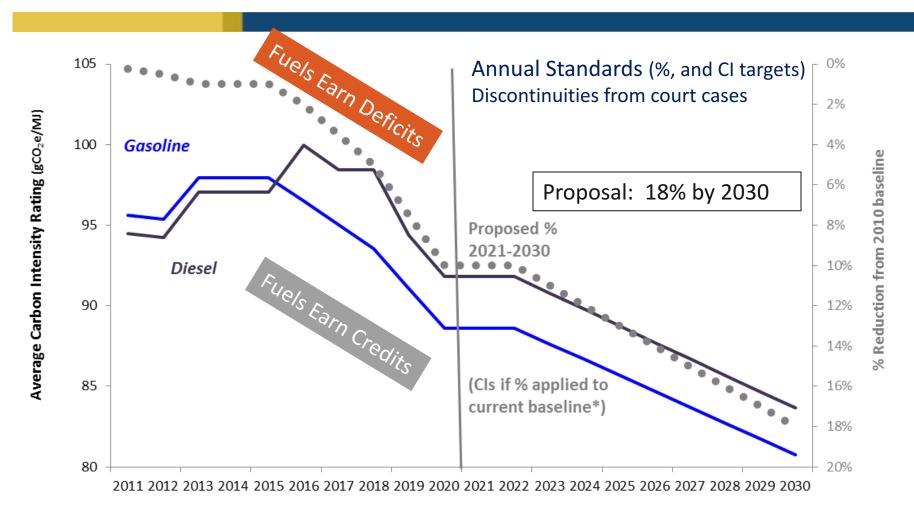
December 8, 2017 STEPS Fall Symposium

Julie Witcover Ass't Project Scientist





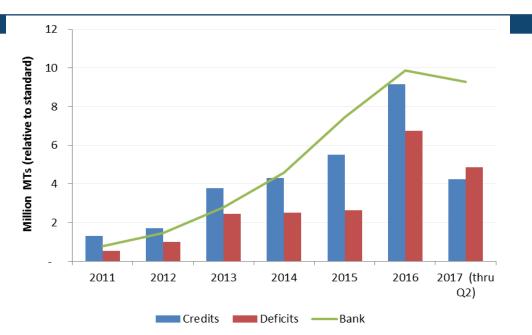
## CA LCFS: 10% Reduction in Carbon Intensity (CI) by 2020



- "Lifecycle" CI rated on continuous scale "direct" + "indirect" effects
- Market mechanism (banking, trading); technology forcing (via stringency); technology
   neutral (for alternative fuels)

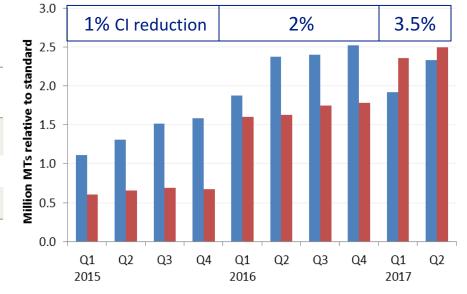
## CA Credit/deficit balance pattern shifts in 2017

 Credits exceed deficits until 2017 Q1&Q2 (residential electricity not reported yet)



 More excess deficits in Q1 than Q2 2017 (quarterly data)

LCFS Credit Price	Week of 11/27/17
Avg. Price (\$/MT CO2e)	\$92
Range	~\$73-\$111
Volume	~552,500

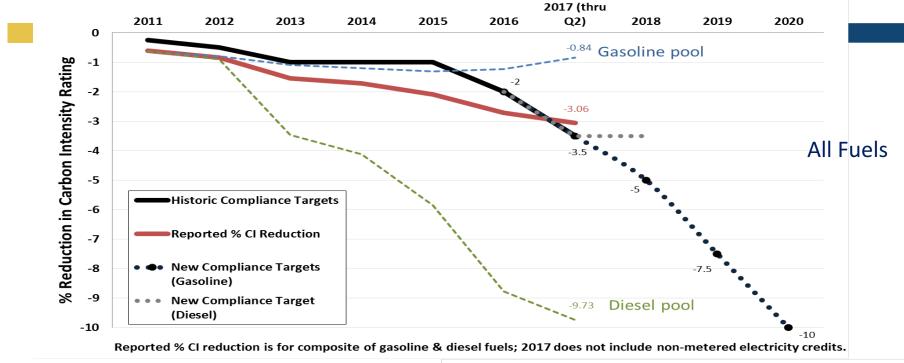


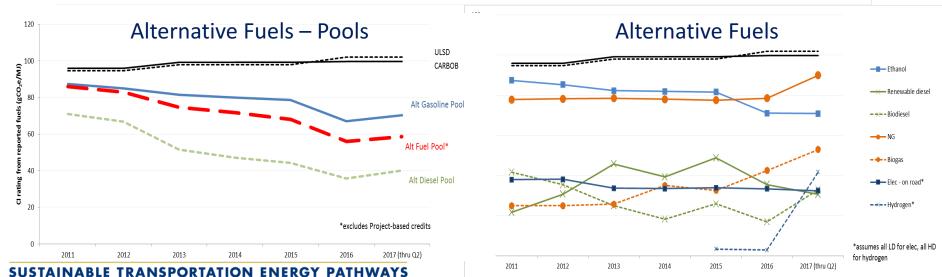
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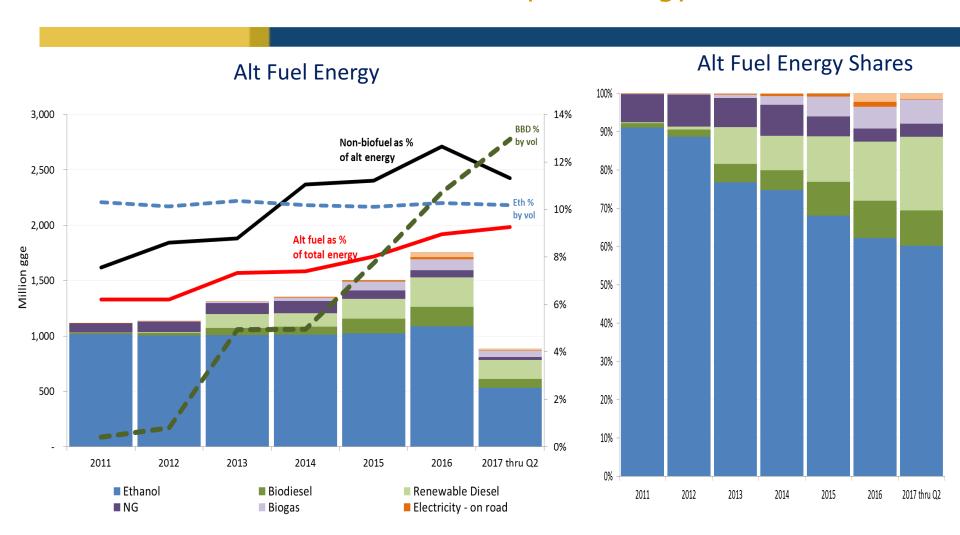
Source: ARB LCFS Data

## Reported CI Ratings Trends: Diesel Pool Drives Compliance





## Alternative Fuel: Over 9% Total Transport Energy in 2017\* (thru Q2)

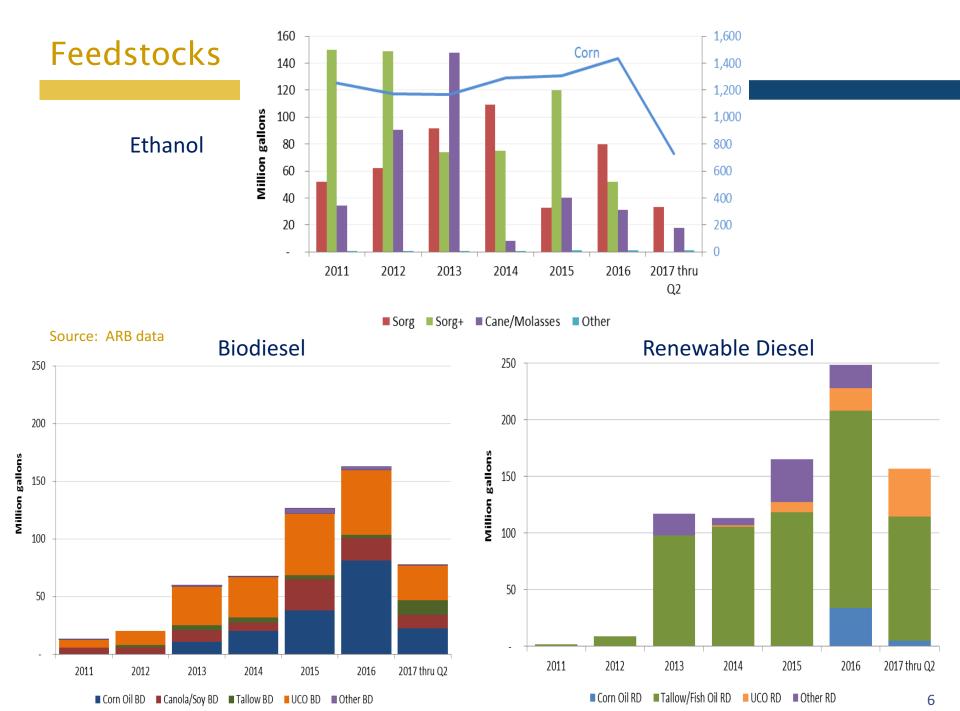


\*no residential electricity
Source: ARB data

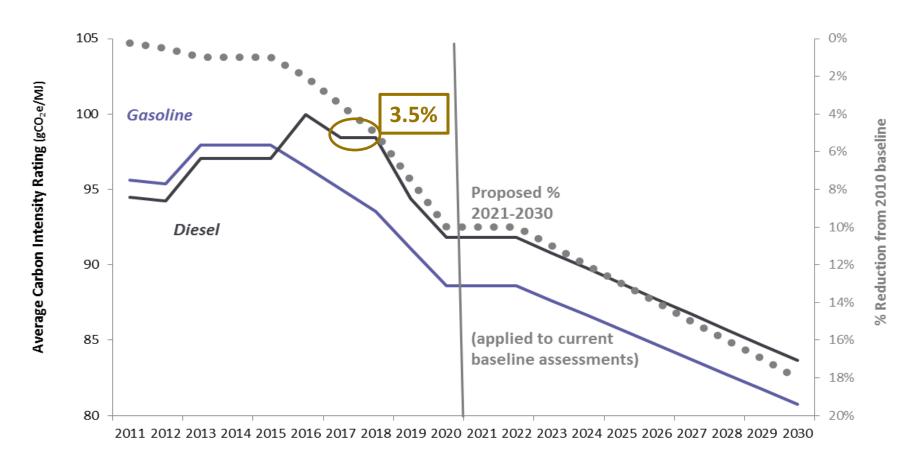
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- Ethanol blend steady
- Biomass-based diesel @ ~13% by volume
- Biogas outpaces fossil NG growth

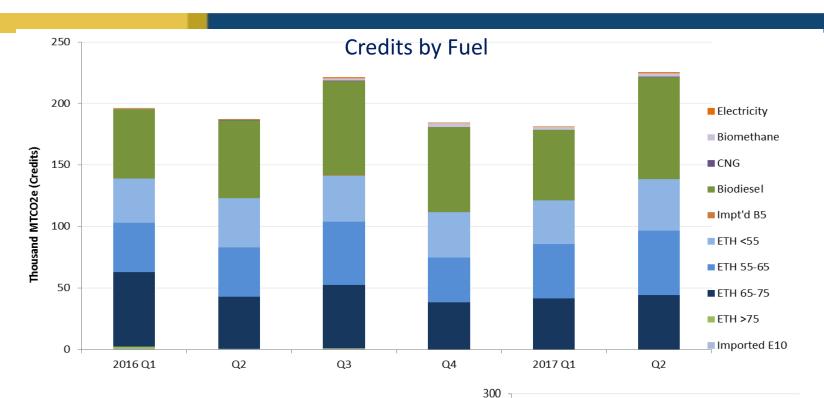


#### In 2018: California Diesel Standard Frozen, for Q1 (at least)

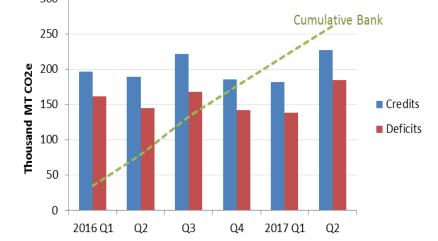


- State court ruling
- ARB must remedy biodiesel environmental analysis

## Oregon Clean Fuels Program (CFP), Year 2 (0.5% standard)



- Since August
  - 23 trades
  - 45,000 credits
  - Avg. Reported Mthly Price
    - \$44-\$51.50



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Source: OR DEQ data

## **Canadian Proposals**

- National Clean Fuel Standard
  - 30 Million Metric Ton GHG reductions per year in 2030 (target) toward Paris goals (30% below 2005 levels by 2030)
  - Intensity standard for transportation, industry, buildings (liquid, solid, gaseous fuels; based on lifecycle analysis)



- Ontario. Renewable Blend Mandates (Eth in Gasoline, Greener Diesel)
  - Ethanol. 5% to 10% in 2020. GHG lifecycle CI threshold ("e.g., 35%..." < petroleum). Cellulosic 2.5x multiplier (expand to renewable gasoline, biocrude)</li>
  - "Greener Diesel". Incentivize emerging technologies (e.g., biocrude). 4%
     biomass-based blend. 70% GHG lifecycle CI reduction threshold

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## Other program updates

#### California

- Verification/monitoring (proposed)
- Alternative jet opt-in (proposed)
- 18% CI reduction target for 2030 (proposed)
- First project credits (Q3 2016, innovative crude)
- Enforcement, credit adjustment reporting (+ and -)
- Oregon (2018)
  - Cost containment mechanism (similar to CA, with additional administrative deferrals and study triggers)
  - Renewable diesel in
  - Electricity "backstops"



Thank you!

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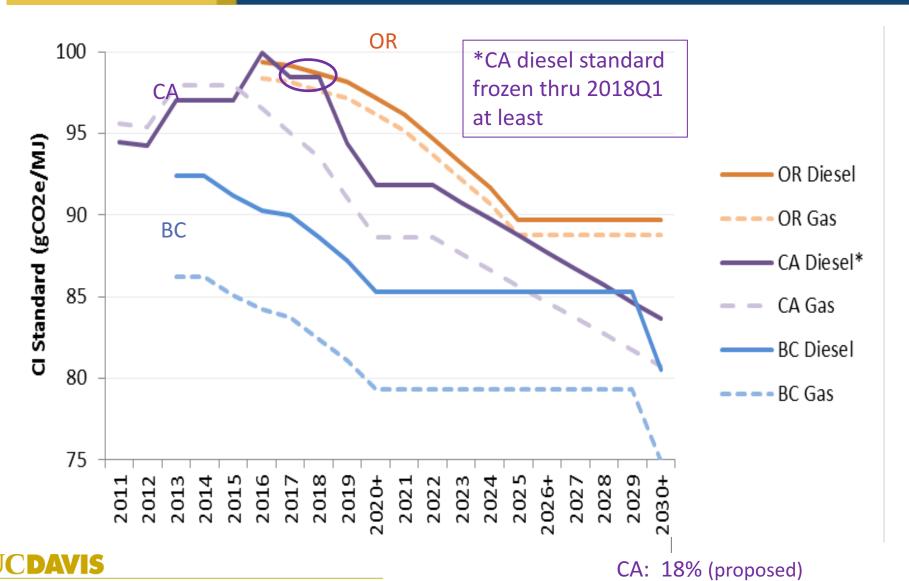


## Extra



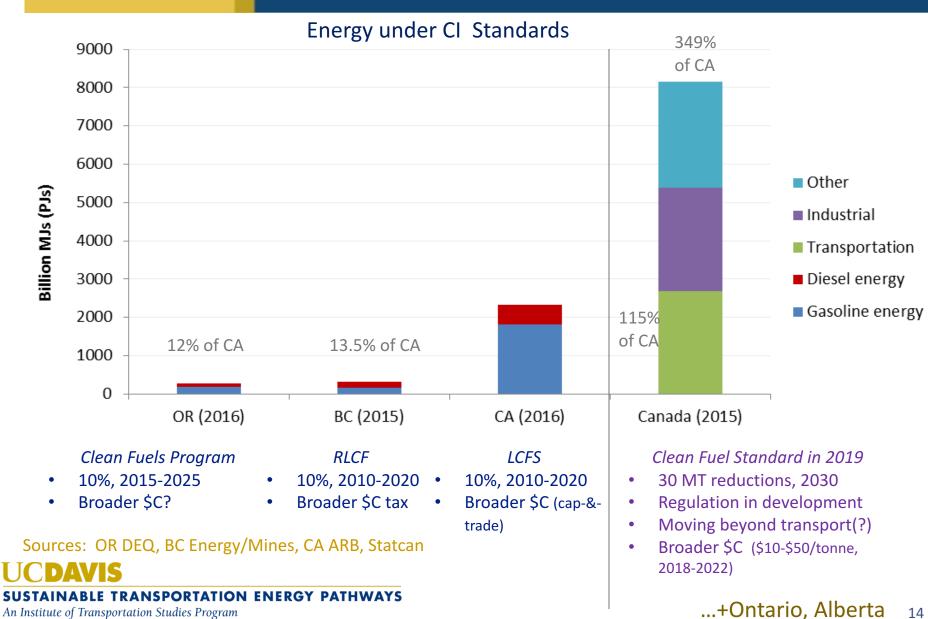
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## West Coast Jurisdiction CI Standards

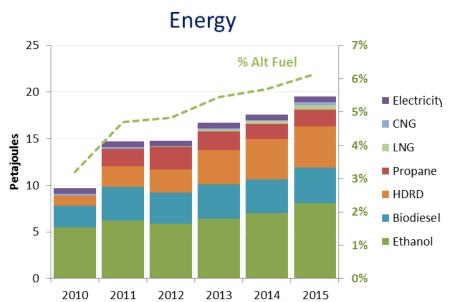


BC: 15% (announced)

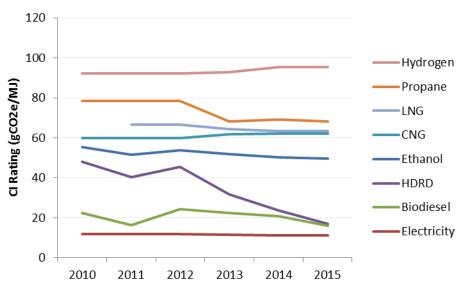
## Beyond California... "LCFS" Energy (at a glance)



#### BC Renewable and Low Carbon Fuel Requirement (at a glance)



#### CI Ratings (no iLUC)



# Feedstock Biofuel Volumes →

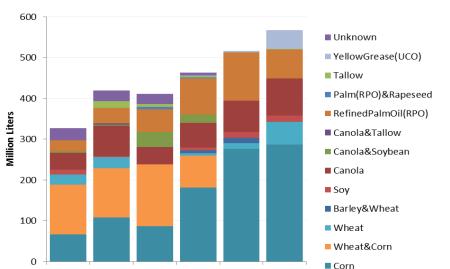
- \$171/MT (17 trades, 2016)
- 3.5% CI reduction, 2016

Source: BC Energy/Mines

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2010

2011

2012

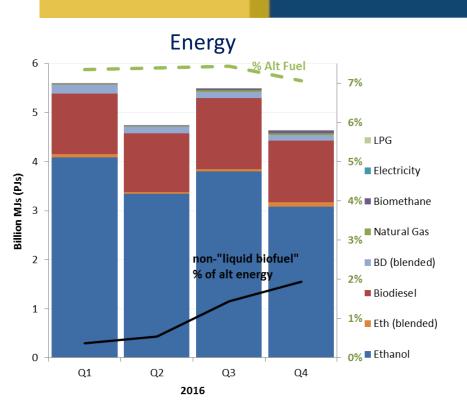
2013

2014

2015

15

## Oregon Clean Fuels Program (CFP) at a Glance



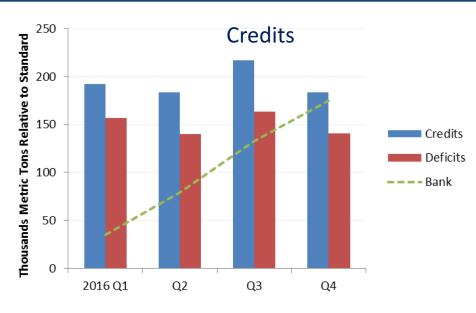


- 0.25% CI reductions, 2016
- Cost containment under discussion

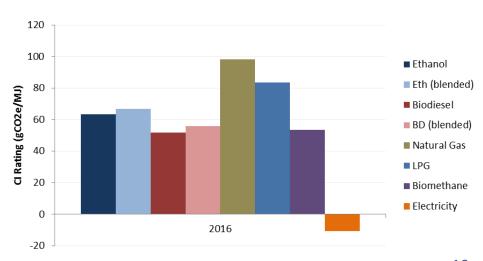
Sources: OR DEQ, \*PFL market report

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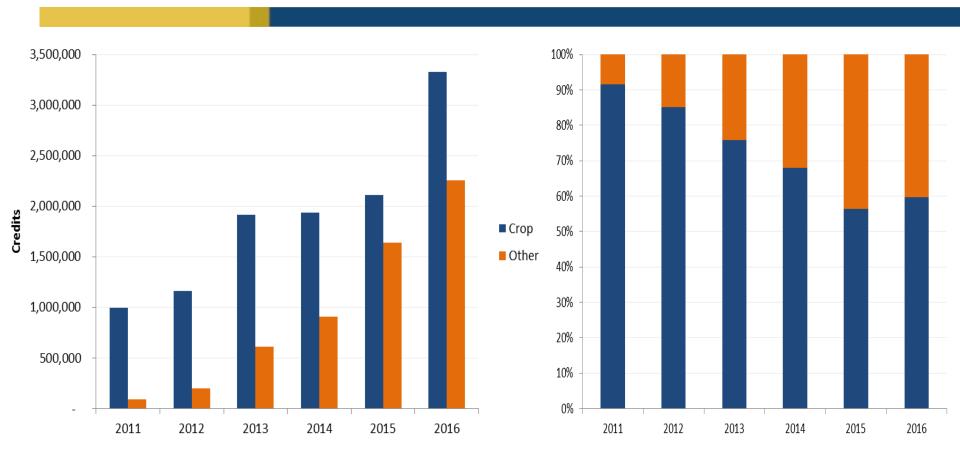
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CI Ratings of Fuel Used



## Biofuel Credits - Trend Away from Crops 'Resets' in 2016

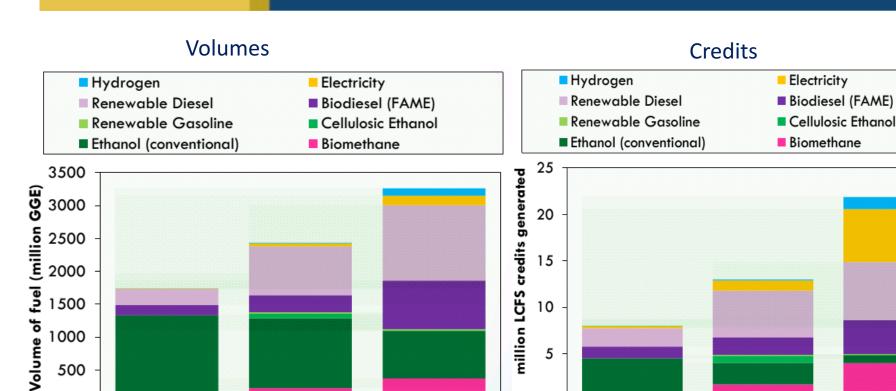


Source: ARB data

- Modeling update (lower iLUC estimates)
- Non-crop fuel indirect impacts?

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## ARB Modeling for Scoping Plan Proposal: 18% by 2030



2030

Least-cost-optimization

2016

..within scenario modeling constraints (E3)

2020

Source: ARB presentation, 3/17/17 workshop

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- Credits rely on technologies in use
  - Electricity, RD biggest contributors

2020

- Biogas, BD next
- Little ethanol

2016

 Competing demand not modeled (yet)

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2030

## Looking ahead

- Where will fuels flow?
  - market signal for more low-C rated fuel volumes, ambitious targets
  - potentially increased competition for low-C rated fuels
  - program (and credit price) differences might mitigate ( 'glidepath' for some mid-range CI fuels?)
- Cost Containment
  - all jurisdictions have in some form or are considering
- Ex post assessment
  - GHG, environmental impact
    - Cl ratings (different across programs, change over time within programs)
    - Compare to baseline-year CI, current CI of reference fuels, or "BAU"? baseline CI updates?
    - Emissions impacts outside CI ratings system (e.g., rebound effects or fuel pool switching)
    - Accounting for uncertainty (CIs, drivetrain efficiency ratings (EERs))?
  - costs

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