

9/19/2019







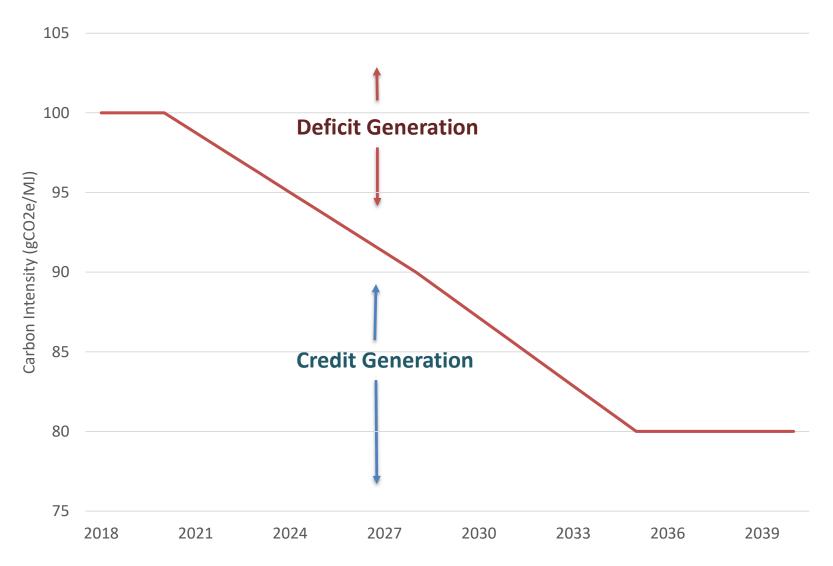








How it works





For example...

- In 2025, the Clean Fuels Program requires an average carbon intensity of 95 gCO2/MJ
- A petroleum refinery:
 - Produces 100,000 MJ worth of gasoline at an intensity of 100 gCO2/MJ.
 - This produces a deficit 500,000 gCO2.
 - It must acquire an equivalent number of credits (tons).





Compliance options

It can:

- Improve efficiency or other parts of its operation to reduce emissions by 500,000 gCO2.
- Blend ~10,000 MJ of a biofuel with a score of 45 gCO2/MJ.
- Purchase credits from producers of clean fuels equivalent to 500,000 gCO2.



Why is this good?

- Reduced emissions. Pollution reduction that benefits climate and local air quality.
- Created demand for a low carbon biofuel.
- Created a new revenue stream for a low carbon fuel producer.





Credit generators

For the week of June 11th 2018, the average LCFS credit price in California was \$151.78/metric ton

LCFS Weekly Snapshot	11 th June 2018 – 17 th June 2018
Average Price [3] (\$/MT)	\$151.78
Price Range (\$/MT)	\$110.00 - \$183.00
Total Volume (MT)	189,493
Total Value (\$)	28,762,148

- King County's Cedar Hills landfill produces RNG that is scored at 30.79 gCO2/MJ Value for King County:
 - \$0.746/gasoline gallon equivalent
 - \$0.742/diesel gallon equivalent



Credit Generators

- Electricity and hydrogen:
 - Fleet owners, charging suppliers, and utilities to aggregate everyone else
 - Typically the state will aggregate anything uncovered



- California transit agencies generate
 ~\$10,000/electric bus/year via clean fuels
 credit sales
- CA utilities provide customer rebates for EV purchases for amounts between \$450-599/car







LCFS stimulates investments at refineries

- WSPA members have identified 28 projects at CA refineries to reduce emissions that will require on-site investments and upgrades
- Refinery owners make these investments on the understanding that they will continue operating in the long-term -- these are the refineries that thrive in a low-carbon future

Table 1 - Anticipated Total Count of Projects by Year

	Year Submitted (or Projected to be Submitted) to ARB for Approval									
GHG Emission Reduction	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	>2025		
10,000-19,999 MT	3	2	0	3	0	1	1	1		
20,000-39,999 MT	4	1	2	0	1	0	0	0		
40,000-99,999 MT	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	1		
≥100,000 MT	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0		

Table 2 - Total GHG Emission Reduction Project Credits
Anticipated Average Credits for Year of Application

	Year Submitted (or Projected to be Submitted) to ARB for Approval								
GHG Emission Reduction	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	>2025	
10,000-19,999 MT	45,000	30,000	0	45,000	0	15,000	15,000	15,000	
20,000-39,999 MT	120,000	30,000	60,000	0	30,000	0	0	0	
40,000-99,999 MT	140,000	0	70,000	70,000	0	0	0	70,000	
≥100,000 MT	700,000	350,000	0	350,000	0	0	0	0	





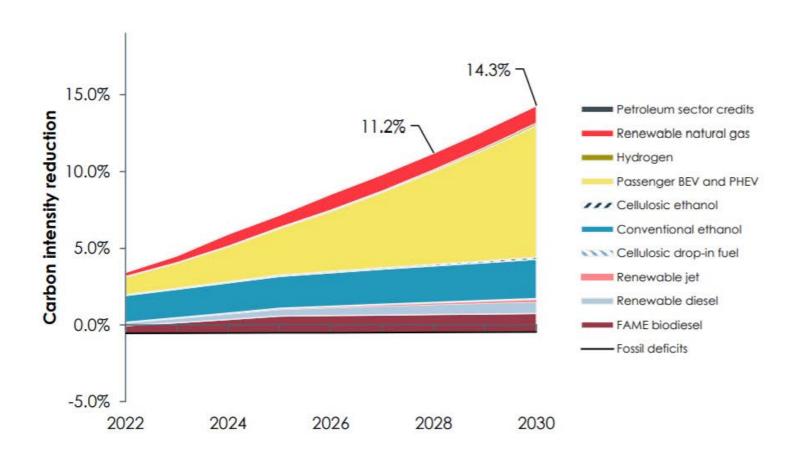
Opt-in

- Alternative Jet Fuel
 - Alternative jet fuels producers that opt-in would create credits for low carbon intensity fuels; conventional jet fuel would *not* generate deficits





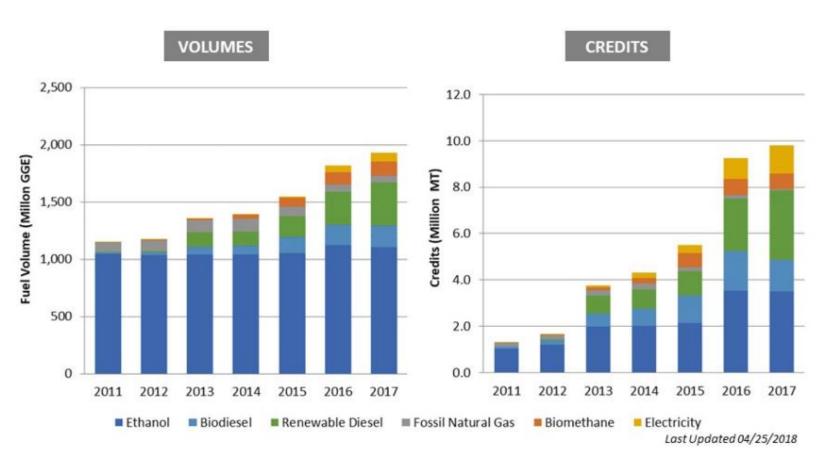
Compliance Pathway - Washington





Clean Fuels Programs Work

Alternative Fuel Volumes and Credit Generation

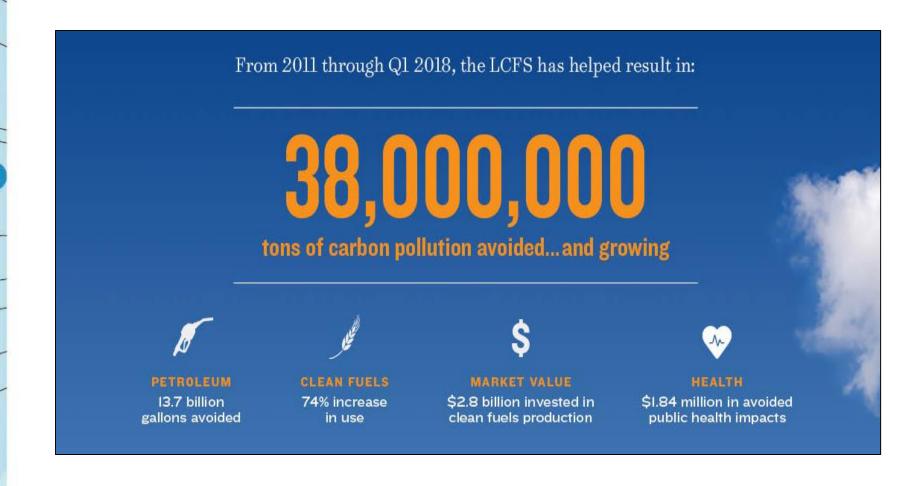




IMPACTS

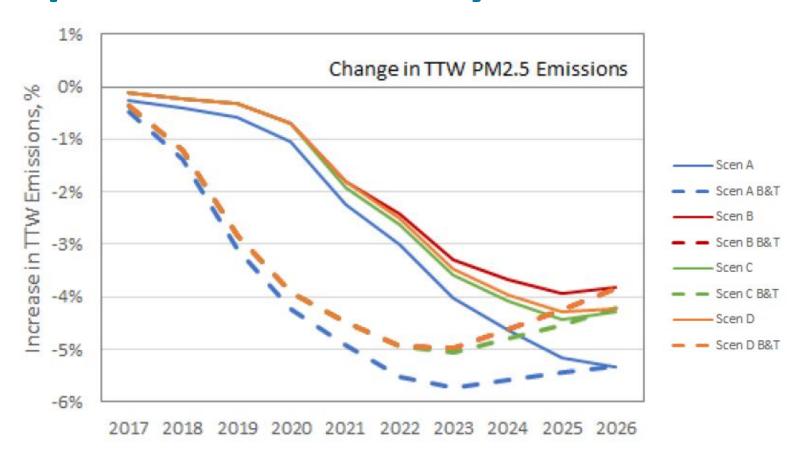


CARBON REDUCTIONS





Improved Air Quality

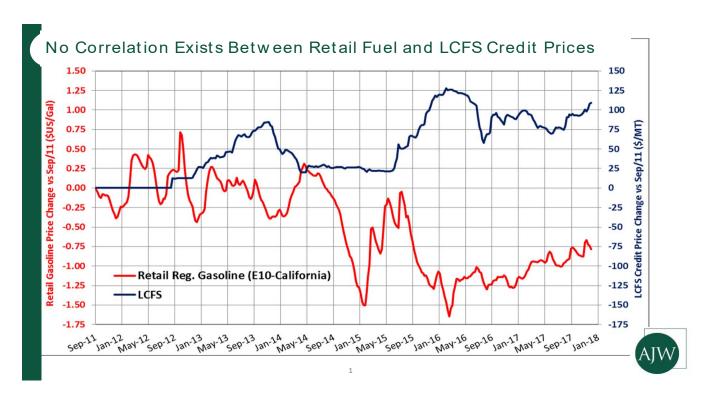


- A 2015 analysis from Puget Sound Clean Air Agency found substantial likely air quality pollutant reductions
- This study focused on 10% reductions—half of what HB1110 will yield



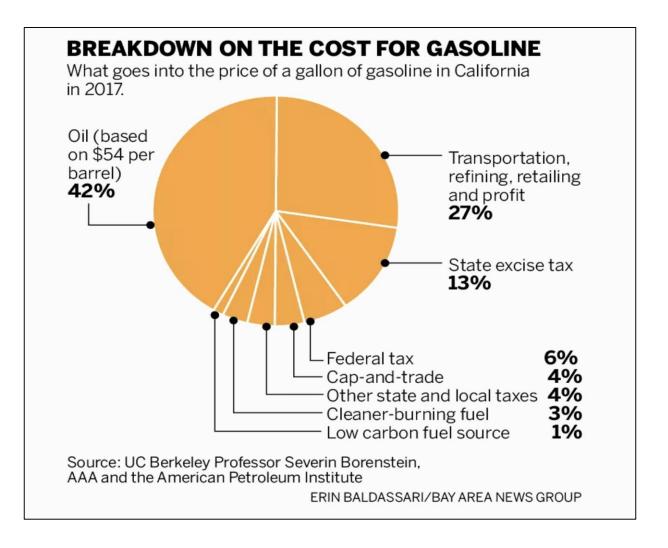
Cost Impacts

Fuel market swamps the price impact of a clean fuels program. CA gas prices have actually *declined* since the beginning of the program





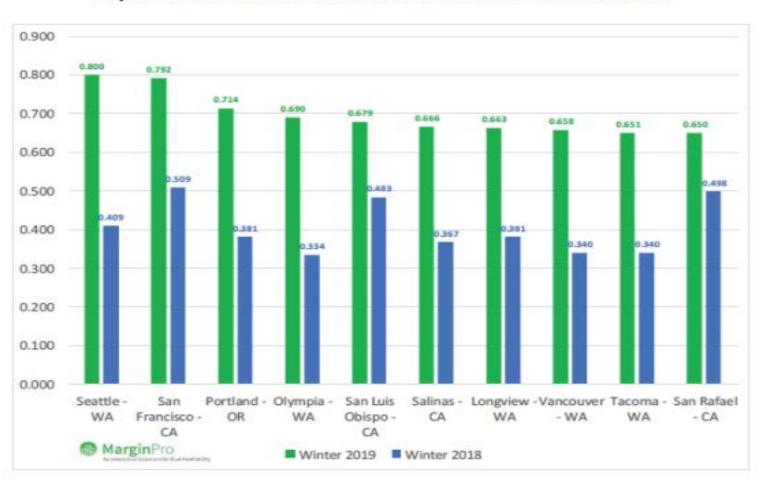
Cost Impacts





Cost impacts

Top 10 Most Profitable Rack-to-Retail Markets in Winter 2019





Next steps









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