The California Low Carbon Fuel Standard



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Why LCFS



Large GHG Reductions Required to Meet 2020 Target and 2050 Goal



Transportation Emissions are Large and Increasing



LCFS Framework

- Governor Schwarzenegger established the LCFS in January 2007
- UC completed analysis for LCFS feasibility in 2007
- ARB identified LCFS as AB 32 discrete early action measure in June 2007
- Board approved LCFS on April 2009
- Final adoption LCFS on December 2009



- Regulatory requirements
- Importance of lifecycle analysis and results
- Economic impacts
- Current activities

LCFS Requirements



Regulated Parties

 Petroleum and biofuels providers are the 'regulated parties'

- Providers of other fuels that meet 2020 or earlier levels must 'opt in' to earn credits:
 - -Electricity
 - -Hydrogen
 - -Natural Gas

LCFS Standards

- Require a 10 percent reduction in fuel carbon intensity(CI) by 2020; baseline 2010
 - Apply to fuel (fossil+biofuel) mix
 - Separate standards for gasoline and diesel
- ARB has established CI values for most fuels and will establish CI values for other potential fuels.

The LCFS Compliance Schedule



Compliance and Enforcement Requirements

- Regulated parties required to report quarterly and annually
- Enforcement includes records review, field inspections, and audits and penalties

 ARB is developing a software tool for fuel carbon reporting and credit tracking

LCFS Flexibility: Market-Driven Compliance

- Supply a mix of fuels with average carbon intensity(over a year) equal to the standard
- Allows purchased or banked credits to be used to meet the standard
- Allows companies to generate their own CI values (certain criteria must be met)

LCFS Benefits



Benefits: Pavley and LCFS Reverse GHG Trend



LCFS: Benefits

- Reduces GHG in California by 16 MMT in 2020; total GHG benefits 23 MMT
- No significant adverse impacts
- Co-Benefits: Potential reductions in criteria pollutants with advance vehicles
- Encourages technology innovation and sets stage for future GHG reduction

LCFS: Impact on Fuels

- Increase use of:
 - Low carbon corn or sugarcane ethanol
 - Cellulosic ethanol
 - Renewable diesel and biodiesel
 - Electricity, hydrogen, natural gas
- And decrease the use of:
 - Petroleum
 - High carbon biofuels

Importance of Lifecycle Analysis

Estimating CI for LCFS

- Use lifecycle analysis for GHG emissions from all facets of fuel production, distribution, and use
- Selected methodological approach:
 - Part 1: Direct effects
 - Use CA GREET
 - Part 2: Land Use Change effects (or iLUC)
 - Use GTAP for estimating effects of land use change

Gasoline: Direct Effects (CA GREET)



Corn Ethanol: Direct and LUC Effects (CA GREET+GTAP)



GTAP Results: Land Conversion (per Bgal biofuel production increase)



Range of LUC Carbon Intensity Values for Corn Ethanol



Carbon Intensity of Tomorrow's Fuels



Status of LUC Analysis

- Completed LUC analysis for corn ethanol and Brazilian sugarcane ethanol
- Work in progress
 - Soy biodiesel: preliminary results Sept. 2009
 - Cellulosic ethanol: later this year

LCFS Treats All Fuels Fairly

 Land use change contributes to carbon intensity of certain biofuels

 ARB have not identified any significant indirect effects from non-biofuels, though research is ongoing

 Open process; results and assumptions shared with stakeholders

Economic Impacts

- Cost-of-compliance basis
- Overall savings estimated for 2010-2020
- Impact dependent on crude prices and production costs of alternative fuels
- Recognized uncertainties could result in slight costs

Federal Fuel Volumes



Federal Renewable Fuels Standard

- Mandates volumes of biofuels with less focus on carbon intensity
 - -Existing corn ethanol, no improvement
 - -New corn facilities, 20% reduction
 - -Other biofuels, at least 50% reduction
 - -Cellulosic biofuels, 60% reduction
- Reduces GHGs nationwide by 3 percent

LCFS Current Activities

Current Activities

- Finalize the regulation
 - Incorporate specific regulatory amendments
 - Applicability, definitions, reporting, credits & deficits, etc
 - Include additional fuel pathways
 - Brazilian sugarcane changes, LNG, digesters, LFG, etc
 - Workshops
 - Prepare FSOR and submit to OAL
 - Expected final approval-end 2009
- Develop Compliance and Reporting Tool

Current Activities (cont.)

- Prepare guidance document to streamline the approval process for new pathways
- Create an expert workgroup to refine and improve land use and indirect effects analysis (report to the Board by end 2009)
 - Land use effects of biofuels, indirect effects of other fuels, GREET issues, comparative modeling aproaches, etc

Current Activities (cont.)

- Evaluate electric vehicle issues in LCFS
 - Third party charging, alternatives to metering, credits for off-road (forklifts, etc.)
- Create best practices guidance for siting biorefineries
- Establish the details of LCFS credit trading program
- Workplan on sustainability



- Coordinate with regional, national, and international groups
- Create an advisory panel; regulatory review 2012, 2015

Summary

- LCFS is on track
 - 2010(reporting year), 2011 (compliance year)
- Very Optimistic
 - Significant interest from 1st generation biofuel producers to improve CI
 - Working with 2nd, 3rd generation biofuel producers to define CI for new fuel pathways