State of Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

Clean Fuels Program
Third Quarter 2021 Data

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DEQ staff are pleased to issue this quarterly data summary for the Clean Fuels Program. The aggregated quarterly data for the program is also posted on our website in an Excel spreadsheet.

Figure 1 shows the number of credits and deficits generated through Q3 2021. Credits are generated by fuels that have a carbon intensity which falls below this year's target, while deficits are generated by fuels whose carbon intensity is higher than this year's target. The green line indicates banked credits which is the difference between all credits and deficits generated.

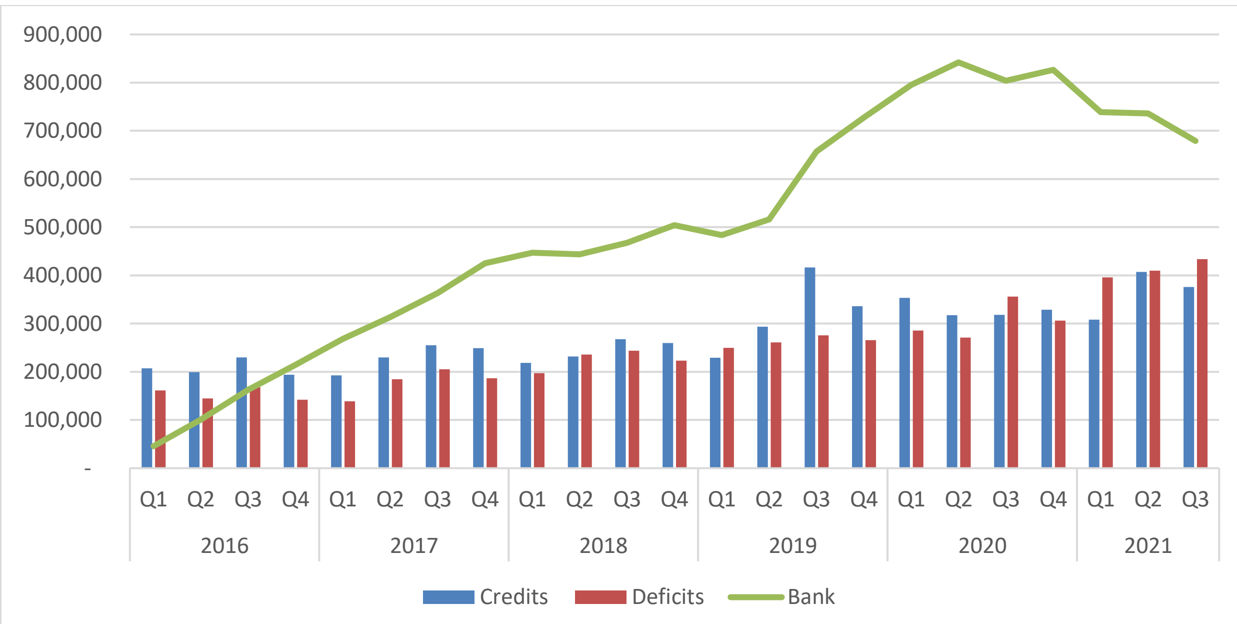

Figure 1. Credits and deficits, Q1 2016 - Q3 2021

*Note: DEQ calculates the number of base residential EV credits on a semi-annual basis and distributes them among electric utilities that have opted into the program as well as for the Backstop Aggregator. This chart includes the residential EV credits for the first two quarters of 2021 but not the second two quarters. When credits are calculated, they are retroactively divided between the previous two quarters and reported in the Second and Fourth Quarter Data Summaries. When the Fourth Quarter Data Summary is released, the Q3 credits will be updated with the residential EV credits.

Credits Generated by Fuel Type

Figure 2 shows the breakdown of credit generation by fuel type. The majority of credits have come from ethanol (which is blended into gasoline) and biodiesel and renewable diesel (which are blended into diesel). The Other category includes fossil and renewable natural gas, electricity, and propane.

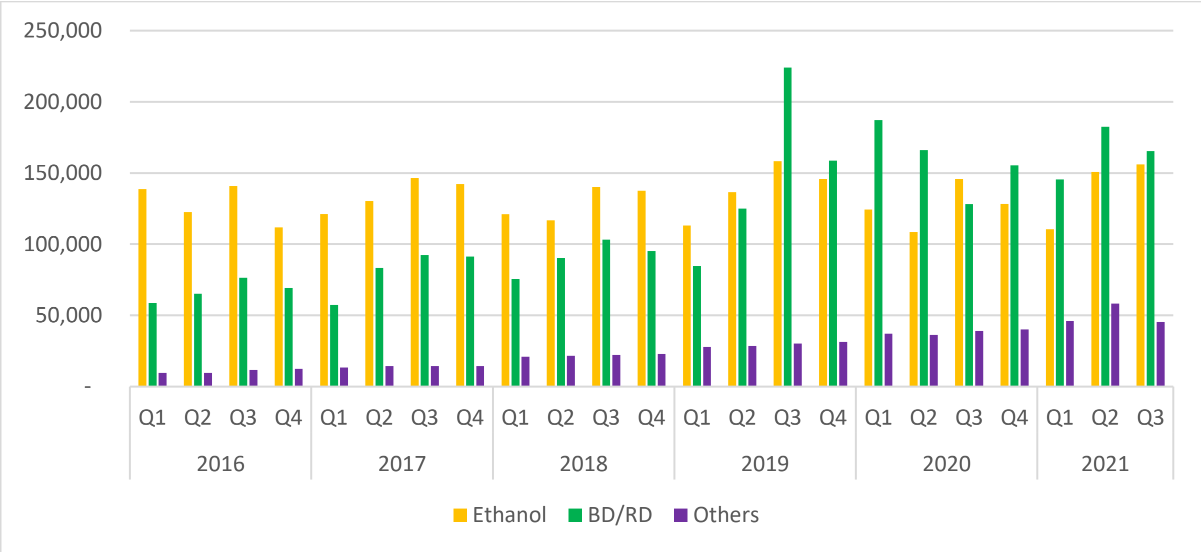

Figure 2. Credits generated by fuel type, Q1 2016 – Q3 2021

Gasoline and Diesel Demand

Figure 3 shows gasoline and diesel demand since the beginning of the Clean Fuels Program. In Q3 2021, gasoline demand (the sum of gasoline, ethanol, and E10 blends) and diesel demand (the sum of diesel, biodiesel, renewable diesel, and blends thereof) both had a seasonal rise for Q3 2021. Data from the US Energy Information Administration confirms these trends for this time period.

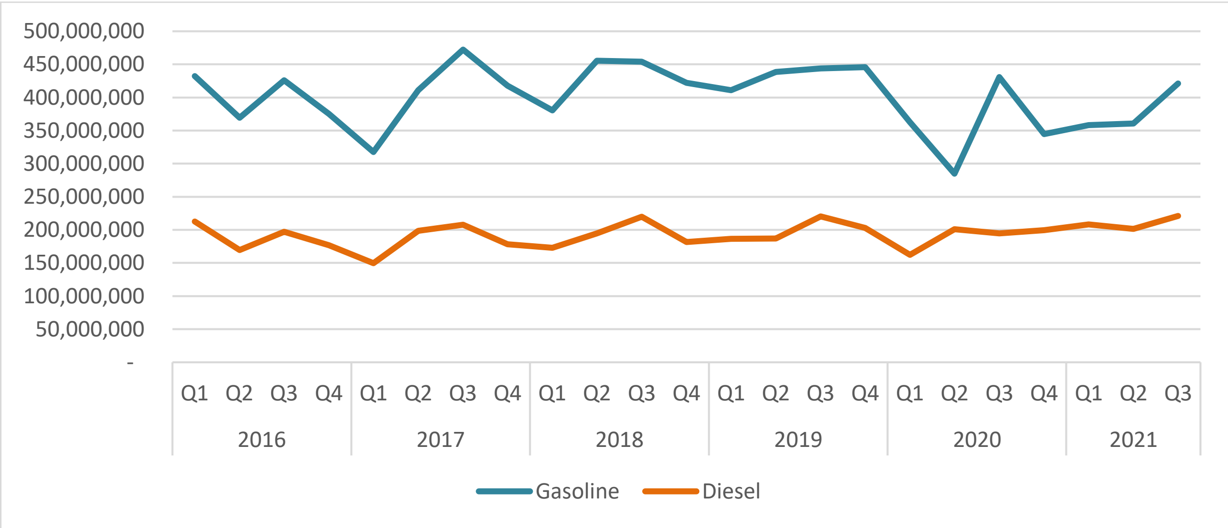

Figure 3. Gasoline and diesel demand, Q1 2016 – Q3 2021

New - Electricity Categories

Beginning with this Quarterly Summary, there are new figures that break down how electricity credits are being generated by various applications.

- Electricity On-road (non-residential charging) - This includes credits generated from entities reporting non-residential charging. The chargers are registered as fuel service equipment (FSE) in the Oregon Fuels Reporting System (OFRS) for public, workplace, and fleet charging of electric vehicles. These credits began generation in 2016.
- Electricity Off-road (fixed guideway) - This includes credits generated from charging public transportation facilities using and occupying a separate right-of-way for the exclusive use of public transportation such as rail, fixed catenary system, aerial tramway, or bus rapid transit. These credits began generation in 2018.
- Electricity Off-road (eForklifts) – This includes credits generated by electric forklifts. These credits began generation in 2019.
- Electricity Off-road (Other) - This includes credits generated by all other off-road electricity vehicle categories including electric cargo handling equipment (eCHE), electric transport refrigeration units (eTRU), and electric ocean-going vessels (eOGV). eTRU credits began generation in 2019 and eCHE and eOGV credits began generation in 2021.

As mentioned previously, the credits generated from residential charging are done on a semi-annual basis and retroactively allocated.

Figure 4 shows the amount of electricity reported into the OFRS in gasoline gallon equivalent of charging for each category.

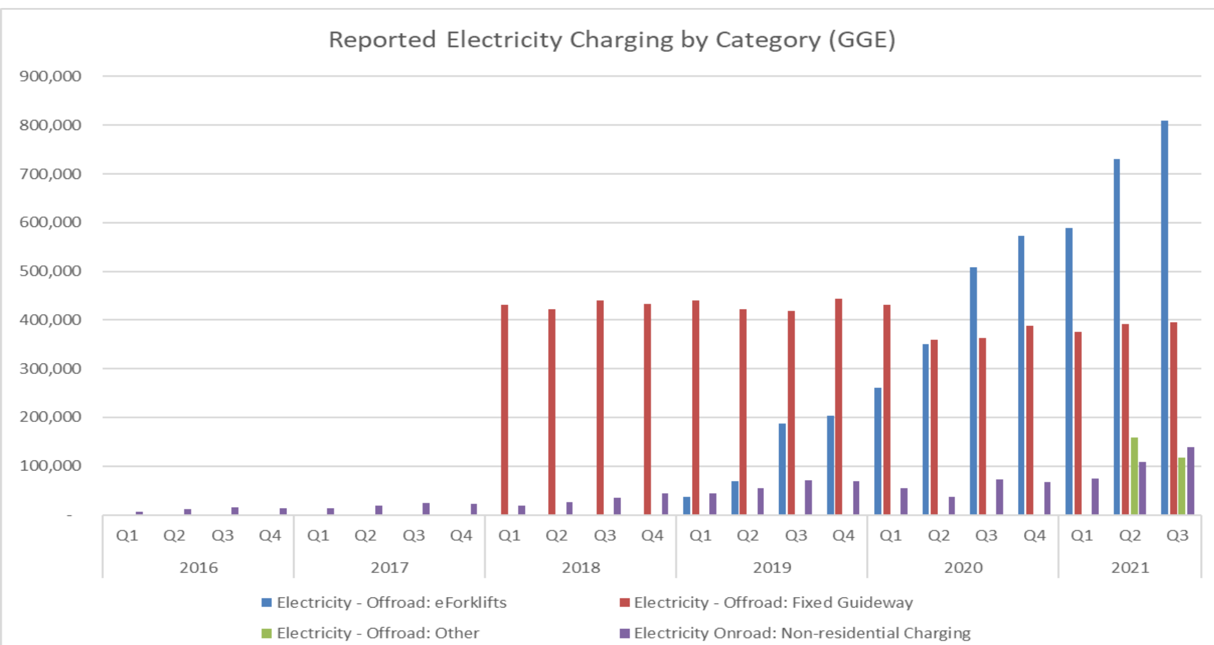

Figure 4. Electricity for charging (in gasoline gallon equivalent) by category, Q1 2016 – Q3 2021

Figure 5 shows the number of credits generated from electricity used for non-residential charging by category.

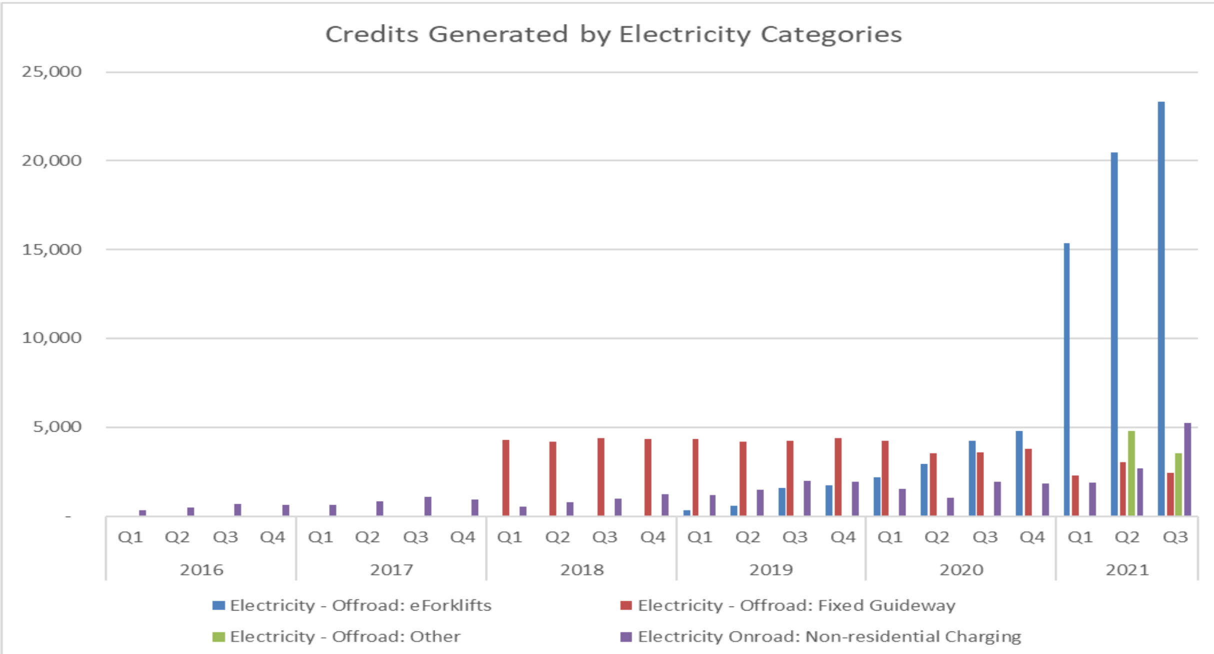

Figure 5. Credits generated from electricity by category, Q1 2016 – Q3 2021

Beginning in Q1 2021, credit generation from electricity also increased by the generation of incremental credits, a new provision stemming from the CFP 2021 Electricity rulemaking. Simply put, electricity credit generators can retire renewable energy credits to claim zero-carbon electricity and thus generate additional or incremental credits for the electricity that they are reporting for. As of Q3, approximately 70% of non-residential charging reported to the CFP has been paired with renewable electricity through the retirement of renewable energy credits.

Accessibility

Documents can be provided upon request in an alternate format for individuals with disabilities or in a language other than English for people with limited English skills. To request a document in another format or language, call DEQ in Portland at 503-229-5696, or toll-free in Oregon at 1-800-452-4011, ext. 5696; or email deqinfo@deq.state.or.us.