Figure 1 shows the total credits and deficits reported by regulated parties for the four quarters of calendar years 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 as well as the first two quarters of 2016. As shown, about 2,220,000 metric tons (MT) of credits were generated in Q2 2016 compared to 1,630,000 MT of deficits. Cumulatively through the end of Q2 2016, there have been a total of about 20.53 million MT credits and 12.38 million MT deficits, for a net total of about 8.16 million MT credits. Please note that these figures are subject to change as regulated parties edit their quarterly data.¹

![Fig. 1. Total Credits and Deficits (MT) for All Fuels Reported, Q1 2011 - Q2 2016](image1)

Figure 2 displays the ethanol supplied in California broken down by the indicated CI ranges. These are expressed as four-quarter rolling averages for ease of viewing and comparison. As shown, the market for ethanol supplied to the California transportation market has been gradually shifting to lower CI ethanol.

![Fig 2. Volume Percentage by Different Ethanol CI Q1 2011 - Q2 2016](image2)

¹ Beginning in Q1 2016, the electricity category includes electricity used in fixed guideway systems.
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Figure 3 shows the percentage of LCFS credits generated by both ethanol and non-ethanol alternative fuels— a four-quarter rolling average is shown for ease of viewing and comparison. As shown, the presence of non-ethanol alternative fuels continues to expand with these fuels accounting for about 57 percent of the total credits generated in 2016 through the second quarter.

Figure 4 breaks down the total amount of credits generated by fuel type in the last twenty quarters since January 2011. Credits from lower-CI ethanol (CI<70 g/MJ) and non-ethanol alternative transportation fuels continue to contribute significantly to the credit pool and make up over 75 percent of the credits generated in 2016 through the second quarter quarter.²

² Figs 1-4 do not include non-metered residential EV charging, which lags other credit issuance (credits for this action are issued in the February following the data year). For example, Q1-Q4 2016 credits will be added to the data in 2017.