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 three quarters of 2016. As shown, about 2.22 million metric tons (MT) of credits were generated in Q3 2016 compared to 1.76 million MT of deficits. Cumulatively through the end of Q3 2016, there have been a total of about 22.74 million MT credits and 14.13 million MT deficits, for a net total of about 8.61 million MT credits. Please note that these figures are subject to change as regulated parties edit their quarterly data.¹

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.

¹ 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.
Figure 3\textsuperscript{2} 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 third quarter.

![Figure 3: Credit Percentage by Fuel](image)

Figure 4\textsuperscript{2} breaks down the total amount of credits generated by fuel type in the last twenty-three quarters since January 2011. In Q3 2016, credits for Innovative Crude have been included into the “Other” category.

![Figure 4: Credits By Fuel Type](image)

\textsuperscript{2} Beginning in Q1 2016, the electricity category includes electricity used in fixed guideway systems.