



A Clean Transportation Standard for Illinois



GREAT PLAINS
INSTITUTE

A **clean transportation standard (CTS)**—also called a clean fuel standard or low-carbon fuel standard—is a market-based policy that sets a requirement to reduce the average **carbon intensity (CI)** of transportation fuels over time.

Research shows a CTS in Illinois with a 25% CI reduction over 10 years would achieve the following:



Reduce petroleum demand by **57%** by 2040



Provide up to **\$12 billion** cumulatively for transportation electrification through 2040



Create **114,000 jobs** and generate **\$622 million** annually in labor income



Generate billions in **economic benefits** for clean fuel producers and biofuel farmers



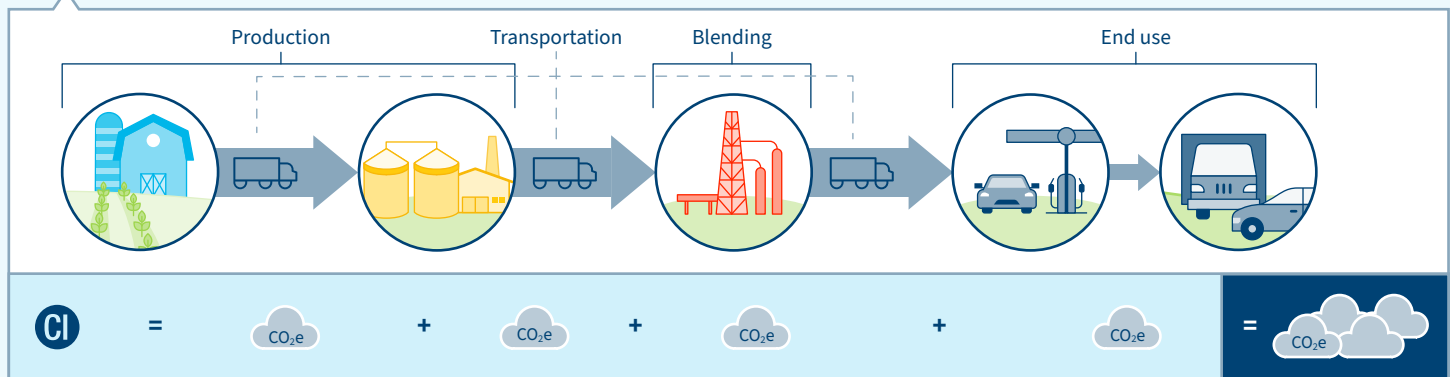
Generate **public health** benefits due to reduced tailpipe emissions

How CI is determined

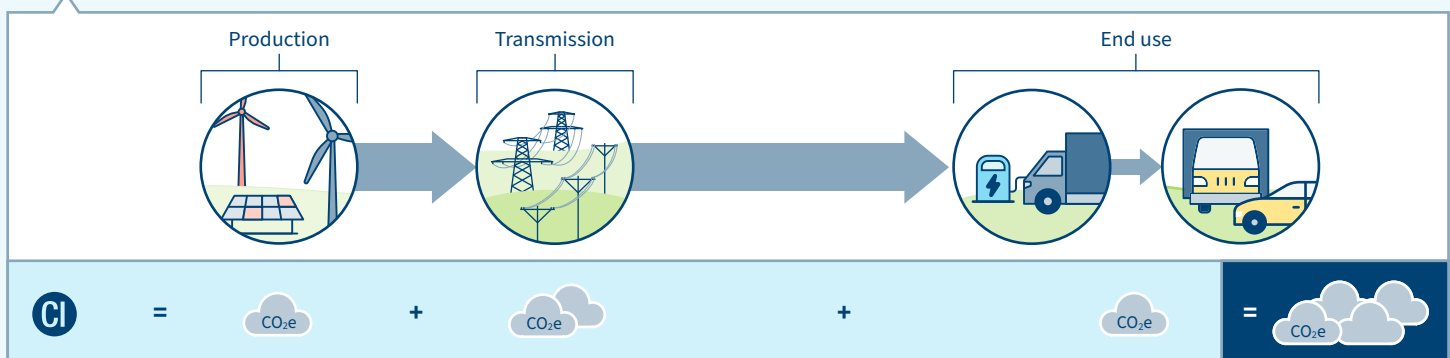
A **CI** score is a measure of all greenhouse gas emissions (measured in carbon dioxide equivalent or “CO₂e”) in a fuel’s “well-to-wheels” lifecycle, including production, blending, distribution, and use. **Examples:**



Climate-smart agricultural practices and efficiency improvements can lower the CI of biofuels.



Renewable energy sources can lower the CI of electricity generation.

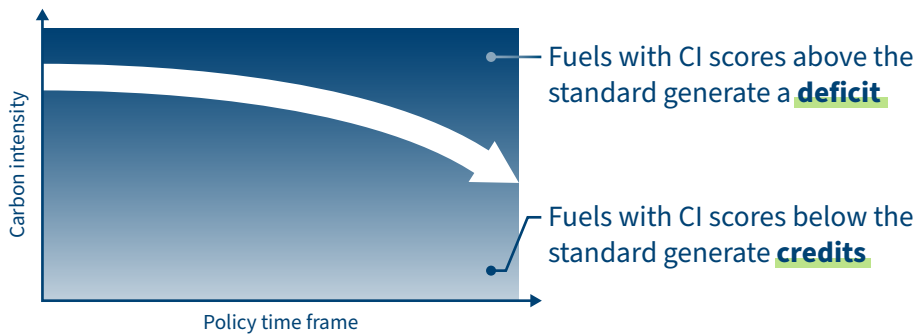




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Using CI scores to set a CTS

- 1 Transportation fuels are assigned CI scores based on a greenhouse gas lifecycle analysis.
- 2 The policy establishes a **CI standard** based on the fuels' average CIs.
- 3 The CI standard is reduced over time relative to a baseline year.



Example: Gasoline

$$CI = \text{CO}_2e$$

Example: Biofuels or electricity

$$CI = \text{CO}_2e$$

How credits are exchanged in a CTS

