# WHAT IS THE FUTURE OF US DIESEL PRODUCTION?

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## **Past DEER Conferences**



At DEER Conferences over the last three years I have discussed:

- The needs and drivers for US diesel fuel production
- The reasons why diesel fuel is likely to be more costly than gasoline in the US
- Marathon's investment in diesel production

#### **Recent Diesel Events**



In the past year, we have seen:

- Diesel priced significantly below gasoline
- A large drop in diesel demand
- Increases in diesel exports





- Failed to predict the major recession that we are currently in
- Failed to predict the significant drop in gasoline and diesel demand
- Failed to predict the size of the biofuels requirements in RFS2 (EISA07)

**But My Original Principles Are Still In Place** 



- US Diesel fuel demand is driven by the economy
- The world demand for future diesel fuel is increasing faster than gasoline demand
- Over the next 3-10 years US diesel demand will grow and US gasoline demand will not.

## **Marathon Future View**



Garyville \$3.2 billion expansion Increases Crude Capacity by 120, 000 bpd Still on schedule for Q4 2009



Detroit Heavy Oil Upgrade \$1.9 billion expansion Will increase Heavy Oil Processing by 80,000 bpd Delayed from 2010 to 2012





Renewable Fuels Standard 2 (EISA07)

Low Carbon Fuels Standard(s)

Other Carbon Reduction Requirements

## Renewable Fuel Standard 2 (RFS2) Biofuel Impact on Diesel



- Under RFS2 a gallon of gasoline and a gallon of diesel fuel have the same cellulosic, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel and total requirements
- However, more than 95% of mandated biofuels will be compatible with gasoline and not compatible with diesel. In fact FAME biodiesel may not meet the GHG reduction requirements.
- Availability of feed stocks will limit FAME biodiesel production to about 1 billion gallons per year.
- New technologies, such as renewable diesel, BTL and cellulosic diesel, will need to be advanced.
- The biofuel requirements on incremental diesel production will require more gasoline to be produced (to absorb the additional biofuel) or more E85 to be marketed.
- The economic decision to produce incremental diesel fuel will require a sufficiently large enough margin to cover the cost of unneeded gasoline production plus the costs of the additional biofuels that must be blended and sold.

## Low Carbon Fuels Standard (LCFS) Biofuel Impact on Diesel



- California LCFS has similar problems to RFS2. Most of the desirable biofuels are compatible with gasoline and not diesel.
- Many Life Cycle Analyses for FAME biodiesel indicate very little GHG reduction benefit.
- The eventual goal of the California LCFS is not increased biofuels. After 3-5 years current biofuels will be unable to meet the GHG reduction requirements.
- The ultimate goal of the California LCFS is to ELIMINATE DIESEL AND GASOLINE and replace them with electric vehicles.

#### **Other Carbon Reduction Requirements**



- Cap and Trade programs may or may not include diesel fuel usage but will certainly place requirements on refineries and increase fuel costs.
- If a Cap and Trade program does not include transportation fuels, a linked carbon tax or a national low carbon fuels standard becomes likely.
- A carbon tax on transportation fuels would increase fuel costs and would likely tax diesel more than gasoline.

## **Future Trends**



- Electric engines and batteries will not replace heavy duty diesel applications for many years.
- Little further penetration of diesel engines in the light duty/passenger car market due to high diesel fuel costs.
- In spite of the costs from renewable fuels mandates and carbon reduction programs, diesel fuel demand growth may slow but it will continue to track the nation's economic growth.
- Diesel fuel will become the primary profit driver for US refineries.