



RFS Post-2022

QUICK READ

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The Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) will not expire in 2022 – despite opposition’s attempts to spread misinformation as a part of efforts to reform and repeal the RFS.

WHY CONGRESS MUST PROTECT THE RFS FROM SCARE TACTICS:

Ethanol opponents have been trying to roll back the success of the RFS for years with scare tactics. One of those tactics focused on misleading information about the 2022 expiration of the statutory volumes under the RFS to reform the RFS today. The RFS has been a resounding success, providing Americans with a

high-performance, clean-burning, and lower cost biofuel that has revitalized rural America and given American farmers an important and stable domestic market. Negotiating away this progress under the guise of future doomsday scenarios would deal a blow to the ethanol industry, rural America, and American consumers.

HERE IS WHAT WILL HAPPEN AFTER 2022:

- The statutory volumes for different kinds of biofuels do not extend past 2022, but the RFS program does not end.
- After 2022, the statute continues to put the responsibility of the RFS on the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to set yearly Renewable Volume Obligations (RVOs).
- Believing that an EPA will dramatically cut or eliminate the conventional portion of the RFS ignores political and economic reality. Rather, it is an attempt to scare farmers and ethanol producers to negotiate a bad deal.
- Those who are speaking the loudest about the 2022 issue are the same people who want to reform or repeal the RFS today.

ACCORDING TO THE RFS:

After 2022, all annual renewable volumes shall be determined by the EPA Administrator, based on a review of the program during years specified in the RFS statute, and an analysis of –

- the relationship between the production and use of renewable fuels and the environmental benefits;
- the role that renewable fuels have played on increasing the energy security of the United States;
- the future of commercial-scale production of advanced biofuels (cellulosic biofuel and biomass-based diesel);
- the capability of the United States’ infrastructure to deliver and use renewable fuel;
- the influence of renewable fuels on the cost of transportation fuel; and
- the importance of renewable fuels as it relates to job creation, the price and supply of agricultural commodities, rural economic development, and food prices.

