

# THE SCIENCE SPEAKS FOR ITSELF ON BIOFUELS, GHG REDUCTIONS, AND LAND USE



**“As has been shown repeatedly, there is simply no evidence that the RFS increases GHG emissions on a lifecycle basis, compared to gasoline. Quite the opposite.** Plant-based, cleaner-burning biofuels provide [almost 50 percent lifecycle GHG emission reductions compared to gasoline](#). In addition, to claim that the RFS is responsible for environmental harms is wholly unsupported by the evidence. The total acreage of land devoted to [corn agriculture has remained unchanged for nearly a century](#), and to claim that the RFS somehow drives corn prices and land use change is just simply untethered from reality.”

– Emily Skor, Growth Energy CEO

## ETHANOL IS A LOW-CARBON BIOFUEL, APPROACHING A 50% EMISSION REDUCTION COMPARED TO GASOLINE AND CONTINUING TO IMPROVE.

### SOURCES:

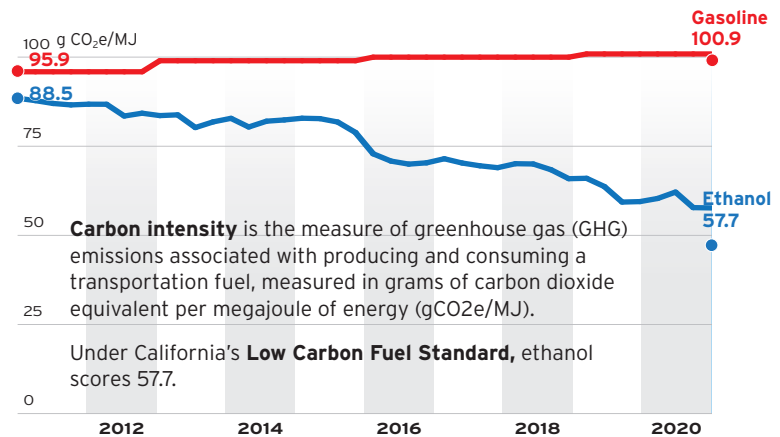
U.S. Department of Energy’s Argonne National Lab: [Life-Cycle Greenhouse Gas Emission Reductions of Ethanol with the GREET Model \(energy.gov\)](#)

U.S. EPA: [Lifecycle Greenhouse Gas Results | US EPA](#)

U.S. Department of Agriculture: [LCA of Corn Ethanol 2018 Report.pdf \(usda.gov\)](#)

EH&E Researchers: [Carbon intensity of corn ethanol in the United States: state of the science - IOPscience](#)

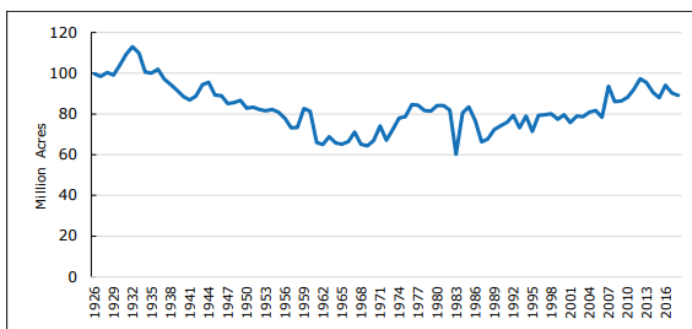
California Air Resources Board: [LCFS Data Dashboard | California Air Resources Board](#)



SOURCE: California Air Resources Board

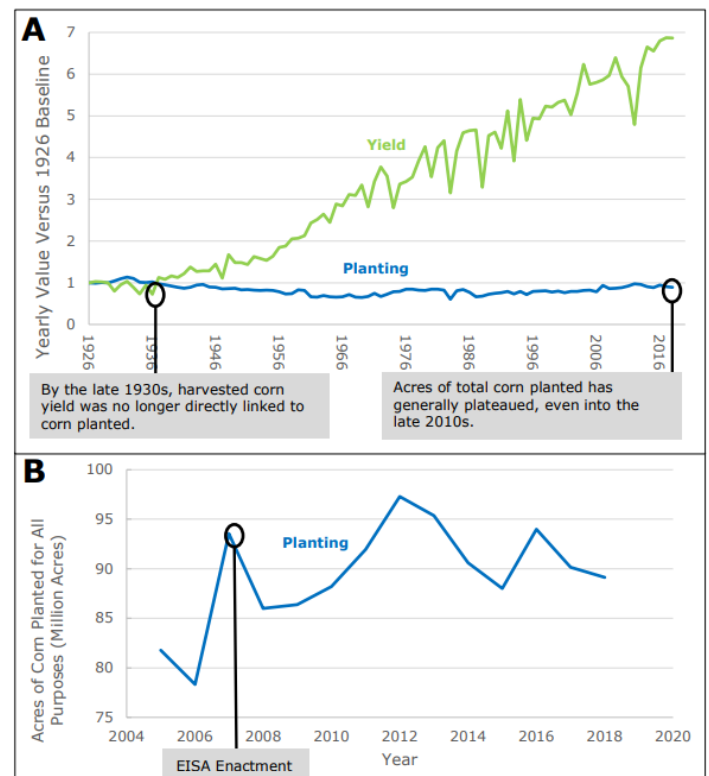
## FROM THE LAB TO THE FARM, NEW INNOVATIONS HAVE ALLOWED IMPROVED YIELDS AND NOT INCREASED ACRES.

Figure 4: Total U.S. Planted Acres of Corn Per Year (million acres).



(Source: USDA 2019)

Total corn acres planted has remained at or below levels since the early 1930s while total production has increased 7-fold.



(Source: USDA Crop Production Historical Track Records, 2019)