

# SETTING THE PACE FOR GROWTH: THE RFS IN 2023 AND BEYOND

For over 15 years, the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) has helped reduce carbon emissions, offer more affordable options at the pump, and deliver greater energy security.

The RFS remains America's single most successful clean energy policy. But today, the RFS is at a crossroads, and meaningful progress on emissions reduction hangs in the balance.

## WHAT'S AT STAKE

Until recently, Congress provided the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) with specific statutory targets for U.S. biofuel blending volumes. Starting in 2023, however, EPA is required on its own to establish these Renewable Volume Obligations (RVOs) through the "Set" based on six factors that include climate change, rural economic development, and energy security.

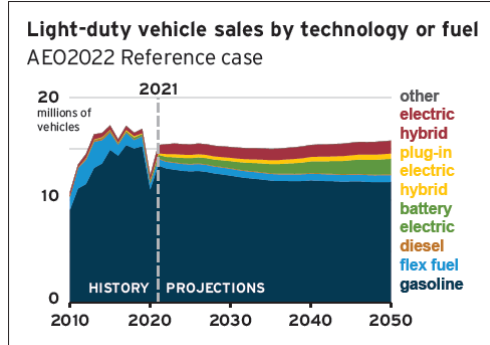
Despite no longer having specific statutory targets, **EPA is still required to stay true to Congress's overarching directive - to advance the growth of renewable fuels blending under the RFS to meet our nation's climate and energy goals.**

### ROBUST SET = ↓ LOWER EMISSIONS, ↓ LOWER GAS PRICES

A robust Set means lower carbon emissions and lower prices at the pump, and biofuels like ethanol play a critical role. They will continue to do so because liquid fuels are projected to remain essential to the transportation sector for decades to come.

A stronger RFS will move America closer to a net-zero future, deliver savings at the pump for working families, strengthen U.S. energy security, and drive investment in rural communities.

Ethanol **reduces greenhouse gas emissions by 46%** compared to regular gasoline and is poised to make greater reductions in years to come.



## GROWTH ENERGY'S ASK

Continued progress on reducing carbon emissions requires timely and robust RVOs so that our industry can continue to innovate, plan, and grow to meet our nation's climate needs and energy demands - both today and into the future. EPA should:

- Ensure that ethanol continues to play a growing role in driving climate progress, as Congress intended, by building on the 15 billion gallons of conventional biofuels set for 2022.
- Update EPA models to reflect the best available science on the contributions of low-carbon ethanol to the nation's climate goals.
- Set forward-looking requirements for advanced and cellulosic biofuels that will spur continued innovation and growth without favoring one technology over another.

