

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.

Now EPA has a chance to continue that forward movement with the RFS “Set” – the process by which the agency will set volumes moving forward. If done correctly, the RFS can play an even greater role in lowering carbon emissions and prices at the pump.

GROWTH ENERGY'S ASK

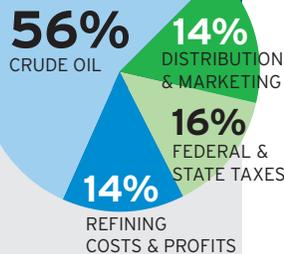
ASK Ensure that ethanol continues to play a growing role in driving climate progress, as Congress intended, by building on the 15 billion gallons of conventional biofuels set for 2022.

ASK Update EPA models to reflect the best available science on the contributions of low-carbon ethanol to the nation's climate goals.

ASK Set forward-looking requirements for advanced and cellulosic biofuels that will spur continued innovation and growth without favoring one technology over another

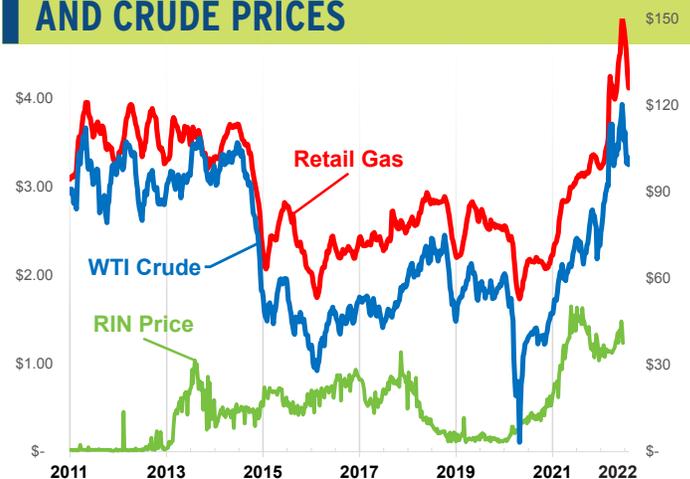
MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE RETAIL PRICE OF GASOLINE

According to world market data provided by EPA and EIA, gasoline prices are heavily dependent on crude prices. Renewable Identification Numbers (RINs) prices, a compliance mechanism established in the RFS, are independent from what retail stations charge at their stores. The RIN market is about supply and demand: if refiners want to bring down the cost of RINs, they should blend more biofuels. In fact, EIA states that the largest factor in gasoline prices is the cost of crude oil which made up 56% of the retail price of gas over the last ten years.



SOURCE: [EIA](#), GASOLINE AND DIESEL FUEL UPDATE

DIRECT CORRELATION BETWEEN GAS AND CRUDE PRICES



SOURCE: [EPA](#), [EIA](#), [EIA](#)

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 requirements, **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.