



FACT SHEET

Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS)

Issue Summary: *The Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), initially passed in 2005 and improved in 2007, requires that a minimum of 36 billion gallons of renewable fuel be blended into the U.S. transportation fuel supply by 2022. To date, most of this fuel has been derived from corn-based ethanol. The RFS is administered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).*

- The RFS has been a boon to the U.S. economy, projected to add more than \$1.7 trillion to our Gross Domestic Product between 2008 and 2022. (Renewable Fuels Association, February 2008)
- The RFS saves American consumers more than \$100 billion per year at the pump. (Growth Energy, February 2012)
- The RFS saved U.S. consumers an average of \$1.09 per gallon of gasoline in 2011. (Iowa State University study, May 2012)
- The RFS greatly reduced this nation's dependence on foreign oil by billions of gallons annually.
- The RFS supports the corn-ethanol industry, which reduces greenhouse gas emissions by 34 percent. (Argonne National Laboratory, December 2012).
- The RFS has been a major boost to American agriculture, creating a new domestic market for corn and thus significantly increasing the price of corn – and other commodities – received by farmers.
- Distiller's Dried Grains (DDGs) are a by-product of ethanol production and have proven very effective as a feed source for the cattle and poultry industries.
- The RFS supports the ethanol industry which produces 13.3 billion gallons of ethanol grown and manufactured in the U.S., while reducing gasoline imports from 600,000 barrels per day in 2005 to near zero today. (Renewable Fuels Association, September 2014)