THE RENEWABLE FUEL STANDARD: REAL COSTS, AND NEED FOR REFORM

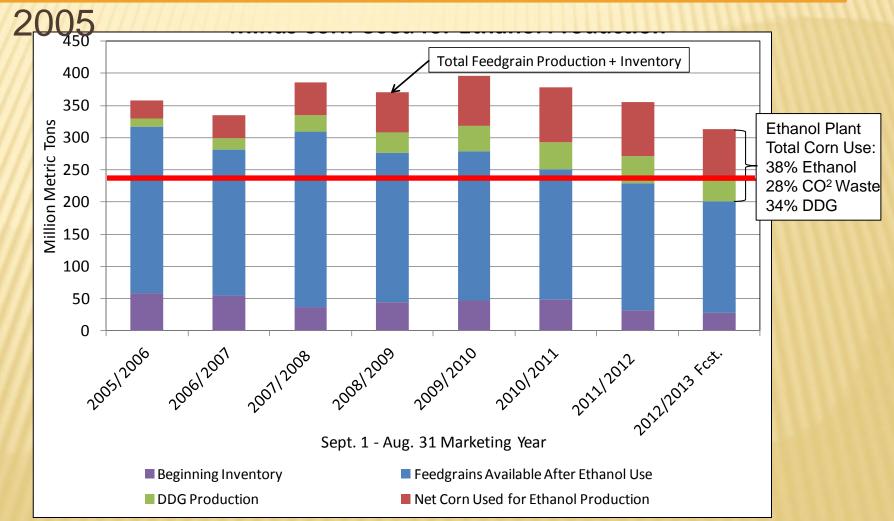
Dr. Thomas E. Elam, President FarmEcon LLC February 5, 2013

The following is partially based on two recent FarmEcon LLC studies:

- 1. "Food Costs are Eating American Family Budgets"
- 2. "Ethanol Production: Economic Impact on Meat and Poultry Consumption, Value, and Jobs"

Both of these studies were performed as a public service. No outside funding was requested, or received. The contents of the studies reflect the expert opinion of Dr. Thomas E. Elam. Both studies are available on the home page of FarmEcon.com

FACT: Feedgrain Availability For Uses Other Than Ethanol Has Declined Dramatically Since



COST TO THE POULTRY INDUSTRY

- > 8 major poultry company bankruptcies
- > 2012: feed cost increase versus 2005
 - Broilers: \$8.8 billion
 - Turkeys: \$1.9 billion
 - Total \$10.7 billion
 - Total food system: \$71+ billion (increased ethanol production was worth only \$24.7 billion)
 - 2005-12 chicken/turkey feed cost increase \$42 B
 - 2012 lost production opportunities
 - About 8 billion pounds less poultry meat (~\$8 billion)
 - Close to \$500 million in poultry farmer-grower income
 - Fewer jobs, less income

FACT: Reduced Feedgrain Availability For Food Use Has Increased Prices and Costs for Major Food

Commeditie Prices, Other Farm Commodity Prices, Amounts Used for Food Production, and Commodity Costs

							Soybean	Soybean	
Commodity	Corn	DDGS	Sorghum	Barley	Oats	Wheat	Oil	Meal	Hay
Unit of Measure	\$/Bu.	\$/Bu.	\$/Bu.	\$/Bu.	\$/Bu.	\$/Bu.	\$/Lb	\$/Ton	\$/Ton
2005 Price	\$2.00	\$1.88	\$1.86	\$2.63	\$1.63	\$3.42	\$0.23	\$174.00	\$115.00
2012 Price	\$7.40	\$6.67	\$7.10	\$6.45	\$3.90	\$8.00	\$0.51	\$455.00	\$260.00
2012 Domestic Consumption	5,517	1,171	155	210	161	1,023	13,100	29.4	120
2005-2012 Cost Impact \$B	\$29.8	\$5.6	\$0.8	\$0.8	\$0.4	\$4.7	\$3.6	\$8.3	\$17.4
2005-2012 Total Cost Impact \$	В								\$71.3

\$71.3 billion is almost half of the 2012 gap in food cost increase relative to trend. Increased farm commodity costs are a major cause of post-2005 food cost increases. For every \$1 of added ethanol production, food production costs increased \$2.89.

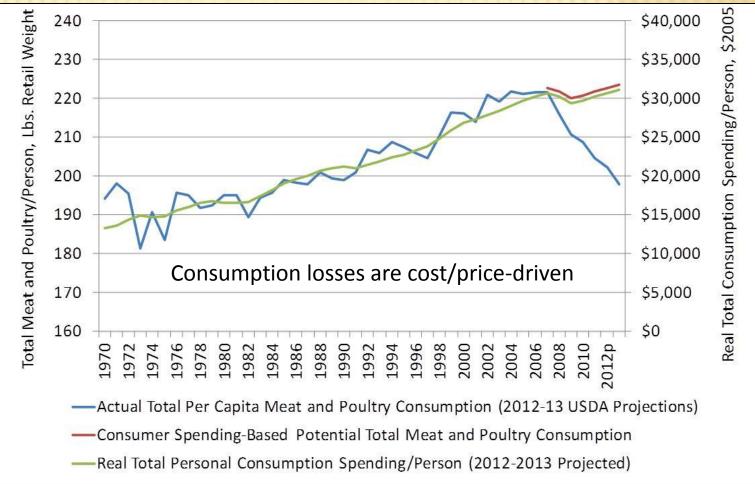
HIGHER POULTRY COSTS = HIGHER PRICES

FACT: Post-RFS poultry prices have increased due to higher costs. Prices are from USDA and the Consumer Price Index

2005-2012 increase in wholesale price/pound
Broilers: \$0.68 in 2005, \$0.91 in December 2012
Turkeys: \$0.79 in 2005, \$1.20 early 2012
2005-2012 increase in retail price/pound
Broilers: \$1.74 in 2005, \$1.97 in December 2012
Turkeys: \$1.07 in 2005, \$1.80 in early 2012

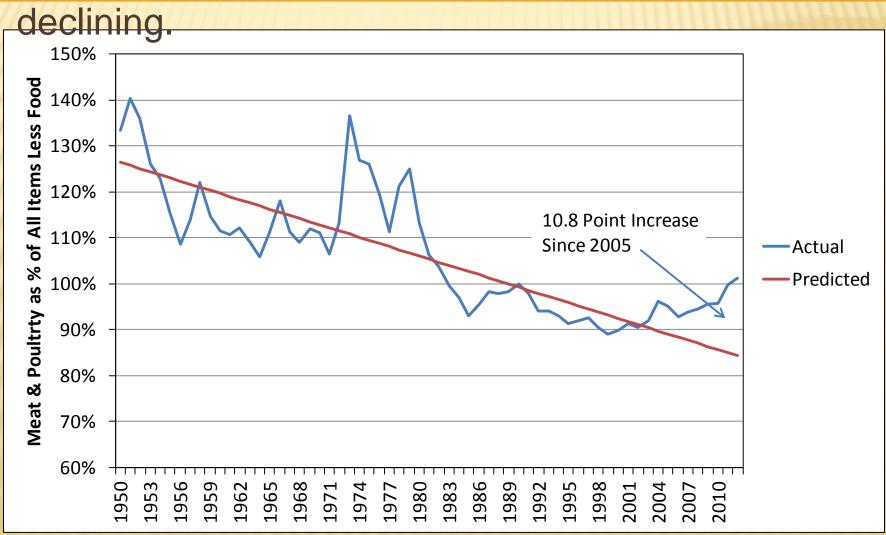
FACT: Post-RFS Per Capita Food Consumption is Falling, and Far Short of Potential Demand

U.S. Per Capita Meat Consumption

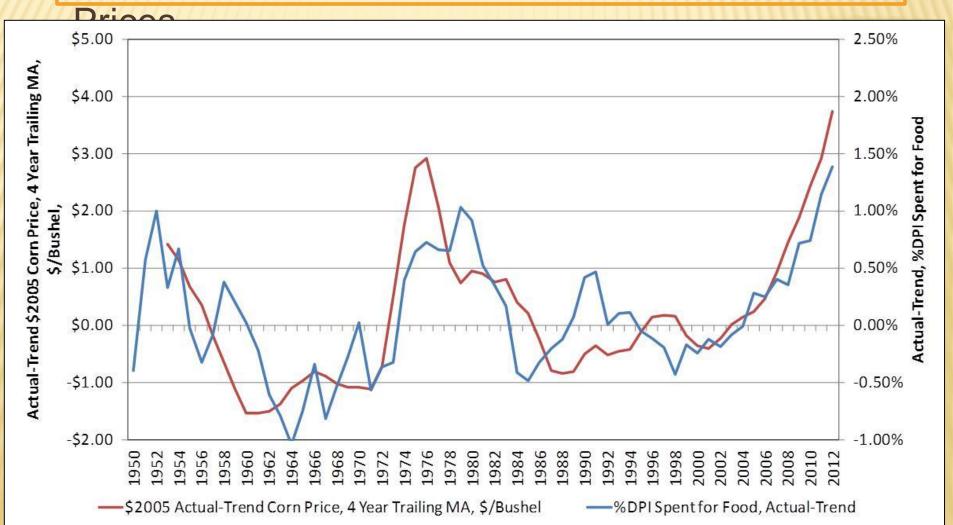


INEVITABLE RESULT: HIGHER PRICES

FACT: Post-RFS consumer prices for meat and poultry have increased, long term trend was

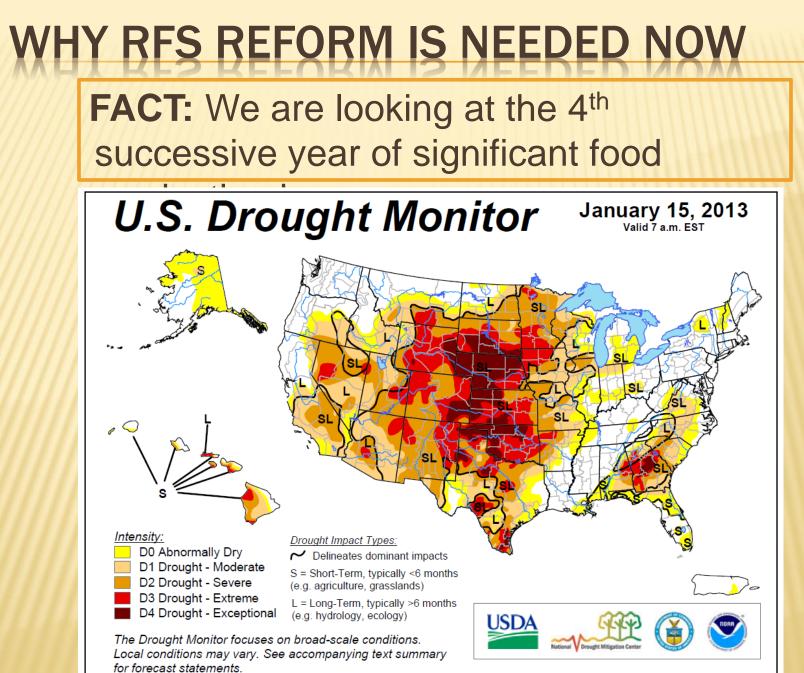


FACT: U.S. Food Costs are Highly Correlated with Long Term Average Inflation-Corrected Corn



- The RFS has increased much faster than corn production
- No 2013 waiver: EPA is indifferent to RFS side effects
- The RFS has helped encourage corn-based ethanol production, and thus:
 - + Artificially inflated farm commodity prices
 - Reduced poultry and total food production below potential
 - + Caused poultry and overall food price increases well above the general inflation rate
 - Increased total food production costs more than twice the value of ethanol created

- This problem was created by law and regulation
- The current law is fundamentally flawed
 - + Ethanol blending mandates increased much faster than grain production capacity
 - + EPA has free rein to pick "winners" and "losers" with no Congressional oversight
- The current law needs to be reformed to:
 - + Fairly balance needs of both the food and fuel sectors
 - + Explicitly recognize inherent limitations of grain production
 - Recognize major issues with other biofuels, including cellulosic ethanol
 - + Give Congress oversight over EPA's RFS decisions
- **Or, the RFS needs to be abandoned**



http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/

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