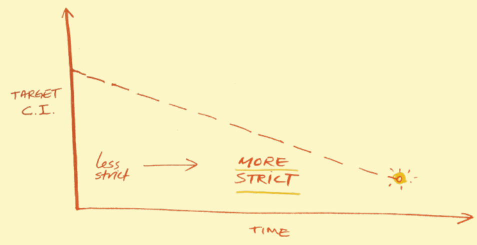
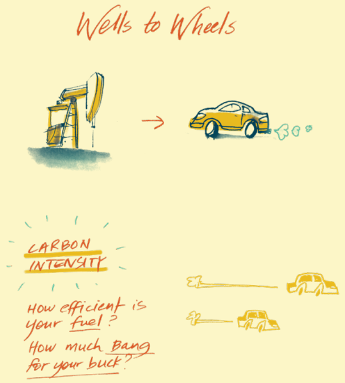
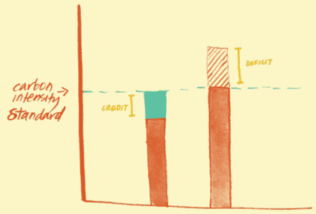
How to have the transportation sector transform itself in 5 Easy Steps



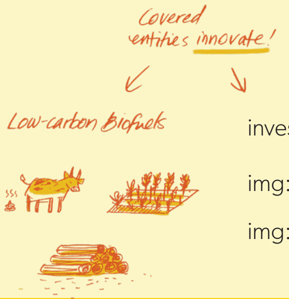
1. Set a **Clean Fuel Standard** the covered entities need to meet over time. Early on, there are low-hanging fruits that the covered entities can easily adopt (e.g. blending biofuels). By having the more strict standard in the future, covered entities have more time to retrofit infrastructure or invest in renewable projects.



2. An accurate audit of how much emissions is generated by specific fuels over the course of its life cycle is sometimes referred to as **"wells-to-wheels."** So if a biofuel is generated in an unstainable fashion, that is reflect in this life cycle assessment. This is important for ensuring that the real price of carbon is captured in the **carbon intensity** benchmark. You can think of carbon intensity as "emissions cost/mile."



3. How did your fuel do against the benchmark? For example, if a fuel producer's carbon intensity is below the standard (more efficient), then they are generating **credit.** If they're over the standard, they will have to purchase credit from other fuel producers.



investments in infrastructure

img: refinery

img: EV vehicle

4. By being **flexible** and not prescribing specific solutions, the CFS gives the covered entities room to achieve compliance in multiple ways, from blending clean biofuels, supporting clean fuel producers, making on-site investments to reduce emissions, or electrifying their fleet.

Audit/Report

5. The alternative fuels and projects claiming credit need to be **certified** before generating credit.