



EPA Ethanol Priorities

1. To restore integrity to the RFS by reining in Small Refinery Exemptions (SREs), including denying most of the 66 pending SREs, providing more transparency about the waiver petitions, and applying the precedent set by the Tenth Circuit Court decision nationwide after the Supreme Court acts as the agency indicated it would Feb. 22.
2. To get the RFS back on track by issuing 2021 Renewable Volume Obligations at 15 billion gallons, [rejecting RFS general waiver requests](#), restoring 500 million gallons of remanded volume from the 2017 DC Circuit decision, approving corn-kernel pathways, and working on post-2022 RFS volumes.
3. To ensure a role for ethanol in climate action and recognize corn ethanol is part of the climate solution by adopting the latest [GREET model](#) for lifecycle analysis and securing inclusion of ethanol in any new low carbon fuel standard or clean fuel policy.
4. To move forward with EPA's [E15 labeling](#) and Underground Storage Tank compatibility proposed rulemaking and consider compatibility flexibility for higher ethanol blends.
5. To create a role for low carbon, high octane fuel (midlevel ethanol blends) in new fuel economy and emissions (SAFE Vehicles Rule).
6. To help ease regulatory burdens hindering the growth of ethanol use and demand by limiting aromatics, restoring incentives for automakers to produce flexible fuel vehicles (FFVs), including revising the F-factor to at least 0.20 and R-factor to 1.0, as well as updating or replacing EPA's antiquated MOVES model.

USDA Ethanol Priorities

1. To use the [discretionary authority](#) provided in the phase four stimulus package to provide economic relief to biofuel producers.
2. To push the EPA and White House to restore the integrity of the RFS, rein-in Small Refinery Exemptions, support measures to build ethanol demand based on its low carbon benefits, and remove regulatory hurdles impeding domestic market development for E15 and higher ethanol blends.
3. To champion ethanol as part of the climate solution within Administration discussions and provide USDA incentives to farmers for conservation practices like soil carbon sequestration.
4. To keep exercising USDA authority to promote biofuel infrastructure and E15 and E85 use.
5. To restore export market opportunities, specifically in China and Brazil.

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