



Alternative Fuels & Chemicals Coalition

Advocating for Public Policies to Promote the Development & Production of Alternative Fuels, Renewable Chemicals, Biobased Products, and Sustainable Aviation Fuels

AFCC'S FY2021 Appropriation Requests for Industry-Critical Programs

"Industry Critical" programs are those programs whose authorizations or appropriations have expired or not been renewed, or have been proposed for severe cuts or elimination in the President's Budget

AFCC Contacts:

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Appropriations Subcommittee:

Interior and Environment (I&E)

DOI Priority:

#1 of 2

Federal Agency:

Department of Interior

Agency Account:

Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)

Program Title:

Ocean Energy Management

Program Description:

The Bureau of Ocean Energy Management Bureau manages the development and exploration of the United States' offshore resources. The Agency oversees the Office of Strategic Resources, the Office of Environmental Programs, the sales of Oil and Gas Leases, and offshore Renewable Energy Programs.

Amount Requested by AFCC:

\$191,511,000

Amount of Federal Funding Included in the President's Budget Request for the Coming Fiscal Year:

\$125,000,000

Amount of Federal Funding Appropriated for the Program During Previous Fiscal Years:

FY 2017: \$169,560,000

FY 2018: \$171,000,000



FY 2019: \$179,266,000

FY 2020: \$191,511,000

AFCC’s Justification / Rationale for Its Funding Request:

See Background Information / Other Comments below

Proposed Bill Language:

Use the bill language from pg. 163 of the FY2020 Consolidated Appropriation Act, H.R. 1865 (P.L. 116-94)

Background Information / Other Comments:

AFCC’s member companies benefit in multiple ways from the agency’s environmental studies and renewable energy programs by providing scientific research valuable to AFCC’s member companies that wish to explore ocean resources for the development of new products and technologies, and by providing expanded sources of clean energy.

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES:

BOEM’s Environmental Studies Program develops, funds, and manages rigorous scientific research specifically to inform policy decisions on the development of energy and mineral resources on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS). Its research covers physical oceanography, atmospheric sciences, biology, protected species, social sciences and economics, submerged cultural resources and environmental fates and effects.

Mandated by Section 20 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, the Environmental Studies Program is an indispensable requirement informing BOEM’s decisions on offshore oil and gas, offshore renewable energy, and the marine minerals program for coastal restoration. The ESP has provided over \$1 billion for research to this end since its inception in 1973.

RENEWABLE ENERGY:

BOEM is responsible for offshore renewable energy development in Federal waters. The program began in 2009, when the Department of the Interior (DOI) announced the final regulations for the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Renewable Energy Program, which was authorized by the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPAAct). These regulations provide a framework for all of the activities needed to support production and transmission of energy from sources other than oil and natural gas. BOEM anticipates future development on the OCS from these general sources:

Offshore Wind Energy

Offshore wind is an abundant, domestic energy resource that is located close to major coastal load centers. It provides an efficient alternative to long-distance transmission or development of electricity generation in these land-constrained regions.

Offshore wind facility design and engineering depends on site-specific conditions, particularly water depth, seabed geology, and wave loading.





All wind turbines operate in the same basic manner. As the wind blows, it flows over the airfoil-shaped blades of wind turbines, causing the turbine blades to spin. The blades are connected to a drive shaft that turns an electric generator to produce electricity. The newest wind turbines are technologically advanced and include engineering and mechanical innovations to help maximize efficiency and increase the production of electricity. For more information about wind turbine technology, see NREL's "[Wind Energy Basics: How Wind Turbines Work.](#)"



Offshore winds tend to blow harder and more uniformly than on land. Since higher wind speeds can produce significantly more energy/electricity, developers are increasingly interested in pursuing offshore wind energy resources. The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) provides a number of maps showing average wind speed data through its Resource Assessment & Characterization page and through National Renewable Energy Laboratory's (NREL) [MapSearch](#).

Ocean Wave Energy (Hydrokinetic)

Ocean waves contain tremendous energy potential. Wave power devices extract energy directly from the surface motion of ocean waves. In many areas of the world, the wind blows with enough consistency and force to provide continuous waves along the shoreline.



A variety of technologies have the potential to capture that energy and some of the more promising designs are undergoing demonstration testing. The National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) provides a number of useful maps and tools regarding wave energy resources, including a wave energy resource atlas, available at <https://www.nrel.gov/water/data-tools.html>.

Ocean Current Energy (Hydrokinetic)



The relatively constant flow of ocean currents moves large amounts of water across the earth's oceans. Researchers are developing new technologies that can extract energy from ocean currents and convert it into usable power.

Some of the ocean currents on the OCS are the Gulf Stream, Florida Straits Current, and California Current.

While the United States and other countries are pursuing ocean current energy it is still in the early stages of development. Submerged water turbines, similar to wind turbines, may be deployed on the OCS in the coming years to extract energy from ocean currents.

Offshore Solar

Since oceans cover more than 70 percent of the earth's surface, they receive an enormous amount of solar energy. Deep ocean currents, waves, and winds all are a result of the sun's radiant energy and differential heating of the earth's surface and oceans.



While there are no commercial solar energy facilities currently operating offshore, solar radiation has the potential to be converted directly to usable energy through a variety of technologies, including concentrating solar power and photonic technology.

Alternative Uses of Existing Oil and Gas Platforms

The Energy Policy Act of 2005 gave BOEM jurisdiction over projects that make alternate use of existing oil and natural gas platforms in Federal waters, in addition to jurisdiction over renewable energy projects.



Alternate uses of existing facilities may include, but are not limited to:

- Research
- Education
- Recreation
- Support for offshore operations and facilities
- Telecommunication facilities
- Offshore aquaculture



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Appropriations Subcommittee:

Interior and Environment (I&E)

DOI Priority:

#2 of 2

Federal Agency:

Department of Interior

Agency Account:

Indian Affairs; Bureau of Indian Affairs

Program Title:

Indian Guaranteed Loan Program

Program Description:

The purpose of the Indian Guaranteed Loan Program is to encourage eligible borrowers to develop viable Indian businesses through conventional lender financing.

The guarantee helps lenders reduce risks on loans they make. That helps borrowers secure conventional financing that might otherwise be unavailable.

Guaranteed loan program borrowers can use the loans for renewable energy, renewable chemical, biobased product, sustainable aviation fuel, and energy resources and job development projects that will increase the economic well-being of Tribes.

Amount Requested by AFCC:

\$11,779,000

Amount of Federal Funding Included in the President's Budget Request for the Coming Fiscal Year:

Not indicated



Amount of Federal Funding Appropriated for the Program During Previous Fiscal Years:

FY 2017: \$8,757,000

FY 2018: \$9,272,000

FY 2019: \$10,779,000

FY 2020: \$11,779,000

AFCC's Justification / Rationale for Its Funding Request:

This program benefits Tribes by providing opportunities to improve their economic well being. It also provides the additional benefit of allowing Tribes and AFCC's member companies to cooperate on projects that allow AFCC's member companies to establish facilities on Tribal lands.

Proposed Bill Language:

Use the bill language from pg. 167 of the FY2020 Consolidated Appropriation Act, H.R. 1865 (P.L. 116-94)



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Appropriations Subcommittee:

Interior and Environment (I&E)

EPA Priority:

#1 of 7

Federal Agency:

Environmental Protection Agency

Agency Account:

See below

Program Title:

See below

Program Description:

H.R. 1865 (P.L. 116-94), Title 1: Extension of Certain Expiring Provisions, Subtitle C: Incentives for Energy Production, Efficiency, and Green Economy Jobs, pgs. 697-700:

Tax and Excise Tax Credits Extended Through 2022:

Sec. 121 Biodiesel and Renewable Diesel Tax Credit and Excise Tax

Tax Incentives and Credits Extended Through 2020:

Sec. 122 Second Generation Biofuel Producer Credit,

Sec. 123 Nonbusiness Energy Property,

Sec. 124 Qualified Fuel Cell Motor Vehicles,

Sec. 125 Alternative Fuel Refueling Property Credit,

Sec 126 2-Wheeled Plug-In Vehicle Credit,

Sec. 127 Credit for Electricity Produced from Certain Renewable Resources,

Sec. 129 Energy Efficient Homes Credit,

Sec. 130 Special Allowance for Second Generation Biofuel Plant Property,

Sec. 131 Energy Efficient Commercial Buildings Deduction, and

Sec. 133 Extension and Clarification of Excise Tax Credits Relating to Alternative Fuels



Request by AFCC:

Extend credits for Secs. 121-127, 129-131, and Sec. 133 through 2023

Amount of Federal Funding Included in the President’s Budget Request for the Coming Fiscal Year:

Not included

Amount of Federal Funding Appropriated for the Program During Previous Fiscal Years:

These tax incentives and credits have been in effect for many years and have been extended multiple times.

AFCC’s Justification / Rationale for Its Funding Request:

AFCC requests that these tax incentives and credits be extended for at least 3 or even, preferably, for 5 years.

It is extremely difficult for businesses to carry out effective planning and project development when there is uncertainty about the continuation of government programs.

While AFCC’s member companies can take advantage of and benefit from short-term tax credit and incentive extensions, one-year is too short of a planning horizon for the majority of AFCC’s member companies.

When the longevity is in question of government programs, incentives, and tax credits, companies cannot risk taking them into consideration – or relying on them – in decisions that affect the long-term economics of its operations and its investments in new facilities, technologies, and innovations.

Proposed Bill Language:

Use bill language in H.R. 1865 (P.L. 116-94), Title 1: Extension of Certain Expiring Provisions, Subtitle C: Incentives for Energy Production, Efficiency, and Green Economy Jobs, pgs. 697-700, to extend credits through 2023.



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Appropriations Subcommittee:

Interior and Environment (I&E)

EPA Priority:

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Federal Agency:

Environmental Protection Agency

Agency Account:

Resources Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

Program Title:

RCRA Waste Management

Program Description:

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (42 U.S.C. §6901 et seq.), commonly referred to as RCRA, is the nation's primary law governing the disposal of solid and hazardous waste. It gives EPA the authority to control hazardous waste from the "cradle-to-grave." Congress passed RCRA on October 21, 1976 to address the increasing problems the nation faced from its growing volume of municipal and industrial waste.

Wastes are produced and managed at all levels of society, from households to industrial facilities, and at all levels of government and commercial activities. Solid wastes are generated from human and animal activities and from natural disasters. Since no single waste management approach is suitable for managing all materials and waste streams in all circumstances, EPA's Waste Management program has developed a hierarchy that places emphasis on reducing, reusing, and recycling as key to sustainable materials management.

The EPA's Waste Management program also is making broader use of life cycle assessment (LCA) to optimize energy and resource recovery from waste while considering existing infrastructure, applicable regulations, societal or community priorities, and cost.



Amount Requested by AFCC:

\$60,000,000

Amount of Federal Funding Included in the President's Budget Request for the Coming Fiscal Year:

\$50,399,000

Amount of Federal Funding Appropriated for the Program During Previous Fiscal Years:

FY 2017: \$58,277,000

FY 2018: \$58,439,000

FY 2019: \$58,728,300

FY 2020: \$66,819,000

AFCC's Justification / Rationale for Its Funding Request:

Many of AFCC's member companies use waste materials as their primary feedstocks for producing alternative fuels, renewable chemicals, biobased products, and sustainable aviation fuels (thus turning liabilities into assets).

Effective waste management activities at the local, state, and federal levels are important to all of AFCC's member companies as are the ways in which these companies can participate in – and take advantage of – programs that strive to reduce, reuse, and recycle waste as keys to sustainable materials management.

Proposed Bill Language:

Appropriations for the RCRA Waste Management program are not broken out separately in the Consolidated Appropriation Acts of FY2017-FY2020 but are instead included under the appropriation for Environmental Programs and Management.

Appropriated and budget amounts for the RCRA have been listed in the EPA Budget in Brief for each fiscal year. These appropriations and appropriation requests are shown in above. See the FY2021 EPA Budget in Brief, pg. 79, for the amounts from the FY2019-FY2020 appropriations that were dedicated to RCRA Waste Management, along with the FY2021 budget request.

Please use the report language from the FY2020 Consolidated Appropriations Act for Environmental Programs and Management to stipulate the amount to be appropriated for RCRA Waste Management for FY2021.



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Appropriations Subcommittee:

Interior and Environment (I&E)

EPA Priority:

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Federal Agency:

Environmental Protection Agency

Agency Account:

Science and Technology

Program Title:

Science to Achieve Results (STAR) Research Grants

Program Description:

The Science to Achieve Results (STAR) program is EPA's primary funding mechanism to support the development of innovative and cutting-edge technologies by the nation's leading academic scientists and engineers on topics of high programmatic relevance. Topics include human and ecological health impacts of emerging contaminants, environmental fate, monitoring and treatment technologies for air and water pollution, and predictive models of human exposure and health effects.

Amount Requested by AFCC:

\$28,600,000

Amount of Federal Funding Included in the President's Budget Request for the Coming Fiscal Year:

\$0

Amount of Federal Funding Appropriated for the Program During Previous Fiscal Years:



FY 2017: \$40,958,000

FY 2018: \$0

FY 2019: \$28,536,000

FY 2020: \$28,600,000

AFCC's Justification / Rationale for Its Funding Request:

The STAR program provides grants to:

- Support research to determine the environmental and human health effects of air quality, drinking water, water quality, hazardous waste, toxic substances, and pesticides;
- Identify, develop, and demonstrate effective pollution control techniques; and
- Support research to explore and develop strategies and mechanisms for those in the social, governmental, and environmental arenas to use in environmental management decisions.

Through the STAR Graduate Fellowship Program, which began in 1995, EPA has supported close to 1,900 of the nation's brightest and most highly motivated students in their academic and research pursuits.

Fellowships have been awarded to students in every state and most territories and have helped educate new academic researchers, government scientists, science teachers, and environmental engineers.

STAR grants are one of the ways in which EPA is able to **stimulate ingenuity, support innovation, prove out and validate new ideas, lead to the introduction of new products and new technologies, create jobs, improve the quality of life, solve problems, and drive American competitiveness and global leadership.**

Programs such as the STAR grants **form a progressive ladder that moves new ideas successively forward**, with each step building one upon the other, leading from an early concept (Technology Readiness Level 1), up through research and development, to testing and validation, then to prototyping and piloting, and finally to first commercialization (Technology Readiness Level 9), followed by further expansion and deployment, *which is where local communities and everyone in the U.S. benefit.*

Proposed Bill Language:

Use the bill language under Science and Technology on pg. 182 of the FY2020 Consolidated Appropriation Act, H.R. 1865, (P.L. 116-94), **adding: "Provided Further, That of the funds included under this heading, \$28,600,000 shall be for Science to Achieve Results (STAR) grants;"**



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Appropriations Subcommittee:

Interior and Environment (I&E)

EPA Priority:

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Federal Agency:

Environmental Protection Agency

Agency Account:

Science and Technology; Clean Air

Program Title:

Federal Vehicle and Fuels Standards and Certification

Program Description:

Federal emissions regulations cover the primary component of vehicle exhaust, carbon dioxide (CO₂). Since CO₂ emissions are proportional to the amount of fuel used, the national [Corporate Average Fuel Economy](#) regulations are the primary way in which automotive CO₂ emissions are regulated in the U.S.

The EPA faced a lawsuit in 2007, [Massachusetts v. Environmental Protection Agency](#), in which twelve states and several cities of the United States brought suit against the EPA, which resulted in a 5-4 U.S. Supreme Court decision to force the federal agency to regulate carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases (GHGs) as a pollutant.

The National Vehicle and Fuel Emissions Laboratory (NVFEL) tests a portion of all new cars and trucks to confirm compliance with EPA's exhaust emissions standards, and to verify the accuracy of fuel economy test.

Amount Requested by AFCC:

\$94,000,000



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Appropriations Subcommittee:

Interior and Environment (I&E)

EPA Priority:

#5 of 7

Federal Agency:

Environmental Protection Agency

Agency Account:

State and Tribal Assistance Grants; Toxics Risk Review and Prevention

Program Title:

Pollution Prevention Program

Program Description:

This program promotes environmentally sound business practices and the development of safer (green) chemicals, technologies, and processes. The program also funds two-year Pollution Prevention (P2) assistance agreements for projects expected to be performed in each EPA region that provide technical assistance and/or training to businesses/facilities to help them adopt source reduction approaches.

Amount Requested by AFCC:

\$11,127,000

Amount of Federal Funding Included in the President's Budget Request for the Coming Fiscal Year:

\$0

Amount of Federal Funding Appropriated for the Program During Previous Fiscal Years:

FY 2017: \$11,338,100



FY 2018: \$12,194,000

FY 2019: \$11,657,500

FY 2020: \$11,127,000

AFCC's Justification / Rationale for Its Funding Request:

Many of AFCC's member companies are involved in the development of safer (green) chemicals, technologies, and processes.

This program helps AFCC member companies produce cleaner, safer, sustainable green chemicals, along with the technologies and process to produce renewable chemicals and biobased products.

Proposed Bill Language:

Use the bill language from pg. 187, subparagraph (15), of the FY2020 Consolidated Appropriation Act; use report language to stipulate that, of this amount, \$11,127,000 shall be for the Pollution Prevention Program.



Amount of Federal Funding Included in the President’s Budget Request for the Coming Fiscal Year:

\$80,900,000

Amount of Federal Funding Appropriated for the Program During Previous Fiscal Years:

FY 2017: \$93,070,000

FY 2018: \$90,650,100

FY 2019: \$94,240,000

FY 2020: \$94,790,000

AFCC’s Justification / Rationale for Its Funding Request:

Many of AFCC’s member companies produce alternative and sustainable aviation fuels, using biomass and waste materials.

These fuels have the same energy content and ASTM characteristics of their petroleum counterparts, but have many fewer aromatics, particulates, sulfur, nitrous oxide, and CO₂, which allow all classes of on road and off-road vehicles and aircraft to meet and exceed current Federal Tier III emission regulations.

Proposed Bill Language:

Use the bill language under Science and Technology on pg. 182 of the FY2020 Consolidated Appropriation Act, adding report language that stipulates the amount of funding to be appropriated for Federal Vehicle and Fuel Standards and Certification, per pg. 75 of the FY2021 EPA Budget in Brief, using \$94,000,000 in place of the \$80,900,000 requested by the Administration.



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Appropriations Subcommittee:

Interior and Environment (I&E)

EPA Priority:

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Federal Agency:

Environmental Protection Agency

Agency Account:

Environmental Programs and Management; Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund Program

Program Title:

Underground Storage Tank Program (UST)

Program Description:

This EPA program helps underground storage tank owners and operators prepare for, prevent, or lessen catastrophic effects and environmental harm from natural disasters.

Amount Requested by AFCC:

\$11,000,000

Amount of Federal Funding Included in the President's Budget Request for the Coming Fiscal Year:

\$6,863,000

Amount of Federal Funding Appropriated for the Program During Previous Fiscal Years:

FY 2017: \$11,273,000

FY 2018: \$11,218,000

FY 2019: \$11,089,000



FY 2020: \$10,750,000

AFCC’s Justification / Rationale for Its Funding Request:

Approximately 550,000 underground storage tanks (USTs) nationwide store petroleum or hazardous substances. The greatest potential threat from a leaking UST is contamination of groundwater, the source of drinking water for nearly half of all Americans.

This program provides the necessary resources for the EPA, states, territories, and tribes to work in partnership with industry to protect the environment and human health from potential releases.

Proposed Bill Language:

Use report language under the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund for the FY2020 Consolidated Appropriation Act, H.R. 1865 (P.L. 116-94) to continue funding for FY2021 at \$11,000,000 consistent with prior year funding levels.



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Appropriations Subcommittee:

Interior and Environment (I&E)

EPA Priority:

#7 of 7

Federal Agency:

Environmental Protection Agency

Agency Account:

Environmental Programs and Management Program

Program Title:

Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund (LUST)

Program Description:

The Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund Program addresses petroleum releases from federally regulated underground storage tanks. The Trust Fund provides money to oversee cleanups of petroleum releases by responsible parties; enforce cleanups by recalcitrant parties; pay for cleanups at sites where the owner or operator is unknown, unwilling, or unable to respond, or which require emergency action; and conduct inspections and other release prevention activities.

Amount Requested by AFCC:

\$91,941,000

Amount of Federal Funding Included in the President's Budget Request for the Coming Fiscal Year:

\$48,218,000

Amount of Federal Funding Appropriated for the Program During Previous Fiscal Years:



FY 2017: \$91,941,000

FY 2018: \$91,941,000

FY 2019: \$91,941,000

FY 2020: \$91,941,000

AFCC's Justification / Rationale for Its Funding Request:

States and tribes use Trust Fund money to support underground storage tank cleanup and prevention programs.

Proposed Bill Language:

Use the bill language from pg. 184 the FY2020 Consolidated Appropriation Act, H.R. 1865 (P.L. 116-94).