

# **I. A commitment to meet the needs of our customers**

Demand for corn grows when customers are satisfied. To increase demand, we will work to make corn users more successful by:

- A. Understanding and Satisfying the Customer
- B. Providing Quality Products
- C. Expanding domestic and global use of US corn and corn products
- D. Supporting a Comprehensive Energy Policy

# NCGA Position

Title: Biotechnology

Position Number: I-A-1

Background: The development of biotechnology offers great promise for society. Biotechnology offers corn growers improved efficiencies and potential profits when managed wisely and with regulatory oversight based on sound science. The proliferation of biotech corn is redefining current systems of price discovery, consumer information, health regulation and trade management. Worldwide consumer acceptance of biotechnology will increase with the dissemination of science-based information. Responsible and accountable management by biotechnology providers, producers, suppliers, and grain merchandisers is imperative. We must address our customers' concerns and protect our traditional markets.

## Resolution/position:

1. Demand technology providers to fully engage all regulatory options and stewardship practices for biotech events. TBR 2012
2. Support trade negotiations including the specific objective of regulatory synchronization and mutual acceptance of biotech agricultural products. TBR 2012
3. Support the development of internationally accepted, science-based and consistent Adventitious Presence policy. TBR 2012
4. Support the commercial release of biotech corn events or combination of events subsequent to consultation with and approval by the NCGA Biotech Working Group. These events must also receive a timely full approval by the relevant U.S. and Japanese regulatory agencies and the product registrant must be aggressively pursuing approval in every country or bloc that requires approval prior to importation of corn, corn products, or food containing corn ingredients. TBR 2012
5. Recognizing the importance of every customer of U.S. corn and corn products, NCGA will insist that every product registrant conducts due diligence in bringing products to market in a manner that does not disrupt domestic or international trade. Every product registrant will initiate discussions with biotech providers and end users to develop a certified marketing system that assures all events and products will reach appropriate markets. TBR 2012
6. Encourage the mediation and resolution of biotech issues in a manner, which limits disruption of domestic and international corn marketing. TBR 2012
7. Support the release of biotech corn that is intended for a specific end use and that has limited regulatory approval only through closed marketing systems or carefully conceived identity preservation systems that secure our ability to market corn and corn products worldwide. TBR 2012
8. Any sale of seed of non-regulated production of an output trait must be accompanied by a suitable containment system that satisfactorily addresses issues of grower liability and maintains the integrity of that particular commodities' distribution system. TBR 2012
9. Request that biotechnology providers assure the availability of accurate, affordable, timely tests to detect the presence of each biotech event. Tests must be available prior to the marketing of new biotech events. TBR 2012

10. Marketing of new biotech events by the seed industry that does not have worldwide approval must be focused in areas that do not jeopardize the export of commodity corn and commodity products. TBR 2012
  - Encourage improvement of existing grain channeling systems, including training.
11. Support widespread promulgation by seed retailers of event specific export approval status and management guidelines to enable growers to immediately determine which events are currently approved and how to channel those which have export restrictions. TBR 2012
12. Require the seed industry to clearly label and identify the approval status of all events and to augment this effort with an aggressive communications program targeting grower customers (including advertising and sales of corn seed). TBR 2012
13. Encourage the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), registrants and the research community to work closely with producers to develop resistance management strategies that are workable for producers. TBR 2012
14. We support continued compliance with the current refuge requirement for raising Bt corn. We support a scientific review of current refuge requirements including a possible reduction in all corn growing areas, cotton and non-cotton. Corn Grower members should encourage our neighbors and seed corn dealers to observe this requirement. TBR 2012
15. Require the seed industry to aggressively promote Insect Resistance Management (IRM) in their seed sales strategy. TBR 2012
16. Support Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration (GIPSA) efforts to develop merchandising and process verification standards for goods that do not contain biotech corn. TBR 2012
17. Support Food and Drug Administration's efforts to provide guidance for voluntary labeling that indicates whether foods have or have not been developed using bioengineering to identify attributes that are important to consumers in a manner that is truthful and not misleading. TBR 2012
18. Promote the positive contributions of biotechnology as it relates to human and animal health, the environment, grain quality, and production benefits. TBR 2012
19. Support public funding of land grant institutions to disseminate information, science, etc. about biotech. TBR 2012
20. Encourage biotech providers to avoid the use of antibiotic resistant markers. TBR 2012
21. Request seed companies make available at no charge, upon request, the percent of transgenic purity of seed. TBR 2012
22. Technology agreements should indemnify producers from liability if they follow regulations and guidelines provided by the biotech provider and seed companies. Further, if a producer is found innocent of alleged trait fraud, the biotech provider should reimburse the producer's incurred costs. TBR 2012

23. The strict enforcement of science-based isolation and containment requirements for the research, production, and processing of all crops that are not approved for food and feed use in the United States in order to protect the commercial grain industry and food supply is imperative. TBR 2012
24. For approved biotech events, the current patent holder or any party, including 3<sup>rd</sup> party entities choosing to market or charged with maintaining a biotech trait post-patent must maintain regulatory approvals for use until the trait is reasonably out of the commercial corn supply. TBR 2014
25. Work with federal agencies to develop an educational package to ensure producers are educated in proper biotech stewardship. TBR 2012
26. We support a science-based analysis and continued research of Genetic Use Restriction Technologies in corn. TBR 2012
27. NCGA should encourage uniform seed regulation legislation. TBR 2012
28. NCGA will respect EPA's determination on refuge levels and is committed to educating corn producers on any changes in refuge requirements jointly with commercial providers of technology that require refuge. We support the refinement of refuge requirements and new applications of refuge compliance tools that continue to allow for effective management of refuge as long as those changes and tools are supported by sound science. TBR 2012
29. Work with U.S. government and other stakeholders to help encourage timely and predictable approval of new traits and stacks and, in the event timely approval is not achieved, the development and implementation of an appropriate Low Level Presence policy in current major corn export market countries. TBR 2012
30. We support the development of a fairly constructed framework to allow for the existence of a generic marketplace when agricultural biotech traits expire from patent protection. This framework needs to fairly assess costs of maintaining international registrations to commercially interested parties following an agreed upon grace responsibility period by the original patent holder. In conjunction, data packages/dossiers necessary for maintaining registrations should also be made available at a negotiated value and in due time to insure no lapse in regulatory status. Prior to patent expiration, research licensing agreements for the intent of post-patent commercialization would be available at a negotiated value within a sufficient development window for a market driven transition. This framework should not negatively impact the value of intellectual property in agricultural biotechnology or significantly alter technology development incentives. TBR 2013

# NCGA Position

Title: Plant Derived Biologics (PDBs)

Position Number: I-A-2

Background: We believe that there is long-term opportunity for farmers to grow value-added products derived from biotechnology and extracted from plants. Pursuit of this new technology platform holds great promise for society. NCGA will continue to work responsibly to position growers to capture value from these new products while ensuring the safety of the food supply.

Some biotechnology products require extensive management. Trained and certified growers must have the skills and ability necessary to produce these crops with proper audits. Containment and isolation of PDBs are critical issues that must be resolved in order to protect traditional markets, and realize the promise of this technology.

Supports the following:

1. Federal policy should allow the opportunity to develop and grow these new products based upon scientific risk assessment(s). TBR 2012
2. Each class of compounds should be grown and handled based on the scientific risk assessment. TBR 2012
3. Each class of compounds should have specific requirements for regulatory approval. TBR 2012
4. We agree the following requirements should be followed when growing PDBs: TBR 2012
  - a) Isolation from commodity corn through the use of:
    - i. Non-transgenic pollen or male sterile corn;
    - ii. Dedicated production systems;
    - iii. Third party verification;
    - iv. A process that ensures plants containing an unapproved trait be 100% detasseled;
    - v. A fallow system where appropriate;
    - vi. Temporal separation by using growing degree-days; and
    - vii. The development of technology protection systems in all pharmaceutical and industrial enzyme corn.
  - b) A grower training, testing and auditing program to implement standard operating procedures.
5. Recommend a review of the following procedures used by the PDB industry for: TBR 2012
  - a) Seed production and handling;
  - b) Grain production and handling; and
  - c) Utilization and handling of by products.

# NCGA Position

Title: Marketable Characteristics of Corn

Position Number: I-A-3

Background: The primary purpose of the official U.S. standards for grain should be to describe and certify the quality of grain as accurately as practical. They should:

- Define uniform and accepted descriptive terms to facilitate trade in grain;
- Provide information to aid in determining grain storability;
- Promote the retention of the quality of the grain during the marketing process;
- Offer end users the best possible information from which to determine end product yield, quality and value;
- Provide the framework necessary for markets to establish grain quality improvement incentives.

Resolution/Position:

1. Support the development of a national grain quality strategy as new concepts in grain quality emerge that are of importance to end users in addition to the current grading standards that will be to the benefit of the U.S. corn farmer and strengthen our competitive advantage. TBR 2012
2. Support research, development and testing of end-use quality characteristics of processing and/or breeding of corn for the benefit of our customers. TBR 2012
3. Support the development and standardization of equipment and sampling/testing procedures and calibration that would quickly and accurately determine the intrinsic value of corn, and encourage the market to reward that value. TBR 2012
4. Grain marketing value should be determined on a dry matter and intrinsic value basis. TBR 2012
5. Support the development and use of a "Best Efforts" contract for the production and merchandising of conventional and identity preserved corn. TBR 2012
6. Require an increased level of accountability for "Organic Products." TBR 2012
7. NCGA should work to inform policymakers and regulators as to how our food system works to ensure a safe food supply. Any laws regarding food safety should enhance food safety and be implemented in a way that is practical for all farmers and the entire food industry. TBR 2013
8. Support the industry's initiatives to develop unique marketable characteristics of corn. TBR 2012

# NCGA Position

Title: Mycotoxins

Position Number: I-A-4

## Resolution/Position:

1. Support research strategy to minimize the impact of mycotoxins on corn production and food safety. TBR 2012
2. We support the efforts of and will cooperate with the Aflatoxin Mitigation Center of Excellence to mitigate and eliminate mycotoxins in corn and corn products. TBR 2014
3. Support research for alternate safe uses of aflatoxin-contaminated corn and its products. TBR 2012
4. Support mycotoxin standards based on sound scientific data. TBR 2012
5. Support uniform standards for the sampling and testing procedures used to determine mycotoxin contamination levels. TBR 2012
6. Promote biotechnology's role in reducing mycotoxins in corn production. TBR 2012
7. Support the research, development and testing of hybrids and traits for resistance to mycotoxins. TBR 2012

# NCGA Position

Title: Trade Policy

Position Number: I-B-1

Background: The export of corn and corn products is vital to the nation's economy, its balance of payments and the profitability of corn production. The development and maintenance of fair and open global trade practices and policies are essential.

U.S. corn farmers support world agricultural production based on comparative economic advantage and endorse multilateral liberalization of trade as a way to raise the standard of living of all people.

We support a consistent U.S. trade policy so corn and corn products will not be disadvantaged for the advancement of another sector.

## Resolution/Position:

1. Initiate and support programs to build long term global demand for corn and corn products. TBR 2012
2. Support worldwide elimination of export subsidies and barriers to free trade. TBR 2012
3. Develop and provide corn products to meet the demands of modern global consumption. TBR 2012
4. Support normal trade relations for all trading partners. TBR 2012
5. Seek resumption of normal trade relations with Cuba. TBR 2012
6. Support repeal of the Jackson/Vanik Amendment and the Stevenson Amendment. TBR 2012
7. Oppose any form of cargo preference. TBR 2012
8. Support exemption of food, feed, agricultural products, medicine and medical supplies from any and all unilateral sanctions imposed on foreign countries by the United States. TBR 2012
9. Support compensation for producers for any economic loss or the loss of reputation as a reliable supplier if U.S. government policy inhibits exports of corn or value-added products. TBR 2012
10. Encourage the U.S. government to respond appropriately when artificial barriers or unsubstantiated restrictions are imposed on U.S. agricultural products. TBR 2012
11. Support appropriate use of U.S. antidumping laws and strengthen international laws to prevent abuse. TBR 2012
12. Support funding authorized in the 2007 farm bill for P.L.480 Title 1, loans, Title II, the Food for Progress Program and the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program. TBR 2012
13. Support the reauthorization of Trade Promotion Authority. TBR 2012
14. Support continued membership by the U.S. in the World Trade Organization (WTO). TBR 2012

15. Support the authority of WTO to arbitrate trade disputes and implement enforcement actions. TBR 2012
16. Support appropriate economic incentives to accomplish identity preserved grain channeling. TBR 2012
17. Oppose U.S. and foreign trade barriers that negatively impact the availability of imported inputs, including tariffs on urea from Russia and the Ukraine. TBR 2012
18. Initiate when appropriate and/or strongly support efforts to remove anti-dumping duties, tariffs, quotes and any other trade restricting devices which impede the importation of fertilizer and other crop production inputs. TBR 2012
19. Support the opening of international beef markets by utilizing policy that allows bone-in beef product from cattle less than 30 months of age as part of a stair step effort to eventual full OIE approval, and call for immediate adoption of this policy with all interested global trading parties. TBR 2012
20. We support approval of the South Korea, Panama, and Columbia Free Trade Agreements. TBR 2012
21. Support a funding increase of 25% for the USAID International Disaster and Famine Assistance account for food aid "local and regional purchase" and address issues regarding nutrition, food safety, availability and reliability of supply, training and gift and country origin labeling. TBR 2013
22. As a matter of U.S. competitiveness, Cap and Trade legislation or regulations should take into account the status and impacts of international climate agreements, particularly the participation of other major worldwide economies. TBR 2013
23. Support negotiating a FTA with the Trans Pacific Partnership countries. TBR 2014

# NCGA Position

Title: Trade Negotiations

Position Number: I-B-2

Background: U.S. government policy must clearly and consistently promote the liberalization of the world's trading system through both multilateral and bilateral negotiations that assure U.S. corn and corn products full access to world markets.

The U.S. corn industry is highly dependent on other sectors of American agriculture. By fully analyzing trade agreement effects on customers, we can ascertain long term effects on the corn industry.

## Resolution/Position:

1. Support agricultural negotiations in the Doha Round of the World Trade Organization and U.S. priorities in the "Framework Agreement". TBR 2012
2. We support efforts of the U.S. trade negotiations for the increase in meaningful and achievable access to foreign markets. TBR 2012
3. We will analyze all trade agreements and fully support those that enhance market access for corn and corn products while judiciously protecting programs that are necessary to ensure a strong viable agriculture economy. In principle we support redirecting trade distorting payments enabling WTO compliance. TBR 2012
4. Support bilateral free trade agreements, to assure the greatest possible opportunities for U.S. corn growers. TBR 2012
5. Insist the U.S. government ensure that the agricultural negotiating team includes adequate experience, expertise and knowledge of U.S. production agriculture. TBR 2012
6. Support sanitary and phytosanitary regulations consistent with uniform, science-based, internationally accepted standards. TBR 2012
7. Support the full implementation of NAFTA and oppose efforts to reopen the agreement. TBR 2012
8. Oppose non-transparent state trading enterprises. TBR 2012
9. Support full implementation of the CAFTA agreement and oppose efforts to reopen the agreement. TBR 2012
10. Support elimination of trade barriers for agricultural products derived from biotechnology including the European Union's biotech labeling and traceability regulations. TBR 2012
11. Support WTO trade negotiations that allow greater foreign market access for U.S. agricultural products without compromising the basic integrity of U.S. domestic farm support. TBR 2012

# NCGA Position

Title: Foreign Market Development

Position Number: I-B-3

Background: Effective foreign market development programs for corn and corn product exports involving the cooperator program through the U.S. Grains Council (USGC), USA Poultry and Egg Export Council (USAPEEC), and U.S. Meat Export Federation (USMEF) should be financed supported by funding from state checkoff programs and federal dollars through the USDA Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS). These market development programs should be conducted to maximize efficiency and coordination between NCGA and USGC through efforts to expand the uses of corn and corn products.

USMEF, USAPEEC, and other cooperator organizations should be encouraged to expand overseas markets, thereby increasing demand for domestic corn.

## Resolution/Position:

1. Support USGC, USAPEEC, and USMEF to develop and expand international markets. TBR 2012
2. Support level funding authorization in Title III of the 2007 farm bill for both the Market Access Program funding cap and the Market Development Cooperator Program funding level. TBR 2012
3. Support effective foreign economic development programs that enhance the competitive advantage of U.S. corn and corn products. TBR 2012
4. Support use of GSM-102 as a commercial export credit guarantee program for corn, corn co-products, livestock and poultry products without limitations to the type or amount of commodities purchased. TBR 2012
5. Facilitate the export of corn co-products and value-added grains from producer owned and controlled businesses by helping these groups participate in market development programs. TBR 2012
6. Encourage USDA to promote, support, and expand the facilities guarantee program throughout the world to develop infrastructure that facilitates U.S. agricultural exports. TBR 2012
7. We believe the USDA should retain control of agricultural export promotion programs. TBR 2012

# NCGA Position

Title: Domestic Demand

Position Number: I-C

Background: Support a diversified, expanding and long-term domestic demand effort for corn.

Resolution/Position:

1. Support a coordinated and aggressive effort to promote increased consumption of meat, poultry, fish and dairy products. TBR 2012
2. Support the development and promotion of value-added products from the corn industry. TBR 2012
3. Support the US livestock/poultry industry: TBR 2012
  - a) responsible, competitive, environmentally-sound livestock/poultry production expansion
  - b) Place a priority on educating government and the general public on the importance of the livestock/poultry industry.
  - c) Work with commodity organizations and other affiliated interests to establish and maintain programs and policies, which lead to the strengthening of the livestock/poultry industry, as our number one corn market.
4. Support and recommend legislation that creates tax and investment incentives for individual corn growers that will encourage their participation in farmer owned value-added projects. TBR 2012
5. NCGA should make every effort to secure FDA acceptance and approval of the Corn Sugar petition and should oppose HFCS-free campaigns by food and beverage companies. TBR 2014

# NCGA Position

Title: Ethanol

Position Number: I-D-1

Background: NCGA believes it is in the best interest of the US consumer to have a comprehensive National Energy Plan, which includes renewable fuels. Renewable fuels will provide an environmentally clean, domestically produced fuel, which will contribute to our independence from foreign oil. In addition, rural communities benefit from the additional jobs created through the development of this renewable fuel industry.

## Resolution/Position:

1. NCGA will continue to develop its own ethanol policy while working with partners when possible. TBR 2014
2. Work with Congress, the administration and other regulatory agencies to ensure successful implementation of the expanded RFS and Energy Bill for the benefit of corn growers. TBR 2014
3. Work with all partners in the ethanol industry to create a unified strategy to expand ethanol usage and production. TBR 2012
4. Support the science and research to allow corn starch ethanol to qualify as an advanced biofuel. TBR 2014
5. We support legislation to remove restrictions that disqualify corn-based ethanol from consideration as an advanced biofuel under the expanded Renewable Fuels Standard while maintaining the performance requirements of advanced biofuels. TBR 2014
6. Support establishment of federal fuel standards which allow up to 85% ethanol blends. TBR 2012
7. Support implementation of a domestic energy policy that expands the use of renewable fuels, such as ethanol, by supporting favorable tax incentives. (i.e. NCGA initiate a major effort with member states to enact state legislation to reduce vehicle registration fees on flexible fuel vehicles.) TBR 2012
8. Support equal tax credit for all ethanol regardless of feedstock. TBR 2012
9. VEETC should be transitioned to a market based safety net for the ethanol industry. TBR 2014
10. NCGA supports reforming ethanol tax policy. Ideas to replace existing tax law, in the following priority order: TBR 2014
  - a. a variable ethanol tax rate
  - b. an ethanol tax credit at a reduced rate.Non-tax policies should include:
  - a. Biofuels infrastructure
  - b. Higher Blends
  - c. Corn starch ethanol as an advanced biofuel
  - d. Favorable flexible fuel vehicle policy.
11. Evaluate the cost benefits of moving the current VEETC incentive to a producer investment tax credit, analyzing the impact on growing corn-ethanol production capacity and demand and impact on other corn markets. TBR 2014

12. Promote the expanded use of ethanol, and the development and usage of renewable fuels (such as: E-85, E diesel (ethanol-blended diesel), Biodiesel, Ethanol based aviation fuel): TBR 2014
  - a) Requiring all new flexible fuel vehicles qualifying for CAFE credits to be clearly identified at the time of sale with a yellow fuel cap and with a permanent badge or emblem on the quarter panel or tailgate; and
  - b) Requiring that the fuel loaded into a new flexible fuel vehicle by a manufacturer be E85; and
  - c) Requiring vehicle manufacturers and retail dealers to provide new purchasers of flexible fuel vehicles with information about the economic benefits, environmental benefits, octane enrichment and energy security benefits of E-85 use and pump locations; and
  - d) Requiring that the funds generated when an automobile manufacturer incurs a penalty for non-compliance with CAFE standards be transferred to a new fund that would be used solely to expand E-85 fueling infrastructure nationwide; and
  - e) Support the introduction and passage of legislation requiring that by 2014 all new gasoline-powered automobiles and light duty trucks of 12,000 or less gross vehicle weight sold in the United States be E85 flex fuel capable or greater.
  - f) Support use of tax incentives for the consumer to purchase E85 fuel and flex fuel vehicles.
  - g) We support making more cars flex fuel compatible, including the conversion of non-flex fuel vehicles if possible. We encourage EPA testing and certification of conversion kits.
  - h) Support development of ASTM standards for corn ethanol blends above E10 through E85.
13. Secure incentives and requirements to achieve nationwide installation of blender pumps, E85 systems and related infrastructure. TBR 2014
14. Support and promote fuel cell technology with utilization of ethanol as a primary energy source. TBR 2012
15. Oppose any effort to create a government-owned grain reserve for the purpose of an ethanol reserve. TBR 2012
16. Support aggressive funding for Distillers Dried Grain research to increase livestock and poultry feeding, including standardized methodologies for testing. TBR 2014
17. We believe that ethanol derived from materials other than corn, such as switchgrass, wood chips, corn stalks and corn fiber, etc., can be complimentary to ethanol derived from corn but not serve as a replacement. TBR 2012
18. Support the development of multi-use renewable fuel pipelines in the U.S., utilizing various available funding sources such as a loan guarantee program for pipeline projects. TBR 2014
19. Support proposals prohibiting oil companies, through franchise contracts, sales agreements or other means, to prohibit or establish barriers (such as restricting use of company credit cards) for a fuel retailer to make E85 or other biofuels available for sale anywhere on the property of the retailer. TBR 2012
20. NCGA supports EPA/ASTM emissions research and efforts to legalize utilization of higher blends of ethanol for conventional vehicles. TBR 2012

21. We support timely implementation of NCGA's proactive communications effort to set the record straight with respect to ethanol production, food prices and corn supply. It is imperative that we address the lack of knowledge and appreciation among the public, the media, and some land grant universities of the damage done to our economy and society from the enormous oil revenue flowing from our country to hostile regions of the world. Highlighting the economic and environmental benefits of domestic, renewable ethanol will help generate appreciation of the value America receives from its corn industry. TBR 2012
22. Support federal funding for research and commercialization of the utilization of biomass to replace natural gas/coal in corn-to-ethanol and other processing plants. TBR 2012
23. We support simplification of the regulatory process related to renewable fuels under the Clean Air Act. TBR 2012
24. NCGA supports corn and ethanol industry research and investment into economic and sustainable low carbon technologies to further improve GHG accounting score. TBR 2014
25. NCGA supports using marginal petroleum source emissions as the petroleum baseline when calculating GHG regulations for biofuels. TBR 2014
26. NCGA should aggressively pursue options to strengthen the financial position of the domestic ethanol industry, including interest rate buy downs, extension of loan terms, loan guarantees and expansion beyond 10% blends. TBR 2012
27. NCGA believes if biogenic carbon emissions are counted in calculations for GHG emissions from fermentation and/or combustion of biomass and/or biofuels, full credit must be given for the GHG uptake and sequestration from the growing crop. TBR 2014
28. Supports EPA policy that allows companies that blend ethanol an "operational tolerance" so that they may blend up to the fully allowable level in gasoline. TBR 2012
29. Support industry efforts to address the dispenser certifications that are required by fire marshals and other regulatory officials in order to sell high level blends of ethanol. TBR 2012
30. Support the rapid development of scientific research to allow EPA to grant approval for the use of higher ethanol blends in all gasoline vehicles. TBR 2014
31. NCGA will not support any legislation that attempts to change air quality and/or vehicle standards from U.S. EPA Control to California Air Resources Board (CARB) Control. TBR 2012
32. NCGA should work to raise awareness of potential consumer misrepresentation by petroleum marketers selling ethanol-blended fuels at the same specifications (i.e. E10 labeled 87 & 89 octane) but at different prices at the retail pump. TBR 2013
33. We support an effective labeling strategy for higher blends of ethanol, if federal law requires ethanol blends to be labeled. TBR 2014

34. NCGA should investigate and seek solutions to minimize ethanol price discrepancies between rack (terminal) and wholesale locations, as this price inflation decreases the competitiveness of ethanol in the marketplace. TBR 2013
35. NCGA supports and will work with NASCAR on their use and promotion of E15. TBR 2014
36. We support legislation to require EPA to use the most common fuel used in gasoline vehicles and small gas engines for emissions certification requirements. TBR 2014

# NCGA Position

Title: Energy Policy

Position Number: I-D-2

Background: Energy sources are a primary consideration for U.S. agriculture's competitive advantage. Agriculture should be included as a source of energy to reduce our dependence on foreign oil.

## Resolution/Position:

1. Promote a national energy policy that by developing domestic energy supplies while displacing foreign oil reduces our dependence on foreign oil and ensures national energy security with environmentally friendly, domestically produced natural resources, renewable resources including ethanol and its derivatives. TBR 2012
2. Support programs and policies to ensure priority availability of all forms of energy at reasonable and stable prices for production, transportation, processing and marketing of agricultural products. TBR 2012
3. Suspend so-called international indirect land use change penalties on corn ethanol until a scientifically-based, transparent, reliable and verifiable metric is created to determine the lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions of all fuels in the U.S. transportation marketplace. TBR 2014
4. Oppose additional federal taxes on fuel used in production agriculture. TBR 2012
5. Support continuation of the electrical loan programs of the Rural Utilities Service in agricultural areas. TBR 2012
6. Oppose the privatization of Rural Public Power Districts. TBR 2012
7. Secure the role of corn ethanol in the California Low Carbon Fuel Standards (or other similar state or regional initiatives) through scientific comments, research and other means. TBR 2013
8. Oppose any regulatory or legislative measure that would increase the cost of electricity. TBR 2012
9. Oppose regulations for electric utility restructuring that would shift costs from large industrial users to farm and residential users. TBR 2012
10. Support efforts to use corn derived renewable feed stock for the production of electricity and other forms of energy. TBR 2012
11. Support authorization and full funding of \$150 million for the Commodity Credit Corporation Bioenergy program to be used for renewable fuel ventures that are greater than 50% farmer-owned. TBR 2012
12. Support the use of bio-fuels and lubricants by federal, state and local government-owned vehicles. TBR 2012
13. We support NCGA's active participation in the 25X25 initiative, ensuring the corn industry's interests are well represented. TBR 2012

14. Government research dollars should include corn and corn fiber as a significant biomass feedstock in the production of biofuels. TBR 2012
15. Government policy, taxes and programs should not differentiate in the distribution and retail marketing of ethanol derived from different biomass feedstocks. TBR 2012
16. Examine the impact of current highly variable (boutique fuels) state fuel content regulations to facilitate easier ethanol blending. TBR 2012
17. Support the extension of the wind energy production tax credit. TBR 2012
18. Support research and the development of commercial renewable fertilizer production including production plants utilizing wind power and other sources. TBR 2012
19. Support wind energy production tax credit and other incentives for both ordinary and passive income. TBR 2012
20. NCGA supports biobutanol from corn and corn products. TBR 2014