RIN Fraud & Compliance

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Presentation Overview

- RFS Quality Assurance Program Status
- RFS Volume Rule Summary and Status
- Compliance Deadlines
- Biointermediates Update
- RFS Registration Update
- RFS Website Redesign
- Questions?



Why did EPA implement the QAP?

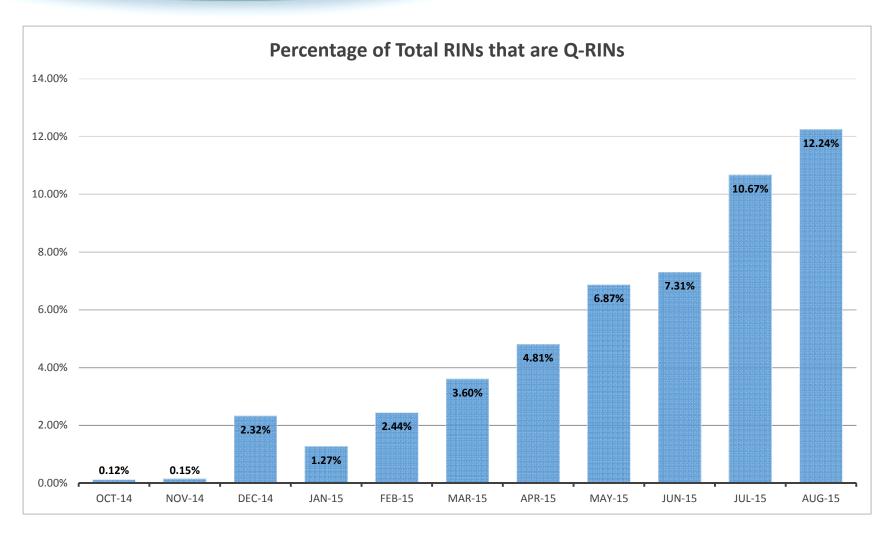
- Assure reasonable oversight of RIN generation
- Promote greater liquidity in the RIN market
- Ensure the use of required renewable fuel volumes



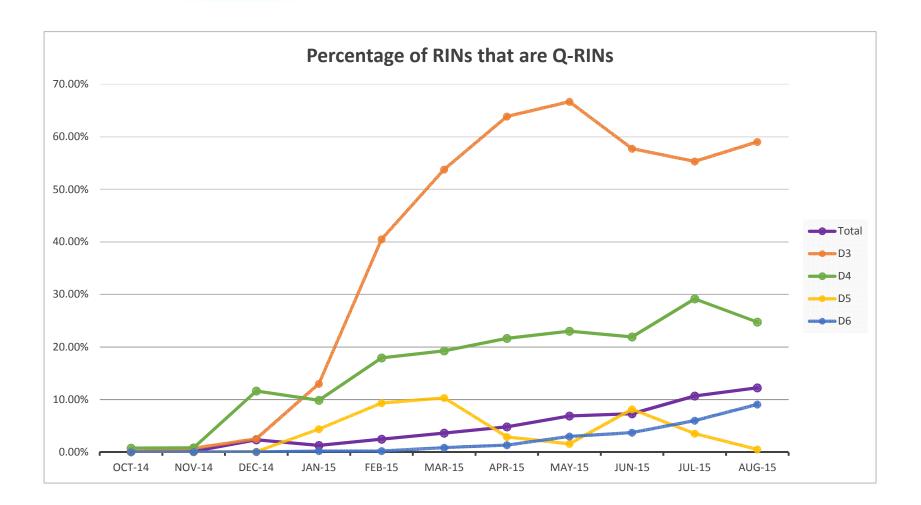
Quality Assurance Program Updates through August 2015

- 4 companies actively providing Q-RIN QAP services
- 97 total producers participating
- Over 790,000,000 Q-RINs generated
- In August 2015 over 192,000,000 Q-RINs generated
- As of August 2015, 12.24% of all RINs are Q-RINs
- PIR (potentially invalid RIN) procedures working as designed
- Including interim program, over 1.8 billion RINs have been verified since the QAP NPRM in February of 2013











Why Buy Q-RINs?

Verified by an EPA approved independent third-party auditor

Availability of affirmative defense

• 2% of RVO limited exemption for 2014, 2015, and 2016



RIN Fraud Cases to Date

- New Energy Fuels Inc. and Chieftain Biofuels LLC (July 2010 Feb 2012)
- Washakie Renewable Energy, LLC (January 2010 October 2010)
- Global E Marketing, LLC (August 2010 October 2011)
- Imperial Petroleum, Inc. and e-Biofuels, LLC (July 2010 June 2011)
- Green Diesel, LLC (July 2010 July 2011)
- Absolute Fuels, LLC (September 2010 October 2011)
- Clean Green Fuels, LLC (March 2009 December 2010)

http://www2.epa.gov/enforcement/civil-enforcement-renewable-fuel-standard-program



Update on the Proposed Renewable Fuel Volumes for 2014, 2015, and 2016

- NPRM published June 10, 2015
 - http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2015-06-10/pdf/2015-13956.pdf
 - Received over 670,000 comments on the NPRM
- Proposal covers Renewable Fuel Standards for calendar years 2014, 2015, and 2016, and the Biomass-Based Diesel Volume for 2017
- A public hearing was held June 25, 2015 in Kansas City
- Final rulemaking must go through inter-agency review and Office of Management and Budget (OMB) review in the White House before EPA can sign it
- EPA intends to take final action on this proposal by November 30, 2015, which will return the Agency to the program's statutory timeline for issuing RFS annual rules



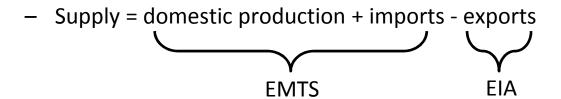
Summary of the Proposal

- The new proposal supersedes the 2014 NPRM (November 29, 2013)
- While the consent decree only addressed 2014 and 2015, the NPRM also proposed the 2016 standards for all renewable fuel categories in the same package in order to return to the statutory schedule
- NPRM includes the 2017 volume for BBD since it must be set 14 months ahead of 2017 (i.e. November 2015)
- NPRM includes one small reg change to the algal biofuel pathway to clarify qualifying microorganisms, and a set of changes to address deadlines for program compliance demonstrations and attest engagements



General Approach to Proposed Standards

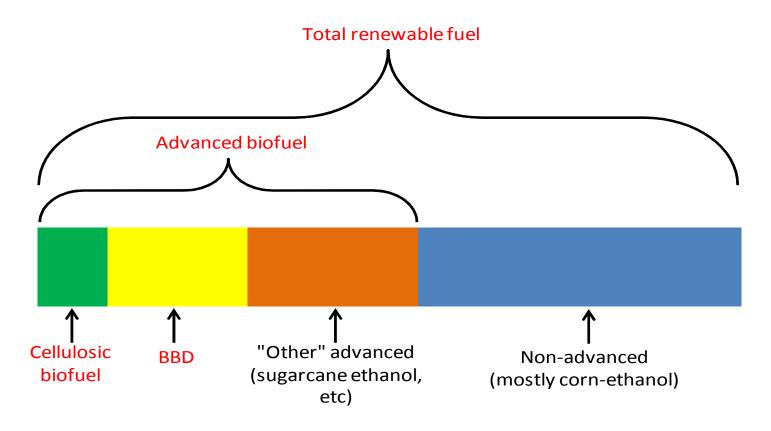
2014 proposed volumes would be set at the volumes actually supplied



- 2015 proposed volumes included a projection of growth, but tempered to account for the fact that the year is partially over
- 2016 proposed volumes would be full projections
- NPRM projects volumes that we believe the market is capable of achieving given the incentives provided by the standards
- Achievability was demonstrated by describing various scenarios for how the standards could be met



Interaction Between Standards





Volumes Used to Determine the Proposed Percentage Standards

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cellulosic biofuel	33 mill gal	106 mill gal	206 mill gal	n/a
Biomass-based diesel	1.63 bill gal	1.70 bill gal	1.80 bill gal	1.90 bill gal
Advanced biofuel	2.68 bill gal	2.90 bill gal	3.40 bill gal	n/a
Total renewable fuels	15.93 bill gal	16.30 bill gal	17.40 bill gal	n/a



Primary Issues Raised in Stakeholder Comments

- Consideration of carryover RINs
- Cellulosic carryover RINs
- Cellulosic waiver authority
- BBD standard in 2014, 2015, 2016
- Potential volume of sugarcane ethanol
- Focus on advanced biofuel

- Biodiesel exports in 2014
- Point of obligation
- Definition of supply
- Statutory factors analysis for BBD for 2015-2017
- Imports



Compliance Deadlines Update

- EPA proposed revised annual compliance reporting and attest engagement reporting deadlines in the annual volume rule
- Generally, EPA received supportive comments about its proposed approach to staggering the deadlines



2013	Revised Annual Compliance Deadline As Proposed	Revised Attest Reporting Deadline As Proposed
RIN-generating renewable fuel producers and importers; other parties owning RINs	N/A	January 31, 2016
Independent third-party auditors	N/A	N/A
Exporters of renewable fuel	January 31, 2016	June 1, 2016
Obligated Parties	January 31, 2016	June 1, 2016



2014	Revised Annual Compliance Deadline As Proposed	Revised Attest Reporting Deadline As Proposed
RIN-generating renewable fuel producers and importers; other parties owning RINs	N/A	January 31, 2016
Independent third-party auditors	N/A	January 31, 2016
Exporters of renewable fuel		
January 1 – September 16, 2014	Partial Report: March 31, 2015 Full Report: January 31, 2016	Partial Report: June 1, 2015 Full Report: June 1, 2016
September 17 – December 31, 2014	March 31, 2015	June 1, 2015
Obligated Parties	June 1, 2016	December 1, 2016



2015	Revised Annual Compliance Deadline As Proposed	Revised Attest Reporting Deadline As Proposed
RIN-generating renewable fuel producers and importers; other parties owning RINs	N/A	June 1, 2016
Independent third-party auditors	N/A	June 1, 2016
Exporters of renewable fuel	March 31, 2016	June 1, 2016
Obligated Parties	December 1, 2016	June 1, 2017



Biointermediates Update

- What is a biointermediate?
- Biointermediates Production
- Why can't a producer use a biointermediate to make renewable fuel?
- Is EPA going to allow the use of biointermediates?



What is a biointermediate?

- A biointermediate is an intermediate product that is:
 - Derived from renewable biomass
 - Processed so that it's no longer renewable biomass in its original form
 - Not already renewable fuel
 - Used to make renewable fuel for RIN generation
- Example: Biocrude to be co-processed at a refinery to make renewable gasoline/diesel
- Form changes do not constitute the production of a biointermediate
 - Some examples: chopping, crushing, grinding, pelletizing, filtering, etc.



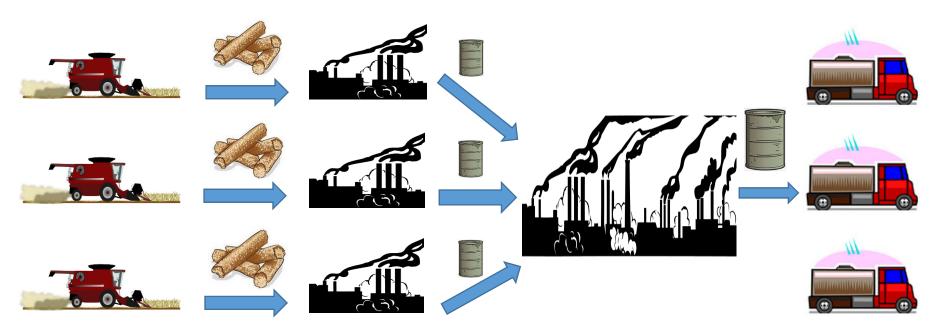
Biointermediates Production

Renewable biomass collected in multiple areas

Biomass is sent to local collection/pre-processing facility to produce biointermediate

Biointermediates from multiple facilities are sent to a renewable fuel production facility

Renewable fuel is produced and distributed to blenders





Why can't a producer use a biointermediate to make renewable fuel?

- The regulations at 40 CFR § 80.1401 define facility as:
 - "all of the activities and equipment associated with the production of renewable fuel starting from the point of delivery of feedstock material to the point of final storage of the end product, which are <u>located on one</u> <u>property</u>, and are <u>under the control of the same person (or persons</u> <u>under common control)</u>." (emphasis added)
- The current regulations simply do not allow for the use of biointermediates to produce renewable fuel
 - Biointermediates and the renewable fuel are not produced at one location by the same person
 - Biointermediate production feedstocks and processes may not be covered under existing pathways



Is EPA going to allow the use of biointermediates?

- Currently contemplating a rulemaking to allow the use of biointermediates to produce renewable fuels
- Biointermediate producer requirements would be similar to those that apply to renewable fuel producers.
 - i.e. Biointermediates must be produced from renewable biomass using processes covered by an EPA-approved pathway.
 - Main difference is that biointermediate producers won't generate RINs.
- At a minimum, biointermediate producers would need to:
 - Register with EPA, including the submission of a third-party engineering review
 - Periodically report
 - Keep records
 - Supply renewable fuel producers with product transfer documents
- These requirements are necessary to ensure that RINs are validly generated and maintain the integrity of the RFS



RFS Registration Updated Guidance

- We're focusing on registration procedures ahead of the January 31, 2016 deadline for many renewable fuel producers to submit 3-year updates
- Have conducted a series of webinars to provide guidance:
 - Electronic Engineering Review Form instructions
 - Engineer site visit and engineering review write-ups
 - Requirements for separated food waste plans
 - VRIN Calculations for 3-year updates
- The last webinar is on September 24, 2014 at 1:00 PM.
 - EPA staff will also be conducting a moderated Q&A session following the VRIN presentation
- Contact EPA contractors at <u>support@epamts-support.com</u> for more information on attending the webinar
- Highly encourage you to look at these presentations and guidance documents, available at: http://www.epa.gov/otaq/fuels/renewablefuels/compliancehelp/index.htm



RFS Website Redesign

- We are excited to announce that the Fuels program has developed a new and improved website.
 - Launch date before Sept. 30
 - We will send an Enviroflash message to alert our stakeholders with more information – including "contact us" information if you have any questions
- The update focuses on improving the content management interface and improving content organization
 - Improved access via mobile devices
- The website functionality and reporting forms will not change
- We have a "contact us" link on every page
 - We are standing by to help you get where you need to go



QUESTIONS?