

## Underground Storage Tank (UST) System Compatibility Upgrades and RVP Summertime Fuel “Opt-Out”

### Background

EMA and its members fully support the sale and distribution of renewable fuels blended into traditional motor and heating fuels. To ensure underground storage tank (UST) systems and dispensers are compatible with higher ethanol blends (E15), Congress needs to appropriate an additional \$500 million, at the minimum, for small to medium sized companies to make upgrades, as required.

### Current Legislation

EMA urges lawmakers to support the “Higher Blends Infrastructure Incentive Program (HBIIP) Reauthorization Act” (bill to be introduced soon) which would amend the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 to improve biofuel infrastructure and agriculture product market expansion. Specifically, these bills would authorize an additional \$500 million for United States Department of Agriculture’s (USDA) Higher Blend Infrastructure Incentive Program (HBIIP) to (1) increase the availability of higher blends of ethanol, such as E15 plus blends, and (2) provide **small to medium sized companies with a fair opportunity to access grant funding and make necessary upgrades.** HBIIP grants support transportation fueling, fuel distribution, and home heating oil distribution facilities, lowering out-of-pocket costs for businesses to install or upgrade fuel dispensers, storage tanks and systems, and other related equipment.

Unfortunately, the current HBIIP funding of \$500 million is not enough for small business energy marketers to make necessary compatibility upgrades. The cost to hire a grant writer ranges from \$5,000 - \$10,000 with no guarantee of receiving an HBIIP award. In addition to the cost of the grant writer, applicants are spending an average of 80+ work hours completing these applications. Those hours are coming from well-paid employees at a significant cost. For the smallest businesses, they simply do not have the time or resources to navigate USDA’s application process.

### EPA UST Statement and State Specific UST Upgrade Costs

Since 1988, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) UST system regulations have required fuel to be stored in systems compatible with the type of fuel being stored. Underground storage tanks are one of the many components in a UST system for which gas station owners must ensure compatibility. In addition to UST systems, fire codes require motor fuel dispensing systems (including hoses, nozzles, swivels, and break-aways) to be compatible with the type of fuel dispensed. Surveys have shown that the cost of inspecting and making necessary upgrades to bring existing UST systems into compliance with the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) and UL specifications can cost \$250,000 or more per UST system. Unfortunately, the costs to upgrade UST systems and dispensers that support E15 sales create significant economic burdens for these small business owners. Additional funding is needed to ensure safe and efficient UST systems are in place to allow all fuel marketers to offer and sell E15.

This reality is supported by EPA’s January 2020 opinion entitled *E15’s Compatibility with UST Systems*, which states, “[m]ost older and even some newer existing UST systems (which includes but is not limited to tanks, pumps, ancillary equipment, lines, gaskets, and sealants) are not fully compatible with E15 and require modification before storing E15. For example, the actual tank is often compatible with E15, but some of the many piping joints and connectors and pump, dispenser, and release detection components may not be.” Fuel compatibility is essential not only for supplying fuel to end users through existing petroleum storage and distribution infrastructure, but also to meet customer expectations for quality, performance, and operability.

Minnesota<sup>1</sup>, Iowa<sup>2</sup> and North Dakota's<sup>3</sup> data include the entire UST system components: tanks, product lines, release detection components, submersible pumps, probes, drop tubes, spill buckets, dispenser hanging hardware, piping, glues, seals, gaskets, and dispensers. In Minnesota alone, the estimated cost to upgrade UST systems is over \$1 billion. The Nebraska<sup>4</sup> fire marshal's data includes only the tank (most tanks are E100 compatible but 381 tanks in Nebraska still need to be replaced). UST replacement costs can exceed \$250,000 per UST system which is an extremely high cost for small businesses to provide consumers with the option to purchase E10 plus blends.

### **RVP Summertime Fuel “Opt-Out”**

The EPA granted the petition of 8 state governors (Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin) to remove the 1 pounds per square inch (psi) Reid vapor pressure (RVP) volatility waiver for E10 blends in their states. The decision stems from a petition by a group of Midwest governors to permit the summertime sale of E15 in their states, which was authorized under a provision in the Clean Air Act to permit an exclusion from the 1 psi waiver for E10 upon notification by a governor that the higher RVP limit will increase air emissions in that state.

EMA is concerned that the 1 psi exclusion waiver will require the creation of a boutique fuel exclusive to the petitioning states, thus limiting gasoline supply to the region. The ability to adapt to the 9.0 psi standard depends on refiner willingness to invest in infrastructure necessary to produce low-RVP E10 to the 8-state region. Site specific limitations such as space to add extra storage capacity and the variety of crude oil types processed will also determine whether a refinery can switch to low-RVP E10 production. A study conducted by Baker & O'Brien found that eliminating the RVP waiver for summertime E10 and introducing a new gasoline blend to just the petitioning states would likely cost \$500-\$800 million. EPA determined the request would result in a shortage of gasoline in the petitioning states for summer 2024, therefore, deciding to delay implementation until summer 2025 for the petitioning states. An option to avoid Midwest boutique fuel blends is for Congress to exempt E15 RVP volatility requirements that effectively block sales during the summertime driving season through the “Consumer and Fuel Retailer Choice Act of 2023.”

**“The Ask”** (*Committees: House & Senate Appropriations, House Energy and Commerce; Senate Environment and Public Works; House and Senate Agriculture; All lawmakers*)

- Urge Members of the House and Senate to sign on as “original cosponsors” to the “Higher Blends Infrastructure Incentive Program (HBIPP) Reauthorization Act”
- With a large group of bipartisan House and Senate original cosponsors, the bills will receive the attention necessary for inclusion in a larger legislative package, such as the Farm Bill.
- Emphasize that the legislation would appropriate an additional \$500 million for the HBIPP program to support small to medium sized companies who need to make upgrades to ensure underground storage tank (UST) system compatibility.
- Senate Contacts: [Ashlynn\\_Beninga@ricketts.senate.gov](mailto:Ashlynn_Beninga@ricketts.senate.gov) Senator Ricketts (R-NE)
- House Contacts: [Blake.Dickerson@mail.house.gov](mailto:Blake.Dickerson@mail.house.gov) Congresswoman Miller-Meeks (R-IA)

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<sup>1</sup> MPCA E-15 Underground Storage Tank System Upgrade Estimates (2023) available [here](#).

<sup>2</sup> Fuel Iowa UST System Upgrade Estimates (2023), available [here](#).

<sup>3</sup> NDPMA UST Compatibility and Upgrade Assessment (2023) available [here](#).

<sup>4</sup> Nebraska State Fire Marshal, Number of tanks compatible and not compatible with ethanol blends (2023) available [here](#).