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							Create equivalence values based on factors beyond energy density, such as rural development and greenhouse gas performance.
							Create additional Renewable Identification Number sub-categories that divide existing categories.
							Use a neutral third-party reviewer for technology pathway approvals.
							Allow companies to conduct a self-assessment of their technology pathway against a set of predefined criteria and then submit the pathway and supporting information to EPA for final approval.
							Conduct only a small-scale review for each new technology pathway until that industry reaches a certain scale, at which time a full review with more complete data would be performed.
							Standardize the technology pathway approval process to better align with the current processes in other locations, such as Canada and the European Union.
							Expand the definition of cellulosic biofuel, such as by including wastes and residues.
							Specify a volume of E0 to be available for legacy equipment.
							Create a longer-term period and increased amount of Renewable Identification Numbers for banking and borrowing.
							Allow exports of biofuels to meaningfully contribute to the RFS program.
							Modify the land accounting and documentation approach for domestic and/or foreign feedstock producers.
							Recalculate the lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions assessments, possibly using a modified assessment methodology.
							Modify the cellulosic waiver credit mechanism.
							Start with mandate levels that more gradually slope to 20-21 billion gallons by 2022, and then consider additional volumes after that.

Production	Consumption	Mandate	Implementation	Environment & Agriculture	Regulatory	Legislative	Policy Idea
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							Create slight "stretch" goal of mandate levels.
							Flatten all mandate volumes at their current levels for some period of time and then bump the mandates up to a higher set of levels at another point in time.
							Flatten the total renewable fuel mandate at its current level going forward, but continue to increase the three advanced categories.
							Remove the total renewable fuel mandate and only maintain the three advanced biofuel categories.
							Convert all mandated volumes to percentage mandates.
							Create a mandate for ethanol based on percentage of consumption, in addition to the volumetric RFS mandate categories.
							Implement automatic consequences if EPA fails to meet statutory deadlines, especially for setting the annual volumes.
							Increase funding for EPA to enhance regulatory capacity.
							Change the definition of obligated parties.
							Establish explicit methodologies for setting the annual volumes.
							Create an explicit methodology for discretionary use of waiver authority, possibly including quantitative definitions of severe economic harm.
							Create a clear methodology and criteria for linking waivers across RFS mandate categories.
							Separate the Renewable Volume Obligation calculations for gasoline and diesel.
							Create a mechanism to ensure that obligated parties are not purchasing invalid Renewable Identification Numbers.

Production	Consumption	Mandate	Implementation	Environment & Agriculture	Regulatory	Legislative	Policy Idea
							Limit the participants in the Renewable Identification Number market.
							Increase data availability, such as that related to volumes, prices, trades, and fuel blends.
							Give the Department of Defense longer-term procurement ability.
							Create an education campaign to inform consumers about new fuels, flex-fuel stations, and which engines can handle which blends.
							Create/expand incentive programs—such as government R&D, grants, loan guarantees, or tax incentives—for the production of advanced biofuels, with long-term stability that phases out slowly.
							Create/expand incentive programs—such as government R&D, grants, loan guarantees, or tax incentives—for biofuels consumption infrastructure, with long-term stability that phases out slowly.
							Provide a 1.0 Reid Vapor Pressure exception for ethanol blends above 10 percent and for other biofuels, as is in place for blends of up to 10 percent ethanol.
							Remove the Federal Trade Commission labeling requirement for infrastructure-compatible drop-in fuels if they meet the petroleum specification.
							Mandate that all vehicles are created as flex-fuel vehicles.
							Evaluate the costs of, benefits of, and obstacles to introducing into commerce higher-octane gasoline blends.
							Address warranty issues related to misfueling in older vehicles and equipment.
							Fully fund and enforce agricultural conservation programs.