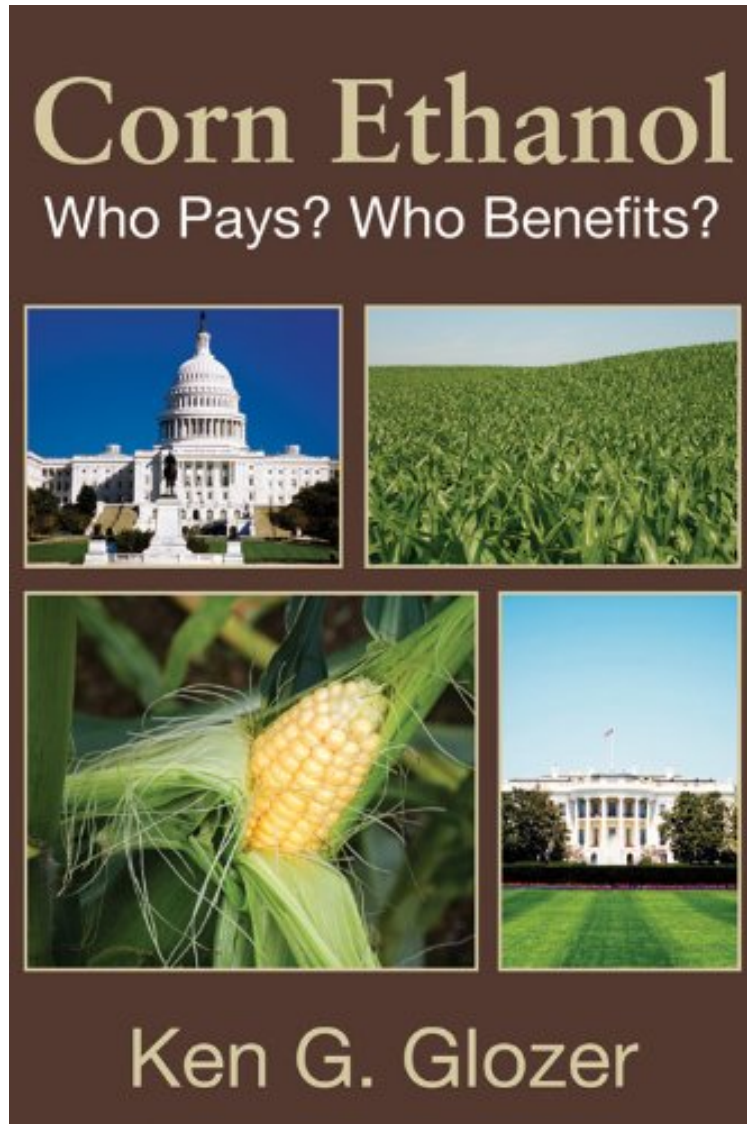


(Free pdf) Corn Ethanol: Who Pays? Who Benefits? (Hoover Institution Press Publication)

Corn Ethanol: Who Pays? Who Benefits? (Hoover Institution Press Publication)

Ken G. Glozer

*DOC | *audiobook | ebooks | Download PDF | ePub*



[Download](#)

[Read Online](#)

#2172074 in eBooks 2013-10-01 2013-10-01 File Name: B00GQDLZ5E | File size: 23.Mb

Ken G. Glozer : Corn Ethanol: Who Pays? Who Benefits? (Hoover Institution Press Publication) before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Corn Ethanol: Who Pays? Who Benefits? (Hoover Institution Press Publication):

1 of 1 people found the following review helpful. schoolBy stacy lavergnegreat resource2 of 3 people found the following review helpful. All you need to know about the ethanol situationBy HawkeyeAs a novice to this subject the only thing I knew about ethanol is that it could be made from corn. This book ultimately changed that. The book is

short, concise and answered most of my questions and led to much understanding of the topic I formerly did not know. Even the author responded to my e-mail when I had a question on understanding the text. The author has a hands on knowledge of the topic and should consider either a second edition or a volume two to the text to update the topic.

The author documents the political history of federal corn ethanol policy, showing how it has evolved from 1977 through 2008. He then offers an in-depth, fact-based look at the major assertions made by the advocates of the policy, providing the results of an evaluation of the claims made by the architects of the Renewable Fuels Standard in 2005 during its consideration by Congress.

From the Inside Flap Given the harsh economic realities that our country faces today, it is essential that its political leadership design and implement energy policies that are cost-effective, environmentally sound, and compatible with our competitive market-based economy. Unfortunately, both Congress and the White House have adopted a policy to advance the ethanol market by combining a quantitative mandate for the use of that fuel in gasoline with deep subsidies for ethanol suppliers and with other market-distorting measures. The mandate policy is known as the Renewable Fuels Standard (RFS). First passed in 2005, it imposes annual quantitative requirements on refiners and gasoline importers that they blend corn ethanol into gasoline. In 2007, the blending requirement was doubled from 7.5 billion, to 15 billion gallons annually by 2015. That mandate was in addition to deep federal subsidies for ethanol (equivalent to 45 cents per gallon) blended into gasoline and protection for domestic producers from low-cost ethanol imports (through an import fee of 54 cents per gallon and a 2.5 percent ad valorem tax). That trinity of federal intervention policies was justified by the Bush administration, the Departments of Energy and Agriculture, the Environmental Protection Agency, and corn ethanol interest groups as necessary to reduce U. S. petroleum imports and our vulnerability to import supply interruptions, high gasoline prices, greenhouse gas emissions, federal budgetary costs for corn production subsidies, and the U. S. trade deficit. In this book, Ken Glozer presents the history, the promises, and the truth about federal corn ethanol policy. The book is based on an in-depth, fact-based evaluation of each of the major claims made by the advocates of the policy. After providing a detailed history of the policy from 1977 to the present, he examines in detail whether any of the claims made by those who advocated the current federal corn ethanol policy are true (he found only one). The policy does indeed create jobs in rural areas of the ten largest corn-producing states in the Midwest but at a very high cost to others. The nation and its taxpayers and consumers would be far better off; nearly half a trillion dollars better off from 2008 to 2017; if the government adopted a policy of relying on competitive markets for corn ethanol and thereby avoiding the substantial costs imposed on consumers and taxpayers by the current corn ethanol policy. Nationally, consumers and taxpayers do not benefit from the policy, and local and global environments may actually be harmed. The major beneficiaries are a relatively small number of corn farms and ethanol producers concentrated in ten Midwestern states. The ethanol policy is disguised as an energy policy but is really a wealth transfer policy!