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STEFFEN SCHMIDT

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A Change Of Heart In The Heartland?

Iowa Voters Have Given Up On Ethanol; Presidential Candidates Are Following Suit

BY EVAN HALPER

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The fortunes of the wonder fuel that promised to help clean the environment, secure America and save small family farms have steadily dwindled as environmentalists, food advocates and auto enthusiasts sour on its promise. Now that fuel, corn-based ethanol, finds itself threatened with a defection that was once unthinkable: Iowa voters.

The electorate here in the early voting state often defined by its vast expanses of corn has long demanded that candidates pledge allegiance to government production mandates for millions of gallons of ethanol, the homegrown product. But as the 2016 White House hopefuls traverse the state, they are seeing that lowans have grown strikingly ambivalent.

The Republican presidential contender now polling strongest in Iowa, Ted Cruz, is campaigning on an energy platform that would have been a death wish in elections past. Cruz, the U.S. senator from Texas, is an unabashed opponent of giving ethanol any special government help. He derides it as the worst kind of central planning. He champions legislation to wipe out the decade-old Renewable Fuel Standard, which mandates large amounts of ethanol get blended into the nation's gas supply.

"Voters here are just not that interested in ethanol anymore," said Steffen Schmidt, a professor of political science at Iowa State University. "You don't even hear the word come out the mouths of candidates much.

There are myriad reasons, not the least of which is a modern-day Republican electorate that takes pride in bucking the established order and is increasingly absolute in its disdain for subsidies. But it is also about the shifting politics of renewable fuels in a state where small family farms have given way to much bigger agribusinesses. Only a fraction of the state's voters



work in the corn industry these

power as there is about ethanol.

troubles befalling the decade-old

ethanol mandate, signed into law

by George W. Bush, that transcend

lowa but now appear to be giving

voters pause even there. Cars are

ing fewer miles than the drafters

auto manufacturers to warn that

engines are at risk of malfunction

if the federal government doesn't

ease quotas of ethanol blended

of the law had anticipated, leaving

more efficient and people are driv-

It is all compounded by

campaign trail in Iowa about wind

IMAGE: METRO GRAPHICS

into retail gasoline.

Environmentalists once hopeful days. There is as much buzz on the the product would help curb global warming now caution that it may be just as harmful to the planet as fossil fuels.

And even as Iowa's longtime GOP governor, Terry Branstad, warns that candidates who tangle with ethanol could find their presidential aspirations buried by lowans, a much more influential force in Midwestern politics is sending the opposite signal.

Koch Industries, the behemoth energy firm run by billionaire political donors Charles and David Koch

that itself has a major interest in ethanol, despises the mandate. In an April letter to Congress, the company called it "an unqualified failure that should be repealed in full," reflecting growing disdain among Republican activists for any programs that prop up renewable fuel industries.

Cruz drew from that zeitgeist at an Iowa agriculture summit earlier in the year at which several of the GOP candidates appeared. "I recognize that this is a gathering of a lot of folks who the answer you'd like me to give is 'I'm for the RFS, darn it.' That'd be the easy thing to do," he said at the event. "But I'll tell you, people are pretty fed up, I think, with politicians that run around and tell one group one thing, tell another group another thing, and then they go to Washing-ton and they don't do anything that they said they would do." But ethanol industry leaders in

the state say Cruz will pay a heavy price. They have been running radio advertisements for the last couple of weeks that accuse the Texan of hypocrisy, pointing to tax breaks and other government support enjoyed by the oil industry that Cruz favors. Among those targeting Cruz is Branstad's son, Eric, who formed a pro-ethanol group called America's Renewable Future.

"Senator Cruz and anyone else who wants to say this is not an issue in Iowa is mistaken," Eric Branstad said. "Iowa voters are only now starting to pay attention to the campaign. And they are beginning to learn where Senator Cruz is on this." Branstad says his group has persuaded some 50,000 Iowans to pledge to caucus only for candidates who support the fuel standard.

Branstad predicts Cruz's star will fall as a result of his antiethanol crusading. Donald Trump sought this month to regain ground he lost to Cruz by highlighting the Texan's obstinance on energy policy.

But while nobody argues that

Cruz can't get knocked out of the pole position, many doubt ethanol would be the reason.

"It's helped him polish his credentials as a tough guy," said Dennis Goldsford, a professor of political science at Drake Universitv in Des Moines. "Republican voters here are more concerned about ISIS and Obamacare than this."

Despite a recent industry poll concluding that large majorities of likely caucus goers, "once informed about the Renewable Fuel Standard and biofuels," would be more likely to vote for candidates who support them, the issue barely registers on independent voter surveys. When lowans are asked what their biggest concerns are this election season, ethanol — and agriculture issues in general — don't even rank.

It was only two presidential election cycles ago that John McCain bypassed campaigning for the nomination in Iowa almost altogether, declaring that his opposition to government support for ethanol made his bid hopeless. Some strategists argue McCain also had other problems, the biggest of which was his inability to break through with the large segment of voters who define themselves as evangelicals, a group that adores Cruz.

Even so, a self-described "coali-tion of unlikely bedfellows" that opposes corn ethanol — which includes oil companies, environmentalists, anti-hunger activists and car manufacturers - is watching the Iowa race carefully.

"This could be a real turning point to reforming the Renewable Fuel Standard, or possibly repeal-ing it," said Daniel Simmons, vice president for policy at the Institute for Energy Research, an advocacy group that receives funding from the network of donors anchored by the Kochs. "For a long time it was thought to be untouchable because of these caucuses.



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