

turning knowledge into practice

Terrestrial Carbon Sequestration to Offset Greenhouse Gases: U.S. Economic Potential

Presented by

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Acknowledgments

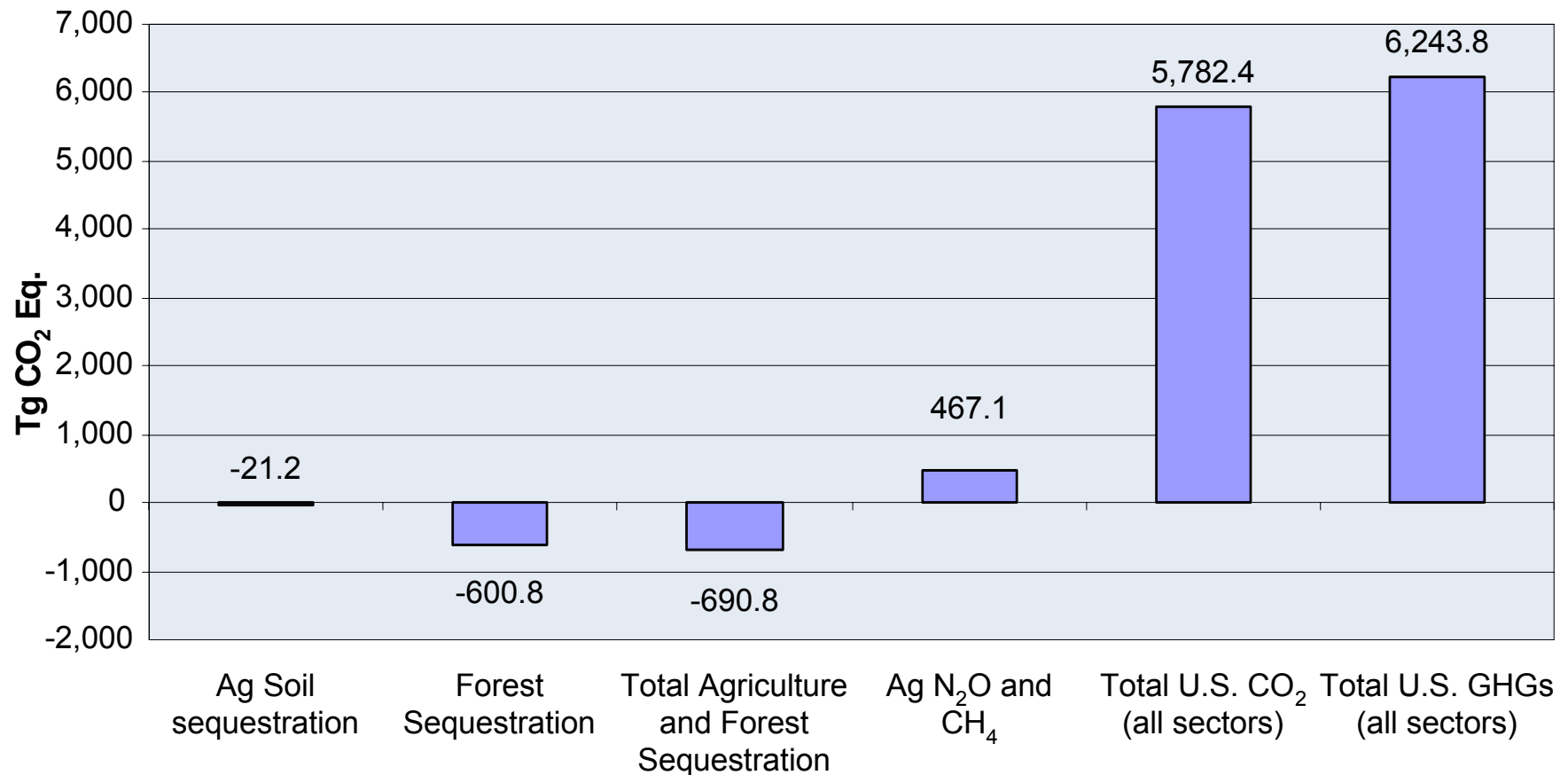
- **Funding:** US EPA, Climate Change Division
- **Collaborators:**
 - RTI: Brent Sohngen*
 - Texas A&M: Bruce McCarl, Dhazn Gillig, Heng-chi Lee
 - EPA: Ken Andrasko, Ben DeAngelo

* *On sabbatical from Ohio State University*

Can Actual Practice Match the Hype?

Lets first look at the hype

Terrestrial Carbon Sinks Offset 11% of Annual GHG Emissions in the United States, 2002

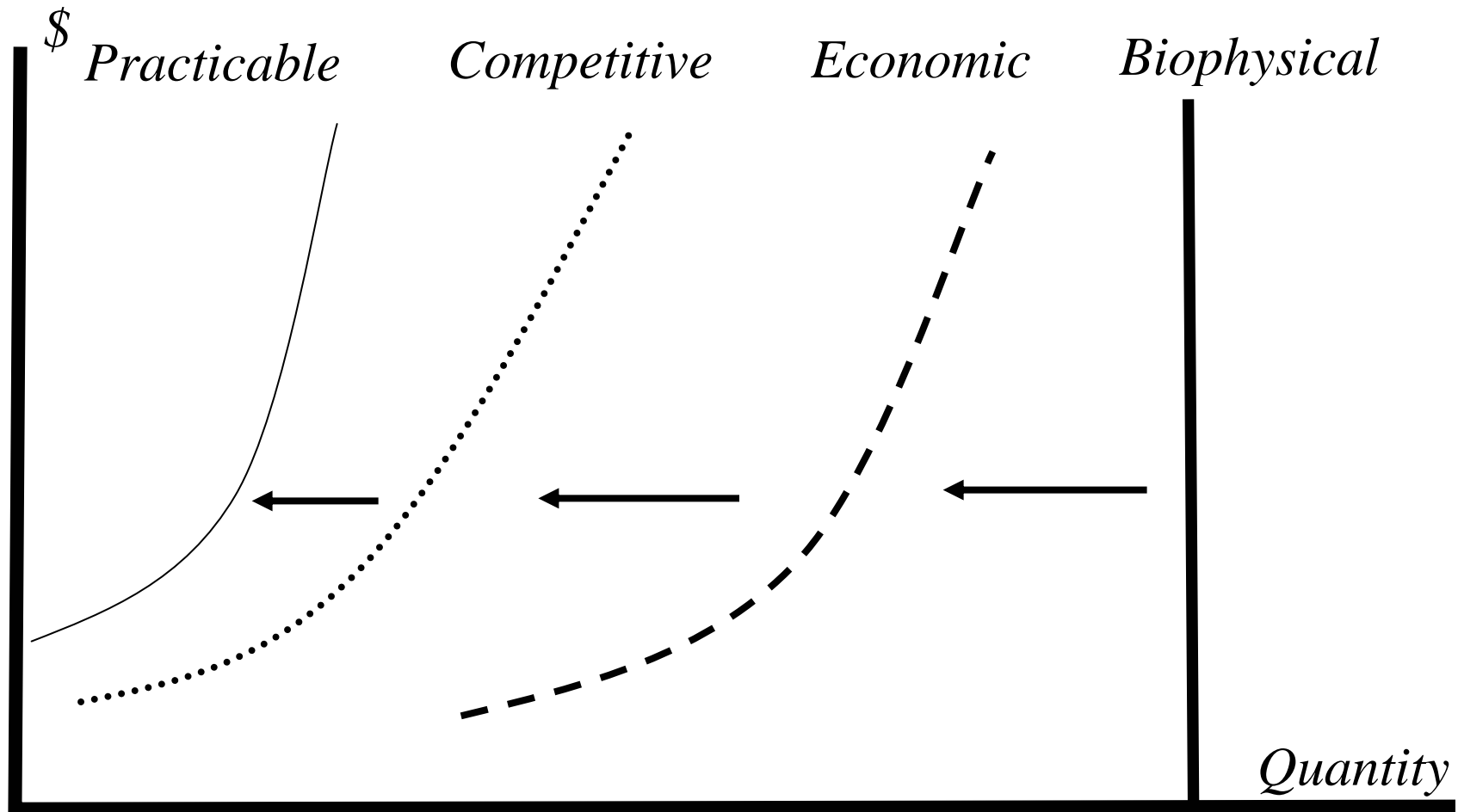


Source: US EPA (2004). "Total" includes urban forests and yard waste (not in forest or ag subtotals)

Several Terrestrial Activities Have High Potential Sequestration Rates (per acre)

Activity	Representative Carbon Sequestration Rate in U.S. (Metric tons of CO₂ per acre per year)
Afforestation	2.2 – 9.5
Reforestation	1.1 – 7.7
Avoided deforestation *	83.7 – 172.1
Changes in forest management	2.1 – 3.1
Reduced tillage on croplands	0.6 – 1.1
Changes in grazing management	0.07 – 1.9
Cropland conversion to grassland	0.9 – 1.9
Conservation of riparian buffers	0.4 – 1.0
Biofuel substitutes for fossil fuels	4.8 – 5.5

Can this Biophysical Potential be Tapped Economically, Competitively, and Practically?



Assessing the Economic and Competitive Potential

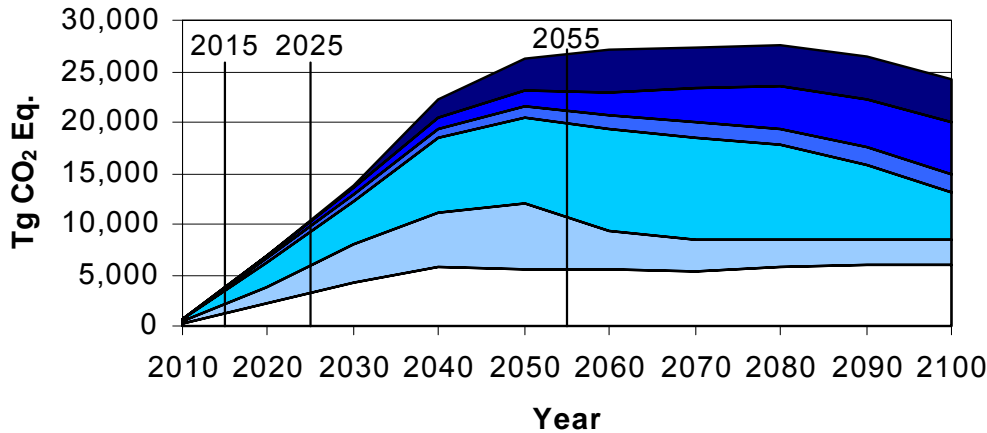
- Economic Model of the US Forest and Agricultural Sector: FASOMGHG (w/ B. McCarl and colleagues)
 - Commodity markets
 - Land Use
 - Carbon and GHGs
- Evaluate Sector Responses at range of GHG prices from \$1-50 / t CO₂
 - Sequestration
 - Other mitigation (methane, nitrous oxide)

Different Options at Different Prices

Constant Prices Over Time					
Activity	\$1	\$5	\$15	\$30	\$50
Afforestation	0.0	2.3	137.3	434.8	823.2
Forest management	24.8	105.1	219.1	314.2	384.8
Agricultural soil carbon sequestration	62.0	122.7	168.0	162.4	130.6
Fossil fuel mitigation from crop production	20.5	31.9	53.1	77.6	95.7
Agricultural CH ₄ and N ₂ O mitigation	9.4	15.2	32.0	66.8	110.2
Biofuel offsets	0.0	0.1	57.2	374.6	560.9
All Activities	116.8	277.3	666.7	1,430.4	2,105.4

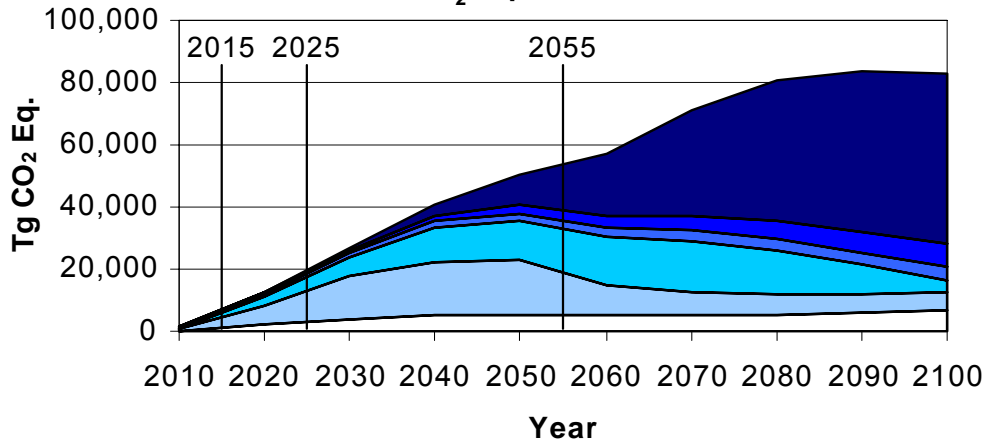
Sequestration is Strong for Several Decades, then Tapers and Reverses

\$15/t CO₂ Eq. Constant Real Price



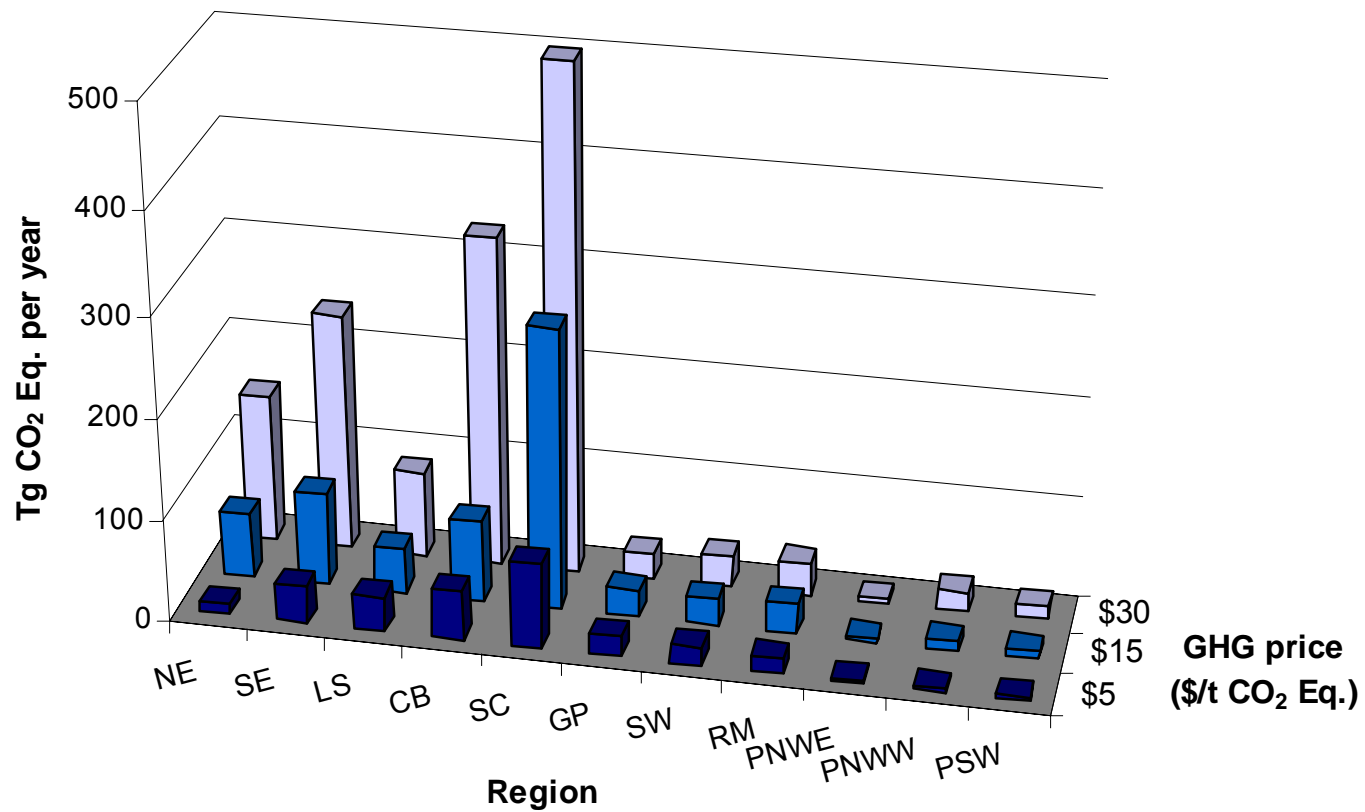
- Biofuel offsets
- Crop management FF mitigation
- Ag CH₄ and N₂O
- Forest management
- Afforestation
- Ag soil C sequestration

\$30/t CO₂ Eq. Constant Real Price



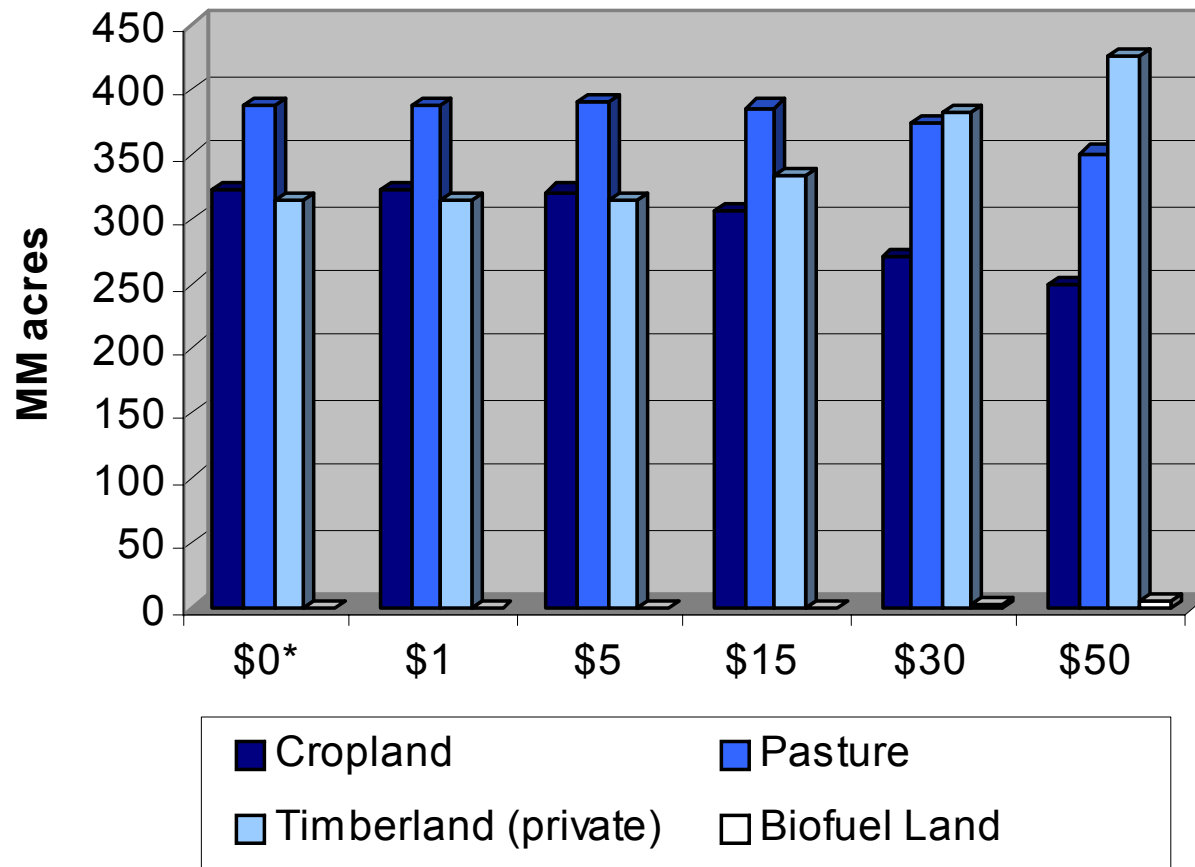
- Biofuel offsets
- Crop management FF mitigation
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Not all Regions Contribute Equally



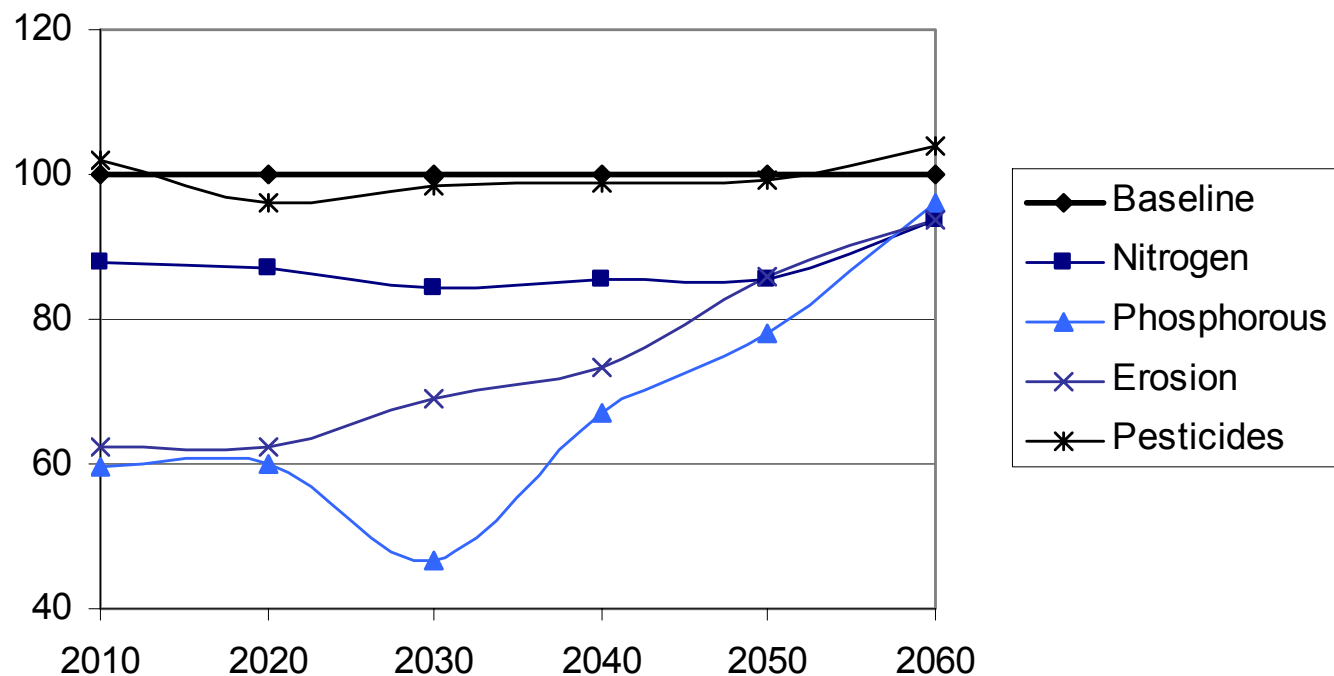
High Sequestration Incentives Alter Land Use

Land Use Projection for 2025 by GHG Price Scenario



Altered Land Use can change Agricultural Loadings to Waterways

Pollutant loadings at a \$15/t CO₂ GHG price (relative to baseline)



Practicability and Implementation: GHG Offset Projects

- No GHG cap in US
- Even where caps exist or are envisioned, sequestration would generally be outside the system
 - “Offset” –generate credits that emitters within the system can buy to reduce net emissions
 - “Projects” – Location-specific action to sequester C (e.g., tree planting project)
- Offset projects create ***transaction costs***

Transaction Cost 1: Measurement, Monitoring, and Verification

- Measurement of above-ground carbon (trees, vegetation) is easier than below-ground carbon (roots, soil)
 - Methods range from sampling to modeling to use of “default values”
- Monitoring frequency will depend on program requirements
 - The more frequent, the more costly
- Verification by a 3rd party may be required to certify trades

Transaction Cost 2: Market Aggregation

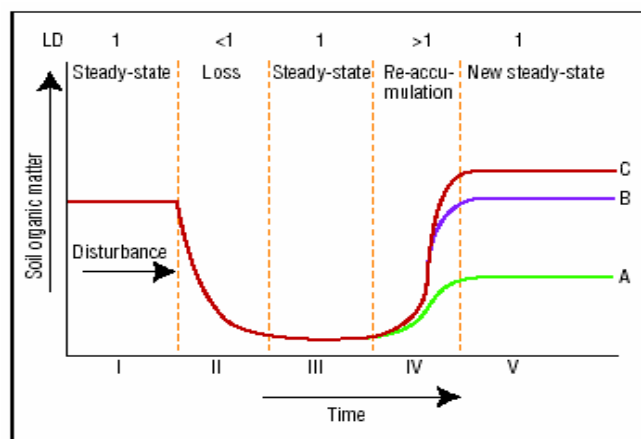
- Aggregation: bringing together sellers and buyers
- If projects are small and sellers are numerous, aggregation costs can be high
- Experiences to draw on – agricultural cooperatives, timberland leasing, crop insurance

Transaction Cost 3: Project Accounting Adjustments

- Because offset projects allow the buyer to emit a ton of GHG, efforts needed to ensure that the real reductions of the project are commensurate
- Issues
 - Permanence
 - Leakage
 - Additionality

Permanence

- Sinks have biophysical limitations (“saturation”)



- Reversal: Accumulated carbon can be re-released
 - Harvests
 - Reversion of practices
- Ton sequestered may not equate to a ton of emissions permanently foregone

Leakage

- Displacement of emissions outside the project boundaries
 - Caused by economic forces of **supply and demand**
 - E.g., afforestation in project area can lead to forest-clearing in another area
 - Need to net out the losses outside the project when crediting project
- Leakage is **not unique to sequestration projects**
- But, **features of forestry and agriculture** make them somewhat susceptible to leakage
 - Fixed land base
 - National and global commodity markets

Additionality

- Want to assign credits for activity (and carbon) above what would have occurred anyway
- Set a project baseline: estimate of “business-as-usual” activity and carbon, over time
- **Additional C = Project C – Baseline**
- Only part of the project’s benefits may be deemed additional

Upshot

- Protocol development underway to standardize requirements for MMV, handling of issues such as permanence, leakage, and additionality
 - Internationally: Kyoto-driven
 - US: 1605(b) program, Chicago Climate Exchange, state actions (e.g., California Registry)
- Where demand is high (e.g., Europe), institutions have formed to develop and aggregate projects for GHG offsets

How to Make Practice Match the Hype?

- Match the activity with the level needed
 - Low Price: Ag Soil C, Forest Management
 - Medium Price: Afforestation
 - High Price: Biofuels
- Reduce transaction costs by developing standards and facilitating aggregation of projects
- Think of terrestrial sinks as a “bridge to the future”
 - High potential
 - Reasonable cost
 - Available now
 - But temporary fix