

Farm-specific modeling provides better value to sequestration offset buyers and producers



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GHG Reduction opportunities in agriculture

- Agriculture produces 15% of global GHG emissions (not counting sinks) [EPA, 2006]
- 7-27 MMTCO₂/yr economic offset potential for soil C in US [Lewandrowski et al. 2004]
- Sequestration of CO₂ presents unique challenges in quantification & monitoring



Soil GHG offsets marketed to date

- GEMCo/TransAlta – IGF: 1.4m ac Iowa no-till, 12 yr @\$1.50/MTCO₂.
- PNW Direct Seed Ass'n – Entergy: 5400 ac, 10 yr @\$2.50/MTCO₂
- Iowa Farm Bureau – CCX: No-till/CRP, 4-yr contracts @CCX price (\$4/MTCO₂). 2m ac enrolled in IA, KS, MO, NE, ND.

ALL ARE PRACTICE-BASED CONTRACTS.





Requirements to qualify VERs

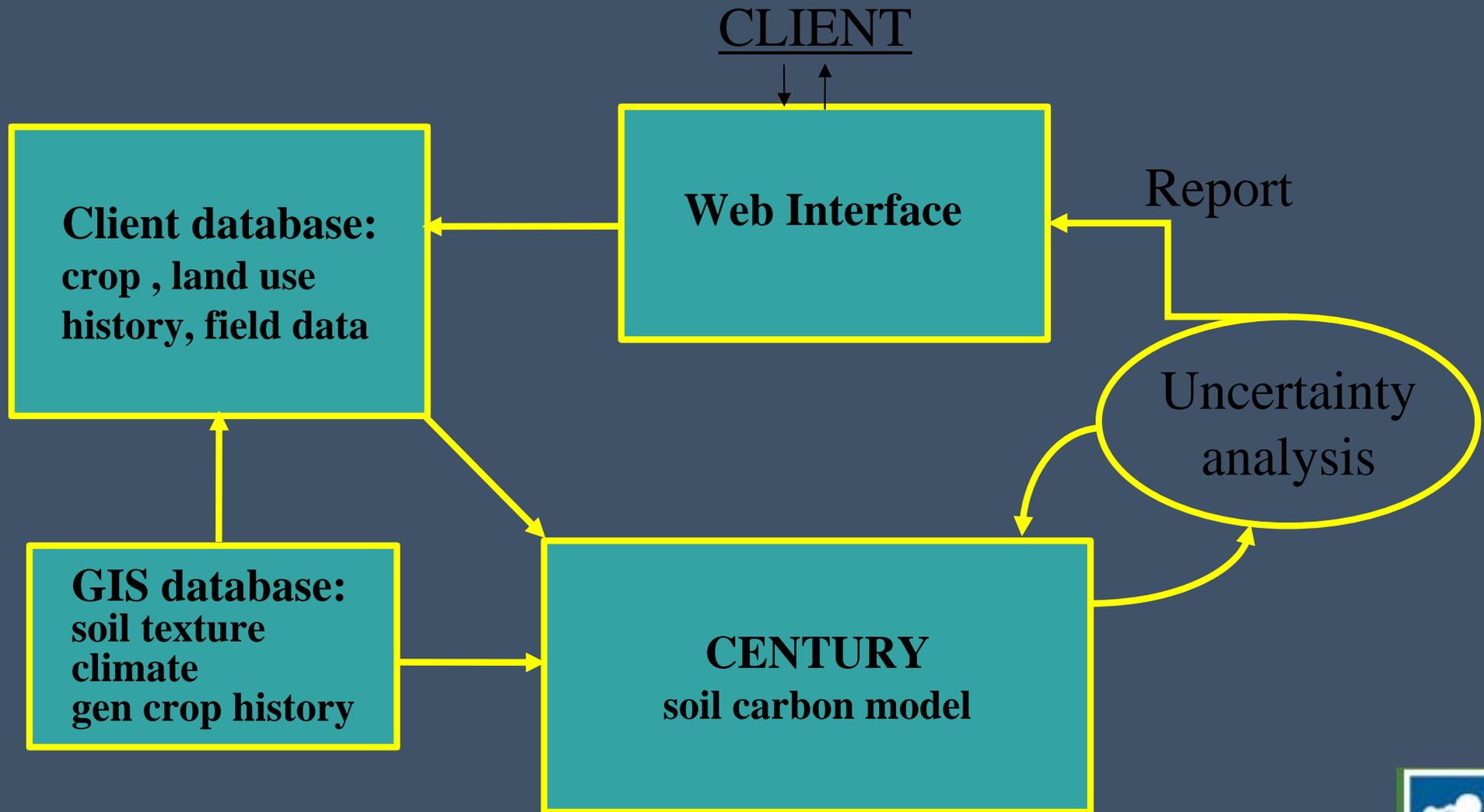
- 1 Establish BAU or baseline
- 2 Establish additionality
- 3 Quantify permanence
- 4 Quantify leakage
- 5 Prove ownership
- 6 Use accepted/appropriate verification and certification protocol

Accounting methodology *must* address 1,2 and 3.

Approaches to estimating soil C stocks

- Generic factor (IA Farm Bureau, CCX): *no site-specific information*
- Generalized modeling (Comet-VR): *limited site-specific parameterization, literature-based uncertainty estimate.*
- Site-specific modeling (C-Lock): *extensive site-specific parameterization + Monte Carlo uncertainty analysis + BAU.*

C-Lock accounting model



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- Sampling: *site specific but cannot account for BAU, very costly.*



Convenience vs customization?

- Problem with sampling: expensive, no BAU
- Problem with generic Emission Factor: no sensitivity to site or management differences (BAU assumed?)
- Problem with generalized modeling: little sensitivity to site or management details, no BAU.
- Problem with site-specific modeling: time-consuming, data-intensive.



Comparing estimation approaches

- 23 fields, 3042 ac in central SD: high-low productivity; no-till row crops/grains, pasture, CRP.
- Parameterized in C-Lock & Comet-VR.
- Estimated using IFB probable rate (0.5, 0.75).
- Compared estimated totals and rates in 2006.



Comparison results

Acres	Est Total MTCO2e/yr in 2006			Est MTCO2e/ac/yr 2006			Uncertainty %	
	Comet	Clock	IA FB	Comet	Clock	IA FB	Comet	Clock
3,042	464	3128	1521	0.14	0.95	0.5	7.08	23.24

C-Lock *uncertainty-corrected* estimate is:

2.1x Farm Bureau estimate;
6.7x *uncorrected* Comet estimate.





Financial implications

- Comet (NCOC), sold on CCX (20% reserve, 10% commission, \$4/MTCO₂): **\$0.43/ac/yr.**
- IFB method, sold on CCX (20% reserve, 10% commission, \$4/MTCO₂) : **\$1.44/ac/yr**
- C-Lock method, registered by ERT, sold on retail market or to industrial purchaser, (15% reserve, 30% commission, \$5/MTCO₂) :
\$3.06/ac/yr

\$223/hr of extra work!





Other advantages

- Simulates defined and BAU management in parallel to factor out natural variation (eg, weather), to ensure additionality
- Monte Carlo-based uncertainty estimation defines confidence intervals around estimate of marketable offset credits
- Built-in flags for uncertainty stemming from user error or lack of knowledge
- Performance-based contract provides flexibility for producer to meet obligations
- Third-party verification, rigorous registry standards





Contract issues

- C-Lock contract shifts delivery risk to the aggregator (us)
- This means that
 - 1 We must keep a large enough pool to indemnify against non-delivery
 - 2 Contracts must be designed to minimize the risk of
 - a. Leakage
 - b. Disputed ownership
 - c. Permanence (defined-term contracts, reserve requirement, producer updates with verification)





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