

# BioEnergy Lifecycle Carbon Footprint, and Leakage

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Lifecycle Carbon Footprint of Biofuels

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# Topic of the day

## Biofuels and GHGs

Lifecycle analysis

Leakage

More equilibrium forms of GHG accounting

Portfolio of preferred strategies as affected by  
GHG prices and Energy Prices

# Collaborators

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**Francisco de la Chesnaye, EPA**  
**Heng-Chi Lee, Taiwan**  
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**Sharyn Lie, EPA**

# Sources of Support

**USDA DOE**  
**USEPA**  
**CSiTE**

## An Aside

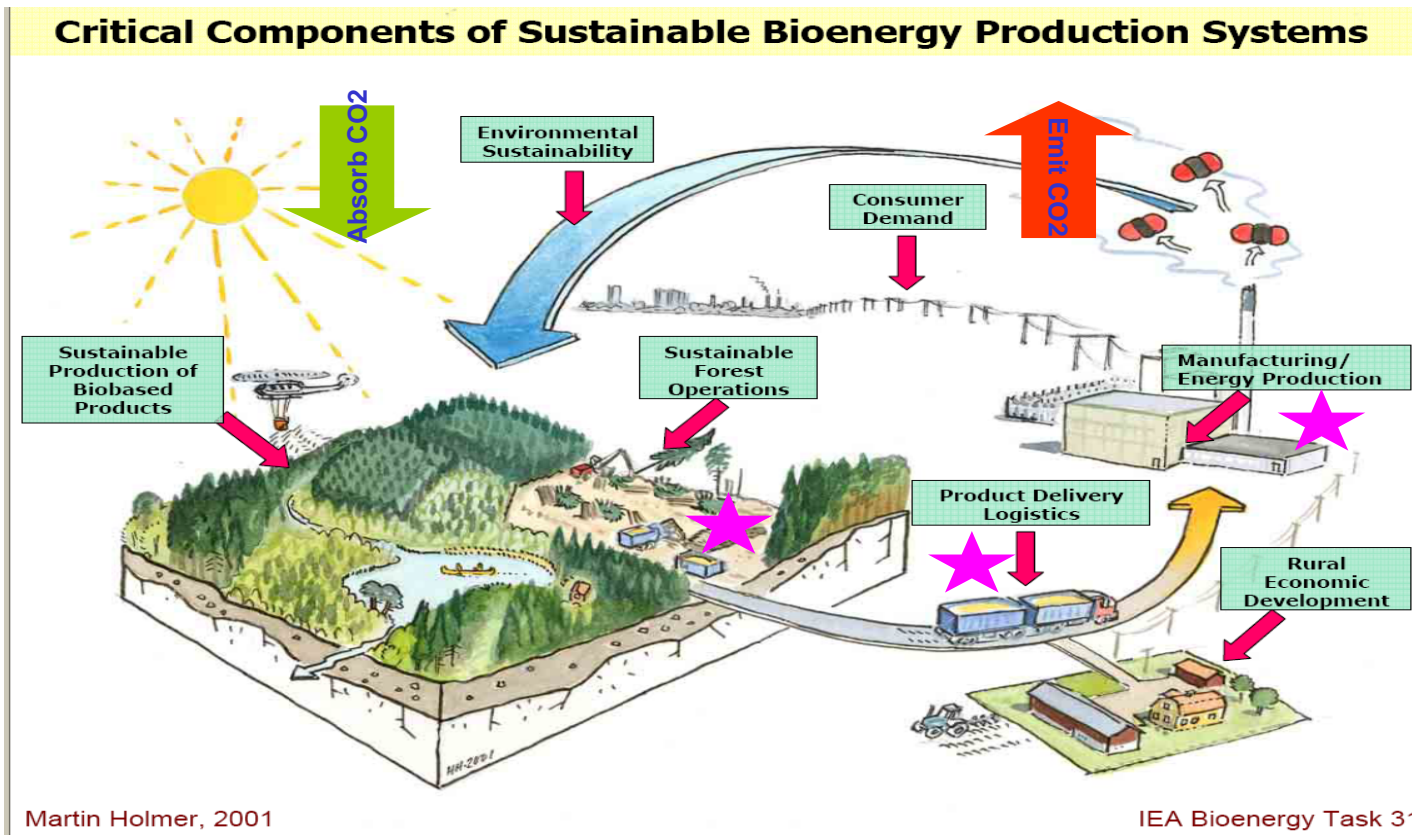
From a GHG perspective

Biofuels  $\neq$  Ethanol

Particularly corn or sugar ethanol

$$\begin{aligned} \text{GHG offset} = & \quad a1 * \text{crop ethanol} \\ & + \quad a2 * \text{cell ethanol} \\ & + \quad a3 * \text{biodiesel} \\ & + \quad a4 * \text{bio fueled electricity} \end{aligned}$$

# Greenhouse Gasses and Biofuels



Please Pretend the growing stuff includes crops

Feedstocks take up CO<sub>2</sub> when they grow then CO<sub>2</sub> is emitted when feedstocks burned or when energy derivatives burned

But Starred areas also emit

In total they increase emissions but recycled on net

Source of underlying graphic: Smith, C.T. , L. Biles, D. Cassidy, C.D. Foster, J. Gan, W.G. Hubbard, B.D. Jackson, C. Mayfield and H.M. Rauscher, "Knowledge Products to Inform Rural Communities about Sustainable Forestry for Bioenergy and Biobased Products", IUFRO Conference on *Transfer of Forest Science Knowledge and Technology*, Troutdale, Oregon, 10-13 May 2005

# Offset Rates Computed Through Lifecycle Analysis

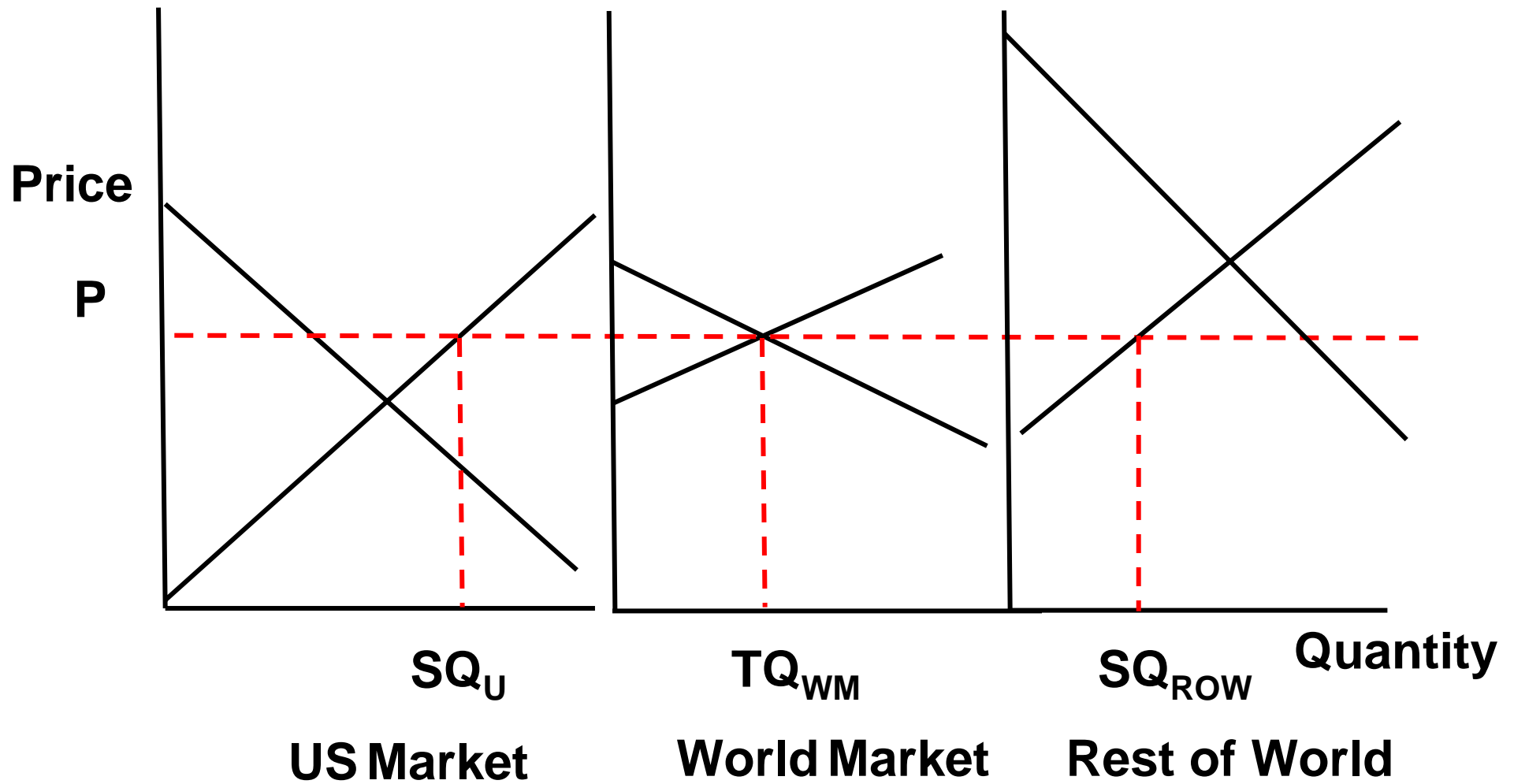
## Net Carbon Emission Reduction (%)

Commodity	Liquid Fuels			Electricity	
	Crop Ethanol	Cell Ethanol	Biodiesel	5 %	fire100%
Corn	17.2				
Hard Red Winter Wheat	16.1				
Sugarcane	64.9				
Soybean Oil			95.0		
Corn Oil			39.1		
Switch Grass		56.7		86.3	75.1
Corn Cropping Residue		69.8		89.2	80.1
Wheat Cropping Residue		56.4		93.3	87.2
Manure				99.5	96.4
Bagasse		95.7		98.1	96.5
Lignin				91.3	85.8

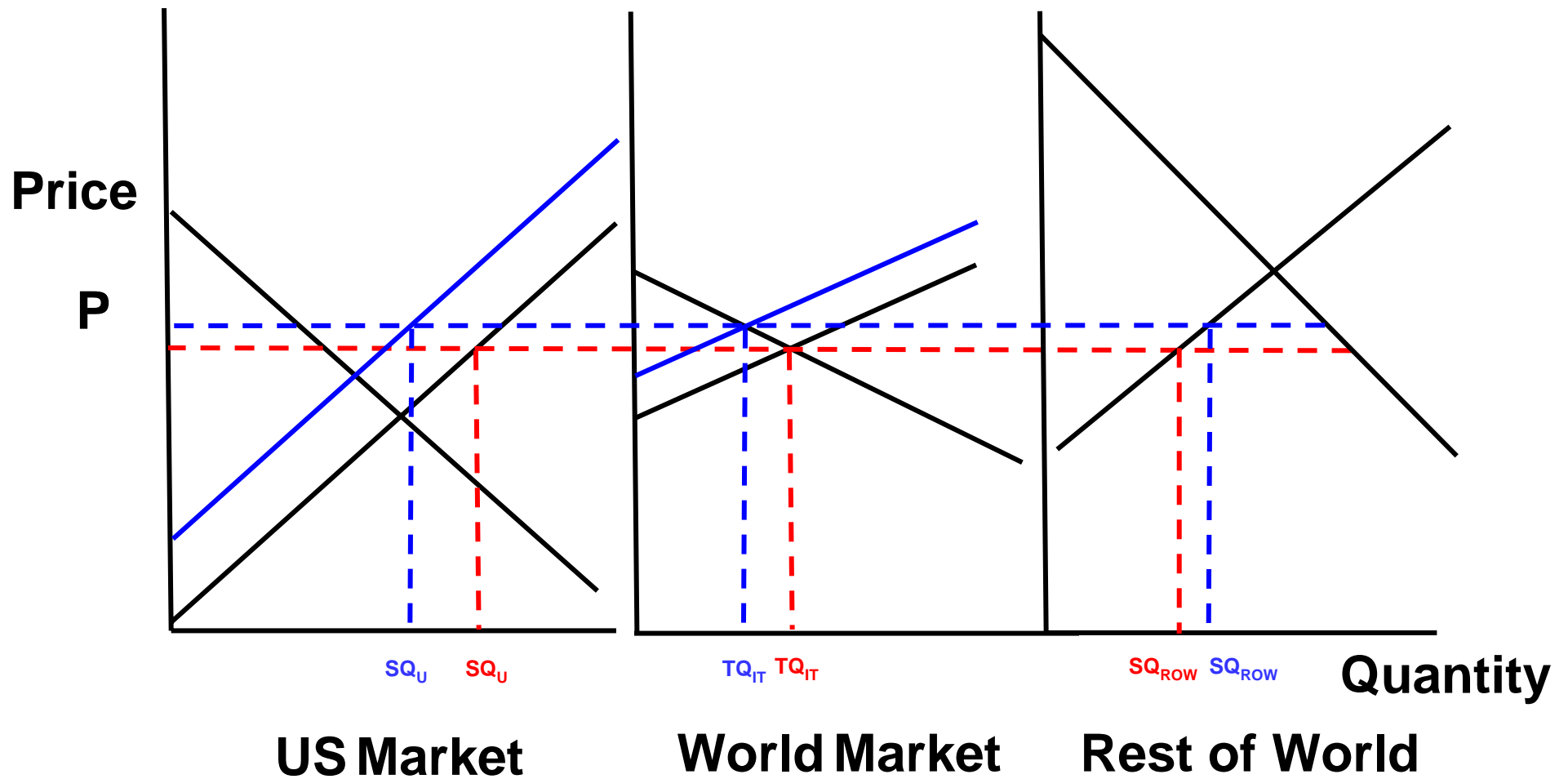
**Crop ethanol < cellulosic < biodiesel < Electricity**

Ethanol offsets are in comparison to gasoline  
Power plants offsets are in comparison to coal.

# Leakage



# Leakage



$$LEAK = 1 - \frac{SQ_{ROW} - SQ_{ROW}}{SQ_U - SQ_U}$$



# Leakage

Cout/Cproj	Leak	GHG - Leak Discount
1	45%	55% (Only pay for ½)
2	91%	9% (Only pay for 10%)
0.5	23%	77% (Only pay for ¾ )

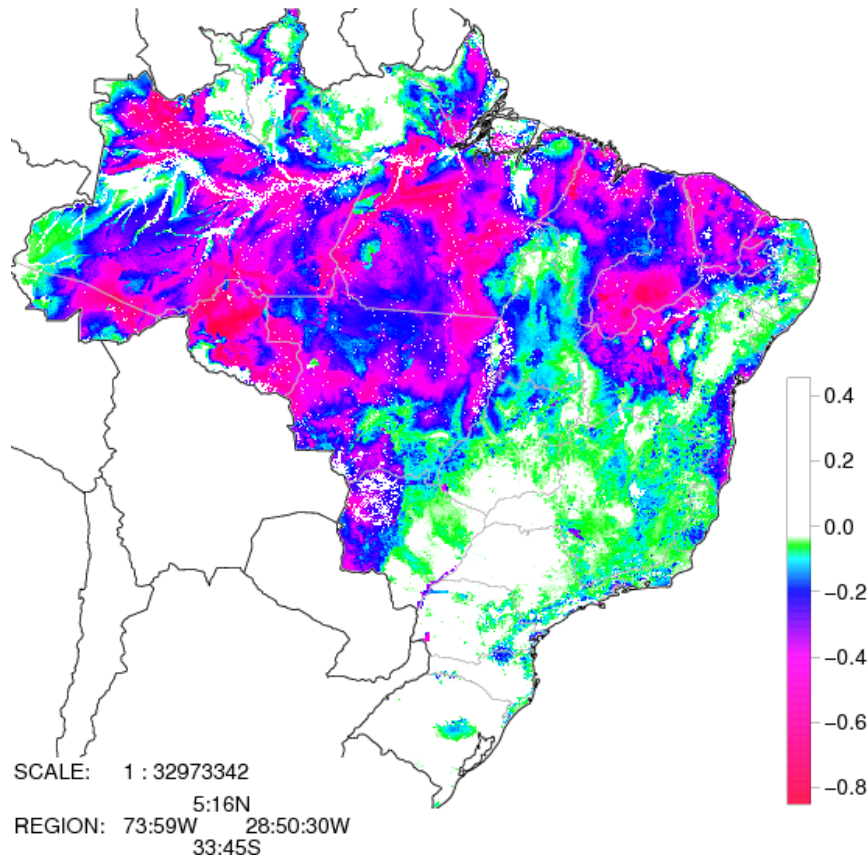
Case 1      Emissions per acre of commodity prices  
= biofuel offset

Case 2      Emissions per acre of commodity prices  
= twice biofuel offset

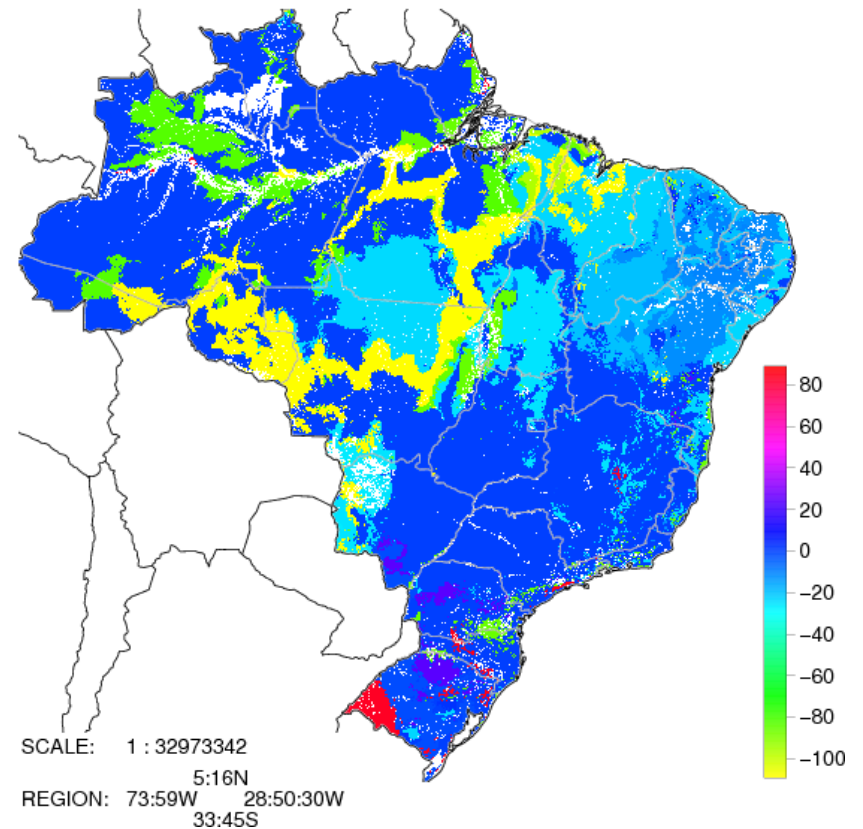
Case 3      Emissions per acre of commodity prices  
= one half biofuel offset

With corn at 20% and rainforest??

# Leakage



Change in probability of forest



Change in Carbon

Source G.C. Nelson and R.D. Robertson, "Green Gold or Green Wash: Environmental Consequences of Biofuels in the Developing World" Paper prepared for ASSA 2008 Invited paper session "Biofuels-Long-Run Implications for Food Security and the Environment". ASSA Meeting New Orleans, January, 2008 and forthcoming in Review of Agricultural Economics Run for Brazil with a 25 percent increase in the price of maize and a 10 percent increase in the price of sugar at exporting ports.

# Sectoral Lifecycle Accounting

- Corn ethanol from 15 to 18 billion gallons.

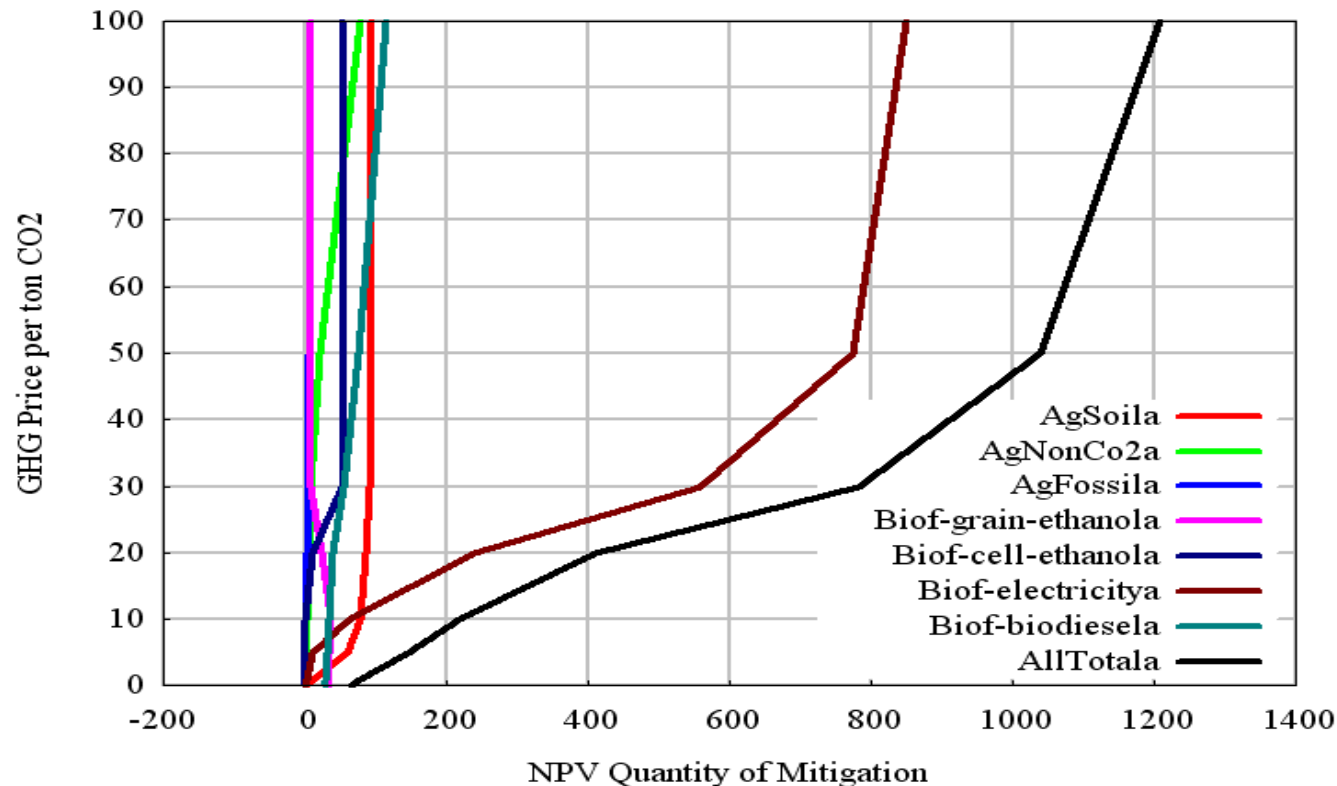
Soil carbon sequestration	-7.39
CH <sub>4</sub> and N <sub>2</sub> O from animals	+7.18
CH <sub>4</sub> and N <sub>2</sub> O – from crops	-5.98
Ag CO <sub>2</sub> from Fossil fuel use	-3.80
Net offset when making Ethanol from grains	+80.6
Net offset when making Electricity from ag feedstocks	-7.65
Net offset when making Biodiesel from ag feedstocks	-2.55
Other miscellaneous	-0.08

# FASOMGHG Mitigation Options

Strategy	Basic Nature	CO2	CH4	N2O
Crop Mix Alteration	Emis, Seq	X		X
Crop Fertilization Alteration	Emis, Seq	X		X
Crop Input Alteration	Emission	X		X
Crop Tillage Alteration	Emission	X		X
Grassland Conversion	Sequestration	X		
Irrigated /Dry land Mix	Emission	X		X
Ferment Ethanol Production	Offset	X	X	X
Cellulosic Ethanol Production	Offset	X	X	X
Biodiesel Production	Offset	X	X	X
Bioelectric Production	Offset	X	X	X
Stocker/Feedlot mix	Emission	X		
Enteric fermentation	Emission	X		
Livestock Herd Size	Emission	X	X	
Livestock System Change	Emission	X	X	
Manure Management	Emission	X	X	
Rice Acreage	Emission	X	X	X
Afforestation	Sequestration	X		
Existing timberland Manage	Sequestration	X		
Deforestation	Emission	X		
Forest Product Choice	Sequestration	X		

# Portfolio Composition

Graph of NPV GHG Mitigation in Million tons for Gas 1.42 and Coal 24.68



**Energy prices increases with CO2 price**

**Ag soil goes up fast then plateaus and even comes down**

**Why – Congruence and partial low cost**

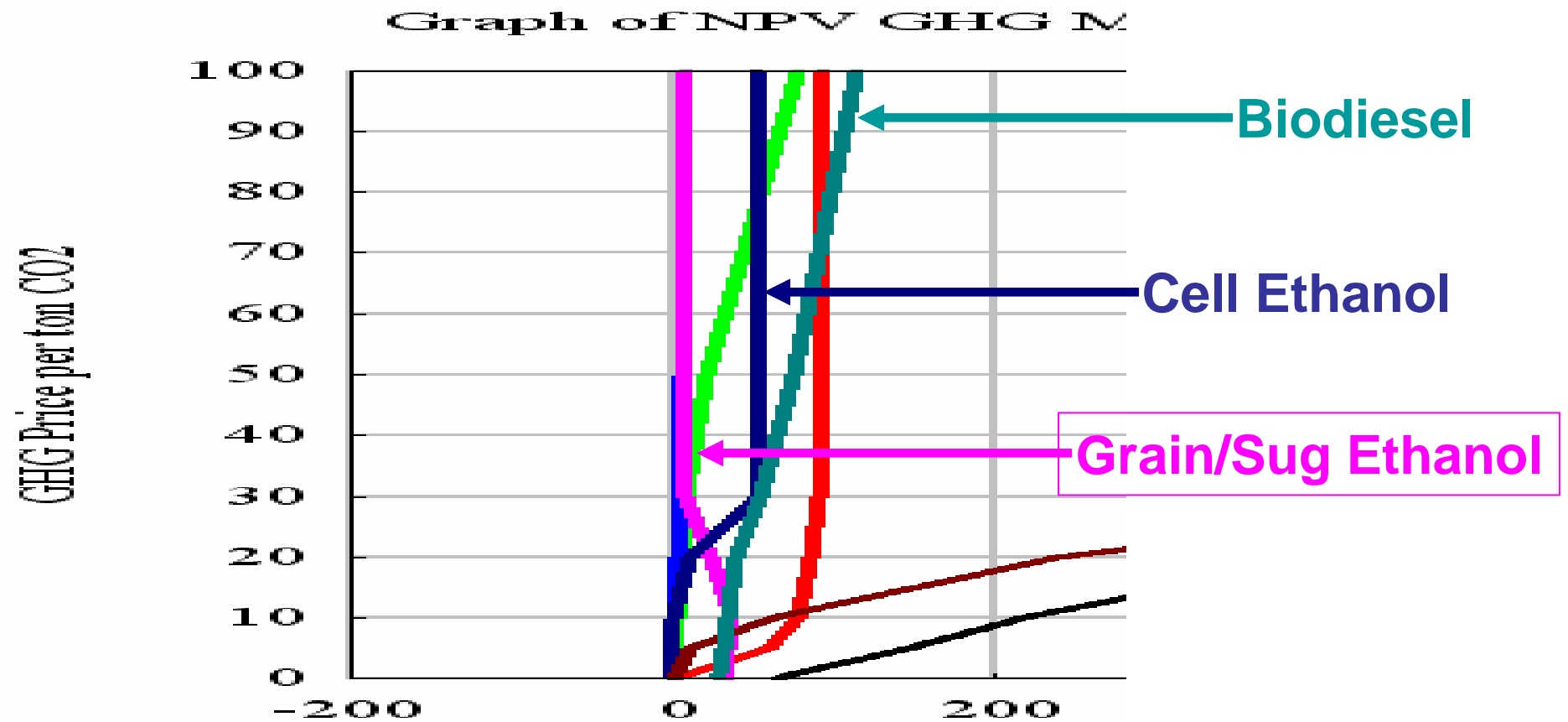
**Lower per acre rates than higher cost alternatives**

**Biofuel takes higher price but takes off**

**Electricity gives big numbers due to plant expansion**

**Other small and slowly increasing**

# Liquid Portfolio Composition



# Findings

- Biofuels possible important part in GHG mitigating world
- One size does not fit all – different activities have different rates
- Leakage is a factor need global accounting and more than what lifecycle does
- At low fuel and carbon prices opportunity cost of resources exceeds value of feedstocks generated.
- GHG prices move us away from current ethanols
- Strong move toward electricity

# Big questions

- Will society choose to reward biofuel carbon recycling?
- Will energy prices remain high in short run?
- Will ethanol and biodiesel subsidies persist?
- When will cellulosic ethanol be producible at scale?
- Can we increase biofuel feedstock yields?
- Can we increase energy recovery efficiency from biofeedstocks?
- Will we switch farm subsidies to energy or carbon subsidies?
- Will food technical progress remain high?
- Will we think about this as we plot future of energy?
- Will the science community expand the definition of biofuels away from corn ethanol?



For more information

<http://agecon2.tamu.edu/people/faculty/mccarl-bruce/biomass.html>