

Key Elements Of Sen. Sabenow's Clean Energy Partnership Act

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The Stabenow bill would require USDA to develop approved agricultural, grassland, and rangeland carbon sequestration and management practices that qualify for offsets. At a minimum, these include:

- altered tillage practices, including avoided abandonment of conservation practices;
- winter cover cropping, continuous cropping, and other means to increase biomass returned to soil in lieu of planting followed by fallowing;
- the use of technology or practices to improve the management of nitrogen fertilizer use, including slow and controlled-release fertilizers (including absorbed, coated, occluded, or reacted fertilizers) and stabilized nitrogen fertilizers (including ureas, nitrification inhibitors, and nitrogen stabilizers) that are recognized by

State regulators of fertilizers;

- reduction in methane emissions from rice cultivation;
- reduction in carbon emissions from organically managed soils and farming practices used on certified organic farms;
- reduction in greenhouse gas emissions due to changes in animal management practices, including dietary modifications and pasture-based livestock systems;
- resource-conserving crop rotations of at least 3 years; and
- practices that will increase the sequestration of carbon in soils on cropland, hayfields, native and planted grazing land, grassland, or rangeland. Δ

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