strong contributions from the forestry sector, utilization of food-processing waste for ethanol and the use of 50 million to 100 million acres for dedicated energy crops like switchgrass. The study uses U.S. Department of Energy estimates that say the technology needed to produce cellulosic ethanol efficiently and economically will be available in 2012. The cellulosic ethanol industry will create a huge demand for dedicated fuel crops such as switchgrass, the researchers predict. **Sustained demand** “By 2025, we expect these crops will be grown on 100 million acres or more,” De La Torre Ugarte says. “Many acres of soybeans in the southeast U.S. will be switched to fuel crops. The initial boom of energy crops will happen there.” The study estimates that using new and existing sources to provide the feedstock to meet the 25 x ’25 goal will add $180 billion in net farm income between now and 2025, says Reid Detchon, executive director of the Energy Future Coalition, which requested the study. “Under many scenarios, renewable-energy use would cost less in total than continuing with ‘business as usual,’” Detchon says. The second scenario, called the EPT Scenario, examines the impact of producing 25% of the nation’s electric power and motor vehicle fuel. This would require 9.6 quads from agricultural producers. While overall benefits would be less than with the All Energy Scenario, net benefits to agriculture would be significant. **Ag products needed** A wide range of agriculture products, from soybeans to switchgrass, corn to forest residues, and stover to food waste, will be needed to fuel the U.S. appetite for 117.7 trillion British thermal units of energy. To put 9.6 quads in perspective, it is the equivalent of 86 billion gallons of ethanol, 1.1 billion gallons of biodiesel and 92% of the nation’s electricity from renewable sources. That 86 billion gallons of ethanol will require over 2.3 times more corn than the 12 billion bushels currently produced in the United States. “This is a beautiful opportunity that seldom arises in agriculture today,” says Daniel De La Torre Ugarte, associate professor of agricultural economics at UT and one of the researchers. Meeting the 25 x ’25 objectives would require yield increases in feed grains, strong contributions from the forestry