



Nicholas Institute for Environmental Policy Solutions
Duke University



Biomass in the Southeast: Contexts and Complexities

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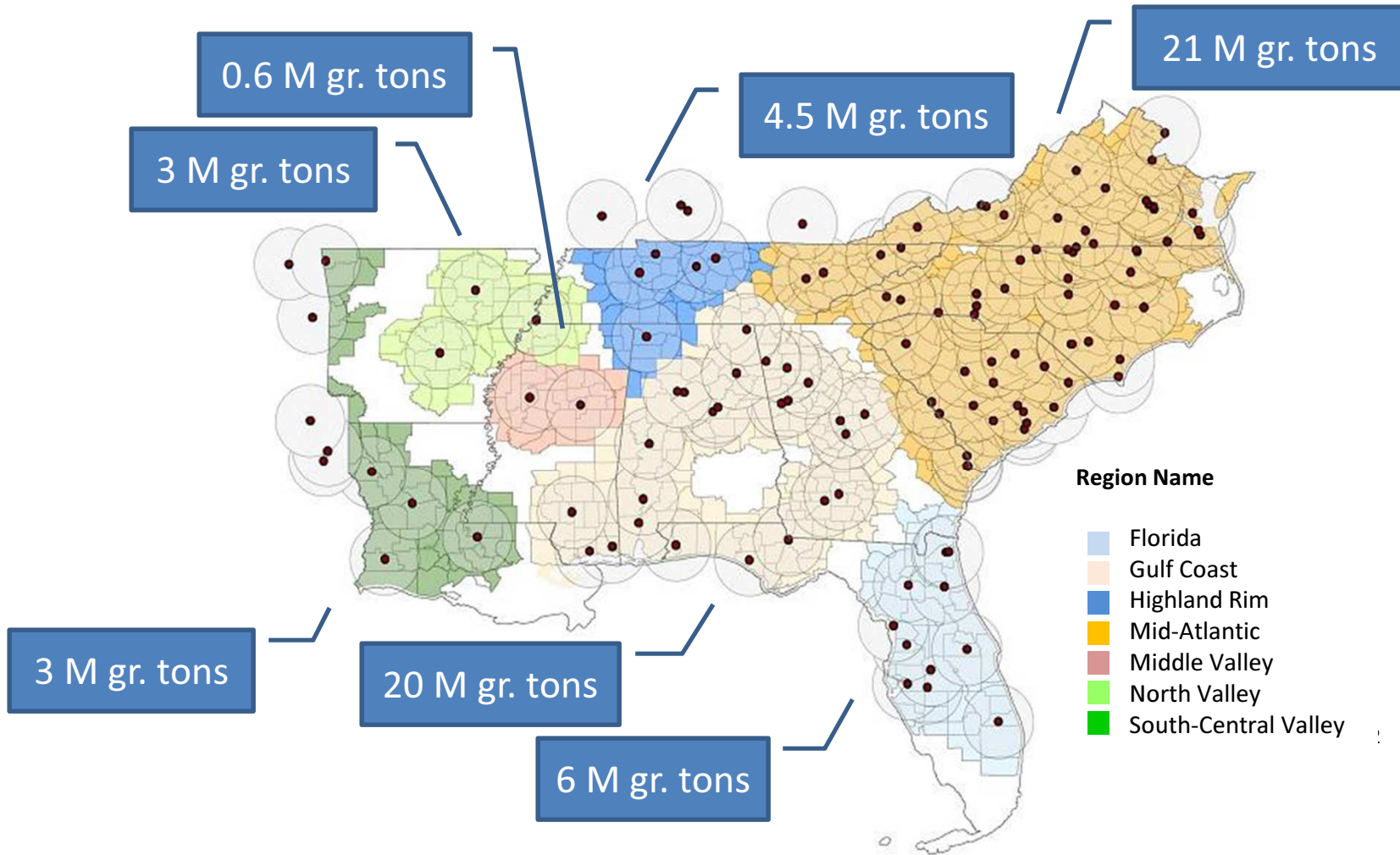
Outline

- Biomass potential, generally speaking
- The importance of greenhouse gas accounting
- A few examples...



Biomass Potential in the SE

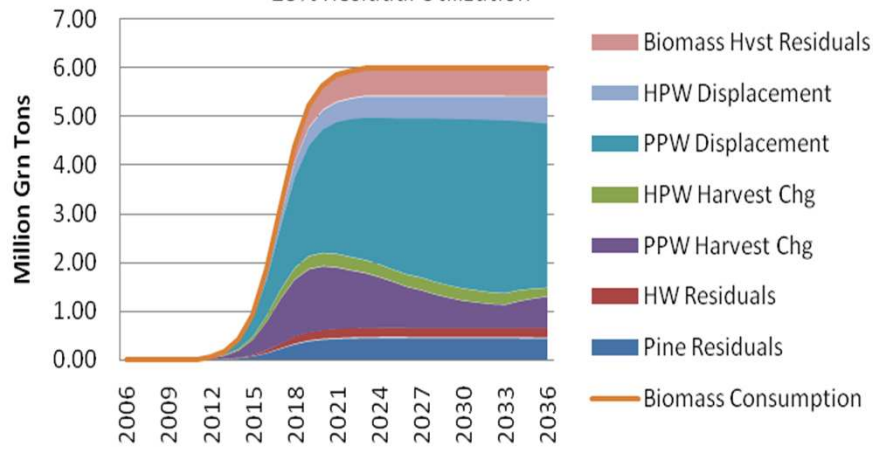
- Estimates of raw potential depend on assumptions;
 - Achievable
 - Economic
 - Technical





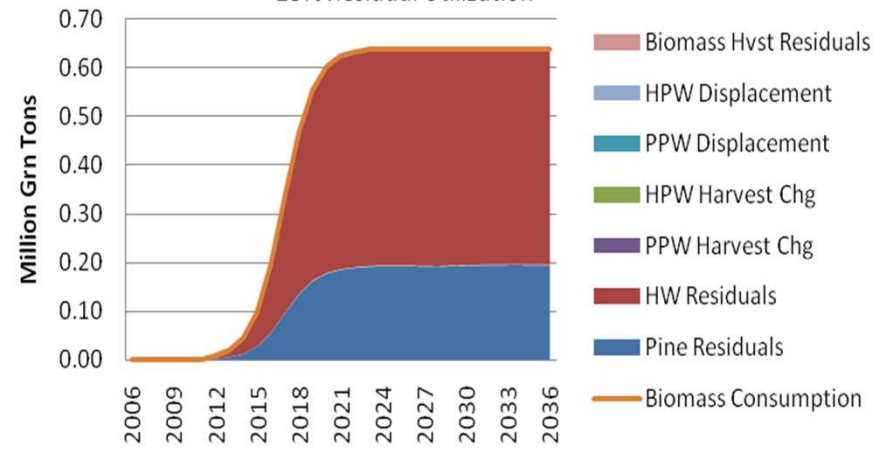
Florida Feedstock Source

25% Residual Utilization



Middle Valley Feedstock Source

25% Residual Utilization



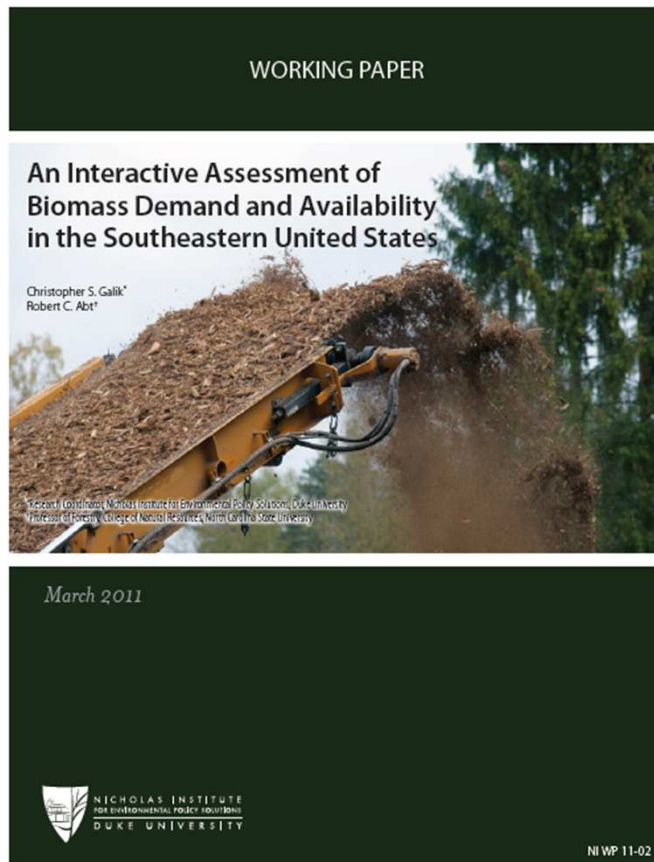


Biomass Potential in the SE

- So, it depends;
- Impacts of increased bioenergy demand for woody biomass vary over time and space;
- Demand (and resulting pricing effects) influence-
 - harvest response
 - planting response
 - land use change
 - displacement



Enter the Decision Tool...



An interactive document to simultaneously evaluate dozens of demand scenarios for multiple issues for three southeastern states.



Enter the Decision Tool...

Plausible Scenario Overview for:
North Carolina

RES targets for woody biomass consumption

	0.0%	1.0%	2.5%	5.0%	7.5%	10.0%
0%	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
50%	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
75%	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
100%	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
125%	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
150%	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Percentage of the expected contribution of woody biomass to the RFS2 that is actually met

- meets target and threshold
- meets target but within range of specified threshold uncertainty
- meets target but falls outside of specified threshold
- does not meet target for one or more years (years met are shown in figures below)

Metric of Concern
 Acreage
 Potential Displacement
 Forest Carbon

Metric Threshold

Metric Units
Units

Metric Sensitivity
Enter Manual Threshold Here

Enter Manual Sensitivity Here

Biomass Component

Comparison Point

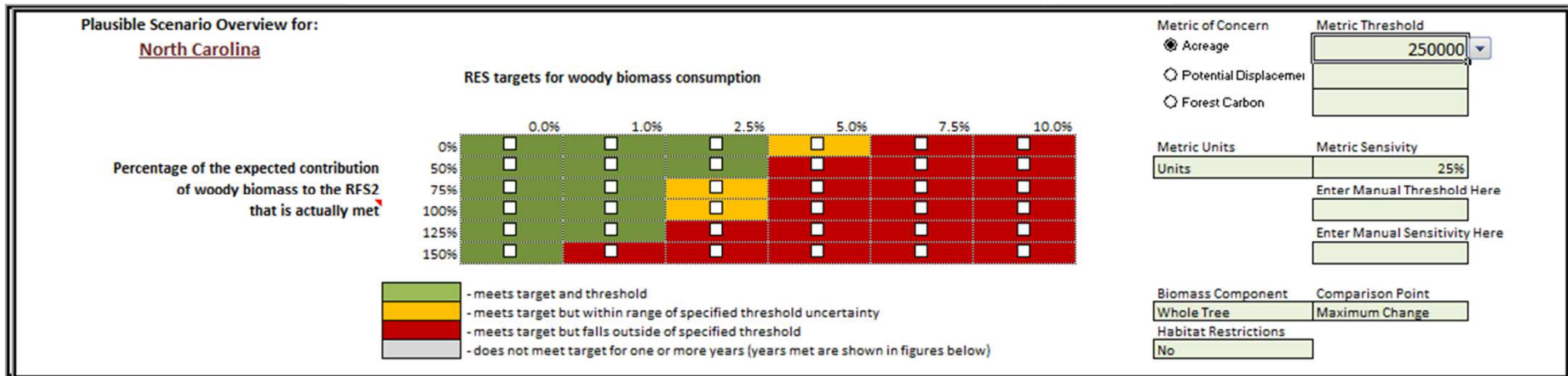
Habitat Restrictions

...more than 400 scenarios to weigh the environmental and economic trade-offs.

<http://www.nicholasinstitute.duke.edu/events/Biomass-Model>



An Example



Total Change in Mature Forest (AC>8) Acreage

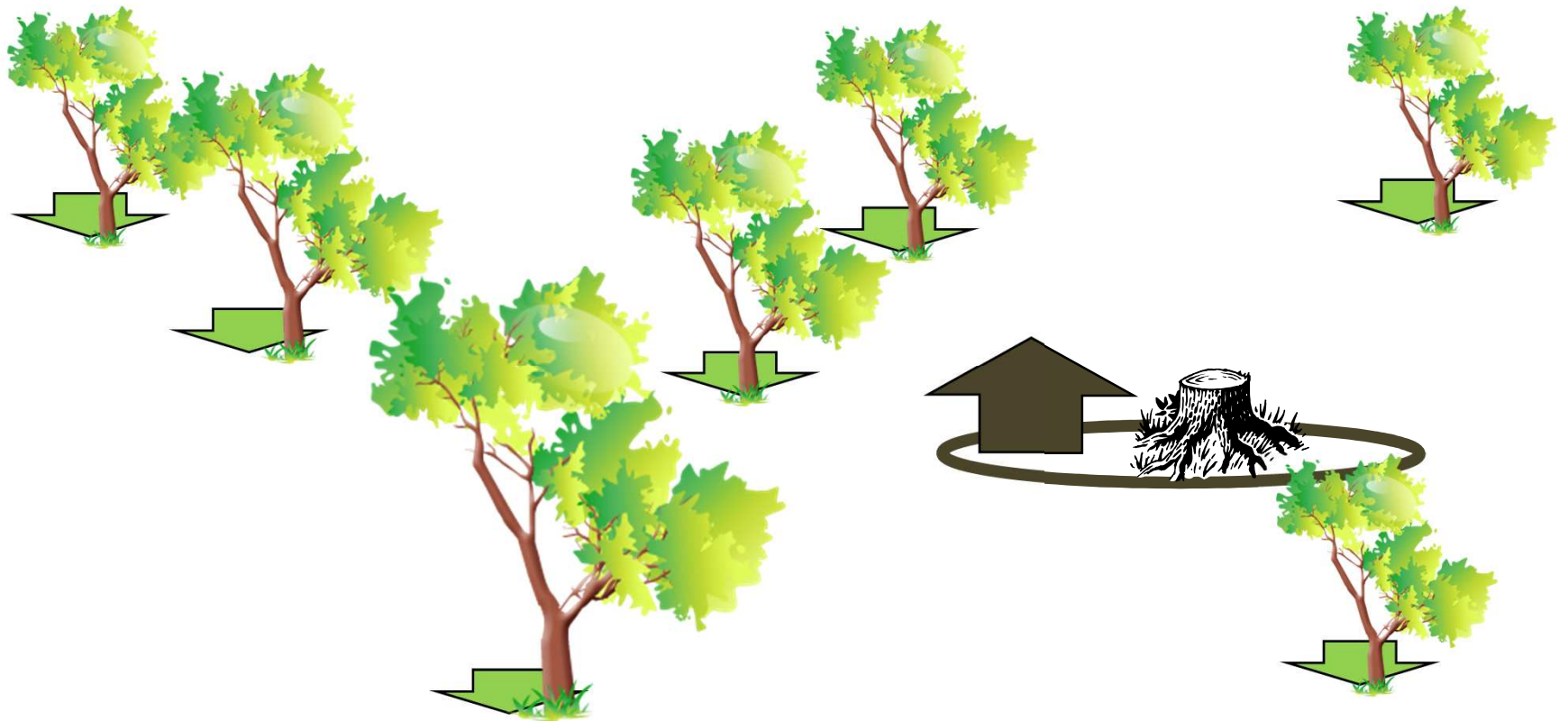


Relevance to Carbon Accounting

- Net GHG effects of biomass use will depend on:
 - Harvest response;
 - Planting response;
 - Land use change;
 - Displacement;
 - Spatial and temporal dynamics
- Reported GHG effects of biomass depend on these plus the accounting framework.

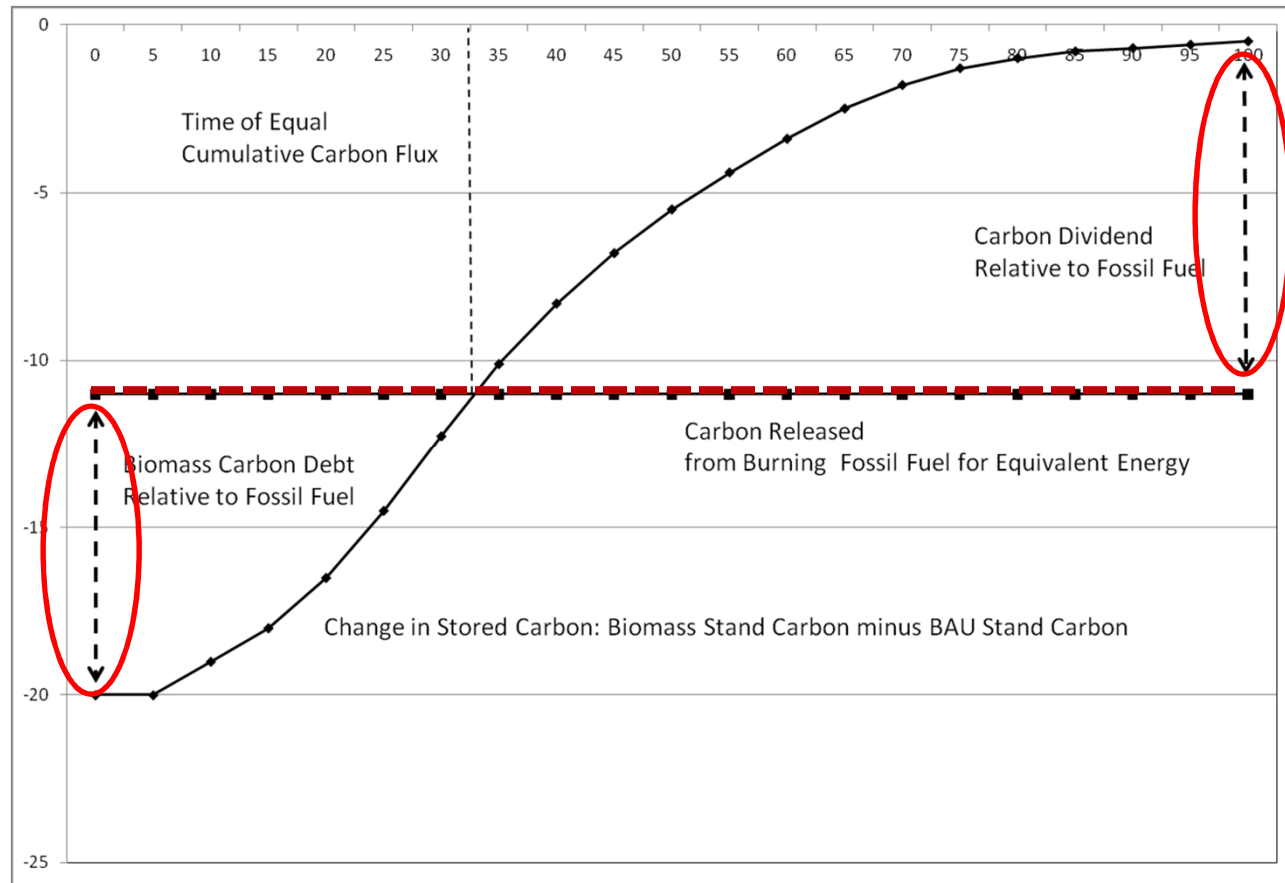


What and when to count...





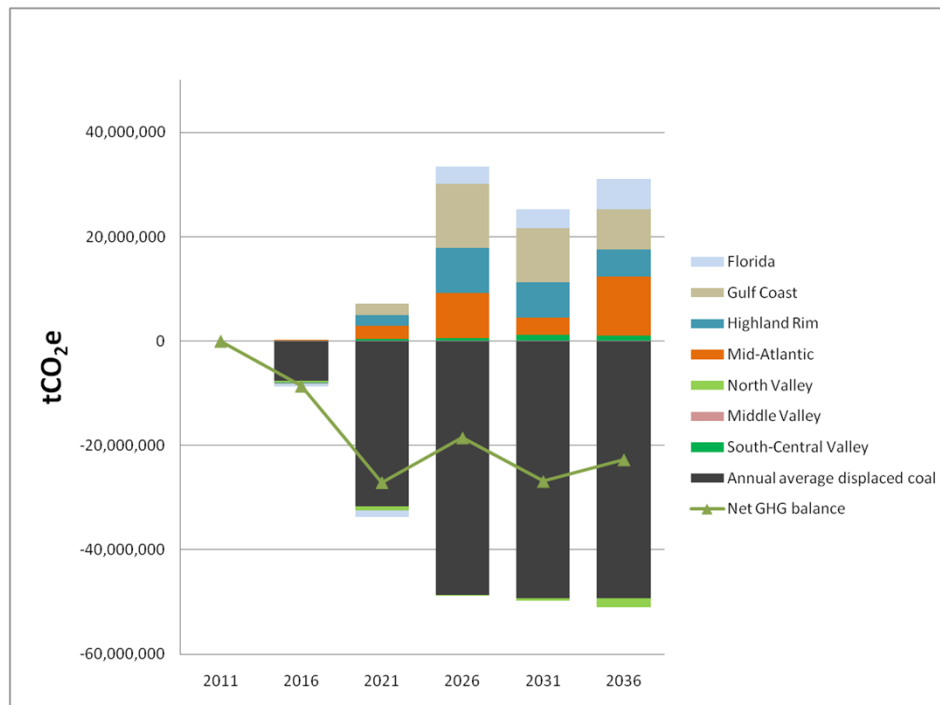
Manomet - The stand-level view



Source: Manomet 2010



Aggregate Net GHG Implications

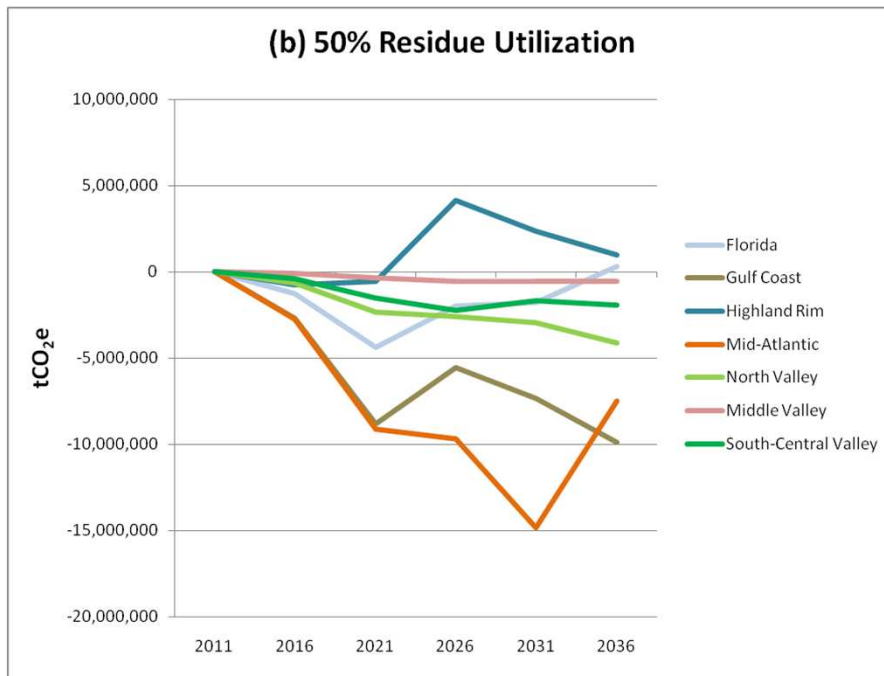


Net flux and source of GHG emissions from maximizing co-firing in the Southeast 50% residue utilization. Negative values indicate net emission reductions relative to baseline scenario coal combustion; positive values indicate net increases. Values for each supply subregion indicate annual average forest flux.

Source: Abt et al. 2010



Disaggregated Net GHG Implications

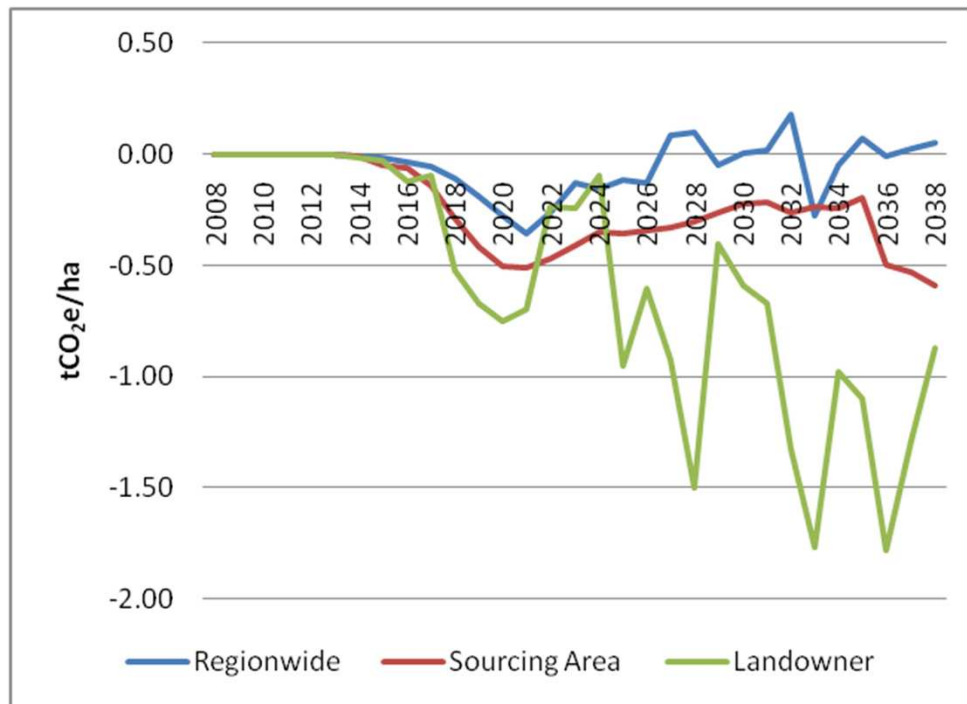


Net GHG emission flux from maximizing co-firing in the Southeast, by supply subregion, assuming 50% residue utilization. Negative values indicate net emission reductions relative to baseline scenario coal combustion; positive values indicate net increases.

Source: Abt et al. 2010



Relative Net GHG Implications



Net GHG balance at three different levels of assessment, assuming 50% residue utilization. Negative values indicate net emission reductions relative to baseline scenario coal combustion; positive values indicate net increases.

Preliminary data – do not cite



Are They Compatible?

- Again, it depends...
- Potentially compatible in the absence of markets
 - Trees would not be otherwise harvested
 - Relative inefficiencies of wood requires a long time for the stand to “recover” from the extra harvest
- Largely irrelevant in the South
 - Active market responses (management, land use change, displacement)
 - Faster growing trees



Conclusions

- Generally
 - no single answer on potential or sustainable supply;
 - Same holds true for GHG benefits.
- This is because
 - Markets Matter;
 - Accounting Matters.



Questions...?

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<http://www.nicholasinstitute.duke.edu/events/Biomass-Model>



Selected References

Abt, R.C., F.W. Cabbage, and K.L. Abt. 2009. Projecting southern timber supply for multiple products by subregion. *Forest Products Journal* 59:7-16.

Abt, R.C., C.S. Galik, and J.D. Henderson. 2010. The Near-Term Market and Greenhouse Gas Implications of Forest Biomass Utilization in the Southeastern United States. Climate Change Policy Partnership, Duke University, and College of Natural Resources, North Carolina State University. 49pp.

Galik, C.S., R.C. Abt., and Y. Wu. 2009. Forest biomass supply in the Southeastern United States -- implications for industrial roundwood and bioenergy production. *Journal of Forestry* 107: 69-77.

Manomet Center for Conservation Sciences. (2010) Massachusetts Biomass Sustainability and Carbon Policy Study: Report to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Department of Energy Resources. Walker T. (Ed.). Contributors: Cardellichio P., Colnes A., Gunn J., Kittler B., Perschel R., Recchia C., Saah D., Walker T. Natural Capital Initiative Report NCI-2010-03. Brunswick, ME. 182p.

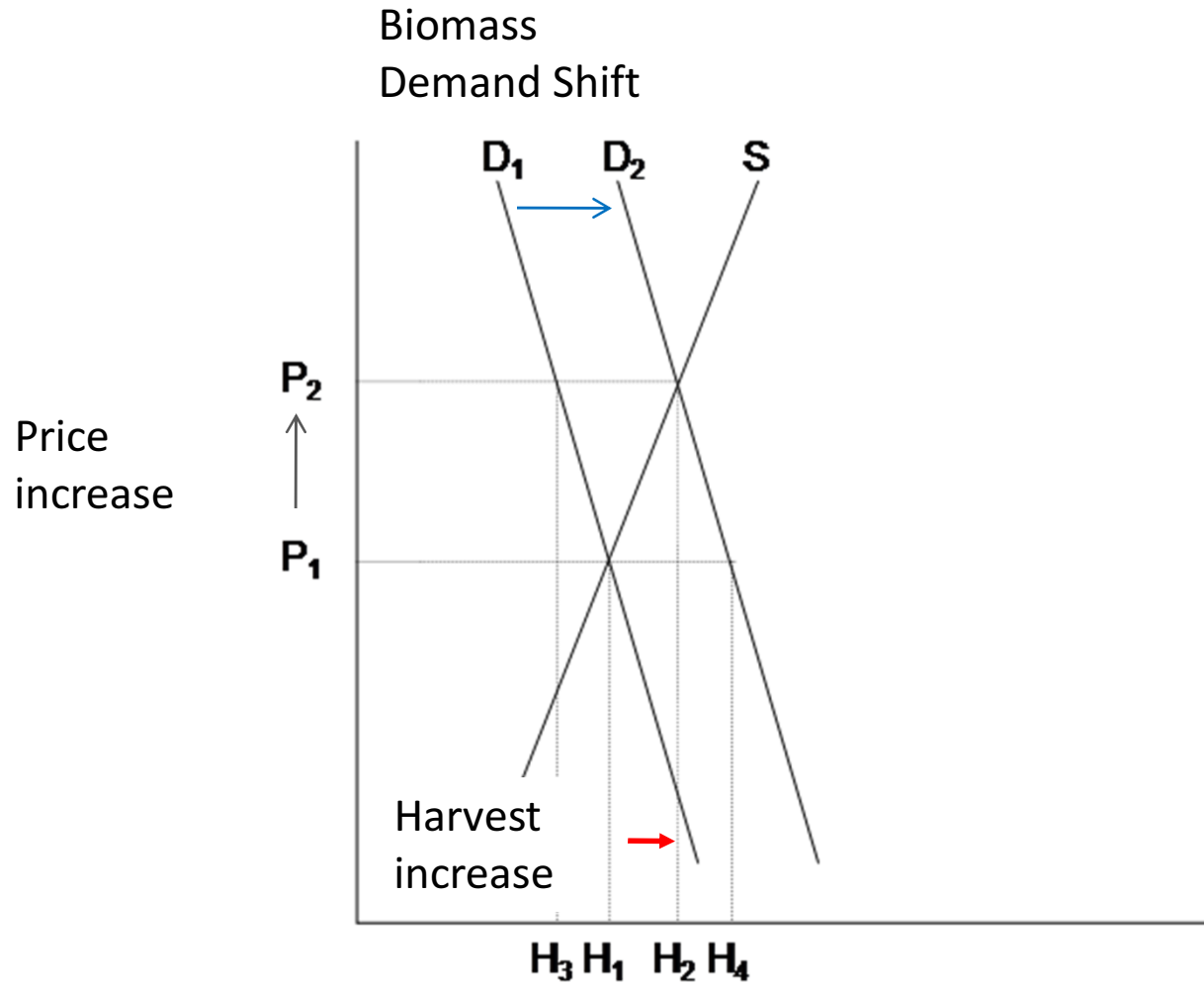


Extra Material

Sub-Regional Timber Supply Model:

- A simulation tool that provides detailed forest resource supply projections in response to user-defined demands
 - For this application, 3 key components
 - Supply
 - Demand Shifts and “Displacement”
 - Landuse Change

See also: Abt et al. 2009





Relevance of Carbon Accounting

The New York Times

Environment

WORLD U.S. N.Y. / REGION BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY SCIENCE HEALTH SPORTS OPINION

ENVIRONMENT SPACE & COSMOS

HHONORS
HUMAN WELL-BEING

EARN 1,000 EXTRA P
FOR EVERY NIGHT YO

Rollover for all brands

Net Benefits of Biomass Power Under Scrutiny



//www.nytimes.com/privacy

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Parts 51, 52, 70, and 71

[EPA-HQ-OAR-2011-0083; FRL-9283-8]

RIN 2060-AQ79

Deferral for CO₂ Emissions From Bioenergy and Other Biogenic Sources Under the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and Title V Programs: Proposed Rule

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: This action proposes to defer for a period of three (3) years the application of the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and Title V permitting requirements to biogenic carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from bioenergy and other biogenic stationary sources. This action is being taken as part of the process of granting the Petition for Reconsideration filed by the National Alliance of Forest Owners (NAFO) on August 3, 2010, related to the PSD and Title V Greenhouse Gas Tailoring Rule.

DATES: *Comments.* Comments must be received on or before May 5, 2011.