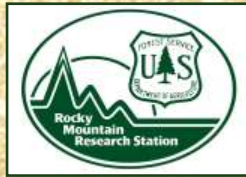


New methods for estimating National Forest biomass supply and delivered cost in developing markets



The University of
Montana

**Nate Anderson, John Hogland
Woody Chung, Greg Jones**

TMS, Coeur d'Alene, ID ~ April 11, 2012

What's ahead?

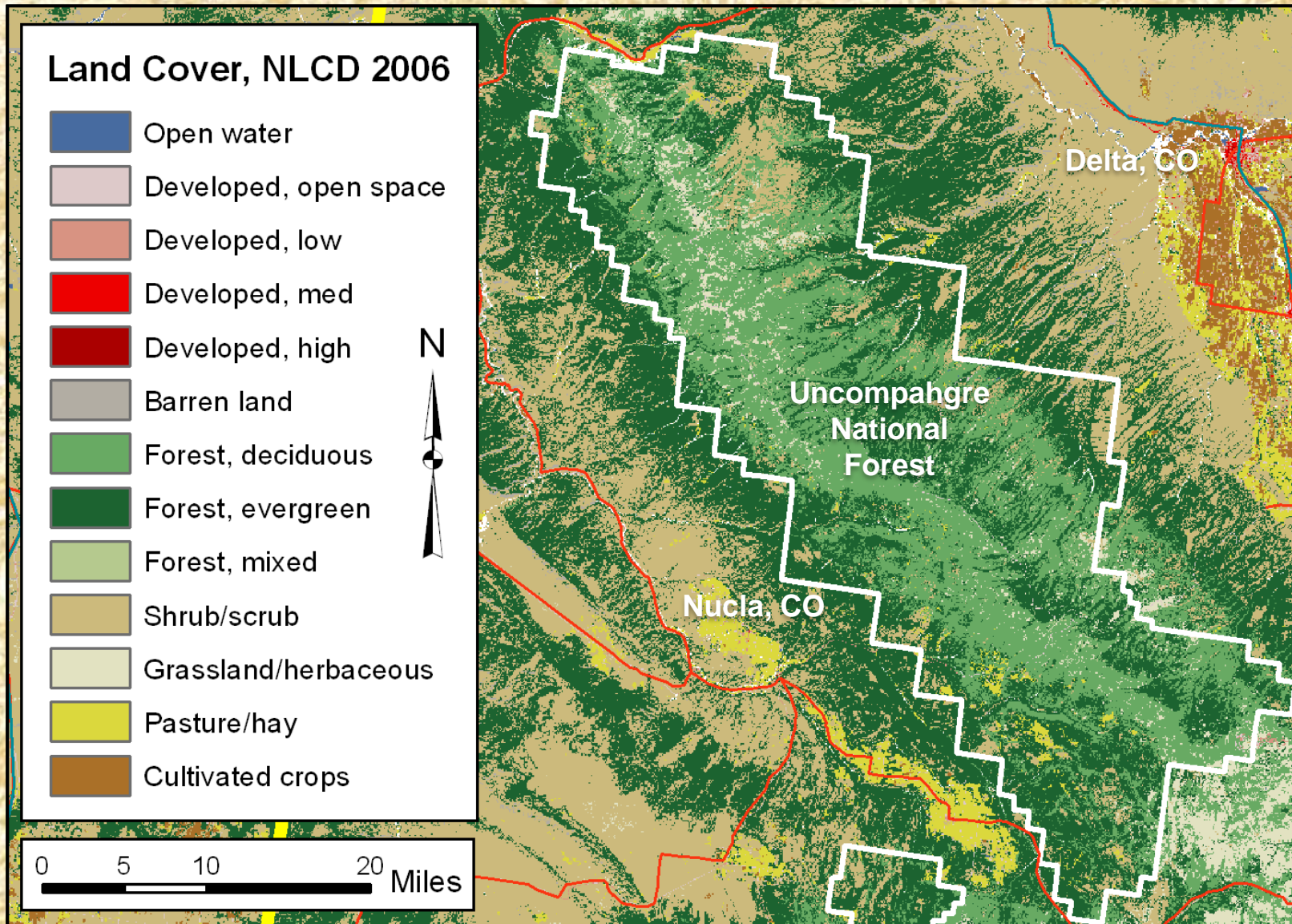
- Background and objectives
- Focus on three project components:
 - network analysis, delivered costs, emissions
- Synthesis and work ahead
- Questions



The Uncompahgre Plateau



The Uncompahgre Plateau



Diverse Forests

- Mixed conifer
- Aspen
- Pinyon/Juniper
- Pine forest



Active Management

- Thinning
- Aspen clearcuts
- Utility corridors
- Salvage



Biomass Byproducts

- Slash
- Roundwood
- Aspen
- Salvage



Challenges on the UP

- Need for biomass removals
- Limited markets
- Little or no transaction evidence
- High uncertainty



Advantages on the UP

- Active management with good road access
- NEPA ready projects
- CFLRP funding for treatments

Cover Type	Treatments	CFLRP Total (acres)	Annual Tx (acres)
Pinyon-Juniper	Mastication	2,500	250
Mountain shrub	Mastication, prescribed fire	7,000	700
Ponderosa pine	Mechanized commercial and non-commercial, prescribed fire	15,000	1,500
Mixed conifer	Mechanized commercial and non-commercial, broadcast burning	11,000	1,100
Aspen	Harvest, mechanical treatments, prescribed fire	11,000	1,100
Spruce-Fir	Commercial harvest	4,000	400
TOTAL	ALL	50,500	5,050

“Developing” markets?

- Sexy operations
 - 30MW gasification plant (TCG Global), pellets (EEP), liquid fuels, Biochar (BSI)
- Distributed heat and power
- Cofiring with coal – Tri-State, Nucla



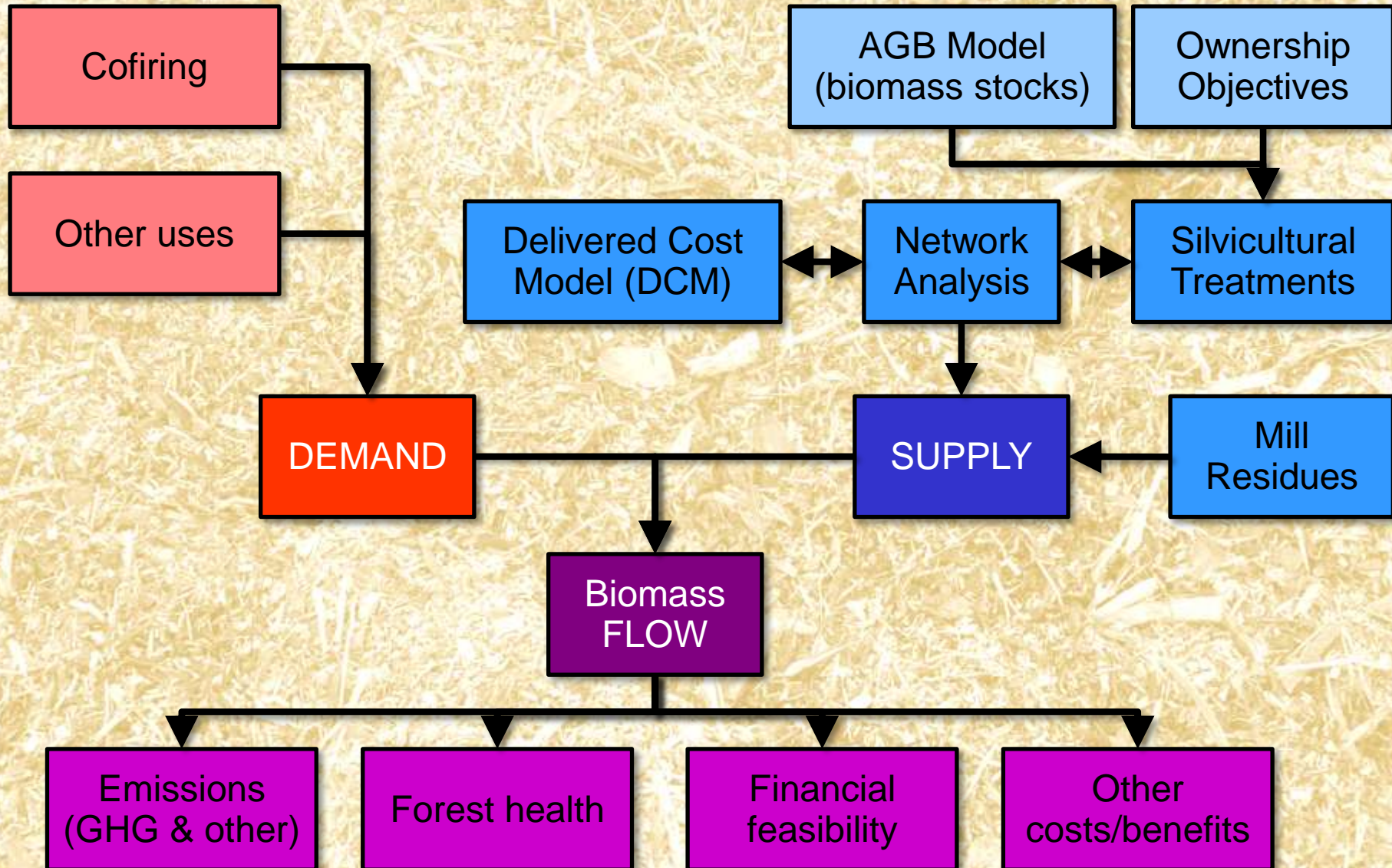
- 110 MW
- Local bituminous coal
- Circulating fluidized bed
- Renewable portfolio standard
- 8,000 hrs/yr at 55.5 MMBtu max
- Up to 250,000 green tons per year

Research Objectives

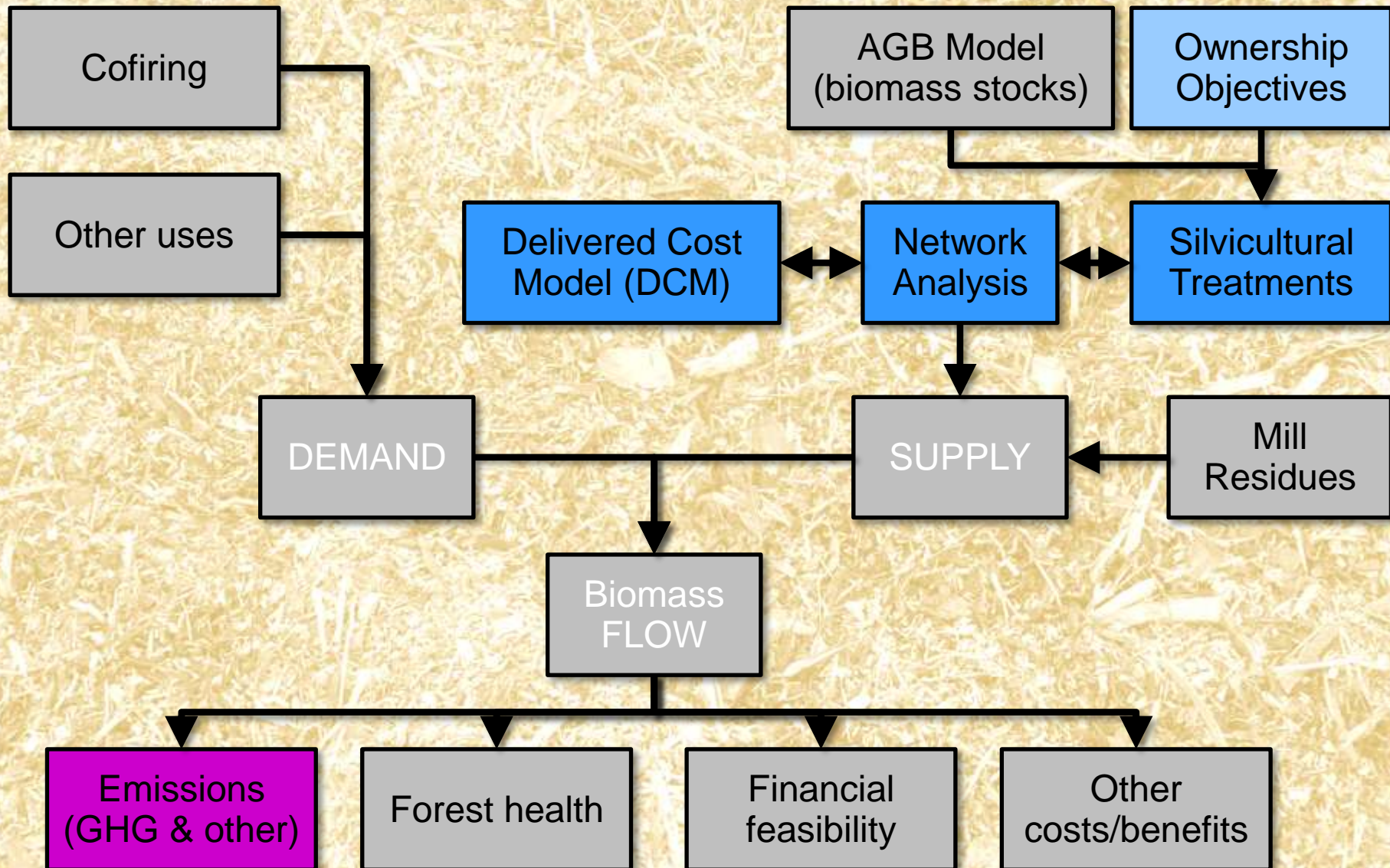
- RMRS Competitive Research Initiative (CRI)
- \$160,000 over 2 years, 2011-2012
 - Map potential biomass stocks and flows
 - Quantify the benefits (\$, PM10, etc.)
 - Quantify the costs (\$, traffic, etc.)
 - Evaluate tradeoffs

How much biomass could be delivered to market, at what cost?

Approach



Approach



Silvicultural Treatments

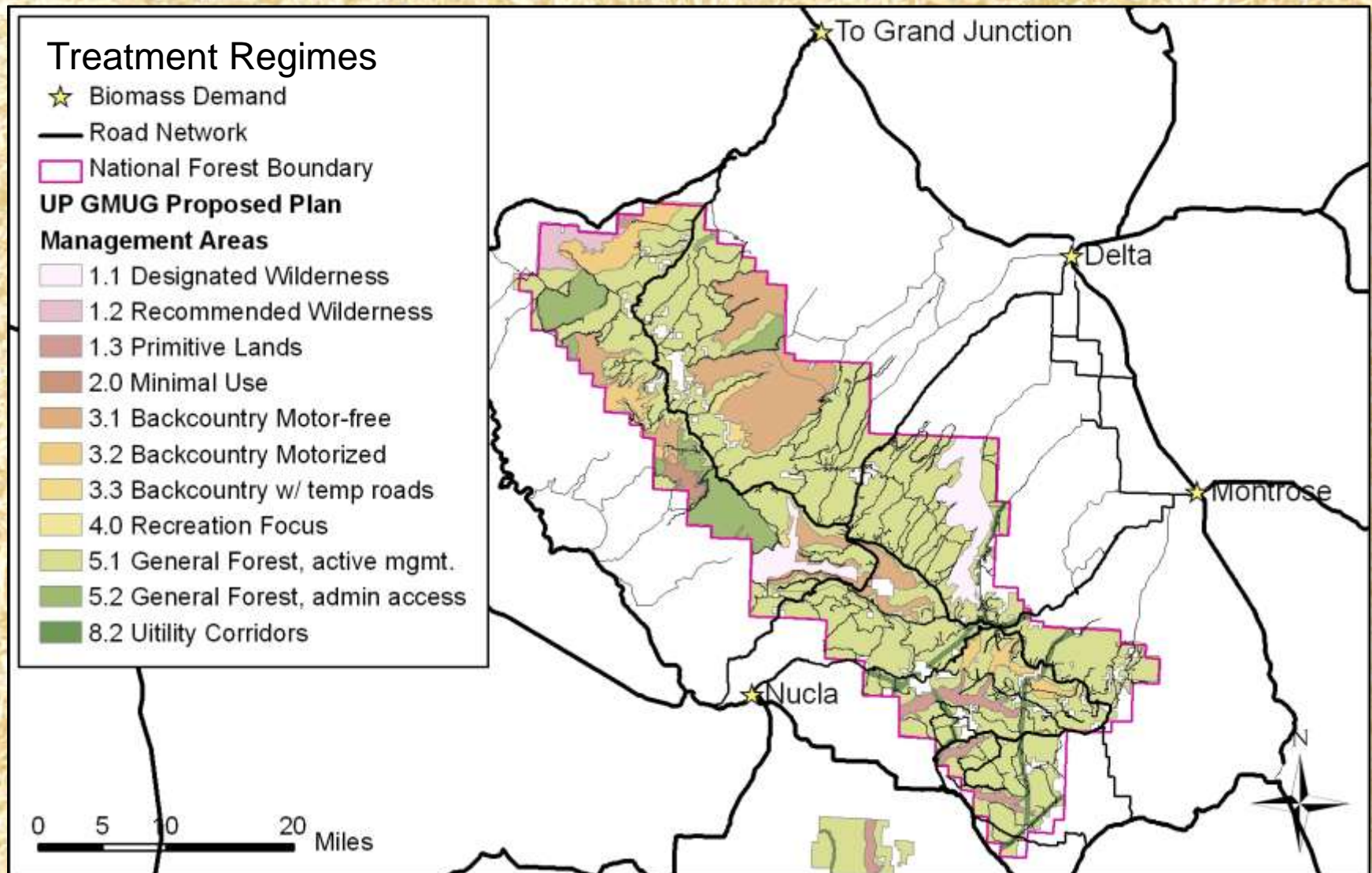
Objectives

- Understand expected treatments
- Model treatments spatially
- Link treatments to AGB, Transport and DCM

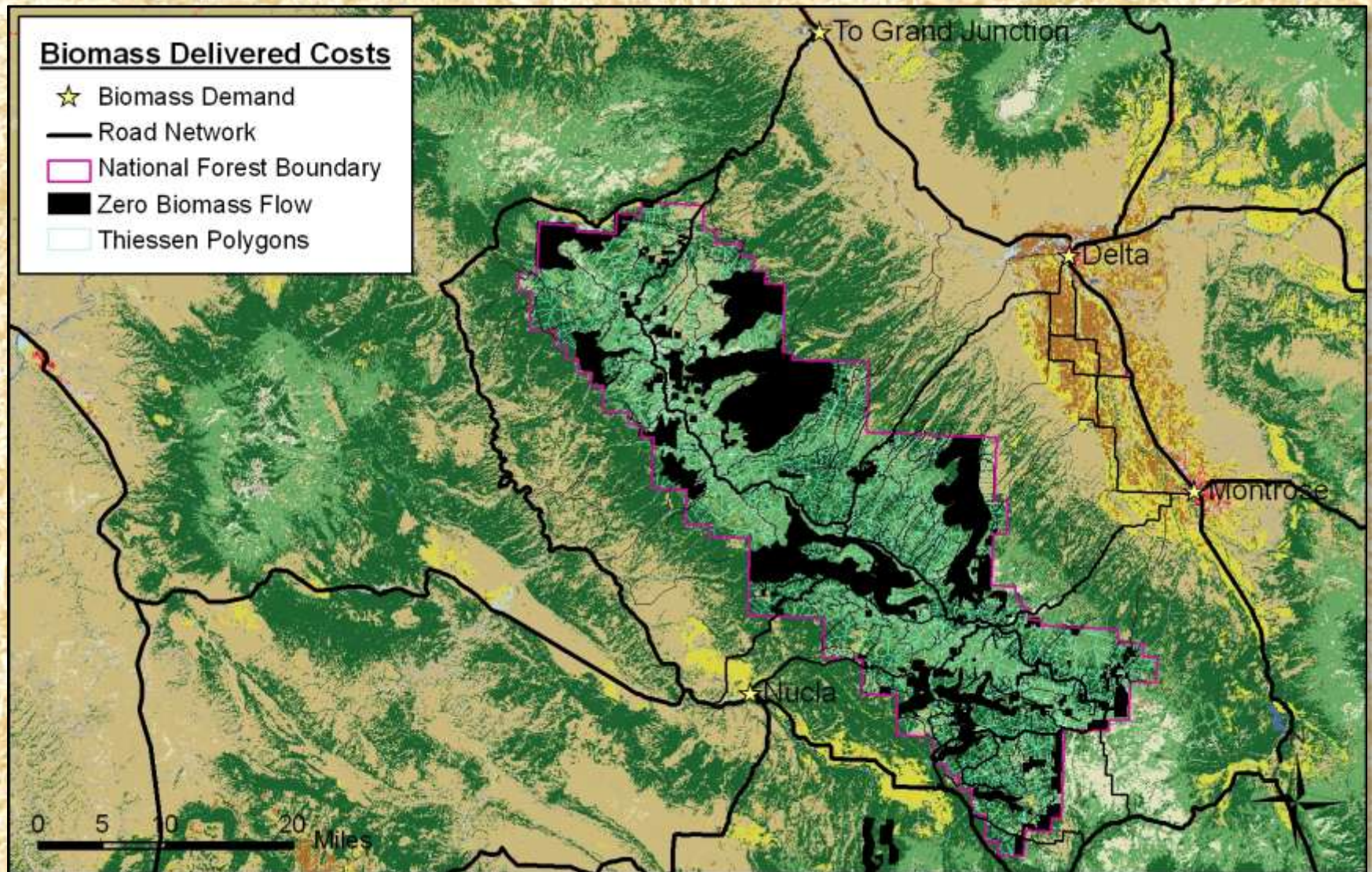
Methods

- Multiple time frames (10 yrs vs 100 yrs)
- Deterministic vs. probabilistic approaches

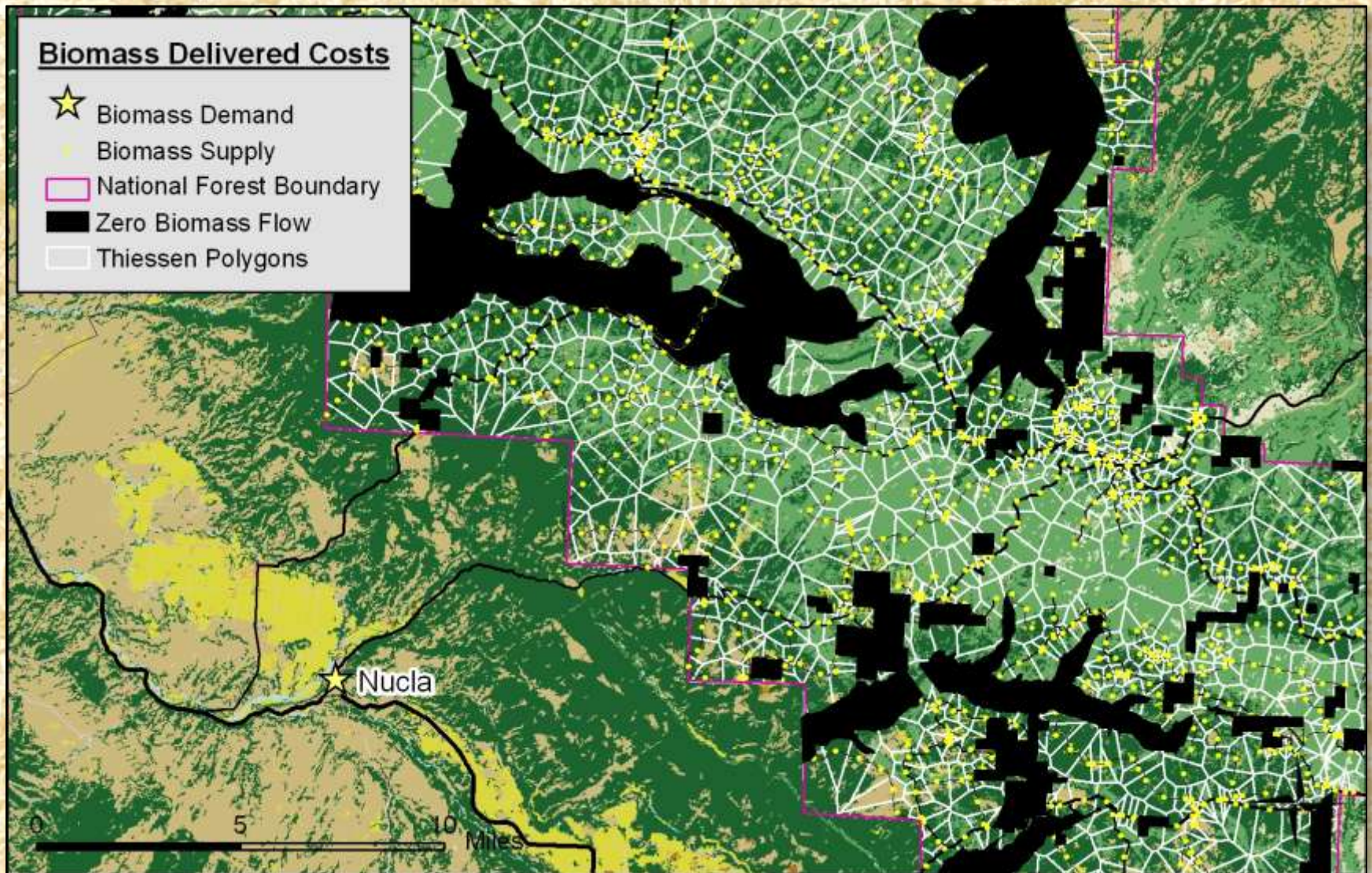
Silvicultural Treatments



Silvicultural Treatments



Silvicultural Treatments



Network Analysis

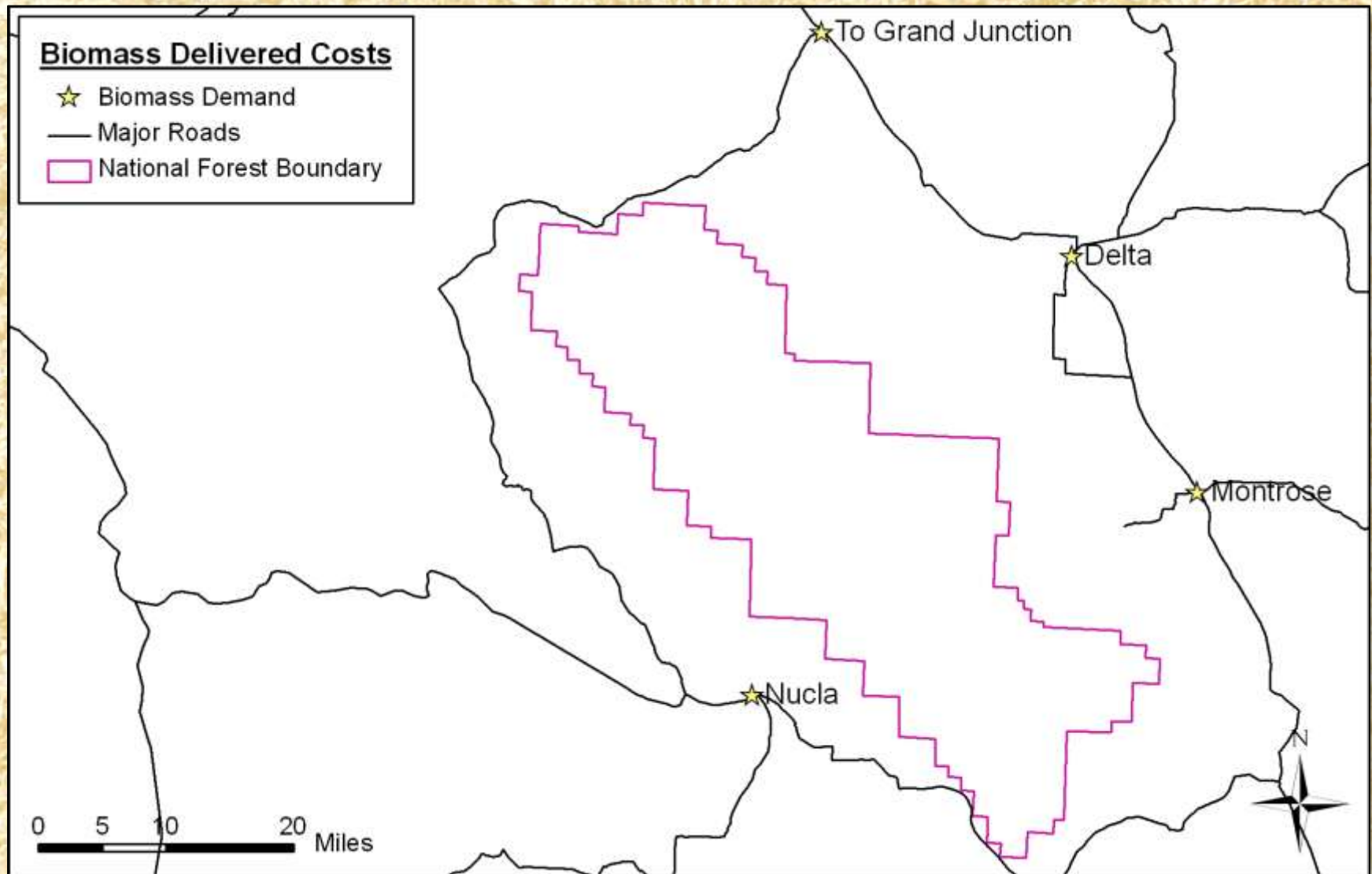
Objectives

- Model transportation costs spatially
- Build a system to link supply to demand
- Link treatments to optimized road network

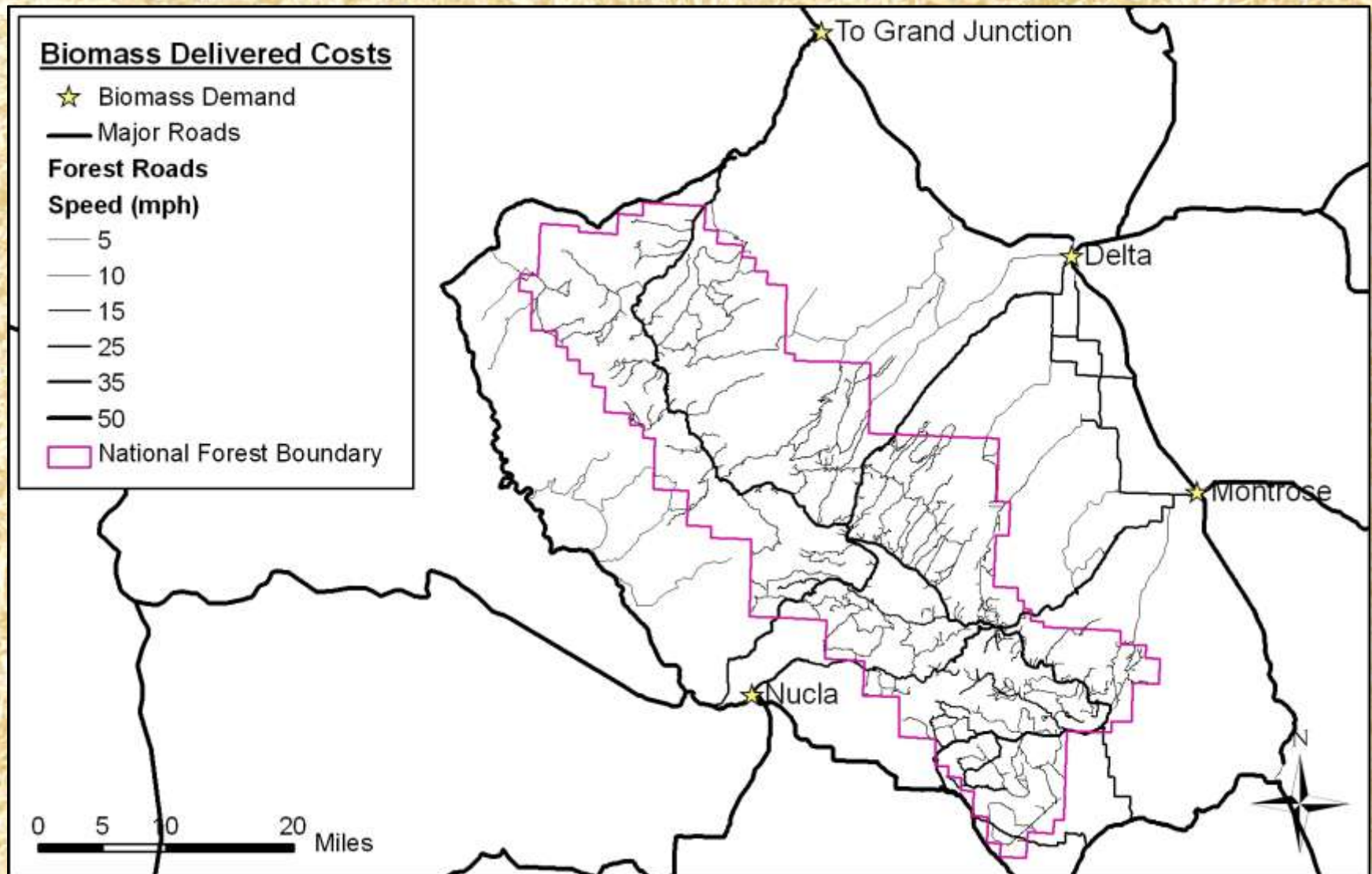
Methods

- ArcGIS and heuristic algorithms
- Inform non-spatial delivered cost model
- Integrate with AGB and treatments

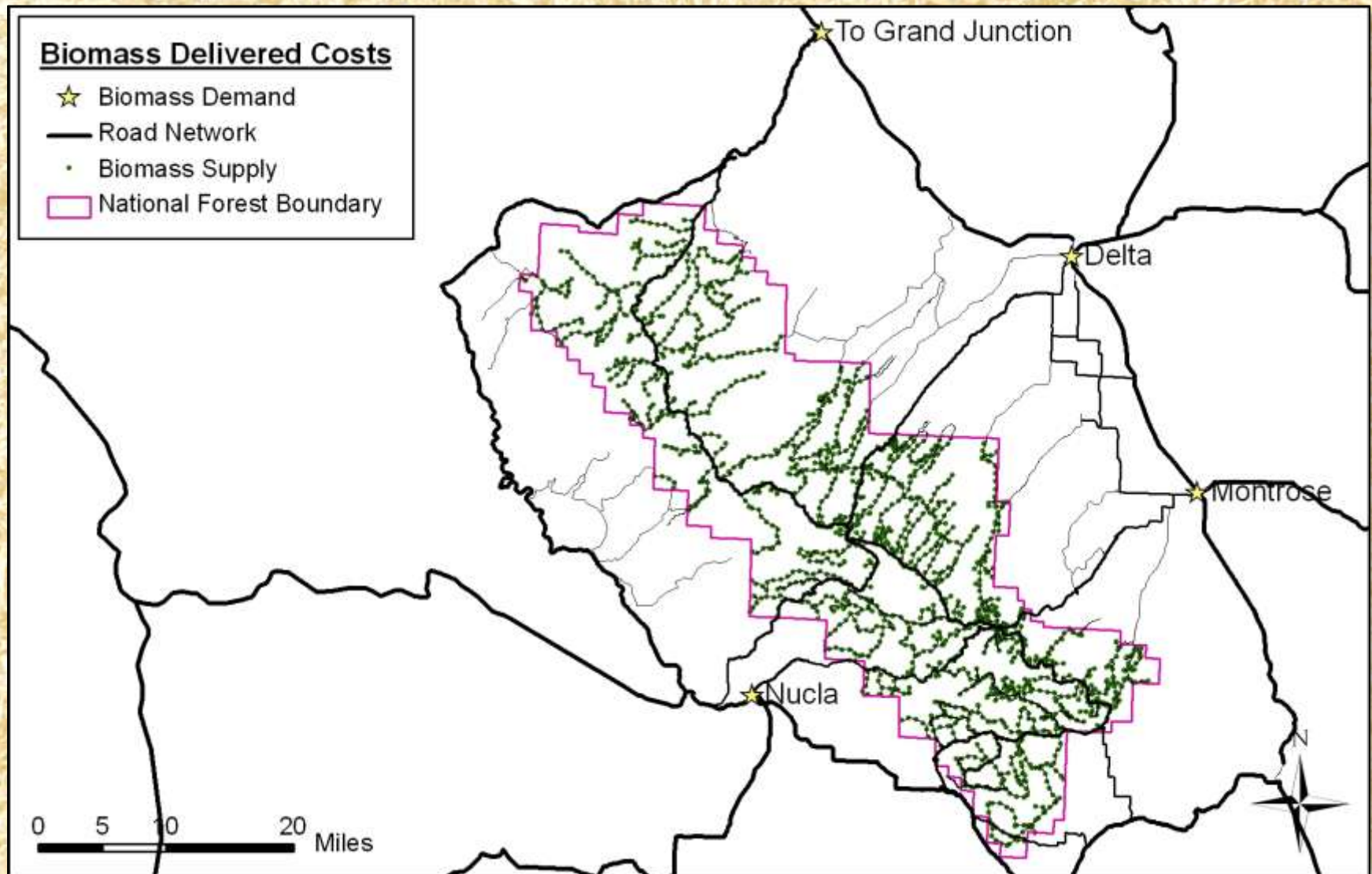
Network Analysis



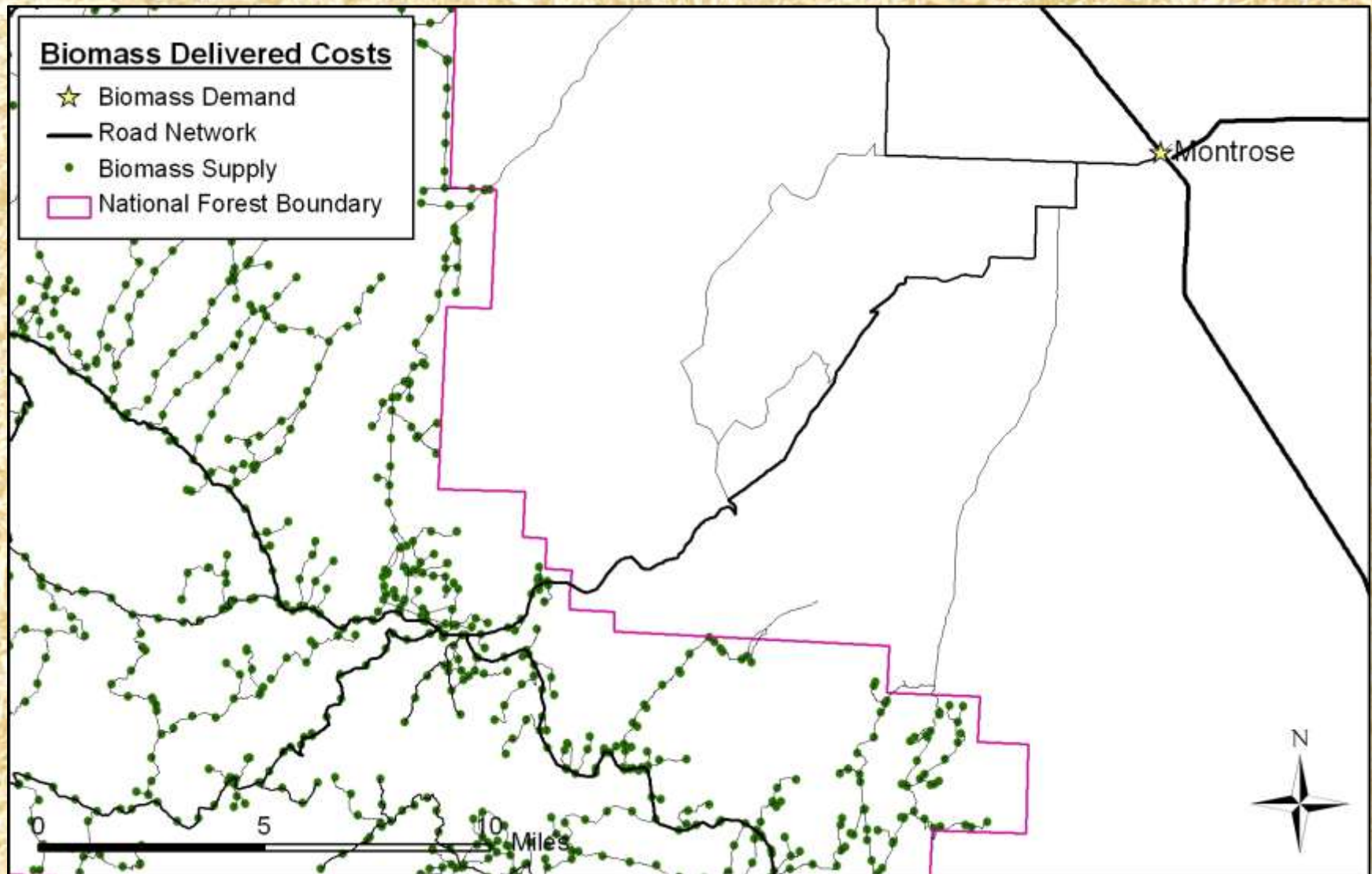
Network Analysis



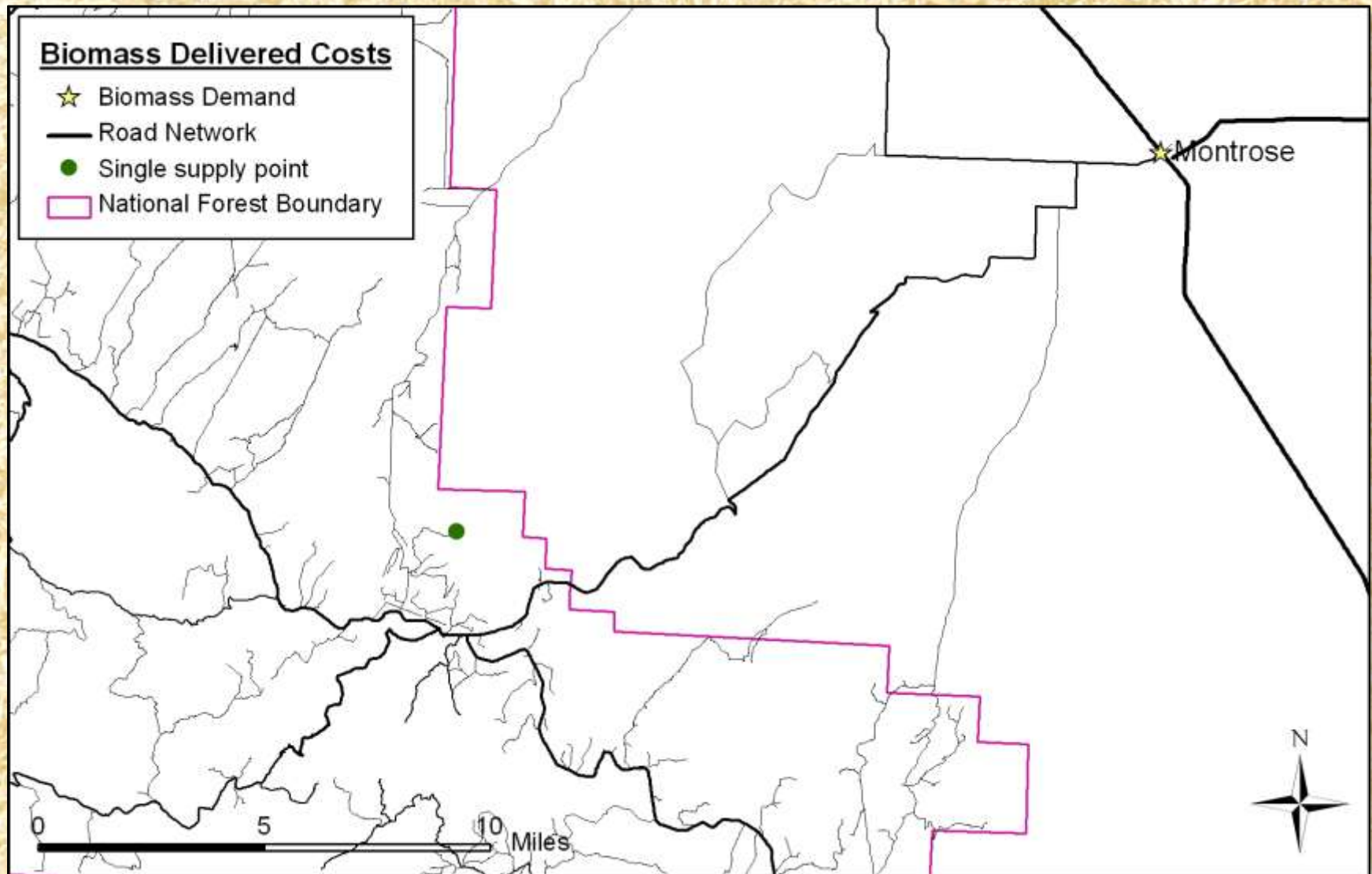
Network Analysis



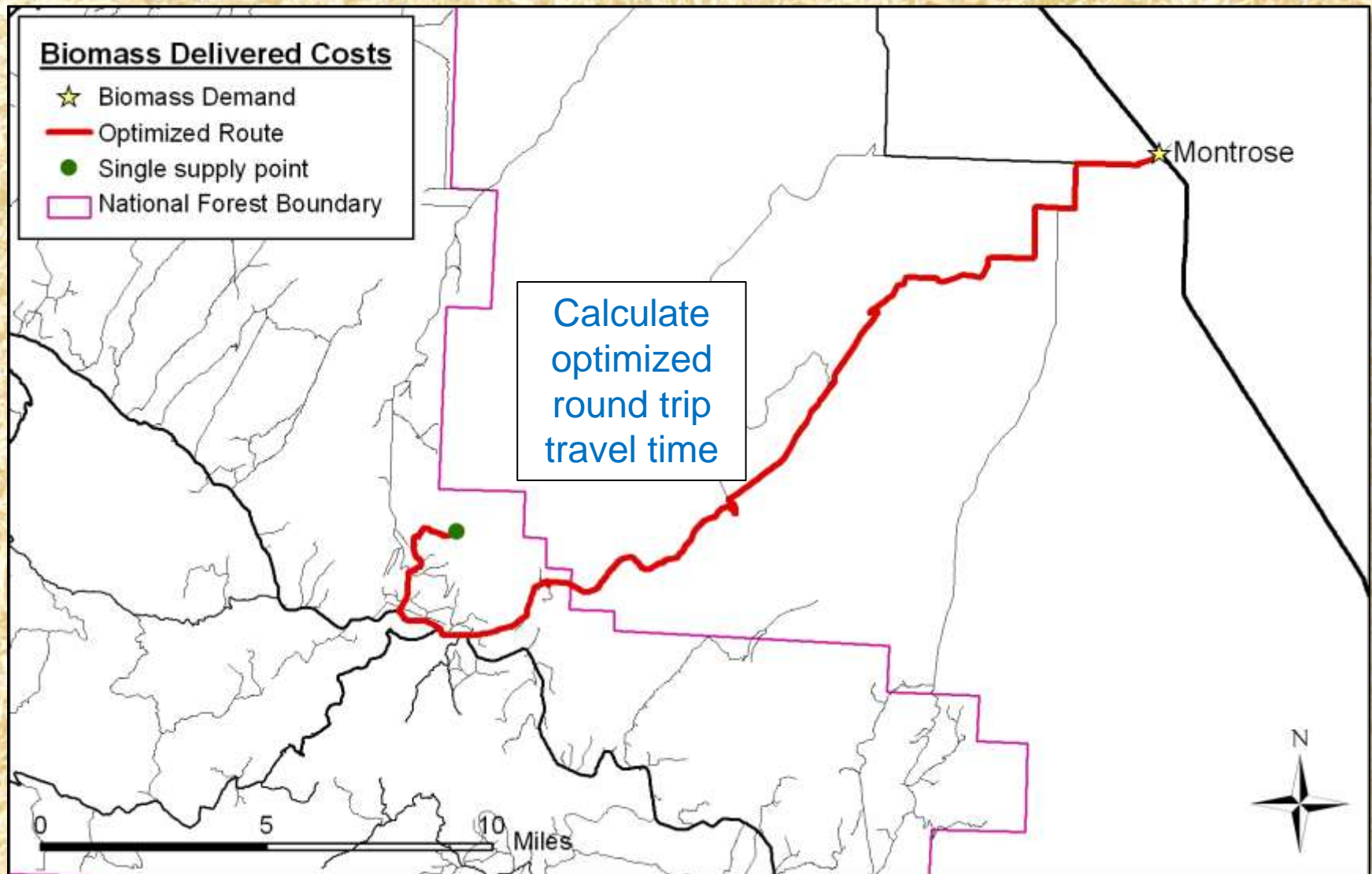
Network Analysis



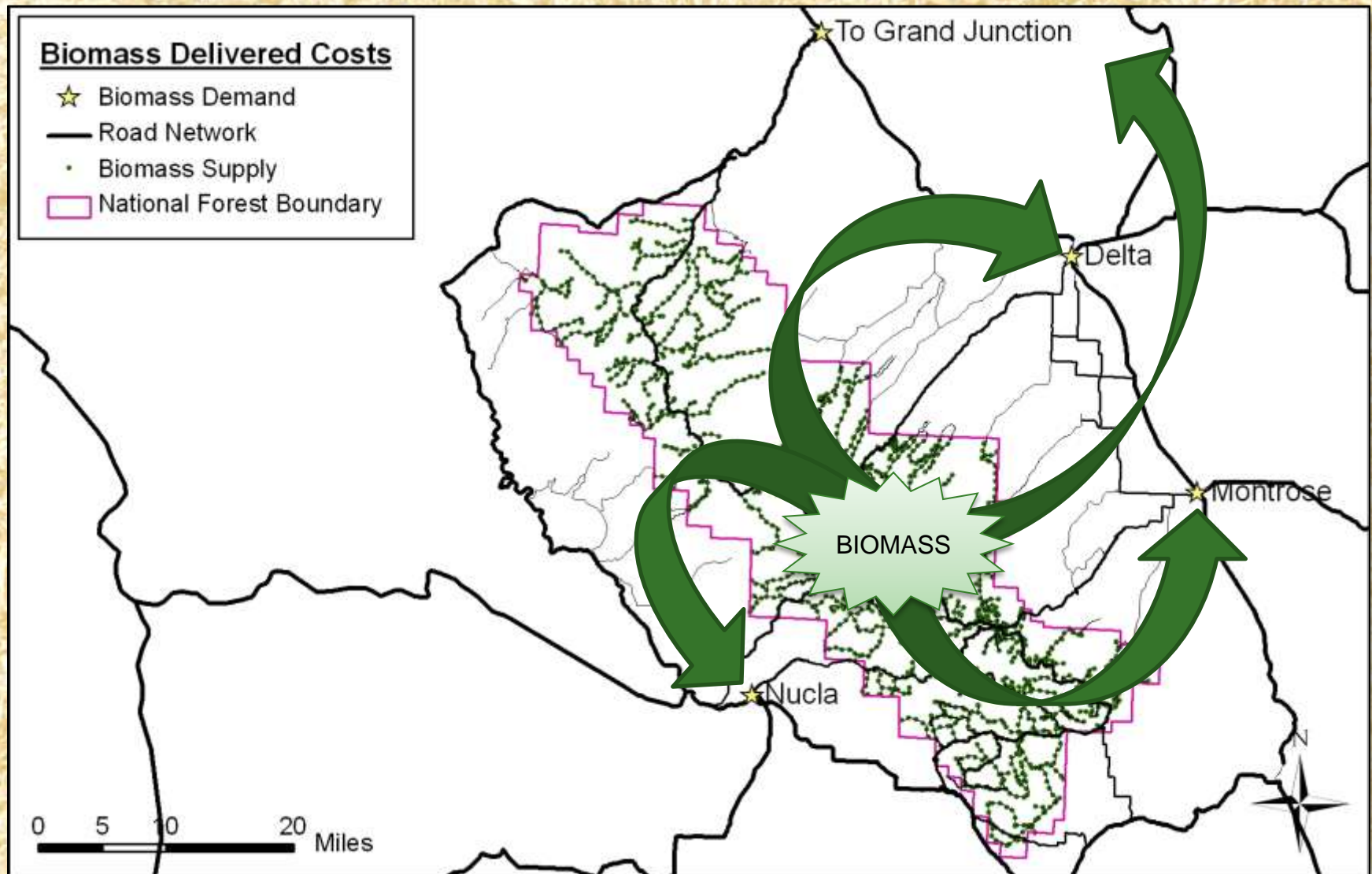
Network Analysis



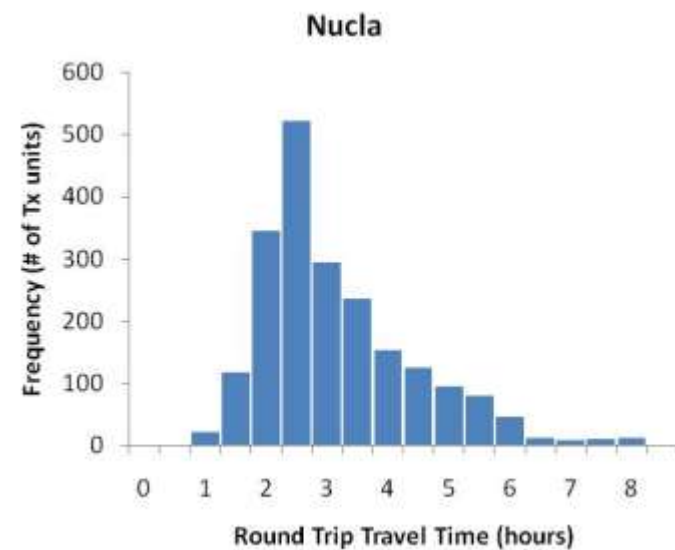
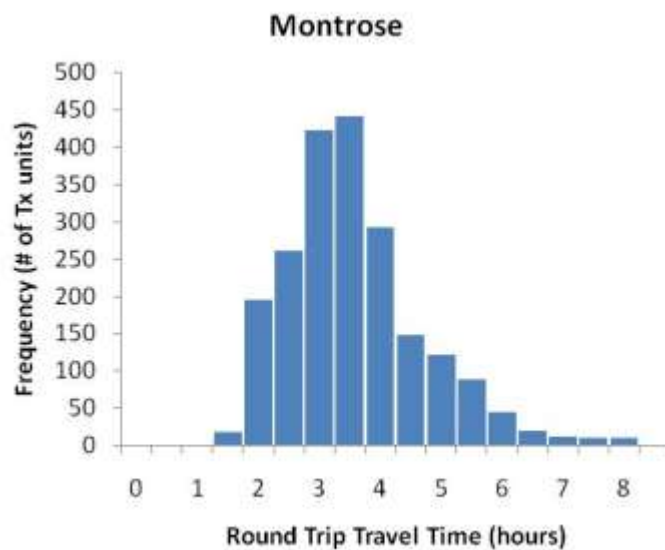
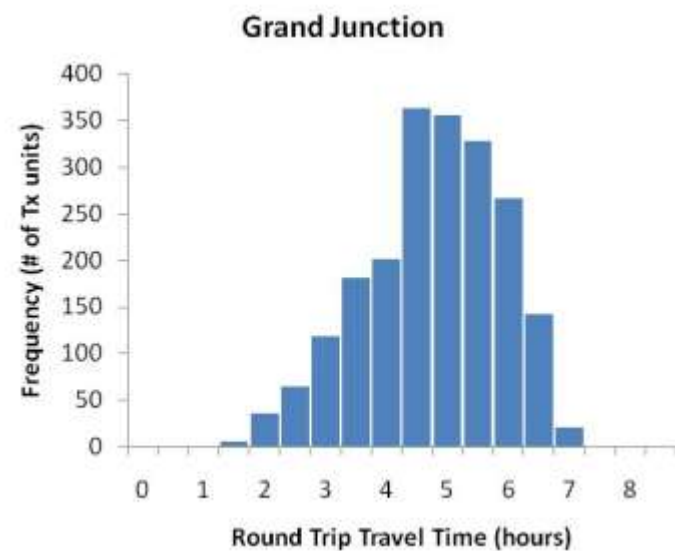
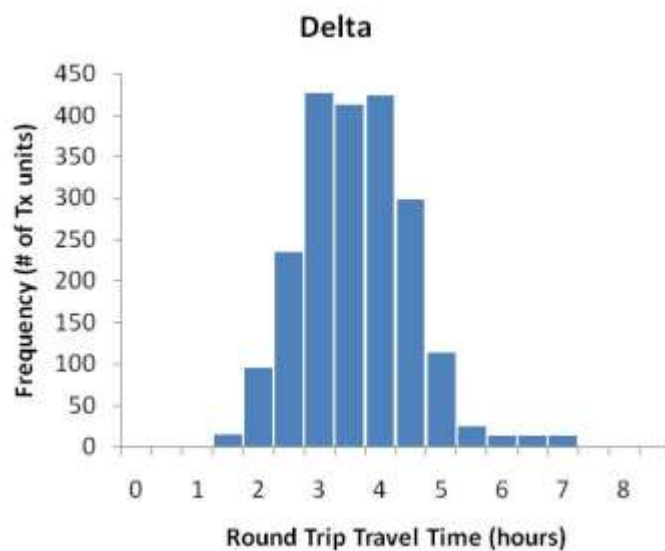
Network Analysis



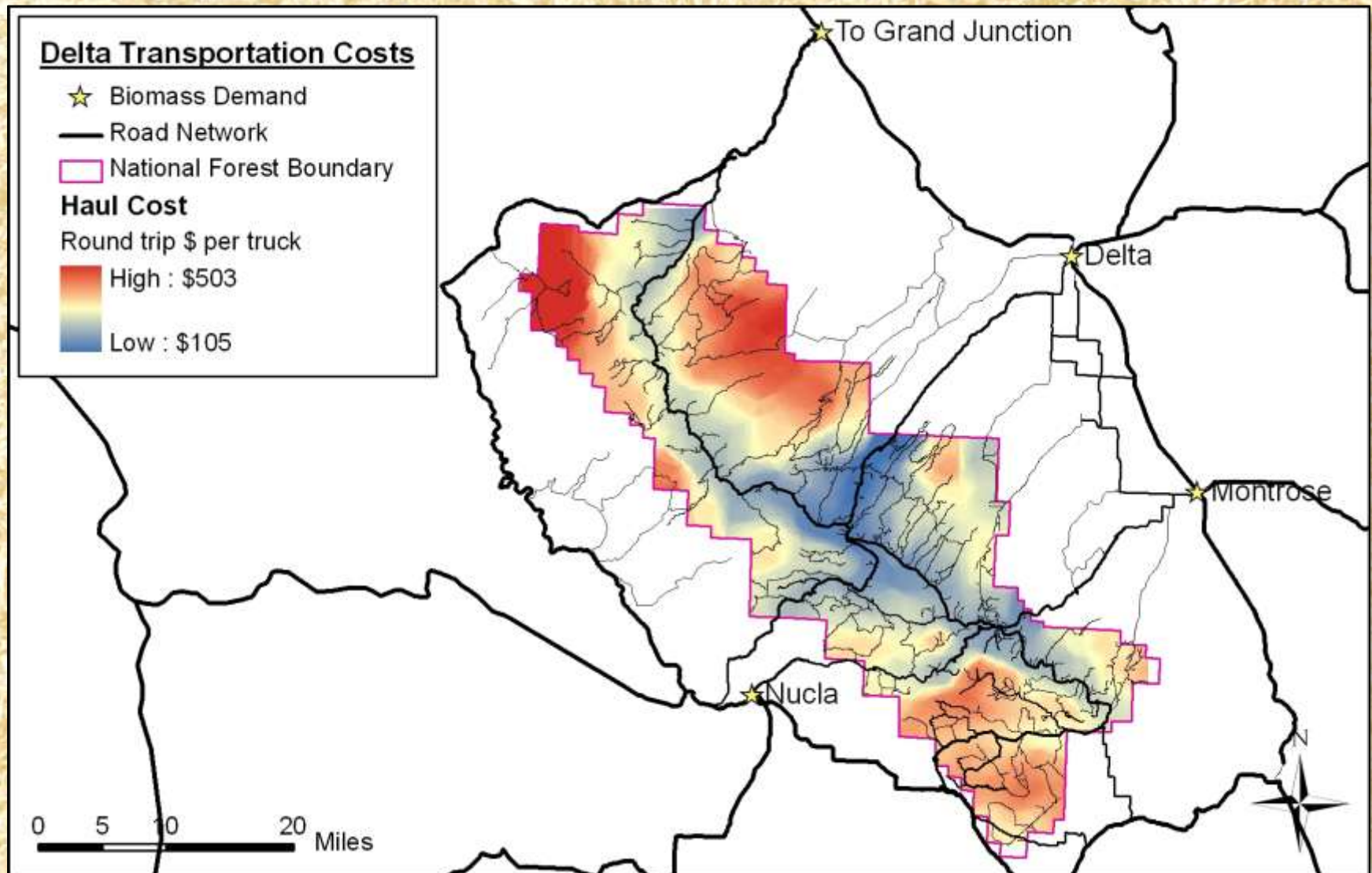
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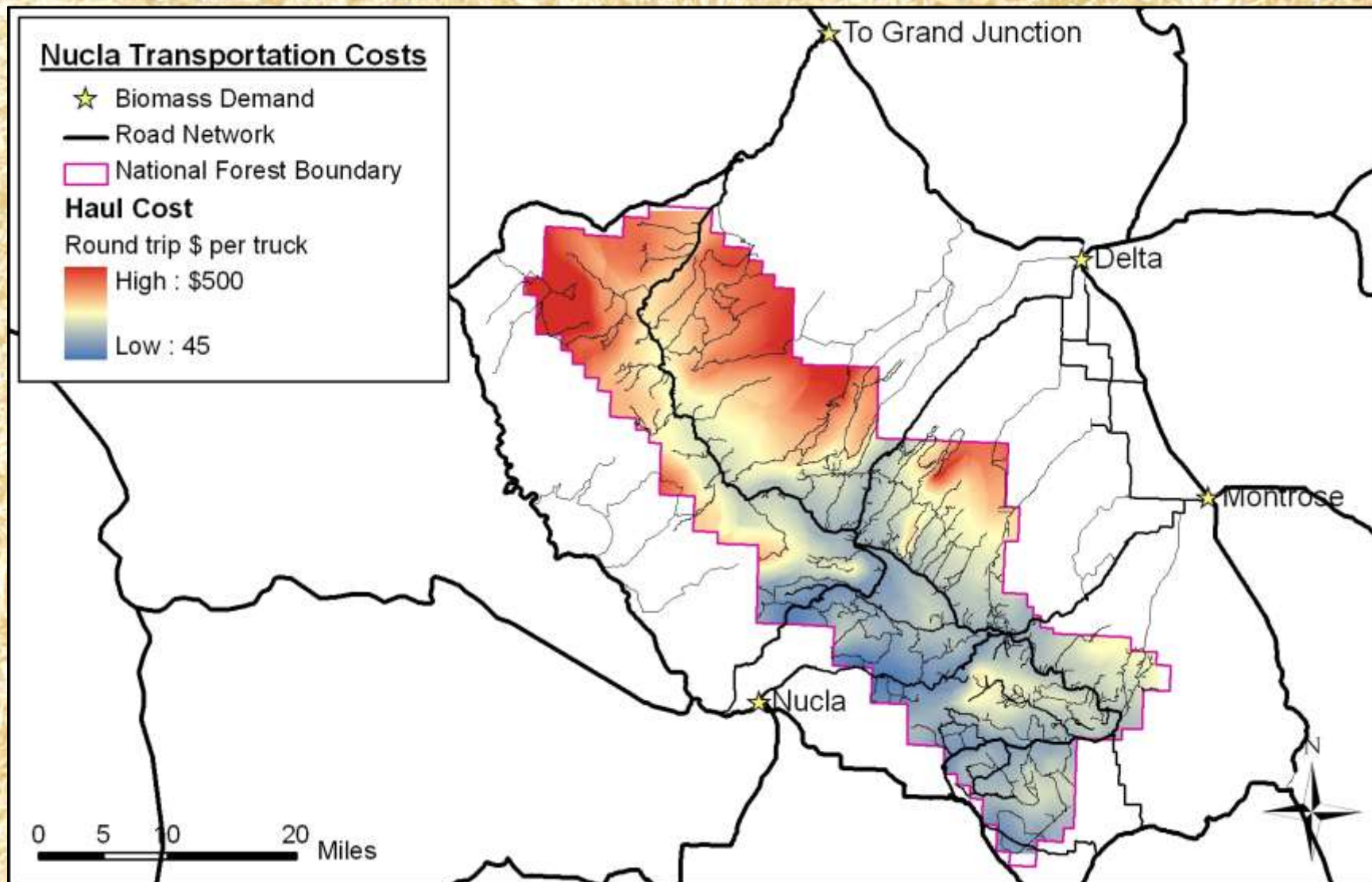
Network Analysis



Network Analysis



Network Analysis



Delivered Cost Model

Objectives

- Estimate delivered cost of biomass
- Understand how uncertainty impacts cost

Methods

- Non-spatial
- Define cost and establish variable distributions
- Apply Monte Carlo simulation
 - Repeated random sampling of variables from defined distributions

DCM: Methods

- Delivered cost (C), is the sum of the costs of stumpage (S), forest operations (O), transportation (T), and additional costs (x):

$$C = O + S + T + x$$

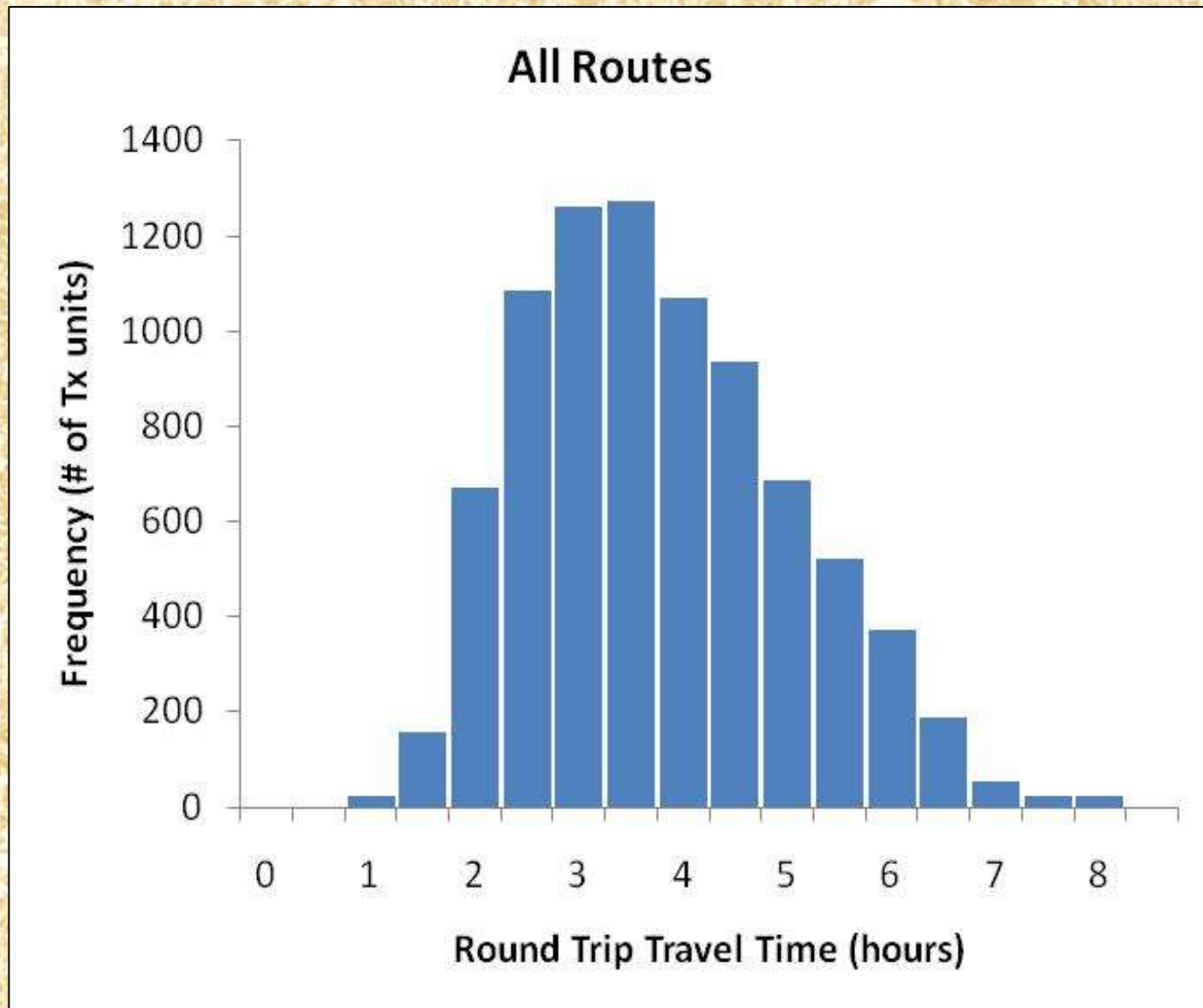
- $T = RT$ travel time multiplied by hourly trucking cost divided by the payload.

$$T = \frac{(h + l + u) * (n + p + ((d * e^{-1} * v) + a))}{m * (1 - w)}$$

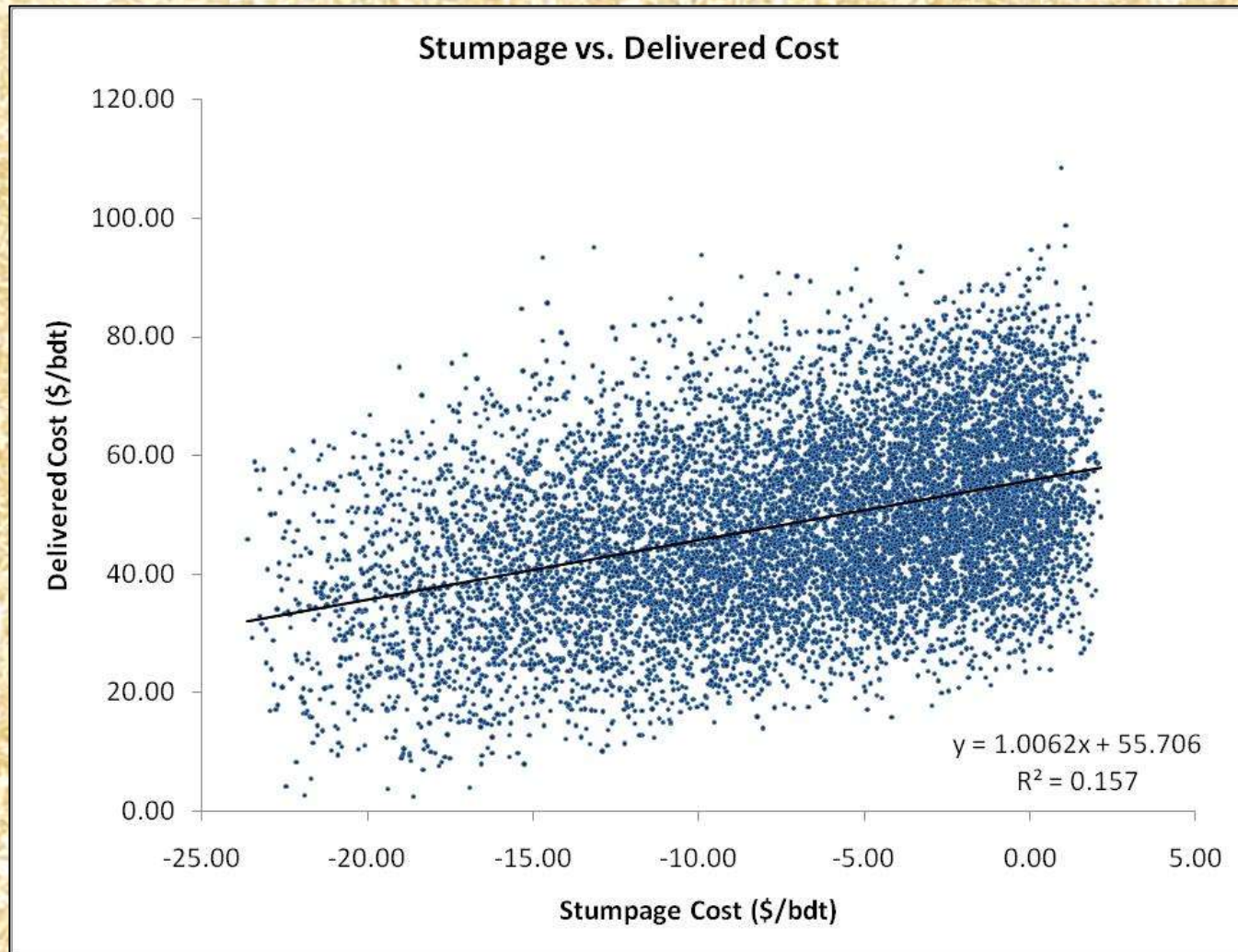
DCM: Methods

Variable	Abbrev.	Expected Value	Units	Min	Max
Forest operations	O	34.33	\$/bdt	9.33	67.5
Stumpage cost	S	0.00	\$/bdt	-23.8	2.22
Transportation	T	18.62	\$/bdt	5.47	45.75
Non-fuel trucking cost	n	48.03	\$/hr	38.42	57.64
Specialized trucking	p	12.00	\$/hr	9.6	14.4
Diesel fuel price	d	3.17	\$/gal	2.02	4.78
Lubrication cost	a	0.317	\$/gal D	0.202	0.478
Average truck speed	v	20.1	mph	18.1	22.1
Average fuel economy	e	4.65	mpg	4.19	5.12
Round trip travel time	h	3.5	hr	0.58	7.82
Load wait time	l	0.5	hr	0.25	0.75
Unload wait time	u	0.5	hr	0.25	0.75
Van capacity	m	30.0	ton	25	34
Biomass moisture content	w	0.375	%	0.25	0.5
Additional costs	x	0	\$/bdt	0	0

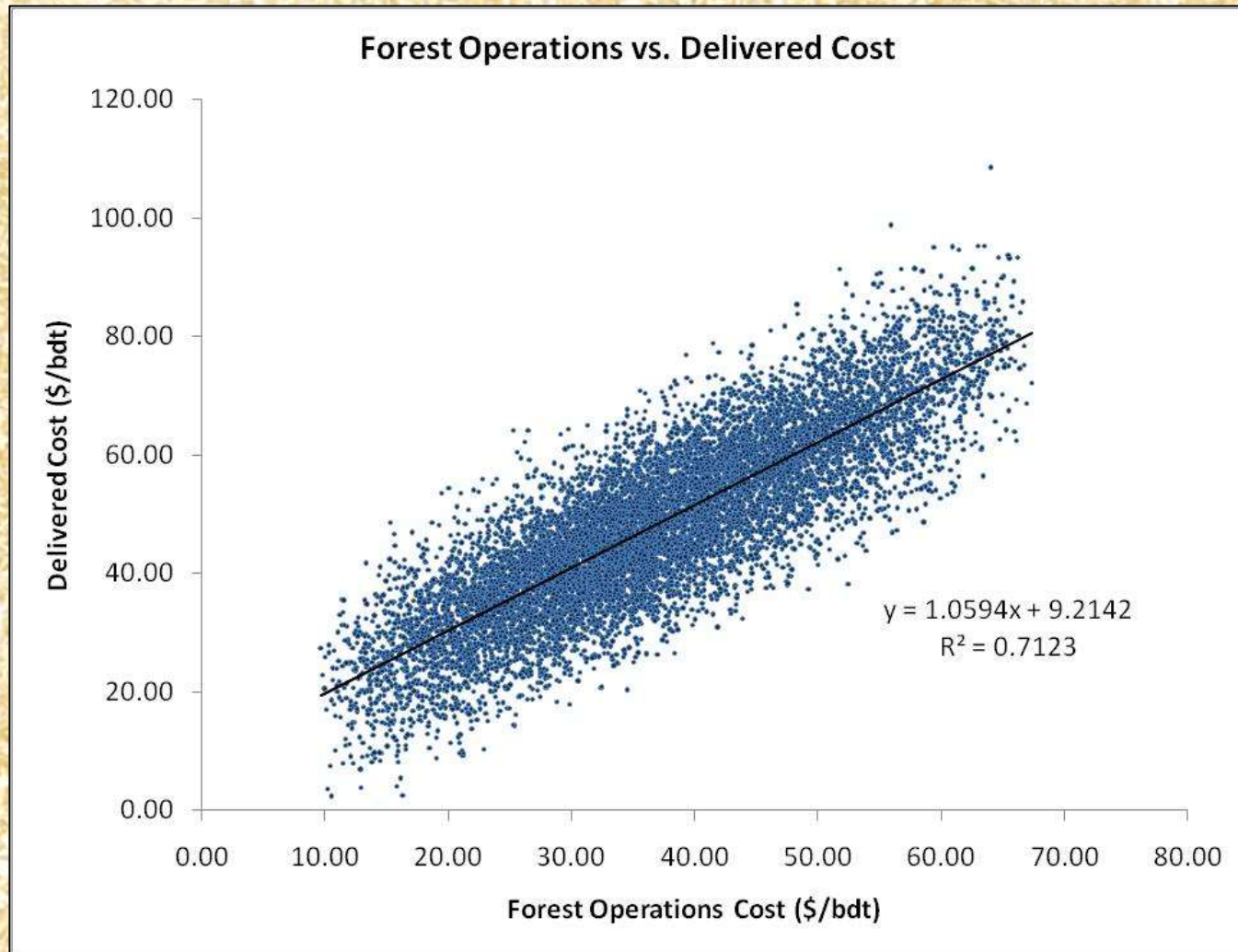
DCM: Methods



DCM: Methods

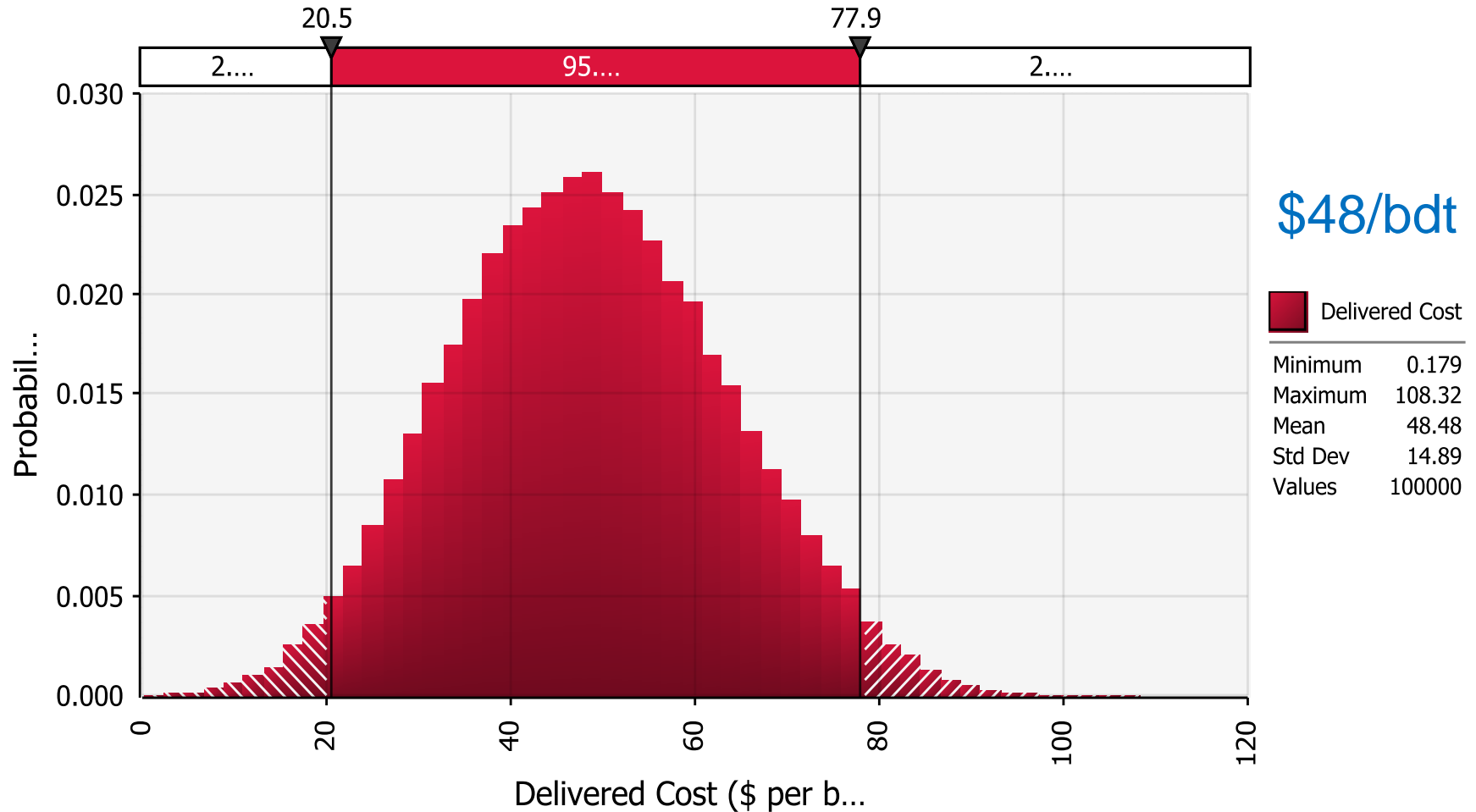


DCM: Methods

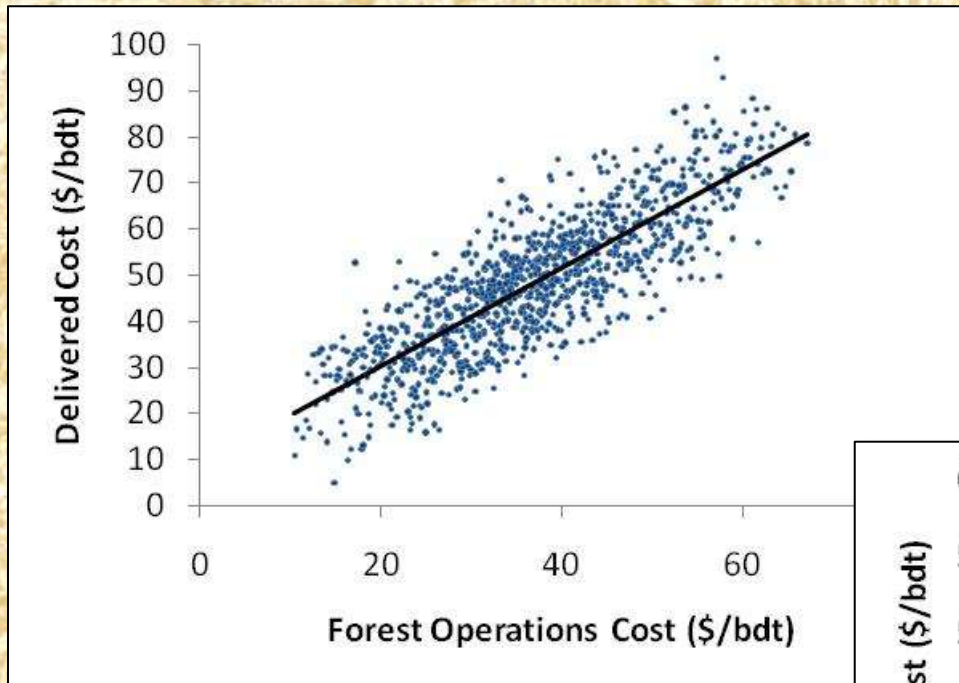


DCM: Results

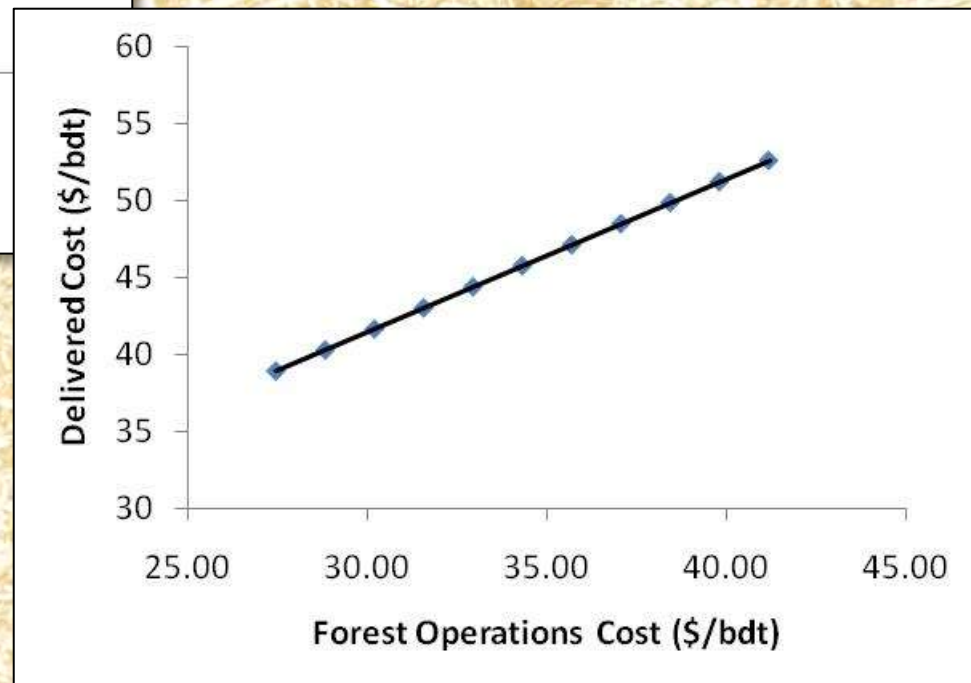
Delivered C...



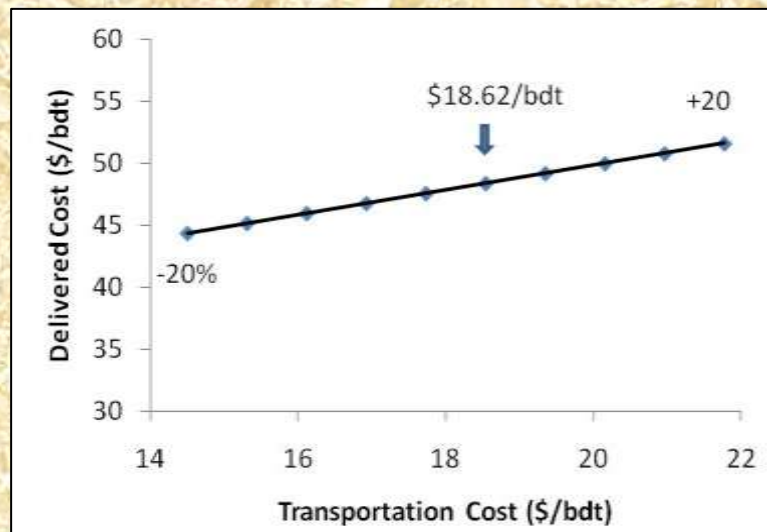
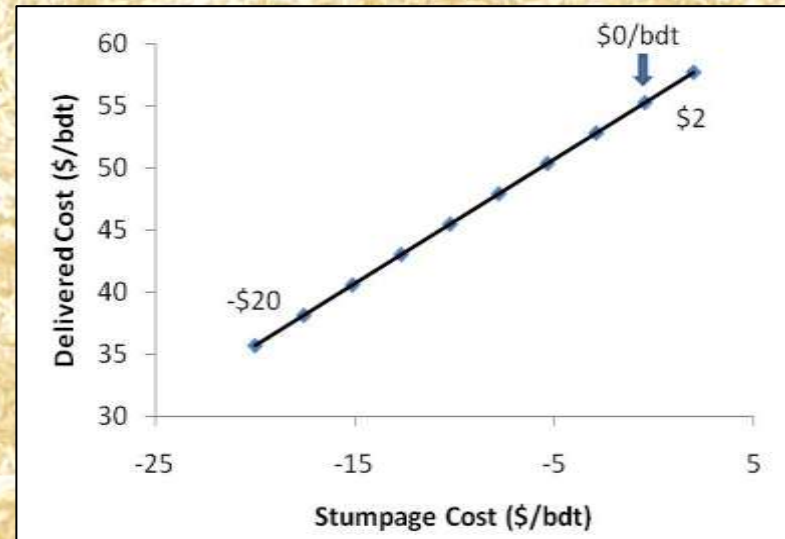
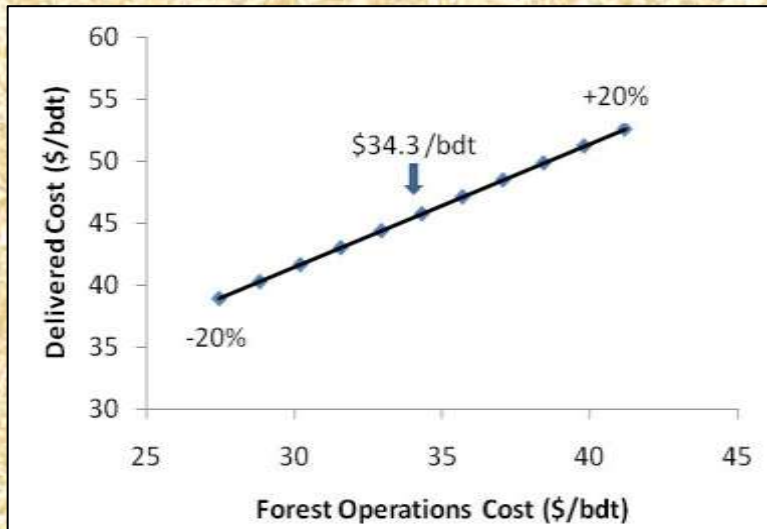
DCM: Sensitivity Analysis



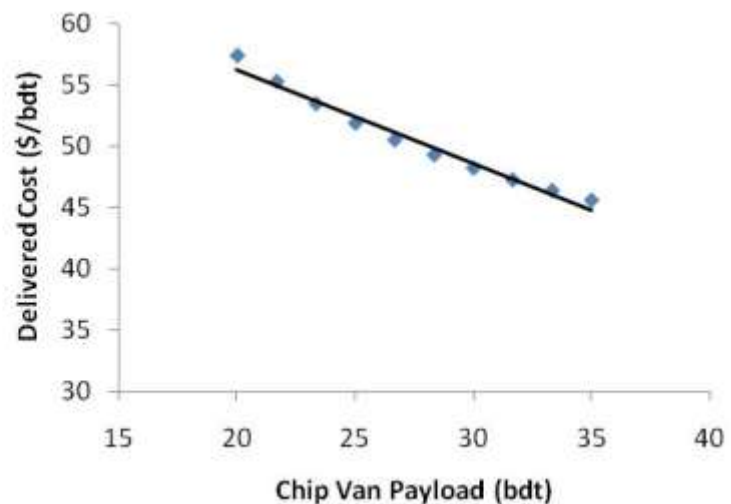
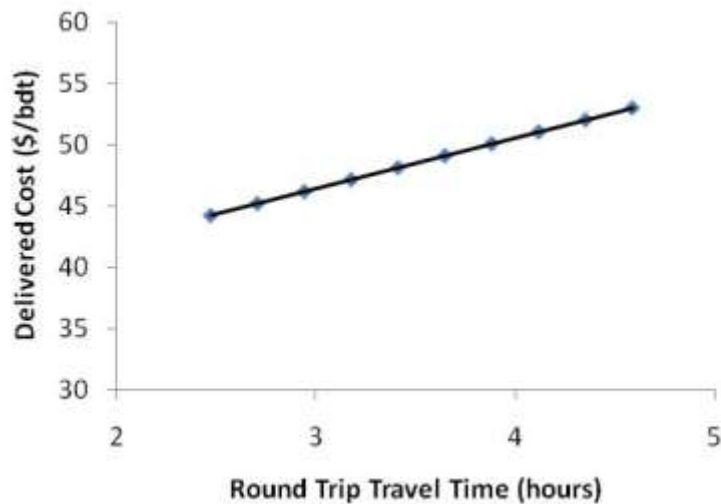
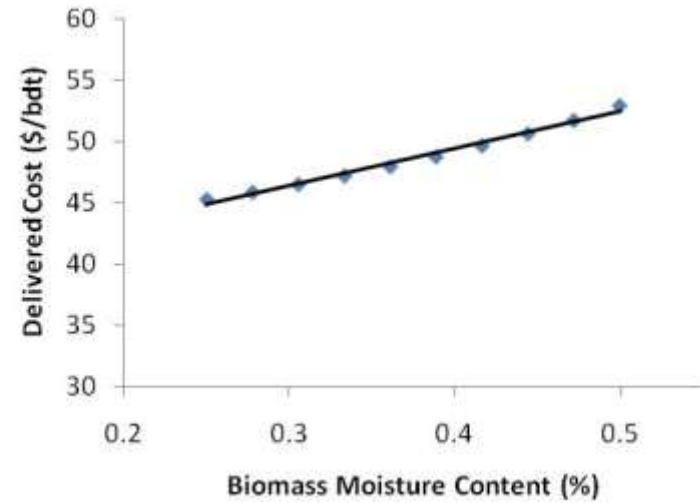
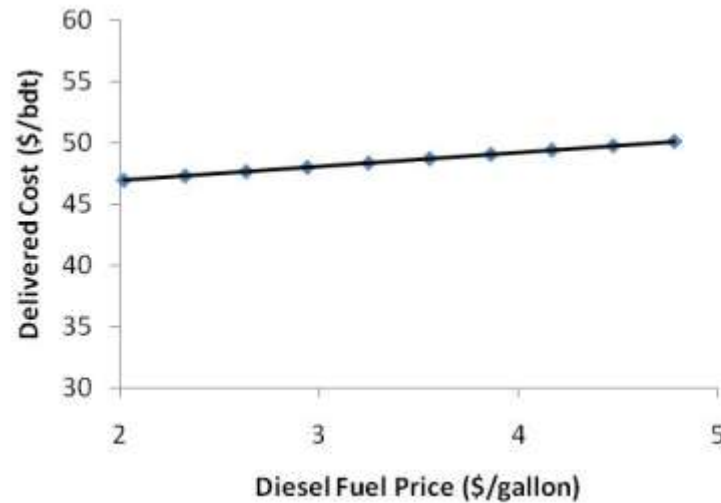
Control one variable,
repeat simulation to
plot average result



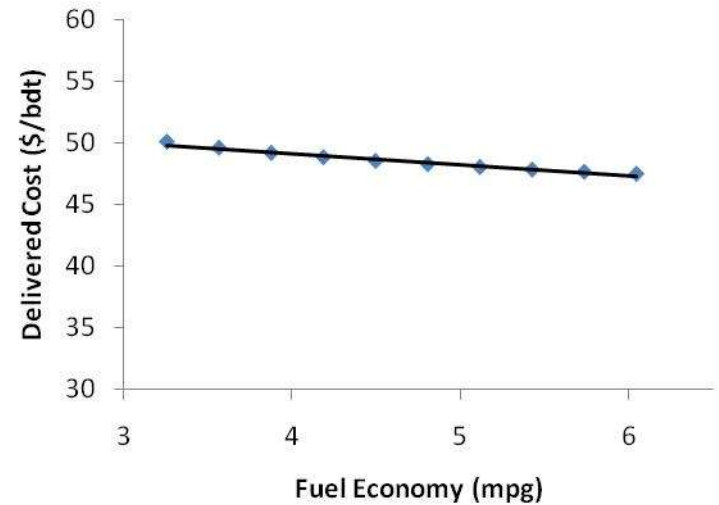
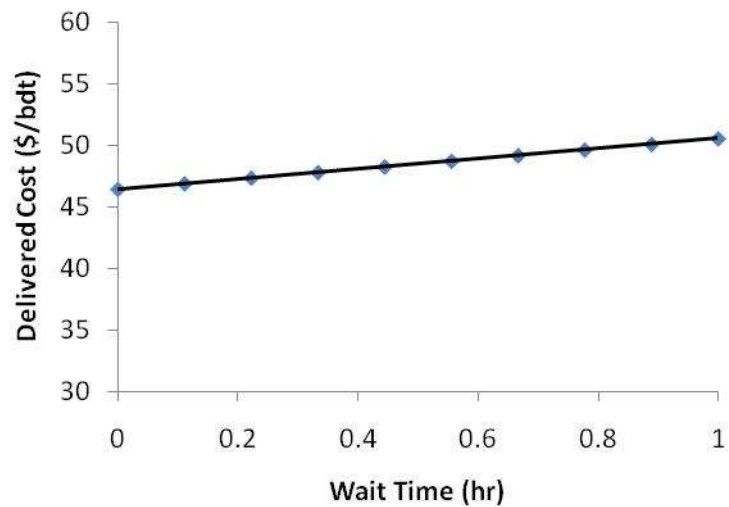
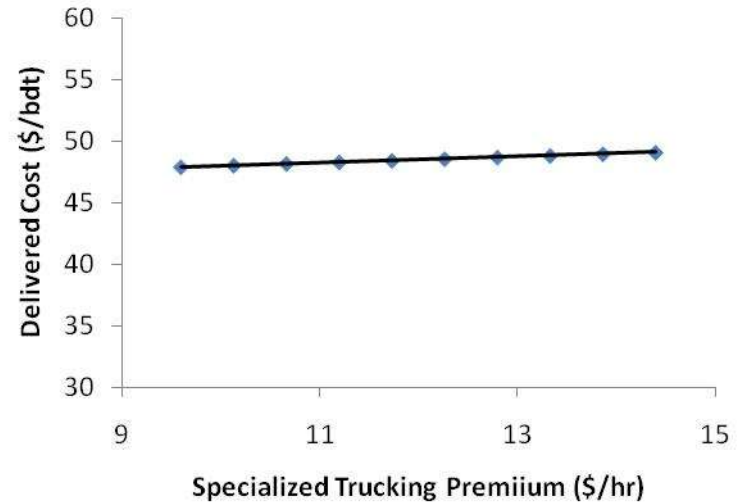
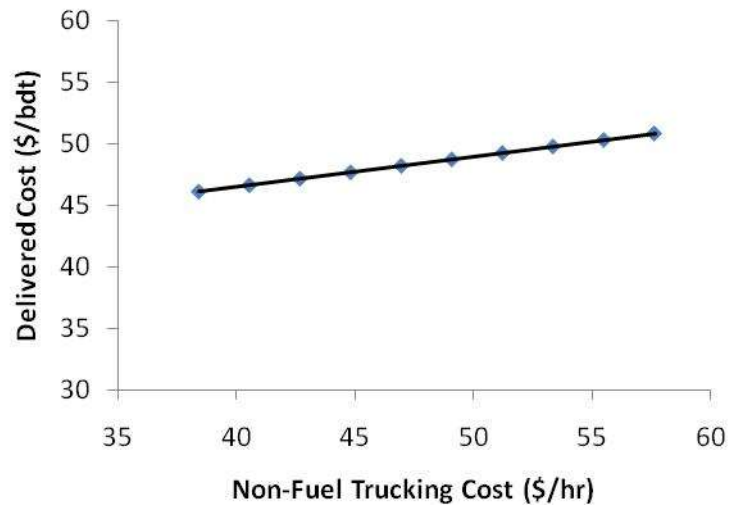
DCM: Sensitivity Analysis



DCM: Sensitivity Analysis



DCM: Sensitivity Analysis



DCM: Conclusions

- \$48.48 is a good place to start
- The effects of uncertainty and variation can be quantified and understood
- The current DCM should be improved



Emissions Analysis

Objectives

- Quantify emissions for utilization alternatives
- Understand tradeoffs

Methods

- CO_2 , NO_x , SO_x , PM_{10} , CH_4
- Site-specific data combined with data from the EPA, EIA, scientific literature, and others
- Include all local sources (mine, transport, etc.)

Emissions: One Option

Tri-State's Nucla Power Station

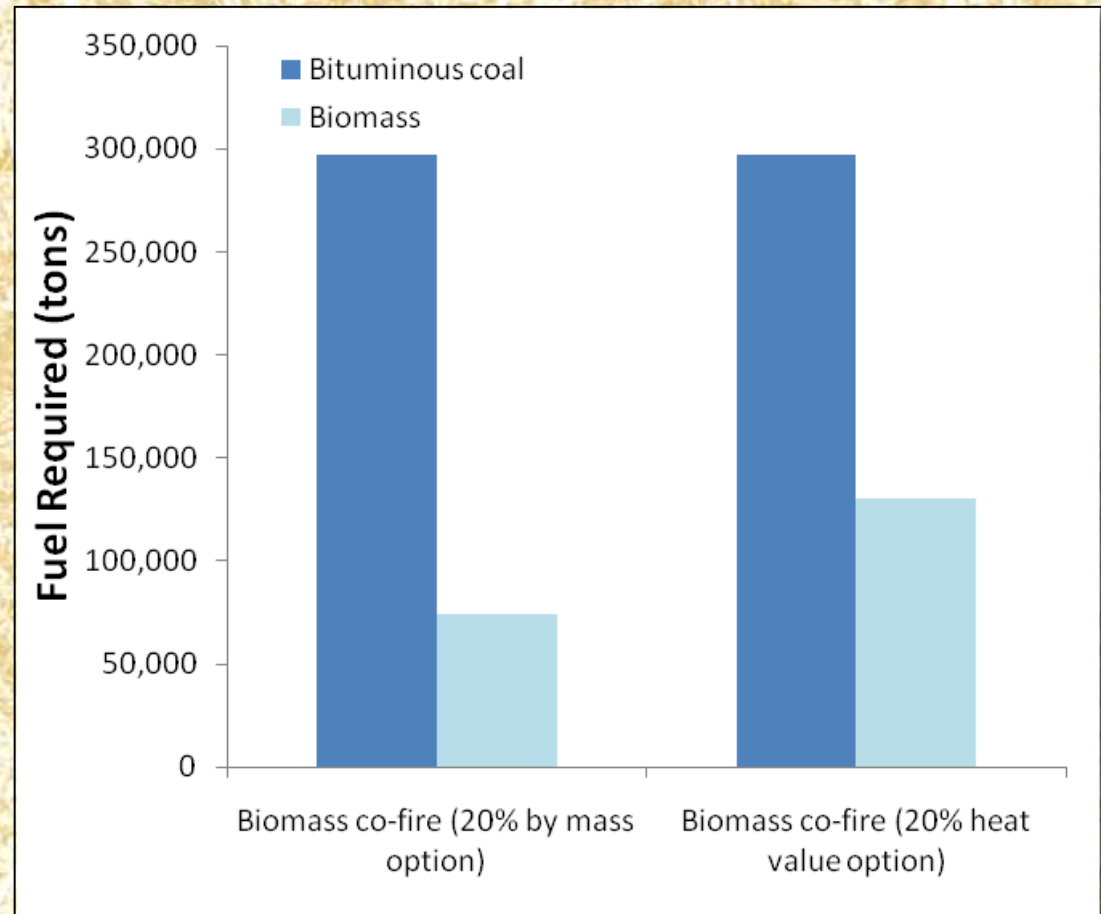
- Member of Tri-State electricity cooperative
- Atmospheric circulating fluidized-bed combustion
- Bituminous coal fired – 100 MW generating capacity
- Plant operates approximately 8,000 hrs/yr with maximum heat input of 55.5 MMBtu, or about 55 tons coal/hr
- Environmental controls in place



Emissions: Methods

Two scenarios:

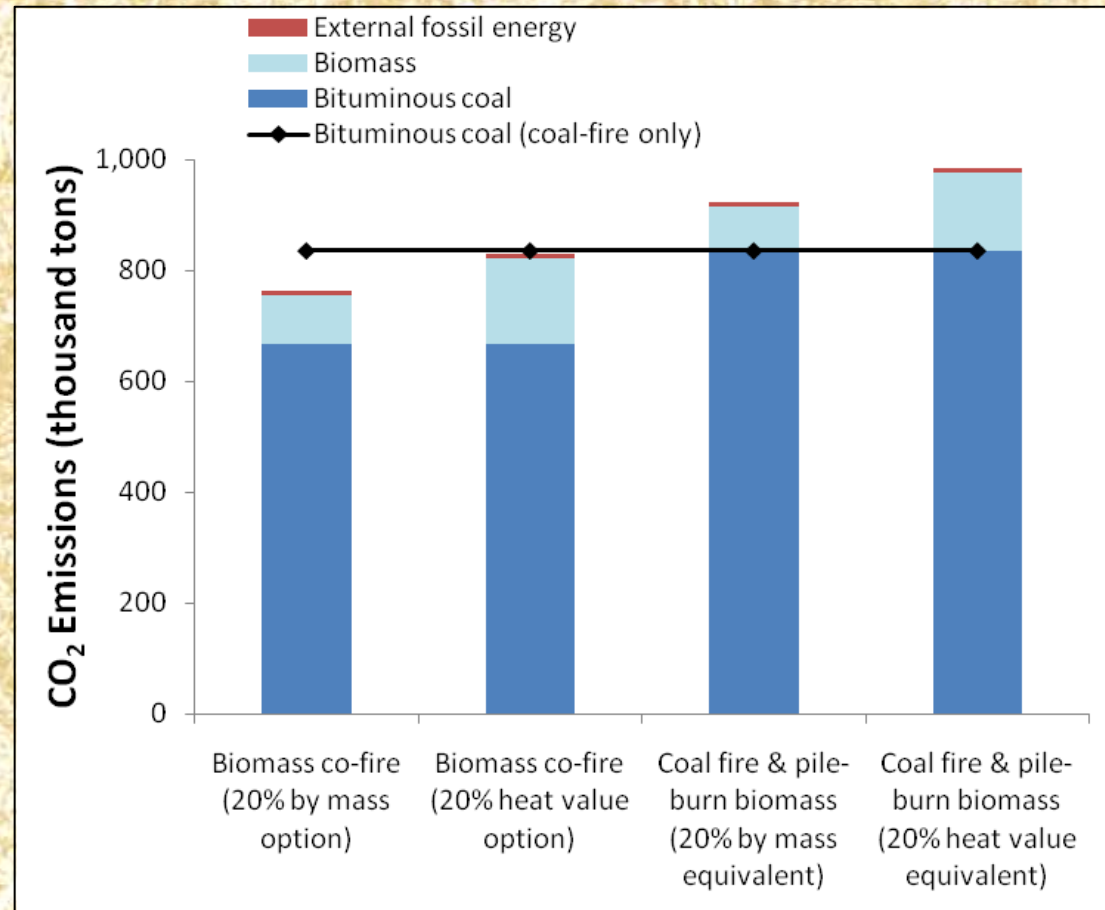
- 20% by mass
- 20% by heat



Emissions: Results

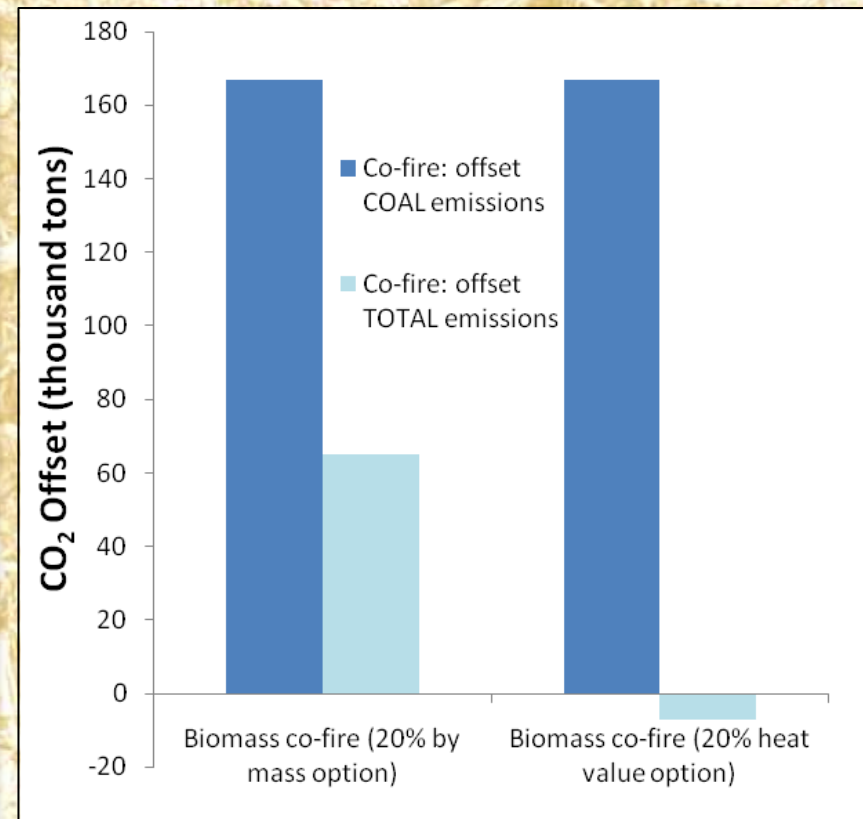
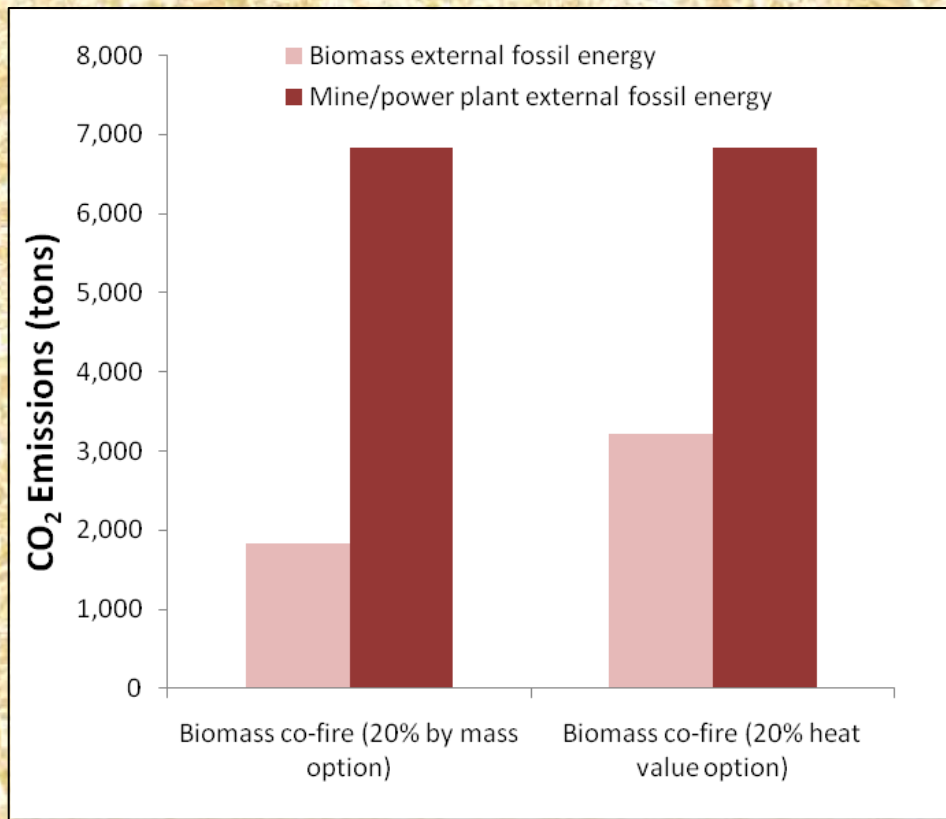
Big Fish, CO₂:

- Comparison
- Net reduction in CO₂ in both scenarios



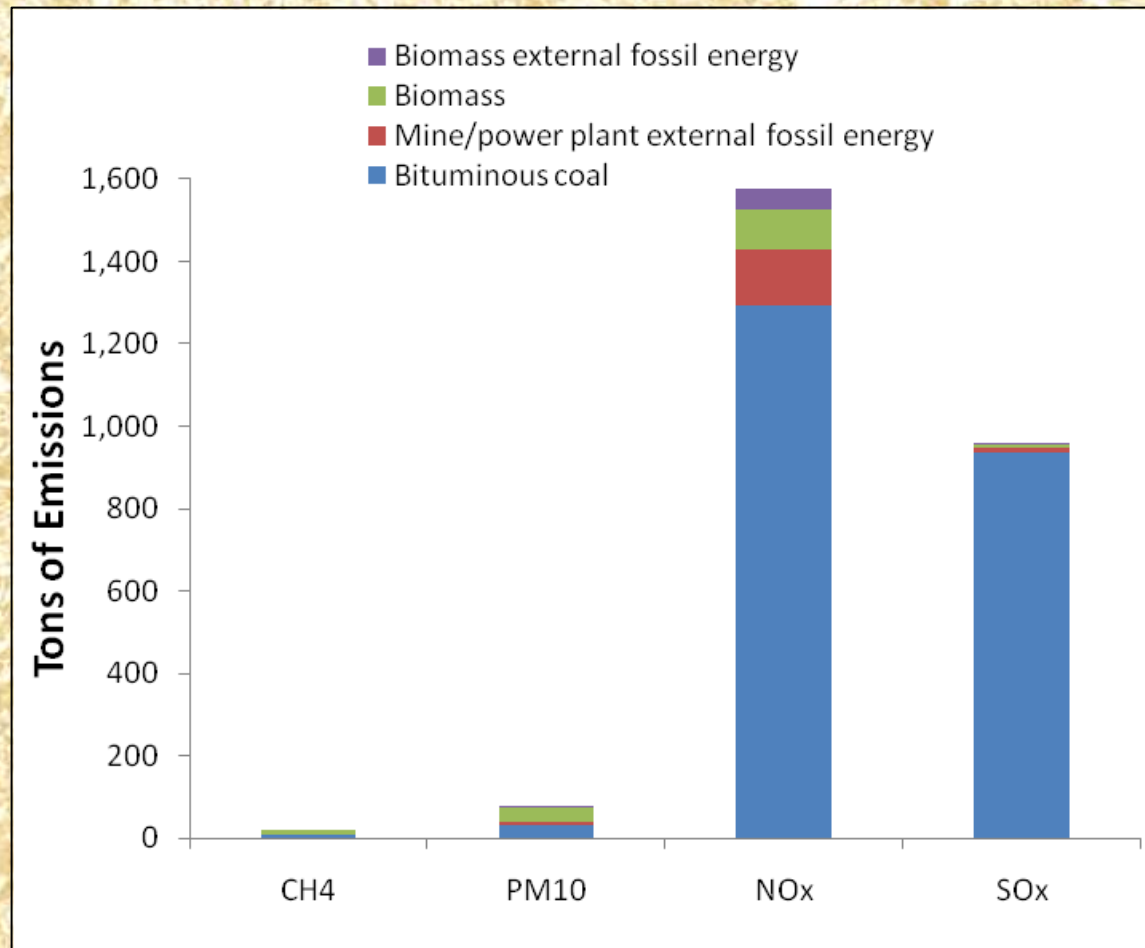
Emissions: Results

● A closer look...

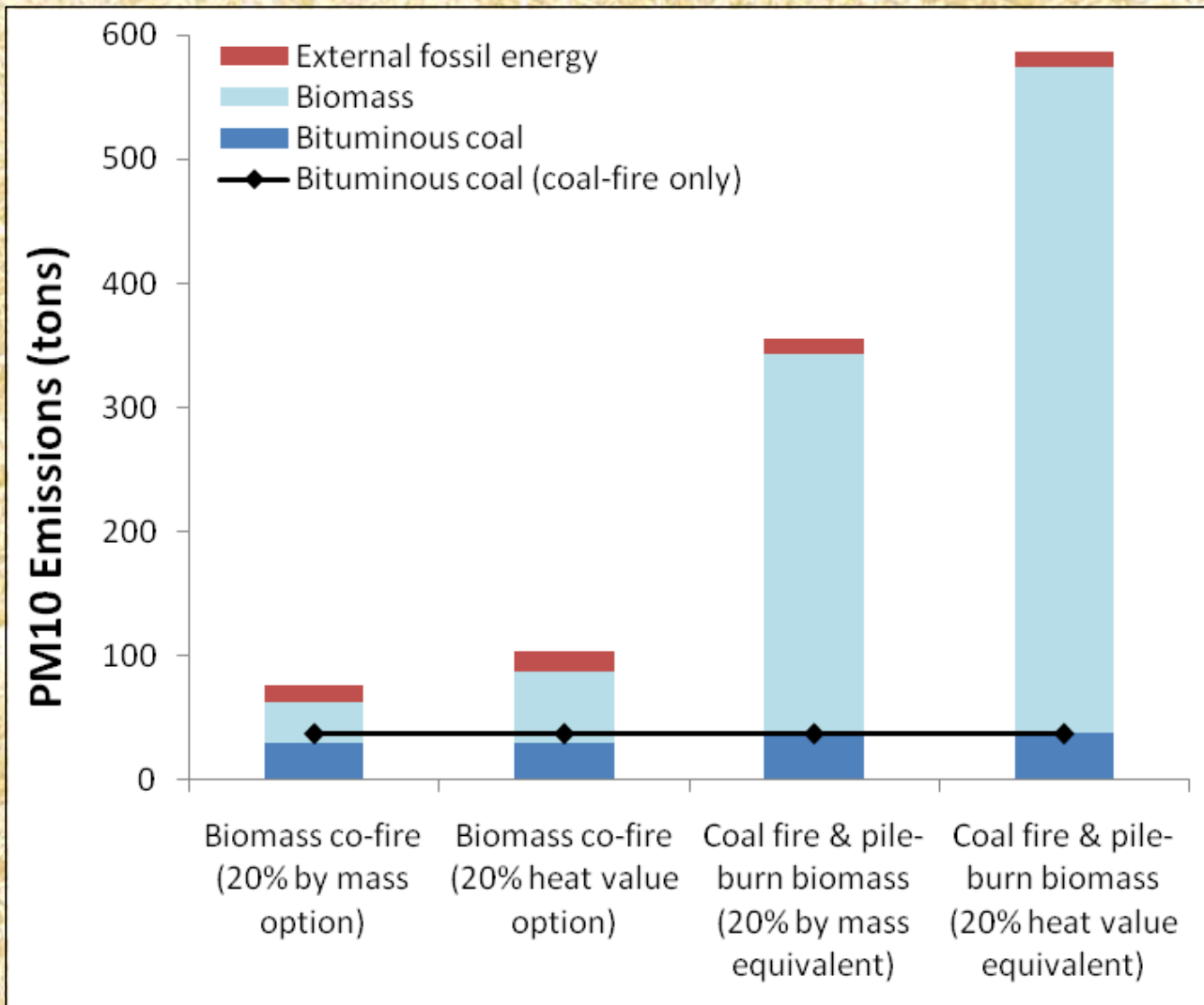


Emissions: Results

- Other emissions for 20% by mass option



Emissions: Results

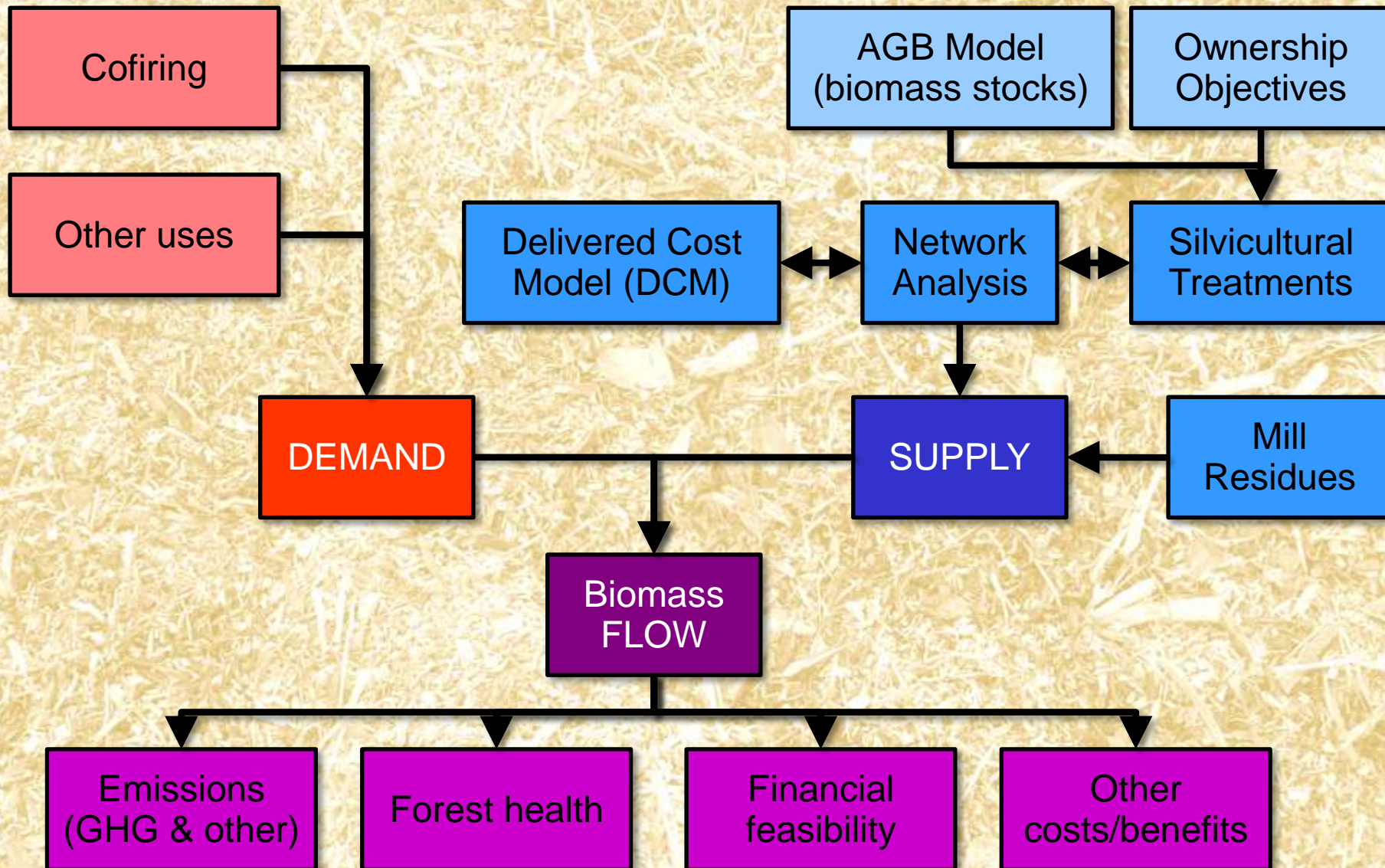


Emissions: Conclusions

- Transportation emissions are important, but not as important as many people think
- Interpretation of results depends on:
 - Is fossil CO_2 different than biomass CO_2 ?
 - Are other emissions important?
 - Is open burning likely?
 - Are non-market values in play?

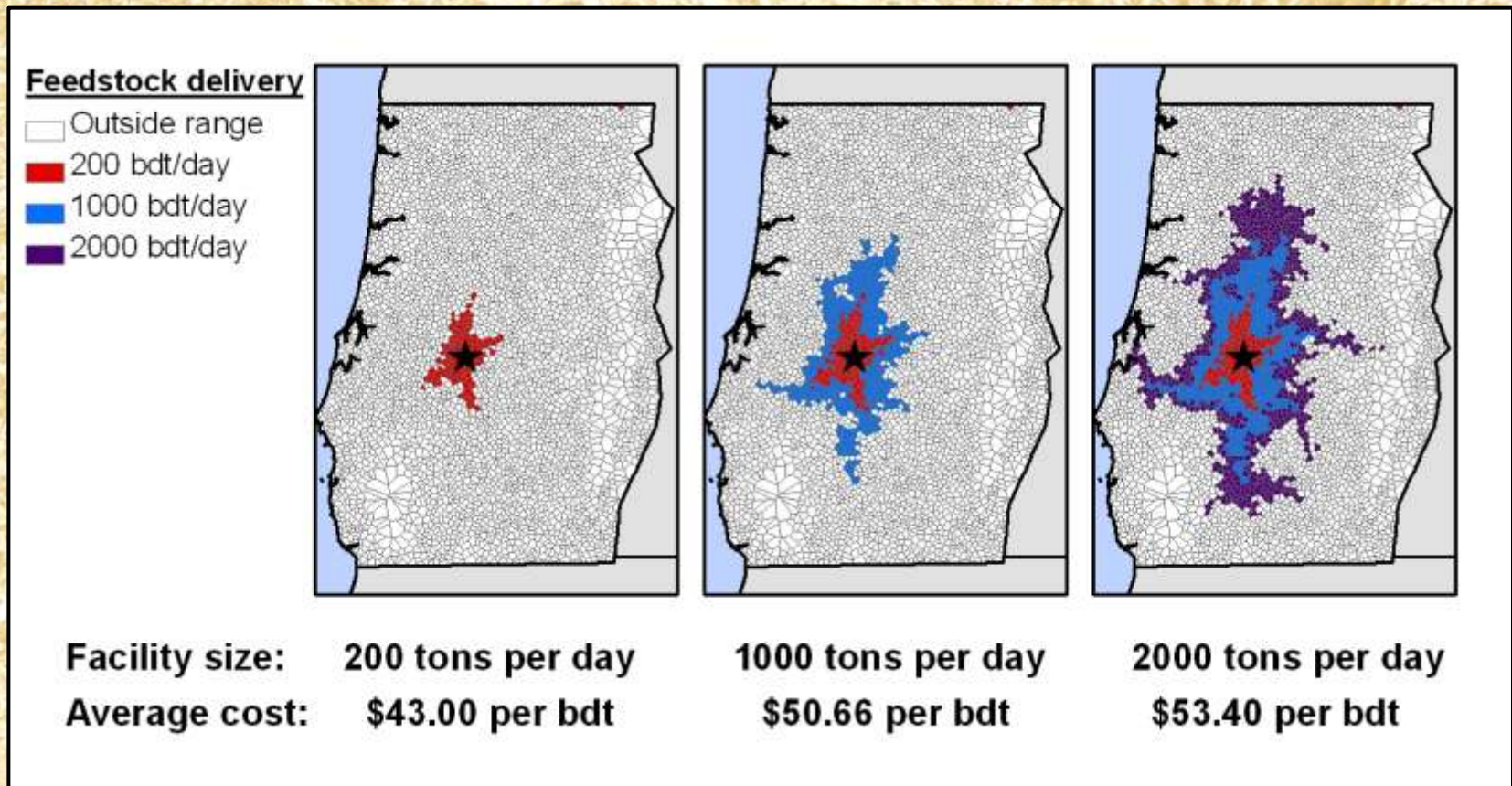


Synthesis and Work Ahead



Synthesis and Work Ahead

- Stocks + Logistics = Flow
- *How much at what cost?*



Research Personnel



The University of
Montana

Rocky Mountain Research Station

- Nate Anderson, Research Forester
- John Hogland, Biological Scientist
- Greg Jones, Research Forester

University of Montana

- Woodam Chung, Associate Professor
- Dan Loeffler, Economics Research Associate
- Edward Butler, GIS Research Associate

Funding

- RMRS Competitive Research Initiative (CRI)

Acknowledgements

- Special thanks to:
Carmine Lockwood,
Matt Tuten, Tammy
Randall-Parker, Pam
Motley, and Carol
Howe
- Additional thanks to:
 - GMUG NF and BLM
 - Uncompahgre Partnership
 - Public Lands Partnership
 - CSU- CFRI
 - Intermountain Resources
 - Delta Timber
 - Tri-State and DMEA
 - Phil Seligman and other
stakeholders

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