

Bioenergy Alliance Network of the Rockies

Biomass Technical Advisory Committee

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and many, many others!

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Little bug, big problem

- Mountain & spruce beetles are endemic, but current outbreak driven by:
 - **Management:** Past harvest, fire exclusion
 - **Climate:** Summer drought stress, milder winters
- >42 million acres affected
 - Much of that in BANR 4-state area (CO, WY, MT, ID)
 - Predominantly on federal land



Beetle-kill for bioenergy

- ‘**Push**’ for removal from landscape (fuel reduction, timber salvage, infrastructure protection, restoration)
- Bioenergy ‘**pull**’ to use, rather than burn, residues?



Pros:

- Large existing biomass per area
- Avoids food-v-fuel issues
- Low stumpage costs

Cons:

- Spotty and episodic
- Challenging access (slope, roads)
- Expensive logistics

Infrastructure availability?

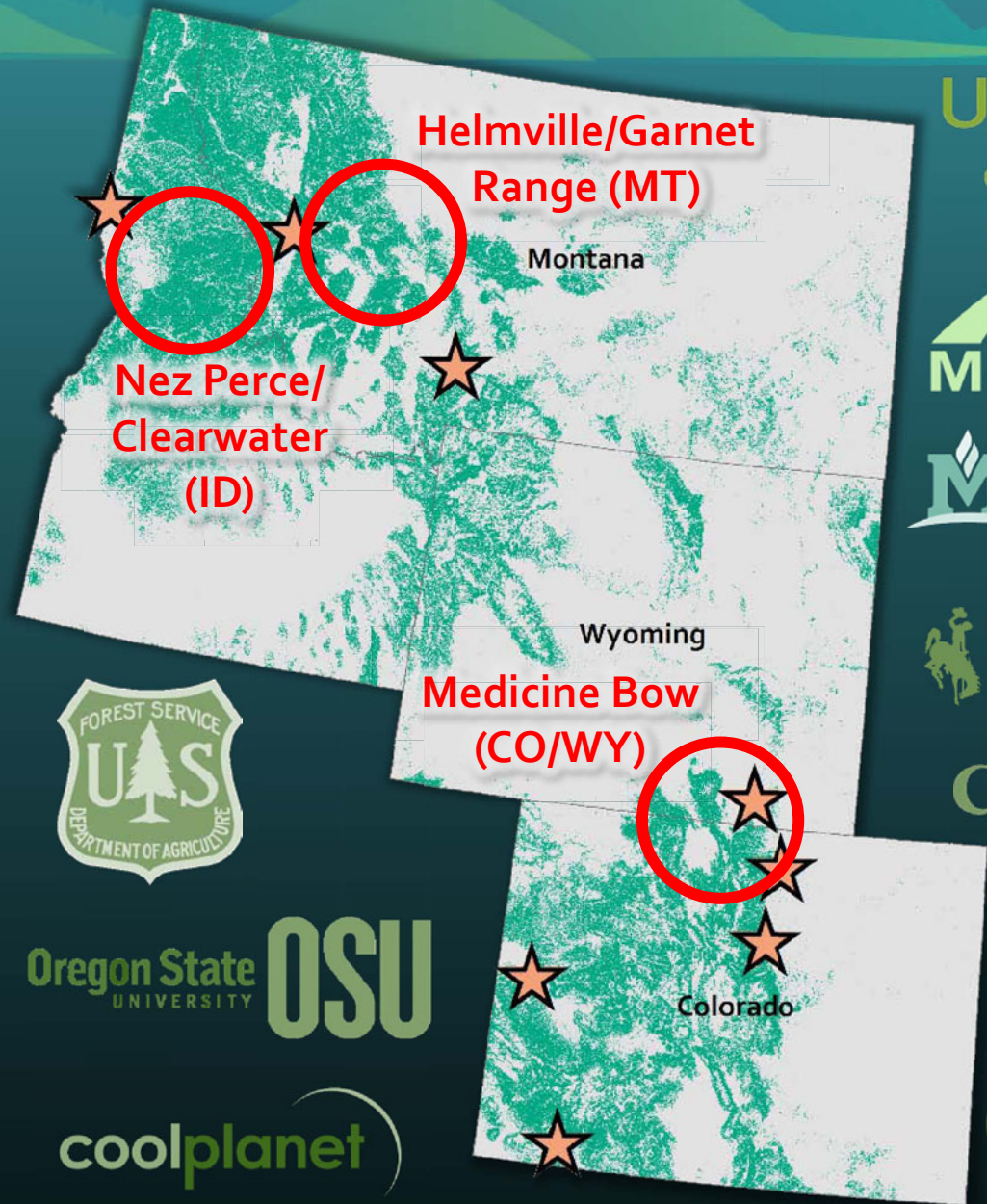
Environmental impacts? Wildfire implications? Habitat?

Public perceptions?

- Critical environmental, social sustainability aspects

Bioenergy Alliance Network of the Rockies

The goal of BANR is to provide **science-based underpinnings** – through targeted research, education, training and extension – to support the development of sustainable biofuel/bio-products from beetle-killed and residual wood feedstocks.



University
of Idaho

UNIVERSITY OF
MONTANA

MONTANA
STATE UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY
OF WYOMING

Colorado
State
University





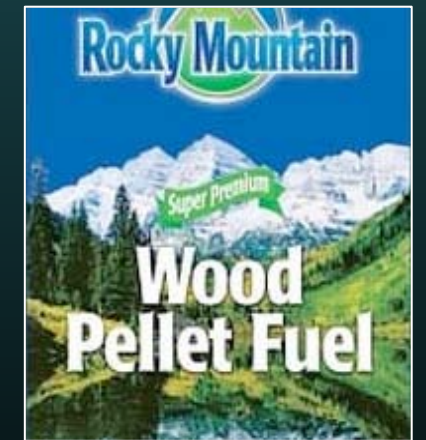
Pilot-scale fuel unit



Dedicated biochar unit



Facilities in Kremmling & Walden CO

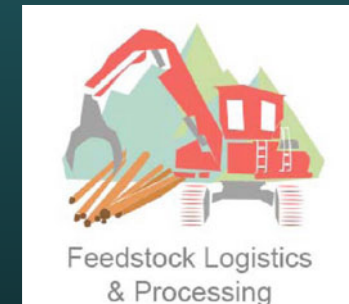


BANR Objectives

COULD we
harvest?

SHOULD we
harvest?

- 1) Compile a regional General Feedstock Atlas & select Site-Specific Biomass Inventories
- 2) Develop Feedstock Specifications and Low-Cost Harvest and Processing Systems
- 3) Quantify Local-Scale Economics & Environmental Sustainability Limits
- 4) Determine Wider Economic & Climate Value of Biofuel Products and Biochar Co-Product
- 5) Articulate Social & Policy Barriers, Make Recommendations
- 6) Develop Education Curricula, Extension/Outreach Program, Health & Safety Guides

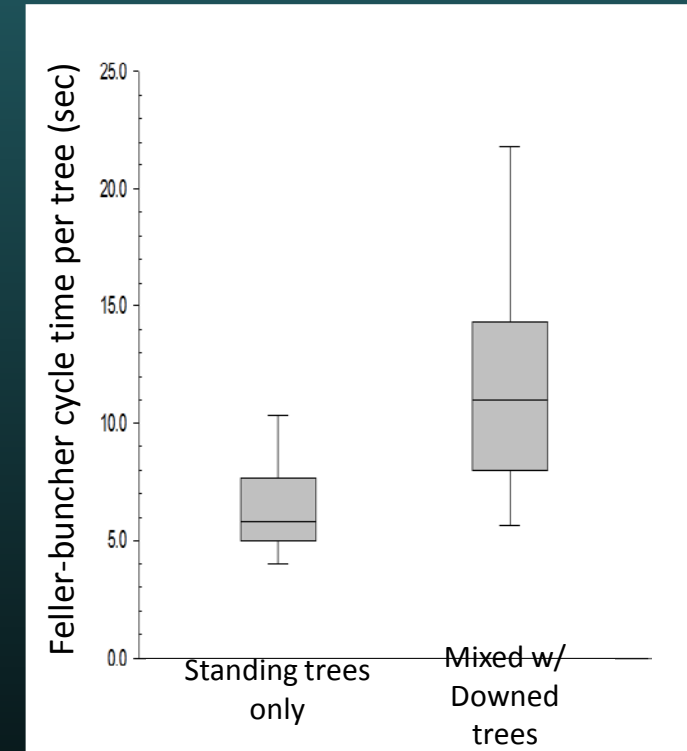
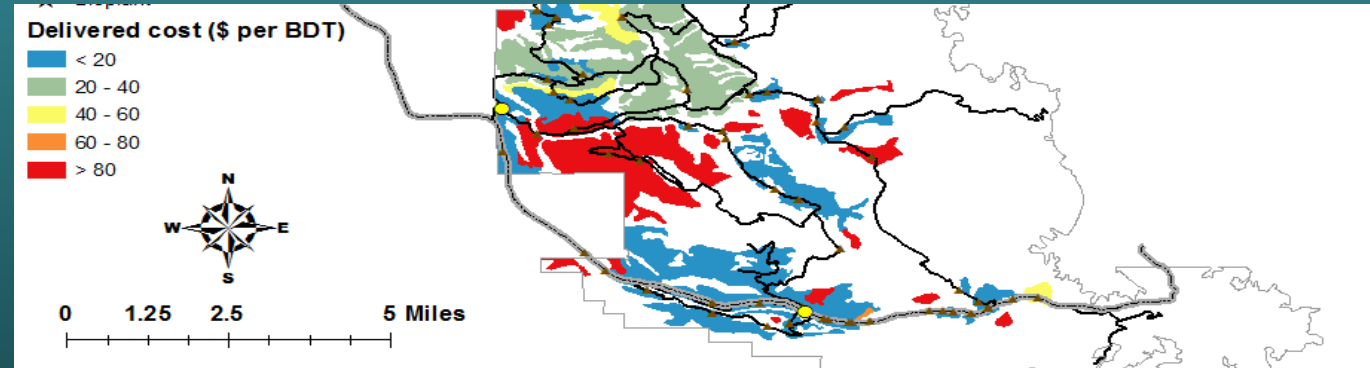


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Harvest Logistics

- Lop & Scatter vs. Whole-Tree
 - Maximizing residue collection requires centralized tree processing (**Whole Tree**)
 - Stand-level quantification of cost differential over in-woods processing (**Lop & Scatter**)
- Time post-mortality
 - Feller-buncher cycle time is highly affected by **downed trees**
 - Increases harvest times, costs by ~2X



Results from the application of the Tactical Procurement Module to the RMRS Raster Utility ArcGIS add-in.

Feedstock Processing- CPES system testing

- Evaluating variety of biomass samples
 - Bark/needle content
 - Age post-mortality
 - Fire salvage
- Beetle-kill performs as well as southern pin mill residue they designed for
 - And its lower-moisture!
- Produced 10 gal of beetle-kill-derived blend-stock
- Produced several tons of beetle-kill-derived biochar

BANR High Octane Fuel



Engineered Biocarbon



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Technoeconomic Analysis (TEA)

- Estimating NPV based on:
 - Industrial partners' conversion efficiencies
 - Costs of inputs (biomass) & product prices



Boulder Country Parks and Open Space



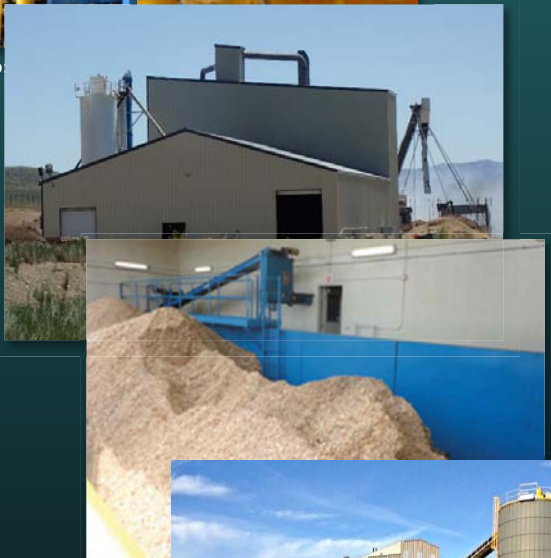
Gypsum Biomass Power Plant

Photo: Colorado Public Radio

Technoeconomic Analysis Results



Photo



PRODUCTION DATA

- Feedstock processing capacity
- Product conversion rate

CAPITAL COSTS

- Equipment
- Buildings
- Construction & Engineering
- Land
- Working capital

OPERATING COSTS

- Feedstock
- Labor
- Maintenance
- Utilities
- Consumables

ECONOMIC VARIABLES

- Discount rate
- Plant life
- Financing
- Product selling prices
- Depreciation
- Taxes



Liquid Biofuels and Biochar
Wood Pellets and Biochar
Institutional Heating
Electric Power Production

Mean NPV
(feedstock \$40
tonne⁻¹)

\$76.0 million

\$22.4 million

-\$24,000

-\$8.3 million

Max bearable
feedstock cost⁻¹
dry tonne

\$227

\$97

\$39

\$26

Thank You!

To learn more:

- Website: <http://banr.colostate.edu>
- Twitter: @BANR_Bioenergy
- YouTube: <https://www.youtube.com/user/banrbioenergy>

