



Stimulating Rural Economies with Forest Biomass

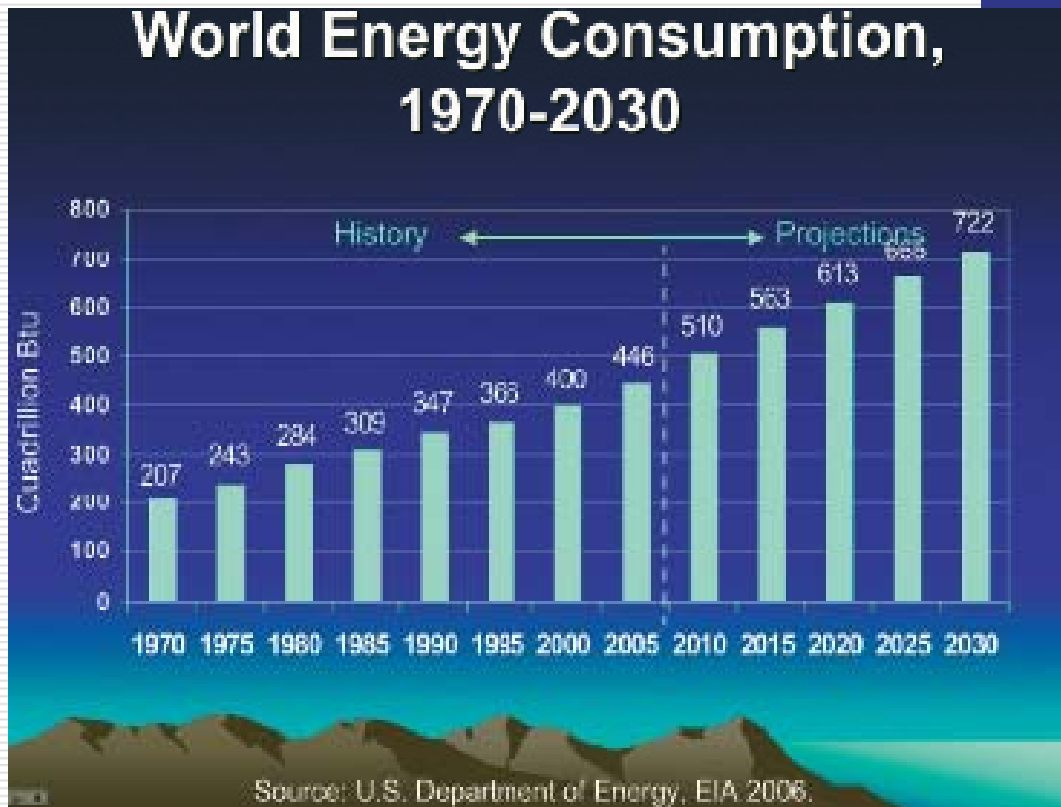
Fall 2010
By David Smith
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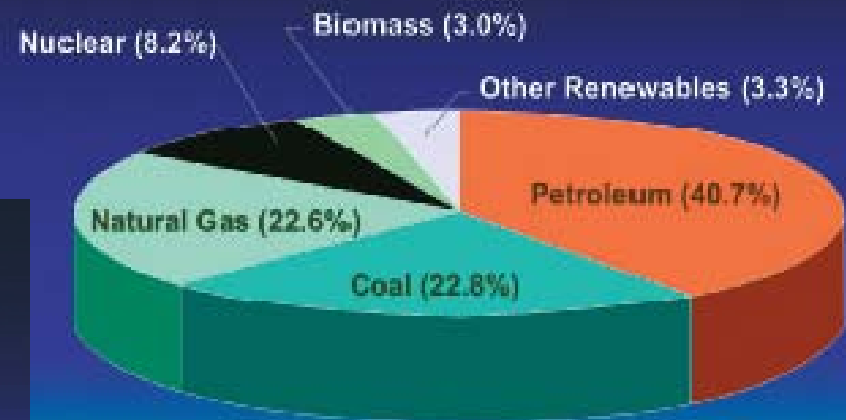
In Perspective...

- ☐ **How much forest biomass do we have?**
 - ☐ **How much energy will it make?**
 - ☐ **Should we focus on energy or rural development?**
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The World Demands More Energy



U.S. Energy Consumption by Fuel Type, 2005

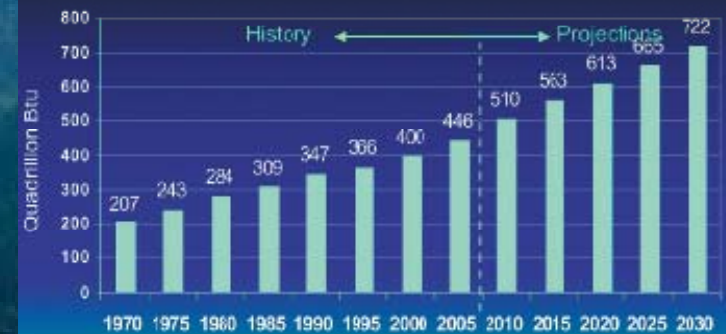


Source: U.S. Department of Energy, EIA (2006).

Biomass at present provides about six percent of Oregon's energy needs – twice the national average, with the potential for much more.

OFRI Special Report, 2007

World Energy Consumption, 1970-2030



Source: U.S. Department of Energy, EIA 2006.

Bonneville Dam: 1000 MW/hr
= 3.5 Billion Btu/hr
= 1 Bonneville

200 Quadrillion Btu/yr
= 2010 to 2030 Growth of World Energy Consumption
= 6700 new Bonnevilles

Oregon Forest Lands and Harvests

Oregon Land Ownership	Millions of Acres	Current Timber Harvest
Total Land Area	63.0	3 -4 bbf/yr
Total Forest Land	30.5	
Federal	18.2	8%
Private	10.2	83%
State, other public	1.1	8%
Tribal	0.5	1%

60% of Oregon's forests are restricted by competitive management policies

Oregon Forest Production, 2005

Timber Harvest	4.2 bbf, log scale	
Supplied...	Portion	Volume
Softwood lumber	20% (US)	7.4 bbf, lumber scale
Industrial panels	14% (NA)	2,490 m ³
Structural panels	10% (US)	3,033 mmsf, 3/8"
P&P, pellets, bark, exports	???	
Energy	6% (OR)	6.5 million bdt 79 trillion BTU = 2.7 Bonneville

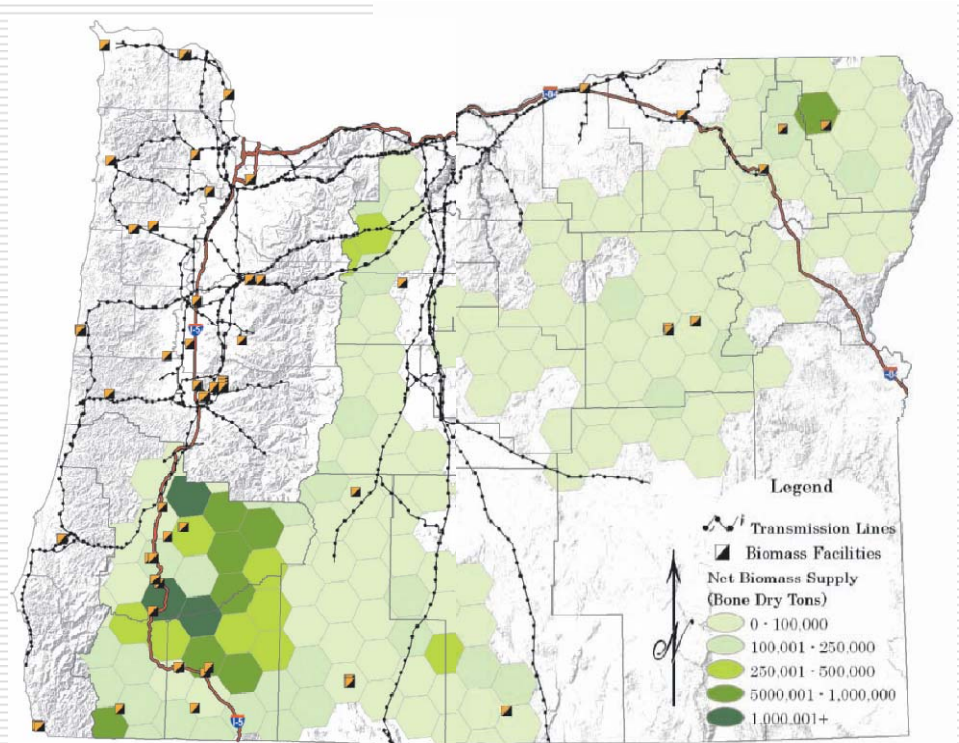
Sources: OFRI, CPA, ODOE, FS

Are we the Saudi Arabia of Biomass?

1. Thin dry-land Federal forests for health and fire
Yield = 1 million bdt /yr

2. Slash recovery from
State and Private harvest sites

Yield = 2 million bdt/yr



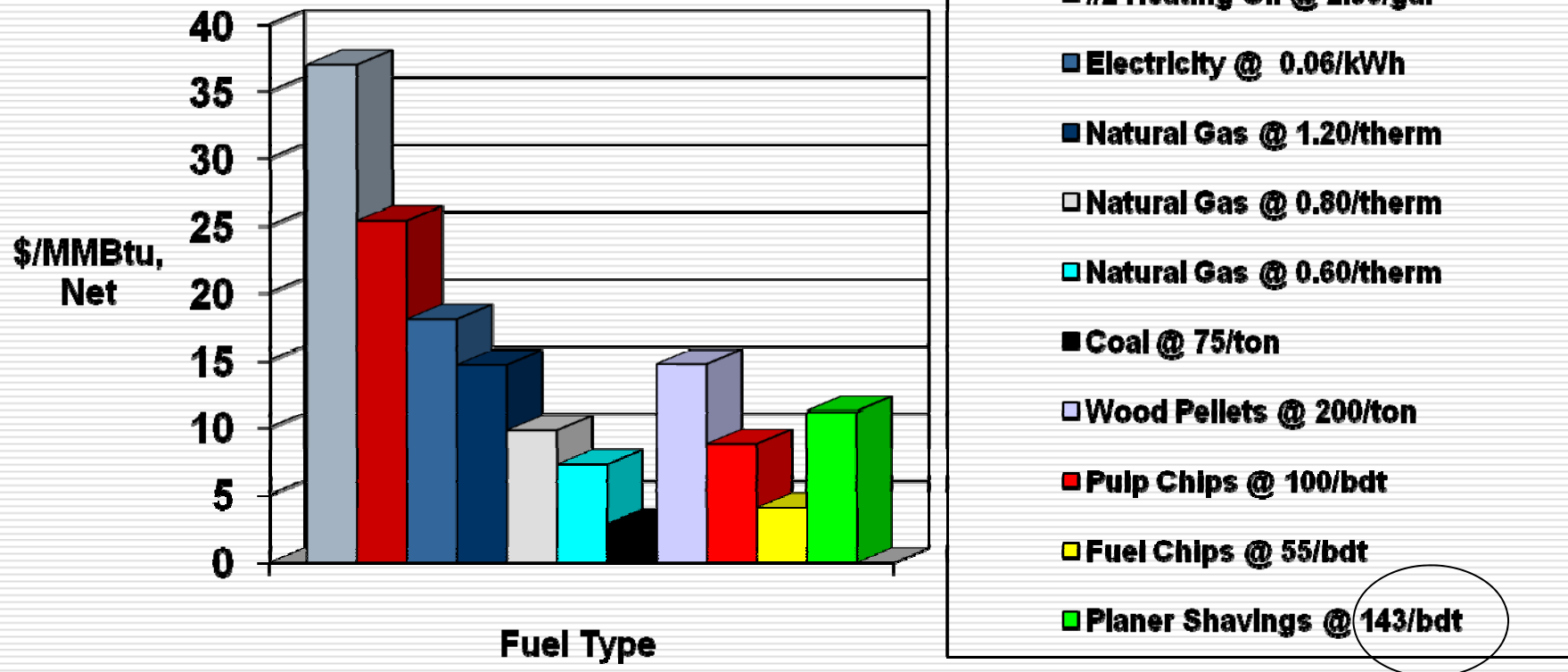
Source : OFRI Special Report, 2007

How Much Energy?

3 million bdt/yr = 1.2 Bonneville's of heat
0.4 Bonneville's of power

Comparative Cost of Heat

Assumes advanced combustion technology for all fuels

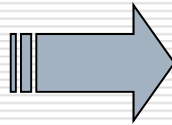


Source: Forest Service Fuel Value Calculator

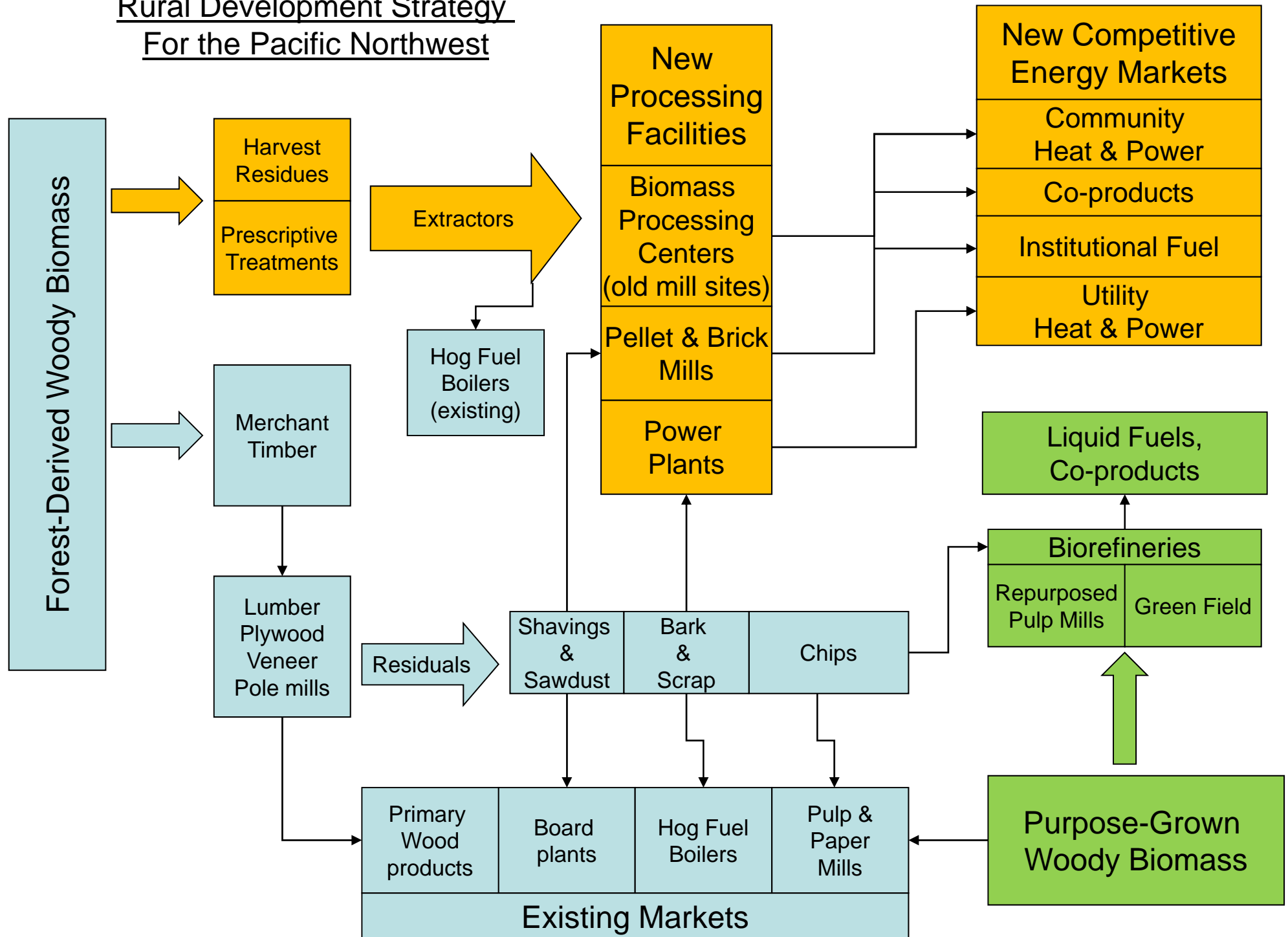
Converting Logging Slash to Fuel



Fuel Yield:
0.5 to 1.2 bdt per mbf harvested



Woody Biomass
Rural Development Strategy
For the Pacific Northwest



Essential Elements

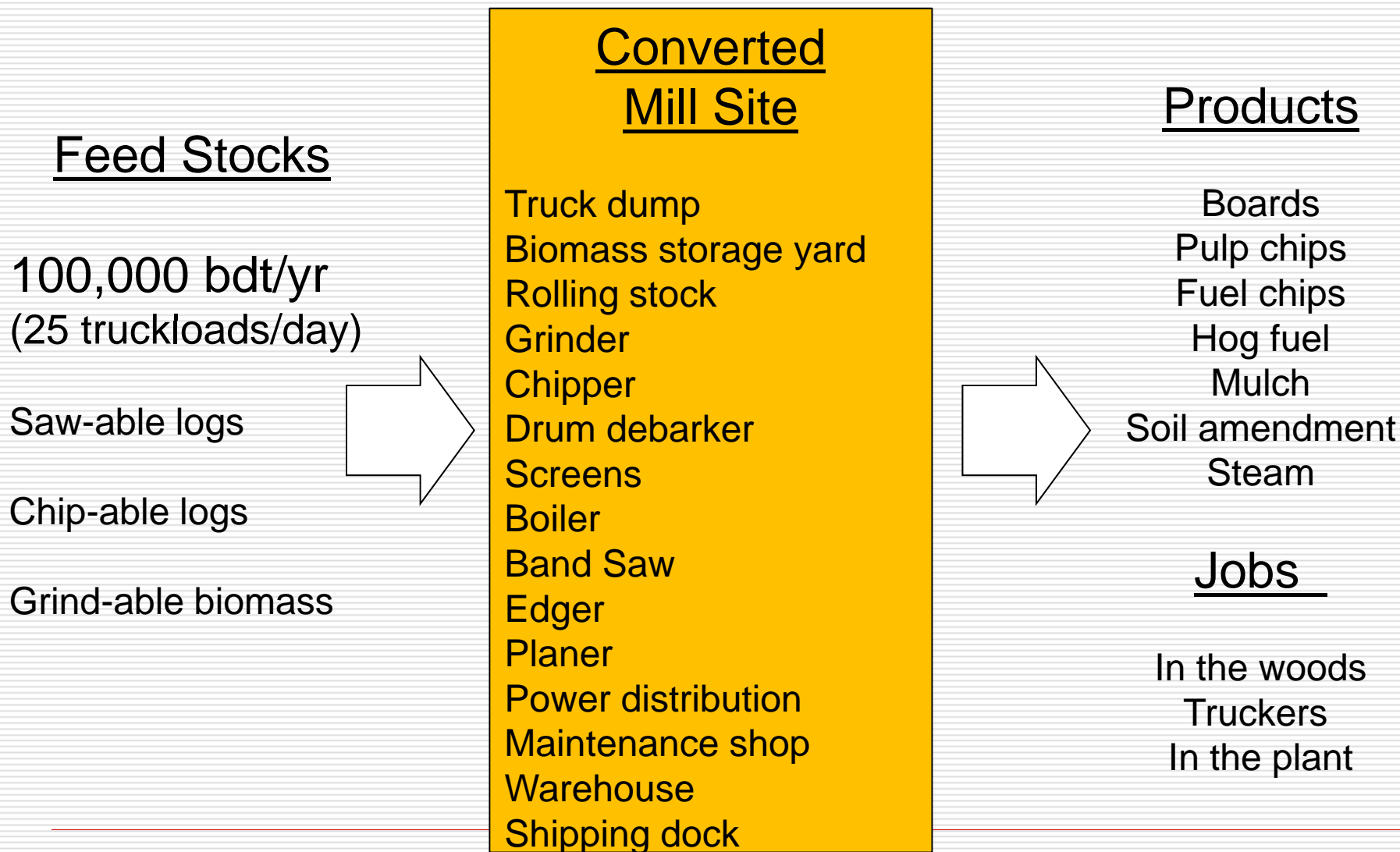
1. Bioprocessing Center

- Receive and process forest biomass
- Produce a family of products
 - Posts & poles
 - Fuel chips
 - Mulch
 - Compost / soil amendment
 - Heat

2. New energy markets

- Community heat
 - Institutional heat
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The Biomass Processing Center



Policy Question: Power Plants or Rural Community Vitality ?

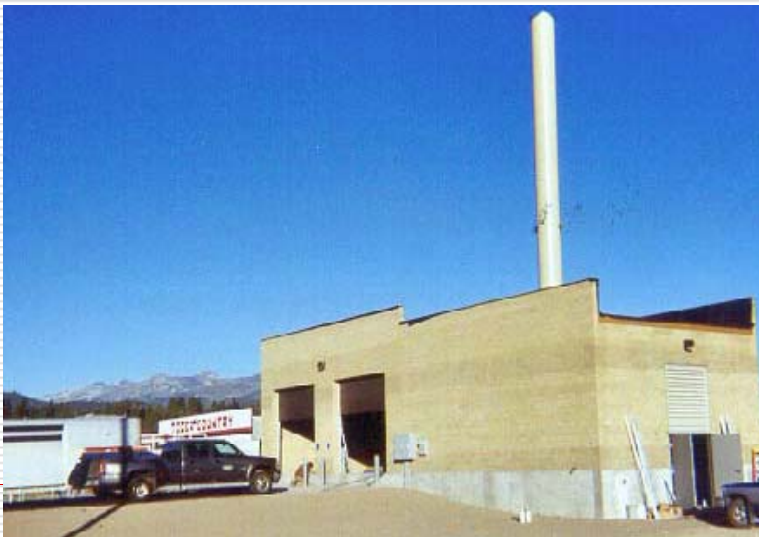


Power Plant

50 MW (1/20 BV)

30,000 truck loads/year

\$150 -200 million
investment



School Heat

3 MMBtu per hr

<100 truck loads/year

< \$1 million investment

Advanced Wood Combustion for Community Heating

High net energy conversion
80-85% v 33% for power

Low capital
Invest in communities not
utilities

Minimal transportation “costs”

□ Triple win

- Sustainable jobs
 - Energy independence
 - Economic vitality – money stays home
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Pellet fired community heating system in Sweden

Beyond Economics:

Benefits of Wood Chip Heating Systems

- ☐ Renewable
- ☐ Locally abundant
- ☐ Carbon neutral
- ☐ Fuel dollars stay local
- ☐ Stable fuel prices
- ☐ Improve forest health



This large school was converted from electric heat to a hot water system with a new stand-alone wood boiler plant.

Reference: Wood-Chip Heating Systems:
A Guide For Institutional and Commercial Biomass Installations

Use Woody Biomass as a TOOL to Stimulate Rural Communities

- Simultaneous Development
 - New biomass processing facilities
 - New biomass markets
- Focus incentives on small-scale AWC
 - Enough fuel for 1000+ installations in Oregon
 - Community heating systems may be better markets than power plants
 - Support infrastructure to grow market
- Increase fuel supply from forest operations
 - Use “market pull” not “supply push”



Thank you

Questions?

