

# Catalog of State Actions Forestry, Agriculture, and Waste Management Technical Work Group

A catalog of state-level, GHG-reducing actions and policy options based on actions undertaken or considered by state, local, and private actors.

## Key to Future Rankings of Options in the Following Tables

Potential GHG Emission Reductions*	Potential Cost or Cost Savings* <sup>,†</sup>
<b>High (H):</b> At least 1.0 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents (MMtCO <sub>2</sub> e) per year by 2020	High (H): \$50 per MtCO <sub>2</sub> e or above
Medium (M): From 0.1 to 1.0 MMtCO <sub>2</sub> e per year by 2020	<b>Medium (M):</b> \$5–\$50/tCO <sub>2</sub> e
Low (L): Less than 0.1 MMtCO <sub>2</sub> e per year by 2020, or 1 MMtCO <sub>2</sub> e by 2050	Low (L): Less than \$5/tCO <sub>2</sub> e
Uncertain (U): Not able to estimate at this time	Negative (Neg): Net cost savings
	Uncertain (U): Not able to estimate at this time

\* Several measures may overlap in terms of emissions reductions and/or cost impacts. Estimates assume measures would be implemented independently from other measures.

<sup>†</sup> Costs are denoted by a positive number. Cost savings (i.e., "negative costs") are denoted by a negative number.

#### Definition of "Priorities for Analysis":

- **High:** High priority options will be analyzed first.
- Medium: Medium priority options will be analyzed next, time and resources permitting.
- Low: Low priority options will be analyzed last, time and resources permitting.

Option No.	GHG Reduction Policy Option	Potential GHG Emissions Reduction	Cost per Ton	Other Considerations: Jobs, Fuel Imports, Externalities, Feasibility	Priority for Analysis	Notes/Related Actions in Alaska
FAW-1	FORESTRY—PRODUCTION	OF ENERGY	AND MATE	ERIALS		
1.1	Expanded Use of Forest Biomass Feedstocks for Electricity, Heat and Steam Production	H	Neg-M	<ul> <li>Currently focused on space-heating.</li> <li>Job growth potential.</li> <li>Emphasis on "sustainably produced" biofuel feedstocks.</li> <li>Distance between feedstock and end-user primary determinant of cost.</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>Golden Valley Electric Association – Sustainable Natural Alternative Power Program. Provides per- kWh incentive to small (&lt;25 kW) generators using renewable sources.</li> <li>Renewable Energy Alaska Project promotes the development of Alaska's renewable energy sources.</li> <li>Related to FAW 3.1, FAW-4.1 and FAW-9.1.</li> </ul>
1.2	In-State Liquid Biofuels Production	M-H	M-H	<ul> <li>Job growth potential.</li> <li>Emphasis on "sustainably produced" biofuel feedstocks.</li> <li>Distance between feedstock and end-user primary determinant of cost.</li> </ul>		Related to FAW-4.2 and FAW-9.2.
1.3	Improved Energy Capture from Wood Waste Combustion	L-M	L-M			<ul> <li>Related to FAW-3.1</li> </ul>
1.4	Improved Commercialization of Biomass Conversion Technologies	U	M-H			

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1.5	Expanded Use of New, Used, & Recycled Wood Products for Building Materials	U	U			
FAW-2	FORESTRY—BIOMASS PR	OTECTION AND	MANAG	EMENT		
2.1	Forest Protection—Reduced Clearing And Conversion to Non-forest Cover	L	L			
2.2	Urban Forestry	L-M	L-M			
2.3	Afforestation and/or Restoration of Non-forested Lands	M-H	L-M			
2.4	Forest Management for Carbon Sequestration	Н	L-M			<ul> <li>Practices may include clearing, conversion, optimization of harvest schedules, fire and disease management, re- stocking, fertilization, density management, biomass removal, and expanded use of genetically improved species.</li> </ul>
2.5	Mitigation of Forest Carbon Sequestration Loss and Emissions Due to Wildfire	M-H	Н			<ul> <li>Related to FAW-1.1</li> </ul>
2.6	Mitigation of Forest Loss Due to Insects/Disease	U	U			
2.7	Silviculture Improvements	U	U			

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FORESTRY-WOOD PROD	UCTS AND WA	SIE		1	
Improved Mill Waste Recovery	L	L	<ul> <li>Strong potential for improved recovery, as some waste is currently not utilized.</li> </ul>		Related to FAW-1.1 and FAW-1.3.
Improved Logging Residue Recovery	L	L-M	<ul> <li>Strong potential for improved recovery, as much residue is currently not collected.</li> </ul>		Related to FAW-1.1 and FAW-1.3.
Promotion of In-state Forestry Products	M-H	U			
AGRICULTURE—PRODUCTIO	N OF ENERGY A	ND MATE	RIALS		
Expanded Utilization of Biomass Feedstocks for Electricity, Heat, or Steam Production	L	L-M	<ul> <li>Currently focused on space-heating.</li> <li>Job growth potential.</li> <li>Emphasis on "sustainably produced" biofuel feedstocks.</li> <li>Distance between feedstock and end-user primary determinant of cost.</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>Golden Valley Electric Association – Sustainable Natural Alternative Power Program. Provides per- kWh incentive to small (&lt;25 kW) generators using renewable sources.</li> <li>Renewable Energy Alaska Project promotes the development of Alaska's renewable energy sources.</li> <li>Related to FAW-1.1 and</li> </ul>
	GHG Reduction Policy Option         FORESTRY—WOOD PRODE         Improved Mill Waste Recovery         Improved Logging Residue Recovery         Promotion of In-state Forestry Products         AGRICULTURE—PRODUCTIO         Expanded Utilization of Biomass Feedstocks for Electricity, Heat, or Steam Production	GHG Reduction Policy OptionPotential GHG Emissions ReductionFORESTRY—WOOD PRODUCTS AND WASImproved Mill Waste RecoveryLImproved Logging Residue RecoveryLPromotion of In-state Forestry ProductsM-HExpanded Utilization of Biomass Feedstocks for Electricity, Heat, or Steam ProductionL	GHG Reduction Policy OptionPotential GHG Emissions ReductionCost per TonFORESTRY—WOOD PRODUCTS AND WASTEImproved Mill Waste RecoveryLLImproved Mill Waste RecoveryLLLImproved Logging Residue RecoveryLL-MImproved Logging Residue RecoveryM-HUPromotion of In-state Forestry ProductsM-HUImproved Logging Residue RecoveryLL-MExpanded Utilization of Biomass Feedstocks for Electricity, Heat, or Steam ProductionLL-M	GHG Reduction Policy OptionPotential GHG Emissions ReductionCost per TonDobs, Fuel Imports, Externalities, FeasibilityFORESTRY—WOOD PRODUCTS AND WASTEImproved Mill Waste RecoveryLLStrong potential for improved recovery, as some waste is currently not utilized.Improved Logging Residue RecoveryLL-MStrong potential for improved recovery, as some waste is currently not utilized.Promotion of In-state Forestry ProductsM-HUExpanded Utilization of Biomass Feedstocks for Electricity, Heat, or Steam ProductionLL-MProductionLL-MVerdet Collected.Strong potential for improved recovery, as some waste is currently not collected.ProductionM-HUOutput ProductsLImproved recoveryLOutput ProductsM-HUStrong potential for improved recovery, as some waste is currently not collected.Promotion of In-state Forestry ProductionM-HUUExpanded Utilization of Biomass Feedstocks for Electricity, Heat, or Steam ProductionLProductionLUOutput Distance between feedstock and end-user primary determinant of cost.Output Distance between feedstock and end-user primary determinant of cost.	GHG Reduction Policy OptionPotential GHG Emissions ReductionCost per TonOther Considerations: Jobs, Fuel Imports, Externalities, FeasibilityPriority for AnalysisFORESTRY—WOOD PRODUCTS AND WASTEImproved Mill Waste RecoveryLLStrong potential for improved recovery, as some wate is currently not utilized.Improved Logging Residue RecoveryLL-MStrong potential for improved recovery, as much residue is currently not collected.Promotion of In-state Forestry ProductsM-HUExpanded Utilization of Biomass Feedstocks for Electricity, Heat, or SteamLL-MCurrently focused on space-heating.ProductionLLDistance between feedstock and end-user primary determinant of cost.Distance between feedstock and end-user primary determinant of cost.

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4.2	In-State Liquid Biofuels Production	L	M-H	<ul> <li>Job growth potential.</li> <li>Emphasis on "sustainably produced" biofuel feedstocks.</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>Related to FAW-1.2 and FAW-9.2.</li> </ul>
				<ul> <li>Distance between feedstock and end-user primary determinant of cost.</li> </ul>		
4.3	Manure Digesters/Other Waste Energy Utilization	L	L-M			
4.4	Improving Energy Capture from Biomass Heat	L	L-M			
4.5	Expand Production/Use of Bio- based Materials and Chemicals	L	U			
4.6	Improved Commercialization of Biomass Conversion Technologies	L	U			
FAW-5	AGRICULTURE—LIVESTOCK		•			
5.1	Manure Management & Utilization	L	L			
5.2	Changes in Animal Feed	L	L-M			
5.3	Technology Improvements to Increase Water Conservation	L	U			
FAW-6	AGRICULTURE—CROP PR	ODUCTION				
6.1	Soil Carbon Management	L	L			
6.2	Nutrient Management	L	L			

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6.3	Technology Improvements to Increase Efficiency	L	L			<ul> <li>Related to FAW-8.1.</li> </ul>		
6.4	Water Management	L	U					
6.5	Drainage Management	L	U					
FAW-7	AGRICULTURE—LAND USI	E CHANGE	•	•	•	•		
7.1	Land Use Management that Promotes Permanent Cover	L	L					
7.2	Preserve Open Space/Agricultural Land	L	M-H					
FAW-8	AGRICULTURE—FARMING	PRACTICES			<u>.</u>			
8.1	Increase On-Farm Energy Production and Efficiency	L	Neg-L			<ul> <li>Related to FAW-6.3.</li> </ul>		
8.2	Promotion of Farming Practices that Achieve GHG Benefits	L	L-M			<ul> <li>Includes improved farming practices for greenhouses, which are significant to the AK agriculture sector.</li> </ul>		
8.3	Programs to Support Local Farming/Buy Local	L	U					
8.4	Promotion of Urban Agriculture, Community Gardens, and Green Roofs	L	L					
FAW–9	WASTE MANAGEMENT—WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES							

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9.1	Expanded Use of MSW Biomass Feedstocks for Electricity, Heat, and Steam Production	L-M	Neg-L			<ul> <li>Golden Valley Electric Association – Sustainable Natural Alternative Power Program. Provides per- kWh incentive to small (&lt;25 kW) generators using renewable sources.</li> <li>Renewable Energy Alaska Project promotes the development of Alaska's renewable energy sources.</li> <li>The Fairbanks North Star Borough soliciting an RFP for optimizing of MSW stream.</li> <li>Related to FAW-4.1 and FAW-9.1.</li> </ul>
9.2	In-State Liquid Biofuels Production	L-M	M-H			<ul> <li>Related to FAW-1.2 and FAW-4.2.</li> </ul>

Option No.	GHG Reduction Policy Option	Potential GHG Emissions Reduction	Cost per Ton	Other Considerations: Jobs, Fuel Imports, Externalities, Feasibility	Priority for Analysis	Notes/Related Actions in Alaska
9.3	Advanced Waste Reduction and Recycling	Μ	Neg-L			<ul> <li>Four largest cities initiating new recycling programs.</li> <li>Municipal Collection Utility (Anchorage) implementing PAYT and curbside recycling in October 2008.</li> <li>The Fairbanks North Star Borough soliciting an RFP for optimizing of MSW stream.</li> <li>City and borough of Juneau targeting curbside recycling program in 2009.</li> <li>Valley community for recycling Solutions moving forward on a Community Recycling Center.</li> </ul>
9.4	Promotion of Bioreactor Technology (Advanced Municipal Solid Waste Management Practices)	L-M	L-M			<ul> <li>Anchorage regional landfill completed leachate re-introduction system in 2007.</li> <li>Related to FAW-10.4</li> </ul>

Option No.	GHG Reduction Policy Option	Potential GHG Emissions Reduction	Cost per Ton	Other Considerations: Jobs, Fuel Imports, Externalities, Feasibility	Priority for Analysis	Notes/Related Actions in Alaska
9.5	Source Reduction Strategies	L-M	Neg-L			<ul> <li>Municipal Collection Utility (Anchorage) implementing PAYT and curbside recycling in October 2008.</li> <li>ALPAR has an in-store plastic bag recycling, reuse, and conservation toolkit available.</li> <li>Includes reduction in the use of plastic bags.</li> </ul>
9.6	Resource Management Contracting	L	L			
9.7	Enhanced Management of Organic Waste	L-M	M-H			
9.8	Improved Commercialization of Biomass Conversion Technologies	L	Н			<ul> <li>The Fairbanks North Star Borough soliciting an RFP for optimizing of MSW stream.</li> </ul>
9.9	Decrease Emissions from Waste Collection	L-M	Neg-M			
9.10	Management Strategies for Class III Landfills	L	M-H			
FAW-10	WASTE MANAGEMENT-L	ANDFILL GAS	STRATEG	IES		
10.1	Flare Landfill Methane at non- NSPS (smaller) Sites	L	M-H			
10.2	Methane and Biogas Energy Programs	L-M	L-M			

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10.3	Landfill Methane Energy Programs	L-M	L			
10.4	Mixed MSW Composting	L	M-H			<ul> <li>Haines Sanitation has constructed an in-vessel composting system which promotes rapid aerobic decomposition of the organic portion of the waste stream.</li> </ul>
<b>FAW-11</b>	WASTE MANAGEMENT—W	ASTEWATER N	MANAGE	MENT ACTIVITIES	•	
11.1	Wastewater Treatment Plant Biosolids for Energy Production	L	M-H			
11.2	Energy Efficiency Improvements	L	Neg-L			
11.3	Lower Waste Processing Needs (lower water consumption, waste production)	L	L			
11.4	Install Digesters and Turbines or Engines	L	M-H			
11.5	Algae and Bio-Oils	U	U			
11.6	Utilization of Biosolids as a Fertilizer Substitute	U	U			