Session 1: Bioresources Information

Moderator: Corinne Scown (LBNL/UCB)
Speakers: Kevin Fingerman (Humboldt State University), Rachelle Hedges (UCB), Kyle Pogue (CalRecycle), Angela Lottes (CAL FIRE)
Panel Introduction

- Kevin Fingerman: Humboldt State
- Rachelle Hedges: UC Berkeley
- Kyle Pogue: CalRecycle
- Angela Lottes: CAL FIRE

• Experts in: bioenergy life-cycle assessment, forest management, technoeconomic analysis, municipal waste management, forest health
Session Structure

- 5 min introduction
- 10 min talks for each speaker
- 15 min panelist discussion
- 10 min audience Q&A
- 5 min wrap-up and actionable recommendations
Session Goals

• Provide overview of organic residue resources across California

• Establish policy context for prioritizing collection/diversion/utilization of a range of organic materials

• Report on available datasets and knowledge gaps

• Recommend next steps
• High-moisture solids are fairly consistent month-to-month and dominated by manure
• Next largest contributor is MSW
• Row crop culls, high-moisture crop residue, and food processor waste are more seasonal
• MSW concentrated in populous South Central Coast region
• Manure concentrated in Northern Valley region
Low-Moisture Solids (thousand BDT/yr)

- Forestry residue is likely to dominate low-moisture organic residue availability
- Orchard & vineyard residue and food processor low-moisture waste next largest contributors
- Processor low-moisture solids made up largely of almond waste
- Seasonality less problematic for low-moisture waste but does require storage
Assembling & Disseminating Actionable Information

• Excellent datasets already generated by multiple groups but not necessarily housed in easy-to-access or visualize, centralized locations

• Questions:
  • What information would be most helpful to stakeholders seeking organic material for new or existing projects?
  • What information would help stakeholders looking for markets for their organic material?

• Feedback so far:
  • Contact info for local haulers, who often operate as match-makers
  • Contact info for waste sources and waste-to-energy facilities
  • More information about region-specific incentives (e.g. Opportunity Zones)
  • More granularity on gross vs. technical potential and ability to alter specific assumptions
  • Link with best-available cost information