Agriculture, Forestry, and Waste Management (AFW) Technical Work Group

Summary List of Draft Priority Policy Options for Analysis

Draft Option #	Draft Policy Option Name	Straw Proposal Volunteers
AFW-1	Forest Retention – Reduced Conversion of Forested to Non-Forested Land Uses	Nick Wiley Doria Gordon - alternate
AFW-2	Afforestation and/or Restoration of Non-forested Lands a. Forest Landscape b. Urban Forestry	Nick Wiley – Forest Landscape Celeste White – Urban Forestry
AFW-3	Forest Management for Carbon Sequestration	Mike Branch
AFW-4	Expanded Use of Forestry, Agriculture and Waste Management Biomass Feedstocks for Electricity, Heat and Steam Production a. Long-Rotation Forests b. Short-Rotation Forests c. Other Energy Crops d. MSW Biomass e. Agriculture and Forestry Residues	Gary Peter – a, b, e (forestry) c - TBD David McConnell – d Andrew Walmsley – e (ag)
AFW-5	Promotion of Farming Practices that Achieve GHG Benefits a. Soil Carbon Management b. Land Use Management that Promotes Permanent Cover c. Nutrient Management d. Improved Harvesting Methods to Achieve GHG Benefits	Andrew Walmsley
AFW-6	Reduce the Rate of Agricultural Land and Open Green Space Conversion to Development	Jay Levenstein

Draft Option #	Draft Policy Option Name	Straw Proposal Volunteers
AFW-7	In-State Liquid/Gaseous Biofuels Production a. Long-Rotation Forests b. Short-Rotation Forests c. Other Energy Crops d. MSW Biomass e. Agriculture and Forestry Residues	Gary Peter – a, b, e (forestry) c - TBD David McConnell – d Andrew Walmsley – e (ag)
AFW-8	Promotion of Advanced Municipal Solid Waste Management Technologies (including Bioreactor Technology)	Marc Bruner David McConnell - alternate
AFW-9	Improved Commercialization of Biomass to Energy Conversion & Bio-Products Technologies a. Manure Digestion/Other Waste Energy Utilization b. WWTP Biosolids Energy Production c. Other Biomass Conversion Technologies d. Bio-Products Technologies & Use	Andrew Walmsley – a DEP and Kevin Robertson – b c – TBD d – TBD
AFW-10	Programs to Support Local Farming/Buy Local	Jay Levenstein

Table 1. Florida Climate Action Team policies: biomass supply and demand assessment

Biomass Resource	Annual Biomass Supply (dry tons)	Notes
Logging Residue	1,300,000	Source: *Florida Biomass and Bioenergy Overview*, Southeastern Sun Grant Initiative , May 2007.
Urban Wood Waste	4,600,000	Source: *Florida Biomass and Bioenergy Overview*, Southeastern Sun Grant Initiative , May 2007.
Primary Mill Residue (Unused)	4,000	2005 NREL Report. Derived from the USDA Forest Service's Timber Product Output database for 2002, includes mill residues burned as waste or landfilled.
Agricultural Residue	3,597,000	2005 NREL Report. Estimated using 2002 total grain production, crop to residue ratio, moisture content, and taking into consideration the amount of residue left on the field for soil protection, grazing, and other agricultural activities.
Switchgrass		2005 NREL Report estimates a potential 507,000 tons of switchgrass could be grown on CRP lands.
Willow and Hybrid Poplar		2005 NREL Report estimates a potential 389,000 tons of willow or hybrid poplar could be grown on CRP lands.
Other Woody Energy Crops		Potential to grow 2,080,000 tons on marginal mining lands. Estimated based on 160,000 acres (from Southeastern Regional Biomass Energy Program 2003 Annual Report[1]) and 13 dry tons/acre.[2]
Poultry Litter		
Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Fiber		
Wood Pulp		
Yard & Landscape Waste Debris		
Total Annual Biomass Supply		
Policy Requiring Biomass	**Annual Biomass Demand (dry tons)**	**Notes**

[1] *3rd Year Field Operations & Maintenance Support for Central Florida Short Rotation Woody Crop (SRWC) Tree Farm*. Southeastern Regional Biomass Energy Program, October, 2003.
[2] Midpoint between high (16 dry tons/acre) and low (10 dry tons/acre) estimates from University of Florida, http://www.treepower.org/yields/main.html.

Biomass Resource	Annual Biomass Supply (dry tons)	Notes

Draft Policy Option Template

AFW-1 Forest Retention – Reduced Conversion of Forested to Non-Forested Land Uses

Policy Description

Reduce the rate at which existing forests are cleared and converted to developed uses. Much of the carbon stored in forest biomass and soils can be lost as a result of such a land-use conversion. Easements can be used to do this as well as conservation programs.

Policy Design

Goals: TBD

Reduce the conversion of forest lands to non-forest developed uses by XX% by 2025.

- **Timing:**
- **Parties Involved:**
- **Other:**

Implementation Mechanisms

TBD

Related Policies/Programs in Place

Florida has aggressively pursued the acquisition of conservation lands over the past 25 years preserving more than 2 million acres with more than $6 billion in funding for the Preservation 2000 program and its successor, the Florida Forever program.

The Fish and Wildlife Commission's Landowner Assistance Program provides wildlife-related habitat management recommendations towards long-term partnerships with private landowners that lead to the restoration and conservation of high priority habitats, identified in Florida's Wildlife Action Plan http://myfwc.com/wildlifelegacy/. Recommendations include restoring native groundcover, overstory species, planting new pine stands at low densities, and thinning existing stands to benefit carbon sequestration, wildlife habitats, and forest health.

Types(s) of GHG Reductions

TBD

Estimated GHG Reductions and Net Costs or Cost Savings

TBD – [CCS should provide a worksheet and other reference material as needed for transparency]

- **Data Sources: [**TBD by CCS on TWG approval]
- **Quantification Methods: [e.g.** Full life-cycle analysis with supply/demand equilibrium adjustments on TWG approval]
- **Key Assumptions: [**TBD, as needed on TWG approval]

Key Uncertainties

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWG]

Additional Benefits and Costs

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWG]

TWG Suggestion:

Feasibility Issues

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWG]

Status of Group Approval

Pending –

Level of Group Support

TBD – [blank until FLAT meeting #5]

Barriers to Consensus

TBD – [blank until final vote by the FLAT]

Draft Policy Option Template

AFW-2 Afforestation and/or Restoration of Non-forested Lands

Policy Description

Establish forests on land that has not historically been forested (e.g., agricultural land; "afforestation"). Promote forest cover and associated carbon stocks by regenerating or establishing forests in areas with little or no present forest cover ("reforestation"). In addition, implement practices such as soil preparation, erosion control, and stand stocking to ensure conditions that support forest growth.

Maintain and improve the health and longevity of trees in urban and residential areas to protect and enhance the carbon stored in tree biomass. Indirect emissions reductions may also occur by reducing heating and cooling needs as a result of planting shade trees. Promote use of software programs that can be used by cities and communities to track urban forestry. Need to be sensitive to greenbelt taxing issues.

Policy Design

Goals: TBD

Increase the area of forested lands in FL by XX% by 2025 through reforestation and/or afforestation.

Plant and maintain XX million trees per year in urban areas by 2025.

- **Timing:**
- **Parties Involved:**
- **Other:** Consider the following categories:

  a. Forest Landscape
  b. Urban Forestry

Implementation Mechanisms

TBD

Related Policies/Programs in Place

The Fish and Wildlife Commission's Landowner Assistance Program provides wildlife-related habitat management recommendations towards long-term partnerships with private landowners that lead to the restoration and conservation of high priority habitats, identified in Florida's Wildlife Action Plan http://myfwc.com/wildlifelegacy/. Recommendations include restoring native groundcover, overstory species, planting new pine stands at low densities, and thinning existing stands to benefit carbon sequestration, wildlife habitats, and forest health.

The Urban and Community Forestry Program in DACS helps promote urban forestry and provides grants. City Green and I-Tree are programs that cities and communities can use to measure urban trees.

Types(s) of GHG Reductions

TBD

Estimated GHG Reductions and Net Costs or Cost Savings

TBD – [CCS should provide a worksheet and other reference material as needed for transparency]

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- **Quantification Methods: [e.g.** Full life-cycle analysis with supply/demand equilibrium adjustments on TWG approval]
- **Key Assumptions: [**TBD, as needed on TWG approval]

Key Uncertainties

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWG]

Additional Benefits and Costs

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWG]

TWG Suggestion:

Feasibility Issues

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWG]

Status of Group Approval

Pending –

Level of Group Support

TBD – [blank until FLAT meeting #5]

Barriers to Consensus

TBD – [blank until final vote by the FLAT]

Draft Policy Option Template

AFW-3 Forest Management for Carbon Sequestration

Policy Description

Forest management activities that promote forest productivity and increase the rate of carbon dioxide sequestration in forest biomass and soils and in harvested wood products. Practices may include increased stocking of poorly stocked lands, age extension of managed stands, thinning and density management, fertilization and waste recycling, expansion of short-rotation woody crops (for fiber and energy), expanded use of genetically preferred species, modified biomass removal practices, fire management and risk reduction, and pest and disease management. This option can also cover improvements to silvicultural practices that result in net GHG benefits (potentially including water conservation, harvesting techniques, and nutrient application).

Policy Design

Goals: TBD

Practice improved forest management for carbon sequestration on XX% of FL forestland by 2025.

- **Timing:**
- **Parties Involved:**
- **Other:**

Implementation Mechanisms

TBD

Related Policies/Programs in Place

For silviculture, BMPs developed by DACS, DEP, and IFAS related to water quality protection and water conservation. Note: Florida currently has very high compliance with BMPs.

The Fish and Wildlife Commission's Landowner Assistance Program provides wildlife-related habitat management recommendations towards long-term partnerships with private landowners that lead to the restoration and conservation of high priority habitats, identified in Florida's Wildlife Action Plan http://myfwc.com/wildlifelegacy/. Recommendations include restoring native groundcover, overstory species, planting new pine stands at low densities, and thinning existing stands to benefit carbon sequestration, wildlife habitats, and forest health.

Types(s) of GHG Reductions

TBD

Estimated GHG Reductions and Net Costs or Cost Savings

TBD – [CCS should provide a worksheet and other reference material as needed for transparency]

- **Data Sources: [**TBD by CCS on TWG approval]
- **Quantification Methods: [e.g.** Full life-cycle analysis with supply/demand equilibrium adjustments on TWG approval]
- **Key Assumptions: [**TBD, as needed on TWG approval]

Key Uncertainties

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWG]

Additional Benefits and Costs

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWG]

TWG Suggestion:

Feasibility Issues

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWG]

Status of Group Approval

Pending –

Level of Group Support

TBD – [blank until FLAT meeting #5]

Barriers to Consensus

TBD – [blank until final vote by the FLAT]

Draft Policy Option Template

AFW-4 Expanded Use of Forestry, Agriculture, and Waste Management Biomass Feedstocks for Electricity, Heat, and Steam Production

Policy Description

Increase the amount of biomass available from agriculture, forestry, and municipal solid waste (MSW) for generating electricity and displacing the use of fossil energy sources. Local electricity or steam production yields greatest net energy payoff.

Expanded Use of Forestry, Agriculture and Waste Management Biomass Feedstocks for Electricity, Heat and Steam Production

Policy Design

Goals: TBD

Increase the current generation of renewable energy from biomass feedstocks by XX% by 2025.

- **Timing:**
- **Parties Involved:**
- **Other:** Note also the strong linkage to the energy supply sector, since waste to energy plants are active in the state. Note: Also may consider new technologies such as plasma arc.

  Consider the following feedstock sources:

  a. Long-Rotation Forests
  b. Short-Rotation Forests
  c. Other Energy Crops
  d. MSW Biomass
  e. Agriculture and Forestry Residues

Implementation Mechanisms

TBD

Related Policies/Programs in Place

Executive Order (EO) 07-127 includes a request to the Public Service Commission (PSC) to establish a renewable portfolio standard (RPS) that would require utilities to obtain 20% of generation from renewable sources. Presumably this would create demand for biomass feedstocks.

Florida Division of Forestry promotes the development of woody biomass.

Existing statutory prohibitions promote the separate collection of yard waste biomass.

Types(s) of GHG Reductions

TBD

Estimated GHG Reductions and Net Costs or Cost Savings

TBD – [CCS should provide a worksheet and other reference material as needed for transparency]

- **Data Sources: [**TBD by CCS on TWG approval]
- **Quantification Methods: [e.g.** Full life-cycle analysis with supply/demand equilibrium adjustments on TWG approval]
- **Key Assumptions: [**TBD, as needed on TWG approval]

Key Uncertainties

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWG]

Additional Benefits and Costs

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWG]

TWG Suggestion:

Feasibility Issues

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWG]

Status of Group Approval

Pending –

Level of Group Support

TBD – [blank until FLAT meeting #5]

Barriers to Consensus

TBD – [blank until final vote by the FLAT]

Sample Draft Policy Option Template

AFW-5 Promotion of Farming Practices that Achieve GHG Benefits

Policy Description

The amount of carbon stored in the soil can be increased by the adoption of practices such as conservation, no-till cultivation, and crop rotation. Provide incentives to farmers for using production processes that achieve net GHG benefits such as no-till cultivation or biotech crops requiring reduced chemical/fuel use. Other benefits include reduced wind and water erosion, reduced fuel consumption, and improved wildlife habitat.

Convert marginal agricultural land used for annual crops to permanent cover—such as grassland/rangeland, orchard, or forest—where the soil carbon and/or carbon in biomass is higher under the new land use. Adopt mechanisms to prevent grassland from returning either to conventionally tilled production or to suburban/urban development.

Improve the efficiency of fertilizer use and other nitrogen-based soil amendments through implementation of management practices and Generally Accepted Agriculture Management Practices (GAAMP). Excess nitrogen not metabolized by plants can leach into groundwater and/or be emitted to the atmosphere as N_2O. Better nutrient utilization can lead to lower nitrous oxide emissions from runoff.

Policy Design

Goals:
Soil Carbon Management - By 2025, implement cultivation practices to enhance soil carbon levels on 40% of the acreage that is not already using these practices.

Agriculture Land Conversion—By 2020, convert 500,000 acres of marginal agricultural land to higher sequestration permanent cover (including grassland, rangeland, orchard, or forest).

Nutrient Management—Increase efficiency of fertilizer use by 20% in 2025, compared to business as usual.

- **Timing:**
- **Parties Involved:**
- **Other:** *Consider the following categories:*
  a. *Soil Carbon Management*
  b. *Land Use Management that Promotes Permanent Cover*
  c. *Nutrient Management*

d. Improved Harvesting Methods to Achieve GHG Benefits

Implementation Mechanisms

TBD

Related Policies/Programs in Place

TBD

Types(s) of GHG Reductions

TBD

Estimated GHG Reductions and Net Costs or Cost Savings

TBD – [CCS should provide a worksheet and other reference material as needed for transparency]

- **Data Sources: [**TBD by CCS on TWG approval]
- **Quantification Methods: [e.g.** Full life-cycle analysis with supply/demand equilibrium adjustments on TWG approval]
- **Key Assumptions: [**TBD, as needed on TWG approval]

Key Uncertainties

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWG]

Additional Benefits and Costs

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWG]

TWG Suggestion:

Feasibility Issues

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWG]

Status of Group Approval

Pending –

Level of Group Support

TBD – [blank until FLAT meeting #5]

Barriers to Consensus

TBD – [blank until final vote by the FLAT]

Sample Draft Policy Option Template

AFW-6 Forest Retention – Reduced Rate of Agricultural Land and Open Green Space Conversion to Development

Policy Description

Reduce the rate at which agricultural lands are converted to developed uses, while protecting private property rights and responsibilities. This retains the above- and belowground carbon on these lands, as well as their carbon sequestration potential. Transportation emissions will be reduced indirectly through more efficient development and lower vehicle use. Agricultural land conversion may be prevented through conservation land grants and conservation easements facilitated through nonprofit land preservation organizations.

Policy Design

Goals: *Reduce the rate at which agricultural lands are converted to developed use by 75% by 2025 from current levels.*

- **Timing:**
- **Parties Involved:**
- **Other:**

Implementation Mechanisms

TBD

Related Policies/Programs in Place

TBD

Types(s) of GHG Reductions

TBD

Estimated GHG Reductions and Net Costs or Cost Savings

TBD – [CCS should provide a worksheet and other reference material as needed for transparency]

- **Data Sources: [**TBD by CCS on TWG approval]
- **Quantification Methods: [e.g.** Full life-cycle analysis with supply/demand equilibrium adjustments on TWG approval]
- **Key Assumptions: [**TBD, as needed on TWG approval]

Key Uncertainties

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWG]

Additional Benefits and Costs

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWG]

TWG Suggestion:

Feasibility Issues

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWG]

Status of Group Approval

Pending –

Level of Group Support

TBD – [blank until FLAT meeting #5]

Barriers to Consensus

TBD – [blank until final vote by the FLAT]

Sample Draft Policy Option Template

AFW-7 In-State Liquid/Gaseous Biofuels Production

Policy Description

Increase production of ethanol and/or biodiesel fuel from agriculture and/or forestry feedstocks and/or municipal solid and other waste (raw materials) to displace the use of fossil fuel. Promote the development of cellulosic ethanol technologies and ethanol production systems that use renewable fuels to improve the embedded energy content of ethanol. Increased production and consumption in-state gives the highest benefits.

Policy Design

Goals: *Maximize the production of liquid biofuels in Florida, such that by 2025 the state utilizes approximately 20% of available biomass supply per year to produce biofuels with significantly lower embedded GHG emissions compared to conventional fuel products (from a life-cycle perspective).*

- **Timing:**
- **Parties Involved:**
- **Other:** *Consider the following feedstock sources:*

  a. Long-Rotation Forests
  b. Short-Rotation Forests
  c. Other Energy Crops
  d. MSW Biomass
  e. Agriculture and Forestry Residues

Implementation Mechanisms

TBD

Related Policies/Programs in Place

TBD

Types(s) of GHG Reductions

TBD

Estimated GHG Reductions and Net Costs or Cost Savings

TBD – [CCS should provide a worksheet and other reference material as needed for transparency]

- **Data Sources: [**TBD by CCS on TWG approval]
- **Quantification Methods: [e.g.** Full life-cycle analysis with supply/demand equilibrium adjustments on TWG approval]
- **Key Assumptions: [**TBD, as needed on TWG approval]

Key Uncertainties

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWG]

Additional Benefits and Costs

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWG]

TWG Suggestion:

Feasibility Issues

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWG]

Status of Group Approval

Pending –

Level of Group Support

TBD – [blank until FLAT meeting #5]

Barriers to Consensus

TBD – [blank until final vote by the FLAT]

Sample Draft Policy Option Template

AFW-8 Promotion of Advanced Municipal Solid Waste Management Technologies (including Bioreactor Technology)

Policy Description

Promote the development and implementation of solid waste management technologies and practices that minimize or reduce GHG emissions.

Promote the deployment of bioreactor landfill technology that saccelerate waste stabilization, enhances gas production and collection, controls leaching, reduces volume, and minimizes long-term liability of waste.

Policy Design

Goals: TBD

Decrease GHG emissions from solid waste management by 25% from business-as-usual by 2025.

Deploy bioreactor technology at 50% of new landfills by 2025.

- **Timing:**
- **Parties Involved:**

Other: A bioreactor landfill is essentially in-landfill composting activity at a Subtitle D sanitary landfill in which liquid, temperature, and air (for aerobic processes), are managed in a controlled manner to achieve rapid stabilization of the food, greenwaste, and paper-waste constituents. To optimize the rapid waste stabilization of these wastes, moisture, gas composition, gas flow, and temperature must be carefully maintained and monitored.

Implementation Mechanisms

TBD

Related Policies/Programs in Place

DEP and the UF Hinkley Center for Solid and Hazardous Waste Management are currently funding three demonstration projects in Florida (see www.bioreactor.org).

Types(s) of GHG Reductions

TBD

Estimated GHG Reductions and Net Costs or Cost Savings

TBD – [CCS should provide a worksheet and other reference material as needed for transparency]

- **Data Sources: [**TBD by CCS on TWG approval]
- **Quantification Methods: [e.g.** Full life-cycle analysis with supply/demand equilibrium adjustments on TWG approval]
- **Key Assumptions: [**TBD, as needed on TWG approval]

Key Uncertainties

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWG]

Additional Benefits and Costs

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWG]

TWG Suggestion:

Feasibility Issues

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWG]

Status of Group Approval

Pending –

Level of Group Support

TBD – [blank until FLAT meeting #5]

Barriers to Consensus

TBD – [blank until final vote by the FLAT]

Sample Draft Policy Option Template

AFW-9 Improved Commercialization of Biomass to Energy Conversion & Bio-Products Technologies

Policy Description

Improved commercialization of biomass to energy conversion & bio-products technologies:

a. Manure Digestion/Other Waste Energy Utilization
b. WWTP Biosolids Energy Production
c. Other Biomass Conversion Technologies
d. Bio-Products Technologies & Use

Reduce the amount of methane emissions from livestock manure by installing manure digesters on livestock operations. Promote utilization of energy from the manure digesters to create heat or power, which offsets fossil fuel–based energy production and the associated greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

Develop and implement methods for wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) biosolids processing and use as a renewable energy and nutrient source, including but not limited to co-firing with other fuels in existing or new combustion units for the purpose of generating electricity, heat or steam, and application of WWTP biosolids to agricultural soils.

Improve the rate of technology development and market deployment of biomass and MSW conversion technologies, including biomass gasification combined cycle (BGCC), pyrolysis, and plasma arc technologies.

Increase the amount of renewable products and chemicals produced and used, including building materials that reduce GHG emissions over conventional petroleum-based products. Promote the use of crop residues and MSW as a source of material for re-use (e.g. in building materials, packaging, or other materials).

Policy Design

Goals: TBD

Utilize XX% of available methane from livestock manure for energy production by 2025.

Utilize XX% of available WWTP solids for energy production or soil application by 2025.

Utilize XX% of available biomass and MSW as energy sources (overlaps with AFW-4 & AFW-7) by 2025.

Utilize 100,000 tons of bio-based products by 2025

- **Timing:**
- **Parties Involved:**
- **Other:** A range of renewable products can be developed from these biomass conversion processes processes, including gaseous and liquid fuels, biochar, chemical products, and methane to methanol. Existing processes include waste combustion and energy recovery (as electricity, steam, or both) or ethanol plants using co-products for heating and drying, rather than relying on outside energy sources.

Implementation Mechanisms

TBD

Related Policies/Programs in Place

E.O. 07-127 RPS request may create additional demand for methane digesters; further recent rulemaking by the PSC would enable net-metering for up to 2 megawatts (MW) in capacity and standard interconnection for all distributed renewables, thus furthering the likelihood of this technology.

Types(s) of GHG Reductions

TBD

Estimated GHG Reductions and Net Costs or Cost Savings

TBD – [CCS should provide a worksheet and other reference material as needed for transparency]

- **Data Sources: [**TBD by CCS on TWG approval]
- **Quantification Methods: [e.g.** Full life-cycle analysis with supply/demand equilibrium adjustments on TWG approval]
- **Key Assumptions: [**TBD, as needed on TWG approval]

Key Uncertainties

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWG]

Additional Benefits and Costs

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWG]

TWG Suggestion:

Feasibility Issues

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWG]

Status of Group Approval

Pending –

Level of Group Support

TBD – [blank until FLAT meeting #5]

Barriers to Consensus

TBD – [blank until final vote by the FLAT]

Sample Draft Policy Option Template

AFW-10 Programs to Support Local Farming/Buy Local

Policy Description

Promote the production and consumption of locally produced agricultural goods, including transportation and heating fuel and plastics, which displace the consumption of those transported from other states or countries.

Policy Design

Goals: TBD

Increase the purchasing of locally- produced agricultural goods by XX% by 2025.

- **Timing:**
- **Parties Involved:**
- **Other:**

Implementation Mechanisms

TBD

Related Policies/Programs in Place

Florida Agricultural Promotional Campaign (FAPC) promotes local farming and agricultural products in Florida.

Types(s) of GHG Reductions

GHG reductions occur from reduced transportation-related emissions and reduced embedded energy.

Estimated GHG Reductions and Net Costs or Cost Savings

TBD – [CCS should provide a worksheet and other reference material as needed for transparency]

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- **Key Assumptions: [**TBD, as needed on TWG approval]

Key Uncertainties

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWG]

Additional Benefits and Costs

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWG]

TWG Suggestion:

Feasibility Issues

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWG]

Status of Group Approval

Pending –

Level of Group Support

TBD – [blank until FLAT meeting #5]

Barriers to Consensus

TBD – [blank until final vote by the FLAT]