Forest Carbon Offsets Market Comes of Age: Lessons from California's Landmark Climate Action Program Evolution of the Public Policy Framework

December 8, 2014 Constance Best Co-CEO



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Pacific Forest Trust: Advocating for the Climate Benefits of America's Forests

- Aligning ecological needs with economic realities
- Co-evolving market and policy to recognize and value climate benefits of forests
- EPA Climate
 Leadership Award





Climate change isn't going away Public policy slowly responding

- Kyoto or bust!? Busted
- While international agreement has been stalled, national and subnational action is increasing
- California became the refugia for greenhouse gas reduction programs





U.S. finally taking action – piecemeal but with growing momentum

- Supreme Court confirms EPA authority to limit dangerous GHG pollution
- California auto emissions standards adopted by Congress
- New power plants now required to reduce GHG
- Existing power plant rules in formulation
 - States being asked to develop own strategies to achieve GHG reduction goals











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U.S. LOST ACRES AND VOLUME





Forest loss is not limited to the tropics





USDA finds our forests are a leaky sink. 1.5 million acres lost annually to development 1990 - 2005. Additional loss of projected 34 million acres by 2060 would lead to emissions of 2 billion mtCO2e.



Forest Loss and Urban Growth Puget Sound, Washington





Forest Loss and Urban Growth Atlanta





"CO2 must be sucked from the air." -Rajendra Pachauri, IPCC



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Forests are the largest, most secure and expandable carbon sink

BIO TECH

- The climate crisis <u>cannot</u> be solved without increasing forest sequestration
 Great
 - opportunities in temperate forests to leverage under utilized biological capacity









FOREST SECTOR CLIMATE GAINS





So just what happened in California?





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California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 – *AB32*

- Requires reduction of GHG emissions of 15% from 2012 levels by 2020 – 80% by 2050
- California Air Resources Board is lead agency
- Various methods: regulation of auto emissions, energy efficiency, renewable energy, etc.
- Uses cap and trade with offsets for large sources
 Phasing in by 2015 includes 85% of emissions
- Allows forest offset projects from anywhere in the lower 48 states (private, non-federal lands)



GHG polluter pays: a new source of finance for climate solutions

- Revenue from sale of emissions allowances
- New funding for conservation easements, forest resilience and "climate friendly" forestry
- Development and sale of offsets pay landowners to manage for increased stores





What is a Carbon Offset?

A reduction in CO_2 emissions (or increase in sequestration) achieved to compensate for emissions allowed somewhere else





What is a Carbon Offset Project?

- A carbon project has site-specific activities that produce quantifiable climate benefits
- ARB approved: Forestry, Urban Forestry, ODS, Livestock Methane, Coal Mine Methane + more



• A forest project either increases sequestration or decreases emissions



ARB Forest Offset Project Types

Improved Forest Management

Conserving or growing older forests, increasing productivity

Reforestation

From converted farmland or after a fire

Avoided Conversion

Stopping the bull dozer in its tracks





THE FOREST CARBON CYCLE

Creating Emissions

CO₂ Emissions & Transfers from Typical Clear-Cut **Timber Harvest**



32.5% released into atmosphere within 5 years as fine debris decays



32.5% transferred into wood products (2%/year avg. decay)



35% remains as stumps, roots and coarse debris decaying over time

CO₂ Emissions from Forest Loss & Development



After final development, potential for future carbon stores is minimal



90% in trees and woody material 10% in organic soil laver

Trees and other forest vegetation grow in height and diameter by absorbing CO₂ from the atmosphere and transforming it to wood (carbon) through photosynthesis.

Reducing Emissions



Strategy 2: Conserve and manage for older forests

Strategy 3: **Restore forests** where they have been converted to other uses

Strategy 4:

Use wood products in place of fossil fuel energy sources and more CO₂-intensive building materials



cycle – Gains,

Forest Carbon Accounting is complex Accounting must capture full Transfers, Losses

Key Offset Characteristics

Additional

Climate benefits are above and beyond "business as usual" baseline of reductions that would have happened anyway

Real, Measurable and Standardized

A project must be able to rigorously measure and carefully calculate climate benefits using consistent standards

Verifiable

Accuracy can be confirmed by independent 3rd party

Permanent

The project reductions must be enduring and equivalent (to the atmosphere) to the emissions the project is offsetting



Additionality – As compared to what?

- All forests store carbon
- But not all forest carbon is "additional" to atmosphere
- Baseline establishes point of comparison
- Considers average stocks in and over time under "business" as usual "management



- Above-average stocks = credit
- Growth above starting stocks = credit



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Why *Permanent*?





The Van Eck Forest Project: The pioneer

- 2,200 acres of working redwood forest in Humboldt County, CA
- Will reduce 500,000 tons of CO₂ over 100 years
- Prevents over harvest of carbon rich forest and assures harvest is always less than growth



Secured with working forest conservation easement



Van Eck "carbon forestry" benefits whole ecosystem Wood, water and wildlife





Forest carbon credits have evolved to become real climate solutions

- Creating a new product out of thin air isn't easy
- Emerging from experimental, wild west stages
- More rigorous quantification standards to meet regulatory needs for GHG reductions
- The Holy Grail for valuing forest ecosystem services?



Questions?

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