# Overcoming Barriers to PES on Private Forestlands in the Pacific Northwest

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## Goal of PES Programs on Private Forestlands

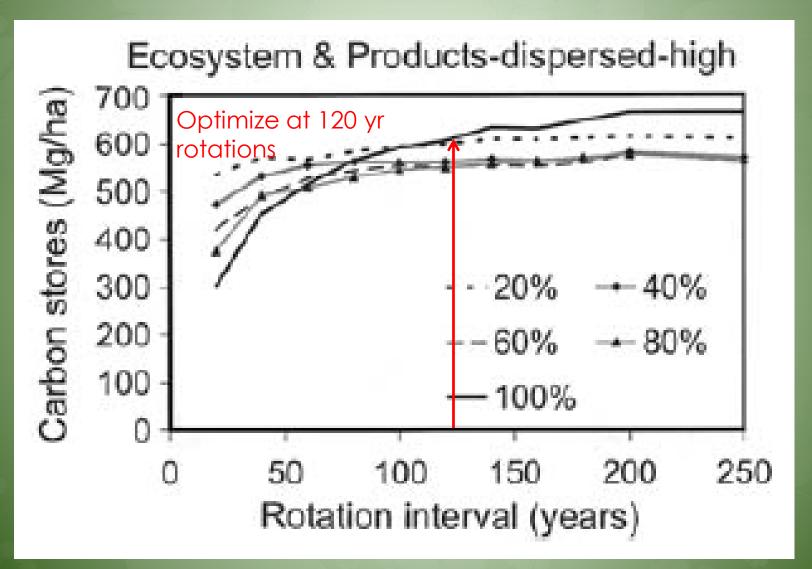
- Maintain and enhance carbon sinks to mitigate climate change
- Recover endangered species
- Restore and maintain water quality and quantity for human use and aquatic species
- Restore ecological resilience
- Recreation and aesthetics

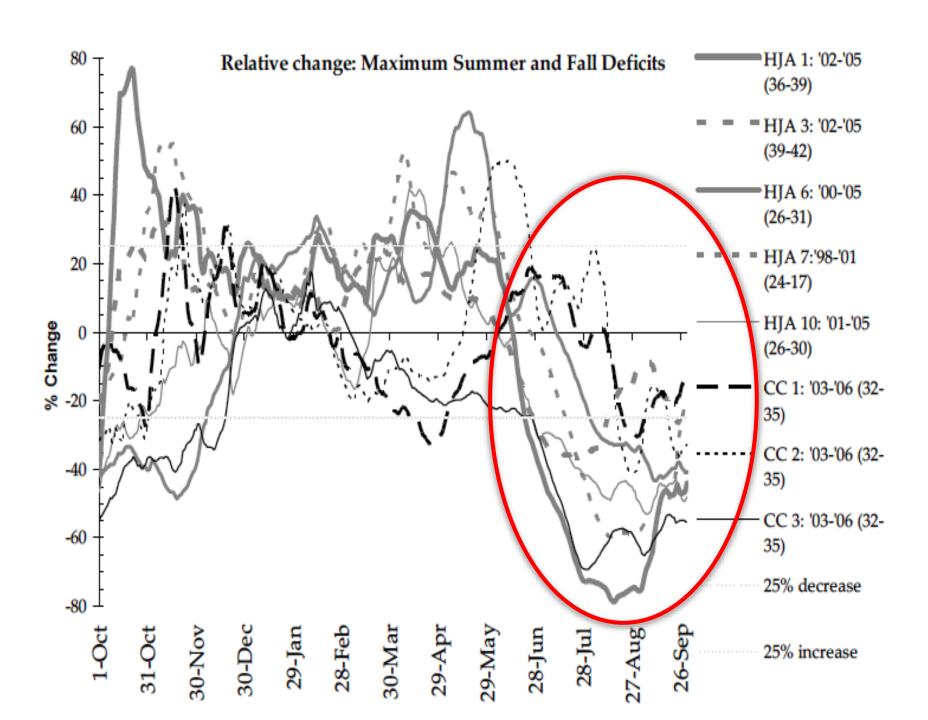






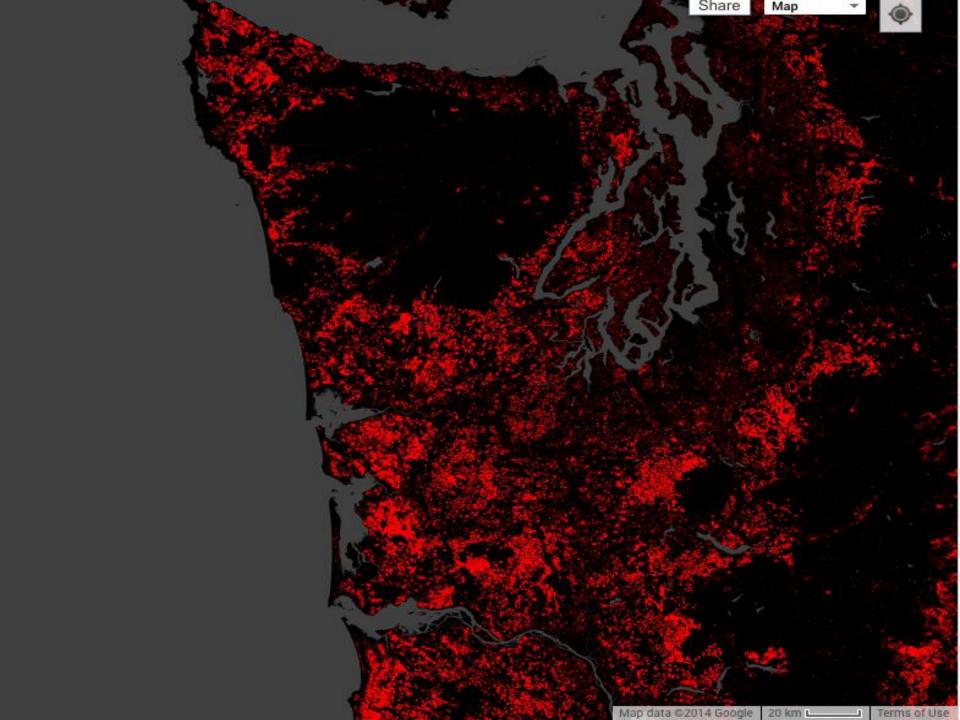
### Longer Rotations or Partial Harvest Increases Combined Carbon Stores in Forests and Wood Products





#### At Scale!

Success is not a few pilot projects, but changing underlying economic drivers of forest management on private lands



# Efforts to Build PES Programs in Washington State

- Governor's Forest Carbon Working Groups 2007-2010
- Water Quality Trading for SFLOs 2008-2011
- ESA Habitat Banking for Spotted Owls 2011-2013
- Payment for Watershed Services 2012 2014
- Uptake of Forest Carbon Offset Projects under CA AB32 2011 - present

#### Outcomes

- No agreement on carbon offset protocols with timber industry
- No authorizing legislation for cap and trade
- No forest-based water quality trading agreements
- No ESA Habitat Banking program
- One Payment for Watershed Services transaction (drinking water protection)
- One AB32 listed forest carbon offset project



#### **Common Barriers**

- Providing meaningful outcomes in forests requires long time commitments to provide desired services and avoid paying for Business as Usual:
  - Takes decades to restore key structures and functions
  - 4 100 years for offsets
  - Permanent easements for Habitat Banking;
    Source Water Protection
- Landowners hesitant to put encumbrances that could impact re-sale value of land

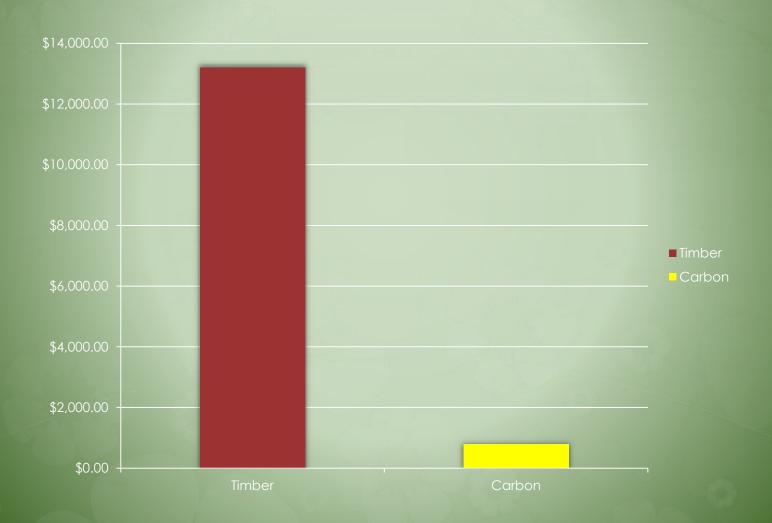
#### **Common Barriers**

Opportunity cost for harvesting less timber or not converting to other uses is very high

- Timberland sales \$4,000/ac
- Real Estate > \$20,000/ac
- Timber > \$600 mbf

Willingness to Pay/Mitigation mechanisms don't match these costs or scale

#### Per Acre Gross Proceeds Over First 6 Years for a Western Washington Cascades Forest Carbon Offset Project



# Issues Identified by Landowners

Too much process – for non-industrials especially

Want compensation for existing regulatory obligations

#### Overall lessons

Payments need to better match opportunity cost of cutting less timber or converting to real estate

Don't create lots of markets or payment mechanisms: too slow, expensive, turns landowners off

May need to change underlying ownership structure in some cases

Need to convince policy makers this is worthwhile: we have not done this much or very well

Stormwater Carbon Conversion Fees Biodiversity Tax or Water Use Fees Permit Auction Permanent Easements with **Ecological Performance** Standards Forest Forest Forest Projects **Projects** Projects with with with multiple multiple multiple services services services

## Ownership Structure

Community Forests

Land trusts

Small landowner co-ops

