

Northeast Carbon Polices and the Northeast Forester

Cleaning the air, restoring the forest



Forest Guild Northeast Regional Meeting

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Introduction and Goals

- Explain RGGI in context of other systems
- Review potential forestry offsets
- Offer ways you can influence the RGGI process for setting carbon offsets.



Carbon Trading Systems

- Supported by legislation
 - International
 - National
 - State and Regional
- Volunteer
 - Registries
 - Trading Exchanges

Trading systems supported by legislation

- International
 - Kyoto
- National
 - Nothing - yet.
- State and Regional
 - California
 - Northeast Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative

NE Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative

- Goes into effect in 2009
 - 9 NE states-- CT, RI, MA, ME, NH, VT, NY, NJ, and DE
 - Afforestation is the only forestry credit currently available
 - Now evaluating new offset categories

Volunteer Programs

- Registries
 - Rule 1605b
 - The Climate Registry
 - Georgia Registry
- Trading Exchanges
 - Chicago Carbon Exchange
 - European Carbon Exchange



Three Tasks for NE Forestry Community

- 1) Synthesize research and knowledge on forestry practices that sequester carbon.
 - Forest Guild upcoming report
- 2) Develop Forestry Community consensus on which practices deserve credits.
- 3) Engage in and influence RGGI process to set new protocols for carbon offsets.

Forestry Practices that Sequester Carbon – *and deserve offset status*

- RGGI: likely criteria
 - Baseline determination
 - Additionality
 - Leakage
 - Permanence
 - Monitoring
 - Verification
 - Cost
 - Co Benefits



Focus Criteria: Additionality

- Understand carbon flow in and out of forest
- Determine practices that sequester more carbon.
- Determine management regimes that sequester more carbon.

A Full Accounting of Carbon Sequestration from Forestry:

- Increase in carbon storage in the forest and in wood products
- Reduction in carbon emissions from use of biomass as an energy source
- Increase in substitution of wood products for carbon intensive products

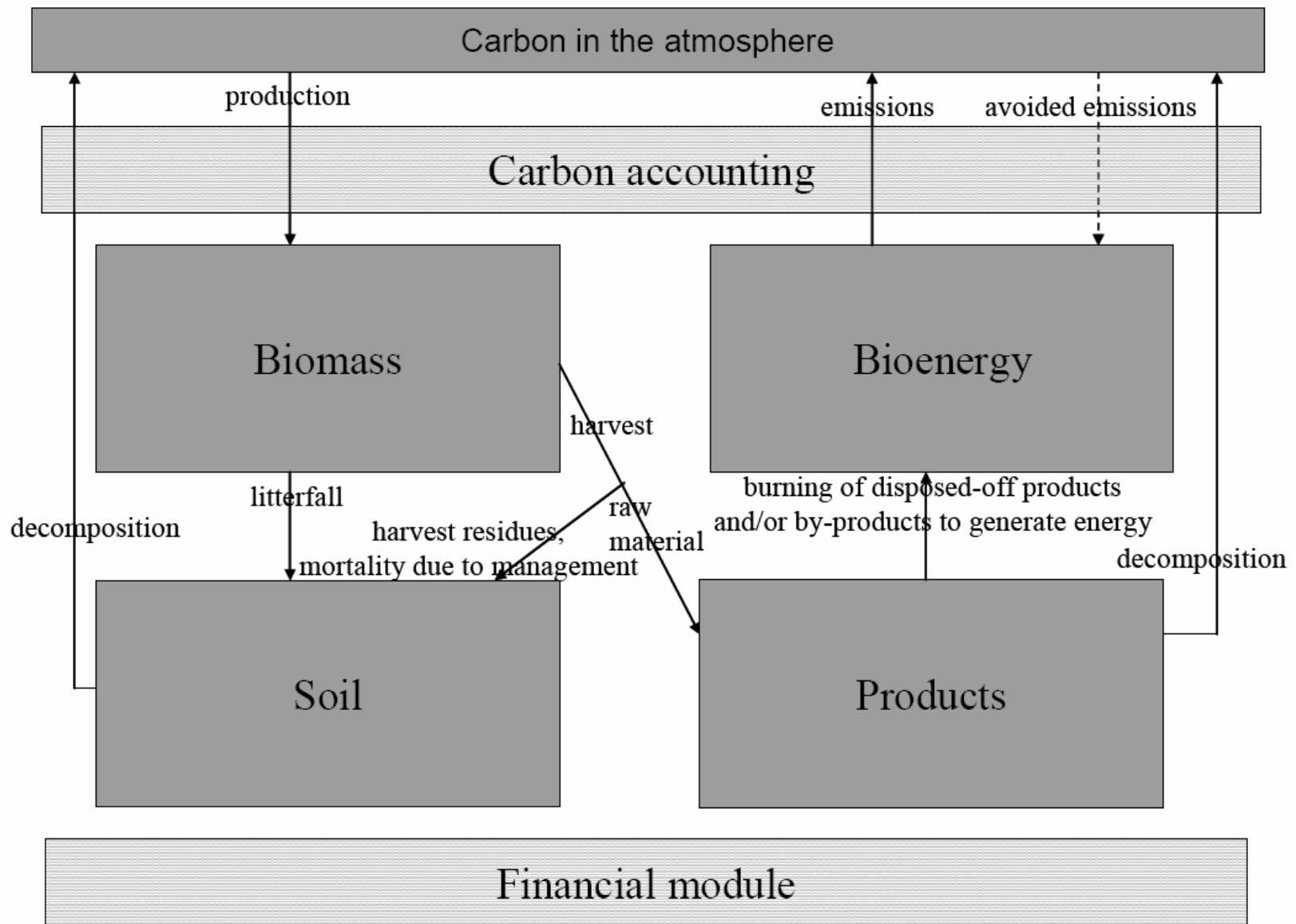


Figure 2.1. The modules of CO2FIX V 3.1.

modified from: Schelhaas, M.J. et al. 2004. *CO2FIX V 3.1 – A modeling framework for quantifying carbon sequestration in forest ecosystems.*

Forest Practices that Increase Carbon Sequestration on Forestland

- 1. Afforestation of agricultural land
- 2. *Reforestation of harvested land*
- 3. *Modification of management practices*
- 4. *Adoption of low impact harvesting*
- 5. *Lengthening rotation cycles*
- 6. *Preservation of forestland from conversion*

Continued

- 7. Adoption of agroforestry practices
- 8. Establishment of short rotation plantations
- 9. Urban forestry practices
- Source: Stavins et al

Healthy, adequately stocked stands designated as reserves.

- Maintain and allow to mature to older more complex forests
- They will continue to accumulate carbon on site while....
- Providing other ecosystem services

Unhealthy, inadequately stocked stands designated as reserves

- Restore to fully functioning systems
- Enhance desired structure through appropriate management techniques
 - planting
 - thinning
 - species mix alterations
 - invasive species removal and or protection

Forests in danger of conversion to non-forest uses

- Protect through full fee or easement purchase
- Continue to manage or designate as reserves

Understocked stands

- Restore to full stocking and productivity

Adequately stocked stands- harvesting likely

- Prevent introduction of poor harvesting practices - introduce Excellent Forestry
- Reduce or eliminate high grading and liquidation cutting

Adequately stocked stands- minimally acceptable forestry

- Increase rotation ages
- Retain trees post harvest
- Switch to low intensive harvesting methods
- Introduce Excellent Forestry
- Where appropriate move from even age to uneven aged management regimes

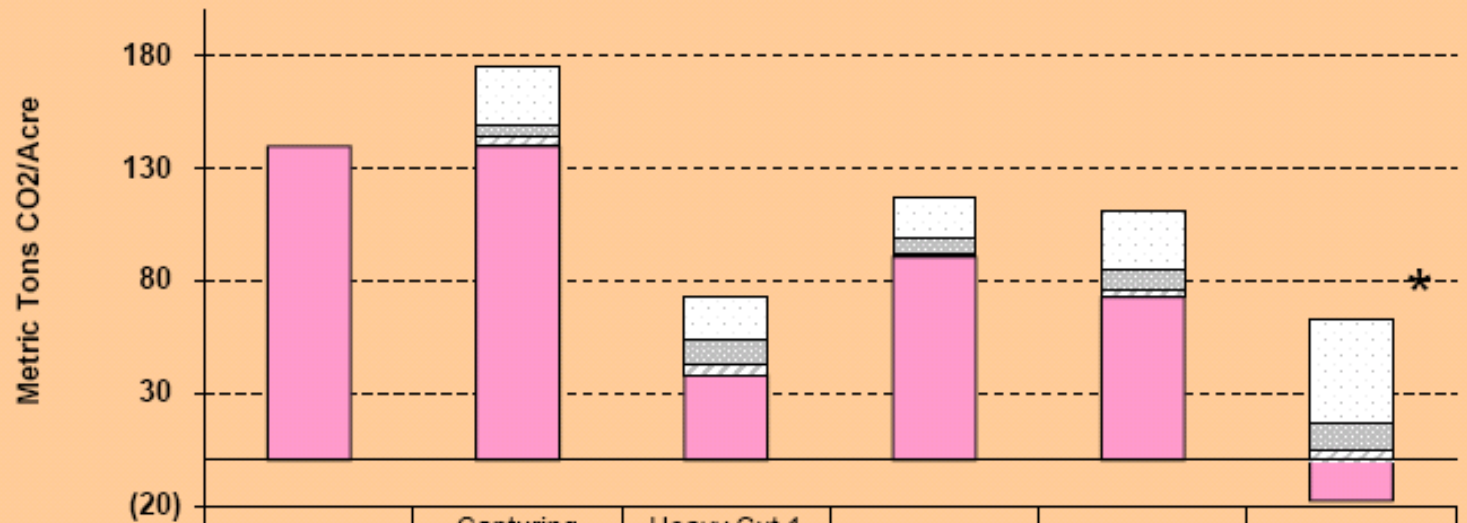
Adequately stocked stands - managed with Excellent Forestry

- Optimize pre-commercial and commercial thinnings
- Enhance stand complexity
- Increase rotation age
- Retain trees post harvest
- Switch to low intensive harvesting methods

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Figure 6 "

Total carbon stored on and off site, plus fossil fuel emissions avoided



	Natural Stand	Capturing Natural Mortality	Heavy Cut 1 Small Sawtimber	ECT 1 - 5 cd	ECT 1 - 8 cd	Option 2 9 cd
<input type="checkbox"/> Total emissions avoided from burning biomass rather than fossil fuels	0.00	26.31	18.95	18.15	26.40	46.52
<input type="checkbox"/> Amount of carbon stored in landfills	0.00	5.62	11.02	6.24	9.02	11.71
<input type="checkbox"/> Amount of carbon stored in product	0.00	3.90	4.59	1.72	2.77	4.54
<input type="checkbox"/> GHG impact accounting for net change onsite, including onsite sequestered (undecayed) material	139.37	139.37	37.90	90.33	72.47	-17.82

* Note -- The height of this bar above the zero line is less than shown because of the onsite loss of carbon storage shown below the zero line.

Focus Criteria: Co-benefits

- Forestry provides many ecosystem services.
- Some of these services offset carbon intensive technologies.

Carbon Credits- not the only way to achieve carbon sequestration

- State based regulations and incentives to practice Excellent Forestry
 - Stewardship planning
 - Current use tax programs
 - Liquidation harvesting laws- Maine
 - Cutting practices enforcement- MA
 - ETC....
- Sale of credits = funds for forestry?

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 - *Forest Guild upcoming report*
- 2. Develop Forestry Community consensus on which practices deserve credits.
- 3. Engage in and influence RGGI process to set new protocols for credits.

2. Develop Forestry Community Consensus

- Utilize upcoming Guild report as a gathering point for discussion
 - Guild Members- Join the Forest Guild Climate Change Working Group
 - Join our non-guild members Reading Group.
 - Join the Guild and partners to engage the Northeast forestry community on forestry offsets in RGGI.

Challenges to Consensus

- Supporters of reserves
 - fear managed forests sequester more carbon than reserves- will we harvest reserves?
- Supporters of Excellent Forestry
 - fear carbon credits will be issued for any kind of harvesting and perpetuate poor forestry
- Supporters of short term rotations
 - fear credits only for expanded reserves

3. Engage and influence RGGI process on carbon offsets

- RGGI led by Staff Working Group
 - two representatives from each state
- Steering committee guides the process
 - MA, NY and NJ representatives
- Subgroups- one on stakeholder involvement
 - International Paper, Conservation Law Foundation, Natural Resource Defense Council Union of Concerned Scientists, Environment Northeast, etc.

Summary

- Tremendous opportunity if we act
- Big down side if we don't
- Your involvement is required

