



WESTCARB Phase II Kickoff

***Terrestrial Pilots: Afforestation and
Reducing Emissions from
Uncharacteristically Severe Wildfires***


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Phase II Terrestrial Sequestration Overview

- Objectives
- Shasta County Pilot
 - Afforestation
 - Fuel treatments to reduce uncharacteristically severe fires
 - Conservation management on timberlands
- Lake County Pilot
 - Fuel treatments to reduce uncharacteristically severe fires
 - Assess sequestration potential for hybrid poplars
- Additional Characterization Activities
 - Enhanced fire analysis
 - Sequestration potential of fast-growing species
 - Improved baseline methodologies for conservation and fire



WEST COAST REGIONAL CARBON SEQUESTRATION PARTNERSHIP 2



Phase II Objectives: Terrestrial Sequestration

- Validate afforestation potential for rangelands
 - Determine baselines
 - Use plantings of native species across suitable rangeland site classes to establish sequestration potential on rangelands
 - Determine growth rates and establishment costs for fast-growing species adapted for dry sites
- Develop and implement methodology for determining credits for reducing emissions from uncharacteristically severe fires
 - Assess sequestration benefits and costs for implementing new fire management methods
 - Achieve market recognition of methodology for measuring and reporting carbon benefits from changing fire management
- Implement project to reduce emissions through conservation and sustainable management of forest lands



WEST COAST REGIONAL CARBON SEQUESTRATION PARTNERSHIP 3



Shasta County Partners

- | | |
|--|--|
| ■ Western Shasta RCD | ■ US Forest Service |
| ■ WM Beaty and Associates | – Pacific Southwest Research Station |
| ■ Pacific Forest Trust | – Pacific Northwest Research Station
(Pacific Wildland Fire Sciences
Laboratory, FERA) |
| ■ Wheelabrator Shasta | – Shasta Trinity National Forest |
| ■ California Climate Action
Registry | ■ National Park Service |
| ■ Climate Trust | – Whiskeytown National Recreation
Area |
| ■ California Department of
Forestry and Fire Protection | – Lassen Volcanic National Forest |
| ■ California Energy Commission | ■ Bureau of Land Management |
| ■ California Forest Products
Commission | ■ Pacific Gas & Electric |
| | ■ Bascom Pacific LLC |



WEST COAST REGIONAL CARBON SEQUESTRATION PARTNERSHIP 4

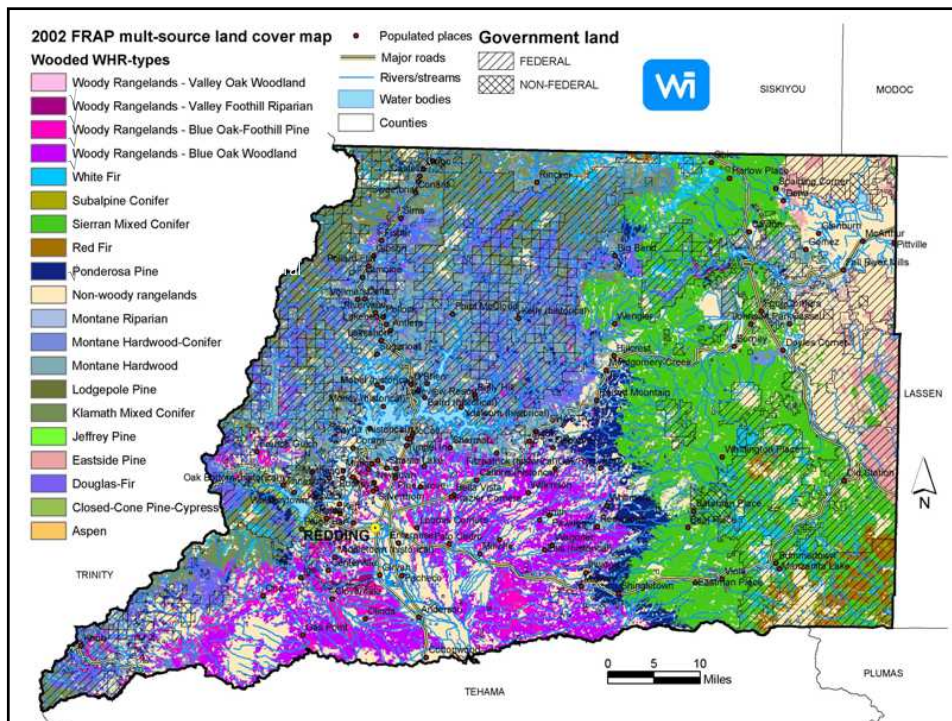


Validate Afforestation Potential of Rangelands

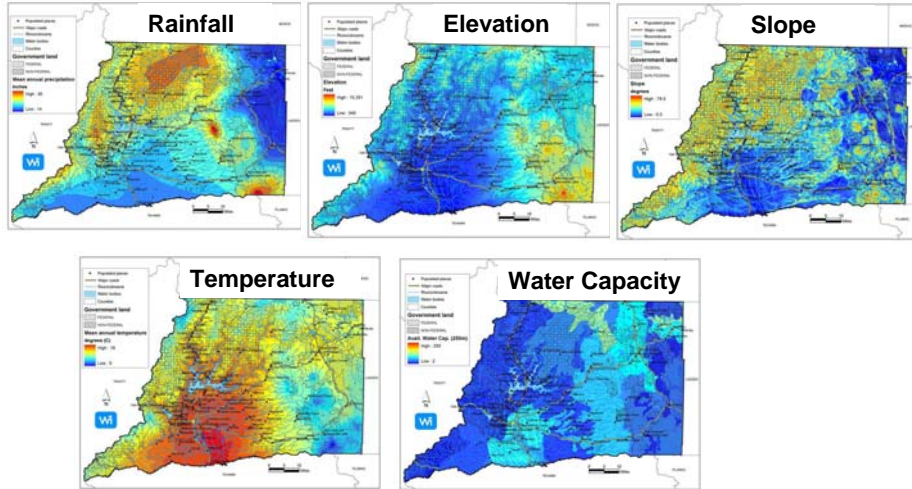
- Classify lands according to potential for afforestation
- Set criteria for distribution of pilot plantings
- Prepare plan for planting
- Convene technical panel to review choices
- Review site history and take initial field measurements (baseline)
- Collect data on establishment and maintenance costs



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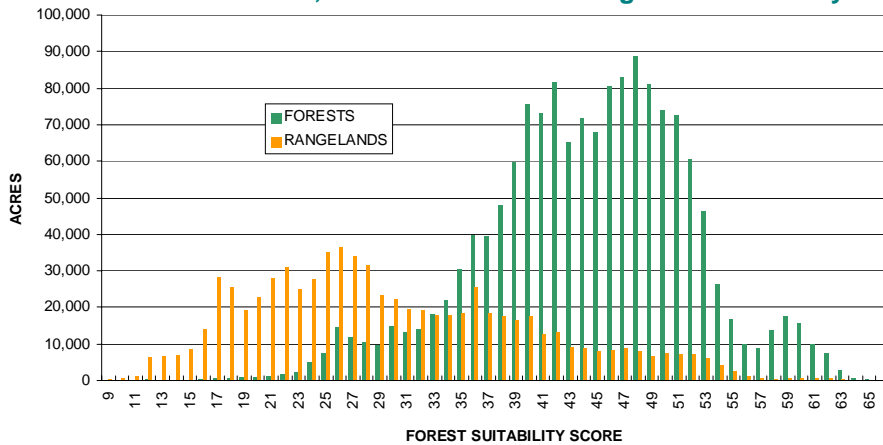


Inputs for Classification



Shasta County Forest Suitability

Overlap of rangeland classes in Shasta County (with canopy closure <40%) that have the same biophysical characteristics as current forests ~550,000 acres or 73% of rangelands in county



Site History and Initial Carbon Stocks



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Tree Selection

- Work with private and public partners
- Review science concerning range of expected climate changes in Shasta County
 - Reduced snow pack and change in timing of peak water availability
 - Greater variability in quantity and distribution of rainfall
 - Changes in temperature patterns
 - Changes in pest and disease vectors
- Review native species and assess suitability for afforestation of rangelands
 - Assess establishment and maintenance costs
 - Special attention to dryer sites with variable rainfall
- Convene technical review panel



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Lake County Partners

- Lake County Resources Initiative
- Oregon Department of Forestry
- Oregon State University
- Greenwood Resources
- California Climate Action Registry
- Climate Trust
- Oregon Forest Resources Institute
- Collins Company
- Jeld-Wen Timber and Ranch
- US Forest Service, Fremont National Forest
- Bureau of Land Management



Develop Methodology for Fire Credits from Reducing Hazardous Fuels

- Convene technical panel to identify available data and relevant models that assess the effect of fire on carbon stocks
- Review and test relevant models
- Prepare draft methodology
- Review pilot site characteristics
- Collect field data from chronosequenced sites
- Use field data to validate methodology



First Challenge—Setting Baseline

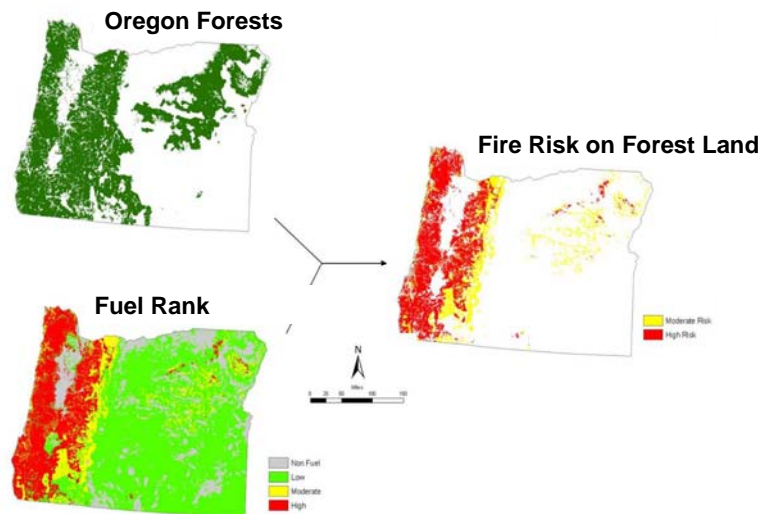


2004 French Gulch Fire

- Assign fire risk and set rules to predict intensity
- Quantify loss of carbon stocks due to fires of different intensities
- Predict fire return intervals
- Determine existing carbon stocks on lands at risk



Fire Risk



Fuel Treatments to Reduce Uncharacteristically Severe Fires

- Review and classify lands where fuel treatments will occur
- Design measurement and monitoring plan
 - Measure overall carbon stocks
 - Measure removals of hazardous fuels
- Select and carry out fuel treatments
 - Transport fuels to biomass energy facility
 - Collect data on transport and treatment costs
 - Analyze carbon benefits from biomass energy component



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Suitability of Sites for Fuel Treatment



1) Slope <40%

2) <400 m from road



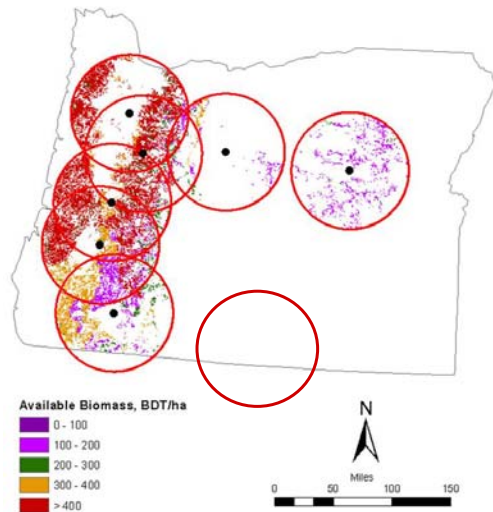
3) Within 50 miles of power plant



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Available Biomass Fuels Near Power Plants



Lake County does not currently have a biomass energy plant. The Oregon Solutions Project is trying to identify sufficient fuel to attract a private investor to build a plant.





Additional Characterization

- Extend fire analysis to other sites
 - Collect field data from chronosequenced sites to improve accuracy of emission estimates across various forest types found in the region
 - Review opportunities for new sites where forest lands are at moderate to severe risk of fire on lands with <40% slope within 400 meters of existing roads and sufficient potential fuel within 50 miles



Additional Characterization Activities

Evaluate sequestration potential for fast-growing species



9 years diameter growth

- **Douglas Fir** 4 dry t/acre/yr
~50 year rotation
- **Hybrid Poplar** 10 dry t/acre/yr
6–8 year rotation

Source: Jon Johnson Associate Professor
Washington State University



Forest Conservation



Photo: Tim Pearson, Winrock International

- Stop forest conversion to non-forest
- Maintain working forest lands
- Sierra Mixed Conifer (150 year old forest)
 - 575 tCO₂/acre
- Redwood (150 year old forest)
 - 730 tCO₂/acre



Achieve Market Recognition and Validation

- Climate Trust
- California Climate Action Registry



Outreach

- Stakeholder meetings
- California Forest Products Commission
- Oregon Forest Resources Institute

