



Forest Carbon Offsets *A Primer for Land Trusts*
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Etheredge & Steuer, P.C.





NEW ENGLAND
FORESTRY
FOUNDATION

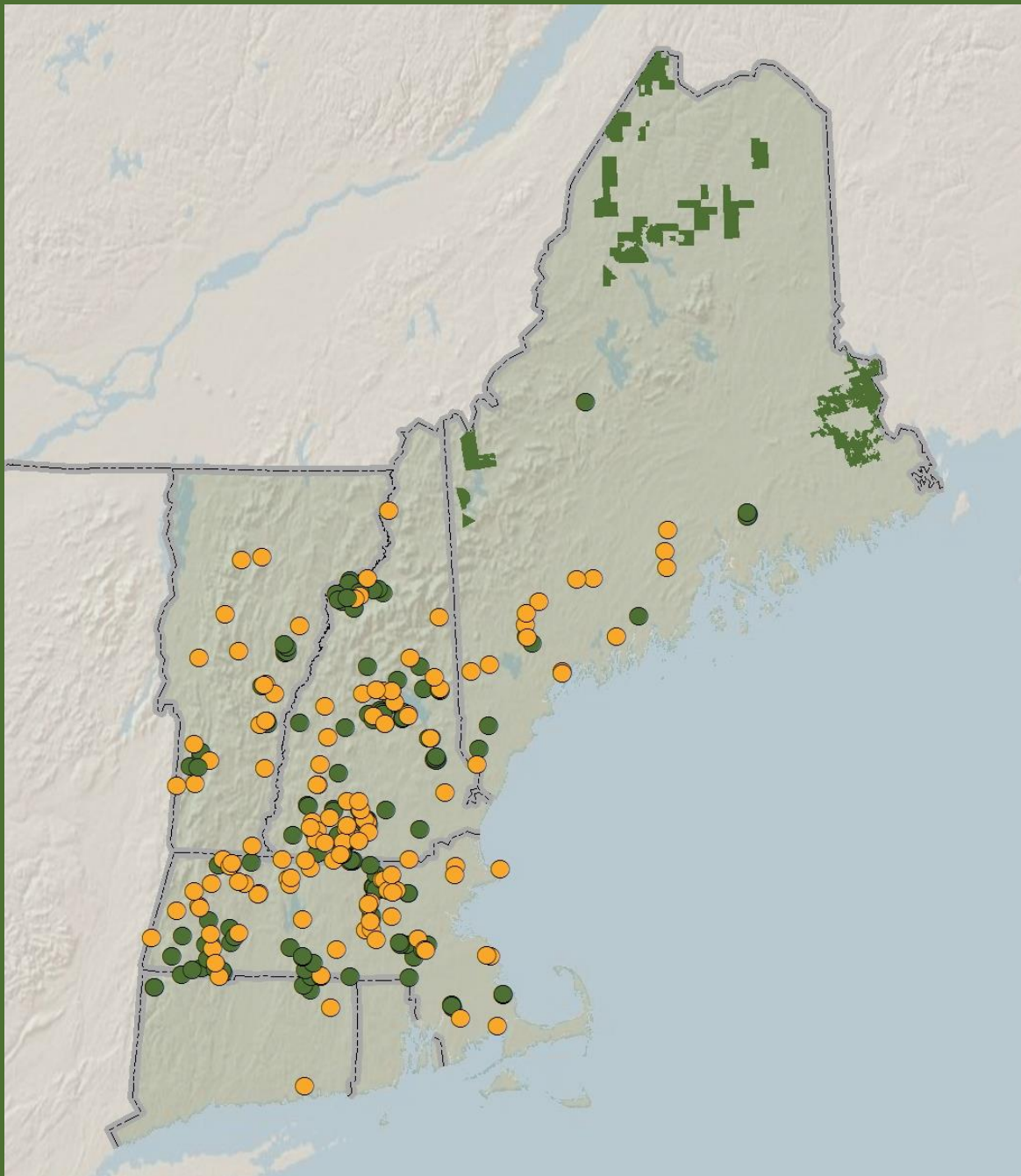
Hersey Mountain Improved Forest Management Project

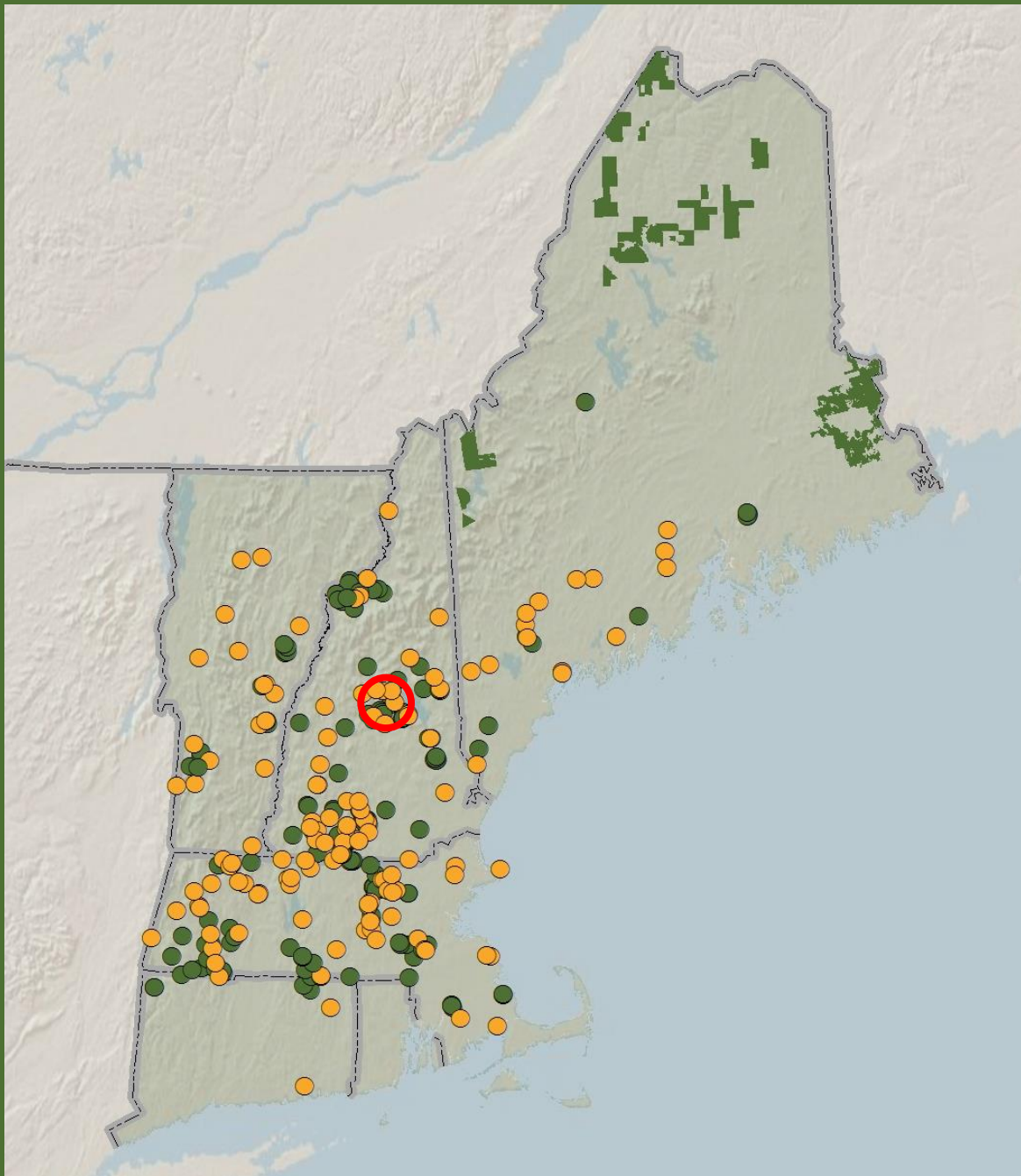


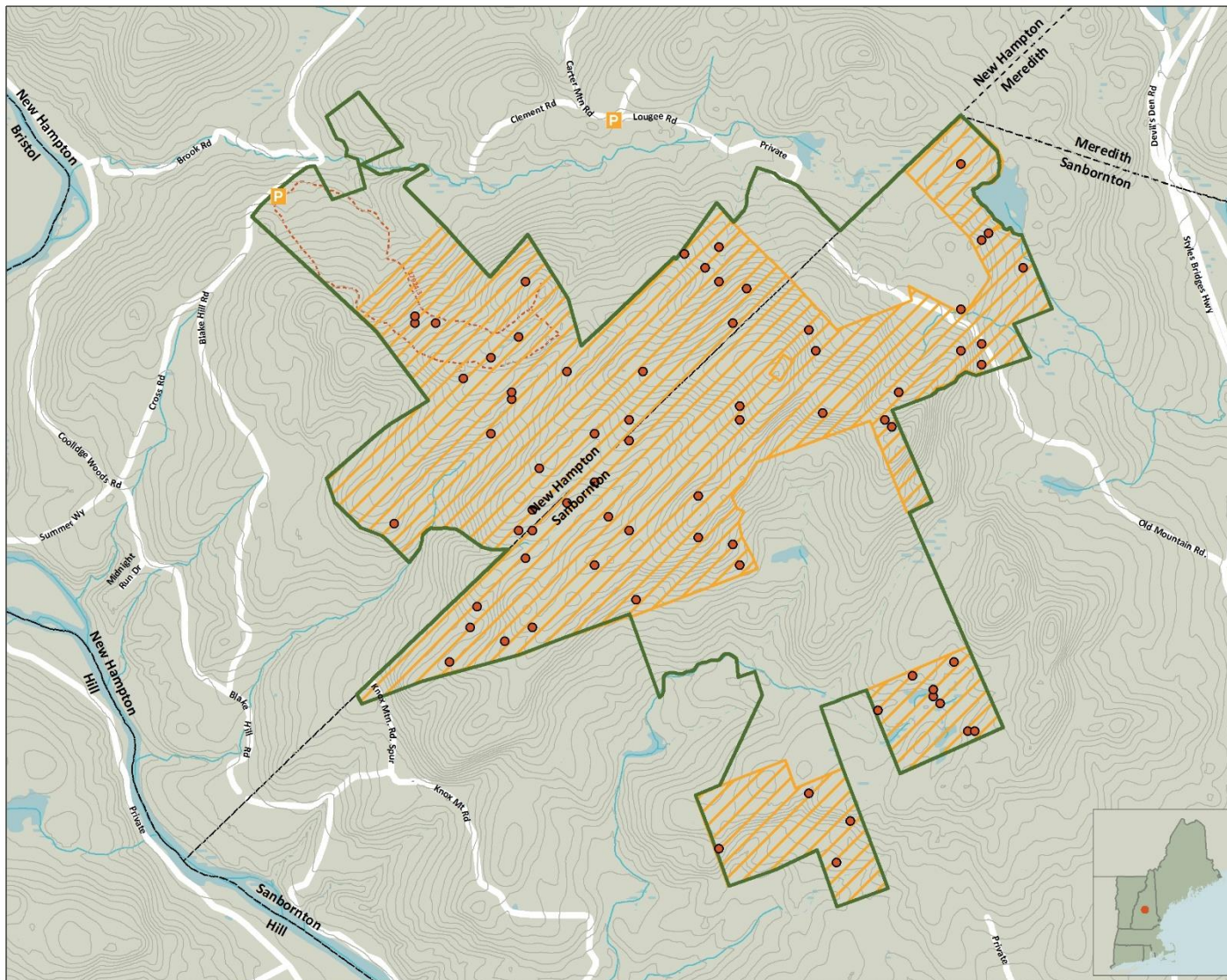
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PHOTOGRAPHY

NEFF Background

- Founded in 1944
- Dedicated to the conservation and sound management of privately owned forestlands throughout New England and beyond.
- Own 145 forests covering more than 27,000 acres across 5 New England states
- Hold 150 conservation easements covering over 1.1 million acres in 7 states
- “Green certified” under FSC & ATFS







Hersey Mountain Forest Sanbornton & New Hampton, NH 3,288 Acres

Community Forest Recreation Map

LEGEND

- NEFF Boundary
- Wilderness Land & Carbon Project
- Carbon Inventory Point
- Open Water
- Wetlands
- Trails
- Perennial Streams
- Intermittent Streams
- Contours (ft)

Notes:

Credits:
ESRI 'Terrain Base' map service

Date: 3/19/2018
Property Number: 1271

Scale: 1" = 2,000'

0 1,000 2,000 4,000 feet

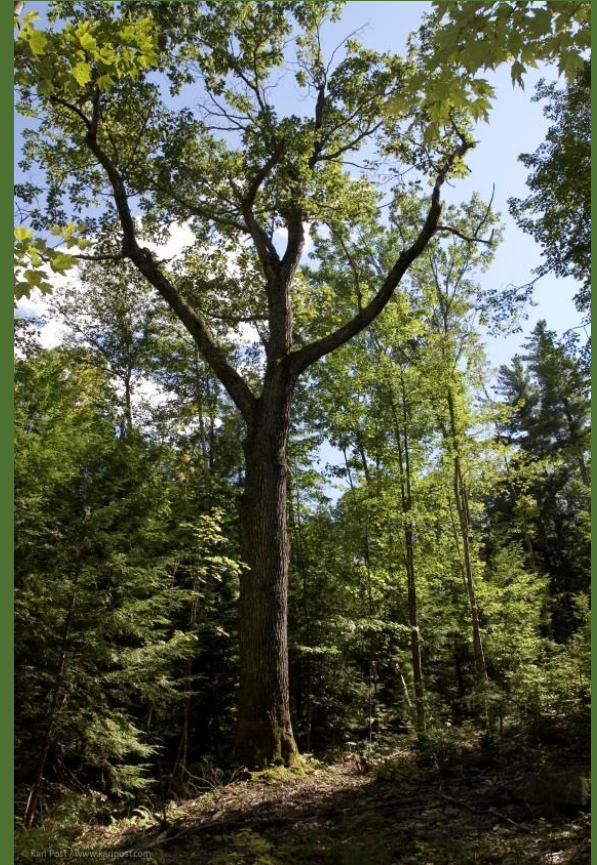


Hersey Mountain Timeline

1996 – Mike Burke Mem. Forest	500 acres
1997 – Knox Mountain Tree Farm	730 acres
1997-2001 – acquired additional parcels with \$ from Sweet Water Trust	<u>2,058 acres</u>
	3,288 acres

Through our agreement with Sweet Water Trust, we agreed to evaluate entire property and set aside a portion as wilderness to demonstrate the compatibility of adjacent wilderness and managed lands.

2,141 acres wilderness & 1,147 acres managed timberland



Carbon Project Timeline

2010 – Registered project with Climate Action Reserve

April 2010 - Signed service agreement with Finite Carbon

Summer/Fall 2010 – Began and completed carbon inventory

2013-2015 – Project verification by Rainforest Alliance

January 2015 – Listed project with CA ARB

July 2015 – Desk review by Ruby Canyon Engineering to transfer to compliance market

April 2016 – Sold offsets to Coop Carbone, Quebec



NEFF's Decision Points

- April 2010, regulatory window where landowners could register already conserved lands
- NEFF evaluated selling carbon on all its land and determined it to be too risky and complicated to commit to at the time
- Didn't want to put all our eggs in one basket (carbon or timber)
- Selling carbon fit into our educational mission
- An opportunity to get some \$ from land where we would not otherwise get any financial return
- Looked into numerous project developers, chose to work with Finite Carbon

Finite Carbon's Service to NEFF

- Finite Carbon's responsibilities:
 - Develop and optimize the project.
 - Finance selected upfront development costs for a share initial offsets
 - Development tasks included: GIS and inventory, modeling, PDD development, facilitating account establishment and document distribution, verification, registration, and sales.
 - NEFF took on responsibility and cost of inventory & verification
- Finite Carbon received a percentage of NEFF tradable credits

Project Finances

Real & Projected Costs

- New inventory to meet higher standards – 70 permanent plots installed (done by NEFF) = \$8,000
- Carbon verification by 3rd party = \$25,000
- Annual monitoring and reporting = \$500-1,000
- Re-verification every 6 years = ?
- Re-inventory every 12 years = \$7,000?

Real & Projected Revenues

- 49,000 initial tons of carbon offsets = \$500,000+
- 3,000 tons of offsets in annual growth = market price?

Challenges

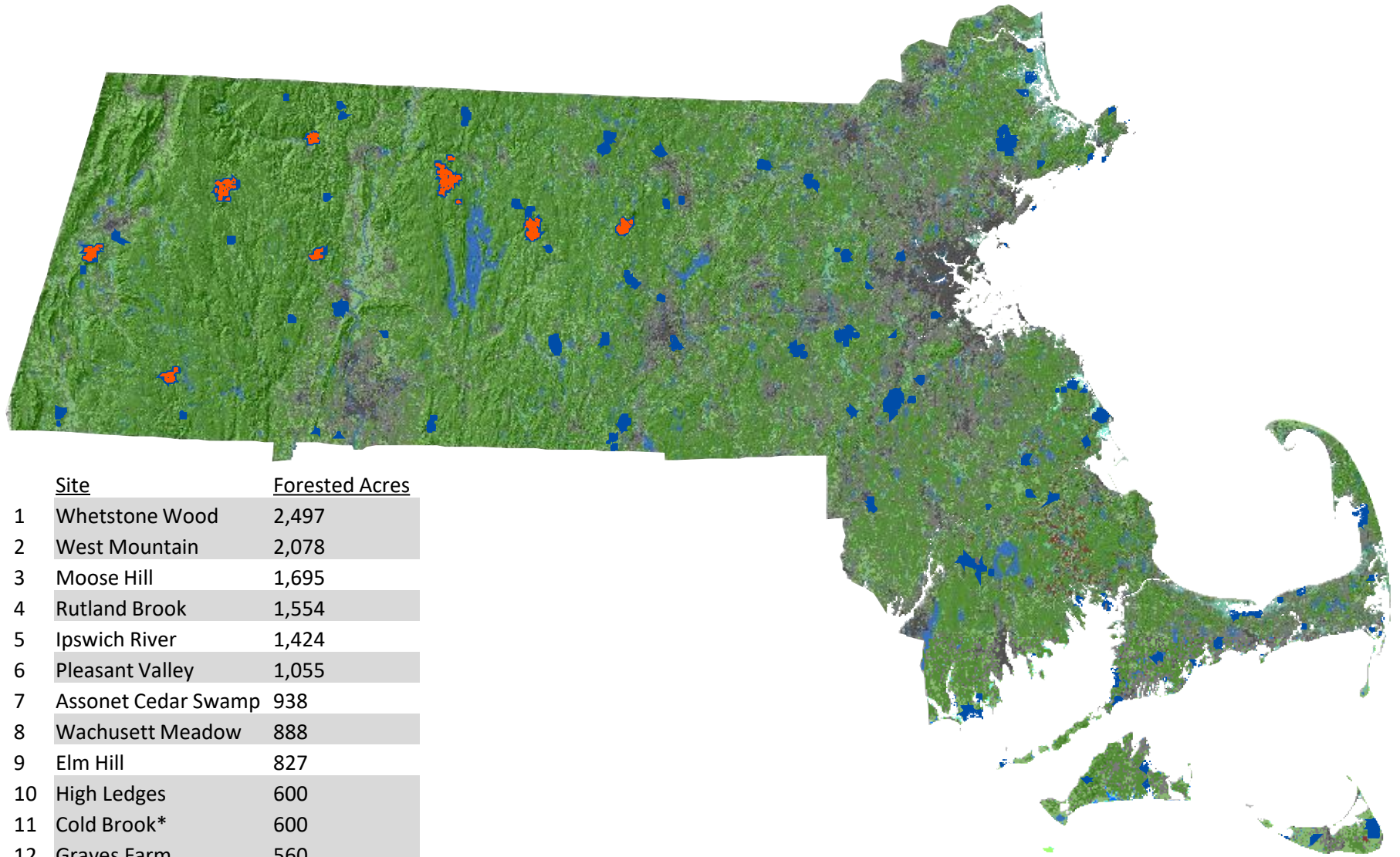
- Feasibility – acreage, initial volume, growth rate, regional risks
- Following changing regulatory system both state & federal
- Uncertain future demand and price for product
- Long-term commitment (100 years from last sale of offsets)
- Future costs of inventory and verification

Our advice for landowners

- Not a financial windfall – save or invest enough revenue to cover future costs
- Need a large enough land base to offset costs – not for small landowners (watch for aggregation projects)
- Keeps lands well stocked with healthy, vigorous trees – can only sell amount of carbon above FIA baseline



Western MA IFM Project Sites

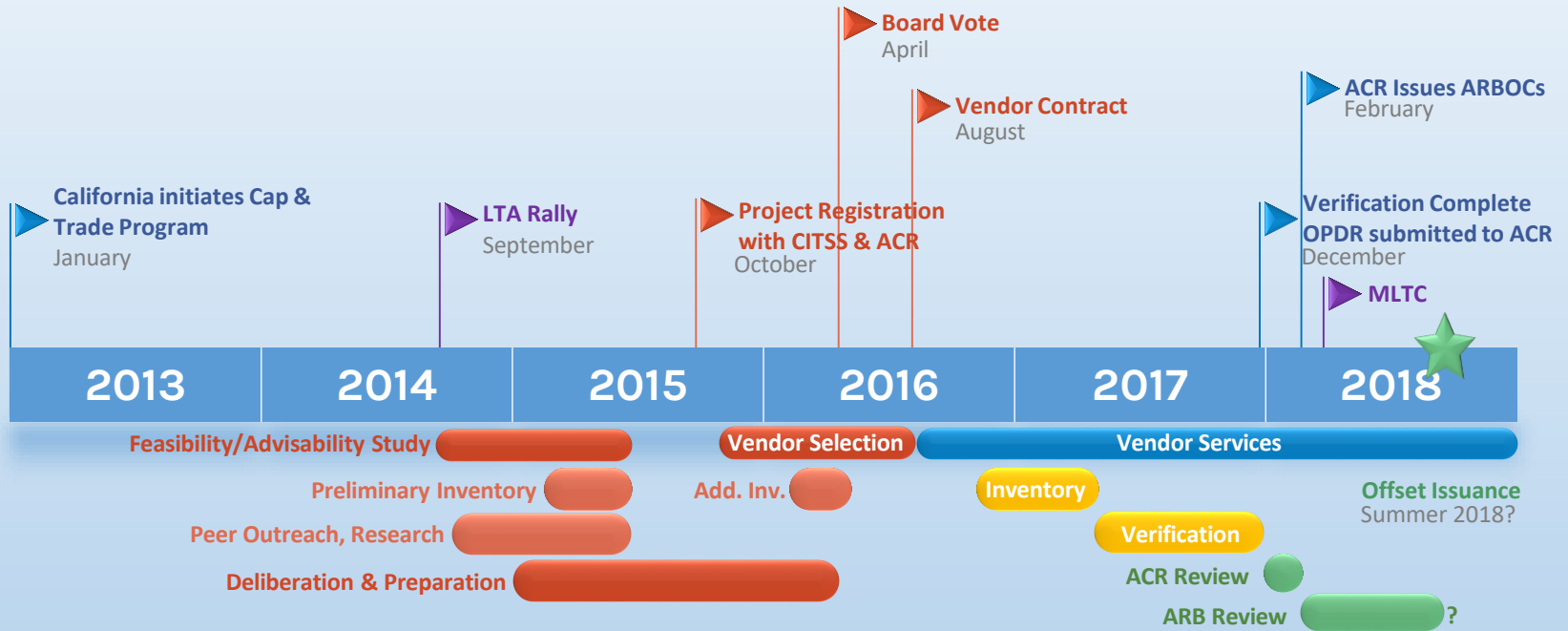


	<u>Site</u>	<u>Forested Acres</u>
1	Whetstone Wood	2,497
2	West Mountain	2,078
3	Moose Hill	1,695
4	Rutland Brook	1,554
5	Ipswich River	1,424
6	Pleasant Valley	1,055
7	Assonet Cedar Swamp	938
8	Wachusett Meadow	888
9	Elm Hill	827
10	High Ledges	600
11	Cold Brook*	600
12	Graves Farm	560

14,715

Total in project: ~9,660

Mass Audubon's carbon project timeline



Project Models (An array of options at every step)

Management

- Self-managed
- Subcontracted
- Full service



Developer Payment

- Out-of-pocket
- Project Share
 - Share of credits
 - Share of revenue



Offset Sale

- Pooled
- Per project
- Etc.



Responsibilities

- Maintain carbon stocking levels at or above initial value
- Inventory, monitor, and report on project performance for at least 100 years following the initial offset sale
 - Annual desk audit
 - Onsite third-party verification every 6 years
 - Full forest carbon re-inventory every 6 years
- Other administrative tasks

Risks

- Invalidation – overstatement of project benefits
- Reversal – carbon stocking level drops below initial value
- Development – legal or technical issues could derail project before offset sale
- Market – price of carbon could rise (or fall)

Risks

1. Invalidation – overstatement of project benefits
2. Reversal – carbon stocking level drops below initial value
3. Development – legal or technical issues could derail project before offset sale
4. Market – price of carbon could rise (or fall)

Risk Management

1. Invalidation
 - careful initial inventory
 - third-party verification
 - review by California Air Resources Board
 - opportunity to re-inventory at year 3
2. Reversal
 - Passive management minimizes risk
 - Unintentional reversals are covered by a buffer pool
3. Development
 - Contractual details with project vendor can shelter landowner
 - Project developer can front costs in many payment models
4. Market - who can predict the future?

Benefits

- Substantial revenue from initial sale and sale of annual increment.
- Commitment to maintain forest carbon stocking levels (i.e., minimal harvesting), consistent with long-term ecological management goals, ensuring continuance of forest ecosystem services; hedges against future changes that might relax the current forest management policy.
- At least 100 years of regular (at least every 6 years) measurement and monitoring at permanent plots on enrolled lands, contributing to large database of forest condition.
- Participation in this program is a strong signal of support for a pioneering program in assigning a cost to carbon pollution, a necessary and powerful means to force emissions reductions.
- Direct involvement in program will drive understanding, which could potentially influence policy development and advocacy on state/regional/national level.

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