WORKING FORESTS.
WINNING CLIMATE.

FORESTS CAN WORK TO KEEP OUR PLANET COOL... IF WE WORK TO KEEP THEM STANDING STRONG.

Pacific Coast
Forest Bioenergy
Policy Forum

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The Pacific Forest Trust
The Pacific Forest Trust

Who we are . . .


- Specialize in working with private forest landowners throughout the nation.

- Committed to “conserving private forests for the public benefits they provide.”

- Klamath-Cascade Region of northern California particular focus.
The Pacific Forest Trust

*Our perspective on biomass...*

- **Potential to benefit rural communities and forest landowners**
  - Defray forest management costs
  - Retain jobs, dollars, and working lands locally
  - Reduce wildfire risk

- **Potential to benefit climate**
  - Promote ecological restoration, where necessary
  - Increase ecological resistance and resilience, i.e., durability of carbon storage
  - Potential to provide a less carbon-intensive fuel alternative
PFT Biomass Projects
Examples from the Klamath-Cascade . . .

Phillips Family Forest
Location: Oak Run, CA
Date: Fall, 2009
Objective: Fuels Reduction
Utilization: Electrical Generation
Treatment Area: 129 acres
Volume Removed: 1,211 BDT
Haul Time: 30 minutes
Net: $998.00

Van Eck Forest
Location: Fieldbrook, CA
Date: Fall, 2009
Objective: Invasive Removal (Pinus radiata)
Utilization: Electrical Generation
Treatment Area: 110 acres
Volume Removed: 175 BDT
Haul Time: 60 minutes
Net: $-6,000.00
Current Challenges

Obstacles in the Klamath-Cascade . . .

- Supply uncertain, dependent upon multiple, related factors, including:
  - Market conditions
  - Treatment type
  - Materials removed
  - Land ownership (public versus private)

- Supply uncertainty limits infrastructure investment and development

- Limited infrastructure can mean substantial haul distances, reducing economic feasibility
Crafting Policy Solutions

Guiding Questions . . .

1. Where are our supply opportunities?

2. What do these opportunities look like?
   • One-time, opportunistic biomass supply?
   • Sustainable, long-term supply?

3. Can this information reduce supply uncertainty and induce investment in infrastructure?

4. Does the scale of investment match the scale of supply?
   • Over-investment can create incentives to remove biomass at an unsustainable level (beware the sunk-cost fallacy!)
Going forward

*Our continued work...*

- Application of this model in the Klamath-Cascade region
- Collaboration with local forest landowners and state and federal agencies to identify supply opportunities
- Cooperation with stakeholders to determine investment levels scaled to the supply available
Thank You!

Contact Us

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