




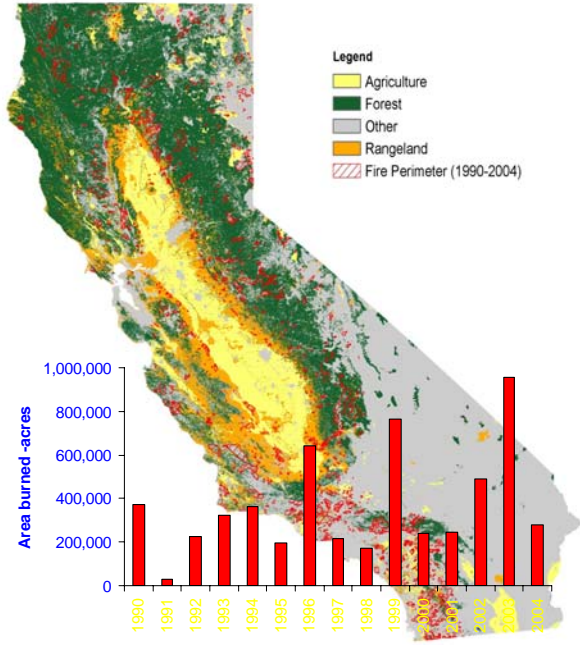
WESTCARB Annual Business Meeting

Fuel Hazard Reduction Projects

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Scottsdale, AZ
September 15-17, 2009



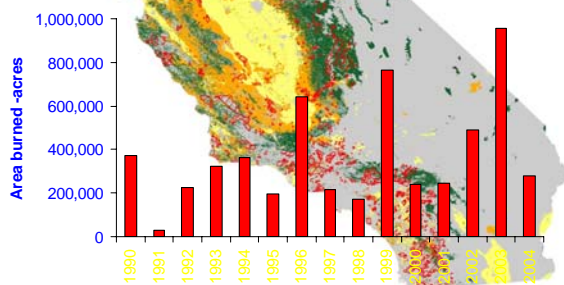


Fires in California

Total area burned in 1990-2004 = 5.5 million acres




Emissions from fires during period ~ 26 MMT CO₂ plus other GHGs

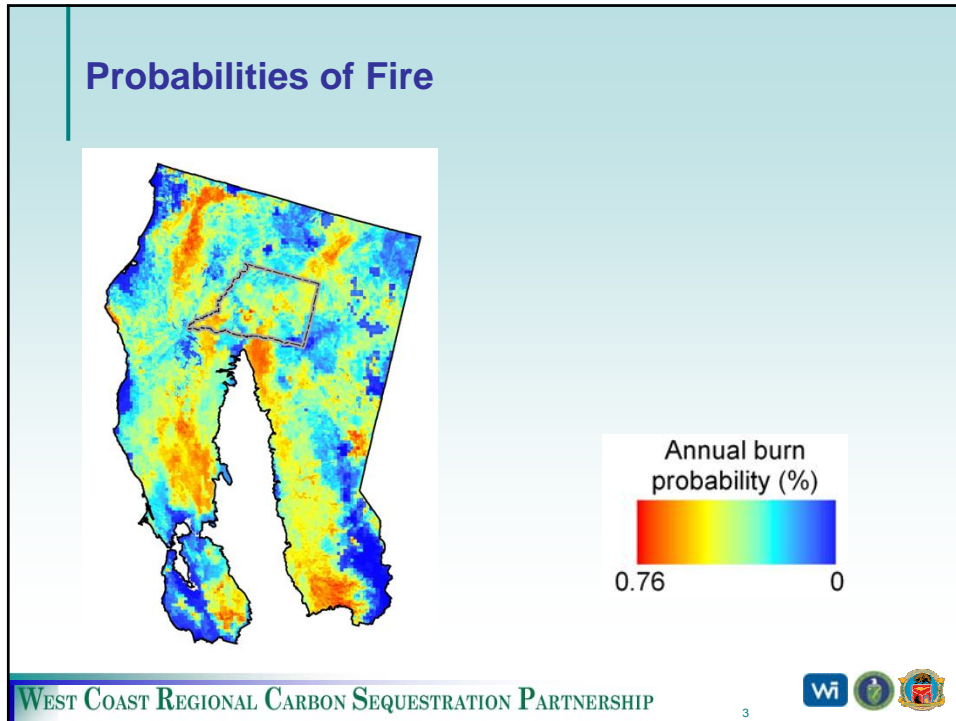
Costs of fighting increasing -more than \$1 billion for country



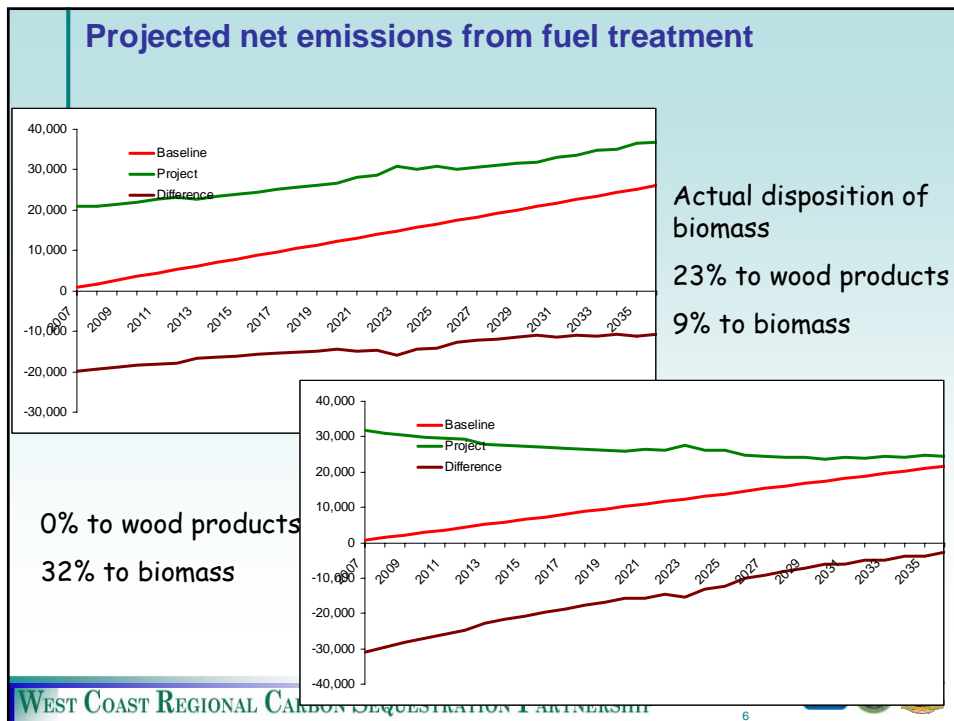
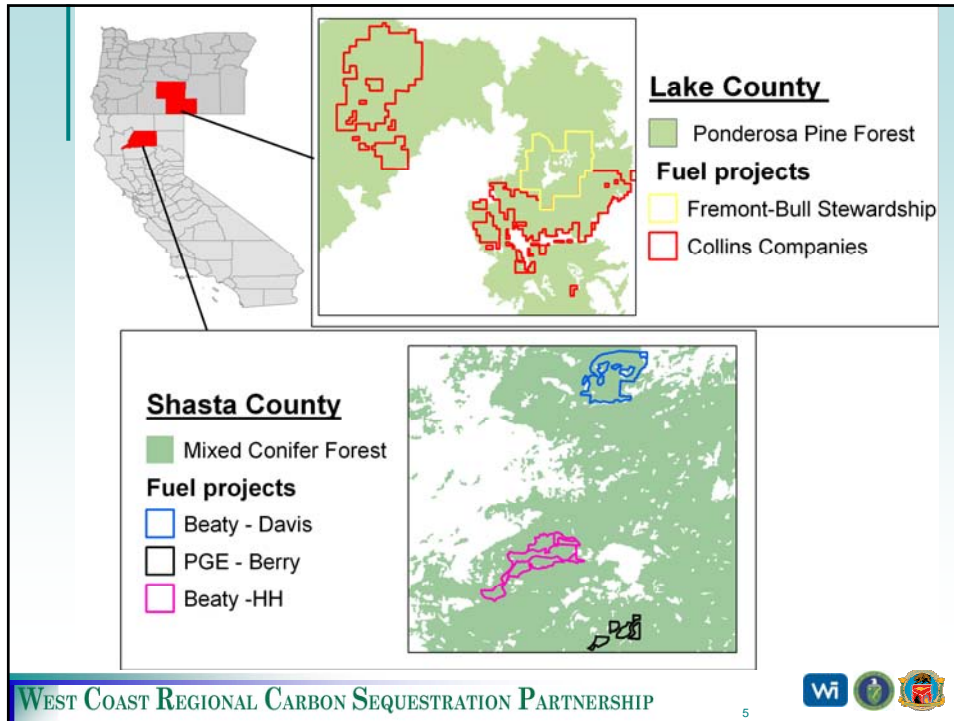
Year	Area burned -acres
1990	380,000
1991	50,000
1992	220,000
1993	320,000
1994	350,000
1995	200,000
1996	650,000
1997	220,000
1998	180,000
1999	750,000
2000	250,000
2001	250,000
2002	480,000
2003	950,000
2004	280,000

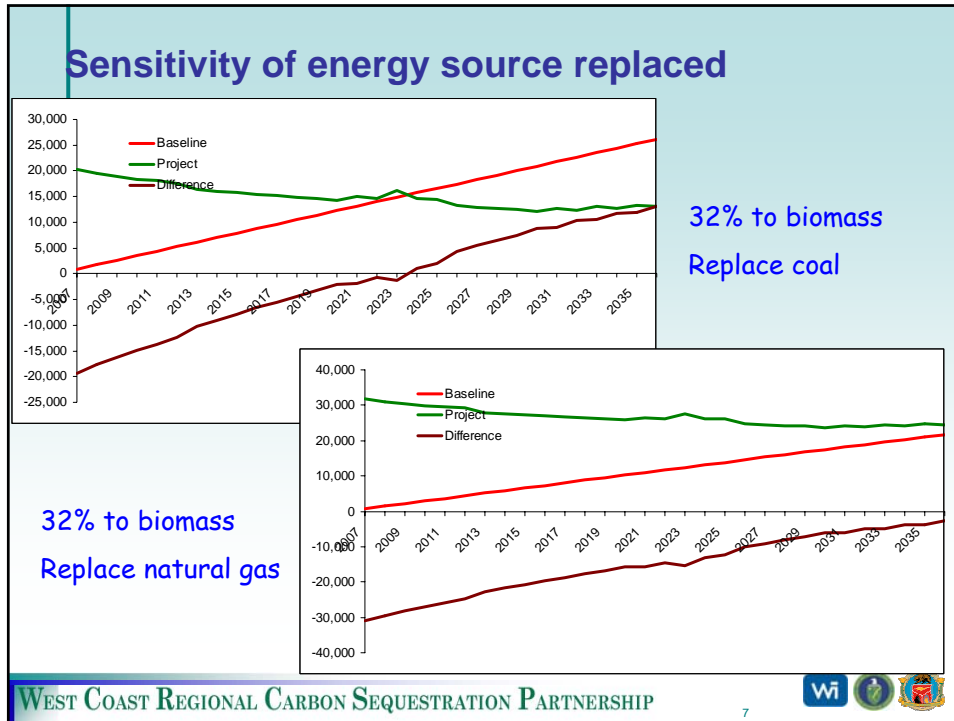
WEST COAST REGIONAL CARBON SEQUESTRATION PARTNERSHIP





- ### Project GHG Benefits—loss or gain of C stocks
- + **Gain** from decreased intensity or spread of fire due to fuel treatment
 - + **Gain** from growth differences between with and without project and with and without fire
 - + **Loss** from removal of fuel to biomass energy plant
 - + **Gain** from displaced fossil fuel
 - + **Loss** from removals of fuel to wood products
 - + **Gain** from sequestration in long-lived wood products
 - + **Loss** from decomposition of additional dead wood stocks created through fuels treatment
 - + **Loss** from fires occurring in with-project case
- WEST COAST REGIONAL CARBON SEQUESTRATION PARTNERSHIP
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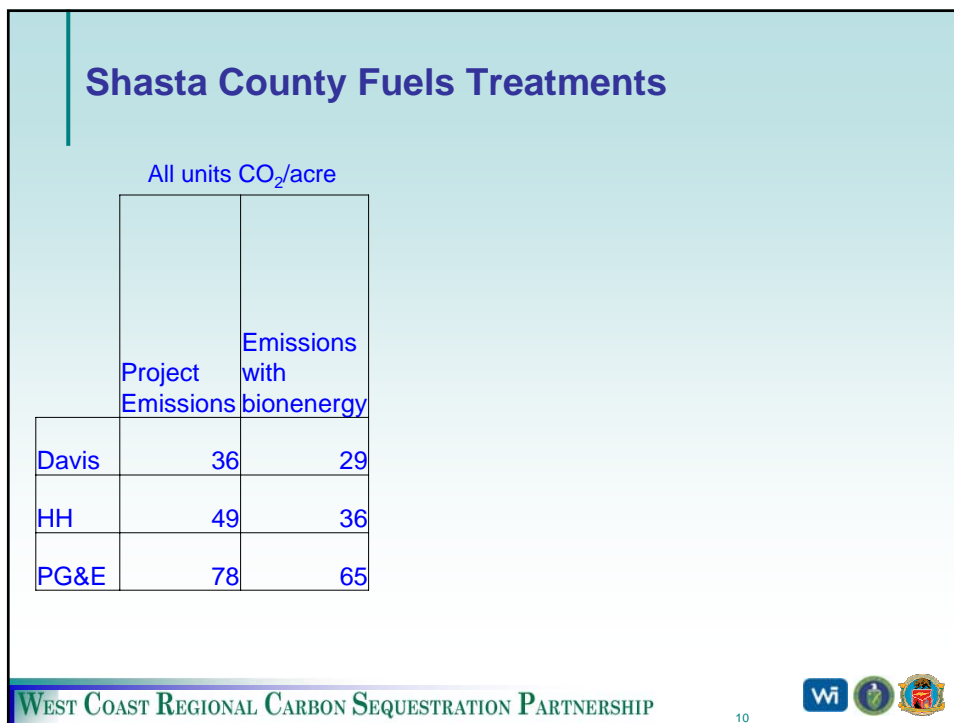
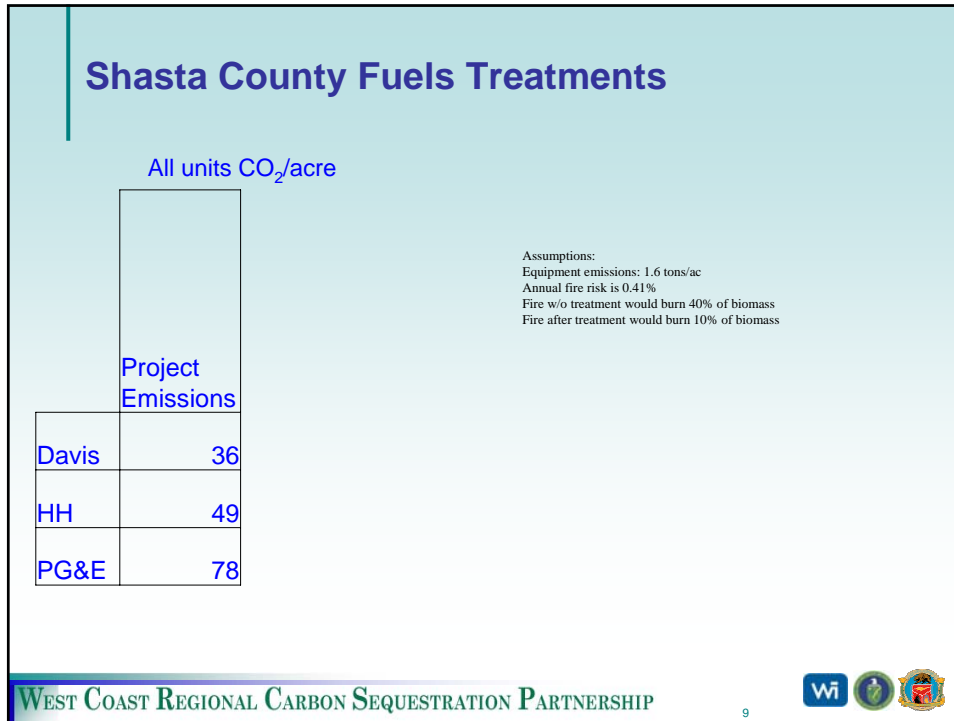




Shasta Fuels Treatments - % removed

	Trees	Litter	Understory	1000 hr fuels	100hr fuels	10hr fuels	TOTAL
Davis	19%	33%	-5%	-34%	-14%	22%	14%
HH	26%	0%	100%	-30%	27%	46%	20%
PG&E	27%	82%	100%	32%	-65%	16%	32%

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Shasta County Fuels Treatments

All units CO₂/acre

	Project Emissions	Emissions with bionenergy	Fire Emissions w/o Treatment
Davis	36	29	25
HH	49	36	31
PG&E	78	65	34



Shasta County Fuels Treatments

All units CO₂/acre

	Project Emissions	Emissions with bionenergy	Fire Emissions w/o Treatment	Fire Emissions w/Treatment
Davis	36	29	25	5
HH	49	36	31	6
PG&E	78	65	34	6



Shasta County Fuels Treatments

All units CO₂/acre

	Project Emissions	Emissions with bioenergy	Fire Emissions w/o Treatment	Fire Emissions w/Treatment	Breakeven Year w/o Bioenergy
Davis	36	29	25	5	120
HH	49	36	31	6	130
PG&E	78	65	34	6	185



Shasta County Fuels Treatments

All units CO₂/acre

	Project Emissions	Emissions with bioenergy	Fire Emissions w/o Treatment	Fire Emissions w/Treatment	Breakeven Year w/o Bioenergy	Breakeven Year w/Bioenergy
Davis	36	29	25	5	120	97
HH	49	36	31	6	130	95
PG&E	78	65	34	6	185	153



Conclusions:

- Project: treatments leads to large emissions
 - Emissions across entire project area as opposed to 0.8% (maximum) of area burned per year in baseline
 - Shadow or multiplier effect – higher value makes project case more favorable
 - Growth advantage varies
- Baseline emissions outweighed by project emissions under most reasonable and conservative assumptions
- Analysis suggests that project scale for HFR does not make sense for carbon projects



Next steps

- Project growth
- Model fire risk with and without project
- *Model multiple treatment scenarios*
- Treatments must:
 - Be appropriately placed
 - Reduce fire risk or intensity *on the landscape*
 - Minimally decrease carbon stocks
 - Utilize harvested products if possible
 - Increase residual growth



Additional work

- Work at a larger scale:
 - Strategically placed treatments to maximize risk of burning and shadow effect—how large can this effect be and under what conditions?
 - Treatments across counties or even state
 - Greatly increase probability that one or more treated areas will burn
- Incorporate treatment emissions into landscape scale projects



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