

# Enlisting Private Sector Support for Multi-Benefit Natural Climate Solutions

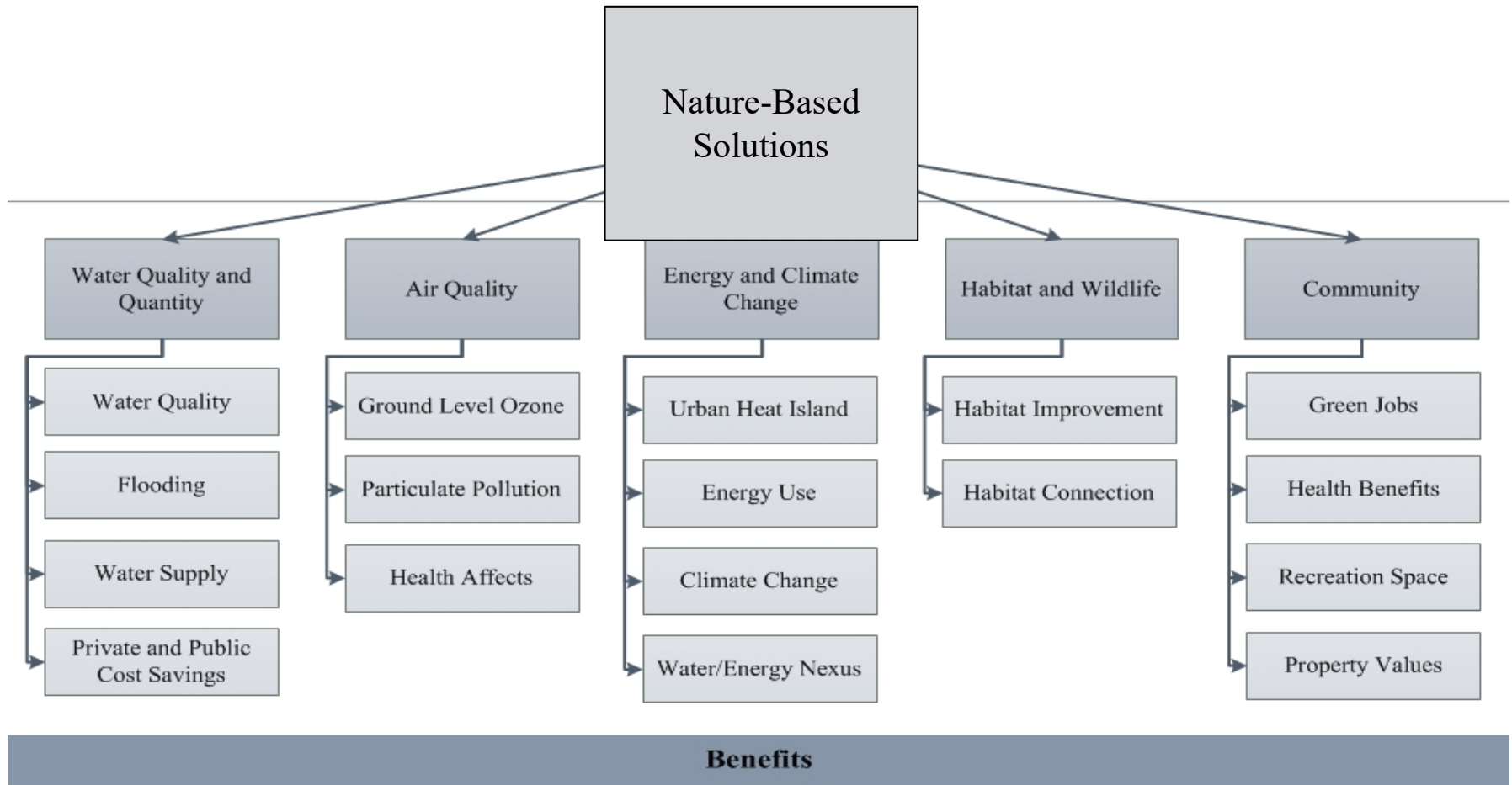
April 2022

# Fighting Nature to Working with Nature

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# Overview: Nature Based Solutions



# What are the barriers to implementation?

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## Regulatory rigidity

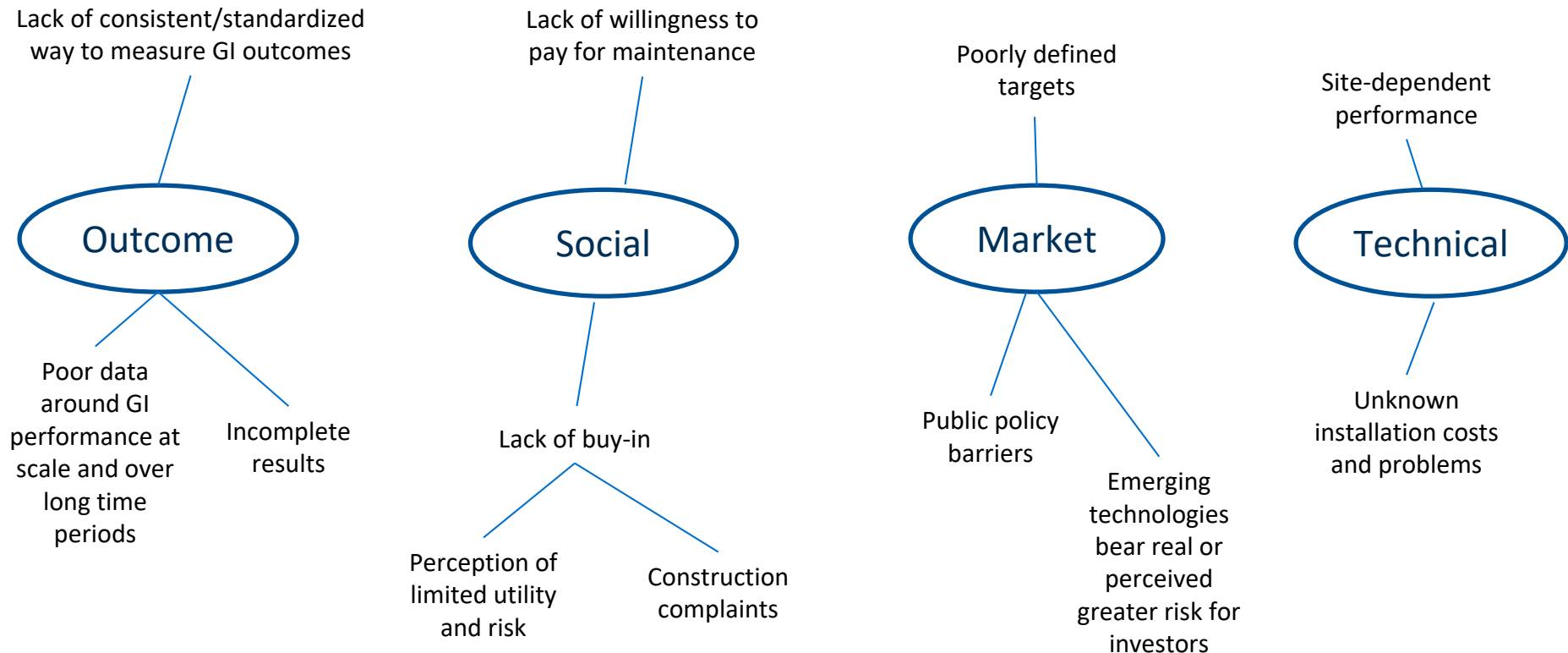
- What is infrastructure?
- How do you measure performance of green and nature-based solutions?
- Where would the money come from in the absence of federal and state dollars ?

## Fragmentation

- Who is involved and why?
- How do you measure performance across agencies, regulatory bodies?
- Where should the money come from?

# Managing Risks

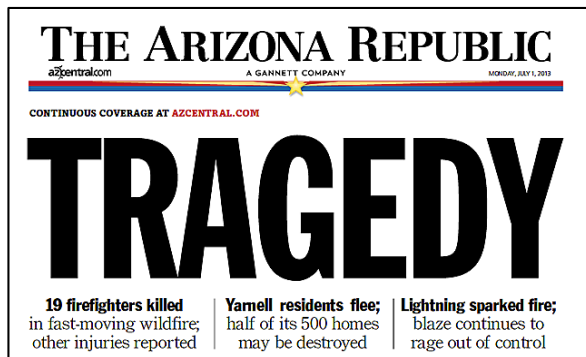
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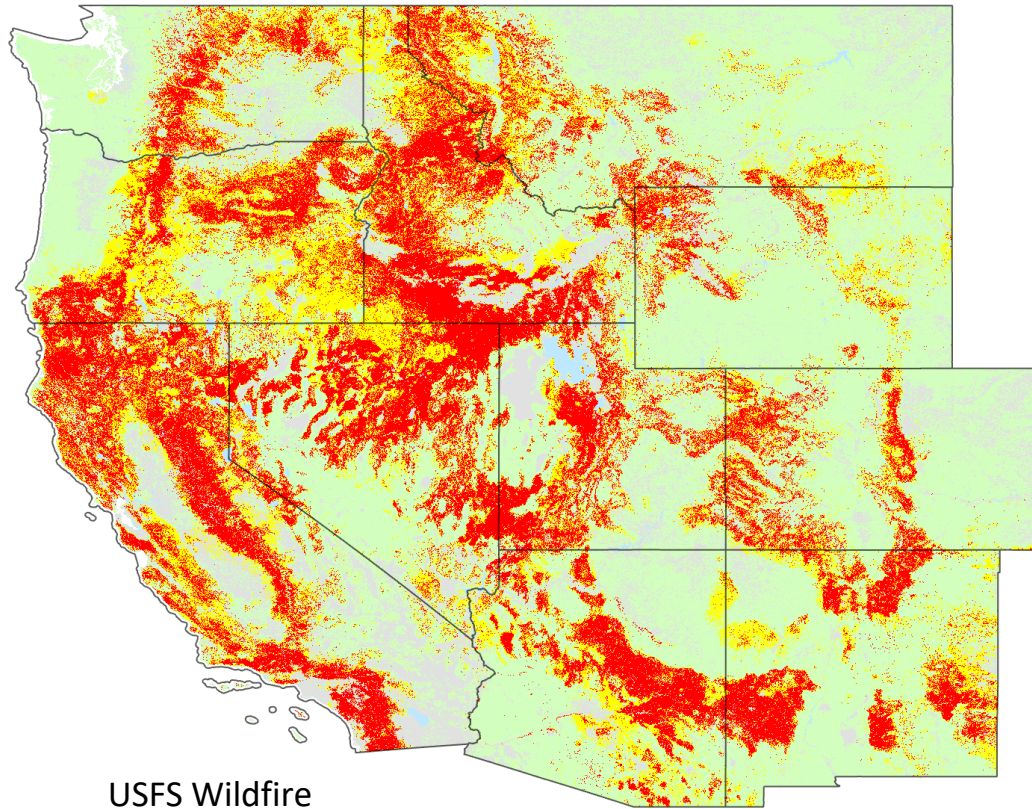
# Case Study: Wildfire Challenge; Forests as Natural Capital



# West's Biggest Natural Disaster Threat



# Western US Forests & Communities at Risk



USFS Wildfire  
Hazard Potential

- Low
- Moderate
- High

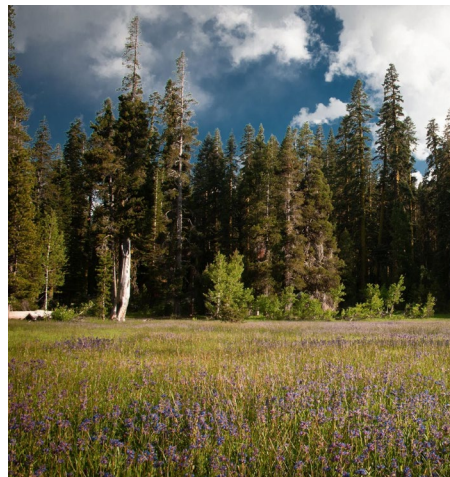
- 58mm acres at moderate to high wildfire risk
- Over \$220B property at extreme risk
- \$76B-130B long term annual health risk
- 65% of CA water supply originates in forested watersheds
- CA forests becoming net carbon emitters

# Proven Solution: Forest Restoration

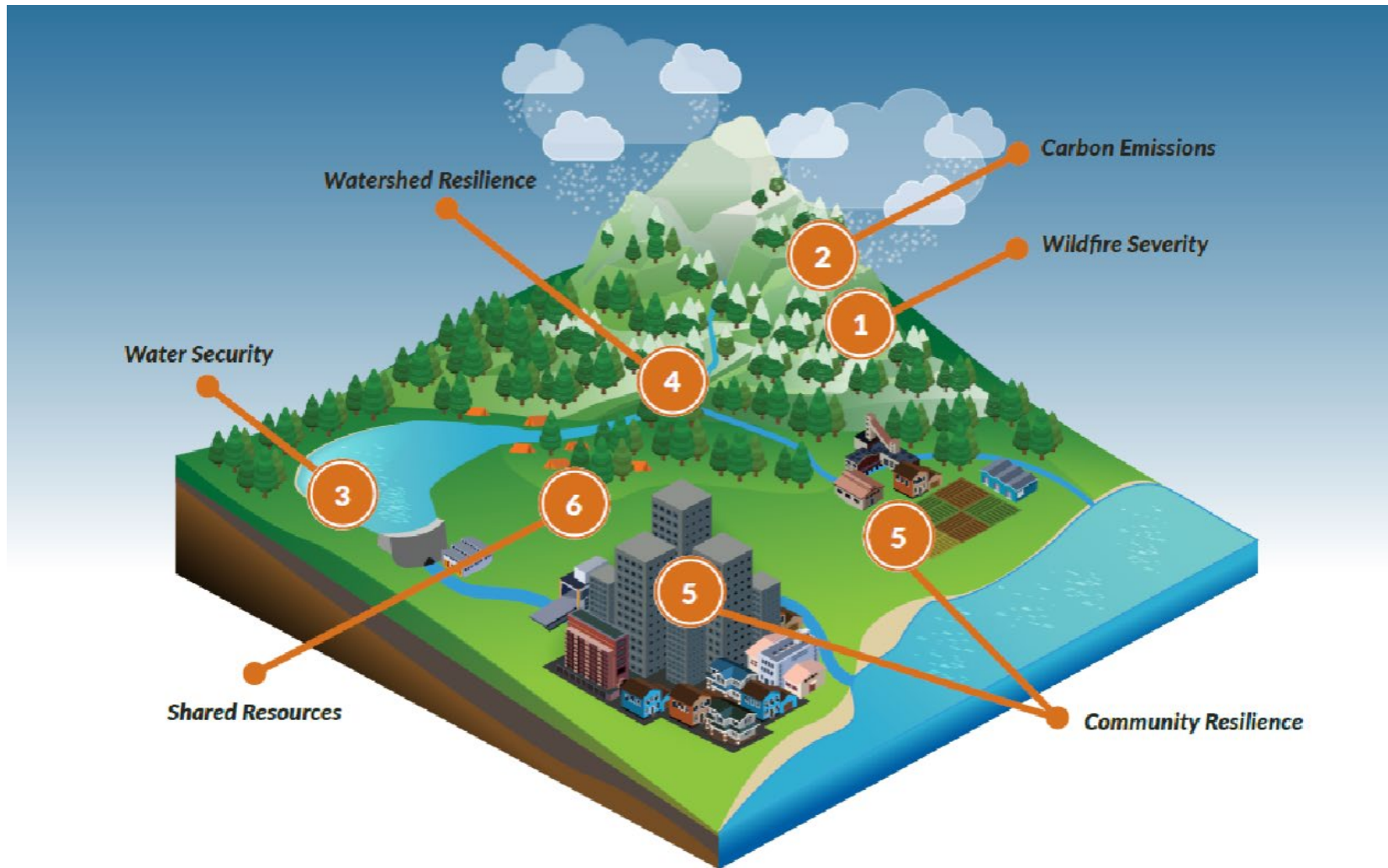
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- Mechanical and hand thinning
- Prescribed fire
- Meadow restoration
- Invasive plant removal
- Native aspen regeneration
- Road decommissioning



# Multiple Benefits of Forest Restoration



# What Motivates Beneficiaries to Participate?

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## Revenue enhancement



- Increased water supply, hydropower, carbon
- Tax revenue from recreation-based tourism
- Meeting corporate water targets

## Cost avoidance or risk mitigation



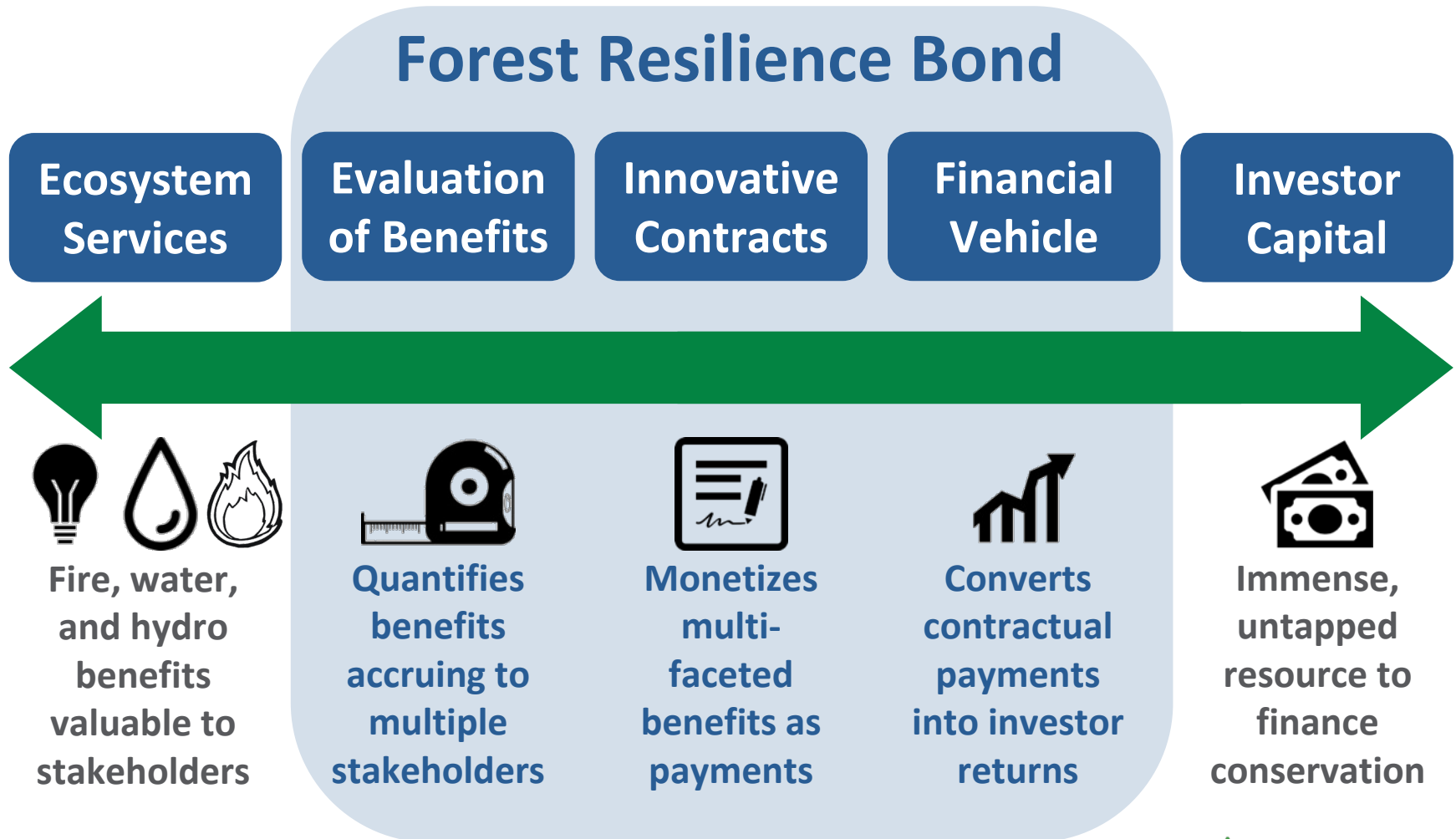
- Decreased risk of severe wildfire
- Protected water quality, infrastructure
- Avoided liability

## Regulatory efficiencies

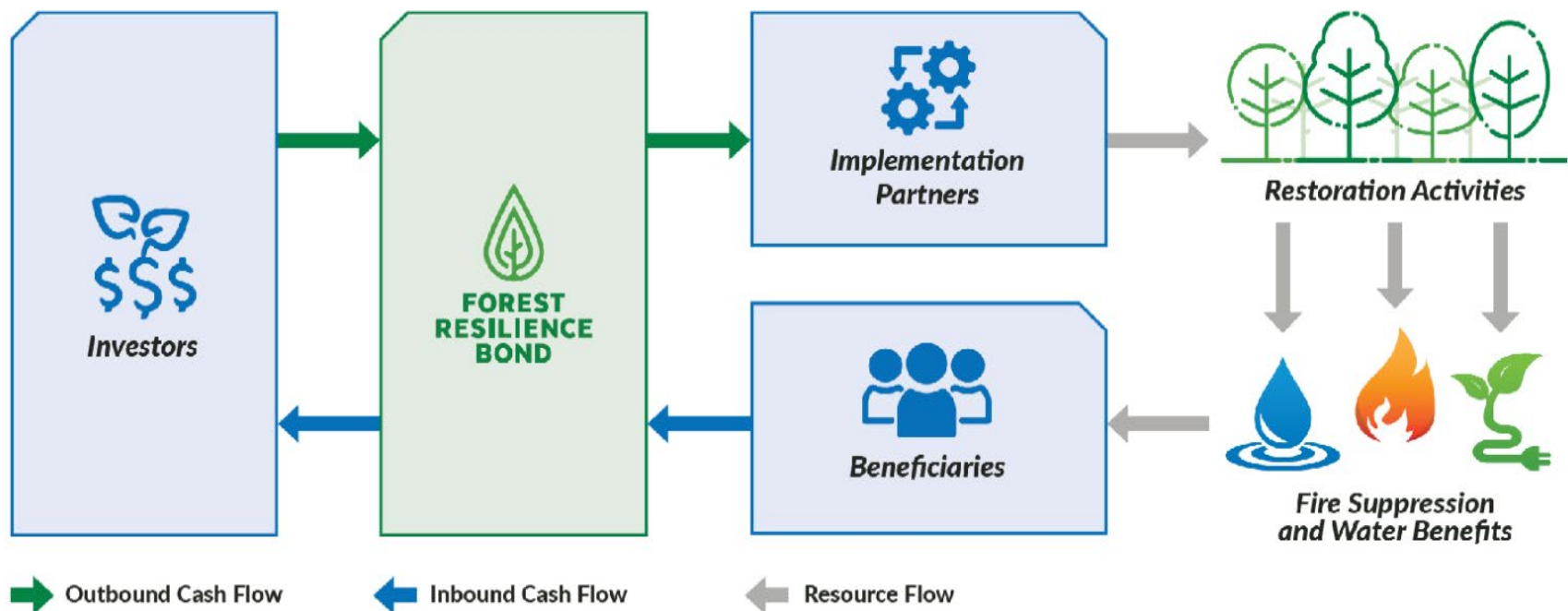


- Aquatic habitat obligations
- TMDL requirements

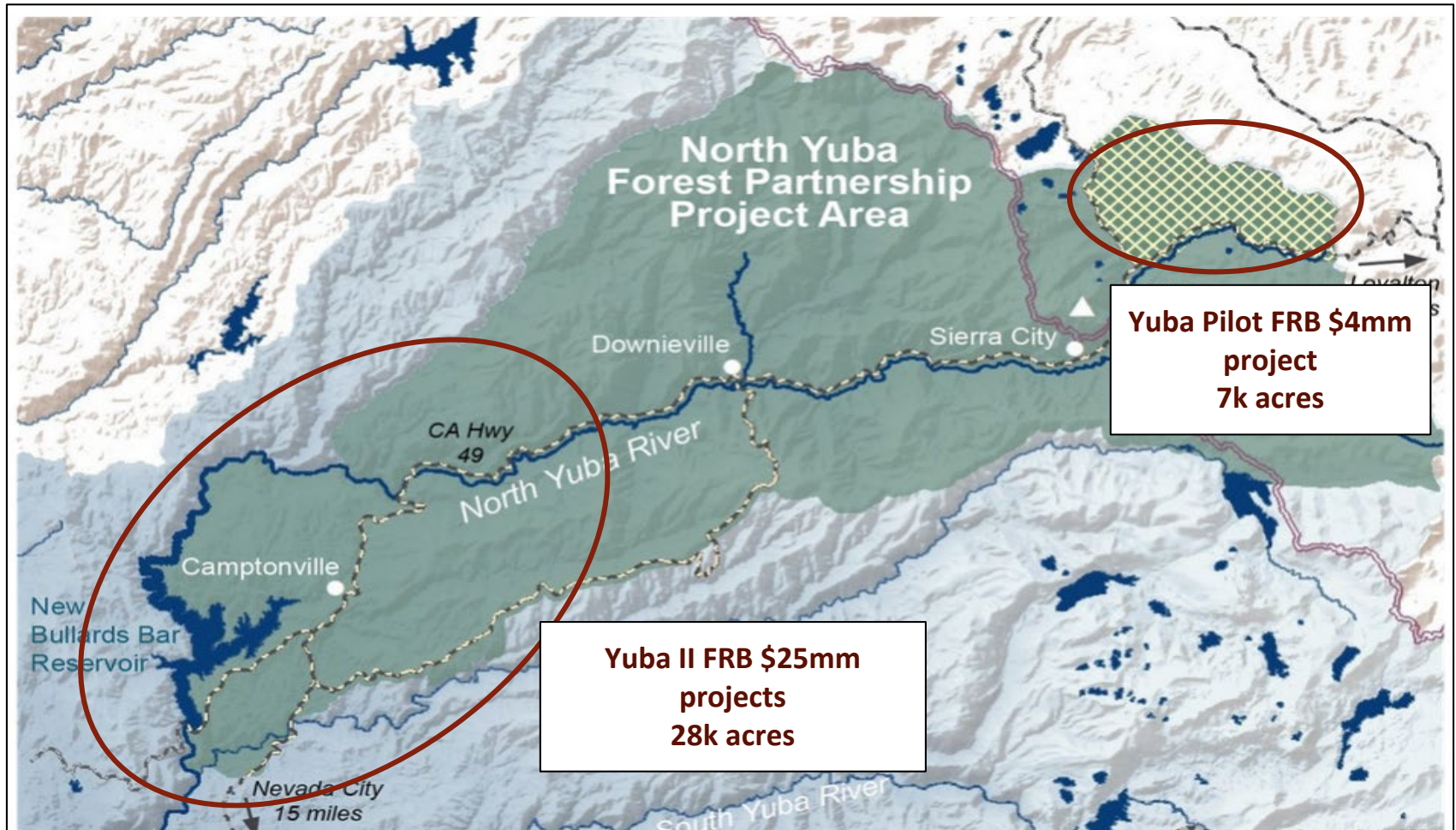
# Connecting Investor Capital to Conservation



# The Forest Resilience Bond



# The FRB: From Pilot to Scale

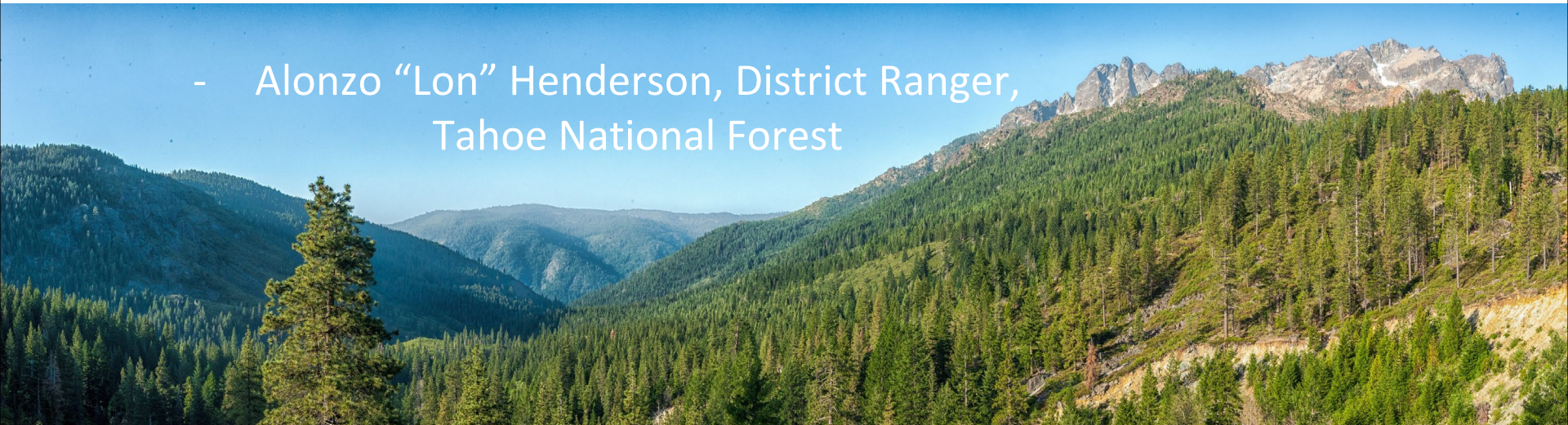


# USFS Testimonial

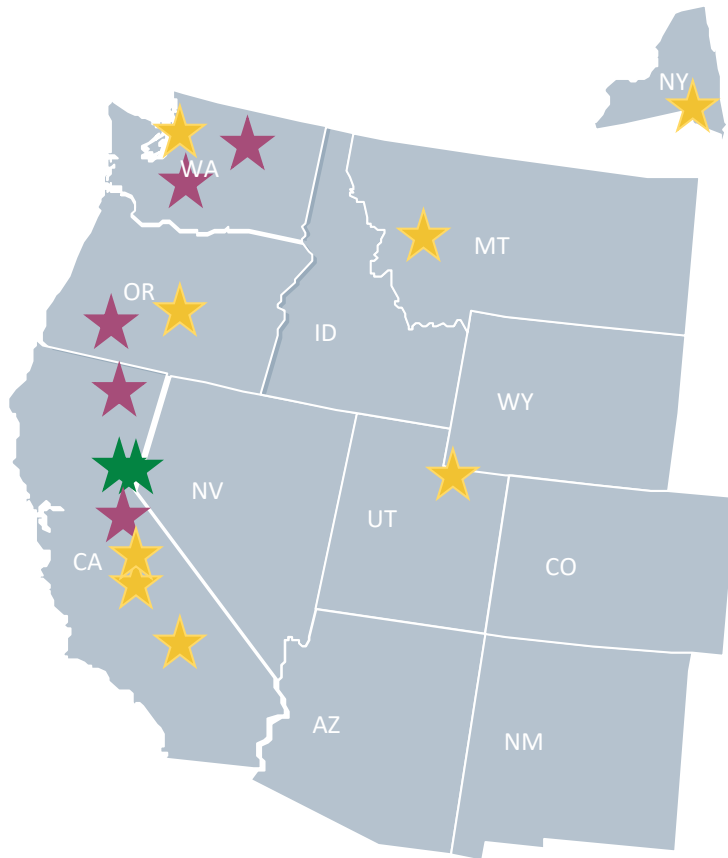
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“Typically, a large restoration project such as Yuba would take over ten years, if ever fully implemented. Instead, **we will complete it within three years.** This means a healthier, more resilient forest before insects, disease or wildfire negate our planning and before our communities are adversely impacted.”

- Alonzo “Lon” Henderson, District Ranger,  
Tahoe National Forest



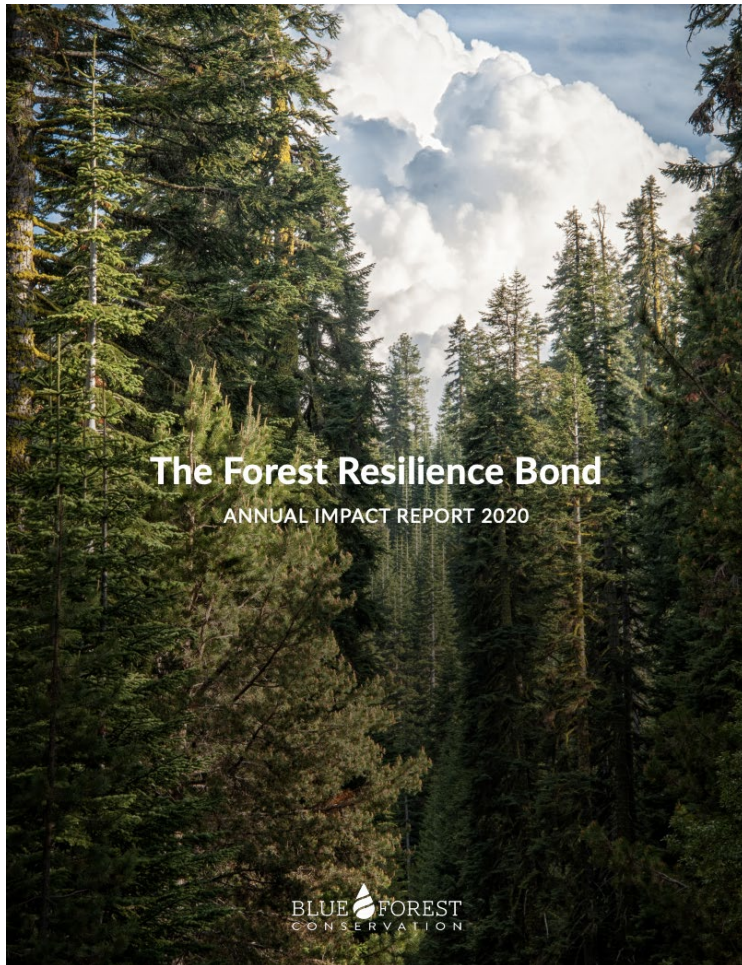
# FRB Project Pipeline



★ Explore Phase ★ Design Phase ★ Active FRB

Level of Engagement	National Forest or Project
Explore	<i>National Forest:</i> San Bernardino, Stanislaus, Sierra, Montana/ R1  <i>Other:</i> Bear River (UT), Natural Areas Conservancy (NY), Nearshore and Salmon Health (WA)
Design	Eldorado, Lake Tahoe Basin, Klamath, Rogue River-Siskiyou, Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie, Okanogan-Wenatchee
Active Project	Tahoe (Yuba I), Tahoe (Yuba II)

# Impact Reporting Aligned with SDGs



# Opportunities for Better Carbon Outcomes



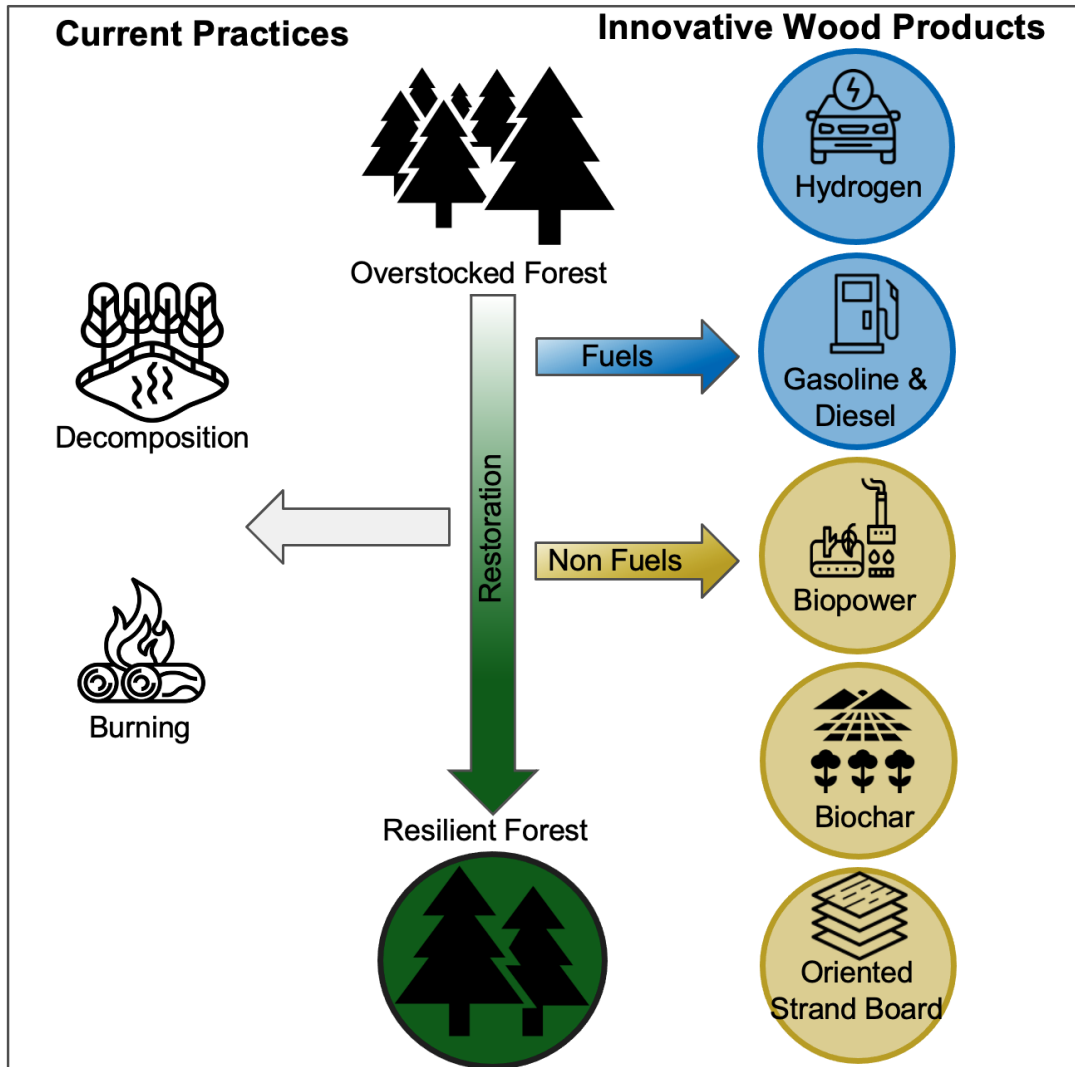
# Biomass Utilization

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- 1-2 Million Tons in California
- 6-8 Million Tons in West
- Up to 10x increase
- 2-3 Green Hydrogen plants
- 10-15 25 MW Biopower plants
- 40-60 Biochar Facilities

# Business Opportunities



Product	CO <sub>2</sub> Benefit/ ton biomass
Biopower	~ 0.2
Biochar	0.4 - 0.7
Gas/ Diesel	0.4 - 0.7
Hydrogen	~1.5
OSB	~2

Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) can double carbon benefit

# Carbon Income Opportunities

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- **Voluntary Carbon Market**  
~\$100 per ton for biochar credits
- **Federal Renewable Fuel Standard**  
~1 per gallon gas equivalent
- **California Low Carbon Fuel Standard**  
~\$225 per ton CO<sub>2</sub>

***Leveraging carbon benefits through policy or market mechanisms are necessary for timely scalability***



**FOREST  
RESILIENCE  
BOND**

**Thank You**

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