

Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection





Exploring Climate Solutions Webinar Series "No Net Loss of Forest" Policy – Advice from Maryland and New Jersey

December 17, 2020, Noon to 1PM

Gary G. Allen, President of the Maryland Forestry Foundation Carrie Sargeant, Urban & Community Forestry Coordinator for the New Jersey Forest Service Eric Sprague, Vice President for Forest Restoration at American Forests in Washington, DC Eric Hammerling, Executive Director, Connecticut Forest & Park Association

Christopher Martin, Connecticut State Forester, DEEP Staff assistance to GC3 Forests Subgroup



Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection

Forests Sub-Group Members

- Tim Abbott, Housatonic Valley Association
- Mark Ashton, Yale School of Forestry & Environmental Studies
- Patrick Comins, Connecticut Audubon Society
- Thomas Easley, Yale School of Forestry & Environmental Studies
- Robert Fahey, UConn, Natural Resources and the Environment
- Edward Faison, Highstead

- David Gumbart, The Nature Conservancy – CT Chapter
- Eric Hammerling, Connecticut Forest & Park Association, Chair
- Lisa Hayden, New England Forestry Foundation
- Charles Leigus, Supreme Forest Products, Inc.
- Amy Paterson, Connecticut Land Conservation Council
- Herb Virgo, Keney Park Sustainability Project

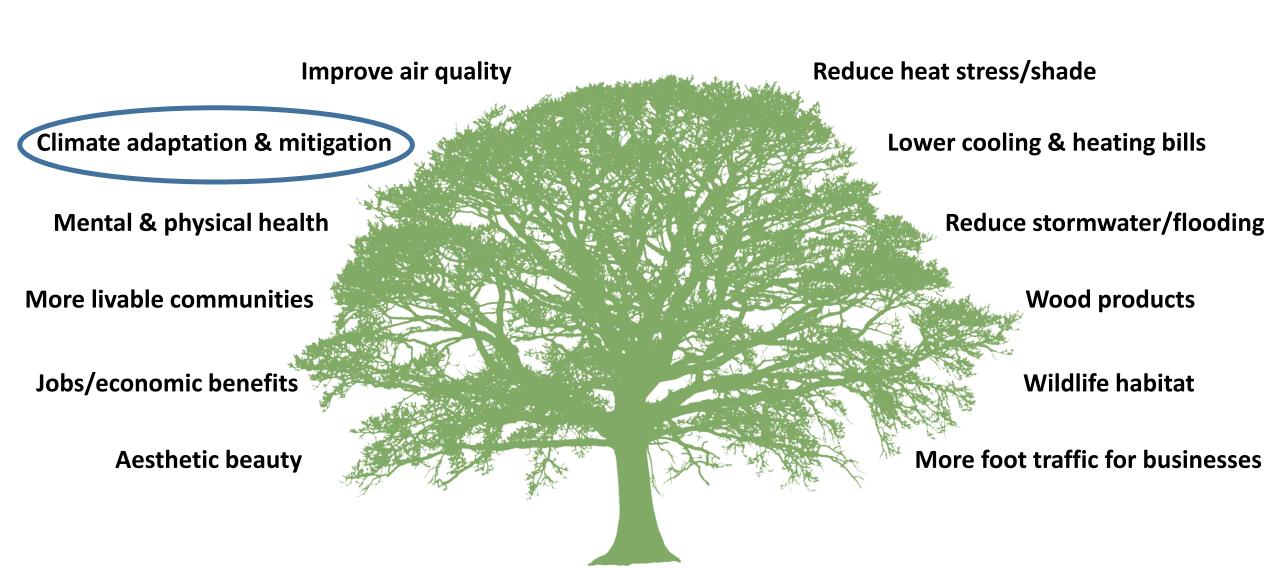
^{**}With outstanding (!) support from Rick Jacobson, Cary Lynch, Chris Martin, and Jaimeson Sinclair at DEEP.

2020

Forests Sub-Group Final Report



Resilient Forests provide many benefits



Overarching Recommendation:

Establish a "No Net Loss of Forest (NNLF) Policy" for Connecticut



"No Net Loss of Forest" Policy

- 1. Increase forest cover/tree canopy where needed
- 2. Avoid losses/conversion of forest
- 3. Protect and Steward resilient forests
- 4. Mitigate "permitted" losses of forest/trees
- 5. Monitor for forest/tree resiliency and carbon







Historical policy context

- 60's to 90s Widely acknowledged concern Forest loss over 1000 acres a month Legislative actions taken By three different governors
- * 1992- Forest Conservation Act to REQUIRE forest mitigation of loss in All development (state work included)
- 2008 Sustainable Forestry Act Policy -forests are preferred strategy
 to reduce pollution for the Chesapeake
 Bay (create SFC for ongoing input to
 Governor)
- 2013 No Net Loss policy goal adopted - state at estimated 40% forest cover

Our process on No Net Loss

- Build on history SFC
- Focus on continuing problem
- development new problem statement
- "white paper"
- Secure agency support and then Broad stakeholder consensus
- Agency bill in legislature leadership support for passage



Policy elements and outcomes

- Clear statement BUT
- Not a mandate
- Baseline consensus
- Touchstone for future action
- Monitor and Report
- Local implementation





NJ No Net Loss Reforestation Act



DEEP GC3 Climate Solutions Webinar - "No Net Loss of Forest" Policy Advice from Maryland and New Jersey



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Legal Framework

New Jersey No Net Loss (NNL) Compensatory Reforestation Act N.J.S.A. 13:1L-14.1 et. seq.

- Requires state entity submission of compensatory reforestation plans to New Jersey Forest Service (NJFS)
- Deforestation of one-half acre (0.5 ac/21,780 square feet) or more
- Land owned or maintained by the state entity

Intent

No net loss of "existing forested area"

Compensation

- On-site planting
- Alternate site planting
 - Within affected municipality on state, municipal, or county lands
 - Within 5 miles on state/county/municipal lands
 - Within state on state lands
- Monetary compensation in-lieu of reforestation

Public Forum



Relevance

NJ State Forest Action Plan

- "All-Trees" Mission
- Carbon Strategy

Local Governments

- Home-rule
- Local NNL Ordinances

Carbon 80 x 50 Strategy



Benefits of NNL of Forest Policies

Eric Sprague

American Forests
Maryland Forestry Foundation

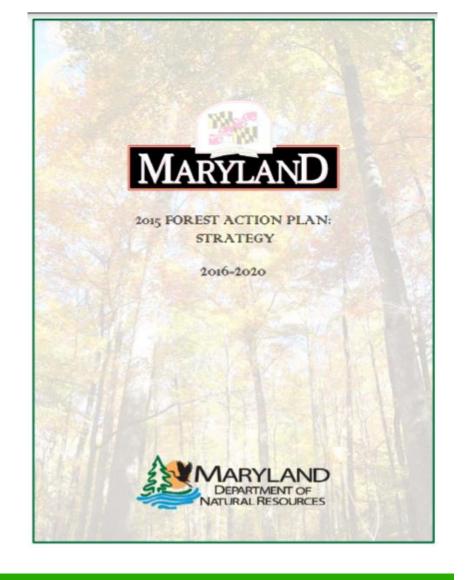


Inspires action

- City of Annapolis,
 Frederick County
- Statewide Forest
 Conservation
 Advocacy

Informs State Planning

 State Forest and Wildlife Action Plans







Private landowner incentives

 Tax incentives, cost-share, mitigation banking, etc.

Forest products industry policies and incentives



Supports Forest Conservation Goals



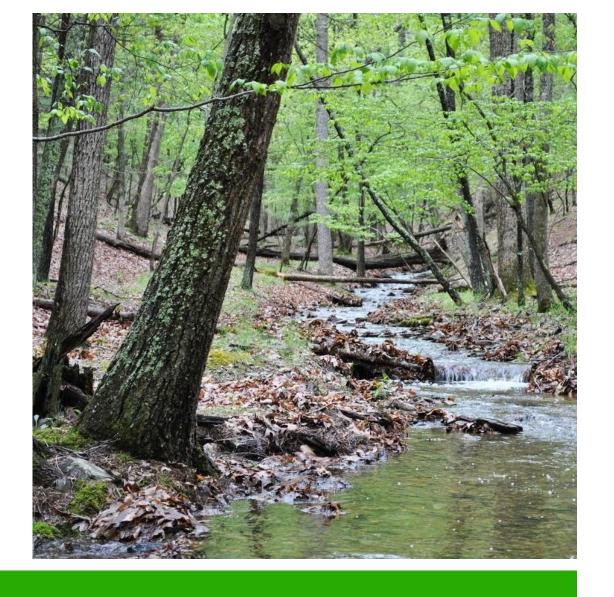
Tree Equity Score State of Rhode Island All State Urbanized Areas Tree Equity Score is a way to measure how well a neighborhood, municipality or region is ensuring the benefits of urban tree canopy are reaching low income communities, populations of color and other populations that are particularly susceptible to extreme heat and other climate-related conditions. Increasing your score means you're getting closer to creating Tree Equity in your neighborhood and Municipality. This map highlights Tree Equity Scores by neighborhood, defined as Census Block Groups. **Tree Equity Score** Range: 0 - 100 Lower Score **Higher Score** Needs more tree investment in trees needed Municipal Boundary **EQUITY SCORE** © American Forests. For more information, visit www.TreeEquityScore.org. November, 6, 2020

Design to Support Tree Equity



Water quality/quantity

 Protecting and Enhancing the Carbon Sink



Other Environmental Goals



Additional Resources

Maryland: Forest Preservation Act:

http://mgaleg.maryland.gov/2013RS/bills/hb/hb0706T.pdf https://dnr.maryland.gov/forests/Documents/nonetlossfina lreport.pdf

New Jersey: NNLF Program Guidelines
https://www.state.nj.us/dep/parksandforests/forest/community/pdf_files/NNL_Program_Guidelines.pdf



Questions?

"No Net Loss of Forest" Policy – Advice from Maryland and New Jersey Enter Follow-up:

View Presentation, Recording, Chat File, and further questions got to:

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