

Annotated bibliography

<p>Decarbonization Methods VT_Report_7.pdf</p>	<p>This document was a result of legislative initiative and a recommendation by the Governor’s Climate Action Commission (CAC). It is a modeling exercise that examines three available Carbon Pricing policy directions that have been demonstrated to reduce GHG emissions. These are a carbon tax, a cap-and-trade program, and nonpricing policies (specifically those in the CAC report). Its scope and immediacy were in part driven by recent carbon tax proposals. The analysis explores the economic and welfare effects, along with the likely impact on GHG emissions. Policy considerations include how revenues raised might be used to a) reduce the impacts on vulnerable populations, and b) leverage any carbon pricing policy by funding emission reduction activities. The authors conclude that while the impacts depend on the sectoral scope (the number of emitters included), the overall economic impacts on Vermonters would be quite small, but so would the reductions in emissions (on a global and national scale). The report is valuable in describing the status in Vermont of GHG emissions and emission reduction commitments. It describes the types of carbon pricing programs that have been implemented elsewhere and their relative efficacy. Using the CAC report and the state’s Renewable Energy Standards, it explores how these recommendations and policies can play a role in a carbon pricing context.</p> <p>The report concludes that carbon pricing alone would be insufficient to meet the state’s GHG reduction goals. It also concludes that while carbon pricing revenues and climate benefits from a pricing program alone do not exceed its costs, adding in substantial health benefits (which are of similar magnitude to climate benefits) show that a carbon pricing policy exceeds its program costs in every year. According to the authors,</p> <p><i>A combined carbon pricing and nonpricing approach in which the carbon revenues are used to finance the nonpricing approaches could deliver much larger emissions reductions than a carbon pricing-only approach – indeed, our analysis suggests that such a combined approach could achieve reductions consistent with the 2025 US Climate Alliance targets with moderate carbon prices and only the median estimate of emissions reductions from the nonpricing policies.</i> Essentially, carbon pricing alone or nonprice policies alone are insufficient, but combined, they can likely meet our GHG reduction goals.</p>
<p>EcosystemMarketplace_ State of the Voluntary Carbon Markets 2017.pdf</p>	<p>This report and it’s survey efforts have provided valuable insights over a period of substantial change in voluntary carbon markets, both domestically and globally. Unfortunately, the authors haven’t updated this report since 2017 (2016 data) and much has changed since then. It’s value to this group is in describing the global landscape for voluntary offsets, specifically. It is well written and provides a useful introduction to many terms, concepts and practices of the industry. It also places forest-based offsets in the larger context of other offset types.</p>
<p>Janowicack_gtr_wo95.pdf</p>	<p>This report describes the role of forest and grassland ecosystems in the carbon cycle and provides information for considering carbon as one of many objectives for land management activities. It is science based and delves into carbon storage, carbon accounting and how management activities can influence storage and sequestration. It serves as useful primer to the discussion of how forests do what they do, and why these services are important.</p>
<p>VCAC Report_Forest sequestration.pdf</p>	<p>This is a 6-page excerpt from the Vermont Climate Action Commission Report, covering sequestration actions for both agricultural and forest lands. Prior to the</p>