# New Markets for Northeastern Forest Owners? An intro to Ecosystem Markets

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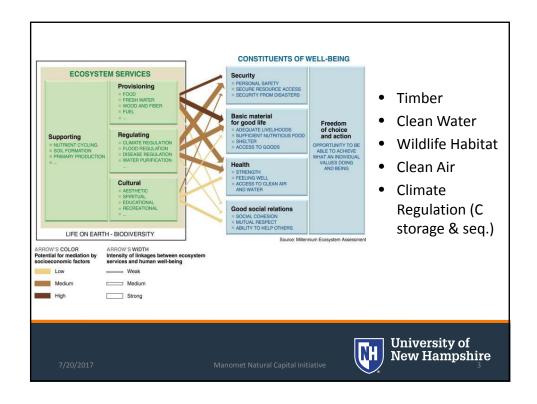


# Outline

- What are Ecosystem Services
- Ecosystem Markets
  - What needs to be in place?
  - What markets are there?
    - Water, Carbon (but really just carbon)
- Carbon Markets 101
- Pro forma tool

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# Elements of Ecosystem Service Markets

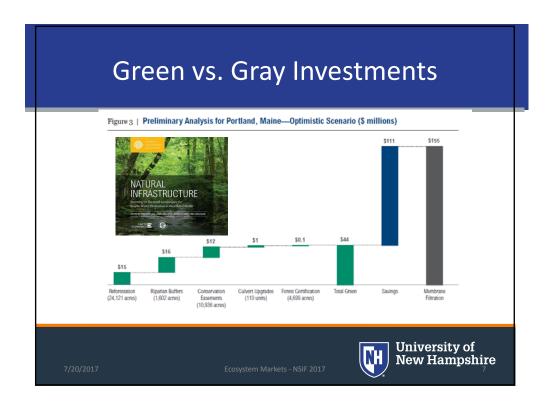
- Clear identification of a "beneficiary" (buyer)
- Clear Drivers create "demand"
- Clear identification of a "seller"

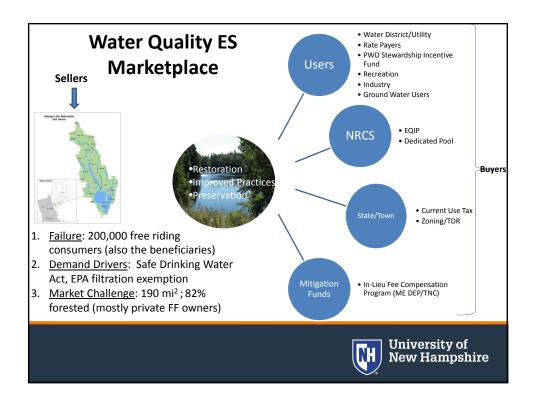
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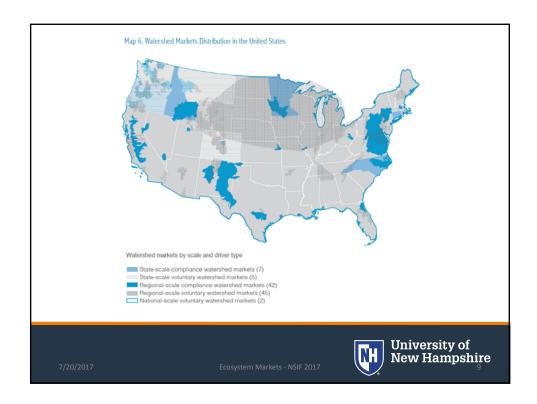
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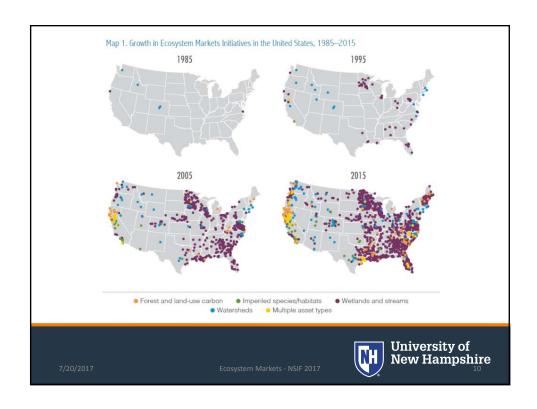


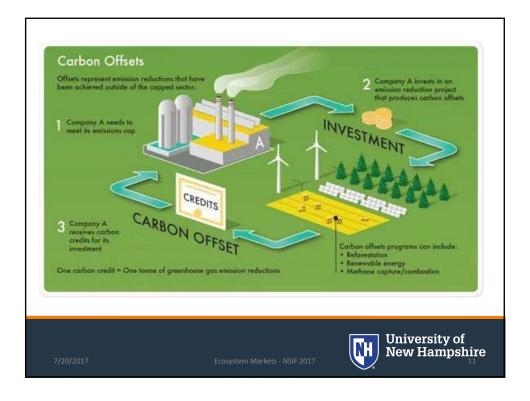
# Types of Watershed Markets LANDHOLDER OF PAYMENT Water quality trading & offsets Types of Watershed Markets - NSIF 2017 Types of Watershed Markets LINDHOLDER OF PAYMENT LINDHOLD

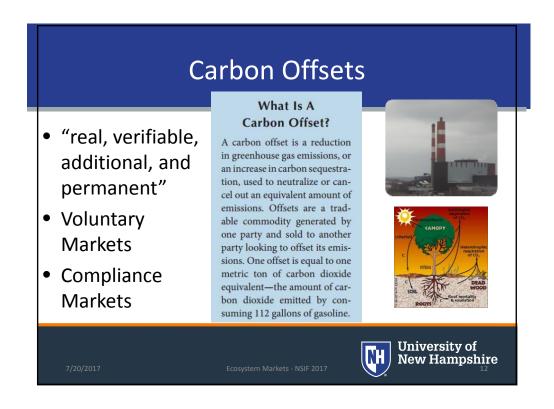


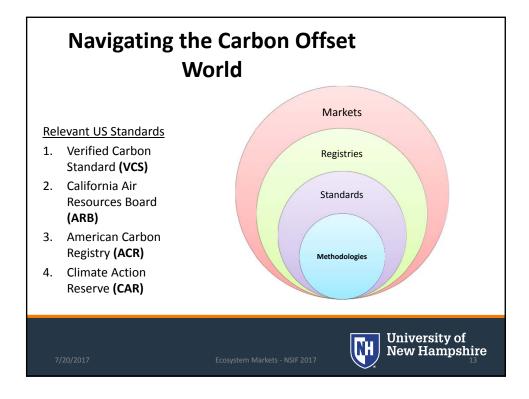












# Some Notes On Units

- Green Tons (green cord = 3,000 5,500 lbs)
- Dry Tons = ½ green ton weight
- Carbon (C) = ½ dry ton weight (or ¼ green ton weight)
- Metric Tons (MT) = 2,204 lbs
- Metric Tons Carbon Equivalent (MTCO2e) = MTC X 44/12 (3.667) - Credits based on this #
- Biomass volume generally calculated using allometric scaling equation

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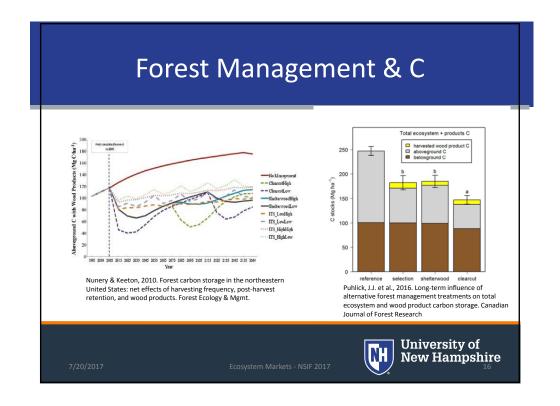
# Stocks and Flows

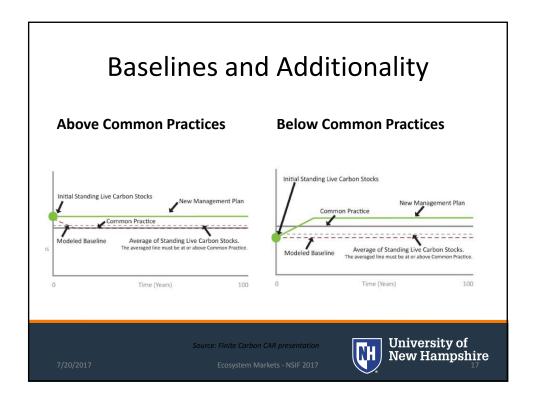
- Stocks how much C is stored in a given acre of forest?
- Flow what is the rate of accumulation?
- Depends on: Site Class; Forest
   Type; Development Stage; Current
   Management; Mgmt &
   Disturbance History

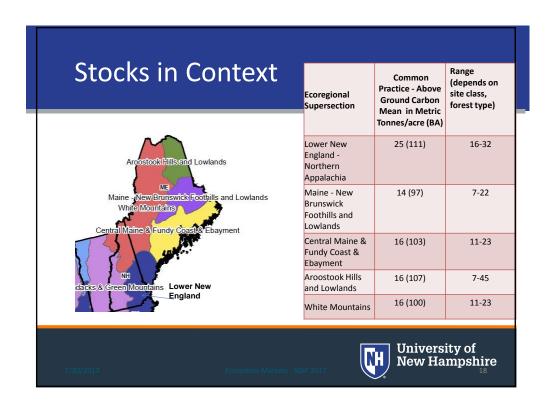


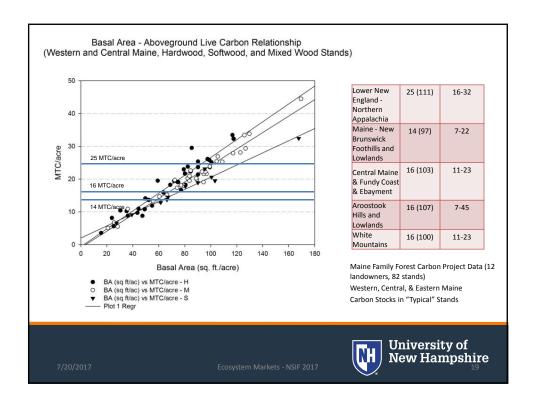
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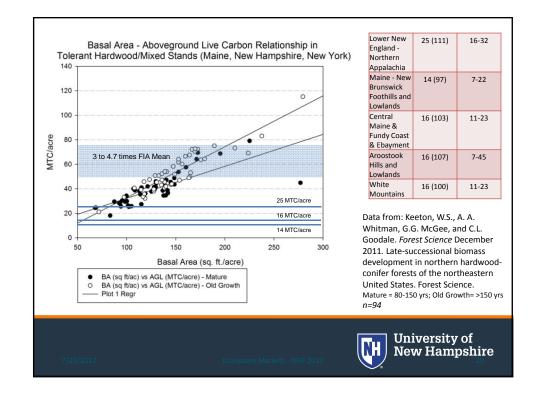


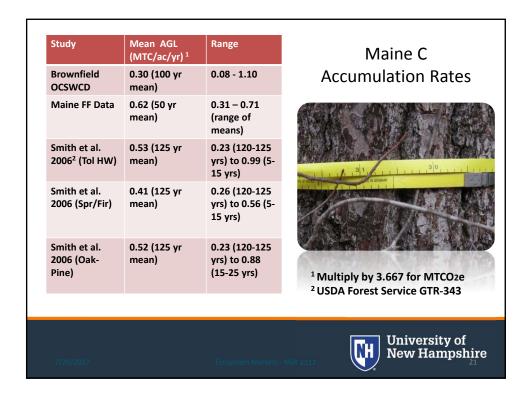










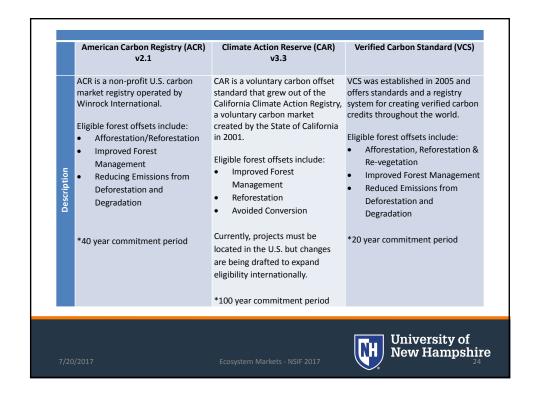


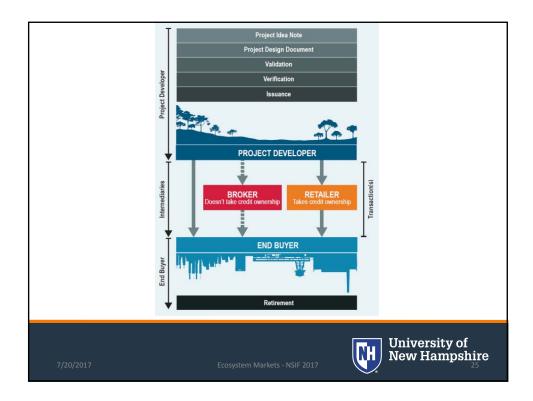


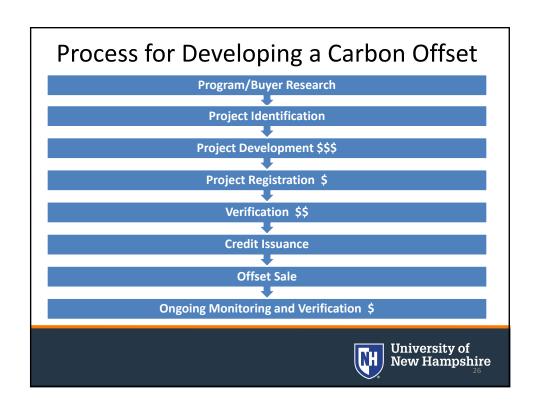
# California Air Resources Board (ARB)

- state agency charged with implementing California's cap-and-trade program (AB 32) since 2012
- A 100 year commitment from the date of the last credit issuance
- annual monitoring and verification at least once every 6 years.
- % of buffer credits based on risk evaluation and is reduced by the use of a qualified easement









# **Transaction Costs**

- It is not cheap to get a project to market
- Economy of scale
- Project developers/brokers willing to "front" transaction costs
- Make forest offsets expensive relative to other categories

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# **Transaction Costs** Category **Description/examples Transaction Costs Associated with Credits Traded Credit Transaction Costs** cost per verified tonne associated with the issuance and transaction costs at the registry Brokerage Fee cost per verified tonne associated with finding a buyer using a brokerage service Insurance Cost insurance premium in lieu of a buffer pool for first verification (periodic as well) University of New Hampshire

Transaction Costs	
Category	Description/examples
Annual Costs	
Annual Reporting Costs	internal time and registry fees
Annual Membership Fee	registry fees
Post-Project Monitoring Costs Associated with Monitoring Cycle	
Periodic Monitoring Cost	internal field and office time
Post-Project Periodic Monitoring Costs	Internal field and office time
Other Costs/Deductions	
Project Ending Costs	account closing fees
Inventory Deduction	e.g., if > $\pm 10\%$ of the mean at 90% confidence interval
Buffer Pool	generally 20% of project credits
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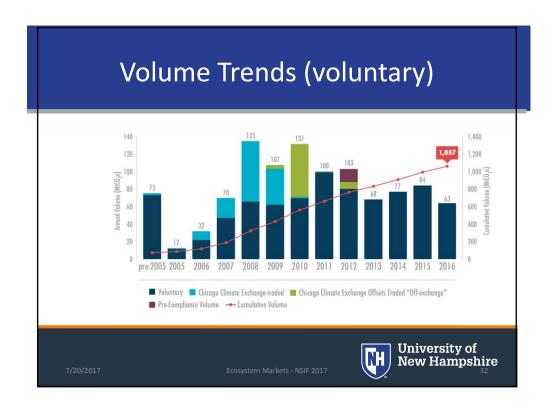
# Revenue

- \$/Credit
  - Ecosystem Marketplace Summary
  - Compliance vs. Voluntary
- Credit Volume
  - Summary of transactions in forest sector

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### **Transaction Volume Examples** Acres Registered Tons 32 Voluntary (CAR) NH 2,141 69,051 NEFF (Hersey Mtn) Voluntary (CAR) 141,000 1,442,576 10 TFG (CT Lakes) 852,630 Compliance (ARB) WI 29,087 Voluntary (VCS) 17,591 21,770 annually (100 year project) ex ante 6,384 VCUs annually and 370,301 VCUs total, after deduction of the 10% buffer. Voluntary (VCS) PA 4.905 6.384 Compliance (ARB) ME 19,118 284,043 15 Downeast Lakes Land Trust (Grand Lake Str.) 25 36,596 Compliance (ARB) ME 1,460 Northeast Wilderness Trust (Alder Stream) University of New Hampshire

# Making Sense of Costs and Revenue

Understanding the amount and timing of transaction costs and potential revenue is fundamental to making the decision to engage in the marketplace.

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# Pro Forma Tool

### WHAT DOES THE TOOL DO?

 The tool is intended to provide a first estimation of carbon market opportunities and the ability to test alternate scenarios to determine the conditions where carbon market entry may be possible.

### HOW DOES THE TOOL WORK?

 A landowner or forest manager is walked through a series of questions about a forest property to determine eligibility, costs, and potential benefits under current carbon standards and protocols

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# **Tool Components**

- 1. Property Description and Composition
- 2. Carbon Standard Definition & Requirements (Climate Action Reserve, American Carbon Registry)
- 3. Additionality, Legal Requirements, & Performance Test
- 4. Carbon Eligibility Worksheet
- 5. Transaction Costs Worksheet
- 6. Summary Analytics (pro forma)

The tool resides in a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet (Version 2010).

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## Who should use the tool?

- Primary users are forestry and natural resource professionals and carbon project developers.
- Landowners with some knowledge of forest management and carbon markets will also find the tool useful.

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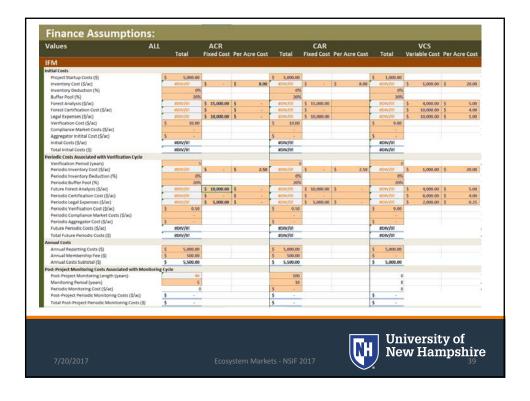


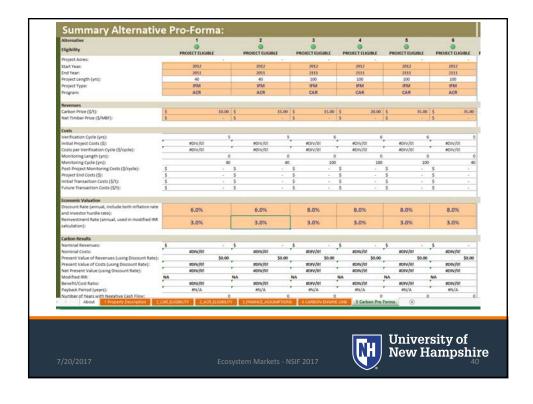
# What do you need to know to use it?

- Basic knowledge of a forest parcel's acreage and forest cover types is necessary.
- Many default values are provided for transaction costs, but a working knowledge of forest inventory and management costs will help.
- It is also helpful to have some basic understanding of the possible verified carbon reductions that could be generated from the project.

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# **CREDITS**

- Tool developed by Dr. David Saah, Dr. Timothy Robards, and Dr. Thomas Buchholz of the Spatial Informatics Group (www.sig-gis.com) and Dr. John Gunn with funding from the US Endowment for Forestry and Communities (in association with the Northern Forest Center and the Northern Forest Investment Zone).
- Download at: <a href="https://silvicultureinstitute.org/">https://silvicultureinstitute.org/</a>

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