













WHY

- Assumption is the value of nature is \$0.00 and infinite
- Everyone understands money
- 2015 White House Executive Memorandum
- Constitutional right

Article I, Section 27 of the Pennsylvania Constitution provides as follows:

"The people have a right to clean air, pure water, and to the preservation of the natural, scenic, historic and aesthetic values of the environment. Pennsylvania's public natural resources are the common property of all the people, including *generations yet to come*. As trustee of these resources, the Commonwealth shall conserve and maintain them for the benefit of all the people."



some ecosystem services. An ecosystem-services approach can: (1) more completely inform planning and decisions, (2) preserve and enhance the benefits provided by ecosystems to society, (3) reduce the likelihood of unintended consequences, and, (4) where monetization is appropriate and feasible, promote cost efficiencies and increase returns on investment. Adoption of an ecosystem-services approach is one way to organize potential effects of an action within a framework that explicitly recognizes the interconnectedness of environmental, social, and, in some cases, economic considerations, and fosters consideration of both quantified and unquantified information. This memorandum sets a course to implement this approach.



Sprawl



Stormwater



Chemicals



Flooding





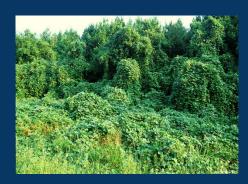
Forest fragmentation



Large lawns



Air pollution

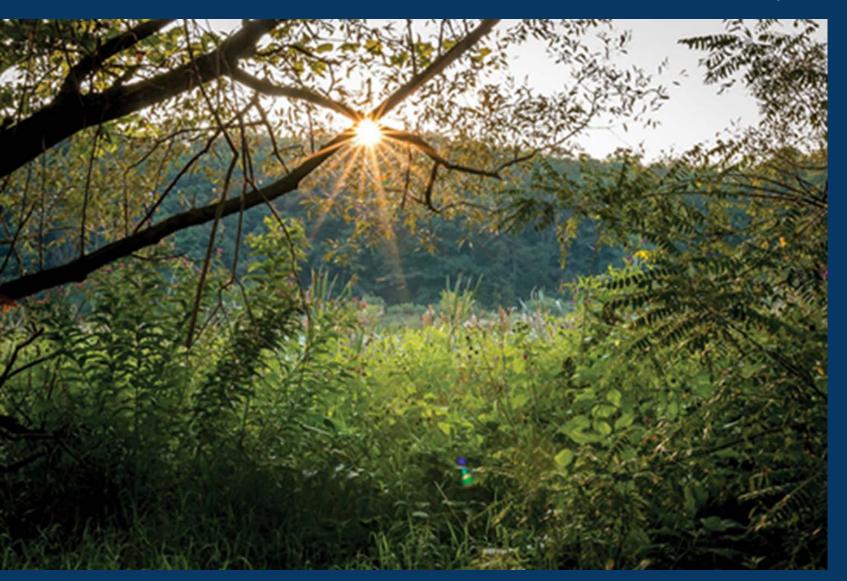


Invasive plants





Return on Environment: Avoided Natural System Services Costs



Stormwater and flood mitigation, nutrient uptake, erosion prevention, pollination, biological control, carbon sequestration, air pollution removal, wildlife habitat

Methodology:

- Peer reviewed studies
- Regulatory fines
- Nutrient trading
- Forest replanting
- Habitat replacement costs
- Tax benefits
- Conservation easement values
- i-Tree model (air pollution)





Return on Environment: Recreation



Performed in natural settings without causing harm

Not tourism

Methodology:

- IMPLAN
- Change in overall economic activity as a result of change in one or several specific economic activities
- Jobs, income, retail sales, tax revenue





Return on Environment: Avoided Healthcare Costs



Due to outdoor exercise, e.g. like walking, jogging, fishing, camping

Asthma

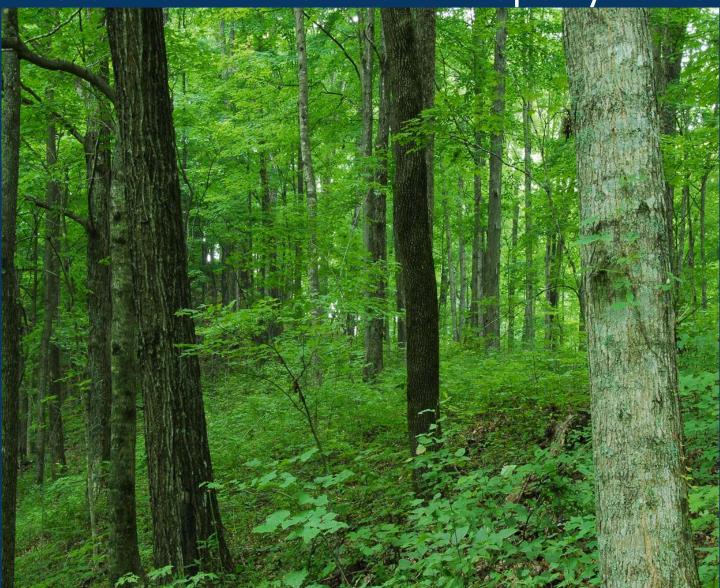
Methodology

 DCNR outdoor recreation rates applied to study findings





Return on Environment: Property Value



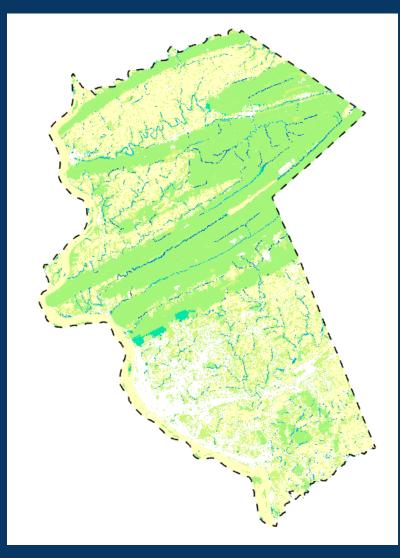
Increased value of real estate due to proximity to open space or clean water

Methodology

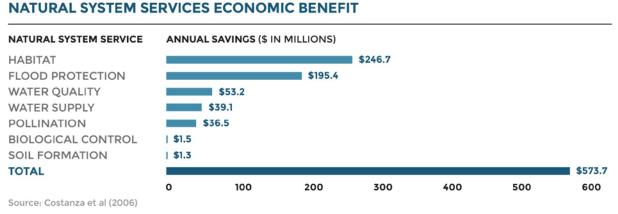
Averaged assessed value of single-family homes located adjacent to protected open space



Return on Environment: Dauphin County



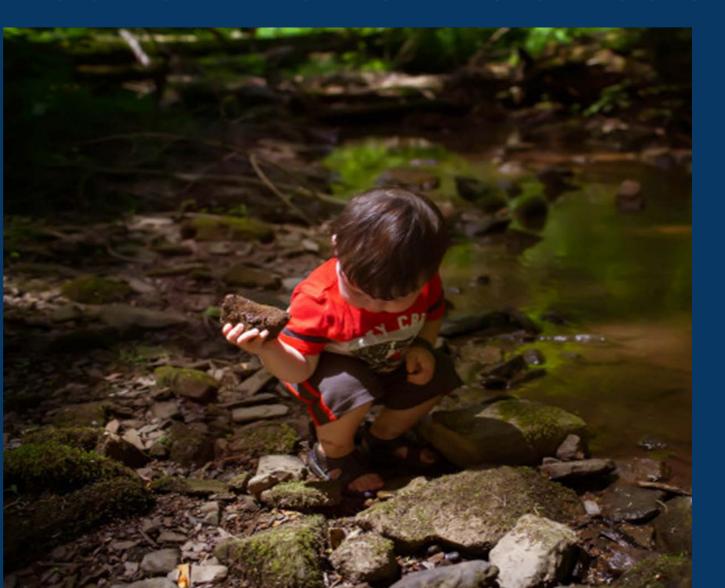








Return on Environment: Benefit to 319



- Strategy and Decisionmaking
 - ✓ Which areas to restore
 - ✓ Which areas to preserve
 - ✓ Project selection, A vs. B
 - ✓ Comprehensive look
 - ✓ Track economic impact

Calculating the value of preservation; cheaper to prevent degradation

Engage partners

Engage officials





Return on Environment: Carbon County



Kathy Henderson,
Director
Economic Development



County Commissioners

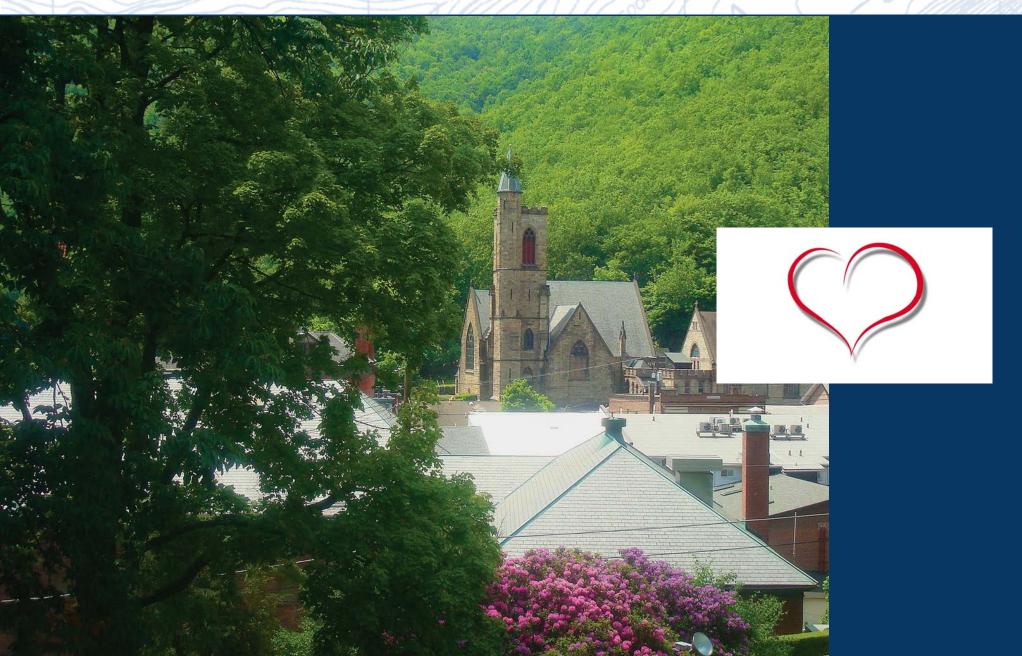


Engineers

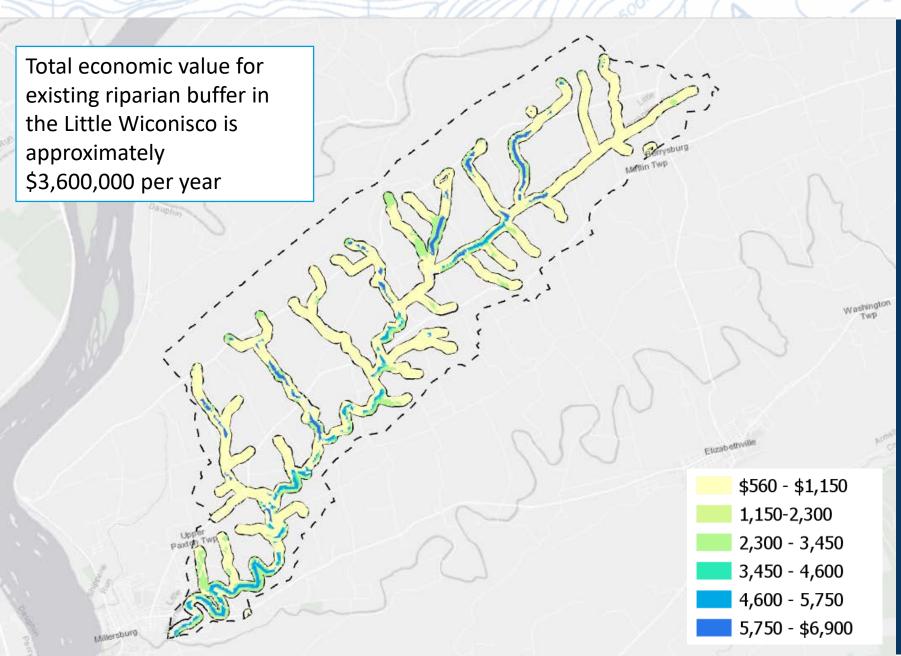
COG



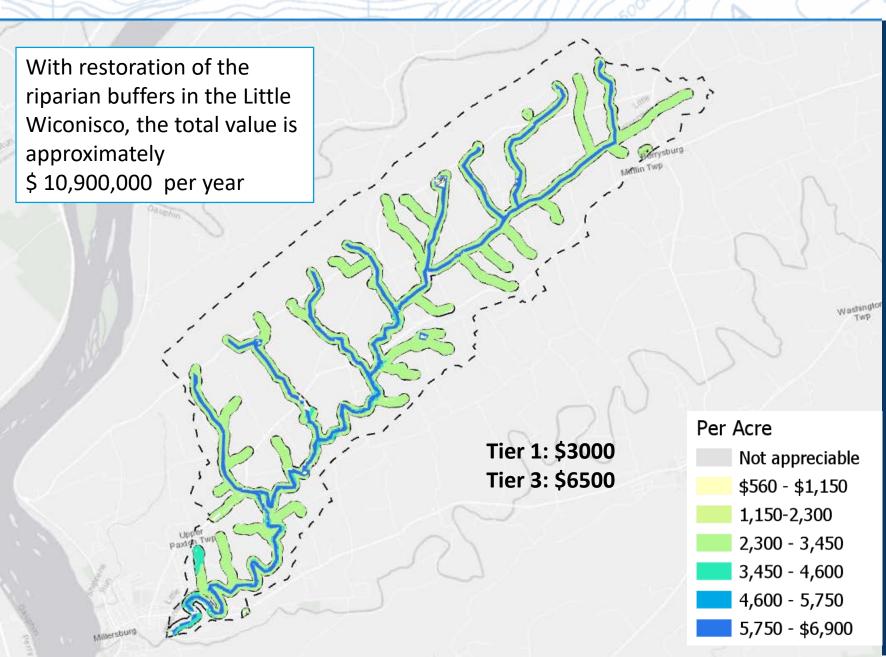




- Native plant nurseries
- Riparian easements (Tier 1: \$3000, Tier 3: \$6500)
- Not a silver bullet/last line of defense
- Upland BMPs
- Wildlife corridors
- Health: stress reduction, mental focus, herd health



RESTORE,
RECONNECT,
AND EXPAND
EXISTING
BUFFERS



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STRATEGIC ACTIONS

- Incorporate Return on Environment into all decision making
- Prioritize areas to protect and restore
- Develop tool to evaluate benefits and costs of all new development
- Connect and expand open spaces
- Teach good stewardship to landowners
- Create resource protection
- Involve schools and learning centers
- Assist sustainable business





Sample Approach to Estimating Value

| Ecosystem Service | Human Benefit | Biometric Units | Units | Return on Environment Value |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|--|--------------------------------|
| Removal of sediment from surface water | Cleaner drinking water | Tons of sediment removed per acre of wetland | Dollars per ton (benefit of removal or avoided cost) | \$650 / acre |
| Removal of particulates from air | Fewer asthma cases | Asthma cases avoided per metric ton of removed particulate per acre of forest | Dollar value of asthma case avoided | \$4 / acre |
| Support for pollination | Supports agriculture and biodiversity | Square feet of blueberry bee habitat serviced for acre of meadow | Dollars per acre of blueberry plants supported | \$75 / acre |
| Support wildlife | Hunting enjoyment and food | Numbers of whitetail deer supported per acre of forest | Dollars generated in hunting fees per unit | \$15 / acre |





Land Covers Provide Multiple Benefits

| Land cover type | Groundwater Recharge | Sediment removal | Pollination | Greenhouse gas removal | Sum of Individual Benefits |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Cropland | \$115 | \$6 | 4 | 0 | \$125 |
| Large forests | 450 | 225 | 20 | 10 | 687 |
| Medium forests | 425 | 190 | 35 | 12 | 662 |
| Urban wetlands | 950 | 450 | 15 | 40 | 1455 |
| Rural wetlands | 712 | 225 | 8 | 20 | 965 |
| Riparian buffers in headwater regions | 600 | 800 | 32 | 12 | 1444 |
| Other riparian buffer zones | \$500 | 300 | 12 | 8 | \$820 |