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# Northeast Superior Regional Chiefs' Forum

## Report on

### Potential Economic Opportunities for eSFL Pilot Project

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## Introduction

This Report presents different tools, such as ecosystem services and other forest opportunities, could be considered to increase the economic potential for the Enhanced Sustainable Forest License (eSFL) pilot. This includes:

- Identifying & valuing ecosystem services
- Forest carbon offsets
- Forest carbon mitigation strategies
- Biomass
- Certification

## Background

The Northeast Superior Regional Chiefs' Forum (NSRCF) came together eight years ago to offer a coordinated approach to more integrated community and economic development across the Northeast Superior territory. Since that time, the NSRCF has been an active participant, and in many cases the driver of, forest tenure reform and alternative economic development planning. The NSRCF is using a six capitals development framework – focusing their efforts on issues of:

1. Cultural revival
2. Reconciliation/revenue sharing
3. Economic development
4. Environmental stewardship
5. Social development
6. Coordinated regional planning.

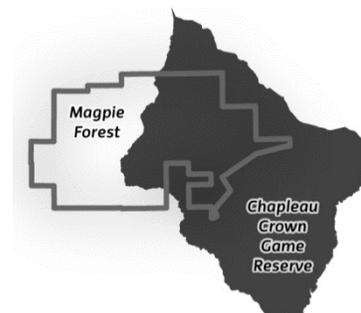
The NSRCF is part of the formation of a regional table to manage the affairs of the new Enhanced Sustainable Forest License (eSFL) Pilot Project in Ontario. This will likely include most, if not all of the 7000 square kilometer Chapleau Crown Game Preserve. The Magpie and/or Martel Sustainable Forest License areas are the largest current tenures to be part the new eSFL. The eSFL was introduced to support the follow objectives:

- Support growth, security and economic efficiency for the forest sector in Ontario;
- Provide a more sustainable model that can withstand the fluctuations in the economy;
- Provide local First Nations and communities a greater say in the management of local forests;
- Engage government, and communities, First Nations and industry in meaningful dialogue to foster partnerships and agreements; and
- Protect and create jobs by maximizing the use of available Crown fibre.



There are 6 key eSFL characteristics for the new proposed management areas by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF):

- Governance
- Local Aboriginal involvement and local community involvement
- Wood use
- New entrants
- Sustainable Forest Management delivery
- Economic viability and competitive wood costs<sup>1</sup>



### Royalties to Ontario Crown from Forest Licenses

This section describes how fees/royalties are currently collected by MNRF and what activities the eSFL managers can be reimbursed for and what responsibilities lie with MNRF. Currently, Ontario's MNRF issues a Sustainable Forest License (SFL), which are long-term licenses granted for up to 20 years (SFL are what the new eSFL pilots are built off of). The eSFL is given the right to harvest all species of trees found in the licensed area. The SFL holders must:

- Prepare forest management plans;
- Gather forest information for the Crown;
- Monitor and report on compliance; and
- Conduct forest operations in accordance with approved plans and operational standards for the area covered by the license that are approved by the MNRF.

MNRF collects fees from timber (trees) harvested on Crown lands in three ways:

- Stumpage price
  - Minimum price: adjusted annually and set by species and product sector on April 1 of each year
  - Residual value price: adjusted monthly and varies based on market prices of product sectors and species
  - Administration: \$1.00/cubic metre for trees exported outside Canada for manufacturing
- Forest Future Trust Charge
  - Provides funding for the renewal of forest areas affected by natural disasters like fire, blowdown or disease or by the insolvency of a major licensee and is made up of 3 components:
    - Forestry futures: collected for silviculture work on forest areas affected by natural disturbances such as flood, fire, insect, disease, blowdown and insolvency situations that meet approved criteria. It is set on April 1 of each year and is the same for all management units and all tree species.

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<sup>1</sup> Ontario Provincial Government website: <https://www.ontario.ca/page/forest-tenure-modernization>



- Forest resource inventory: funds the province's Forest Resource Inventory Program which includes: photography, interpretation, calculation of inventory figures by stand type and planning and scheduling of inventory activities. It is the same for all management units but can vary by tree species and category/grade of harvested timber.
- Forest management: funds forest management operating costs for a MNR District when a Sustainable Forest License is surrendered to the Crown. It is set annually and the rate varies by specific Crown forest management unit. (Not clear if these funds have been made available for the Magpie portion of the potential new eSFL?)
- Forest Renewal Trust Charge
  - Forest resource license holders that harvest forest resources make payments into the Trust based on harvest volumes (the amount of wood harvested).
  - Following harvest, forest managers for each management unit are responsible for renewing the forest according to the approved management plan. When forest managers undertake renewal activities they submit invoices to the Forest Renewal Trust to be reimbursed for the completed renewal work.
  - Forest renewal activities that are funded by the Trust include: seed collection and processing; seedling production and planting; site preparation and tending; free-to-grow surveys; and modified harvesting that promotes natural renewal<sup>2</sup>

Currently, the forest inventory for the Magpie forest license is hard to verify as it has no management over the last 5 years, which makes it difficult to make good decision, regardless, the Northeast Superior Regional Chiefs' Forum is working with MNR to update this information. For example, the additional and updated data that is being collected through the Guardianship program; an enhanced Forest Resource Inventory (eFRI); and partnerships, such as the one between the NSRCF and the University of Toronto's Faculty of Forestry could have some funds available through the Forest Future Trust Charge moving forward. Any silviculture activities that have not been completed by the previously license holder on the Magpie Forest and is completed by the new eSFL holder moving forward should be eligible for reimbursement by MFNR Forest Renewal Trust.

## Ecosystem Services Opportunities

More and more communities are considering alternative ways to manage their adjacent forest resources – in order to maximize economic, social/cultural and environmental benefits to their region. This is a national, and in fact, international driver – and governments are beginning to look for alternative management models, particularly in the zones of high forest/community interface. In addition, there is much wealth generated by natural ecosystems, which can be recognized for the services they provide and not solely for the harvestable resources they produce. According to Ecosystem Marketplace reports, between \$16.7 billion and \$18 billion of global transactions take place each year in the carbon, watershed services, and biodiversity markets.<sup>3</sup> Payment for ecosystem services and other market-based

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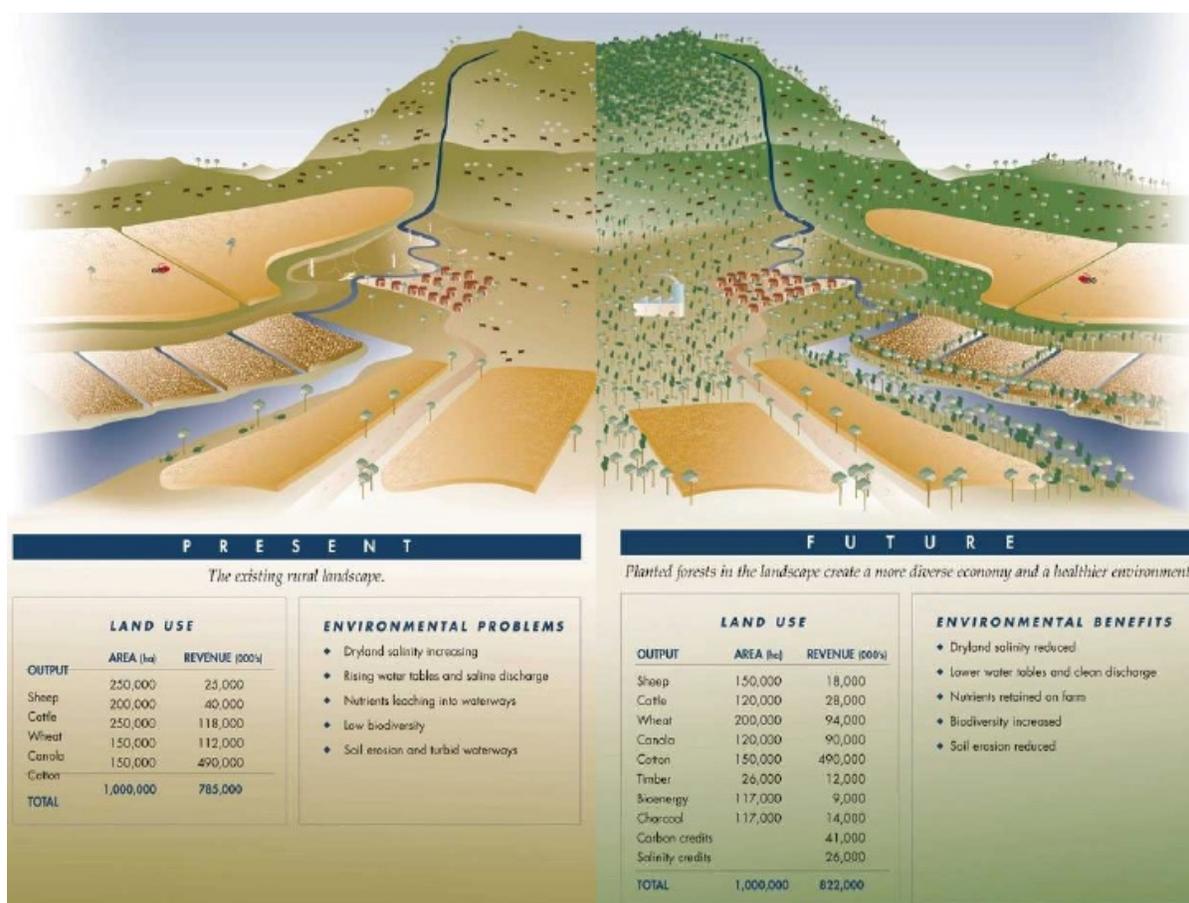
<sup>2</sup> Ontario Provincial Government Forest Tenure Modernization website: <https://www.ontario.ca/page/crown-timber-charges-forestry-companies>

<sup>3</sup> Ecosystem Marketplace (2014) Ecosystem services market study for the Forest Stewardship Council. Unpublished. Ecosystem Marketplace, Washington, DC.



instruments like taxes and subsidies, and sometimes certification, place monetary value on ecosystem services to create incentives for landowners to protect and restore ecosystems.<sup>4</sup> The most common ecosystem services from our forest, outside of timber, in the world are:

- water
- biodiversity
- soil
- recreational services
- carbon
- cultural services



**Figure 1 Example of how land use investments on ecosystem services on a landbase can have positive benefits<sup>5</sup>**

Biodiversity Offsets have been explored by Ontario Nature, which engages developers in compensating for the damage resulting from development projects. However, the tool is still new and there seems to be limited opportunities for the eSFL at this point. The other services have little opportunities in the Canadian jurisdiction as regulation and public lands deal with these in regulations or in the case of

<sup>4</sup> FSC Ecosystem Services Strategy Draft (2015) see: <https://ic.fsc.org/en/news/id/1147>

<sup>5</sup> From New Forests Presentation by their President David Brand – website <https://www.newforests.com.au/>



cultural services, it has had little development in how it would be monetized, but the one exception is Carbon.

Carbon is by far the most advanced, and markets developed of the ecosystem services and has a lot of potential to return economic benefits. Ontario is working on its new cap-and-trade legislation and protocols being developed this year, and the federal government developing new policies to reduce the overall national emissions of Canada to targets agreed upon at the Paris 2015 Climate Summit. Cap-and-trade embodies the 'polluter pays' principle by setting hard caps on emission by industry and reductions expected over time and generates billions of dollars for other strategies to address climate change.

By adopting a Cap-and-trade compliance program, Ontario is expected to reduce emissions by over four per cent a year — about twice the initial rate of California — and generate \$1.9 billion annually from their plan and while still to be determined, it will likely require polluters over their cap to buy carbon offsets or pay significant taxes that comply with their compliance program. Some portion of the tax revenues generated could also be invested in "green" projects throughout the province with the goal of reducing carbon emissions even further.

### Carbon Offset

A carbon offset is a credit for a greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction made by one business/party that that can be purchased by another business/party to compensate for their emissions made elsewhere. Carbon offsets are typically measured in tonnes of CO<sup>2</sup>-equivalents (CO<sup>2</sup><sub>e</sub>) and are bought and sold through a number of international brokers, online retailers and trading platforms. Businesses, buy purchasing carbon credits, contribute essential finance to renewable energy, forest protection, and reforestation projects around the world that would not otherwise be financially viable. In order to ensure this finance delivers genuine results, the projects which are supported must be high quality and 'additional', proving that they would not happen without the sale of carbon credits. Carbon offsets are mostly considered as a transitional tool to encourage change and stimulate investments for that change.

### Forest Carbon Offset Opportunities

Currently, a SFL holders has rights to timber and road access only. To be able to develop and sell a carbon offsets, a tenure holder will need to acquire an "Atmospheric Benefit Right"<sup>6</sup> by the province or ask for changes to the Ontario *Crown Forest Sustainability Act* that gives the eSFL/First Nations held forest tenure these rights. Also, it should require the consent of all First Nations who's territory the license is located. The Cheakamus Community Forest in British Columbia, a partnership between the Resort Municipality of Whistler, Squamish Nation and Lil'wat Nation (very similar to eSFL concept) was the first crown forest tenure in Canada to sign an Atmospheric Benefit Sharing Agreement in 2015 with the BC Government that allowed them to sell any forest carbon offsets developed from their area based tenure with a percent going to the government.

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<sup>6</sup> British Columbia uses an Atmospheric Benefit Sharing Agreement (ABSA) for tenure holders or First Nations to be able to sell carbon offsets/credits from crown land to the market.



## Forest Carbon Standard Protocols

All major carbon standards around the world include tools for how and what is considered a forest carbon offset. Most forest carbon offset protocols outline four project types considered acceptable in providing forest carbon offsets. Each of these project types have a different implications in terms of the baseline estimate (what is business as usual) methodology, as well as the verification and validation of the project and how risk is managed.

The four types are:

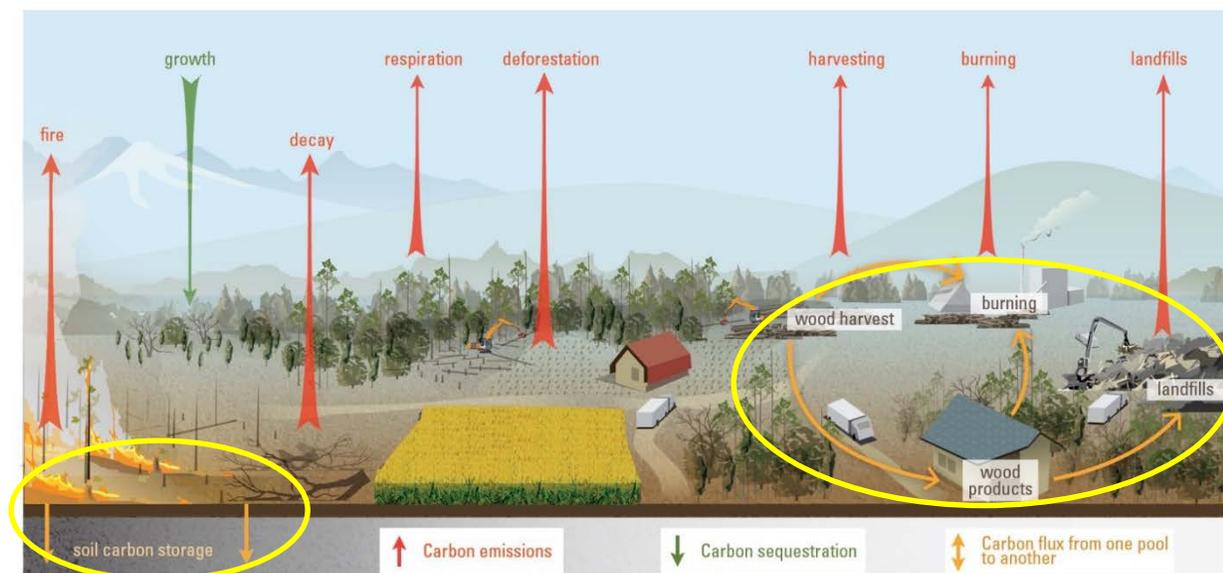
**Afforestation** projects involve planting, seed-inducing, or encouraging natural seed production in an area that has not been forested for at least 20 years. (Very little opportunity, except for roads/landing that you want to deactivate permanently).

**Reforestation** involves replanting, seeding, or encouraging of natural seed sources in areas that were forest land within the past 20 years but have been subject to natural or other disturbance. For these projects to be eligible, reforestation must not be required by law. (Very little opportunity)

**Improved forest management (IFM)** includes increased sequestration, reduced emissions, or increased long-term storage through changes in practices like fertilization, conservation, extended rotation ages, fire proofing stands, increased utilization i.e. waste piles/slash burning, or increased storage in harvested wood products. (Largest opportunity for eSFL)

**Conservation/avoided deforestation** entails preventing the conversion of forested land to non-forest land use. (Some opportunities for to increase or preserve habitat in eSFL)

Forest Carbon offset can be monetized as a carbon credit by reducing greenhouse gas emissions sources and/or enhancing sinks through change in land use in forest management. Figure 2 demonstrates that Carbon is stored in forest and forest sector pools, and emitted from and added to each pool over time. Forest growth sequesters carbon from the atmosphere (resulting in a sink), while harvesting, decomposition, respiration, deforestation, and fire emit greenhouse gases to the atmosphere. Burning of residues and wood products as well as emissions from landfills are indirect carbon emissions, while wood products store carbon for specific periods of time.



\*the arrows in figure 2 are not to scale, and the magnitude varies considerably across space and over time

**Figure 2 Forest and Forest Sector Carbon Cycles<sup>7</sup>**

## Improved Forest Management Carbon Offset Process

The typical process that is taken to develop an Improved Forest Carbon project and sell it is:

- Describe the Baseline (Business as Usual Management)
  - Determining the business as usual scenario (how is the forest currently managed) and carbon analysis.
  - **Carbon pools (land base):** determine the carbon stored in the forest in both baseline and project scenario (Trees, shrubs, dead wood, litter).
  - **Carbon pools outside forest (harvested wood products):** Determine the carbon stored in wood products in both baseline and project scenario (more harvested volume in the baseline will result in a higher carbon pool in products than project scenario) how long they can they store carbon, for example, pulp and paper products have very short term carbon storage, while forest that are converted to plywood products increase carbon storage significantly. In addition, the distance these products go to be processed and the energy it takes.
- Project scenario (Climate Change Mitigation Change)
  - Involves describing the additional activities in order to reduce the GHG emissions and/or increase sequestration by Improved Forest Management (i.e. Increase Conservation, Increase Utilization or Harvested Wood Products, Silviculture Growth, etc).
  - **Permanence** – relates to the period of time that carbon is to remain stored – usually 100 years for conservation needed. A lack of permanence can create uncertainty and

<sup>7</sup> From the Workshop on forest carbon mitigation in BC Pacific Institute of Climate Solutions (PICS) Engagement Process on Forest Carbon Mitigation February 10, 2016 Presentation



considered high risk for investors so this is where the eSFL and MNR need to develop a strategy that shows buyers that long-term strategies cannot be reversed.

- **Additionality** – need to show that additional funds are truly required to make this change - the economic business case.
- Leakage
  - Market pressures to harvest elsewhere (internally and externally) - deductions are required to compensate.
- Non permanence Buffer
  - Deduction for risk of fire, wind, disease or other unintended reversals
- What save guards are developed to mitigate risk of a carbon reversals?
- Project Description Document (detailing all of the above in a report)
- Validation of Project
  - Independent third party validation of project with specific protocol(s) i.e. Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) – this is the recipe you used to reduce emission or increase sequestration of additional carbon
- Verification of Project
  - Independent third parties verification of emission reductions and are monitored on a regular basis – this is to confirm how well the recipe you used to store carbon worked and what actually happened.
  - This verifies the additional carbon storage from the start of the project back and how much carbon you have actually retained in a given period – can be up to 5 year periods.
  - Ongoing monitoring and data collection
- Registering Carbon Offset
- Sale of Carbon Offset

### Barriers and Issues for Carbon Offsets

While carbon offsets have had some controversy, many of the protocols have become very strong to validate and verify emissions changes. However, the project development and transaction costs can be high, and there are costs of ongoing measurement and monitoring, and there is a lack of upfront investment capital which have been barriers to realizing offsets. It also can take more than two years from the start of a project to selling an offset into the market.

The United Nations reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD) projects, which have sold carbon offsets, have been criticized by indigenous people as much of the money has gone to developers and the country's government the project was in, and not to the people on the ground. These were mostly conservation projects but many changes have been made that these projects now require Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) and more focused on biodiversity objectives than carbon.

### Market Opportunities

If a number of jurisdictions like Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, California join together their cap-and-trade compliance programs under similar standards, this will also allow offset projects developed in Ontario to be sold in these other jurisdictions. Many of the industries that will have their emissions capped in these cap-and-trade compliance systems will most likely be required to buy offsets to meet their targets in the



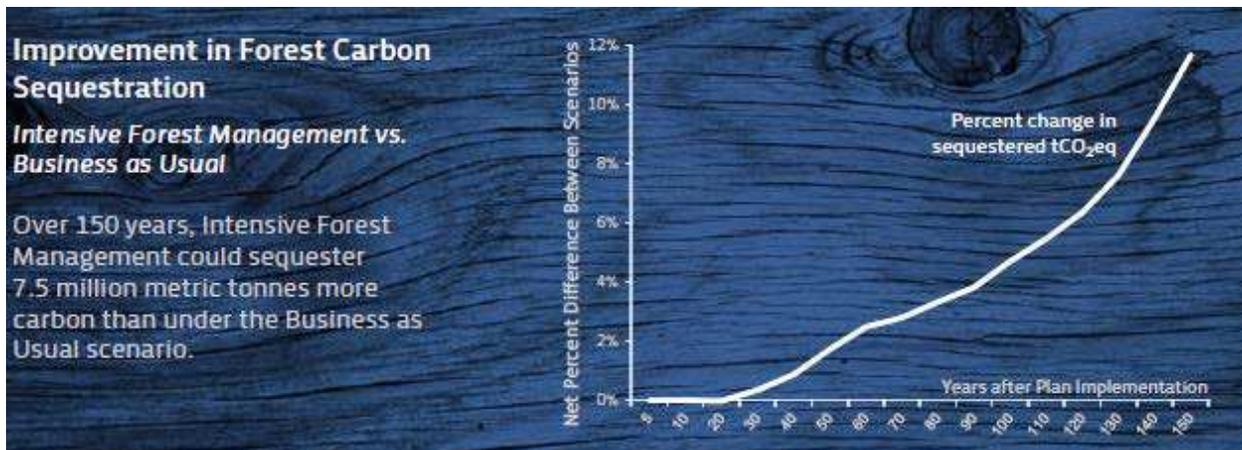
short-run and forest carbon projects have been by far cheapest and easiest to implement in jurisdictions with established markets like in British Columbia (BC Emissions Offset Regulations) and California (cap-and-trade compliance systems) that have strong regulations and were the early adopters in North America.

One example of a project is the Cheakamus Community Forest in British Columbia on 33,000 hectares of land in the coastal range forest. That project verified GHG emissions reductions by approximately 12,000 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e/year through avoided and modified forestry practices (improved forest management activities) laid out under their forest management planning (Ecosystem Based Management). These actions went beyond regulatory requirements and adjacent land management practices, and could not be sustained without the additional carbon credit revenue. This carbon tool also supported their other objectives to manage their forest different for recreational, old growth, cultural areas, and riparian values in a significant different way than other users in the same region.

### Forest Carbon Mitigation Investment Strategies

If carbon offsets are not used as a policy, the other option could be that a portion of the cap-and-trade carbon tax funds or federal strategies of taxes collected could be reinvested to support forest landscape improvements. The new eSFL pilot project through green climate change mitigation strategies, if these activities were shown to have significant carbon sequestration or reduce carbon emissions to help our national/provincial forest strategies (not sure if our forest are included in our carbon pools moving forward) would be good place to run modeling exercises. This could also support forest licenses, industry partners, local communities and First Nations to transition to a low carbon economy as they move forward and piloting something with the eSFL would inform this.

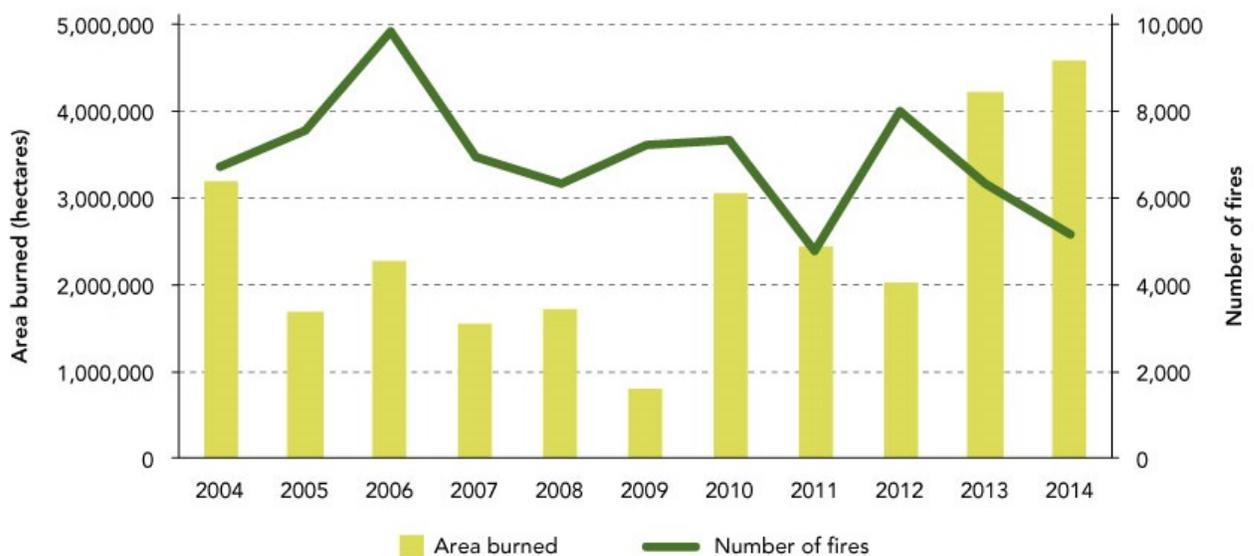
For example, the 2014 *Redesigning Forest Economy in Ontario's Northeast Superior Region Report* compared a 'business as usual' scenario with an 'Intensive Forest Management' scenario on the 1.1 million gross hectares of the Martel Forest (see Figure 3 below). The Intensive Forest Management scenario increased silviculture investments by an average of \$1 million per year in the first 40 years, then by an average of \$350,000 per year for the remainder of the 150 years. This was a \$78.5 million extra investment over the 150 years. The comparison showed that this silviculture investment increased the carbon by 7.5 million tonnes over the 150 years by increasing forest carbon density (also tree volume) – the amount of carbon stored per hectare of forest. However, the first carbon increase from the additional work didn't show up until after year 20, which would make it tough for a developer or business to invest in and wait for returns if this was a carbon offset. The model showed that the provincial investment from a carbon tax investment would increase silviculture employment; increase summer moose habitat; not reduce winter habitat below a 70% threshold; and would only cost less than \$10.50 per tonne increase carbon sequestration on that landscape over the 150 years. New carbon capture technology in Squamish BC has cost over \$100 per tonne to reduce emissions, so the intensive forest management investment seems like a very cheap strategy at this point.



**Figure 3 Redesigning Forest Economy in Ontario's Northeast Superior Region Report compared a 'business as usual' scenario with an 'Intensive Forest Management' for Carbon**

### Forest Management Carbon Emissions in Canada

Climate change has also had large impact on areas burned by wildfire and areas killed by insects in Canada over time (see figures 4 and 5) and finding strategies to reduce either of these to make forest more resilient can be a worthwhile investment by federal or provincial governments.



**Figure 4 Forest area burned and number of forest fires in Canada, 2004-2014<sup>8</sup>**

<sup>8</sup> Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Centre. 2014. Canada report 2014 National Forestry Database. Forest fires – National tables, Table 3.1, Forest fire statistics by province/territory/agency, 1970–2013



Figure 5 Carbon emissions and removals in Canada's managed forests, 2003-2013<sup>9</sup>

## eSFL and Carbon Management

To summarize:

- Forest management strategies can be structured and regionally customized to maximize the forestry sector's "carbon sink" and climate change adaptation potential.
  - Maintain or increase forest areas (hard to do for eSFL, except roads)
  - Maintain or increase forest carbon density (the amount of carbon stored per hectare of forest)
  - Increase the use of wood.
- Reducing delays in forest regeneration, not burning but utilizing harvesting slash piles and modifying harvesting and wood processing can all lower emissions.
- Potential tool to make stronger decisions to preserve or enhance wildlife habitat, cultural areas, or riparian function.
- Identify opportunities to substitute timber products for carbon-intensive steel, concrete or plastics used in many sectors, including the building industry – an example is Cross Laminated Timber (CLTs) that are replacing steel and concrete in building in Toronto.

<sup>9</sup>Environment Canada. 2015. National inventory report 1990–2013: Greenhouse gas sources and sinks in Canada. (Based on data provided by Natural Resources Canada.)



## Biomass Use that is linked to Energy Planning and Economic Development for the Region

The Sustainable Forest License and new eSFL will need to work with MNRF on developing wood supply agreements with specific companies. These agreements should consider how to coordinate their activities to maximize biomass within the region.

The region's communities and industries will require increase energy if/when the proposed mines move forward. Energy substitution/switching that involves the production of energy with i.e. wood biomass (mostly waste) instead of using fossil fuels that are more emission-intensive on a life cycle basis is something the eSFL model can help be a part of the solution for by making sure that the region is using renewable energy to increase resiliency.

Tembec currently has a co-generation plant at its Chapleau mill which uses bark and planer shavings from the conifer milling operations – the wood chips from the operation are supplied to Terrace Bay Pulp Facility and sawdust currently goes to Sault St. Marie.

Rentech Inc wood pellet facility in Wawa produces 450,000 tonnes of pellets annually mostly from birch and aspen and is expected to expand to 800,000 tonnes in the near future. Most of the current product goes to the UK, with 50,000 tonnes available to other buyers. This is a significant opportunity for part of the lower Magpie Forest area.

## Forest Certification

There are three forest certifications in Canada:

- Forest Stewardship Council (FSC),
- Sustainable Forest Initiative (SFI), and
- Canadian Standards Association (CSA).

The CSA and SFI are both endorsed by umbrella organization called the Programme for Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC). The SFI certification was developed for North American forests and markets and has the largest amount of forest certified in Canada, while the CSA is the oldest certification in Canada. PEFC and FSC certification are both recognized internationally, however, FSC is generally considered the highest standard and hardest to attain for responsible forest management in the world. The FSC social objectives, especially with First Nations and Local Community principles, criteria and indicators could be considered to be well aligned with the new eSFL structure to make it easier to achieve. A recent report on the social economic impacts of FSC standards on the Saguenay and Lac Saint Jean (2016) says that FSC is important for clients' corporate reputation and that this tendency is growing and the impacts of not having the FSC certification in this region are bigger for the pulp and paper sector. Currently, the Martel Forest is FSC certified but the Magpie is not. If the pilot eSFL wants to supply fiber to any of Tembec's operations, then FSC forest management certification should be the priority for their entire operation but also start building opportunities for other products, like the birch syrup they are piloting. The solid wood market demand for FSC is not well established, unlike the pulp and paper sub-sector, regardless, LEEDS green building certification still only gives points to local wood



or FSC in their projects. FSC International has also piloted a community label that might be applicable to the eSFL that might be useful to distinguish its products from the commodity market, again, it might help support the birch syrup pilot.

In addition, while FSC Canada new national standards are still in draft review and has caused some uncertainty, FSC International has been in the development of a new tools to enhance ecosystem services for forest management FSC certificate holders. While still in the pilot stage, the goal would be that FSC ecosystem services certification would guarantee that forest management also maintains and/or enhances the provision of specific ecosystem services at the forest management unit level. This additional tool might come in use if Atmospheric Benefit Rights are attained for the eSFL or if the government wants additional tool to verify their additional silviculture investments, if that is an option.

## Other Opportunities

The NSRCF is exploring opportunities for non-timber forest products, and has identified potential areas for ecotourism, birch syrup, and wild mushrooms in the Chapleau Crown Game Preserve. In 2016, a demonstration project on birch syrup is taking place. Blueberry opportunities were also considered, but are not being pursued at this time because of high herbicide use required for intense cultivation.

Charcoal has not been investigated but could possibly be used in a small scale operation that focuses on the underutilized wood species, the scrubby hardwoods in the southern part of Magpie and Martel Forests. Charcoal is usually produced by slow pyrolysis, the heating of wood or other substances in the absence of oxygen and usually associated with cooking. It also can also be associated used in a number of other higher end products when further refined for cosmetics, medicines, water purification, carbon black (used as a pigment), etc. This opportunity will need to find synergies with other parts of production, like the Tembec co-generation plant, Rentec pellet plant and/or a greenhouse development for it to be viable.

In addition, the Forest Products Association of Canada (FPAC), with FPInnovations, Natural Resources Canada (NRCan) and scores of economic and scientific experts have collaborated on the future of bio-pathways and construction value pathways in the forest sector. The bio-pathways is a comprehensive investigation of the opportunities to produce a wide range of bio-products from wood fibre. The construction value pathways, was launched in 2012 and it identifies the key growth opportunities for the forest products industry in the construction industry now and over the next 10 years.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> FPAC website: <http://www.fpac.ca/forest-industry-innovation/construction/>



## Next Steps

1. Map existing forest supply chains to support communities on where their opportunities lie for jobs/business opportunities.
  - Map the existing supply chains in the new eSFL pilot project area.
  - Model and identify opportunities to:
    - Increase harvested wood products that last longer;
    - Increase waste utilization (i.e. reduce waste piles) and underutilized tree species; and
    - Increase protection for Moose Habitat and reduce Herbicide use.
  
2. Develop & run scenarios exploring how to increase forest carbon mitigation strategies and/or carbon offsets.
  - Run a number of Carbon Offset scenarios from Improved Forest Management that could inform Ontario and Federal governments on what strategies/policies which can increase forest carbon and don't impact biodiversity, jobs and industry. Also, what is the potential markets (i.e. Ontario/Quebec, California) and prices that will be needed to make these investments viable.
  - Run a number of scenarios to show different ways government funds (climate funds) could be invested in land management activities that increase carbon pools/sequestration or reduce emissions; supports and increases biodiversity (i.e. Moose Habitat); protect cultural areas; increase forest values and jobs in local area; and provide information on level of investment/benefit needed from those funds.
  - Look to see if there is additional value of having FSC Certification for a Carbon Offsets Projects for a buyers by decreasing risk and if there are cost saving by having the third-party FSC Forest Management and Carbon Project verification period together.