Ecosystem Services in the Greater Houston Region

A case study analysis and recommendations for policy initiatives
Houston is an Ecologically Diverse Region

Ecoregions:
- Big Thicket
- Piney Woods
- Trinity Bottomlands
- Columbia Bottomlands
- Post Oak Savannah
- Prairie Systems
- Bayou Wilderness
- Coastal Marshes
- Estuaries and Bays
- Gulf of Mexico
The 13+ County Region surrounding Houston has 10 distinct ecoregions.

There are over 14 major bayous and creeks that run 40-miles each like fingers through the Houston Region and flanked by 3 major rivers.

And, over 10 million people living around these ecoregions and waterways.
Gulf Coastal Wetlands Natural Capital, Protection for Energy

- Texas has 58,600 miles of pipeline, a significant portion residing in the coastal zone
- The broad protective swath of wetlands enabled the safe development of oil and gas architecture
- Wetlands are in different states of change and our coastal defenses need bolstering in some areas
- Restoring this natural protective defense is integral with energy security

Slide adapted from CH2M HILL. Images from EIA and Matthew Baker.
Ecosystem Function Vs. Service: The Frappuccino Example

Function

Service

Local Ecosystem Service Benefits

Wetlands and Estuaries
- 1. Recreation
- 2. Recharge aquifers
- 3. Flood prevention
- 4. Freshwater inflows to estuaries
- 5. Wildlife viewing
- 6. Carbon sequestration
- 7. Erosion control
- 8. Water quality improved

Prairies
- 1. Aesthetic beauty
- 2. Eco-tourism
- 3. Water supply
- 4. Decrease flooding
- 5. Biodiversity
- 6. Control soil erosion
- 7. Carbon sequestration
- 8. Avoided engineered system costs
- 9. Water quality improved

Forests
- 1. Recharge aquifer
- 2. Retains storm water
- 3. Eco-tourism
- 4. Adds aesthetics to city
- 5. Outdoor activities
- 6. Noise control, property values
- 7. Reduced health costs
- 8. Carbon sequestration
- 9. Reduced energy use/costs
Ecosystem Services provided by a coastal wetland marsh

1. Water Recreation & Fishing
2. Aquifer Recharge
3. Flood Prevention by slowing storm surge
4. Improved habitat for juvenile fishery species
5. Wildlife habitat and Ecotourism
6. Carbon dioxide sequestration - reducing greenhouse gas air pollution
7. Erosion stabilizing of soil and roots system
8. Polluted water filtered through wetland grasses improving water quality
Ecosystem Services Provided by a Prairie

1. Aesthetic enhancement increasing property values

2. Increased wildlife habitat & ecotourism

3. Recharges groundwater

4. Flood control through Rainfall absorption by soil and plants

5. Provides seed bank for future agriculture and restoration projects

6. Roots prevent soil erosion

7. Absorption of carbon dioxide and other air pollutants

8. Replaces expensive drainage systems and retention ponds

9. Reduced runoff of pollution and nutrients into watersheds
Ecosystem Services Provided by a Forest

1. Cleaner water through root systems and recharges aquifers
2. Provides storm water retention
3. Provides habitat for wildlife and birds that people & ecotourism
4. Improved quality of life for residents
5. Provides outdoor recreational opportunities
6. Blocks noise coming from traveled roads, increasing property values
7. Improved air quality by absorbing city pollutants and greenhouse gases
8. Sequesters carbon
9. Reduced energy costs by shading buildings

http://jimolive.photoshelter.com/gallery-image/Memorial-Park/G0000tg7eEB3gkU/10000fZ8P3.6bbU/C0000wD6dE72H88s
Integrated “Lines of Protection”

**Pineywoods & Big Thicket**
- Food
- Timber
- Fresh Water
- Fuelwood
- Flood Regulation
- Disease Regulation
- Carbon Sequestration
- Local Climate Regulation
- Medicines
- Recreation
- Aesthetic Values
- Spiritual Values

**Inland Rivers & Wetlands**
- Fresh Water
- Food
- Pollution Control
- Flood Regulation
- Sediment Retention and Transportation
- Disease Regulation
- Nutrient Cycling
- Recreation and Ecotourism
- Aesthetic Value

**Cultivated & Prairies**
- Food
- Fiber
- Fresh water
- Dyes
- Timber
- Pest Regulation
- Biofuels
- Medicines
- Nutrient Cycling
- Aesthetic Values
- Cultural Heritage

**Bay & Coastal**
- Food
- Fiber
- Timber
- Fuel
- Climate Regulation
- Waste Processing
- Nutrient Cycling
- Storm and Wave Protection
- Recreation and Ecotourism
- Aesthetic Value

**Bottomlands**
- Food
- Timber
- Climate Regulating
- Carbon Sequestration
- Recreation and Ecotourism
- Nutrient Cycling
- Storm and Wave Protection
- Aesthetic Value

**Savannah**
- Food
- Fiber
- Fuelwood
- Local Climate Regulation
- Cultural Heritage
- Recreation and Ecotourism
- Spiritual Values

**Bayous**
- Food
- Fresh Water
- Carbon Sequestration
- Water Recharge
- Flood Regulation
- Sediment Retention
- Nutrient Cycle
- Recreation and Ecotourism

**URBAN**
- Parks & Gardens
  - Air Quality Regulation
  - Water Regulation
  - Local Climate Regulation
  - Cultural Heritage
  - Recreation
  - Education

**Island**
- Food
- Fresh water
- Recreation and Ecotourism

Source: Millennium Ecosystem Assessment
Services Provided by Local Ecosystems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wetlands/Estuaries</th>
<th>Water Supply</th>
<th>Water Quality</th>
<th>Erosion Control</th>
<th>Flood Protection</th>
<th>Air Quality</th>
<th>Energy Savings</th>
<th>Carbon Sequestration</th>
<th>Recreation/Wildlife Habitat</th>
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<tbody>
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</tbody>
</table>

| Prairies           | ✓            | ✓             | ✓               | ✓                | ✓           | ✓              | ✓                    | ✓                         |

| Forests            | ✓            | ✓             | ✓               | ✓                | ✓           | ✓              | ✓                    | ✓                         |

Realizing the true value of ecosystem services and the potential economic burden on the region if those services are compromised depends on local ecosystem services studies.

When the tangible value of services is understood, policy decisions can be made that take into consideration all economic factors, including ecosystem services.
Gray v. Green Infrastructure

Gray Infrastructure
- Mechanical processes
- Man-made
- Facilities, buildings
- Artificial
- Complete a function

Green Infrastructure
- Naturally occurring processes
- Existing or engineered/enhanced natural areas
- Ecosystem services
- Complete a function

Green infrastructure is the most direct way to include ecosystem services into development decisions.
Local Examples of Green Infrastructure

Project Brays

• Provide retention area for heavy rain events
• Develop natural marshlands and green spaces along Brays Bayou
• Improve water quality and reduce the need for treatment
• Provide recreation and tourism opportunities for the community

**Infrastructure need:**
Water Quality, Water Supply, Water Detention/Retention and Flood Control

**Solution(s):**
• Filtration and absorption of pollutants using wetland and prairie grasses
• Community recreational park
• Green spaces that allow for water retention in heavy rain events

**Cost to Construct:**
$3.2 Million

http://www.projectbrays.org/about.html
Local Examples of Green Infrastructure

**Dow Chemical- Seadrift, TX**

- Dow Chemical needed a solution for wastewater treatment at its Seadrift site, as the current treatment facilities were not meeting EPA effluent guidelines.
- The cost of building a sequencing batch reactor and constructing a wetland in the current tertiary pond were compared; the wetland saved Dow $124-$129 million in costs over the lifetime of the solution.

**Infrastructure need:**
Water Quality, Water Detention/Retention and Reduce Nutrient Load

**Solution:**
- Reduction in suspended solids and balance of pH levels
- Provide wildlife habitat and aesthetic for surrounding community

**Cost to Construct:** $1.4 Million

Dow Chemical- Valuing Nature

- Dow Chemical’s Seadrift, Texas project to use reconstructed wetland for wastewater treatment has yielded more than $200 million in net present value.

- The cost of construction for the wetland was $1.4 million and took 18 months to complete. The gray infrastructure alternative, a sequencing batch reactor, would have cost $40 million and taken 48 months to complete construction.
Local Examples of Green Infrastructure

**M.D. Anderson - The Prairie Project**

- Developed prairie and wetland green spaces throughout the Texas Medical center
- Serves as a filter for storm water and reduces run off
- Provides a habitat for many species of wildlife
- Provides recreation opportunities for the patients, visitors and staff in the community
- Provide health benefits for cancer patients through green space access

**Infrastructure need:** Water Quality, Water Detention/Retention, and Recreation  
**Solution:** Reduction run off in the area, restored wildlife habitat and created recreation opportunities and stress reducing aesthetic for surrounding community  
**Cost to Construct:** $1 Million
Understanding ecosystem services’ Benefit Relevant Indicators (BRIs) and Values, where available, allow for more informed communication between scientists, industry, policy and other decision-makers regarding the benefits and uses of ecosystems to human wellbeing.
Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MEA) Classification of Ecosystem Services

• **Provisioning** - provides direct material and consumable benefits
  - Food and fiber
  - Timber and minerals
  - Fuels
  - Medicinal resources

• **Cultural Services** - provides direct social and spiritual benefits
  - Recreation
  - Spiritual and historic
  - Science and education

• **Regulating** - provides direct benefits to support and maintain control of ecosystems
  - Climate regulation
  - Waste treatment
  - Water regulation
  - Nutrient regulation

• **Supporting Services** - provides direct benefits to support and maintain control of ecosystems
  - Primary production
  - Nutrient cycling
  - Water cycling

From Jim Lester
Study Goals and Scenarios for Using Ecosystem Services Valuation Methods

• Ecological Function
  1) Ecological Function Monitoring
  2) Spatial-Scale Impact on Function

• Development
  3) Outright Losses
  4) Substitute Equivalency
  5) Building Something New

• Lifetime
  6) Energy Savings
  7) Insurance Savings
  8) Property Value
  9) Cost of Illness
Ecosystem Service Valuation

Goals

- Function Monitoring
- Spatial Impact on Function
- Outright Losses
- Substitute Equivalency
- Building Something New
- Energy Savings
- Insurance Savings
- Property Value
- Cost of Illness

Methods

- On-site Ecological Function Analysis
- Benefit Transfer
- Literature Review
- Avoided Cost
- Replacement Cost
- Mitigation/Restoration Cost
- Direct Market Price
- Hedonic Pricing
Ecological Function Analysis

- Uses on-site measurements of the ecosystem services in a particular location to determine their value.
- The measurements that are taken will show the extent of the service in a particular ecosystem.
- Once the capacity of the ecosystem service is known, it can be given value when connected to existing markets.
- This method is useful when a service might vary considerably from one ecosystem to the next.

Use for Ecological Function Monitoring, Spatial Scale Impact on Function, and Building Something New.
Direct Market Price

- Looks at the actual price of a commodity derived from an ecosystem in an existing market
- Determines the value of the ecosystem service based on the price that is paid by consumers multiplied by the marginal product of the service

Use for Provisioning Ecosystem Services (goods harvested from ecosystem) and some applications for Property Value and for Carbon markets
Avoided Cost Method

- Determines the cost that would have been incurred in the absence of the ecosystem service
- The costs that are not incurred are a reflection of the value of the ecosystem service because they are direct savings

Use for Outright Losses, Energy Savings, Insurance Savings, and Cost of Illness
Replacement Cost Method

• Determines the cost that would be incurred in the replacement of an ecosystem service with gray infrastructure to accomplish the same task.

• An analysis of the current service that is provided would be performed to determine the extent of the service the ecosystem provides, then the cost of building gray infrastructure to achieve the same level of services would be determined.

Use for Outright Losses and Substitute Equivalency
Mitigation and Restoration Cost Method

• Looks at the cost of getting ecosystem services restored in damaged ecosystems
• Looks at the cost of mitigating the negative impacts of their loss

Use for Ecological Function Monitoring, Spatial-Scale Function on Impact, Outright Losses and Building Something New
Hedonic Pricing

• Value recreational and aesthetic services by looking at a surrogate market where the ESS has indirect ties
• Determines the implicit demand for an ecosystem service by looking at how it affects values in a related market, usually real estate, using regression analysis

Use for Property Values
Valuation Methods for Case Studies

- **Dow Chemical-Seadrift, TX**
  - Replacement Cost Method vs. Restoration Cost Method

- **Project Brays**
  - Onsite Valuation (Ecological Production Function Analysis)
  - Statistical Analysis
  - Avoided Cost Method
  - Mitigation/Restoration Cost Method

- **M.D. Anderson Prairie**
  - Mitigation or Restoration Cost Method
  - Group Valuation Method
The *Gulf-Houston Plan* contains two phases. Projects and initiatives in **Phase One** include **280,000 acres** of land acquisition, **15,000 acres** in land easements and restoration, and development of over **250 recreational trail miles**.
Thank you!

Deborah January-Bevers

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Download the ES Primer:
www.houstonwilderness.org