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Industrial Organization
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Comprehensive Examinations Completed:

2021 (Oral): Industrial Organization, Political Economy
2020 (Written): Microeconomics, Macroeconomics

Dissertation Title:

Essays in Industrial Organization and Resource Economics

Committee:

Professor Philip Haile (Chair)
Professor Steven Berry
Professor Kenneth Gillingham
Professor Katja Seim

Degrees:

Ph.D., Economics, Yale University, 2025 (expected)
M.Phil., Economics, Yale University, 2022
M.A., Economics, Yale University, 2021
B.A., Economics, University of Chicago, 2017

Teaching Experience:

Yale College

Spring 2025, Teaching Assistant to Prof. John Eric Humphries, Introduction to Data Science and Econometrics

Fall 2023–Spring 2024, Teaching Assistant to Prof. Rebecca Toseland, The Senior Essay

Spring 2023, Teaching Assistant to Prof. Edward Vytlačil, Intermediate Econometrics

Fall 2022, Teaching Assistant to Prof. Robert Mendelsohn, Environmental Economics

Spring 2022, Teaching Assistant to Prof. Philip Haile, Industrial Organization

Fall 2021, Teaching Assistant to Prof. Evangelia Chalioti, Intermediate Microeconomics

Research and Work Experience:

Research Assistant to Prof. Nicholas Ryan, Summer 2023, Yale University

Research Assistant to Prof. Amy Finkelstein, 2017-2019, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Working Papers:

“Moral Hazard in Resource Extraction: Evidence from the Mountain Pine Beetle Outbreak”, Job Market Paper

Work In Progress:

“Additionality and Leakage in Equilibrium” with Andrew Vogt

“Aircraft Leakage under Cap and Trade” with Meichen Chen and Miho Hong

Seminar and Conference Presentations:

London School of Economics and Political Science, Environment Camp (2025) University of Colorado at Boulder, Environmental and Resource Economics Workshop (2023)

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American Economic Review

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References:

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Dissertation Abstract

Moral Hazard in Resource Extraction: Evidence from the Mountain Pine Beetle Outbreak [Job Market Paper]

Natural resource owners often aim to advance a range of conservation or management goals while raising revenues, but contract out extraction rights to firms. A key factor for many such objectives is the rate of extraction, particularly when the quality of the resource is dynamic or when extraction prevents losses due to fires or disease. I study a setting with both features that is of growing concern under a warming climate: timber auctions for bark beetle-infested forests. In particular, I show that the use of a contract that underpriced low-grade logs made it profitable for firms to delay harvests, allowing pupating beetles to spread.

The empirical setting is the 1999-2015 mountain pine beetle outbreak in British Columbia. Traditionally, timber auctions sold by the province follow a scaled format in which bidders submit the price they will pay per unit of wood extracted. However, this price only applies to logs that are largely free of defects, whereas a small, fixed fee of \$0.25 per cubic meter is charged for all other logs. In contrast, the low-grade fee is absent in lump sum auctions, in which the bid is a single

payment for the entire harvest. A regression discontinuity for bidding formats reveals that harvests in the marginal scaled auction are 2.5 months more delayed than in comparable lump sum auctions. However, unit pricing absent the low-grade fee would still cause delays because it raises the prices at which firms are willing to extract, so the estimate bundles both effects.

To disentangle distortions caused by unit pricing versus low-grade fees, I tie bidder valuations at the auction stage to a dynamic extraction problem modeling all channels by which market conditions and tree quality affect revenues and harvesting costs. With the time horizon given by the contract's term length, the problem of how much of the remaining timber stock to harvest each month is solved backwards. I leverage reports that quantify beetle damage just prior to the auction, so that tree quality is an initially observed state that evolves stochastically. In both auction formats, the winning firm forfeits the option value of better lumber prices for the revenue of selling higher-grade trees by harvesting earlier; however, in the scaled auction, the firm reduces harvesting payments by selling more logs of lower quality. Anticipating this dynamic problem, firms at the time of the auction bid based on its expected value as well as their private costs.

The model estimates reveal that the low-grade fee is highly valued by scaled auction bidders, but that most of the surplus it provides is competed away in equilibrium, resulting in little revenue loss. Using aerial data on beetle-caused tree mortality, I find that moral hazard led to spillovers, even after accounting for the beetle's seasonal mating cycle. Adjusting contract terms to avoid spillovers would have been very costly because bidders lose significant option value under shorter contracts; however, lump sum auctions would have achieved half of the reduction in delay at a third of the cost.