



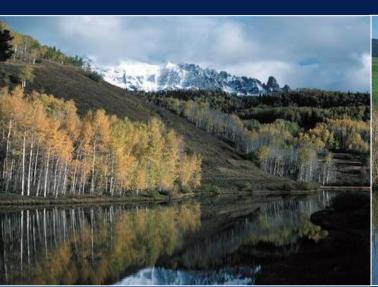






# Meeting Regulatory Needs with Voluntary Conservation

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# What are market-based approaches?



Market-based approaches are a voluntary means to reduce the cost of compliance with environmental regulations.



Water Quality Trading Example



Regulated entity purchases a credit to comply



Oversees permits







Conservation Banking Example







Mitigation banks conserve and manage natural resource values for species' benefit









**United States Department of Agriculture** 

# Wetland Mitigation In-Lieu Fee Example







Mitigation credit required







Regulators approve ILF project

## Market-based approaches can...

- Reduce costs and increase flexibility of restoration or compliance requirements
- Expand revenue for working lands
- Provide environmental benefits
- Accelerate conservation activities
- Increase opportunities for investment
- Improve accountability/effectiveness of existing conservation programs

What is bought and sold?

Water Quality & Quantity

Wildlife Habitat

Ecosystem Goods & Services

Wetlands

CO<sub>2</sub> & Greenhouse Gasses

Payments for Watershed Services

Agreements

Mitigation Banks

Lieurams

## Who are the buyers and sellers?

	Sellers		
Buyers		Individuals	Governments
	Individuals	<ul> <li>Markets for private ecosystem goods</li> <li>Land trust conservation easements</li> <li>Private environmental incentive payments</li> <li>Consumption-based donations</li> <li>Cap and trade markets</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Public goods and services financed by taxes</li> <li>Fees to government agencies for access to ecosystem goods</li> <li>Fees (taxes or charges) for license to discharge</li> </ul>
	Gov't	• Incentives to private parties for provision of ecosystem services	• Federal grants for environmental protection

## Who is responsible for oversight?



## Why are other Agencies involved?

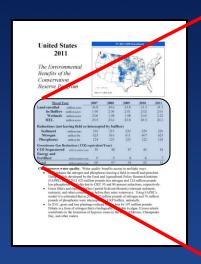
- Consistent with mission and existing authorities
- Potential need for credits

#### For USDA,

 In the 2008 Farm Bill, Congress instructed USDA to establish uniform guidelines for science-based methods to measure ecosystem services benefits ... and facilitate the participation of farmers, ranchers, and forest landowners in emerging ecosystem services markets.

# Farm Bill investments facilitate market-based approaches and improve government programs

Example: FSA Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) performance data



**CRP** improves water quality.

 Prevented 226 million tons of sediment, 623 million pounds nitrogen and 124 million pounds phosphorus from leaving the field.

CRP enhances wildlife habitat.

 Independent studies identified benefits to Prairie Pothole ducks, ringed-neck pheasants, sage grouse, northern bobwhite quail, and other grassland birds.

CRP sequesters carbon.

Sequestered 51 million metric tons CO2 equivalent.

# Market-based approaches will not work everywhere

#### Market-based approaches work where:

- There is a strong "driver" (regulatory or financial)
- Participants have different abatement costs
- Uncertainty can be reduced
- Stakeholders and regulators work together to design and implement trading programs

# Payment for Watershed Services Example



Provides clean drinking water to city of Denver

Higher rates cover the cost of restoration



Invests \$16.5 million in forest restoration, matching FS for \$33m total





FS works to manage forested watersheds



Healthy forests provide clean water and result in fewer disaster costs

## Voluntary approaches work if...

... the Public's Interest is Protected

Good Policy

...and the Buyers, Sellers and Regulators are Confident in the Efficiency & Credibility of the Programs

Good Science

### **Questions?**

http://www.usda.gov/oce/environmental\_markets/

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