



Credit Stacking in Practice

Jessica Fox, Technical Executive ACES 2014

Workshop: Coordinated Environmental Markets

Resources

Academic Research

- R. Gardner and J. Fox, "The Legal Status of Environmental Credit Stacking," Ecology Law Quarterly," Vol. 40, No. 4, March 2014.
- U.S. National Opinion Survey on Stacking Environmental Credits, EPRI Report 1024803, December 2011.
- J. Fox, R. C. Gardner, and T. Maki, "Stacking Opportunities and Risks in Environmental Credit Markets," *The Environmental Law Reporter*, Vol. 41, No. 2, February 2011.
- J. Fox, "Getting Two for One: Opportunities and Challenges in Credit Stacking," Conservation and Biodiversity Banking: A Guide to Setting Up and Running Biodiversity Credit Trading Systems, Earthscan, Sterling VA, 2008.

Project Implementation

- EPRI Ohio River Basin Water Quality Trading Project
- MSU-EPRI Nitrous Oxide Protocol & Projects



Terms, Agencies, and Policies

7 agencies involved in environmental credit markets.

Terms:

- Bundling
- Unbundling
- Credit stacking
- Payment stacking
- Double dipping
- Double counting
- Horizontal stacking
- Vertical stacking
- Temporal Stacking

Credit Type	Oversight Agency
Carbon	Private organizations, DOE, EPA, USDA
Endangered Species	FWS, state Departments of Fish and Game, NOAA
Wetlands	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, NOAA, EPA
Water Quality	EPA, Office of Water. Some states.



The Crux of Stacking

Can you get paid twice for the same conservation action?

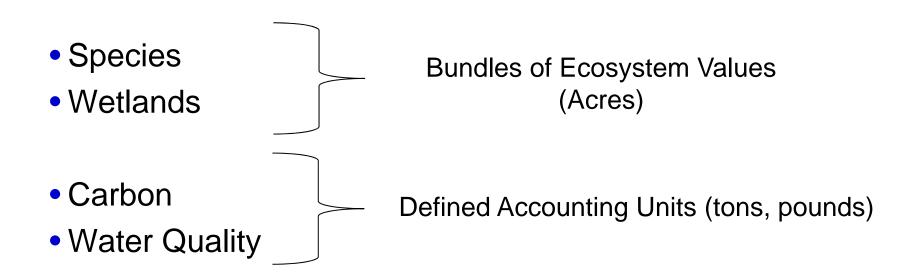
- Drive to maximize Economic Returns
- Concern over Ecological Validation
- Development of Policy



Regulatory Uncertainty: Payment Stacking

- Thumbs Up from USDA:
 - USDA allows for "the sale of carbon, water quality, or other environmental credits" associated with federal grants (EQIP, CRP, WRP).
- Thumbs Down from EPA & ACE:
 - United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and USEPA have issued a regulation that precludes the use of CRP or WRP monies to generate wetland credits.

Accounting Units & Defensible Stacking Scenario



Based on our analysis, the most appropriate credit stacking scenario is when the accounting units are pollutant-specific, such as pounds of nitrogen in water quality trading, and tons of CO2 equivalents in carbon markets.

Move the ball by moving projects: Bringing GHG Offsets to EPRI WQT Project



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Ohio River Basin Trading Project

Home

About the Project

EPRI Research

Reference Shelf



Water quality trading is an innovative market-based approach to achieving water quality goals for nutrients such as phosporus and nitrogen through programs that allow permitted emitters to purchase nutrient reductions from another source.



Our Farmers





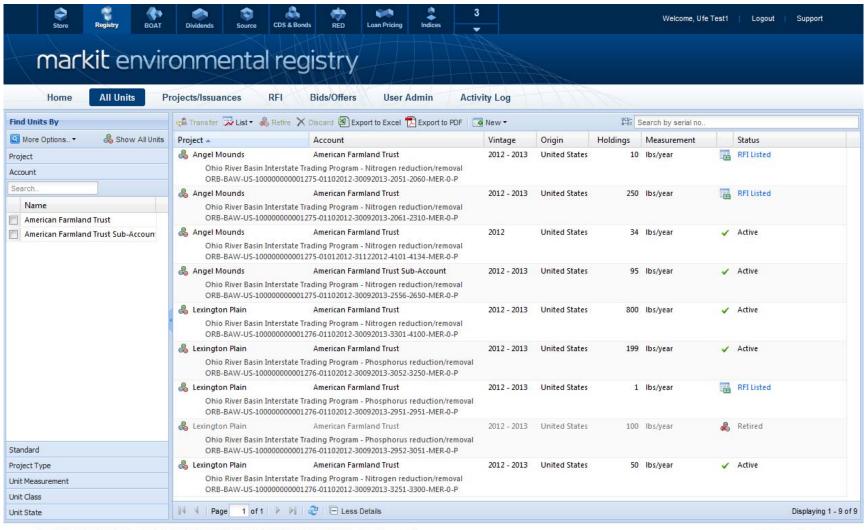
Check out our U-Tube Video that summarize the Project!

http://wqt.epri.com

Wall Street Journal (2/20/2014)



Credit Trading Registry Operational



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March 11, 2014: First Transactions





First Public Auction



Stacking TN and TP Decision Point



Credit Purchase Receipt



Transfer Details:

Source Account ID: 100000000026540

Source Account Name: EPRI Holdings Account Project Name: TEST ORB PROJECT 09162013

Standard Name: Ohio River Basin Water Quality Interstate Trading Program

Vintage Year: 2014 Quantity: 20.00000 Credit Type: TP lbs/year

Serial number: ORB-BAW-US-10000000033830-01102013-30092014-1680154.001-1680174-MER-0-P

Watershed (HUC4): Scioto

Sub Watershed (HUC10): Headwaters Scioto River

Additional Information:

Nutrient Type: Nitrogen

Calculation Methodology: EPA Region 5 Model

Best Management Practice: Cover Crops & Buffer Strips

Potential Ancillary Benefits*: Carbon Sequestration, Pollinator Habitat, Soil Health, Erosion Control



GHG Offsets from Agriculture

ACR Approves MSU-EPRI Offset Methodology for Emissions Reductions from Agricultural Nitrous Oxide

19 July 2012



July 18, 2012: The American Carbon Registry (ACR), a nonprofit enterprise of Winrock International, announced today the approval of a carbon offset Methodology for Quantifying Nitrous Oxide (N2O) Emissions Reductions from Reduced Use of Nitrogen Fertilizer on Agricultural Crops.

Greenhouse gas emissions offsets issued in first agricultural offsets transaction

posted on June 20, 2014 2:15pm

CONTACT: Phil Robertson, robert30@msu.edu, 269-671-2267, OR Julie Doll, jedoll@msu.edu, 269-671-2266

Greenhouse gas emissions offsets issued in first agricultural offsets transaction

EAST LANSING, Mich. – The Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI) announced the first agricultural greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions offsets transaction based on validation and verification methodology developed by EPRI and Michigan State University (MSU). The methodology enables farmers to participate in emerging carbon markets by creating GHG offsets, which can be sold to other carbon market participants to meet GHG emission reduction targets or to achieve corporate sustainability goals.

The American Carbon Registry issued the offsets, called Emission Reduction Tons, to a Michigan farmer for voluntarily reducing nitrous oxide (N₂O) emissions by curbing the amount of nitrogen-based fertilizer used to

MSU-EPRI N20 Offsets Methodology Wins Key Approval. April 2013

New Verified Carbon Standard Methodology Gives Farmers Access to the Economic Benefits of Carbon Finance



Considerations for a Credit Stacking Protocol

"Credit stacking could provide great economic incentives for effective conservation, but only after the fundamental considerations described here are addressed."

Consideration 1: Ecosystem credits that consist of a suite of functions should not be stacked and unbundled.

Consideration 2: Stacking and unbundling credits should not result in habitat loss.

Consideration 3: Managing the site for one credit type should not denigrate the ecological values represented by other credit types.



Considerations for a Credit Stacking Protocol

Consideration 4: Regulatory agencies need the resources and capacity to confirm the ecological validity of the transactions.

Consideration 5: Any stacking and unbundling of credits should be transparent.

Consideration 6: Tests for additionality should be applied.



Contacts & Questions

http://wqt.epri.com



Jessica Fox
Technical Executive
jfox@epri.com



Water quality trading is an innovative market-based approach to achieving water quality goals for nutrients such as phosporus and nitrogen through programs that allow permitted emitters to purchase nutrient reductions from another source.



