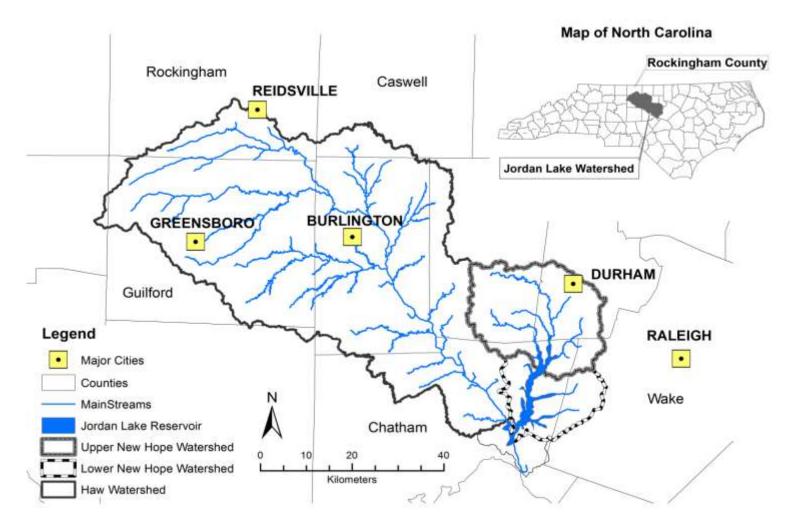
# Impact of relative demand for ecosystem services on their stacking markets

Motallebi, M., Tasdighi, A., Hoag, D., and Arabi, M.

Presenter: Marzieh Motallebi, Ph.D. Clemson University 12/08/2016 In the United States, 60 percent of assessed lakes, reservoirs, and ponds are threatened or impaired by nutrients (Selman, et al. 2009).



Jordan Lake Watershed, North Carolina

#### Water Quality Trading Program (WQT)

Farm installs best management practice to generate credit





Permitted source buys credit to meet regulatory requirement





**Best Management Practices** 

**Nutrient Reduction at Lower Cost** 



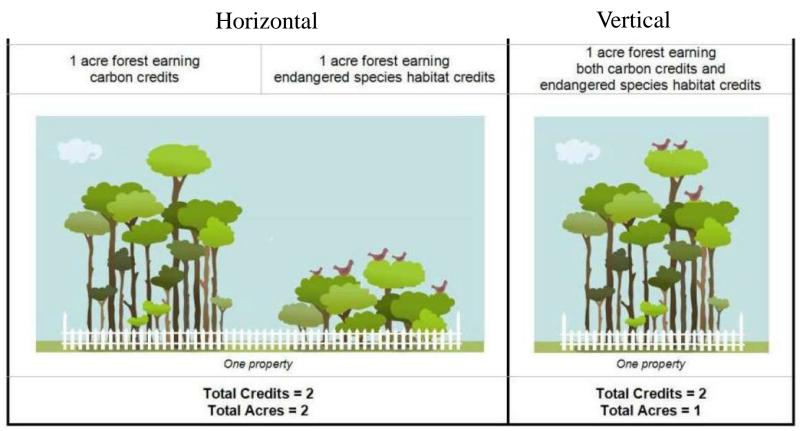
Waste Water Treatment Plants



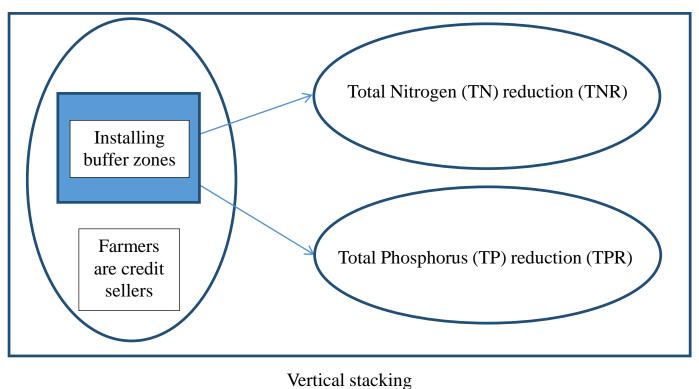
- Design an ecosystem services stacking for Jordan Lake Watershed.
- Investigate the role of relative ecosystem services demand on stacking condition.

## Credit stacking

- 1-Horizontal credit stacking
- 2-Vertical credit stacking
- 3-Temporal credit stacking



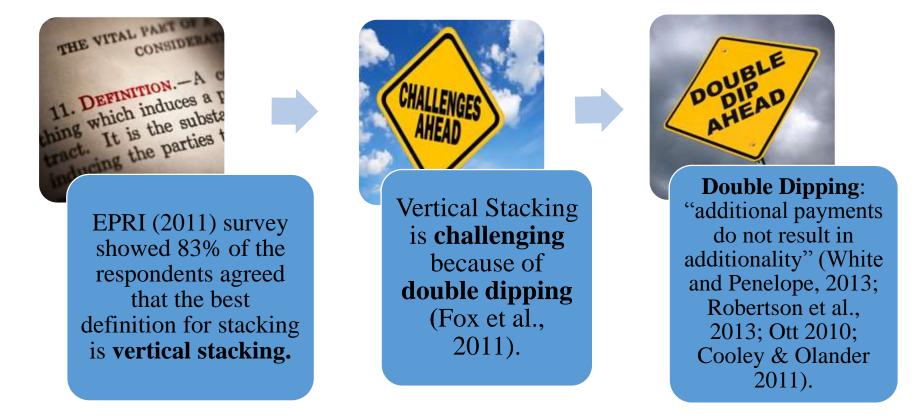
## Vertical Stacking



A farmer can maximize his/her profit ( $\pi$ ) by selling crops, TN credits, and TP credits.

For simplicity, TNR and TPR are referred to as ecosystem services here because total nitrogen (TN) and total phosphorus (TP) reductions improve ecosystem services that better human wellbeing.

• Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI, 2011) survey showed 70% of the respondents believed that stacking increases the financial value of the conservation projects.



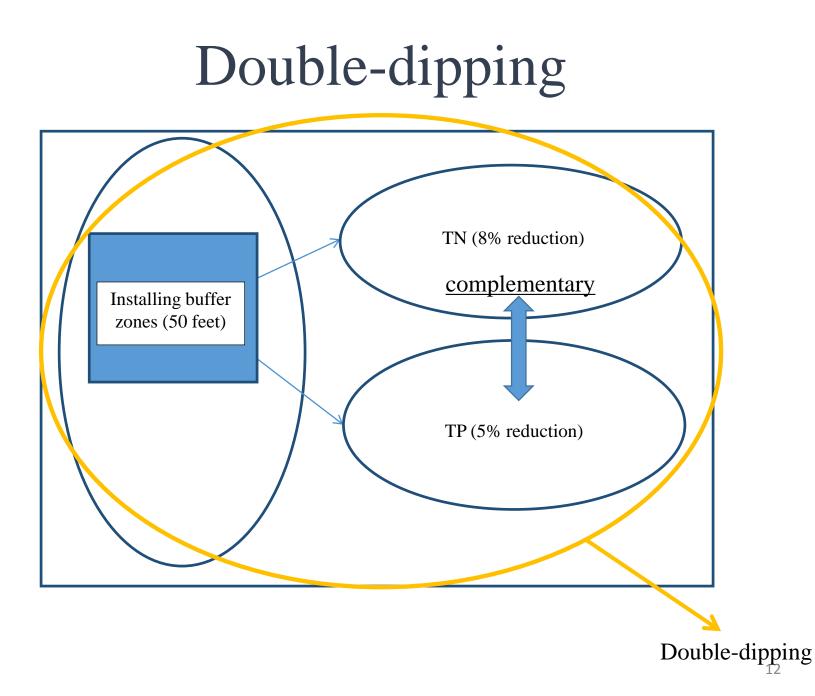
#### Double-dipping occurred in North Carolina.

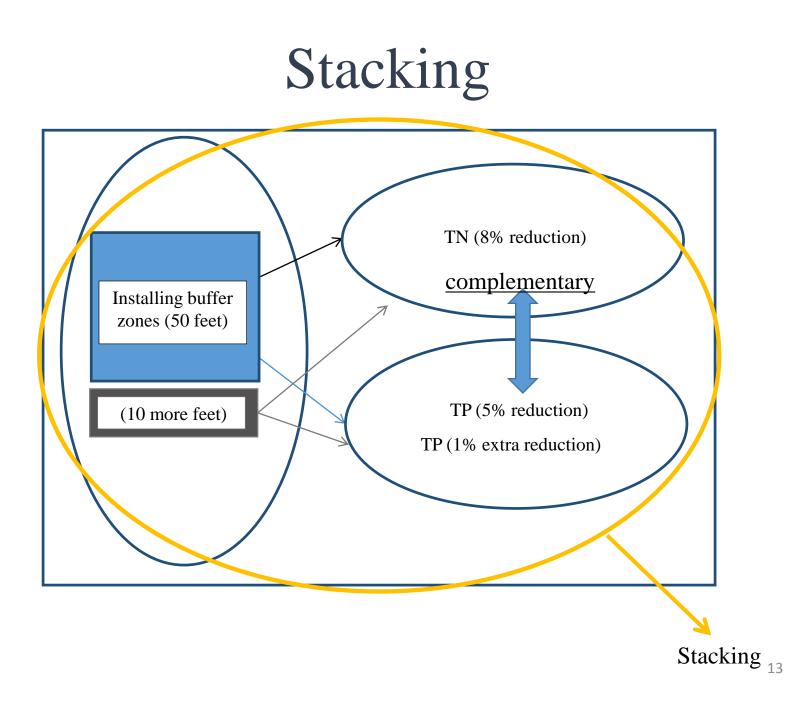
Wetland and stream ecosystem services were first defined and sold as wetland credits and then a decade later, again in a separate market as water-quality improvement credits, despite a lack of additional improvements in the meantime (Program Evaluation Division, 2009; Kane, 2009).

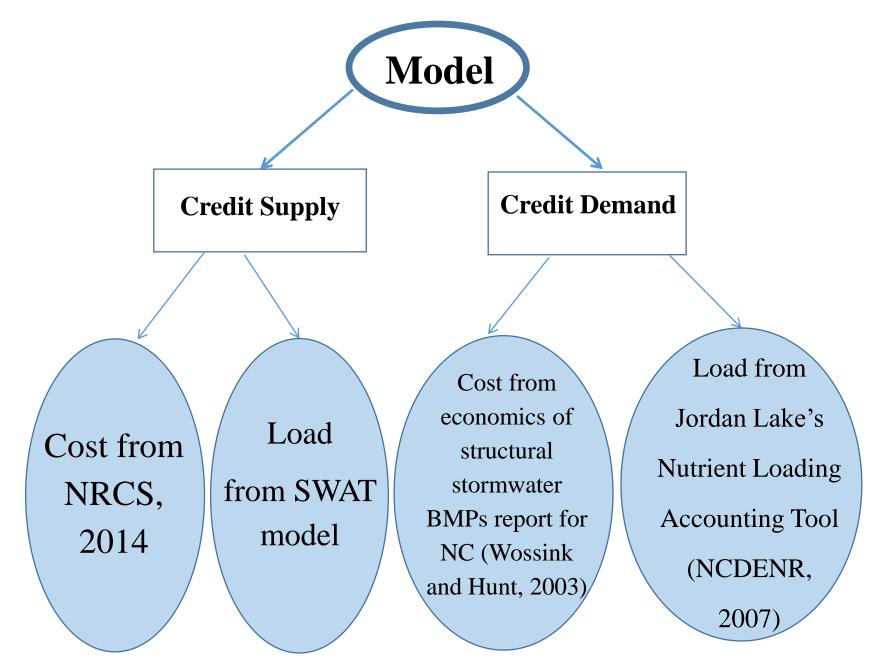
# Methodology

### Credit Stacking in Jordan Lake, NC

- A hypothetical vertical ecosystem services (ESs) stacking scenario is developed for (WQT) program in North Carolina.
- TNR and TPR are <u>complementary</u> services produced by the single practice of riparian buffers.
- TNR is the primary service that already has a market in the form of a WQT program.
- TPR is a hypothetical, secondary service that we introduce to determine when its demand, relative to TNR demand, creates appropriate incentives for ecosystem stacking.
- TNR and TPR <u>demands</u> are linear functions of credit prices.

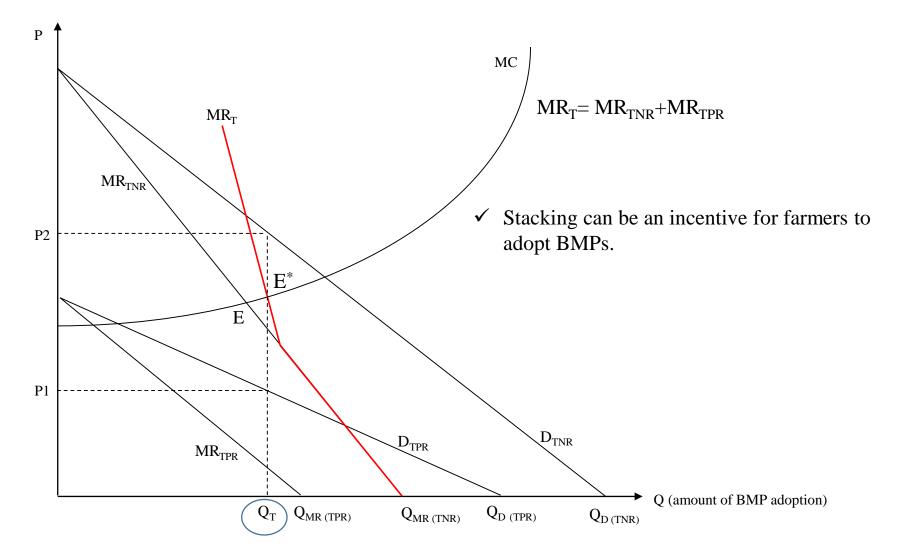




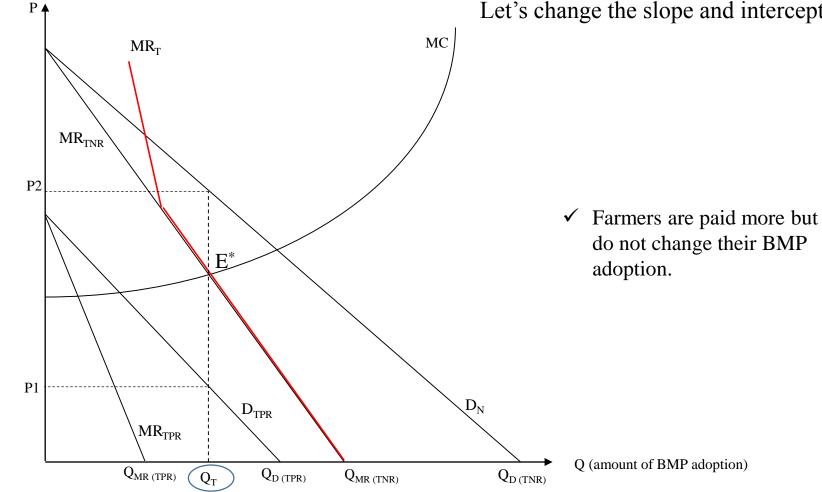


Jordan Lake WQT Program Model

## Sufficient



# **Double Dipping**

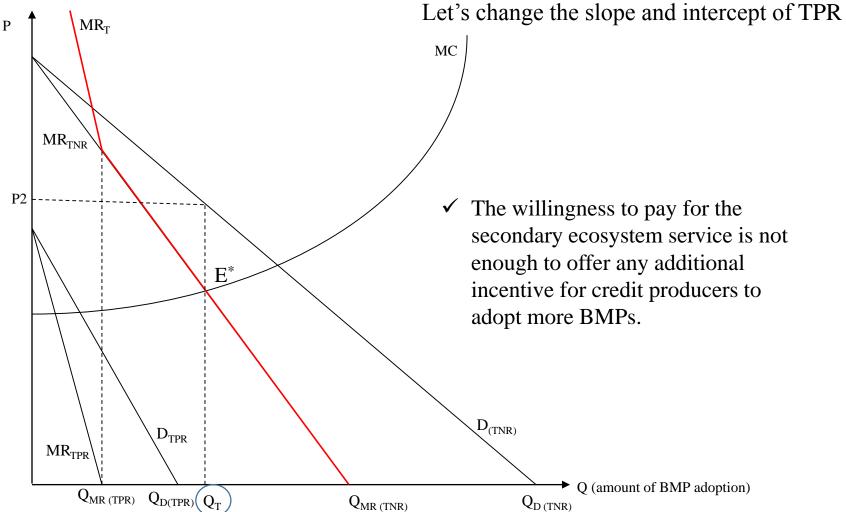


Let's change the slope and intercept of TPR

MR: Marginal revenue

MC: Marginal cost

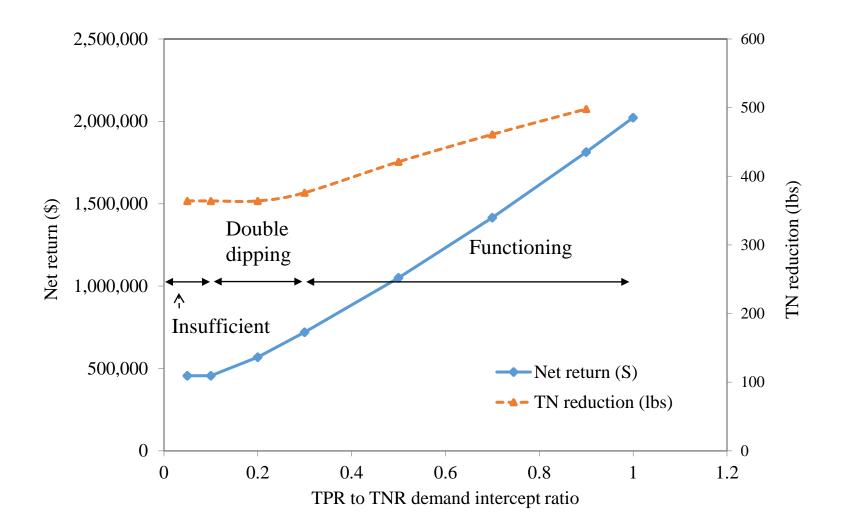
### Insufficient



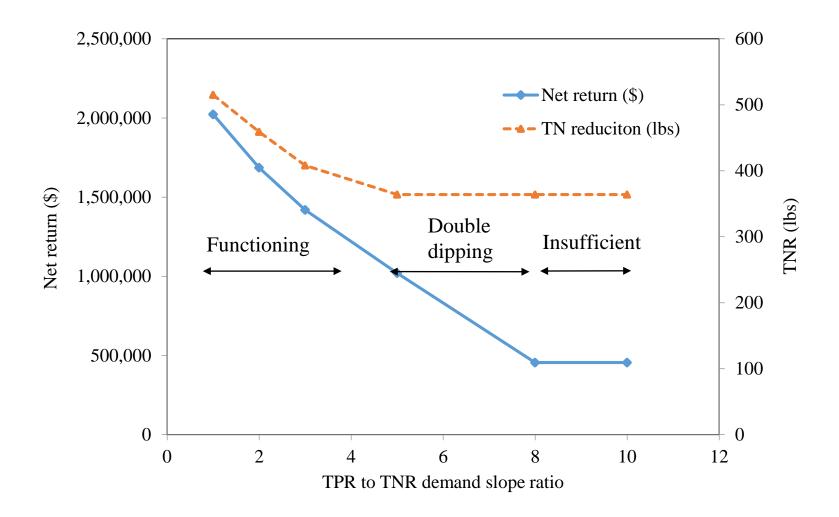
MR: Marginal revenue

# Results

#### Role of relative demand intercept for two ESs



#### Role of relative demand slope for two ESs



## Conclusion

- Ecosystem services credit stacking is a motivating tool, because stacking diversifies the sources of revenues and decreases the risk of cooperating with a program (Olander, 2011).
- We were able to apply a realistic and measurable stacking program to the emerging WQT program in Jordan Lake watershed, NC.
- Based on the analysis, relative services' demands plays profound role on ecosystem service stacking strategies.

# Acknowledgments

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# Thank you. Any Questions?

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