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Mitigation Banking in the U.S. Practice and Conditions

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Agenda

- Regulatory Overview: What Protects Natural Resources in the U.S.?
- Definition of Ecosystem and Mitigation Banking
- Overview of U.S. Mitigation Banking Marketplace
- Key Factors for Banking Success in the U.S.
- Framework Applicability to China



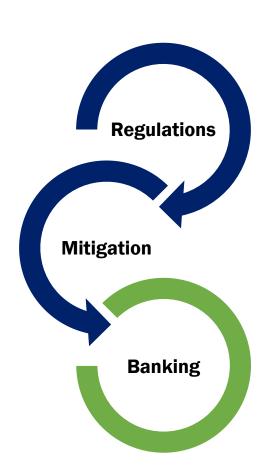








Regulatory Overview



 Federal and state **regulations** protect habitat in the US:

> Clean Water Act, Endangered Species Act, Migratory Bird Act, CERCLA, Oil Pollution Act, etc.

- U.S. regulations allow local, state, and federal agencies to seek **mitigation** for impacts to wetlands, streams, and protected plants, wildlife or habitat.
- This has facilitated "banking" of wetland mitigation, conservation and species, water quality, Natural Resource Damage, and stormwater.











What is Mitigation Banking?

- Mitigation offsets planned impacts from infrastructure projects to nearby, similar ecosystems.
- Ecosystem banking is when credits are produced in advance of planned impacts, by "third parties." Credits are available to satisfy permitting compliance.
- Credits from habitat restoration, creation or preservation, by a private investor, allows regulators a single point of liability and buyers reliable access to compliance.



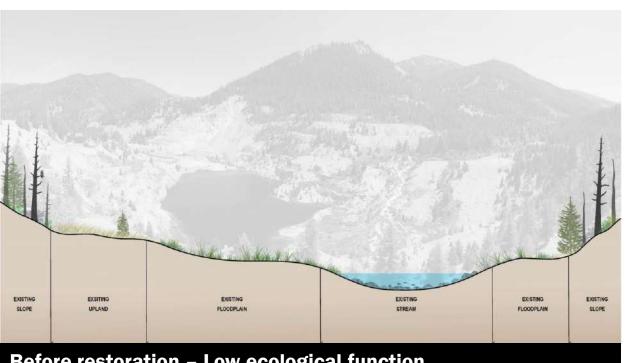








What is an Ecosystem Credit?



ECOLOGICAL FUNCTION BASELINE

HABITAT

Before restoration – Low ecological function



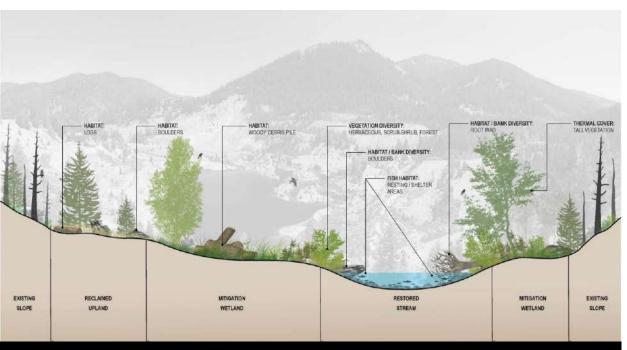








What is an Ecosystem Credit?



Uplift = \$\$\$ BASELINE RESTORED/ HABITAT CREATED HABITAT

After restoration – High ecological function











Credit Sales Transaction



Developer Pays Mitigation Banker for Credits and Achieves Regulatory Compliance



Agency Requires
Mitigation as Permit
Condition



Agency Authorizes Credits as Viable Mitigation





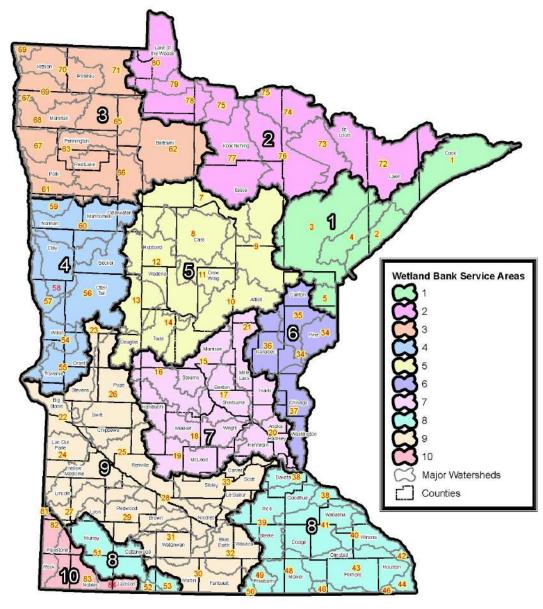






Service Area

- Geographic limits of mitigation bank market
- Based on hydrologic, biological, and political boundaries
- Factors affected:
 - Credit pricing
 - Competition
 - Project locations













History of Banking in the U.S.

Louisiana establishes a Presidential Memo The first 46 219 approved wetland EPA and the Corps encouraging private state-wide NRD sector investment in mitigation banks issue revised banking entrepreneurial banks sell credits nationwide regulations mitigation banks program 1992 2001 2008 2015 2017 1995 2007 2012 2016 The first credit-Release of federal The Water Resources 28 States permit based mechanism guidance on Development Act mitigation was used to settle mitigation banks identifies mitigation banking; NRD liability in banking as the 889 approved Washington preferred mechanism mitigation banks nationwide for offsetting wetland impacts











U.S. Ecosystem Banking Marketplace

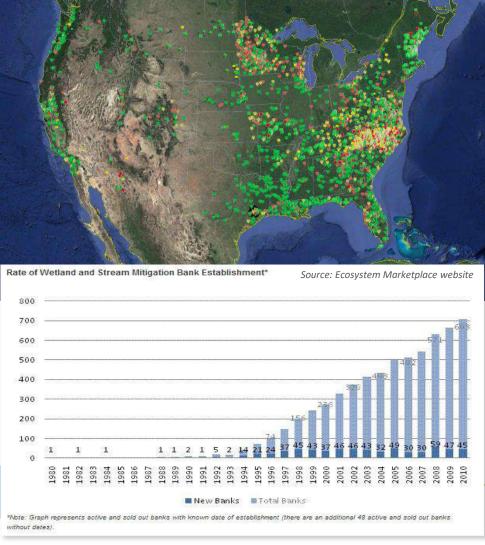
- 1992 = 46 mitigation banks
- 2001 = 219 banks
- 2012 = 900 banks
- 2018 = ~3,365
 ecosystem/mitigation banks
- \$3.6 billion in mitigation credits sold in 2016, 18% increase in volume of wetland/stream credits sold since 2010 (Forest Trends 2017)











- 1. Strong regulatory protection
- 2. Regional development
- 3. Systematic habitat classification
- 4. Limited suitable land

- 5. Economical credit generation
- 6. Civil society & stakeholders
- 7. Training
- 8. Investor capital













1. Strong regulatory protection

- Protect: Several statutes protect natural resources and require mitigation for impacts
- Enforce: Strong legal system enforces existing laws and regulations

Example: Clean Water Act

- Requires 'no net loss' of wetlands
- Permittees must:
 - Avoid impacting wetlands
 - Minimize unavoidable impacts
 - Provide compensatory restoration





















2. Regional development

Conversion of habitat to development from projects such as:

Real Estate Waterfront Development

Transportation Energy and Mining

Shipping and Terminals Infrastructure













3. Systematic habitat classification

National classification system for wetlands, streams, habitats, and protected species













4. Limited suitable land

Need degraded habitat in order to complete habitat creation, restoration, enhancement, or preservation projects to generate uplift

Limited land increases credit value













5. Economical credit generation

The cost of credit production is lower than the sale price, allowing a return on investment













6. Civil Society & Stakeholders

Strong advocates for habitat preservation hold entities accountable for environmental damage

























7. Training

Manpower, training and transfer of knowledge to create, maintain and monitor ecological improvements



A multibillion dollar green industry has evolved that now employs over 250,000 people in the U.S.











8. Investor capital

Investors are willing to take the risk on mitigation banks now that the model has proven successful.













Mitigation Banking and Private Investment

Main Investment Consideration – Economic Viability

- What is the return on the investment?
- Is there a market for selling credits at a profit?













Banking Framework in China: Are the Pieces Here?

- 1. Strong regulatory protection
- 2. Regional development
- 3. Systematic habitat classification
- 4. Limited suitable land

- 5. Economical credit generation
- 6. Civil society & stakeholders
- 7. Training
- 8. Investor capital















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