

CHESAPEAKE BAY PROGRAM WQGIT MEETING

CONSERVATION FINANCE 301

12 ROU



Ashley Allen JonesCEO and Founder, i2 Capital

June 22, 2020

For CBP Use Only: Please do not duplicate without attribution.





Sources of Water Conservation Funding

Federal

Federal Agencies fund conservation through support for land conservation, technical assistance and implementation of agriculture, stormwater, and wastewater projects.

Foundation/ Corporate + State Grants

Local, regional and national grant-making efforts; emerging focus on watershed-wide planning and restoration.

Grant Funded Solutions

Compliance Markets

EPA regulates TMDLs in waterbodies: MS4 regulations mandate reductions in sediment, nitrogen, phosphorous and bacteria; NEPA regulates Federal Projects.

Beneficiary + Consumer Markets

Businesses that benefit from water quality and quantity may invest in green infrastructure to reduce operating costs and address catastrophic risks; consumers invest in environmentally friendly products and services.

Market Based Solutions

- Conservation: How can I coalesce more money for conservation?
- Investment: How can I achieve financial returns and help the environment?
- Conservation Finance: How can I increase the pace and scale of conservation outcomes through capital market innovations? How can I address market gaps?



Outcomes Funding



Strategic Approach: Ag-BMP Pollutant Reductions

Cover Crops



Riparian Buffers



Sources: Agricultural Wire, University of Minnesota Extension, Mississippi River Basin Conservation Network, Oregon State University

Conservation Tillage



Agricultural Wetlands



and package Ag-BMP's for "offtake" transactions?

- In PA and DE, the largest contributor to impaired waters = non-point source agricultural runoff (sediment and nutrients).
- Agricultural BMPs <u>support maximum</u> <u>pollution reduction and watershed</u> <u>restoration</u>.
- Agricultural BMPs also potentially offer the most cost-effective approach to meet MS4 obligations.

Strategic Question: Can we quantify



Calculation Methodology*

= lbs N, P, TSS Inside Outside Urban Area **Urban Area Drainage Area Inputs** Starting Load 3. Baseline BMP Inputs Baseline Load (%) **Voluntary BMP Inputs** Post-Voluntary BMP Load (%) 7. Threshold Inputs Post-Threshold Load (%) Delivery* and/or Reserve (%)

*Delaware municipalities only

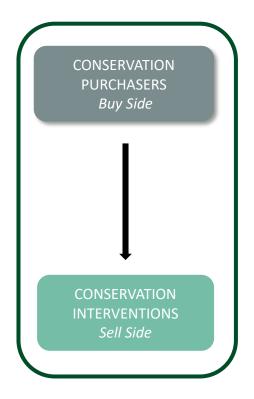
10. Load Reduction - Planning Area

^{*}Aligns with PA regulatory approach (offsets) & measurement standards



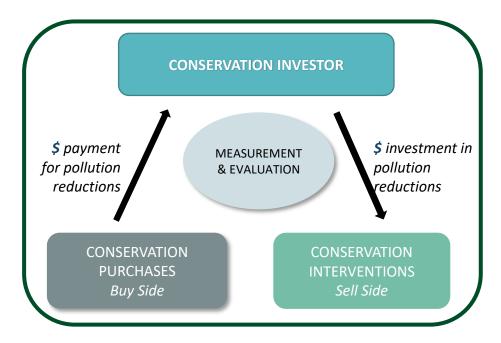
Market Transaction Approaches

Purchase Contract



Direct purchase of quantified outcomes

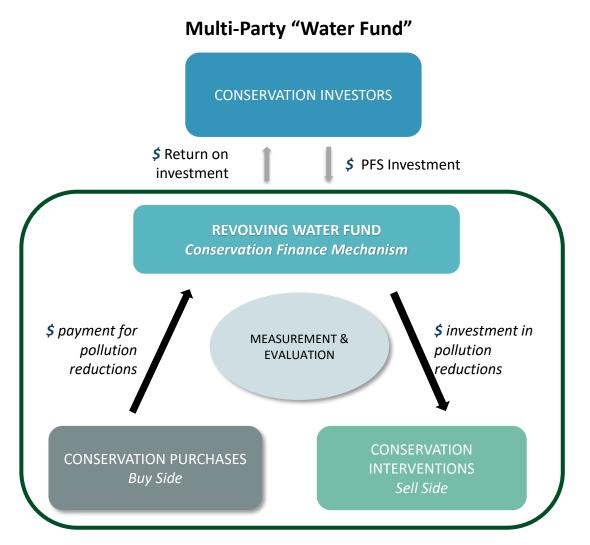
Pay-for-Success Contract



Investment in quantified outcomes;
Purchase (refund) based on achievement
of agreed "trigger"



Transaction Approaches



Offtake contract tied to regulatory approval (compliance driven)

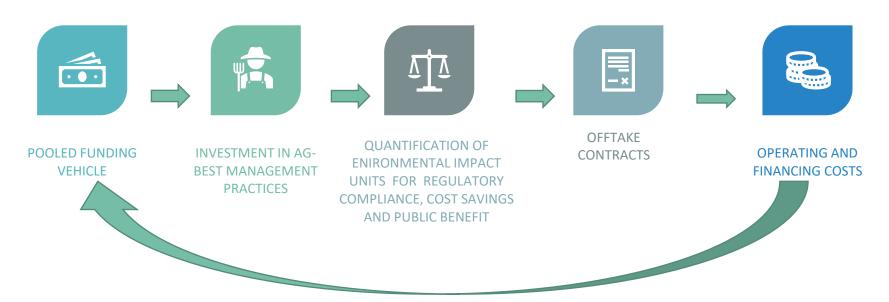




Revolving Water Fund Model



The Revolving Water Fund, pioneered by i2 Capital and the Nature Conservancy, is a blended conservation finance pool that invests in natural infrastructure solutions (Ag BMPs) on working farmlands.



The "offtake" of quantified pollution reductions (EIUs) by multiple beneficiaries supports a <u>sustained</u> pool of capital to re-invest in conservation outcomes.



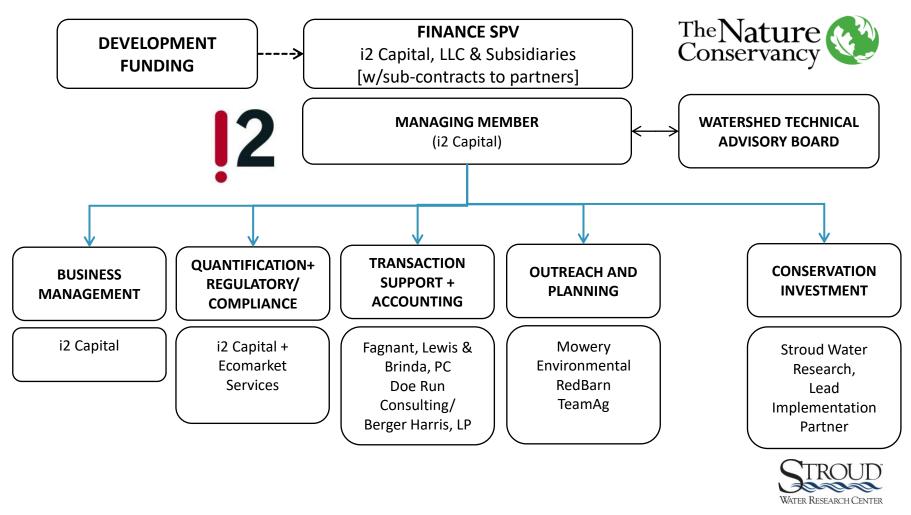








Organizational Model





Management & Operations





Ashley Allen CEO, i2 Capital Governance and Oversight



Callan Walsh VP, i2 Capital Finance & Project Management



Maria Dziembowska **Urban Conservation** Director TNC/DE-PA Conservation & Project Management



Evan Branosky Environmental Incentives Ecosystem Markets Regulatory & Quantification



Richie Jones Berger Harris, LP Doe Run Consulting Legal & Policy



John Jackson Stroud Water Research Water Science

Conservation Orgs.



Brandywine

Red Clay Alliance







CONSERVANCY

Regulators









Municipal Leaders











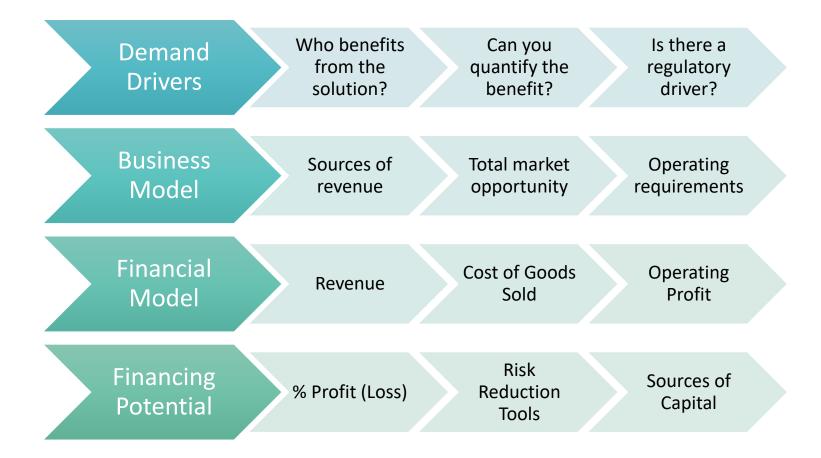








Framework For Creating Financing Strategy















ASHLEY ALLEN, 12 CAPITAL



AALLEN@I2CAPITALCORP.COM

