



Audio will be through your computer speakers. Use chat to ask questions and share.

Our Valuable Coasts

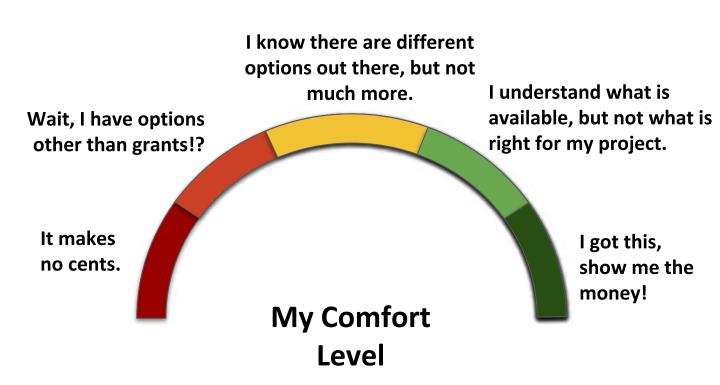




Coastal Resilience







Challenges and Needs

Consistent funding for all project phases

Capacity to access funding and financing options

Identifying matching funds

Layering different funding and financing sources

Successful financing examples (case studies)

Finding privatesector funding and partnerships

Speakers



Leigh WhelptonThe Conservation
Finance Network



Erik MeyersThe Conservation
Fund



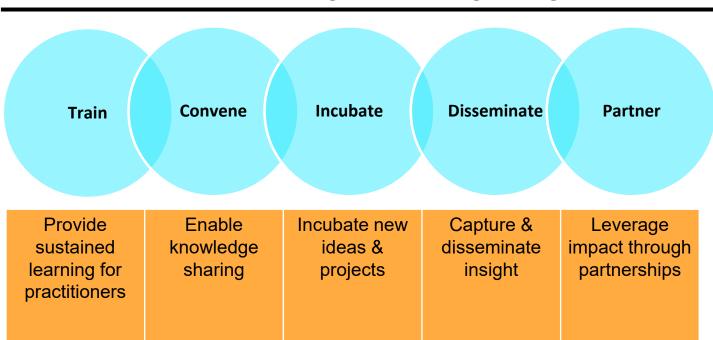


Leigh Whelpton

THE CONSERVATION FINANCE NETWORK

THE CONSERVATION FINANCE NETWORK

We seek to accelerate the pace and scale of land and resource conservation, restoration, and stewardship by expanding the use of innovative and effective funding and financing strategies.



Conservation Finance

A range of strategies that generate, manage, and deploy financial resources and align incentives to achieve conservation outcomes

Sourced from public, philanthropic, private, and/or blended sources of capital



Goals

- How to navigate resources and info
- Where to turn when you're ready for more

Ground Rules

- Go for the simplest and easiest money first
- Build the solution from the pain point
- There's no such thing as free lunch
- Someone must be willing/able to pay
- Partner. You don't need to be the expert

Overview of Funding Sources

Tax Benefits	Individual Giving	Institution-al Grants	Earned Income	Debt	Credits Against Income Taxes Due	Equity
 Federal Income Estate Property State Income Credits 1031 Exchanges Others? 	 Projects Capital Campaigns Planned Giving Voluntary Surcharges Trade Lands Transfer Fees Crowd Sourcing Others? 	State and Local Federal Foundations Business Units Others?	 User fees Timber, NTFPs Leasing Limited dev. Sales of ecosystem services (carbon; wetland; species) Others? 	 Banks Foundation PRIs State revolving loan funds Tax-exempt bonds Comm. Investment Notes EIBs Others? 	New Markets Tax Credits Tradable state income tax credits Others?	TIMOs Public REITs Limited Dev, Natural Resource PE Investors Others?

Go for the simplest and easiest money first!

Increasing cost, complexity, risk, return

Core Strategies

New or leveraged funding

 Creative philanthropy, stretching public funds, borrowing money to bridge until funding comes through, natural resource damage assessments

Environmental credit markets (regulated or not)

 Market-like transactions for payment for environmental assets, externalities and attributes (e.g. carbon, wetlands, streams, habitat, water quality & quantity)

Consumer-driven certification programs

Product price premiums for certain practices

Commodity supply chain improvements

Engaging producers, agribusiness, and farm finance for better practices and products

Cost savings & risk reduction

 Insurance models, public green infrastructure, outcomes-based or "pay for success" models

Conservation-oriented real asset investment

Buy, protect/lease, and sell models for forest, farm, and ranchland

Core Strategies

 New or leveraged funding



CONSERVATION LOANS

- Environmental credit markets
- Consumer-driven certification programs
- Commodity supply chain improvements
- Cost savings & risk reduction
- Conservation-oriented real asset investment







Evolution of Conservation Finance









1970s

- Land Donations
- Donations of easements
- Some early working lands transactions
- First use of creative development – AKA "conservation develop-ment" techniques
- Use of Charitable Creditors

1980s-1990s

- Donations Land & Easements
- Trade Lands
- Third-Party-Funded Bargain Sales
- First Land Conservation PRIs
- Impact / MRI Angels

1990s-2000s

- Creation of Intermediaries
- Boutique TIMOs with Conservation Strategy
- Creative Land Development
- Conservation Buyers
- Brave Foundation MRIs

2000s-2010s

- Growth of Intermediaries
- Revolving Funds
- Institutional Scale TIMOs with Conservation Strategy
- Eco-System Service Investment Funds
- Resalable State Income Tax Credits

2010s --- Future

- Crowd Sourcing
- Technology/Smart Conservation
- · Block Chain
- Supply Chain Sustain-ability Investments
- Accessing Donor Advised Funds – "Capshift"
- · Green Bonds/EIBs



Public Funding

Established:

- Federal Grant Programs e.g. NOAA Coastal Resilience Grants
- State Grant Programs e.g. Knowles-Nelson
- Local grant programs
- Quasi-public agencies (congressionally chartered grantmaking institutions) e.g. NFWF and National Park Foundation.

Where in the world does this funding come from?

- Ballot measures
- Legislative actions
- Natural resource damage payments
- Dedicated local, state, or federal tax proceeds (e.g. state and local sales tax, property tax, offshore gas leases, RE transfer tax, etc.)

Public Funding

Emerging Activity & Innovation

- CARES Act
- TMDLs in the Chesapeake Bay shifting to nonpoint source
- State Climate Action Plans
 - New York spending climate bond money for natural climate solutions.
- New Dedications of State Revenues
 - Sales tax, e.g. Montana attempt for new dedication of state sales tax.
 - Lottery proceeds, e.g. Colorado state funding derived out of lottery proceeds.

Public/NGO Financing

Emerging Activity & Innovation

- Loan Funds
 - Conservation partnerships with CDFI's to receive NMTC
 - Community Reinvestment Act, low-cost financing through regional banks for service in certain zip codes
- State Revolving Funds & Sponsorship Programs
 - E.g. Ohio
- State Green Bonds
 - E.g. Massachusetts

Philanthropy

Then:

- Gifts & grants
- Land & Easement Donations
- Small Business Partnerships
- Voluntary Surcharge Programs
- Corporate Philanthropy

Now:

- Crowd-Sourced Fundraising
- Program Related Investments
- Mission Related Investments and Donor-Advised Funds
 - Heron Foundation, CapShift
- Importance of increasing philanthropic recognition of connection between nature and human health

Private Investment

Then:

- Use of charitable creditors and individual investors
 - E.g. Vermont Land Trust
- Boutique TIMOs with Conservation Strategy
- Creative Land Development
- Conservation Buyers
- Brave Foundation Mission Related Investments (MRI)
- Impact Investment Angels

Private Investment

Now: For Profit

- Institutional-Scale Funds
 - TIMOs/REITs
 - Regulation-driven Mitigation Funds
 - Established Ecosystem Service Investment Funds
- Boutique-Scale Funds
 - Sustainable agriculture funds
 - Emerging Ecosystem Service Investment Funds
- Supply Chain Sustainability Investments
- Pay for Success
 - Environmental Impact Bonds
 - Forest Resilience Bonds
- Green Bonds

Private Investment

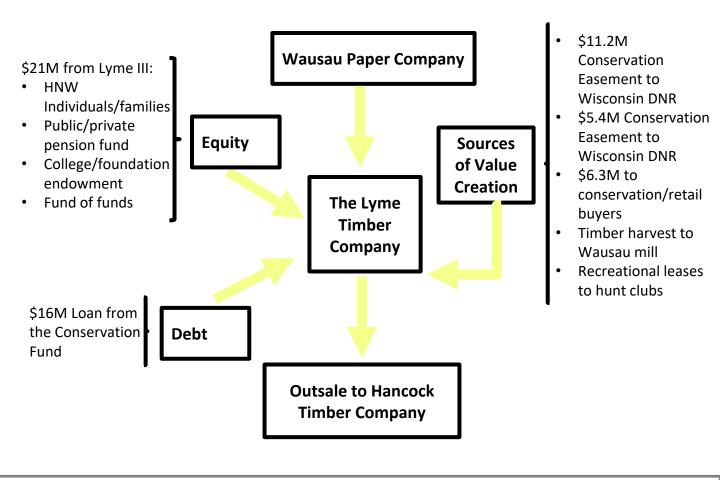
Now: Nonprofit

- Investment managers operated by NGOs
 - NatureVest by TNC; EFM by EcoTrust
- Nonprofit Investment Funds
 - E.g. BlueForest Conservation
- Community Development Finance Institution (CDFIs)
 - Coastal Enterrises, Inc, Natural Capital Investment Fund
- Nonprofit Community Development "Intermediary"
 - Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC)

Blended Capital

A structuring approach that allows orgs with different objectives to invest alongside each other while achieving their own objectives—whether financial, social, environmental, or all. (source: Convergence)

- Water Funds (those which incorporate private capital)
 - Murray-Darling Basin Balanced Water Fund
- Leveraged Transactions
 - St. Croix Forest acquisition

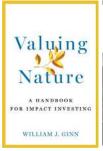


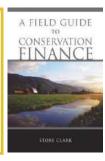


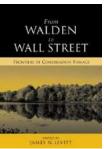
Jump in for More

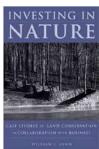
www.conservationfinancenetwork.org

- Monthly E News: distilled practitioner insight
- Articles: e.g. "Mainstreaming Blue Carbon to Finance Coastal Resilience"
- Webinars: Special sessions & Nature's Returns Series
- Toolkits: ballot measures, bridge financing, pay for success
- Books: e.g. Island Press Use code "CFN25" for 25% off











Thank You!

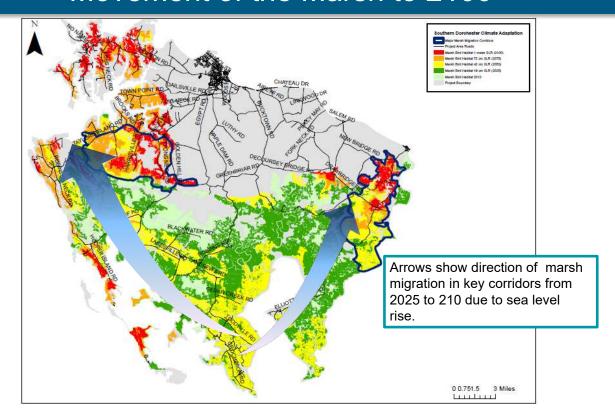
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Coastal Resilience Funding and Financing

Erik Meyers, Vice President, Climate and Water Sustainability



Dorchester County, MD and Blackwater NWR Movement of the Marsh to 2100



Funding for Marsh Adaptation Strategies



Contact:

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Future Webinars

Innovative Funding and Financing Approaches

Funding and Financing in Small, Rural, and Underrepresented Communities

Others based on your feedback in the survey



Quick Reference

Quick Reference



Dise this quick reference to learn about different types of funding and financing for coastal resilience projects, and considerations for each.

Investments in coastal resilience are made under the auspices of comprehensive planning, hazard mitigation, climate adaptation, continuity of operations, and public health, to name a few. Identifying and accessing funding and financing opportunities. can be challenging, but leveraging diverse investment streams can help communities advance multi-objective projects. Communities consider a number of factors when choosing appropriate funding and financing approaches, including project scale, complexity of selected investment method, time frame, and others.

"Funding" refers to money that ultimately pays for a specific project. It is not regaid. "Financing," on the other hand, generally creates an obligation to repay the funds along with a premium for their use. Financing may create apportunities to reduce project costs, generate the capital funds needed for a project, or shift the risk of loss (or possibility of gain to another party. The term may also refer to the layering of different. funding sources for a project.

Examples of funding and financing mechanisms are provided in the tables on the following pages.

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Parancing Resilience 101

FUNDING

Money raised and spent with no need for repayment

TAX PROCEEDS

Taxes on the general population or some subset, such as residential or business property owners, are collected and then paid into a general fund that can be used toward resilience projects. Taxes include property, property transfer, income, and sales, among others.

- . Already established process
- Consistent funding source
- + Relatively inexpensive funding source from an administrative standpoint

- Will need to divide tax proceeds between projects.
- . Could increase local tax burden (special allocation districts could shift cost to those who bonefit from annies or projects
- . Taxes approved via ballot measure will require public support.

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- Increase in property tax in Norfolk, Veginia: stutt.1.squaresport.com/
- statio/1736713665497496487369,55d275d22556285634465/1542883947822/ Playbook+1.0+How+Cities+Are+Playing+for+Climate+Reulience+Auly+2018.pdf
- + Parcel tax in San Francisco, California: chrossny, org. hebsory-news quirty-less?
- Tax allocation districts in St. Navy's, Georgia: amonyago goo literarystem depurement.
- economic development/tox allocation afather/uploads/MD Information Disertant
- Tax increment financing in Chicago, Elimois: L/Licogo (paychity)/en/lispits/doi/(proudts/UE/Not)

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FINANCING

Money that is borrowed, spent, and repaid

Honey borrowed from either a private backing or philanthropic source or from the government (state or federal) for a specific purpose.

- . Effective bridge or interim financing
- . Valuable in providing capital needed more quickly than revenue (taxes/fees) can provide
- Useful when public funding caps have been met.
- . Cart be leveraged in the private arctor to accelerate implementation

- . Generally require full repayment with interest
- . Can be zero, low-interest, or market rate
- . Typically a one-time use of funds . Federal loan programs require authorization from Congress

- . Low-intelest loan in Connecticut;
- adupted/ordeaninghouse.org/resources/share-up connecticut/dran-arounces.html
- . The Conservation Fund Conservation Loans program:
- conservation fund any tour work from wroadon-brance, conservation fembras . Craft's Ituan In the Wild Rivers Land Trust in File River Corpon:
- craft Larg results/StoriesOfChange/story-details/WKCHLT

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Financing Resilience 101.

You to

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Thank you! Please provide feedback in the survey

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