





Brandywine Christina Healthy Water Fund

Draft Business Plan

Presented to

Stakeholders

May 4, 2017



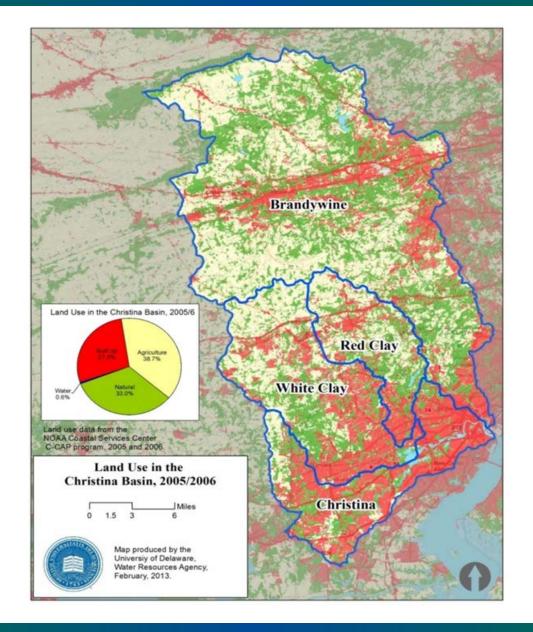




AGENDA

Brandywine-Christina Healthy Water Fund Mount Cuba Center | 3120 Barley Mill Road | Hockessin, Delaware May 4, 2017 | 10:00 AM to 1:00 PM

10:00 - 10:15	Welcome and Introductions (Jerry Kauffman, University of Delaware)
10:15 - 10:25	Brandywine-Christina Healthy Water Fund: Update and Overview (Richie Jones, The Nature Conservancy, Delaware)
10:25 -11:15	Business Plan (Jenny Egan, The Nature Conservancy, Delaware)
11:15 - 12:15	Discussion and Wrap Up (Jenny Egan, The Nature Conservancy, Delaware)
12:15	Luncheon



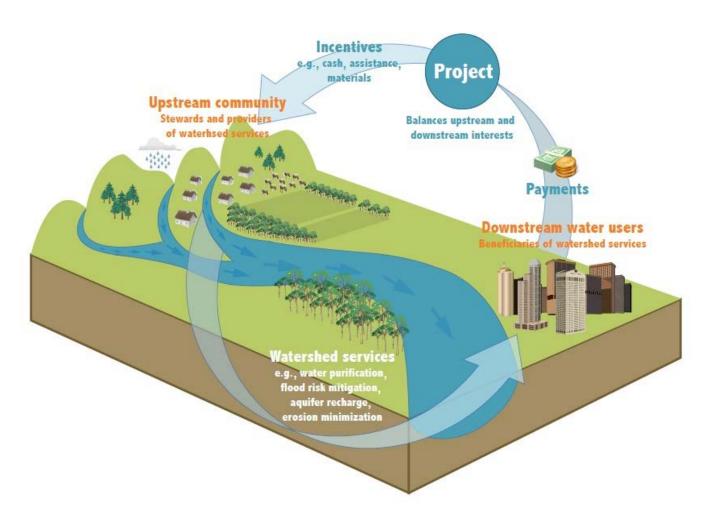


Goal

To create self-sustaining conservation finance vehicle that will restore the Brandywine-Christina watershed to fishable, swimmable, potable status in an accelerated timeframe.



Water Fund Model









How will the Water Fund work?

- Provides a mechanism to value a pound of pollution reduction
- Demand beneficiary need projections
- Supply services and accounting

Brief overview of sections in plan:

- Proposed governance structure
- Financial projections



Current project path

Importantly, the funds are expended and investment is not fully realized.

How do we monetize the conservation outcomes to generate more investment in restoration?



Source of Funds/Grants

- *William Penn
- *Foundations
- *USDA/NRCS/RCCP
- *Water Providers



\$ for implementation

Conservation Outcomes

- Number of BMPs (Linear feet, acres of implementation)
- Acres Preserved & Managed



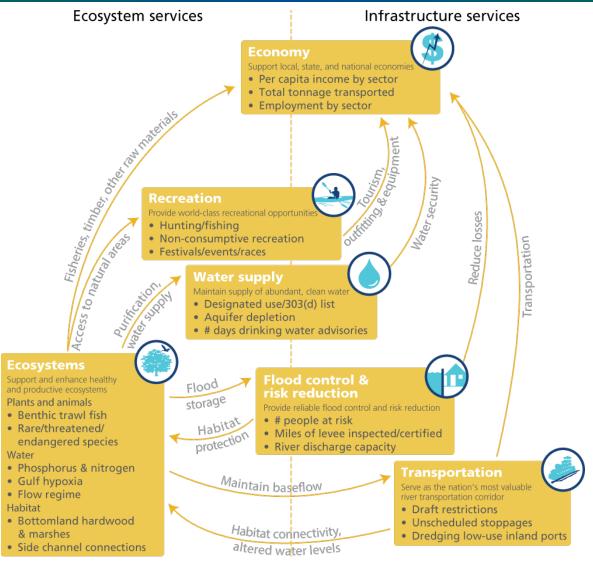
Grant/Fund Expended

Reporting to funder (e.g. linear feet of fence, acres of buffer, etc.)



"As you go through life, take time to monetize the roses."





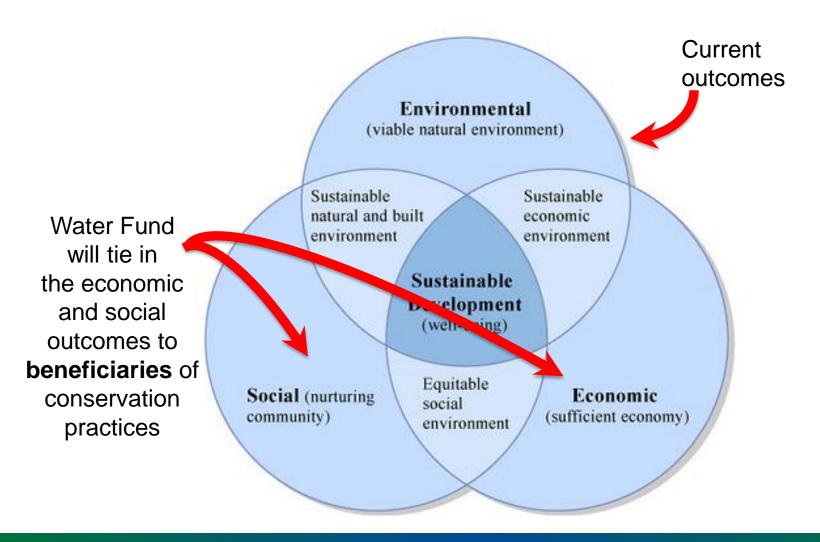
ian.umces.edu

A diagram displays several connections revealed at the Lower Mississippi River Basin workshops. These connections will be used to develop a basin-wide report card for the watershed.

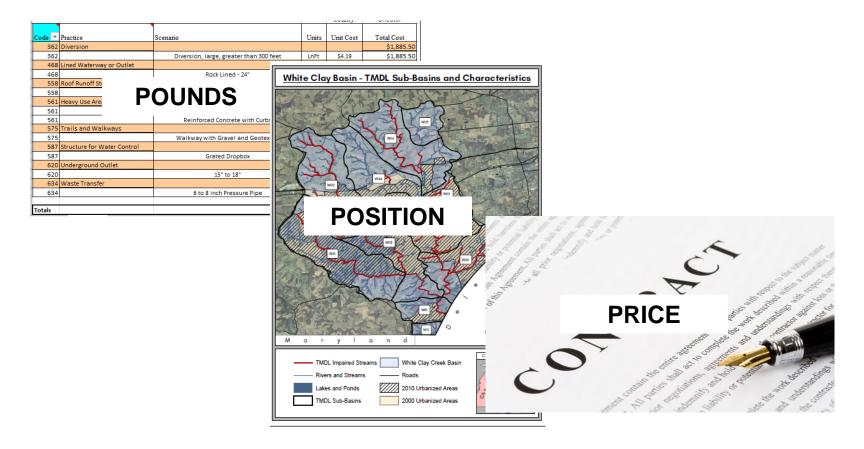
Diagram courtesy of the Integration & Application Network, University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science.



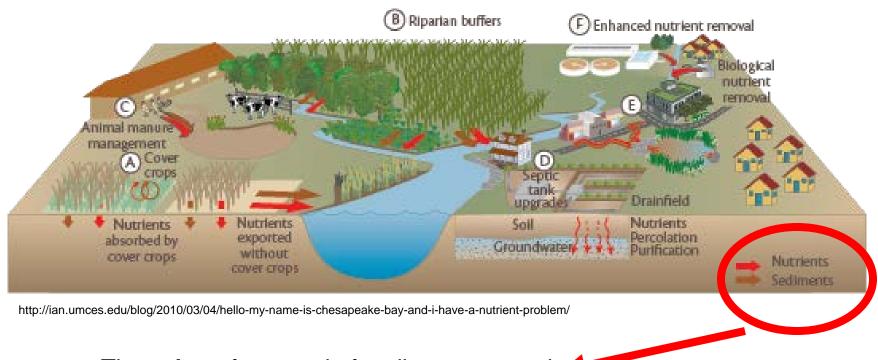
Sustainable systems



How will the Water Fund work?



What is the value of a pound?

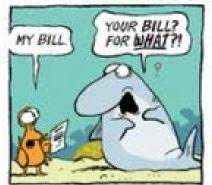


The **value** of a pound of sediment removal from the watershed can be determined through what **beneficiaries' needs** are for that pound of reduction and how much it **costs** to provide that reduction.



Value and services

SHERMAN'S LAGOON



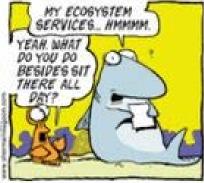






BY JIM TOOMEY











Needs of primary beneficiaries

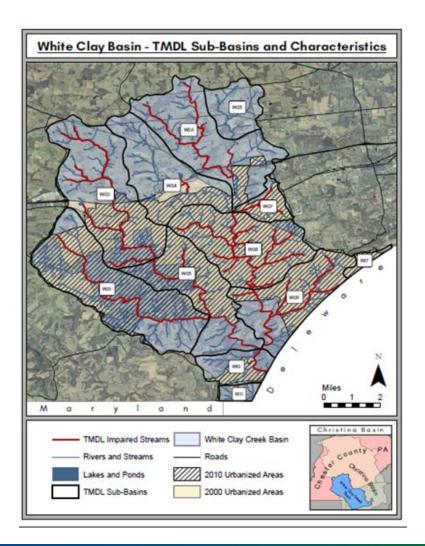
- Beneficiaries: MS4s and Water providers
- Needs: Sediment and nutrient removal

Pollution removal prices based on potential demand and cost to provide services to these two beneficiaries.



Water Fund services - \$/lb

- Demand estimation
- Supply strategy:
 project coordination,
 accounting, and
 reporting
- 3) Reinvestment of funds





Projected demand (5yr)

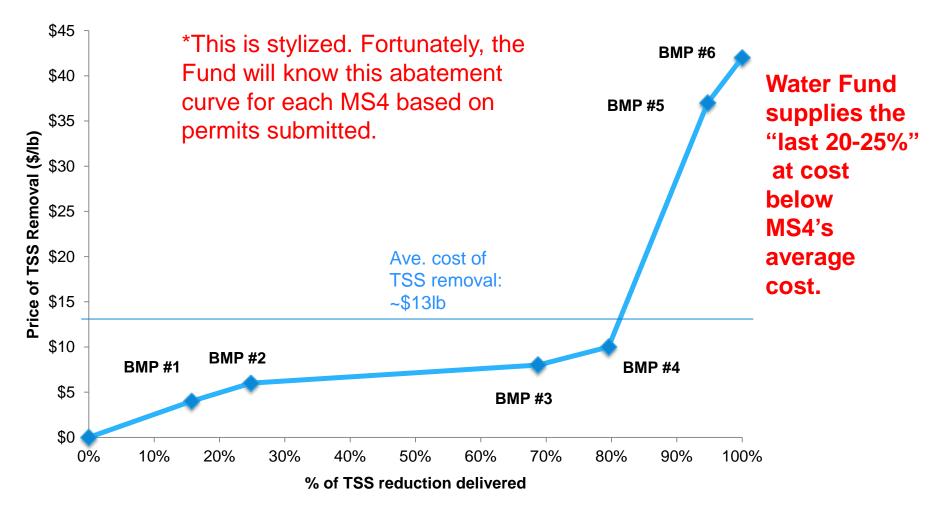
Beneficiaries	Target Pollutant	Quantity Demanded
MS4* (PA & DE)	• TSS	Approximately 30 +/- tons/yr.
Water** Providers (Private & Public)	• TSS	Approximately 25+/- tons/yr.

^{*}Demand will be further understood within the first year of the funds function as the MS4 communities determine their projects for reductions.

^{**}Proxy for water provider is based on current willingness to invest



Pricing TSS service on MS4 sample <u>urban</u> abatement curve



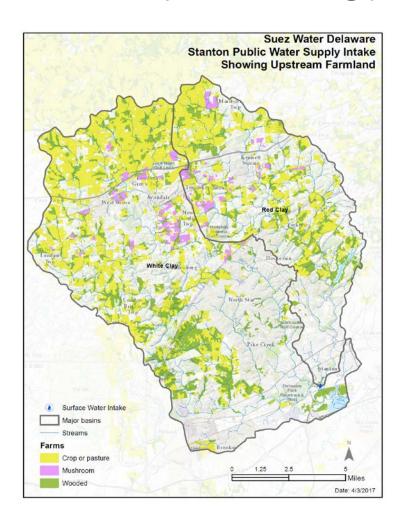
Water service providers

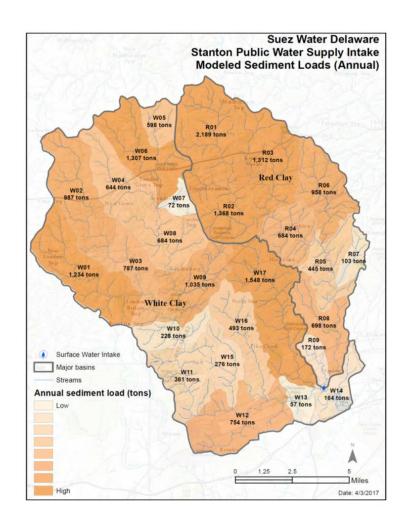
- Based on what currently paying
- Value will be determined by what the public service commission and or city council is willing to approve
- The Fund provides a vehicle to value the pollution removal in a manner that can be adopted by the oversight bodies

Projected demand and price (5yr)

Beneficiaries	Target Pollutant	Quantity Demanded	Price
MS4	• TSS	Approximately 30 +/- tons/yr.	\$4-\$6/lb
(PA & DE)			
Water Providers	• TSS	Approximately 25+/- tons/yr.	
(Private & Public)			

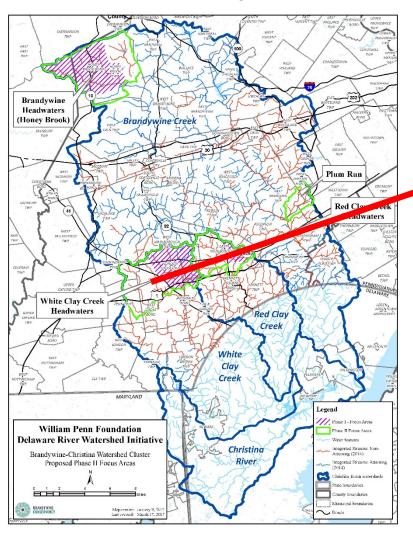
Supply strategy: Agricultural BMPs

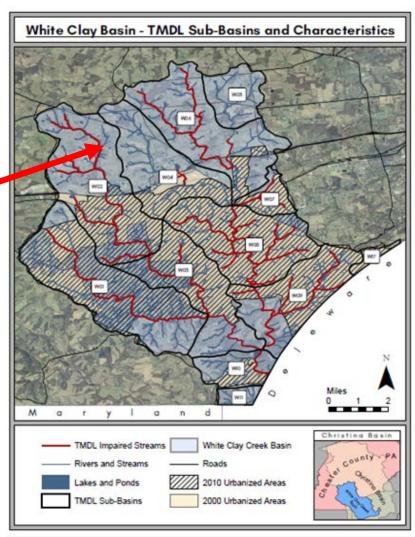






Project coordination



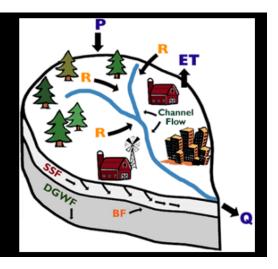




Accounting: MapSheds and DRWI

		Outcome	Water Quality and Quantity (WQ&Q) Target (Quantitative Objectives)	Ecological Target (Quantitative Objectives)	Outcome Metrics (Monitoring)		Performance Metrics
Focus Area	Focus Area Goal				WQ&Q Metrics	Ecological Metrics	(measure interim outputs and indicate progress in implementing the strategies – DRWI Metrics Table
Restoration	Restore water	Restore water quality in	Reduced TSS and water	Natural lands increased	-TSS mg/l reduced	-Total miles of	AGRICULTURAL RESTORATION
in Brandywine	quality in local watersheds and	local basins at the tipping point for impairment and	temperatures maintained where good	reestablished/connected floodplain forest, stabilize		reconnected forested floodplain	Dollars of Federal Farm Bill and state funding leveraged by DRWI within focus areas.
Christina	protect existing high quality	protect existing forested buffers.		banks, provide shade for the river and habitat for riparian		-reduced bank erosion	Acres of agricultural land with BMPs within focus areas.
	watersheds			wildlife.		-increase in use of	Miles of forested buffer restored within focus areas.
						restored floodplain by	Acres of wetlands enhanced or restored within focus areas
						riparian birds and herptiles	

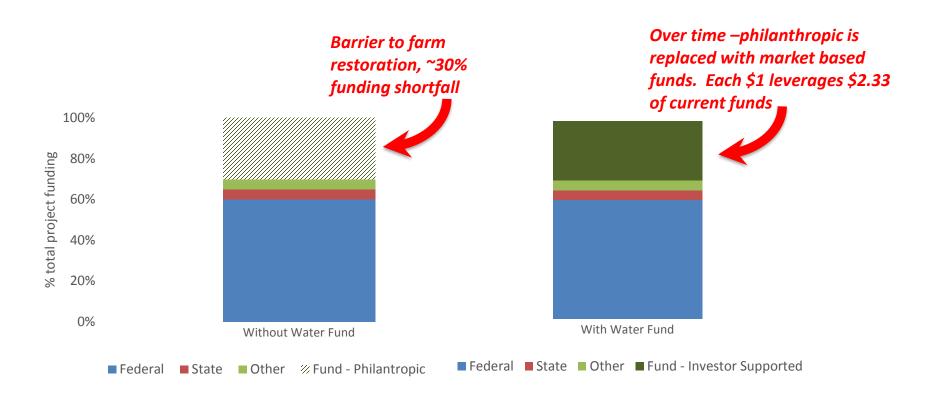
Using MapShed Model for the Christina Basin TMDL Implementation and Water Quality Restoration



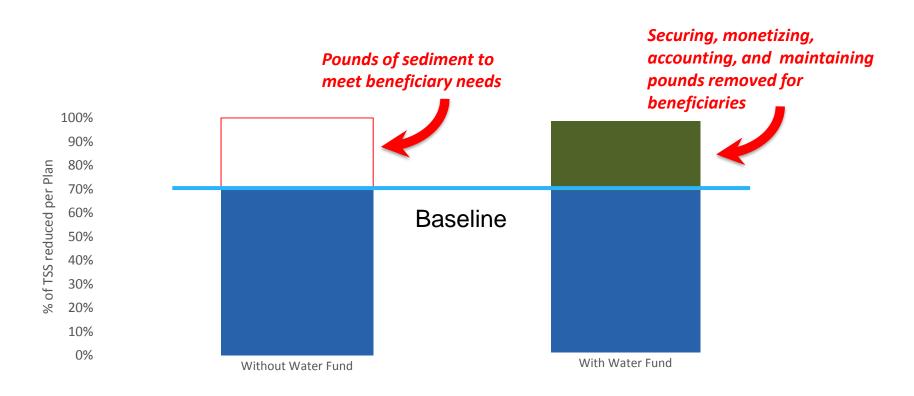
Reporting

- Coordination
 - Beneficiaries
 - Regulators
 - Contracts

Leveraging existing watershed funding



Leveraging existing watershed projects



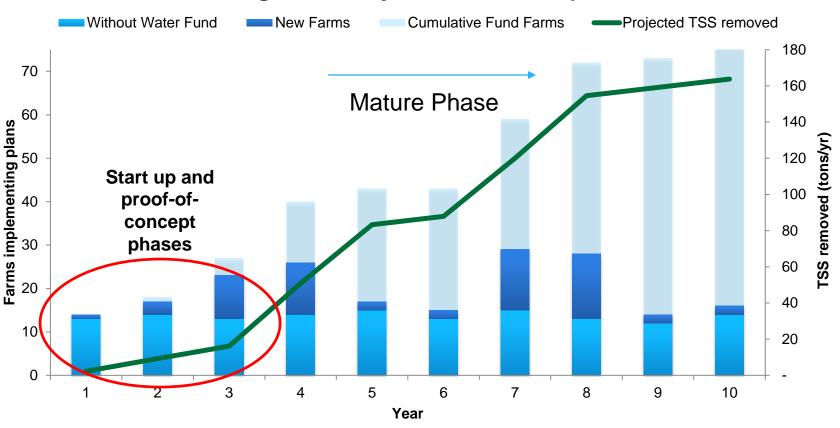


Projected services

Service	YEAR						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
# of Farms	1	3	10	12	2	2	
Cum. # of Farms	1	4	14	26	28	30	
TSS inventory (TN/YR)	2	9	32	60	65	69	
TSS demanded (TN/YR)	0	0	0	54	54	67	
Net TSS	2	9	32	6	11	2	

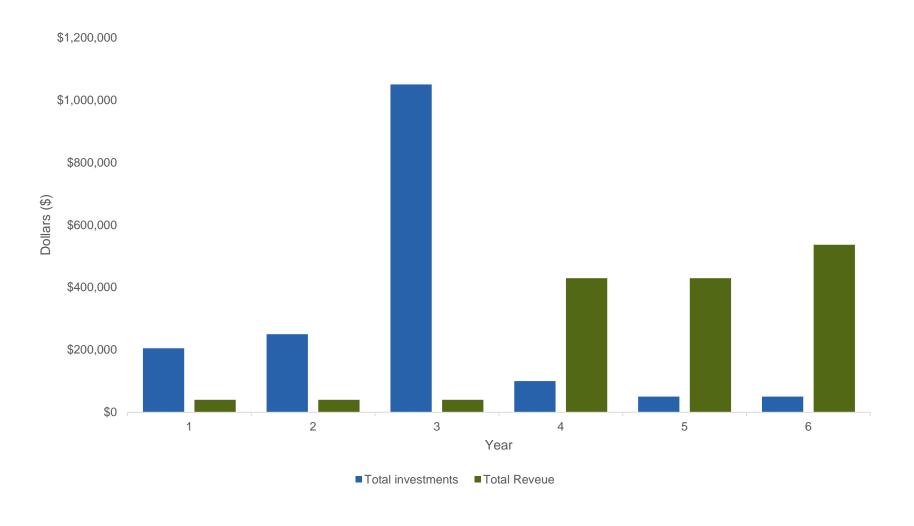
Long term projections

Long Term Projected Market Impact





Financial projections



Operations

- An independent business organization.
- Facilitate projects and accelerate scale of implementation that would not have occurred without the activities of the Water Fund.
- Dedicated staff to facilitate partner projects and cultivate sustainable funding streams.
- Governing body to provide guidance and expertise in aligning restoration with beneficiaries.

Potential governance representation

- William Penn Foundation
- Impact investors
- The Nature Conservancy in Delaware
- UD Water Resources Center
- Brandywine Conservancy
- Brandywine Red Clay Alliance
- Stroud Water Research Center
- Natural Lands Trust
- Christina Municipal Watersheds Partnership
- City of Wilmington
- City of Newark
- SUEZ Water DE
- AQUA PA
- PA American Water Downingtown MUA
- MS4 municipalities

Challenges

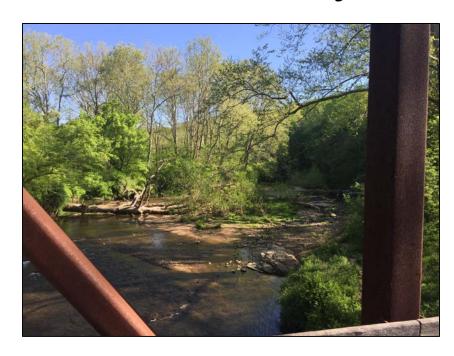
The Water Fund faces three challenges to effective and successful implementation:

- 1. Sufficient capitalization to adequately resource activities and staff.
- 2. Providing recognized, streamlined, and efficient process to partners.
- 3. Navigating regulatory uncertainties to generate sustained revenue.

Next steps

- Governing board composition and formation
- Organizational setup (policies/procedures)
- Build project pipeline with partners
- Implement proof-of-concept
- Report out (to stakeholders, regulators) for adaptive and iterative process
- Multiple grants (awaiting awards) to fill the proof-of-concept phase capital needs

Thank you – Questions?



White Clay Creek from Wedgewood Road Bridge

