



# ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY PERFORMANCE BONDS

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***Not this Bond...***





SERIES EE  
INTEREST CEASES 30 YEARS  
FROM ISSUE DATE

SERIES I  
INTEREST CEASES 30 YEARS  
FROM ISSUE DATE

1998

SERIES I  
INTEREST CEASES 30  
FROM ISSUE DATE

08

**This Bond!**

What is this presentation about?

**Concept of Bonds**

**What are EPPB's**

**Metrics of Measurement**

**Accountability Issue**

**Perspectives**

**Conclusion**

# CONCEPT OF BONDS

A bond is an investment contract

Sold by local, state, and national government to the public

Has a face value, coupon(interest), and maturity date

# POLICY AND PERFORMANCE

*“The interest rates on these new bond types would be linked to CO2 reduction targets. For example, governments could set a rate of return [coupon] on their bonds that pays investors more when the proportion of renewable energy over a year drops below a target percentage (Mainelli, 2015).”*



Government performance on track or better...



Coupon Payment = 0

# Incentives

Government performance off track or worse...



Coupon Payment increases

# HOW DO WE MEASURE THE COUPON?

- The coupon would be calculated by the difference in percentage, based on where we *ought* to be.
- For example, if we set a 1.0% increase per year on renewable energy starting in 2018, and by 2020 we had only increased renewables by 1.0%, we would pay 1.0% interest on the bond.





WHERE MIGHT EPPB'S BE SUCCESSFUL?

- *Through CO<sub>2</sub> reduction targets*
- *Water Quality*
- Recovery from an emergency situation by a specific date (Eg. Hurricane, flood)
- Increased greenspace % in cities



# C02 REDUCTION TARGETS

- In 2000 the United States the renewable energy percent of 9.38 %. Through EPPB's, we could have set target rates/goals to reach increasing levels of renewable energy. In 2016, the renewable rate was 14.94 (US Energy Admin). (Increase of only 5.56% in 16 years)
- If we had implemented the policy...

Most likely set at 1.0% per year. By 2017 we would have reached 26.38%, provided we had a yearly increase of 1.0%. If we stuck to the 1.0% increase yearly, we pay \$0 on the bonds.

# WATER QUALITY

- Water quality is measured by PH levels, dissolved oxygen, salinity etc.
- Lets use the Caloosahatchee as our example
- An EPPB would be effective if we tied dissolved oxygen levels to it. If dissolved oxygen levels dipped below 5.0 mg/l, the percentage difference would be paid by the municipal gov. (month to month coupon rate)

# ISSUE OF ACCOUNTABILITY

Government accountability has never been popular.

Much data on the EPA website is over two years old, with an 85% average margin of error.

“67% of members agree that investors have become more cautious regarding the use of EPA’s in their investment processes. Only 27% agree regulatory protections have insured greater transparency or EPA processes (Institute, 2014).”

STANDARD  
& POOR'S

MOODY'S



Fitch Ratings



# CREDIBLE RATING AGENCIES

- International Energy Agency- known for keeping a watchful eye on local-global CO2 measurements
- Eurostat- A model for local organizations who wish to keep track locally
- Local non-profits-owing no allegiance to anyone, could possibly be trusted to report to the government (river water quality for example)

# Perspectives





# THE GOVERNMENT'S PERSPECTIVE



- A way to keep the people believing in their structure
- A way to incentivize themselves to do better
- Unable to “blame it on the other political party” due to the month to month coupon rate changes based on performance

# THE INVESTOR'S PERSPECTIVE



- Government Bonds are seen as a “safe” investment. Credit ratings usually around AAA or AA+.
- The investor makes more if the government fails to do its job
- A way to invest in local community

*“Clearly, local and state governments must become more proactive and enact more stringent regulations governing water use and conservation when conditions warrant such actions (Joseph Delfino, 2004)”.*



# ACCOUNTABILITY

is the glue that ties

**COMMITMENT**

to **RESULTS**

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