Producer Response and Economic Incentives for Agricultural Water

Agricultural Water Conservation Symposium



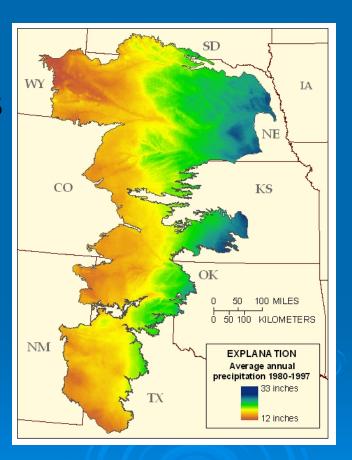
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The Ogallala Aquifer

- Water levels are declining
- ♦ 10% 70% depletion rates
- Increasing irrigated acres
- Rural economies are vertically linked with irrigated agriculture



Problem

- The Ogallala Aquifer is in decline
 - Everyone wants to extend the economic life of the aquifer
 - It has to be a regional effort
 - No one wants to adversely impact rural economies

Solution

Voluntary and incentive based policies that achieve an absolute reduction in groundwater use

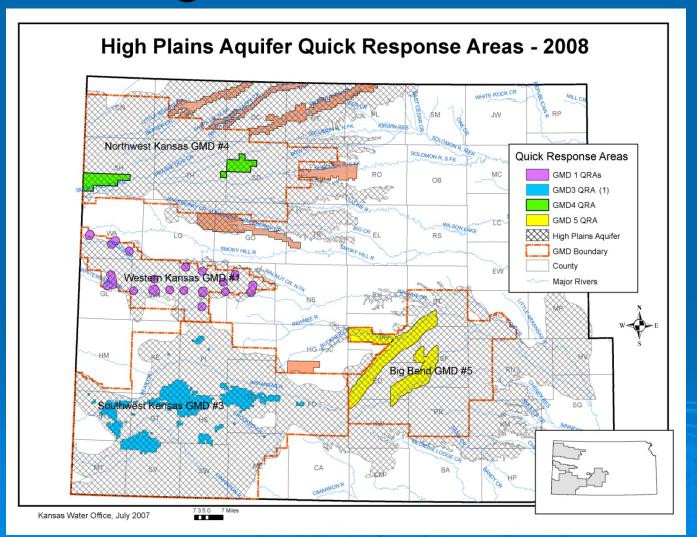
Economist's Role

Develop and analyze policy solutions

Voluntary & Incentive Based Programs in Kansas

- Technology Cost Share Programs
- Water Right Buyouts
- Water Rights Leasing
- Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program

Voluntary & Incentive Based Programs in Kansas



Technology Cost Share Program

Conventional Center Pivot Technology



Flood Technology







LEPA Center Pivot Technology

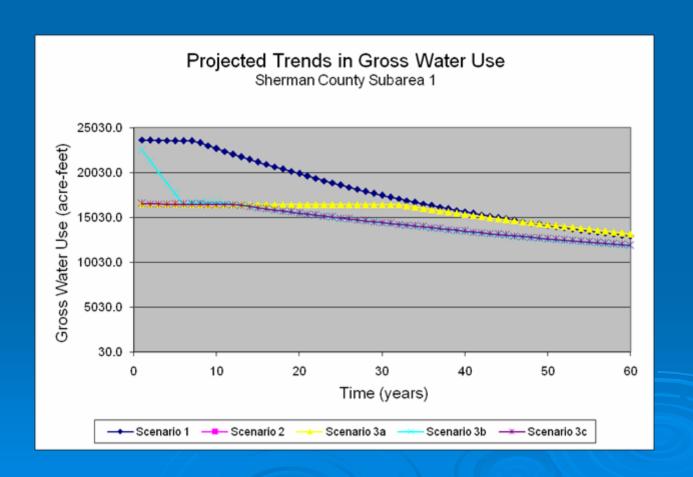
Technology Cost Share Program

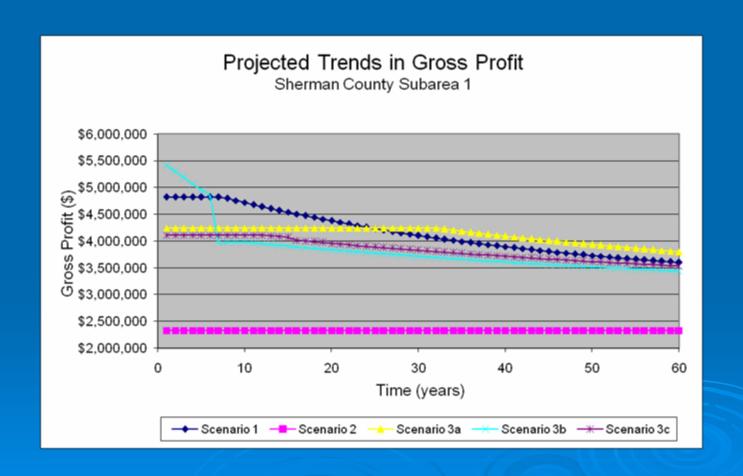
- Question: Did the program save water?
- Answer: No, the State expended \$2.7 million in taxpayer dollars on nearly 150,000 acres (\$10 - \$35 per acre) and did not achieve a reduction in groundwater usage.
- <u>Unintended Consequence</u>: In many cases water use increased
- Why: Producers found other uses for the 'saved' water.
- Reason: The State's goal of improving irrigation efficiency as a means to conserve groundwater did not coincide with the individual producer's goal of improving irrigation efficiency as a means of increasing profits.
- <u>Lesson Learned</u>: To implement effective water conservation policy, we have to understand and predict individual behavior.

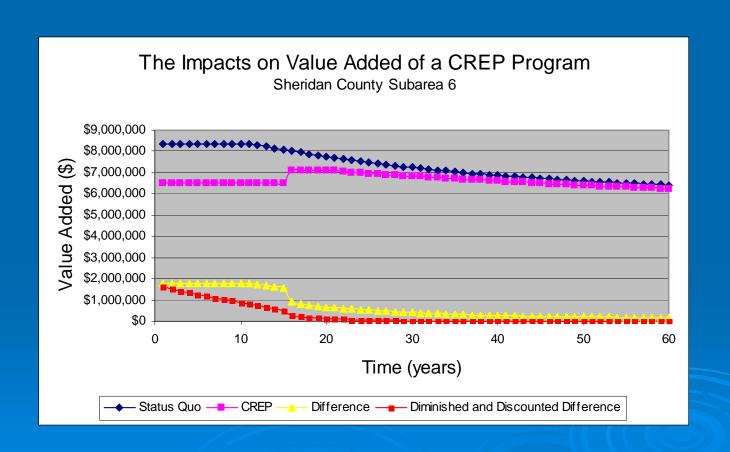
Voluntary & Incentive Based Programs in Kansas

- Environmental Quality Incentive Program
 - EQUIP is funded by the NRCS & local GMDs
 - Stops ground water pumping for 3 − 4 years
 - Allows non-irrigated production.
 - \$100 per acre per year.
- Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program
 - CREP is funded by the FSA & the state of Kansas
 - Permanently retires the water right
 - Does not allows non-irrigated production for 15 years (CRP).
 - \$125 per acre for 15 years

- Typical stakeholder questions
 - What is the taxpayer cost
 - What is the impact on the aquifer
 - What are the economic impacts on producers & the rural economy
- Budgetary Approach
 - Annual lease value of water
- Medonic Models
 - Values for water rights
- Dynamic Temporal Allocation Models
 - 60 year forecast for the impacts to the producer and aquifer
- IMPLAN models
 - Economic impacts on the rural economies







Impacts

- Technology cost share program was stopped
- Water valuations used as basis for CREP
- IMPLAN analysis used as the basis for CREP
- Research has been incorporated into the IGUCA process
- A new conservation policy based on 'limited irrigation' is being developed by the state.
- A lot of positive response from producer groups
- A lot of negative response from business groups

Gaps in Conservation Research

IMPLAN

- The duration of economic impacts
- Producer and business responses to reduced water use
- Determinants of program participation
 - Participant demographics
 - How landowners view the value of a water right (production value, option values....)
 - Cropping characteristics of participants
 - Aquifer characteristics of participants

Questions

