

The Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program in California

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Alternative Title: Non-Point Source Pollution is a Myth.....

....because it is possible to treat agricultural pollution as a point source with regulatory policy tools and permits at the field level (see also Catherine Kling NYT editorial:

https://www.nytimes.com/2019/08/25/opinion/water-quality-agriculture.html)

Hence, the real question is about comparative transaction costs: Do regulations, markets, or incentives have lower transaction costs?

These questions are influenced by regulatory politics: Should the agricultural sector be held accountable via regulatory costs, or receive incentives or property rights for markets?

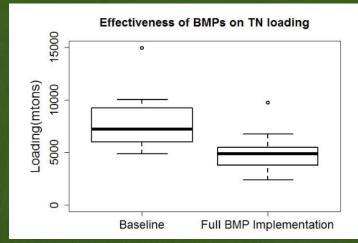
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Don't Believe Me? Three Flagship Regulatory Programs

California ILRP

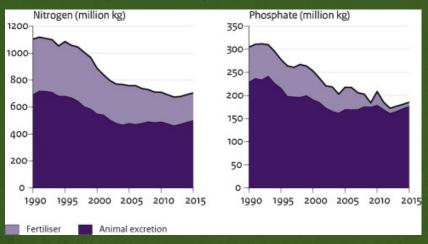


Everglades BMP Program



https://www.fdacs.gov/content/download/76316/file/NC2_FinalReport.pdf

EU Nitrates Directive (figures shows Dutch data)



Van Grinsven, H.J. M., Tiktak, A., & Rougoor, C. W. (2016). Evaluation of the Dutch implementation of the nitrates directive, the water framework directive and the national emission ceilings directive. *NJAS - Wageningen Journal of Life Sciences*, 78, 69–84.

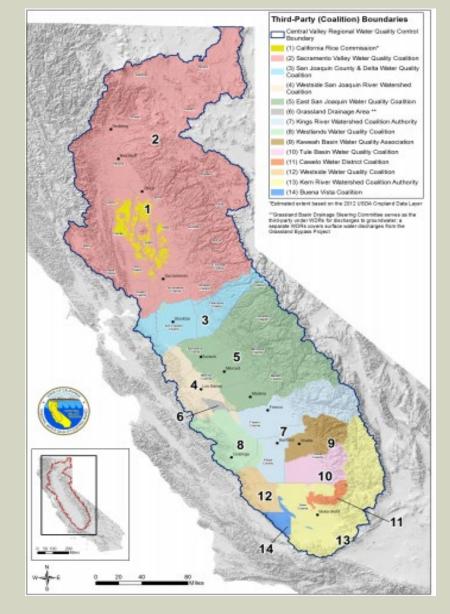
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.njas.2016.03.010

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Requirements of growers:

- Hybrid of collaboration and regulation: Join Coalition –OR– register individually with Water Board
- Reporting requirements:
 - Farm Evaluation Plans (FEP): management practices in use to protect surface & groundwater; report every 5 years
 - Irrigation & Nitrogen Management Plan (INMP): Irrigation and N application plan for crop year; must be certified if in "High Vulnerability Area"; report every year*
 - INMP Summary Report: actual N applied during crop year and removed in harvest (based on crop yield); every year*
- Monitor nitrates in domestic wells located on irrigated parcels and inform any residents on land of exceedances*
- Practice farm management techniques that are protective of water quality

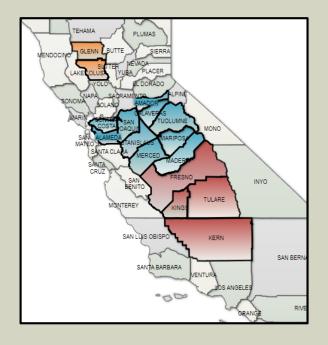


^{*}Regulatory order update adopted by State Water Resources Control Board in spring 2018

Mixed Methods for Studying Grower Decision-Making

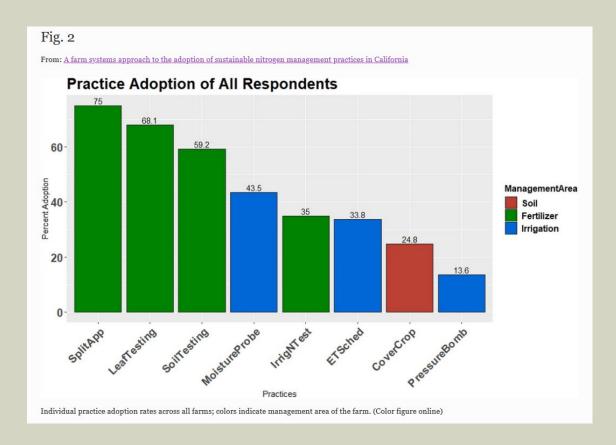
Data collection mode	Regions	Sample size (response rate)	Research Focus
Grower meeting surveys (in person)	 NSJV – 2 coalitions SSJV – 7 coalitions 	 NSJV n=565 (~35%) SSJV n=528 (~30%) n=1,093 total 	Practice adoption ratesPractice-specific barriers
Grower and key informant interviews	Central Valley wide	 18 growers 5 farm advisors 1 Regional Water Control Board (pending 3 Coalition directors) 	 N mgmt as a piece of the "farm system" Perceptions of N regulations, ILRP, Coalitions
Grower mail surveys	 NSJV-3 coalitions: CGSP SJD ESJ (Spring 2020)SSJV 7 coalitions 	 CGSP n=377 (31%) SJD n=312 (15.5%) ESJ n=183 (14.5%) n=965 total 	 Adoption behavior & predictor variables Attitudes & awareness of N problem Opinions on ILRP and Coalitions
Participant observations	 NSJV Coalition meetings Central Valley Regional Water Board stakeholder meetings Grower field days 	 10 Coalition meetings 10 CV Water Board Stakeholder meetings 6 grower field days 	 Coalition narratives to growers and to State Water Board Discourse on N management
Certified Crop Advisor & PCA surveys	(Spring 2020) Statewide	Pilot studies (2018- 2019): • n=104 CCAs • n=46 PCAs	 Advised N mgmt. practices Links between irrigation and N

management

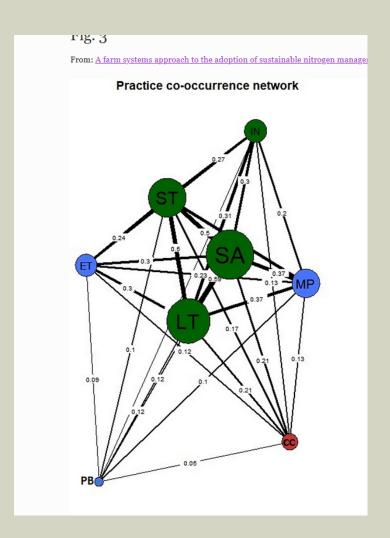


Key Behavioral Question: What Drives Practice Adoption? (also: read all reviews

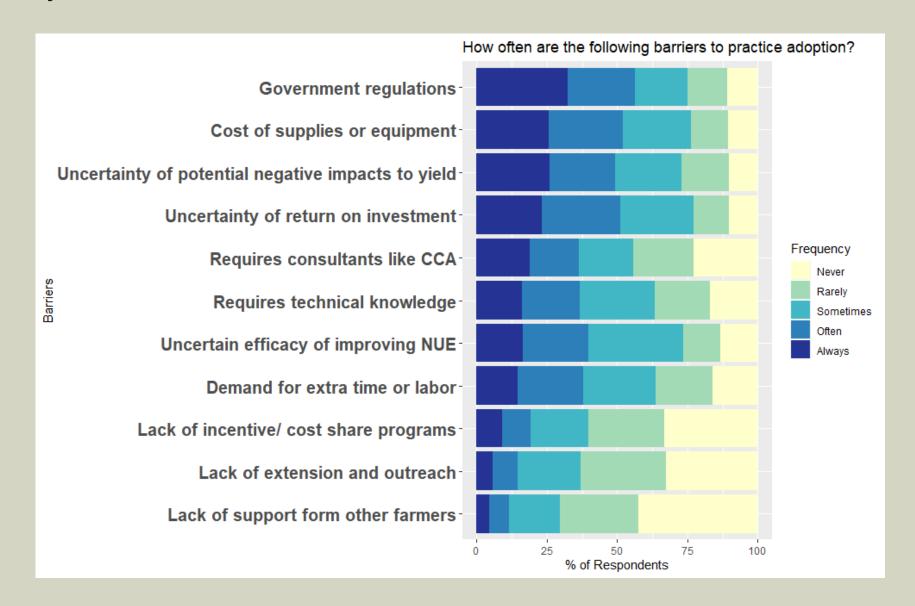
from Linda Prokopy's research group)



Rudnick, Jessica, Mark Lubell, Sat Darshan S. Khalsa, Stephanie Tatge, Liza Wood, Molly Sears, and Patrick H. Brown. "A farm systems approach to the adoption of sustainable nitrogen management practices in California." *Agriculture and Human Values* (2021): 1-19.



Key Behavioral Question: What Barriers do Growers Face?



Key Behavioral Question: How does the IRLP affect decision-making?

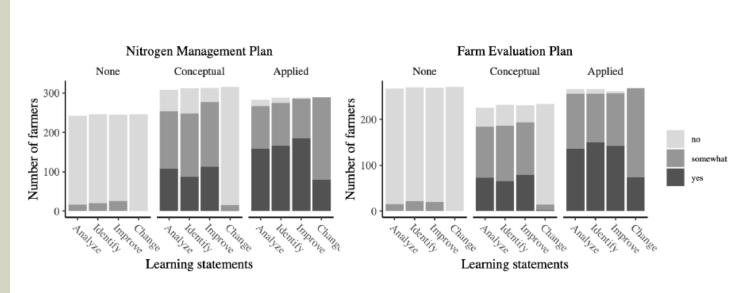
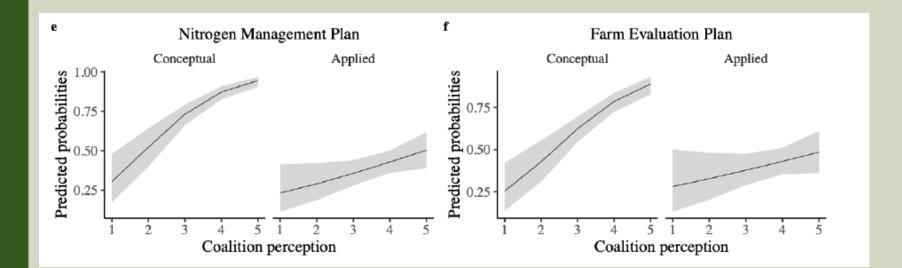


Figure 1. Learning stages variable construction



Information-based policy tools facilitate California farmers' learning about nitrogen management

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Conclusion



- ILRP's hybrid of collaboration and regulation important model, but is it strict enough?
- Requires a variety of behavioral research for linking program structure to decision-making
- Ultimately requires modeling and evaluation of actual N application and concentrations in groundwater and surface water.



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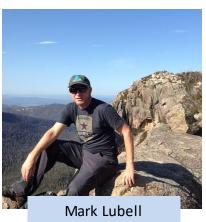




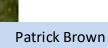














Stephanie Tatge