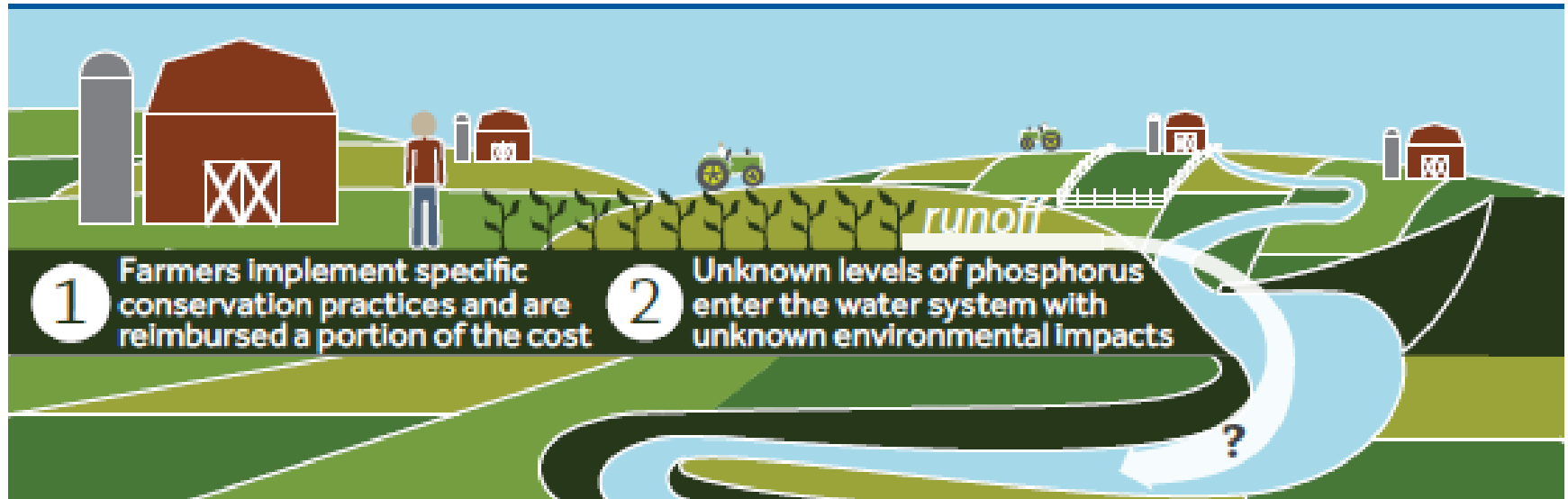


In Search of Cost-Effective Nutrient Loss Reductions from Agriculture: *The Case of Pay-for-Performance Conservation*

Jonathan Winsten, Ph.D.
Winrock International
March 11th, 2020

Current Approach: “Pay-for-Practice” Conservation



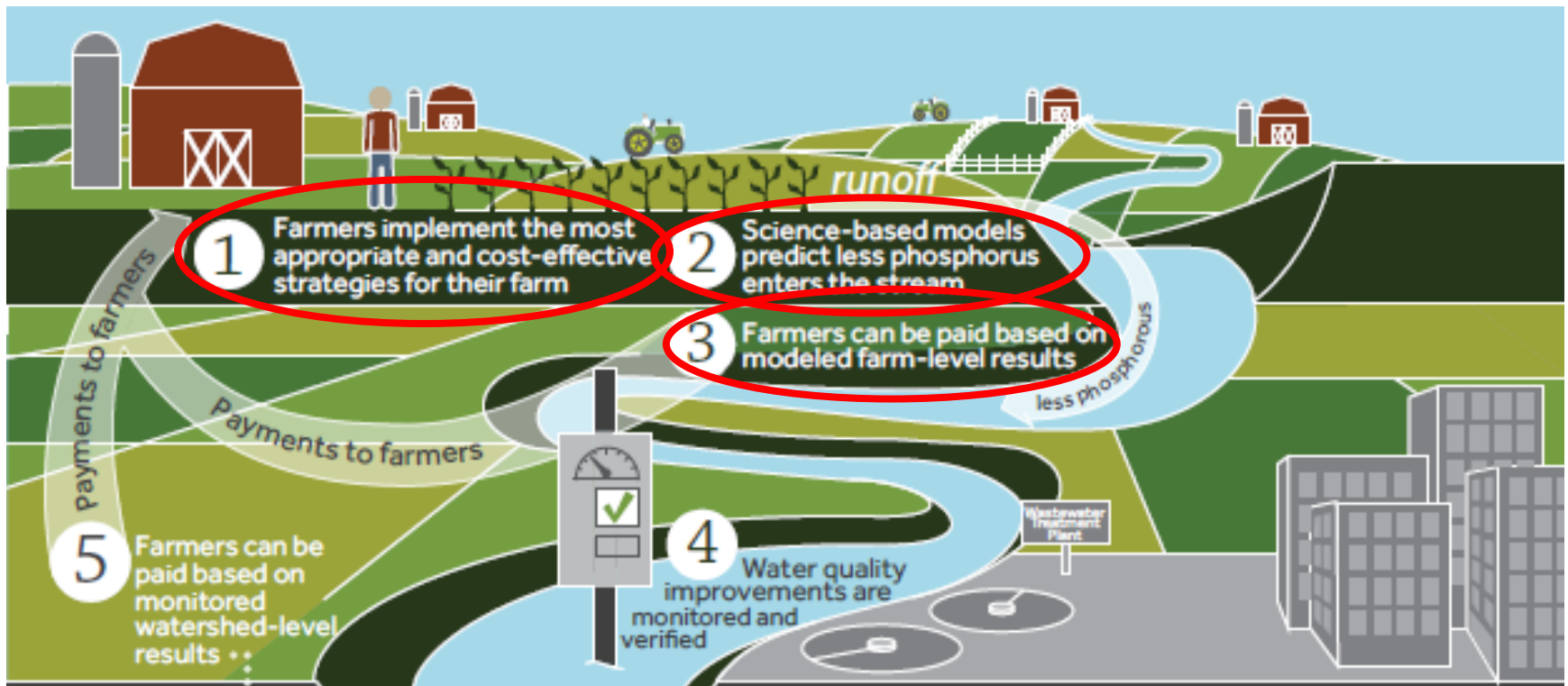
- USDA spends >\$5 Billion/Year on practices
- Outcomes are not quantified
- Does not motivate farmers to solve problem

Landscape is Diverse: BMP Performance is Highly Variable



- Field-specific information is essential

New Approach: “Pay-for-Performance” Conservation



- Payments based on estimated outcome

Why Pay-for-Performance?

1. Address market failure
2. Motivate farmers
 - A. Create specific goals
 - B. Increase farm profits
3. Quantify outcomes
4. Meet WQ goals given budget constraints

Key Program Design Questions: What, How, and Where?

What ecosystem service(s) do we target?

How do we quantify environmental performance?

Where do we quantify environmental performance?

- Need performance measures that are closely related to ultimate water quality concern **AND** directly influenced by farm management decisions.

Conservation: Tweaks vs. Transformations

➤ Tweaks:

- Simple changes to field management
- Reductions in nutrient or sediment loss
- Modest annual payments sufficient

➤ Transformations:

- Substantive changes to farming system
- Focus on building soil health
- Potential for multiple ecosystem services
- Increase financial resilience
- May require debt restructuring or finance

Pilot-Testing Pay-for-Performance

- Iowa, Vermont, Wisconsin, Ohio
 - Focus on P loss; also N loss (Ohio)
 - Models: P Index, Snap-Plus, NTT
 - WQ Measurement (Ohio)
-
- Ohio: Offering \$35/lb P and \$5/lb N

Work with Farmers to Help Develop Ideas and Provide Specific Information



Steps:

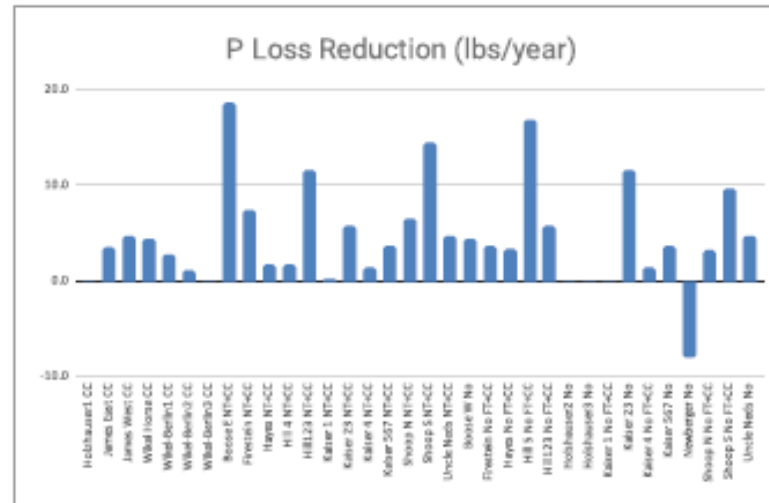
- **Identify actions for specific fields (scenarios)**
- **Estimate nutrient loss reductions and costs**
- **Provide information to farmers for decision-making**

Information Created for Farmer Decision-Making

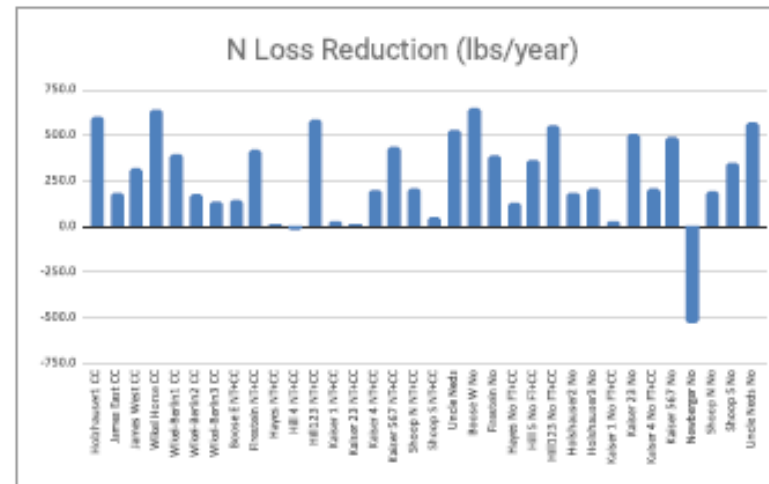
- Graphs of field-specific:
 - Nutrient loss reduction
 - Payment
 - Full economic cost
 - Profit or loss
- Table

Provide Results to Each Farmer: P and N Loss Reductions

P reduction

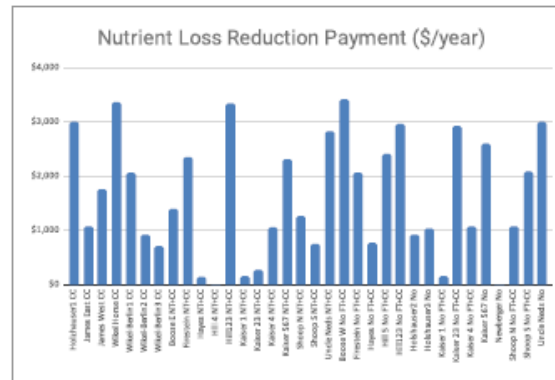


N reduction

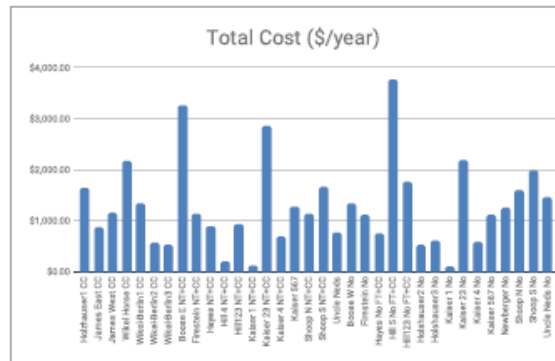


Provide Results to Each Farmer: Payment, Cost, and Profit/Loss

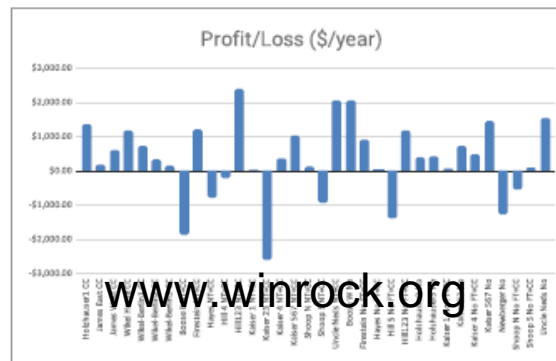
Payment



Total cost



Profit or loss



Results of Each Scenario on Each Field

Scenario Name	Field Name(s)	Concat: Field Name and Scenario	SUM of Acres Affected	SUM of Total P Loss Reduction (lbs/year)	SUM of Total N Loss Reduction (lbs/year)	Sum of Total Sediment Loss Reduction (tons/year)	SUM of Total Cost (\$/year)	SUM of Nutrient Loss Reduction Payment (\$/year)	SUM of Profit/Loss (\$/year)	Profit/Loss Per Acre (\$/acre/year)
Cover Crop - Rye			34	0.0	598.4	0.00	\$1,637.10	\$2,992	\$1,354.90	\$39.85
			18	3.6	187.2	0.00	\$866.70	\$1,062	\$195.30	\$10.85
			24	4.8	319.2	0.00	\$1,155.60	\$1,764	\$608.40	\$25.35
			45	4.5	639.0	0.00	\$2,166.75	\$3,353	\$1,185.75	\$26.35
			28	2.8	394.8	0.00	\$1,348.20	\$2,072	\$723.80	\$25.85
			12	1.2	176.4	0.00	\$577.80	\$924	\$346.20	\$28.85
			11	0.0	140.8	1.10	\$529.65	\$704	\$174.35	\$15.85
No-Till plus Cover			62	18.6	148.8	12.40	\$3,258.10	\$1,395	-\$1,863.10	-\$30.05
			37	7.4	418.1	3.70	\$1,141.45	\$2,350	\$1,208.05	\$32.65
			17	1.7	15.3	1.70	\$901.85	\$136	-\$765.85	-\$45.05
			6	1.8	-17.4	1.20	\$207.30	\$0	-\$207.30	-\$34.55
			58	11.6	585.8	11.60	\$930.90	\$3,335	\$2,404.10	\$41.45
			3	0.3	28.8	0.00	\$125.85	\$155	\$28.65	\$9.55
			58	5.8	11.6	5.80	\$2,862	\$261	-\$2,601	-\$44.85
			14	1.4	200.2	1.40	\$691	\$1,050	\$359	\$25.65
			37	3.7	436.6	7.40	\$1,278	\$2,313	\$1,034	\$27.95
			33	6.6	207.9	6.60	\$1,140	\$1,271	\$130	\$3.95
			48	14.4	48.0	9.60	\$1,658	\$744	-\$914	-\$19.05
			48	4.8	532.8	4.80	\$770	\$2,832	\$2,062	\$42.95
Tillage Timing and CC			44	4.4	651.2	0.00	\$1,335	\$3,410	\$2,075	\$47.15
			37	3.7	384.8	0.00	\$1,123	\$2,054	\$931	\$25.15
			17	3.4	130.9	3.40	\$751	\$774	\$23	\$1.35
			56	16.8	364.0	16.80	\$3,772	\$2,408	-\$1,364	-\$24.35
			58	5.8	551.0	11.60	\$1,760	\$2,958	\$1,198	\$20.65
			20	0.0	184.0	0.00	\$525	\$920	\$395	\$19.75
			20	0.0	206.0	0.00	\$607	\$1,030	\$423	\$21.15
			3	0.0	30.6	0.00	\$91	\$153	\$62	\$20.65
			58	11.6	504.6	5.80	\$2,190	\$2,929	\$740	\$12.75
			14	1.4	205.8	1.40	\$580	\$1,078	\$498	\$35.55
			37	3.7	492.1	3.70	\$1,123	\$2,590	\$1,467	\$39.65
			80	-8.0	-528.0	0.00	\$1,248	\$0	-\$1,248	-\$15.60
			33	3.3	191.4	3.30	\$1,612	\$1,073	-\$540	-\$16.35
			48	9.6	350.4	9.60	\$1,990	\$2,088	\$98	\$2.05
			48	4.8	566.4	4.80	\$1,457	\$3,000	\$1,543	\$32.15

*Pilot-testing Pay-for-Performance Conservation
in the Old Woman Creek Watershed*

PROGRAM SIGN-UP SHEET FOR 2019

Farm Name: _____
 Farmer Name(s): _____
 Mailing Address: _____
 City: _____ Zip: _____
 County: _____ Township: _____
 Telephone #: _____ Social Security or Tax ID#: _____

I understand that I am eligible for up to \$250 for soil testing done at the farm to increase the accuracy of data entered into NTT. I understand that the successful implementation of the changes listed on the attached sheet, with no other that affect phosphorus (P) or nitrogen (N) loss from my farm, will result in an estimated reduction of _____ lbs of total P loss and an estimated reduction of _____ lbs of total N loss from my farm for the 2019-20 crop year. I understand that I will receive a \$35 per lb of total P loss reduced and \$5 per lb of total N loss reduced from my farm's baseline. This will result in a nutrient loss reduction payment of \$_____.

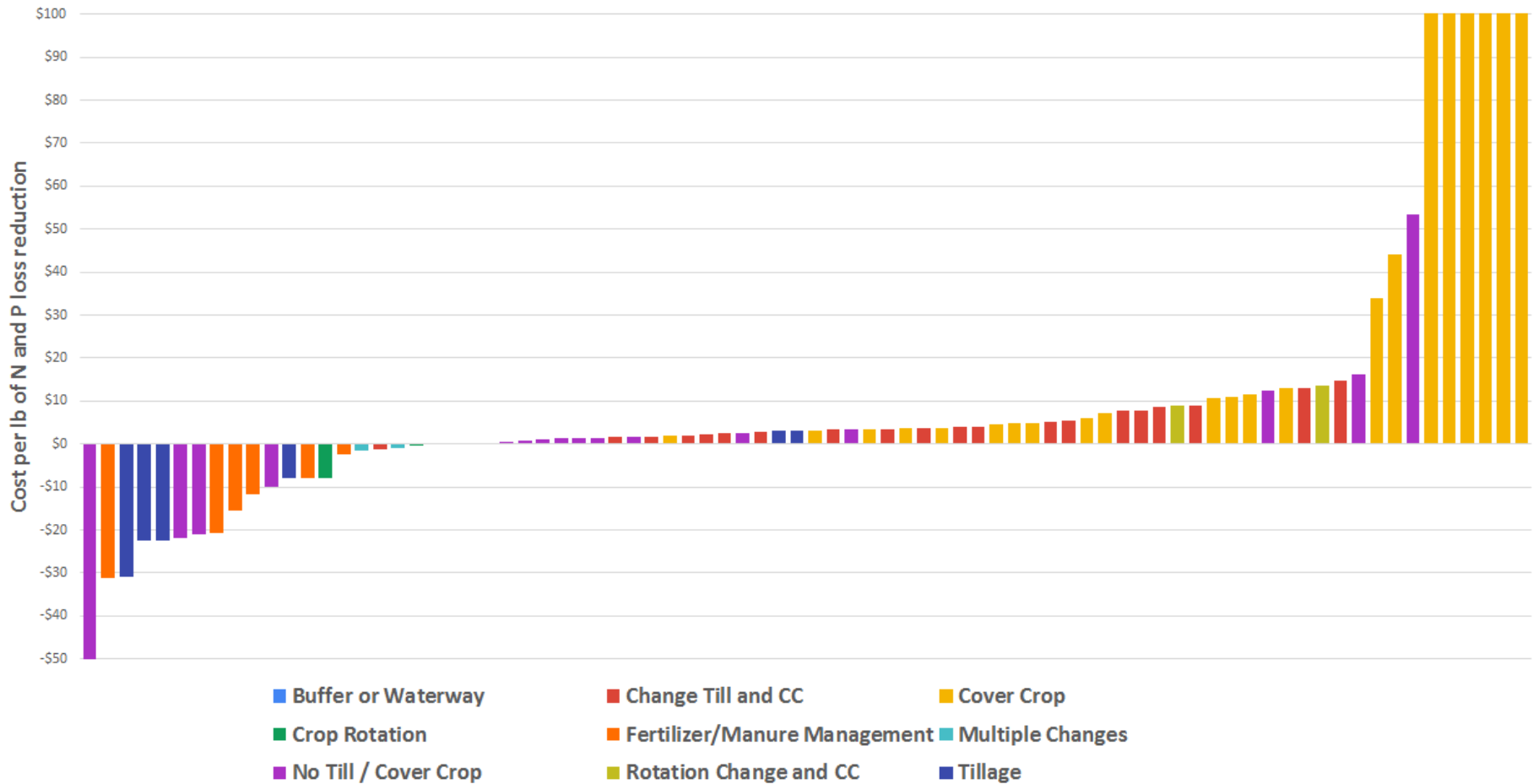
In addition to the above, I also understand and agree to the following:

- That I am making the listed changes voluntarily and am in no way obligated to make the listed changes on my farm.
- That any changes that I make on my farm will be my choice and my responsibility and I will not hold the project or its implementers responsible for any impacts caused by these changes.
- That any changes I make on my farm must be verified by staff of the Erie Soil Conservation District, which may include obtaining copies of seed purchase receipts, performing site visits, taking photographs, or requesting other records from the farmer to demonstrate practice implementation.
- That if I make additional changes during the crop year, other than those listed, which further reduce the estimated loss of N or P from my farm, the project or its implementers are not responsible for paying the incentive for those additional nutrient loss reductions.
- That if I make additional changes during the crop year, other than those listed, which increase the estimated N or P loss from my farm, this will be accounted for and the total incentive payment will be adjusted to reflect the net change in estimated N+P loss from the farm. The payment rates will remain the same, but the lbs. of N+P reduced will be adjusted.
- That the only information specific to my farm that will be released will be the type of BMP(s) implemented and the township in which my farm is located, which the project funder (U.S. EPA) requires. The project will only make other results available in an anonymous fashion, including the nutrient runoff reductions and cost-effectiveness of the field management changes analyzed. All other information, such as individual soil test results, fertilizer application rates, and field-specific nutrient or sediment runoff estimates, will be held as confidential within the project team and will not be released to any persons or entities without the prior written permission of the farmer.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

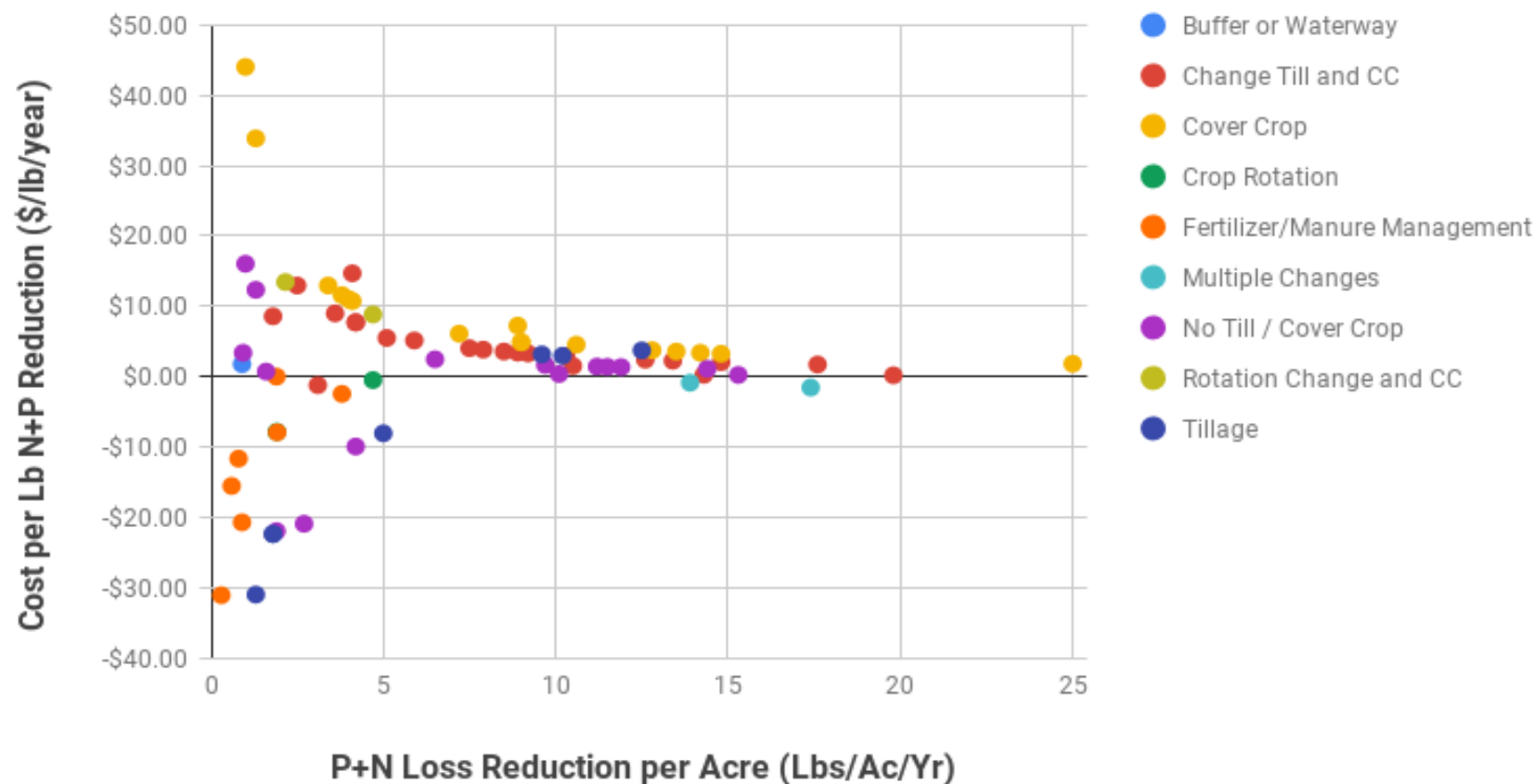
Cost per Pound \$/lb P+N Loss Reduction

Cost-effectiveness (\$/lb P + N)

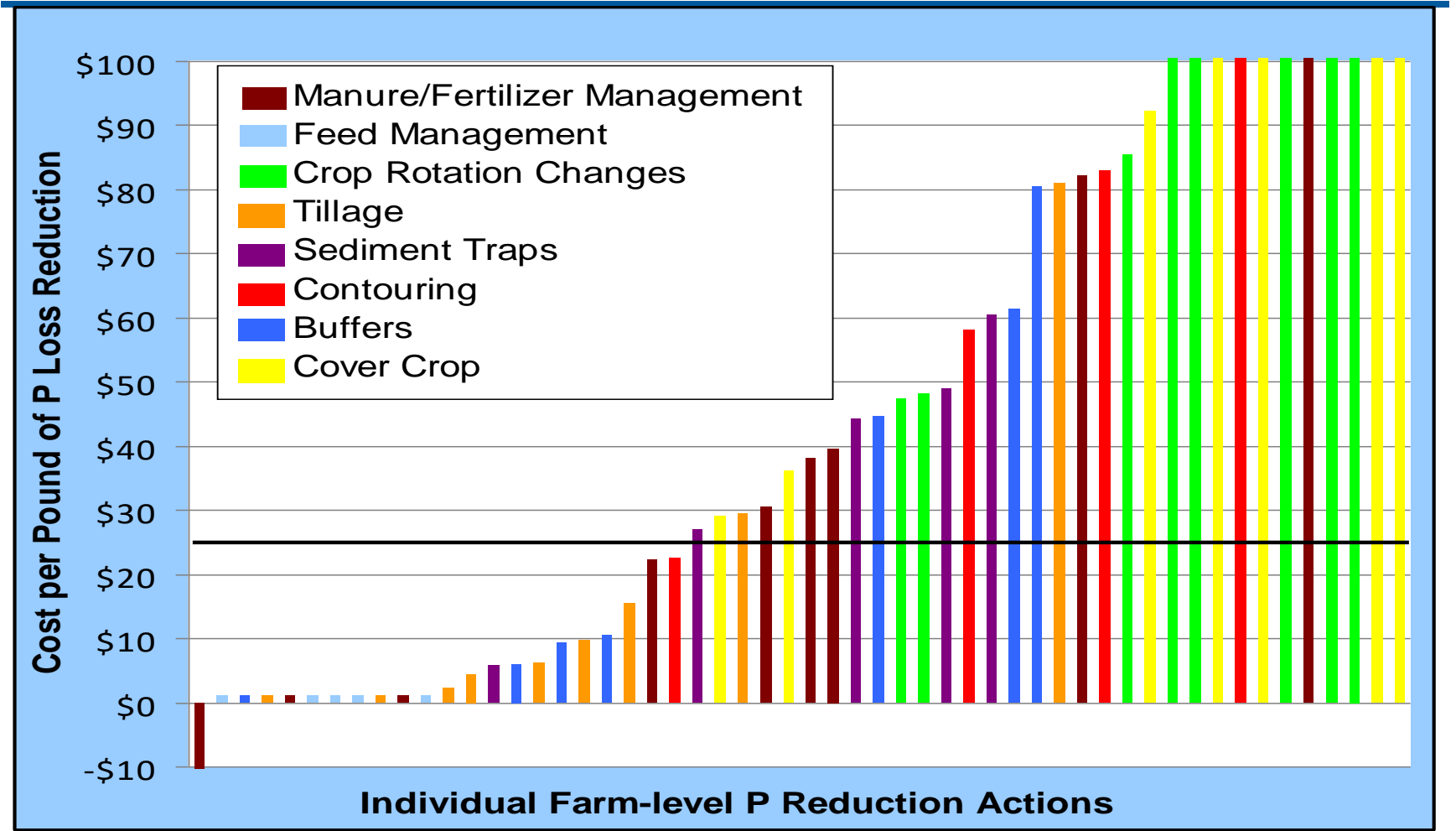


Scatter Plot of Scenario Results **Ohio** Farms

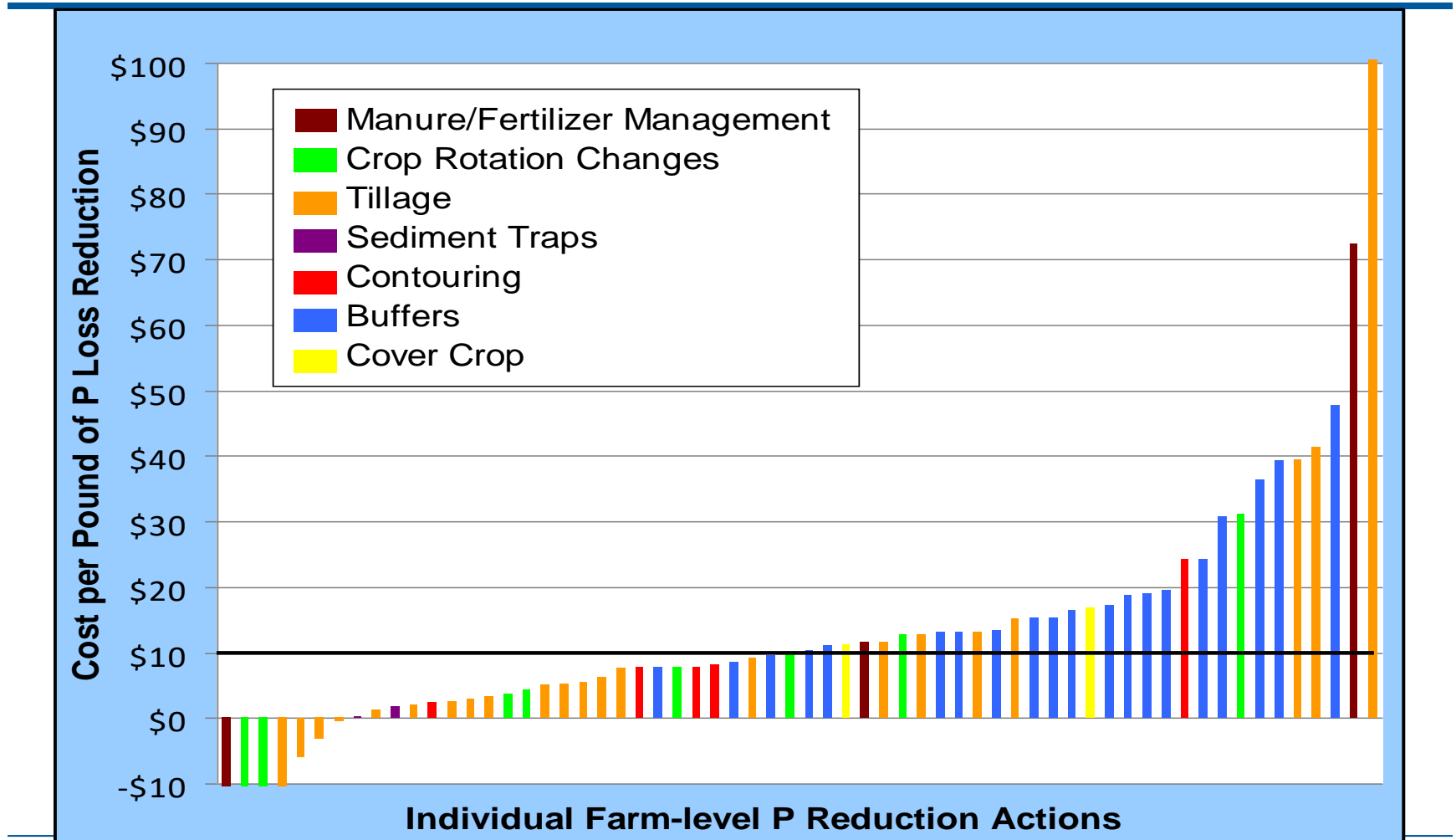
Reduction Amount per Acre vs. Cost per Lb



Cost-effectiveness (\$/lb P loss reduction) Scenario Results Across **Vermont** Farms



Cost-effectiveness (\$/lb P loss reduction) Scenario Results Across Iowa Farms



Results of Good Business Decisions

Watershed	P Loss Reduced (lbs/acre/yr)	Farm Cost (\$/lb P)	Farm Profit (\$/lb P)	Sediment Loss Reduced (tons/acre/yr)
Iowa	0.88	-\$0.61	\$10.61	1.58
Vermont	0.26	\$4.86	\$20.14	1.01

Lessons Learned

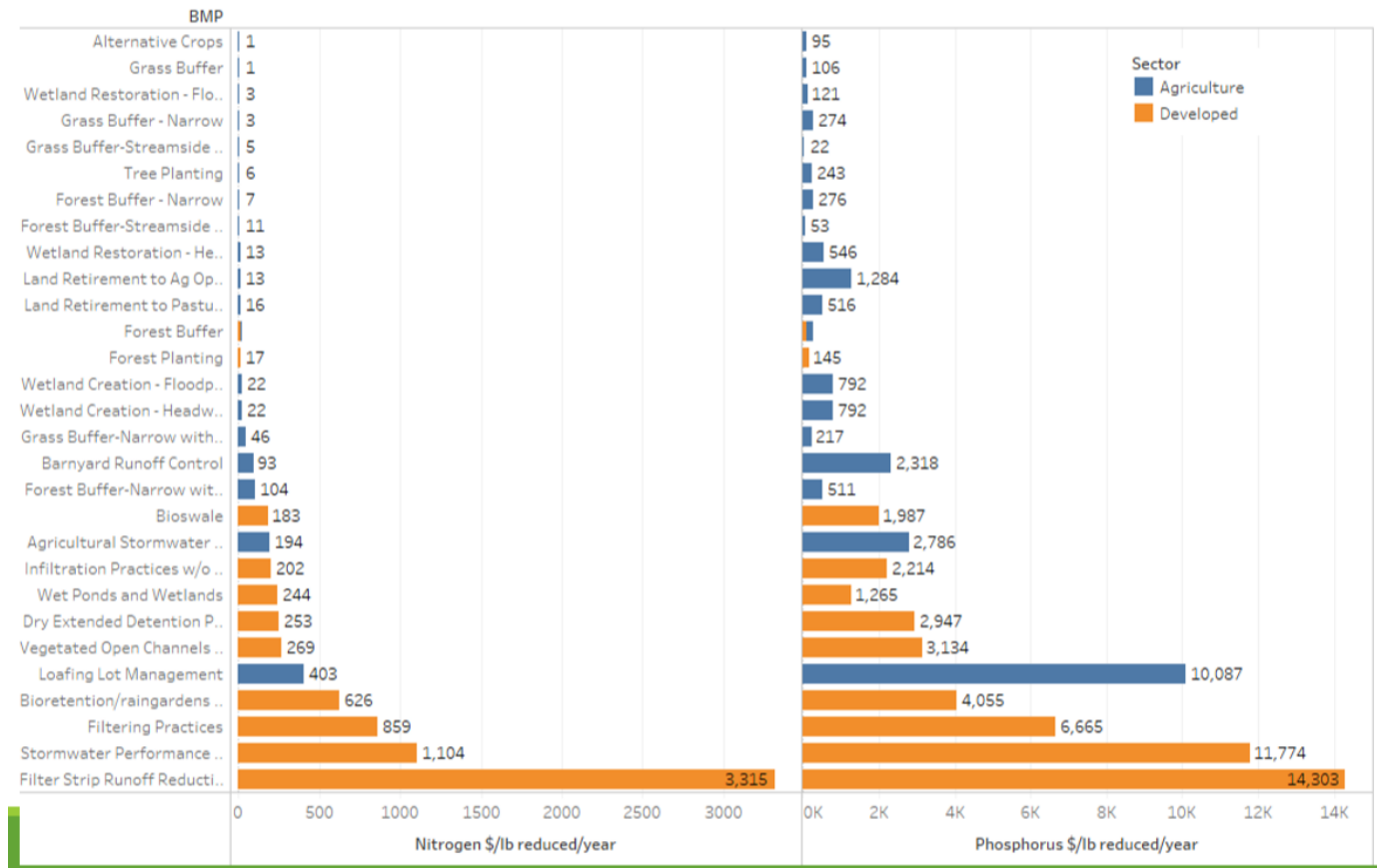
- Low-hanging fruit remains
- Perf-based incentives inspire new ideas
- Farmer motivation varies
- Boots on the ground is essential
- Transaction Costs < Program Benefits
- Models: a necessary evil??
- Policy change is slow

Chesapeake Bay Watershed

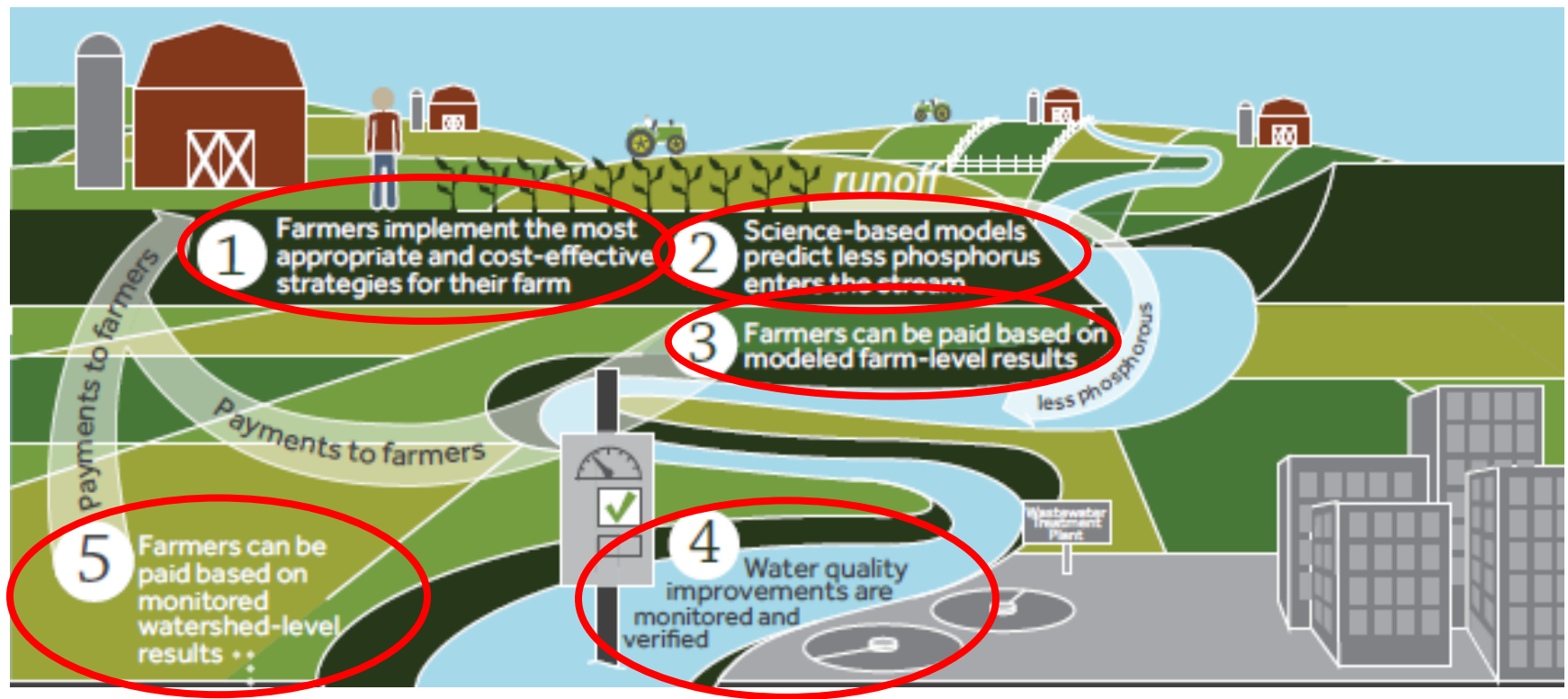
- Agriculture contributes:
 - 38% N, 45% P, 60% sediment
- Practice-based approach 6x more costly than pay-for-performance.
 - Ribaud et al. 2014
- How to achieve TMDL goals?
- Most cost-effective solutions from agriculture.

Costs/Lb in Chesapeake Bay

Cost per Lb Reduced



“Model-at-the-farm, measure-at-the-watershed”



Model at the Farm – Measure at the Watershed

- Modeling farm performance
 - Triggers primary incentive payment
- Measuring watershed performance
 - Provides a focal point and real report card
 - Triggers a secondary incentive payment
 - Farmer-to-farmer peer pressure for participation
- Winner of U.S. Nutrient Challenge (2015)

Pay-for-Performance Conservation: A How-To Guide

- Describes steps and data needs
- Goals:
 - Reduce transaction costs
 - Create opportunities for scale
- Funded by Great Lakes Protection Fund



<https://www.winrock.org/project/running-off-pollution-paying-midwestern-farmers-to-improve-water-quality/>

Contact Information

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