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The Future of Michigan Agriculture Environmental Assurance Program (MAEAP)

A teaching case study

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LEARNING OBJECTIVES

During the case discussion students should be able to:

- 1. Identify and model various motivations for participation in voluntary environmental programs.
- 3. Appreciate the political economy of self-regulation.
- 5. Analyze implications of VEP evolution.

- 2. Recognize motivational conflicts among various participants/stakeholders.
- 4. Analyze design tradeoffs in VEPs.
- 6. Analyze the role of VEPs in environmental labeling & green marketing

Evolution of Michigan Agriculture Environnemental Assurance Program (MAEAP)

1997

- Pollution Prevention strategy for MI agriculture launched
- Voluntary approach
- Focus on education, GAAMPs
- Multi-stakeholder consortium (MDARD, DEQ, MSU, commodity groups, environmental groups) to develop processes & practices

2000

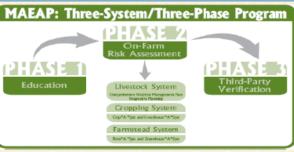
- ECOS agreement signed with
- Allowed CAFOs to get MAEAP certification in lieu of NPDES nermits
- Many environmental stakeholders left consortium

2007

- ECOS agreement concluded
- Large CAFOs required to have NPDES permits
- Loss of regulatory preemption motivation

2012

- MAEAP became a program under MI Dept. of Agriculture
- Kroger's and many others sought to use MAEAP verification logo in products



Discussion questions

- Why would farmers be interested in participating in a voluntary environmental program like MAEAP?
- 2. Why would other stakeholders be interested in MAEAP?
- 3. How would/should programs like MAEAP be funded?
- 4. How do you anticipate MAEAP participants would be perceived by different stakeholders and why? What are some strategic implications of these perceptions?
- 5. Given the history, what options does the protagonist have regarding the future direction of MAEAP? How do you evaluate these options?
- 6. How would you modify/redesign MAEAP and implement your recommended option?

Motivational, perceptual and design conflicts

MI Department of Environmental Quality, Environmental Groups with Regulatory Preemption lens



MAEAP



MI Department of Agriculture & Rural Development, and Farm Bureau with Differentiation lens

Analysis

Farmer Motivations for VEP Participation (Economic models from literature)

- a. Reducing compliance costs and environmental liabilities
- b. Regulatory preemption
- . Market segmentation and product differentiation
- d. Club goods
- e. Signaling to regulators/environmental groups

Motivations of other stakeholders in supporting VEPS

- a. Regulatory agencies (DEQ/EPA): Minimize monitoring /enforcement costs
- b. MI Department of Agriculture & Rural Development (MDARD): Improve producer margins
- c. Environmental Groups: Improved environmental performance, lower organizing costs
- d. Retailers: Reduce supplier monitoring costs, increase margins, risk transfer

Signaling games, potential equilibriums and facilitating conditions

Asymmetric information games between Farmers (Types with varying environmental responsibility) and Stakeholders (with varying penalty/reward options) and potential equilibrium outcomes include

- i. All farmers seek MAEAP certification regardless of type
- ii. No farmers seek MAEAP certification regardless of type
- Only High responsible type farmers seek MAEAP certification and stakeholders respond accordingly (Differentiation scenario)
- iv. Only Less responsible type farmer seek MAEAP certification and stakeholders respond accordingly (Regulatory preemption scenario)