THE CHALLENGE OF ALLOCATION: LESSONS FROM THE ALLOCATION OF NON-FISHERY RESOURCES

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Other Allocated Resources

- Water
 - Groundwater
- Electromagnetic Spectrum
- Public Timber
- Oil & Gas
 - Private
 - OCS
- Grazing
 - Federal public lands
 - State trust lands
- Pollution Allowances
 - SO₂
 - Carbon



Lessons

- Allocation decisions are seldom easy
 - Particularly where there are existing users
- Five factors determine most allocation schemes:
 - 1. Political viability
 - 2. Equity
 - 3. Efficiency (maximizing economic wealth)
 - 4. Public revenue
 - 5. Future flexibility
- There are no commonly accepted rules of equity
 - Example: family chores
- Two allocation approaches are dominant:
 - 1. Historic use where there has been prior use
 - 2. Auctions for "virgin" allocations
- Markets often help ease the allocation decision
 - Efficiency + flexibility

Grazing Rights

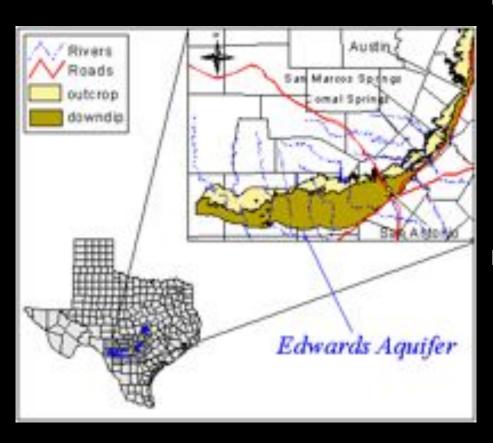
- U.S. Taylor Grazing Act of 1934
 - Grazing districts
 - Can issue use permits
 - "Reasonable fees"
 - Permit allocation
 - Ownership of adjacent lands
 - Past range use
 - 10-year term
 - Preferential right to renew
 - New holder must pay value of prior improvements
- State Trust Lands
 - Auctions
 - Enviro purchase controversy



Private Oil & Gas

- Law: Rule of Capture
- Regulation: Correlative Rights
 - Acreage
 - "Pooling"
- "Unitization"
 - Voluntary
 - "Compulsory"
 - Super majority
 - Regulatory review

Edwards Aquifer, Texas



1990

- "Rule of capture"
- Increasing use:
 - Urban
 - Ag no metering
- Significant overdrafting
- Environmental impacts
- Lawsuit forced Texas to act
 - Reduce total pumping over time
 - Address emergency droughts

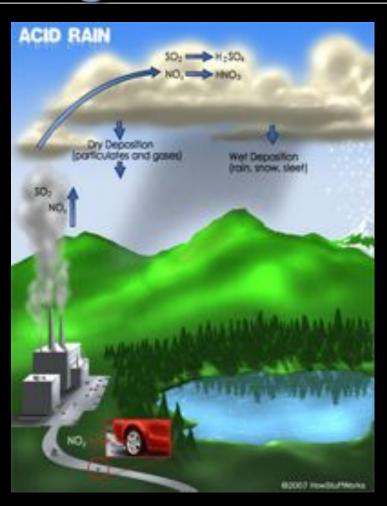
Edwards Aquifer Act

- Assigned GW rights
 - Cities: metered use
 - Farmers: larger of
 - 2 acre-feet/acre
 - Actual average use over 3 years
 - Excluded small uses (domestic & livestock)
- Provided for market in GW rights
- Established priorities for emergency droughts:
 - 1. Municipal, domestic, & livestock
 - 2. Industrial & crop irrigation



1990 Clean Air Act Amendments: Acid Rain Program

- Acid rain
 - Midwest coalburning power plants
- Goals:
 - Reduce SO₂
 emissions by 10
 million tons
 - □ 50% reduction
 - Reduce NO_x
 emissions by 2
 million tons



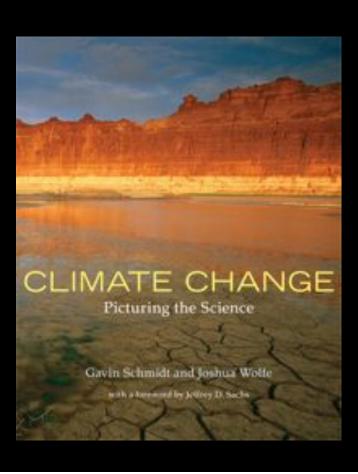
Three Sources of Allowances



- 1. Initial allocation
 - Historic formula
 - Emissions (output)
 - Fuel consumption (input)
 - "Bonus allowances"
 - Clean-coal technology
 - Conservation
 - Renewable energy
 - "Losing regions"
- 2. Market
- 3. Annual auctions
 - New entrants

Climate Change Mitigation Greenhouse Gas Reductions

- Kyoto Protocol
 - Voluntary reductions



- California AB32
 - Economic & Allocation Advisory Committee
 - □ 16 members
 - Economists (11)
 - California PUC
 - Business (2)
- Options
 - Fixed allocation
 - Updated allocation
 - Auction
- Considerations
 - Efficiency
 - Fairness
 - Environmental effectiveness
 - Simplicity and transparency
- "Cap and Trade"

Waxman-Markey

- Cap and trade
- Dual allocation system
 - Set allocation
 - Industry (20%)
 - Industry formula
 - Transition assistance e.g.,
 - Energy-intensive industries
 - Energy policy e.g.,
 - States with renewable energy
 - Other public policies e.g.,
 - Worker assistance
 - Auctions
 - Revenue
 - Strategic reserve for cost containment
- "Offsets"



Allocation Systems

Formula Allocations

- Historic use is virtually always the starting point
 - Input vs. output
 - Default assumptions (e.g., Edwards Aquifer)
- Public policy adjustments or add-ons
- Public reserves (for new entrants or cost mitigation)

Auctions

- "Virgin" allocations
- Revenue priority (e.g., state trust lands)

Flexibility Mechanisms

- Limited terms
 - Preferential renewal right?
- Updated allocations
- Auctions of reserved allocations
- Markets

Uses of Markets

- Achieve efficiency
 - Avoids potential tradeoff with equity
- Provide flexibility

Questions & Thoughts?

