

Animal Manure Management in the Chesapeake Bay Watershed:

New Opportunities to Meet Nutrient Load reduction Goals

Chesapeake Goal Line 2025

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Main Sources of Bay Pollution

- Agriculture animal manure, commercial fertilizer
- Urban/suburban runoff a growing problem
- Air pollution tailpipes, power plants
- Wastewater sewage treatment plants



Note: Does not include loads from tidal shoreline erosion or the ocean. Urban/suburban runoff loads due to atmospheric deposition are included under atmospheric deposition loads. Wastewater loads based on measured discharges; other loads are based on an average hydrology year using the Chesapeake Bay Program Airshed Model and Watershed Model Phase 4.3 (CBPO, 2009).



Animal Manure

One of a farmers most valuable resources;

 Where available manure exceeds that which is required to support crop production, soil, water and air quality can be impaired.





- Approximately 17% of nitrogen load and 26% of phosphorous load entering the bay comes from animal manure
- Given the diversity of animal agriculture operations in the watershed, find economically viable ways to use best management practices and emerging technology to meet environmental <u>and</u> production goals



Project Overview

- Exploration of emerging technologies and markets that can capture excess nutrients and create value added products.
- Funded by the Campbell Foundation
- Led by a steering committee composed of respected agricultural and conservation leaders.

Four Components:

- Technology scan
- Review of innovative projects
- Review of innovative national and state programs
- Outreach sessions with farmers, service providers, partners and government officials





- Land application is still the primary method of managing manure in the watershed
- Long term application of manure and poultry litter has resulted in the accumulation of nutrients in excess of plant requirements (Phosphorous)
- Where adequate cropland is not available for land applying, the need exists to transform the manure and concentrate/relocate nutrients.





- A number of technologies can be combined to provide nutrient and energy recovery
 - Anaerobic Digestion
 - Thermo-chemical conversion
 - Composting
 - Pelletizing
 - Solid Separation and Nutrient Capture





- The three categories for greatest return on converting M/L into value added products include:
- nutrient use (organic fertilizer, compost, biochar etc);
- energy (biogas, heating oil, electricity, heating/cooling applications); and
- water re-use and management (flushing, irrigation, animal watering needs).





- Most technology solutions being advanced are still in early and immature stages of development
- These solutions usually focus on the feasibility of a <u>unit process</u> and have not been integrated well enough to be <u>economically viable</u>.





- Operation and maintenance skills are critical and often well beyond the skill set available at the farm level
- Growing need for third party service providers
- Watershed lacks a <u>comprehensive system</u> for technology evaluation based on both technical and economic feasibility



 Authorize and fund and/or strengthen government programs that can accelerate the deployment of <u>bundled</u> <u>technologies and processes</u> that deliver nutrient reduction and energy recovery services along with value added end products.



Initiative Areas

- Support Integrated Solution Sets
- Create demand for M/L products and coproducts
- Establish a Public Benefits Fund to finance Integrated M/L Solution Sets
- Ensure access to markets and fair prices
- Reduce costs and help finance M/L technologies



2. Establish an adequately funded resource center in the watershed dedicated to support farm scale deployment of integrated animal agriculture nutrient reduction technologies.





- Need to demonstrate technologies in a farm environment
- Nutrient reduction technologies and systems are in various stages of development
- Usually do not provide fully integrated solutions
- Need exists for an objective third party evaluation support system where new technologies and bundled solutions can be "piloted"



3. Create a steering committee composed of respected and forward thinking farm leaders in the watershed to help accelerate the deployment of animal agriculture nutrient reduction technologies and practices in the watershed.



4. Task an existing or establish a new regional council to enhance interstate communication, coordination and cooperation around animal agriculture nutrient reduction efforts.



What's in it for Agriculture and Forestry?

- Increased farm income
- Added value uses
- Alternative enterprises
- More productive uses of marginal lands
- Resolution of air, water and soil quality problems
- Enhanced rural economies





- Form a diverse leadership team
- Craft an "inside-out" vision
- Establish dialogue and build trust
- Reach out and engage all stakeholders
- Use a participatory model for developing plans.



"What you're in on...... you're not down on!"