

#### Regulating Land Application of Manure Regulatory & Technical Assistance Tools to Keep Manure Out of the Water

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#### At cow dairy farms:

More than half of the issues we see resulting in enforcement are related to land application of manure

Compared to challenges at the facility, there are far more variables outside of producers control when dealing with land applications.

#### Outline

- Authorities Regulating Manure Application in Washington State
- Voluntary Guidance and Technical Assistance Resources
- Tools used to Evaluate Manure Applications
- Challenges
- Successes



### **Authority**

No Pollution Discharge RCW 90.48

Dairy
Cattle Operations
(AGR)

- Complaint response
- RCW 90.64
  - Recordkeeping
  - Routine inspection

Non-Dairy Cattle
Operations
(ECOLOGY)

Permitted
Cattle
Operations
(AGR & ECY)

Complaint response

- No discharge above WQ standards
- Routine inspection
- Recordkeeping
- Land application requirements

#### **Authority**

#### Permit Land Application Requirements:

- Nutrient Budget adaptive mgmt.
- Application rates based on budget
- Restrictions
  - Equipment calibration
     Cattle
  - Frozen, snow-covered or saturated soil
  - Bare soil if not being plant@R & ECY)
- Edge of field mgmt. practices
  - 100 ft setback from waterways OR
  - Compliance alternative
    - 35 ft vegetated buffer
    - Edge of field berm
    - Approved alternative practice

### Authority

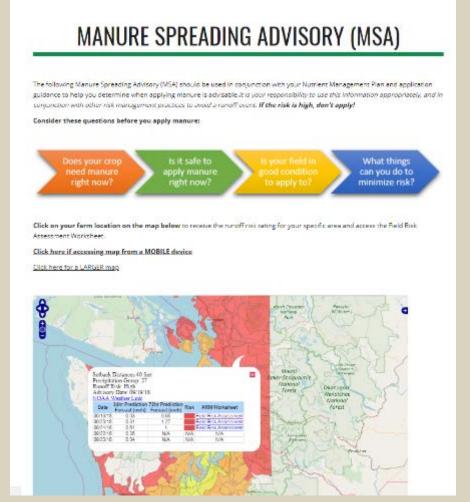
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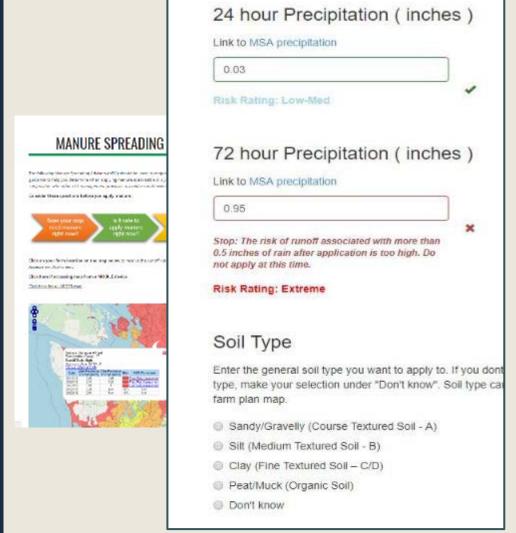
- Manure Spreading Advisory
- Application Risk Management
- Variable Application Setbacks
- Technical Review
- Nutrient Management Training



https://www.wadairyplan.org/MSA

- Interactive map
- continually updated with local weather

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https://www.wadairyplan.org/ARM

- Comprehensive worksheet
- Individual field evaluation
- Hands on

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### Variable setbacks are encouraged to:

- Account for conditions and provide sufficient protection of surface water
- Supply beneficial fertilizer to edges of field when appropriate

Manure application setback distance (Feet)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
80 4	80 4	40	40	40/10 1,2	10 <sup>2</sup>	10 <sup>2</sup>	10 <sup>2</sup>	40	80	80 3,4	80 3,4

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>This is a floating date and should be evaluated based on current weather and forecast information.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>A big gun applicator should NEVER be closer than 40 feet at any time of the year due to drift.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Application during November and December is typically not necessary and must be shown to be agronomic before manure is applied.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Any manure application made from November-February must have a winter spreading plan in place. Contact your CD planner to add this to your DNMP.

<sup>\*</sup>These guidelines apply equally to both liquid and solid manures\*

- Manure Spreading Advisory
- Application Risk Management
- Variable Application Setbacks
- Technical Review
- Nutrient Management Training

- We encourage producers to ask questions and request a review of their application plan.
- We refer producers to technical service providers who are experts in the field.



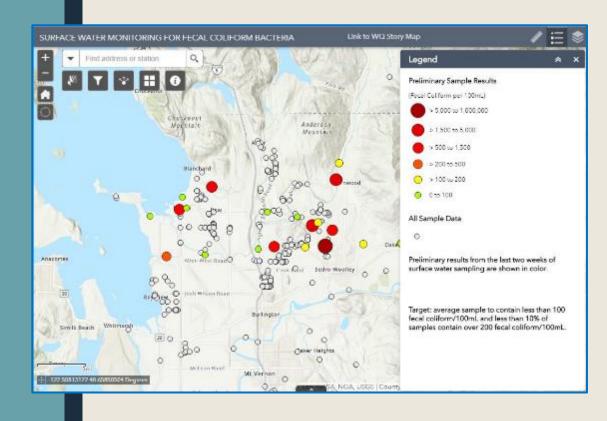
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We sponsor Nutrient Management Training events to support broad use of the technical resources that exist.



- Water Quality Monitoring
- Windshield Surveys
- Aerial Surveys
- "Nutrient Tracker"
- Recordkeeping Compliance
- Investigative Sampling

- Where do we focus our efforts?
- What does current data say about water quality?



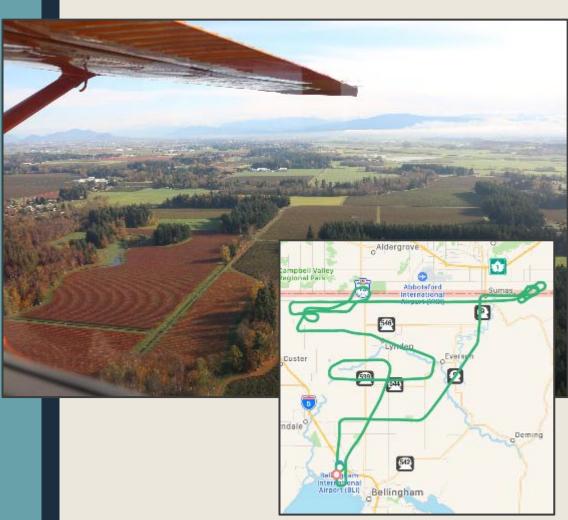
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- Spend time driving and observing practices
- Planned routes during application season
- Unplanned trips to and from inspections



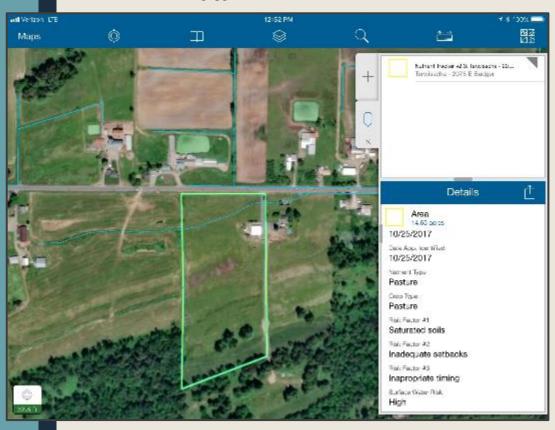
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- Improve coverage
- See through the trees



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- Collect manure application data
- Evaluate characteristics of application
  - Timing
  - Placement
  - Source
  - Rate



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- Consider risk factors
- Prioritize follow-up based on risk

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- Incomplete or unclear records may indicate poor agronomy
- Cross check producer records with what we see on the ground.



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When a surface water discharge is suspected, we collect samples for fecal coliform analysis.





### Challenges



#### Successes

- Data!
- Improving practices!
- Deeper understanding of conditions that cause discharge
- Adaptive approach



### Questions?

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