



Advancing Digester Development in the Northeast

for REFOR17 “States Advance Digester
Development”

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Outline

1. Policy

- Its nature
- The options

2. The states

- Main factors influencing development

Carte Figurative des pertes successives en hommes de l'Armée Française dans la campagne de Russie 1812-1813.

Dessinée par M. Marné, Inspecteur Général des Ponts et Chaussées en retraite Paris, le 20 Novembre 1869.

Les nombres d'hommes présents sont représentés par les largeurs des zones colorées à raison d'un millimètre pour dix mille hommes; ils sont de plus écrits en travers des zones. Le rouge désigne les hommes qui ont été en Russie, le noir ceux qui en sont sortis. Les renseignements qui ont servi à dresser la carte ont été puisés dans les ouvrages de M. M. Chiers, de Fozensac, de Chambray et le journal inédit de Jacob, pharmacien de l'Armée depuis le 28 Octobre. Pour mieux faire juger à l'œil la diminution de l'armée, j'ai supposé que les corps du Prince Jérôme et du Maréchal Davout qui avaient été détachés sur Minsk et Mohilow et qui rejoignent vers Orscha et Wilkotsk, avaient toujours marché avec l'armée.

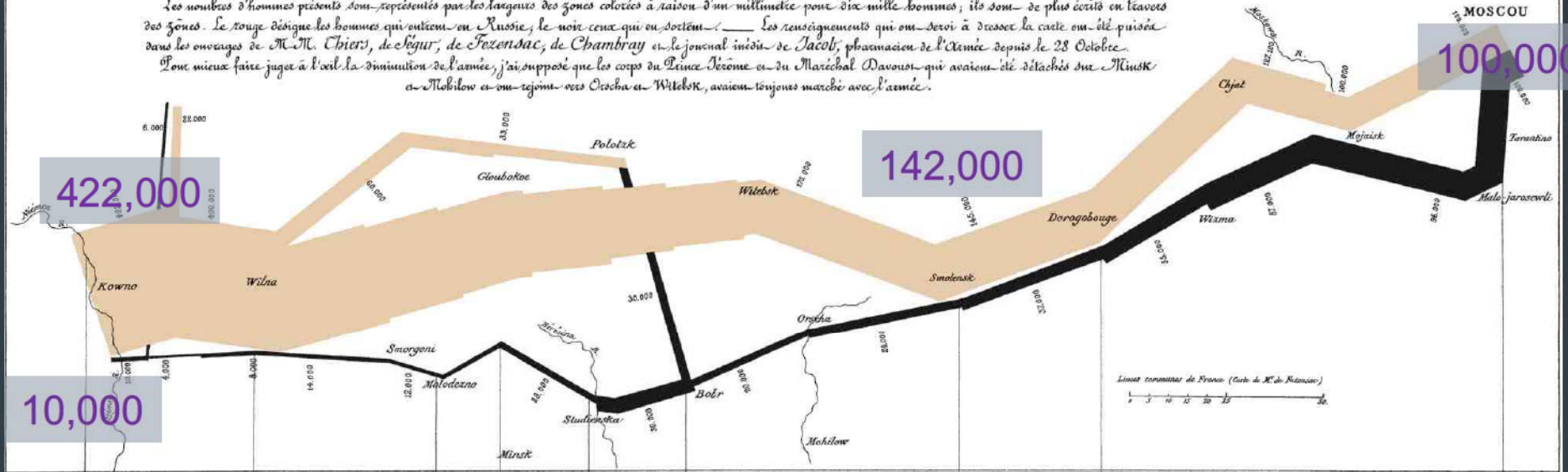
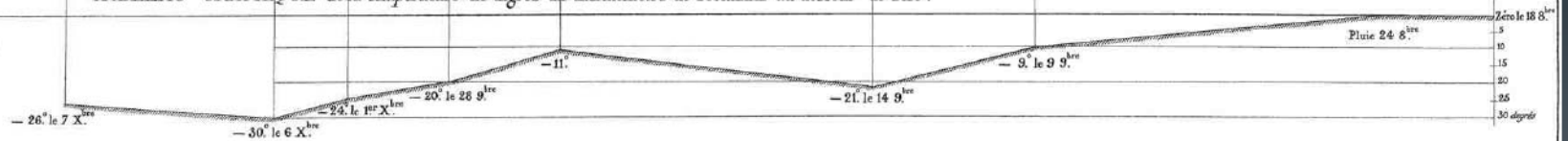


TABLEAU GRAPHIQUE de la température en degrés du thermomètre de Réaumur au dessous de zéro.



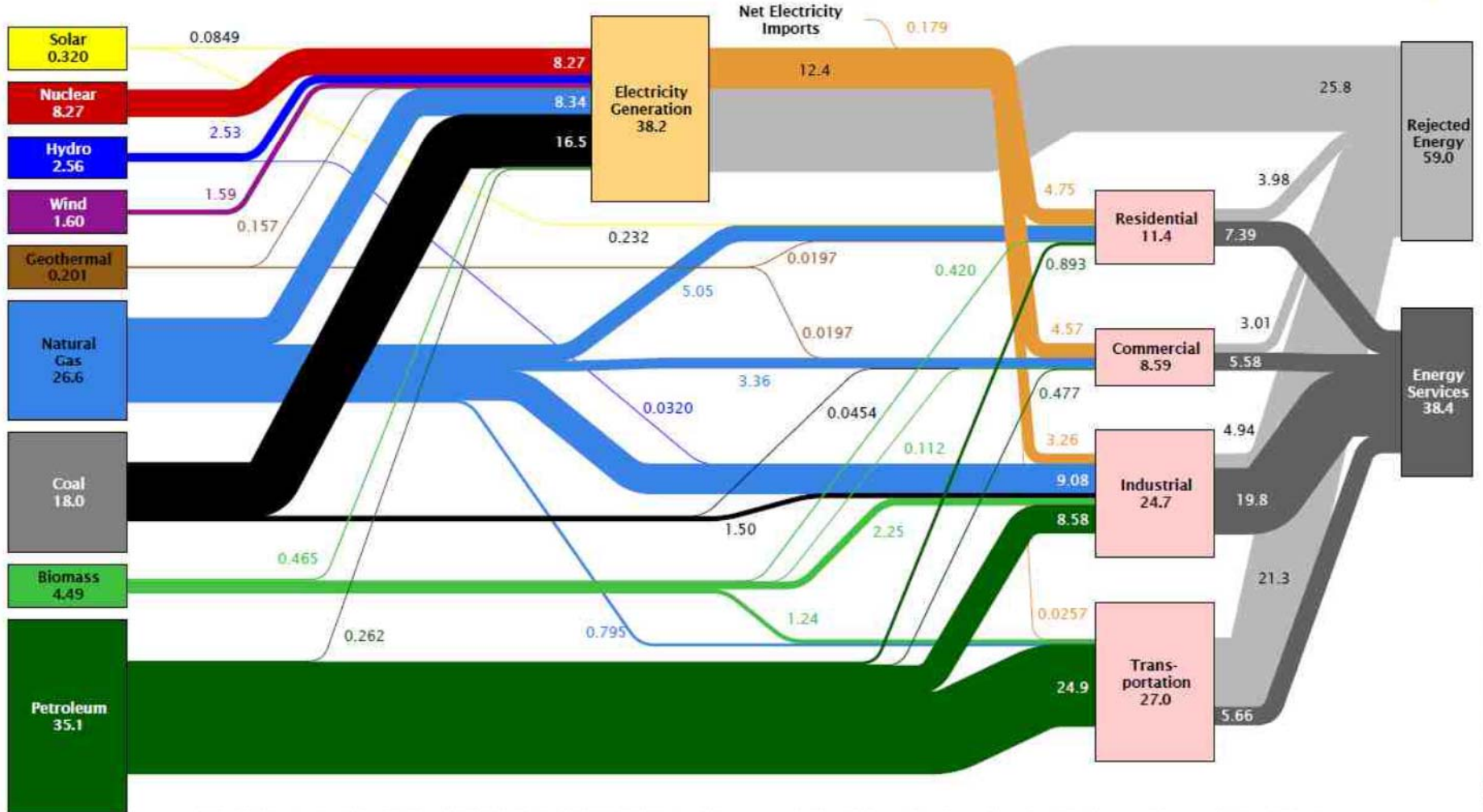
Antea, par Regnier, R. P. de M. de M. de Paris.

Imp. Lab. Regnier et Bourde.



Sankey Diagram

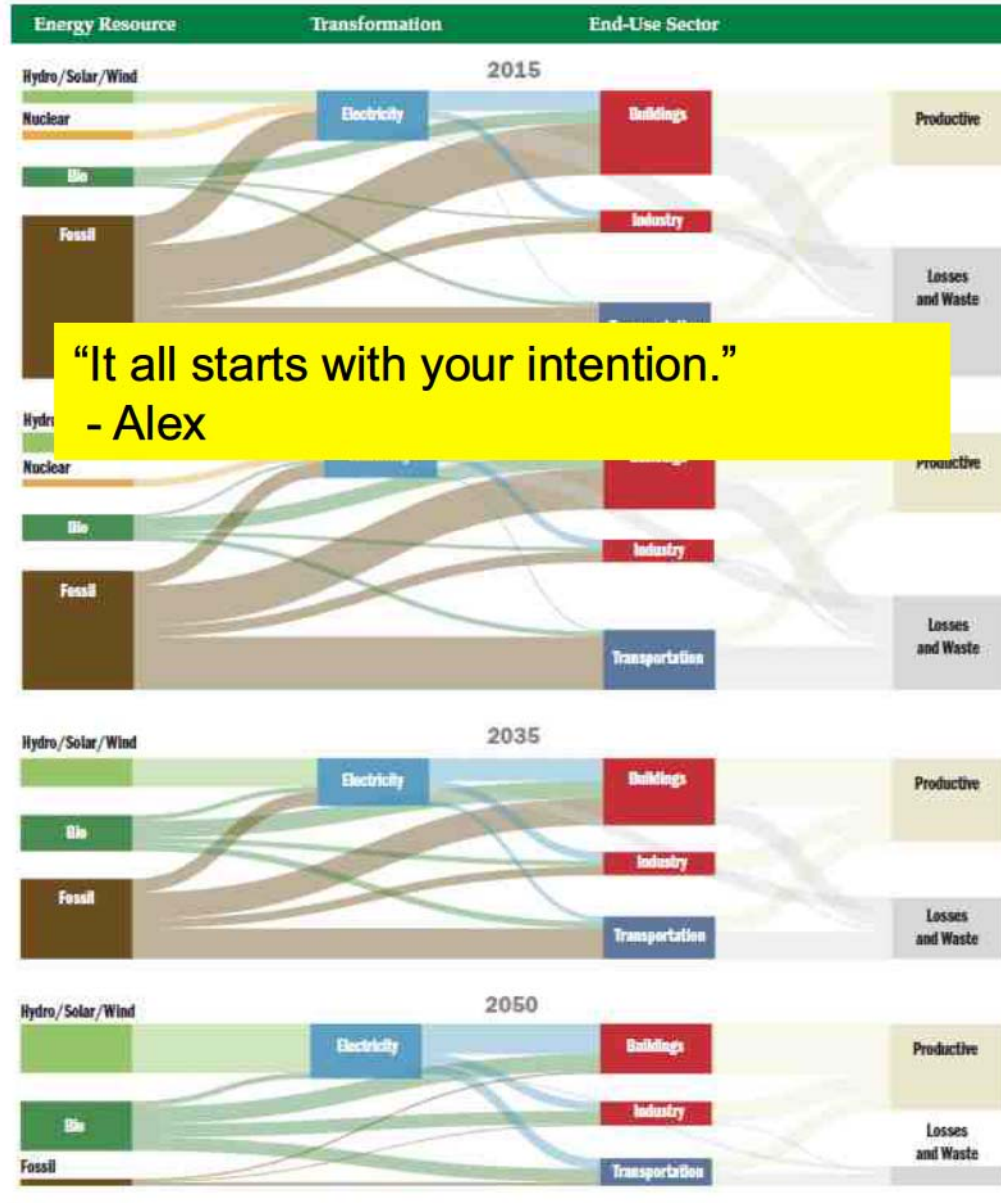
Estimated U.S. Energy Use in 2013: ~97.4 Quads



Source: LLNL 2014. Data is based on DOE/EIA-0035(2014-03), March, 2014. If this information or a reproduction of it is used, credit must be given to the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory and the Department of Energy, under whose auspices the work was performed. Distributed electricity represents only retail electricity sales and does not include self-generation. EIA reports consumption of renewable resources (i.e., hydro, wind, geothermal and solar) for electricity in BTU-equivalent values by assuming a typical fossil fuel plant "heat rate." The efficiency of electricity production is calculated as the total retail electricity delivered divided by the primary energy input into electricity generation. End use efficiency is estimated as 65% for the residential and commercial sectors 80% for the industrial sector, and 21% for the transportation sector. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. LLNL-MI-410527

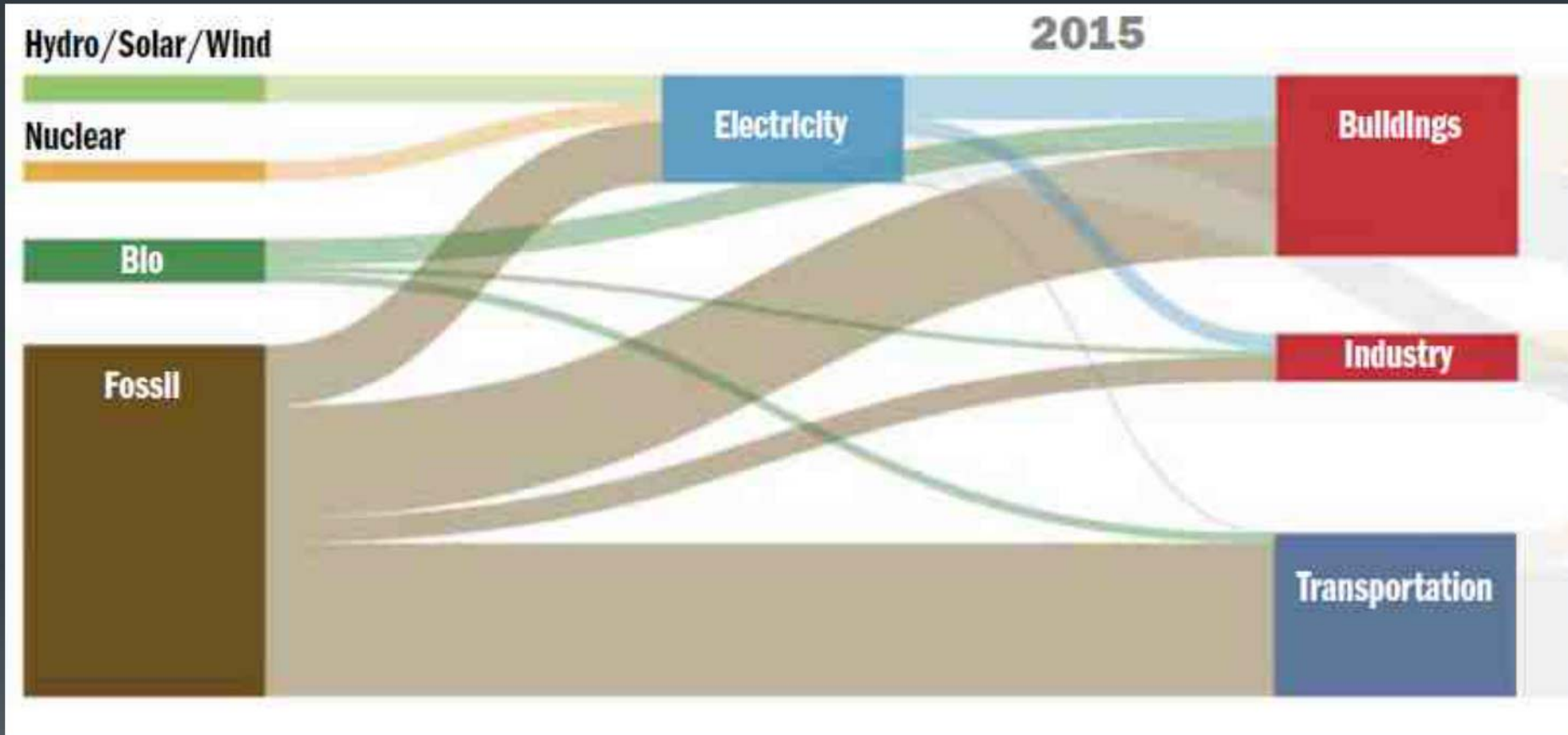
Figure ES-1

**Vermont energy flows in 2015,
with an illustrative path forward to 2025, 2035, and 2050.**



**“It all starts with your intention.”
- Alex**

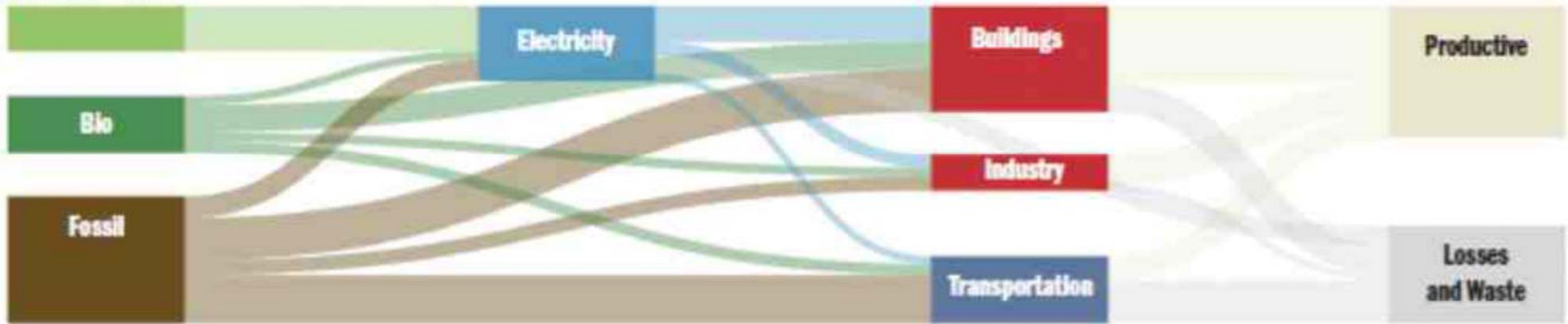
Renewable energy in Vermont



Very little of Vermont's usage comes from renewable energy generated here.

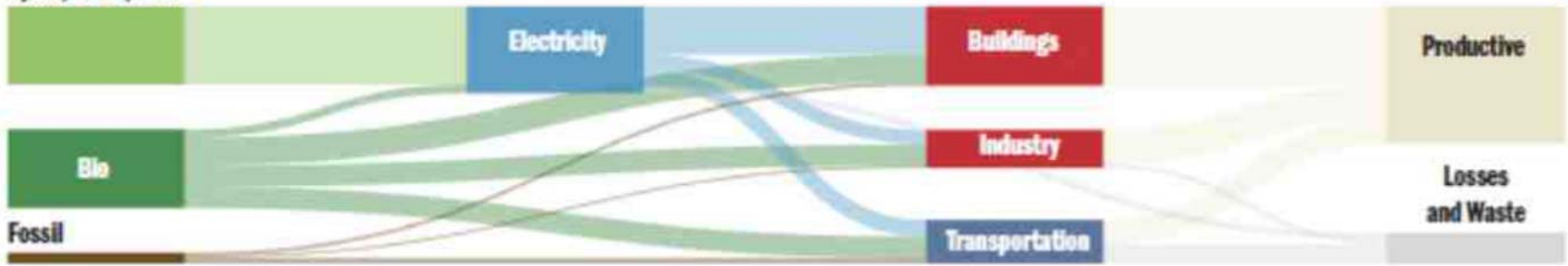
Hydro/Solar/Wind

2035



Hydro/Solar/Wind

2050



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The Nature of Policy

- Goals (intention!)
- Inquiring of a policy (“tests”)
 - Maybe not score or rank policies ... at least ask the question!
- Types

Policy Goals

- Renewable standards (energy or “portfolio” requirements)
 - Develop own industries?
 - Reduce pollution? Which form?
 - Save ratepayers money?
 - Rely on own sources of energy?
 - Others?
 - *Note: having fewer goals tends to make them more achievable.*

Another example

- Food-waste ban
 - Avoid landfill siting
 - Less expensive solid waste disposal
 - Recover nutrients, (re)build soil
 - Reduce GHG (LFG emissions, hauling)
 - Renewable energy (see previous slide...)
 - Other goals??

Inquiring of Policy

- Is it an efficient use of public and/or ratepayer money?
- Is it adequately fair?
- Philosophy of action and intention
 - What is your theory of market behavior, including consumer behavior?
 - You are undertaking a social missionf

Effectiveness

- Will it work??
 - Installations
 - Measurable goals achieved
 - Reasonable cost
 - Fair

Types of policy

- What a creative world we live in!!
- Planning (SWDs, energy)
- Allowable business structures and market access rules
 - Retail choice
 - Net metering
 - Interconnection (electric and gas)

Types of policy, 2

- Product definitions or performance standards
 - Compost or biosolids or digestate or RNG...
 - Energy usage of a device
 - Voluntary or penalties or compulsory
 - P fertilizer sales ban versus tax on P
 - EnergySTAR versus energy building code

Types of policy, 3

- Market mechanisms
 - Feed-in tariff
 - Renewable portfolio standard or RFS or similar
 - Sometimes with carve-out and categories
 - Cap and trade
 - Taxes (carbon)

Types of policy, 4

- Subsidies
 - NOT feed-in tariff or net metering or RPS or...
 - “incentives”? Yes... “subsidies”? No.
 - Grants, interest rate reductions, favorable taxes
 - Steven Chu story

Policy summary

- Planning
- Allowable business structures and market access rules
- Definitions or standards
- Market-based mechanisms
- Subsidies
- ...is there something else??

Policy for biogas in the Northeast

- ...New England
- Minor drivers
 - Planning
 - Subsidies (it depends how big)
- Major
 - RPS -- a starting point or prerequisite
 - Feed-in tariff
 - Food-waste landfill ban or strong food-waste supply

	RPS	Feed-in tariff	Food-waste ban
Maine	Yes	No	No
NH	Yes	No	?
Vermont	Yes	Yes	Yes (100% by 2020)
Massachusetts	Yes	Yes, for solar	Yes
Connecticut	Yes	No	Yes
Rhode Island	Yes	Yes	Yes



ME: 40% x 2017

NH: 24.8 x 2025

VT: 75% x 2032

MA: 15% x 2020 (new resources)
6.03% x 2016 (existing resources)

RI: 38.5% x 2035

CT: 27% x 2020

*Compared to what?
(How many MW needed?)*

Food waste resource

- Quantity that will require a new home (and per capita, and how dispersed)
- Tipping fee (~ cost of collection)
- Policy notes:
 - An inverse *Field of Dreams*? Provide the baseballs, bats, and umpires, and someone will build the field.
 - Mostly, akin to an RPS.
 - Requirement increases over time.

Food waste bans

- “Organics Disposal Bans and Processing Infrastructure,” Biocycle, September 2017; Carol Jones. CT, MA, RI, VT.
- Requirement on ICI or all (VT is 100% ban)
- Population density (68, 739, 873, 1022) and income (\$60,000 - \$73,000) and ICI versus residential amounts.
- Tipping fees \$55 – \$90 (VT, MA).

Looking for a home

CT	MA	RI	VT
500,000	900,000	200,000	40,000

- Other pathways
 - Animals (poultry, swine)
 - Composting
 - Non-compliance?
 - Source reduction?

Parting thoughts

- Federal policy questions
 - Climate, agriculture, water quality
- Policy gets more complicated as the project gets more complicated.
 - food-waste bans
 - composting and animal feeding rules
 - digestate standards
 - nutrient extraction
 - ...or simple farm-based digester
 - Consider the complexity of the deal(s).

Plato and justice

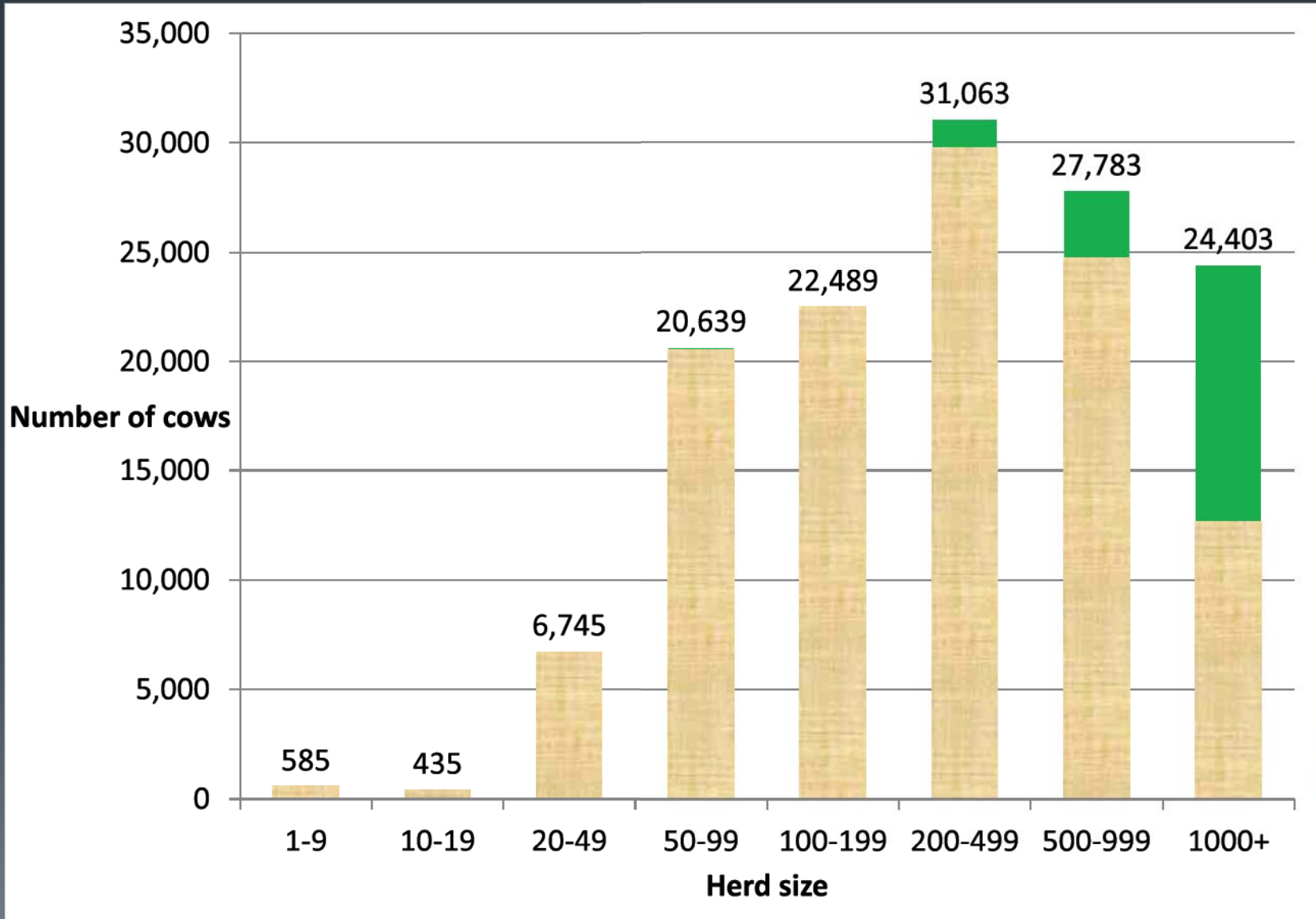
- Think about what you're doing.
- Do what you came to the planet to do.
- Plato's Republic – what is justice?

“There will be no end to the troubles of states until philosophers become rulers in this world, or until rulers become philosophers.”
- Suggestions, fellow philosophers.

Supplementary material



Vermont: dairy herd size (134,000) and digested manure



Vermont

- 18 systems – per capita and per cowpita leader?
 - 1 heat only (Jasper Hill)
 - 6 (including Jasper Hill) on farms with fewer than 500 cows
- A few problems – 24-7 enterprise; complex system
- “Manure digesters tend to enable practices that can improve water quality.”
- Highest electricity payments in the US?
- Spurred by Green Mountain Power customers’ voluntary payments





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January 22



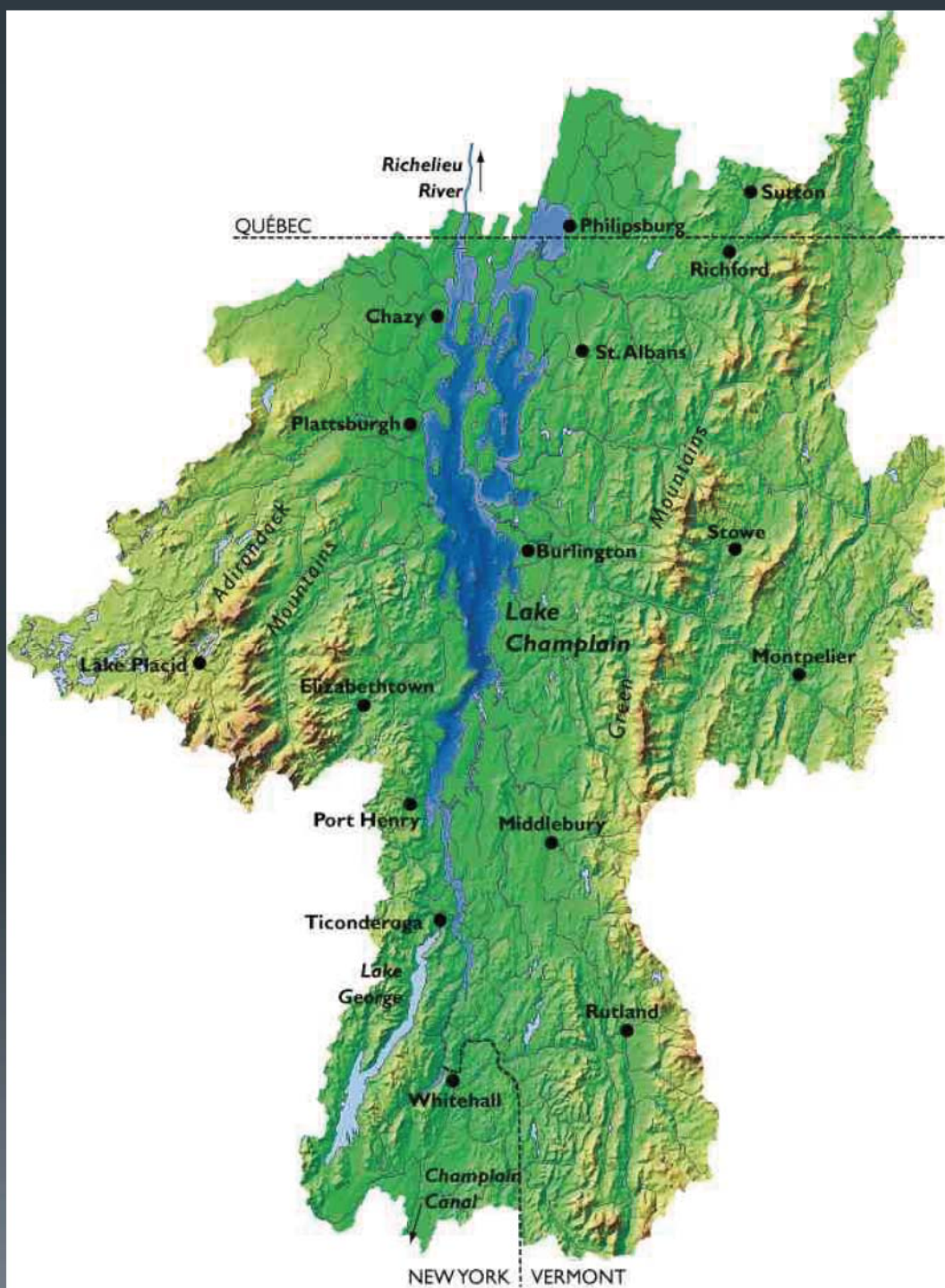
VTC digester

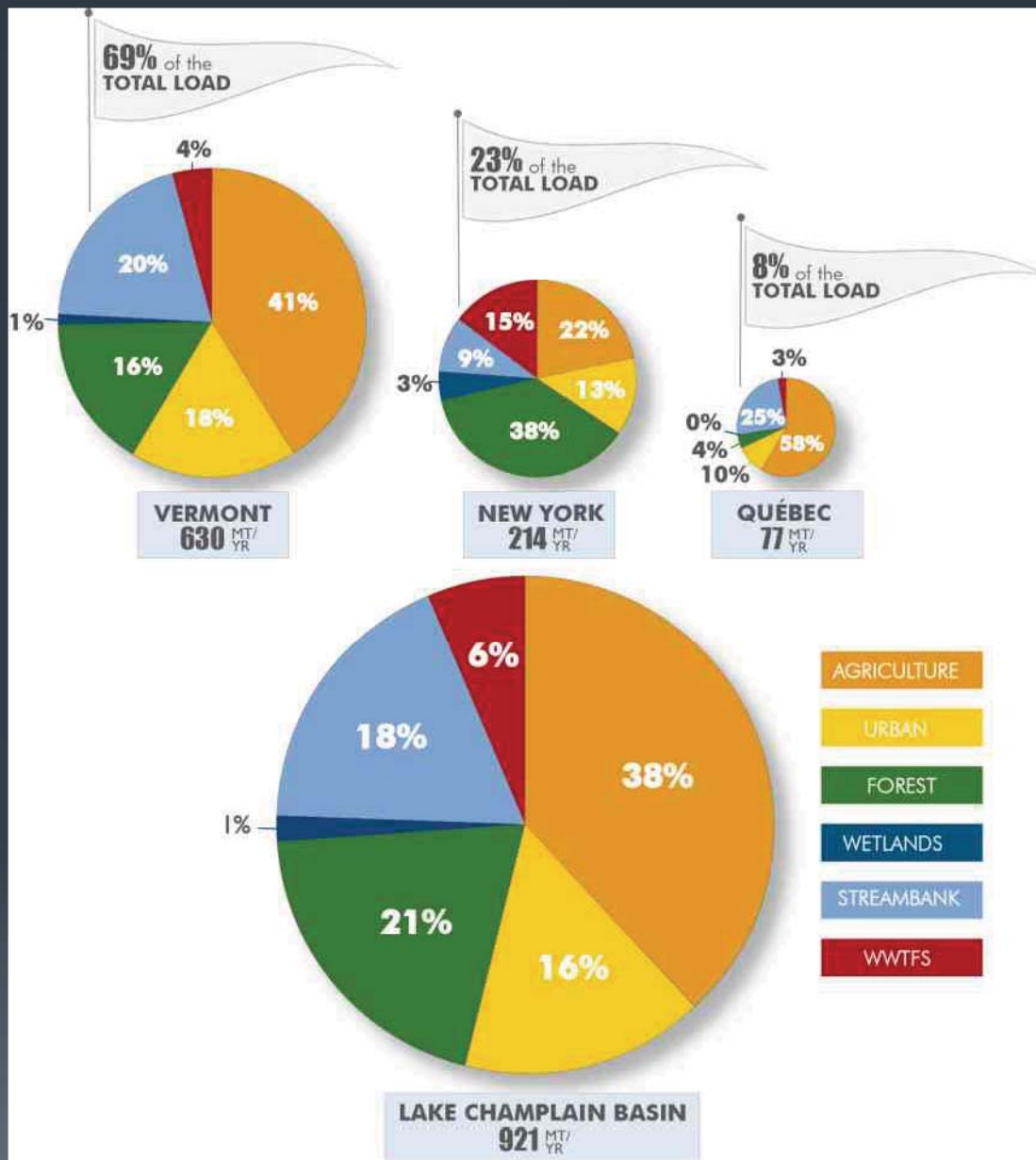
Complete-mix with hydrolysis pre-treatment tank



Water quality

- Sources of phosphorus
- TMDL
- Agricultural practices





NOTE: Grass/Shrub was included in the analysis but excluded from this graphic due to the comparatively low percentage of phosphorus.
 DATA SOURCE: Tetra Tech, 2015.

TMDL



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Transport reduction

- Field practices
- NRCS payments (or not)
- RAPs (required agricultural practices – Act 64)
- The problem of attribution
 - Edge-of-field monitoring
 - Lots of modeling

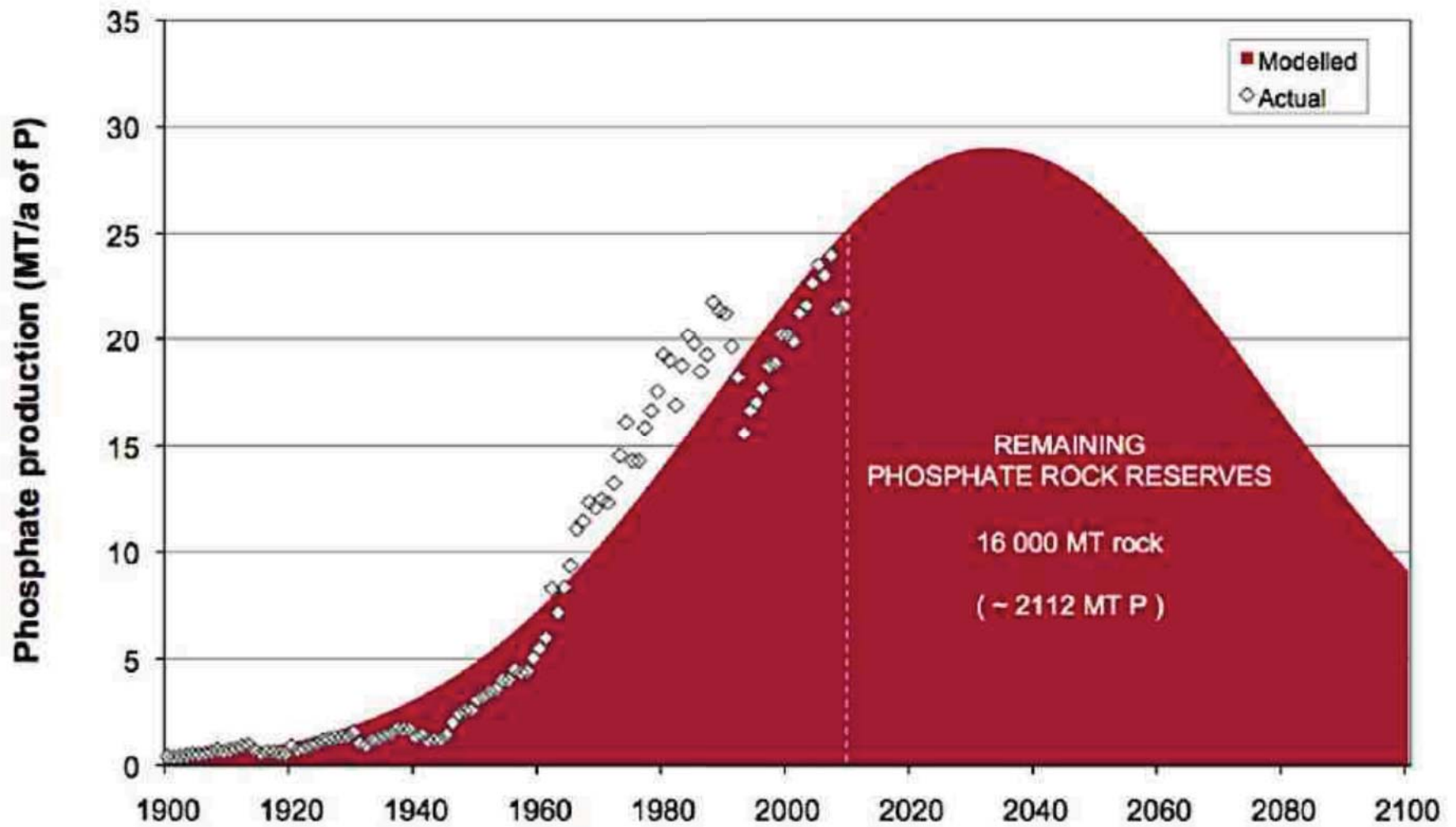
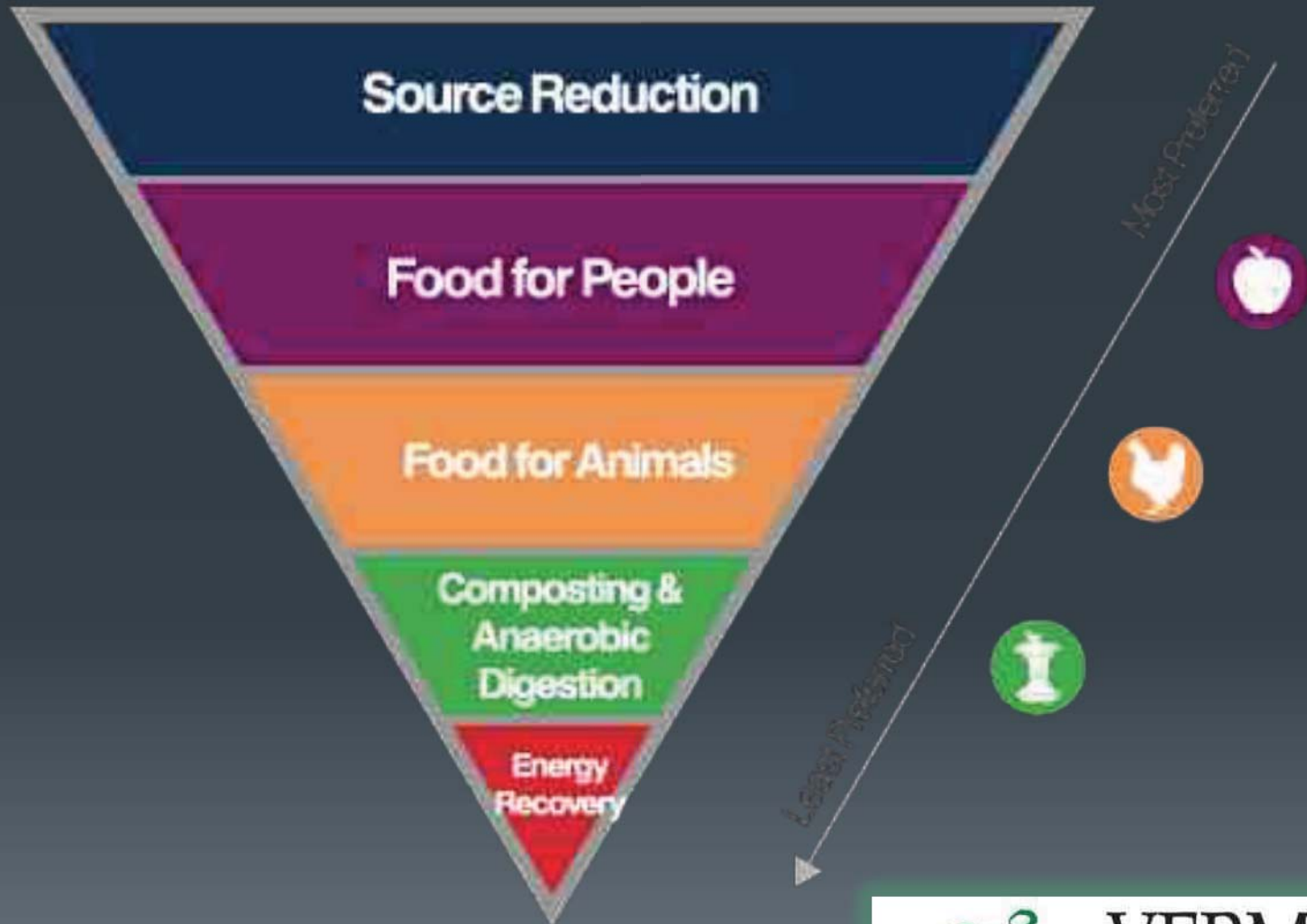


Figure 4. Graphical representation of peak phosphorus (Cordell and White, 2011).

Phosphorus extraction from manure (or other liquids)

- P clings to solids
- Extract solids from manure
 - Manure is 7-10% solids
 - Coarse solids via solids separator
- Dissolved air flotation (DAF)
- Centrifuge
- Filter-belt
- ...all with or without chemicals

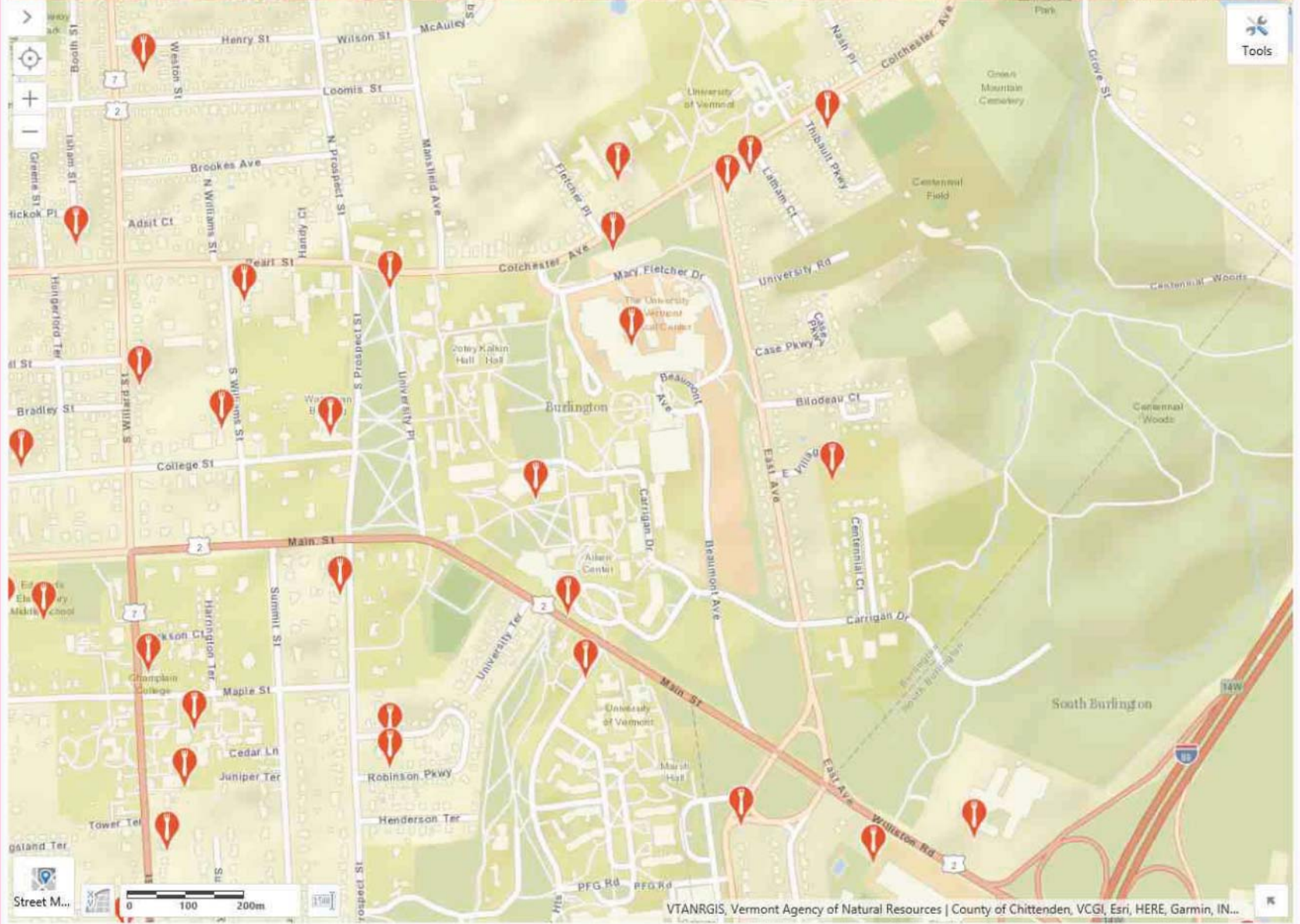
Vermont Food Recovery Hierarchy

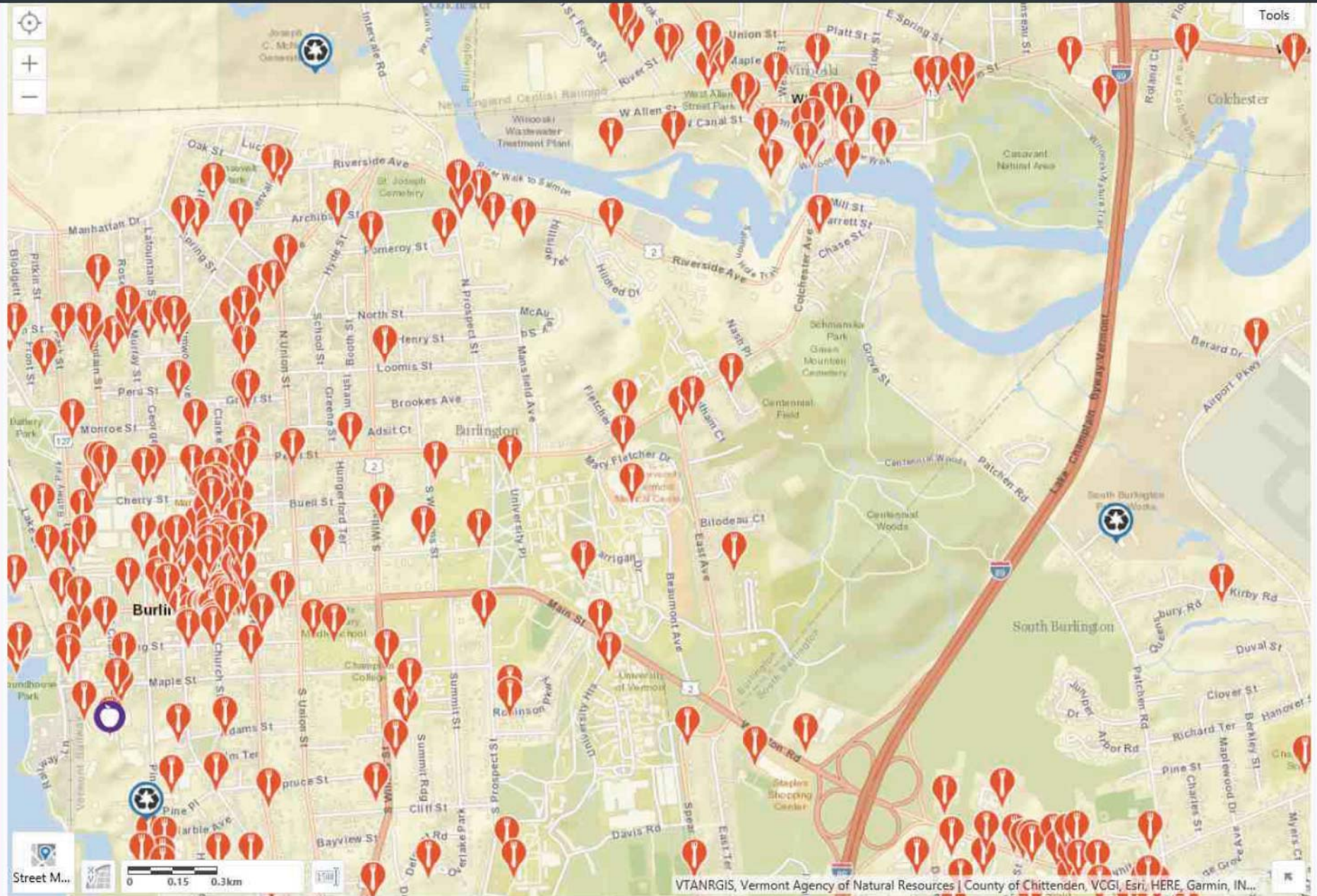


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UNIVERSAL RECYCLING Materials Management Map





Food waste

- 20,000 – 40,000 tpy will be looking for a home
- Digesters could handle it all at 10% of total existing volume.

Digesters and Food Waste

- 18 farm digesters in Vermont
 - Low usage of pre-consumer waste (“food processing residuals”) from beverage and food industry production.
 - 8 digesters use 4% of their digester capacity processing FPR.
 - 1 – 9% at individual digesters, except VTC, which is 13% from off the farm, about half of which is brewery waste and half is grease-trap waste.
 - As a percentage of capacity of the 15 digesters, the FPR is about 2%.

Food waste going to digesters

- Two trial projects to grind solid food waste
 - Grow Compost + Vermont Technical College
 - Casella + Blue Spruce Farm
- VTC has a solid waste permit
 - Glycerin and grease-trap waste
 - Others contemplated
- Permit path will be clear and straightforward for processed (slurried) food waste going to a farm.

Suggestions

- Good food waste brokers
 - Composters/haulers
 - Deliver qualified, tested material to digesters.
- Good solid-waste rules (duck test)
- P trading within agriculture only.
- Phosphorus removal plus drag lining, even fertigation
 - Show the farmer 70% nitrogen and 30-40% P
- Act 64 Clean Water Fund

- Palimpsest