

AgWG Beyond 2025 Discussion- Climate Small Group Recommendation #5 Overview

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Climate Small Group Materials: Outcomes-agriculture

Steering Committee: [meeting page](#)

One Pager Recommendations: page 10

https://d18lev1ok5leia.cloudfront.net/chesapeakebay/documents/Beyond-2025-Small-Group-Findings-and-Considerations_FINAL.pdf

Supplemental Information for Climate Small Group Recommendations: page 6

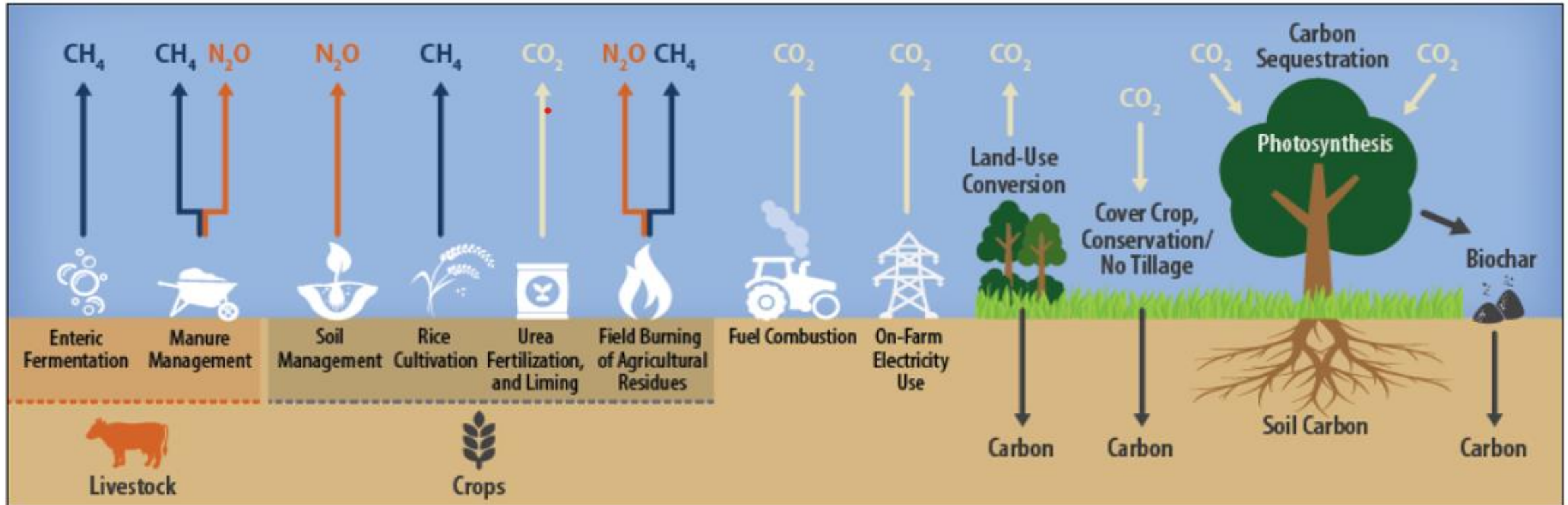
<https://d18lev1ok5leia.cloudfront.net/chesapeakebay/documents/Supplemental-Information-for-Climate-Small-Group-Recommendations-2.27.24-1.pdf>

Vision, Value, Vanguard: Excel Workbook-

<https://d18lev1ok5leia.cloudfront.net/chesapeakebay/documents/Beyond-2025-Climate-Small-Group-Recommendations-2.27.24.xlsx>

Connecting Agriculture to Climate

Examples of Greenhouse Gas Emission Sources and Sinks from Agricultural Activities



Enteric fermentation-digestive process in ruminant animals

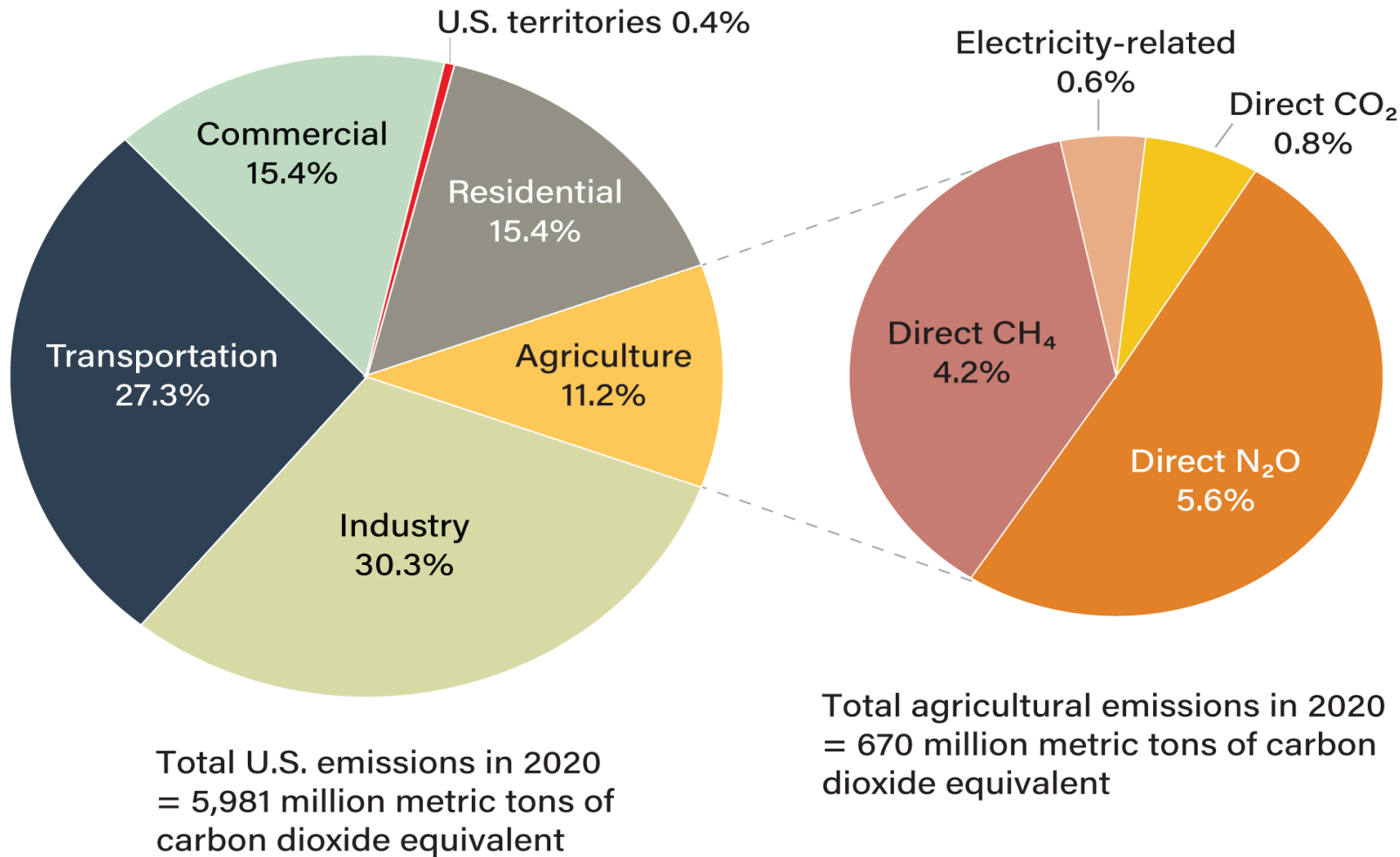
Sources of Agricultural GHG Emissions figure does not include:

- Potentially offsetting agricultural sinks
- Forestry activities, which are accounted for in LULUCF.
- Emissions from generating the electricity that farms use.
- Emissions from activities in the food system more broadly, such as production of agricultural inputs and post-harvest transportation and processing of foods.

Estimated U.S. greenhouse gas emissions by sector, including electricity use, 2020



Economic Research Service
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



- The U.S. EPA 2020 emission estimates for agriculture + forestry sectors
- Largest contribution is **nitrous oxide** (N₂O) followed by methane (CH₄) and lastly carbon dioxide CO₂

Notes: CH₄ = methane. N₂O = nitrous oxide. CO₂ = carbon dioxide. Carbon dioxide emissions associated with electricity consumption are allocated to each end-use sector in the left pie chart.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks: 1990–2020, April 2022.

Agricultural Production Transformation

Regenerative/Agro-ecological Transition:

6 principals of soil health and associated practices such as cover crops, rotational grazing, animal/crop integration, increased use of agroforestry/perennial cropping

Effects:

Improved: soil, air, water quality, biodiversity, carbon sequestration, economic, climate resilience and equity on farms

Reduced: chemical fertilizer, pesticide, feed inputs, and emissions

HIGH PROFILE CROSS- CUTTING TOPICS

Climate Change

Healthy Watersheds

Clean Water

People

Shallow Water Habitats



Food Systems Transformation

Community based agriculture:

Supports local production, sourcing, processing, and consumption, regenerative and organic food, reduced food waste, improved land and healthy food access-vulnerable communities

Effects:

Improved: soil, air and water quality, nutrient density, biodiversity, carbon sequestration, supply chain resiliency, community and economic health and equity

Reduced chemical inputs and emissions

Regenerative agriculture- Decrease sources, increase sinks, improve health and resiliency for all cross-cutting concepts

Key Elements:

- **Systems approach to supporting climate mitigation and community health and resiliency**
 - Soil health
 - Diversification
 - Regional production and consumption



Primary Supporting Reference Materials:

- **Presentation on Effects of Soil Health and Associated Practices:** Lisa Blazure (Stroud Water Institute)- PA Soil Health Coalition Coordinator
- **COP 28 Findings:** <https://www.cop28.com/en/food-and-agriculture>
- **Fifth National Climate Assessment:** Chapter 11 Agriculture, Food Systems, and Rural Communities Full report available online at: <https://nca2023.globalchange.gov/chapter/11/>
- **Environmental and Energy Study Institute- Nonprofit Think Tank:** <https://www.eesi.org/agriculture-and-climate-series>
- **Soil Health and Regenerative Production:** <https://farmland.org/soil-health-case-studies/>
- <https://soilhealthinstitute.org/our-work/initiatives/economics-of-soil-health-systems-on-30-u-s-farms/#overview>
- **UMD Extension- Soil Health Lawns:** <https://extension.umd.edu/resource/improve-soil-health-climate-resilient-garden/>
- **Using climate-smart food and forestry practices:** <https://www.usda.gov/climate-solutions>
- **NACD, the Soil Health Institute, and NRCS recently released economic findings from 30 farmers who adopted soil health management systems. Link to Story map:** <https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/04966854d9c84b9784fed74d5b6ddfc2>

Primary Food Systems Transformation References:

- **Johns Hopkins Center for a Livable Future:**
<https://clf.jhsph.edu/projects/food-system-resilience/resilience-planning-guide>
- **Healthy Food Access Policy Compendium for Metropolitan Washington (MWCOCG)**
<https://www.mwcog.org/committees/food-and-agriculture-regional-member-policy-committee-farm-/>
- **Waste to Energy Farm Solution Case Studies:** https://mda.maryland.gov/resource_conservation/Pages/sustainable-chesapeake.aspx
- **USDA: Framework for Shoring Up the Food Supply Chain and Transforming the Food System to Be Fairer, More Competitive, More Resilient:**
<https://www.usda.gov/media/press-releases/2022/06/01/usda-announces-framework-shoring-food-supply-chain-and-transforming>
- **The Chesapeake Foodshed Assessment: Harry Hughes Center**
https://agmr.umd.edu/sites/agmr.umd.edu/files/files/documents/Hughes%20Center/2019_Chesapeake-Foodshed-Assessment_02.pdf
- **Appalachian Sustainable Development** <https://www.asdevelop.org/>
- <https://www.asdevelop.org/programs-resources/food-hub/>
- **Regional Analysis of Nitrogen Flow within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed Food Production Chain Inclusive of Trade**, Paniz Mohammadpour and Caitlin Grady, Environ. Sci. Technol. 2023, 57, 4619–4631
- **Case Study: Regenerative Local Production:** <https://whiteoakpastures.com/pages/our-transition>

Clean Water Small Group Rec. #4: Provides a broad framework that Climate Recommendation 5 can fall within

- **Increase and incentivize nonpoint source management implementation and identify, track, and address nutrient mass imbalances.**
 - Provide opportunities to increase nonpoint source implementation.
 - Incentivize effective and innovative nonpoint source management across all sectors.
 - Target and empower small-scale watershed restoration that addresses the needs of the community.
 - Promote outcome-based efforts.
 - Address known challenges associated with nutrient mass imbalances to include fertilizers and unknown sources.