Mid-Atlantic Water Program: History and Future

Brian Benham

Biological Systems Engineering, Virginia Tech MAWP Steering Committee Co-chair



USDA National Water Program

- 8 Regional Water Programs
- Partnerships between Land-Grant Universities
- Mission: to create and disseminate knowledge that insures a safe and reliable source of water of the appropriate quality to meet the needs of:
 - Food and fiber production,
 - Human health, use, and economic growth, and
 - Maintenance and protection of natural environmental systems



page last modified on January 11, 2013

Mid-Atlantic Water Program





















This material is based upon work supported in part by the National Institute of Food and Agriculture, U.S. Department of Agriculture, under Agreement No. 2008-51130-19500.

Any opinions, findings, conclusions, or recommendations expressed in this publication are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the view of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

United States Department of Agriculture National Institute of Food and Agriculture

MAWP History and Accomplishments

- Established in 2002
- Leadership from University of Maryland

Tom Simpson



Doug Parker



Frank Coale

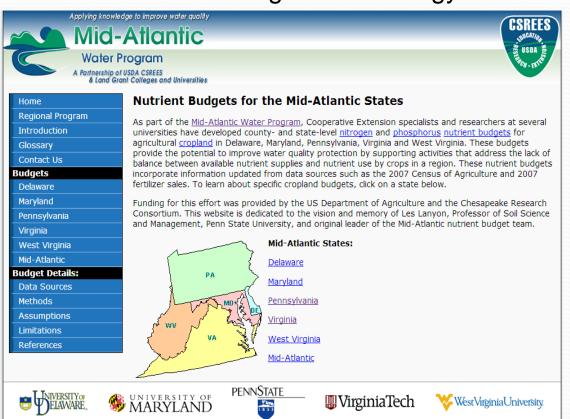


Program support by **Daphne Pee** (UMD)

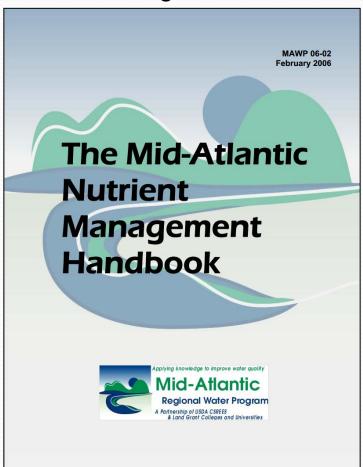
- Focus Areas
 - Tools and Trainings for Program management (Capacity Building)
 - Science for Policy support
 - Extension for industry Change
 - Education and Assistance for the General Public

Capacity Building

Nutrient Budgets and the Bay manure management strategy



Nutrient management handbook



Science for Policy Support

Biofuel Production and Water Quality Impairments

Biofuels and Water Quality

Meeting the Challenge & Protecting the Environment



Introduction

A number of initiatives by state and federal government are setting goals for replacement of petroleum-based fuels with bio-based alternatives. The President proposed a national goal of reducing gasoline usage by 20 percent in the next ten years (the Twenty in Ten initiative) in his 2007 State of the Union address. Achieving these results would increase the alternate and renewable fuels goal to 35 billion gallons by 2017 (nearly five times the 2012 current target now in the 2005 Energy Policy Act). The Renewable Fuels Association (RFA), the national trade association of the U.S. ethanol industry, is promoting the 25x25 initiative to achieve 25 percent of U.S. energy from renewable resources like wind, solar, and biofuels by 2025.

From an economic perspective, it makes sense to produce agricultural-based biofuels close to the centers of demand. Thus, the Mid-Atlantic region is seeing a growing interest in production facilities for biofuels. There are about 15 ethanol facilities under construction or planned for the region. Collectively, they will have the capacity to produce about one billion gallons of ethanol per year using corn grain as the primary feedstock. To meet this demand, would require about 370 million bushels of corn per year -- more than 1.5 times the current regional production of corn.

Several biodiesel production plants using waste vegetable oils, soybean oil, animal fats and other opportunity feedstocks are also planned. Biodiesel capacity is growing steadily, but much more slowly than ethanol.

On April 4-5, 2007, the USDA-CSREES Mid-Atlantic Regional Water Quality Program, the Chesapeake Bay Foundation, and the USDA-ARS Beltsville Agricultural Research Center convened a Biofuels and Water Quality Conference. The start of the Conference coincided with the USDA's Prospective Plantings Report; US farmers intend to plant 12 million more acres of corn than in 2006. To put things into perspective, the entire landmass of the State of Maryland is about 6.2 million acres.

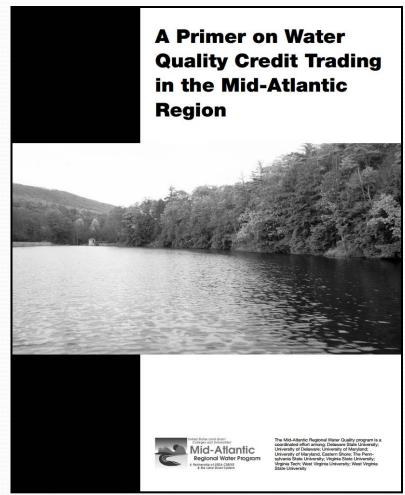
The Conference was convened to identify and discuss the impacts, particularly to water quality, from growing and using agricultural-based feedstocks for biofuels production. For ethanol, the current feedstock of choice is corn grain but as cellulosics technologies are developed, feedstock preferences may evolve. Other potential biofuel technologies from gasification to pyrolysis, were also discussed. Feedstocks for these technologies could include agricultural biomass as well as manures and a broad range of urban generated wastes. This document summarizes the findings and recommendations from this two day conference. Research, programmatic and policy agendas for renewable fuels are also outlined.

The Demand for More Corn **Production**

Corn constitutes about 90% of the feedstock for ethanol production nationwide. The other 10% is composed of other grains such as sorghum, barley and wheat. Corn is used because the operational technologies for using corn grain are proven, fermentation of starches is relatively easy, and feedstock production, storage and handling capabilities are already in place.

For the last several decades, corn prices have been typically \$2.00-\$2.50/bushel. The rate of production has increased so rapidly that estimates of production and impacts on grain use have been revised upward monthly. Corn futures prices in

Nutrient Trading



Extension for Industry Change

Mid-Atlantic Better Composting School



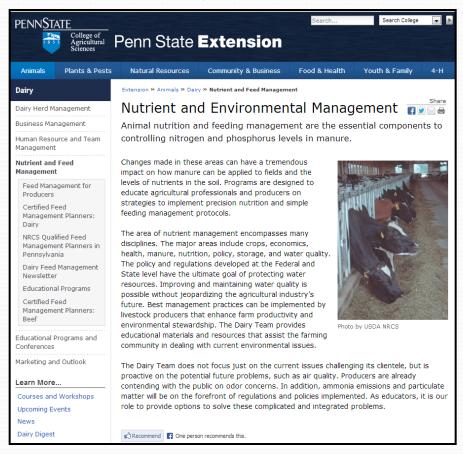
Mid-Atlantic Better Composting School

Composting is becoming the method of choice for converting organic waste into a marketable, commercial product. Service-providers in the horticultural industries, like nurseries, greenhouses, landscape contractors, garden centers, and landscape maintenance companies, are major users of organic matter and fertilizers. But getting these operations and their clientele to accept commercial compost alongside commonly used agents (such as fertilizers, processed manures, and peatmoss) requires controlled production conditions and standardized methodology.

Since commercial compost can be manufactured from a variety of waste materials, a variety of standards have been established based on end-uses. Managers of composting facilities must be familiar with these standards and with the waste materials and composting systems that can best produce the desired products. Composting to produce a product that is consistent in quality will require good management and quality control.

By enrolling in the Mid-Atlantic Better Composing School, participants will not only learn the basics of making good compost, but they will also have the opportunity to tour commercial operations, perform product sampling and learn simple procedures for compost testing.

Precision Dairy Feed Certification



Education and Assistance for the

General Public

Master Well Owner Networks



http://extension.psu.edu/natural

-resources/water/mwon

Virginia Household Water

VIRGINIA HOUSEHOLD

WATER QUALITY

Quality Program Virginia Master Well Owner

Network Resources **Upcoming Events**

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Private Water Supply Protection in Virginia

Virginia Master Well Owner Network



If you have a private water source, such as a well, spring or cistern, YOU are responsible for the safety of your family's water quality and the maintenance of your supply system! The Virginia Master Well Owner Network is a

group of trained, dedicated Virginia Cooperative Extension educator/agents and volunteers who have completed training about protecting and maintaining private water systems such as wells springs and cisterns, and about water conservation, testing and treatment. With members across the state, this network is designed to provide practical information to private water system owners like you. If this sounds interesting to you, consider becoming part of the network to help others learn how to protect their water supplies!

Download Brochure

Virginia Household Water Quality Program



VIRGINIA HOUSEHOLD WATER QUALITY

problems. Click here to find out how you can participate!

systems such as wells, spring and cisterns. People who rely on public water systems for drinking water have professionals routinely testing their water quality to ensure it meets federal drinking water standards, but private water system owners must take care of this monitoring themselves. Through this program, drinking water clinics are offered in 10-16 counties per year, which provide affordable water testing, interpretation of test results and general information about maintenance of private water systems and dealing with water

Drinking Water Clinics

If you rely on a well, spring or cistern for your water supply, you are responsible for the safety of your family's water! This means you should take steps toward maintaining and protecting your well and regularly test your water.



Cooperative Extension





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www.wellwater.bse.vt.edu/

Future...

USDA-NIFA has ended funding for the National Water Program

 MAWP is currently using conducing a needs assessment for a potential MAWP follow-on...

Chesapeake Bay Watershed Research and Outreach Consortium CBW-ROC

Objectives:

- 1. Identify and prioritize research, education and outreach needs related to landbased, nonpoint source pollution sectors (agriculture and stormwater).
- 2. Develop an innovative, structured, collaborative partnership that positions CBW-ROC participants to secure resources to address identified needs

Sample Topic Areas

- WIP process
- Progress towards load reductions
- Barriers to success
- · ID roles and partners

- Existing BMP tracking and accounting
- · Adaptive management
- New BMP development and assessment

- Identify and prioritize target audiences
- Topics
- · Delivery methods
- Evaluation

Key Informants

- EPA
- USGS
- USDA
 - NIFA
 - NRCS
 - ARS
 - ERS
 - NASS
- Soil and Water Conservation Districts
- NGOs
- State agencies
- Academics
- Existing Chesapeake Bay Program advisory committees
 - Goal Implementation Teams and Working Groups
 - Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee
- Producer and commodity groups
- Multi-state river basin commissions

Inform CBW-ROC Structure and foster Innovative Partnerships

Inform Research Focus Points

Inform Outreach/ Education Focus Points

CBW-ROC

- · State Leads
 - Coordinate CBW-ROC activities
 - Cultivate innovative partnerships
- InitiativeTeams
 - Created to address specific issues as needed, limited focus, problem-solving, finite time frame
- · Advisory Committee
 - Aids in issue identification and focusing of Initiative Team Efforts
 - Provide feedback for CBW-ROC leadership team

REDUCED N, P, AND SEDIMENT LOADS TO BAY

CATION

OUTREACH/

RESEARCH





Capacity Building

Policy Support

Industry Change

Public Education

MID-ATLANTIC WATER PROGRAM

A coalition of universities applying science to improve water quality in Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and the District of Columbia.

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United States Department of Agricu ture National Institute of Food and Agricu ture

www.mawaterquality.org

Brian Benham benham@vt.edu 540.231.5705