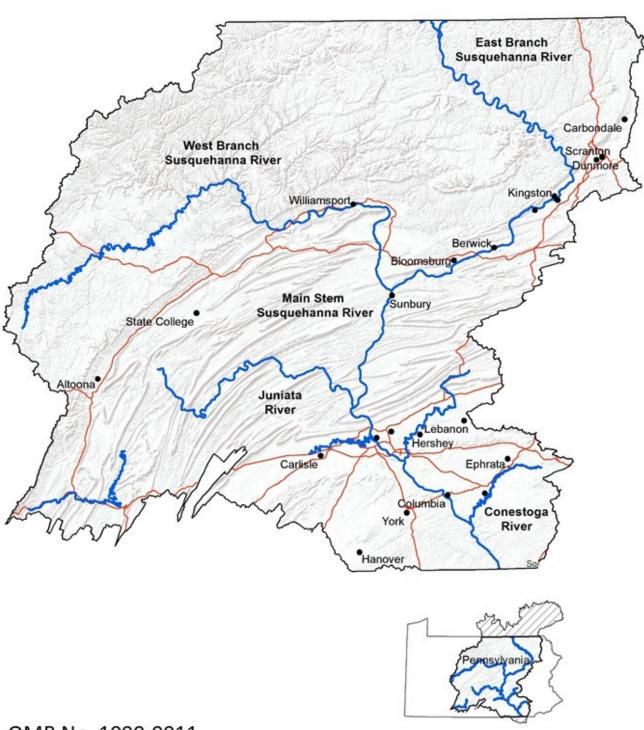
Water Quality in the Susquehanna River Basin What do you think?



OMB No. 1090-0011

Approval Expires: 10/31/2021

The Susquehanna River

- The Susquehanna River, with its streams and tributaries, is the largest river system lying entirely within the United States that drains into the Atlantic Ocean.
- The Susquehanna River flows from New York through Pennsylvania to Maryland, and is the largest river flowing into the Chesapeake Bay.
- The Susquehanna River watershed covers 27,510 square miles, ¾ of which are in Pennsylvania.

This survey focuses only on the portion of the Susquehanna River within the state of Pennsylvania.

- The Susquehanna River supplies nearly 750,000 Pennsylvanians with tap water for drinking.
- The Susquehanna River provides water for manufacturing, agriculture, and power plants that generate electricity.
- The Susquehanna River contains a network of dams that are used for power generation and flood control.
- The Susquehanna River and the other waterways in the river system are popular with locals and tourists for recreation such as fishing, kayaking, canoeing, and motor-boating.
- The Susquehanna River provides habitat for fish, eels, and freshwater mussels.

Water quality problems in the Susquehanna River

Historic and current uses within portions of the Susquehanna River have resulted in several types of contamination:

- Sediment and excess nutrients that run off from farm fields (crops and livestock), lawns, and poorly treated sewage, pollute about 4,200 stream miles—nearly 1 of every 10 miles of the Susquehanna River and its tributaries.
- Stormwater runoff from residential streets, driveways, businesses and development such as construction, mining, and industry contains contaminants such as fertilizer, pesticides, herbicides, excess nutrients, sediment and other pollutants that pollute about 1,200 stream miles of waterways.
- Other sources of contaminated (usually acidic) water from old mining operations.

This survey focuses on excess nutrients (e.g., nitrogen and phosphorus) and sediment (e.g., sand and soil).

Excess nutrients and **sediment** result in poor water quality, the consequences of which are:

- Increased Algae Blooms Algae reproduce rapidly, a situation called an algae bloom, which can lead to low levels of
 oxygen in the water (which adversely affects some fish species such as trout). Some of these blooms are harmless,
 but some blooms can contain toxins, other harmful chemicals, or pathogens.
- Changes in **Fish Species** Cool or cold water fish species (e.g., trout, chub) are replaced by other fish species (e.g., carp, largemouth bass, channel catfish) that can tolerate low levels of oxygen.
- Reduced Biodiversity Fewer plant and animal species are found in the water, and some species that are normally
 present are missing.
- Degraded **Aesthetics** The water turns green, limiting the depth to which one might see. The water may also have a strong and unpleasant odor.
- Lower quality Recreation The quality of swimming, fishing or boating experiences will diminish. On rare occasions, people may experience a skin rash after coming into contact with the water.
- Degraded **Drinking Water Aesthetics** Increased chance of municipal drinking water having an earthy or musty taste and/or smell, despite being treated to the standards of the Safe Drinking Water Act.

Improving Water Quality in the Susquehanna River in Pennsylvania Is it important to you?

When you think about the potential to improve water quality in the streams and waterways that feed into the Susquehanna River and the Susquehanna River itself, please tell us, how much, if at all, improving water quality is important to you for each of the reasons below.

	Not at all	Somewhat		Very
	important	important	Important	important
 To provide clean drinking water for current and future generations 				
2. To provide clean water for industry				
3. To provide habitat for eels, mussels and fish				
4. To improve recreation opportunities for me and my family				
To ensure that future generations have recreation opportunities				
6. To ensure that all streams in the Susquehanna River system (even those not frequently used by people) are clean				
7. To provide clean water for agriculture				
8. Other (please describe in the space below)				
Your Personal Experience with \	Water Quali	ty in the Sus Yes	quehanna R No	iver Don't know
Do you regularly buy bottled water for drinking the taste or color of your tap water?	g because of			П
2. Have you caught fish in the Susquehanna River tributaries that were deformed or had unusual	•			ш
other defects?		Ц		
other defects? 3. Do you avoid visiting any areas along the Susquor any tributaries because the water is unpleas due to algae?	uehanna River			
3. Do you avoid visiting any areas along the Susquor any tributaries because the water is unpleas	uehanna River			
3. Do you avoid visiting any areas along the Susquor any tributaries because the water is unpleas due to algae?	uehanna River			
3. Do you avoid visiting any areas along the Susquor any tributaries because the water is unpleas due to algae?	uehanna River			

Susquehanna River Water Quality Improvement Program

The State of Pennsylvania is considering a Susquehanna River Water Quality Improvement Program. This program would focus on efforts to reduce pollution from stormwater run-off as well as sediment and nutrients from farms and lawns. Other programs will focus on additional water quality issues such as acid mine drainage. This survey focuses only on a potential program to address sediment and excess nutrient pollution.

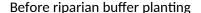
The goal of the Susquehanna River Water Quality Improvement Program would be to reduce sediment and excess nutrient pollution by 20%.

This would be done by:

- Installing stormwater treatment systems that intercept stormwater and clean it before it goes into streams on 1,200 stream miles of waterways currently polluted by stormwater runoff.
- Building wetland detention ponds and increasing streamside vegetation buffers to intercept sediment and
 excess nutrients from farms and lawns to prevent them from flowing into 4,200 miles of streams and waterways
 currently polluted by sediment and excess nutrients.
- A multi-vegetation stream buffer approach that combines initial planting of grass (that would be effective
 immediately) and tree buffers would be planted to cut in half the algae producing nutrients (nitrates,
 phosphorous) and sediment from entering the stream along segments where planted. The tree buffers would
 be effective at reducing nutrients and sediment for 40-120 years.

The result would be to:

- Improve the aesthetics (smell and visual appearance) of 5,400 stream miles in the Susquehanna River Basin used for recreational boating, fishing, and swimming.
- Reduce the frequency of algae blooms by 20%, which would increase oxygen and habitat for eels, mussels and fish in 5,400 miles of streams.
- Improve water quality for industrial and agricultural users.
- Improve the clarity of drinking water.





After riparian buffer planting



Paying for the Susquehanna River Water Quality Improvement Program

Currently, there is insufficient public funding available to improve water quality in the Susquehanna River and streams to the level described in the proposed Susquehanna Water Quality Improvement Program.

To provide the necessary funding, the costs of the proposed Susquehanna River Water Quality Improvement Program would be shared proportionally between households, businesses, agriculture, and industry based on the amount that each type of polluter emits to the river and streams feeding into the Susquehanna River.

If the program is approved, the money raised will be deposited into a dedicated Susquehanna River Water Quality Improvement Fund, which could only be used to improve water quality in the Susquehanna River and streams in Pennsylvania as described in the Susquehanna Water Improvement Program.

A citizen advisory panel would monitor expenditures from the Fund to ensure that they are spent on actions that will result in improved water quality in the Susquehanna River.

If the Susquehanna River Water Quality Improvement Program is implemented <u>in the State of Pennsylvania</u>, your household share of the cost of the program would be paid through an increase in the State of Pennsylvania income tax. The cost to your household would be \$X per year.

- Your answers will be used to help the Pennsylvania state government decide whether to implement the Susquehanna River Water Quality Improvement Program.
- The answers you give could affect whether water quality in the Susquehanna River will be improved and the amount of taxes you would pay.
- In responding to this question, please take into account your household's annual income, whether you can afford to make the payment shown, and whether improvements to water quality in the Susquehanna River are worth that much to you.
- Consider everything else you could buy with the money and whether there are other government programs that you would prefer to see money spent on.

Your Chance to Vote on the Susquehanna River Water Quality Improvement Program

1. If the cost to your household would be \$X per year, would you vote in favor (Yes) or against (No) the Susquehanna River Water Quality Improvement Program? (check one box)											
			Yes			No]				
2. On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 is "very uncertain" and 10 is "very certain," please circle the number that best describes how certain you are that you would actually vote in a real election the way that you indicated above.											
Very uncertain	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Very certain

If you selected "Yes" to Question 1 on the previous page, go to Question 4.

3. If you selected "No" to Question 1, please tell us why

	(cn	еск tne <u>singie</u> r	nost imp	ortant	reason):								
		Improving water	r quality i	n the S	usqueha	nna Riv	er is not	worth th	at mucl	n to me.				
		I can't afford to	pay that	much.										
		We need to cut	all goveri	nment s	spending	.								
		Taxes are too hi	gh alread	٧.										
Ī	\exists	I do not believe	_	•	quehanr	na River	very mu	ich, so the	e amou	nt that I	am beir	ng aske	d to pay is too)
		high.												
ļ		Water quality in	nprovem	ent pro	grams sh	ould be	paid fo	r with exi	sting ta	x dollars	i.			
		I don't think tha	t water q	uality is	s a probl	em in th	ne Susqu	ıehanna R	iver.					
		The proposed in	nprovem	ent pro	gram wo	n't solv	e the Su	squehanr	a River	's water	quality	proble	m.	
		Other (please de	escribe):											
4.	На	w certain are y	ou that	vour vo	ote will a	actually	/ be use	ed by the	State o	of Penn	svlvania	in de	ciding wheth	er
		implement the				-		-						
	Ver	y uncertain	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Very certai	n
_													<u> </u>	
5.		ow certain are y ater quality imp			-	nave to	pay tn	e <u>State o</u>	<u>r Penn</u>	<u>syivania</u>	a tax inc	rease	to runa tne	
							_		_	_				
	Ver	y uncertain	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Very certai	n
N	ext	we would lik	re to kn	ow al	hout v	ou and	l vour	recreat	ional	activit	ies			
		wers to these questi										ania Vol	ır answers are	
		tial. You will not be i				W WEII O	ui suivey	заптріє герг	esents ti	ie state oi	remisyive	ailia. 100	ii alisweis ale	
1.		ne last 12 months, ha ervoirs?	ave you par	ticipated	l in any ou	tdoor reci	reation ac	tivities relat	ed to the	e Susqueh	anna Rive	r, its stre	ams, tributaries,	or
		☐ Yes→ go to qu	estion 2		☐ No	→ go to	question	n 4						
2.		ch outdoor recreation ds over the last 12 m				ted in wh	nile visiting	g the Susque	ehanna R	iver, its st	reams, tri	butaries,	reservoirs, lakes	, or
		Visited a stream	, river or a	reservoir				Gone motor	-boating					
		Watched birds o	r other wil	dlife				Gone campi	ng					
		Gone rafting, car		aking or	other non-	-		Gone swimr		doors				
	Г	motorized boatii Other outdoor a		ease des	cribe)			Gone fishing	g					
3.	In to	otal, how often did y				cked abo	ve in the '	Susquehann	a River o	r its stream	ms and tri	 butaries	in the last vear?	
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	Ш:	1 to 2 times	□ 3 to	5 times		∟ 6 to '	9 times	L	10 to 1	9 times		L 20 0	or more times	

Do you belong to any local, state, or national non-governmental organizations whose purpose is to protect water quality, environmental quality, and/or wildlife?

	Yes	☐ No						
5.	What is your zip code?				-			
6.	Are you:	☐ Male		Female				
7.	In what year were you born?	?						
8.	Are you retired?	Yes		No				
9.	What is the highest level of	schooling you hav	ve completed?					
	Some high school			Hig	h school graduate or equivalent			
	Some college or technica	al school (but no d	degree)	Ass	ociate's degree (including occupational or academic degrees)			
	Bachelor's degree (BA, B	S, AB, etc.)		Ма	Master's degree (MA, MS, MENG, MSW, etc.)			
	Doctoral degree (PhD, Ed	dD, etc.)		Pro	fessional school degree (MD, DDC, JD, etc.)			
	American Indian or Alaska Black or African American	Native	☐ Native☐ White	Hawaiian or o	Other Pacific Islander			
11.	Are you Hispanic or Latino?		Yes	□ No				
					ept strictly confidential and only used for comparing groups of people s total income last year before taxes?			
	Less than \$15,000		_	,000 up to \$2	_			
	\$35,000 up to \$49,999		_	,000 up to \$7	_			
	\$100,000 up to \$149,9	99	L \$15	0,000 up to \$	\$199,999 \$200,000 or more			
13.	. How many people contribu	ited to this house	hold income am	nount to liste	d above?? (number)			
14.	. How many people of curre	ently live in your h	nousehold?		(number)			
15.	. How many children under	the age of 18 cur	rently live in yo	ur household	? (number)			

Thank you taking the time to complete this survey. Use the postage paid return envelope to return the survey. If you have any additional comments, please use the space below.





This information collection is authorized by the Clean Water Act and the Clean Drinking Water Act. Your response is voluntary.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: We are collecting this information subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501) to assess your preferences for water quality in the Susquehanna River. Your response is voluntary and results we will not share them publicly. We may not conduct or sponsor, and you are not required to respond to a collection of information, unless it displays a currently valid OMB Control Number. OMB has reviewed and approved this survey and assigned OMB Control Number 1090-0011, which expires 9/30/2021.

Estimated Burden Statement: We estimate this focus group will take you 120 minutes to complete, including time to read instructions, gather information, and complete and submit your responses. You may submit comments on any aspect of this information collection to the Information Collection Clearance Officer, James Sayer, jsayer@usgs.gov.