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DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION



Office of Water Management

Pennsylvania Chesapeake Bay Watershed 2016 Farmers Survey Results

December 16, 2016

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PennState
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Chesapeake Bay Program
Science. Restoration. Partnership.

2016 Pennsylvania Chesapeake Bay Watershed Farmers Survey

Introductions

Neil Shader, Press Secretary, DEP (Moderator)

Patrick McDonnell, Acting Secretary, DEP

Russell Redding, Secretary, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture

Matt Royer, Director, Agriculture and Environment Center, Penn State

Jim Shortle, Distinguished Professor of Agricultural and Environmental Economics, Penn State

Rich Batiuk, Associate Director for Science, Analysis and Implementation, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Chesapeake Bay Program Office

2016 Pennsylvania Chesapeake Bay Watershed Farmers Survey

Agenda

1. **Remarks – Patrick McDonnell**, DEP Acting Secretary
2. **Remarks – Russell Redding**, Secretary, Department of Agriculture
3. **Survey discussion – Matt Royer**, Director of Agriculture and Environment Center, and **Jim Shortle**, Distinguished Professor of Agricultural and Environmental Economics, Penn State
4. **Implications for Bay Watershed – Rich Batiuk**, Associate Director for Science, Analysis and Implementation, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Chesapeake Bay Program Office

2016 Pennsylvania Chesapeake Bay Watershed Farmers Survey

Locating, quantifying, and verifying best management practices that farmers voluntarily implement to reduce the nitrogen, phosphorous, and sediment entering our local streams and rivers, and ultimately the bay.

2016 Pennsylvania Chesapeake Bay Watershed Farmers Survey

Why Results Are Important:

- They show that farmers are doing water quality protection work that has been unaccounted for.
- Having accurate data is essential to optimizing use of resources to
 - Meet goals of Governor Wolf's Bay Restoration Strategy
 - Develop Phase 3 Watershed Implementation Plan
- Survey protocol is replicable for future use.

2016 Pennsylvania Chesapeake Bay Watershed Farmers Survey

Thank You

- Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection
- Stakeholders
 - Pennsylvania Farm Bureau
 - PennAg Industries
 - Professional Dairy Managers of Pennsylvania
 - Pennsylvania State Conservation Commission
 - Pennsylvania Association of Conservation Districts
 - Penn State Extension
 - Environmental Protection Agency
- Penn State College of Agricultural Sciences
 - Dean Roush
 - Dr. Jim Shortle
 - Matthew Royer



2016 Pennsylvania Chesapeake Bay Watershed Farmers Survey

Key Points

- Positive experience/outcome
- Important part of Pennsylvania's Chesapeake Bay restoration strategy
- Follows through on promise
- Allows for a more meaningful conversation about farm plans and conservation practices
- Provides the basis for including results in metrics
- Land, water quality, and communities are the beneficiaries

Survey Overview: Conservation Practices

Questions about 11 conservation practices or plans:

Nutrient/Manure Mgmt Plans	No Till
Enhanced Nitrogen Mgmt	Cover Crops
Manure Transport	Stream Bank Fencing
Animal Waste Storage Systems	Riparian Buffers
Barnyard Runoff Controls	Land Retirement
Ag E&S Plans/Conservation Plans	

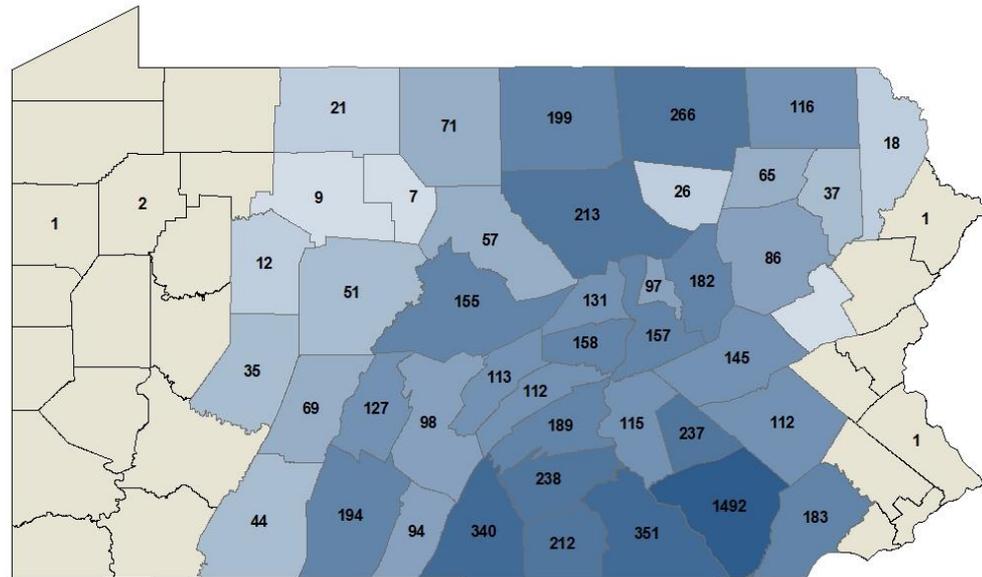
These are priority practices that achieve high levels of nutrient and sediment reductions, may have high instances of volunteer implementation, and are accepted into Bay model

Survey Administration

Administered by Penn State Survey Research Center

- Web and mail options
- Ran January 29–April 30, 2016

6,787 survey returns
35% response rate



Analyzing Results: Verification Process

- 10% randomly selected for farm visits by Penn State Cooperative Extension to assess inventory results and help researchers analyze data
- Extension staff trained in July; conducted farm visits August–September 2016
- 42 Extension agents typically trained in agronomy, horticulture, nutrient management, livestock systems with master’s degree or higher

Analyzing Results: Reporting BMPs

- Cumulative results (by county) provided to DEP to document conservation practices implemented to be reported to Chesapeake Bay Program
- Care taken to avoid “double counting”
 - Practices receiving government cost share not reported
 - Practices already captured through regulatory programs not reported (Act 38 plans)
 - Practices for which DEP using other data collection methods not reported (i.e., no till, cover crops)

Statistical Analysis

- Subsample of farm visit data compared to survey returns for the following BMPs:

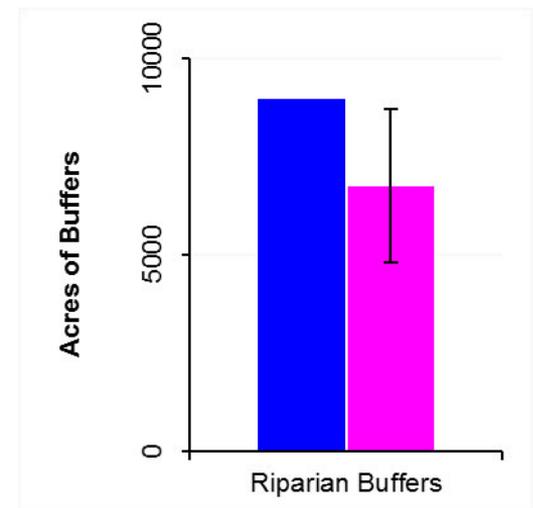
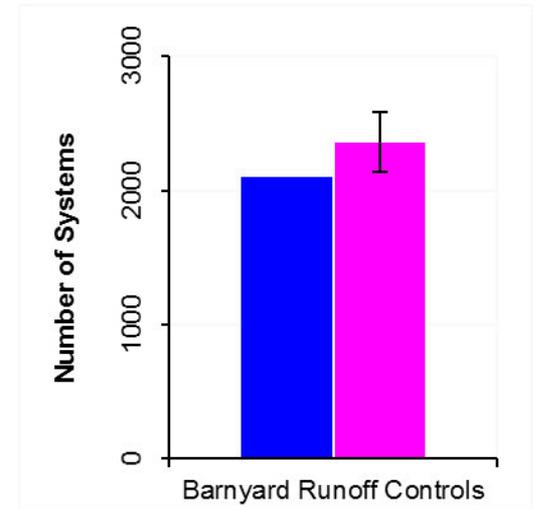
Nutrient/Manure Mgt Plans
Enhanced Nutrient Management
Animal Waste Storage Systems
Barnyard Runoff Controls

Ag E&S Plans
Conservation Plans
Stream Bank Fencing
Riparian Buffers

- For all these BMPs, adequate sample sizes existed to develop statistically acceptable results
- Manure transport not statistically analyzed – small sample size

Statistical Analysis

- Survey responses were compared to farm visit reports.
- Analysis was completed separately for each BMP.
- For all BMPs except riparian buffers, statistical analysis revealed accuracy in the data reported by farmers, with a trend toward under-reporting.
- Riparian buffers were systematically over-reported (numbers adjusted to reflect this).



Survey Results

Practice	Amount Implemented			
NMPs/MMPs*	335,250 ac row crops	37,243 ac pasture	103,307 ac hay	
Enhanced Nutrient Management	97,562 acres			
Manure Storages	1,598 dairy storages	194 beef storages	213 swine storages	159 poultry storages
Barnyard Runoff Controls	2,106 systems			
Agricultural E&S Plans	40,170 ac row crops	4,930 ac pasture	9,973 ac hay	
Conservation Plans	173,481 ac row crops	17,239 ac pasture	37,544 ac hay	
Stream Bank Fencing	1.34 million linear ft			
Grass Riparian Buffers	1,757 acres			
Forest Riparian Buffers	5,808 acres			

*Includes only non-cost-shared NMPs. NMPs still need to be separated from MMPs for reporting purposes.

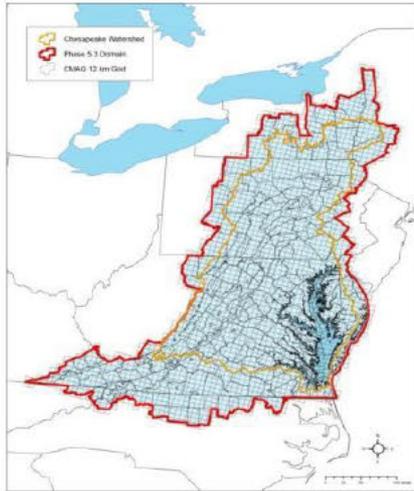
From Chesapeake Bay Program Water Quality Goal Implementation Team, October 2014

Strengthening verification of best management
practices implemented in the Chesapeake Bay
Watershed: A basinwide framework



Partnership Models Used to Support Collaborative Decision Making

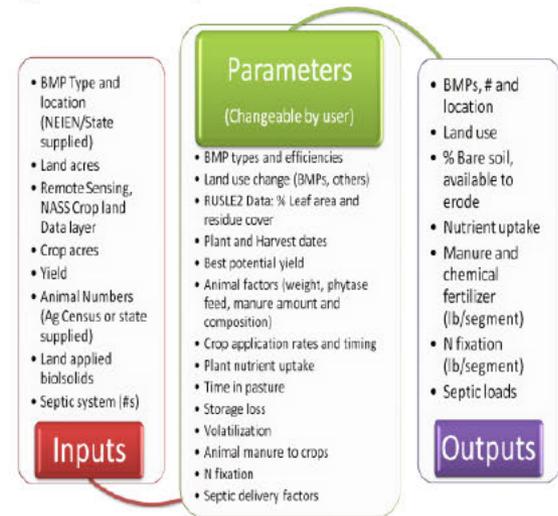
Chesapeake Bay Airshed



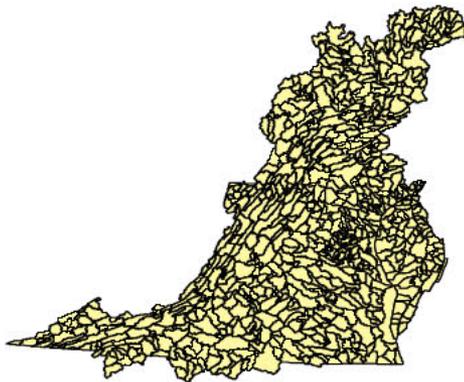
Chesapeake Bay Land Change



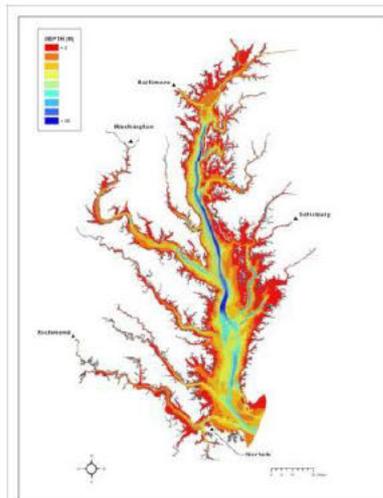
Chesapeake Bay Scenario Builder



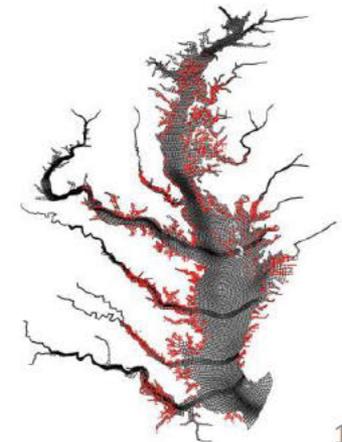
Chesapeake Bay Watershed



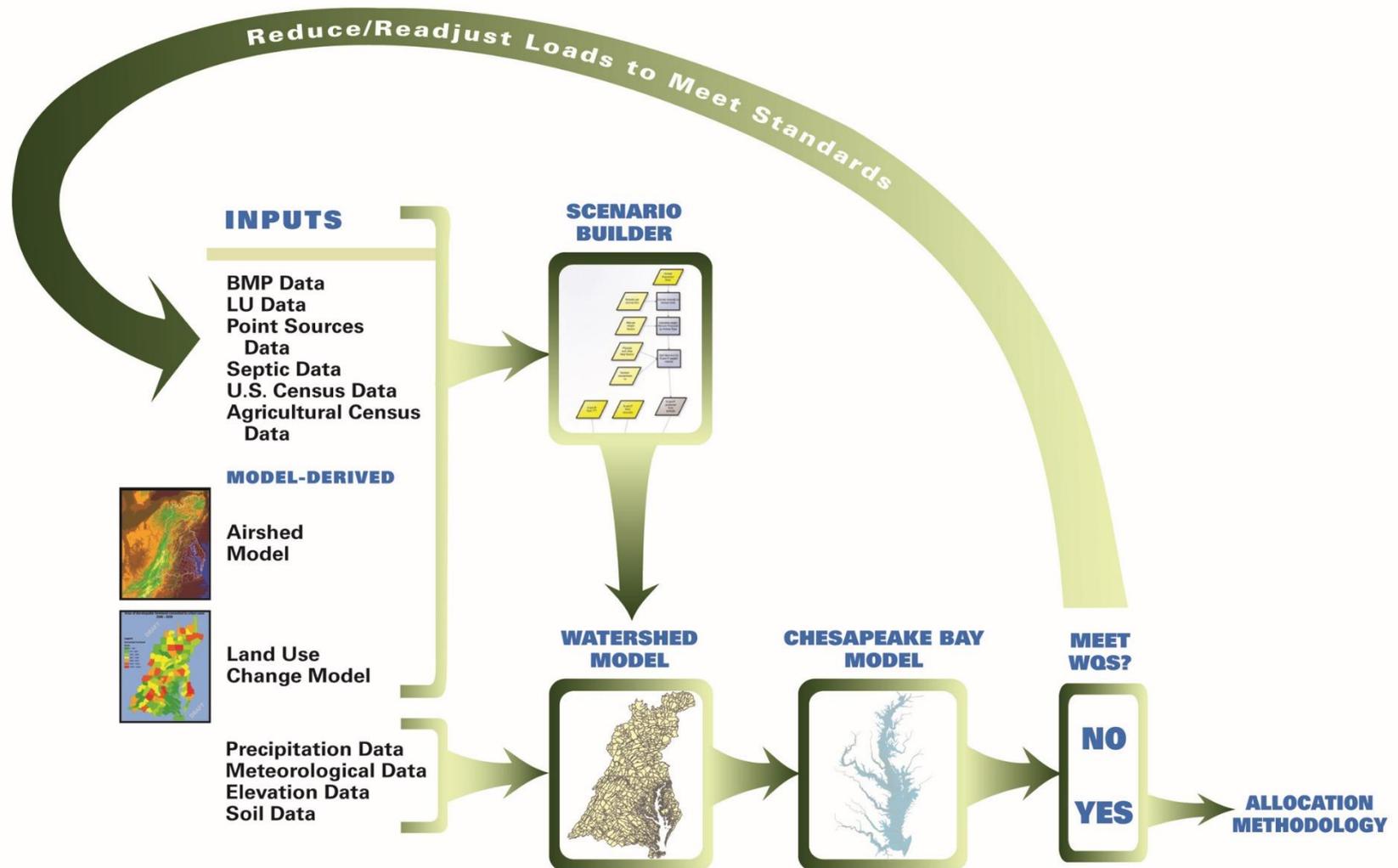
Chesapeake Bay Water Quality and Sediment Transport



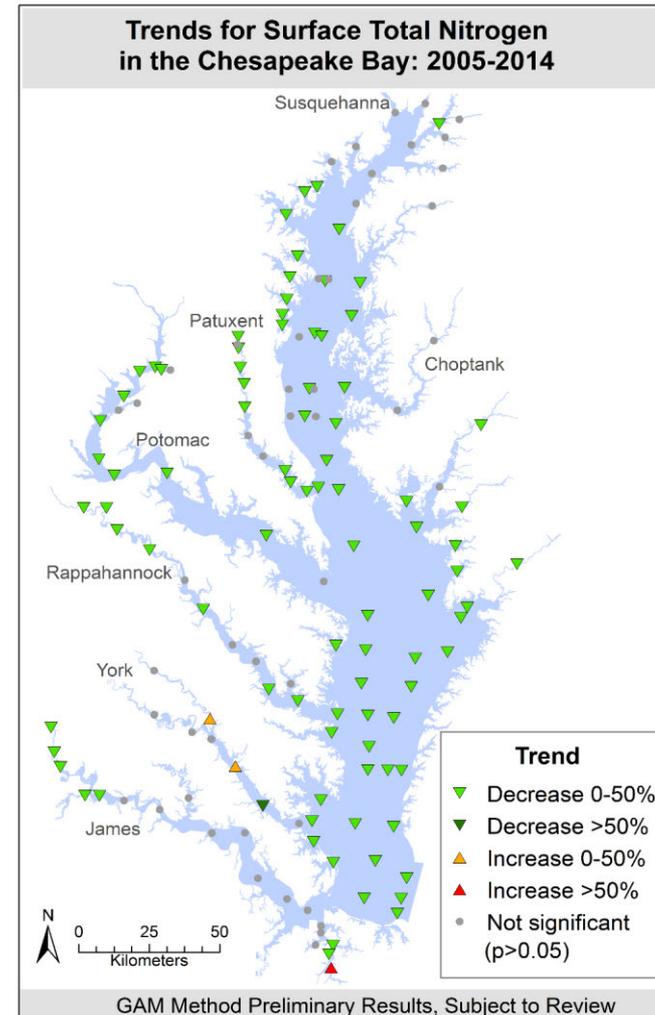
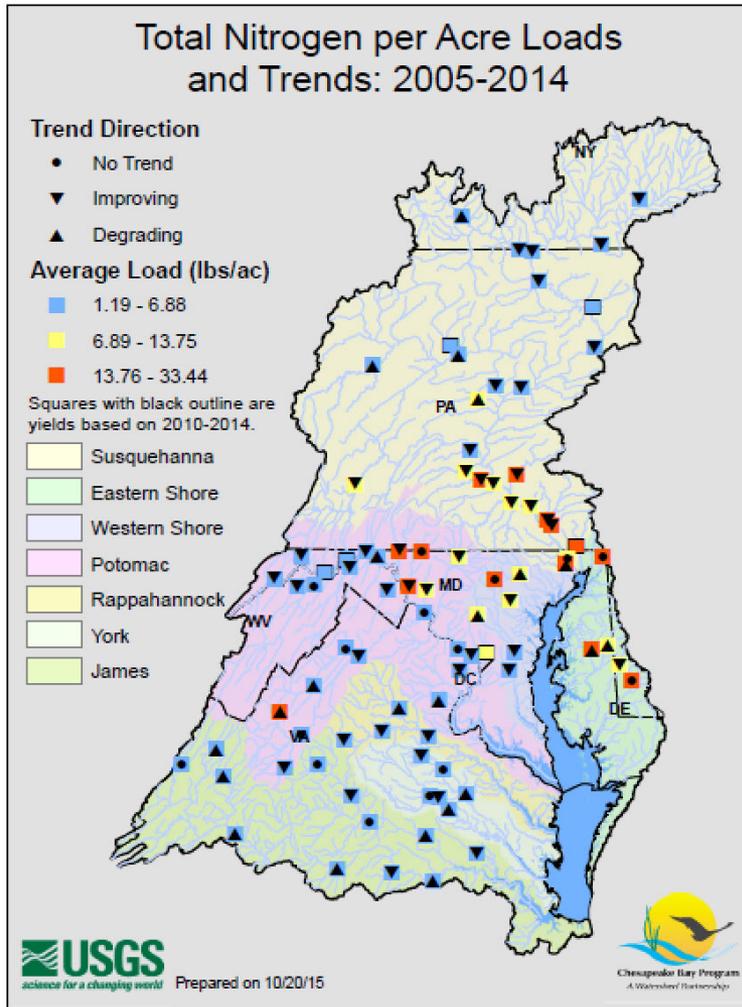
Chesapeake Bay Filter Feeder



Reporting BMPs: Key to Accounting for Progress



Trends: Nitrogen Loads



Success: Seeing Real Bay and Watershed Responses





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Office of Water Management

Questions?

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Tom Wolf, Governor

Patrick McDonnell, Acting Secretary