2025 Lycoming County
Clean Water Progress Snapshot

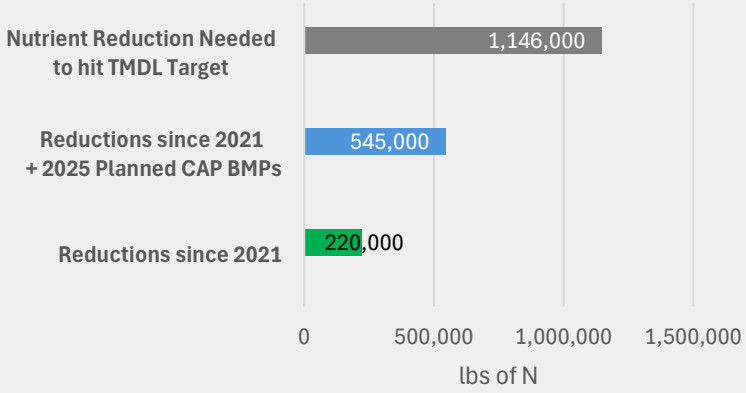
Lycoming County is one of 34 counties in Pennsylvania's Chesapeake Bay Watershed that have developed a voluntary Countywide Action Plan (CAP). The goal of each CAP is to reduce nitrogen, phosphorus, and sediment loads generated within the county. Mitigating these nutrient loads benefits not only the health of the Chesapeake Bay but also improves local water and soil quality. This Snapshot provides an overview of the county's current nutrient loading rates, the county identified nutrient reduction goals, and the progress made to date.

Current Conditions

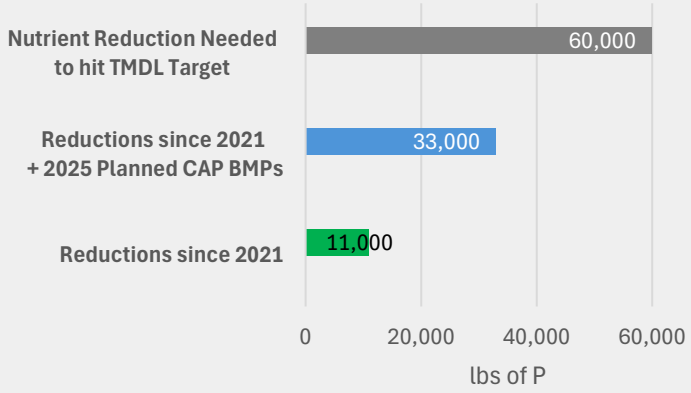
Lycoming County's current nutrient loading rate is approximately 5 million pounds of nitrogen and 321,239 pounds of phosphorus per year. To meet the requirements established under the Chesapeake Bay Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL), the county must reduce these loads to 3.9 million pounds of nitrogen and 261,239 pounds of phosphorus annually. Achieving this target will require total reductions of 1.15 million pounds of nitrogen and 60,000 pounds of phosphorus.

Since 2021, Lycoming County's implementation efforts have resulted in reductions of 220,000 pounds of nitrogen and 11,000 pounds of phosphorus. Additionally, in its 2025 CAP BMP Entry Form, the county set a goal to further reduce nutrient loads by 325,000 pounds of nitrogen and 22,000 pounds of phosphorus.

Nitrogen Reduction Progress



Phosphorus Reduction Progress



Lycoming County's Top 3 Most Implemented Best Management Practices of 2024

#1

Tree Plantings

#2

Nutrient Management Core N

#3

Nutrient Management Core P

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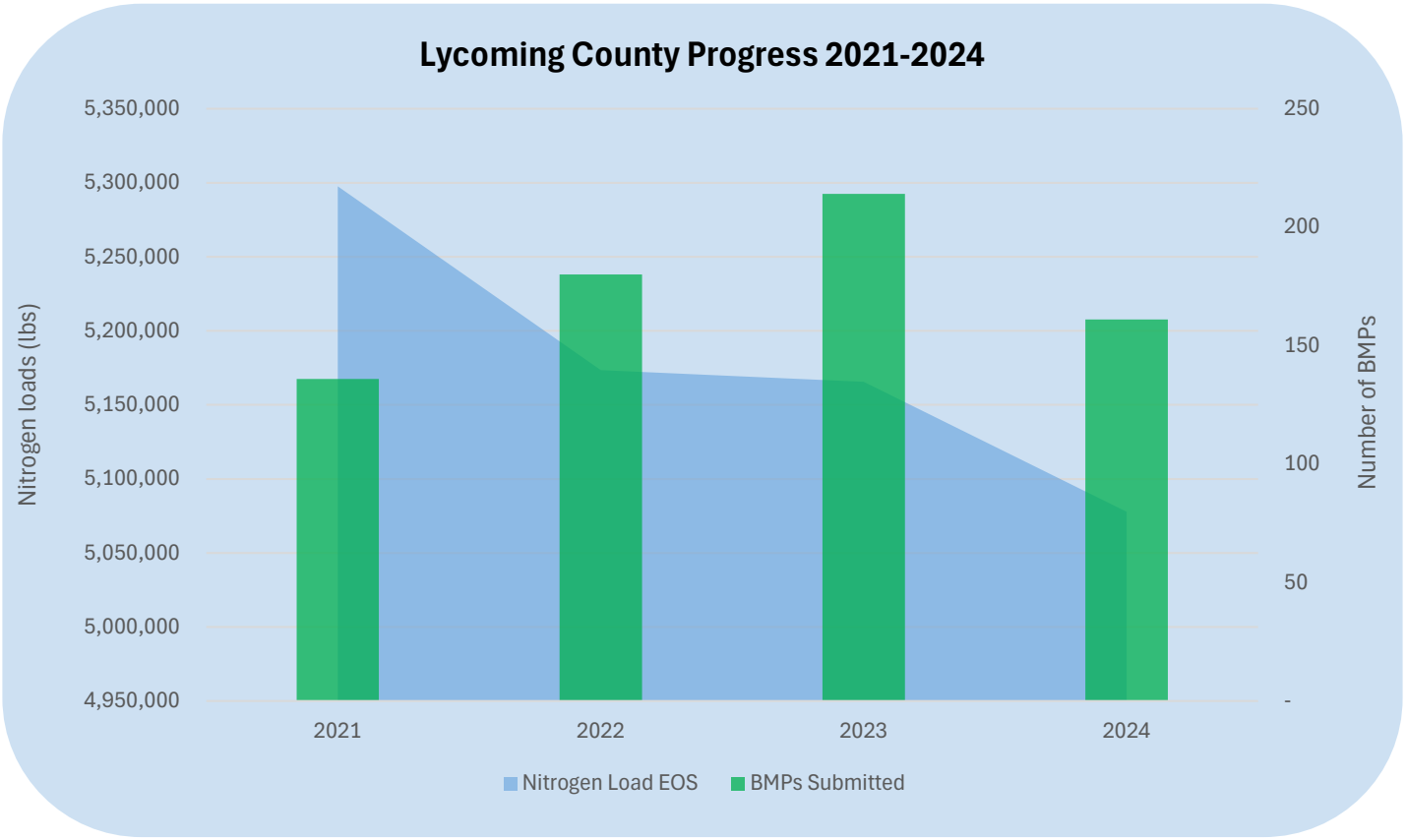
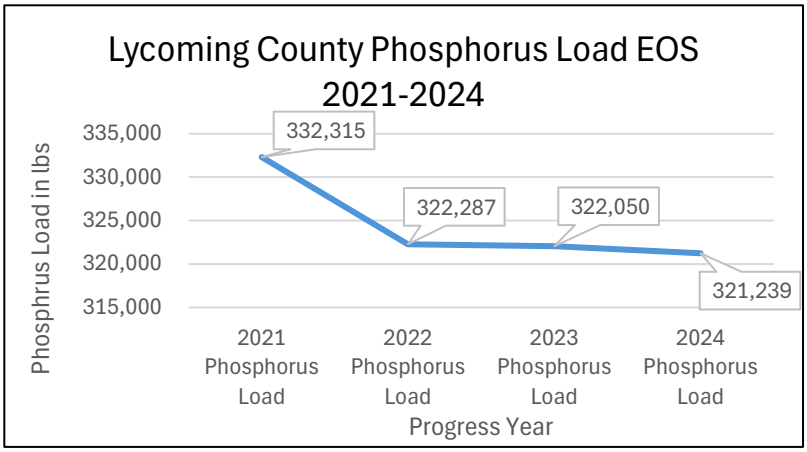
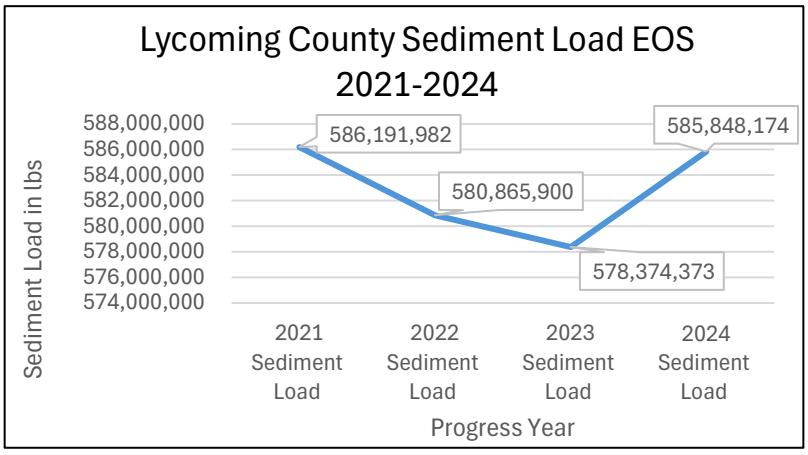


Lycoming County contains 9 major watersheds: Young Womans Creek, Pine Creek, Larrys Creek, Lycoming Creek, Loyalsock Creek, West Branch Susquehanna River, White Deer Hole Creek, Muncy Creek, and Fishing Creek. Watersheds in Lycoming County have elevated levels of nitrogen, phosphorus, and sediment. Of the 2,247 total stream miles in Lycoming County, approximately 8% are impaired.

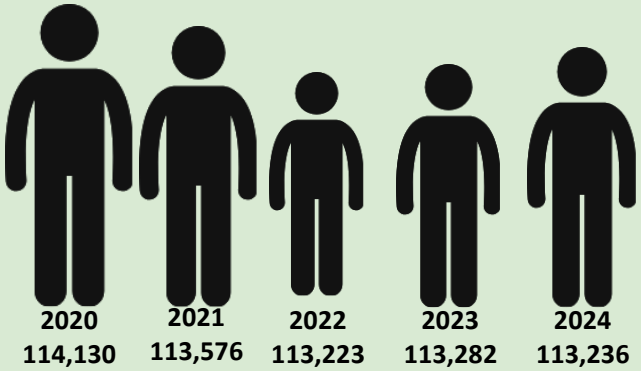
567 Nutrient Impaired Stream Miles in Lycoming County

As you review the information provided in this Snapshot, it is important to keep in mind that several influencing factors are beyond the control of the local organizations participating in the CAP process. These include population growth, land use changes, and limitations within the Chesapeake Assessment Scenario Tool (CAST).





Population Change from 2020 to 2024



Disclaimer: This dataset represents the original information submitted to NEIEN/CAST and does not reflect all active Best Management Practices (BMPs) currently in the CAST system. It may not include subsequent updates, corrections, or additions. Furthermore, this data does not account for BMP credit durations or lifespans as defined within the CAST model.