

THE ST. MARY'S COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

GLOSSARY

AASHTO	American Association of State Highway Transportation Officials
ACIP	Federal Airport Capital Improvement Program
ADA	American with Disabilities Act
AE	Airport Environs
AGP	Annual Growth Policy
APF	Adequate Public Facilities
APZ	Accident Potential Zone
APZ1	Accident Potential Zone – glide zone
APZ2	Accident Potential Zone – rendezvous dispersion zone
AICUZ	Air Installation Compatible Use Zone
ALPD	Agricultural Land Preservation District
BBWRAS	Breton Bay Watershed Restoration Action Strategy
BFE	Base Flood Elevation
BLAP	Boundary Line Adjustment Plat
BLOC	Bicycle Level of Comfort
BMP	Best Management Practices
BNR	Biological Nutrient Removal
BOCC or BCC	St. Mary's County Board of County Commissioners
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
CAP	Nutrient Discharge Cap
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CH2M-Hill	Consulting firm that prepared the 2008 Marlay- Taylor Water Reclamation Facility plan for the St. Mary's County Metropolitan Commission.
CIP	Capital Improvement Program
CLF	Civilian Labor Force
CLG	Certified Local Government
COA	Certificate of Appropriateness
CNEL	Community Noise Equivalent Level
COMAR	Code of Maryland Regulations
CRS	Community Rating System
CSM	College of Southern Maryland
CWA	Clean Water Act
CWSP	Comprehensive Water and Sewerage Plan
CZ	Clear Zone
DBED	Maryland Department of Business and Economic Development
DC	District of Columbia – Washington, DC
DOD	Department of Defense
DOI	Declaration of Intent

DLUGM	St. Mary's County Department of Land Use and Growth Management
DME	Distance Measuring Equipment
DNR	Maryland Department of Natural Resources
DPWT	St. Mary's County Department of Public Works and Transportation
EDU	Equivalent Dwelling Unit
ENR	Enhanced Nutrient Removal
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
ESD	Environmental Site Design
FAR	Floor Area Ratio
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FIDS	Forest Interior Dwelling Species
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
FPE	Flood Protection Elevation
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GPS	Global Positioning System
HB	House Bill
HD	Historic District
HH	Household
HPC	St. Mary's County Historic Preservation Commission
HRLA	Huntersville Rural Legacy Area
HUC	Hydraulic Unit Code
IDA	Intensely Developed Area
ILS	Instrument Landing System
IPA	Installment Purchase Agreement
JLUS	Joint Land use Study
KCI	KCI, Inc. – consulting firm
LDA	Limited Development Area
Ldn	Day-Night Average Sound Level
LEED	Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design
LID	Low-impact Development Practices
LoA	Letter of Authorization
LOS	Level of Service
LPDD	Lexington Park Development District
LPPRP	Land Preservation, Parks and Recreation Plan
LUGM	St. Mary's County Department of Land Use and Growth Management
MALPF	Maryland Agricultural Land Preservation Foundation
MD	Maryland
MDNR	Maryland Department of Natural Resources
MDP	Maryland Department of Planning
MDE	Maryland Department of the Environment
MGD	Million Gallons per Day
MG/L	Milligrams per liter
MGS	Maryland Geological Survey

MET	Maryland Environmental Trust
METCOM	St. Mary's County Metropolitan Commission
MHT	Maryland Historic Trust
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRLA	Mattapany Rural Legacy Area
MS4	Medium Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
MTA	Maryland Transit Administration
NAS	Naval Air Station or Patuxent River Naval Air Station
NAVAIR	Naval Air Systems Command
NCU	Non-Conforming Use
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NGVD	National Geodetic Vertical Datum
NOI	Notice of Intent
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPS	No Planned Service
OS	Open Space
OSDS	Onsite Sewage Disposal System
PAX	Patuxent River Naval Air Station
PFA	Priority Funding Area
PFI	Public Facilities Infrastructure
POR	Parcel of Record
POS	Point of Service (Transportation) Point of Source (Environmental)
	Program Open Space (Land Use)
PPA	Priority Preservation Area
PPF	Priority Preservation Funding
PUD	Planned Unit Development
RCA	Resource Conservation Area
RCL	Rural Limited Commercial
RH	Residential, High Density
RL	Residential, Low Density
RLA	Rural Legacy Area
RLS	Consulting firm that assessed St. Mary's Transit System resulting in the Transportation Development Plan of 2007
RMX	Residential, Mixed Use
RPD	Rural Preservation District
RSC	Rural Service Centers
SAMHSA	Substance Abuse Mental Health Services Administration
SAV	Submerged Aquatic Vegetation
SB	Senate Bill
SCD	St. Mary's County Soil Conservation District
SF	Square Foot
SHA	State Highway Administration
SMC	St. Mary's County
SMECO	Southern Maryland Electric Cooperative
SMHEC	Southern Maryland Higher Education Center
SMRTABS	Southern Maryland Regional Trail and Bikeway System

SMRWRAS	St. Mary's River Watershed Restoration Action Strategy
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics
STS	St. Mary's Transit System
TCC	Tri County Council for Southern Maryland
TEA-21	Transportation Equity Act for the 21 st Century
TEC	Technical Evaluation Committee
TDP	Transportation Development Plan
TDR	Transferable Development Right
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TOD	Transit Oriented Development
UAV	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle
U&O	Use and Occupancy or Certificate of Occupancy
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USGS	United States Geological Services
VFD	Volunteer Fire Department
VR	Vested Right
WIA	Workforce Investment Act
WRAS	Watershed Restoration Action Strategy
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant

THE ST. MARY’S COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

APPENDIX

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Appendix 1: Planning Commission Resolution No. 09-05

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, in response to the requirements of the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 66B, Section 3.05(b)(2), which requires that at least once every 6 years, each Planning Commission shall review and, if necessary, revise or amend the local plan; and

WHEREAS, said Article 66B, Section 3.05(a)(4)(vi) requires a Planning Commission to make and approve a plan that the commission shall recommend to the local legislative body for adoption and that said plan shall contain a water resources plan element; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to said Article 66B, Section 3.05(a)(8), and with Section 2-518 of the Agriculture Article, a Priority Preservation Areas element has been prepared and included to further advance the purposes of the plan; and

WHEREAS, in April 2008 the Board of County Commissioners directed the Planning Commission and the Department of Land Use and Growth Management (hereinafter DLUGM) to proceed with the review of the 2002 Comprehensive Plan; and

WHEREAS, interagency and community meetings were conducted in June and July of 2008 for the purpose of gathering input from citizens for the review of the Plan; and

WHEREAS, a Public Hearing Draft Comprehensive Plan was assembled and dated April 13, 2009 (hereinafter called the Draft Plan) by DLUGM with direction from the Planning Commission; and

WHEREAS, at least 60 days prior to a public hearing, the Planning Commission did provide copies of the Draft Plan to all adjoining planning jurisdictions and to all State and local jurisdictions that have responsibility for financing or constructing public improvements necessary to implement the plan, as required by Section 3.07(c) of said Article 66B; and

WHEREAS, in May 2009 letters were sent to the owners of properties potentially affected by proposals within the Draft Plan to reduce the size and status of growth areas defined by the 2002 Comprehensive Plan; and

WHEREAS, public hearings on the Draft Plan were duly advertised and conducted by the Planning Commission on June 22, 2009, July 13, 2009 and July 27, 2009; and

WHEREAS, the public record was closed on August 3, 2009; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission conducted work sessions in August and September 2009 during meetings that were duly announced and open to the public for the purpose of evaluating the public record; and

WHEREAS, instructions were given to DLUGM staff to prepare revised plan for review and acceptance by the Planning Commission at its regular meeting of September 28, 2009; and

WHEREAS, at said September 28, 2009 meeting DLUGM staff explained that an appendix that is required to accompany the Water Resource Element was still being completed but would be included in the Planning Commission's recommendation to the Board of County Commissioners; and

WHEREAS, at said meeting of September 28 the Planning Commission gave final instruction to DLUGM staff for preparing a recommendation to the Board of County Commissioners.

PC Resolution No. 09-05

Subject: Comprehensive Plan 6-Year Review
Recommendation to Board of County Commissioners

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NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the St. Mary's County Planning Commission that the Comprehensive Plan as drafted and presented on the 28th day of September 2009 and revised pursuant to specific instruction from the Planning Commission at its regular meeting on that date, is hereby approved and is recommended to the Board of County Commissioners for adoption.

Date of Adoption: September 28, 2009

Ayes: 6 Nays: 1 Abstain: 0

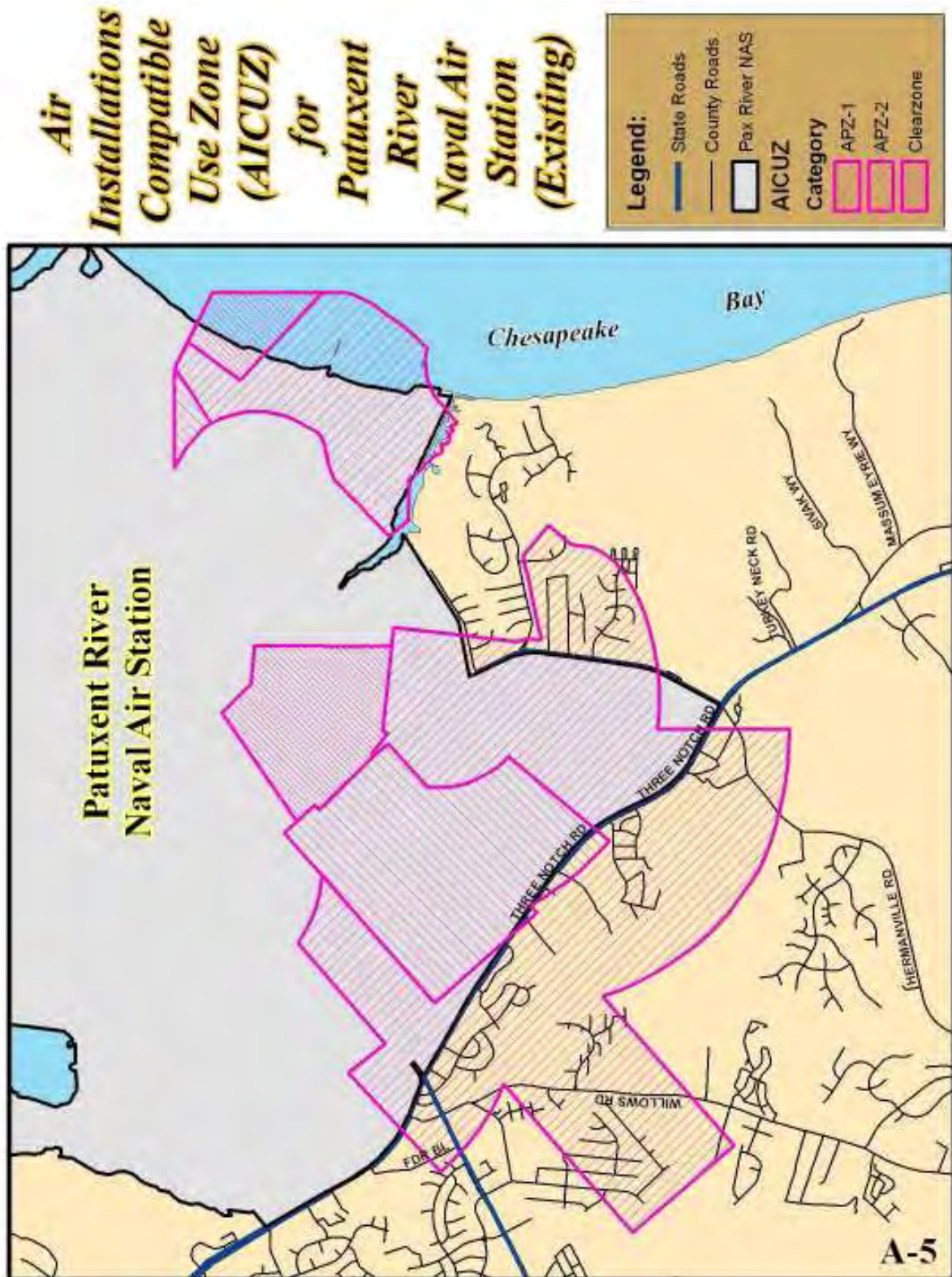
ST. MARY'S COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION

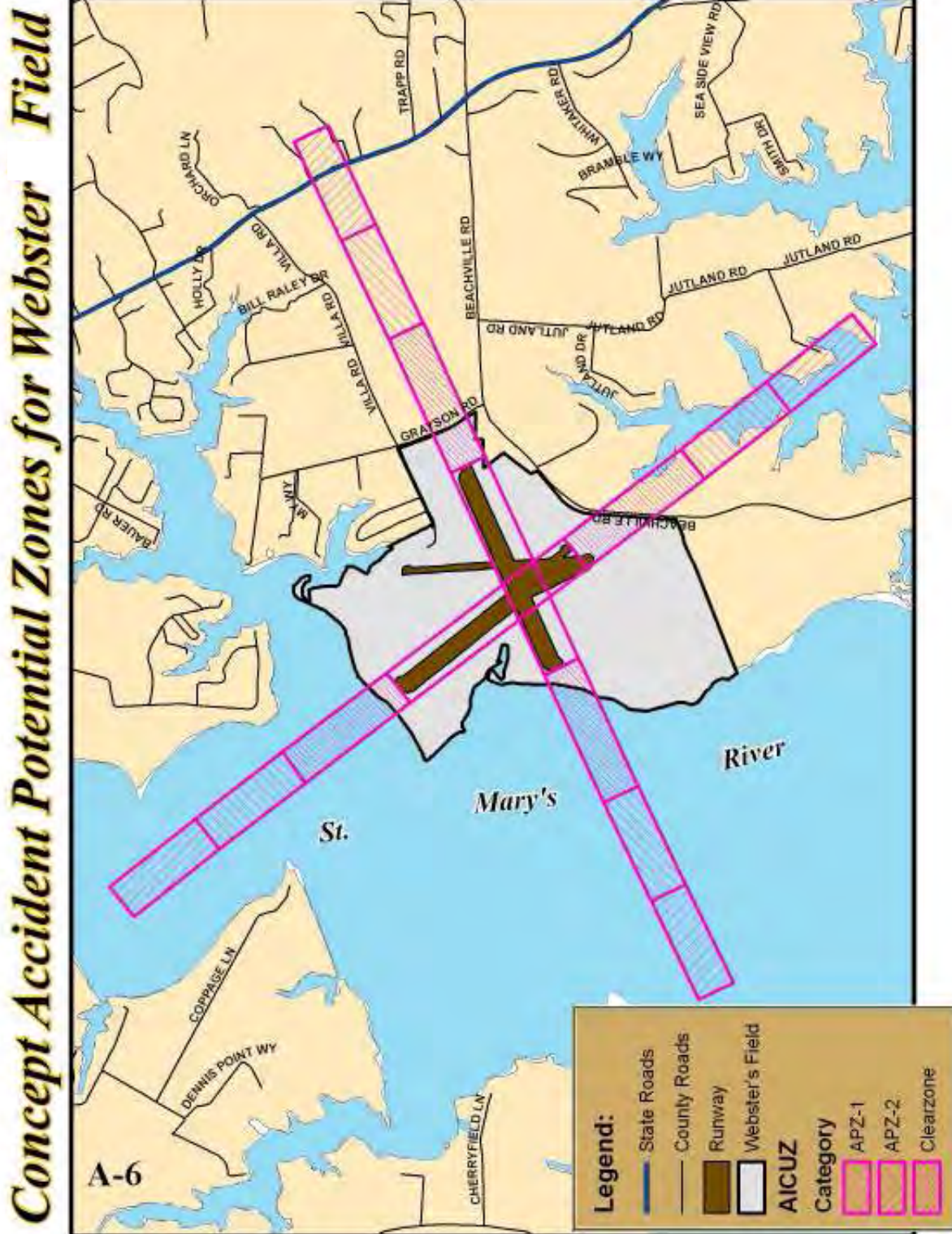

Stephen T. Reeves, Chairman

Attest:


Derick Berlage, Director
Department of Land Use and Growth Management

Appendix 2A: Patuxent River NAS AICUZ Boundary (existing)





Appendix 3: List of Plans Incorporated by Reference

1. The St. Mary's County Land Preservation, Parks and Recreation Plan
2. The St. Mary's County Solid Waste Management Plan
3. The St. Mary's County Transportation Plan
4. The St. Mary's County Comprehensive Water and Sewerage Plan
5. The Critical Area Program as included in the St. Mary's County Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance
6. The Southern Maryland Heritage Areas Plan
7. The Huntersville Rural Legacy Plan
8. The Mattapany Rural Legacy Plan
9. The Lexington Park Development District Master Plan
10. The Forest Conservation Plan as included in the St. Mary's County Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance
11. Painting a Self Portrait – A Historic Preservation Plan for St. Mary's County
12. The Religious Freedom Scenic Byway Management Plan
13. The Elms Property Master Plan
14. Educational Facilities Master Plan for St. Mary's County Public Schools
15. Carver Heights Community Park Concept Plan
16. Myrtle Point Park Master Plan
17. Master Plan for County Owned Charlotte Hall Property
1. OTHER SUPPORTING DOCUMENTSSt. Mary's County Library Comprehensive and Integrated System Analysis and Recommendations, 2007
2. St. Mary's County Emergency Operations Plan

Water Resources Element APPENDIX

As of June 2009 there were 10,250 residential sewer customers totaling 13,832 Equivalent Dwelling Units (EDUs) and 710 commercial customers totaling 2,227 EDUs. Analysis of the balance of parcels in the County based on 2009 Maryland PropertyView and Metropolitan Commission (MetCom) data indicates that there are an estimated 19,398 septic systems. There are ___ private wells and ___ water system customers.

Through 2030 the total proposed number of new residential dwellings is 19,300 dwellings. Of these the estimated 5790 rural dwellings will be located on individual septic systems (OSDS) with up to 25% of the new systems required to be denitrifying systems. An estimated 40% of the new rural dwellings will be in developments of greater than 25 lots and required be on community water systems, with the balance (60%) served by private wells. In the Growth Areas, approximately 75% of the estimated 13,510 new dwelling units will be in Lexington Park, Hollywood Growth Areas, and the Leonardtown municipality, and will be required per County regulations to be connected to public sewer and water. As the sewer network is expanded, adjacent Growth Area development currently served by septic systems will be required to connect. The balance of the development is anticipated to occur in Growth areas not currently served by sewer or water. All major subdivisions of 26 lots or more in these areas will be connected to community wells and whenever feasible to community septic systems. The County will continue to address failed septic systems in areas where failures cannot be addressed by replacement OSDS through connection to a sewage treatment plant. Where replacement OSDS can be provided the County contemplates requiring an upgrade to denitrifying systems.

The County intends to pursue future waste water treatment systems for the Growth Areas designated in this Plan that are not currently served (or currently planned to be served) through use of land application plants similar to the St. Clements Shores and the Wicomico Shores plants. Changes to State regulations and policies to remove impediments to the placement of these land intensive treatment facilities in areas outside of (but adjacent to) currently un-served Growth Areas will be necessary to pursue this intent.

The County has established a goal to develop Water Supply Capacity Management Plans for each water system. This will facilitate proactive management of new permits and the review of existing water appropriation and use permits to ensure that the permitted allocations are adequate to meet water demands.

In 2008 the Metropolitan Commission updated the facilities plan for the Marlay Taylor Water Reclamation Facility to addresses plant expansion and nutrient management upgrades. An upgrade to be completed in 2010 is a cogeneration facility that will utilize methane to generate electricity for plant operations and for transmission of excess energy into the County's electrical grid. Methane recovery is anticipated to provide a net nutrient reduction.

The Comprehensive Plan requires that TMDLs developed for impaired water bodies be considered in the implementation of the plan and in land use and development planning. County policies require new development use Environmental Site Design and enhanced storm water management to achieve minimal increases in stormwater flow and maximum water quality improvements. Retrofits to address development that occurred prior to implementation of

Appendix 4: Water Resources Element Background Data and Summary

regulations requiring stormwater quantity and quality controls are needed. The Army Corps of Engineers' (ACOE) Feasibility Study for the St. Mary's River basin identified 28 sites in need of storm water quantity and quality retrofits which will manage runoff from approximately 280 acres of existing unmanaged or inadequately managed development in Lexington Park (predominately within the Lower Potomac River Basin). A prior ACOE identified 3 sites in the Patuxent Watershed in Lexington Park. Watershed Restoration Action Strategies developed for Breton Bay (in the Lower Potomac Watershed) and in progress for the St. Mary's River will be implemented to address County watershed protection and restoration goals as well as provide background as the County develops its NPDES program. The NPDES program will address the following TMDLs established for the County's waterways.

- TMDLs of Fecal Coliform for Restricted Shellfish Harvesting Areas in Solomons Island Harbor, Washington and Persimmon Creeks, and Cuckold Creek of the Patuxent River Lower Basin in Calvert and St. Mary's Counties, Maryland, Sept. 27, 2005
- TMDLs of Fecal Coliform for Restricted Shellfish Harvesting Areas in the St. Mary's River Basin in St. Mary's County, MD, June 7, 2005
- TMDLs of Mercury for St. Mary's Lake, St. Mary's County, Maryland, Feb. 23, 2004
- TMDLs of Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Biochemical Oxygen Demand for Breton Bay in St. Mary's County, Maryland, Dec. 19, 2005.
Note: Implementation of the Breton Bay WRAS recommendations for expanded homeowner education for behavior modification, increased implementation of BMPs to manage agricultural sources of runoff, stream channel stabilization and restoration, and upgrades of the wastewater treatment plant are identified in the WRAS and will be necessary to address the TMDLs.
- TMDLs and Water Quality Analysis of Fecal Coliform for Restricted Shellfish Harvesting Areas in the Lower Choptank River Basin in Talbot and Dorchester Counties, Maryland June 7, 2005
- TMDLs of Fecal Coliform for Restricted Shellfish Harvesting Areas in the St. Clements Bay in St. Mary's County, Maryland, June 7, 2005
- TMDLs of Fecal Coliform for Restricted Shellfish Harvesting Areas in the Wicomico River Watershed Basin (Charleston Creek and Chaptico Bay) in Charles and St. Mary's Counties, Maryland, May 25, 2005
- TMDLs for Island Creek, Town Creek, Trent Hall Creek, St. Thomas Creek, Harper and Pearson Creeks, Goose Creek and Indian Creek and a Water Quality Analysis for Battle Creek of Fecal Coliform for Restricted Shellfish Harvesting Areas in the Lower Patuxent River Basin in Calvert, Charles, and St. Mary's Counties, Maryland, May 25, 2005
- TMDLs of Fecal Coliform for Restricted Shellfish Harvesting Areas in the St. Mary's River Basin in St. Mary's County, Maryland, May 25, 2005
- TMDLs of Fecal Coliform for Restricted Shellfish Harvesting Areas in the Potomac River Lower Tidal Basin in St. Mary's County, Maryland, May 25, 2005

A principal goal of the County water resources planning is to prevent increased stream and water quality degradation rather than allowing degradation which will need expensive future restoration and retrofits.

Appendix 4: Water Resources Element Background Data and Summary

- County regulations are anticipated to provide the maximum possible protection for streams including segments that have or are might be pending Tier II designation. The majority of existing Tier II water segments are located within priority preservation and natural resource focus areas proposed for minimal future development and maximum future land conservation in the County. County regulations generally place a high priority on protection of the County's extensive stream and wetland systems, and floodplains. Stream, wetland, and floodplain buffers (100 feet from top of bank expanded for adjacent steep slopes and erodible soils, 25 feet from wetlands expanded for hydric soils and 50 foot floodplain buffers) encompass 38% of the Lower Potomac Basin and 29% of the Patuxent Basin. In the Rural Planning Area, the County requires open space protection for all major developments (defined as subdivision having 6 lots or more) and mandatory land protection, including use of TDRs; it is estimated that approximately 54% of all existing rural lands in the County will be permanently preserved for farm, forest and natural resource uses as a result of these protections.
- All new development will be required to comply with Environmental Site Design and to provide stormwater quality and quantity management. The County is currently completing a contract (final product due by 2010) to map all impervious surfaces and forest coverage per 2007 aerials and intends to use the information to perform detailed subwatershed analysis. These watershed studies will be used to inform development of the NPDES for the County. If indicated by the studies, the County will consider establishing impervious surface limits based on land use including provisions for open space and stormwater offsets to compensate for exceeding the limits when a small parcel cannot accommodate permitted uses. The County will also consider whether establishing a stormwater utility is needed to provide funding for currently identified and future stormwater retrofit and stream restoration projects.

St. Mary's County estimates that the percentage of new growth to be served by public water and sewer will be 70% (page 7-2) and that this percentage is sufficient to achieve the statewide land use goal.

- There are an estimated 27,000 parcels and lots in the rural County that are less than 15 acres in size. County regulations include provisions to reduce development on these parcels and lots when they cannot meet zoning requirements. The regulations require consolidation of adjacent lots in common ownership that fail to meet current density requirements. The County allowed and has seen significant transfer of development rights from such lots, especially from those that are environmentally constrained. In 2009 staff prepared an ordinance revision that will allow development rights to be lifted from environmentally constrained lots in any other zoning district provided the TDR is utilized only in designated Growth Areas.
- An analysis of parcels and lots 15 acres or larger that can be subdivided under the current 1:5 density and TDR regulations finds that only 9,500 total new rural lots would be permitted. When rural density is allowed to increase up to 1 dwelling

Appendix 4: Water Resources Element Background Data and Summary

per 3 acres, the TDR requirement protects additional acreage and reduces the 9,500 lot potential build out. Once the maximum density is achieved (estimated to take approximately 40 years given the annual growth policy), 100 percent of development on newly created lots will occur in the designated Growth Areas.

- The Growth Areas occupy 11.85% of the County area (27,228 acres). A goal within Growth Areas is to limit sprawling single family developments in the Lexington Park Development District (17,000 acres), the Town of Leonardtown (2,075 acres) and in the Hollywood Town Center (1,200 acres), which make up approximately 75% of the Growth Areas, and which have access to public sewer and water. If sewer and water service become generally available in Charlotte Hall, or if the planned expansion of the Leonardtown wastewater treatment plant results in available capacity to accommodate growth in the Leonardtown Development District, a more densely urban pattern of development will be encouraged in these areas as well. For the remaining Town Centers, expected development will consist of single family homes and town houses, which are more compatible with the relatively rural setting of these centers. Development patterns in the Village Centers, which have limited or no current access to public sewer and water, will consist predominately of single family dwellings.
- Concentration of development is anticipated to provide opportunities for vertical development, structured parking, and combined storm water management facilities to manage water quantity and quality when warranted. The limitations on rural expansion are intended to provide pressure for infill and redevelopment in areas currently developed with low density and sprawling development. Redevelopment will necessitate improvements in stormwater management providing both water quality and quantity controls which will reduce nutrient, sediment and other pollutants entering the receiving streams in the St. Mary's River, Breton Bay, and Patuxent River watersheds.

Analysis from the Maryland Geological Survey indicates that the water supply will continue to be sufficient for the foreseeable future, based on the 2002 land use plan and need projections. Although, countywide, water use will increase, the County must continue efforts to upgrade the central water supply system to reduce losses due to leaks; it must implement outreach and provide education about and implement requirements for water conservation; and it must pursue increased water reuse, initially for industrial and nonpotable needs and eventually for grey water systems in dwellings. These efforts are anticipated to reduce per capita water usage and assure that water demand is less than projected in the MGS study for the projected period.

In order to facilitate calculation of overall demand, the CH2MHill study calculated water demand and wastewater flows for all areas studied, regardless of whether they are on public water and sewer service. The Water and Sewer Facilities Plan for Pine Hill Run Sanitary District #8 and Piney Point provides a detailed demand analysis for water supply in the Lexington Park Development District and the Hollywood and Piney Point Town Centers. The County will need to provide a forecast of the 2030 water demand (residential and non-residential) expected in each of the other Growth Areas using the study parameters used by CH2MHill for the referenced study. A detailed description of the existing water service districts is provided in the CWSP

Appendix 4: Water Resources Element Background Data and Summary

Chapter 3 section 3.8. and the CH2MHill study identifies the demands for Pine Hull Run (District 8) and for Piney Point (District 5).

The 2008 CH2MHill Facilities Plan and Needs Assessment (Chapter 7) identifies the needs for expansions, upgrades and projecting demand for the areas served by the Marlay Taylor Water Reclamation Facility, which serves the Lexington Park Development District and the Hollywood, and Piney Point Town Centers. The sewer and water authority (MetCom) has decided that this facility should be upgraded for enhanced nutrient removal (ENR) at the current plant capacity of 6 mgd, with a phased expansion to 7.5 mgd deferred to a later date. The Metropolitan Commission has adopted CH2MHill's high-end projections for the purposes of planning future water and sewer conveyance facilities. The time frames reflected in these projections should be taken as general guidance and implementation of new facilities should only begin when actual flows reach preset flow triggers, which is typically 80 to 90 percent of current facility capacity. The Master Planning growth analysis initially resulted in the conclusion that 9 mgd capacity would be required to meet 2030 flow projections. This was later revised to 7.5 mgd expansion, deferred to sometime after ENR upgrade by 2012 with the current 6 mgd capacity. The planned facilities upgrades are expected to accommodate the growth anticipated within the Lexington Park Development District and the Hollywood, and Piney Point Town Centers per the County goal of directing 70% of future growth into designated Growth Areas.

The Plan proposes to designate as Rural Area several areas previously designated as Growth Areas and has made minor amendments to bring schools and other public facilities into nearby Growth Areas. This change will reduce overall development area in New Market, Mechanicsville, and Hollywood Town Centers. There are also changes proposed to the build-out potential of the Lexington Park Development District (LPDD) due to planned implantation of a Low density residential Transition area (included in the LPDD master plan but as yet not implemented in the zoning ordinance). These changes are anticipated to reduce loss of forested habitat and reduce overall imperviousness in these areas, which will result in reduced. For Lexington Park and Hollywood the reductions in these areas will provide added capacity to serve increased concentrations of development on sewer and water in higher density areas. Outside sewer service areas the changes will reduce the number of septic tanks, reduce runoff directed toward erodible soils and identified sensitive steep stream valleys in the Patuxent River watershed.

Significant portions of the Priority Funding Area (PFA) "Comment Areas" designated by the State have been removed from the Planned Growth areas. Additional changes in concept uses are intended to eliminate the proposed RL-T areas from the PFAs. The County intends to realign the PFAs to eliminate "Comment Areas." By adding schools and public facilities into Growth Areas, the County intends to facilitate the planning and funding of necessary infrastructure for areas that are accommodated by and in compliance with the Comprehensive Plan and PFA designations.

OUTSTANDING ISSUES

Note that this September 28, 2009 draft does not yet include a point and nonpoint source pollution forecast or discuss whether the streams are suitable receiving waters for expected land use impacts. This analysis is in process and will be added to a later edition of this appendix. The later edition will provide Nonpoint Source Loading Analysis, which will include the land use of Leonardtown. If it becomes available, the later edition will be informed by the town's Municipal

Appendix 4: Water Resources Element Background Data and Summary

Growth Element (MGE) as well. In the absence of a completed MGE, assumptions will be made regarding future municipal growth. TMDL implementation and NPDES development will be coordinated to assure that pollution forecast is accurate for receiving waters and that the collective impact of land use change on receiving waters is addressed.

The plan must include a discussion on whether the streams are suitable receiving waters for expected land use impacts. The combined point and non-point source pollution impacts, as well as impervious surface impacts, upon receiving waters should be discussed in this context. If the County can reduce future impacts by adjusting its land use plan, then the plan should discuss recommendations for doing so. More than one land use plan scenario should be analyzed.

The nutrient caps for the Lower Potomac River basin are 1.65 million pounds of nitrogen and .10 million pounds of phosphorus. The revised caps for the Patuxent River basin are 2.46 million pounds of nitrogen and .21 million pounds of phosphorus. The St Mary's County portion of these nutrient caps are identified in the Tributary Strategy point source caps for both major and minor systems. These are to be provided in the later edition of this appendix and compared to future point source discharges.