

Draft Water Resources Element

■ Within Designated Growth Areas

The following table reports additional development potential for each of the county's DGAs that have public water supply and sewerage systems that serve a portion of the DGA.

The overall planned water and sewer service areas include not only the areas that are developed and currently served, but also additional areas that are planned to be served. Some of these additional areas are undeveloped. Others have existing development but are currently unserved. The data in the table below pertain only to *new*, additional development that would be served by the respective system.



For most of the communities, the geographic area covered by the planned water service area and sewer service area are very similar, although differences do exist. There are some properties that may be served or planned to be served by one but not the other. In addition, the planned water and sewer service areas are located within the overall DGA and comprise a majority of that area for most communities. However, there are a few instances where the planned service area extends beyond the GAB. In the case of Mount Airy, the numbers of additional residential lots estimated for the planned service areas slightly exceed the number for the overall growth area. Other DGAs contain areas designated as No Planned Service, either because they are not intended to be served or they are not intended to be served within the ten-year timeframe of the Water and Sewerage Master Plan.

Note: The data in the following table are based on land use designation as identified in the respective community comprehensive plan. The one exception is for the "Existing/Final Planning" portion of the water and sewer service areas for commercial and industrial developable land, where the data are based on current zoning. The balance of the planned service areas (i.e., "Priority" and "Future") is based on land use designation. This small difference results in very minor disparities in the number of developable commercial and industrial acreages. Using the land use designations is meant to account for ultimate planned growth in these areas.

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Planned Additional Residential, Commercial, and Industrial Development within Designated Growth Area and Planned Water and Sewer Service Areas

Community	Defined Area	Additional Residential Units (lots)	Developable Commercial Land (acres)	Developable Industrial Land (acres)
Freedom (including Sykesville)	Planned Water Service Area	2,823	35	466
	Planned Sewer Service Area	2,296	31	382
	Designated Growth Area	4,473	35	566
Hampstead	Planned Water Service Area	1,404	11	356
	Planned Sewer Service Area	582	19	198
	Designated Growth Area	1,404	21	534
Manchester	Planned Water Service Area	963	18	0
	Planned Sewer Service Area	874	17	0
	Designated Growth Area	1,741	63	8
Mount Airy	Planned Water Service Area	1,149	34	126
	Planned Sewer Service Area	1,149	34	126
	Designated Growth Area	1,147	34	126
New Windsor	Planned Water Service Area	528	0	124
	Planned Sewer Service Area	528	0	130
	Designated Growth Area	528	4	132
Taneytown	Planned Water Service Area	2,983	117	483
	Planned Sewer Service Area	2,983	117	483
	Designated Growth Area	2,985	118	481
Union Bridge	Planned Water Service Area	1,373	9	175
	Planned Sewer Service Area	1,373	9	180
	Designated Growth Area	1,383	10	265
Westminster	Planned Water Service Area	5,057	46	269
	Planned Sewer Service Area	4,982	48	265
	Designated Growth Area	5,655	47	578

Source: Carroll County Department of Planning, March 2009

■ Within Priority Funding Areas

The following table indicates additional development for each of the PFAs associated with larger communities. For a given community, the PFA generally comprises a portion of the area defined for the DGA. In the case of Hampstead, the number of developable acres of industrial land is larger in the PFA (575 AC) than in the DGA (534 AC). In this case, although it wasn't within the corporate limits, a large industrial area southwest of the growth area was included in the PFA.

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Planned Additional Residential, Commercial, and Industrial Development within Priority Funding Area

Priority Funding Area	Additional Residential Units (lots)	Developable Commercial Land (acres)	Developable Industrial Land (acres)
Finksburg	154	6	5
Freedom/Sykesville	2,821	35	555
Hampstead	1,096	19	575
Manchester	1,267	31	8
Mount Airy	959	34	126
New Windsor	240	0	89
Taneytown	1,775	77	237
Union Bridge	1,338	10	231
Westminster	5,096	41	291

Note: This table includes only those PFAs that are associated with the County's major DGAs, plus the PFA for Finksburg; excluded are the PFAs relating to Rural Villages and various industrial areas located outside the DGAs.

Source: Carroll County Department of Planning, March 2009

6 Existing Water Resource Limitations: By Watershed & Countywide

■ Clean Water Act

"The Clean Water Act (CWA) is the cornerstone of surface water quality protection in the United States. (The Act does not deal directly with groundwater or with water quantity issues.) The statute employs a variety of regulatory and nonregulatory tools to sharply reduce direct pollutant discharges into waterways, finance municipal wastewater treatment facilities, and manage polluted runoff. These tools are employed to achieve the broader goal of restoring and maintaining the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's waters so that they can support 'the protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and recreation in and on the water.'

"For many years following the passage of CWA in 1972, US EPA, states, and Indian tribes focused mainly on the chemical aspects of the "integrity" goal. During the last decade, however, more attention has been given to physical and biological integrity. Also, in the early decades of the Act's implementation, efforts focused on regulating discharges from traditional "point source" facilities, such as municipal sewage plants and industrial facilities, with little attention paid to runoff from streets, construction sites, farms, and other "wet-weather" sources.

"Starting in the late 1980s, efforts to address polluted runoff have increased significantly. For "nonpoint" runoff, voluntary programs, including cost-sharing with landowners are the key tool. For "wet weather point sources" like urban storm sewer systems and construction sites, a regulatory approach is being employed.

"Evolution of CWA programs over the last decade has also included something of a shift from a program-by-program, source-by-source, pollutant-by-pollutant approach to more

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holistic watershed-based strategies. Under the watershed approach equal emphasis is placed on protecting healthy waters and restoring impaired ones. A full array of issues are addressed, not just those subject to CWA regulatory authority. Involvement of stakeholder groups in the development and implementation of strategies for achieving and maintaining state water quality and other environmental goals is another hallmark of this approach.”

(Source: Excerpted from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) website, “Introduction to the Clean Water Act,” found at <http://www.epa.gov/watertrain/cwa/>.)

Impaired Waters and Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)

In 1998, the Chesapeake Bay and many of its tidal tributaries were added to the State’s list of impaired waters (known as the 303(d) list), thus requiring the development of a TMDL to comply with the Clean Water Act. TMDL stands for “Total Maximum Daily Load.” A load refers to the amount of a given type of pollutant found in a body of water coming from all sources. Simply put, the TMDL is the highest amount of a pollutant that a body of water can accept from all sources and still meet water quality standards. A body of water is tested and assigned a TMDL value. In Maryland, nitrogen and phosphorous are the most common pollutants.

An impairment is identified when water quality monitoring data suggest that a waterbody (river, lake, estuary, or ocean) does not meet or is not expected to meet water quality standards. When a waterbody is listed, the cause (pollutant) and the priority of the impairment are identified. Waters scheduled for TMDL development in the next two years are also identified in the list.



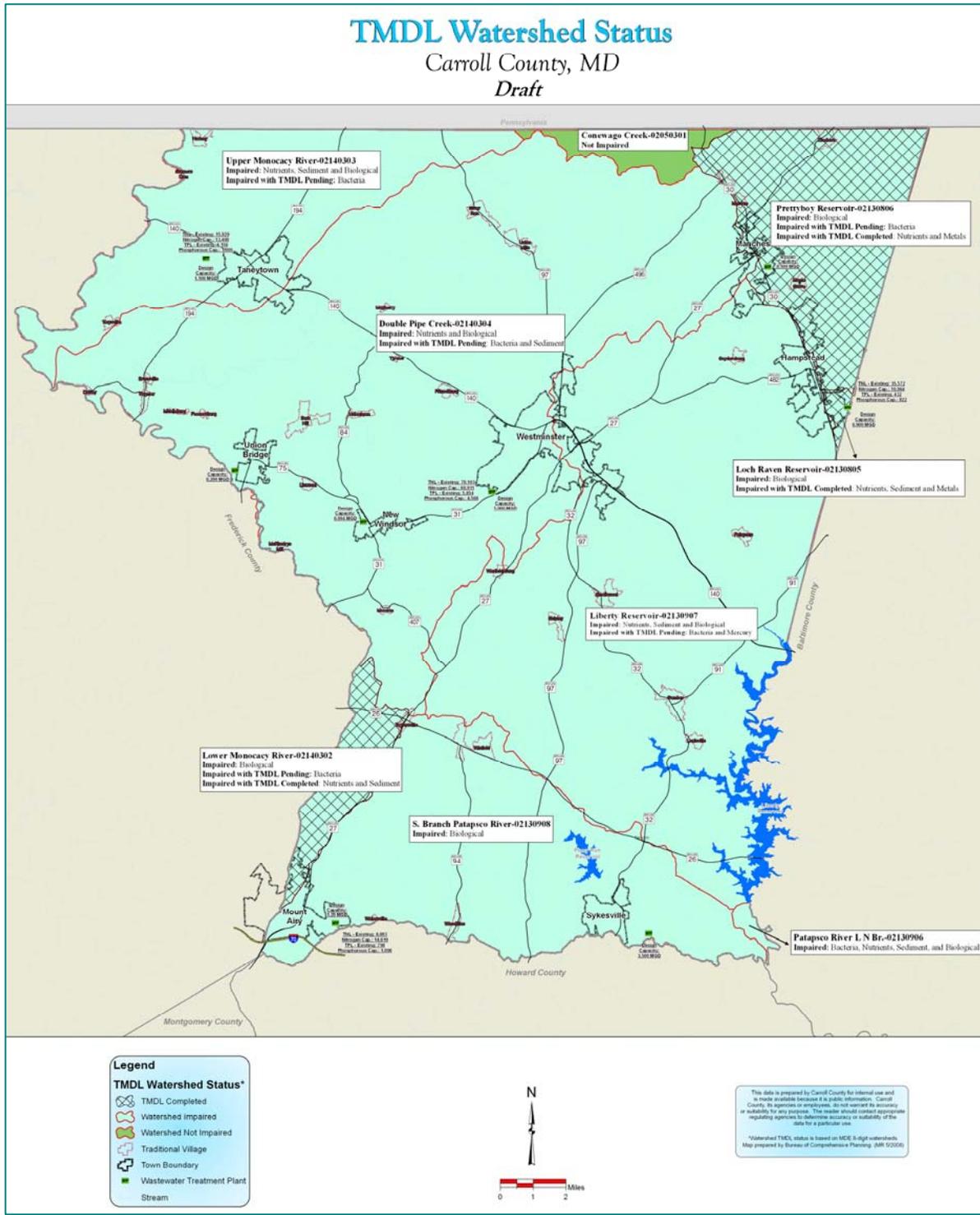
In a standard regulatory approach, TMDLs would need to be completed for the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries by 2010. It is currently underway and anticipated to be available for public comment in the summer of 2010. Through this process, pollutant load targets will be developed by Bay segment, by source sector, and by county. More info on the Bay TMDL can be found on the EPA website at <http://www.epa.gov/chesapeakebaytmdl/>. TMDLs require a very specific implementation plan, with “reasonable assurances” (e.g., enforceable permit limits) that pollutant load allocations will be achieved. If the water quality standards are not met by 2010, a TMDL will be developed and will set pollutant loading limits for all sources within the Chesapeake Bay watershed.

Because these goals represent a limit on the amount of nutrient loading from each tributary watershed of the Bay, it is in the interest of the State and each local jurisdiction to incorporate these strategies into its decision-making process and planning efforts.

State and federal requirements to meet water quality standards using TMDL limits are resulting in revised land use and environmental requirements for the future. TMDL requirements are intended to correct the existing conditions that add pollutants to a body of

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water. New requirements for meeting TMDLs also mean new or updated planning strategies to prevent activities that may add pollutants in the future.



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The TMDL Watershed Status map indicates the areas of the county, based on watershed, that were identified as impaired for at least one substance. The hatched areas indicate watersheds for which at least one TMDL for these impaired watersheds has already been completed. The Conewago Creek watershed is the only watershed within the county that is not included on Maryland's 303(d) list. This watershed does, however, fall within the Chesapeake Bay watershed. Therefore, 100 percent of the county's land area eventually will be affected by a TMDL.

Please refer to the table in Appendix B entitled "MDE Documented TMDL Impairments for Carroll County" for a status of each of the pending and completed TMDLs for Carroll County.

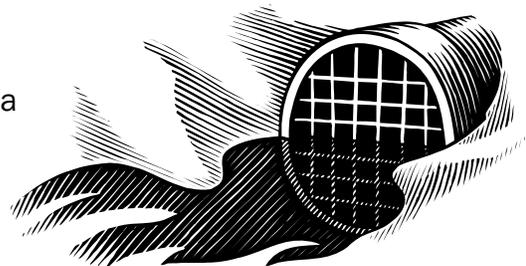
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)

In 1972, Congress passed the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments, commonly known as the Clean Water Act. This law was developed to control water pollution from wastewater discharges and stormwater runoff. In 1988, the US EPA created the NPDES Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) to require municipalities, including counties, to apply for permits to control stormwater discharges. Beginning in 1990, US EPA, through the State-delegated MDE, required large municipalities, certain industrial facilities, and construction sites to obtain NPDES permits for stormwater discharges. The Phase 1 jurisdictions, located in counties or metropolitan areas with populations larger than 100,000, were required to obtain permit coverage. Carroll County was included as a Phase 1 jurisdiction.

The overall NPDES MS4 permit for Carroll County and its municipalities is administered through the County's Department of Planning. Programmatic oversight and reporting are the responsibility of the County's Office of Environmental Compliance. Monitoring, inspection, enforcement, and restoration efforts are a function of the County's Bureau of Resource Management. The County's municipalities comply with their NPDES responsibilities via a formal agreement with the County Commissioners and inclusion in the County's annual reporting requirements. In addition, they share in funding for a County position responsible for implementation and enforcement of the NPDES permit compliance.

The County has developed a very comprehensive, active NPDES restoration effort via the addition of appropriate staff and capital funding. The Bureau of Resource Management has staffing capable of monitoring, designing, managing, and funding the various initiatives needed for permit compliance. A listing of completed projects can be found in the table "Carroll County 2009 MS4 NPDES Watershed Improvement Projects." The approval of staffing and funding by the Board of County Commissioners confirms the commitment to water quality protection and enhancement by the County and its municipalities.

The County is in compliance with its current permit requirements. The County reapplied, via its annual report submittal dated July 2009, in anticipation of a new permit issuance in July 2010.



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Carroll County 2009 MS4 NPDES Watershed Improvement Projects Completed Projects

Project	BMP* Type	Watershed	Drainage Area	Impervious Acres Improved
Bateman Pond (Patapsco Project)	Surface sand filter with recovery gallery	Liberty	48.00	7.50
CC Airpark Watershed Restoration Project	Wet retention	Liberty	205.00	148.00
Chung Property Project	Wet fore-bay	Liberty	92.00	10.00
Collins Estates	Surface sand filter	Liberty	33.00	19.50
Eldersburg Elementary School	Surface sand filter	Liberty	1.45	1.00
Elderwood Village	Surface sand filter	Liberty	15.00	5.00
Englar Business Center	Shallow marsh	Liberty	95.00	80.00
Hickory Ridge	Surface sand filter with infiltration gallery	Liberty	24.00	5.00
Highpoint	Surface sand filter with infiltration gallery	Liberty	9.50	2.00
Longwell Run Project	Wetland	Liberty	550.00	208.00
Marriott Wood	Infiltration basin	Liberty	2.00	.50
Marriott Woods I	Surface sand filter with infiltration gallery	Liberty	25.00	5.00
Marriott Woods II	Surface sand filter with infiltration gallery	Liberty	12.00	2.00
Piney Run (Hampstead)		Loch Raven	400.00	107.00

*BMP = Best Management Practice



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Watershed Restoration Projects

Name of SWM Retrofit	Location	Reservoir Watershed	TSS* (lbs/yr)	Total Phosphorus (lbs/yr)	Soluble Phosphorus (lbs/yr)	Total Nitrogen (lbs/yr)	Bacteria (lbs/yr)	Drainage Area (acres)	Impervious Area Treated (acres)
Marriott Woods I	Marriottsville Rd Eldersburg	Liberty	-234.82	-1.07	-0.81	-4.47	-14,908.98	24.13	5.00
Marriott Woods II	Marriottsville Rd Eldersburg	Liberty	-99.14	-0.45	-0.34	-1.89	-6,294.78	11.62	2.00
Hickory Ridge	Velvet Run Dr Westminster	Liberty	-234.79	-1.07	-0.81	-4.47	-14,907.53	23.75	5.00
Bateman Pond	Bethel/Patapsco Rd Finksburg	Liberty	-467.12	-2.13	-1.62	-8.90	-29,658.13	47.25	7.50
Carroll County Air Business Park	Magna Way Westminster	Liberty	-6,209.95	-23.36	-13.08	-124.88	-644,780.98	204.84	148.00
Collins Estates	Collins Ave Eldersburg	Liberty	-316.75	-1.45	-1.10	-6.03	-20,111.42	32.68	19.50
Elderwood Village	Monroe Ave Eldersburg	Liberty	-223.76	-1.07	-0.78	-4.26	-14,207.24	15.28	5.00
Devlin Square	Snowfall Way Westminster	Liberty							
Westminster High School Pond	MD 97 & MD 32 Westminster	Liberty							
High Point	Oklahoma Rd Sykesville	Liberty						9.40	2.00
Arthur Ridge	Laval Dr Eldersburg	Piney Run							
Totals			-7,786.33	-30.60	-18.54	-154.90	-744,869.06	368.95	194.00

*TSS = Total Suspended Solids

■ Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)

“The SDWA was originally passed by Congress in 1974 to protect public health by regulating the nation's public drinking water supply. The law was amended in 1986 and 1996 and requires many actions to protect drinking water and its sources: rivers, lakes, reservoirs, springs, and groundwater wells. (SDWA does not regulate private wells which serve fewer than 25 individuals.)

“SDWA authorizes the US EPA to set national health-based standards for drinking water to protect against both naturally-occurring and man-made contaminants that may be found in drinking water. US EPA, states, and water systems then work together to make sure that these standards are met.

“Millions of Americans receive high quality drinking water every day from their public water systems, (which may be publicly or privately owned). Nonetheless, drinking water safety

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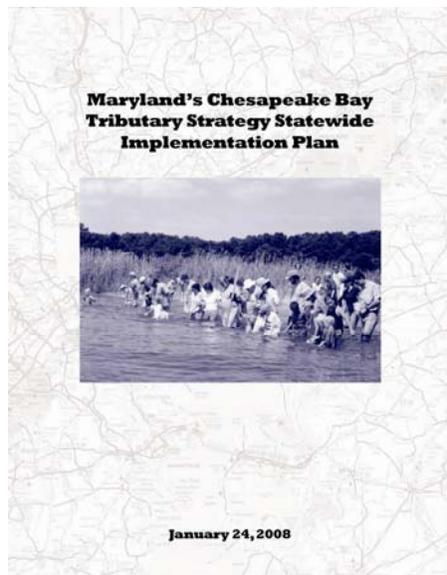
cannot be taken for granted. There are a number of threats to drinking water: improperly disposed of chemicals; animal wastes; pesticides; human wastes; wastes injected deep underground; and naturally-occurring substances can all contaminate drinking water. Likewise, drinking water that is not properly treated or disinfected, or which travels through an improperly maintained distribution system, may also pose a health risk.

“Originally, SDWA focused primarily on treatment as the means of providing safe drinking water at the tap. The 1996 amendments greatly enhanced the existing law by recognizing source water protection, operator training, funding for water system improvements, and public information as important components of safe drinking water. This approach ensures the quality of drinking water by protecting it from source to tap.

“SDWA applies to every public water system in the United States. There are currently more than 160,000 public water systems providing water to almost all Americans at some time in their lives.” (Source: Excerpted from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) website, “Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), Basic Information,” found at <http://www.epa.gov/OGWDW/sdwa/basicinformation.html>.)

■ Chesapeake 2000 Agreement: Tributary Strategies and Pollutant Loading Caps

In June of 2000, the State of Maryland signed *Chesapeake 2000* (C2K), a new Agreement for restoration of the Chesapeake Bay. Maryland, together with Virginia, Pennsylvania, the District of Columbia, the US EPA, and the Chesapeake Bay Commission, pledged to achieve over 100 specific actions designed to restore the health of the Bay and its living resources by 2010. The actions, along with revised goals, were incorporated into *Maryland’s Tributary Strategies Statewide Implementation Plan*.



Through the process of developing the tributary strategies, nutrient caps for municipal wastewater treatment plant discharges were also developed. These caps (called ‘goals’ for plants under 0.5 mgd), which limit the loading or amount of nutrients a plant can deliver or discharge to a receiving water body (normally a stream or river), have been established for all wastewater systems in Carroll County.

The nutrient caps and status of wastewater plant upgrades and expansions can be found in the table titled “Enhanced Nutrient Reduction (ENR) Implementation Schedule.” System expansions beyond the caps can only occur if other alternative technologies or methods are undertaken which do not increase the total nutrient input to the receiving water body.

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Enhanced Nutrient Reduction (ENR) Implementation Schedule

Point Source*	Design Capacity (mgd)	2000 TNL (lbs/yr)	ENR Strategy Total Nitrogen		ENR Strategy Total Phosphorus		Projected ENR Construction Completion Year
			Load Cap (lbs/yr)	2000 TPL (lbs/yr)	Load Cap (lbs/yr)	Load Cap (lbs/yr)	
Freedom	3.5	65,579	42,638	4,998	3,198	By 2010	
Hampstead	0.9	35,572	10,964	432	822	After 2010	
Mount Airy	1.2	8,883	14,619	798	1,096	By 2010	
Taneytown	1.1	15,929	13,400	4,156	1,005	By 2010	
Westminster	5.0	70,103	60,911	5,854	4,568	By 2010	

*These facilities are identified by Maryland as "Significant," or having a planned design capacity of 500,000 gpd or greater.

Source: Maryland's Chesapeake Bay Tributary Strategy Statewide Implementation Plan, draft February 22, 2006

The County participates in the Tributary Teams. Carroll County is a part of three watersheds for which there are Tributary Teams in Maryland – Upper Potomac, Upper Western Shore, and Patapsco/Back River. Participation in the Tributary Teams allows the County to provide input and receive information on the design and timing of the basin implementation plans.

Once the Chesapeake Bay TMDL is completed, Tributary Strategies will be replaced with the Bay TMDL and the associated two-year milestones. For more information on the Two-Year Milestones, please see the BayStat website at <http://www.baystat.maryland.gov/>.

■ State Laws and Policies

Trends in the implementation of the water appropriation and permitting process have created challenges to water resource development. Local governments are finding it difficult to secure enough water from sources to meet existing or projected demands. In some instances, the physical ability to develop groundwater sources may be limiting, but in the majority of cases, it is administrative or policy issues that create obstacles. The multitude of technical and administrative issues makes development of groundwater sources costly, time-consuming, and quite unpredictable in the Piedmont setting. One example is finding ways to address the adequacy of water recharge areas, which has resulted in additional work and timeframes for moving forward with planned growth.

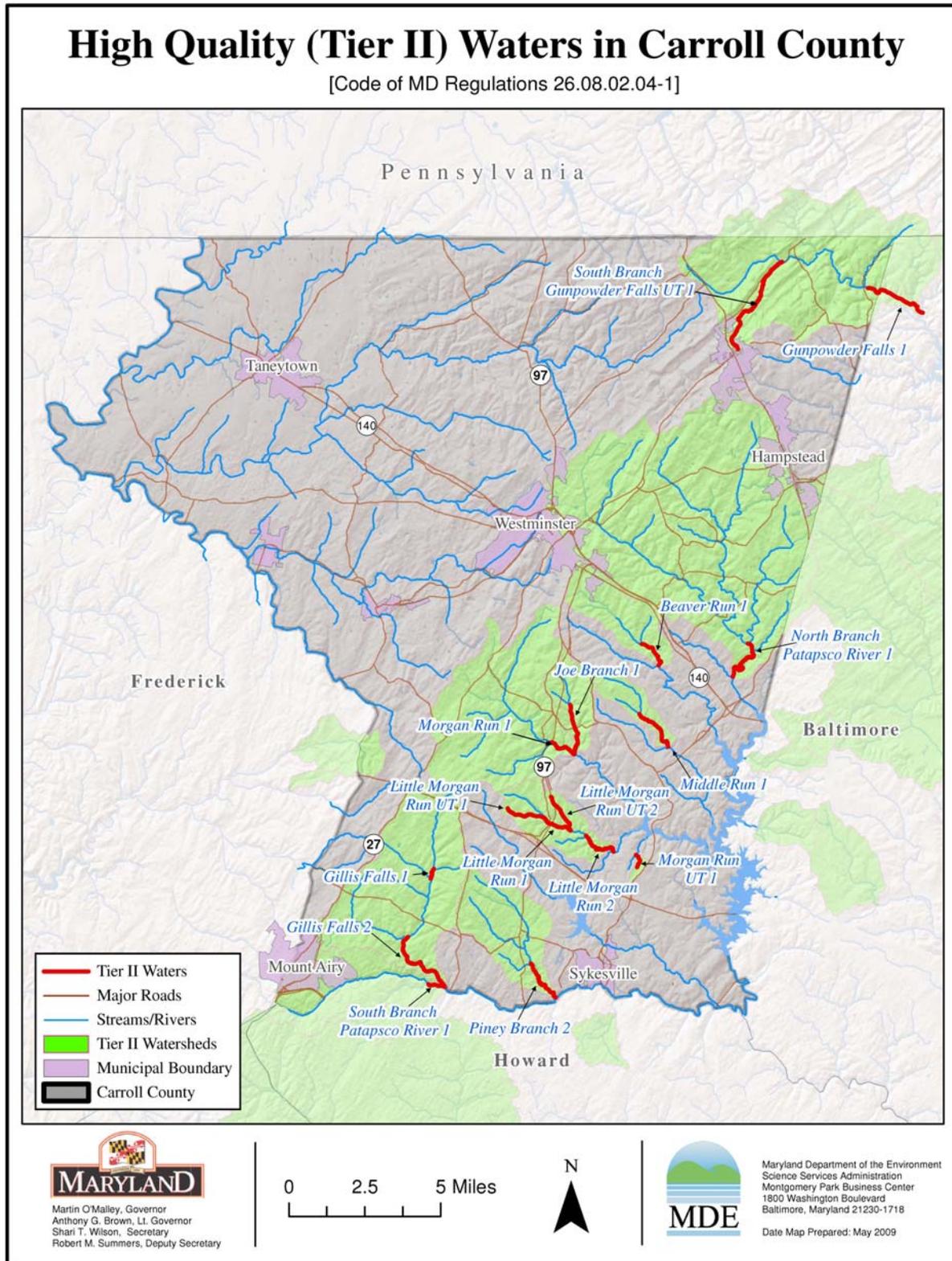
The utilization of surface water resources has likewise become costly and complicated. Approval for stream withdrawals currently requires additional storage capacity within a water supply system. Therefore, using streams as a water source is typically difficult, expensive, and often not a viable option.

Tier II Waters

"Tier II Waters" relate to Maryland's Antidegradation Policy (COMAR 26.08.02.04, COMAR 26.08.02.04-1, and COMAR 26.08.02.04-2), which follows the national model required by the US EPA. Tier II protects surface water that exceeds the minimum requirements specified by water quality standards. All of Maryland's current Tier II waters were designated on the basis of biological indices of integrity. The MDE map titled "High Quality (Tier II Waters) in

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Carroll County” shows the locations of the segments and their catchment areas (watersheds) that are located in part or in whole in Carroll County.



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As of 2009, stream segments shown in the table titled “Tier II Segments and Catchment Areas” were listed for classification as Tier II streams. See the table for specific segment names and listing dates.

The designation of Tier II waters affects the ability to obtain permits for regulated activities within those watersheds, such as discharge and appropriation permits for new water supply wells. The Antidegradation policy requires “an applicant for proposed amendments to county plans [Water and Sewerage Master Plan] or discharge permits for discharge to Tier II waters that will result in a new, or an increased, permitted annual discharge of pollutants and a potential impact to water

quality, shall evaluate alternatives to eliminate or reduce discharges or impacts. If impacts are unavoidable, an applicant shall prepare and document a social and economic justification. The Department shall determine, through a public process, whether these discharges can be justified.” (Source: MDE website, <http://www.mde.state.md.us/ResearchCenter/Data/waterQualityStandards/Antidegradation/index.asp>)

A jurisdiction must provide a social and economic justification to MDE for permitting limited degradation of the water quality if a reasonable alternatives analysis indicates that an impact cannot be avoided or no assimilative capacity remains.

Stormwater Management Act of 2007

Also passed in Maryland in 2007 was the Stormwater Management Act of 2007 (SB 784/HB 786). Stormwater runoff is a major cause of stream erosion and Bay overnutrification and, in Carroll County, water quality impairment and stream ecosystem disruption. The Act requires stormwater management practices to mimic natural water runoff and minimize land development impact on water resources via the use of low-impact design (LID) methods. The stricter standards reduce pollution runoff to receiving water bodies from impervious surfaces such as pavement, roofs, and structures.

The Act’s impact on Carroll County will most likely be minimal. The County and most of its municipalities have already adopted ordinances which mimic the State’s model ordinance to a great extent. The use of non-structural practices as a requirement, greater use of infiltration practices and natural attenuation and increased management on redevelopment projects have been in place since 2004.

Tier II Segments and Catchment Areas

Segments and Catchment Areas	Date Listed
Gillis Falls 2	2003
Little Morgan Run UT 1	2003
Beaver Run 1	2007
Gillis Falls 1	2007
Gunpowder Falls 1& UT 1	2007
Joe Branch 1	2007
Little Morgan Run 1& UT 2	2007
Morgan Run 1	2007
Morgan Run UT 1	2007
N Branch Patapsco River 1	2007
Peggy’s Run 1	2007
S Branch Patapsco River 1	2007
Weldon Creek 1	2007
Western Run 1	2007
Little Morgan Run 2	2008
Middle Run 1	2008
Piney Branch 2	2009

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The County will be receiving, editing, and proposing amendments to its Stormwater Management Code in order to fully comply with the requirements of the new State Stormwater Management Law. County staff will then work with the municipalities to ensure continued delegation of the County Code or modifications to municipal codes for compliance. Carroll County will continue its efforts to implement state-leading stormwater management practices as identified through the Builders for the Bay process.

7 Review of Local Regulations & Protections

The County and its municipalities have a unique relationship regarding the development and implementation of regulations and protection measures.

The relationship is founded in a formal Town/County Agreement, which establishes the roles and responsibilities of each party. The agreements, while similar, are customized for each municipality. The implementation of State and local laws are then established between the County and municipalities by ordinance. The agreement allows for a cooperative environment under which coordinated, efficient implementation of regulations and protection measures can take place. In most cases, the County provides staff and other resources to manage, implement, and enforce measures needed to ensure compliance with applicable regulations and protection measures.

The regulations which provide for the protection and management of natural resources and the role assumed by the County and municipalities can be seen in the table titled “Review, Inspection, and Bonding: Assignment of Responsibilities.” This table identifies the entity responsible for the key steps in the implementation of resource management. This arrangement between the County and its municipalities for the most part allows for consistent and uniform application of resource management regulations.

The Water Resource Management Ordinance was an unmandated action adopted by the Board of County Commissioners in 2004 to enhance the protection of water quality and quantity in Carroll County. This ordinance is one of the few of its kind in the State of Maryland. Even though not all of the municipalities have formally adopted the ordinance, reviews of development plans are still performed by County staff and comments / recommendations are forwarded.

In addition, the County and municipalities, along with the local Health Department, created the Carroll County Water Resource Coordination Council (WRCC). This group was formed in 2007 by a joint resolution signed by all parties. The WRCC meets monthly to discuss and address water resource management issues of mutual interest. The group has been overseeing the consultant work and drafting of this joint WRE effort.

In addition to the resource management regulations found in the “Review, Inspection, and Bonding: Assignment of Responsibilities” table, the County and each municipality also have Adequate Public Facilities laws in place. This table indicates activities and responsibilities associated with a proposed development – subdivision or site plan – and which jurisdiction implements those items.

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The Carroll County Adequate Public Facilities and Concurrency Management Ordinance ensures that proposed or planned residential growth proceeds at a rate that will not unduly strain public facilities, including schools, roads, water and sewer facilities, and police, fire, and emergency medical services. Minimum adequacy standards, or thresholds, are established for these facilities and services and mandate that the cumulative impacts of proposed or planned residential growth, within the municipalities and the County, be considered in testing for adequacy under these standards.

Please refer to the table, “Water and Sewer Facility Minimum Adequacy Standards,” for thresholds for public water and sewer facilities.

Water and Sewer Facility Minimum Adequacy Standards

Adequate	Approaching Inadequate	Inadequate
Water: The ‘maximum day demand’ is less than 85 percent of the total system production capacity.	Water: The projected maximum day demand is equal to or greater than 85 percent but less than 95 percent of the total system production capacity.	Water: The projected maximum day demand is equal to or greater than 95 percent of the total system production capacity.
Sewer: The projected annual average daily flow is less than 85 percent of the wastewater treatment facility permitted capacity.	Sewer: The projected annual average daily flow is greater than or equal to 85 percent but less than 95 percent of the wastewater treatment facility permitted capacity.	Sewer: The projected annual average daily flow is greater than or equal to 95 percent of the wastewater treatment facility permitted capacity.

Each of the municipalities has also adopted an Adequate Public Facilities Ordinance. Many of them use the same or similar standards to those adopted by the County.

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Review, Inspection, and Bonding: Assignment of Responsibilities

Resource Management Ordinance and Activity	Hampstead	Manchester	Mount Airy	New Windsor	Sykesville	Taneytown	Union Bridge	Westminster
Floodplain								
Review*	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	N/A	N/A	C/M
Bond	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Inspection	C	C	C	C	C	N/A	N/A	C
Easement	C	C	C	C	C	N/A	N/A	M
Grading								
Review*	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
Bond	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Inspection	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Sediment Control								
Review*	SCD/S	SCD/S	SCD/S	SCD/S	SCD/S	SCD/S	SCD/S	SCD/S
Bond	C	C	M	C	M	M	M	C
Inspection	C	C	C	C	M/C	C	C	C
Stormwater Management								
Review*	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	M	M	C/M
Bond	C	C	M	M/C	M	M	M	M
Inspection	C	C	C	M/C	M/C	M	M	C
Easement	C	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
Landscape								
Review*	C	C/C	C/M	?	C/M	C/C	M	M
Bond	C	C	M	C	M	C	N/A	M
Inspection	C	C	M	C	M	C	N/A	M
Forest Conservation								
Review*	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C
Bond	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Inspection	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Easement	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Water Resources								
Review*	C/No Code	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/C	C/ No Code	N/A	CO/ No Code
Bond	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Inspection	N/A	C	N/A	C	C	N/A	N/A	N/A
Easement	N/A	C	M	C	C	N/A	N/A	N/A
Environmental Site Delineation (ESD)								
Review*	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
Key:	C = County		M = Municipality		S = State		SCD = Carroll Soil Conservation District	

* Review performed by / whose code

Source: Carroll County Bureau of Resource Management, November 14, 2008