Dear Reality Check Plus Participant,

Thank you for taking the time to participate in the Reality Check Plus exercise, which we believe will be an important step towards developing a vision for a more sustainable pattern of growth in Maryland. Through your participation, you will play an important role in making that happen.

You have been invited to help create a vision for where the thousands of new jobs and residents projected to come to your region by 2030 should be located. This exercise is primarily designed to raise awareness of both the level and pace of growth headed to Maryland over the next quarter century. We hope it inspires Marylanders from all walks of life to recognize the need to plan for this growth in ways that support the state's economy, yet protect its environment and quality of life.

An unusually diverse group of organizations have banded together to develop this series of four regional Reality Check Plus exercises, led by the following:

- The Urban Land Institute - Baltimore District Council, a nonprofit research and education organization representing the spectrum of land use and real estate development disciplines from the public and private sector;
- The National Center for Smart Growth Research and Education, a land use research center at the University of Maryland in College Park;
- 1000 Friends of Maryland, a statewide citizen coalition that advocates for “smart growth” solutions to development challenges in Maryland;
- and more than 130 other organizations from throughout Maryland, including the Homebuilders Association of Maryland and the Lincoln Institute for Land Policy.

This Guidebook is intended to provide you with the background necessary to make informed decisions at your Reality Check Plus exercise. It contains detailed information about statewide and regional trends in population, housing, employment, environmental challenges and a range of other issues. We encourage you to read it prior to the exercise and bring it with you that day.

In selecting you to be a Reality Check Plus participant, the volunteer leadership committee from your region worked hard to develop an invitation list that balanced representation among all jurisdictions within your region, as well as among various stakeholder groups - builders and other business leaders, environmentalists, land preservationists, civic organizations and elected officials.

We believe this carefully constructed balance of views is what will give the results of these exercises credibility. That is why it is critically important that you participate.

Thanks again to you for taking the time to participate. We hope you enjoy the exercise, learn from it, and remain involved in this effort in the months and years to come.

Dr. Gerrit Knaap
National Center for Smart Growth Research and Education at University of Maryland

Christopher Kurz
Urban Land Institute - Baltimore District Council

Dru Schmidt-Perkins
1000 Friends of Maryland

Guidebook Authors
Megan McElroy | National Center for Smart Growth Research and Education
Stephanie Martins | Maryland Department of Planning
Henry Bullamore & Peggy Dalton | Frostburg University
Bernadette Hanlon, Amy Rynes & Claire Welty | University of Maryland Baltimore County
Joan Poor | St. Mary's College of Maryland
Ruth Baker & Memo Diriker | Salisbury University

Contributors
Arnab Chakraborty | National Center for Smart Growth Research and Education
Jason Eversole | National Center for Smart Growth Research and Education
Melissa Appler | Maryland Department of Planning
Jason Sartori | Integrated Planning Consultants, LLC

Editor
John W. Frece | National Center for Smart Growth Research and Education

Guidebook Designer
Susan Lee | Brown Craig Turner

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National Center for Smart Growth Research and Education at University of Maryland
REALITY CHECK PLUS SPONSORS

Reality Check Plus could not have been possible without the financial support of the following generous organizations, institutions, businesses, and individuals:

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REality Check Plus
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The following organizations, institutions and businesses have provided leadership or general support of the Reality Check Plus effort:

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- Citizens Planning and Housing Association
- Coalition for Smarter Growth
- Coastal South
- College of Southern Maryland
- Colliers Pinkard
- Columbia Association
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- CSD Architects
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- Earthspan
- Episcopal Housing Corporation
- FeinDesign Group, LLC
- Frederick Regional Action Network
- Friends of Frederick County
- Frostburg State University
- Furbish Company
- Garrett County Chamber of Commerce
- Garrett County Community Action Council
- The Greater Cumberland Committee
- Greater Washington Board of Trade
- Home Builders Association of Washington County
- Hord Coplan Macht
- Integrated Planning Consultants, LLC
- Jane and Robert Hellawell Foundation of Mid-Shore Community Foundation
- Interfaith Housing Alliance
- Linden Associates, Inc.
- MVI Services
- Patton Harris Rust & Associates
- Shore Bancshares
- Turner Construction
- U.S. Land Alliance
- Wormald Development Company
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- Leadership Frederick County
- Legacy Leadership Institute for the Environment
- Legg Mason Walker
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- Maryland Municipal League
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- The Nature Conservancy
- Ocean Atlantic Agency
- Peterson Companies
- Potomac River Association
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- Prince George’s Black Chamber of Commerce
- The RBA Group, Inc.
- Rodgers Consulting, Inc.
- Sierra Club, Southern Maryland Group
- Smart Growth Alliance
- Southern Maryland Electric Cooperative (SMECO)
- SPIN, LLC
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- St. Mary’s County League of Women Voters
- Tri-County Council for Southern Maryland
- U.S. Green Building Council
- University of Baltimore
- University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science
- University of Maryland Division of Administrative Affairs
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- Washington College Center for the Environment and Society
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- Waterford, Inc.
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WHAT IS REALITY CHECK PLUS?

Welcome to Reality Check Plus. Thank you for participating and helping to guide Maryland’s future.

Reality Check Plus is a privately sponsored envisioning exercise designed to help regional leaders and organizations think collectively about how best to accommodate the future growth that will be coming to the state by 2030.

According to forecasts, the State of Maryland will be facing dramatic growth in the next 25 years. Already the fifth most densely populated state in the nation, it is rapidly becoming more crowded. The U.S. Census Bureau predicts that Maryland’s population will grow from approximately 5.5 million today to 7 million by 2030. That represents an increase of 1.5 million people, or 580,000 households and 810,000 jobs, in just the next 25 years. Not only is this population growth a cause for concern, but so is the way in which the state is growing. Current development patterns are consuming land at a faster rate than the population is growing. While household sizes are falling, lot sizes are increasing. People are spending more time in their cars and driving farther. This sprawl-type development is leading to a rapid loss of farmland, degradation air quality, and making it more difficult to restore the Chesapeake Bay.

✓ Where will these people live and work?
✓ Can our existing cities and towns absorb such an increase in population and jobs?
✓ What will the effect of this growth be on the health of the environment and the Chesapeake Bay?
✓ How will this growth affect our quality of life?
Maryland is affected by growth in many ways. It provides homes and jobs for Maryland citizens and a boost for the state’s economy, making Maryland a desirable place to live. But it can also manifest itself in other, more problematic ways: It can contribute to traffic congestion and declining air and water quality, it consumes farmland and forests, it often results in overcrowded schools, and too often it exacerbates the already short supply of affordable housing. Many disparate groups throughout the state believe now is the time to examine where and how Maryland should grow over the next few decades.

The task for Reality Check Plus participants will be to look at their region as a whole, identify a set of common principles to guide future growth, and then make decisions about the areas they think are most appropriate to accommodate future growth as well as the areas that should remain off-limits to new development.

For Reality Check Plus, the state has been divided into four regions:

- Eastern Shore
- Central Maryland
- Southern Maryland
- Western Maryland

By splitting the exercise into four separate events, the population growth and its related issues can be better addressed in light of each region’s unique characteristics, such as differences in growth rates, existing densities, transportation infrastructures, and more.
The goal of Reality Check Plus is to create a statewide Blueprint for Maryland that will help inform public and elected officials as they guide future growth.

These exercises will serve as the foundation for needed regional and statewide dialogue regarding future action that may be necessary to accommodate growth. Shortly after the conclusion of the four regional events, Reality Check Plus organizers will aggregate the results and compare them against current development trends. The outcomes will be analyzed in a wrap-up report, which will identify tools, indicators and recommendations for improved planning on the local, regional and/or statewide levels.

Four Regional Exercises

Garrett, Allegany, Washington, and Frederick
Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, Howard, Montgomery, Prince George’s, and Baltimore City
Calvert, Charles, and St. Mary’s
Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne’s, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester
THE IMPORTANCE OF REGIONAL COOPERATION

Reality Check Plus is a “citizen-up” or grassroots approach to statewide envisioning.

Rather than being funded by government, this exercise is completely funded by the private sector and led by businesses, non-profit organizations and academia, principally the Urban Land Institute, 1000 Friends of Maryland, and the University of Maryland’s National Center for Smart Growth Research and Education. More than 130 organizations have expressed support for the exercise. These organizations bring to this task a broad array of points of view, representing the interests of developers, environmentalists, businesses, civic groups, and many other organizations from all regions of the state.

The value of a visioning exercise such as Reality Check Plus is that it temporarily ignores jurisdictional boundaries and forces stakeholders to view the issue from a wider, more regional or even statewide perspective. This is important because issues such as water quality, traffic, and air pollution are not bound by political boundaries. Decisions such as implementing local land use controls in one jurisdiction may cause unintended consequences in other jurisdictions. Well-integrated transportation networks require expensive infrastructure investment that no one jurisdiction is able to afford. Recognizing the regional aspect of issues such as these is a vital step to being able to manage the growth that is coming to Maryland in the next 25 years.

Decisions made at the municipal and county level can have ramifications for neighbors and the wider region, just as regional trends affect what happens at the local level. This interplay can be improved when all jurisdictions are able to come to the table together and address the problems and strengths of the overall region to create a common vision. In areas where similar visioning exercises have taken place, various stakeholders from different jurisdictions that in the past may have fought over growth issues have discovered they share much in common. They also come to better understand how decisions in one location can shape the wider region. The Reality Check Plus experience allows representatives of these various stakeholder groups to work side-by-side on the task of envisioning where future growth to their region should be allocated as well as which areas should be protected from new development.
THE REALITY CHECK PLUS EXERCISE

To visualize the level of development coming to Maryland over the next 25 years, participants in each region will be placed in groups of 8 to 10 people around maps of their region that depict where existing development is located. Each table will then be given a box of different colored LEGO® blocks that will be used to represent the number of people and jobs projected to be coming to that region by 2030. The primary purpose of the exercise is for these participants representing all of the counties within the region as well as all of the various stakeholder groups to decide where on that map these new jobs and houses should go.

EXERCISE GOAL
Place all projected growth (both households and jobs) on the regional map according to the common growth principles that each table will decide upon at the start.

EXERCISE OBJECTIVES
1. Discuss the group’s vision for the region.
2. Develop guiding principles to allocate the projected growth.
3. Determine which areas should be protected from new development and where new development should occur and for what uses (housing, jobs, or a combination of the two), and at what densities.
4. Fine-tune your collective vision, making changes as needed.
5. Review and finalize your development scenario.
6. Discuss the principles and policy guidelines that affected your decision making, and the impact your scenario will make on the region as a whole; the implications of this growth in terms of state and local land use policies; and projected infrastructure needs and how the costs for that infrastructure will be met.

EXERCISE RULES
The growth projections are not negotiable. They are based on statewide data compiled with local government review by the Maryland Department of Planning.

- All of the projected growth must be allocated on the map before the end of the exercise. As part of the post-exercise discussion, you may decide as a group that a proportion of your projected growth should be allocated to other regions of the state, or that your region should be willing to accept additional growth that is now projected to go elsewhere in the state. These decisions should be explained to your table’s scribe so that he or she may make appropriate notes.

- All growth allocations are additive; that is, the growth that you are allocating must be considered as an addition to what is already there.

- Each table will be given LEGO® Blocks in four different colors: white to represent market-rate housing; yellow to represent housing for people of more modest incomes, or so-called "workforce housing," black to represent low density housing; and blue to represent jobs.

- LEGO® allocations will be recorded in computers at the completion of the exercise once consensus has been reached on a final vision.

- Low density blocks will be provided in the form of black blocks. Participants will be allowed to trade in 1 white housing block for 4 black blocks, up to 10 white blocks total (i.e. each table will have 40 black LEGO®s®, but only if they are needed).
To have a successful exercise, please remember that everyone has an equal voice, compromise will be necessary, and that all alternatives should be examined.

To encourage a regional perspective, jurisdictional boundaries have been removed from each map, although place names are included to help participants orient themselves. The map conveys current conditions and includes household and job densities per acre based on U.S. Census figures for 2000. Development that has taken place since 2000 is not depicted on the map. The current densities are coded as follows:

- **< 1 household per acre**
- **1-2.5 households per acre**
- **2.5-5 households per acre**
- **5+ households per acre**

### PROJECTED GROWTH IN MARYLAND 2005 - 2030

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Household Projection</th>
<th>Employment Projection</th>
<th>Size of a block</th>
<th>White/Yellow/Blue blocks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Shore</td>
<td>86,188</td>
<td>74,711</td>
<td>920 acres</td>
<td>120/30/150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Maryland</td>
<td>87,191</td>
<td>82,508</td>
<td>640 acres</td>
<td>120/30/150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Maryland</td>
<td>409,469</td>
<td>582,305</td>
<td>410 acres</td>
<td>200/50/250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Maryland</td>
<td>77,843</td>
<td>70,629</td>
<td>160 acres</td>
<td>120/30/150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1 square mile = 640 acres)
Maryland has been a national leader in growth management and environmental protection. In the 1990's, the state became concerned about its large population growth and its potential effects on the Chesapeake Bay and on Marylanders' overall quality of life. To combat the potential negative consequences of such growth, the State of Maryland enacted the Economic Growth, Resource Protection and Planning Act of 1992 and subsequent legislation that established eight “visions” for how growth should be managed in Maryland and required these “visions” to be addressed in local government comprehensive plans. The “visions” are:

1. Development is concentrated in suitable areas;
2. Sensitive areas are protected;
3. In rural areas, growth is directed to existing population centers and rural resource areas are protected;
4. Stewardship of the Chesapeake Bay and the land is a universal ethic;
5. Conservation of resources, including a reduction in resource consumption, is practiced;
6. To assure achievement of visions (1) through (5), economic growth is encouraged and regulatory mechanisms are streamlined;
7. Adequate public facilities and infrastructure under the control of the county or municipality are available or planned in areas where growth is to occur;
8. Funding mechanisms are addressed to achieve these visions.

Building on this foundation, the state launched in 1997 its Smart Growth and Neighborhood Conservation Initiatives. This established an incentive-based approach designed to direct growth to existing population centers and identify and protect the best remaining natural areas. Its goals were to:

- Save Maryland's most valuable remaining natural resources before they are forever lost;
- Support existing communities and neighborhoods by targeting state resources to support development in areas where the infrastructure is already in place or planned to support it; and
- Save taxpayers millions of dollars in the unnecessary cost of building infrastructure required to support sprawl.

This effort was lauded as a national model and, in 2000, was named by the Ford Foundation and the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University as one of the ten most innovative new government programs in the nation.

In spite of this pioneering program, much of the new growth and development in Maryland is occurring in locations that do not meet the smart growth objectives. Development is occurring at a very fast pace far from Baltimore or other older cities and towns or even distant from the first tier of suburban counties. It has migrated to formerly rural counties in Western Maryland, Southern Maryland, and the Eastern Shore and even across the state line into neighboring Delaware, Pennsylvania and West Virginia. This dispersed pattern of development is consuming large amounts of farm and forest land, requiring significant financial outlays for infrastructure and services from taxpayers, and promoting a sharp increase in long distance commuting and traffic congestion. These problems will only continue to worsen if action is not taken.
POLICY INITIATIVES

From 2000 to 2030, much of the projected population growth will continue outside of the Central Region, although Montgomery County is forecasted to have the largest population increase in terms of total number of people. Cecil County on the Eastern Shore is projected to grow the fastest at an incredible rate of 86%, followed by St. Mary's and Charles Counties.

Table 1. Projected Population Growth Rates by County, 2000-2030

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Counties with Highest Projected Population Growth Rates</th>
<th>Counties with Lowest Projected Population Growth Rates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cecil</td>
<td>Allegany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Mary's</td>
<td>Baltimore City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frederick</td>
<td>Baltimore Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles</td>
<td>Garrett</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

both in Southern Maryland. Frederick County in Western Maryland and Caroline County on the Eastern Shore will also have high rates of population growth over the next 30 years. In fact, Caroline County will climb from 15th out of 24 to 5th place in terms of percent increase in population.

Not all jurisdictions in the state will experience population growth in the coming years. From 1970 to 2000, Baltimore City lost 28% of its population or approximately 250,000 people. Fortunately, this trend has recently begun to slow and projections show that Baltimore's population will have stabilized by 2030.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Age
Not only is the state's population growing, but its characteristics are also changing. Currently, the 20-64 age group is the largest in Maryland. However, this is projected to change over the next 30 years as the large "baby boomer" population ages and retires. By 2030, the population size of the age group of people 65 and older will increase from 11% of the population to 20%. It is important to note the implications that this has on the workforce and on land use. A large portion of the workforce will be retiring, leaving behind large holes in the
In the mountains, increasing the rate of new retirement homes at the shore, along the Bay, or portion of them will be looking to relocate to addition, as these workers retire, a significant care costs for this segment of society. In economy to be filled, not to mention rising health needs social services for this elderly population and dispersed development will make access to current land use patterns that feature large lots long drive.

Education and Incomes
The education level of Maryland's population has been impressively increasing. In 2004, Maryland ranked fourth in the nation for the percentage of people that have attained a Bachelor's Degree or higher. Moreover, in 2002, Maryland was ranked second in the percentage of people that have received graduate or professional degrees. Only the state of Massachusetts had a higher percentage of people with graduate degrees in its population. This highly educated workforce has translated into high incomes. The state's median household income in 2000 was $52,868. This is the third highest median household income in the nation. Figure 4 shows the range in median incomes throughout the state. Most counties enjoy a high median income, but 10 out of 24 counties fall below the national median income. Aside from Baltimore City, these counties are located either in Western Maryland or the Eastern Shore.

Ethnicity
The ethnic character of Marylander's has also changed over time. The percentage of foreign-born residents has increased throughout the state and sharply in particular areas. Overall, the percentage of foreign-born residents increased from 3.2% of the population to 9.8% from 1970 to 2000. Somerset County, where the population is low, experienced an incredible 960% increase in the foreign-born population from 38 persons in 1970 to 403 in 1990. Other counties in which the foreign-born population more than doubled include Wicomico, Caroline, Kent, and Worcester Counties, all on the Eastern Shore. While this population is increasing rapidly throughout the state, the older suburbs of Montgomery and Prince George's counties have continued to have the highest total foreign-born populations with 68.4% residing within their borders. These increases of foreign-born
Figure 3. Projected Population Growth Rates by Jurisdiction, 2000-2030

Figure 4. Median Household Income by Jurisdiction, 2000
residents throughout the state may have large implications for county resources, especially for the relatively rural counties as they struggle to provide social services, health care, housing, and education.

**HOUSING TRENDS**

As of 2000, Maryland had 2.14 million housing units, with an 8% vacancy rate. As the state’s population has grown, Maryland has also seen a large increase in housing units. Since 1990, the Central Region has experienced much of this growth, especially in Montgomery County, which had a 38% increase in housing units. By the year 2030, Southern Maryland will have the highest rate of housing growth as its number of households is projected to increase by a whopping 80%.

Much of the housing in Maryland is owner-occupied. This is especially true for the more suburban and rural counties. Calvert County has the highest amount of owner-occupied homes at 85%. Baltimore City, Prince George’s, and Washington Counties have the highest amount of renter-occupied housing in the state. In fact, Baltimore City’s housing stock, which has the highest quantity of renters, is almost equally split between owner-occupied and rental housing.

Housing values throughout the state have also increased dramatically. From 1997, the state’s median housing value has grown by 79% from $123,356 to $221,670. In a few counties such as Montgomery, Garrett, and Queen Anne’s Counties, the housing prices have more than doubled. These increases have resulted in many Marylander’s being priced out of their communities and forced into ever-lengthening commutes. Many counties now lack critically important affordable housing in their

**Figure 5. Change in Housing Units by Jurisdiction, 1990-2000**

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Much of the housing in Maryland is owner-occupied, with 80% of households projected to increase by a rate of housing growth as its number of housing units. By 2030, Southern Maryland will have the highest increase in housing units. Since 1990, the Central Region has experienced much of this large increase in housing units. As of 2000, Maryland had 2.14 million housing units. HOUSING TRENDS

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS
Maryland has enjoyed the fruits of a healthy economy and is projected to continue to do so. From 1990 to 2000, all but two jurisdictions created jobs. During this time, job growth was greatest in the Central Region. Montgomery and Howard Counties had the largest percent increase in jobs. Southern Maryland, with Calvert and St. Mary’s Counties, also had very large increases, as did Frederick County in Western Maryland. This pattern of job growth demonstrates how jobs are moving from the older, more urban counties to the suburbs, with the exception of Montgomery County. From 2000 to 2030, the state is expected to have an overall 23% increase in jobs. Southern Maryland is projected to experience much of this increase, as its number of jobs will grow by 56%. The military has played a major role in these changing development patterns, particularly in St. Mary’s and Cecil counties, where there has been a large military build-up.

The Western and Eastern Regions will both grow by 36%, followed by the Central Region with only a 23% increase in jobs. These forecasts exemplify the continued pattern of relocation to the suburbs. These new patterns have significant implications for future land use, transportation and development pressures throughout the state. This shift is only exacerbated by counties that have formal policies of attracting more jobs than they are supplying housing. Montgomery County is a notable example of a county that has employed these strategies. It has increased total jobs in the last decade by approximately 80,000 jobs, while only increasing housing by 38,909 units.

Maryland’s economy is fairly diversified across many sectors. However, most of the jobs are in white-collar fields, specifically: professional and business services; educational and health services; federal, state, and local governments; finance, insurance, and others.
TRANSPORTATION TRENDS

Traffic is a major issue for Maryland, especially for the Central Maryland region. In 2003, the Texas Transportation Institute (TTI) ranked the Baltimore region 17th in terms of annual delay due to traffic. As a result of this high amount of traffic, peak travelers spent approximately 50 hours in traffic at a cost of $838 per person during 2003.

In 2000, 74% of Marylanders commuted to work each day by driving alone. This percentage increased from 1990, while the percentage of people car-pooling, taking public transit, and walking to work declined. Outside of the Central Maryland Region, public transit is minimal. This lack of service will strain the roads further as population and job disperse throughout the state. This will be especially true for the Southern Maryland region, which will have the highest population and job growth by 2030, while lacking an efficient public transit system.
ENVIRONMENTAL TRENDS

Almost all of Maryland lies within the Chesapeake Bay watershed and therefore everything that occurs within the state affects the health of the nation's largest estuary. From 1973 to 2002, the change in developed land in Maryland was three times greater than the change in population. If current trends continue, we can expect to see a very large increase in developed land throughout the state. This enormous consumption of land increases the amount of impervious surface and increases sediment runoff, decreases air quality as more people spend time in their cars, devours valuable farmland, threatens drinking water supplies, and destroys habitat for species of all kinds.

Between 1973 and 2002, an approximate 403,625 acres of farmland and 249,396 acres of forest were lost due to development (6.2 million total acres in the state). At the same time, the fastest growing land use category was low-density residential development. Not only is there now more low-density development in the state, but the amount of land that the average single-family detached home uses has increased by 60% from 1970. This type of sprawl leads to large increases in impervious surface. Scientists have shown that as little as 10% impervious surface can have a detrimental effect on stream quality. As can be seen in the following figure, a significant portion of Maryland's watersheds are already above this critical 10% level. Further, the Chesapeake Bay Program's Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee says that impervious area will increase by more than 25% in many sub-watersheds in Maryland by 2030, while developed land will increase by 60%. These statistics will most likely result in worsening water quality throughout the state with the current pattern of growth that has been occurring throughout Maryland.

Population growth also produces high nutrient pollution due to increased sewer plant output, higher number of septic systems, and run-off from lawn fertilizers. High nutrient levels in the Chesapeake Bay watershed have led to hypoxic portions, or dead zones, in the Bay. With the projected population growth for 2030, this dead zone can only continue to grow larger if our local and state leaders do not take action to mitigate sprawl's harmful consequences.

Figure 9. Percent Change in Population and Developed Land

![Percent Change in Population & Developed Land](image-url)
In an attempt to do just this, Maryland and its counties have made great strides in protecting land through various programs such as the Maryland Agricultural Land Preservation Program, Program Open Space, Rural Legacy, GreenPrint, and local purchase of development rights programs. Well over 1 million acres of environmentally sensitive or prime agricultural land have been protected from development as a result. This is a first step toward directing growth and preserving valuable lands for the good of the state’s environment and as a legacy for future generations.

Figure 10. Estimated Percent of Impervious Surface by Watershed

Source: MD Dept. of Natural Resources and Chesapeake & Coastal Watershed Service
JURISDICTIONS IN REALITY CHECK PLUS REGIONS

Because growth rates differ from one region of the state to another, it became necessary to divide the state into four regions and conduct four separate Reality Check exercises. Results from these exercises will be aggregated, analyzed and reported as a “Blueprint for Maryland” in Fall 2006. The state's 24 major jurisdictions were divided as follows:

**Western Maryland**
- Frederick County
- Washington County
- Allegany County
- Garrett County

**Central Maryland**
- Harford County
- Baltimore City
- Baltimore County
- Carroll County
- Howard County
- Montgomery County
- Anne Arundel County
- Prince George's County

**Southern Maryland**
- Calvert County
- Charles County
- St. Mary's County

**Eastern Shore**
- Cecil County
- Kent County
- Queen Anne's County
- Caroline County
- Talbot County
- Dorchester County
- Wicomico County
- Somerset County
- Worcester County