



III. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

MD 210 MULTI-MODAL STUDY

III. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

A. Social, Economic and Land Use

1. Population and Housing

a. Census Tracts

According to the U.S. Bureau of the Census, the population of Prince George's County grew by 10.9 percent, from 728,553 to 801,515 people, during the period 1990 - 2000. By the design year 2020, the County's population is expected to reach 933,500 people, based on projections prepared by the Maryland Department of Planning. This represents an increase of 16.5 percent over the 2000 County population.

The study area, situated just south of Washington, D.C. in Prince George's County, extends along MD 210 from I-95/I-495 to south of MD 228. As shown on Figure III-1, the study area consists of the following 2000 census tracts or portions thereof: 8012.04, 8013.01, 8013.02, 8013.05 through 8013.09, 8014.02 through 8014.07 and 8017.02. The data available from the census tracts will be used to describe the study area. The boundaries of several of the study area census tracts were changed during the period 1990 - 2000. The geographic area encompassed by each of the 2000 Census Tracts 8013.05, 8013.06, 8013.07 through 8013.09, 8014.01 8014.06 and 8014.07 differs somewhat from the geographic area encompassed by each of their respective 1990 Census Tracts 8013.04, 8013.98 and 8014.01. Although not exactly the same, the geographic areas of these respective study area census tracts are comparable and the census data for these tracts will be used in the study area analysis. During the period 1990 - 2000, the total population in the area defined by the study area census tracts increased by 8.7 percent, from 67,448 to 73,349 people. Census Tracts 8013.98, 8014.02, and 8014.03 experienced net declines in population while the other study area census tracts experienced a growth in population. The population in Census Tract 8017.02 increased by 30.2 percent, from 2,605 to 3,394 people, during the period 1990 - 2000. In 2000, the largest portion (11.3 percent) of the total population in the study area census tracts resided in Census Tract 8013.01, and the smallest percentage (3.4 percent) in Census Tract 8013.02. Table III-1 shows population data for the study area for 1990 and 2000.

**TABLE III-1
POPULATION AND GROWTH IN THE STUDY AREA**

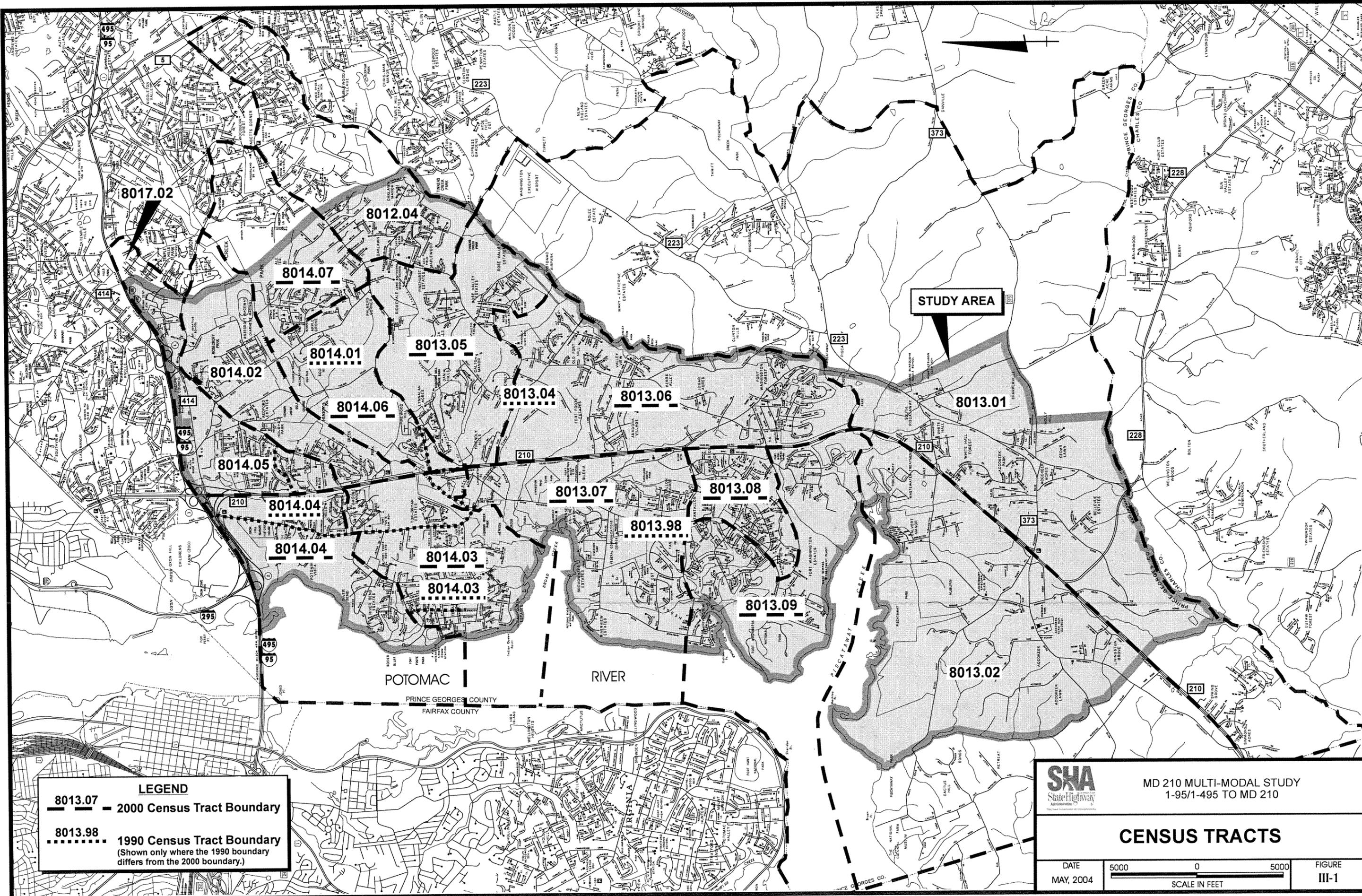
Area		1990	2000	% Change
Prince George's County		728,553	801,515	+ 10.0
Census Tract				
1990	2000			
8012.04	8012.04	6,933	7,043	+ 1.5%
8013.01	8013.01	6,585	8,304	+ 26.1%
8013.02	8013.02	2,078	2,513	+ 20.9%
8013.04		9,230		+ 22.1%
	8013.05		4,900	
	8013.06		6,371	
8013.98		10,786		- 3.8%
	8013.07		3,431	
	8013.08		3,712	
	8013.09		3,239	
8014.01		8,248		+ 13.6%
	8014.06		3,140	
	8014.07		6,232	
8014.02	8014.02	7,283	6,010	-21.1%
8014.03	8014.03	6,489	6,379	-1.7%
8014.04	8014.04	3,663	4,635	+ 26.5%
8014.05	8014.05	3,548	4,046	+ 14.0%
8017.02	8017.02	2,605	3,394	+ 30.2%
Total Census Tracts		67,448	73,349	+ 8.7%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

*The 1990 and 2000 census tract boundaries are not exactly the same, but are comparable.

An analysis of 2000 census data indicates that 70.2 percent of the total population in the study area census tracts were persons 16 through 64 years old, and 8.6 percent were persons 65 years and older. The largest portion of the age group 65 years and older (10.9 percent) appears in Census Tract 8012.04. However, Census Tract 8013.09 has the highest ratio of persons 65 years and older to total number of persons residing in the census tract (approximately 1 in 8 persons).

Countywide data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census indicates that the number of households in Prince George's County increased by 11.1 percent, from 258,011 to 286,610 households, during the period 1990 - 2000. In 1990, the average household size was 2.76



LEGEND

8013.07 — 2000 Census Tract Boundary

8013.98 1990 Census Tract Boundary
(Shown only where the 1990 boundary differs from the 2000 boundary.)

SHA
State Highway Administration

MD 210 MULTI-MODAL STUDY
1-95/1-495 TO MD 210

CENSUS TRACTS

DATE: MAY, 2004

SCALE IN FEET: 0 to 5000

FIGURE III-1

persons, while in 2000 the average household size was 2.74 persons. By the year 2020, the number of households in Prince George's County is projected to reach 350,300 households, an increase of 22.2 percent over the 2000 countywide number of households. The total number of housing units in Prince George's County in 2000 was 302,378 units including 15,768 vacant units. By housing type, single-family detached units were the most numerous with 151,888 units, or 50.2 percent of the total number of housing units in 1990. Based on census tract data, the number of households in the study area census tracts increased by 14.8 percent, from 22,635 to 26,002 households, during the period 1990-2000. According to information provided by Prince George's County Planning Department, the number of dwelling units within the study area can be expected to increase on the order of 25 percent over the next 20 years.

b. Racial Characteristics

According to 2000 census data, 27.0 percent of the total population of Prince George's County were White, 62.7 percent were African-American, 0.3 percent were American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut, 3.9 percent were Asian or Pacific Islander, and 7.1 percent were of Hispanic origin (any race). An analysis of 2000 census data to determine the racial characteristics of the MD 210 study area indicates that 18.5 percent of the total population in the study area census tracts were White, 71.7 percent were Black or African-American, 0.4 percent were American Indian and Alaskan Native, 6.3 percent were Asian or Pacific Islander and 2.2 percent were Hispanic or Latino (of any race). Table III-2 summarizes the racial composition of the study area according to 2000 census data in comparison to countywide and statewide data.

c. Income

The U. S. Bureau of the Census develops median household's income data based on sample data from the 2000 Census. The sample data is weighted to represent the total population and is based on 1999 income figures. According to this information, the median household income in 1999 was \$55,256 in Prince George's County, as compared to \$52,868 for the State of Maryland.

Within the MD 210 study area, the median household income in 1999 ranged from \$42,127 to \$99,246, based on a review of census data for the study area census block groups. The data indicates two census tracts where similar median household incomes are concentrated within the study area. According to the census data, census tracts 8014.05 and 8017.02 contain concentrations of households having a median household income under \$50,000.

**TABLE III-2
2000 RACIAL POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS**

Location	White		Black		American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut		Asian or Pacific Islander		Some Other Race; Two or More Races		¹ Hispanic Origin		% Minorities ¹
	Population	%	Population	%	Population	%	Population	%	Population	%	Population	%	
State of Maryland	3,286,547	62.1	1,464,735	27.7	13,312	0.3	211,651	4.0	92,325	1.7	227,916	4.3	37.9%
Prince George's County	216,729	27.0	502,550	62.7	2,795	0.3	31,479	4.0	47,962	6.0	57,057	7.1	74.1%
Census Tract													
8012.04	1340	19.0	5274	74.9	18	0.3	194	2.7	217	3.1	176	2.5	80.4%
8013.01	2410	29.0	5189	62.5	31	0.4	390	4.7	284	3.4	188	2.3	69.8%
8013.02	1579	62.8	764	30.4	18	0.7	82	3.3	70	2.8	45	1.8	36.2%
8013.05	601	12.3	3928	80.2	25	0.5	211	4.3	135	2.7	90	1.8	86.8%
8013.06	1286	20.2	4347	68.2	30	0.5	515	8.1	193	3.0	142	2.2	79.0%
8013.07	543	15.8	2432	70.9	19	0.5	321	9.4	116	3.4	89	2.6	83.4%
8013.08	377	10.2	2828	76.2	16	0.4	389	10.5	102	2.7	51	1.4	88.5%
8013.09	1229	37.9	1789	55.2	6	0.2	127	3.9	88	2.7	74	2.3	61.6%
8014.02	692	11.5	4954	82.4	19	0.3	195	3.2	150	2.5	85	1.4	87.4%
8014.03	827	13.0	4366	68.4	9	0.1	927	14.5	250	3.9	175	2.7	85.9%
8014.04	792	17.1	3118	67.3	14	0.3	558	12.0	153	3.3	106	2.3	81.9%
8014.05	781	19.3	2604	64.4	26	0.6	477	11.8	158	3.9	108	2.7	79.5%
8014.06	213	6.8	2732	87.0	23	0.7	86	2.7	86	2.7	40	1.3	91.7%
8014.07	592	9.5	5274	84.6	17	0.3	139	2.2	210	3.4	134	2.2	89.3%
8017.02	257	7.6	3008	88.6	8	0.2	32	0.9	89	2.6	92	2.7	92.5%
Study Area Census Tracts	13,519	18.5	52,607	71.7	279	0.4	4,643	6.3	2,301	3.1	1,595	2.2	80.6%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

¹-American; American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut; Asian Or Pacfica islander; Hispanic

According to 2000 census data that provides information about poverty status in 1999 (collected from one in six sample and weighted to represent the total population), the percentage of persons below poverty level was 7.7 percent in Prince George's County. For the study area census tracts, a review of poverty status data hereafter referred to as low income data, indicates the low income population percentage in the following census tracts, all in the northern extremities of the project area, is higher than their respective countywide low income population percentage:

<u>2000 Census Tract</u>	<u>Low Income Population Percentage</u>
8014.02	8.2
8014.04	7.7
8014.05	9.3
8017.02*	11.9

*Tract 8017.02 is located in the northeast extremity of the study area.

Table III-3 summarizes the low income population characteristics in 1999 for the study area.

**TABLE III-3
1999 POVERTY STATUS CHARACTERISTICS**

Location	Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Persons Below Poverty	% Persons Below Poverty
Prince George's County	782,291	60,196	7.7%
Census Tract:			
8012.04	6924	122	1.8
8013.01	8190	345	4.2
8013.02	2536	122	4.8
8013.05	4844	7	0.1
8013.06	6135	113	1.8
8013.07	3501	155	4.4
8013.08	3796	42	1.1
8013.09	3122	20	0.6
8014.06	3127	132	4.2
8014.07	6218	160	2.6
8014.02	6006	493	8.2
8014.03	6365	202	3.2
8014.04	4593	353	7.7
8014.05	4022	375	9.3
8017.02	3450	410	11.9
Study Area Census Tracts	72,829	3,051	4.2

2. Environmental Justice

a. Methodology

Executive Order 12898, Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low income Populations, was issued on February 11, 1994. The Executive Order directs that "each Federal agency shall make achieving environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low income populations." Minority is defined as a person who is:

- Black (a person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa);
- Hispanic (a person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race);
- Asian-American (a person having origins in any of the original peoples of the far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands); or
- American Indian and Alaskan Native (a person having origins in any of the original people of North America and who maintains cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition).

Low income is defined as a person whose median household income is at or below the Department of Health and Human Services' poverty guidelines.

The Executive Order 12898 on Environmental Justice reinforces and supplements the requirements of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act. The concept of environmental justice is intended to ensure that procedures are in place to further protect groups, which have been traditionally underserved. Fundamental goals are to identify minority and low income populations, bring them into the project and development process, and ensure that reasonable efforts are made to address their concerns and provide them meaningful opportunities to influence transportation decisions. In addition, the Executive Order directs that programs, policies and activities do not have a disproportionately high and adverse human health and environmental effect on minority and low income populations.

b. Minority Population

Based on the environmental justice definition of minority, 2000 census data (Table III-2 Racial Population Characteristics) indicates that 74.1 percent of the Prince George's County population was minorities.

To identify minority and low income populations, analysis was first conducted using 2000 census data. Based on this, the percentage of minorities in each of the study area census tracts exceeds 50 percent, with the exception of Census Tract 8013.02, which has a minority percentage of 36.2 percent. A value exceeding 50% was selected arbitrarily based on the fact that it represents those census tracts with minorities representing a majority of the population in that given area. Of the study area census tracts, Census Tracts 8014.06 and 8017.02 have the higher percentage of minorities, 91.7 percent and 92.5 percent, respectively. The study area census tracts with the higher percentage of persons below the poverty level consists of: Census Tracts 8017.02 (11.9 percent), 8014.05 (9.3 percent), 8014.02 (8.2 percent) and 8014.04 (7.7 percent). From this it can be concluded that there is a high presence of minority populations throughout the geographical area encompassed by the study area census tracts except in the area west MD 210, south of Piscataway Creek. In general, the highest presence of persons below the poverty level is located to the east of MD 210, excluding the area between Palmer Road and Tinkers Creek. Tables III-2 and III-3 summarize the 2000 census data relative to the racial distribution and economic characteristics of the study area census tracts.

The identification of minority and low income populations also included an extensive outreach program. This program included various public meetings, formation of a Focus Group with diverse representation, various small group meetings with individual property and business owners, and a letter writing campaign to over 100 study area churches and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). Copies of the letter (dated September 27, 2000) to the study area churches and the letter (dated June 20, 2000) to the NAACP are included in the DEIS Section VI. Comments and Coordination. Of all the study area churches that were sent letters, one request for a meeting was obtained from the Whitehall Baptist Church and a few others requested information packets. A meeting giving an overview of the MD 210 project was held at the Whitehall Baptist Church on November 16, 2000. (Refer to Comments and Coordination Section VI.D.4. for meeting minutes). No issues were identified as a result of this outreach program.

Public involvement has been integrated throughout this project planning study. Among the purposes of the public involvement process is the outreach to the public including minority or

low income communities to provide information and to generate input and concerns regarding the project.

Four public meetings have been held for the project. A detailed summary of these meetings is provided in Chapter VI Comments and Coordination. The Alternatives Public Workshop, the first meeting, was held on December 3, 1998. More than 250 people were in attendance to review and offer comments on proposed alternatives. The second meeting, an Informational Public Workshop, was held on May 15, 2000, at which approximately 170 people attended. A Location/Design Public Hearing, the third meeting, was held on June 21, 2001, at which approximately 190 people attended. The fourth meeting, an Informational Public Workshop, was held on September 26, 2002, with approximately 153 people attending.

The MD 210 Focus Group was formed at project initiation in early 1998. The Focus Group consists of local residents, business owners, elected officials, county representatives and SHA team members. Participants in the Focus Group include at least one representative from all of the major residential communities in the study area. The members have provided a local perspective to the study and have promoted better communication of citizens' concerns to SHA team members. The group has met regularly with a total of 23 meetings to date. (Refer to Section VI.D.4).

Various small group meetings that were held include the following:

- On April 26, 2000 and November 20, 2002, meetings were held with the Greater Accokeek Civic Association to update members of the community on the MD 210 planning study.
- On May 9, 2000, a meeting was held with the Friends of Oxon Hill to update members of the community about the MD 210 project.
- On January 23, 2001, a meeting was held with the Allentown Recreation Council to update members of the community on the MD 210 project. Intersection and mainline improvement options, Woodrow Wilson Bridge, HOV and HOT lanes were discussed. The community was made aware of the upcoming Public Hearing for the project scheduled for late Spring 2001 and various ways were outlined for members on how to communicate their concerns about the project.

- On February 6, 2001, a meeting was held with persons who could potentially be relocated as a result of the MD 210 project. The project was described to the 17 people in attendance and the project schedule and time frame was explained.
- On July 23, 2002, a meeting was held with community leaders to discuss plans for pedestrian and bicycle access associated with the interchange and intersection improvements.
- On July 30, 2002, a meeting was held with property owners of potential residential displacements associated with improvements to MD 210. The project was described to the 9 people in attendance including a presentation by SHA District III Real Estate Office explaining property owner's rights and benefits.
- On August 12, 2002, a meeting was held with business owners of potential displacements associated with the MD 210 project. Seven people were in attendance. A presentation included a project description and explanation of owner's rights and benefits.
- On March 4, 2003 and June 4, 2003, meetings were held with the Brookside Park Condominium Association to discuss the direct impacts of the MD 210 SHA-Selected Alternative upon their community. (See pages S-17 for summary of meetings)

The Maryland State Highway Administration ensures compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, which provides that no person in the United States shall on the grounds of race color or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.

3. Neighborhoods and Communities

The study area is located in Subregions V and VII (Additional detail on Subregions V and VII, along with their respective planning areas, is provided in Section III.C.2.). The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission (M-NCPPC) has defined the community structure of each of these subregions in their respective master plans. According to concepts described in the 1982 Prince George's County Comprehensive General Plan, a neighborhood is the smallest unit of community structure and contains a population of 3,000 to 6,000 people, a village is made up of several neighborhoods and contains 10,000 to 20,000 people, and a community encompasses two to three villages and contains 23,000 to 40,000 people. Subregion V is divided into three corridor suburban communities (Accokeek,

Brandywine and Clinton), one interior suburban village (Tippett) and three rural living areas (Moyaone/West Accokeek, Piscataway/Danville and Cedarville). Within Subregion V, the study area includes portions of the following communities and living areas: Accokeek, Moyaone/West Accokeek, Piscataway and Tippett. Subregion VII is divided into nine communities (Eastover, Hillcrest Heights-Marlow Heights, Silver Hill-Morningside, Camp Springs, Oxon Hill, Fort Foote, Broad Creek, Friendly and Allentown), with each community containing three or more neighborhoods. Within Subregion VII, the study area includes the following communities: Friendly, Broad Creek, Allentown, Fort Foote and a portion of Oxon Hill. There are a number of existing residential subdivisions within the communities and living areas included in the study area. Single-family detached homes are the dominant housing type. The communities and living areas within the study area are shown on Figures III-2A and III-2B.

4. Community Facilities and Services

Community facilities that are located within the study area are indicated on Figures III-2A and III-2B and listed below according to community and by their corresponding mapping identification number.

Schools

Oxon Hill:

1. Formerly the Forestville High School Annex (See 25)
2. Oxon Hill High School
3. National Christian Academy
4. Saint Ignatius Elementary School
5. J. Frank Dent Elementary School
6. Oxon Hill Staff Development Center
7. Oxon Hill Elementary School
8. Saint Columbia

Fort Foote:

9. Fort Foote Elementary School
10. Beddow
11. Oxon Hill Middle School
12. Indian Queen Elementary School

Allentown:

13. Apple Grove Elementary School

14. Tayac Elementary School
15. Lord Baltimore Middle School

Friendly:

16. Fort Washington Forest Elementary School

Tippett:

17. Friendly High School
18. Rose Valley Elementary School

Broad Creek:

19. Potomac Landing Elementary School

Accokeek:

20. Eugene Burroughs Middle School
21. Henry G. Ferguson Elementary School
22. Beddow High School

Moyaone/WestAccokeek:

23. Canterbury

Religious

Oxon Hill:

24. Forest Heights Baptist
25. Eagles Nest Life Center Church
26. Oxon Hill Methodist
27. Oxon Hill Baptist
28. Saint Paul United Methodist
29. Calvary Baptist
30. National Church of God
31. Saint Ignatius Catholic
32. Southminster United Presbyterian
33. Saint Columbia

Fort Foote:

34. Fort Foote Baptist
35. Shalom Worship Center
36. Riverside Baptist

Allentown:

- 37. Henson Valley Christian
- 38. Bethel Free Methodist
- 39. Allentown Baptist
- 40. Metropolitan Church of God

Friendly:

- 41. Washington Memorial Christian
- 42. Grace Lutheran
- 43. Grace United Methodist
- 44. Victory Deliverance Temple

Tippett:

- 45. Trinity Church of the Nazarene
- 46. First Baptist Church of Friendly
- 47. Providence United Methodist

Broad Creek:

- 48. Saint Johns Episcopal
- 49. Breath of Life Adventist
- 50. Fort Washington Baptist
- 51. New Hope Baptist
- 52. Fort Washington United Methodist

Accokeek:

- 53. Whitehall Baptist
- 54. First Church of God
- 55. Faith United Methodist
- 56. First Baptist of Accokeek

Moyaone/West Accokeek:

- 57. Christ Church

Libraries

- 58. Oxon Hill
- 59. Accokeek

Fire Companies

- 60. Oxon Hill Company 21
- 61. Allentown Road Company 32
- 62. Silesia Company 47 (Broad Creek)
- 63. Accokeek Company 24

Police Services

- 64. Oxon Hill District 4
- 65. Fort Washington Park (Broad Creek)

Health Facilities

- 66. Fort Washington Community Hospital (Broad Creek)
- 67. Lexington Health Care Center (Friendly)

U.S. Post Offices

- 68. Oxon Hill
- 69. FortWashington/Jacob Joseph Chestnut Building
(Broad Creek)
- 70. Accokeek

Governmental Features

- 71. Federal Communications Center (Broad Creek)
- 72. Piscataway Wastewater Treatment Plant (Accokeek)

Points of Interest

- 73. Oxon Hill Manor Historic House (Fort Foote)
- 74. Fort Foote Historic Site
- 75. Lighthouse and Visitor's Center at Fort Washington Park (Broad Creek)
- 76. Tantallon Marina (Broad Creek)
- 77. Fort Washington Marina (Broad Creek)

5. Parks and Recreation Areas

Parks and recreation areas that are located in the study area are indicated on Figures III-2A and III-2B and listed below according to community.

Oxon Hill:

Parks

1. Frank Dent Neighborhood Park/School
2. Southlawn Neighborhood Park/School
3. Henson Creek Stream Valley Park (also located in the communities of Allentown, Fort Foote and Broad Creek)

Recreational Areas

4. Leyte Drive Neighborhood Playground
5. Henson Creek Golf Course (partially located in the community of Allentown)

Fort Foote:

Parks

6. Betty Blume Neighborhood Park
7. Potomac River Waterfront Community Park
8. Fort Foote Historic Site (National Park Service)

Recreational Areas

9. Fort Foote Neighborhood Recreation Center

Allentown:

Parks

10. Apple Grove Neighborhood Park/School
11. Hunters Mill Community Park (partially located in the community of Friendly)
12. Tinkers Creek Stream Valley Park (also located in the communities of Friendly and Tippett)

Recreational Areas

13. Lynnalan Neighborhood Playground
14. Tucker Road Recreation Center

Friendly:

Parks

15. Fort Washington Forest Neighborhood Park/School
16. Piscataway Creek Stream Valley Park
(Also located in the communities of Piscataway and Broad Creek)

Tippett:

Parks

17. Rose Valley Neighborhood Park/School
18. Friendly Neighborhood Park
19. Valley View Community Park

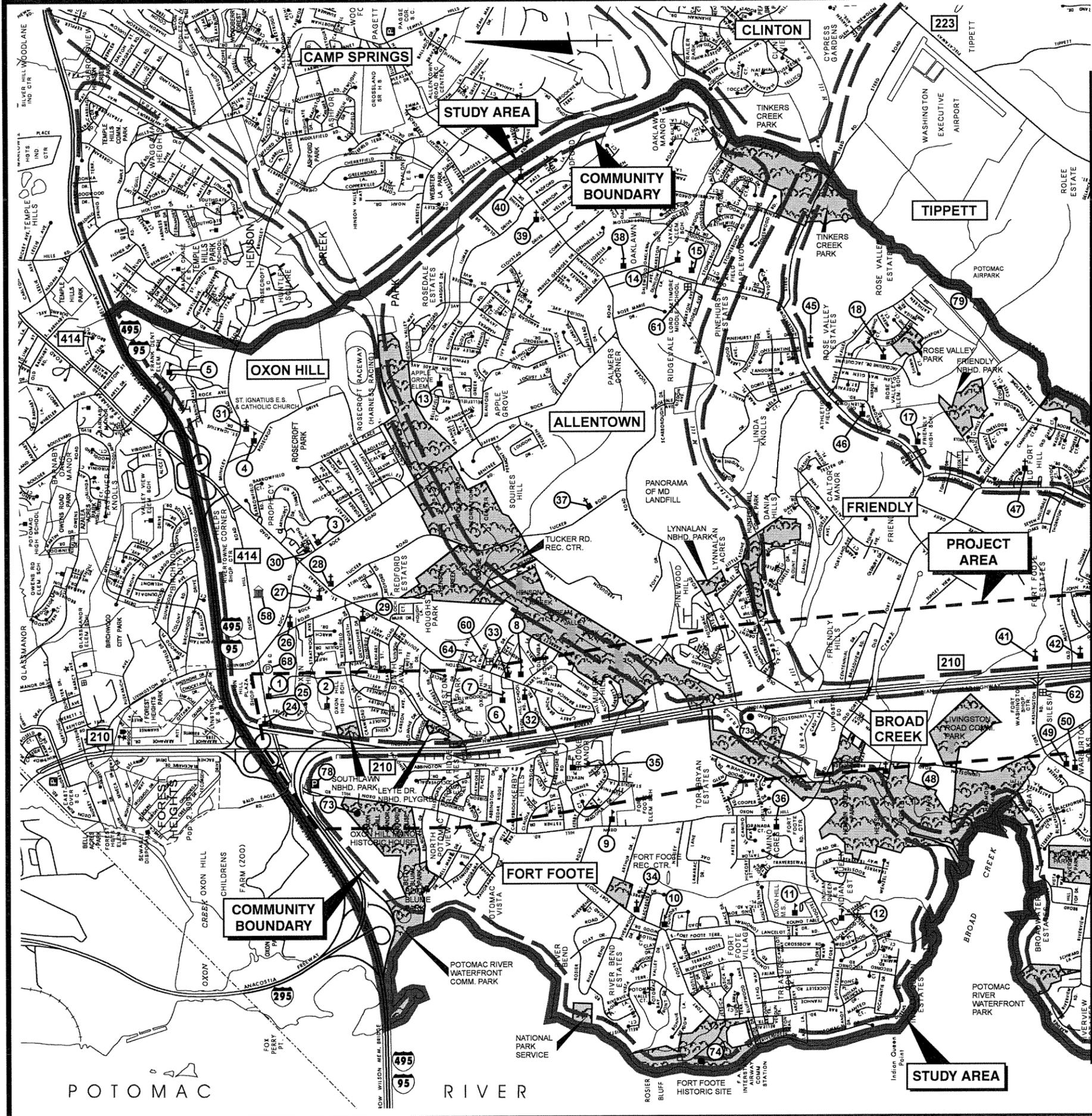
Broad Creek:

Parks

20. Livingston Road Community Park
21. Riverview Community Park
22. Tantallon North Neighborhood Park
23. Franklin Square Neighborhood Park
24. Tantallon South Neighborhood Park
25. Potomac Landing Neighborhood Park
26. Tantallon Neighborhood Park
27. Fort Washington Park
28. Piscataway National Park
29. Potomac River Waterfront Conservation Area (Park)

Recreational Areas

30. Harmony Hall Recreation Center



MATCH LINE TO FIGURE III-2B

SCHOOLS

- ① Formerly the Forestville High School Annex (See 23a)
- ② Oxon Hill High School
- ③ National Christian Academy
- ④ Saint Ignatius Elementary School
- ⑤ J. Frank Dent Elementary School
- ⑥ Oxon Hill Staff Development Center
- ⑦ Oxon Hill Elementary School
- ⑧ Saint Columba
- ⑨ Fort Foote Elementary School
- ⑩ Beddow
- ⑪ Oxon Hill Middle School
- ⑫ Indian Queen Elementary School
- ⑬ Apple Grove Elementary School
- ⑭ Tayac Elementary School
- ⑮ Lord Baltimore Middle School
- ⑯ Friendly High School
- ⑰ Rose Valley Elementary School

CHURCHES

- ⑳ Forest Heights Baptist
- ㉑ Eagles Nest Life Ctr. Church
- ㉒ Oxon Hill Methodist
- ㉓ Oxon Hill Baptist
- ㉔ Saint Paul United Methodist
- ㉕ Calvary Baptist
- ㉖ National Church of God
- ㉗ Saint Ignatius Catholic
- ㉘ Southminster United Presbyterian
- ㉙ Saint Columba
- ㉚ Fort Foote Baptist
- ㉛ Shalom Worship Center
- ㉜ Riverside Baptist
- ㉝ Henson Valley Christian
- ㉞ Bethel Free Methodist
- ㉟ Allentown Baptist
- ㊱ Metropolitan Church of God
- ㊲ Washington Memorial Christian
- ㊳ Grace Lutheran
- ㊴ Trinity Church of The Nazarene
- ㊵ First Baptist Church of Friendly
- ㊶ Providence United Methodist
- ㊷ Saint Johns Episcopal
- ㊸ Breath of Life Adventist
- ㊹ Fort Washington Baptist

LIBRARIES

- ⑤⑧ Oxon Hill
- FIRE COMPANIES**
- ⑥⑩ Oxon Hill Company 21
 - ⑥① Allentown Road Company 32
 - ⑥② Silesia Company 47

POLICE SERVICES

- ⑥④ Oxon Hill District 4

U.S. POST OFFICES

- ⑥⑧ Oxon Hill

POINTS OF INTEREST

- ⑦③ Oxon Hill Manor Historic House
 - ⑦③⑨ Hovermale's Taste Best
 - ⑦④ Fort Foote Historic Site
- PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION**
- ⑦⑧ Oxon Hill Park and Ride
 - ⑦⑨ Potomac Air Field

LEGEND

- Project Area
- OXON HILL Community Name
- Community Boundary
- Park / Recreation Area

SKA
State Highway

MD 210 MULTI-MODAL STUDY
1-95/1-495 TO MD 210

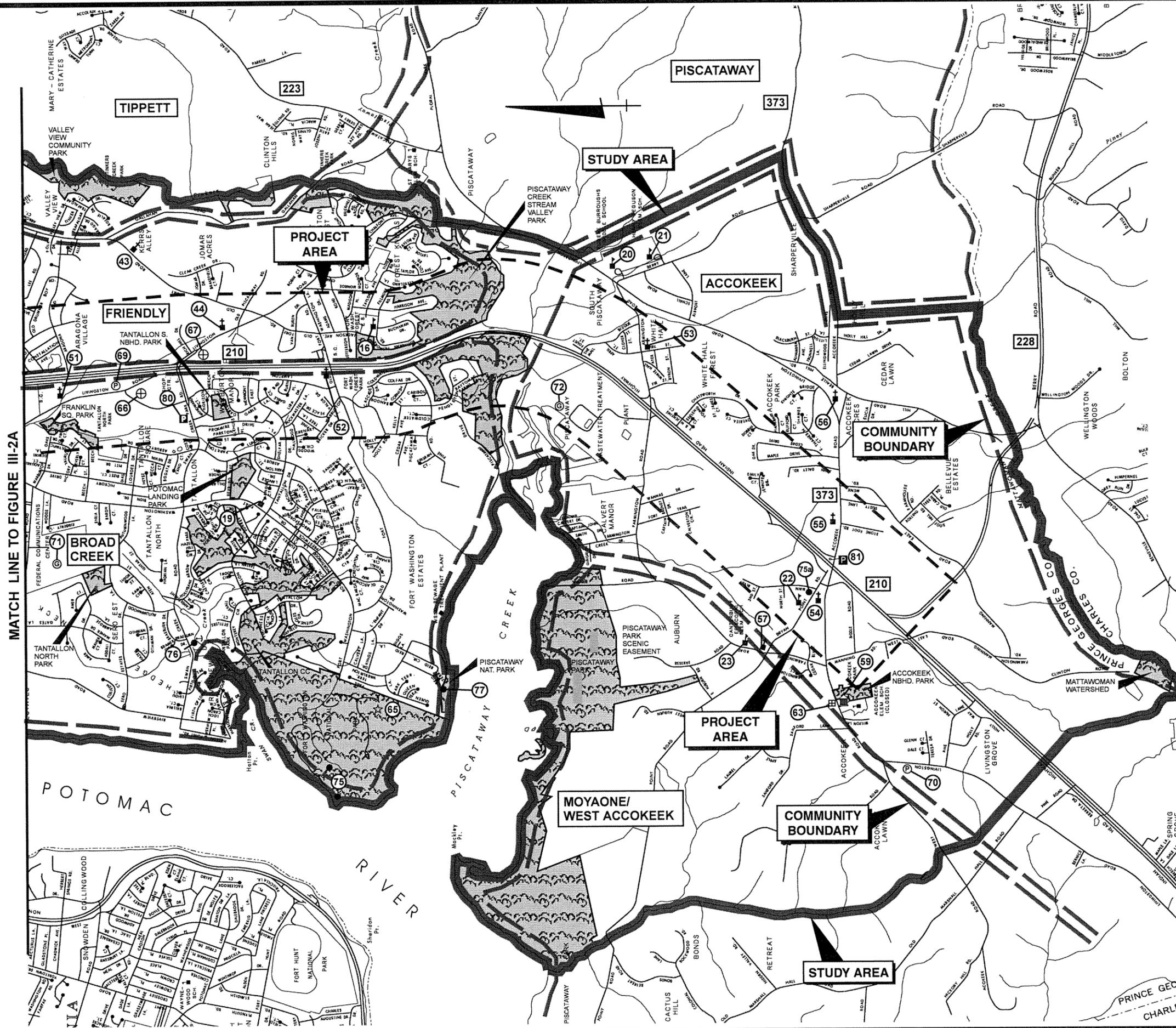
COMMUNITY FACILITIES

DATE MAY, 2004	<p>SCALE IN FEET</p>	FIGURE III-2A
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POTOMAC

RIVER

STUDY AREA



- SCHOOLS**
 - 16 Fort Washington Forest Elementary School
 - 19 Potomac Landing Elementary School
 - 20 Eugene Burroughs Middle School
 - 21 Henry G. Ferguson Elementary School
 - 22 Beddow High School
 - 23 Canterbury
- CHURCHES**
 - 43 Grace United Methodist
 - 44 Victory Deliverance Temple
 - 51 New Hope Baptist
 - 52 Fort Washington United Methodist
 - 53 Whitehall Baptist
 - 54 First Church of God
 - 55 Faith United Methodist
 - 56 First Baptist of Accokeek
 - 57 Christ Church
- LIBRARIES**
 - 59 Accokeek
- FIRE COMPANIES**
 - 63 Accokeek Company 24
- POLICE SERVICES**
 - 65 Fort Washington Park
- HEALTH FACILITIES**
 - 66 Fort Washington Community Hospital
 - 67 Lexington Health Care Center
- U.S. POST OFFICES**
 - 69 Fort Washington (Jacob Joseph Chestnut Building)
 - 70 Accokeek
- GOVERNMENTAL FEATURES**
 - 71 Federal Communications Center
 - 72 Piscataway Wastewater Treatment Plant
- POINTS OF INTEREST**
 - 75 Lighthouse and Visitor's Center at Fort Washington Park
 - 75a J.R. Lee Manning House
 - 76 Tantallon Marina
 - 77 Fort Washington Marina
- PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION**
 - 80 Fort Washington/ Tantallon Park and Ride
 - 81 Accokeek Park and Ride

LEGEND

- Project Area
- Community Name
- Community Boundary
- Park / Recreation Area

SKA State Highway Administration

MD 210 MULTI-MODAL STUDY
1-95/1-495 TO MD 210

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

DATE: MAY, 2004

SCALE IN FEET: 3000 0 3000

FIGURE III-2B

MATCH LINE TO FIGURE III-2A

31. Tantallon Country Club

Accokeek:

Parks

32. Accokeek Neighborhood Park
33. Piscataway Park Scenic Easement (also located in the community of Moyaone/West Accokeek)
34. Mattawoman Watershed Park

Moyaone/West Accokeek:

Parks

35. Piscataway Park

Publicly Owned Public Parks in the Immediate Project Area

Of the above listed parklands, the parks described below are publicly owned public parks under the administration of M-NCPPC that are located in the immediate vicinity of MD 210. All park acreage owned by M-NCPPC serves a current or future function of "significance" since park acreage is accumulated based on M-NCPPC standards which require 10 acres of parkland for every 1,000 persons - 2.5 acres per 1,000 persons for active recreational use and 7.5 acres per 1,000 persons for passive recreational use, open space, floodplain and stream valley protection, and historic preservation. M-NCPPC has indicated that all of the active recreational components in their developed parks are well used and the land associated with the stream valley parks is extensively used by hikers, on and off trails, and bikers, on trails. The M-NCPPC recognizes the need to acquire additional parkland and to develop additional recreational facilities in order to fulfill present and future park and recreational needs.

- Southlawn Neighborhood Park/School is a 7.68-acre active recreation park that includes two tennis courts, a football/soccer field with a softball field overlay, play equipment, a picnic area, a picnic shelter and parking. Program Open Space (POS) funds were utilized for the development of this park.
- Leyte Drive Neighborhood Playground is undeveloped. This 3.21-acre site was not acquired with POS funds.
- Henson Creek Stream Valley Park is comprised of multiple parcels of land. The section of park in the vicinity of MD 210 is undeveloped except for a hiker/biker trail following the creek and crossing under MD 210. POS funds were utilized in the

purchase of several of the parcels acquired for the park. Also, POS funds were used in the construction of the trail.

- Livingston Road Community Park is undeveloped. This 45.43-acre site was not acquired using POS funds.
- Fort Washington Forest Neighborhood Park/School is a 19.12-acre active recreation park that includes two tennis courts, a football/soccer field, a baseball diamond, a basketball court, play equipment, a picnic area and parking. This site was acquired using HUD funds.
- Piscataway Creek Stream Valley Park is comprised of multiple parcels of land. The section of park in the vicinity of MD 210 is undeveloped and the property was acquired using POS funds.

6. Public Services

The following public transportation services are provided in the study area: The Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA) operates five local Metro bus routes in the MD 210 corridor. The Maryland Mass Transit Administration (MTA) operates a long distance commuter bus service that travels along MD 210, originating in St. Mary's County and continuing to Washington, D.C. Also available within the study area are the Oxon Hill Park and Ride located in the Fort Foote community, the Potomac Air Field in Tippett, the Fort Washington/Tantallon Park and Ride in Broad Creek and the Accokeek Park and Ride (Figures III-2A and III-2B).

Throughout most of the study area, public water and sewer service is either existing or planned in accordance with the County's Ten-Year Water and Sewerage Plan. Public water and sewer service in the study area is provided by the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission. There are isolated areas throughout the study area where public systems are not planned, in particular, within the rural area of Moyaone/West Accokeek, from west of Livingston Road to Piscataway Creek.

There are no existing pedestrian/biker facilities along MD 210 in the project area. As previously discussed, a hiker/biker trail in the Henson Creek Stream Valley Park follows the creek and crosses under MD 210.

7. Smart Growth

The Maryland Priority Places Strategy introduces a rejuvenated and refocused state policy with the intent to direct state funding for growth-related projects to areas designated as Priority Funding Areas (PFA's). PFA's are existing communities and other areas designated for growth by local jurisdictions in accordance with the criteria outlined in the Priority Places Strategy Executive Order. The Priority Places Strategy Executive Order directs development to existing towns, neighborhoods and business areas by directing State infrastructure improvements to those places. Of the approximately ten mile long portion of MD 210 in the project area, all but 1.3 miles is within PFA. The PFA gaps are present at two locations – between Old Fort Road North and Fort Washington Road (1.0 mile) and at the crossing of Piscataway Creek (0.3 mile). SHA will continue to coordinate with the Maryland Department of Planning regarding compliance with the Priority Places Strategy Executive Order.

B. Economic Environment

1. Countywide Employment Characteristics

According to information from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, the labor force in Prince George's County dropped by 2.5 percent, from 441,800 to 431,120 persons, during the period 1990 – 2000. By the year 2020, Prince George's County's labor force is expected to reach 492,790 persons, based on projections prepared by the Maryland Department of Planning. This represents an increase of 14.3 percent over the 2000 county labor force. Of the total number of employed persons in Prince George's County in 2000, the greater percentages of persons were employed in the following occupational areas: education, health and social services (20.0 percent), public administration (15.9 percent), professional, scientific, management and waste management services (12.6 percent), retail trade (9.4 percent), transportation and warehousing (6.7 percent), accommodation and food services, entertainment and recreation services (6.5 percent) and finance, insurance and real estate (6.0 percent).

2. Study Area Employment Characteristics

MD 210 serves as a major route for commuters, connecting I-95/I-495, the District of Columbia and Virginia with southern Prince George's County and Charles County. Within the study area census tracts in 2000, there were 40,665 persons in the labor force. Similar to the countywide statistics, of the total number of employed persons in the study area census tracts in 2000, the greater percentages of persons were employed in the following occupational areas:

public administration (20.6 percent). educational, health and social services (18.9 percent), professional, scientific, management and waste management services (12.2 percent), retail trade (8.3 percent), transportation and warehousing (8.3 percent) finance, real estate and insurance (6.1 percent) and other services (6.1 percent).

Located within the study area are a number of shopping centers providing varied employment. During the summer of 1998, M-NCPPC gathered information on shopping centers in Prince George's County that have four or more stores, a common parking area and a total floor area of at least 20,000 square feet. Based on this, a description of centers within the study area with these characteristics is provided below:

Oxon Hill Plaza – Livingston Road and Oxon Hill Road

- An open shopping center with 159, 519 square feet of leaseable floor space and 843 parking spaces
- Opened in 1966
- Contains 31 stores (9 vacant), the largest a drug store

Oxon Hill Shopping Center – Livingston Road, north of Bock Road

- An open shopping center with 120,274 square feet of leaseable floor space and 550 parking spaces
- Opened in 1966
- contains 17 stores, the largest a thrift store, and a church

Rivertowne Commons – Oxon Hill Road, east of Livingston Road

- An open shopping center with 408,105 square feet of leaseable floor space and 2,014 parking spaces
- Opened in 1987
- Contains 67 stores (16 vacant), the largest a general merchandise store

Fort Foote Shopping Center – Oxon Hill Road and Fort Foote Road

- A strip shopping center with 23,502 square feet of leaseable floor space and 159 parking spaces
- Opened in 1981
- Contains 13 stores (3 vacant), the largest a valet service

Livingston Square – MD 210 and Livingston Road at Old Fort Road North

- An open shopping center with 103,950 square feet of leaseable floor space and 582 parking spaces
- Opened in 1976
- Contains 22 stores (4 vacant), the largest a supermarket

Tantallon Center – MD 210 and Fort Washington Road

- A strip shopping center with 70,229 square feet of leaseable floor space and 245 parking spaces
- Opened in 1964
- Contains 14 stores (3 vacant), the largest a supermarket

Olde Forte Village – East Swan Creek Road and Livingston Road

- An open shopping center with 205,899 square feet of leaseable floor space and 820 parking spaces
- Opened in 1981
- Contains 26 stores (6 vacant), the largest a supermarket

Potomac Village – MD 210 and Old Fort Road South

- An open shopping center with 64,668 square feet of leaseable floor space and 250 parking spaces
- Opened in 1973
- Contains 18 stores (4 vacant), the largest an automotive supplies store

Accokeek Village – MD 210 and MD 373

- A strip shopping center
- Includes a supermarket

According to information prepared by the Prince George's County Economic Development Corporation in September 1997, major employers within the study area include the Ramada Inn (150 employees), Rosecroft Raceway (400 employees) and Lexington Health Care Center (Nursing Home) (150 employees).

Within the study area, there is the potential for further growth in commercial and office development. The master plans for Subregions V and VII, which encompass the study area, provide a framework for area development, which includes specific recommendations for commercial areas, activity centers and employment areas within the study area. This translates into increased employment opportunities in the future. Housing to compliment future