

Population data were also reviewed using information compiled by election district. Population data by election district were used since information in this format, dating back to 1930, was readily available from the Maryland Department of Planning (MDP). The following election districts were used: Oxon Hill and Piscataway in Prince George's County; Waldorf (White Plains), Pomonkey and Potomac Heights, and Marbury in Charles County. The geographic area covered by these election districts is comparable to the geographic area within the SCEA boundary. An analysis of the population data during the period 1930 - 1990 revealed the following information:

- The population of the Oxon Hill Election District more than tripled, from 6,429 to 23,530 people, during the period 1950 - 1960. However, of the six decades analyzed, the largest absolute change in population, from 23,530 to 55,965 people, an increase of 32,435 people, occurred during the period 1960 - 1970.
- The population of the Piscataway Election District more than doubled, from 7,301 to 16,705 people, during the period 1960 - 1970.
- The population of the Waldorf (White Plains) Election District more than doubled, from 5,036 to 12,607 people, during the period 1960 - 1970, and again during the period 1970 - 1980, from 12,607 to 26,460 people.
- Of the decades analyzed, the largest absolute change in the total population of the five election districts analyzed (Oxon Hill, Piscataway, Waldorf (White Plains), Pomonkey and Potomac Heights, and Marbury), from 47,328 to 98,912 people, an increase of 51,584 people, occurred during the period 1960 - 1970.

Table IV-13 shows population data during the period 1930 – 1990 for the election districts that are representative of the area within the SCEA boundary.

**TABLE IV-13
ELECTION DISTRICT POPULATION DATA**

Election District	1930	1940	% Change 1930-1940	1950	% Change 1940-1950	1960	% Change 1950-1960	1970	% Change 1960-1970	1980	% Change 1970-1980	1990	% Change 1980-1990
Oxon Hill	1,809	2,802	+54.9	6,429	+129.4	23,530	+266.0	55,965	+137.8	62,882	+12.4	67,290	+7.0
Piscataway	2,297	2,666	+16.1	3,903	+46.4	7,301	+87.1	16,705	+128.8	23,545	+40.9	27,780	+18.0
Waldorf (White Plains)	1,729	2,215	+28.1	2,788	+25.9	5,036	+80.6	12,607	+150.3	26,460	+109.9	47,382	+79.1
Pomonkey & Potomac Heights	2,671	3,142	+17.6	6,761	+115.2	9,252	+36.8	10,687	+15.5	11,028	+3.2	11,589	+5.1
Marbury	1,398	1,552	+11.0	1,624	+4.6	2,209	+36.0	2,948	+33.5	3,563	+20.9	3,413	-4.2
TOTAL	9,904	12,377	+25.0	21,505	+ 73.7	47,328	+120.1	98,912	+109.0	127,478	+ 28.9	157,454	+23.5

Source: "Maryland Population, 1930 - 1970", Maryland Department of State Planning
Maryland Office of Planning

Changes in the total amount of developed land in Prince George’s County and Charles County were also reviewed. According to information from MDP, the amount of developed land in Prince George’s County grew by 4.5 percent during the period 1973 - 1981 and then grew by 17.0 percent during the period 1981 - 1990. In Charles County, the amount of developed land grew by 22.3 percent during the period 1973 - 1981 and then grew by 52.9 percent during the period 1981 - 1990. Total development in Prince George’s County and Charles County is summarized in Table IV-14.

TABLE IV-14
DEVELOPED LAND (ACRES)

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	1973	1981	1990	% Change 1973-1981	% Change 1981-1990
Prince George’s County	82,556	86,307	101,008	+4.5	+17.0
Charles County	20,244	24,754	37,840	+22.3	+52.9

Source: “Maryland’s Land, 1973 - 1990, A Changing Resource”, Maryland Office of Planning

In light of the above information, the past time frame for the project’s SCEA is 1966. This coincides with the idealization of the northern portion of MD 210 which occurred during a decade (1960 - 1970) when the population in the area within the SCEA boundary was increasing at a rapid pace. The future time frame for the SCEA is the year 2020 which is the design year for the MD 210 Multi-Modal project.

2. Analysis

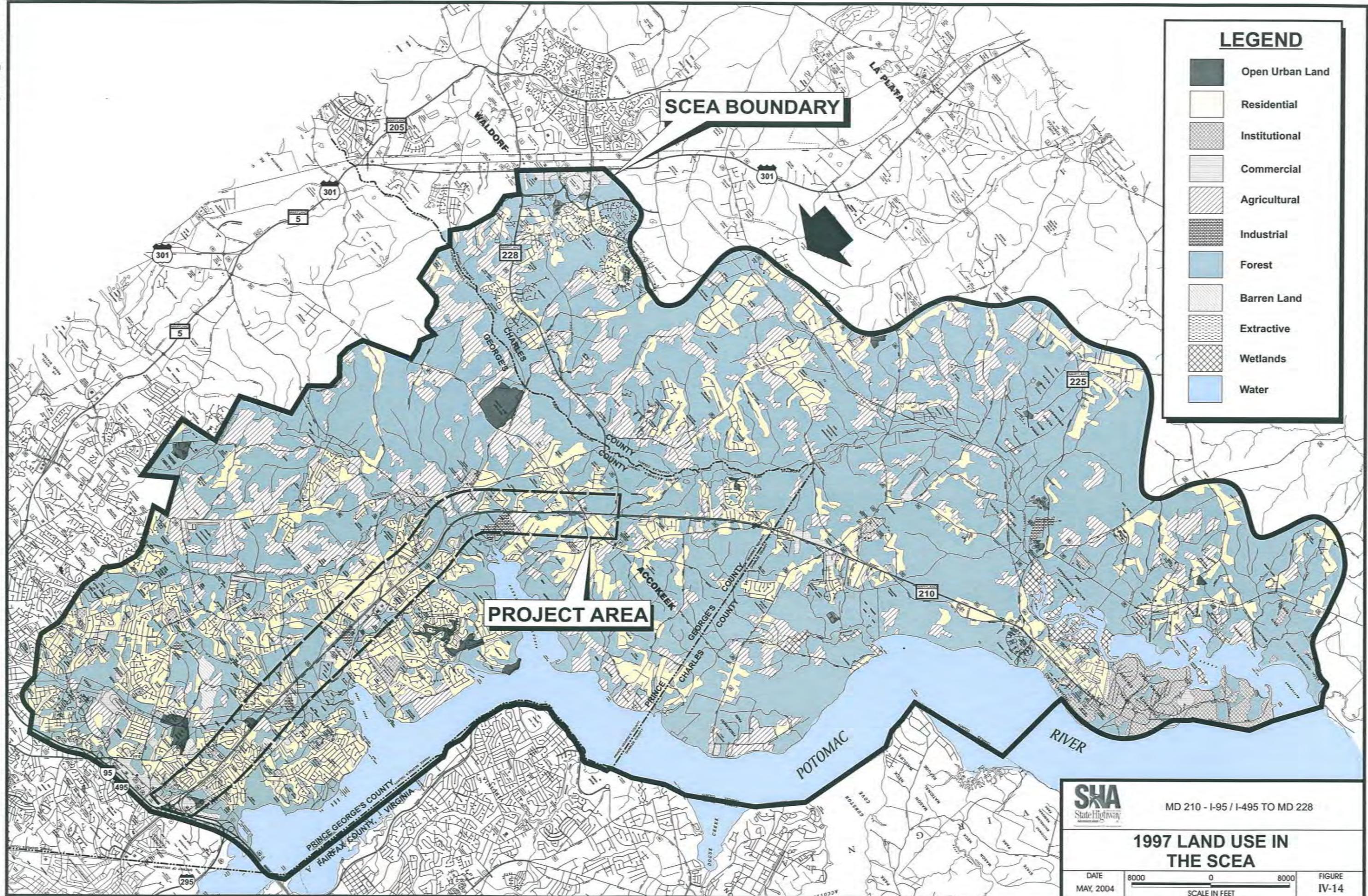
a. Methodologies

Various methodologies are used to assess secondary and cumulative effects to each SCEA resource considered. Quantified data is used if readily available but for the most part, the SCEA is presented qualitatively.

For cumulative impacts from past actions, information is provided on past impacts to the resource and trends, if available. Various data sources were used to gather this information, including published literature and mapping from local, state and federal government offices. Past land uses are compared to present land uses and related to impacts to a particular resource over time. For cumulative effects from future actions, a qualitative discussion of impacts to resources based on the future land use scenario within the SCEA boundary is provided in the context of the current regulatory framework.

b. Past, Present and Future Land Use Within the SCEA Boundary

Within the SCEA time frame (1966 - 2020), past, present and future land use within the SCEA boundary is identified. Land use/land cover data from the Maryland Office of Planning (MDP) was used to develop past and present land use scenarios. The earliest land use data available from MDP is for the year 1973 and this is used to represent the past time frame for the SCEA. Land use data for the year 1997 is used to represent the present time frame and land use in 1981 is also identified to provide an intermediate condition between the past and present . Information from the land use plans contained in the master plans for Subregions V and VII in Prince George's County, along with information from the land use plan contained in the Charles County Comprehensive Plan, form the basis for the future land use scenario (2020) for the SCEA. Land uses within the SCEA boundary include the following: residential, commercial, industrial, institutional, employment, public/quasi-public, mixed use, military, town center, rural conservation district, open space, parkland, agriculture and forest. Countywide land use in Prince George's County and Charles County in 1973, 1981 and 1990 is also identified based on information from the MDP publication, "Maryland's Land, 1973 - 1990, A Changing Resource". Tables IV-15 and IV-16 depict countywide land use and Table IV-17 summarizes land use within the SCEA boundary. Present (1997) land use within the SCEA boundary is shown on Figure IV-14.



LEGEND

-  Open Urban Land
-  Residential
-  Institutional
-  Commercial
-  Agricultural
-  Industrial
-  Forest
-  Barren Land
-  Extractive
-  Wetlands
-  Water

SHA
State Highway

MD 210 - I-95 / I-495 TO MD 228

1997 LAND USE IN THE SCEA

DATE: MAY, 2004

SCALE IN FEET: 8000 0 8000

FIGURE IV-14

TABLE IV-15
LAND USE IN PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY

<u>Land Use</u>	1973 (Acres)	1981 (Acres)	1990 (Acres)	% Change 1973-1981	% Change 1981-1990
Low Density Residential	8,568	9,048	16,884	+5.6	+86.6
Medium/High Density Residential	44,592	46,577	49,965	+4.5	+7.3
Commercial/Industrial	11,835	13,012	14,469	+9.9	+11.2
Institutional/Open	14,731	14,540	14,402	-1.3	-0.9
Bare Ground	2,830	3,130	5,288	+10.6	+68.9
Agriculture	65,647	65,180	59,410	-0.7	-8.9
Forest	158,276	155,018	145,714	-2.1	-6.0
Extractive/Barrier	2,119	2,093	2,281	-1.2	+9.0
Wetland	3,324	3,324	3,337	0	+0.4
Water	7,929	7,929	8,101	0	+2.2
TOTAL	319,851	319,851	319,851		

Source: "Maryland's Land, 1973 - 1990, A Changing Resource", Maryland Office of Planning

TABLE IV-16
LAND USE IN CHARLES COUNTY

<u>Land Use</u>	1973 (Acres)	1981 (Acres)	1990 (Acres)	% Change 1973-1981	% Change 1981-1990
Low Density Residential	11,154	14,406	22,764	+29.2	+58.0
Medium/High Density Residential	3,815	4,469	7,172	+17.1	+60.5
Commercial/Industrial	2,048	2,350	2,989	+14.7	+27.2
Institutional/Open	3,034	3,336	4,255	+10.0	+27.5
Bare Ground	193	193	660	0	+242.0
Agriculture	66,319	64,615	62,281	-2.6	-3.6
Forest	201,672	198,725	187,751	-1.5	-5.5
Extractive/Barren	754	844	978	+11.9	+15.9
Wetland	6,726	6,777	6,789	+0.8	+0.2
Water	116,215	116,215	116,291	0	+0.1
TOTAL	411,930	411,930	411,930		

**TABLE IV-17
LAND USE WITHIN THE SCEA BOUNDARY**

Land Use ¹	1973 (Acres)			1981 (Acres)			1997 (Acres)			2020 (Acres)		
	Prince George's Co.	Charles Co.	Total	Prince George's Co.	Charles Co.	Total	Prince George's Co.	Charles Co.	Total	Prince George's Co.	Charles Co.	Total
Residential	7,413	5,066	12,479	8,007	5,897	13,904	13,255	8,174	21,429	32,490	28,714	61,204
Commercial	602	250	852	672	260	932	1,046	336	1,382	350	679	1,029
Industrial	130	0	130	130	60	190	165	60	225	*	*	*
Institutional	365	1,597	1,962	380	1,607	1,987	605	1,800	2,405	*	*	*
Extractive	0	50	50	0	50	50	28	27	55	*	*	*
Employment	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	786	839	1,625
Public/Quasi-Public	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,944	*	1,944
Mixed Use	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	531	1,531	2,062
State Land	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2,024	2,024
Military	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2,395	2,395
Town Center	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2,652	2,652
Rural/Conservation District	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8,759	8,759
Open Urban Land	359	20	379	308	20	328	680	23	703	*	*	*
Open Space	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3,231	3,231
Private Open Space	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	182	*	182
Parkland	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6,930	*	6,930
Agriculture	7,281	7,058	14,339	7,465	6,540	14,005	6,175	6,262	12,437	*	*	*
Forest	28,067	36,006	64,073	27,285	35,713	62,998	21,160	32,987	54,147	*	*	*
Water	5,393	7,708	13,101	5,393	7,589	12,982	5,349	7,720	13,069	5,313	7,830	13,143
Wetlands	119	646	765	119	665	784	117	632	749	*	*	*
Barren Land	60	0	60	30	0	30	297	119	416	*	*	*
TOTAL	49,789	58,401	108,190	49,789	58,401	108,190	48,877	58,140	107,017	48,526	58,654	107,180

Source: 1973, 1981 and 1997 Land Use - Land Use/Land Cover Maps, Maryland Office of Planning
2020 Land Use - Subregion V Master Plan, 1993
Subregion VII Master Plan, 1981
Charles County Comprehensive Plan, 1997

¹The various data sources identify specific land uses as differing categories.

²Totals vary due to the differences in the level of detail provided by the various data sources.

*The land use element was not categorized by the data source.

Based on the above data for land use within the SCEA boundary, developed land (residential, commercial, industrial, institutional, extractive) increased by 10.3 percent (1,590 acres), from 15,473 to 17,063 acres, during the period 1973 - 1981. During the period 1981 - 1997, developed land within the SCEA boundary increased by 49.4 percent (8,433 acres), from 17,063 to 25,496 acres. The 2020 developed land (residential, commercial, employment, public/quasi-public, mixed use, State land, military, town center) totals 74,935 acres. Although different data sources are used for 1997 and 2020 land uses, by comparison, the amount of developed land within the SCEA boundary is projected to nearly triple, from 25,496 to 74,935 acres, during the period 1997 - 2020.

As part of the assessment of cumulative effects, a number of other projects which have recently been completed, are currently underway or are planned in the reasonably foreseeable future are identified within the SCEA boundary. Direct impacts from these projects in combination with the impacts from the MD 210 Multi-Modal project add to the cumulative effects within the SCEA boundary. The identified projects are discussed below and indicated on Figure IV-15 by their corresponding number.

Other Projects Within the SCEA Boundary

- 1. Woodrow Wilson Bridge Project:** This project by FHWA, SHA, Virginia Department of Transportation and District of Columbia Department of Transportation will enhance mobility along I-95/I-495 from west of Telegraph Road to east of MD 210 in the vicinity of the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Bridge and is currently under construction. Alternative 4A (Side-by-Side Drawbridges) presented in the project's September 1997 Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS)/Section 4(f) Evaluation was identified as the selected alternative for design and construction in the November 1997 Record of Decision. Because of design refinements to the selected alternative, a Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (Final SEIS), April 2000, was prepared to address the design changes that are reflected in the Current Design Alternative 4A. The project includes replacing the existing Woodrow Wilson Bridge with two new parallel drawbridges (one for eastbound traffic and the other for westbound traffic) and reconstruction of the I-95/I-495 interchanges with Telegraph Road, US 1, I-295 and MD 210. The basic lane configuration for Current Design Alternative 4A remains the same as 1997 FEIS Alternative 4A. This configuration consists of eight general use lanes to match the existing Capital Beltway, two HOV/express bus/transit lanes to match those under consideration on connecting systems, and two merging/diverging lanes (one in each direction between the interchanges) to ease traffic entering and exiting the Capital Beltway, particularly on the Potomac River crossing between the US 1 and I-295

interchanges. The lanes would be configured in a divided express/local roadway system allowing for the physical separation of local and through traffic.

Environmental impacts that would result from the Woodrow Wilson Bridge project (Current Design Alternative 4A) are indicated in the Final SEIS and include the following:

Noise Impacts (dwelling units):	636
Violations of Carbon Monoxide S/NAAQS Standards (1 hour/8 hour):	0/0
Number of Public Parks Impacted:	4
Potential Hazardous Material Sites:	6
Waters of the U.S. Permanent Impacts (Acres)	
Tidal Wetlands:	14.10
Nontidal Wetlands:	4.80
Tidal Mudflats:	1.10
Tidal Riverine/Open Water:	9.00
Tidal Vegetated Shallows (Submerged Aquatic Vegetation):	31.70
Tidal/Nontidal Wetlands*:	1.30
Nontidal Riverine/Open Water:	2.60
	TOTAL: 64.60
Waters of the U.S. Temporary Impacts (Acres)	
Nontidal Wetlands:	0.70
Tidal Wetlands:	1.10
Tidal Mudflats:	1.40
Tidal Riverine/Open Water:	7.30
Nontidal Riverine/Open Water:	1.20
	TOTAL: 11.70
100-Year Floodplains (Acres):	82.1
Dredged Material (Cubic Yards):	550,000
Woodlands (Acres)	109.2
Threatened and Endangered Species Potentially Affected:	3
Adverse Effect to Historic Sites:	4
Adverse Effect to Archeological Sites:	3
<i>*Tidal/nontidal wetlands are wetlands identified as tidal by Federal regulatory authority and nontidal by the State regulatory authority.</i>	

The Final SEIS also identifies potential construction staging areas where construction related impacts to the environment might occur. It is possible that not all, or even none of these sites will be used. Of the 17 potential sites identified, six are located within the

MD 210 SCEA boundary. Of the potential sites located within the SCEA boundary, if either site H-2 (located south of I-95/I-495, just west of MD 210) or site K (located on the eastern shore of the Potomac at Rosalie Island, on the south side of I-95/I-495) is chosen for construction staging, archeological investigations will be needed in accordance with the Woodrow Wilson Bridge project Memorandum of Agreement (MOA). To avoid impact to bald eagles, site K and the northern portion of site G-2 (located south of the I-95/I-495 interchange with I-295, on the eastern shore of the Potomac) will be available for use only after July 15, 2001.

Also included in the Woodrow Wilson Bridge project's Final SEIS, is information on impacts resulting from dredging operations associated with the bridge. A quantity of approximately 550,000 cubic yards is anticipated to be dredged as part of the project. Dredging in any given construction year will be limited to the time period from October 16 to February 14. The dredging quantity includes dredging required for bulkheads and access channels associated with construction staging areas, minor dredging associated with the Jones Point Park canoe/kayak dock, minor dredging for a submarine cable between the bascule piers and dredging associated with the proposed pedestrian bridge at the Potomac River Waterfront Community Park. Of the 53.0 acres of the Potomac River that would need to be dredged to provide construction access for barges, 31.7 acres of dredging will take place within Submerged Aquatic Vegetation (SAV) beds. In order to offset the unavoidable SAV impact, 20.0 acres of SAV transplanting is proposed as mitigation. Removal of fish passage blockages is proposed as an additional mitigation measure to replace impacted functions by reopening historic spawning areas and habitat for anadromous and resident fish. Dredging would also permanently affect the macroinvertebrate species composition and abundance within the dredge areas. However, it is anticipated that recolonization by macroinvertebrates would occur within the dredged areas within one to two growing seasons. Increased turbidity and suspension of sediment is also common with dredging, through the implementation of time-of-year restrictions will be used to minimize potential impact to spawning and migrating fish species. Turbidity and suspension of sediment influences on water quality is anticipated to be temporary in nature due to the limited work window for dredging. Dredged material will be placed on barges for transport to the Port Tobacco at Weanack Dredged Material Placement Site, the preferred placement site for the Woodrow Wilson Bridge project, located in Charles City County, Virginia.

The Woodrow Wilson Bridge project schedule proposes completion of all construction activities by 2011. However, this end date could be extended in the future due to funding considerations, additional litigation, or other factors. In that case, the impacts would be

of the same type described but they may be less concentrated and dispersed over a longer period.

2. National Harbor: The National Harbor development is located south of I-95/I-495, between the Potomac River and Oxon Hill Road, north of Fort Foote Road and Rosier Drive. The National Harbor Plan would blend hotel, retail, entertainment and office uses. It would contain up to 200,000 square feet of office space, up to 1,000 hotel rooms and a major retail facility. According to the National Harbor 1999 FEIS, the project will have positive impacts on pedestrian and bicycle uses, marine transportation, employment, economic issues and environmental justice issues. The positive and negative impacts include the following:

- The project will create an estimated 12,350 new jobs at build-out.
- An estimated 12 million visitors are expected annually.
- There will be a positive impact of \$29 million annually in new tax revenue at project build-out in Prince George's County.
- There will be a disturbance of seven known archeological sites that are eligible or potentially eligible for listing.
- There may be minor long-term surface erosion impacts, but there will be no impacts to water-producing aquifer zones within a 2 mile radius.
- 98 acres of woodlands will be lost.
- There will be short-term suspension of bottom sediment and increased turbidity resulting from construction activity.
- There will be adverse impacts to 0.10 acres of federally regulated tidal wetlands due to fill and shading and 0.42 acres and 3,132 linear feet of state-regulated, nontidal wetlands and intermittent streams due to fill on expanded site.
- There will be adverse impacts to SAV habitat (2.96 acres), intertidal areas (1.59 acres), and deep water areas (23.08 acres) as a result of filling.
- There is a potential for long-term increased turbidity due to suspension of bottom sediments caused by waterfront activity (water taxis and 80 boat slips) and shoreline treatment (5,252 feet of vertical bulkhead).

- There will be a net reduction in the 100-year floodplain due to shoreline treatment.
- There may be minor impacts to fish species due to dredging and loss of shallow water habitat.
- Short-term adverse impacts on air quality and noise will result from construction activities at the site, and long-term operational impacts from traffic on air quality and noise would contribute to existing adverse conditions at some area roadways and intersections.
- There will be positive impacts on Marine Transportation due to the addition of a waterfront destination for recreational boaters and the potential for a water-taxi service.

3. Potomac River Federal Navigation Project: The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACOE) has completed interim maintenance dredging, which began in December 1999, of the Potomac navigation channel in three areas; along the Alexandria waterfront, at Hunting Creek Bar just downstream of the Woodrow Wilson Bridge and at Mattawoman Bar, just south of Indian Head, Maryland, which resulted in improving the minimum depths in the authorized 24 foot channels to 21 to 22 foot depths. However, maintenance dredging to return the entire river to its authorized 24 foot project depth has not been completed. Approximately 564,000 cubic yards of material was dredged from seven miles of channel: 104,000 cubic yards from Alexandria Waterfront, 96,000 cubic yards from Hunting Creek Bar, and 364,000 cubic yards from Mattawoman Bar. Dredge material was disposed of at a deep hole location in Gunston Cove, near Fort Belvoir in Virginia. As presented in the Environmental Assessment prepared for the project, the effects of the project included minor short-term turbidity at dredging and placement sites, temporary displacement of fish species, and removal of sessile aquatic organisms from the channel and burial of sessile organisms at the placement site.

4. MD 228 Extended and MD 210 Widening: A Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) and Section 4(f) Evaluation was prepared in 1987 for this SHA project which involves widening existing MD 228 west from U.S. 301, construction of an extension of MD 228 over to MD 210, and widening MD 210 from the extension of MD 228 north to Old Fort Road. The DEIS examined four alternates, not including the No-Build alternate and indicated impacts to resources that included the following:

Public Recreational Lands Affected (Acres):

0 to 0.5

Historic Sites Affected:	0
Archeological Sites Affected:	0 to 5
Woodlands Affected (Acres):	73.0 to 94.6
Floodplains Affected (Acres):	11.2 to 26.5
Prime Farmland Soils Affected (Acres):	6.5 to 20.5
Air Quality Sites Exceeding S/NAAQS:	0
Noise Sensitive Areas Exceeding Federal Noise Abatement Criteria:	7 to 9

A U.S. Army Corps of Engineers permit and a Maryland Nontidal Wetlands and Waterways permit were issued to SHA in August, 1993 based on plans for the dualization of MD 228 from west of Sharperville Road to Bealle Hill Road in Charles County, realignment of MD 228 from Bealle Hill Road to MD 210, and median widening of MD 210 from MD 228 to south of Old Fort Road in Prince George's County. The permits' expiration date for completing the work has been extended to December 31, 2006. Impacts to wetlands and Waters of the U.S. resulting from activities authorized by the permits include the following:

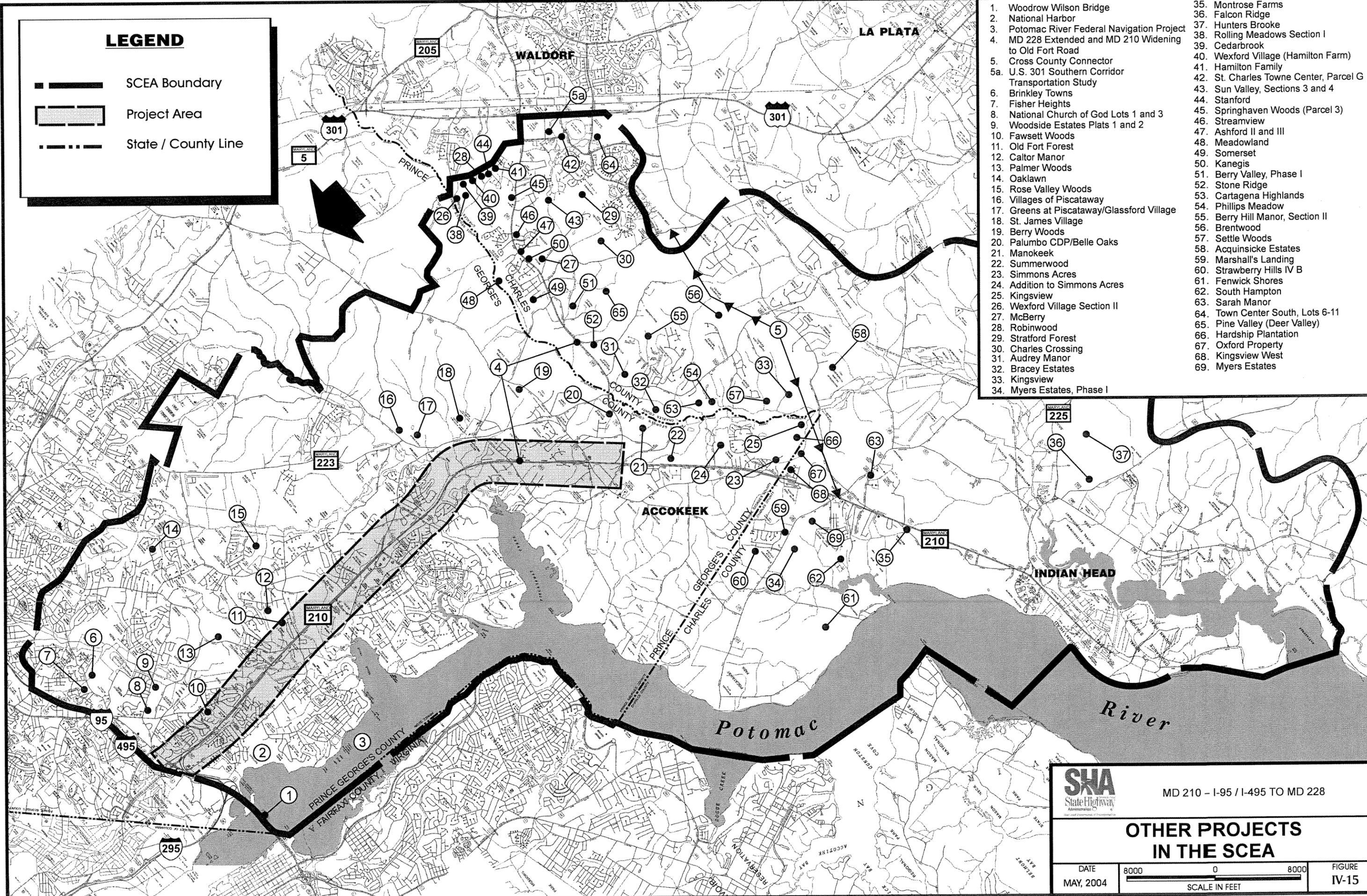
- The project impacts a total of 8.01 acres of wetlands which drain Piney Branch, Mattawoman Creek, Piscataway Creek and their tributaries.
- The extension of dual 17' x 19' box culverts carrying Piney Branch under MD 228 impacts 0.139 acres of Waters of the U.S. and the widening of the dual bridges on MD 210 over Piscataway Creek impacts 0.013 acres of Waters of the U.S.

5. Cross County Connector: This project by Charles County involves the study of alternative alignments for an intermediate arterial roadway between Middletown Road and MD 210, in the Billingsley Road corridor. A wetlands delineation report was prepared in May, 1996 for the Charles County Department of Planning and Growth Management. The information in the report serves as a tool for the analysis of alternatives in accordance with the NEPA - 404 process. The report concludes that of the total wetland acreage, approximately 17.4 acres, identified for the Cross County Connector Corridor, a total wetland impact of approximately 5.0 acres is anticipated.

LEGEND

-  SCEA Boundary
-  Project Area
-  State / County Line

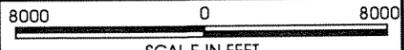
1. Woodrow Wilson Bridge
2. National Harbor
3. Potomac River Federal Navigation Project to Old Fort Road
4. Cross County Connector
- 5a. U.S. 301 Southern Corridor Transportation Study
6. Brinkley Towns
7. Fisher Heights
8. National Church of God Lots 1 and 3
9. Woodside Estates Plats 1 and 2
10. Fawsett Woods
11. Old Fort Forest
12. Caltor Manor
13. Palmer Woods
14. Oaklawn
15. Rose Valley Woods
16. Villages of Piscataway
17. Greens at Piscataway/Glassford Village
18. St. James Village
19. Berry Woods
20. Palumbo CDP/Belle Oaks
21. Manokeek
22. Summerwood
23. Simmons Acres
24. Addition to Simmons Acres
25. Kingsview
26. Wexford Village Section II
27. McBerry
28. Robinwood
29. Stratford Forest
30. Charles Crossing
31. Audrey Manor
32. Bracey Estates
33. Kingsview
34. Myers Estates, Phase I
35. Montrose Farms
36. Falcon Ridge
37. Hunters Brooke
38. Rolling Meadows Section I
39. Cedarbrook
40. Wexford Village (Hamilton Farm)
41. Hamilton Family
42. St. Charles Towne Center, Parcel G
43. Sun Valley, Sections 3 and 4
44. Stanford
45. Springhaven Woods (Parcel 3)
46. Streamview
47. Ashford II and III
48. Meadowland
49. Somerset
50. Kanegis
51. Berry Valley, Phase I
52. Stone Ridge
53. Cartagena Highlands
54. Phillips Meadow
55. Berry Hill Manor, Section II
56. Brentwood
57. Settle Woods
58. Acquinsicke Estates
59. Marshall's Landing
60. Strawberry Hills IV B
61. Fenwick Shores
62. South Hampton
63. Sarah Manor
64. Town Center South, Lots 6-11
65. Pine Valley (Deer Valley)
66. Hardship Plantation
67. Oxford Property
68. Kingsview West
69. Myers Estates





MD 210 - I-95 / I-495 TO MD 228

OTHER PROJECTS IN THE SCEA

DATE MAY, 2004	 <p>SCALE IN FEET</p>	FIGURE IV-15
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