

This information is compiled from the Maryland's Environmental Resources and Land Information Network (Merlin Maps):

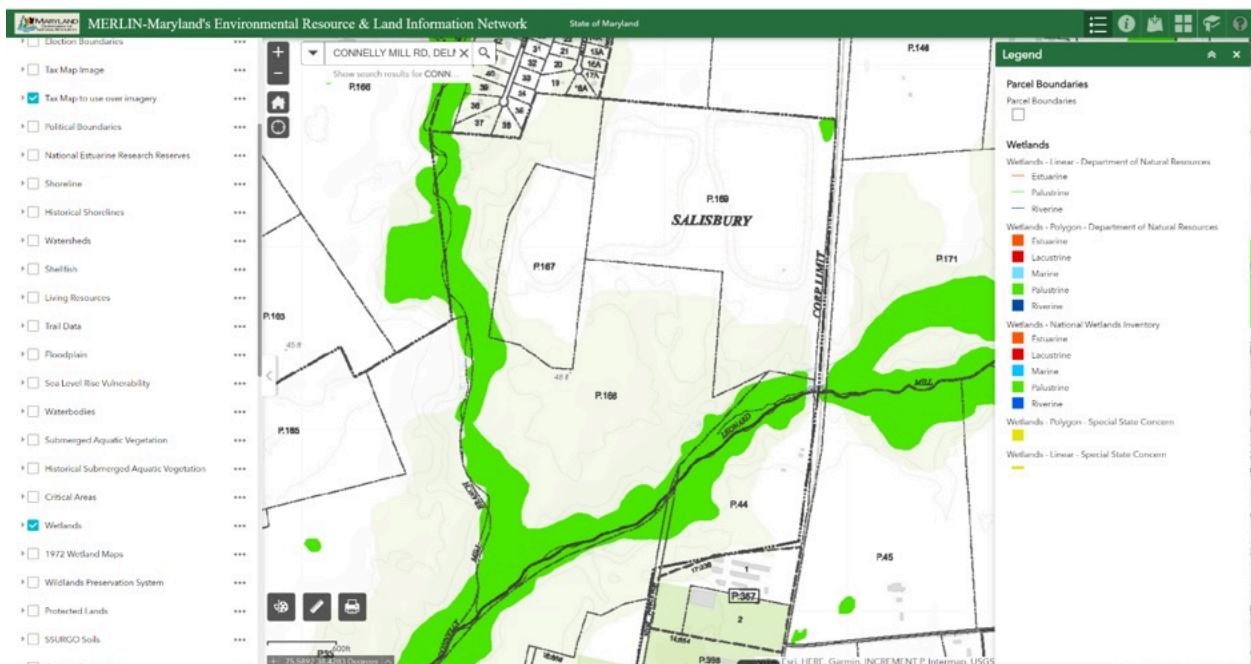
<https://dnr.maryland.gov/pages/Merlin.aspx>

<https://maryland.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=434b195197364344a661da85c9bab3c9>

Wetlands – Appears to be some areas of “Palustrine wetlands” on these parcels. Are these disturbed or impacted? Are there setbacks for disturbance that apply to wetlands areas just like on other properties?

https://geodata.md.gov/imap/rest/services/Hydrology/MD_Wetlands/MapServer

Service Description: The services shows wetlands location and classification as defined by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) Program. It also shows the MD Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Wetlands and Wetlands of Special State Concern. Wetlands were mapped by DNR using photography flown for the Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quads. These were flown over a period from 1988 to 1995. In Maryland certain wetlands with rare, threatened, endangered species or unique habitat receive special attention. The Code of Maryland Regulation (COMAR) title 26, Subtitle 23, Chapter 06, Sections 01 and 02 identifies the Wetlands of Special State Concern and afford them certain protections including a 100 foot buffer from development. The MD Department of the Environment is responsible for identifying and regulating these wetlands.



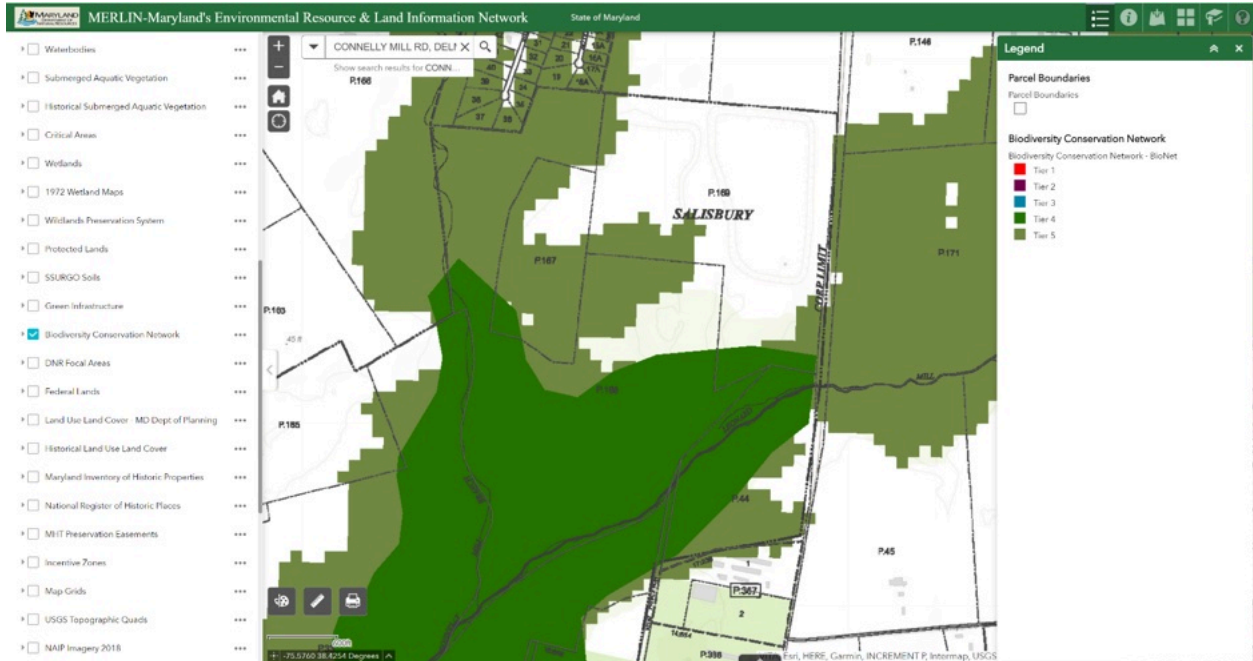
Biodiversity Conservation Network – there appears to be significant areas of concern on this map layer. The site has been a long existing site for wildlife & birds, relatively undisturbed until recent excavations by the county. We have all seen wildlife changes since they started clearing trees back there.

★ **According to the map there are Tier 4 (Moderately Significant for Biodiversity Conservation) and Tier 5 (Significant for Biodiversity Conservation) SEE MARYLAND BIODIVERSITY FACT SHEET ATTACHED AND LINKED BELOW.**

https://dnr.maryland.gov/wildlife/Documents/BIONET_FactSheet.pdf

https://geodata.md.gov/imap/rest/services/Biota/MD_BiodiversityConservationNetwork/MapServer

Service Description: The Biodiversity Conservation Network (or BioNet) of Maryland layer systematically identifies and prioritizes ecologically important lands to conserve Maryland's biodiversity (i.e., plants, animals, habitats, and landscapes). This dataset aggregates numerous separate data layers hierarchically according to the BioNet Criteria Matrix. These data were needed to maximize the influence and effectiveness of public and private conservation investments; promote shared responsibilities for land conservation between public and private sectors; and guide and encourage compatible land uses and land management practices.



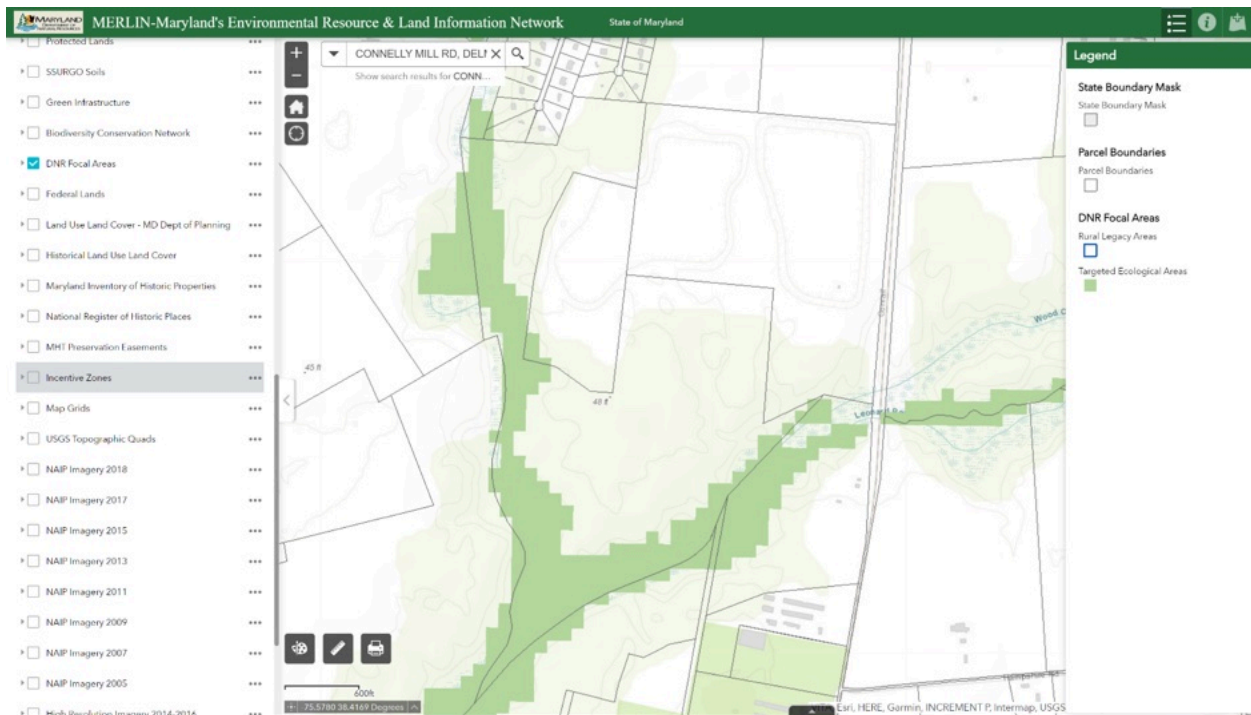
DNR Focal Areas

Service Description: Map service Rural Legacy Areas were established to protect Maryland's best remaining rural landscapes and natural areas through the purchase of land or conservation easements. The Targeted Ecological Areas: (1) systematically identify and protect ecologically important lands; (2) address problems of forest fragmentation, habitat degradation and water quality; (3) maximize the influence and effectiveness of public and private conservation investments; (4) promote shared responsibilities for land conservation between public and private sectors; and, (5) guide and encourage compatible uses and land management practices.

★ Layer: Targeted Ecological Areas (ID: 1)

Description: Targeted Ecological Areas (TEAs) are lands and watersheds of high ecological value that have been identified as conservation priorities by the Maryland Department of Natural Resources (DNR) for natural resource protection. These areas represent the most ecologically valuable areas in the State: they are the "best of the best". TEAs are preferred for conservation funding through Stateside Program Open Space. This version updates the 2008 TEA layer. The first step in updating TEAs was to create an ecological baseline composed of several ecological databases which included updates of original databases and additional databases developed since 2008. The first component is the updated Green Infrastructure Assessment (circa 2010) which identifies large, contiguous blocks (hubs) of

significant forests and wetlands and their connecting corridors. The Green Infrastructure's hub and corridor network of habitat allows plant and animal migration, reduces forest fragmentation if protected, and provides important ecosystem services, such as biodiversity, cleaning air and water, storing nutrients, and protecting areas against storm and flood damage. The rare species and wildlife habitat component identifies areas that support Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Species, rare plant and animal communities, species of Greatest Conservation Need, and wildlife concentrations. The aquatic life hotspots component identifies watersheds supporting freshwater stream ecosystems where conservation is needed to protect and restore areas of high aquatic biodiversity, Tier II regulated streams, and brook trout streams. The water quality protection component identifies sensitive lands such as forests, wetlands, and steep slopes where preservation is important for water quality. The coastal ecosystems component identifies Blue Infrastructure shoreline and watershed protection priorities. These are areas important for sustaining coastal and tidal ecosystems and also identifies land areas important for sustaining spawning and nursery areas for important commercial and recreational fisheries. The climate change adaptation component identifies areas important for sustaining wetlands ecosystems that are changing and moving landward in response to sea level rise. From the ecological baseline, areas that ranked as most important for each of the components were merged to create the Targeted Ecological Areas. Lands that were developed, as identified by the Maryland Department of Planning (2010) were removed from the TEA layer since developed lands are not preferred for Stateside Program Open Space funding. Additionally, lands that are in the 0 foot to 2 foot inundation zone based on the 2011 SLAMM (Maryland Sea-Level Affecting Marshes Model) study performed for all 16 coastal counties and Baltimore City since these areas are not preferred for Stateside Program Open Space funding.



Green Infrastructure – Large tracts of “Hub” area of Green Infrastructure.

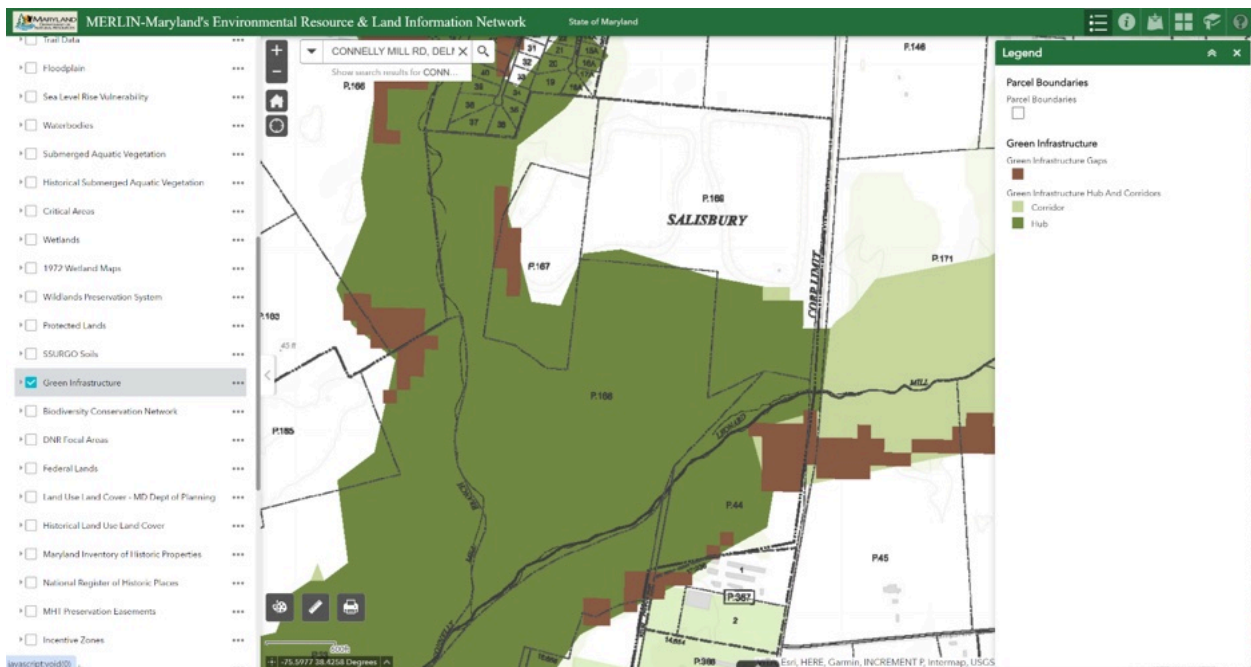
https://geodata.md.gov/imap/rest/services/Biota/MD_GreenInfrastructure/MapServer

Service Description: These data map hub and corridor elements within the green infrastructure and provide restoration value rankings and ecological attributes associated with green infrastructure gaps. The Green Infrastructure Assessment was developed to provide decision support for Maryland's Department of Natural Resources land conservation programs. Methods used to identify and rank green infrastructure lands are intended solely for this use.

Layer: Green Infrastructure Hub And Corridors (ID: 1)

Description: These data map hub and corridor elements within the green infrastructure. The Green Infrastructure Assessment was developed to provide decision support for Maryland's Department of Natural Resources land conservation programs. Methods used to identify and rank green infrastructure lands are intended solely for this use. Other applications are at the discretion of the user. The Maryland Department of Natural Resources is not responsible for any inaccuracies in the data and does not necessarily endorse any uses or products derived from the data other than those for which the data were originally intended. Maryland's green infrastructure is a network of undeveloped lands that provide the bulk of the state's natural support system. Ecosystem services, such as cleaning the air, filtering water, storing and cycling nutrients, conserving soils, regulating climate, and maintaining hydrologic function, are all provided by the existing expanses of forests, wetlands, and other natural lands. These ecologically valuable lands also provide marketable goods and services, like forest products, fish and wildlife, and recreation. The Green Infrastructure serves as vital habitat for wild species and contributes in many ways to the health and quality of life for Maryland residents. To identify and prioritize Maryland's green infrastructure, we developed a tool called the Green Infrastructure Assessment (GIA). The GIA was based on principles of landscape ecology and conservation biology, and provides a consistent approach to evaluating land conservation and restoration efforts in Maryland. It specifically attempts to recognize: a variety of natural resource values (as opposed to a single species of wildlife, for example), how a given place fits into a larger system, the ecological importance of natural open space in rural and developed areas, the importance of coordinating local, state and even interstate planning, and the need for a regional or landscape-level view for wildlife conservation. The GIA identified two types of important resource lands - "hubs" and "corridors." Hubs typically large contiguous areas, separated by major roads and/or human land uses, that contain one or more of the following: Large blocks of contiguous interior forest (containing at least 250 acres, plus a transition zone of 300 feet) Large wetland complexes, with at least 250 acres of unmodified wetlands; Important animal and plant habitats of at least 100 acres, including rare, threatened, and endangered species locations, unique ecological communities, and migratory bird habitats; relatively pristine stream and river segments (which, when considered with adjacent forests and wetlands, are at least 100 acres) that support trout, mussels, and other sensitive

aquatic organisms; and existing protected natural resource lands which contain one or more of the above (for example, state parks and forests, National Wildlife Refuges, locally owned reservoir properties, major stream valley parks, and Nature Conservancy preserves). In the GIA model, the above features were identified from Geographic Information Systems (GIS) spatial data that covered the entire state. Developed areas and major roads were excluded, areas less than 100 contiguous acres were dropped, adjacent forest and wetland were added to the remaining hubs, and the edges were smoothed. The average size of all hubs in the state is approximately 2200 acres. Corridors are linear features connecting hubs together to help animals and plant propagules to move between hubs. Corridors were identified using many sets of data, including land cover, roads, streams, slope, flood plains, aquatic resource data, and fish blockages. Generally speaking, corridors connect hubs of similar type (hubs containing forests are connected to one another; while those consisting primarily of wetlands are connected to others containing wetlands). Corridors generally follow the best ecological or "most natural" routes between hubs. Typically these are streams with wide riparian buffers and healthy fish communities. Other good wildlife corridors include ridge lines or forested valleys. Developed areas, major roads, and other unsuitable features were avoided. Please to the Green Infrastructure web site (<https://dnr.maryland.gov/land/Pages/Green-Infrastructure.aspx>) for additional information. This layer has been modified from its original form. Please see lineage section for details.



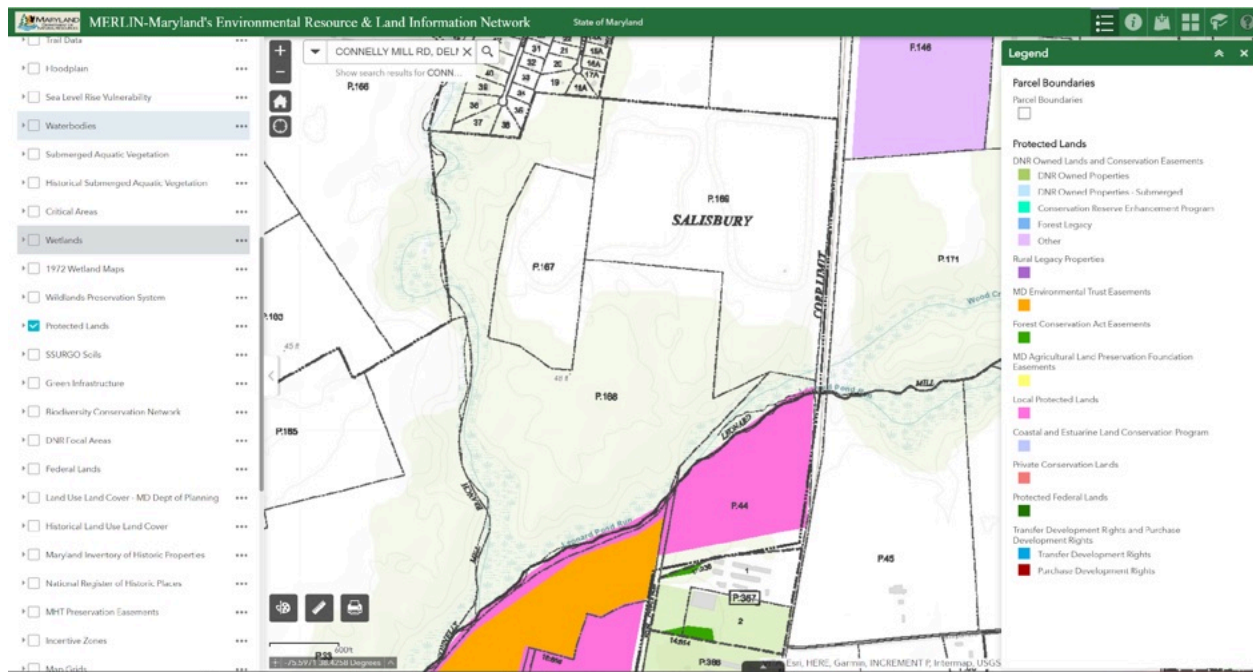
Local Protected Lands – There may be some bright pink “Local Protected Lands” on parcel 166.

https://geodata.md.gov/imap/rest/services/Environment/MD_ProtectedLands/MapServer

Service Description: Polygon boundaries of various protected lands in Maryland including: DNR Owned Properties and Conservation Easements, Rural Legacy Properties, MD Environmental Trust Easements, Forest Conservation Act Easements, MD Agricultural Land Preservation Foundation Easements, Local Protected Lands, Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program, Private Conservation Lands and Protected Federal Lands. Information on the number of acres protected in Maryland can be found on the Maryland Protected Lands Reporting site at <http://dnrweb.dnr.state.md.us/gis/plreports/>.

Layer: Local Protected Lands (ID: 5)

Description: This data illustrates parcels subject to some type of preservation easement as well as properties owned by federal, state, and local governments. In addition, properties owned by local land trusts and private conservation organizations such as The Nature Conservancy are included. Conservation easements include easements from the Maryland Agricultural Land Preservation Foundation (MALPF), Rural Legacy, Forest Legacy, Maryland Environmental Trust (MET), county and state purchases of development rights, transfers of development rights, open space from home owners associations, local open space requirements, and private conservation easements. This data is compiled from settlement data directly from conservation program administrators, county GIS updates on preservation activities, and public available data from the Maryland Department of Natural Resources. In addition, this data is in the process of being realigned to the 2012 IMAP parcel polygons. The realignments are available on a county by county basis depending on the production schedule.



Incentive Zones – Heritage Areas and Enterprise Zones

https://geodata.md.gov/imap/rest/services/BusinessEconomy/MD_IncentiveZones/MapServer

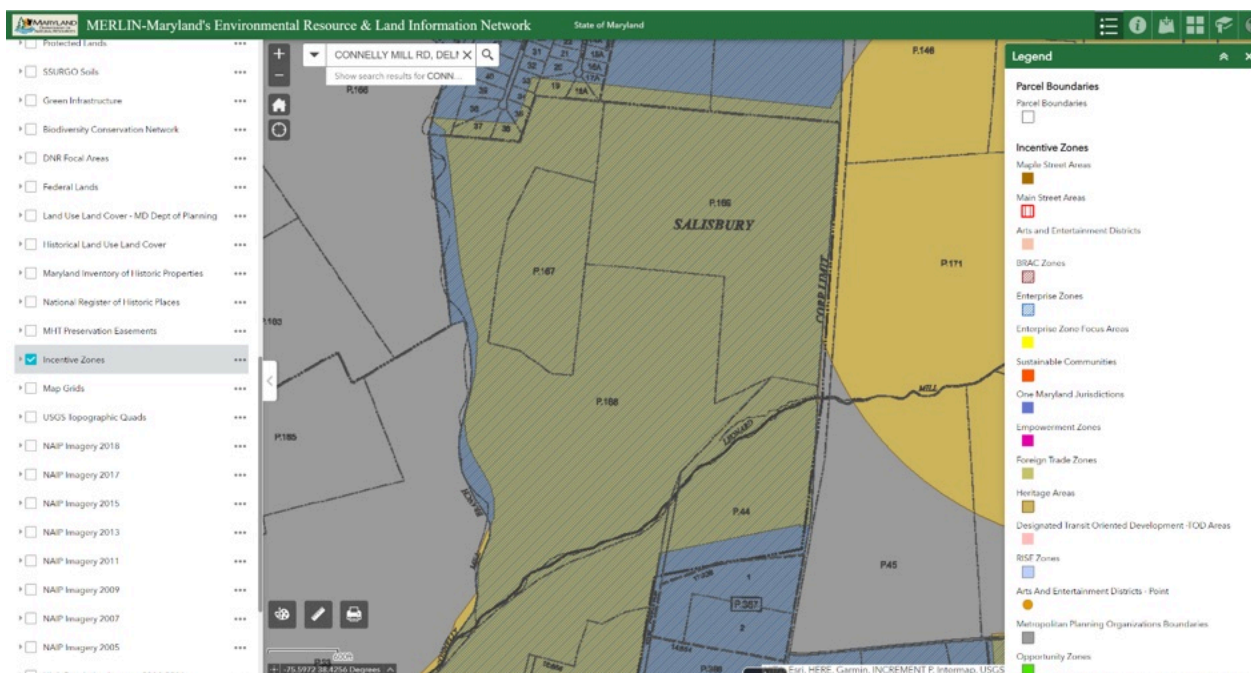
Service Description: Polygon Boundaries of various incentive zones including: Maple Streets Areas, Main Streets Areas, Arts and Entertainment Districts, BRAC Zones, Enterprise Zones, Enterprise Zone Focus Areas, Sustainable Communities, One Maryland Jurisdictions, Empowerment Zones, Foreign Trade Zones, Heritage Areas, Regional Institution Strategic Enterprise (RISE), Designated Transit Oriented Development (TOD) Areas, Metropolitan Planning Organizations Boundaries, and National Capital Strategic Economic Development Areas

Layer: Heritage Areas (ID: 10)

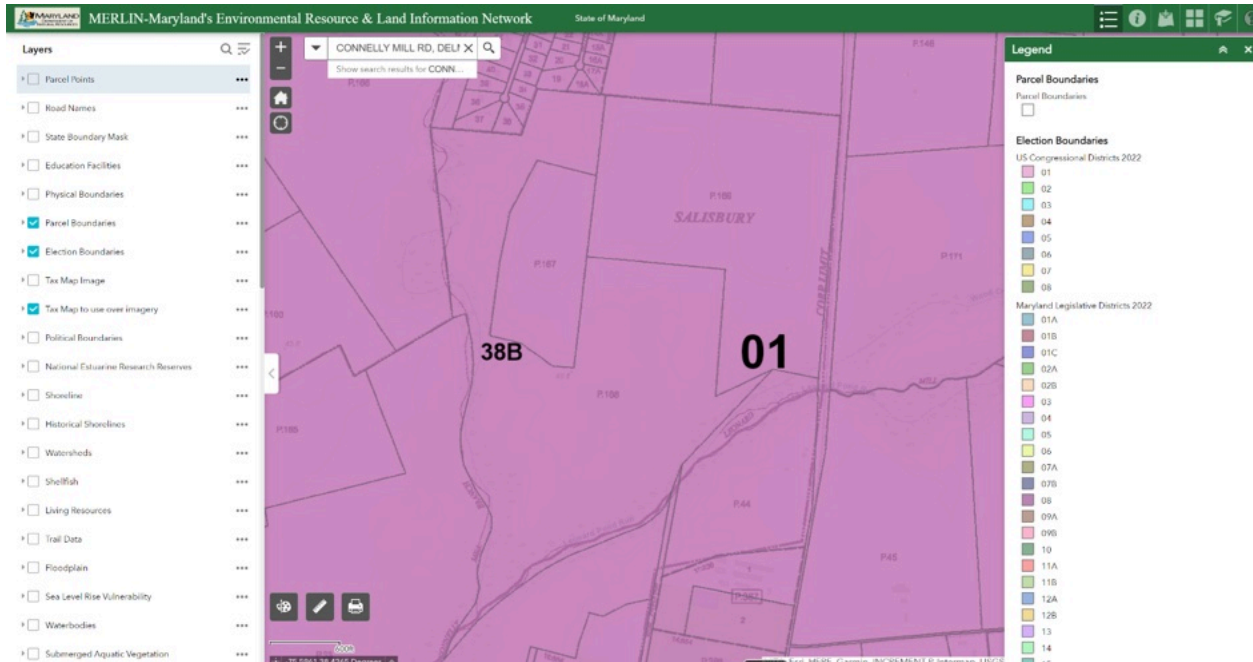
Description: Maryland's Heritage Areas are places to experience – to see, hear and even taste – the authentic heritage of Maryland in ways that you cannot experience anywhere else. Heritage Areas exist where the stories of the people, the land, and the waters of Maryland, which have been intertwined for thousands of years, are told. In Heritage Areas individuals, businesses, nonprofits and governments form partnerships to preserve the best of Maryland's historic sites and towns, unspoiled natural landscapes and enduring traditions. These tangible links to both place and the past encourage residents to recognize they have a special piece of the American story to treasure and share with others, and that in doing so they create more livable and economically sustainable communities. Learn more at: <https://mht.maryland.gov/heritageareas.shtml>.

Layer: Enterprise Zones (ID: 4)

Description: The Maryland Department of Commerce (COMMERCE) identifies and maintains boundaries where business may be eligible for income tax and real property tax credits for job creation and investments. Businesses may be eligible for the following tax credits: real property tax credits and income tax credits.



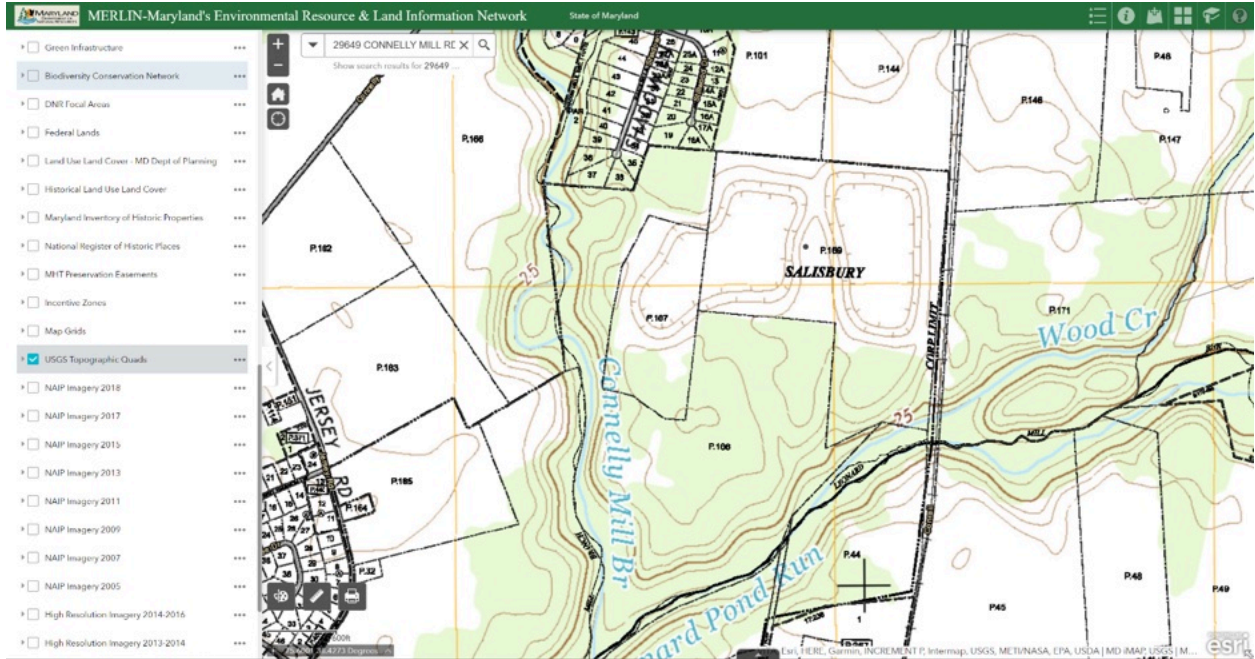
Election Boundaries – Congressional District 01, Maryland Legislative District 38B



USGS Topographic Quads

https://geodata.md.gov/imap/rest/services/Elevation/MD_USGSTopoQuads/MapServer

Service Description: Layers of geospatial data include orthoimagery, roads, grids, geographic names, elevation contours, hydrography, and other selected map features. This map depicts geographic features on the surface of the earth. One intended purpose is to support emergency response at all levels of government. The geospatial data in this map are from selected National Map data holdings and other government sources. Please note, data from neighboring states is included in this service in order to capture all of Maryland.



Hi Resolution Imagery 2014-2016

