Maryland Forest Legacy Program

Assessment of Need

MARYLAND
DEPARTMENT OF
NATURAL RESOURCES

Maryland Forest Service
Annapolis, MD

The Mission of the Maryland Department of Natural Resources

The mission of the Maryland Department of Natural Resources (DNR) is to lead Maryland in securing a sustainable future for our environment, society, and economy by preserving, protecting, restoring, and enhancing the State's natural resources. DNR is the state agency responsible for providing natural and living resources-related services to citizens and visitors. DNR manages more than 467,000 acres of public lands and 17,000 miles of waterways, along with Maryland's forests, fisheries, and wildlife for maximum environmental, economic and quality of life benefits. A national leader in land conservation, DNR-managed parks and natural, historic, and cultural resources attract 14.5 million visitors annually. DNR is the lead agency in Maryland's effort to restore the Chesapeake Bay, the state's number one environmental priority.
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The Mission of the Maryland Department of Natural Resources Forest Service
The Forest Service mission is to restore, manage, and protect Maryland's trees, forests and forested ecosystems to sustain our natural resources and connect people to the land.

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This document is available in alternative format upon request.

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Preface: Executive Summary

The Forest Legacy Program (FLP) is a Federal program that works in partnership with states, supporting efforts to protect environmentally sensitive forest from conversion to non-forest uses. The FLP is a willing seller - willing buyer program. The FLP can provide funds to purchase conservation easements, or forest lands at fair market value from interested landowners.

In 1996, the U.S. Forest Service accepted the State of Maryland's first Assessment of Need (AON) for the FLP. Under the program, Maryland has protected nine tracts with conservation easements totaling 2,014 acres. Maryland wishes to continue its participation in the FLP to protect Maryland's forests, forested ecosystems and the environmental, economic and societal benefits they provide for their use and enjoyment by future generations. Protecting Maryland forests will help the Chesapeake Bay on its way to recovery.

This document is an update to Maryland's most recent Assessment of Need (AON), reflecting changes in the state since its preparation in 2013. An AON is a state's application for inclusion in FLP. New threats have arisen outside of Maryland's original Forest Legacy Areas (FLAs). New, vigorous partnerships in different parts of the state have been formed. And new mapping tools have enabled staff to better target ecologically and economically important areas. This updated AON takes these elements into account, reflecting changing development patterns and expanding the earlier FLAs to coordinate with new partners on newly identified sensitive areas. The AON update reflects increased interest in the FLP and offers new opportunities for participation. This AON also incorporates new components into the Eligibility Criteria, the selective criteria used to develop the FLAs. Green Infrastructure, Biological Conservation Network, Forests to Faucets, and adjacency to scenic and protected areas, and overlap with other programs' focal areas were incorporated into the FLA identification.

By expanding the FLAs to keep more forest in forest, Maryland is better poised to continue on its path of improving the health of the Chesapeake Bay, the nation's largest estuary. Incorporating the new components into the Eligibility Criteria better focuses the targeting of FLAs.

Maryland's landscapes and forest types are rich and diverse. With conversion pressures exerted by dense population centers like Washington, D.C., the need for the expansion and continued participation in the Forest Legacy Program is clear.

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Introduction

Large, intact forests provide important environmental, economic, and social benefits such as timber products, fish and wildlife habitat protection, watershed protection, scenic value, and recreation.

The Forest Legacy Program (FLP) is a voluntary program that protects privately owned forests from development or conversion to other non-forest uses. Approved by Congress in 1990 and administered by the United States Department of Agriculture- Forest Service (USFS), FLP can provide funds for fee simple purchase or the purchase of conservation easements on forest lands at fair market value from interested landowners. Development is restricted on most FLP properties and owners must have approved forest stewardship plans.

Assessments of Need are the first step for states to enroll in FLP. States closely examine their forests in order to evaluate current forest uses and threats of conversion to non-forest uses, define criteria for forests to be sufficiently important to be designated as Forest Legacy Areas (FLAs) and outline project evaluation and prioritization procedures. The Eligibility Criteria are then used to identify threatened and environmentally important forests, creating FLAs.

In 1996, the U.S. Forest Service accepted the State of Maryland's first Assessment of Need (AON) for the Forest Legacy Program. Under the program, Maryland has protected nine tracts with conservation easements totaling 2,014 acres. An update in 2013 expanded Maryland's FLAs in response to new threats, changing development patterns, and new partnerships.

This document is an update to the 2013 AON, taking advantage of improved data and mapping technology. This updated AON better targets important forests for plant and wildlife conservation, forest connectivity, recreational opportunities, and forest product potential. It also incorporates emerging population centers that were previously excluded. This AON expands previous FLAs, adding significant acreage to eligible areas. The AON update reflects increased interest in the Forest Legacy Program and offers new opportunities for participation.

Maryland's forests are valuable for a wide range of benefits including clean air and water, timber products, tourism, recreation, and fish and wildlife habitat. Riparian forest buffers are the key management practice in Maryland's Watershed Implementation Plan to improve the health of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries. Investments in forest protection build on millions of dollars in federal, state, local, and private investments in watershed improvements for the Bay. A growing population threatens Maryland's forests with conversion to housing developments, roads, and other infrastructure. This pressure leads to fragmentation and parcelization of the remaining forest and inhibits the ability of forests to provide clean air, clean water, productive habitat for wildlife, and sustainable forest product markets. Maryland's Forest Action Plan identifies land development as the number one threat to the state's biodiversity. 72% of Maryland's forests are privately owned. FLP allows Maryland to work with these private landowners to protect remaining intact forest tracts to protect these valuable services.

Maryland Forest Assessment

When European colonists first landed in Maryland almost 400 years ago, they found the land to be 90% forested. Present forest cover in the state is 39% (MD DNR Forest Service, 2015). Maryland has a population of over 6 million (US Census Bureau, 2018). However, it is only the 42nd largest state in the U.S. with 9,700 square miles. There is less than ½ an acre of forest per person in Maryland.

Maryland is home to the Chesapeake Bay; the nation's largest estuary and focal point of many national, state, and local restoration efforts. Maryland has areas representing the five major physiographic regions of mid-eastern America, earning Maryland the nickname "America in Miniature." Maryland has a blend of northern and southern species ranging from the northernmost stands of loblolly pine and bald cypress to the southernmost stands of red spruce.

Watershed Values & Water Quality Protection

Maryland has an abundance of water resources ranging from tiny wetlands to its dominant feature, the Chesapeake Bay. Maryland's rivers and streams can be grouped into three major watersheds: 3% of Maryland's area drains into the Atlantic Ocean, 3% into the Ohio Basin, and 94% into the Chesapeake Bay.

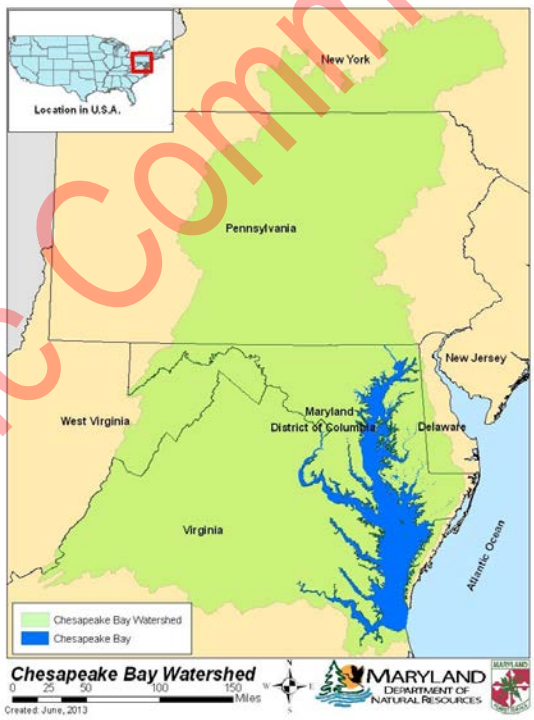


Figure 1: The Chesapeake Bay Watershed (Tim Culbreth, MD DNR Forest Service)

Wetlands: Maryland contains approximately 600,000 acres of tidal and non-tidal wetlands (Clearwater et al., 2000). These wetlands are only a fraction of what existed two centuries ago. Draining and conversion to agricultural use have been the primary reason for the loss. Wetlands

are now recognized for their important functions such as natural filtering, water storage, flood control and fish and wildlife habitat, and are now a target for conservation and protection.

Forested Watersheds

The forested watersheds of streams and wetlands must be managed to maintain and enhance the water quality of these waters as well as the riparian and aquatic resources associated with them. Forests are the least polluting land use. Protecting forests in headwater reaches of streams and rivers and along riparian corridors can help improve water quality. Trees and their roots filter pollutants from the water as it passes over and through soil. Roots also encourage infiltration of water into the soil mitigating flooding during high rainfall events. Riparian corridors also provide important corridors for wildlife movement. Protecting riparian forests will maintain high water quality, protect fish and wildlife habitat, and protect fishing and other recreational activities.

Importance of Forests to Chesapeake Bay Restoration

Maryland's most important environmental pursuit is the restoration of the Chesapeake Bay, which contains over 3,000 miles of tidal shoreline in its coves and estuaries. Water quality in these tributaries may be the most important factor in the Bay's health. Riparian forest buffers are the key management practice for improving Bay health (Forestry Workgroup). They can provide:

- Stream system stability
- Sediment filtering
- Nitrogen/phosphorous removal
- Shade and temperature moderation
- Habitat
- Food
- Cover

Forests act as filters to remove sediment and nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorus. Cooler water is the result of forested stream sides; this helps keep streams hospitable for temperature-sensitive species like brook trout and discourages undesirable algal growth. Leaves and woody debris from forests provide food and cover for species throughout the food chain, building even more nutrient-reducing capacity within the aquatic community. The Maryland Forest Service has been partnering with other agencies and non-governmental organizations to increase riparian forest cover by seeking out willing landowners to plant trees on their property along streams.

Forests also moderate water volume, or stream flow. The high infiltration capacity of most forest soils and their litter layer allow water to be stored in soils and shallow groundwater. This infiltration reduces flooding during storm events and feeds streamflow longer between rains, supporting more continuous summer flows, often critical for aquatic life. Maintaining forests in the upper watersheds can reduce the need for flood control, by reducing runoff to streams. Forests filter pollutants generated by other land uses, providing clean water to reservoirs for public drinking water. Forests can provide protection for recharge areas and well heads. The

coastal plains have extensive drainage networks to provide adequate drainage for villages and farmland. Riparian areas and forested wetlands are becoming major considerations with these extensive drainage projects as well.

Fish & Wildlife Habitat

Maryland forests provide basic needs - food, shelter, and protection - for a wide spectrum of wildlife. Some species are totally dependent on the forest while others use the forest for only a portion of their survival needs.

The diversity and population of wildlife species is directly related to forest type and development stage. The clearing of Maryland's land for agriculture and the quilt work pattern of harvesting timber over many decades in the state has produced forests with a variety of tree size and species. A mixture of species and age classes produces more types of habitat that will support more species of wildlife.

Forests provide important habitat for forest interior dwelling species, or FIDS. These species require large blocks (usually 100 acres or more) of contiguous forest in order to successfully breed (Jones et al., 2000). As development encroaches on Maryland's remaining large blocks of forest, the resulting fragmentation will reduce the breeding success of FID species. Retention of forest, especially large, contiguous blocks, will help slow or stop this decline.

Forests can affect fisheries in many ways. Forests shade and cool the water, moderate stream flows and improve water quality by acting as filters to remove sediment and nutrients. Water quality in fisheries is highly dependent on activities that occur in the watersheds above. For example, brook trout, Maryland's only native trout, are living indicators of good water quality. They are restricted to streams with cool water temperatures and low sediment loads (Maryland DNR Fisheries). These conditions are only found in watersheds with significant amounts of forest cover. Retaining forests along watercourses is one of the simplest yet most effective ways of maintaining water quality in streams and estuaries. Leaves provide food and cover for the invertebrates far down the food chain. Woody debris, branches or entire trees, provide cover for a variety of fish.

Soils

Because of the variety of parent materials and climates, Maryland's soils vary widely across the state. Soils and forests depend on each other. Soils provide four essentials: anchorage, water, mineral nutrients and aeration for roots. Soil is the basis for many of the types of forests found in Maryland. Forests provide stabilization to soils and contribute organic material. Additionally, soils and trees develop a symbiotic relationship where mycorrhizal fungi attach to the roots of trees; the fungi aid the trees in nutrient and water uptake, while the fungi get a home and utilize the carbon produced by the tree.

Site index is the measure of a dominant or co-dominant tree's height at 50 years old. Tree height is closely correlated to site productivity, a characteristic of the location in the landscape and soil traits. Site index in Maryland varies by region, but every area has high and low site indices ranging from the low fifties to over 100 (Feldt, 2019). Areas with high site indices are

better suited to timber management and areas with low site indices may be better suited to other management objectives, such as wildlife habitat improvement.

Urban Forests

Urban forests provide a variety of benefits: recreation, aesthetics, wildlife habitat, stormwater management, carbon storage and interception of airborne pollutants. Riparian forests that run through urban areas provide the opportunity for wildlife to move safely through areas that would otherwise be impassable.

Urban forest can significantly increase property values (Maryland Forest Action Plan 2010). Maryland communities value their urban forests and want to conserve them; this is made evident by the fact that 47 communities in the state are registered as Tree Cities by the National Arbor Day Foundation (Arbor Day Foundation, 2018). Currently, there are goals to improve water quality by reducing stormwater runoff in urban areas by protecting and increasing the urban tree canopy.

Forest Products & Timber Management Opportunities

Maryland's forests directly provide socioeconomic benefits related to timber, jobs, and recreation (hunting, fishing, ecotourism) and they are a renewable resource. The long-term profitability of the state's forest products industry is directly linked to a sustainable forest resource base. Identifying areas that could support forest product markets is an effective focus for management activities. Areas where the forest products industry is particularly important to the local or regional economy also deserve attention.

According to USFS data, 2.15 million acres of Maryland forest is classified as timberland (Lister, 2018). Timberland is defined as forest land that is capable of producing industrial wood at a rate of at least 20 cubic feet per year. Maryland is an active state in the American Tree Farm System, with 964 privately enrolled properties totaling 110,000 acres of certified sustainable family forest (Maryland DNR Forest Service).

Maryland's $3.5 billion wood products industry is one of the state's largest (BEACON, 2018). Building upon the conserved forest base is important to sustaining the timber industry's benefits to Maryland.

Wood Heat and Energy

The Maryland Forest Service is working with state agencies, local governments, and private partners to expand the state's emerging wood heat and energy market through efforts such as the Forestry Economic Adjustment Strategy funded by the US Department of Commerce and the State of Maryland for the state's forest product industry. Through the introduction of wood heating and cooling, timber management opportunities will arise. Wood chips to be used as fuel can come from wood waste, wood residues, slash from logging or timber stand improvements. A fuel market can offer opportunities for loggers to handle material they currently overlook. The desired outcomes are a healthy wood products industry and healthier forests, the result of culling non-native trees and diseased or suppressed trees. Abiotic and

biotic factors benefit from healthy, productive forests.

Recreation

Maryland forests offer opportunities for hiking, biking, birding, fishing and hunting. Year-round recreation can be enjoyed in Western Maryland where there are also ski resorts and cross country ski trails.

While allowing public access on FLP-conserved properties is not required by the terms of Maryland's easements, participating landowners are encouraged to consider allowing public recreation on their land. With nearly 550,000 acres of publicly owned land managed by the Maryland Department of Natural Resources (DNR), the state contains an abundance of outdoor recreational resources (MD iMap and DNR, 2017). Natural areas, trails, historical sites, and recreational and open space sites provide opportunities for both in-state and out-of-state users. Many of these sites are dependent upon forests for their scenic value.

Tourism

Maryland's tourism industry has grown rapidly in recent years, reaching $17.7 billion in visitor spending in the calendar year 2017 (Maryland Office of Tourism, 2018). Tourism also generates an estimated $2.4 billion in state and local taxes and supports more than 224,170 jobs. In 2017 Maryland welcomed more than 42.5 million visitors, up over 100% since the 2013 AON. Maryland’s natural resources provide opportunities for hunting, camping, fishing, and boating. The outdoor recreation sector generates $14.4 billion in consumer spending and supports 109,000 jobs, 81% of all tourism-related spending and 49% of all tourism-related jobs. Trees and forests are the backbone of Maryland’s outdoor recreation economy, providing outdoor enjoyment and protecting the health of the Chesapeake Bay, a major economic engine, and supporting small businesses and local economies that depend on tourism revenue.

Aesthetic & Scenic Resources

Much of the tourism industry in Maryland is based upon scenery and aesthetics. Western Maryland offers mountains and panoramic vistas; the Piedmont Plateau is home to picturesque rolling hills and farms. The Coastal Plain contains numerous water trails and the Chesapeake Bay. Forests protect rural character and views along Maryland’s Scenic Byways and Scenic Trails, and enhance outdoor recreation related to sightseeing and wildlife viewing. On private land, aesthetics are often the most important objective of landowners.

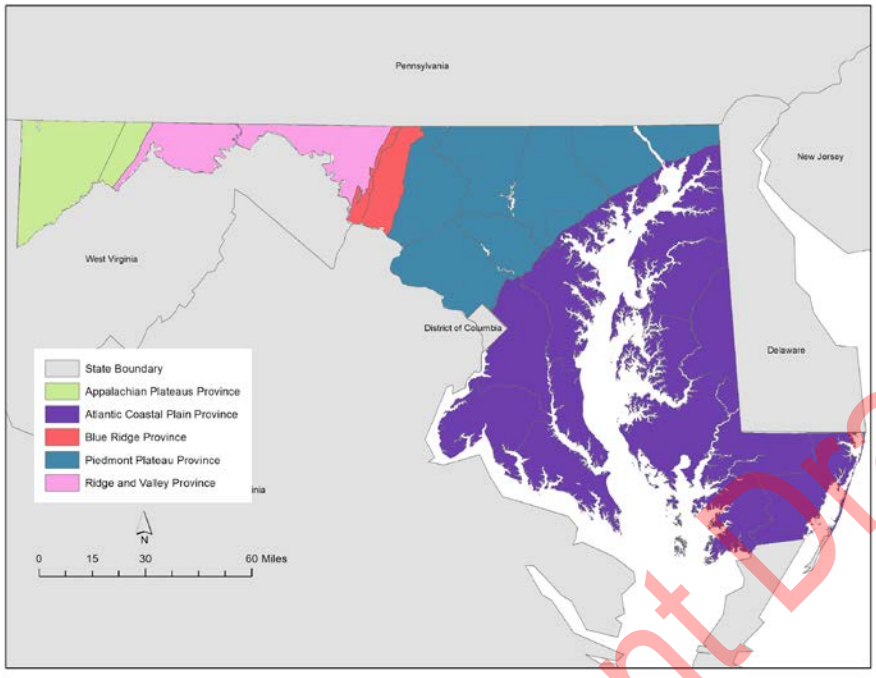


Figure 2: Maryland Physiographic Regions.

Mineral Resources

Maryland has several mineral resources that are important to the state's economy. Bituminous coal is mined in the two westernmost counties, Garrett and Allegany and in 2016, over 2 million tons of coal was mined (Land and Materials Administration, 2016). This total dropped sharply in 2007, and has slowly declined since.

Sand and gravel deposits are found in numerous locations throughout Maryland. These deposits are being commercially worked in 14 of the State's 23 counties; production totaled 7,570,000 metric tons in 2015 (US Geological Survey, 2015). Quarries in 11 counties produced approximately 22,800,000 tons of crushed stone.

Garrett and Allegany counties in Western Maryland have been found to contain natural gas deposits in Marcellus shale formations deep below the surface. Marcellus shale is a layer of rock 4,000 to 8,000 feet underground that is estimated to hold at least a 100-year supply of natural gas (Brittingham et al.). Removing natural gas from Marcellus shale is done via a process called hydraulic fracturing (fracking). Maryland issued a ban on hydraulic fracturing in 2017 (MD Environmental Code §14–107.1, 2015). Maryland currently has 15 major pipelines, with a majority transporting natural gas (National Pipeline Mapping System, 2019).

Mineral rights must be attached to the land or included in the easement when FLP is looking at properties for protection. Surface disturbances such as surface mining are not compatible with the goals of FLP. Minor surface disturbances are allowed for personal use on the property such as sand or gravel for road maintenance.

Present & Future Threats of Conversion

Conversion to non-forest uses and parcelization threaten Maryland's forests. Highest among those threats is conversion for development.

Conversion

Maryland is home to one large city, borders another, and experiences varying levels of development pressure everywhere. Washington, D.C. and Baltimore City are connected by Interstate 95 and development pressure is strong both around and along the corridor between them. Development pressure also increases along other major highways and roads. To the north of Baltimore, Philadelphia exerts pressure on the northern portions of Harford and Cecil Counties. Workers in many cities, especially those who work in the Washington, D.C. area, have opted to live far from their places of employment due to high housing costs nearby. Urban expansion in Maryland has thus stimulated large housing developments in rural areas that fragment and parcelize forests, placing heavy burdens on wildlife and water quality and making management for forest products infeasible. Beyond urban areas, vacation and second homes are threatening forests in areas such as Deep Creek Lake. Development pressure has increased along with housing prices near Deep Creek due to demand for vacation homes and second homes.

From 1980 to 2010 the number of Maryland households increased by 918,000, averaging 30,600 annually (Maryland State Data Center, Census 1980 and Census 2010). During that time, over 200,000 acres of forest were lost (USDA Forest Service, 2019). From an environmental standpoint, a once-large, contiguous forest that becomes divided by new construction causes problems for wildlife that is dependent on large forests.

Forest Fragmentation

One of the most damaging threats to Maryland's forests is forest fragmentation, or the breaking up of large contiguous forests into smaller parts, often separated by roads or other development features. Contiguous forests offer the most natural benefit for wildlife habitat, water quality protection, and other ecosystem services. Fragmentation complicates the management of forests considerably, as production becomes less economically viable at smaller scales.

Parcelization

Forest parcelization arises as the number of forest landowners increases and the forest parcel size decreases. Forests remain intact but management becomes problematic. It is more difficult to manage for forest health, with invasive plant and insect pressure from neighboring lands. Utilization for wood products may no longer be viable as volume decreases. New owners of small woodland tracts may have little interest in timber production, although they often demonstrate increased interest in aesthetics, wildlife and water quality.

Mineral Resources

While coal mining has remained constant or even declined, pressures associated with natural gas exploration may increase. Land clearing for other energy sources would fragment forests.

Historic Uses of Forests, Trends, & Projected Future Uses of Forest Resources

When the European Colonists arrived in the Chesapeake Bay Area, they found the land more than 90 percent forested. Early settlers used the forest for fuel and to build homes. In addition, the forests provided resources such as ship masts, planking, and tanning bark that could be exported and sold. The colonists also cleared forests for their settlements, fields, and pastures. Later, forests were harvested for charcoal, railroad ties, and pilings to accommodate the industrial revolution. Most of the colonial forests were harvested; the forests enjoyed today are the result of regrowth that occurred after the Civil War and the Great Depression.

Maryland is now 39% forested, containing 2.46 million acres of forest (MD DNR Forest Service, 2015). 88% of the state's forest is classified as timberland or commercial forest, with nearly 80 % of that timberland in large diameter classes, as the land in smaller size classes continues to decrease. Oak/hickory is the dominant forest group covering 60% of all forest land in MD. Maryland's other hardwoods include red and white oaks, black cherry, hard maple, ash and black walnut, which are high quality hardwoods producing veneer for both domestic use and export. In St. Mary's County and the lower Eastern Shore, one of the most prevalent forest types is loblolly pine-shortleaf pine.

Currently, the primary forest product industry includes 62 sawmills, 145 logging, 168 firewood, 8 whole tree chippers, and 22 land clearing operators. In June 2019, Maryland's only paper mill, located in Luke, closed. The closure is part of an ongoing decline in local forest product markets. The loss of markets affects operators throughout the forestry supply chain, demanding that operators travel further to find buyers, and making management less profitable.

Many forest landowners are holding their land for aesthetic or fish and wildlife objectives. Although many of them will harvest at some time, the vast number of small landowners with varying objectives make long term timber management of Maryland's forest resources difficult on a regional or watershed basis. The higher percentage of older landowners also increases the chances for further fragmentation of their land as estates are settled after their death. Historically, the value of forest has been determined by timber production. From the production standpoint, as fragmentation occurs it becomes harder to harvest timber economically. Harvest costs rise for the smaller sites, due to the expense of bringing in necessary machinery and the limited volume of timber per parcel. On smaller parcels neighbors are closer together and more aware of timber harvests, presenting an additional obstacle. Even though they may not own the land to be harvested, neighbors may feel that they have certain public rights on how the harvest takes place and what is being harvested.

Nevertheless, there is hope for the future. With work being done to start a new wood heat and energy market in Maryland, the Maryland Forest Service expects that the forest products industry will be able to utilize the new market created for heat and energy products, reinvigorating forest management.

Current Ownership Patterns, Size of Tracts, Trends, & Projected Future Ownership Patterns

Two critical factors for maintaining a healthy forest base are fragmentation and parcelization (Hill et al., 1998). Seventy-two percent of the forest in Maryland is privately owned by 157,000 individuals and corporations. 84% of forest landowners own parcels less than 10 acres in size, with a majority of landowners in the 55-64 age class. These numbers indicate that forests are owned in smaller parcels, by more people, and by aging landowners. This parcelization is important to Maryland's timber base. Owners of smaller woodlands often have a different objective for their forest than timber production. Beauty is the primary reason for owning forest for nearly 80% of landowners, while timber production accounts for less than 30% (Butler et al., 2016). Over 70% of current family forests (i.e. at least one acre of forest owned by individuals or groups who are not incorporated into legal entities) are held by owners 55 years or older. Between 2006 and 2011, the number of females listed as primary forest landowners increased from 11 to 22%. This trend is expected to continue, with 83% of second owners listed as female.

Many county zoning regulations require large lots in areas such as conservation or riparian zones. Since the owners of those lots generally hold them for reasons other than timber production (i.e., home sites), they may never be commercially harvested. From an environmental standpoint, this zoning may be beneficial to air and water quality as well as animal and plant habitats. However, as new owners purchase forestland, they may not understand the full economic or environmental values of their forests or the need for long term forest management.

Forest management for both timber production and natural benefits becomes more difficult as fragmentation and parcelization occur. As foresters work with new owners of smaller forest parcels, they may find those owners to be more receptive to meeting environmental goals rather than traditional timber production goals. However, a plan may call for forest management activities such as timber stand improvement. Public education is needed on the benefits of forest management for forest health, wildlife, water quality, and other amenities.

Cultural Resources

Much of the United States' early history took place in Maryland. Historic and cultural sites such as charcoal pits and mine sites have been identified and protected throughout Maryland. The earliest inhabitants of Maryland were hunter-gatherers who roamed the area after the retreat of the glaciers of the Ice Age. As time passed, those nomadic people developed a more settled way of life. Their settlements were generally along rivers, which are abundant in Maryland. These Native Americans were mostly Algonquin tribes (Choptank, Nanticoke, Patuxent and Wicomico) as well as several Susquehannock tribes. The names they gave to portions of Maryland or to rivers and streams remain in use today.

Europeans arrived in 1608 with the journey of Captain John Smith up the Chesapeake Bay into what is now Maryland. The first settlement was established in 1634 on St. Clements Island in the Potomac River one-half mile southeast of what would become known as St. Mary's County.

Settlements were developed throughout the Chesapeake Bay area and into the interior of Maryland over the next three centuries.

Significant events occurred on Maryland soils during the French & Indian War, also known as the Seven-Years War, the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, and the Civil War. Additional historic and cultural sites remain undiscovered and in need of protection in Maryland's forests. Once these forests are converted into developed lands, the historic and cultural resources will be lost along with the forests themselves.

Outstanding Geological Features

Maryland's diverse geography includes features from mountains, caves, cliffs, and gorges of the mountainous western regions, to the dunes and islands of the Coastal Plain. Among the rarest of its features are Maryland's shale and serpentine barrens. Shale barrens are dry, hot, southwest facing areas with thin soils and exposed bedrock. They are found in Maryland's ridge and valley province. At first glance the shale barrens look like wastelands, offering nothing in the way of wildlife. Upon closer examination, the Maryland Department of Natural Resources Wildlife & Heritage Service (MD DNR WHS) found they are full of endemic flora and fauna that are not found elsewhere in Maryland. Three rare shale barren species, for example, are Kate's-mountain clover, yellow nailwort, and low false bindweed (MD DNR WHS).

The serpentine barrens of Central Maryland, like shale barrens, are dry, nutrient-poor, and sparsely vegetated. Many of Maryland's serpentine barrens have been destroyed by mining, but they remain home to at least 34 rare and endangered plants (Prince, et al.).

The wetlands, dunes, and ridges of the Delmarva Peninsula have been shaped by strong winds and erosional processes throughout its glacial history. Inland sand dunes and ridges support two globally rare community types dominated by shortleaf pine and upland hardwoods. Delmarva Bays are shallow wetland depressions which fluctuate seasonally with rainfall, and are home to unique vegetation communities and rare species.

Rare, Threatened & Endangered Species

Maryland includes 184 species on the state's Rare, Threatened & Endangered Species list and is home to 29 animals on the Federal Threatened and Endangered species list (MD DNR WHS, 2016). These species have land management restrictions and specific conservation objectives associated with them.

The Maryland State Wildlife Action Plan (MD DNR WHS, 2015) addresses the need for comprehensive conservation of biological diversity, identifying the key habitats and threats in order to protect a range of species listed by both Federal and State governments. The Wildlife & Heritage Service of the Maryland Department of Natural Resources maintains a GIS layer named Sensitive Species Project Review Areas (SSPRAs). SSPRAs are areas supporting important wildlife, or providing the habitat required to support important wildlife.

Wildlife management activities have helped threatened and endangered populations rebound over the years. Animals that were once almost extirpated, such as the white-tailed deer and

black bear, are now managed by public hunts. In fact, deer populations have risen to the point where most of the state suffers from crop damage and inhibited forest regeneration. Over the last 30 years a successful trap and transplant program has returned wild turkey to every county of Maryland (MD DNR WHS, 2019).

Other Ecological Values

Natural Benefits of Forests

Maryland's forests and other undeveloped land, such as wetlands, provide the bulk of the state's natural support system: cleaning the air, filtering and cooling water, storing and cycling nutrients, retaining and generating soils, supporting crop pollinators, regulating climate, and protecting areas against storm and flood damage. Forests play a key role in water quality by helping to address non-point source pollution. They increase water quantity by providing recharge areas and retaining water in upper watersheds, and they provide watershed protection for flood control and for the protection of valuable habitats. When forests are lost, these essential benefits are lost.

Green Infrastructure

Forests are becoming more important to state and local conservation and open space planning as emphasis increases on retention and establishment of wildlife corridors and hubs in Maryland. For wildlife, forested corridors provide safe routes for movement. Maryland is highly fragmented; conserving and establishing hubs and corridors to facilitate the movement of plants and animals in urban, suburban and rural areas is of the utmost importance to its people.

Protected Lands in the Maryland

The organizations that actively preserve land in Maryland are the State Government, Federal Government, local governments, and non-governmental organizations. Land preservation methods include easements, acquisitions, and transfer or purchase of development rights. There are extensive protected lands in Maryland. Not all protected lands are forest, and not all protected areas are mapped. Maryland does its best to conserve lands in important areas as funding and opportunities allow. There are programs in place to ensure that money spent in the

State on new land acquisitions will have the greatest impact on the environment.

The Maryland Forest Service, Park Service, and Wildlife and Heritage Service manage a majority of protected natural lands, including state parks and forests, wildlife management areas, wildland areas, natural environmental areas, and others. The state forest system includes

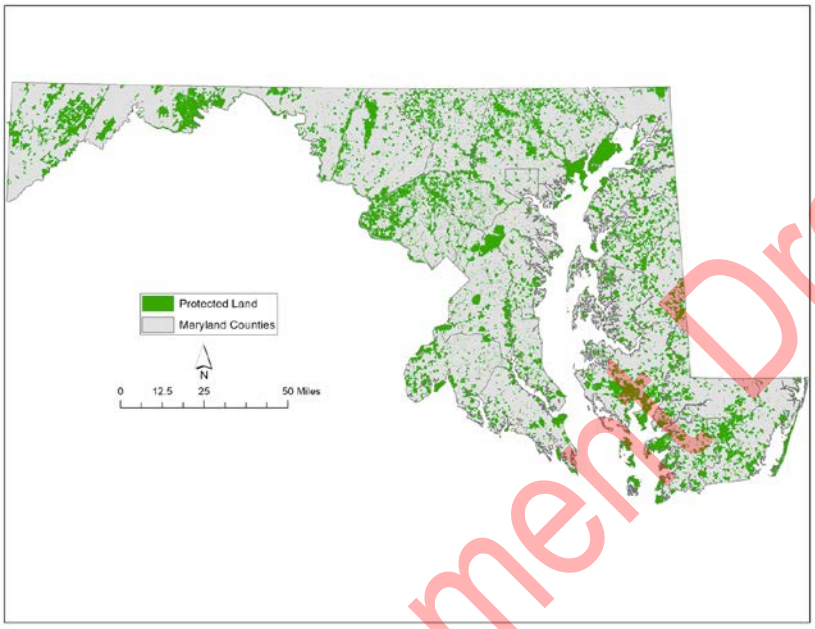


Figure 3: Protected lands in Maryland including private easements, state and county owned lands, and federally managed lands including military installations.

approximately 220,000 acres, the state park system includes 142,000 acres, and the state wildlife management area system includes 123,000 acres (MD iMap and MD DNR, 2017). Portions of these areas have been developed for recreational activities or are leased for agricultural use. The remainder of the area has been left in its natural state, including forests and wetlands. These areas contain some of the most important habitat in Maryland.

Existing Programs to Conserve Land in Maryland

Maryland's initiatives for conserving and preserving open space, agricultural, cultural, and natural resource lands comprise one of the most successful and comprehensive programs of its kind in the nation.

Maryland focuses most land conservation on the Chesapeake Bay, outdoor recreational facilities, and on maintaining a base for agricultural and forestry industries. These programs aim to maximize public benefits and support a significant portion of the state's economy. Recreation lands, open space, rural and historic landscapes, and the agricultural and forested lands conserved by these programs are integral to the State's tourism, agricultural, and natural resource-based industries that in turn are important factors in Maryland's economic well-being.

TDNR is charged with ensuring that all conservation funding is utilized effectively and efficiently to maximize the impact on natural resources and protect public benefits. Among the

Department's specific objectives are:

- Focusing state land conservation programs on the most strategic lands to protect the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries as well as the state's most significant natural and agricultural resources;
- Applying the best scientific information and technology to identify the resource lands that are most important, the potential threats to these lands, and areas in which preservation goals can be maximized;
- Establishing a process for collaboration and coordination among units and local land conservation programs to identify geographic and natural resource areas.

Maryland has a number of laws, regulations and programs designed to conserve forests, with emphasis on collaboration and coordination among various protection initiatives. It is not uncommon for a single land conservation project to utilize the supporting resources of a number of conservation programs. Forest Legacy funding can be used to leverage funding and support from Maryland Conservation/Preservation Programs.

Maryland Conservation/Preservation Programs

Program Open Space

The Maryland General Assembly established Program Open Space (POS) in 1969. The program is funded through the state's real estate transfer tax so that funding for state land acquisition and local parks keeps pace with development. POS transfer tax revenues are divided between POS Local (for local jurisdictions) and POS Stateside (for state land acquisitions). Most of the state's acquisitions through POS have been fee simple interests in natural resource lands but POS can also be used for easements.

Rural Legacy Program

The Maryland General Assembly established the Rural Legacy Program (RLP) in 1997 to protect large, contiguous blocks of rural land and to enhance agricultural, natural, cultural, and forest resources while supporting a sustainable land base for natural resource based industries. The program is a "community-up" process whereby local governments, private land trusts, and interest groups nominate Rural Legacy Areas (RLAs) to be eligible for funding. These areas must meet legislatively designated criteria, which include agricultural significance, forestry and natural resource characteristics, potential to protect large blocks of contiguous land (including greenways and wildlife corridors), value of resource-based industries and level of threat to the resources. Landowners in RLAs may apply for funding for conservation easements. The Rural Legacy Board works with a governor-appointed Advisory Committee to review and recommend applications for funding and changes to RLAs. These are sent to the Board of Public Works for final approval.

The Maryland Environmental Trust

Established in 1967 by the Maryland General Assembly as a quasi-independent unit of DNR, the Maryland Environmental Trust (MET) works to preserve forests and farmland through donated

conservation easements. In 2012, MET also began accepting easements on urban open spaces that provide significant environmental and public health benefits.

The Maryland Agricultural Land Preservation Foundation (MALPF)

Established by the Maryland General Assembly in 1977 to preserve prime farmland and woodland, MALPF is run through a board of trustees, the Maryland Department of Agriculture, and local advisory boards and administrators in each county. Eligibility for MALPF is based on size and soil characteristics. Landowners apply to the local advisory board, which reviews and approves applications to MALPF. The application process is competitive, with each county choosing its own ranking procedure. MALPF's Board of Trustees reviews and selects applications for funding.

Forest Conservation Act

Enacted in the early 1990's, the Forest Conservation Act (FCA) requires developers to mitigate the loss of forest. Mechanisms to do this include the permanent protection of existing forest and/or the planting of new forest, either on or off-site. Maryland's mitigation programs for development are among the most rigorous in the U.S.

Forest Conservation & Management Agreement

The Forest Conservation and Management Agreement (FCMA) provides for legal agreements between landowners and DNR. Landowners agree to manage their forests according to written forest stewardship plans for a minimum of 15 years. In return, property tax assessments on those forested lands are reduced to one of the lowest agricultural rates and frozen for the duration of the agreement. If the agreement is broken due to non-compliance with the plan, back taxes can be assessed. As of 2019, Maryland has approximately 1,300 agreements on 84,000 acres.

Woodland Assessment Program

The Woodland Assessment Program (WAP) provides preservation incentives similar to those of FCMA but without stipulated time periods or enrollment fees. The reduced assessment rates from WAP are not as low as those of FCMA.

Other technical assistance and cost-share programs

Maryland Forest Service provides technical assistance and cost-share programs to help forest landowners manage their forests to meet their objectives. Examples include:

- Forest Stewardship Program – State foresters are available to write forest stewardship plans at a reasonable fee for forests.
- Woodland Incentive Program (WIP) – Pre-approved forest management practices can be reimbursed up to 65% of a capped limit.
- Income Tax Modification Program (TaxMod) – Costs of many forest management practices can be doubled and deducted from Maryland income taxes.

Local governments

Maryland county governments are national leaders in land conservation. Together, Maryland counties have protected nearly 185,000 acres of agricultural land and woodlands through the purchase or transfer of development rights, resulting in permanent easements (MD iMap and DNR, 2017). Local governments also work closely in partnership with the Maryland Environmental Trust and DNR and MDA in coordinating and matching state funded land preservation programs with local resources and preservation programs.

Federal Conservation/Preservation Programs

Land & Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)

Revenue from oil and gas leases on the outer continental shelf is used by the US Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, US Fish and Wildlife Service, and USFS for land conservation. Maryland has received over $200 million in LWCF funding which has been utilized to benefit Assateague National Seashore, Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge, and South Mountain Battlefield. Municipalities and counties may apply for up to 50 percent matching fund assistance from the Land and Water Conservation Fund through DNR. , In March 2020, US DOI announced that Maryland would receive $4,237,066.

Forest Legacy Program (FLP)

The U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service Forest Legacy Program is administered by the US Forest Service, and operates in partnership with states to protect environmentally important forest areas that are threatened by conversion to non-forest uses. FLP provides matching funds for conservation easements or fee simple purchases on private lands in state-designated Forest Legacy Areas. FLP funds are often matched by Rural Legacy Program and Program Open Space funds. Pairing FLP funding and state funding allows the state to stretch funding further to preserve more forest. The Maryland Forest Service has acquired easements on 2,014 acres of productive forests in five counties of the state.

Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration Program (REPI)

The U.S. Department of Defense Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration Program (REPI) combats encroachment and incompatible land uses that inhibit military training, testing, and operations. Among these efforts is the REPI Challenge, which awards funding for projects that address incompatible land use, as well as installation resilience (flooding, coastal resilience, wildfire threat, etc.). In Maryland, the Naval Air Station Patuxent River has received REPI Challenge funding to important ecological lands in the flight paths of the installation.

Sentinel Landscapes Partnership

The U.S. Departments of Agriculture, Defense, and Interior Sentinel Landscapes Partnership works to align natural lands protection and sustainable management with military installation mission and resiliency. The Middle Chesapeake Sentinel Landscape includes focal areas surrounding the Naval Air Station Patuxent River, and the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis,

MD.

Army Compatible Use Buffer (ACUB)

The Army Compatible Use Buffer (ACUB) program allows the Department of Defense (DoD) to work with non-federal agencies and private organizations to prevent development that would be incompatible with DoD training, testing, and other operations. The program preserves important habitats while protecting the DoD mission. In Maryland, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, located in Harford County, participates in the ACUB program.

Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program (FRPP)

The U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), under the Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program, makes awards to state and local governments and private land trusts on a competitive basis utilizing Land Evaluation Site Analysis. These awards protect prime agricultural lands with conservation easements jointly funded by the Maryland Agricultural Land Preservation Foundation (MALPF), the counties or other sources.

Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP)

The U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program is part of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the USDA and Maryland. The objective of the MOA is to protect water quality by removing marginal agricultural land from production and replacing it with best management practices for water quality, including riparian buffers, stabilization of highly erodible soils, and restoration of wetlands. There is a two-tier system to accomplish these improvements. First, the landowner enters into a 15-year lease contract to take land out of production and to initiate water quality best management practices. For some of the land, a second step involves permanently protecting that land taken out of production, and the best management practices on it, by selling a permanent conservation easement to land trusts or soil conservation districts.

North American Wetlands Conservation Act (NAWCA)

Several major land conservation projects have been jointly funded in Maryland by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service NAWCA grants, which are matched by Rural Legacy, Program Open Space and other funding sources. The grants are used to protect wetlands and other natural habitat for migrating waterfowl as part of international efforts to maintain the North American Flyway along Maryland's Eastern Shore, including Lands End and Chino Farms in Queen Anne's County.

Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program (CELCP)

Established in response to overwhelming coastal development pressures, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration CELCP is intended to assist states and local governments to protect coastal and estuarine areas that have significant conservation, recreation, ecological, historical, or aesthetic values. The program ranks lands by significant ecological value.

Environmental Quality Incentive Program (EQIP)

The U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service Environmental Quality Incentive Program (EQIP) reimburses up to 50% of a capped amount of forestry practices. EQIP can be supplemented with WIP and TaxMod state funds to keep final costs as low as possible for forest owners.

Eligibility Criteria for Forest Legacy Areas in Maryland

The Forest Legacy Areas are the geographically defined areas that were determined through GIS assessment to have some of the highest economic and environmentally important values to benefit Maryland's wildlife, wood products industry, and residents. Furthermore, the relatively close proximity of Maryland's forests to large cities and resort destinations make many of them threatened.

The following Eligibility Criteria were used to identify areas that offer the most substantial benefit to Maryland. Using these criteria, Forest Legacy Areas (FLA) are outlined and shall be the focal areas for targeting the Forest Legacy Program.

To be eligible for a Forest Legacy Area, an area's forest must have one or more of the following characteristics:

- Be threatened by present or future conversion to non-forest uses or fragmentation into smaller non-contiguous forest tracts
- Support ecologically significant forests (including habitat size and quality, importance for water quality, and biodiversity)
- Support forests with high economic potential
- Support outdoor recreation and natural resources through proximity to scenic resources and public protected lands

Identification of Forest Legacy Areas

Methodology

DNR has identified areas which meet the eligibility criteria through a multistep process using Geographic Information Systems (GIS). Due to the high level of development pressure and parcelization, and land conversion across the state, no areas were excluded based on threat of conversion or fragmentation. The areas meeting eligibility criteria were lumped geographically to create Forest Legacy Areas. Information sources to develop the map of Maryland's Forest Legacy Areas included:

1. Maryland Biodiversity Conservation Network (BioNet)
2. Maryland Green Infrastructure Atlas
3. Site index mapping
4. Forests to Faucets
5. 1 mile buffer around scenic byways and trails
6. Proximity to public lands

Values for each of the above sources were normalized to a scale of 0-100. They were then modelled to develop a composite score. Forest Legacy Areas were drawn to incorporate large blocks in the highest percentiles. Municipalities, targeted development zones, and protected lands were excluded. FLAs were then overlaid with other programs to incorporate previously mapped Forest Legacy Areas and significant land in POS and Rural Legacy focal areas.

Locating Legacy Areas

Step 1: Locate lands that meet the Eligibility Criteria. DNR used the following values from model and mapping tools that demonstrate eligibility criteria: MD Bionet, MD Green Infrastructure Atlas, site index maps, USFS Forests to Faucets, scenic routes, and proximity to public lands. All scores were normalized to a 0-100 value scale.

a) Maryland BioNet (Figure 4) maps high biological diversity or ecologically important areas. Elements include state, federally, and globally rare and listed species, "Species of Greatest Conservation Need" from the State Wildlife Action Plan, watch list plants and indicators of high quality habitats, animal assemblages (forest interior species, colonially nesting waterbirds, etc.), hotspots for rare species and habitats, intact watersheds, and wildlife corridors and concentration areas.

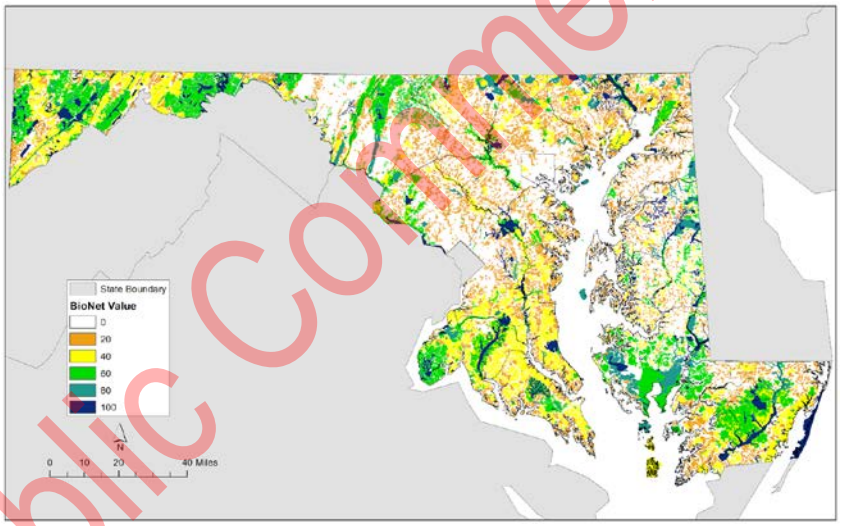
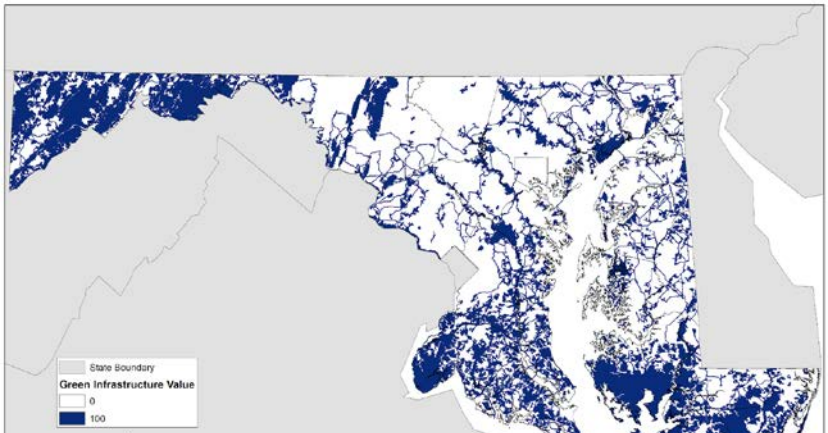


Figure 4: Maryland BioNet normalized to a 0-100 scale.

b) Maryland Green Infrastructure Atlas (Figure 5) maps intact forest and wetland "hubs" and forested stream valleys, ridgelines, or other natural "corridors."



c) Site index (Figure 6) uses NRCS soil maps and other models as an indicator of economic production potential.

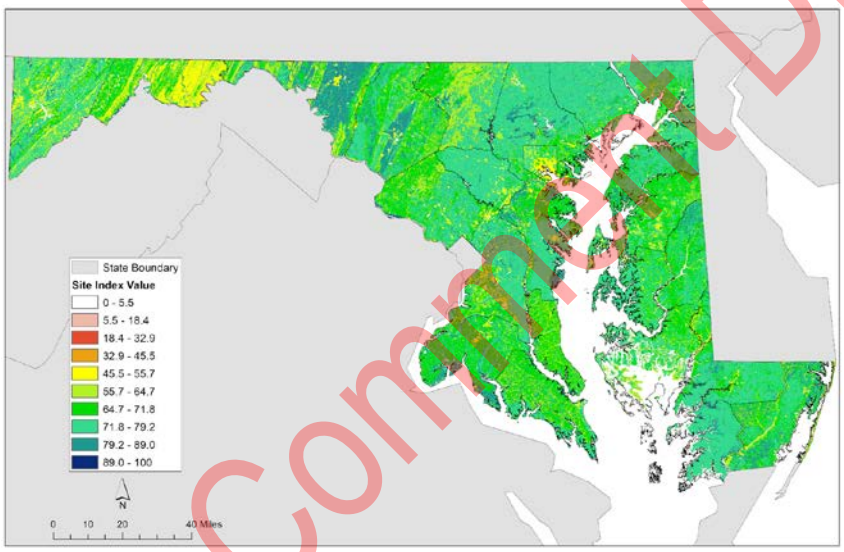


Figure 6: Site index values.

d) Forests to Faucets (Figure 7) models the importance of forests to surface drinking water and areas where development, disease, and fire threaten forests important for surface drinking water.

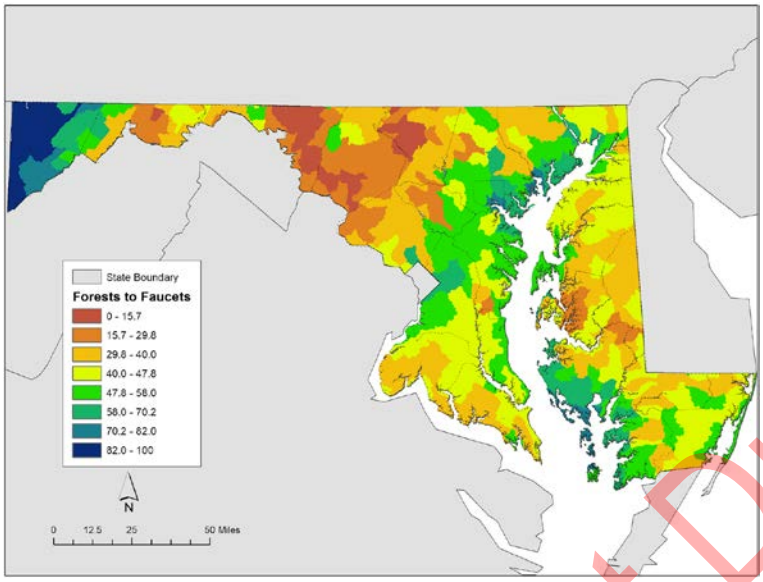


Figure 7: Forests to Faucets importance value of forests to surface drinking water.

e) Scenic routes (Figure 8) includes a 1 mile buffer along designated state scenic routes as an indicator of scenic viewshed locations.

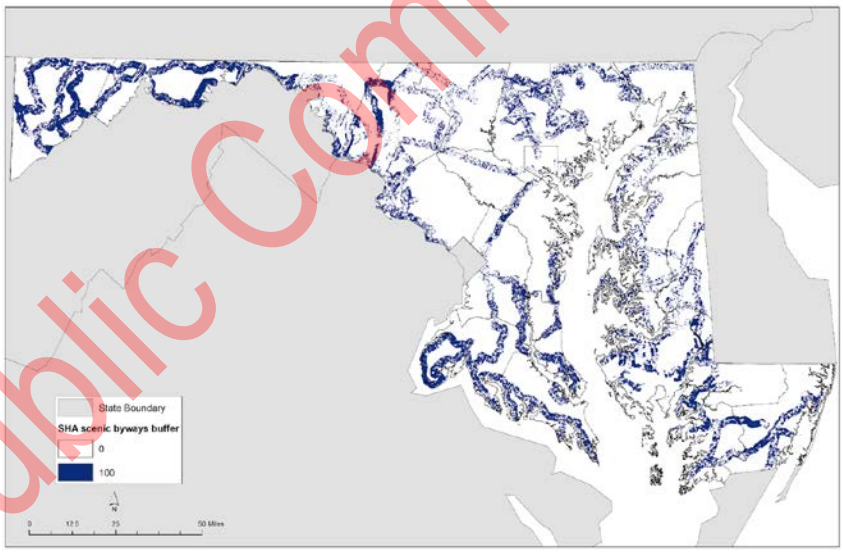


Figure 8: 1 mile buffers along state scenic roadways, normalized to a 0-100

f) Proximity to public lands (Figure 9) uses Euclidean distance to public lands as an indicator of potential recreational, scenic, and connectivity opportunities.

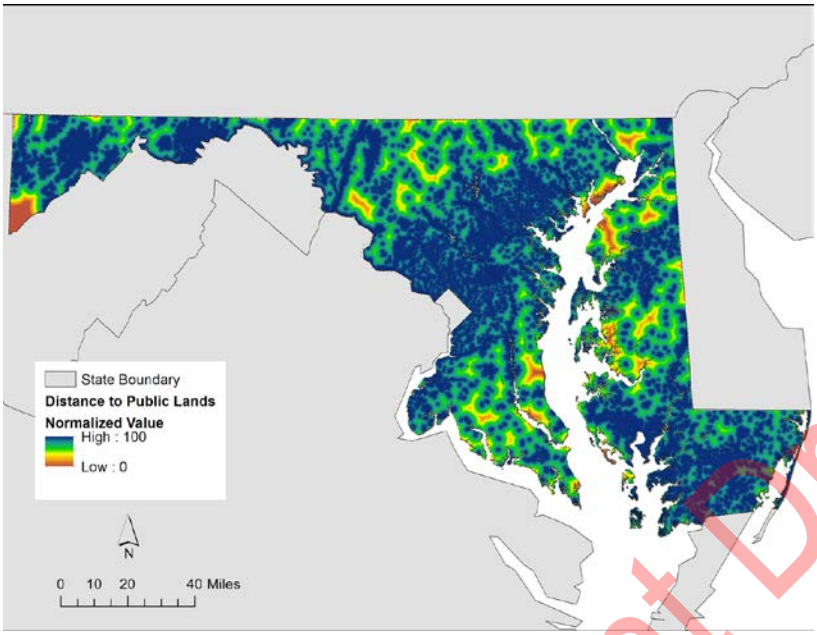


Figure 9: Euclidean distance to public land, normalized to a 0-100 scale. Values near 100 represent areas that are closest to public lands.

Step 2: Model composite score. The normalized data was used to build a model for a composite score. Several weighting scenarios were used, without significant impact on the output; therefore each factor was given equal weight in the final model. The model was then iterated using a focal statistics tool to smooth the results.

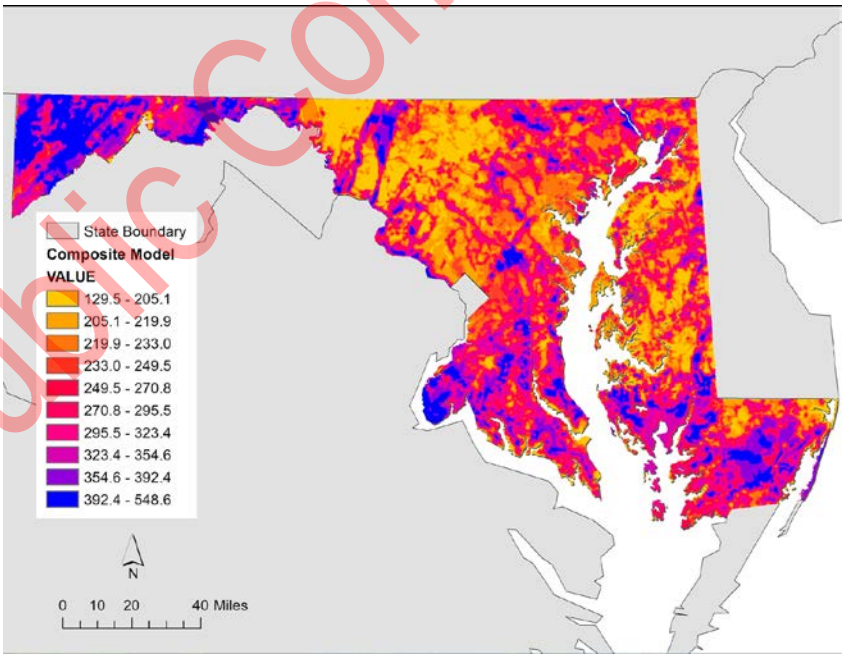


Figure 10: Composite score using evenly weighted variables.

Step 3: Group areas geographically. Large blocks in the top 30th percentile were lumped geographically. Some smoothing occurred to simplify FLA boundaries, which resulted in the

inclusion of lower ranking areas, but this inclusion was kept to a minimum. Municipalities, targeted development areas, and protected lands were excluded at this stage.

Step 4: Overlay with other target areas. Significant blocks of forest in POS focal areas, Rural Legacy areas, and Targeted Ecological Areas, that were not included in the first iteration, were

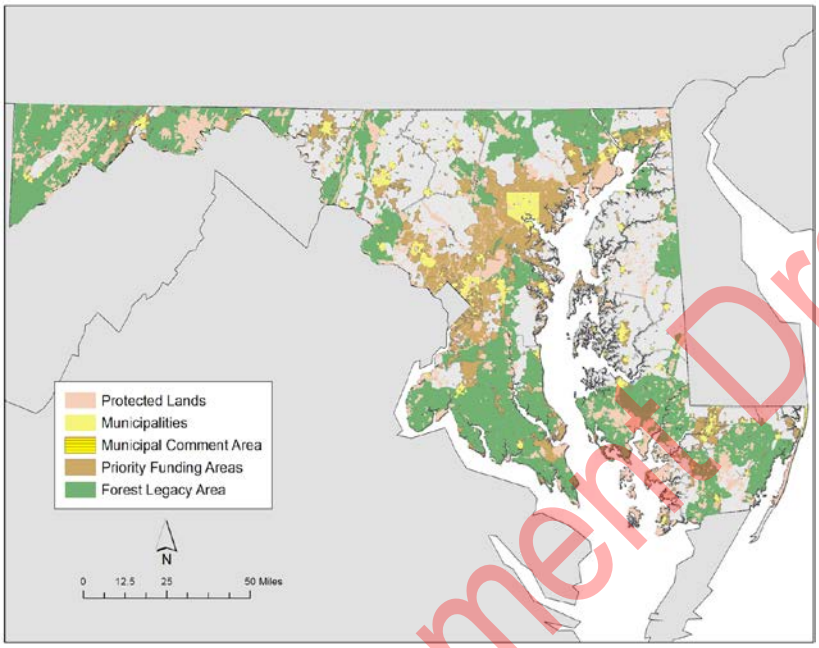


Figure 11: Forest Legacy Areas with the exclusion of protected lands, municipalities, and priority funding areas (targeted for housing

added. Areas within the Middle Chesapeake Sentinel Landscape were also included.

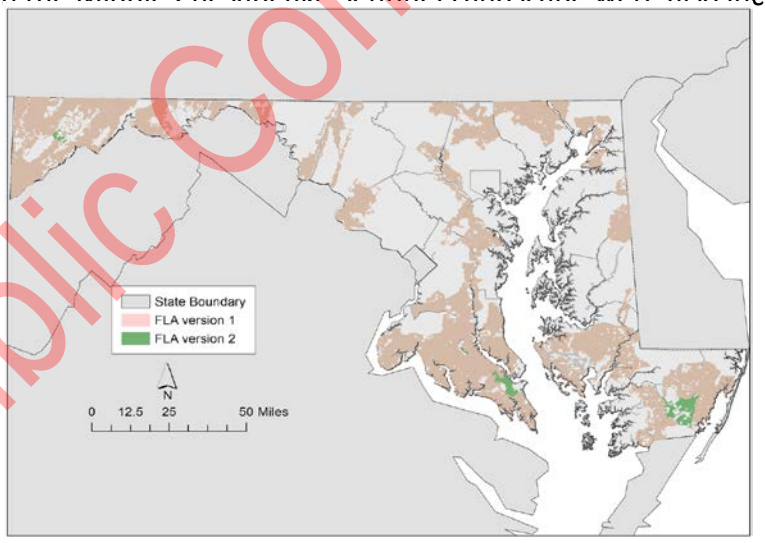


Figure 12: Forest Legacy Area with significant patches of POS focal areas, Rural Legacy Areas, Targeted Ecological Areas, and Sentinel

Using information from these procedures, areas were added to the 2013 FLAs. The previous statewide acreage in FLAs was 2,271,460 acres. The new acreage is 2,337,413 acres, an increase of 3%. Major decreases in acreage occur where already protected lands were cut out from the

FLAs (for example, sections of Cunningham Falls State Park, Green Ridge State Forest, and Blackwater NWR were included in the 2013 AON). The largest increases occur in the Southern FLA, where several areas in the top 10% of the composite scores were added.

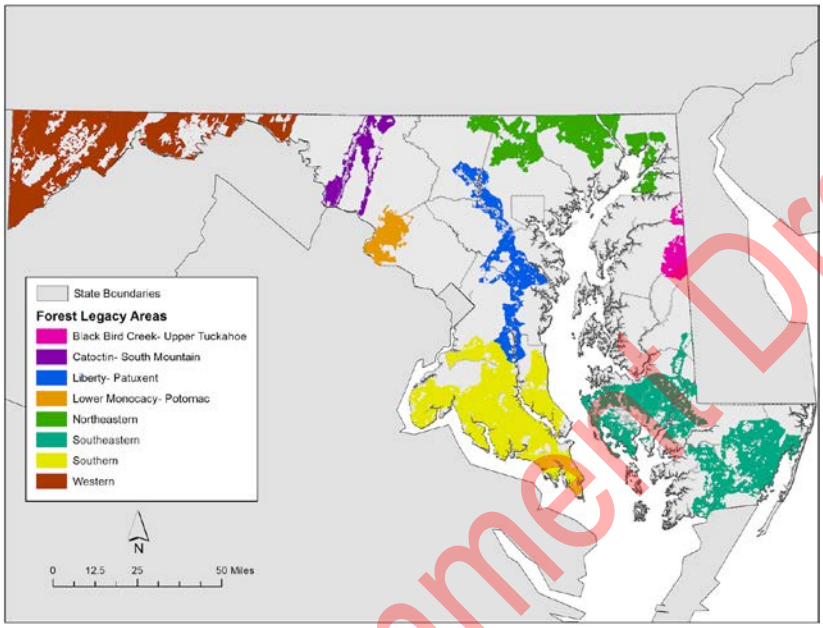
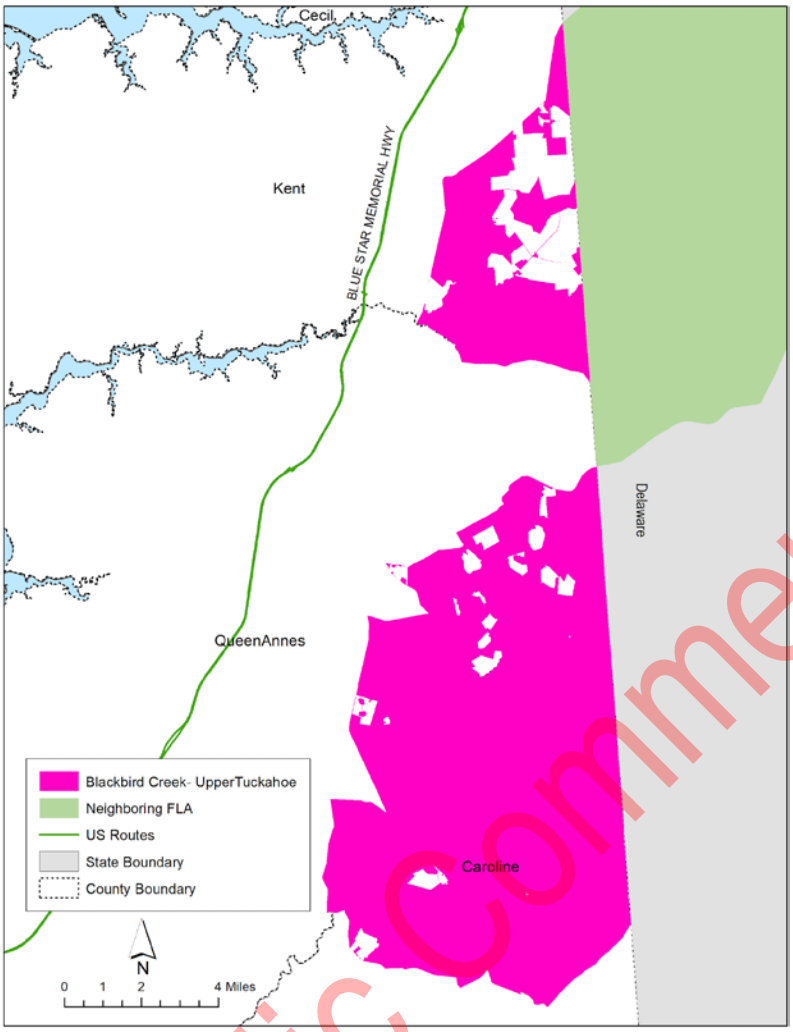


Figure 13: Forest Legacy Areas in the 2019 AON.

Public Comment

The proposed Forest Legacy Areas were released for public comment for a two-week period. Comments and responses are included in Appendix B.

Blackbird Creek- Upper Tuckahoe



Eligibility Criteria include significant green infrastructure hubs and corridors, high BioNet values, medium to high site index values, and proximity to scenic byways and protected lands.

Metes and Bounds

Northern Block:

Starting at the intersection of the Maryland/Delaware line and Golts Caldwell Road:
Southwest along Golts Caldwell Road to the Conrail Railroad line, 3.38 km.
Southwest along the Conrail Railroad line to the intersection with the Queen Anne's/Kent County line, 11.7 km.
East Southeast along the Queen Anne's/Kent County line to 10 School Road, 2.12 km.
South on 10 School Road to Blanco Road, 787 meters.
East on Blanco Road to the Maryland/Delaware line, 5.7 km.
North along Maryland/Delaware line to Golts Caldwell Road.

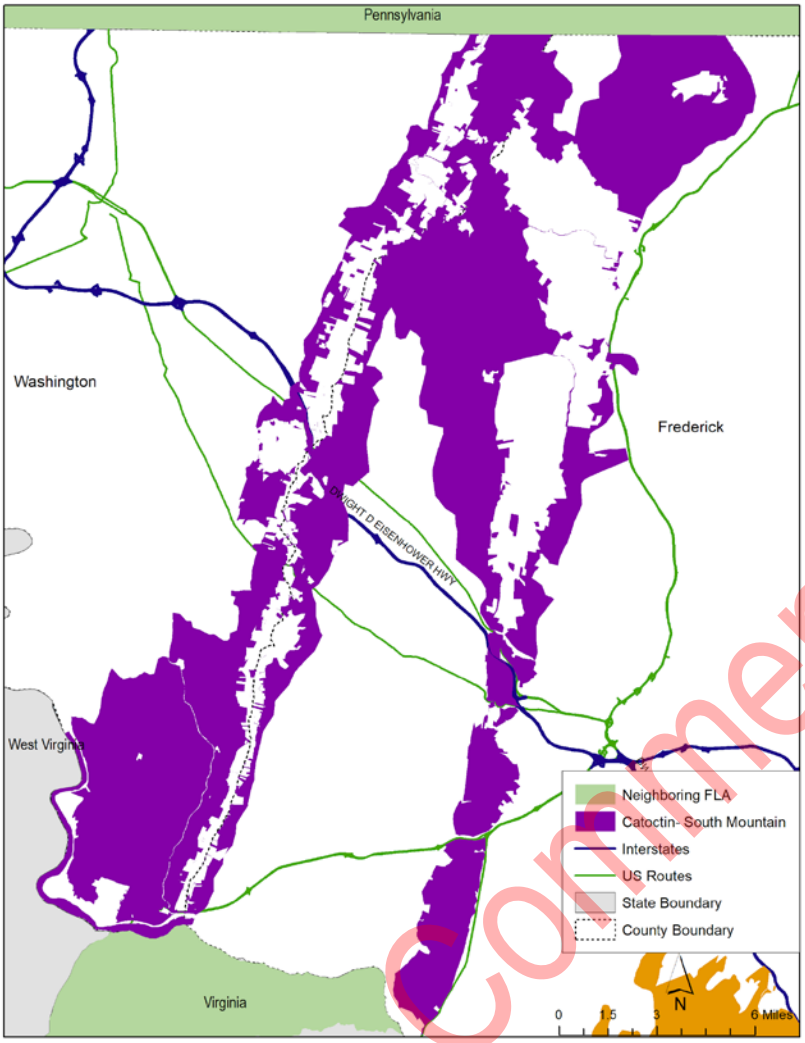
And excluding all protected areas.

Southern Block:

Starting at the intersection of the Maryland/Delaware line and Sudlersville Road:
West on Sudlersville Road (State Hwy. 300) to Peter's Corner Road, 3.79 km.
Southwest on Peter's Corner Road to Sawmill Road, 1.51 km.
West on Sawmill Road to Duhamel Corner Road, 2.3 km.
South on Duhamel Corner Road to Race Track Drive, 613 meters
West on Race Track Drive to Elevator Road, 3.5 km.
South on Elevator Road to Dixon Tavern Road, 125 meters
Southeast on Dixon Tavern Road to Barclay Road, 2.81 km.
West on Barclay Road to Goldsboro Road, 2.66 km.
South on Goldsboro Road to Ell Downes Road, 8.63 km.
Northwest on Ell Downes Road to Bridgetown Road, 2.48 km.
South on Bridgetown Road to Ruthsburg Road, 4.89 km.
East on Ruthsburg Road to Bridgetown Road (Caroline County), 279 meters
East on Bridgetown Road (Caroline County) to Cutoff Road, 500 meters
Southeast on Cutoff Road to Oakland Road, 473 meters.
South on Oakland Road to E. Cherry Lane, 1.15 km.
East on E. Cherry Land to Cedar Lane, 4.89 km.
South on Cedar Lane to Hill Road, 493 meters
East on Hill Road to Union Road, 1.41 km.
Southeast on Union Road to Greensboro Road, 1.88 km.
North on Greensboro Road to Red Bridges Road, 73 meters
East on Red Bridges Road to Drapers Mill Road, 1.45 km.
Northeast along Drapers Mill Road to the Maryland/Delaware line, 5.0 km.

And excluding all protected lands.

Catoctin- South Mountain



Eligibility Criteria include green infrastructure hubs and corridors, high BioNet values, moderate to high site index values, and proximity to state scenic routes and protected lands.

Metes and Bounds

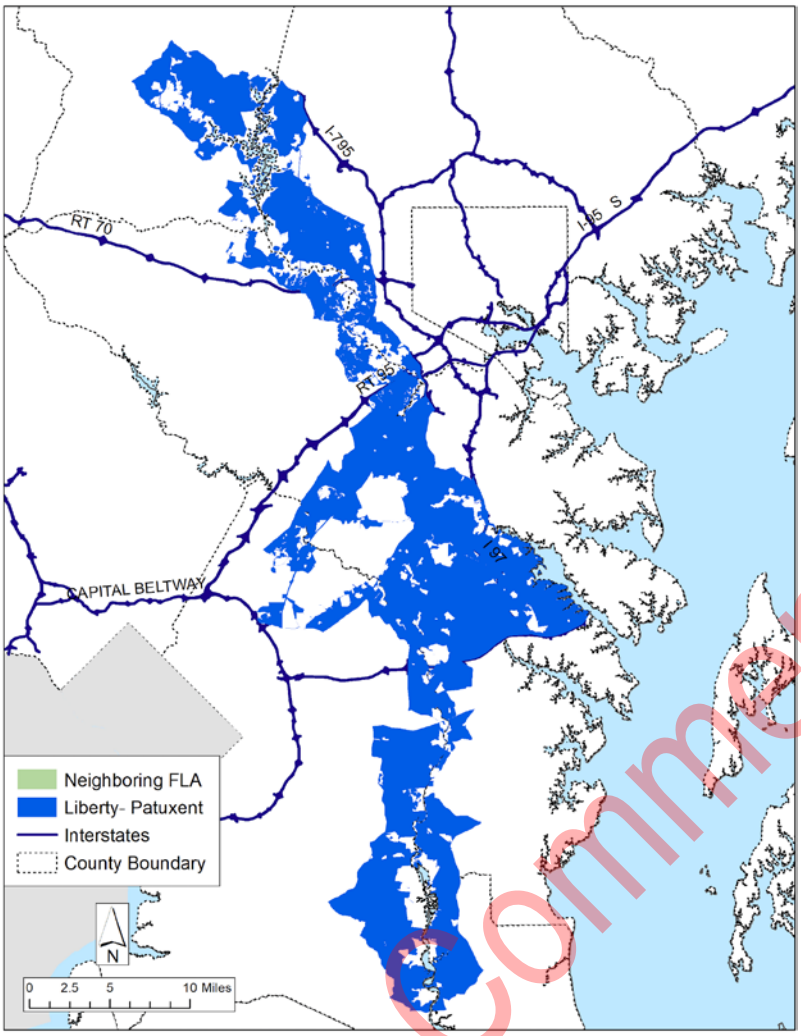
Starting at the intersection of the Potomac River and the Washington/Frederick County line:
North along the Washington/Frederick County line to U.S. 340, 52 meters.
East on U.S. 340 to South Mountain Road, 826 meters.
North on South Mountain Road to East Mountain Road, 1.93 km.
East on East Mountain Road to Horsey Distillery Road (MD 17), 2.1 km.
North on Horsey Distillery Road to Burkittsville Road, 2 km.
North Burkittsville Road to S. Potomac Street, 3.28 km.
North on S. Potomac Street to W. Main Street, 606 meters.
Northwest on W. Main Street to Mountain Church Road, 623 meters.
North on Mountain Church Road to Marker Road, 2.89 km.
North on Marker Road to Bolivar Road, 5.72 km.
Northwest on Bolivar Road to Mount Tabor Road, 2.46 km.

North on Mount Tabor Road to Monument Road, 5 km.
East on Monument Road to Main Street, 1.78 km.
North on Main Street to Canada Hill Road, 775 meters.
North on Canada Hill Road to Easterday Road, 1.14 km.
North on Easterday Road to Pleasant Walk Road, 5.34 km.
North on Pleasant Walk Road to Dog Road, 570 meters.
West on Dog Road to Loy Wolfe Road, 959 meters.
North on Loy Wolfe Road to Black Rock Road, 1.95 km.
East on Black Rock Road to Wolfsville Road (MD 17), 1.8 km.
South on Wolfsville Road (MD 17) to Wildcat Road, 1.58 km.
South on Wildcat Road to Meeting House Road, 1.83 km.
South on Meeting House Road to Wolfsville Road, 2.31 km.
South on Wolfsville Road to Harmony Road, 2.66 km.
South on Harmony Road to Hollow Road, 4.13 km.
South on Hollow Road to Old National Pike (U.S. 40 Alt), 7.6 km.
East on Old National Pike (U.S. 40 Alt) to Maryland Avenue, 2 km.
South on Maryland Avenue to Deer Spring Lane, 500 m.
West on Deer Spring Lane to Holter Road, 2.2 km.
Holter Road to Lander Road, 6.8 km.
South on Lander Road to Potomac River, 6.9 km.
East on Potomac River to U.S. 15, 4.4 km.
North on U.S. 15 to Mt. Zion Road, 13.3 km.
North on Mt. Zion Road to Mt. Phillip Road, 1.7 km.
North on Mt. Phillip Road to Fulmer Road, 1.8 km.
North on Fulmer Road to Old Swimming Pool Road, 1.4 km.
West on Old Swimming Pool Road to South Clifton Road, 500m.
North on South Clifton Road to Old National Pike (U.S. 40 Alt), 1.8 km.
West on Old National Pike (U.S. 40 Alt) to Blentlinger Road, 1.5 km.
North on Blentlinger Road to National Pike (U.S. 40), 400 m.
West on National Pike (U.S. 40) to Bowers Road, 40 m.
North on Bowers Road to Shookstown Road, 1.7 km.
West on Shookstown Road to Edgewood Church Road, 1.5 km.
North on Edgewood Church Road to Rocky Springs Road, 3.48 km.
North on Rocky Springs Road to Indian Springs Road, 1.22 km.
North on Indian Springs Road to Bethel Road, 2.9 km.
North on Bethel Road to Putman Road, 3.2 km.
North on Putman Road to Mountaindale Road, 2.28 km.
East on Mountaindale Road to Powell Road, 1.62 km.
East on Powell Road to Catoctin Mountain Hwy. (U.S. 15), 1.63 km.
North on Catoctin Mountain Hwy. (U.S. 15) to Fish Hatchery Road, 416 meters.
West on Fish Hatchery Road to Putman Road, 1.75 km.
North on Putman Road to Auburn Road (MD 806), 2.64 km.
North on Auburn Road to Catoctin Mountain Hwy. (U.S. 15), 3.08 km.
North on Catoctin Mountain Hwy. (U.S. 15) to Blue Mountain Road, 3.74 km.
Northwest on Blue Mountain Road to Pryor Road, 490 meters.
North on Pryor Road to W. Main Street, 1.73 km.
East on W. Main Street to Catoctin Mountain Hwy. (U.S. 15), 1.05 km.
North on Catoctin Mountain Hwy. (U.S. 15) to Sabillasville Road, 1.32 km.
North on Sabillasville Road to Kelbaugh Road, 1.11 km.
Northeast on Kelbaugh Road to Saint Anthony Road, 6.19 km.
North on Saint Anthony Road to Old Emmitsburg Road, 1.27 km.

North on Old Emmitsburg Road to Annandale Road, 210 meters.
North on Annandale Road to Riffle Road, 2.59 km.
North on Riffle Road to the Maryland/Pennsylvania line, 2.36 km.
West along the Maryland/Pennsylvania line to Sunshine Trail, 5.25 km.
South on Sunshine Trail to Eylers Valley Road, 1.48 km.
South on Eylers Valley Road to Browns Quarry Road, 1.43 km.
West on Browns Quarry Road to Sabillasville Road, 3.86 km.
South on Sabillasville Road to Foxville-Deerfield Road, 1.69 km.
West on Foxville-Deerfield Road to the Western Maryland Railroad line, 17 meters.
North on the Western Maryland Railroad line to 2nd Avenue (Sabillasville Road)(MD 550), 4.44 km.
North on 2nd Avenue (Sabillasville Road)(MD 550) to Military Road (MD 550), 1.47 km.
West on Military Road to Hilltop Road, 293 meters.
North on Hilltop Road to the Maryland/Pennsylvania line, 125 meters.
West along the Maryland/Pennsylvania line to Edgemont Road, 3.75 km.
South on Edgemont Road to Greensburg Road, 6.96 km.
South on Greensburg Road to Fruit Tree Drive (MD 92), 1.05 km.
South on Fruit Tree Drive (MD 92) to Smithsburg Pike (MD 64), 1 km.
South on Smithsburg Pike (MD 64) to Jefferson Blvd. (MD 64), 1.27 km.
South on Jefferson Blvd. (MD 64) to Mapleville Road (MD 66), 1.83 km.
South on Mapleville Road (MD 66) to Republican Avenue, 657 meters.
South on Republican Avenue to Crystal Falls Drive, 1.35 km.
South on Crystal Falls Drive to Mount Lena Road, 9.72 km.
Northwest on Mount Lena Road to San Mar Road, 697 meters.
South on San Mar Road to Mountain Laurel Road, 1.17 km.
South on Mountain Laurel Road to Keadle Road, 2.46 km.
Northwest on Keadle Road to Mountain Laurel Road, 126 meters.
South on Mountain Laurel Road to Saint Paul Street, 2.22 km.
South on Saint Paul Street to High Street, 820 meters.
South on High Street to S. Main Street, 298 meters.
South on S. Main Street to Mousetown Road, 475 meters.
East on Mousetown Road to Gilardi Road, 1.75 km.
South on Gilardi Road to Old National Pike (U.S. 40), 1.41 km.
South on Old National Pike (U.S. 40) to Clevelandtown Road, 360 meters.
South on Clevelandtown Road to Reno Monument Road, 2.04 km.
West on Reno Monument Road to Amos Reeder Road, 1 km.
South on Amos Reeder Road to Park Hall Road, 2.25 km.
West on Park Hall Road to Marble Quarry Road, 1.93 km.
West on Marble Quarry Road to Mount Briar Road, 2.13 km.
South on Mount Briar Road to Porterstown Road, 2.2 km.
West on Porterstown Road to Burnside Bridge Road, 374 meters.
South on Burnside Bridge Road to Mills Road, 3.42 km.
South on Mills Road to Harpers Ferry Road, 2.87 km.
West on Harpers Ferry Road to Limekiln Road, 1.22 km.
North on Limekiln Road to Antietam Creek (stream), 76 meters.
West along Antietam Creek (stream) to the Potomac River, 308 meters.
South from the confluence of Antietam Creek and the Potomac River to the intersection of the Potomac River and the Frederick/Washington County line, 18.67 km.

Excluding all protected lands.

Liberty- Patuxent



Eligibility Criteria include green infrastructure hubs and corridors, high bionet values, high site index values, importance for surface drinking water, and proximity to scenic byways and public lands.

Metes and Bounds

Starting at the intersection on the Patuxent River and Tyverne Creek (Stream):
East along Tyverne Creek (stream) to Scaggs Road, 2.4 km.
North on Scaggs Road to Lower Marlboro Road, 853 meters
East on Lower Marlboro Road to Briscoe Turn Road, 2.45 km.
Northwest on Briscoe Turn Road to Southern Maryland Blvd. (MD 4), 3.16 km.
North on Southern Maryland Blvd. (MD 4) to Greenock Road, 13.7 km.
Northeast on Greenock Road to Marlboro Road, 4.31 km.
West on Marlboro Road to Ed Prout Road, 2.65 km.
North on Ed Prout Road to Sands Road, 2.92 km.
North on Sands Road to Harwood Road, 6.5 km.
East on Harwood Road to Wayson Road, 2 km.

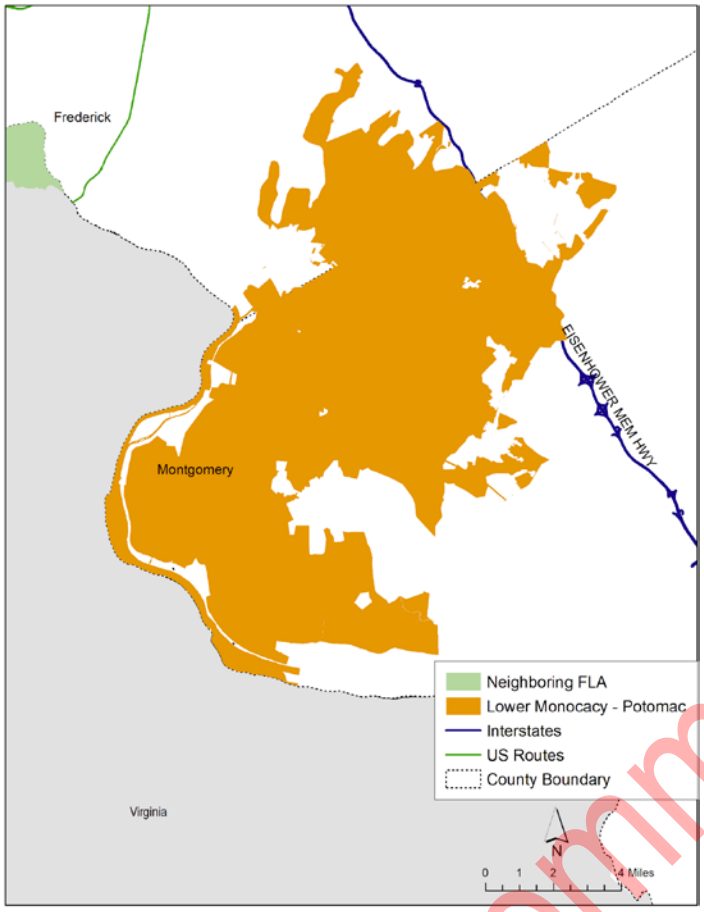
North on Wayson Road to Queen Anne's Bridge Road, 1.9 km.
North on Queen Anne's Bridge Road to W. Central Avenue, 1.87 km.
West on W. Central Avenue to Patuxent River Road, 2.03 km.
North on Patuxent River Road to Double Gate Road, 2.84 km.
East on Double Gate Road to Davidsonville Road, 2.74 km.
North on Davidsonville Road to John Hanson Hwy. (U.S. 50), 3.12 km.
East on John Hanson Hwy. (U.S. 50) to the Severn River, 14.4 km.
North along the Severn River to Veteran's Hwy, 15 km.
North on Veteran's Hwy. to Crain Hwy. S. (MD 3), 5.64 km.
South on Crain Hwy. S. (MD 3) to New Cut Road, 77 meters.
Southwest on New Cut Road to Stevenson Road, 251 meters.
Northwest on Stevenson Road to Quarterfield Road, 1.72 km.
Southwest on Quarterfield Road to Hubbard Lane, 132 meters.
North on Hubbard Lane to Donaldson Avenue, 477 meters.
West on Donaldson Avenue to Telegraph Road, 2.01 km.
North on Telegraph Road to Aviation Blvd., 2.6 km.
North on Aviation Blvd. to Interstate 195, 3.8 km.
North on Interstate 195 to S. Rolling Road, 7.8 km.
North on S. Rolling Road to Frederick Road, 3.23 km.
West on Frederick Road to Dutton Avenue, 584 meters.
North on Dutton Avenue to Edmondson Avenue, 581 meters.
West on Edmondson Avenue to N. Rolling Road, 287 meters.
North on N. Rolling Road to Liberty Road (MD 26), 9.57 km.
Northwest on Liberty Road (MD 26) to Deer Park Road, 5.94 km.
North on Deer Park Road to Berrymans Lane, 5.38 km.
Northeast on Berrymans Lane to Interstate 795, 3.47 km.
North on Interstate 795 to Baltimore Blvd. (MD 140), 2.75 km.
Northwest on Baltimore Blvd. to Old Westminster Pike, 3.4 km.
West on Old Westminster Pike to Old Gamber Road, 1.64 km.
Southwest on Old Gamber Road to Gamber Road, 472 meters.
Southwest on Gamber Road to Hughes Road, 575 meters.
North on Hughes Road to Old Kays Mill Road, 1.07 km.
West on Old Kays Mill Road to Toggenburg Drive, 904 meters.
South on Toggenburg Drive to Kays Mill Road, 300 meters
West on Kays Mill Road to Old Kays Mill Road, 483 meters.
Southwest on Old Kays Mill Road to Deer Park Road, 1.2 km.
North on Deer Park Road to Sykesville Road (MD 32), 5.23 km.
West on Sykesville Road (MD 32) to Short Lane Road, 1.78 km.
West on Short Lane Road to Old Washington Road, 309 meters
South on Old Washington Road to Salem Bottom Road, 1.89 km.
South on Salem Bottom Road to Bloom Road, 2.5 km.
West on Bloom Road to Muller Road, 1.6 km.
South on Muller Road to Salem Bottom Road, 1.35 km.
Southwest on Salem Bottom Road to Bear Branch Road, 91 meters.
South on Bear Branch Road to Oak Tree Road, 2.17 km.
South on Oak Tree Road to Bear Branch Road, 61 meters.
South east on Bear Branch Road to Old Washington Road, 966 meters.
South on Old Washington Road to Bartholow Road, 238 meters.
Southeast on Bartholow Road to Klee Mill Road, 1.47 km.
South on Klee Mill Road to Bartholow Road, 295 meters.
Southeast on Bartholow Road to Johnsville Road, 5.78 km.

East on Johnsville Road to Sykesville Road (MD 32), 770 meters
Northeast on Sykesville Road (MD 32) to Pine Knob Road, 1.15 km.
East on Pine Knob Road to Mineral Hill Road, 1.56 km.
Southeast on Mineral Hill Road to Oakland Mills Road, 2.96 km.
South on Oakland Mills Road to Liberty Road (MD 26), 1.59 km.
West on Liberty Road (MD 26) to Monroe Avenue, 2.66 km.
South on Monroe Avenue to Ridge Road, 863 meters.
South on Ridge Road to Brangles Road, 1.09 km.
Southwest on Brangles Road to Arrington Road, 2.25 km.
South on Arrington Road to Henryton Road, 1.27 km.
South on Henryton Road to Henryton Center Road, 1.48 km.
South on Henryton Center Road to Henryton Road, 569 meters.
South on Henryton Road to Old Frederick Road, 3.97 km.
East on Old Frederick Road to Old St. Johns Lane, 8.5 km.
South on St. Johns Lane to Frederick Road, 3.5 km.
East on Frederick Road to Maryland Avenue, 2.9 km.
South on Maryland Avenue to St. Paul Street, 85 meters.
West on St. Paul Street to New Cut Road, 178 meters
South on New Cut Road to Baugher Farm Road, 3.34 km.
South Baugher Farm Road to Montgomery Road, 340 meters.
Southeast on Montgomery Road to Interstate 95, 7.23 km.
South on Interstate 95 to MD 100, 2.41 km.
South on MD 100 to Washington Blvd. (U.S. 1), 1.27 km.
Southwest on Washington Blvd. (U.S. 1) to Waterloo Road (MD 175), 3.11 km.
South on Waterloo Road (MD 175) to Dorsey Run Road, 2km.
Southwest on Dorsey Run Road to Old Dorsey Run Road 2.66 km.
Southwest on Old Dorsey Run Road to Guilford Road, 560 meters.
Northwest on Guilford Road (MD 732) to Washington Blvd. (U.S. 1), 1.78 km.
South on Washington Blvd. (U.S. 1) to the Patuxent River (Howard/Prince George's County line), 5.1 km.
South along the Patuxent River (Howard/Prince George's County line) to a CSX rail line, 334 meters.
South on the CSX rail line to Muirkirk Road, 6.12 km.
Southeast on Muirkirk Road to Ellington Drive, 1.52 km.
South on Ellington Drive to Odell Road, 1.15 km.
Southwest on Odell Road to Poultry Road, 976 meters.
South on Poultry Road to Powder Mill Road, 1.14 km.
South on Powder Mill Road to Research Road, 405 meters.
South on Research Road to Ridge Road, 2.36 km.
West on Ridge Road to Crescent Road, 1.48 km.
North on Crescent Road to Kenilworth Avenue, 126 meters.
South on Kenilworth Avenue to Interstate 95, 432 meters.
Southeast on Interstate 95 to Greenbelt Road, 925 meters.
East on Greenbelt Road to the Amtrak rail line, 6.54 km.
Northeast on the Amtrak rail line to Laurel Bowie Road, 5.55 km.
South on Laurel Bowie Road to Rustic Hill Drive, 2.03 km.
East on Rustic Hill Drive to Reston Lane, 817 meters.
South on Reston Lane to Rockledge Drive, 359 meters.
Southwest on Rockledge Drive to Rambling Lane, 513 meters.
East on Rambling Lane to Wheeler Way, 67 meters.
South on Wheeler Way to Winding Lane, 104 meters.
Southeast on Winding Lane to Whitehall Drive, 438 meters.
Southeast on Whitehall Drive to Old Chapel Road, 279 meters.

North on Old Chapel Road to Race Track Road, 1.22 km.
South on Race Track Road to Defense Hwy./Annapolis Road (MD 450), 2.14 km.
East on Defense Hwy./Annapolis Road (MD 450) to Crain Hwy. (MD 3), 1.77 km.
South on Crain Hwy. (MD 3) to Queen Anne Bridge Road, 7.9 km.
East on Queen Anne Bridge Road to Central Avenue, 3.55 km.
West on Central Avenue to Church Road, 6.85 km.
South on Church Road to Oak Grove Road, 3.0 km.
East on Oak Grove Road to Leeland Road, 969 meters.
South on Leeland Road to a Conrail rail line, 250 meters.
South on the Conrail rail line to Crain Hwy. (MD 301), 7.59 km.
South on Crain Hwy. (MD 301) to Croom Station Road, 1.81 km.
South on Croom Station Road to the Conrail rail line, 2.4 km.
South on the Conrail rail line to Old Indian Head Road, 6.0 km.
South on Old Indian Head Road to Van Brady Road, 132 meters
Southeast on Van Brady Road to Molly Berry Road, 4.57 km.
South on Molly Berry Road to Baden Naylor Road, 5.06 km.
South on Baden Naylor Road to Nelson Perrie Road, 426 meters.
South on Nelson Perrie Road to Bald Eagle School Road, 1.96 km.
South on Bald Eagle School Road to Baden Westwood Road, 2.14 km.
East on Baden Westwood Road to Croom Road, 2.37 km.
South on Croom Road to Magruders Ferry Road, 371 meters.
East on Magruders Ferry Road to the entrance of Patuxent River Park, 1.85 km.
South on the access road of Patuxent River Park to the boat ramp on the Patuxent River, 416 meters.

Excluding all protected lands.

Lower Monocacy- Potomac



The Eligibility Criteria include green infrastructure hubs and corridors, medium to high site index values, proximity to state scenic byways and public lands, and focal areas for POS, Rural Legacy, and TEAs.

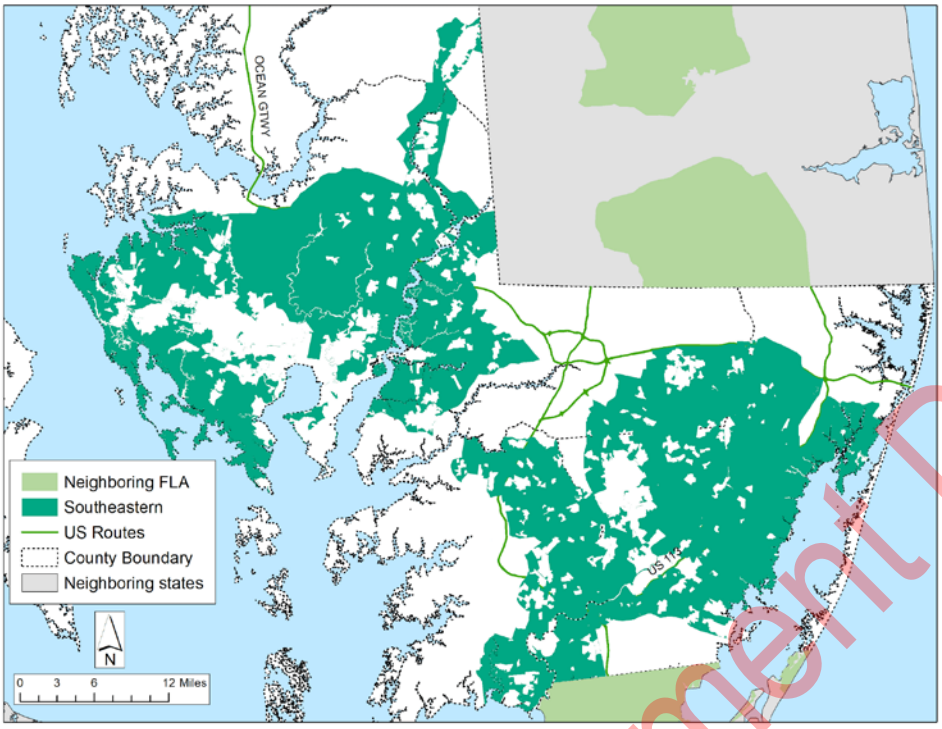
Metes and Bounds

Starting at the confluence of the Monocacy River and the Potomac River:
North along the Monocacy River to Lily Pons Road, 10.5 km.
East on Lily Pons Road to Park Mills Road, 1.64 km.
North on Park Mills Road to Monocacy Bottom Road, 520 meters
North on Monocacy Bottom Road to Flint Hill Road, 4.11 km.
North on Flint Hill Road to Fingerboard Road, 1.1 km.
North on Fingerboard Road to Park Mills Road, 2.47 km.
South on Park Mills Road to Peters Road, 2.86 km.
East on Peters Road to Rhoderick Road, 1.76 km.
North on Rhoderick Road to Fingerboard Road, 3.04 km.
East on Fingerboard Road to Thurston Road, 722 meters.
Southeast on Thurston Road to Doctor Perry Road, 5.18 km.
East on Doctor Perry Road to Interstate 270, 3 km.
South on Interstate 270 to the Frederick/Montgomery County line, 1.82 km.
Northeast along the Frederick/Montgomery County line to Haines Road, 3.94 km.

South on Haines Road to Lewisdale Road, 1.36 km.
East on Lewisdale Road to Prices Distillery Road, 2.09 km.
East on Prices Distillery Road to Burnt Hill Road, 1.34 km.
South on Burnt Hill Road to Snowden Farm Pkwy., 4.62 km.
West Snowden Farm Pkwy. To Clarksburg Road, 200 meters.
South on Clarksburg Road to Gateway Center Drive, 1.6 km.
Southeast on Gateway Center Drive to Shawnee Drive, 1.1 km.
South on Shawnee Drive to Walnutwood Road, 1 km.
South on Walnutwood Road to W. Old Baltimore Road, 500 meters
West on W. Old Baltimore Road to Lake Ridge Drive, 443 meters.
South on Lake Ridge Drive to Black Hills Road, 1.8 km.
West on Black Hills Road to Clarksburg Road, 1.71 km.
South on Clarksburg Road to Barnesville Road, 1.64 km.
South on Barnesville Road to Clopper Road, 52 meters
East on Clopper Road to Schaeffer Road, 3.54 km.
West on Schaeffer Road to White Ground Road, 6.05 km.
South on White Ground Road to Darnestown Road, 2.75 km.
Northwest on Darnestown Road to Cattail Road, 5.25 km.
South on Cattail Road to Cattail Lane, 892 meters.
West on Cattail Lane to Jonesville Road, 616 meters
North on Jonesville Road to Jerusalem Road, 917 meters.
West on Jerusalem Road to Beallsville Road, 1.9 km.
South Beallsville Road to Elgin Road, 370 meters.
South on Elgin Road to Wooton Avenue, 916 meters.
West on Wooton Avenue to W. Willard Road, 86 meters.
South on W. Willard Road to Westerly Avenue, 1.04 km.
East on Westerly Avenue to Fisher Avenue (MD 107), 1.3km.
East on Fisher Avenue (MD 107) to Partnership Road, 2.5 km.
South on Partnership Road to Sugarland Road, 3.3 km.
East on Sugarland Road to Montevideo Road, 1.9 km.
South on Montevideo Road to River Road, 3.5 km.
West on River Road to Sycamore Landing Road, 6.2 km.
South on Sycamore Landing Road to the Potomac River, 1.34 km.
North along the Potomac River to the confluence of the Monocacy River, 24.5 km.

Excluding all protected lands.

Southeastern



Eligibility Criteria include green infrastructure hubs and corridors, including some of the largest hubs in the state, high bionet values, among the highest site index values in Maryland, medium to high surface drinking water importance, and proximity to state scenic byways and public lands.

Metes and Bounds

Northwestern Block – Dorchester & Caroline Counties

Starting from the intersection of Bloomery Road and the Maryland/Delaware line:
Southwest along Bloomery Road to Todd Road, 3.87 km.
West on Todd Road to Jester Road, 217 meters
West on Jester Road to Chipmans Road, 2.2 km.
Southwest to Chipmans Road to Long Swamp Road, 919 meters
South on Long Swamp Road to Old Denton Road, 4.11 km.
Northwest on Old Denton Road to Federalsburg Hwy., 362 meters.
South on Federalsburg Hwy. to Preston Road, 3.06 km.
West on Preston Road to the Caroline/Dorchester County line, 992 meters
South along the Caroline/Dorchester County line to Williamsburg Road, 1.3 km.
Southwest on Williamsburg Road to Palmers Mill Road, 4.08 km.
Southeast on Palmers Mill Road to Medford Road, 1.46 km.
Southwest on Medford Road to Harrison Ferry Road, 1.89 km.
West on Harrison Ferry Road to Medford Road, 66 meters
Southwest on Medford Road to Harper Road, 600 meters.
Southeast on Harper Road to Palmer Mill Road, 2.14 km.

South on Palmer Mill Road to Rhodesdale Eldorado Road, 4.8 km.
West on Rhodesdale Eldorado Road to E. New Market Rhodesdale Road, 84 meters.
West on E. New Market Rhodesdale Road to Railroad Avenue, 7.5 km.
West on Railroad Avenue to Main Street, 776 meters.
South on Main Street to Cambridge Avenue, 432 meters
Southwest on Cambridge Road to Mount Holly Road, 272 meters.
Southwest on Mount Holly Road Ocean Gateway Road (US 50), 8.24 km.
West on Ocean Gateway Road (US 50) to Church Creek Road, 2.2 km.
Southwest on Church Creek Road to Dailsville Road, 5.1 km.
Northwest on Dailsville Road to Town Point Road, 4.3 km.
West on Town Point Road to Broadview Drive, 5.2 km.
West on Broadview Drive to the Chesapeake Bay shoreline, 1.33 km.
The boundary continues along the shore of Dorchester County to the Nanticoke River and up to Sharptown Road.
From the intersection of the Nanticoke River and Sharptown Road to Eldorado Road, 7.92 km.
North on Eldorado Road to Reliance Avenue, 10.82 km.
Northwest on Reliance Avenue to E. Central Avenue, 1.53 km.
Northeast on E. Central Avenue to Houston Branch Road, 700 meters
Northeast on Houston Branch Road to Turner Road, 5.2 km.
Southeast on Turner Road to the Maryland/Delaware line, 1.4 km.
North along the Maryland/Delaware line to the intersection of Bloomery Road, 4.9 km.

Excluding all protected lands.

The Northeastern Block – Wicomico County

From the intersection of Sharptown Line Road and the Maryland/Delaware line:
West on Sharptown Line Road to Sharptown Road, 1.44 km.
Northwest on Sharptown Road to the Nanticoke River, 401 meters
South along the Nanticoke River shore to Bivalve Wharf Road, 49.2 km.
East on Bivalve Wharf Road to Nanticoke Road, 527 meters
East on Nanticoke Road to Capitola Road, 4.2 km.
Southeast on Capitola Road to Whitehaven Road, 5.52 km.
Northeast on Whitehaven Road to Nanticoke Road, 10.6 km.
East on Nanticoke Road to Levin Dashiell Road, 8.5 km.
North on Levin Dashiell Road to Quantico Creek Road, 6.15 km.
West on Quantico Creek Road to Quantico Road, 2.3 km.
Northeast on Quantico Road to Rewastico Road, 825 meters
Northwest on Rewastico Road to Braggs Lane, 2.13 km.
North on Braggs Lane to Porter Mill Road, 643 meters
Northeast on Porter Mill Road to Deerfield Road, 1.35 km.
West on Deerfield Road to Riggin Road, 2.12 km.
North on Riggin Road to Barren Creek Road, 2.9 km.
Northwest on Barren Creek Road to Delmar Road, 821 meters
East on Delmar Road to Ryan Road, 527 meters
North on Ryan Road to Cross Road, 1.23 km.
Northeast on Cross Road to the Maryland/Delaware line, 4.78 km.
North along the Maryland/Delaware line to Sharptown Line Road, 5.46 km.

Excluding all protected lands.

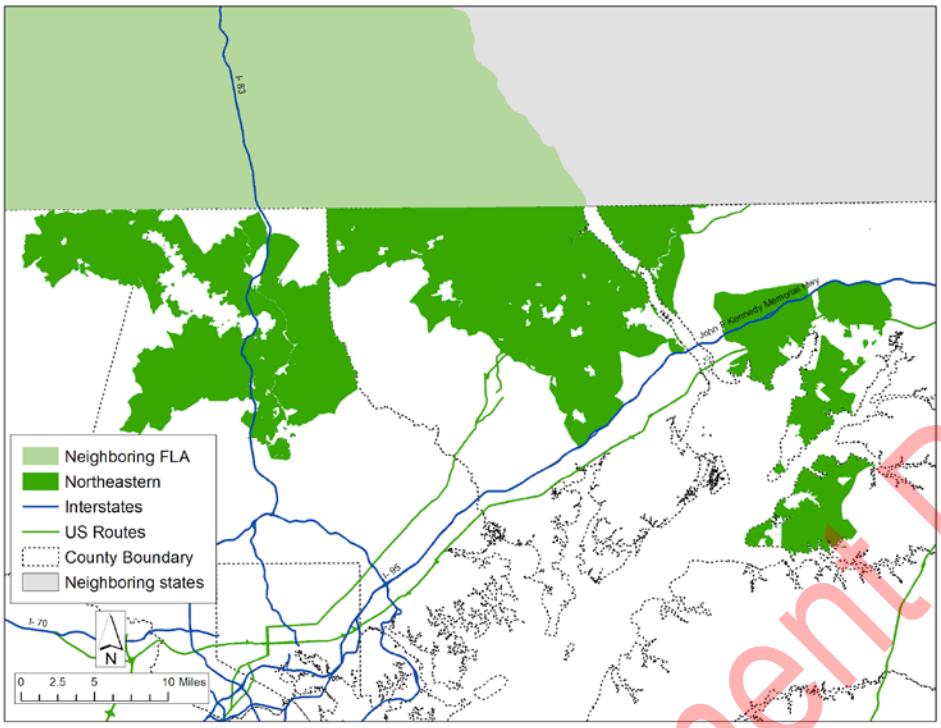
The Southeastern Block- Somerset, Wicomico, and Worcester County

From the intersection of Rumbly Point Road and the Pocomoke Sound:
North on Rumbly Point Road to Green Road, 4.7 km.
North on Green Road to Burnettsville Road, 2.0 km.
Northeast on Burnettsville Road to Hudson Corner Road, 2.14 km.
Northeast on Hudson Corner Road to Rehobeth Road, 2.04 km.
East on Rehobeth Road to George Riggins Road, 2.34 km.
North on George Riggins Road to Charles Barnes Road, 1.63 km.
East on Charles Barnes Road to Elmo Dryden Road, 1.26 km.
North on Elmo Dryden Road to Mennonite Church Road, 2.42 km.
Northwest then northeast on Mennonite Church Road to Arden Station Road, 5.72 km.
North on Arden Station Road to Mitchell Road, 3.12 km.
Northeast on Mitchell Road to Dublin Road, 2.77 km.
West on Dublin Road to Old Princess Anne Road, 4.44 km.
North on Old Princess Anne Road to Park Drive, 3.1 km.
East on Park Drive to McCormick Swamp Road 1.15 km.
North on McCormick Swamp Road to Hampden Avenue, 615 meters.
East on Hampden Avenue to W. Post Office Road, 219 meters.
West on W. Post Office Road to Antioch Avenue, 649 meters
West on Antioch Avenue to the Conrail Rail line, 147 meters
North along the Conrail Rail line to Broad Street, 490 meters
West on Broad Street to Somerset Avenue, 300 meters.
North on Somerset Avenue to Mount Vernon Road, 1 km.
West on Mount Vernon Road to E. Ridge Road, 902 meters.
Northwest on E. Ridge Road to W. Ridge Road, 3.76 km.
West on W. Ridge Road to Factory Road, 3.36 km.
West on Factory Road to Mount Vernon Road, 474 meters.
Northwest on Mount Vernon Road to Fitzbound Road, 1.78 km.
North on Fitzbound Road to Polks Road, 1.17 km.
East on Polks Road to Larry Lankford Road, 1.24 km.
North on Larry Lankford Road to Reading Ferry Road, 406 meters.
North on Reading Ferry Road to Wicomico Creek, 2.09 km.
East along Wicomico Creek to Allen Road, 9.7 km.
Southeast on Allen Road to Eden Allen Road, 441 meters
East on Eden Allen Road to Flower Hill Church Road, 3.25 km.
East on Flower Hill Church Road to Backbone Road, 2.8 km.
Northeast on Backbone Road to the Meadow Bridge Road, 2.1 km.
South Meadow Bridge Road to Stevens Road, 9.3 km.
North on Stevens Road to Old Pocomoke Road, 7.48 km.
North on Old Pocomoke Road to Union Church Road, 2.32 km.
Northwest on Union Church Road to Oakland School Road, 162 meters
Northeast on Oakland School Road to Coulbourn Mill Road, 1.1 km.
Northwest on Coulbourn Mill Road to Nutters Cross Road, 510 meters
North on Nutters Cross Road to Snow Hill Road, 1.47 km.
Southeast on Snowhill Road to Airport Road, 1.89 km.
North on Airport Road to Mount Hermon Road, 5.03 km.
East on mount Hermon Road to Berry Road, 3.48 km.
North on Berry Road to Shavox Road, 1.26 km.

East on Shavox Road to Whitman Road, 400 meters
North on Whitman Road to Longridge Road, 1.13 km.
East on Longridge Road to Forest Grove Road, 1.41 km.
North on Forest Grove Road to Ocean Gateway Hwy. (US 50), 1.22 km.
East on Ocean Gateway Hwy. (US 50) to Bent Pine Road, 11.2 km.
North on Bent Pine Road to Old Ocean City Road, 434 meters
East on Old Ocean City Road to Ocean Gateway Hwy. (US 50), 10.6 km.
East on Ocean Gateway Hwy. (U.S. 50) to Conrail rail line, 2.83 km.
South on Conrail rail line to Ironshire Station Road, 6.34 km.
East on Ironshire Station Road to Downs Road, 105 meters
Southwest on Downs Road to Worcester Hwy., 3.48 km.
Northeast on Worcester Hwy. to Bay Street (MD 376), 7.85 km.
East on Bay Street (MD 376) to Sinepuxent Road, 2.1 km.
North on Sinepuxent Road to Antique Road, 5.47 km.
South on Antique Road to Stephen Decatur Hwy., 446 meters
South on Stephen Decatur Hwy. to Snug Harbor Road, 1.55 km.
East on Snug Harbor Road to the shore of Sinepuxent Bay, 1.44 km.
South along the Sinepuxent Bay shore to Packer's Bay Road, 34.6 km.
North on Packer's Bay Road to George Island Landing Road, 429 meters.
West on George Island Landing Road to Stockton Road, 4.5 km.
West on Stockton Road to Market Street, 12.9 km.
Northwest on Market Street to Old Virginia Road, 132 meters.
Southwest on the Old Virginia Road to Pocomoke Belt, 590 meters
West on Pocomoke Belt to Conrail rail line 574 meters.
South on Conrail rail line to the Maryland/Virginia line, 6.22 km.
West along the Maryland/Virginia line to the Pocomoke River, 6.87 km.
West along the Pocomoke River to Rumbly Point Road, 13.1 km.

Excluding protected lands.

Northeastern Forest Legacy Area



Eligibility Criteria include proximity to scenic byways, green infrastructure hubs and corridors, and among the highest values for BioNet and site index.

Metes and Bounds

The Baltimore/Carroll County Block

From the northwest corner of Baltimore County, at Carroll County line and Shaffer Mill Road:
Northeast on Shaffer Mill Road to Maryland/Pennsylvania line, 750 m.
East along Maryland/Pennsylvania line to Gunpowder Road, 720m.
South on Gunpowder Road to Baker Schoolhouse Road, 1.7 km.
Northeast along Bakers Schoolhouse Road to Middletown Road, 2.37 km.
Southeast on Middletown Road to Freeland Road, 5.4 km.
Northeast on Freeland Road to York Road, 8.3 km.
South on York Road to Bentley Road, 3.7 km.
South on Bentley Road to Cameron Mill Road, 1.5 km.
South on Cameron Mill Road to Walker Road, 2.7 km.
South on Walker Road to Torrey C. Brown Rail Trail, 150 m.
South on Torrey C. Brown Rail Trail to Dairy Road, 1.7 km.
East on Dairy Road to York Road, .5 km.
North on York Road to I-83, 1.1 km.
North on I-83 to Sampson Road, 3.2 km.
North on Sampson Road to Old York Road, 2.4 km.
South on Old York Road to Ensor Road, 4.1 km.
South on Ensor Road to Stablersville Road, 3.7 km.

East on Stablersville Road to Tyson Road, 90 m.
South on Tyson Road to Graystone Road, 1 km.
Northeast on Graystone Road to Vernon Road, 1.4 km.
South on Vernon Road to Second Mine Branch, 1.3 km.
East on Second Mine Branch to Garrett Road, 1.6 km.
Northeast on Garrett Road to Old York Road, 2.2 km.
South on Old York Road to Baltimore/Harford County Line, 1.1 km.
South along the Baltimore/Harford County Line to Jarrettsville Pike, 14 km.
Southwest along Jarrettsville Pike to Paper Mill Road, 3.9 km.
West along Paper Mill Road to Poplar Hill Road, 5.3 km.
South along Poplar Hill Road to Warren Road, 1.76 km.
West along Warren Road to York Road, 4.4 km.
Northwest along York Road to Wight Avenue, 1.75 km.
West along Wight Avenue to Pepper Road, 511 meters.
North along Pepper Road to Schilling Road, 453 meters.
West along Schilling Road to McCormick Road, 331 meters.
North on McCormick Road to Shawan Road, 354 meters.
West along Shawan Road to Western Run Road, 1.15 km.
North on Western Run Road to Western Road, 3 km.
Northeast on Western Road to Thornton Mill Road, 1.2 km.
East on Thornton Mill Road to Quaker Bottom #2 Road, 1.36 km.
North on Quaker Bottom #2 Road to E. Quaker Bottom Road, 1 km.
West on E. Quaker Bottom Road to Priceville Road, 1.8 km.
South on Priceville Road to Thornton Mill Road, .75 km.
North on Thornton Mill Road to Gerber Lane, .75 km.
East on Gerber Lane to Western Run Road, 1.2 km.
West on Western Run Road to Joyce Lane, 2.1 km.
North on Joyce Lane to Belfast Road, .3 km.
East on Belfast Road to Falls Road, .5 km.
North on Falls Road to Butler Road, .2 km.
Southwest on Butler Road to Piney Grove Road, 6.4 km.
Northwest on Piney Grove Road to Longnecker Road, 2.2 km.
South on Longnecker Road to Long Road, 1.7 km.
East on Long Road to Hanover Pike, 3.5 km.
North on Hanover Pike to Old Hanover Road, .35 km.
North on Old Hanover Road to Pleasant Grove Road, 3.6 km.
East on Pleasant Grove Road to Dover Road, 2.3 km.
West on Dover Road to Dark Hollow Road, 1.1 km.
North on Dark Hollow Road to Trenton Road, 2.8 km.
North on Trenton Road to Black Rock Road, 1.8 km.
South on Black Rock Road to Ridge Road, .8 km.
Northeast on Ridge Road to Blackrock Run, 1.1 km.
East on Blackrock Run to Falls Road, 2.2 km.
North on Falls Road to Mt. Carmel Road, 2.3 km.
East on Mt. Carmel Road to Foreston Road, 1.6 km.
North on Foreston Road to Pretty Boy Branch, 1.3 km.
Northeast on Pretty Boy Branch to Traceys Store Road, 2.4 km.
Northwest along Tracey's Store Road to Foreston Road, 2.8 km.
Northwest on Foreston Road to George's Creek Road, 1.7 km.
West along George's Creek Road to Gunpowder Road, 1.33 km.
Southwest on Gunpowder Road to Falls Road, 1.49 km.

Northwest on Falls Road to Beckleysville Road, 3.4 km.
South on Beckleysville Road to Brick Store Road, .6 km.
North on Brick Store Road to Carroll/Baltimore County Line, .8 km.
South on Carroll/Baltimore County Line to Maple Grove Road, .2 km.
West on Maple Grove Road to Hanover Pike, 6.6 km.
North on Hanover Pike to New Street, .7 km.
East on New Street to Log Lane, 50 m.
North on Log Lane to Church Street, .4 km.
North on Church Street to York Street, .3 km.
South on York Street to Westminster Street, .1 km.
West on Westminster Street to Manchester Road, .8 km.
South on Manchester Road to Albert Mill Road, 3.0 km.
Northwest on Albert Mill Road to Fridinger Mill Road, 2.1 km.
Northeast on Fridinger Mill Road to Eckard Road, .6 km.
Northwest on Eckard Road to Bachmans Valley Road, 2.2 km.
South on Bachmans Valley Road to Bixler Church Road, .9 km.
West on Bixler Church Road to Back Woods Road, 1.0 km.
North on Back Woods Road to Deep Run Road, 3.9 km.
East on Deep Run Road to Kridlers Schoolhouse Road, 1.8 km.
North on Kridlers Schoolhouse Road to Garrett Road, 2.0 km.
East on Garrett Road to Pennsylvania State Line, 2.8 km.
East on Pennsylvania State Line to Baltimore Pike, .3 km.
South on Baltimore Pike to Mt. Ventus Road, .9 km.
East on Mt. Ventus Road to Pennsylvania State Line, 1.6 km.
East along Pennsylvania State Line to Church Street North, 3.9 km.
South on Church Street North to Lineboro Road, .7 km.
North on Lineboro Road to Pennsylvania State Line, .9 km.
East along Pennsylvania State Line to Carroll Warehouse Road, 1.5 km.
East on Carroll Warehouse Road to Schalk Road #1, 1.0 km.
North on Schalk Road # 1 to Pennsylvania State Line, .7 km.
East on Pennsylvania State Line to Baltimore/Carroll County Line, 1.9 km.
South on Baltimore/Carroll County Line to Shaffer Mill Road, .4 km.

Excluding all protected lands.

The Harford County Block

From the Northwest corner of the Harford/Baltimore County:
East along the Maryland/Pennsylvania border to the Susquehanna River, 28.1 km.
South along the west bank of the Susquehanna River to Interstate 95, 23 km.
West on Interstate 95 to Lapidum Road, 1.75 km.
North on Lapidum Road to Webster Lapidum Road, 1.5 km.
West on Webster Lapidum Road to Level Road, 2.86 km.
West on Level Road to Hopewell Road, 3.28 km.
South on Hopewell Road to Aldino Stepney Road, 1.4 km.
South on Aldino Stepney Road to Churchville Road, 3.7 km.
East on Churchville Road to Interstate 95, 1.3 km.
South on Interstate 95 to Creswell Road, 7.5 km.
North on Creswell Road to Calvary Road, 2.9 km.
North on Calvary Road to Shucks Road, 1.2 km.

North on Shucks Road to Churchville Road, 4.9 km.
West on Churchville Road to Prospect Mill Road, .4 km.
West on Prospect Mill Road to North Fountain Green Road, 4.2 km.
North on North Fountain Green Road to Conowingo Road, 1.57 km.
West on Conowingo Road to Johnson Mill Road, 479 meters
Northwest on Johnson Mill Road to Chestnut Hill Road, 3.7 km.
West along Chestnut Hill Road to Rocks Road, 1.2 km.
North on Rocks Road to Sharon Road, 767 meters
Northwest on Sharon Road to Rigdon Road, 2.86 km.
West on Rigdon Road to West Jarrettsville Road, 3.06 km.
North on West Jarrettsville Road to Old Federal Hill Road, 781 meters
Northwest on Old Federal Hill Road to N. Bend Road, 3.6 km.
Northeast on N. Bend Road to Saint Clair Bridge Road, 3.85 km.
North on Saint Clair Bridge Road to Federal Hill Road, 1.44 km.
Northeast on Federal Hill Road to Fawn Grove Road, 411 meters
North on Fawn Grove Road to Jerry's Road, 845 meters
West on Jerry's Road to Madonna Road, 3.92 km.
North on Madonna Road to Bradenbaugh Road, 825 meters
West on Bradenbaugh Road to Harford Creamery Road, 3.3 km.
North on Harford Creamery Road to Bradenbaugh Road, 19 meters
West on Bradenbaugh Road to Norrisville Road, 2.96 km.
South on Norrisville Road to Old York Road, 249 meters
Northwest on Old York Road to the Harford/Baltimore County line, 1.87 km.
North along the Harford County line to the border with Pennsylvania, 7.33 km.

Excluding all protected lands.

The Cecil County Block

Starting from the intersection of the Susquehanna River and the Northwest corner of the Maryland/Pennsylvania line.
East along the Cecil County boundary with Pennsylvania to Minns Road, 11.8 km.
South on Minns Road to Ridge Road, 350 meters
West on Ridge Road to Springhill Road, 1.75 km.
South on Springhill Road to Slicers Mill Road, 1.5 km.
South on Springhill Road to Horseshoe Road, 1 km.
South on Horseshoe Road to Conowingo Road, 1.47 km.
West on Conowingo Road to Love Run Road, 1.14 km.
South on Love Run Road to Liberty Grove Road, 2.86 km.
South on Liberty Grove Road to Race Street, 6.39 km.
South on Race Street to Granite Avenue, 362 meters
West on Granite Avenue to Susquehanna River shoreline, 170 meters
North along the Susquehanna River shoreline to the Maryland/Pennsylvania line, 18.3 km.

Garrett Island in the Susquehanna River.

Excluding all protected land.

Perryville Area

From the Intersection of Interstate 95 to North East Road, .9 km.
South on North East Road to Maudlin Avenue, 2.5 km.
South on Maudlin Avenue to North East River, .8 km.
South along western shore of North East River to Davis Lane, 4.4 km.
South on Davis Lane to Bridgewood Avenue, .3 km.
East on Bridgewood Avenue to Maryland Avenue, .1 km.
South on Maryland Avenue to Northeast Avenue, .1 km.
East on Northeast Avenue to Delaware Avenue, .1 km.
South on Delaware Avenue to Clearview Avenue, .1 km.
East on Clearview Avenue to Bladen Street, .2km.
North on Bladen Street to Old Philadelphia Road, .4 km.
South on Old Philadelphia Road to Baltimore Street, 2.1 km.
East on Baltimore Street to North East River, 1.5 km.
South along western shore of North East River to Mill Creek, 14.7 km.
West along Mill Creek to Marion Tapp Parkway, .5 km.
East on Marion Tapp Parkway to Ikea Way, .2 km.
North on Ikea Way to Principio Furnace Road, .6 km.
North on Principio Furnace Road to Jackson Station Road, 3.0 km.
North on Jackson Station Road to Reservoir Road, 1.4 km.
West on Reservoir Road to Perrylawn Drive, 1.6 km.
North on Perrylawn Drive to Craigtown Road, 4.0 km.
North on Craigtown Road to Jacob Tome Memorial Highway, 1.4 km.
North on Jacob Tome Memorial Highway to Camp Meeting Ground Road, .4 km.
South on Camp Meeting Ground Road to Theodore Road, .1 km.
East on Theodore Road to Joseph Biggs Memorial Highway, 9.5 km.
South on Joseph Biggs Memorial Highway to North East Road, .7 km.
South on North East Road to Interstate 95, .8 km.

Excluding all protected lands.

The Central Area:

From the intersection of Turkey Point Road and Irishtown Road:
East Irishtown Road to Elk Neck State Forest Access Road, 2.8 km.
North Elk Neck State Forest Access Road to Private Stone Quarry Road, 1.8 km.
North Private Stone Quarry Road to E. Old Philadelphia Road, 1.4 km.
East on Old Philadelphia Road to Mechanic Valley Road, 1.7 km.
North on Mechanic Valley Road to Amtrak Rail Line, .9 km.
South along Amtrak Rail Line to North East Creek, .5 km.
North along North East Creek to Interstate 95, 3.9 km.
North on Interstate 95 to Blue Ball Road, 8.3 km.
South on Blue Ball Road to Elkton Road, 3.4 km.
South on Elkton Road to Old Philadelphia Road, 1.0 km.
West on Old Philadelphia Road to Old Elk Neck Road, .6 km.
South Old Elk Neck Road to Racine School Road, 9.1 km.
East Racine School Road to Old Field Point Road, 1.9 km
South Old Field Point Road to Veasey Point Road, 1.3 km.
South Veasey Point Road to Old Field Point Cir, 0.7 km.
South Old Field Point Cir to Chesapeake Bay shoreline, .4 km.
South along Chesapeake Bay shoreline to Turkey Point Road, 15.6 km.

North along Chesapeake Bay shoreline to Hances Point Creek, 14.2 km.
West on Hances Point Creek to Turkey Point Road, .8 km.
North on Turkey Point Road to Irishtown Road, 3.8 km.

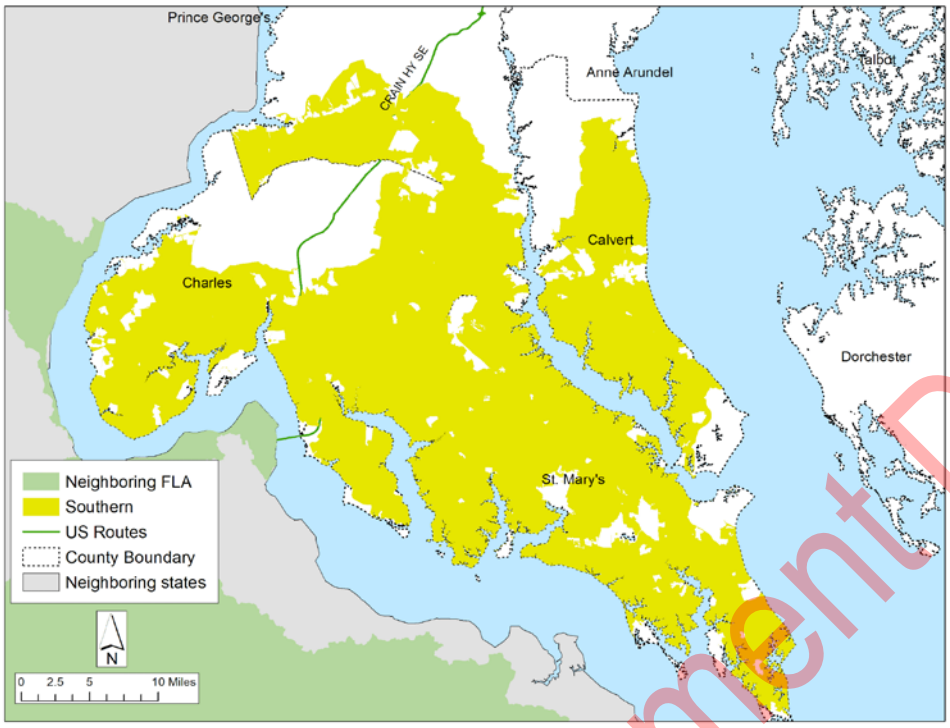
Excluding all protected lands.

The Southern Area:

Starting where Ferry Point Lane meets the Bohemia River:
West, going counter clockwise following the shoreline to Holly Drive, 81 km.
North on Holly Drive to Hiawatha Circle, 2.14 km.
Northeast on Hiawatha Circle to Backum Lane, 2.0 km.
Northeast on Backum Lane to New Cut Road, .2 km.
Northeast New Cut Road to Sandy Bottom Road, 1 km
North on Sandy Bottom Road to Grove Neck Road, 1.71 km.
West on Grove Neck Road to Peddlers Lane, 529 meters.
North on Peddlers Lane to Crystal Beach Road, 700 meters
North on Crystal Beach Road to Old Crystal Beach Road, 661 meters
Northeast on Old Crystal Beach Road to Glebe Road, 365 meters
Northeast on Glebe Road to Ferry Point Lane, 5.81 km.
Northeast on Ferry Point Lane to the Bohemia River, 188 meters.

Excluding all protected lands.

Southern Forest Legacy Area



Eligibility Criteria include moderate drinking water importance and proximity to protected lands, proximity to designated scenic routes, major green infrastructure hubs and corridors, and the highest BioNet and site index values across the state.

Metes and Bounds

The Western Block – Charles County/Prince George's County/ St. Mary's County

Starting at the intersection of the Potomac River shore and the Charles/Prince George's County line:
East along the Potomac River shore to the King Charles Terrace, 5.0 km.
North on King Charles Terrace to Reid Lane, 1.0 km.
North on Reid Lane to Digges Lane, .1 km.
North on Digges Lane to Old Fort Road, .6 km.
North on Old Fort Road to Allentown Road, 7.2 km.
North on Allentown Road to Steed Road, 2.0 km.
East on Steed Road to Piscataway Road, 2.8 km.
East on Piscataway Road to Brandywine Road, 2.8 km.
South on Brandywine Road to Surratts Road, 1.0 km.
Southeast on Surratts Road to Frank Tippett Road, 7.13 km
Southeast on Frank Tippett Road to Crain Highway, 491 meters
North on Crain Highway to Old Indian Head Road, 641 meters
East on Old Indian Head Road to Van Brady Road 1.10 km
Southeast on Van Brady Road to Molly Berry Road, 4.25 km
South Molly Berry Road to Baden Naylor Road, 5.06 km

South on Baden Naylor Road to Nelson Perrie Road, 426 meters
Southeast on Nelson Perrie Road to Bald Eagle School Road, 1.96 km.
South on Bald Eagle School Road to Baden Westwood Road, 2.14 km.
East on Baden Westwood Road to Croom Road, 2.37 km.
South on Croom Road to Magruders Ferry Road, 371 meters.
East on Magruders Ferry Road to the entrance of Patuxent River Park, 1.85 km.
South on the access road of Patuxent River Park to the Patuxent River shore, .4 km.
South on the Patuxent River shore to Chesapeake Bay, 36 km.
South along western shore of Chesapeake Bay to mouth of Potomac River, 30 km.
Northwest along Potomac River to Mattawoman Creek, 123 km.
East on Mattawoman Creek to Hawthorn Road, 9.8 km,
Southeast on Hawthorne Road to Crain Highway, 14.1 km.
South on Crain Highway to Glen Albin Road, 2.1 km.
East on Glen Albin Road to CSXT Railroad, .6 km.
North on CSXT Railroad to Charles Street, .9 km.
East on Charles Street to La Plata Road, 1.6 km.
East on La Plata Road to Piney Church Road, 6.7 km.
North on Piney Church Road to Renner Road, 6.5 km.
North on Renner Road to Leonardtown Road, 1.5 km.
North on Leonardtown Road to Mattawoman-Beantown Road, 716 meters.
North on Mattawoman-Beantown Road to Pinefield Road, 4.5 km.
East on Pinefield Road to Pinewood Drive, .9 km.
East on Pinewood Road to Dent Road, 2.1 km.
North on Dent Road to Prince George's/Charles County Line, .1 km.
West along Prince George's/ Charles County Line to Potomac River, 28.9 km.

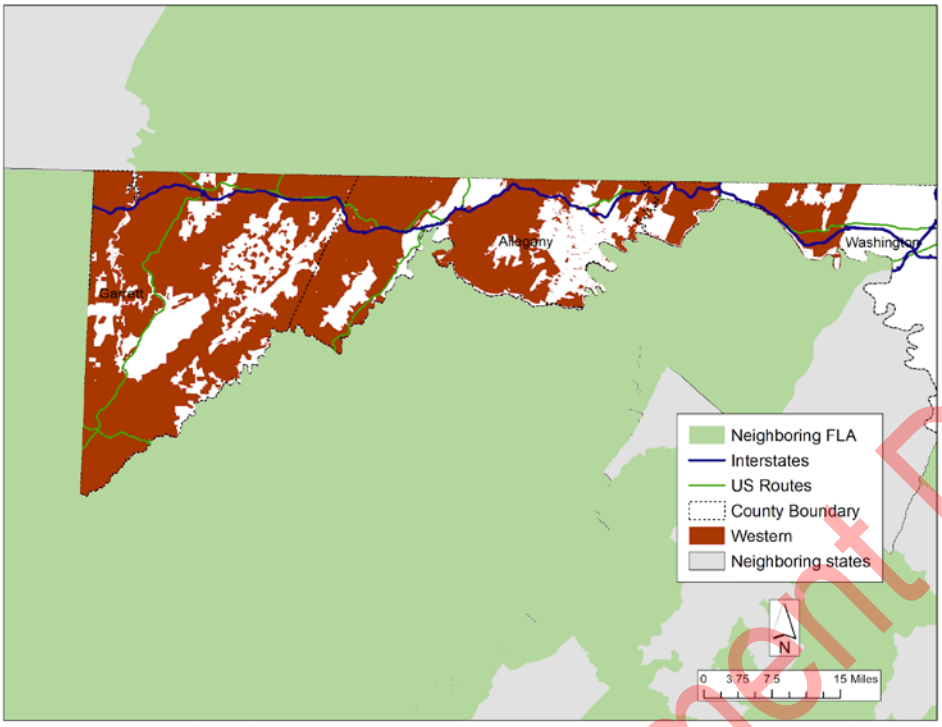
Excluding all protected lands.

The Eastern Block – Southern Calvert County

Starting at the intersection of Chesapeake Beach Road and the Chesapeake Bay:
West on Chesapeake Beach Road to E. Mt. Harmony Road, 4.7 km.
West on E. Mt. Harmony Road to Mount Harmony Lane, 3.9 km.
South on Mt. Harmony Lane to Skinners Turn Road, 1.0 km.
South on Skinners Turn Road to Southern Maryland Boulevard, 2.9 km.
South on Southern Maryland Boulevard to Solomons Island Road, 3.1 km.
South on Solomons Island Road to Bowie Shop Road, 6.9 km.
West on Bowie Shop Road to Hunting Creek Road, 3.3 km.
South on Hunting Creek Road to Little Lyons Creek, 3.4 km.
South on Little Lyons Creek to Patuxent River, 1.6 km.
South on Patuxent River to Dowell Road, 33 km.
North on Dowell Road to H.G. Trueman Road, 2.9 km.
Northeast on H.G. Trueman Road (MD 765) to Camp Conoy Road, 6.77 km.
Northeast on Camp Conoy Road to the Chesapeake Bay shore, 3.57 km.
North along the Chesapeake Bay shore to Chesapeake Beach Road, 36.9 km.

Excluding all protected lands.

Western Forest Legacy Area



Eligibility Criteria include the highest values for drinking water importance in the state, proximity to protected lands and scenic routes, the largest green infrastructure hubs in the state, and high BioNet and site index values.

Metes and Bounds

The Central Washington County Block

Starting at the intersection of the Maryland/Pennsylvania line and Mercersburg Road:
South on Mercersburg Road to Blairs Valley Road, 6.29 km.
South on Blairs Valley Road to Broadfording Road, 678 meters.
South on Broadfording Road to Mill Street, .9 km.
South on Mill Street to Clear Spring Road, .7 km.
South on Clear Spring Road to Interstate 70, .6 km.
West on Interstate 70 to Big Spring Road, .7 km.
South on Big Spring Road to Big Pool Road, 2.2 km.
West on Big Pool Road to Charles Mill Road, .3 km.
South on Charles Mill Road to the Potomac River, 1.1 km.
West along the Potomac River to Ditch Run (stream), 28.8 km.
North along Ditch Run (stream) to Interstate 70, 40 meters.
East on Interstate 70 to Millstone Road (MD 615), .5 km.
East on Milestone Road to Maple Ridge Road, 1.2 km.
North on Maple Ridge Road to Weller Road, 4.28 km.
North on Weller Road to the intersection with the Maryland/Pennsylvania line, 1.13 km.
East along the Maryland/Pennsylvania line to Mercersburg Road, 16.6 km.

Excluding public lands

The Allegany/Washington County Block

Starting at the intersection of U.S. 522 and the Potomac River:
North on U.S. 522 to Interstate 70, 1.67 km.
North on Interstate 70 to the Maryland/Pennsylvania line, 1.55 km.
West along the Maryland/Pennsylvania line to Pleasant Valley Road NE, 38.52 km.
South on Pleasant Valley Rd NE to Interstate 68, 3.61 km.
West on Interstate 68 to Baltimore Pike NE, 4.26 km.
West on Baltimore Pike NE to Interstate 68, 2.30 km.
Southwest on Interstate 68 to Willow Brook Road, 3.78 km.
South on Willow Brook Road to Williams Road SE, 2.34 km.
West on Williams Road SE to Winfred Road, .8 km.
South on Winfred Road to Oldtown Road, 1.37 km.
South on Oldtown road to E Industrial Boulevard, 1.34 km.
East on E Industrial Boulevard to Cumberland city line, 72 meters.
South along Cumberland City line to Potomac River, .4 km.
East along the Potomac River to U.S. 522, 105.84 km

Excluding public lands.

The Garret/Western Allegany Block

Starting at the intersection Valley Road and the Maryland/Pennsylvania border:
West along the Maryland- Pennsylvania border to the West Virginia Border, 64.87 km.
South along the West Virginia- Maryland Border to the North Branch Potomac River, 57.84 km.
East along the North Branch Potomac River to CSX Railway line, 101.60 km.
Northeast along the CSX Railway Line to Collins Drive, 1.06 km.
North on Collins Drive SW to McMullen Highway, .7 km.
North on McMullen Highway to Louise Drive, 6.87 km.
North on Louise Drive to Haines Drive, .7 km.
North on Haines Drive to Brant Road, .3 km
East on Brant Road to Winchester Road, 1.25 km.
North on Winchester road to Vocke Road, 4.18 km.
East on Vocke Road to Interstate 68, .9 km.
East on Interstate 68 to the Cumberland City line, 1.67 km .
North along the Cumberland city line to Valley Road, 10.60 km.
North on Valley Road to the Maryland/Pennsylvania border, 6.02 km.
Excluding Public Lands and starting at the intersection of Bittinger Road and Glendale Roads:
Southwest on Glendale Road to Deep Creek Lake Shore, 7.02 km.
North along Deep Creek Lake shore to Garrett Highway, 4.60 km.
South on Garrett Highway to Mt Nebo Road, 11.12 km.
South on Mt Nebo Road to Oakland Sang Run Road, 3.24 km.
South on Oakland Sang Run Road to Robinwood drive, 3.65 km.
West on Robinwood Drive to Youghiogheny River, .4 km.
South along the Youghiogheny River to the Little Youghiogheny River, 1.59 km.
East along the Little Youghiogheny River to Oakland Rosedale Road, 1.77 km.

South on Oakland Rosedale Road to Oakland town line, 95 meters.
Southeast along the Oakland town line to CSX Railway line, 2.73 km.
East on the CSX Railway line to the Loch Lynn town line, 2.67 km.
Northeast on the Loch Lynn town line to CSX railway line, 2.90 km.
Northeast on CSX Railway line to Deer Park town line, 3.61 km.
Northeast along the Deer Park town line to Edgewood drive, 3.39 km.
North on Edgewood Drive to Maryland Highway, .4 km.
Northeast on Maryland Highway to Pysell Crosscut Road, 1.32 km.
North on Pysell Crosscut Road to Ardsley Farm Road, 61 meters.
Northeast on Ardsley Farm Road to Turkey Neck Road, .7 km.
North on Turkey Neck Road to Steiding Church Road, 1.02 km.
East on Steiding Church Road to Green Glade Road, 2.30 km.
Northeast on Green Glad Road to Bittinger Road, 3.78 km.
North on Bittinger Road to Glendale Road, 6.60 km.

Excluding all protected land.

The Forest Legacy Program Goals in Maryland

The goal of the Maryland Forest Legacy Program is to protect Maryland forests in the face of land use conversion pressure by working with willing landowners to conserve their lands. The densely populated northeast metropolitan corridor creates intense development and conversion pressure. Conservation efforts must target areas with the greatest positive impact to fish and wildlife habitat, working rural lands, recreation, aesthetics, clean air, and clean water.

The Forest Legacy Program offers the opportunity to purchase conservation easements from willing owners to protect valuable forests in perpetuity. Lands becoming part of the Forest Legacy Program will require the preparation of a Forest Stewardship Plan or multi-resource management plan, ensuring ongoing management amidst changing conditions and threats. The management of these forests will maintain their integrity for future generations of Marylanders.

Evaluating and Ranking Properties for Inclusion in the Forest Legacy Program

Each year, the Maryland Forest Service accepts proposals from interested landowners on a rolling basis. The Maryland Forest Service will solicit proposals with the help of agency partners, non-profits, and media outlets.

The following requirements represent a minimum that must be met on properties in order to progress to the next step in evaluation for the Forest Legacy Program. If the property does not meet minimum requirements, the landowner is referred to another conservation program that better suits its attributes.

- Located within a Forest Legacy Area
- At least 75% forested, with the remaining 25% in a compatible land use
- Support ecologically and economically significant forest

Once the parcel is determined to meet the minimum requirements, properties are ranked on how well they meet the Eligibility Criteria. Properties ranking more highly on the criteria will be prioritized. Properties that fall within other program target areas, such as Maryland's Rural Legacy Areas, will receive additional support. Properties that can receive funding from multiple sources or landowners willing to conduct a bargain sale will also be given preference. Some Eligibility Criteria may have more weight based on the region or location. Maryland's SFSCC project readiness and ranking guidelines are detailed in Appendix A.

Once the Maryland projects are ranked, they are approved for submission by the SFSCC. They are then submitted to the USFS Northeastern Area State and Private Forestry office, for national ranking and funding.

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Appendix A

Maryland Forest Legacy Program: Landowner Application

APPLICANT INFORMATION:

Landowner's Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Daytime Telephone Number: _____

Contact Person (if different from above): _____

Mailing Address: _____

Daytime Telephone Number: _____

PROPERTY INFORMATION (Contact Local Zoning Official When Necessary)

Town where property is located: _____

Assessor's Plat(s) and Lot(s): _____

Deed Reference (book and page number): _____

Lat. Long. _____

Number on Nearest Utility Pole: _____

Minimum Lot Size: _____

Minimum Road Frontage (per lot): _____

Property is currently zoned (Residential, Commercial, Industrial): _____

Current tax valuation (attach recent appraisal if available): _____

Total Offered Forested Acres: _____

Non-Forested Acres: _____

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

What is/are the estimated sale price(s) of the interests being offered?

_____

Would you be willing to accept payment for the interests acquired below the appraised market value? If so, please indicate the percent of the market value you are willing to accept (for example, 75% of the market value).

_____

Is there a third party interested in participating in the acquisition, management and/or monitoring of the terms of the conservation easement? If yes, attach a letter from that party describing their level of commitment. The commitment can range from such pre-acquisition work as paying for the title search or appraisal or by providing funds for the acquisition or by agreeing to manage the property for the state or to monitor compliance with the terms of the conservation easement. (Note: the State has final say on third party participation).

_____

IF NEEDED USE ADDITIONAL SHEETS TO ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS

For a Conservation Easement sale, which of the following are you interested in selling?

Please tick the appropriate lines

Development Rights: Yes ___ No ___ Maybe___

Public Access for Recreation: Yes ___ No ___ Maybe___

Grazing Rights: Yes ___ No ___ Maybe___

Farming Rights: Yes ___ No ___ Maybe___

QUESTIONS (Attach extra sheets if necessary)

1. Describe your long-term goals and objectives for this parcel:
   _____
   _____

2. Describe the "Traditional" use(s) of this forest.
   _____
   _____

3. One of the goals of the Forest Legacy Program is to prevent forest fragmentation and to maintain viable working forests and natural benefits. What natural benefits and economic indicators will the acquisition of a conservation easement on your property benefit?
   _____
   _____

4. Is it situated along a road either designated locally or by the State Highway Administration as scenic?
   _____
   _____

5. Does it include locally important panoramic views or exceptional short views as demonstrated in local or State resource planning guides?
   _____
   _____

6. What public recreational opportunities will be provided/enhanced by this acquisition? Will you allow some form of public access to the property?
   _____
   _____

7. How will this acquisition protect the public drinking water supply?
   _____
   _____

8. Does your parcel contain any significant fish and wildlife habitat values?
   _____
   _____

9. Are you aware of any cultural/historic values?

_____
_____

Please answer the following questions fully and carefully. Include as much pertinent personal information as you are comfortable giving, such as financial need, health considerations, family situations, etc.

10. What, in your opinion, is the "Threat of Conversion to Non-Forest Use" of the parcel proposed for enrollment in the Forest Legacy Program? Be specific.

_____
_____
_____

11. If the Forest Stewardship Plan calls for the harvesting of forest resources, would you be willing to do so or allow others to do so on your behalf? Why?

_____
_____
_____

12. Is the land owned by a family trust or multiple landowners? If so, are all landowners interested in the idea of a sale?

_____
_____
_____

A written forest management plan provided by the landowner and approved by the State will be required prior to scheduling the closing. The plan needs to be updated by the landowner at least every fifteen years. **If you are currently following a written forest management plan please provide a copy.**

CONSISTENCY WITH OTHER PLANNING EFFORTS

(IMPORTANT: Contact Local Zoning Official, Local Land Trust, or other Land Use Planning Group)

How is the sale of a deed to conservation to this property consistent with your local land use comprehensive plan, or other local conservation efforts? How will it add to the conservation values of nearby protected lands? Cite references.

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

LIENS AND ENCUMBRANCES

List any and all liens, mortgages and encumbrances on the property proposed for enrollment in the Forest Legacy Program. Examples: utility easements, public rights of way, water flowage or use restrictions, septic system or water easements, deed restrictions, tax liens, etc.

_____

_____
_____
_____
_____.

ADDITIONAL LANDOWNER COMMENTS

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____.

STATE FOREST STEWARDSHIP COORDINATING COMMITTEE LANDOWNER INSPECTION APPROVAL & RELEASE FORM

I/We, as the land owner(s) agree to allow inspection, appraisal, and survey of my property being offered for consideration under the Forest Legacy Program. I agree to allow members of the Maryland DNR Forest Service or the State Stewardship Coordinating Committee or their designated staff to inspect the property, as may be required at any time. I shall be notified in advance of all inspection visits. I understand that, should the negotiations not result in an amicable sale, there will not be condemnation of my land.

I/We understand that the information provided herein becomes the property of the State of Maryland and will not be returned.

I/We understand and agree that information contained herein may be used in part or in whole to provide interested parties with details and specifics of the proposed project. Every effort shall be made to keep the project and its details as anonymous as possible, given the informational requests received.

Signature of Landowner Date

_____ _____

Signature of Landowner Date

_____ _____

Signature of Landowner Date

_____ _____

FOREST LEGACY PROGRAM– Checklist

With your Forest Legacy Program application package, please submit four copies (one original and three copies) of the following for each non-contiguous parcel:

_____ Completed application (incomplete applications will not be considered)
_____ Signed consent agreement

_____ Map (State Highway, USGS Topographic, Street Atlas, e.g.) showing location of parcel relation to nearest major town roads, as well as proximity to already protected open space, public or private or other significant ecological feature or item that the Forest Legacy Committee should be aware of when considering your application

_____ Legal description if available and/or copy of deed

_____ List of any known encumbrances or liens existing on the property including but not limited to contracts, leases, or outstanding rights not of record

_____ A plan-map of the property

Plan-map Requirements:

Scale, North arrow, date, and title

Identifying the area to be included in the Forest Legacy Program and the area(s) to be excluded from the program (if any), with approximate acreage shown.

Depicting forested and non-forested areas such as fields or gravel pits, approximate location of wetlands, bogs, ponds, marshes, etc., dams, dumps, waste disposal sites, wells, roads (labeled), trails and any other structures, permanent improvements, or any other feature that the Forest Legacy Committee may find useful in the evaluation of your application.

Optional but recommended materials: (Include as many as possible)

Letters of support for the project, including commitment of funds (if applicable) from:

_____ Local Land Trust and/or Conservation Commission

_____ Town Official(s) (Planning and/or Zoning Board, Mayor, Town Council President. etc.)

_____ Local Representative

_____ State Conservation Group or Governmental Organization (e.g. Local Water Supply Board, The Audubon Society of Maryland etc.).

_____ Congressional Representative (Senator, Representative, or both)

_____ Regional Conservation Group or Governmental Agency (The Nature Conservancy, Environmental Protection Agency, etc.)

All materials become the property of the State of Maryland and are non-returnable.

SFSCC Project Prioritization

Maryland Forest Legacy Parcel Evaluation — Self Scoring

Please circle points scored

A. Watershed Protection and Water Quality Values: (70 points maximum)

15 pts Parcel has over 1,000 feet of perennial waterway shoreline, **or**

10 pts Parcel has 300 feet -1,000 feet perennial waterway shoreline, **or**

5 pts Parcel is situated on a river or perennial stream, but less than 300 feet frontage or more than 1,000 feet on a major intermittent stream

5 pts Parcel includes 100 year floodplain at least 100 feet wide

15 pts Parcel is within a regional drinking water aquifer area or protects headwaters. **or**

10 pts Parcel drains into a public water supply lake.

10 pts Parcel is adjacent to identified permanent watershed protection area or within a priority watershed.

15 pts Parcel contains a wetland larger than 2 acres in size

10 pts Parcel drains into a natural wetland larger than 2 acres within 1/2 mile

Your score _____

B. Public Recreational Values: (40 points maximum)

10 pts Proposed parcel has access to a public water body and applicant is willing to allow public access, **or**

5 pts Adjoining parcel has water based recreation open to the public

5 pts Proposed parcel has access to a public trail system and applicant is willing to allow public access, **or**

2 pts Adjoining parcel has trails open to the public

5 pts Proposed parcel has other outdoor recreation opportunities that the applicant is willing to allow public access to, **or**

2 pts Adjoining parcel has other outdoor recreation open to the public

15 pts Parcel adjoins public lands

5 pts Parcel adjoins protected private lands or is within 1 mile of public lands

Your Score_____

C. Scenic Resource Values: (35 points maximum)

20 pts Parcel has at least 1,000 feet frontage on a State Highway Administration or local department of transportation designated scenic route, **or**

15 pts Parcel has 1-1,000 feet frontage on a State Highway Administration or local department of transportation designated scenic route

15 pts Parcel is part of an important, regionally known scenic view, **or**

10 pts Views of or from parcel are well known, locally important scenic views

Your Score _____

D. Cultural or Historical Values: (20 points maximum)

20 pts Site contains documented historic sites in good to excellent condition, **or**

10 pts Site contains one other documented historic site or historic forestry site in fair condition.

Your Score _____

E. Traditional Forest Values: (105 points maximum)

35 pts Parcel grows great timber (>80% of area has site index >80' for Red Oak or 95' for Tulip Tree), **or**

20 pts Parcel grows fair/good timber (Average site index >70' for Red Oak or 85' for Tulip Tree)

20 pts At least 85% of the parcel can be accessed by 4-wheel drive tractor or log skidder, **or**

10 pts 65-85% of the parcel is accessible by tractor

10 pts Parcel has been actively and well managed by the current owner, **or**

5 pts Parcel has an existing forest stewardship plan, but has not been actively managed the past10 years

5 pts Parcel is enrolled in a Forest Conservation Management Agreement **or**

2 pts if enrolled in the Woodland Assessment Program.

10 pts Parcel is relatively free of invasive and exotic species

15 pts Parcel is greater than 100 acres in size. Or, greater than 50 acres in sparsely forested areas (<10%forest)

10 pts Parcel has established research plots or educational facilities

Your Score_____

F. Fish and Wildlife Habitat Values: (55 points maximum)

20 pts Parcel is located in rural area (less than 3 houses within or businesses within 300 feet/mile of boundary), **or**

10 pts Parcel is located in semi-rural area (less than 6 houses or businesses within 300 feet/mile of boundary)

10 pts Parcel contains a mix of wildlife habitat types

15 pts Parcel is connected to at least 80 acres of other forest and riparian areas

10 pts Parcel contains at least 1 perennial water source for wildlife/80 acres, **or**

5 pts Parcel contains 1 perennial watering site/100 acres or is within ¼ mile of a significant watering site.

Your Score_____

G. Endangered Species Values: (35 points maximum)

15 pts Parcel supports at least 3 rare, threatened or endangered (RTE) species as documented by Maryland Department of Natural Resources Wildlife and Heritage Service (DNR WHS), **or**

10 pts 1-2 RTE species supported and documented on the parcel by DNR WHS, **or**

5 pts No RTE species have been documented on the parcel, but habitat type is diminishing or has high likelihood of supporting RTE species in a sustainable manner as stated by DNR WHS

15 pts Parcel contains a Maryland Sensitive Species Project Review Area

5 pts Parcel is within 1 mile of a Maryland Sensitive Species Project Review Area

Your Score _____

H. Other Ecological Values: (30 points maximum)

10 pts Parcel is part of a large contiguous forest block at least 250 acres in the Central or Southern Regions or 500 acres in the Western or Eastern Regions **or**

5 pts Parcel is part of 125 acre contiguous forest block in Central or Southern Regions or 250 acre contiguous block of forest in Western or Eastern regions.

5 pts Parcel contains more than 3 ecological communities, **or**

2 pts Parcel contains 2-3 ecological communities

5 pts Parcel includes ecological communities which are dwindling or uncommon

10 pts Parcel contains old growth forest.

Your Score _____

I. Conversion Threats to Parcel: (75 points maximum)

10 pts Public water or sewer systems are within 2 miles of the parcel. **or**

5 pts Public water or sewer systems currently exist at parcel

10 pts at least 50% of site suitable for development (e.g. soils, slope, can be divided into 3-5 acre lots)

10 pts Parcel has more than 5,000 feet of public road frontage, **or**

5 pts Public road frontage is 1,000-5,000 feet

10 pts Parcel is within 20 miles of a city of at least 20,000 people

10 pts Parcel is within 5 miles of a town of at least 5,000 people (different city than previous question)

10 pts Parcel is within 5 miles of interstate exchange

5 pts Parcel contains more than 3,000 bd ft/acre of commercial timber

5 pts Property has other unique characteristics to attract development (e.g. river, lake, high quality paved road)

5 pts Property is currently listed for sale

Your Score_____

J. Acquisition or Manageability of Parcel: (45 points maximum)

10 pts There is written support to purchase this parcel from DNR, Land Trusts or other conservation groups

10 pts Owner willing to sell the easement at least 25% below market value, **or**

10 pts There is written financial support from DNR, Land Trusts or other conservation groups

5 pts Parcel is absent of significant environmental hazards and in good ecological condition

5 pts Traditional forest uses are compatible with parcel's natural values

5 pts Current adjoining land uses are compatible with Forest Legacy Program

10 pts Owner is willing to protect adjoining open land from development by a conservation easement

Your Score_____

Other factors — check appropriate items

____ Owner is not reserving or withdrawing any buildings sites from the eligible ownership

____ 100% of the easement area is forest

____ There is written active support from the community for this Forest Legacy parcel

____ Parcel adjoins another accepted or nominated Forest Legacy parcel

____ Parcel complements other federal investments or initiatives (e.g. wetland reserve area, watershed projects)

____ At least 50% of the easement value will be donated or paid for by other sources

____ Parcel conveys rights in addition to development and mineral rights (e.g. public access)

Your Total Score_____

Appendix B

Comment:
Response: