

## Appendix I

### **SPECIAL CONSERVATION AREAS OF COUNTYWIDE SIGNIFICANCE WITHIN THE BLADENSBURG TOWN CENTER PLANNING AREA— MAIN STEM OF THE ANACOSTIA RIVER**

The Anacostia River main stem (from the county line to the confluence of the Northeast and Northwest Branches) contains tidal waters that flow landward into one of the farthest points in Prince George’s County. This highly developed urban waterway is an important historic spawning ground for anadromous fish such as alewife herring, blueback herring, hickory shad, white perch, striped bass, yellow perch, American eel, and sea lamprey. These species spend most of their lives in saltwater but return to fresh water to spawn. For the past ten years, the Anacostia main stem and the freshwater tributaries immediately upstream have been the target of intense retrofitting to remove stream blockages, improve stream bank stability, replant lost stream buffers, and improve water quality.

The goal is to reopen the historic spawning grounds and to replace important portions of the green infrastructure network that were denuded as the Washington metropolitan region expanded. Public and private investments are needed to achieve the goal, and areas in need of restoration should be identified and targeted for mitigation. As development and redevelopment within this watershed occur, opportunities will arise to restore lost habitat and improve water quality.

## Appendix II

### **BUILDOUT ANALYSIS**

In October 2003, the governor issued Executive Order 01.01.2003.33, Maryland Priority Places Strategy. Among other things, the order established a Development Capacity Task Force that was charged with the responsibility of preparing a development capacity study and reporting its findings by July 2004. The study was to find a reliable method to measure development capacity. The governor's order required that the study consider such factors as:

- Existing land uses
- Environmental constraints
- Preserved land or land that cannot be developed
- Effects of growth policies and laws such as zoning, subdivision regulations, and priority funding areas
- Population and employment projects; and
- Redevelopment and infill potential

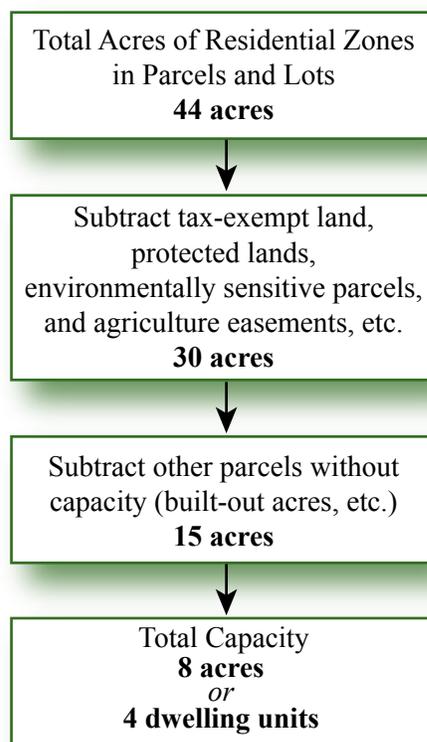
The task force considered the development capacity model created by the Maryland Department of State Planning (MDP). The MDP model was basically a build-out analysis that used local zoning densities, recognized local water and sewer limitations, allowed for limited infill, and accounted for most undevelopable land (e.g., wetlands, parks, homeowner association properties). The final report of the governor's task force was released in July 2004. The task force concluded that the state planning model provided a reasonable methodology for predicting residential build out and included a recommendation that a development capacity analyses be part of local master plans.

Prince George's County master plans have typically included some form of build-out charts that predicted future dwelling units and population for the study areas. Following the task force's recommendations and using the MDP model as a guide, this master plan refines previous methodology by using GIS technology for the first time. Several steps were taken to build a database and project future development capacity.

To determine total residential development capacity for the Bladensburg Town Center Sector Plan, staff used the county's Geographic Information System (GIS) to identify properties in the Assessor Treasurer's (AT) file that are in zones that permit residential development as a primary permitted use. The identified properties were aggregated by zoning category and the following analysis was performed:

1. The total acreage of the properties as shown in the AT File accounts was computed.
2. Using AT File tax-exempt codes, properties, exempt properties were extracted from the list and the total acreage of exempt property was identified.

3. Additional analysis was performed to identify other properties that would not likely be available for future residential development. This analysis used a combination of data sources, including the AT File codes and property data, various environmental layers available in our GIS database and other information about specific properties taken from various other local sources. Once again the area of these properties within each zoning category was aggregated.
4. A series of additional analyses were performed to determine if individual properties had remaining development capacity. These included identifying properties that were already developed (based on existing improvement values) and determining if such properties had redevelopment potential (based on the size and subdivision status) or not. The area of properties that were found to be unimproved (that is, the AT file showed them to have little or no current improvement values and those properties that were determined to have redevelopment potential) was multiplied by a density factor based on the individual zoning category.
5. In accordance with the Maryland Department of State Planning model, the following chart summarizes the remaining development capacity for the Bladensburg Town Center Sector Plan.



## Appendix III

### GUIDE TO ZONING CATEGORIES

#### **RESIDENTIAL ZONES<sup>1</sup>**

**R-O-S:** Reserved Open Space—Provides for permanent maintenance of certain areas of land in an undeveloped state, with the consent of the property owners; encourages preservation of large areas of trees and open space; designed to protect scenic and environmentally sensitive areas and ensure retention of land for nonintensive active or passive recreational uses; provides for very low density residential development and a limited range of public, recreational, and agricultural uses.

Minimum lot size 20 acres\*

Maximum dwelling units per net acre 0.05

\*Except for public recreational uses, for which no minimum area is required.

**O-S:** Open Space—Provides for areas of low-intensity residential (5-acre) development; promotes the economic use and conservation of land for agriculture, natural resource use, large-lot residential estates, nonintensive recreational use.

Standard lot size 5 acres

Maximum dwelling units per net acre 0.20

**R-A:** Residential-Agricultural—Provides for large-lot (2-acre) residential uses while encouraging the retention of agriculture as a primary land use.

Standard lot size 2 acres

Maximum dwelling units per net acre 0.50

**R-E:** Residential-Estate—Permits large-lot estate subdivisions containing lots approximately one acre or larger.

Standard lot size 40,000 sq. ft.

Maximum dwelling units per net acre 1.08

Estimated average dwelling units per acre 0.85

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<sup>1</sup> Definitions:

Minimum or standard lot size: The current minimum net contiguous land area required for a lot.

Average dwelling units per acre: The number of dwelling units that may be built on a tract—including the typical mix of streets, public facility sites, and areas within the 100-year floodplain—expressed as a per-acre average.

Maximum dwelling units per net acre: The number of dwelling units that may be built on the total tract—excluding streets and public facility sites, and generally excluding land within the 100-year floodplain—expressed as a per-acre average.



R-20:	One-Family Triple-Attached Residential—Permits single-family detached, semidetached and triple-attached and townhouse development. Detailed Site Plan approval required for townhouses.	
	Standard lot sizes	3,200 sq. ft. for end lots 2,000 sq. ft. for interior townhouse lots
	Maximum triple-attached dwellings per net acre	16.33
	Maximum townhouses per net acre	6.0 (same as R-T)
	Estimated average triple-attached dwelling units per net acre	11
R-30:	Multifamily Low Density Residential—Provides for low density garden apartments; single-family detached; single-family attached, two-family and three-family dwellings in accordance with R-T Zone provisions; Detailed Site Plan approval required for multifamily and attached dwellings.	
	Standard lot size	Garden apartments—14,000 sq. ft. Two-family dwellings—1,500 sq. ft. Other attached dwellings—1,800 sq. ft.
	Maximum dwelling units per net acre	Garden apartments—10 Three-family dwellings—9 Two-family dwellings—8 Other attached dwellings—6
R-30C:	Multifamily Low Density Residential-Condominium—Same as R-30 above except ownership must be condominium, or development in accordance with the R-T Zone; Detailed Site Plan approval required for multifamily and attached dwellings.	
	Standard lot size	Garden apartments—14,000 sq. ft. Two-family dwellings—1,500 sq. ft. Other attached dwellings - 1,800 sq. ft.
	Maximum dwelling units per net acre	Garden apartments—12 Three-family dwellings—9 Two-family dwellings—8 Other attached dwellings - 6
R-18:	Multifamily Medium Density Residential—Provides for multiple family (apartment) development of moderate density; single-family detached; single-family attached; two-family and three-family dwellings in accordance with R-T Zone provisions; Detailed Site Plan approval required for multifamily and attached dwellings.	
	Standard lot size	Apartments—16,000 sq. ft. Two-family dwellings—1,500 sq. ft. Other attached dwellings - 1,800 sq. ft.
	Maximum dwelling units per net acre	Garden apartments and three-family dwellings—12 Mid-rise apartments (4 or more stories with elevator)—20 Three-family dwellings—9 Two-family dwellings—8 Other attached dwellings—6

R-18C: Multifamily Medium Density Residential-Condominium—Same as above except ownership must be condominium, or development in accordance with the R-T Zone; Detailed Site Plan approval required for multifamily and attached dwellings.

Standard lot size	Apartments—1 acre Two-family dwellings—1,500 sq. ft. Other attached dwellings - 1,800 sq. ft.
Maximum dwelling units per net acre	Garden apartments—14 Mid rise apartments (4 or more stories with elevator)—20 Three-family dwellings—9 Two-family dwellings—8 Other attached dwellings—6

R-H: Multifamily High-Rise Residential—Provides for suitable sites for high density, vertical residential development; also permits single-family detached dwellings; Detailed Site Plan approval required for multifamily dwellings.

Minimum lot size	5 acres
Maximum dwelling units per net acre	48.4

R-10: Multifamily High Density Residential—Provides for suitable sites for high density residential in proximity to commercial and cultural centers; also permits single-family detached dwellings. Detailed Site Plan approval required for buildings 110 feet in height or less; special exception required for buildings over 110 feet in height.

Minimum lot size	20,000 sq. ft.
Maximum dwelling units per net acre	48

R-10A: Multifamily, High Density Residential-Efficiency—Provides for a multifamily zone designed for the elderly, singles, and small family groups. Detailed Site Plan approval required for buildings 110 feet in height or less; special exception required for buildings over 110 feet in height.

Minimum lot size	2 acres
Maximum dwelling units per net acre	48 plus one for each 1,000 sq. ft. of indoor common area for social, recreational, or educational purposes.

**MIXED USE/PLANNED COMMUNITY ZONES**

M-X-T: Mixed Use-Transportation Oriented—Provides for a variety of residential, commercial, and employment uses; mandates at least two out of the following three use categories: (1) Retail businesses; (2) Office/ Research/Industrial; (3) Dwellings, hotel/motel; encourages a 24-hour functional environment; must be located near a major intersection or a major transit stop or station and will provide adequate transportation facilities for the anticipated traffic or at a location for which the applicable Master Plan recommends mixed uses similar to those permitted in the M-X-T Zone.

Lot size and dwelling types	No Restrictions
Maximum floor area ratio	0.4 without optional method 8.0 with optional method (provision of amenities)

M-X-C: Mixed Use Community—Provides for a comprehensively planned community with a balanced mix of residential, commercial, light manufacturing, recreational and public uses; includes a multistep review process to assure compatibility of proposed land uses with existing and proposed surrounding land uses, public facilities and public services; mandates that each development include residential uses, community use areas, neighborhood centers and an integrated public street system with a variety of street standards.

Minimum tract size 750 gross acres

Lot size and dwelling types No Restrictions

Maximum dwelling units per gross acre 2

Maximum floor area ratio for commercial uses 0.4

M-U-TC: Mixed-Use Town Center—Provides for a mix of commercial and limited residential uses which establish a safe, vibrant, 24-hour environment; designed to promote appropriate redevelopment of, and the preservation and adaptive reuse of selected buildings in, older commercial areas; establishes a flexible regulatory framework, based on community input, to encourage compatible development and redevelopment; mandates approval of a Development Plan at the time of zoning approval, that includes minimum and maximum Development Standards and Guidelines, in both written and graphic form, to guide and promote local revitalization efforts; provides for legally existing buildings to be expanded or altered, and existing uses for which valid permits have been issued to be considered permitted uses, and eliminating nonconforming building and use regulations for same.

M-U-I: Mixed-Use Infill—Promotes Smart Growth principles by encouraging the efficient use of land, public facilities and services in areas that are substantially developed. These regulations are intended to create community environments enhanced by a mix of residential, commercial, recreational, open space, employment and institutional uses in accordance with approved plans. The infill zone may only be approved for property located in a Transit District Overlay Zone or a Development District Overlay Zone.

R-P-C: Planned Community—Provides for a combination of uses permitted in all zones, to promote a large-scale community development with a full range of dwellings providing living space for a minimum of 500 families; encourages recreational, commercial, institutional, and employment facilities within the planned community; requires conformance with an Official Plan identifying zoning subcategories, that has been adopted by the Planning Board following approval of a Final Plan by the District Council at the time of rezoning, and for certain R-P-C Zones, approval of a Detailed Site Plan prior to development.

Lot size and dwelling types Varied

Maximum dwelling units per gross acre 8

R-M-H: Planned Mobile Home Community—Provides for suitable sites for planned mobile home communities, including residences and related recreational, commercial, and service facilities, subject to Detailed Site Plan approval.

Minimum lot size 4,000 sq. ft.

Maximum mobile homes per acre 7

### **COMPREHENSIVE DESIGN ZONES**

(These zones require three-phase development plan review, the first of which is Basic Plan approval at the time of rezoning that establishes general land use types, land use relationships, and minimum land use quantities. In zones providing for density and intensity ranges, increases in base density and intensity within the limits prescribed are allowed in return for public benefit features provided by the developer.)

R-L:	Residential Low Development—Provides for low-density residential development in areas recommended by a Master Plan for alternative low-density development techniques. The zone allows a mixture of residential types and lot sizes generally corresponding to single-family development; provides for limited commercial uses necessary to serve the dominant residential uses.
Minimum tract size	Generally 100 adjoining gross acres
Low .5	Base density (dwelling units per gross acre)—.5 Maximum density—.9 Maximum mixed retirement development density—8 du/gross acre
Low 1.0	Base Density (dwelling units per gross acre)—1.0 Maximum density—1.5 Maximum mixed retirement development density—8 du/gross acre
R-S:	Residential Suburban Development—A mixture of residential types within the suburban density range generally corresponding to low-density single-family development; provides for limited commercial uses necessary to serve the dominant residential uses.
Minimum tract size	Generally 25 adjoining gross acres
Suburban 1.6	Base density (dwelling units per gross acre)—1.6 Maximum density—2.6 Maximum mixed retirement development density—8 du/gross acre
Suburban 2.7	Base density (dwelling units per gross acre)—2.7 Maximum density—3.5 Maximum mixed retirement development density—8 du/gross acre
R-M:	Residential Medium Development—A mixture of residential types with a medium-density range; provides for limited commercial uses necessary to serve the dominant residential uses.
Minimum tract size	Generally 10 adjoining gross acres
Medium 3.6	Base density (dwelling units per gross acre)—3.6 Maximum density—5.7 Maximum mixed retirement development density—8 du/gross acre

Medium 5.8  
 Base density (dwelling units per gross acre)—5.8  
 Maximum density—7.9  
 Maximum mixed retirement development density—8 du/gross acre

R-U: Residential Urban Development—A mixture of residential types generally associated with an urban environment; provides for limited commercial uses necessary to serve the dominant residential uses.

Minimum tract size Generally 5 adjoining gross acres

Urban 8.0  
 Base density (dwelling units per gross acre)—8.0  
 Maximum density—11.9  
 Maximum mixed retirement development density—8 du/gross acre

Urban 12.0  
 Base density (dwelling units per gross acre)—12.0  
 Maximum density—16.9  
 Maximum mixed retirement development density—8 du/gross acre

L-A-C: Local Activity Center—A mixture of commercial retail and service uses along with complementary residential densities within a hierarchy of centers servicing three distinct service areas: neighborhood, village, and community.

	<b>Neighborhood</b>	<b>Village</b>	<b>Community</b>
Minimum tract size	4 adjoining gross ac.	10 adjoining gross ac.	20 adjoining gross ac.
Base resid. density	8 du/gross resid. ac.	10 du/gross resid. ac.	10 du/gross resid. ac.
Max. resid. density	12.1 du/gross resid. ac.	15 du/gross resid. ac.	20 du/gross resid. ac.
Base comm. intensity	0.16 FAR	0.2 FAR	0.2 FAR
Max. comm. intensity	0.31 FAR	0.64 FAR	0.68 FAR
Max. mixed retirement development density	8 du/gross ac.	8 du/gross ac.	8 du/gross ac.

M-A-C: Major Activity Center—A mixture of uses which serve a regional residential market or provide concentrated employment, arranged to allow easy pedestrian access between uses; two types of functional centers are described: Major Metro and New Town or Corridor City.

Minimum tract size - Generally 40 adjoining gross acres

	<b>Metro Center</b>	<b>New Town or City Corridor Center</b>
Base residential density	48 du/gross resid. ac.	10 du/gross resid. ac.
Max. residential density	125 du/gross resid. ac.	47.9 du/gross resid. ac.
Base commercial intensity	1.0 FAR/gross commercial ac.	0.2 FAR/gross commercial ac.
Max. commercial intensity	2.7 FAR/gross commercial ac.	0.88 FAR/gross commercial ac.
Min. residential floor area	20% of total at time of full development	20% of total at time of full development
Max. mixed retirement development density	8 du/gross ac.	8 du/gross ac.

- E-I-A: Employment and Institutional Area—A concentration of nonretail employment and institutional uses and services such as medical, manufacturing, office, religious, educational, recreational, and governmental.
- Minimum tract size—Generally 5 adjoining gross acres
- Minimum open space improved by landscaping—20% of net lot area
- V-L: Village-Low—Provides for a variety of residential, commercial, recreational, and employment uses within a traditional village setting surrounded by open space; mandates the following land use area categories: (1) Village Proper; (2) Village Fringe; (3) Residential Areas; (4) Village Buffer; and (5) Recreational Areas. Land use areas are arranged to allow a sense of community with linkage via a pedestrian network to a core which contains commercial, civic, community, and residential uses; also mandates a mixture of residential types and lot sizes, including affordable housing units; includes detailed design standards and building materials requirements. This zone may be utilized in areas recommended for permanent low density by a master plan.
- Minimum tract size—150 contiguous gross acres
- Maximum density—1.3 dwelling units per gross acre
- V-M: Village-Medium—Provides for a variety of residential, commercial, recreational, and employment uses within a traditional village setting surrounded by open space; mandates the following land use area categories: (1) Village Proper; (2) Village Fringe; (3) Residential Areas; (4) Village Buffer; and (5) Recreational Areas. Land use areas are arranged to allow a sense of community with linkage via a pedestrian network to a core which contains commercial, civic, community, and residential uses; also mandates a mixture of residential types and lot sizes, including affordable housing units; includes detailed design standards and building materials requirements. This zone may be utilized in areas recommended for permanent low density by a master plan.
- Minimum tract size—300 contiguous gross acres
- Maximum density—2.0 dwelling units per gross acre

### **COMMERCIAL ZONES**

- C-O: Commercial Office—Uses of a predominantly nonretail commercial nature, such as business, professional and medical offices, or related administrative services.
- C-A: Ancillary Commercial—Certain small retail commercial uses, physician and dental offices, and similar professional offices that are strictly related to and supply necessities in frequent demand and daily needs of an area with a minimum of consumer travel; maximum size of zone: 3 net acres.
- C-1 Local Commercial, Existing—All of the uses permitted in the C-S-C Zone.
- C-2: General Commercial, Existing—All of the uses permitted in the C-S-C Zone, with additions and modifications.
- C-C: Community Commercial, Existing—All of the uses permitted in the C-S-C Zone.
- C-G: General Commercial, Existing—All of the uses permitted in the C-S-C Zone.
- C-S-C: Commercial Shopping Center—Retail and service commercial activities generally located within shopping center facilities; size will vary according to trade area.

- C-H: Highway Commercial, Existing—All of the uses permitted in the C-M Zone.
- C-M: Commercial Miscellaneous—Varied commercial uses, including office and highway-oriented uses, which may be disruptive to the compactness and homogeneity of retail shopping centers.
- C-W: Commercial Waterfront—Marine activities related to tourism, vacationing, boating and sports, water-oriented recreation, together with limited employment areas which cater to marine activities along a waterfront.
- C-R-C: Commercial Regional Center—Provides locations for major regional shopping malls and related uses that are consistent with the concept of an upscale mall. Minimum area for development—one hundred (100) gross continuous acres; maximum FAR—.75; maximum building height—75 ft.; maximum building coverage, excluding parking—50%; Detailed Site Plan approval required.

### INDUSTRIAL ZONES

- I-1: Light Industrial—Light intensity manufacturing, warehousing, and distribution uses; 10% green area required.
- I-2: Heavy Industrial—Highly intensive industrial and manufacturing uses; 10% green area required.
- I-3: Planned Industrial/Employment Park—Uses that will minimize detrimental effects on residential and other adjacent areas; a mixture of industrial, research, and office uses with compatible institutional, recreational, and service uses in a manner that will retain the dominant industrial/employment character of the zone; standard minimum tract size of 25 adjoining gross acres; standard minimum lot size of two acres; Conceptual and Detailed Site Plan approval required; 25% green area required; outdoor uses restricted; warehousing and wholesaling uses limited.
- I-4: Limited Intensity Industrial—Limited intensity (0.3 FAR) commercial, manufacturing, warehousing, and distribution uses; development standards extended to assure limited intensity industrial and commercial development, and compatibility with surrounding zoning and uses; 25% green area required.
- U-L-I: Urban Light Industrial—Designed to attract and retain a variety of small-scale light industrial uses in older, mostly developed industrial areas located close to established residential communities; establishes a flexible regulatory process with appropriate standards to promote reinvestment in, and redevelopment of, older urban industrial areas as employment centers, in a manner compatible with adjacent residential areas.

### OVERLAY ZONES<sup>2</sup>

- T-D-O: Transit District Overlay—Intended to ensure that development in a designated district meets the goals established in a Transit District Development Plan. Transit Districts may be designated in the vicinity of Metro stations to maximize transit ridership, serve the economic and social goals of the area, and take advantage of the unique development opportunities which mass transit provides.

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<sup>2</sup> These overlay zones are superimposed over other zones, and they may modify provisions of the underlying zones concerning uses allowed and standards for development. In addition, new development is generally subject to approval of a Detailed Site Plan by the Planning Board.

D-D-O: Development District Overlay—Intended to ensure that development in a designated district meets the goals established in a Master Plan, Master Plan Amendment or Sector Plan. Development Districts may be designated for town centers, Metro areas, commercial corridors, employment centers, revitalization areas, historic areas and other special areas as identified in approved plans.

### CHESAPEAKE BAY CRITICAL AREA OVERLAY ZONES<sup>3</sup>

I-D-O: Intense Development Overlay—To conserve and enhance fish, wildlife, and plant habitats and improve the quality of runoff that enters the Chesapeake Bay, while accommodating existing residential, commercial, or industrial land uses. To promote new residential, commercial and industrial land uses with development intensity limits. Maximum residential density is the same as the underlying zone.

L-D-O: Limited Development Overlay—To maintain and/or improve the quality of runoff entering the tributaries of the Chesapeake Bay and to maintain existing areas of natural habitat, while accommodating additional low-or moderate-intensity development. Maximum residential density is the same as the underlying zone, up to 4.0 du/net acre maximum.

R-C-O: Resource Conservation Overlay—To provide adequate breeding, feeding and wintering habitats for wildlife, to protect the land and water resources base necessary to support resource-oriented land uses, and to conserve existing woodland and forests for water quality benefits along the tributaries of the Chesapeake Bay. Maximum residential density—.05 du/gross acre.

### REVITALIZATION OVERLAY DISTRICTS<sup>4</sup>

R-O-D: Revitalization Overlay District—Intended to ensure the orderly development or redevelopment of land within a designated district. Revitalization Districts provide a mechanism for the county to delegate full authority to local municipalities to approve departures from parking, landscaping and sign standards. In addition, limited authority is also delegated for the approval of variances from building setbacks, lot coverage, yards and other dimensional requirements of existing zoning.

### ARCHITECTURAL OVERLAY DISTRICTS<sup>5</sup>

A-C-O: Architectural Conservation Overlay—Intended to ensure that development and redevelopment efforts preserve and protect the architectural or design character of neighborhoods in accordance with an approved Architectural Conservation Plan. Conservation Districts may be designated in areas where the majority of properties have been developed and they exhibit distinct, unifying elements, characteristics, design or other physical features.

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<sup>3</sup> These overlay zones are superimposed over other zones, and they may modify provisions of the underlying zones concerning uses allowed and standards for development. In addition, new development is generally subject to approval of a Conservation Plan and Conservation Agreement by the Planning Board.

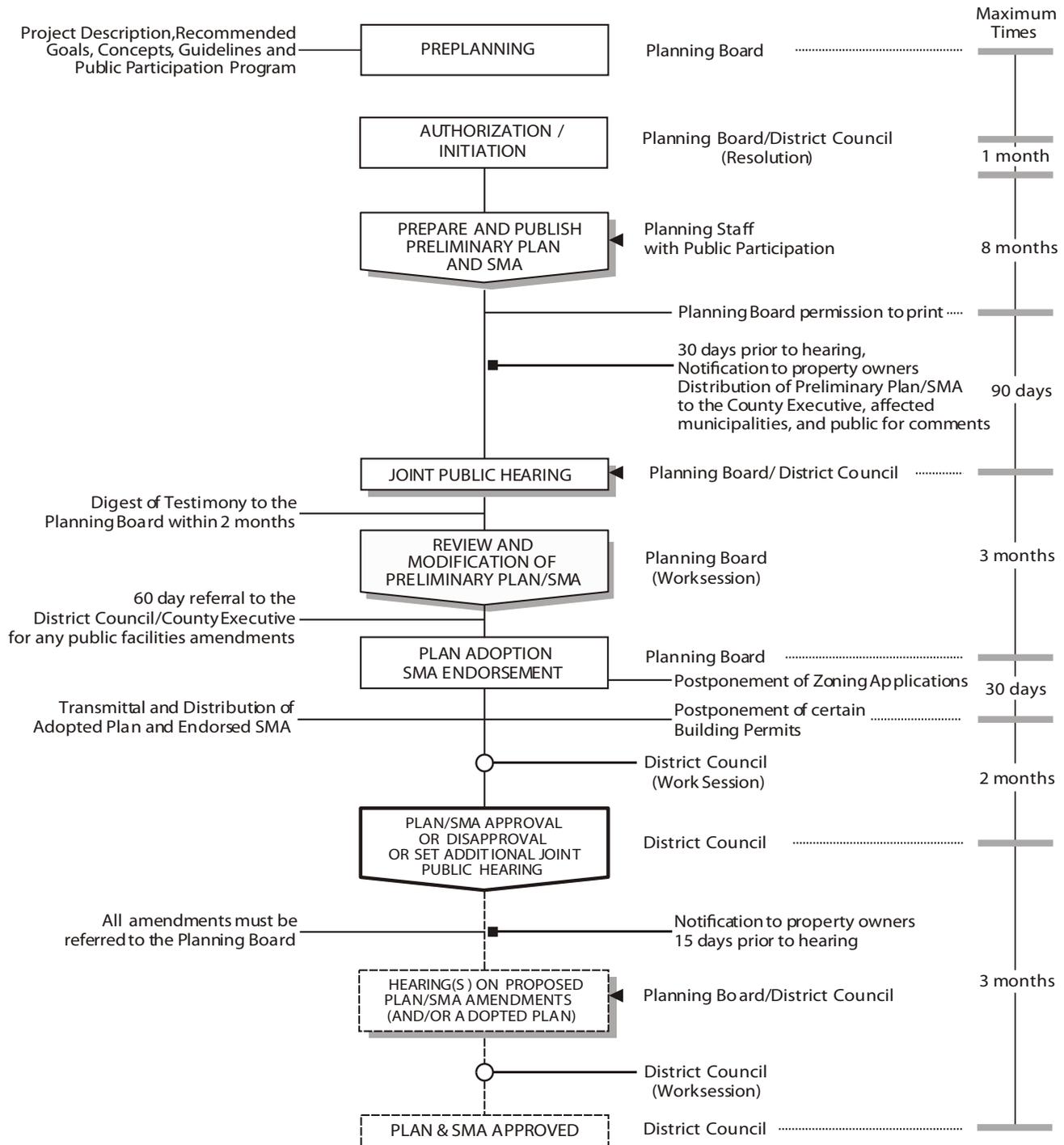
<sup>4</sup> These overlay districts are superimposed over other zones. However, they do not modify provisions of the underlying zones concerning uses allowed and standards for development.

<sup>5</sup> These overlay zones are superimposed over other zones, and they may modify provisions of the underlying zones concerning design regulations. However, they do not modify provisions of the underlying zones concerning allowed uses. In addition, a Detailed Site Plan for Architectural Conservation shall be approved by the Planning Board prior to the issuance of a building or grading permit.

## Appendix IV

# PROCEDURAL SEQUENCE CHART

For the Concurrent Preparation of  
Comprehensive Master Plans, Sector Plans and Sectional Map Amendments\*



◀ PUBLIC INPUT

■ NOTIFICATIONS

\*(Optional Procedure - as per Sec 27-225.01.05)

CERTIFICATE OF ADOPTION AND APPROVAL

The Approved Bladensburg Town Center Sector Plan and Sectional Map Amendment amends the 1994 Approved Master Plan and Sectional Map Amendment for Bladensburg-New Carrollton and Vicinity (Planning Area 69); the 2002 Prince George's County Approved General Plan for the physical development of the Maryland-Washington Regional District within Prince George's County, Maryland; the 2005 Approved Countywide Green Infrastructure Plan; the 1982 Master Plan of Transportation; the 1983 Functional Master Plan for Public School Sites; the 1990 Approved Public Safety Master Plan; the 1992 Prince George's County Historic Sites and Districts Plan; and the 1975 Adopted and Approved Countywide Trails Plan including the 1985 Equestrian Addendum. The Prince George's County Planning Board of The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission adopted the Bladensburg Town Center Sector Plan and Sectional Map Amendment by Resolution PGCPB No. 07-92 on May 11, 2007, after a duly advertised joint public hearing held on February 27, 2007. The Prince George's County Council, sitting as the District Council, approved the Bladensburg Town Center Sector Plan and Sectional Map Amendment by Resolution No. CR-39-2007 DR-1 on June 12, 2007.

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