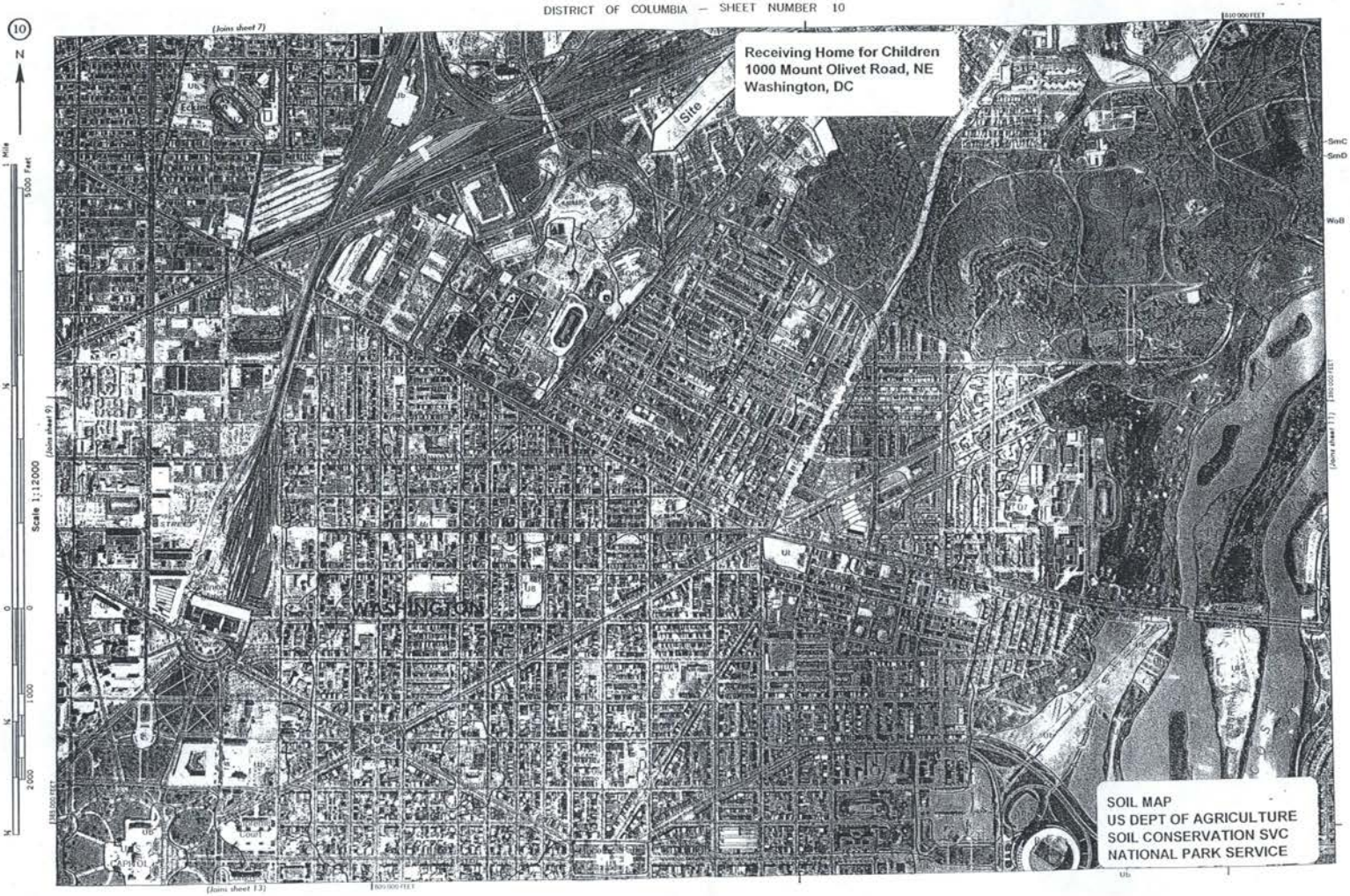

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA — SHEET NUMBER 10
Receiving Home for Children
1000 Mount Olivet Road, NE
Washington, DC
Site
SOIL MAP
US DEPT OF AGRICULTURE
SOIL CONSERVATION SVC
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON
CAPITOL
SmC
SmD
WaB
Scale 1:12000
N

washed into both the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers. The contractor hired to design and build the proposed Youth Services Center will be required to provide erosion and pollution control facilities in accordance with the District of Columbia Health Regulations.

The District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority (WASA) provides retail water and wastewater services to residents of the District. WASA buys its drinking water from the Washington Aqueduct, a division of the Army Corps of Engineers. The Aqueduct treats the water and WASA distributes it throughout the District. Drinking water for the entire District comes from the Potomac River.

WASA's Blue Plains Wastewater treatment plant, located in Southwest Washington, is the largest wastewater treatment facility in the world[2] and is the single largest point source of nitrogen load to the Chesapeake Bay. This treatment plant is owned and operated by the District of Columbia. The average flow through the plant is approximately 330 million gallons/day while the capacity of the plant is about 370 million gallons/day[3]. Consequently, construction of the proposed Youth Services Center will not adversely impact wastewater treatment and disposal; neither is it expected to overload the system.

3.1.3 Unique Natural Features

Unique natural features are generally rare geological features that are of special social/cultural, economic, educational, aesthetic or scientific value. A site survey showed no unique natural features within the proposed project area.

3.1.4 Vegetation and Wildlife

Following demolition, the site was cleared and there is currently no vegetation or wildlife visible. There are no unique natural features on site. Additionally, this project was coordinated with the Fish and Wildlife Service who found that there would be no impact to any potential wildlife or their habitat.

3.1.5 Threatened and Endangered Species

When federal financial assistance is sought for a project that has the potential to affect endangered species or critical habitats, compliance with the Endangered Species Act of 1973 is required. The U. S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Services (USFWS) was asked to provide comments on the potential for any federally or state-listed endangered or threatened species or other sensitive species to occur on the site. The USFWS concurred that no such species are known to exist within the project impact area, however, the agency did express

[2] D. C. Water and Sewer Authority, Department of Waste Water Treatment
[3] Mr. Walter Bailey, Director, Department of Wastewater Treatment, Blue Plains

concerns regarding the protection of wetlands and recommended avoiding wetland impacts. See Appendix 2.

3.1.6 Protection of Wetlands

Wetlands are areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency or duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions.

Executive Order 11990 requires that all federal executive agencies refrain from supporting construction in wetlands whenever there is a practicable alternative. The District of Columbia has identified 54 wetland locations. A review of the map entitled *"District of Columbia Wetlands Conservation Project, Wetland Delineation"* prepared by the District of Columbia Environmental Regulation Administration (DC-ERA) (October, 1996) shows that the site for the proposed Youth Service Center is not located within an area that could potentially affect any designated wetlands. The project area is more than ¾-mile from the nearest wetland, which is a pond along Rhododendron Valley Road at the National Arboretum.

Ms. Jerusalem Bekele with the Water Quality Division of the DC-ERA was contacted about the proposed construction project and verbally concurred that the action will not affect designated wetlands. Written response has not been received at this time. See Appendix 3 for documentation.

3.1.7 Air Quality

Air quality data is collected by the District of Columbia Department of Health, Environmental Health Administration. Data is collected using EPA Certified equipment and procedures at sites that meet EPA siting criteria.

Ambient air quality is determined by measuring ambient pollutant concentrations and comparing the concentrations with the corresponding standard. The EPA published National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), which have been adopted by the Environmental Health Administration as District standards.

The District of Columbia operates an ambient air-monitoring network that measures the six pollutants for which criteria have been established by the federal government. Those pollutants are:

- Ground-level Ozone
- Carbon Monoxide
- Sulfur Dioxide
- Nitrogen Dioxide
- Particulate Matter
- Lead

Air quality control areas are designed as "attainment" – meeting the NAAQS – or "non-attainment"- not meeting the NAAQS – for each of the six pollutants for which NAAQS has been established.

Currently, the District of Columbia meets five of the six standards. Ground level ozone is the pollutant for which the City has not yet reached the federal health standard. Consequently, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Office of Air quality Planning Standards has designated Washington DC as a "non-attainment" area for Ozone.

In the past decade the ground-level ozone levels have been decreasing. Concentration levels have gone down between 10% and 17 % in the past ten years and this is a direct result of actions taken to reduce emissions from fuels, factories, commercial establishments, and from automobiles.

Demolition activities at the site increased airborne particles in the immediate vicinity on a short-term basis. Construction activities associated with the proposed project will result in short-term impacts to air quality. Fugitive dust will be generated during construction, wind erosion, and vehicular activities. Watering of the disturbed area will minimize such impacts. Since additional project activities will not include the development of any commercial or industrial land uses, there will be no contribution to point source pollutants.

3.1.8 Coastal Zone Management

The coastal zone includes the coastal salt waters and adjacent shorelands, including inter-tidal areas, barriers or other islands, estuaries and land whose use would have a significant impact on coastal waters. There are no coastal barriers in the District of Columbia.

3.1.9 Wild and Scenic Rivers

No rivers were identified on or near the site. The National Park Service listing for Wild and Scenic Rivers was reviewed and there are no designated wild and scenic rivers in the District of Columbia.

3.1.10 Floodplain Management

Executive Order 11988 discourages Federal agencies from initiating or participating in new construction within areas having flood hazards. Therefore, it is essential that projects, for which federal support may be requested, be located outside the 100-year floodplain.

The proposed Youth Services Center is in an area identified as "Zone C" on the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)[4]. This is an area

[4] Federal Emergency Management Agency, National Flood Insurance Program, Flood Insurance Rate Map: District of Columbia, Washington, DC, Community Panel Number 110001 0020 B, Effective Date: November 15, 1985.

defined as having "minimal flood hazard." Flood hazard insurance is not required. See Appendix 4.

3.1.11 Hazardous Substances, Nuisances and Site Safety

3.1.11.1 CERCLIS

The U.S Environmental Projection Agency (USEPA) keeps information on hazardous substances in response to the Comprehensive Environmental, Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) which covers all environmental media: air, surface water, ground water, and soil. A list, the Comprehensive Environmental, Response, Compensation and Liability Information System (CERCLIS), has been developed which contains information on hazardous waste assessments and remediation from 1983 to the present.

Twenty-three sites in the District of Columbia are included in the US-EPA's list as of October 25, 2000 (See Appendix 5). The old Receiving Home for Children does not appear on that list. However, *Crummell School Site* at 1912 Gallaudet Street, NE, which is within 1000 feet of the proposed development, is on the CERCLIS.

3.1.11.2 National Priorities Listing (NPL)

The NPL is a subset of CERCLIS and identifies sites for priority cleanup under the Superfund program. Sites are added from the CERCLIS according to a hazard ranking system that seeks to identify high priority sites. The Receiving Home for Children is not on the NPL neither is there any NPL properties within a two-mile radius of the site. See Appendix 6.

3.1.11.3 Asbestos

Asbestos-containing materials were identified in several areas of the now demolished Receiving Home for Children. The ACM was abated in accordance with federal and local methods prior to the demolition of the buildings. See Appendix 1.

3.1.11.4 Lead-Based Paint (LBP)

On January 7, 2000 ATC Associates, Inc conducted a lead-based paint inspection at the Receiving Home for Children and found several surfaces with lead concentrations in quantities sufficient to constitute a health or environmental hazard. LBP was disposed of in accordance with EPA Resource Conservation and Recovery Act regulations. See Appendix 1.

3.1.11.5 Thermal/Explosive Hazards

This section relates to sites located near operations handling conventional fuels or chemicals of an explosive or flammable nature. Mark Hughes, Chemist, District of Columbia Bureau of

Hazardous Material and Toxic Substances, has confirmed that the Receiving Home for Children was not a hazardous waste generator. However, there are five facilities within a ½ mile radius of the site that do generate hazardous wastes, namely:

- Gallaudet University to the south
- Park Service Maintenance Yard west of the site at 500 New York Avenue
- Three auto body shops east of the site, all of which are located on Mount Olivet Road.

Mr. Hughes confirmed that there have been no reported spills in the area.

A list of businesses reporting under SARA, Title III has been reviewed and the following two notifiers are located within one half mile of the project:

1. Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority - Brentwood Yard at 610 T Street, NE, Washington, DC which stores Sulfuric acid in batteries and propylene glycol in an above ground storage tank
2. Bell Atlantic, Inc at 935 V Street, NE, Washington, DC which stores sulfuric acid

See Appendix 7.

3.1.11.5 Airport Clear Zones[5]

This section refers to sites located in runway Clear Zones at civil airports, and Clear Zones and Accident Potential Zones at military airfields.

The Receiving Home for Children is more than nine miles from Andrews Air Force Base (AAFB), a military airfield, and approximately six miles from Reagan National Airport. The site is outside the "Clear Zones" and "Accident Potential Zones" of AAFB and outside the "Clear Zones" of Reagan National Airport.

3.1.12 Noise[6]

The degree of acceptability of the noise environment at a site is determined by the outdoor day-night average sound level (DNL) in decibels (dB). The noise environment is determined by assessing the site's exposure to three major sources of noise: aircraft, roadways, and railways. The combined noise effect will come under one of three categories.

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5 Air Installation Compatible Use Zone Study, Andrews Air Force Base

Washington National Airport Noise Compatibility Study, August 1990, Revised December 1993

6 The Noise Guidebook, The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Community Planning and Development

- **Acceptable:** the DNL does not exceed 65 decibels.
- **Normally Unacceptable:** DNL is between 65 and 75 decibels. The noise exposure requires attenuation.
- **Unacceptable:** the DNL is above 75 decibels. In this case the noise exposures at the site is so severe that the construction cost to make the indoor noise environment acceptable may be prohibitive and the outdoor environment would still be unacceptable.

Ambient noise heard at the site would be generated from Reagan National Airport, Andrews Air Force Base, Amtrak rail, CSX Transportation, Mount Olivet Road and New York Avenue. Ambient noise estimations made for 1000 Mount Olivet Road was found to be 67 decibels, which is in the "Normally Unacceptable" range. See noise assessment worksheets and noise contours at Appendix 8. To reduce the noise impact, attenuation can be provided by any or a combination of the following methods: 1.) use or barriers or berms, 2.) site design, 3.) acoustical construction.

3.1.13 Farmland Protection

The purpose of the Farmland Protection Policy Act is to minimize the extent to which federal programs contribute to the unnecessary and irreversible conversion of farmland to nonagricultural use, and to ensure that federal programs are administered in a manner that would be compatible with State and local government.

The site for the proposed construction lies within a developed residential community of the District of Columbia, and was the original location for the now demolished juvenile detention facility. Construction will not contribute to the irreversible commitment of prime, unique or State or local designated farmlands for non-agricultural uses.

3.1.14 Energy Impacts

The proposed YSA facility will use a combination of electricity and natural gas as energy sources. Actual electric and natural gas demand will depend on final architectural design and the resulting percentage of electricity required versus natural gas.

The site is close to transit, shopping, services and employment locations that minimize energy use. The proposed state-of-the-art facility would lessen the demand for energy by incorporating energy efficient products.

New construction replaces the now outdated buildings and installs modern heating and cooling systems, replaces antiquated features with energy efficient structures and makes general

improvements to maximize energy efficiency. Design of the proposed state-of-the-art structures would take full advantage of energy saving measures such as insulation, window design and placement, lighting, heating, and cooling.

3.2 Social Environment

3.2.1 Land Use

The site for the proposed Youth Services Center is approximately 3 acres and is located in Ivy City in Ward 5. Land use for the project site is "local public facilities" defined as "land and facilities occupied by the District of Columbia." Since the site was previously used as a juvenile detention center, there will be no change in land use.

Land uses adjacent to the site are production and technical employment, medium density residential, and institutional (Figure ----, Land Use Map). South of the site is the Gallaudet University, a coeducational institution for students who are deaf or hearing-impaired; to the west and east is low and moderate income rental and single-family residential development; to the north are several warehouses.

3.2.2 Displacement

Displacement refers to the dislocation of people, businesses, institutions or community facilities as a result of a project. The old Receiving Home for Children had been vacant for five years prior to its demolition in June 2000. No families will be displaced to construct the new facility.

3.2.3 Health Care

Medical and dental services will be provided on site to the residents of the proposed Youth Service Center. Medical services will include initial medical screening of residents and treatment of minor conditions, as well as any ongoing medical needs required during the detention stay. Major medical services, including specialty and inpatient hospital care, will be provided in the community. The District of Columbia General Hospital is about two miles from the site, while Providence Hospital is just over two miles away at 1150 Varnum Street, NE.

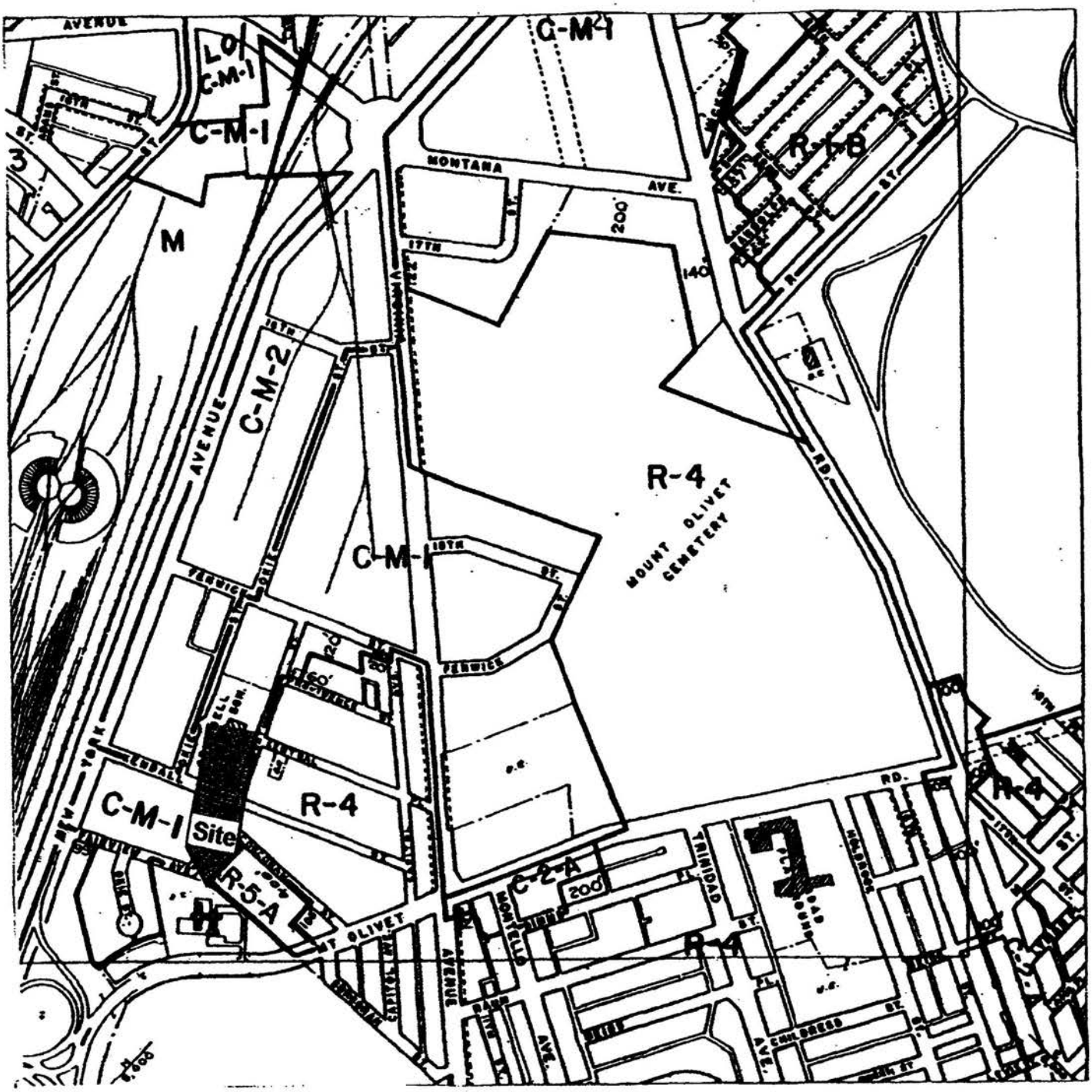
3.2.4 Education

The residents of the Youth Service Center will be educated on site. Instructional programs will be designed according to resident need and will be consistent with the educational program determined to be appropriate to the facility mission and resident needs. There will be no impact to the public schools system.



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
GENERALIZED LANDUSE MAP

Receiving Home for Children
1000 Mount Olivet Street, NE
Washington, DC



ZONING MAP OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
EFFECTIVE MAY 12, 1958
CONTAINING AMENDMENTS THROUGH APRIL 1, 1996

Receiving Home for Children
1000 Mount Olivet Street, NE
Washington, DC

3.2.5 Public Safety

Police: The site for the proposed action is in Police Service Area 507, which is located in the 5th District. The Fifth District, which has jurisdiction over much of the northeast quadrant of the District of Columbia is located one block south of the intersection of New York Avenue and Bladensburg Road, NE at 1805 Bladensburg Road, less than one mile from the site. The Metropolitan Police Force at the Fifth District Police Headquarters will respond to calls-for-service at the proposed Youth Service Center. The 5th District has experienced a noticeable decrease in crime during the period 1993 to 1998. See Appendix 9.

Fire: The DC Fire Department has four fire stations within District Five and these are: Engine Company 10 and Truck 13 at 1342 Florida Avenue, NE; Engine Company 12 at 2225 5th Street, NE; Engine Company 17 at 1227 Monroe Street, NE; and Engine Company 26 and Truck 15 at 1340 Rhode Island Avenue, NE. All, but one fire station, are less than one mile from the site and could respond to emergencies at the Center. The residents have adequate access to police, fire and emergency medical services.

3.2.6 Environmental Justice in Minority and Low-Income Populations

Executive Order 12898, "Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations" directs federal agencies to identify and address, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of their programs, policies and activities on minority and low-income populations."

EPA's Office of Environmental Justice defines environmental justice as "the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations and policies. Fair treatment means that no group of people, including racial, ethnic, or socioeconomic group should bear a disproportionate share of the negative environmental consequences resulting from industrial, municipal, and commercial operations or the execution of federal, state, local and tribal programs and policies." The goal of fair treatment is to identify disproportionately high and adverse effects and to identify alternatives that may mitigate these impacts.

This environmental assessment analyzes demographic data for Ward 5, the location for the proposed Youth Services Center. Ward 5 is located predominantly in the northeast section of the District of Columbia. During 1950 to 1970, the ward's population changed from predominantly White to Black. Between 1960 and the mid 1970s, the Black composition increased from 40% to 80%. The racial composition of the ward remained constant from 1980 through 1990. During this period, Blacks and other races made up 90% of the ward's population, while Whites made up 10%. This compared with 68% and 30% respectively, citywide.

The number of households in the ward remained substantially the same from 1980 to 1990. The mean household size in the ward decreased from 2.7 in 1980 to 2.5 in 1990. In 1990, 48% of the households were owner-occupied, compared with 47% in 1980. The citywide figures were 39% in 1990 and 35% in 1980. In 1990, the population in Ward 5 was 75,100, a decrease of 7,500 persons (9%) from 1980 – 1990. In the same period the citywide population decreased by 4%.

The proposed project is located in census tract 88.3. The per capita income in 1998 for that census tract was $18,999 compared to a citywide figure of $29,383. The median household income in the same period was $30,508 compared to $43,011 citywide.[7]

3.3 Cultural Environment

3.3.1 Historic Preservation

"Historic properties" as defined by the National Historic Preservation Act (36 CFR 800) are any prehistoric or historic district, site, building structure or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places.

The proposed construction site at 1000 Mount Olivet Road is not within any historic districts. The project was reviewed according to Federal Regulations at 36 CRF Part 800, "Protection of Historic Properties," and was found to have no effect on historic resources. See Appendix 10 for historic resource clearance from the District of Columbia Historic Preservation Officer.

3.3.2 Archeological Resources

No recognized or potential archeological sites were identified on the project site or within the area of potential effect

3.4 Infrastructure and Waste Management

3.4.1 Transportation

Vehicular movement related to construction activity could temporarily and minimally affect transportation around the project site. Once the facility is operational, the minimal number of additional a.m. and p.m. peak hour trips generated is not expected to have a significant adverse impact on the road network serving the project site.

The project site is accessible by public and private transportation. The Metro system network is generally prompt and convenient with approximately forty-five routes with three stations on two routes – the Red and the Green Lines. Three Metro rails are within the Ward. The closest metro-station is located at Rhode Island Avenue, about one mile from the site. The D3, D4 and D8 metro buses operate within walking distance of the site.

[7] D. C. Office of Planning/State Data Center. Source Data: U. S. Census Bureau and Claritas

3.4.2 Waste Management

Two different types of waste will be generated at the proposed YSA facility. These waste types are general wastes and medical wastes. General waste will typically include a varying, non-homogeneous mixture of paper goods, corrugated items, plastic, food scraps, glassware, metal waste, and other miscellaneous substances. General waste will be picked up on a regular basis by licensed waste haulers and disposed of either in local sanitary landfills or at incineration facilities.

A recycling plan will be established. Recyclables will be removed from the receptacles on a regular basis and when sufficient quantities are obtained, will be sold to appropriate vendors.

Medical wastes will be collected on a regular basis by licensed medical waste haulers and transported to approved treatment/disposal facilities for processing.

Since this new, 80-bed Juvenile Detention Facility replaces the larger, 228-bed Receiving Home for Children, the proposed development will be adequately served by the existing waste disposal system and will not exceed the design capacity of the current facility.

3.5 Potential Effects of Construction Activities

3.5.1 Particulate Matter

The construction phase of the project might increase airborne particles in the immediate vicinity on a short-term basis. Since, additional project activities will not include the development of any commercial or industrial land uses, there will be no contribution to point source pollutants. During the progress of the work, resultant dirt and debris will be removed and the site left in a condition satisfactory to the Government of the District of Columbia representative.

3.5.2 Erosion and Pollution Control

Erosion control facilities to prevent soil erosion will be installed in accordance with the Health Regulations of the District of Columbia. All operations will be handled in such a manner as to prevent and/or minimize contamination of watercourses by sedimentation or other pollutants.

3.5.3 Water and Electricity

Temporary electrical lines will be installed, and connections to existing electrical services will be made in accordance with the DC Electrical code. Approval for connections to water mains will be obtained from the DC Water and Sewer Authority.

3.5.4 Noise

A temporary disruption of the ambient environment was created during demolition because of the increased levels of noise and air pollution. Major sources of noise during the construction

phase are on-site heavy equipment operations and additional vehicular traffic. Temporary increased noise levels are expected during construction but would generally be confined to the daytime hours, which should not adversely impact the community. Due to the scope of the project, it is not anticipated that the activities will contribute significantly to the community noise levels once construction is complete.

3.6 Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Direct, indirect and cumulative impacts were assessed for the preferred alternative, the Mount Olivet site. Direct impacts are those that may occur on the site as a direct and immediate result of the proposed construction. Indirect impacts are those impacts that occur off site or on site but at a later time as a result of the proposed project. Cumulative impacts are those direct and indirect impacts that occur from other projects and actions in the vicinity in conjunction with the proposed action.

The proposed action involves the construction of a new Juvenile Services Center with associated Policy Processing Center, and Community Services Center. Possible mitigation measures that could be implemented to offset the impacts of the project are also discussed.

Soils and Topography

A direct impact of the construction is the alteration of topography and soils because of grading activities. Erosion of soils on steep slopes may lead to sedimentation in nearby streams. A detailed erosion and sedimentation plan will be developed prior to construction, following the District of Columbia' "Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook"[8]. Any indirect impacts from soil erosion are anticipated to be minimal. No cumulative impacts to soil and topographic conditions are expected from area development in addition to the proposed construction.

Wetlands

Based on the proposed development there will be no direct impact to wetlands. Any increase in erosion or sedimentation that might impact wetlands and streams will be mitigated through best management practices. Effective storm water management and erosion control will minimize indirect impacts.

Noise

Direct, short-term noise impacts would result from construction activities during development of the YSA facility. Noise from construction equipment can be reduced by the construction of temporary noise barriers, such as the stock piling of topsoil or other materials in strategic locations. Avoiding times of day or days of the week when noise exposures will be more objectionable can minimize annoyance from construction activity.

Indirect roadway traffic noise impacts would occur due to development at the site. Traffic noise impacts on roadways near the proposed site are expected to be slight and mitigation is not warranted.

[8] Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs, Soil Resources Branch

Air Quality

Construction of the proposed YSA facility could have temporary effects on air quality. The air pollutant of greatest concern during construction would be particulate matter that would be generated during site grading, construction, wind erosion, and vehicular activities. Implementation of fugitive dust control, and mitigation measures such as watering of the disturbed area during construction activities, will minimize impacts. Fugitive dust concentrations resulting from construction activities are not expected to exceed federal or state ambient air quality standards for particulate matter.

Land Use

The proposed land use is compatible with existing land use. The direct impact was the removal of a vacant, dilapidated building, which will be replaced by an aesthetically pleasing structure. There could be an indirect impact to the land uses in the vicinity of the proposed project. The introduction of additional employees and visitors to the Youth Services Center will result in increased patronage at nearby commercial establishments, and thereby lead to the possible redevelopment of the neighborhood. No mitigation is warranted.

3.7 State Environmental Policy Act

On October 18, 1989, the District of Columbia enacted D. C. Law 8-36, "District of Columbia Environmental Policy Act of 1989." The purpose of the law is to require environmental impact statements: "to provide for the full consideration of potential environmental impacts in the process of reviewing and approving major actions."[9]

In accordance with D. C. Law 8-36, Section 7, the proposed project would be exempt from the Act if a Finding of No Significant Impact were made in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act.

3.8 Intergovernmental Review

This project was reviewed with several state, regional, and local agencies including:

a) United States Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service; the agency agreed that "no proposed or federally listed endangered or threatened species are known to exist within the project impact area."

b) D. C. Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs, Historic Preservation Division; the agency concurred that the demolition and redevelopment of the Receiving Home for Children will have no effect on historic resources.

[9] June 5, 1989 Committee Report on Bill 8-8, page 5

c) D. C. Department of Health, Environmental Health Administration, Water Quality Division, concurred that no designated wetlands would be impacted by the development.

SECTION 4: AGENCIES AND PERSONS CONSULTED

4.1 YOUTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Mr. Ira Holland
Special Assistant
Youth Services Administration
8300 Riverton Court
Laurel, Maryland 20727

4.2 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA HOUSING AUTHORITY

Ms. Angel Reynolds
Project Manager
Development and Modernization Division
1133 North Capitol Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C.

4.3 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Ms. Jerusalem Bekele, Program Manager
Environmental Health Administration
Bureau of Environmental Quality, Water Quality Division

Ms. Gayle England
Environmental Health Administration
Bureau of Environmental Quality, Water Quality Division

Mr. Mark Hughes, Chemist
Bureau of Hazardous Materials and Toxic Substances

4.4 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Mr. Robert J. Pennington, Assistant Field Supervisor
Chesapeake Bay Field Office
177 Admiral Cochran Drive
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

Mr. Andrew Moser, Endangered Species Biologist
Ms. Charisa Morris
U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Endangered Species
177 Admiral Cochran Drive
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

4.5 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS

Ms. Carolyn Fuller, Acting Director
Mr. Steve Raiche, State Historic Preservation Officer
Historic Preservation Division
941 North Capitol Street, NE
Washington, DC 20002

4.6 OFFICE OF COUNCIL MEMBER CAROL SCHWARTZ

Mr. Adam Maier
202-724-8194

4.7 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Dr. Michele Penick
2000 14th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20001

4.8 MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

Mr. Tom Masog
Transportation Section
14741 Governor Oden Bowie Drive
Upper Marlboro, MD 20772

4.9 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. Peter Moreland
Bureau of Traffic Services
202-671-2381

4.10 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WATER AND SEWER AUTHORITY

Mr. Walter Bailey, Director
Department of Waste Water Treatment
5000 Overlook Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20032

4.11 CONSULTANT

Mr. Fred Moyer
Moyer Associates, Inc
847-559-8500 ext. 23