

2.2 LAND

2.2.1 The Site and Vicinity

A map depicting the land use within the Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Power Plant (CCNPP) site is presented in Figure 2.2-1. Land use categories for this map are consistent with the land use classification codes listed in "USGS Land Use and Land Cover Data" (USGS, 1986).

The Calvert Cliffs campus has been divided into an approximately 962 acre North Parcel and an approximately 1,108 acre South Parcel. Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Power Plant, LLC (a Constellation Energy Group, LLC company) has retained ownership of the North Parcel, where CCNPP Units 1 and 2 are located. The approximately 726 acre portion of the South Parcel upon which CCNPP Unit 3 is to be constructed, and the remaining portion of the South Parcel, consisting of approximately 382 acres, are owned by Calvert Cliffs 3 Nuclear Project, LLC, and other UniStar Nuclear Energy, LLC subsidiaries.

The areas devoted to major uses of the land within the CCNPP site are summarized in Table 2.2-1. The Table is consistent with USGS land use categories. A map showing major land uses in the vicinity within 8 miles (13 km) of the project is presented in Figure 2.2-2 with land uses classified consistent with the 1997 USGS land use/cover categories (USGS, 1986). Major land uses in the 8 mi (13 km) vicinity of the project are summarized in Table 2.2-2. The vicinity is defined as the area encompassed within a radius of 8 mi (13 km) surrounding the plant site. A topographical map of the CCNPP site is presented in Figure 2.2-3.

Critical areas at the CCNPP site include the Chesapeake Bay Critical Area (CBCA) and a Critical Area Buffer (CAB). The CBCA is a zone encompassing all land within 1,000 ft (305 m) of the Mean High Water Line of tidal waters or the landward edge of tidal wetlands and all waters of and lands under the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries. The Critical Area Buffer is a zone encompassing the first 100 ft (30 m) of inshore land within the 1,000 ft (305 m) CBCA. The CBCA was enacted by the State of Maryland (CALCO, 2006a) in 1984 and adopted by Calvert County (CALCO, 2004) in 1988. All applicable State and County regulations and ordinances pertaining to the CBCA will be complied with during the construction and operation of CCNPP Unit 3. The CBCA setback is indicated on Figure 2.2-1.

Calvert County is one of Maryland's 16 counties located in the Maryland Coastal Zone. The Federal Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) was enacted in 1972 establishing a Federal Coastal Zone Management Program. The CZMA, as discussed in Section 1.3, requires that Federal actions which are reasonably likely to affect any land or water use, or natural resource of a state's coastal zone be conducted in a manner consistent with the state's federally approved Coastal Zone Management Program. For activities requiring Federal permitting, the state would be notified directly by the Federal agency involved or by the applicant for input into the project approval process. The State of Maryland CZMP, managed by the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) is a comprehensive and coordinated program with specific goals, objectives, and policies developed for the management of uses and activities which have direct, and potentially significant, effect on coastal resources (MDE, 2004).

There are no known claims by Native Americans on lands within the site boundary or within the 8 mi (13 km) radius of the CCNPP site. Federal lands in Calvert County include the U.S. Naval Recreation Center at Solomons in the southern portion of the county. The recreational area is comprised of 295 acres (119 hectares) on the Patuxent River. The Recreation Center serves Defense Department employees from the Patuxent River Naval Air Station, active duty

military officers, and retirees. This acreage is included in the Institutional category in Table 2.2-8.

State lands, as detailed in Table 2.2-3, in Calvert County include the Calvert Cliffs Wild Land (MD, 2005) which is part of Calvert Cliffs State Park (MD, 2007a). These lands total approximately 3,030 acres (1,226 hectares), of which 1,079 acres (437 hectares) composes the wild land area southern portion of the park (MGC, 2000). Greenwell State Park is located just across the Patuxent River in St. Mary's County (MDNR, 2007). The park contains 596 acres (241 hectares) of land and lies just within the 8 mi (13 km) radius.

As of 2006, Calvert County had 74 recreational facilities throughout the county comprising 4,282 acres (1,733 hectares) of Recreation and Natural Resource lands. These include 5 mini-parks, 16 neighborhood and community parks, 3 regional parks, 12 special use areas, 18 educational recreational areas, 9 natural resource/open areas, 6 historical/cultural areas, and 5 private open spaces. Most of the acreage is set aside in private open space (2,009 acres (813 hectares)) and natural resources/open space (1,562 acres (632 hectares)) (CALCO, 2006b). Calvert County recreational facilities, Flag Ponds Nature Park, Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, and Cove Point Park, are also located within the 8 mi (13 km) vicinity of the CCNPP site. Flag Ponds Nature Park consists of 327 acres (132 hectares) located just north of the CCNPP site. The Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, consisting of 512 acres (207 hectares), is also the home of the Maryland Archeological Conservation Laboratory and provides preservation and artifact conservation services (CLM, 2006). The park also provides special events for the public (JPPM, 2006). Cove Point Park is one of three district parks located in Calvert County (80 acres (32 hectares)) that provide recreation activities to the general public and is the closest to the CCNPP site (CALCO, 2006b). The major park lands are presented in Table 2.2-3. The recreational areas in the immediate area around the CCNPP site are Flag Ponds Park to the north and Calvert Cliffs State Park to the south as denoted in Figure 2.2-4. It is not anticipated that construction and operation of the proposed project would prevent the continuation of these areas to provide recreational opportunities.

There are no known National Parks, National Forests, or National Monuments within the CCNPP site vicinity.

The proposed project significantly affects land that was formerly part of a youth camp, Camp Conoy. Camp Conoy became a part of the CCNPP site when it was purchased for the original development of the site and construction of CCNPP Units 1 and 2. Camp facilities have been made available at times over the intervening years to site employees and their families. Most of the recreational facilities of the camp are inland from the CBCA 1000 ft (305 m) setback from the Chesapeake Bay shoreline and lie within the construction footprint of the proposed project.

Private lands held in trust or through other use restrictions include five land preservation trust property holders that hold various amounts of land throughout the county as described in Table 2.2-6. These are the American Chestnut Land Trust, the North American Land Trust, the Calvert Farmland Trust, the Cove Point Natural Heritage Trust, and the Southern Calvert Land Trust (CCLPP, 2004) (LTA, 2007). The American Chestnut Land Trust holdings include the Parkers Creek Watershed Nature Preserve which is the largest trust property concentrated in one general location within the county, and is located just within the 8 mi (13 km) radius north of the CCNPP site.

Figure 2.2-4 shows major roads/highways and utility rights-of-way that cross and are in the vicinity of the CCNPP site. There is no operating rail line within the 8 mi (13 km) vicinity of the CCNPP site.

Most of the area surrounding the CCNPP site is bounded by the Chesapeake Bay and the Patuxent River. Egress from the land areas surrounding the site is limited to the north or to the south along Maryland State Highway 2/4, which passes along the western boundary of the site.

No significant mineral resources within or adjacent to the CCNPP site have been identified. The mineral resources of the land areas of the CCNPP site are owned by the respective surface landowners. According to the 2004 Comprehensive Plan for Calvert County, there are no mineral resources currently being mined or of known economic value described as being located adjacent to the CCNPP site. The closest potential economic mineral deposits are zirconium and titanium resources in the vicinity of Cove Point south of the CCNPP site. There is no indication these resources are currently being exploited (CALCO, 2004).

The CCNPP site is zoned for a combination of light industrial and farm and forest district uses. The portion of the site not used for construction of CCNPP Unit 3 is planned to remain as forest or abandoned farm land. The land in the vicinity of the CCNPP site is zoned residential to the south, residential, light industrial and rural community district to the west and farm and forest district to the north (CALCO, 2006c). The Chesapeake Bay is to the east. Section 1-2 of the Calvert County Zoning Ordinance exempts qualified commercial power generating facilities from the requirements of the zoning ordinances as they are regulated by the State and Federal Government. A qualified commercial power generating facility is a facility that has been issued a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity by the Maryland Public Service Commission.

The Town of Lusby is located southwest of the CCNPP site. The Calvert County Board of Commissioners and the Town of Lusby have implemented economic development plans to improve and expand the town center for commercial development. A new 92 acre (37.2 hectare) Patuxent Business Park has also been established in the Town of Lusby to promote economic development (CCED, 2007).

The Chesapeake Bay is used for shipping to the major port city of Baltimore. Liquefied natural gas (LNG) is also transported to the Cove Point LNG terminal which is located approximately 3.5 miles (5.8 km) south of the CCNPP site.

The proposed project also requires issuance of a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (CPCN) which must be obtained from the Maryland Public Service Commission. The Power Plant Research Program is responsible for managing the consolidated review of the environmental, engineering, socioeconomic, planning and cost of those projects which require a CPCN application.

2.2.2 Transmission Corridors and Offsite Areas

2.2.2.1 Existing Corridors

The existing Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Power Plant (CCNPP) power transmission system consists of two circuits, the North Circuit which connects CCNPP to the Waugh Chapel Substation in Anne Arundel County and the South Circuit that connects CCNPP to the Potomac Electric Power Company (PEPCO) Chalk Point generating station in Prince Georges County. The North Circuit is composed of two separate three-phase, 500 kV transmission lines run on a single

right-of-way from CCNPP, while the South Circuit is a single three-phase 500 kV line. Figure 2.2-5 shows both corridors from the CCNPP site to Waugh Chapel and Chalk Point.

Approximately 22 mi (35 km) of the lines in the Northern Circuit are in Calvert County and approximately 25 mi (40 km) are in Anne Arundel County on a 350 ft to 400 ft (106 m to 122 m) wide right-of-way. Each line consists of approximately 182 lattice towers and 47 stylized poles. The lines cross mostly secondary growth hardwood and pine forests, pasture, and farmland. These lines were constructed to deliver power generated at CCNPP to the Waugh Chapel Substation.

In 1994, Baltimore Gas and Electric (BGE), a wholly owned subsidiary of Constellation Energy Group, completed the South Circuit 500 kV line, shifting approximately 1.0 mi (1.6 km) of the original lines to make room for the new South Circuit line at the point where the North and South Circuit routes diverge. The 18 mi (29 km) South Circuit parallels the Waugh Chapel lines from CCNPP northward approximately 9 mi (14 km) before diverging in a northwesterly direction to connect with a line at the Chalk Point generating station. As in the case of the North Circuit, BGE holds title to the land beneath the South Circuit line.

At the time that CCNPP Units 1 and 2 were constructed, the Southern Maryland Electric Cooperative constructed a 69 kV transmission line to the CCNPP site, connecting to an onsite substation to provide offsite power. The unit is connected to the substation via underground lines as shown on Figure 2.2-6.

2.2.2.2 Proposed Transmission System Modifications

A feasibility study was performed to identify additions and modifications to the transmission system needed to connect the new reactor unit to the grid (PJM, 2006). The results of the study indicated that no additional transmission corridors or other offsite land use would be required. On the CCNPP site, the following facilities and system additions would be constructed:

- ◆ One new 500 kV substation to transmit power from CCNPP Unit 3
- ◆ Two new 500 kV, 3500 MVA circuits connecting CCNPP Unit 3 substation to the existing CCNPP Units 1 and 2 substation
- ◆ Numerous breaker upgrades and associated modifications would also be required at Waugh Chapel, Chalk Point, and other substations. All of the modifications would be implemented within existing substations (PJM, 2006).

2.2.2.3 Land Use

The North and South Circuits of the CCNPP power transmission system are located in corridors totaling approximately 65 mi (105 km) of 350 ft to 400 ft (100 m to 125 m) wide corridors owned by BGE. The lines cross mostly secondary-growth hardwood and pine forests, pasture, and farmland. The unit is connected to the Southern Maryland Electric Cooperative's substation via the 69-kV underground transmission line mentioned above.

The transmission line work being considered to support this project would require new towers and a transmission line to connect the new CCNPP Unit 3 switchyard to the existing CCNPP Units 1 and 2 switchyard. Line routing would be conducted to avoid or minimize impact on the existing Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation (ISFSI), wetlands, and threatened and

endangered species identified in the local area. No new offsite corridors or widening of existing offsite corridors are required.

In general, the siting process in the State of Maryland is an involved study designed to minimize the economic and environmental impact while designing a transmission line that can be constructed and operated efficiently. Multiple routes and designs are typically developed and presented to the agencies that must review and approve the final location and design.

Siting and licensing of transmission lines in Maryland are governed by the Annotated Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, Public Utility Companies Article, Title 7, Subtitle 2, Electric Generation Facility Planning (MD, 2007b). This document outlines the legal and regulatory processes necessary to construct a transmission line in Maryland. The areas addressed above are closely coordinated with agencies such as the Maryland Department of Natural Resources, the Federal Aviation Administration, Maryland Aviation Administration, and the Maryland Historical Trust. Design and construction of transmission lines would be based on the guidance provided by the National Electric Safety Code (NESC) (ANSI/IEEE, applicable version), state and local regulations, and any requirements of the approved Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (CPCN).

2.2.3 The Region

The region within 50 mi (80 km) of the Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Power Plant (CCNPP) site includes all or part of 29 counties in Maryland (15), Delaware (2), Virginia (12), and parts of Washington, D.C. The 50 mi (80 km) region including major waterways and highways are shown in Figure 2.2-7. The 50 mi (80 km) radius of the CCNPP site is bordered by Washington D.C. to the northwest with Virginia to the southwest and Delaware to the east. Interstate 95 (I-95) passes west of the proposed project connecting with portions of I-495 which are within a 50 mi (80 km) radius of the site.

Land acreage devoted to major uses within the 50 mi (80 km) region are presented in Table 2.2-4 and shown on Figure 2.2-8. The land use/cover categories used in the table are those used by the U.S. Geological Survey. Principal agricultural commodities, dollar values of produced commodities, amount of county land used for agriculture, and the average land value based on the last (2002) U.S. Department of Agriculture survey, for these principal agricultural commodities are summarized in Table 2.2-5 (USDA, 2007).

This section focuses on two Maryland counties (Calvert County and St. Mary's County) within the region of influence (ROI) for the potential construction and operation of CCNPP Unit 3 on the existing CCNPP site. The ROI is defined as an area within a 50 mi (80 km) radius of the site, but excludes the site and vicinity. More than 90% of the current CCNPP Units 1 and 2 employees reside in these two counties as described in Section 2.5.1. Most land use or population changes would occur in these two counties where the construction activity would occur and where the construction and operation employees would be expected to live. As discussed in Section 2.2.2, the proposed transmission system activities would occur on the existing CCNPP site property and at existing substations along existing transmission corridors. The addition of CCNPP Unit 3 would require a new substation and new transmission lines on the CCNPP site to connect the unit to the existing onsite transmission system. The upgrades to existing substations would occur at the Waugh Chapel Substation in Anne Arundel County and the Potomac Electric Power Company Chalk Point Substation in the very southern portion of Prince George's County in close proximity to the boundary between Prince George's County

and Calvert County. Figure 2.2-5 shows the corridors from the CCNPP site to the Waugh Chapel substation and the Chalk Point Generating substation.

Access to the CCNPP site is limited by its isolation along the eastern shore of the southern part of Calvert County which consists of the peninsula formed by the Patuxent River and Chesapeake Bay. Access to the CCNPP site is via a single primary road, Maryland State Highway 2/4 which bisects the southern portion of the peninsula. South of the CCNPP site, Maryland State Highway 2/4 crosses to St. Mary's County which includes the most remote part of the peninsula created by the Potomac River and Patuxent River. North of the site, Maryland State Highway 2/4 continues for more than 20 mi (32 km) before separating just south of the Anne Arundel County border. Due to the Patuxent River, there is limited secondary road access from Maryland State Highway 2/4 to Charles County and Prince George's County to the west.

Major land-based transportation routes and utility routes within the region are depicted in Figure 2.2-5 and Figure 2.2-7. An existing liquid natural gas transmission line is shown on Figure 2.2-4, and the proposed onsite transmission corridor and an existing underground 69 kV line from the Southern Maryland Electric Cooperative to an onsite substation are shown on Figure 2.2-6. The Chesapeake Bay is used for shipping through the major port facilities of Baltimore and to transport liquefied natural gas (LNG) to the Cove Point LNG terminal located approximately 3.6 mi (5.8 km) south of the CCNPP site.

Because of the location of CCNPP Unit 3, the potential land use impacts would be greatest in Calvert County. Potential population impacts would be greatest in Calvert County and St. Mary's County due to the data discussed in Section 2.5.1 showing that 91% of the current CCNPP employees reside in Calvert County and St. Mary's County. It is expected that the future potential employee relocation would likely follow the same trend. Therefore, this section excludes discussion of the 50 mi (80 km) region and focuses on the two counties within the ROI. Table 2.2-8 (MD, 2003) and Table 2.2-9 (MD, 2003) indicate six land use classifications for developed land in Calvert County and St. Mary's County, and four classifications for undeveloped land or water, respectively.

The four classifications of water, forest, wetlands and barren land for undeveloped land account for 70.8% of the land use in Calvert County and 79.9% of the land use in St. Mary's County. The major land use classifications for developed land are agricultural and residential. Agriculture accounts for 12.5% and 11.2% of the land use in Calvert County and St. Mary's County, respectively. Residential accounts for 14.6% and 7.0% of the land use in Calvert County and St. Mary's County, respectively.

Major public and trust lands in the region are shown in Figure 2.2-9. Trust holdings within Calvert County generally consist of many small parcel holdings instead of large individual tracts of land. Maryland public lands in Calvert County include the Calvert Cliffs Wild Land which is part of Calvert Cliffs State Park. These lands total approximately 3,030 acres (1,226 hectares), of which Calvert Cliffs Wild Land is approximately 1,100 acres (445 hectares).

Calvert County Land Use data is included in Table 2.2-8 (MD, 2003). Calvert County public lands include five land preservation trust property holders with various amounts of land throughout the county. These are the American Chestnut Land Trust, the North American Land Trust, the Calvert Farmland Trust, the Cove Point Natural Heritage Trust, and the Southern Calvert Land Trust. The trust lands are indicated in Table 2.2-6 (LTA, 2007). The closest trust lands to the CNPP site are the American Chestnut Hills Land trust lands in the Parkers Creek and Governors Creek watersheds approximately 8 mi (12.9 km) north of the

CCNPP site. The Cove Point Natural Heritage Trust lands are in the vicinity of Cove Point, less than 5 mi (8.0 km) south of the CCNPP site. Maryland State Parks Natural Areas and Calvert County Parks are indicated in Table 2.2-7 (MDNR, 2007) (MGC, 2000). The closest of these to the CCNPP site is Flag Pond Nature Park located just north of the CCNPP site and Calvert Cliffs State Park which is just south of the CCNPP site. Calvert Cliffs State Park includes approximately 1,100 acres (445 hectares) designated as the Calvert Cliffs Wild Land.

Federal lands in Calvert County include the U.S. Naval Recreation Center in Solomons, Maryland. The recreational area is comprised of 295 acres (119 hectares) on the Patuxent River. The U.S. Naval Recreation Center serves Defense Department employees from the Patuxent River Naval Air Station, active-duty military officers, and retirees. This acreage is included in the Institutional category in Table 2.2-8.

Land use data for St. Mary's County is indicated in Table 2.2-9. The classification for water, forest and agriculture accounts for a total of 90.4% of the County's total area. The Federal Government also controls land in St. Mary's County at the Patuxent River Naval Air Station in the vicinity of Lexington Park (SMCO, 2003). As shown in Table 2.2-7, four parks in the county (Point Lookout, Greenwell, St. Mary's River, and St. Clement's Island) account for approximately 7,000 acres (2,833 hectares) of state-owned public land (SMCO, 2005). The closest park in St. Mary's County to the CCNPP site is Greenwell State Park which is less than 8 miles (13 km) southeast of the CCNPP site. Based on the data evaluated, there are no known major land trust holdings in St. Mary's County. The Patuxent Tide Water Land Trust is the only trust with holdings within the county and these are small easement holdings along the Patuxent River (SMCO, 2005).

2.2.4 References

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Table 2.2-1— Land Use on the CCNPP Site

Land use Category	Acres (Hectares)	Percent
Forest	1,618.6 (655)	78.2
Urban or Built-up	330.7 (133.8)	16
Agriculture	106 (43)	5.1
Water	1.6 (0.7)	0.1
Barren	13 (5.3)	0.6
Total	2,070 (837.7)	100

Table 2.2-2— Land Use Categories Within 8 mi (13 km) Vicinity

Land Use Category	Acres (Hectares)
Open Water	78,238 (31,663)
Forest	28,828 (11,666)
Residential/Urban	13,484 (5,457)
Agriculture	9,843 (3,983)
Wetland	691 (280)
Barren	56 (23)
Not Defined	21 (8)

Table 2.2-3— Public Land Within 8 mi (13 km) Vicinity

Agency Control	Public Land	County	Acres (Hectares)
Calvert County	Cove Point Park	Calvert	80 (32)
Calvert County	Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum	Calvert	512 (207)
Calvert County	Flag Pond Nature Park	Calvert	327 (132)
Maryland	Calvert Cliffs State Park	Calvert	3,030 (1,226)
Maryland	Greenwell State Park	St. Mary's	596 (241)

Table 2.2-4— CCNPP Site 50 mi (80 km) Land Use Classifications

Classification	Acres	Hectares	Percent of Total
Forest	1,556,430	629,997.3	31.0
Water	1,548,769	626,786.8	30.8
Agriculture	1,023,108	414,051.7	20.4
Urban/Built-up	630,369	255,110.2	12.5
Wetlands	240,288	97,244.6	4.8
Barren Land	13,642	5,521.0	0.3
Undefined	12,822	5,188.9	0.3
Brushland	942	381.0	0.0
Total	5,026,370	2,034,172.0	100.0

Note:

Values are for top three agricultural commodities listed for each county. All commodity sales for 2002 Census are not listed.

Table 2.2-6— Calvert County and St. Mary’s County Private Trust Land

State	Trust Land	County	Resource	Acres (Hectares)
Maryland	North American Land Trust-easement	Statewide-no breakdown by county	Natural heritage.	443 (179)
	American Chestnut Land Trust-own and easements	Calvert	Parkers Creek and Governors Creek Watersheds	1,172 (474)
	Calvert Farmland Trust-easements	Calvert	Various working farms or ranchlands. Maintain farm heritage in county	1,396 (565)
	Southern Calvert Land Trust-own and easements	Calvert	Important natural areas or wildlife habitat; various, open space, unspecified; water resources, including wetlands	34 (14)
	Cove Point Natural Heritage Trust- own and easement	Calvert	Important natural area or wildlife habitat	51 (21)

Table 2.2-7— Calvert County and St. Mary's County Public Land

Agency Control	Public Land	County	Acres (Hectares)
Maryland	Calvert Cliffs State Park	Calvert	3,030 (1,226)
Calvert County	Cove Point Park	Calvert	80 (32)
Calvert County	Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum	Calvert	512 (207)
Calvert County	Flag Pond Nature Park	Calvert	327 (132)
Calvert County	Battle Creek Cypress Swamp Sanctuary	Calvert	100 (40)
Calvert County	King's Landing Park	Calvert	260 (105)
Maryland	St. Clement's Island State Park	St. Mary's	40 (16)
Maryland	Greenwell State Park	St. Mary's	596 (241)
Maryland	St. Mary's River State Park	St. Mary's	2,450 (992)
Maryland	Point Lookout State Park	St. Mary's	1,046 (423)

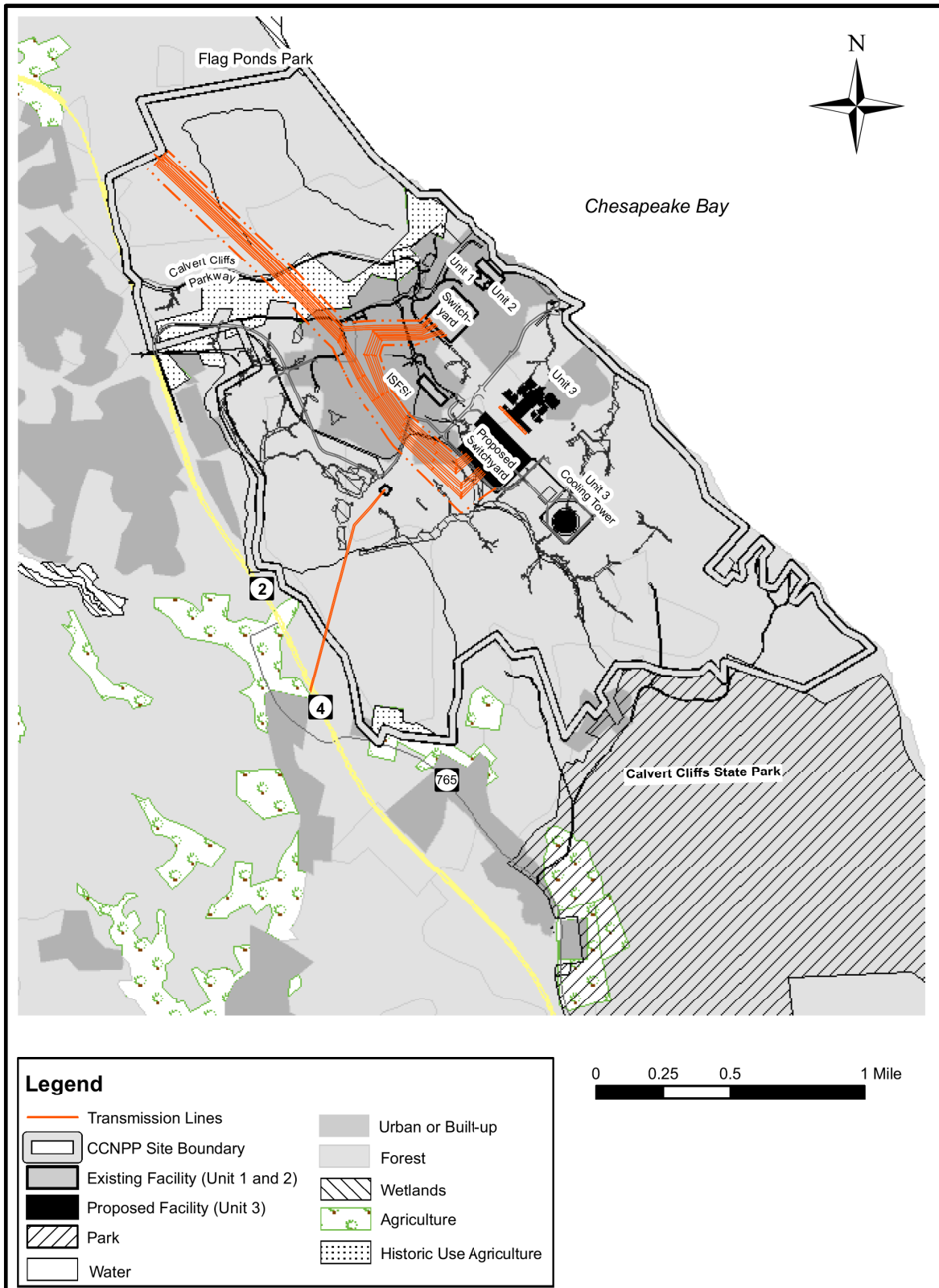
Table 2.2-8— Calvert County Land Use Classifications

Classification	Acres	Hectares	Percent of Total
Water	83,867	33,941	38
Forest	69,500	28,127	31.5
Residential, Total	32,307	13,075	14.6
Low Density	26,060	10,547	11.8
Medium Density	6,126	2,479	2.8
High Density	121	49	0.05
Agriculture	27,721	11,219	12.5
Wetlands	3,013	1,219	1.4
Institutional	1,520	615	0.7
Commercial	1,423	576	0.6
Industrial	882	357	0.4
Other developed	686	278	0.3
Barren Land	55	22	0
Total	220,972	89,427	100

Table 2.2-9— St. Mary's County Land Use Classifications

Classification	Acres	Hectares	Percent of Total
Water	308,584	124,884	57.2
Forest	118,502	47,958	22
Agriculture	60,307	24,406	11.2
Residential, Total	37,587	15,211	7
Low Density	31,773	12,859	5.9
Medium Density	5,096	2,062	0.95
High Density	718	291	0.13
Institutional	6,089	2,464	1.1
Commercial	3,203	1,296	0.59
Wetlands	2,887	1,168	0.5
Barren Land	862	349	0.2
Other developed	968	392	0.2
Industrial	394	159	0.07
Total	539,383	218,288	100

Figure 2.2-1— Land Use on the CCNPP Site



See Figure 2.1-1 and Figure 3.1-2 for Site and Powerblock layout

Figure 2.2-2— CCNPP 8 mi (13 km) Land Use



Figure 2.2-3— CCNPP Site Topographic Map

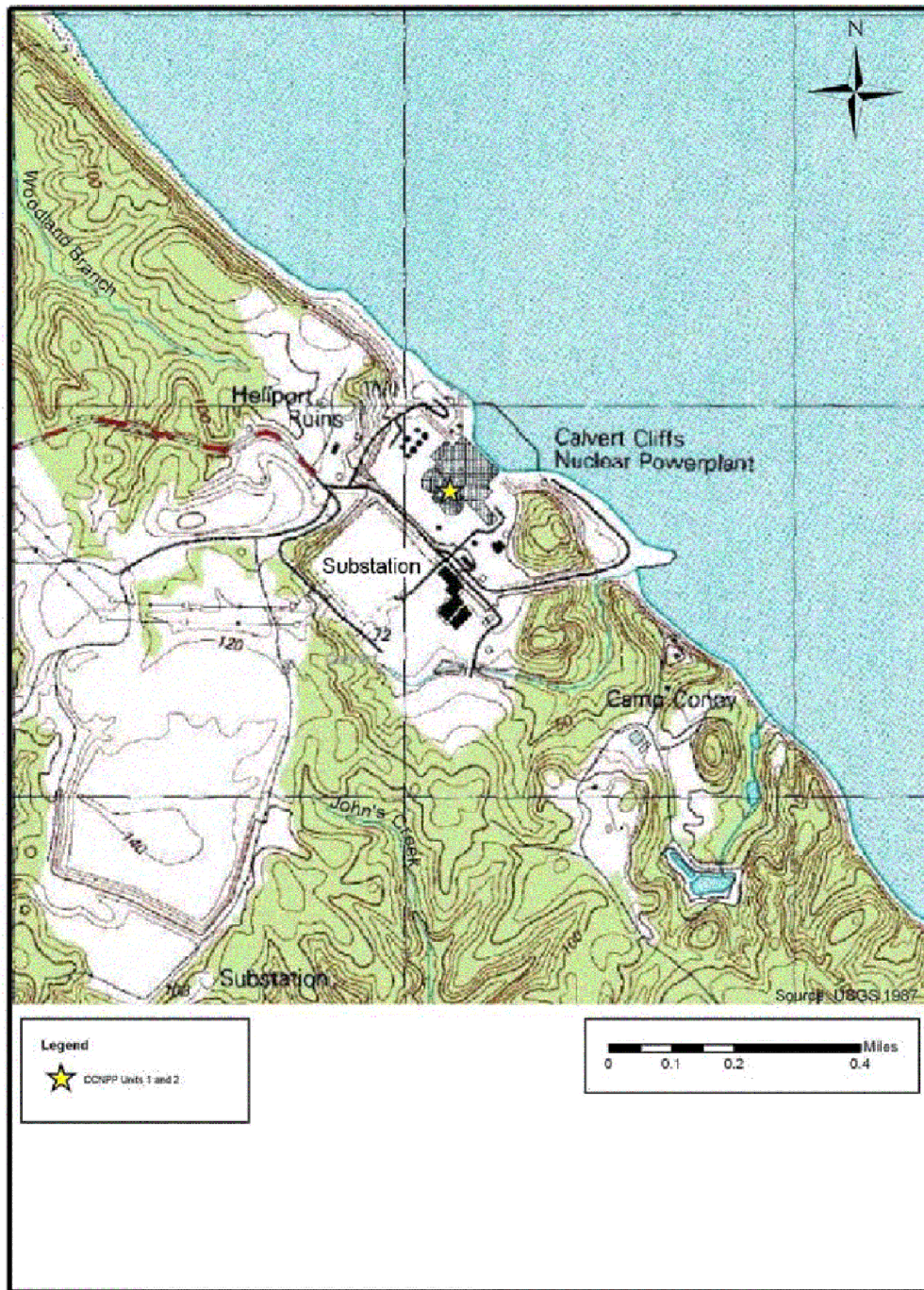


Figure 2.2-4— Pipeline Corridor in the Vicinity of CCNPP Site



Figure 2.2-5— CCNPP Site 500 kV Circuit Corridors

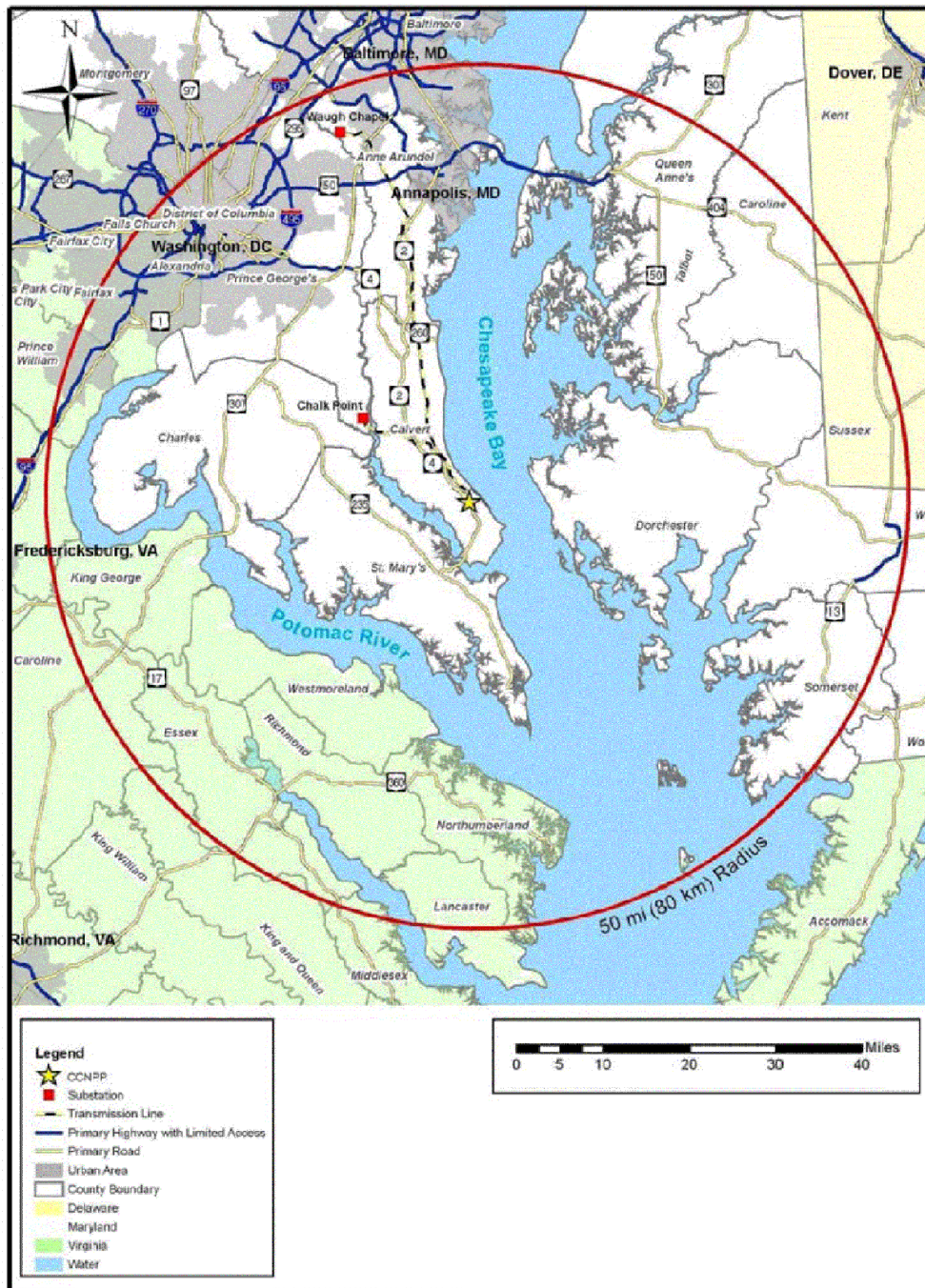


Figure 2.2-6— CCNPP Site and Proposed Corridor



See Figure 2.1-1 and Figure 3.1-2 for Site and Powerblock layout

Figure 2.2-7— CCNPP Site 50 mi (80 km) Region

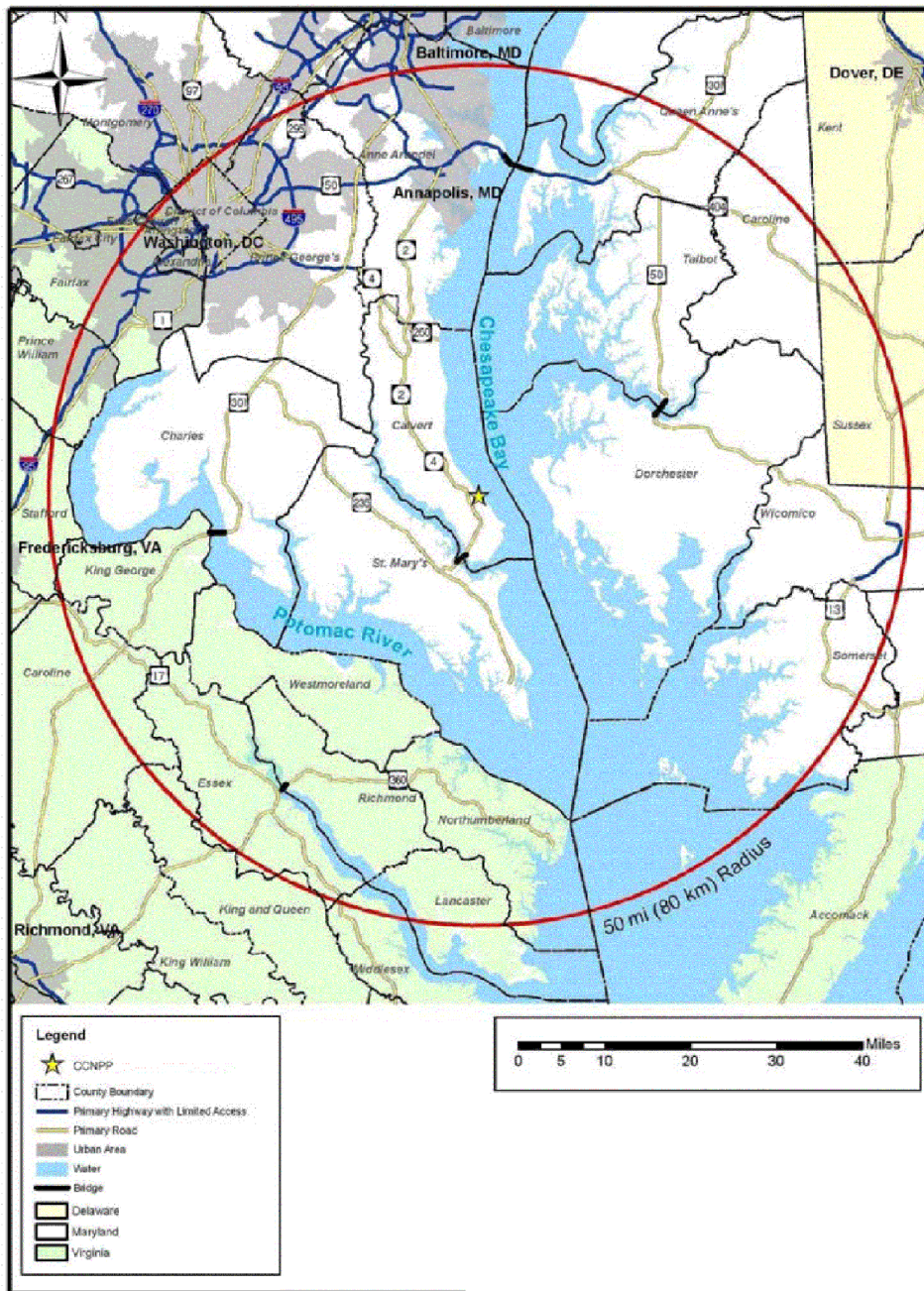


Figure 2.2-8— CCNPP Site Land Use in the 50 mi (80 km) Region



Figure 2.2-9— Major Public and Trust Lands in the 50 mi (80 km) Region

