

Restoring Paint Branch

An Overview Of The Paint Branch

PAINT BRANCH begins as a few small springs, which flow from the ridge line south of Route 198 in Spencerville, Maryland. It becomes a single stream just above Fairland Road. Roughly half of its 17-mile length is in Montgomery County, the lower half in Prince George's County. Paint Branch begins at an elevation of approximately 480 feet and flows southeast. The stream drops to about 30 feet above sea level where it meets Indian Creek to form Northeast Branch in College Park. It collects many tributaries along the way, the principal being Little Paint Branch. Overall, it drains 31.5 square miles of land.

Paint Branch may be the most diverse stream in the Anacostia subwatershed. Several sections are notable for their scenic qualities. Cool springs and wetlands feed its headwaters, in an area largely residential in character. In the spring the stream valley is punctuated with a surprising number and variety of wildflowers, particularly in the upper reaches. The upper watershed also is home for the only long-term naturally reproducing trout population in the metropolitan Washington area. The boulder-strewn gorge area downstream near Route 29 is especially beautiful. The middle segment of Paint Branch is generally attractive, in spite of some evident deterioration. Below the Beltway, the stream leaves the hilly Piedmont terrain and enters the Coastal Plain. As Paint Branch moves toward University Boulevard and through more urbanized areas, it changes from a pool and riffle stream to a natural meander with only occasional pools and riffles. At one time, an attempt was made to channelize the stream between Route 1 and the B&O Railroad.

For most of its length, Paint Branch is enveloped by a narrow strip of parkland, about half of which is developed. The trails, playgrounds, and picnic grounds in the developed park areas are heavily used by local residents year-round. Unfortunately, destructive dumping, illegal hunting and fishing, encroachment, and off-road vehicle traffic take place at many sites within the undeveloped parkland. The former Naval Surface Warfare Center, the Agricultural Research Center, and the Paint Branch Golf Course block public access.

Currently, there is no systematic water quality monitoring program for the stream, but the water quality of the upper Paint Branch is considered the best of all the Anacostia subwatersheds. State and local authorities have made it a policy to protect the stream and its brown trout, but a number of threats remain. The use of herbicides and pesticides by area residents is an issue. The intensive development on either side of the middle segment began in the 1960s and has resulted in marked erosion and poorly vegetated streambanks in several areas. Sedimentation and lack of shade have been a problem particularly in the lowest reaches of Paint Branch. The sedimentation problem is exacerbated by the illegal all-terrain vehicle use along the streambanks and even in the stream itself.

Highway bridges crossing the stream and its tributaries trap substantial amounts of litter. Fish migration is blocked in two areas: the channelized section at the Interstate 95/495 interchange and approximately 1,000 feet above the stream's confluence with Indian Creek.

Natural vegetation on the streambank through the National Agricultural Research Center is now beginning to come back, along with optimism that the aquatic life will improve with lower summer water temperatures and increased shelter.





photo courtesy of DJP

Paint Branch has the highest water quality of any stream in the entire Potomac Basin.

Generally considered to be the hardiest among sensitive trout, brown trout share with other trout the need for high water quality, cold stream temperatures, and clean substrate. Their requirements include a relatively stable stream flow of sufficient velocity to prevent siltation; dissolved oxygen levels generally above 5.0mg/L; plenty of cool places to hide on summer days; suitable spawning areas of gravel substrate; and a healthy stream insect community. The preference is a water temperature not exceeding 68 degrees Fahrenheit (20 degrees Celsius).

While the stream's brown trout range extends down to the Capital Beltway, the crucial waters of the fishery lie in the head-water portion of Paint Branch above Fairland Road (see pages 6 & 7). The Good Hope Tributary, Gum Springs Tributary, and the Right Fork constitute the primary trout spawning areas, in order of importance. This area has been designated as a "Special Trout Management Area." The Good Hope Tributary is by far the most significant, accounting for 75 to 85 percent of the trout reproduction, "driving" the whole Paint Branch fishery. The ample and consistently cold ground water inflow from local springs, protective wetlands, well-shaded streambanks, silt-free stream bottoms, and excellent water quality make these riffle and pool streams atypical of Montgomery County streams.

Each fall as water temperatures drop to the 40-48°F level, the female brown trout begins to scoop out the gravel to form a "redd" (nest), usually at the head of a riffle. Here she is joined by the male. Eggs and sperm are released to drift into the depression created by the female's caudal (tail) fin. The fertilized eggs, covered with gravel by the female, remain there over winter. In

the early spring (March/April), the "swim-up fry" emerge. For a brief period, they are relatively immobile and can be counted, thus giving a better fix on spawning success. Redd "counts" have been carried out by Maryland Department of Natural Resources biologists and cooperating groups and individuals since 1978. Brown trout reproduction has been successful every year since then.

The Potomac-Patuxent Chapter of Trout Unlimited adopted the stream officially through the Izaak Walton League of America in 1975. Its members have worked closely both with state and Montgomery County biologists to protect this resource through monitoring, surveying, improving in-stream habitat, and promoting beneficial regulations and policies. In 1994 the Eyes of Paint Branch, a conservation group that focuses specifically on this watershed, was formed to promote community education, awareness, and advocacy.

Because trout streams require clear, cool water, the main problems of urbanization, temperature increases, sediment loads, increased peak flows, stormwater pollutants, and sewer line overflows, are serious threats. Another significant threat is the proposed Inter-County Connector, a major interstate highway originally designed to go through the most sensitive headwaters of the fishery. That the trout have survived in this urban area is remarkable. Can they continue to coexist with development? The answer given by environmentalists, fisheries experts, and government

"The uniqueness of Paint Branch is that it is the home for the only long-term, self-sustaining brown trout population in the metropolitan Washington area."

- Trout Unlimited

officials is "Yes and No." These experts estimate that an impervious cover of 10 percent is the maximum amount of development that a watershed can have and still maintain suitable trout habitat. The most important trout-producing portion of the watershed is currently at that level, so that additional development puts it in the danger zone. These experts emphasize that "once these systems disappear, there is no restoring them."

Paint Branch Properties

Banks & Beds

Ideally, streambanks should be uncluttered and not extensively eroded. Plants are important streambank stabilizers, reducing soil erosion and offering shade to maintain cooler temperatures. Banks composed of bedrock or loose rocks and with protective vegetation are less susceptible to erosion.

The streambeds should be relatively free from silt and should alternate between the shallow “mini-waterfall” areas, riffles, and deep, slow moving pools. Riffles add oxygen to the water, allowing for a high level of stream productivity. Pools offer fish protection with places to hide and cooler temperatures.

The entire Montgomery County portion of the watershed, including the headwaters of Paint Branch, lies within the rolling and hilly Piedmont Plateau. The lower reaches of the stream drain the generally flat Atlantic Coastal Plain within Prince George’s County. The geological boundary known as the “fall line” divides the counties, generally parallel to Route 29 (Colesville Road). It is in this region that Paint Branch experiences the greatest changes in stream gradient, generally on the order of 100 feet per mile.

The soils of this watershed are moderately erodible and the banks generally stable above Route 29. Below this point, however, sedimentation is a problem - the soils are very highly erodible down to the county boundary. Below the county boundary, a majority of the soils have either high or moderate erodibilities. Bank erosion tends to occur in its lower meandering reaches. It has been estimated that this stream contributes somewhere in the neighborhood of one-fifth of the sediment that reaches the Bladensburg Marina. There is one active surface mine in this watershed that produces large quantities of sediment delivered by a tributary flowing through the site.

The Water

A healthy stream has a fairly even and regular flow of water and does not flood on a regular basis. Much of its flow comes from ground water, which contributes constancy to the stream. Excessive stormwater runoff can significantly affect the flow of a stream, causing undesirable physical, chemical, and biological variations.

The stream should be allowed to meander, so that its channel shifts back and forth, from bank to bank. This shift results in faster and slower currents in different parts of the stream, encouraging a variety of habitats.

Many biological processes are controlled by temperature. Most stream-dwelling organisms require a specific range of temperatures for health and survival. A relatively even temperature is desirable. The chemistry of the water should be even and balanced. Dissolved oxygen, carbon dioxide, nutrients (such as phosphorus and nitrogen), and bacteria, among other constituents, ought to exist in desirable amounts. Water clarity can enhance the beauty of a healthy stream. Excessive amounts of suspended material, such as fine sediment and microscopic organisms, reduce water clarity.

The state has established water-use classes for surface waters, with specific water-quality standards assigned to each class to protect the prescribed use. There are four classes, with standards for Class III the most stringent: Class I (Water Contact Recreation and Aquatic Life), Class II (Shellfish Harvesting), Class III (Natural Trout), Class IV (Recreational Trout). The state requires that all waters will be protected by Class I standards at the least. Paint Branch is classified as a Class III stream above the Capital Beltway, and Class I stream below.





Stream Life

The life in a stream provides a very good indication of its health. A healthy stream will have diversity: a large number of different species. Certain species are very sensitive to pollution and will be found only in a healthy stream.

A stream should support various levels of life, an uninterrupted food web, with algae and diverse insect populations on the lower level, and fish species at the upper level. Algae and stemmed plants should grow on the banks and in the stream, but they should not choke it.

Living Creatures

Since the stream passes through a great diversity of wetlands, forests, and open areas, it provides habitats for an impressive range of wildlife. The brown trout, *Salmo trutta*, may be the most famous denizen of Paint Branch, but it is by no means the only wildlife. The 1988 fish survey detected up to 16 species downstream and 18 upstream, increases over similar surveys in 1948 and 1972, and representing the greatest diversity in the Anacostia system. Surprisingly, the greatest numbers appeared at the sampling station farthest downstream, near Route 1.

Both American brook and sea lamprey eels are residents of Paint Branch. Biologists writing during the 1930's describe the latter's arrival in the spring: "In reaching the headwaters of Paint Branch, a clear stream tributary of the Potomac River...we have observed them climb a three foot concrete dam and proceed only half submerged up shallow rills over stone and rock beds until their bodies were beaten, torn and exhausted. But with complete success for the eggs were deposited a few days later...From early June until the following mid-winter the larvae grow and then transform into juveniles which start their migration to the sea." Song and garden birds common to suburban Washington are abundant and found extensively just about everywhere in the watershed. Red-shouldered hawks patrol the Prince George's segment at Northeast Branch, and other creatures abound.

In addition to many birds and mammals like raccoon and opossum, reptiles and amphibians that shy from cities flourish here. Eastern racers, rat and corn snakes, and painted, spotted, and box turtles are all local to the area. Wildflowers thrive in several areas in the watershed.



Photo courtesy of ICPBB

The Paint Branch Watershed

The land area from which a stream receives its flow is called a watershed. It acts like a bowl: rain falling within the watershed rim will flow toward the central low-point. The rim of a watershed is formed by high-points such as ridgelines, hills, and mountaintops, which separate the watershed of one stream from that of another.

Water Quantity

Streamflow has never been measured systematically in Paint Branch. A 50-year record at a water-gauging station downstream on Northeast Branch, however, supports a calculation that the average annual discharge for Paint Branch is approximately 36 cubic feet per second at its confluence with Indian Creek.

Unlike other Anacostia tributaries with natural drainage disrupted by urbanization, Paint Branch flows through big areas of woods, parks, and fields, allowing rainwater to percolate gradually into the watershed and produce a consistent, cool baseflow. Downstream of the heavily urban U.S. Route 1, there have been flooding problems.

Water Quality

Because sampling had been irregular when done at all, assigning a water-quality index to Paint Branch has been difficult. The upstream portion had been assigned a rating of “good” based on very limited data. Some 1975-1980 Montgomery County monitoring and other complementary data, plus field observations made during recent ICPRB fish surveys, provide the following general picture:

Temperature in Paint Branch is the coolest in the Anacostia system, but it appears to exceed the Class III standard 10 percent of the time.

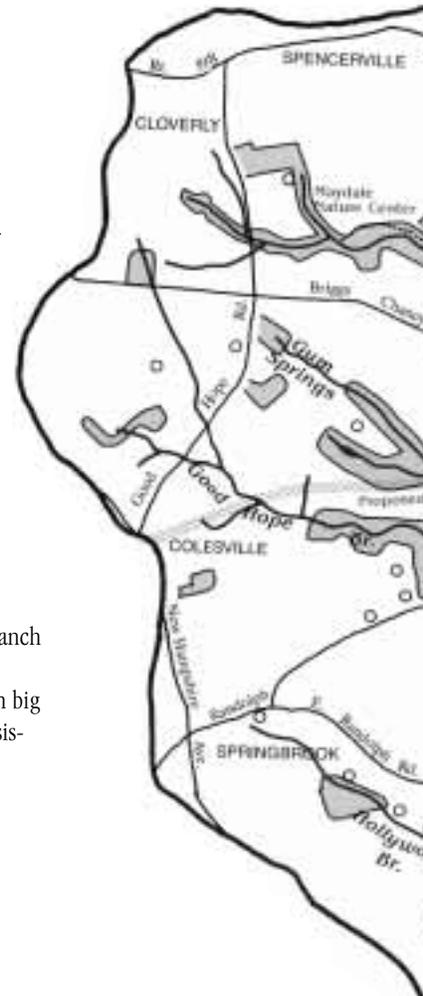
Dissolved Oxygen seems nearly always at saturation level, benefiting aquatic life. Numerous riffles and a dramatic gorge keep Paint Branch well aerated. Although Montgomery County monitoring has uncovered no water-quality violations, all four county sites sampled in a 1988 fish survey fell short of the desirable level (5.0 mg/L).

Fecal Coliform Bacteria concentrations in Paint Branch are the lowest in the Anacostia system, yet they are calculated to violate the Maryland standard almost 65 percent of the time.

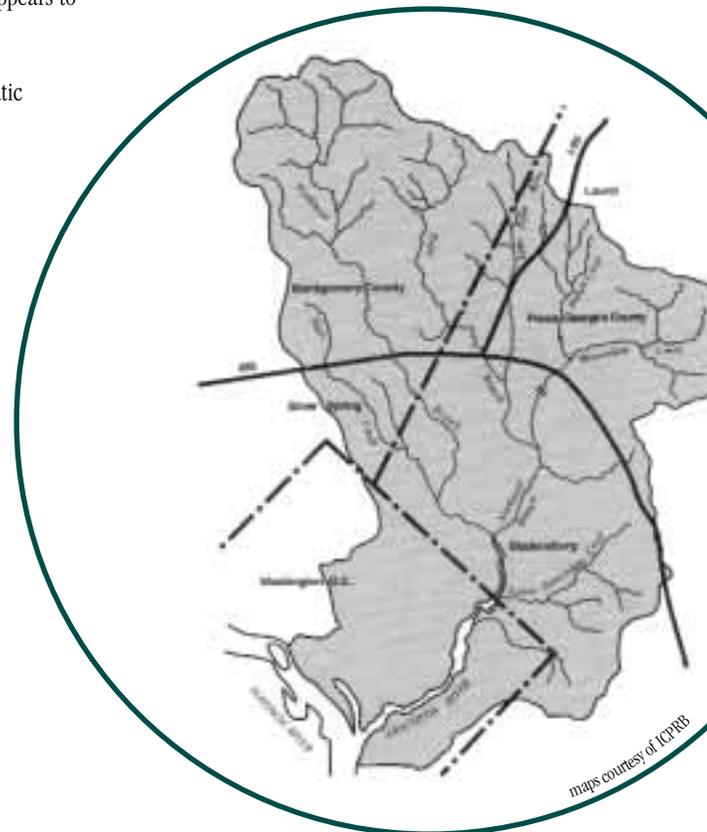
Acidity (pH) Based on the available data, only 3 percent of the pH measurements were outside the range of Class III water-quality standards.

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) would appear to be the lowest in the Anacostia system.

Nutrients are not considered a major threat to the stream. Nitrate and phosphorus concentrations have low average levels, indicative of healthy stream conditions. Elevated nutrient levels were recorded during higher flow periods, however, probably as a result of surface runoff.



The Anacostia Watershed



maps courtesy of ICPRB

Facts at a Glance

WATERSHED AREA: 31.5 square miles

STREAM LENGTH: 17 miles

STREAM WIDTH: Headwaters, 5 to 15 feet; Route #29/Beltway, approximately 30 feet; College Park vicinity, 35-40 feet

AVERAGE RAINFALL: Approximately 39 inches

AVERAGE DEPTH: Headwater tributaries, 1-2 feet, with pools 3-5 feet; Route #29/Beltway, average 1-3 feet, with 5-foot pools; College Park vicinity, 3-4 feet.

FLOW: Based on a 50-year record at the Northeast Branch gauging station, the average annual discharge is calculated at approximately 36 cubic feet per second

The water quality of upper Paint Branch, above Fairland Road, is considered the best of all the Anacostia subwatersheds. Good Hope Branch, one of the three major brown trout spawning/nursery tributaries, accounts for at least 75 percent of brown trout reproduction.

The valley of Paint Branch contains several mill sites. What appears to have been the earliest mill dates back to 1723. Valley Mill and Fawcett's Woolen Factory are significant historical sites, both near Randolph and Fairland Roads.

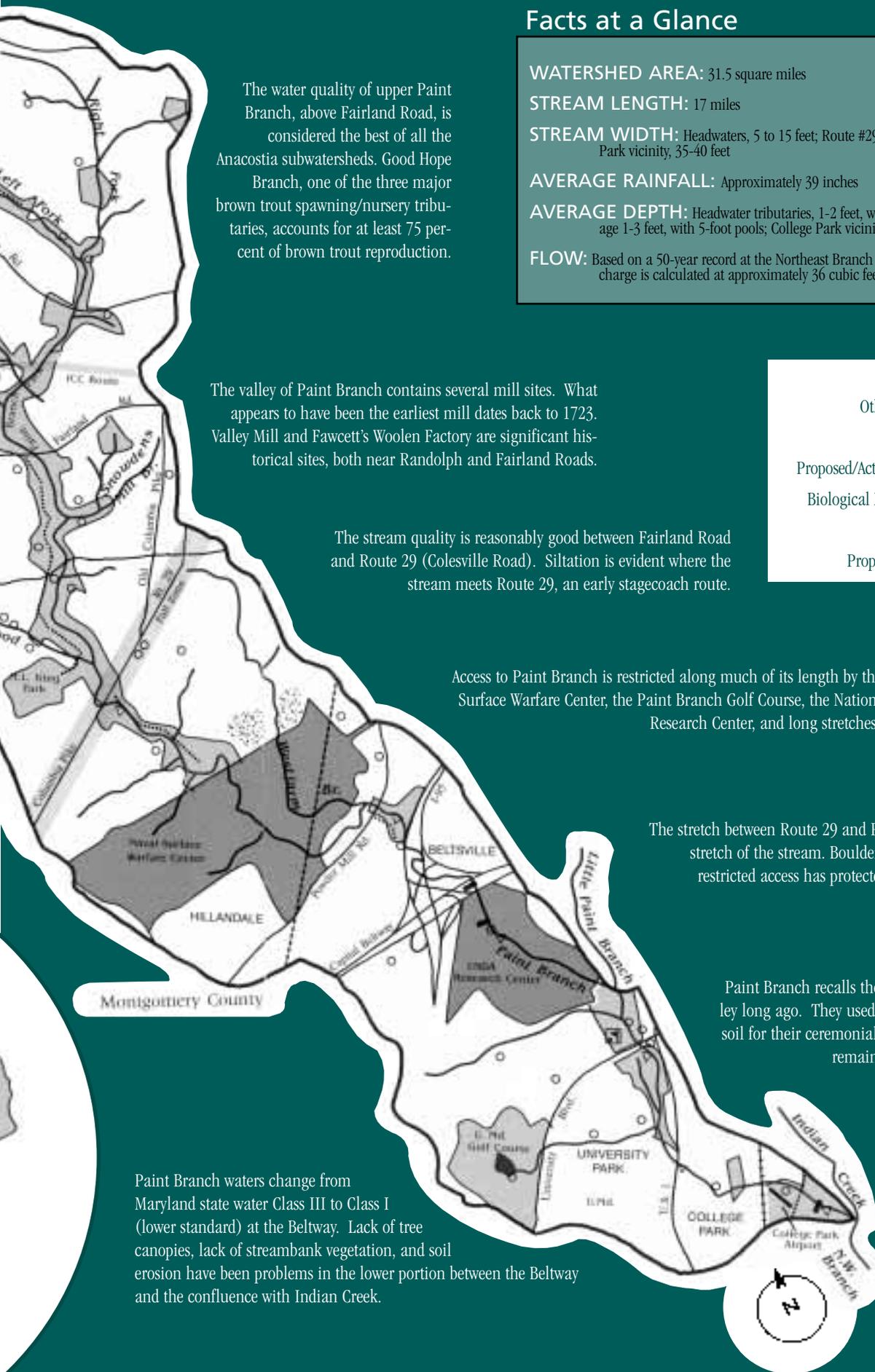
The stream quality is reasonably good between Fairland Road and Route 29 (Colesville Road). Siltation is evident where the stream meets Route 29, an early stagecoach route.

Access to Paint Branch is restricted along much of its length by the former Naval Surface Warfare Center, the Paint Branch Golf Course, the National Agricultural Research Center, and long stretches without trails.

The stretch between Route 29 and Powder Mill Road is an attractive stretch of the stream. Boulders overlook riffles and pools, and restricted access has protected this segment of Paint Branch.

Paint Branch recalls the native tribes who lived in its valley long ago. They used the natural pigments found in its soil for their ceremonial paints. In general, Paint Branch remained agricultural until recent years.

Paint Branch waters change from Maryland state water Class III to Class I (lower standard) at the Beltway. Lack of tree canopies, lack of streambank vegetation, and soil erosion have been problems in the lower portion between the Beltway and the confluence with Indian Creek.



Paint Branch Comprehensive Protection Program

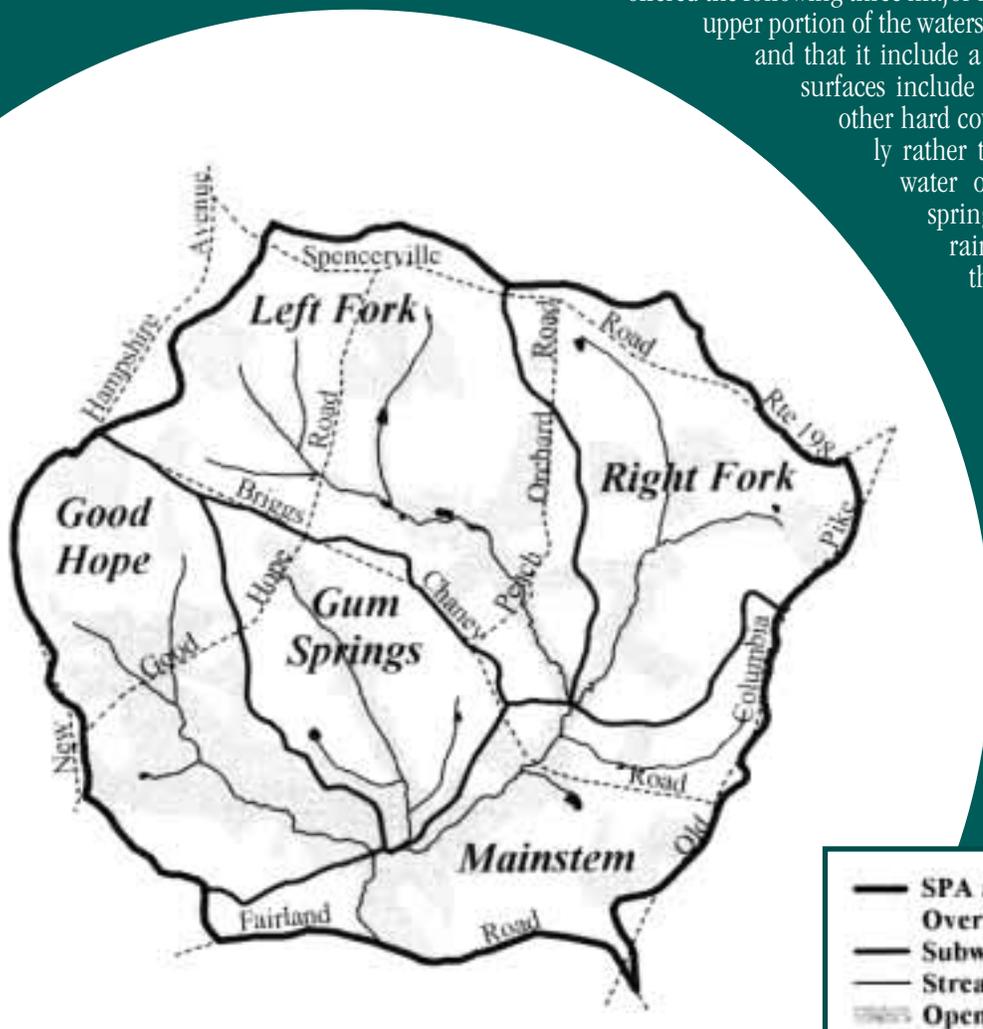
- Upper Paint Branch Special Protection Area
- Parkland Expansion
- Environmental Overlay Zone

In 1994 a new development was proposed for a large wooded area on the Good Hope tributary, the main brown trout spawning and nursery area.

Concerned citizens met with the regulatory agencies and the developer to evaluate the situation. The consensus was that because of the topology, geology, and hydrology of the area, there was little that could be done to avoid significant environmental impacts from the proposed development. Consequently, citizens asked that local authorities acquire the land for parkland so that it would continue to protect the stream, rather than approve the proposed development. Shortly thereafter citizens also asked that a newly defined protective mechanism called a "Special Protection Area" be used to provide protection throughout the sensitive headwater region.

As a result of these initiatives, local authorities formed the Upper Paint Branch Technical Work Group, a panel of 20 experts from local, state, and regional agencies, to address these issues. Their charter was to define the minimum program necessary to provide comprehensive protection for the Paint Branch watershed. After deliberating for many months, the Technical Work Group offered the following three major recommendations. The first was that the entire upper portion of the watershed be designated as a Special Protection Area and that it include a cap on impervious surface area. Impervious surfaces include rooftops, driveways, roads, parking lots, and other hard coverings that cause rainwater to run off quickly rather than penetrate into the soil. The cold clear water of Paint Branch comes from underground springs, which are recharged by the percolation of rainwater into the soil. It is generally accepted that a watershed with more than 10 percent of its total area covered with impervious surfaces will have too much runoff and not enough recharge to support the complex hydrological processes such as those in the Paint Branch ecological system.

The second recommendation from the Technical Work Group was to significantly expand parkland in the subwatersheds containing the most important spawning and nursery tributaries, those being the Good Hope and Gum Springs subwatersheds. Parkland provides the highest level of protection and was reserved for the most sensitive areas. Approximately 243 acres of land



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| | SPA and Environmental Overlay Zone Areas |
| | Subwatershed Boundaries |
| | Streams |
| | Open Space, Forest and Parkland |
| | Major Roads |

map courtesy of MWCOC

Chronological Highlights

in the Good Hope and Gum Springs subwatersheds were designated for acquisition as parkland to provide riparian buffers, protect recharge areas, and preserve habitat. Additional parkland acquisitions were also recommended in the other subwatersheds for the sole purpose of environmental protection.

The third major recommendation involved a pioneering protective measure called an “environmental overlay zone.” This measure created zoning regulations that prohibit potentially environmentally damaging activities, such as heliports or horticultural nurseries requiring pesticides or fertilizers, from occurring in the Special Protection Area.

Environmental and civic groups enthusiastically endorsed these recommendations, and launched a public awareness campaign to garner support for their implementation. A coalition of groups from across the county testified in favor of these recommendations at a series of public hearings. Many larger groups such as American Rivers and Trout Unlimited National as well as the local, state, and regional regulatory agencies also expressed their support. Local authorities allocated all of their parkland acquisition funds to this initiative, and the Maryland Department of Natural Resources agreed to fund a significant portion of the acquisitions from state Program Open Space funds. After a series of public hearings that spanned more than 2 years, all three of these recommendations were implemented.

In addition, the Montgomery County Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) released a plan in 1997 for restoring the Paint Branch watershed, including approximately 60 specific projects intended to correct known problems. These stormwater management retrofits and stream improvements will be implemented incrementally in the coming years.

1900

German brown trout are introduced into many of the lakes and streams of the U.S. around this date.

1920

1929

Brown trout are first stocked in Paint Branch in Prince George's County.

1940

The National Agricultural Research Center moves to Beltsville to make way for construction of the Pentagon.

1940s

Urbanization of the Paint Branch basin begins slowly from the mid to late 1940s.

1950s

The last brown trout stocking takes place in 1955. Major residential development begins in the portion of the watershed below Fairland Road and will accelerate in the next decade.

Action Agenda

The following consists of priority actions appropriate to government agencies with responsibilities affecting the Paint Branch watershed. The restoration of Paint Branch, however, can only be accomplished by a committed partnership between government and the citizens who reside in the watershed.

- Develop a detailed plan for comprehensive implementation of retrofit and restoration projects within priority areas.
- Preserve this watershed as a recreational fishery, and yet maintain the self-sustaining brown trout population to the greatest extent possible. Improve aquatic habitat and remove or modify barriers to fish migration, as called for in the 1987 Chesapeake Bay Agreement.
- Acquire land for parks along the headwater streams; expand park trail system downstream of Powder Mill Road; clarify park boundary lines; improve trail maintenance and trash control through volunteer patrols and other means.
- Enforce laws against illegal fishing, hunting, littering, dumping, and off-road vehicle use.
- Initiate a community education program that focuses on valuing the stream valley, respecting park boundaries, protecting streambank vegetation, and controlling excessive nutrient and sediment runoff.
- Reevaluate the educational role of a Paint Branch nature center.
- Develop comprehensive water sampling and biological monitoring programs.



courtesy of MWCOG



Trout Unlimited, the Eyes of Paint Branch, and other groups regularly conduct a variety of conservation activities in the Paint Branch watershed.



1960

Construction of the Washington Beltway and the new town of Columbia, MD starts to draw more intense development toward upper Paint Branch.

1973

It is brought to the attention of the Coldwater Fisheries Section of the Maryland Department of Natural Resources that a naturally reproducing brown trout population is inhabiting the Montgomery County waters of Paint Branch.

1974

Paint Branch and all of its tributaries upstream of the Capital Beltway are officially designated by the state Water Resources Administration as Class III (see page 4) waters. Paint Branch is the first to bear this state classification.

1974-1978

1978

Work begins on the new Master Plan for Eastern Montgomery County. The brown trout begin to experience a modest comeback.

A dramatic decline in the mainstem trout population occurs. It is not fully understood, but both human and natural factors are believed to be responsible.

1980

The Maryland DNR designates the entire Paint Branch watershed upstream of Fairland Road as a "Special Trout Management Area." This is the first designation of its kind in the entire state, and is intentionally designed to give these streams special status and maximum protection afforded by state regulations.

1982

An updated Master Plan of Eastern Montgomery County is formally adopted and approved. It recognizes the environmental sensitivity of the Paint Branch watershed with down-zoning of a major portion of the less developed upper watershed.

1995

The entire watershed north of Fairland Road is designated as a "Special Protection Area" with an impervious surface limit of 10 percent and environmentally based restrictions for new development.

1996

• An Environmental Overlay Zone is defined for the Upper Paint Branch with prohibitions on activities that could be potentially harmful to the environment, along with a limit on impervious surfaces to no more than 10 percent.

• The Master Plan is amended to include the acquisition of 248 acres of additional parkland in the Good Hope and Gum Springs subwatersheds for the purpose of environmental protection.

• New Master Plans for the White Oak, Fairland, and Cloverly planning areas are adopted with an emphasis on environmental protection.

1997

The U.S. Department of the Interior identifies the Paint Branch as an "aquatic resource of national importance."



courtesy of MWCOG



Natural vegetation on the streambank through the National Agricultural Research Center (above and right) is now beginning to come back, along with optimism that the aquatic life will improve with lower summer water temperatures and increased shelter.



Key Agencies

Alliance for the Chesapeake Bay
Suite 100
6600 York Road, Baltimore, MD 21212
410-377-6270. CHRIS (Chesapeake
Regional Information Service): 800-662-2747

Army Corps of Engineers
Planning Division
P.O. Box 1715, Baltimore, MD 21203-1715
410-962-4900

Audubon Naturalist Society of the Central Atlantic States, Inc.
8940 Jones Mill Road, Chevy Chase, MD 20815
301-652-9188

Chesapeake Bay Program Office
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency,
410 Severn Avenue, Annapolis, MD 21401
410-267-5700
1-800-YOURBAY (968-7229)

Chesapeake Bay Estuary Program
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service,
177 Admiral Cochrane Drive, Annapolis, MD 21401
410-573-4500

Chesapeake Bay Foundation
162 Prince George Street, Annapolis, MD 21401
410-268-8816

Chesapeake Bay Commission
60 West Street, Suite 200, Annapolis, MD 21401-2400
410-263-3420

Chesapeake Bay Critical Area Commission
45 Calvert St., 2nd floor, Annapolis, MD 21401
410-260-7516

Chesapeake Bay Trust
60 West Street, Suite 200A, Annapolis, MD 21401-2400
410-974-2941

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301-989-8749
www.gmu.edu/bios/anacosti/eopb

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Rockville, MD 20852-3903
301-984-1908
www.gmu.edu/bios/potomac/icprb/index.html
info@potomac-commission.org

MaryPIRG
(MD Public Interest Research Group)
3110 S. Campus Dining Hall,
U of MD College Park, MD 20742
301-314-8353

Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments
(COG) Environmental Programs
777 North Capitol Street, N.E., Suite 300,
Washington, D.C. 20002-4201
202-962-3200

National Audubon Society
1901 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006, Suite 1100
202-861-2242

National Park Service
National Capital Parks East, 1900 Anacostia Drive,
S.E., Washington, D.C. 20020
202-690-5152

National Wildlife Federation
1400-16th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036-2266
202-797-6800

Soil Conservation Society of America
U.S. Department of Agriculture
To receive information about conservation programs:
1-800-THE-SOIL

The Conservation International Foundation
2501 M Street, N.W., Suite 200
Washington, D.C. 20037
202-429-5660

The Sierra Club
Legislative Office
408 C Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002
202-547-1141

Trout Unlimited (Potomac-Patuxent)
P.O. Box 2865, Wheaton, MD 20915
301-989-0331
www.nmaa.org/personal/kentbish/ppctuldt.hym

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Cooperative Extension Service
U of the District of Columbia,
4200 Connecticut Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20008
202-274-7115

D.C. Water Resources Research Center
UDC
4200 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., P.O. Box 5004,
Washington, D.C. 20008
202-274-6920

D.C. Department of Health
Environmental Health Administration
2100 M.L.K. Jr. Avenue S.E., Suite 203,
Washington, D.C. 20020
202-645-6068
Air Quality: 202-645-6093
Fisheries Mgt: 202-645-6068
Soil Quality: 202-645-6059
Water Quality: 202-645-6601

Department of Parks and Recreation
3149 16th Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C. 20010
202-673-7660

Department of Public Works
2000-14th Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C. 20009
Office of Intermodal: 202-939-8115
Water and Sewer Utility Adm: 202-442-8000

MARYLAND

Department of the Environment
2500 Broening Highway,
Baltimore, MD 21224
301-631-3000

Department of Natural Resources
Tawes State Office Building
580 Taylor Avenue, Annapolis, MD 21401
410-260-8367
Land and Water Conservation Service:
Tawes State Office Building
580 Taylor Avenue, Annapolis, MD 21401
410-260-8401

Maryland Office of Planning
301 W. Preston Street, Baltimore, MD 21201
410-767-4500

Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning
Commission
Montgomery County: 8787 Georgia Avenue,
Silver Spring, MD 20910
301-495-4600
Prince George's County: County Adm.
Building, 14741 Governor Oden Bowie Drive,
Upper Marlboro, MD 20772
301-952-3560

Montgomery County, Department of
Environmental Protection
101 Monroe Street, Rockville, MD 20850
301-217-2355

One Million Marylanders Program
Governor's Office, State House,
Annapolis, MD 21401
301-974-5300

Prince George's County, Department of
Environmental Resources
Director's Office
Suite 500, 9400 Peppercorn Place,
Largo, MD 20774
301-883-5810
Programs and Planning: 301-883-5832
Soil Erosion Problems: 301-952-3930
Water Pollution: 301-883-5935

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