



# Washington Conservation Corps Corps News



January 2007  
Volume 3, Issue 2

## Important Dates:

- January 30th: Individual Placement Meeting (North)
- February 8th: Individual Placement Meeting (South)
- February 19: Presidents Day (state holiday)
- March 19 - 22: WCC Training Academy at Fort Worden

## Highlights:

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## Members Recognized for Outstanding Achievement

The Olympia-based spike crew led by Ted Dewees is the Crew of the Quarter. This crew has approached every project assignment with enthusiasm and commitment to excellence. Their recent sponsors have included The Re-store, a nonprofit that deconstructs houses to reuse and recycle the materials, Nisqually Land Trust whose mission is to conserve and restore natural areas and wildlife habitat in the Nisqually watershed and Mt. Rainier NP trails. Their projects have included tearing down a 4-story brick house, intense ivy pulling projects, and maintaining trails in the park. The crew received effusive praise and written commendations from grateful sponsors for their work ethic and willingness to rise above expectations. The crew has also been very active in the civic engagement arena. They have participated in city council meetings and volunteered at various events in the local area.

Kathlene Barnhart is the Individual Placement of the Quarter. According to her sponsor, Val Koehler of Kitsap County, Kathlene "always hits the ground running and can take on and complete any task. She has recently taken on a large project with near shore planning which is

mundane at times, but she has been great and enthusiastic in prepping herself and others". In addition to her work with Kitsap County, Kathlene took on an impressive service project that entailed a major outreach effort. The result was an excellent hands-on marine education project called Kitsap Kritters. Kathlene is pictured on page 3 along with an article on Kitsap Kritters.



Olympia Spike Crew (L-R): Tricia Bays, Ted Dewees (sup), Laila Murfin, Sam Lanz, & Sammy Harvell. Paul Griffith pictured on page 2

## Stories of the Civically Engaged

*Community Service 7 Days a Week:* The Tacoma Crew exemplifies civic engagement by being actively involved in the Tacoma community and beyond. The crew volunteered over the course of several weekends at Camp Sealth, a small non-profit on Vashon Island. They volunteered over 50 hours apiece of their "off" time to assist the camp with a variety of needed improvements, including storm clean up. A great example of their dedication to community service was in November when the crew worked their regular 40 hours, and left Thursday evening to travel directly to Camp Sealth. They volunteered at Camp Sealth until late Sunday night, returning home in time to sleep and prep for Monday's regularly scheduled workday. In addition to their volunteerism, this crew has expanded their community involvement by joining local service organizations. The crew truck is a forum for daily discussions on current events and the crew managed to dedicate a week of service in honor

of Martin Luther King Jr., despite large setbacks due to the weather.



Tacoma Crew (L-R): Ruth Bennett, Ian Tarleton, Bucky Grenquist, Ryan Gore, Josh Smith, & Courtney Irby (sup)

*Adopt-A-Family:* WCC Members Liz Leavens, Andrew Windham, Annie Horner, and Matt Abel teamed up to make a difference for a family in need. Their story follows on page 2.

## Stories of the Civically Engaged

*(continued from previous page)*

This past November, some of us at the Padilla Bay Reserve decided to sponsor a family for Christmas. Starting from scratch and with little experience, goals and a timeline were set. December 15 would be delivery day. The selection of a deserving family was first on our list. To do this, we approached and were warmly received by Mike McManus, a counselor at LaVenture Middle School in Mount Vernon. As one may expect, picking just one deserving family to sponsor is no easy matter, and we are grateful that Mike took on the task. While Mike searched his files, much planning took place on our part. We had to decide who to contact for donations, various letters needed to be crafted requesting donations, and gift possibilities were discussed. By late November, we had accomplished these tasks. We hoped to get a list from the family describing clothing sizes, needs and wants by early December.

December came and we discovered the top priority for the family was to get work performed on their car. We had not expected this, but we pushed forward. By December 11, we began collecting items for the family and were ready to take on the car dilemma. A local auto technician gave us an estimate and it was sobering news. It would cost well over \$4,000 of work to make the car safe. We simply did not have the means to do this. Fortunately, through Volunteers of America and generous donations, we hope to acquire a vehicle for the family in the near future. By December 14, we collected virtually all of our gift items and began wrapping. December 15th greeted us with numerous downed trees and a closed facility so we pushed our delivery date to December 19. On the 19th, we loaded up a suburban with all the gifts and a couch and took them to the family. They were grateful, as are we, to all of those who supported our project.

## The Worm in the Apple: *The Brief, Harrowing Tale of a Concerned Environmental Education Program Assistant and Camp Sealth's Worm Bin*

*By Bret Olson, Individual Placement at Camp Sealth*

Winter rudely ignored the ferry schedule and arrived on Vashon with no waiting or warning. Descending from the northwest with white-caps and wind he screamed, "It's 28 degrees! I'm freezing pipes and leaving you no water for coffee!" He didn't bother calling to make final rental arrangements. He just showed up.

While Sealth's maintenance crew fought the freeze with insulation and heat lamps, a different battle ensued in the bowels of the camp's worm bin. Home to the meek red wriggler worms the bin registered a chilling 38 degrees. A healthy composter operates between 55 and 80. Invoking the spirit of Tom Cruise, our worms were flying in the danger zone.

We purchased the bin to enhance Sealth's Environmental Education (EE) curriculum and produce moist-lush compost for gardening. During the EE season, we weigh the waste a school produces during meals. We discuss how worm-composting turns left over apples, coffee grounds, salad, and bread into usable compost for the garden; one that produces plants for the entire camp community. Composting stops excess food from entering landfills.

We hope students see *their* impact on *their* environment. Learning about vermicomposting develops a student's connection to the process. They develop a sense of place that encourages them to take care of our natural resources\*. This is better than frightening them with obscure statistics about the million acres of rainforest disappearing elsewhere in the world.

Unfortunately, winter was not the worms' only danger. Food rotted on the top; fruit flies flew up students' noses; and our compost looked like the Toxic Avenger meets a hot fudge sundae on a bad day. If the meek were to ever inherit the bin, something needed to be done. I called local vermicomposting master Mark and after some troubleshooting discovered worms that eat produce heat (and compost!).

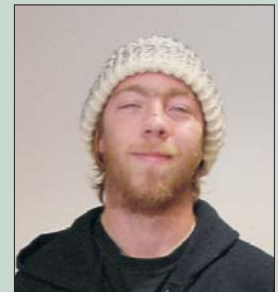
I followed his suggestions and temperatures rose. I dove in the bin. I rooted out compact compost, added more worms, stopped using sawdust for food cover (worms, like humans, don't dine well on toothpicks), discovered how worms mate, became a worm midwife, and ultimately concluded good worm poop—compost—always smells better than rotten eggs. The worms were well on the way to healthy living and better composting and the EE program is well on its way to creating future environmentalists or at least backyard composters. All it takes is an encounter with an old apple, a worm, and a bit of consistent worm lovin'.



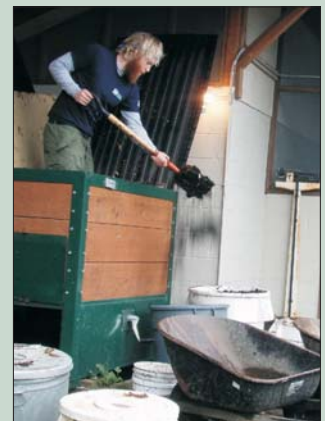
WCC members at Padilla Bay: Matthew Abel, Annie Horner, Liz Leavens, & Andrew Windham

### Special thanks to those who helped us raise over \$1,000:

- Shell Puget Sound Refinery
- Budget Towing and Auto
- Tri-Dee Arts
- Target
- Subway
- All the individuals & families who offered support



Paul Griffith of the Olympia Spike Crew



Bret Olson in the worm bin

\* Recommended Reading:  
Richard Louv's book *Last Child in the Woods: Saving Our Children from Nature-Deficit Disorder*.

# Kitsap Kritters Brings the Puget Sound To Life

By Kathlene Barnhart, Individual Placement, Kitsap County

Last summer, I was standing on a dock at Illahee State Park in Bremerton watching bubbles rise to the surface from my husband's scuba gear about 20 feet below the surface. The bubbles got closer and soon a hand reached up holding a long, brilliantly orange sea cucumber. I had seen these squishy creatures plenty of times and was mildly amused, at best. Shrieks suddenly came from all sides of me as children came running over. I was immediately inundated with a barrage of questions like "What is that thing?", "Is it alive?", "Can I touch it?" Naturally, parents soon joined the ranks, scurrying over to see what their children had gotten into. Before I knew it, I had an honest-to-goodness class on my hands. So, as my husband bobbed in the water with a rather bemused look on his face, we explained what it was, what and how it ate, and, much to the amusement of the kids, that it spits out its intestines when it feels threatened.

Months later, as it came time to decide on a service project for the WCC, my husband reminded me of the response we had with the sea cucumber. It was then that my mind was flooded with realizations that both saddened and excited me. Here we are, on a peninsula surrounded by some of the most pristine marine environments in the world, without an aquarium for the general public to observe what lives in their own backyard. No wonder all the questions!

It was then I decided that I needed to do something, even if it was small. You cannot help the Puget Sound by fiercely stepping in with regulations, rules and restrictions. It takes education. You have to share first-hand with people the life and diversity they can preserve by changing some habits, if not for themselves, for the wide-eyed child standing next to them who has just discovered the strange creatures living just below their feet. People have to want to change.

So, with the help of my sponsor, Kitsap County, as well as divers and local experts from People For Puget Sound and Washington Sea Grant we headed back to Illahee state park armed with puzzles, games, posters, displays, and a few big plastic tubs. Kitsap Kritters was underway!



Troy Barnhart, Diver

During the short time we were there, we had about 20 community members ranging from infants to octogenarians come out in the chilly December 2 air to learn about the critters. The ever-popular sea cucumber made an appearance, as did kelp crab, a leather star, a sunflower star, a rather sloth-ish sole, jellyfish, and various small critters like a

nudibranch (sea slug) found its way on a tangle of garbage that was brought up.

The second event was canceled due to dangerous diving conditions, and things looked questionable for the third event after the prior Thursday's crazy windstorm and bone chilling temperatures. However, all went forward as scheduled on December 16 at the Port of Kingston. One look at the water and we were questioning whether

anything could live in the orange-tinted, stagnant waters near the ferry terminal. The open waters near the slips were pretty dead and silty, but up against the jetty rocks, the divers found a unique variety of life (after getting down past the first several feet of guck). We had one very enthusiastic family that showed up to see 4 species of sea stars, 5 species of crab (including helmet crabs, which usually live at much deeper depths), chiton, sponges, tubeworms, and 4 little fuzzy mouse nudibranchs.

While the turnout in absolute numbers was not world changing, Kitsap Kritters is likely to continue throughout the year, especially once the weather improves. These events offered some kids their first encounters with live marine animals. It was very exciting to see a new world of possibilities open up to them almost instantly. The idea is to reach every Kitsap neighborhood and teach as many people as possible, regardless if they live on the water's edge or not. Puget Sound is a gift to everyone. It will take awhile to change conditions in the Puget Sound, but informing people of what they stand to lose is that first step.



Kathlene Barnhart with a "small" sunflower star



Helmet Crab waving hello

*If you would like to help Kitsap Kritters in the future, we could always use more divers and interpreters of the sea life or other related topics. Please contact Kathlene at [Katbarnhart@yahoo.com](mailto:Katbarnhart@yahoo.com).*

## WCC Teams with The RE Store

By Bridget Mason, WCC Outreach Coordinator

Most people join the Washington Conservation Corps to gain hands-on experience in the field of environmental restoration. Often times, WCC Members gain experience in completely unexpected areas, as well. These diversified service experiences range from construction to education. In December, the folks at The RE Store presented the WCC with an especially unique service opportunity-taking a building apart, by hand. The RE Store is a project of the non-profit group, RE Sources for Sustainable Communities. The RE Store salvages building materials and sells the items at their two store locations in Bellingham and Ballard.

This "deconstruction" differs from demolition in that there is no big wrecking ball or other heavy equipment dozing the building. While knocking down an entire house may seem exciting, it results in tons of debris entering our landfills. According to The RE Store, demolishing a 2,000 square foot home results in 127 tons of trash. Deconstruction, on the other hand, can keep upwards of 98 percent of this debris out of landfills. The RE Store accomplishes this through salvaging usable materials and recycling the unusable items. Since its inception, The RE Store has diverted close to 3,000,000 pounds of waste per year from needless disposal.

As you can imagine, deconstruction is a slower process than demolition, but well worth the effort. The RE Store has been very



Crew Members Paul Griffith and Laila Murfin use a prybar and denailer to remove nails from salvaged lumber

effective in smaller towns like Bellingham, but their goal is to improve success in the more urbanized Seattle area. Their most recent deconstruction project is on Beach Drive in Seattle. The RE Store was able to beat the dozer on this project because of limited road access. This project seemed like the perfect opportunity for The RE Store to revamp their Seattle efforts; the only difficulty was their lack of human resources. Enter the Olympia-based WCC spike crew.

This spike crew, lead by Crew Supervisor Ted Dewees, is accustomed to a variety of projects. Diversity is the very nature of a "spike crew". One week, they may be building trail on Mount Rainier, and then installing fences in Rural, Washington the next. This crew never knows which town they will be working in from week to week, but have proven themselves quick learners, hard workers, and generally great people.

The RE Store project is a wonderful fit for the WCC because it provides the crew with opportunities to learn new skills, take a break from the wet winter planting season, and experience the satisfaction that comes along with assisting a local non-profit. The crew should be old hands at deconstruction once the Beach Drive project is complete as the building is quite large-four stories tall, with over 1,400 square feet per story.

The RE Store is expanding their Seattle volunteer program. If you are interested in joining this amazing effort, please contact the Seattle Store Manager, Rachel Bair, at (206) 297-9119.



Sammy Harvell cleans mortar from bricks so that they can be reused

### Why Deconstruct: stats from the Deconstruction Institute

- Re-using lumber from just one house (2,000 square feet) saves 33 mature trees
- For every ton of wood reused, we avoid creating 60 pounds of greenhouse gasses
- The U.S. buries about 33 million tons of wood related construction and demolition debris in landfills each year. As anaerobic microorganisms decompose this wood, it will release about 5 million tons of carbon equivalent in the form of methane gas. This is equivalent to the yearly emissions of 3,736,000 passenger cars.

  
Used Building Materials & More

For more information about The RE Store,  
please visit:  
[www.re-store.org](http://www.re-store.org)

# The Leaflet

## Featuring: Black Cottonwood

Article by Duffy Trails

The black cottonwood is the tallest of the willows and poplars. In fact, at up to 200 feet tall, it is the largest hardwood tree in western North America. It usually has a straight, branch-free trunk for more than half its length, forming a broad, open crown. Maximum height and size are usually reached in 60-75 years although some may continue to grow for many more years. Some cottonwoods have been recorded at well past 200 years old.

The common name refers to the dark colored bark and cottony seeds. The scientific name also describes its features – *Populus* is Latin for people, the leaves in a breeze resemble moving humans, *balsamifera* translates to aromatic resin, because of the fragrant gum produced by spring buds. The subspecies name *trichocarpa* means hairy fruit and describes the small hair covered seeds that look like cotton.

Cottonwoods are often the tallest deciduous trees next to a stream or river. They grow on alluvial (silty deposits of rivers and streams) sites, riparian habitats, and moist woods on mountain slopes at elevations up to 6000 feet. It adapts to a variety of soils from moist silts, gravels, and sands to rich humus, loams, and clays. The bark is light gray with deep furrows on older trees. The leaves are ovate (long heart-like shape), with finely serrated edges, dark green on top and lighter green beneath. Identify cottonwoods in winter by their long, pointed buds, which emit a sticky aromatic resin-like substance. In spring, cottonwoods drop catkin shaped flowers and fluffy white seeds designed to drift through the air.

Cottonwoods are fast growing, easy to establish, and useful for shade and natural habitat. The aggressive root systems are effective soil stabilizers, making the species useful in riparian restoration. Cottonwood also provides protection for the aquatic environment, especially in helping to maintain low water temperatures through shading. The high nitrate uptake and extensive rooting of these trees make them useful for buffer or «filter» planting along streams in agricultural areas. Naturally, they are a pioneer species that grow best in full sunlight and commonly establish recently disturbed soils. These trees are flood-tolerant but cannot handle serious drought.

Shallow root systems make cottonwoods susceptible to damage from snow, ice, and windstorms. They are also susceptible to fire damage because of their thin bark and shallow root systems. However, trees can quickly sprout from the stump and roots following fire damage. Abundant production of seeds and their wide dispersal in the wind enable surviving black cottonwoods to rapidly colonize burn sites, where there is full sun and bare mineral soil.

Black cottonwoods sprout readily from stumps and roots as well as from branches and logs that have fallen to the ground. Small shoots with green leaves can also root where they fall or



Black cottonwood: Artwork courtesy [www.yosemite.ca.us](http://www.yosemite.ca.us)

can be water-transported some distance before they take root. Live stakes are stuck directly into the ground at restoration sites.

Cottonwoods provide food and cover for a variety of wildlife species, including deer, elk, and beaver. Large birds use the crowns for nesting sites and various animals like woodpeckers and wood ducks rely on the trunk cavities, resulting from heart rot in most stands nearing maturity. The rotten trunks of black cottonwood provide a very important wildlife habitat otherwise scarce in the northwest. Bees use the sticky bud resin in their hives to disinfect, prevent decay, and as a sealant.

Native peoples used cottonwoods for medicinal, nutritional, and material purposes. The bud resin was used to make fragrant salves (see recipe o), glues for securing arrows to shafts, sealant for baskets and boats, and pigments for paint. The gum was used to treat rheumatism, sore throats, whooping cough, tuberculosis, baldness, and even as eyewash. Natives ate the inner bark and cambium (thin layer between bark and wood) in early spring, using older bark to construct buckets. The leaves and bark were also used for medicinal infusions and antiseptic washes. Shoots were used for sweat lodge frames and roots were twisted into rope for tying fish traps and house planks. Some tribes used the wood for small dugout canoes and friction fire sets. Cottonwood ashes were used as soap and shampoo.

### Harvest Calendar

The catkins, buds, bark and leaves of black cottonwood are best harvested during the following seasons:

Winter/early spring - buds  
Spring - inner and outer bark, catkins  
Summer - leaves

## Black Cottonwood Salve

To make a healing salve often referred to as Balm of Gilead, follow the 2 processes below.

### Herbal Oil Extract:

Label a jar with the herb name (cottonwood) and date it. Fill half the jar with cottonwood buds. Pour olive oil to the top and place in a warm shaded area. Use the jar screw band to secure a paper towel as a lid (a rubber band may be used in place of jar screw). The buds will expand and water will evaporate out. Put the jar on a small plate for overflows. Stir mixture daily, ensuring the buds remain covered with oil. Buds may float, just keep stirring and, in time, they will all sink. Once all water has evaporated out, seal the jar and shake the mixture rather than stirring. In 6 weeks, strain out the buds with a fine strainer or cheesecloth. However, the longer you leave them in the oil, the better it will turn out. Soaking for a year is not unheard of! Store your finished oil in easy to dispense bottles or containers.

You can use these directions with practically any herb. If the herbs are dried, you can cap the jar from the beginning.

### Herbal Salve:

1 Cup olive oil or herbal oil extract (see above)

2 ounces beeswax

Heat the oil gently over very low heat. Add beeswax and stir until melted. Make sure to keep oil temperature below 120 degrees. It may take the wax at least 15 minutes to melt (speed it up by melting beeswax in a microwave on defrost, stir once every minute). When beeswax is melted and mixed with the oil add some essential oils (e.g. calendula flower), if desired. Pour into salve containers and use once firm. You can adjust salve consistency by adjusting the amount of oil or wax.

## Where Are They Now?

*Interview by Bridget Mason, WCC Outreach Coordinator*

I am always curious to know what WCC Alums have gone on to do. Within the Department of Ecology, I do not have to look hard to find alums. In fact, the alum that I “tracked down” for this interview shares a cubicle wall with me. Jennifer Hennessey (formerly Taylor) took the time out of her busy work schedule to answer some questions.

### WCC: What did you do while in the WCC?

JH: During my WCC service year, I was an environmental educator for Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge. I developed a curriculum and exhibits for K-12 field trip groups, trained and coordinated Refuge volunteers, and assisted field trip groups with educational activities.

### W: When were you in the WCC?

JH: October 2001 through September 2002.

### W: Why did you join the WCC?

JH: To gain more experience in the environmental field, particularly environmental education.

### W: What have you done since then?

JH: I went back to school and completed a graduate degree in Marine Resource Management (Masters of Science) from Oregon State University. After finishing my degree, I began work with the Department of Ecology. My first position was doing education and outreach for the Water Quality Program. I then moved to my current position with the Shorelands and Environmental Assistance (SEA) Program.

### W: Where are you working now and what are you doing?

JH: I work in the Department of Ecology’s SEA Program [the WCC is in this section] as an environmental planner on ocean resource issues. I help develop environmental policy to address ocean and coastal resource issues such as coastal erosion and energy. These policies help Ecology and local communities manage natural resources and

impacts in the State's coastal zone. Most recently, I helped coordinate the work of the Ocean Policy Work Group led by the Governor's office. This group contained representatives from state agencies, county commissioners, and other stakeholders (fishing and port interests). Tribal observers and coastal communities also provided input to the process. As part of this work, I compiled and wrote the Ocean Policy Work Group's final report with recommendations on improving ocean and coastal resource management to the State Legislature.



*Jennifer Hennessey*

### W: Did your WCC experience help with your current position?

JH: Without a doubt, working with WCC helped me land my first position at Ecology, which was doing public education and outreach for the water quality program on stormwater issues. While in the WCC, my experience developing educational materials and working with the public provided the expertise I needed for my first position with Ecology. Not only that, I continue to use these skills in my current position.

### W: Would you recommend the WCC to people interested in the environmental field?

JH: Yes, I would definitely recommend the WCC. Whether you are working on a crew or as an individual placement, all employers seek reliability, good communication, teamwork, flexibility, and independence - all necessary parts of working in the WCC. WCC provides hands-on experience and solid training that allows you to build many of the skills necessary for a career in the environmental field. My WCC experience exposed me to a variety of issues and career options in the environmental field and helped gain the skills for a job with Ecology. The scholarship award also enabled me to attend graduate school.

## Sponsor Recognition

Article by Roland McGill, WCC Project Coordinator

The WCC would like to recognize long time sponsors and strong supporters Phil Archibald and Brigitte Ranne of the Wenatchee National Forest and Larry Ogg of the Olympic National Forest. Their passion and dedication to their work is evident and carries over into their terrific rapport with our crews over the years.

Phil is a Fisheries Biologist and is involved in restoration and salmon recovery projects on the Wenatchee and Entiat Rivers. Our crews have been an integral part of sediment monitoring work on these rivers and many others on Washington's East Side. Phil was a key proponent of using our crews for these important surveys and WCC Members have collected data now for over 10 years.

Brigitte is a Botanist and works with the crupina control projects along Lake Chelan, among many others. Many of our crews have worked the popular 8-day weed pulling spike in the steep backcountry near Stehekin. Many members cite this project amongst their favorite experiences in the WCC program. Brigitte is often out with the crews and her great attitude and knowledge of the area is a motivation to members. She also plays a mean game of cribbage around the campfire after dinner.

Larry has been around the Hood Canal Ranger District, it seems, forever. After all, Larry was already a fixture when I was a crew supervisor involved in upper watershed and in-stream salmon restoration in the early and mid 90s. He is also involved with Bull Trout restoration on the peninsula and because of him, members have been able to catch, snorkel with, implant tracking devices and track these wild fish as part of their daily work. The Forest Service and WCC have been partners on many great projects over the years. It is not only dedication to their work, but their genuine desire to make each job a learning experience for our members that makes Phil, Brigitte and Larry so unique. Thank you!

### Want to nominate an outstanding sponsor?

Contact your Coordinator to let them know about an outstanding sponsor deserving special recognition!

Contact:

Roland McGill: 360.407.6077  
Nick Mott: 360.407.6946  
Bridget Mason: 360.407.6706

## Upcoming Training

In preparation for the upcoming training workshops, some essentials are below.

1. **After Hours Activities:** books, games, cards, DVDs
2. **Bedding:** Sheets/blankets or sleeping bag AND pillow (s)
3. **CUTTABLE CLOTHES** (WFR students)
4. **Fire Gear** (fire students): boots, hardhat, gloves, safety glasses
5. **Group Games:** Basketball, Frisbee, Volleyball, etc.
6. **Hiking Shoes/boots** for the Fort Worden trails
7. **Journal/Notebook**
8. **Light Source:** flashlight/headlamp

9. **McKinnon & Pojar Book:** esp. ethnobotany & PFC students
10. **Personal Toiletries:** Shampoo, conditioner, soap
11. **Raingear:** All classes have outdoor components
12. **Snacks:** Meals are provided, but something for in-between
13. **TOWEL**
14. **Upbeat Attitude**
15. **Warm Clothes:** prepare for windy west coast weather

Both sessions are at Fort Worden State Park in Port Townsend, Washington. To find out more about this facility, please visit [www.fortworden.org](http://www.fortworden.org). Remember to notify your supervisor of any



## Hunger Banquet

The Bellingham/NSEA Crew is hosting a Hunger Banquet on February 6, 2007. Call now to reserve your seat at 360.223.1723. Space is limited to 100 people. The price of admission is \$5 for students and \$7 general admission. All proceeds will benefit the Bellingham Food Bank and Oxfam America. The address for the banquet is:

Bellingham Unitarian Fellowship  
1700 "I" Street  
Bellingham, WA 98225

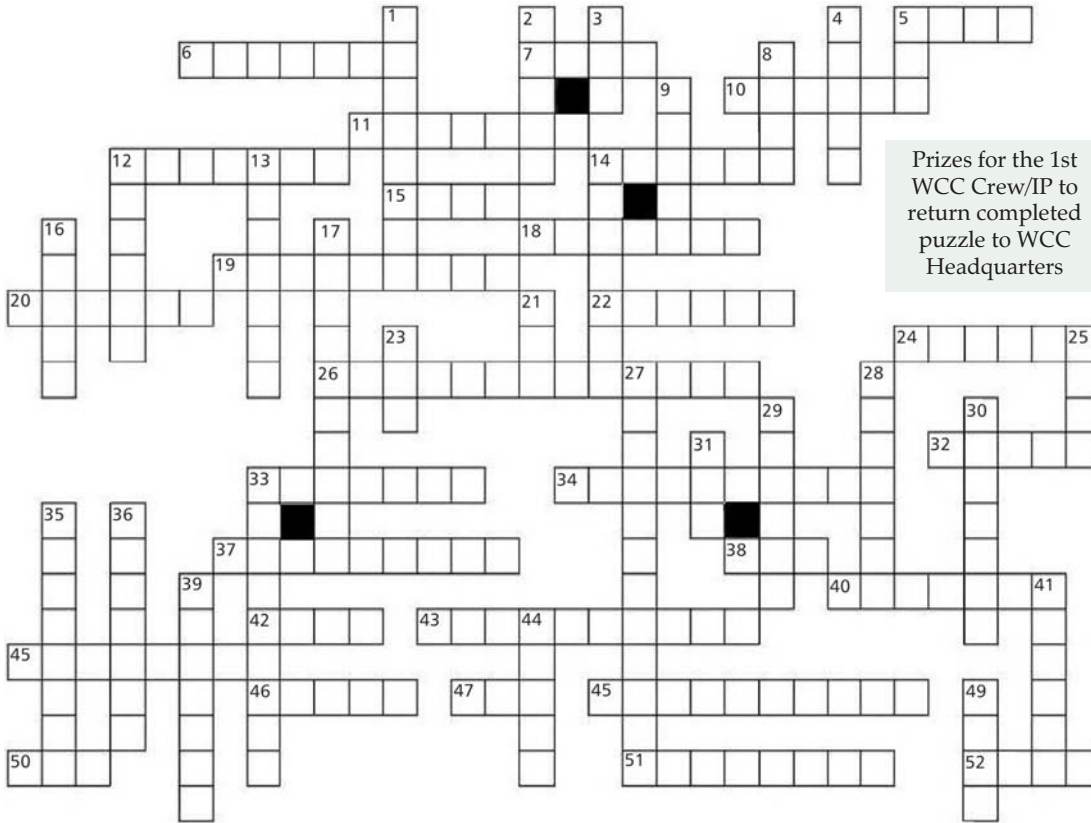
WHAT'S ON YOUR PLATE?



TAKE A SEAT AT OUR TABLE  
FEAST THE WAY THE WORLD DOES

# WCC Crossword Puzzle

By the Tacoma Crew: Ruth Bennett, Bucky Grenquist, Courtney Irby (sup), Joshua Smith, & Ian Tarleton



Prizes for the 1st WCC Crew/IP to return completed puzzle to WCC Headquarters

## Across

- 5. Shameless Ad
- 6. Unbreakable Container
- 7. Thistle expletive
- 10. Indigenous
- 11. Second Skull
- 12. Weekly Grind
- 14. One \_\_\_\_\_ pot
- 15. Foodstamp provider
- 18. Gotta impress the \_\_\_\_\_
- 19. Best Britches
- 20. The aroma of \_\_\_\_\_
- 22. Water proofer
- 24. Salix
- 26. Don't lose these (2 words)
- 32. Heavy Lifter
- 33. Schleper for Sawyer
- 34. Getting Things Done!
- 37. Don't go away (2 words)
- 38. Not Subtractz (sic)

## Down

- 40. Soggy Basin
- 42. Proletariate paw protector
- 43. Pain and pleasure plant
- 45. Like a viking
- 46. Saloon again
- 47. Headquarters
- 48. Philadelphus Lewisii (2 wds)
- 50. Anchored in stream
- 51. WCC reunion
- 52. Built Tough
- 13. Big Ed's ax
- 14. Southern boot
- 16. Male WCC side effect
- 17. Keeps toes toasty
- 21. Mahonia Nervosa (abbr.)
- 23. Training option
- 25. Hurry up and \_\_\_\_\_!
- 27. Mandatory weekly paperwork
- 28. Pokey Plant
- 29. Mt. Tahoma housing
- 30. Heavy metal pub (2 wds)
- 31. Tape, fuel, nuts
- 33. Frosty fruited flora
- 35. Bruce Campbell's arm
- 36. Soccer sendoff (2 wds)
- 39. Seismic job site
- 41. Bling bling boot
- 44. Like a rock
- 49. Forest floor fluff

## About Our Organization

The Washington Conservation Corps (WCC) was established in 1983 as a job training program for young adults between the ages of 18-25. The WCC is a program offered through the Washington State Department of Ecology and continues the legacy started by the Civilian Conservation Corps in the 1930s.

The program provides work experience and skills to members through projects that support conservation, rehabilitation, and enhancement of Washington's natural, historic, environmental and recreational resources. Today, the WCC has nearly 150 members working on various projects in every part of the state. WCC partners include Federal, State, Local, and Tribal organizations. For more information, please visit our website at [www.ecy.wa.gov/wcc](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/wcc).

## Washington Conservation Corps

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## Appear in Corps News!

The WCC is seeking articles, creative writing pieces, artwork, and photography. Please send your work to Bridget Mason at [brim461@ecy.wa.gov](mailto:brim461@ecy.wa.gov). The quarterly due dates are as follows:

- April 10: Spring
- July 10: Summer
- October 10: Fall
- January 10: Winter

*Unable to email or simply want to support the US Postal Service? Snail mail to WCC Headquarters by the quarterly due date!*

## WCC Accepting Applications Now!

Come be part of a high-energy program doing important conservation work across Washington State. The WCC is hiring for 6-month positions beginning in March. Don't delay-positions are limited.

Build your own path to the future!