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Member Recognition

The Hoodsport Crew (Supervisor Darrell Borden) is the Crew of the Quarter for spring 2007. The crewmembers came from very diverse backgrounds and experiences to form a highly motivated team. Each project is tackled with the same enthusiasm and efficiency. The crew works for the Olympic National Forest and recent projects have included creating simulated old growth habitat, noxious weed removal, snag surveys, upper watershed restoration, cribwall construction and redd surveys. The crew has received numerous commendations from sponsors for their "work ethic, passion and positive attitude." The crewmembers are all active in their local communities (Olympia, Humptulips, McCleary Elma) and they also engage in volunteer activities for the Forest Service during their time off. Thank you for a great quarter!

The Renton-based King County Crew (Supervisor Justin Zarzeczny) is Crew of the Quarter for spring 2007. Their dedication to the job is exemplary and their attitude is always positive. Cody Toal, representing King County DNRP had this to say: "The crew has been running short much of the time but they have managed to keep their spirits high and done a great job. The crew has really worked hard these past few months and they definitely deserve the honor of crew of the quarter!" In addition to their hard work on the clock, the crew members are all actively involved in their communities; from native plant stewards to youth sports coaches, this crew exemplifies the AmeriCorps ethic of service. A special thanks to Jessica Asplund who has done a great job managing crew activities after the departure of Justin to a new assignment.

Breanna Trygg and Pam Moeller have teamed up for a few highly successful projects this year. Their teamwork resulted in a hoop house and fundraising for the Gleaners Coalition. The two began their MLK service project with some big goals. The project soon expanded into several work parties, educational workshops, and a hunger banquet benefit dinner. Breanna has also volunteered at Prairie Appreciation Day at Glacial Heritage and at the Farmers Market on several occasions. In addition to her volunteerism, Breanna carries a busy workload; working with 700 students this past quarter. The coastal monitoring position that Pam fills requires a very flexible schedule and long days in all weather conditions. Additionally, Pam assisted the Grassroots Garbage Gang in Long Beach to attract hundreds of volunteers for beach cleanup efforts. For these tremendous efforts, Breanna and Pam are the IPs of the Quarter!



Hood Canal Crew (L to R) on the banks of Lake Quinault: Carson Main, Dennis Ary, Anna Baldy, John Krasowske, & Tony Duvall



Renton Crew (L to R): Andy Quast, Liz Meyer, Meghan Kermott, Jessica Asplund



Breanna Trygg



Pam Moeller

Civic Engagement

The King County Crew (supervisor Peter Nevin) is actively engaged in their local community. This crew does it all—donating blood, organizing fundraisers, and assisting with native plant sales, just to name a few. On a regular basis, the King County Crew discusses current events and each member consistently volunteers their time to assist with issues that concern them. Stephen attends events around saving Darfur and has been known to cook and share meals using native plants. Kat participates in lake cleanup efforts and shares educational materials with the crew. Whitney assists with and attends AIDS benefit events and donates to the Lambert House. Kandice volunteers with the Friends of Dead Horse Canyon and donates blood. Nick volunteered for emergency response efforts in Lady Lake, Florida. Peter has organized neighborhood beautification projects and is actively involved with the Homestead Community Land Trust; serving on their board. The crew has volunteered together several times, including a volunteer project with the Vashon Land Trust for MLK Day of Service, a Taylor Creek planting project, and several days of trail building at Camp Sealth.



King County Crew (sup. Peter Nevin) from L - R: Nick Wooten, Whitney Keisler, Katharine "Kat" Barrett, Stephen Johnson, and Kandice Crain.

Mother Nature and the Damage Done

Article by Sara Keehfuss, City of Olympia Crew Member

Effects of the record breaking rainfall and flooding in November followed by wind storms in December are far reaching and long lasting. Swollen rivers and streams eroded miles of riparian habitat, campgrounds and roadways, not to mention the destruction to private property. High winds clocked at 90 mph on the coast and over 100 mph through mountain passes toppled thousands of trees across the state, many of which were uprooted due to the heavily saturated ground. The Washington Trails Association estimates that repairs could exceed \$70 million, \$36 million of which is projected for Mt. Rainier alone.

Workers and Volunteers throughout the State are participating in the massive clean up and restoration necessary to reclaim the intricate parks and trail systems that many Washingtonians revere. WCC Crews have also been doing their part in the effort to restore Washington's gateway to nature. Soon after the storm, clean up began in the more accessible areas. Crews in Olympia removed debris and downed trees as well as rebuilt boardwalks and trails in Priest Point Park and the Nisqually Wildlife Refuge. Public access areas in the Olympic National Park and along Hood Canal were scoured of the remnants of former plant life, and numerous trees were bucked and hauled off trails. As the spring thaw opened up more land, the WCC headed to Mt. Rainier.

Devastation the likes of which was unseen in the prior 108 years of the Mt. Rainier National Park's existence has kept the crews stationed there diligent. On the Northwest side of the mountain Ted Dewees' Crew has been working on the Carbon River Trail, reconstructing, when possible, and re-routing in order to restore it to its historical splendor. Melody Abel's Crew was assigned to the Southwest Kautz River and has had the arduous task rebuilding the trail in addition to constructing a log bridge for safe passage over the river. Chris Humann and Dave Coffey's

crews have been bouncing between Mount Rainier and the Olympic National Park. The WCC has assisted with miles of trail work already, but there is much more to be done. It is predicted that the Wonderland trail, which circumnavigates Mt. Rainier, will not fully open for another 2-3 years. There are many other areas equally traumatized and plenty of ways to assist.

This, like all things in life, shall pass. Thanks to the efforts of our fellow WCC members, volunteers and workers the effects of the winter of 2006 will be reduced and people will once again have access to even the most remote corners of our state.



Olympia Spike Crew rebuilds trails near the Carbon River at Mount Rainier from L to R: Ted Dewees (supervisor), Paul Griffith, Samantha Harvell, Tricia Bays, & Samuel Lanz

The Leaflet

Featuring: Berries of all kinds

Article by Duffy Trails

'Tis the season to enjoy Mother Nature's most delicious bounty. What I am referring to, of course, are the beautiful bite-size berries ripening on the vine in the mid-summer sun. The northwest is home to over 20 different berry-bearing plants. Though I do not often over think the nutritional value of my food, it is an added bonus that berries are chocked full vitamins and minerals. Best of all, they are bountiful and relatively easy to harvest.

If berries had their way, migrating birds would swallow them up and fly off to spread the seeds packaged inside. Lucky for us lowly humans, there are enough berries to go around. In order to make it more difficult for the likes of you, me, and other locally based mammals, most berries are surrounded with thorns, so proceed with caution! Aside from thorns, there are a few poisonous berries out there, so always make a positive ID before consuming.

Edible and delicious:

Thimbleberry. Thimbleberries are my absolute favorite! They taste similar to raspberries. The berries are soft and the maple-like leaves are too. Enjoy some carefree picking because thimbleberry stems do not have thorns-makes them even tastier!

Huckleberries. The evergreen variety has glossy evergreen leaves and purplish-black berries that will often linger late into fall. Red Huckleberries are bright red and the leaves are thin and oval-shaped with a point. Evergreen huckleberries are sweet and red huckleberries are tart; both are delicious.

Serviceberry. Tastes like a blueberry and looks like one too. I have rarely beaten the birds to these berries so best of luck! The leaves and berries are small and round.

Salmonberry. Amongst the first berries to appear, salmonberries resemble raspberries and range in color from orange to deep red. The leaves are compound pinnate (for the botanists out there), but more simply, the bottom leaflets look similar to a butterfly. Picture at right.



Blackberries. Folks at the Washington Conservation Corps are well aware of the prickly Himalayan blackberry. No description needed here, as most of you have spent the past few months eradicating this noxious weed. Despite being an invasive, blackberries are delicious and there are some native ones out there too.

Blueberries. If it looks like a blueberry, it probably is. Washington has several different types, but none measure above 6 feet. Generally, all blueberries have small, round leaves.

Black Gooseberry: These round edible berries are nearly black when ripe. The berries have veins and are delicious raw or cooked. The leaves have rounded teeth at the edges (see picture at right). Beware of the spikes poking out at the leaf nodes!



Woodland Strawberry. Smaller than the garden varieties, but equally delicious!

Low Oregon Grape. Purple berry on shrub with holly-like leaves. Best to mix with a sweeter berry like salal to offset the sour taste. Large seed in the middle.

Salal. Blue berry with a sweet taste. Low-lying shrub with broad, leathery leaves.

Highbush Cranberry. These berries are tart! Hold off on picking these until later in the autumn after a few frosts have softened them up. Even then, I would mix them in with some sweeter berries. Look for bright red cranberries on a shrub with soft maple-like leaves.

The following are edible, but require an acquired taste:

Indian Plum. Berries should only be eaten when powdery bluish black (fully ripe). Even then, the berries are bitter. The berries hang in clusters and the leaves are oblong.

Red Flowering Currant. The fruit is a dark purple oval berry; they are edible but not very tasty.

Kinnikinnick. These berries are hard and tart. Kinnikinnick is a woody ground cover with leathery leaves. The berries remain through winter so good to know for survival, but otherwise, not very tasty.



Salmonberry



Thimbleberry



Blackberry



Kinnikinnick



Bunchberry



Salal



Indian Plum



Red Huckleberry

The Leaflet (continued)

Bunchberry. Better to leave these for the birds, the berries are bland and not worth the effort of working around the big seed in the middle.

Great False Solomon's Seal. Speckled red or red berries that are bitter and may act as a laxative. Long, lily leaves.

Bitter Cherry. Just like its name states, this cherry is bitter! The cherries are deep red and the leaves are oval shaped with a round tip.

Black Twinberry. Twinberries are another bitter berry. Bright, red bracts surround black berries growing in pairs. Large oval, pointed leaves that are furry on the underside.

Berries to approach with Caution:

Elderberries. Remember that blue elderberry is safe, red requires some caution. Blue elderberries are sweet like a blueberry and great straight off the tree. Red elderberries should not be eaten raw, but cooking the berries will make them safe to eat. Look for bunches of blue or

red berries on a shrub or small tree (less than 20 feet tall). Elderberry leaves pictured at right.



Snowberry. Can be cooked to destroy toxins, but should only be eaten in very small quantities. White berries in late summer with small, round leaves. Native Americans dumped large quantities in streams or lakes to temporarily stupefy or kill fish.

Devil's Club. Most of you have had the painful experience of running into Devil's Club. The plant grows 5 to 8 feet tall and is covered with thorns up to an inch long. The fruit is poisonous.

Bittersweet Nightshade. All parts of this plant are toxic. The berries are bright red and egg-shaped. The leaves have 3 lobes; 2 small lobes at the base on each side of a large lobe.



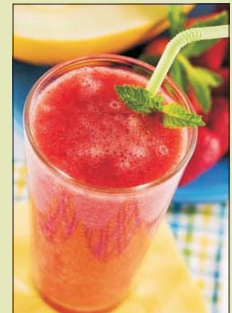
Toxic:
Baneberries are white or red.

Bane Berry. Bane or bana is the anglo-saxon word for murderous so, as you can probably guess, this plant is toxic. All parts of this plant should be avoided.

Wild Berry Smoothies

- 1 banana
- 8 oz container plain yogurt
- 1 C milk
- 1 C freshly picked berries (Red and Evergreen Huckleberries, Oregon grape, Salal)

Purée berries, strain. Add to remaining ingredients and purée until smooth. Pour into glasses. Serves 2.



WCC Olympics

By the Skagit Crew

It's that time yet again lads and lassies. The 3rd Annual 2007 WCC Olympics are scheduled to explode with excitement on Friday, September 14th, 2007. The Olympics will run from 12:00 pm until about 5ish in the afternoon. The BBQ Bash will be at 12:00 pm and the events will begin at 1:00 pm.

Fun for all!!! Get your game on in teams or individual events. (Drum roll please) This year's events are:

- Raingear Relay (Team)
- Water Transfer (Team)
- Tug of War (Team)
- Boot Tossing
- Wheel Barrow Weave
- Chainsaw Challenge (Chaps not required, as it will not involve running saws.)
- Bucket Race
- Hammer Throw
- Hardhat Frisbee Golf
- Plant ID

And don't think the fam and friends are to hit the sidelines. Yes, we have games for all who come!! There will be balls just waiting to be pitched around for volleyball, basketball, kickball, softball, and Bocce ball.

For more information, visit the WCC Website: www.ecy.wa.gov/wcc under Current Updates.



Rob Crawford shows off the target he split during the ax-throwing competition last year.

All About Spikes

Article by Ted Dewees, Olympia Spike Crew

For those of you who are considering a spike crew for one week or an entire year, the following two pages are dedicated to spikes.

Working on a spike crew means that you will be working out of town the majority of the time through out Washington State. On occasion, the crew may be based locally. Hotels, tents, hostels, park housing, or bunkhouses are just some of the places you will be calling home for the duration of your workweek. The WCC provides lodging and food while on spike, as well as transportation from a set meeting location. There is no set schedule for a spike crew and the workweeks differ in length frequently, sometimes with very little notice. You might be working a normal four-day week Monday through Thursday, with three days off, or an eight-day week, Thursday to Thursday, with six days off. People interested in spike crew must be very flexible and willing to adjust to this. Personal planning for extra curricular activities can prove to be difficult since the schedule changes back and forth frequently.

The Olympia-based spike crews will typically spend half the year on backcountry trail work at Mount Rainier National Park (from April until snow prevents us from working). This type of work is probably the most physically demanding out of all the types of work performed in this program. Individuals must be willing to handle extremes in weather, terrain, and workload with a positive attitude. Individuals must keep the safety of his or herself, and others in mind at all times.

Working and living at high altitudes in some of the most beautiful areas can present pleasant days, or a torrent of weather systems that bring rain, snow, wind, ice, even in the summer months. Swarms of biting insects that test your sanity should be expected, and often takes place on a daily basis. We work in all these conditions. The work performed is exciting and arduous, challenging an individual every day. Hiking 8 miles with a pack that weighs 60-70 plus pounds is the norm.

Individuals must possess a huge amount of fortitude and perseverance for this position because it demands a large amount of it. Corps members will gain knowledge in the various aspects of trail construction and maintenance. Corps members will also learn how to live comfortably in a backcountry setting. Our program can outfit you with some outdoor gear though you must be willing to purchase additional gear. You will receive a list in the beginning of the

AmeriCorps year so that you will have time to accumulate some of this gear over a six-month period. If you are interested in working for the Park Service this job will give you a foot in the door. There are many opportunities to network with in the park and perform job shadows with various park employees.

Spike crews may be deployed at any time for emergency response nationwide. The duration of these deployments varies from 2 weeks to 30 days. We respond to wildfire, oil spills, hurricanes, tornadoes, earthquakes, floods, and ice storms just to name a few. When spike crews are not on emergency response or on the mountain, you will be indulged with a variety of environmental enhancement projects. You will most likely work on riparian planting projects along one of the Northwest's many salmon inhabited rivers or streams.

Another likely project is the ongoing and honorable battle of removing invasive plant species from our intricate and various eco-systems. You may also be sporting some rubber boots while planting sedge plugs in a wetland restoration site or placing large woody debris in a recently restored stream channel. I could go on and on about how many different project opportunities there are in this program. It is up you to join this program with the intent to learn and take advantage of all of the diverse environmental work opportunities that are offered at the prestigious Washington Conservation Corps.

What are you waiting for? Come join the fun! I can only show you the door; it is up to you to open it.



Essentials for Backcountry Spikes

Article by Chris Humann and Amy Shimanek, Olympia Spike Crew

So, you have hooked up with a spike crew for an 8 day tour in the backcountry. Mount Rainier, the Olympics, some of the most beautiful country in the rugged Pacific Northwest. Before you dust off dad's old 14 pound external frame Jansport and 5-man pup tent, here are a few things to consider for making your workweek more enjoyable.

Everybody knows that camping takes some effort to stay comfortable without exhausting yourself. Keep that in mind while digesting a few other facts; you will be working all day, moving rocks, dirt, big rounds, tangled slash, swinging a Pulaski, scraping up duff, lugging rock bars, setting up rigging for come-a-longs, dragging McLeod's, and carrying a chainsaw, fuel, and saw kit all over the job site, along with your daypack. You can repeatedly hike one spot 50 times a day, up hills, down hills, through thick brush, sometimes on unstable terrain. Or maybe you will just be hiking 13 mile of drainages. Rain, snow, shine, freezing or hellishly hot. The job site can be anywhere from a 10 minute hike, to several miles from camp. After all this, the last thing you want to do is come home to a leaky tent that some rodent has chewed up.

Once the actual workday is through, you still have work to do so you can be efficient the next 7 days. Filter water, sort and prepare food, clean up, gnaw on a chocolate bar, prep lunch for the next day, put all your food away (including food from your daypack) and hang it back up, maybe filter some more water, dry out any wet clothes, and then relax before falling asleep. Before you know it, your alarm goes off. Get dressed, find your breakfast, boil some water (coffee or tea), shovel down some oatmeal or cereal, cleanup, stow your food, hit the trail and do it all over again. It is a long week, but, with the right effort and planning, you will not be hiking out exhausted and wishing that you had stayed in town.

Backpacks

- Internal Frame is most practical.
- Make sure it fits properly.
- Load pack correctly; light, bulky items on bottom, heavy items higher in center.

Daypacks

- Hip & chest straps.
- Will hold a water bladder, lunch, snacks, water bottles, and any items you will be taking out day-to-day.
- Tents-do not go cheap!
- The smaller, the better.
- Full rain fly.
- Seam seal your tent to water proof.
- A tarp over your tent prevents rain and UV rays from contacting your tent.

Sleeping bags

- Lightweight and compressible.
- Temperature rating should agree with the time of year.
- Down bags lightest and pack easier, but will not be as efficient if it gets wet.
- Synthetic bags are heavier but will keep you warm if exposed to moisture.

Sleeping pad

- Main purpose is for insulation, not comfort.
- Does not need to be expensive, just lightweight.

Clothing

- Good base layer
- Comfortable clothes and footwear for after work
- Bring some extra clothes but do not go overboard.

Other

- 1 Camelback
- Pen/paper/journal
- Paperbacks/puzzles
- Rope and Carabineers
- Extra batteries
- Map
- Seam sealer tent patches
- Sunglasses and hut for sun protection
- Watch and Alarm clock (not your cell)
- Personal 1st aid kit
- Personal H2O filter
- Personal stove
- Headlamps
- 2 nalgens or similar water bottle
- Meal Planning to reduce excess
- **Note for the Ladies:** Do not skimp on personal hygiene. Bring an extra bandana or handkerchief to pat dry after urinating. A menstrual cup, such as The Keeper or Diva Cup is recommended, but if disposable products are preferred, they typically must be packed out with the rest of your trash.

Food

All food MUST be put out of reach from mice and other critters, like bears. You can hang your food easily in your waterproof stuff sack, or purchase a dry bag. Bring some parachute cord and a couple carabineers to make a simple food hang where ALL food, trash, toiletries, and scented items are off the ground.

Additional info for Vegetarians

Proteins are made of chain amino acids. Many types of these are synthesized by our bodies. We only require 8 in our diets, known as the 8 essential amino acids. Few foods supply all of these; wild rice, quinoa, buckwheat and soy products do and are versatile and suitable for spike.

Dietary fiber and insoluble fiber are important. Choose brown grain products, as the white varieties contain little to no fiber. Among other things, fiber promotes regularity.

Bad idea:

- Canned food
- Boxed chili/soup
- Lunchables
- Cheap tents
- Soda
- Glass jars
- Empty calories
- Many leather-bound books
- Fruit cups
- Lots of small packaged perishables

More information on recommended foods at the WCC website www.ecy.wa.gov/wcc

Seeking Members to spend some time on a spike crew

Olympic NP Crew: 360.460.4979

Mount Rainier Spikes:

Chris Humann: 360.870.6386

Melody Abel: 360.789.9856

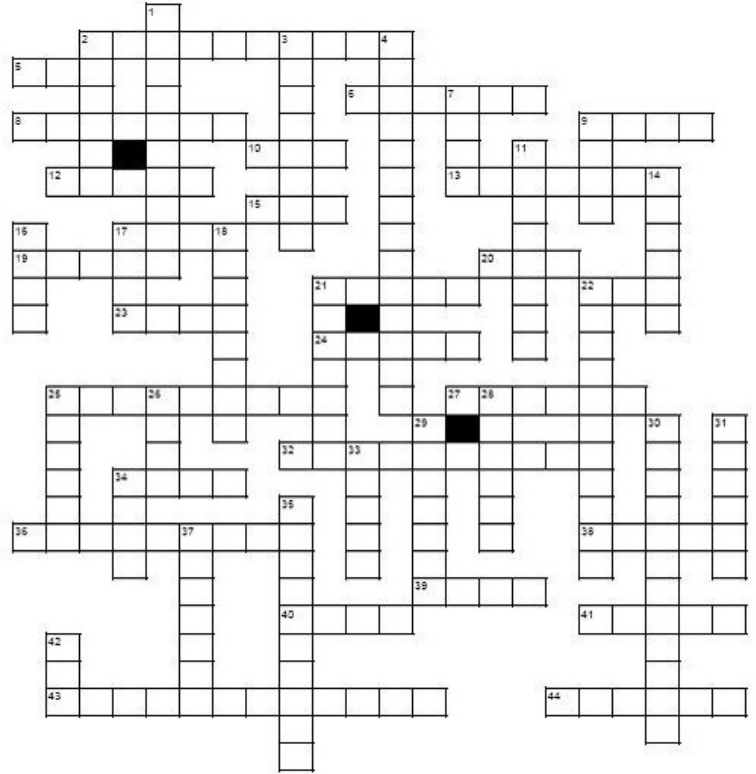
WCC Puzzles - Prizes for the first WCC Crew/IP to return this page, completed correctly, to WCC Headquarters

Across

- 2 max. age for newbies
- 5 advanced WAFA
- 6 maintains pH
- 8 _____ douglasii
- 9 Colorful female pop star
- 10 WCC's hometown (slang)
- 12 possesses a star-shaped flower
- 13 ornamentals gone wild
- 15 # 19 across singular
- 17 Uncle _____
- 19 Harvard, Yale, et. al.
- 20 sticky solution
- 21 66 feet
- 22 stewardship principles (acronym)
- 23 'squito spray
- 24 make like a tree
- 25 parasitic plant
- 27 popular card game
- 32 stinky bob's real name (2 words)
- 34 aene
- 36 graduation month
- 38 wire, split-rail, electric
- 39 Rough-skinned
- 40 scores points in soccer, hockey, football
- 41 pesky arachnids (pl)
- 43 suped up shears
- 44 arctic, pacific, sitka

Down

- 1 non-woody
- 2 constructed/maintained by WCC crews (pl)
- 3 flowers for furry feet
- 4 year-end payoff
- 7 understory plant
- 9 story line
- 11 crew hop
- 14 weekly meeting item
- 16 larger than clay; smaller than sand
- 17 Knee, River, city in Oregon
- 18 bohemian buckwheat
- 21 potential post-wcc path
- 22 purple wetland invader
- 25 100-year-old forest
- 26 due twice monthly
- 28 our service
- 29 rock wear
- 30 ER Coordinator (2 words)
- 31 senior supervisor's last name
- 33 The _____ Why
- 34 seining supplies (pl)
- 35 drought necessity
- 37 Jason's weapon of choice
- 42 water-loving tree



F I S A D V O L F T H E R C N N C A F C A
 O N L V S A L Q L W E R K D S V J S C O S
 R P E R M L F L O O D S L F U C N C S N D
 B A R T S A I P R A G B O L N S B O U S Q
 C S D H P P R F I M G R U B I P E U O E W
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 U E L A I N N E R E P O V S T D M L R A M
 V W Q T S A C A E C O T L E I S E S P W U
 L E J E L G N A I R T N O R I U O C S A L

Word List

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| First Aid | IP |
| Grub | Volunteer |
| RFEG | Floods |
| Vulgaris | Shovel |
| Fire | Urtica |
| herbicide | Perennial |
| Bareroot | MLK |
| Evergreen | Iron Triangle |
| Fort Worden | Conserve |
| Florida | Oceanspray |
| Everett | Native |
| assistant | Pulaski |
| AmeriCorps | LATIN |
| mulch | ONP |
| ESA | Fir |
| Spokane | Cedar |
| Anadromous | scour |
| CNCS | vine |
| CCC | log |
| Alums | Wasp |

Résumé Roundup

Article by Bridget Mason, WCC Coordinator

The summer season signifies that the service year is nearly complete. This can often cause mixed emotions since any type of change can bring about some nervousness. For most members, the next chapter of life will consist of finding employment. Below is some guidance on job-hunting and developing a concise résumé.

The Hunt:

1. Begin now: Though your end date may be a month away, now is a good time to start searching. Many organizations have a lengthy interview process and may take over a month to hire. Prospective employers will be flexible on waiting for you to complete your WCC contract.

2. Research: Use newspapers, websites, and other resources to learn about employers. Find out about specific jobs by checking out the Occupational Outlook Handbook available online at www.bls.gov/oco. The Handbook lists the following information about an occupation: training and education needs, earnings, expected job prospects, typical work duties and working conditions. Take notes on key jargon used in the field-use this in your résumé and on job applications.

3. Network:

- Attend events that professionals in your field might also attend. Some examples include academic presentations, non-profit annual meetings, and fundraisers. Remember to step outside of your comfort zone and approach people at these events.
- Contact potential employers. Offer to volunteer for a day assisting them in the field.
- Ask your current sponsor for tips on finding employment within their organization.

Your résumé:



1. The Basics: List your name, address, e-mail address, and telephone number at the top. Include a career objective for the specific job for which you are applying. Many employers will toss out a résumé that has not been tailored to them.

2. Education: Include degree, graduation date, and institution. List your major and GPA. Include information about your studies without listing every course.

3. Work Experience:

- Start with most recent job. List most significant title, employer's name and city, dates of employment. Example:

Crew Member, Washington Conservation Corps, Olympia, WA (10/06 - 09/07).

- Use action verbs. List your achievements and skills relevant to the job. Include language used in job announcement. Demonstrate communication, management, and interpersonal skills.
- Highlight technical skills-list software programs that you know

4. Other Tips: Avoid using columns to organize. If your résumé is scanned, the text may become jumbled. Use one easy-to-read font throughout (10-12 point). Avoid personal pronouns. Leave out humor. Use quality paper and ink. Use action verbs.

5. Cover Letter: Three paragraphs: Opening (demonstrate knowledge of the organization), Body (explain how your skills are a perfect match for the organization), Closing (ask for an interview, list when and how to best contact you). Examples available at the WCC website.

6. Proofread: Your Supervisor, Coordinator, and Sponsor are all great resources for proofreading your résumé and cover letter.

Washington Conservation Corps

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Appear in Corps News!

Seeking articles, creative writing, and artwork. Please send your work to Bridget Mason at brim461@ecy.wa.gov or Snail mail to WCC Headquarters by the quarterly due date:

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

About Our Organization

The Washington Conservation Corps (WCC) was established in 1983 as a service 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 WCC has been an AmeriCorps Program since 1994.

The WCC 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. Our partners include Federal, State, Local, and Tribal organizations. For more information, please visit our website.

If you need this publication in an alternate format, please the WCC at 360-407-7248. Persons with hearing loss can call 711 for Washington Relay Service. Persons with a speech disability can call 877-833-6341.