Centre County Pennsylvania Senior Environmental Corps April 2022 Newsletter

Volunteering for future Generations

Our work is made possible by ClearWater Conservancy, the Centre County Conservation District and the Centre County RSVP.

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Thank you for your generous support!

President Report: Centre County Commissioners issue proclamation

CCPaSEC Vice President (and founding member) Carolyn Hatley received an official proclamation from the Centre County Commissioners (left to right: Mark Higgins, Michael Pipe, and Steven Dershem), recognizing the 20th Anniversary of CCPaSEC (page 14) *Photo curtesy Natalie Smith, Executive Office Supervisor, Centre County Government and from C-Net's video:* ***https://videoplayer.telvue.com/player/GNduNoua2rBThhw6N4PRP9OCSPf6B2ru/media/709467?autostart=false&showtabssearch=true***

March 24, 2022 I was pleased to accept the Proclamation and found the Commissioners very interested and knowledgeable about our organization. They made reference to ClearWater Conservancy's successful projects. They expressed appreciation for PaSec's efforts in preserving and maintain the health of our streams and keeping this a wonderful place to live. It is obvious there is high level of commitment to conservation and the environment. It's good to be part of a caring community. *Carolyn Hatley*

20 years of stream stewardship: Centre County Pennsylvania Senior Environmental Corps

By Gary Moorman

This year marks the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Centre County Pennsylvania Senior Environmental Corps. This group of dynamic, concerned citizens is keeping an eye on the quality of water in Centre County and on the environment surrounding the streams so loved by everyone living in the area. The founding of this group is a good example of how we can band together for a common cause, for the common good.

In 1991, the federal government joined with the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP) to create the Environmental Alliance for Senior Involvement (EASI) with the goal of enlisting senior citizens' time and talent to help monitor the environment. Six years later in 1997, Pennsylvania was the first state in the nation to partner with EASI, establishing the Pennsylvania Senior Environmental Corps (PaSEC). This was in cooperation with the PA Department of Aging and the PA Department of Environmental Protection. The United Nations Environment Program and the U. S. President's Council on Sustainable Development recognized this new endeavor as an excellent model of civic engagement. Supported by funding from federal agencies, EASI helped to organize a total of 17 county PaSEC chapters by training volunteers to monitor local streams. Initial sites for testing were selected, chemicals and kits for water testing were supplied, and the protocols for using the kits were determined. Very importantly for the long term, EASI helped chapters develop self-sustaining leadership.

In February of 2002, the Centre County chapter of PaSEC formed (CCPaSEC) in cooperation with the Retired & Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP), the Centre County Conservation District, and the Centre County Office of Aging. Sixteen Centre County residents had responded to a Centre Daily Times article advertising the first EASI meeting in the Willowbank Building in Bellefonte, at which the program was explained. Those present discovered they all shared a concern for protecting local water sources for future generations, and teams were formed into testing groups. Stream testing began that April and the 16 'strangers' soon became fast friends. A constitution and bylaws were drafted. The offices of President, Vice President, Treasurer, and Secretary were established. RSVP handled administrative matters, insurance and financial accounting. Conservation Water Specialist Ann Donovan wrote grants and introduced PaSEC to watershed associations and regional groups. including the Penns Valley Conservation Association (PVCA), the Bald Eagle Watershed Association, and the Beech Creek Watershed Association.

As a result of their dedication and sustained leadership among the founding group, there are now over 60 CCPaSEC volunteers in 14 teams of three to six people. All CCPaSEC members are volunteers and in 2021, over 2200 hours were devoted to monitoring water quality, recording data, and seeing that CCPaSEC runs smoothly. A quality control team annually checks each team's procedures and equipment to ensure that the data collected are as accurate as the equipment allows and is uniform across teams. There are no paid positions in the organization and there are no dues.

Continued

CCPaSEC volunteers take note of the water color and smell, measure stream depth and width, record the flow rate, and record the dissolved oxygen level, water temperature, and air temperature. They collect a sample of the water and then

measure its pH, nitrate, phosphate, and sulfate content, its conductivity, and alkalinity. Some teams also measure salinity and total dissolved solids. Sampling is done every month except November, December, and January although in some years, a few hardy souls have made visits in those months when their stream had not frozen over. As of January 2022, depending on the site, 5 to 20 years' worth of monthly data on stream quality have been recorded by CCPaSEC teams.

Each spring and fall at each site, macroinvertebrates populations are assessed. Based on the diversity and numbers of mayflies, stoneflies, caddisflies, sowbugs, riffle beetles, crayfish, snails, and many other aquatic organisms recorded, a stream health rating is calculated. All these data are entered into a publicly available database (http://www.ccpasec.org/index.php/data).

You may ask, 'What good are all these numbers?'
These data constitute a baseline of information that can be used to detect significant problems that are then brought to the attention of the Centre County Conservation District Watershed Specialist and, if appropriate, the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection for action. Right from the beginning and continuing today, the guidance of the Centre County Conservation District Watershed Specialist has been crucial to CCPaSEC. Initially, it was Ann Donovan who provided that guidance and today it is Justin Kozac. These scientists helped identify and select sampling sites and have been the first contacts when a team detects a significant disruption of the environment at the site or an unusual measurement in the water chemistry. Damage to streams detected by CCPaSEC have included the inappropriate excavation of a stream bank that would have led to significant erosion of sediment directly into the stream and a poorly designed gravel road that was directing sediment-containing runoff into a stream. In both cases, corrective measures were promptly taken. There have been cases where abnormally high-water conductivity and high chemical readings were recorded. While in one case, no single cause was identified and could have been the result of a number of natural events, another case was probably due to spreading liquid manure too close to the stream when the field was frozen and heavy rain-washed manure into the stream.

Forty-nine sites are sampled at two categories of streams.
1) Marcellus Shale Region Sites at risk to contamination by shale gas drilling, include Beauty Run, north and south forks of Beech Creek, Big Run, Buffalo Run, Council Run, Eddy Lick Run, Hayes Run, Jonathan Run, Little Sandy Run, Monument Run, Panther Run, Salt Lick Run, Sandy Run, Sterling Run, Twin Run, Two Rock Run, Wolf Run, West Branch Big Run and
2) Non-Marcellus Shale Region Sites at risk of contamination from agricultural, municipal, or property owner activities include Bald Eagle Creek, Buffalo Run, Elk Creek, Galbraith Gap Run, Halfmoon Creek, Lick Run, Little Fishing Creek, Moose Run, Muddy Creek, Sinking Creek, Slab Cabin Run, and Wallace Run. It is because of the generosity, hospitality, and concern for water that landowners grant permission to CCPaSEC volunteers to access these locations.

Annivers ary Luncheon

Photo curtesy of Maryann Domitrovitz

Anniversary Luncheon

Wednesday, April 13, 2022 noon at the Nittany Country Club (110 Country Club Lane, Mingoville, Pa, 16856).

Anniversary Cake *Photo curtesy of Gary Moorman*

CCPaSEC president Susan Sapp introducing past president and speaker Lou Mayer
Photo curtesy of Gary Moorman

CCPaSEC President Susan Sapp presenting 20-year *Certificate of Appreciation* to Ken Hoy, Genie Robine and Carolyn Hatley who helped establish our organization and Mick McKay, one of 28 to receive *Certificates of Appreciation.* **continued on page 5**. *Photos curtesy of Laurie Jefferies*

Carolyn Hatley, Vice-Vice President PaSec with, Ann Donovan, former Watershed Specialist Centre County Conservation District, Deb Nardone, Executive Director ClearWater Conservancy.
Photo curtesy of Laurie Jefferies

Continued

Thirty-three members and guests gathered at the Nittany Country Club in Mingoville April 13 for a delicious lunch and to share memories of 20 years of water monitoring and hopes for the future of the Centre County PA Senior Environmental Corps. Past President Lou Mayer emceed the event (wearing waders and hat… as if he had just stepped out of the stream), sharing the prayerful thoughts authored by Doug McNeal and read at the 10th anniversary.

Lou acknowledged the contributions of our many supporters and collaborators including Dr. K at Lock Haven University, the Penn State group, Trout Unlimited, and others.

Deb Nardone, Exec. Director of ClearWater Conservancy of Central PA our parent organization, lauded the tenacity and perseverance CCPaSEC has displayed over the years to deal with challenges in order to continue to measure the quality of water in Centre County. Ann Donovan, retired Centre County Conservation District Water Specialist, also made comments and wished the group well. Current President, Susan Sapp recognized all members who have participate in CCPaSEC for 10 to 20 years. The meeting was closed with a reminder that everyone should 're-enlist' for the next 20 years. Fun was had by all!

Volunteer members Awarded a *Certificate of Appreciation*:

20 years: Carolyn Hatley, Jean Hoy, Ken Hoy, Laurie Jeffreys, Genie Robine

15 years or more: Larry Hutchinson, Leo Klinefelter, Louis Mayer, James (Mick) McKay, Joyce McKay, Steven Schroeder, Scott Williams

Ten years: or more: Ella Bashore, Steven Cohick, Andrea Commaker, Dan DeLotto, Kathern Ferrigno, Dalton Fine, Diana Hershberger, James Hodgson, Ed Jeffreys, Ken Johnson, Arthur Kempf, Bill Leech, Ralph Locklin, Dennis Ricker, Robert Vierck

Centre County Bellefonte Volunteer Fair March 5

The Centre County Senior Environmental Corps participated in the Bellefonte Intervalley Area Chamber of Commerce's annual volunteer fair held on Saturday, March 5 at the American Philatelic Society at the American Philatelic Society, where community service non-profit organizations look to find volunteers to help expand their services. Interested volunteers got to choose placements that match their interests, skills, and availability. Our display was supported by Betsie Blumberg (PHOTO) and Dan DeLotto. Folks who signed up will be contacted by our Membership Resource Advisor.

Bellefonte Intervalley Area Chamber of Commerce Executive Director Gary Hoover said that the purpose of the fair is to provide interested volunteers a place to learn more about different opportunities.

Bellefonte Intervalley Chamber of Commerce • Community Development (bellefontechamber.org)

Mosquitoes are seeing red:

These new findings about their vision could help you hide from these disease vectors.

Beating the bite of mosquitoes this spring and summer could hinge on your attire and your skin. New research led by scientists at the University of Washington indicates that a common mosquito species — after detecting a telltale gas that we exhale — flies toward specific colors, including red, orange, black and cyan. The mosquitoes ignore other colors, such as green, purple, blue, and white. The researchers believe these findings help explain how mosquitoes find hosts, since human skin, regardless of overall pigmentation, emits a strong red-orange "signal" to their eyes.

Mosquitoes appear to use odors to help them distinguish what is nearby, like a host to bite. When they smell specific compounds, like CO2 from our breath, that scent stimulates the eyes to scan for specific colors and other visual patterns, which are associated with a potential host, and head to them.

Senior author Jeffrey Riffell, a UW professor of biology

Bitten by a tick?

TickCheck can determine if your tick carries pathogens that cause Lyme and other tick-borne diseases. Our average turnaround time for test results is **42.5 hours***. Order your tests online now!

Website: TickCheck Tick Testing - Laboratory Tick Testing Services for Lyme & Tick-Borne Diseases

**Excluding weekends. In the case we receive your tick on Friday, we will resume processing it on Monday, as our lab technicians are unavailable on weekends.*

Did you know? *American Icon Bald Eagle*

Did you know that the Bald Eagle faced numerous threats and was widely killed up until US hunting band in 1940? Between 1945 and 1972 their population plunged largely due to DDT. The *Bald Eagle* population rose 200-fold from 1972 to 2020, fostered by the **Clean Water Act**, the **DDT band** and the **Endangered species Act**. Bald Eagles now number 300,000 or more in the lower 48.

Data from the Audubon Societies' Annual Christmas Bird Count. April/May 2022 Smithsonian Magazine Jack Davis

Choosing the best shrub is not as simple as picking the prettiest plant.

Many homeowners invest in well-kept and vibrant landscaping. Choosing the best shrub is not as simple as picking the prettiest plant. When investing in shrubbery, consider what is native to the region. Avoid planting the following invasive shrubs.

Burning Bush, Privet, Japanese Barberry, Butterfly Bush, Red Chokeberry, Witch Hazel, Winterberry Holly,

An invasive species is not native to a particular region. However, not all non-native organisms are invasive. According to National Geographic, many of the food crops grown in the United States are not native.

A species is considered invasive if it has the following characteristics:

- Quick to adapt
- Fast growing
- Harmful to property, the economy or native plants and animals

These characteristics allow invasives to outcompete native organisms, which decreases diversity. Some invasive species are introduced into new regions accidentally, like through the transport of fire wood or other goods. Others are introduced on purpose as a form of pest control or for aesthetics.

Many invasive species have established a strong presence in Allegheny County. Whether in your own backyard, along one of the county's many trail systems or in the greenspace behind your local grocery store, invasive species are rapidly threatening the biodiversity of the county. The following organisms are invasive species commonly found within Allegheny County. Knowing how to identify these organisms is key to restoring native landscapes.

Many homeowners invest in well-kept and vibrant landscaping. Choosing the best shrub is not as simple as picking the prettiest plant. When investing in shrubbery, consider what is native to the region. Avoid planting the following invasive shrubs.

https://www.conservationsolutioncenter.org/in-the-news/78-learn-the-issues/402-invasive-plant-week

For a list of places to buy native plants
https://www.dcnr.pa.gov/Conservation/WildPlants/LandscapingwithNativePlants/BuyNativePlants/Pages/default.aspx

Areas along streams provide a unique environment for observing some of spring's loveliest wildflowers.

A showy jack-in-the-pulpit is a familiar sight along spring streams. *Photo: Jodi Sulpizio, Penn State*

Red-wing blackbirds are singing, geese are on the move, maple sap is running, spring peepers are serenading, days are getting longer, and nights are getting shorter! The long, awaited reawakening is upon us. Every spring, I anxiously await the emergence of spring wildflowers; a sure sign that the worst of winter is behind us. I encourage you to meander along a woodland stream to discover the subtle changes taking place beneath the streambank's towering trees. If you look closely, you will find sprinkles of colorful spring ephemeral wildflowers gracing the forest floor.

Spring ephemerals bloom in early spring before trees and shrubs leaf out, blocking sunlight from reaching the forest floor. As the name suggests, bloom time is often brief, so you don't want to miss the short interval of glorious blooms between snowmelt and leaf out. In just a few weeks, they bloom, photosynthesize, reproduce, and enter dormancy. They grow in the moist rich soils, are prevalent along woodland streams, and are a critical source of pollen and nectar for pollinators such as bees, flies, and gnats. Both insects and spring ephemerals are important parts of the forest ecosystem. Both are valuable and should be protected.

Some of my favorite spring ephemerals include the following:

Skunk cabbage *(Symplocarpus foetidus)* – This member of the Arum family is a true harbinger of spring. It has the remarkable ability to produce heat, enabling the flowers to emerge when the ground is still frozen. You may see the mottled yellow and purple hooded flowers emerging in February. The flowers are born on a club-like structure called a spadix. Look closely and you will see many individual flowers. Its large, ovate-shaped leaves grow after it flowers and can be found late in the season along streambanks and in moist low-lying areas. The name refers to the unpleasant odor of the flowers and foliage when crushed. Carrion flies and bees are important pollinators.

Bloodroot *(Sanguinaria canadensis)* – This lovely white flower is named for the dark red sap that exudes from all parts of the plant if cut. Flowers are up to two inches across and have 8-12 petals. The center stamens are yellow. You may find the 3-9 lobed, pale green leaves into mid-summer. They are clump forming and spread via rhizomes. If pollinated, they produce a seed pod that splits open, scattering seeds. Ants are attracted to the seeds and aid in seed dispersal.

Spring beauties *(Claytonia virginica)* – These dainty white or pink flowers have five petals adorned with pink stripes that act as nectar guides for pollinators. The flowers open on warm, sunny days and close at night and when it's cloudy. The flowers are erect when blooming and nod when closed. You may find them in loose colonies. They reseed and spread via small corms and secondary roots. They have grass-like, dark green leaves.

Continued

Trout Lily *(Erythronium Americanum)* – This beautiful member of the Lily family graces the moist woodlands. The name aptly describes the mottled appearance of the brown and green leaves resembling the markings on a brook trout. The yellow, nodding flowers have six petals that curve back away from the stamens. They are colony-forming and spread via rhizomes and grow from a white bulb that looks like a tooth. Hence, the common name, dogtooth violet. Ants also help scatter seeds. They eat part of the seed and let the rest to germinate.

Wild geranium *(Geranium maculatum)* – These showy, pink-purple flowers bloom late April to early June. They have 3-7 flowers per stalk. They form stunning patches and are attractive to a variety of bees and butterflies. They have palmately lobed, delicate leaves. The common name, cranesbill, refers to the slender fruits that resemble long-billed birds. Seeds are catapulted from the pods, dispersing them far from the parent plant. They colonize by rhizomes.

These are just a few of the many charming wildflowers you may discover along a wooded Pennsylvania stream. Others include Virginia bluebells, mayapples, lady's slippers, Solomon's seal, violets, dutchmen's breeches, phlox, Jacob's

Jack-in-the-pulpit *(Arisaema atrorubens)* – This familiar spring wildflower is commonly called Indian turnip and, like skunk cabbage, is also a member of the Arum family. The flower has a unique green and maroon striped, hooded pulpit - the spathe. It surrounds the maroon-colored spadix ("Jack") which bears the tiny, embedded flowers. The spathe keeps insects confined, increasing the success of pollination. The leaves are divided into three leaflets. After it flowers, you can find the leaves and mature fruits that turn green to red by late summer.

ladder, columbine, and more. By mid-June the towering, deciduous trees shadow the forest floor with deep shade, virtually making these early woodland wildflowers retreat to the underground for another year.

Spring ephemerals are threatened by habitat fragmentation, development, climate change, invasive species, and deer pressure. They are a valuable part of the forest ecosystem. They stabilize the soil, contribute vital nutrients, and help sustain native insect populations. Some colonies of spring ephemerals may be older than the trees surrounding them. Once disrupted, it may take many years until they become re-established. Protecting and properly managing forests will protect the delicate early blossoms that seem to bring the spring woods to life after a long winter's rest.

JODI SULPIZIO Master Watershed Steward Coordinator (York County)
Expertise Master Watershed Steward Coordinator, York County Private Drinking Water Stormwater Management Watershed Restoration and Education Jodi Sulpizio (psu.edu)

Project Slab Cabin Run is a Class A brown trout stream located in Centre County, PA.

The Centre Hills Country Club is a large property owner along the stream through the State College area and partnered with TU on the design of a project in 2019. Since then, lots of fundraising and interest in the project led to momentum for implementation in 2021. During the week of August 2nd, this project was completed. In just one week, TU Coldwater Habitat Program staff, the grounds crew for the Centre Hills Country Club, and Earth Shapers LLC constructed a total of 59 habitat enhancement and stabilization structures. Altogether, these devices stabilized approximately 3,200 feet of streambank and reduced an estimated 14,974 pounds of sediment, 17.1 pounds of nitrogen, and 7.9 pounds of phosphorus. 2 Before Construction After Construction The design, permitting, and construction oversight of this project was made possible by TU's Nonpoint Source Technical Assistance Program. The goal of TU's Nonpoint Source Technical Assistance Program is to provide rapid, individualized, free technical assistance with project planning/prioritization guidance, BMP design, permitting, and construction oversight to address nonpoint source sediment and nutrient pollution across the Chesapeake Bay watershed in Pennsylvania. If you have a similar project in mind that is in need of design, permitting, or construction oversight, contact for an easy to fill out assistance request form

Slab Cabin Run is a Class A brown trout stream located in Centre County, PA. The Centre Hills Country Club is a large property owner along the stream through the State College area and partnered with TU on the design of a project in 2019. Since then, lots of fundraising and interest in the project led to momentum for implementation in 2021. During the week of August 2nd, this project was completed. In just one week, TU Coldwater Habitat Program staff, the grounds crew for the Centre Hills Country Club, and Earth Shapers LLC constructed a total of 59 habitat enhancement and stabilization structures. Altogether, these devices stabilized approximately 3,200 feet of streambank and reduced an estimated 14,974 pounds of sediment, 17.1 pounds of nitrogen, and 7.9 pounds of phosphorus.

Jake Tomlinson at: jacob.tomlinson@tu.org

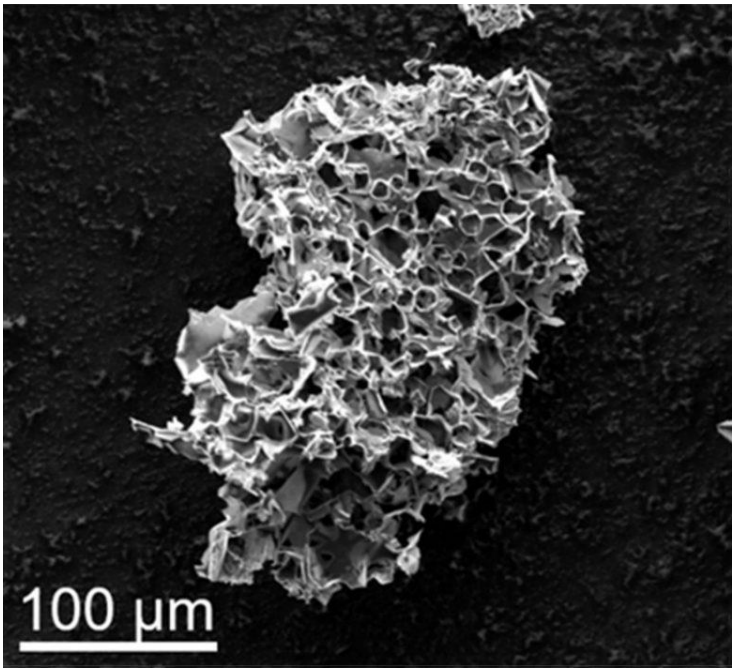
Turning Plastic Waste into Carbon-Capture Master That Can Soak Up Excess Carbon Dioxide

Turning Plastic Waste Into Carbon-Capture Master That Can Soak Up Excess Carbon Dioxide (scitechdaily.com)
By RICE UNIVERSITY APRIL 6, 2022

Rice chemist James Tour and co-lead authors Rice alumnus Wala Algozeeb, graduate student Paul Savas and postdoctoral researcher Zhe Yuan reported in the American Chemical Society journal *ACS Nano* that heating plastic waste in the presence of potassium acetate produced particles with nanometer-scale pores that trap carbon dioxide molecules. These particles can be used to remove CO2 from flue gas

A current process to pyrolyze plastic known as chemical recycling produces oils, gases and waxes, but the carbon byproduct is nearly useless, he said. However, pyrolyzing plastic in the *presence of potassium acetate* produces porous particles able to hold up to 18% of their own weight in CO2 at room temperature.

In addition, while typical chemical recycling doesn't work for polymer wastes with low fixed carbon content in order to generate CO2 sorbent, including polypropylene and high- and low-density polyethylene, the main constituents in municipal waste, those plastics work especially well for capturing CO2 when treated with potassium acetate.



Pores in this micron-scale particle, the result of pyrolyzing in the presence of potassium acetate, are able to sequester carbon dioxide from streams of flue gas. Rice University scientists say the process could be a win-win for a pair of pressing environmental problems. Credit: Tour Group/Rice University

Upcoming events and Happenings

Annual Watershed Cleanup Day

Join us on April 23, 2022 for the 26th Annual Watershed Cleanup Day! Since 1997, thousands of volunteers have prevented more than 6 million pounds of trash from entering our local waterways.

Participants will work in small groups for four hours at different sites throughout the region to pick up and properly dispose of litter and trash which will help keep our waterways clean and healthy and our open spaces beautiful. See details and sign up for this year's event at ***www.clearwaterconservancy.org/wcd***

Please contact us with any questions via email or phone at: sarah@clearwaterconservancy.org / 814-237-0400. Thank you for keeping Central Pennsylvania clean and beautiful!

Do you have knotweed on your property? Do you know how to manage it? Join Identification and Management of Invasive Knotweed to learn from the experts!

When: Thu., May 5, 2022 (7:00 PM - 8:30 PM ET) Format: Live Online via Zoom

Summary - Identification and Management of Invasive Knotweed (cvent.com)

Rain Barrels: Uses and Benefits: Excess stormwater can cause a multitude of problems for homes and landowners. Join us for Rain Barrels: Uses and Benefits to learn techniques and practices that can help to limit the amount of stormwater on a property. Rain barrels are a fairly easy and inexpensive method to collect rainwater on your property before it becomes an issue.

When: Fri., Apr. 29, 2022, (12:00PM ET) Format: Live Online vis Zoom

Summary - Rain Barrels: Uses and Benefits (cvent.com)

Native Plant Sale & Festival

Saturday, May 7

10 a.m.-3 p.m.

Boal Mansion, Boalsburg, PA

Schedule of events ***https://www.panativeplantsociety.org/***

10:00 - 3:00 - Plant Sale - No Early Sales!

10:00 - 3:00 - Information Tables - get answers to your gardening questions and meet other organizations committed to native plants

11:00 - 2:00 - Live music with folk rock duo Asbury Lane

11:00 - From Dirty Dozen to Birdy Dozen: Replacing Problematic Non-Natives in Your Landscape

Hosted by the PA Native Plant Society, this special day will feature educational tables, programs, and a plant sale. There is no cost to attend the event.

Mini Manual Update:

The original was printed 10 years ago for our 10th year anniversary. It was copied by Nature Abounds, retitled and made available nationally. Since then, we obtained new test equipment compelling an up-date of user and care procedures.

Unlike the previous version, the update will be a living PDF file on our website that can be viewed on a smart phone or downloaded and printed. That way, we can modify it as needed and quickly distribute updates to our volunteers at no cost.

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To submit comments, corrections, or news articles contact Ken Johnson via our website

"Quality means doing it right when no one is looking." ~ Henry Ford

The County of Centre

PROCLAMATION

NUMBER 5 OF 2022

WHEREAS, Centre County Senior Environmental Corps (CCPaSEC) is a group of volunteer citizens monitoring the water quality of streams in Centre County since 2002; and

WHEREAS, CCPaSEC promotes the health and wellbeing of participants by providing meaningful social interactions among the volunteers through healthy physical, activity; and

WHEREAS, CCPaSEC acts as a first observer of problems with streams and brings these to the attention of the Centre County Conservation District Watershed Specialist and other Centre County and Commonwealth officials; and

WHEREAS, over 60 volunteers devoted over 2200 hours valued at over $50,000 to monitoring water quality in 2021; and

WHEREAS, CCPaSEC, a committee of ClearWater Conservancy, assists other organizations in stream improvement and protection projects, to the benefit of all citizens of Pennsylvania; and

WHEREAS, we invite concerned adult community members, whether senior or not, to participate in CCPaSEC; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, the Centre County Board of Commissioners does hereby recognize the **20th Anniversary** of **Centre County Pennsylvania Senior Environmental Corps** and encourages all citizens to recognize the Centre County Pennsylvania Senior Environmental Corps for their generous civic and volunteer service.

ADOPTED this 24th day of March 2022.

CENTRE COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Michael Pipe, Chair

Mark Higgins, Vice- Chair

Steven G. Dershem

ATTEST:

Margaret N. Gray, Administrator