2014 WINNEBAGO COUNTY LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT ANNUAL REPORT

MARCH 2015

MISSION STATEMENT

Winnebago County Land and Water Conservation Department

Providing a full range of professional services in the planning, design, and performance of programs and projects that PROTECT, RESTORE, and SUSTAIN the natural resources of Winnebago County.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY SHORELINE INVENTORY

By Chad Casper, Resource Conservationist and Andy Maracini, GIS Technician

The waterways around and including Lake Winnebago are incredibly impressive. At almost 132,000 acres, Lake Winnebago is the largest inland lake in Wisconsin. Together, Lake Winnebago, Lake Butte des Morts, and Lake Poygan offer public parks, beaches and boat docks that are the foundation of generations of memories—and the economy. More than a dozen kinds of game fish in the waters fuel a $234 million per year recreational fishing industry. In addition, over 250,000 people get their drinking water from Lake Winnebago alone.

As part of the Weigh in on the Winnebago Waterways project, the Winnebago County Land & Water Conservation Department (LWCD), along with the Calumet County Resource Management Department conducted a shoreline inventory of the Winnebago System. The inventory assessed vegetative cover, shoreline erosion rates, drainage issues, failing seawalls or riprap, and other valuable data. The inventory documents the existing conditions of the shoreline. This will provide a baseline inventory of the current conditions and offer useful information for resource monitoring, environmental protection, and fish and wildlife habitats.

In Winnebago County alone we assessed over 150 miles of shoreline (Calumet has 23 miles). The LWCD has developed a web-based and photographic Geographic Information Systems (GIS) of the Lake Winnebago System shoreline. This provides natural resource managers, technicians and the general public with photos and information of the system. This inventory identifies areas of concern that might include water runoff, shoreland pollution, and other environmental issues. Government agencies and the general public will be able to utilize the web-based inventory for making well-informed lake, shoreline, and riparian management decisions.

Several innovative and time saving GIS tools were used for the inventory. Our team used a GPS-enabled camera in addition to a hand-held GPS to gather information about the shoreline. The recent advancement of Winnebago County's web-based GIS server allowed the crew to use a GIS app on the GPS unit. The app allowed the staff to very quickly and seamlessly record inventory findings with just a few taps on the screen. The map and database were built explicitly for data collection within the ArcGIS Collector app. By doing so, field data collection was streamlined by using drop down menus which limited user input and ensured data consistency. The data was then easily uploaded and integrated to the GIS database wirelessly via the cloud.

Over 3,000 photographs were linked to the web-based GIS map. These photos, when combined with the observed conditions, resulted in a very comprehensive view of shoreline health. The inventory is currently available to our technicians and will eventually be released for public view as well. An example of the map and photo are shown in Figures 1 & 2 on page 2.

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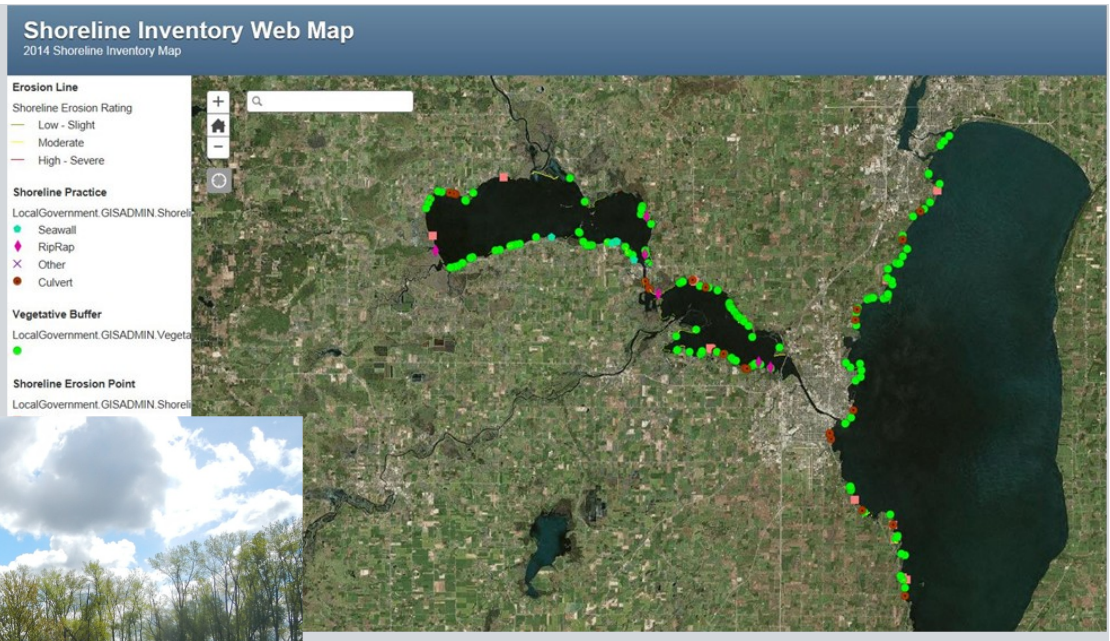

Figure 1 (on right): web map showing inventory points

Figure 2 (on left): photo showing bank erosion

Lower Fox River Watershed Total Maximum Daily Loads

By Tom Davies, Director

Impaired waters in Wisconsin are addressed through an analysis known as a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL). A TMDL is the amount of a pollutant a waterbody can receive and still meet water quality standards. Basically it is a pollution "budget" for a waterbody or watershed that establishes the pollutant reduction needed from each pollutant source to meet water quality goals. The two pollutant sources are "point sources" (municipal and industrial wastewater facilities, CAFOs, and MS4s) and "nonpoint sources" (agricultural runoff, non–regulated urban areas). The main pollutants we will need to address are sediment and phosphorus. The third component to establishing the TMDL is the "margin of safety" which accounts for any uncertainty in the analysis and modeling. Section 303(d) of the Federal Clean Water Act requires all states to develop TMDLs for waters on the Impaired Waters List.

The TMDL limits have been set by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) for the Lower Fox River (LFR) Watershed. Winnebago County Land and Water Conservation Department (LWCD) has been working with neighboring counties, partner agencies, environmental organizations and consultants, and the WDNR to finalize the TMDL implementation plan for agricultural non-point sources in the LFR Watershed (downstream from the dams in Neenah and Menasha). This plan will identify the different practices that might be installed on the landscape or used by the landowners to achieve the necessary pollution reduction goals to meet TMDL requirements on certain tributaries delivering into the LFR. It will also set the stage for implementation of the TMDLs in the Upper Fox and Wolf River (UFWR) Basins. Preliminary work has begun on the implementation plan for the UFWR.

TMDLs will impact the County's WDNR Municipal Separate Stormwater Sewer System (MS4) permit. Currently, LWCD administers the MS4 permit compliance effort and completes all mandatory monitoring and submittals to WDNR. Winnebago County's MS4 is comprised of "county-owned" road right-of-ways located within the "urbanized areas" based on the 2010 Census. LWCD works cooperatively with the Winnebago County Highway Department to assure compliance for the County.

Recent legislation has made it possible for municipalities and industry to work with LWCDs to address issues within the TMDL areas by funding water quality improvement projects and taking credit for the pollution reduction they achieve. There are still many uncertainties regarding how this will all come together; however, one thing is for certain, implementation of TMDLs will have a significant impact on municipalities, industry, and agriculture in Winnebago County and most certainly the workload of the LWCD.

Off-Shore Breakwaters in Winnebago County

By Chad Casper, Resource Conservationist

The Winnebago System consists of Lake Winnebago, Butte des Morts, Winneconne and Poygan. The system contains approximately 167,000 surface acres, which represents 17% of Wisconsin's surface water. Over half of this surface water is located in Winnebago County alone. The upper river lakes (Butte des Morts, Poygan, and Winneconne) were once large, fertile, riverine marshes supporting dense emergent and submergent plant communities. In the 1850's, dams were constructed in Neenah and Menasha for the improvement of commercial navigation that resulted in an increase of 2-3 ft. in water levels. Impoundment of the system changed the upper river lakes from a river marsh ecosystem to a large, nutrient rich, turbid open water lake system. Wave action, especially during high water years, continues to erode shorelines and adjacent wetlands. Changes in water levels, increased sediment delivery and wave action have all contributed to the loss of tens of thousands of acres of wetland habitat.

In 1998, the Land & Water Conservation Department (LWCD) conducted a shoreline inventory and found that over 225,000 ft. of shoreline needed some type of protection. The lake adjacent wetlands inventoried had lateral recession rates ranging from 1 ft. to an alarming 15 ft. per year. In some cases, landowners are losing more than five acres of their land to the Winnebago System each year. These high erosion rates contribute large amounts of sediment and phosphorus towards the lakes which can cause pollution and algae blooms. These lake adjacent wetlands are some of the most important marshes left in the Winnebago System.

Since 1998, the LWCD has been successfully installing off-shore breakwaters to address the ongoing loss of these fragile lake adjacent wetlands. Breakwaters are designed off-shore in open water and built to protect shorelines from excessive erosion, while providing "quiet water" behind the structure for restoration and protection of critical habitat. Shallow emergent and submergent plants are then able to establish and stabilize themselves into the sediment with their root systems. Without this separation behind the structure, the critical littoral zone would be lost. Breakwaters assist in breaking the wind driven wave before it has the chance to reach the shoreline. Not only does this protect the existing shoreline it also aids in the retention of sediment behind the structure.

note the dark color behind the structure; this represents clear water compared to the dirty turbid water outside the structure

inside of breakwater with "quiet water" allows aquatic plants to become established

construction of breakwater on top of ice

Our department works closely with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) throughout the design process to ensure support for the installation of these projects. Typical breakwater designs have a 2-ft. top, 2:1 side slopes, a design height of 2 ft. above the ordinary high water mark and are located in 1-4 ft. of water to be the most cost effective. The breakwaters are designed with shot rock ranging from 6-24 inches in size with a small percentage of fines. The size range allows the rock to interlock together making it able to withstand the high energy found on the Winnebago System. A non-woven geotextile is always required and sediment readings are conducted to provide guidance for settling of the structure into the lake bottom. All breakwaters have openings or breaks in the structures to allow for fish and wildlife access, human access, and limited water circulation. Breakwaters are typically installed during the winter months once ice thickness reaches close to 2 ft. in order for supporting the heavy loads of the equipment used to construct these unique projects.

In 2014, two breakwaters were installed on Lake Poygan for a total length of 2,165 ft. To date, the LWCD has designed and installed 27 breakwaters on the Winnebago System for a total length of approximately six miles. These breakwaters currently protect 753.5 acres of lake adjacent wetland shoreline from further erosion while restoring over 142 acres of new wetlands.

Sawyer Creek Watershed Projects Completed

By Tom Davies, Director, Chad Casper, Resource Conservationist, and Melanie Leet, Conservation Technician

In August, 2010 the Winnebago County Land and Water Conservation Department (LWCD) received a $25,000 award through the Clean Water Action Council (CWAC) to cost-share the installation of water quality improvement practices in the Sawyer Creek Watershed (SCW) in Winnebago County. In September, 2010 a letter was sent to the landowners within the SCW informing them of an opportunity to receive cost sharing for the installation of certain conservation practices on their land. In 2011 three unique projects were identified, surveyed and designed, and contracted with the landowners. Landowners were provided 70% cost sharing for their projects. In 2011-2014 the projects were constructed according to design and cost shared. The total cost of the projects was $35,714. All of the $25,000 was paid out to the landowners as cost sharing.

Below are the three projects that were constructed with CWAC funds:

Waterway, Wetland Restoration, and Buffer Project

The existing waterway was inadequately sized and needed to be re-graded to allow for better drainage and prevent erosion. The project was sent out on bid and the construction was supervised by the LWCD in the fall of 2011. There was 1,785 ft. of waterway installed according to the proper design specifications. A goal was to improve water quality by installing two ½ acre wetland scrapes in marginal cropland. In 2012, there was a 150' vegetated buffer installed on each side of the entire waterway and around both ½ acre wetland scrapes. The buffers were accomplished via a 15 year agreement in the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP). These practices will not only improve water quality by filtering out a portion of the pollutants coming off the cropped fields, but will also provide additional wildlife habitat.

erosion in grassed waterway

re-grading of grassed waterway

construction of wetland scrape

completed wetland scrape

Continued on page 5

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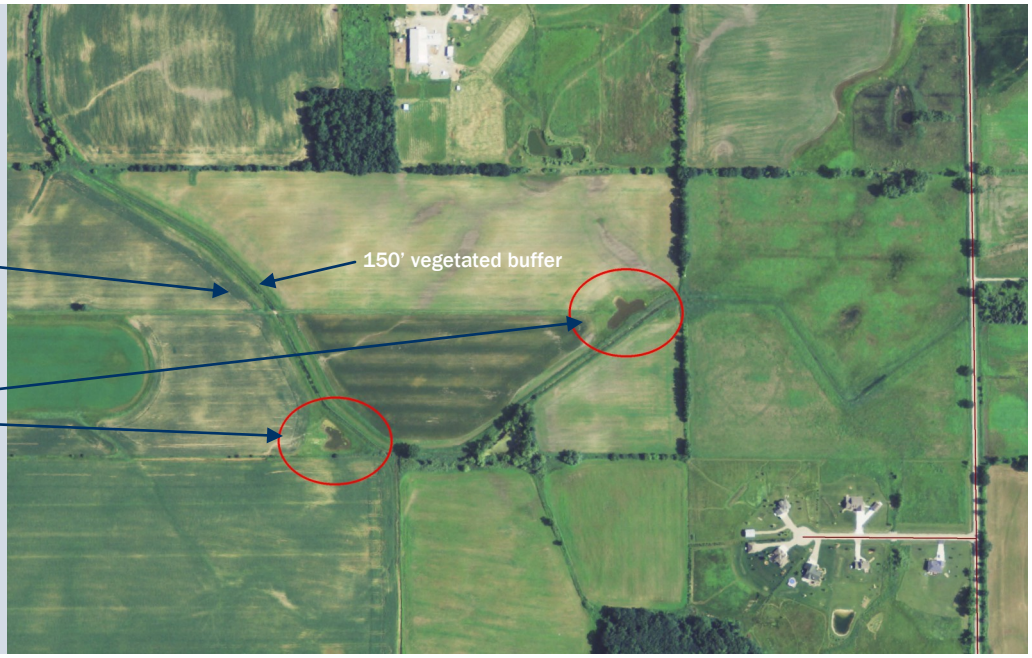
aerial view of waterway and wetland restorations with buffers . . .

. . . AFTER CONSTRUCTION



severe streambank erosion

Shoreline Protection and Restoration Project

Approximately 80' of Sawyer Creek streambank was experiencing moderate to high rates of erosion. In 2012, the vertical banks were reshaped to 2:1 side slopes. Riprap was then installed to the proper elevation according to the design specifications. This will protect the streambank from further erosion. Also, native plant plugs were installed in the uplands above the riprap. The native plantings help improve water quality along with providing wildlife habitat. The City of Oshkosh was a partner in this project.

banks re-shaped and geotextile installed before placement of stone

riprap installed with topsoil placed over the top of riprap; native plantings installed on top of riprap and in the uplands

riprap installed along streambank

Continued on page 6

Continued from page 5

Grassed Waterway & Machinery Crossing

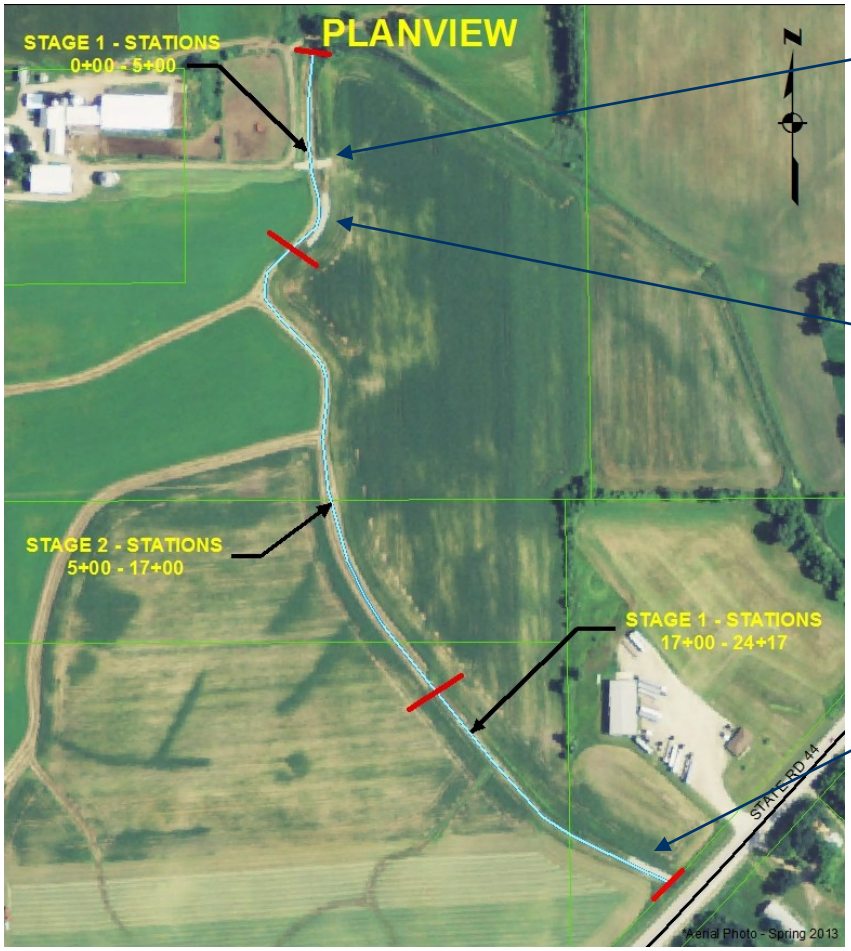
The waterway on this main farm was experiencing a large amount of "out of bank" flow. This occurred because the waterway had filled with sediment through the years and it could no longer handle the volume of water from the large 687 acre drainage area. It was eroding huge amounts of sediment from the fields and depositing it directly into Sawyer Creek. We increased capacity by excavating and re-grading his entire 2,417' grassed waterway in two stages. The first stage was completed in 2012 and the second stage completed in 2014. Rock was used in two places along the waterway to prevent the heavy flows from scouring the side slopes and causing the water to jump out of its banks again. This rock should permanently protect these areas. A machinery crossing was also installed to protect the waterway from damage. This allows the farmer to cross the channel at a protected stable area.

erosion in grassed waterway

rock machinery crossing

rock on east side of channel

rock on east side of channel



Our "thanks" to the CWAC and the landowners for their contributions and cooperation.

Local Farmer Addresses Feed Storage Runoff

By Mike Haase, Conservation Technician

In the summer of 2014, the Winnebago County Land and Water Conservation Department (LWCD) was contacted by a local farmer and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to assist in addressing a feed storage runoff issue. The existing runoff from the feed pad was currently running into a navigable stream and needed to be addressed per Wisconsin's NR151 rule. Feed storage runoff at certain times of the year can be extremely toxic. When the feed is harvested, stacked on a pad, and compressed, the silage ferments and "leaches" a liquid called leachate. Leachate oozing from the pad combined with a rain event flushing contaminants from the pad can cause significant pollution issues.

LWCD met with the landowner, walked the farmstead, surveyed the feed areas, and designed a system that would best fit the needs for his farm. A grant was applied for and was received to help offset the cost for the installation of this project.

The design for this project included replacing and extending the concrete feed area with a curb to control the runoff and direct it to a precast tank with a pump. When this tank gets full, it pumps the most toxic leachate and contaminated first flush runoff into the existing waste storage facility. The pump then shuts off for 24 hours and all other liquids will overflow through a pipe into a second tank with a pump. When this second tank gets full the pump sends the liquid over to a concrete spreader and filter area. The pump will then shut off for 24 hours and any additional liquids will overflow out of the tank and across a vegetative treatment area before entering into the navigable channel.

This system was designed to collect and treat the concentrated toxic runoff and allow the cleaner runoff to pass through filter areas. As herds expand, feed pads will expand and runoff will need to be addressed. These systems can be as simple as a vegetative treatment area or as complex as this system was. Each individual site and farmer will determine what fits their farm the best. At some point all feed storage areas will need some form of runoff control and you will likely be seeing these systems pop up around the county.

If you would like to discuss options and possible funding for addressing the runoff from your feed storage area, please contact me (Mike Haase) at (920) 232-1954.

(top) feed pad with curb (middle) electric box for pump and tank (bottom) feed runoff tank

Winnebago County LWCD and NRCS Administer $2,017,241 in Grant Funding

By Tom Davies, Director

In 2014, the Winnebago County Land and Water Conservation Department (LWCD) applied for and received $339,253 in state grant funding. This funding was used to cost share projects and practices for landowners and offset departmental expenses. In addition, the LWCD budgeted $84,000 of cost share funds provided to county constituents through the Winnebago County Water Quality Improvement Program. The LWCD also carried over $146,384 of state and local contracted cost share funds from 2010 through 2013 to be utilized in 2014 and 2015.

The Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) provided $476,687 for the installation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) contracted through the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) and $970,917 in incentives to producers/landowners for current and new conservation minded farming practices through the Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP).

These funds, totaling $2,017,241 are utilized to cost share and support the installation of BMPs and reward conservation minded land practices throughout Winnebago County. Grant and program funds such as these provide a significant and positive economic impact for our local producers/landowners, contractors and related businesses.

2014 Installed Best Management Practices

grassed waterway

By Chad Casper, Resource Conservationist and Melanie Leet, Conservation Technician

The Winnebago County Land and Water Conservation Department (LWCD) has several funding sources available to provide cost sharing for the installation of conservation projects. These funds help aid landowners financially with the installation of various eligible Best Management Practices (BMPs). Along with the funding assistance, our department provides surveying, engineering designs, and construction supervision to ensure the projects are installed according to design specifications. Installing these BMPs will reduce the sediment and phosphorus loading to our local waterways. The BMPs will provide protection of water quality and groundwater resources throughout Winnebago County. The table below illustrates a summary of the structural BMPs designed and installed in 2014.

Best Management Practice	Units Installed
Access Road	100 lin. ft.
Critical Area Planting	10.5 acres
Diversion	450 lin. ft.
Fence	822 lin. ft.
Grassed Waterway	6,459 lin. ft.
Heavy Use Area Protection	8,100 sq. ft.
Pumping Plant	5 ea.
Roof Runoff Structure	115 lin. ft.
Shoreline Protection	2,165 lin. ft.
Subsurface Drain	2 ea.
Vegetated Treatment Area	1.6 acres
Waste Storage Facility	4 ea.
Waste Transfer System	6 ea.
Well Decommissioning	19 ea.
Wetland Restoration	1.3 acres

grassed waterway into wetland restoration

sand settling lane for waste storage facility

waste storage facility

2014 Farmland Preservation Program Annual Report

By Sheila Kiddy, Agronomist

The Wisconsin Farmland Preservation Program (FPP) provides income tax credit to Wisconsin farmers in exchange for keeping land in agricultural use and maintaining compliance with the State Agricultural Performance Standards (NR151).

County wide, 80 landowners certified in the Farmland Preservation Program (FPP) for the 2013 tax year. Furthermore in 2013, 12,898 acres were certified which generated $96,735 in tax credits for those Winnebago County participants.

The Winnebago County Land and Water Conservation Department (LWCD) continues to assist participants to become compliant with the State Ag-Performance Standards. All cropland and livestock facilities located on the enrolled land must be in compliance by December 31, 2015. If a participant is not in compliance by the deadline, they will be deemed noncompliant and ineligible for the tax credit until they achieve compliance. The LWCD has been and will continue to work diligently to get all FPP participants in compliance before the end of 2015 so they can continue to receive their tax credits.

State Agricultural Performance Standards

By Sheila Kiddy, Agronomist

NR151: Runoff Management is Wisconsin's administrative code that establishes polluted runoff performance standards for agricultural facilities and practices, as well as non-agricultural practices. These Ag Performance Standards are intended to be the minimum requirements to protect water quality. The code also establishes implementation and enforcement provisions. The standards and prohibitions are intended to protect water quality by minimizing the amount of soil erosion, nutrients from manure and croplands, and other nonpoint source pollutants that enter waterways. The following eight key elements are used for evaluating Ag Performance Standards: sheet, rill, & wind erosion, manure storage facilities, clean water diversions, nutrient management planning, tillage setbacks, phosphorous index, wastewater handling, and fertilizer & manure management.

Winnebago County Land & Water Conservation Department (LWCD) employees are contacting farmers throughout the county in an effort to assess their current compliance status with state Ag Performance Standards. LWCD employees are informing farmers about the standards, how they affect their operation, and what is required to bring them into compliance.

Currently, many landowners are in the process of getting their cropland and/or facilities in compliance. In 2014, 18 farms reached full compliance. To date, a total of 11,480 cropland acres and 74 farms have been certified compliant.

wind erosion

manure management

soil erosion

Nutrient Management Planning

By Sheila Kiddy, Agronomist

Nutrient management farmer training classes were held again in 2014 with ten producers operating 3,127 acres in attendance. The training classes help farmers develop a better understanding about the steps taken to write Nutrient Management Plans (NMP) and attain a basic knowledge about soil, nutrients, manure, and the growing of crops.

The total number of documented NMP acres for 2014 was 51,555.36, a 9% increase (5,100 acres) from 2013. This increase illustrates the priority Winnebago County Land and Water Conservation Department has placed on this practice and the impact of the State Agricultural Performance Standards on Ag Producers within Winnebago County.

Poster Contest

By Lynette Hein, Secretary

The Winnebago County Land and Water Conservation Department held its "2015 Conservation Awareness Poster Contest" on December 4, 2014 that was open to kindergarten through 12th grade students. The contest's theme this year was **"Local Heroes - Your Hardworking Pollinators"** which opened the door for students to gain a better understanding of What is a pollinator?, Why are pollinators important to us?, and What types of pollinators are there? This contest is a part of the Wisconsin Land+Water organization created to promote environmental awareness in youth.

The Winnebago County Land & Water Conservation Department would like to extend our congratulations to these winners and to thank all the students who participated in the contest this year:

<u>GRADES 4-6</u>

1st Place Veronica Colford, St. Gabriel Elementary

2nd Place Maria Argueta, St. Gabriel Elementary

3rd Place Jackson Kuehn, St. Gabriel Elementary

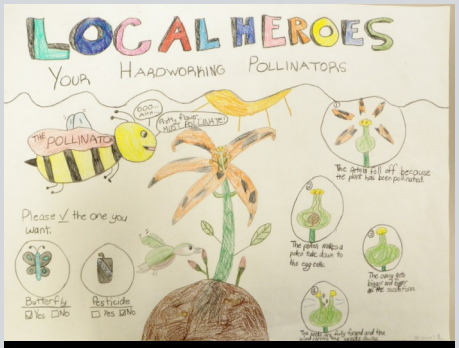
<u>GRADES 7-9</u>

1st Place Maria Rickert, Trinity Lutheran School

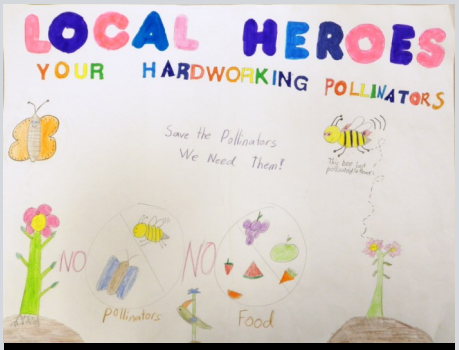
2nd Place Kaira Lee, Trinity Lutheran School

3rd Place Courtney Corrente, Trinity Lutheran School

If you would like to participate in our next poster contest this coming fall, please contact our office in late August for this year's theme. Information and rules may also be found on our website @ http://www.co.winnebago.wi.us/lwcd.

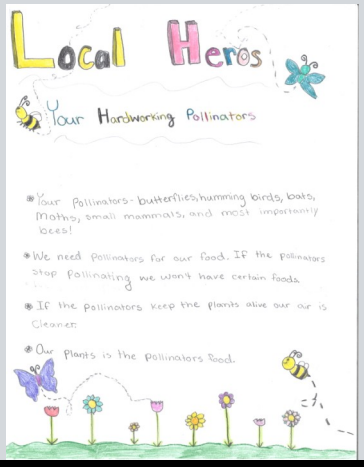


Veronica Colford, 1st Place, Grades 4-6



Maria Argueta, 2nd Place, Grades 4-6

Jackson Kuehn, 3rd Place, Grades 4-6



Maria Rickert, 1st Place, Grades 7-9

Kaira Lee, 2nd Place, Grades 7-9

Courtney Corrente, 3rd Place, Grades 7-9

Conservation Field Day

By Lynette Hein, Secretary

We are happy to announce that our 2014 Conservation Field Day was held at a new site this year called the Norbert Rich School Forest. The Norbert Rich School Forest is a 43 ½ acre tree farm/forest willed to the Winneconne Community School District by Mr. Rich who passed away in 2012. He designed a stewardship forestry plan and was very much involved with natural resource conservation. Mr. Rich created a wildlife sanctuary on his property which is surrounded by farmland. This ideal habitat found on the property supports a large deer and turkey population along with a variety of other wildlife species.

The Norbert Rich School Forest provides an amazing outdoor classroom experience for our Conservation Field Day. 4th grade students from the Winneconne Community School District were brought together in one place to learn at four different stations about forestry, wildlife, soils, and water quality. These four stations, hosted by agencies from the Winnebago County Land and Water Conservation Department, USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service, and Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, provided students an opportunity to learn about conservation related topics first hand in a natural setting. Our objective was for students to have a better understanding of the importance of our natural resources and what people can do to help improve and protect them.

We are expecting this event to grow in the future as we continue to partner with the Winneconne Community School District.

wildlife station (on left)

water quality station (on right)

Tree Sale

By Lynette Hein, Secretary

Once again, the Winnebago County Land and Water Conservation Department (LWCD) held their annual distribution of trees and shrubs to aid landowners inside and outside of Winnebago County. The trees and shrubs arrived on April 24, 2014 through the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) Tree Program from their Griffith Nursery in Wisconsin Rapids.

In 2014, 11,500 trees and shrubs were planted by landowners in Winnebago County and 11,400 trees and shrubs were planted by landowners outside of Winnebago County. We had 8 schools participate this year, all within the Neenah area that picked up trees for distribution to students as part of observing Arbor Day. A total of 550 trees were given out.

The LWCD also offers many materials and tools to help landowners in the growth of their new little seedlings. Root gel, fertilizer tablets, and 4 foot Tubex tree shelters are also made available for purchase during the tree distribution day. Another service the LWCD offers is the rental of tree planters. The planters are used mostly by landowners that have large numbers of trees/shrubs. A "Tree Planting Workshop" held prior to tree delivery offers an opportunity for landowners to learn how to plant the trees with a planter or with a tree planting bar. All materials and equipment listed in this article are available year round for purchase or rent and can be found on our website @ http://www.co.winnebago.wi.us/lwcd.

If you would like to take advantage of our tree distribution for 2016, please contact our office at the beginning of November-2015 for a *2016 Spring Tree and Shrub Application* form.

Information and Education

By Melanie Leet, Conservation Technician

An important part of conserving our local resources involves educating the community on a variety of issues and solutions to problems with our water resources. This can include teaching basic conservation principles to young children or more complex conservation solutions to farmers and urban landowners. This article highlights many of the events that we have participated in throughout the last year.

In addition to the Conservation Field Day event that was featured in a separate article, the LWCD also coordinates an Educational Tour for Fox Valley Technical College (FVTC) students in the spring and fall of each year. A Farm Tour was also conducted with a class from UW-Oshkosh. These tours help students see the various projects that LWCD has installed in Winnebago County and what our jobs may involve on a daily basis. This exposure helps students focus their studies and provides them with guidance on course selection.

The department provided unstaffed displays for the Winnebago County Fair and the City of Oshkosh Birdfest. Staffed displays were set up at the WPS Farm Show, Oshkosh Schools 8th Grade Career Day, and UW-Fox Valley's GIS Day. These displays provide an excellent opportunity for the LWCD to educate and get information to the public that we otherwise would not have exposure with.

LWCD worked with surrounding counties to host a Contractor Meeting for area excavators and concrete contractors. The meeting is designed to discuss any changes and issues that may occur during a typical construction season. Our hope is to prevent any problems in the future and provide a much smoother construction season.

LWCD also contributed to newspaper articles, presented on Oshkosh's cable access program "Eye on Oshkosh" to support shoreland habitat restoration, participated with the Weigh in on the Winnebago Waterways Project Steering Committee, and worked with UW-Extension to provide training to farmers on Nutrient Management Planning. LWCD also hosted and presented at the Wisconsin Land+Water Fall Meeting.

(on left) **FVTC Tour**

(below) **Contractor Meeting**

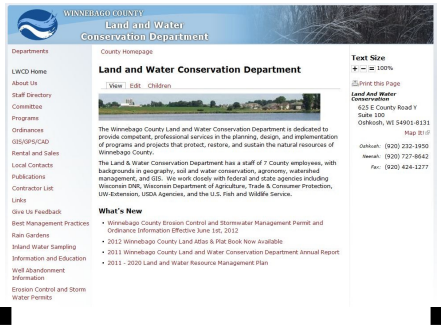
(above) **Oshkosh Schools 8th Grade Career Day**

(on right) **WPS Farm Show**

Land Conservation Committee Directory

Chuck Farrey, *Chair*
Tom Snider, *Vice Chair*
Nancy Barker, *Secretary*
Bruce Bohn, *Citizen Member*
John Egan, *FSA Member*
Larry Kriescher, *County Board Member*
Kenneth Neubauer, *County Board Member*

The Winnebago County Land Conservation Committee (LCC) is a standing committee of the Winnebago County Board. Working through the Winnebago County Land and Water Conservation Department, the LCC provides local leadership and establishes policies for the delivery of land and water resource management programs and services.



Visit us on the Web at:
http://www.co.winnebago.wi.us/lwcd

Staff Directory

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Mike Haase, *Conservation Technician*
Lynette Hein, *Secretary*
Sheila Kiddy, *Agronomist*
Melanie Leet, *Conservation Technician*
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