

5. Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources

5.1 Introduction

A community's natural resources provide for its resident's basic needs. Clean and abundant groundwater and surface water, clean air, and terrestrial and aquatic habitats such as forest, prairies, and wetlands are vital to the health and well being of its residents. Natural resources



Heckrodt Wetland Reserve

such as parks, trails, scenic areas, are necessary for outdoor recreation and leisure pursuits and are essential components of quality of life and sense of community. A vibrant economy relies on local natural resources to bring in tourism revenue, enhance property values, produce agricultural and wood products, provide low cost raw material (such as sand, gravel, and stone), and supply water for manufacturing processes, etc.

As local and world population increases, the importance of agricultural resources is becoming more apparent. Besides meeting supply demands, locally produced agricultural products can help reduce the cost of food and

other agricultural goods by cutting transportation costs related to imported goods. This helps consumers by lowering food costs. Businesses such as food processors, which rely on agricultural products, likewise benefit. As a significant source of local employment, agriculture is also an integral part of a community's – and the regional – economy.

Cultural resources are places, sites, buildings and intangible values that connect people with each other and the past. They are the keys to reflecting on how events and places help shape a community's physical appearance and its regional context. Cultural resources provide a community's residents with an identity. They also contribute to the educational, recreational, aesthetic, and spiritual values of a community. Most importantly, cultural resources are unique and irreplaceable.

A patchwork of state and federal regulations have been developed to protect Wisconsin's natural resources. Some state laws, including those for floodplains, shorelands, and wetlands, establish minimum use and protection standards that must be adopted and administered by local governments. But not all natural resources are protected by state law. Local governments throughout the state have the flexibility to plan for and develop their own local ordinances to deal with the unique land use issues/conflicts in their communities and to protect the natural resources they value most.

Development must be carefully managed to coincide with the ability of the agricultural, natural, and cultural resource base to support the various forms of development. This balance must be

maintained to prevent the deterioration of that underlying and sustaining base. These features promote civic pride and often create a sense of place.

5.2 Physical Setting

Formed as a product of weathering and stream work modified by glacial activity, the City of Menasha's topography is nearly level (Martin, Lawrence. The Physical Geography of Wisconsin. University of Wisconsin Press: 1965), with a few gentle rolling slopes in the Calumet County portion of the city (south of Manitowoc Road). The most prominent features on the city's landscape are the shoreline, surface water, and wetlands.

Menasha's shoreline stretches from the northeast corner of Lake Winnebago, westerly along the Fox River and the US Government Canal to Little Lake Butte des Morts extending along its west and east shores, ending at the municipal boundary south of the STH 441 Roland Kampe bridge – a total of about 14 miles. Surface water encompasses almost 750 acres, or 15% of Menasha's total area.

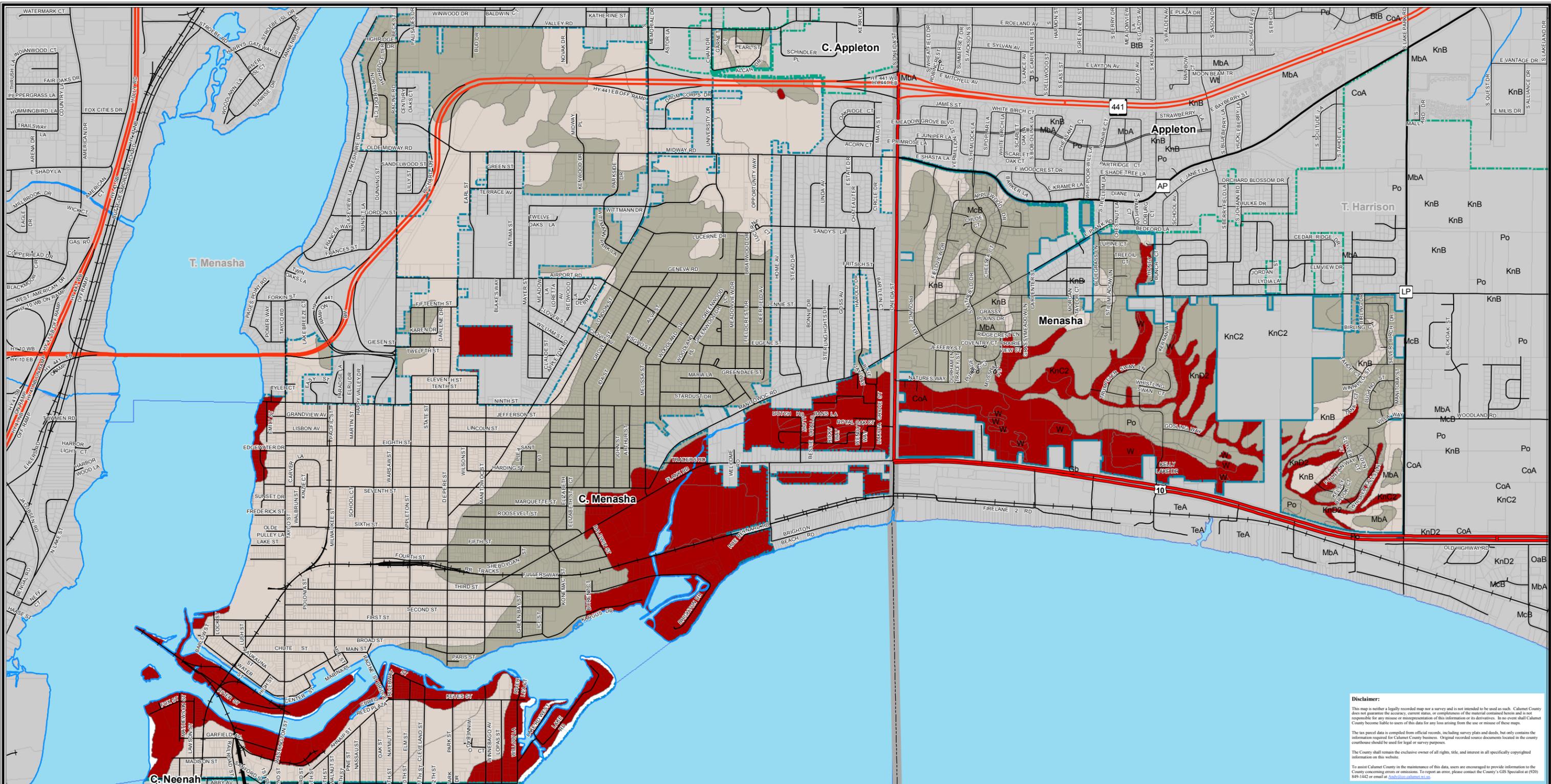
The most recent glacial activity, approximately 10,000 years ago, is responsible for the reddish clay glacial till found in most of Menasha today. The bedrock beneath this glacial till is mostly comprised of limestone and sandstone.

5.3 Forests, Farmland, and Agriculture

The City of Menasha is an urbanized community. The city contains 118 acres of farmland and cropland, or 2.55% of total land use in the city. Almost all of this acreage can be found in the eastern portion of the city. While agricultural land use may be limited, agriculture does play a role in many of the local businesses in the community as well as the larger regional economy. Map 5-1a displays the available soil information found for the city.

Most of the forestland in Menasha is comprised of wooded wetlands located primarily in Heckrodt Wetland Reserve and the Menasha Conservancy Area. Forestland covers approximately 114 acres in the city, or 2.46% of total land use. With the exception of a few isolated woodlots in Calumet County, woodlands are concentrated in the southern portion of the city near Lake Winnebago. Menasha has been designated a Tree City USA since 1983.

It is anticipated that over the planning period many existing areas of cropland, farmland, or forestland will be converted to urban land uses unless designated for preservation or recreational uses.



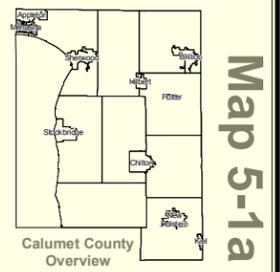
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Soil Suitability for Farmland

City of Menasha, Calumet & Winnebago Counties

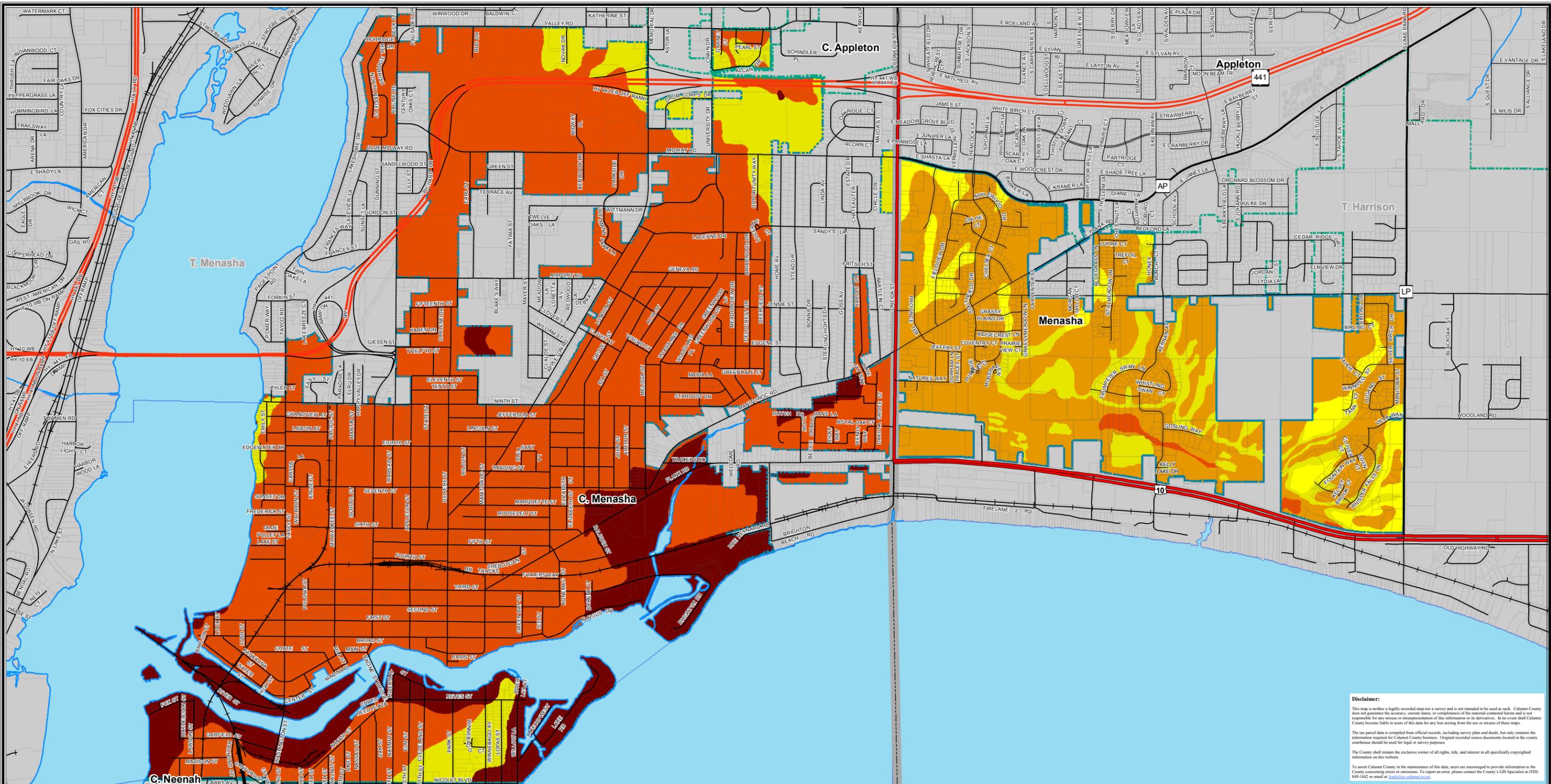
- | | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Railroads | Rivers | Prime Farmland |
| Federal Highways | Lakes | Prime if Drained/Not Flooded |
| State Highways | Parcel Boundaries | Not Prime Farmland |
| County Highways | City of Menasha Boundary | |
| Local Roads | Other Municipal Boundaries | |
| City Streets | County Line | |

Map date: 2006
 Calumet County LIO
 206 Court St
 Chilton WI 53014
 920-849-1442
 1 inch equals 1,967 feet



Map 5-1a

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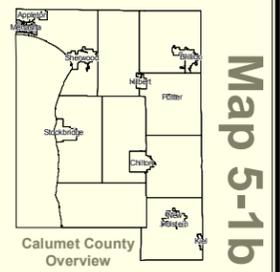
Soil Suitability for Residential Buildings with Basements

City of Menasha, Calumet & Winnebago Counties

All soil data supplied by the NRCS

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|---|
| Railroads | Rivers | Soil Suitability for Residential Building Site Development |
| Federal Highways | Lakes | |
| State Highways | Parcel Boundaries | |
| County Highways | City of Menasha Boundary | |
| Local Roads | Other Municipal Boundaries | |
| City Streets | County Line | |
| | | |
| | | High |
| | | Medium |
| | | Low |
| | | Very Low - Severe Soil Limitations |
| | | Not Rated |

Map date: June 2, 2008
 Calumet County LIO
 206 Court St
 Chilton WI 53014
 920-849-1442
 1 inch equals 1,967 feet



Map 5-1b

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5.4 Metallic and Non-Metallic Mineral Resources

Administered by East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission for Winnebago, Outagamie, Shawano, Waupaca, and Calumet counties, Wisconsin Administrative Code NR 135 required that all counties adopt and enforce a Non-Metallic Mining Reclamation Ordinance which establishes performance standards for the reclamation of active and future non-metallic mining sites, but not abandoned sites. It is intended that NR 135 will contribute to environmental protection, productive end land use, and potential to enhance habitat and increase land values and tax revenues. Individual municipalities are enabled but not required to adopt a reclamation ordinance. The City of Menasha has not adopted such an ordinance.

The East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission administers the Wisconsin Statutes, Chapter NR 135, non-metallic mining reclamation program for Winnebago, Outagamie, Shawano, Waupaca, and Calumet Counties. A portion of Badger Highways, an inactive quarry, is located within the City of Menasha.

5.5 Watersheds and Drainage

The City of Menasha's drainage area is comprised of four watersheds including Fox River/Appleton, Lake Winnebago North, Little Lake Butte de Morts, and Plum Creek (see Map 5-2, Environmental Water Features). The watersheds are part of the 6,400 square mile Fox Wolf drainage basin that ultimately empties into the bay of Green Bay at the mouth of the Fox River. Watersheds are interconnected areas of land draining from surrounding ridge tops to a common point such as a lake or stream confluence. All lands and waterways can be found within one watershed or another.

Menasha's drainage patterns are strongly influenced by its flat to gently sloping topography and the low permeability of the predominately clay soils. The natural drainage patterns have been substantially altered by development. The city maintains an extensive storm sewer system to manage stormwater runoff. In the recent past, the city and in some cases developers, have installed stormwater retention ponds and other such facilities to mitigate the impacts of stormwater runoff and water quality and reduce the potential for flooding. State and federal stormwater management rules will continue to impact how surface water will be dealt with in both newly developing and redevelopment areas.

Wisconsin has redesigned its natural resource management approach around the concepts of eco-regions, areas of similar character and structure typically related to drainage basins or watersheds. This shift in approach recognizes that working with the natural structure and function of resources, as opposed to strictly political or social boundaries, will provide more successful results. Wisconsin has redesigned its natural resource management approach around the concepts of eco-regions, areas of similar character and structure typically related to drainage basins or watersheds. This shift in approach recognizes that working with the natural structure and function of resources, as opposed to strictly political or social boundaries, will provide more successful results.

5.6 Wetlands

At the turn of the century, much of that part of the city south of Plank Road was comprised by wetlands. Up until the early 1970's these wetlands were often used as disposal sites for unwanted fill and other waste material. Although much reduced in extent significant wetland resources remain in the City of Menasha, primarily within the Heckrodt Wetland Reserve and Menasha Conservancy. Other sizable wetland tracts in proximity to the city-owned wetlands are in private ownership. Other isolated wetlands exist along drainageways and depressions scattered around the fringes of the community.

Wetlands Defined

According to the United States Environmental Protection Agency, wetlands are areas where water covers the soil, or is present either at or near the surface of the soil all year or for varying periods of time during the year, including during the growing season. Wetlands can be recognized by the presence of 3 features:

1. *Wetland hydrology*, or varying degrees of saturated conditions.
2. *Hydrophytes*, or specially adapted plants that favor the prolonged presence of water.
3. *Hydric soils*, or soils that contain characteristics that confirm the long term presence of wetland hydrology.

The hydrology of soils, or the amount of water saturation present, largely determines the soil characteristics and the corresponding types of plant and animal communities living in and on the soil. Wetlands may support both aquatic and terrestrial species. The prolonged presence of water creates conditions that favor the growth of specially adapted plants (hydrophytes) and promotes the development of characteristic wetland (hydric) soils.

Wetlands may be seasonal or permanent and are commonly referred to as swamps, marshes, fens, or bogs. Wetland plants and soils have the capacity to store and filter pollutants ranging from pesticides to animal wastes. Wetlands provide storage of flood waters preventing damage to developed areas. Wetlands can make lakes, rivers, and streams more clean, and drinking water safer. Wetlands also provide valuable habitat for fish, plants, and animals. In addition, some wetlands can also replenish groundwater supplies. Groundwater discharge from wetlands is common and can be important in maintaining stream flows, especially during dry months.

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) has inventory maps for wetlands two acres and larger. In general, the wetlands information is helpful during development review, during resource planning, when evaluating design, or when performing impact assessment. The wetland information may need to be field verified for specific location and parcel information as the digitization process used to create the maps inadvertently creates error in exact field boundaries. The maps should be consulted whenever the community reviews development proposals in order to preserve wetland functions and to ensure regulatory compliance.

Wetlands occupy 113.5 acres or 7.32 % of total land mass in the City of Menasha and are primarily located along the Fox River and in the southern portion of the city near Lake Winnebago. Refer to Map 5-2, Environmental Water Features, for locations of wetlands.

5.7 Floodplains

Floodplains are those areas that may become inundated during flood events. They are comprised of both floodway and flood fringe areas. The floodway is that portion of the floodplain that actively conveys floodwaters while the flood fringe is that area where floodwater is stored.

Lake Winnebago, the Fox River and Little Lake Butte des Morts are the major sources of flood hazard in the City of Menasha. Historically, areas near Fox and Butte des Morts streets have experienced the worst flooding problems.

The City of Menasha participates in the Natural Flood Insurance Program, enabling residents and businesses located in flood hazard areas to purchase flood insurance. A Flood Insurance Study prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency for Winnebago County was revised in 2003. This study maps the areas expected to be inundated by the .01 percent chance (100 year) and the .02 percent chance (500 year) flood and also delineates floodways. The area subject to inundation by the .01 percent chance flood are the focus of floodplain regulatory and insurance programs. There are no mapped flood hazard areas in the Calumet County portion of the City of Menasha.

Wisconsin Statute 87.30 requires counties, cities, and villages to implement floodplain zoning. In addition, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has developed flood hazard data. Under the authority of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, FEMA conducted studies to determine the location and extent of floodplains and the monetary damage risks related to the insurance of urban development in floodplain areas.

The City of Menasha has ??? acres of floodplains which are located primarily along the Fox River, Little Lake Butte de Morts and Lake Winnebago.

5.8 Surface Water Features

Menasha is blessed with abundant and diverse surface water resources including Lake Winnebago, the Fox River, the US Government Canal, Little Lake Butte des Morts (see Map 5-2 Environmental and Water Features).

These resources are vital to the city's physical and economic well being. Water from Lake Winnebago provides drinking water for residents and businesses and is used by several industries in manufacturing processes. The flow in the Fox River helps assimilate treated wastewater discharge from municipal and industrial wastewater treatment facilities. The US Government Canal, which parallels the downtown, connects Lake Winnebago to the lower Fox River via a navigable channel.



Shore of Little Lake Butte des Morts

Surface water and the attendant shoreline areas were key assets leading to the early development of Menasha as an industrial center. While still important to Menasha's industrial base, these resources are gaining increasing importance for recreational uses and the aesthetic enhancements they offer to the community.

Although Menasha has abundant surface water resources, the use of these waters is somewhat impaired by water quality concerns. Lake Winnebago lies within a nutrient-rich watershed where stormwater runoff from farms and urban areas carries sediment, phosphorus and other pollutants into waterways. Nutrients support algae blooms that become a significant nuisance to both recreational users and riparian landowners. Little Lake Butte des Morts is subject to these same conditions, but is also impaired by the presence of PCB laden sediments. A multi-million dollar clean-up project is underway to remove or cap contaminated sediments. Other initiatives are underway to reduce the impact of urban stormwater on area waterways.

The surface water features listed below are located in or partially in the City of Menasha. Refer to Map 5-2, Environmental Water Features, for locations of surface water features.

Lake Winnebago

Lake Winnebago is the largest inland body of water in the state of Wisconsin. Lake Winnebago is 137,708 acres with a maximum depth of 21 feet and an average depth of 15.5 feet. It is approximately 30 miles long and 10 miles wide. The Lake Winnebago System is one of the nation's top walleye fisheries. A total of 81 species of fish have been identified in the lake. Lake Winnebago also has the largest viable population of sturgeon in the world.

Little Lake Butte des Morts

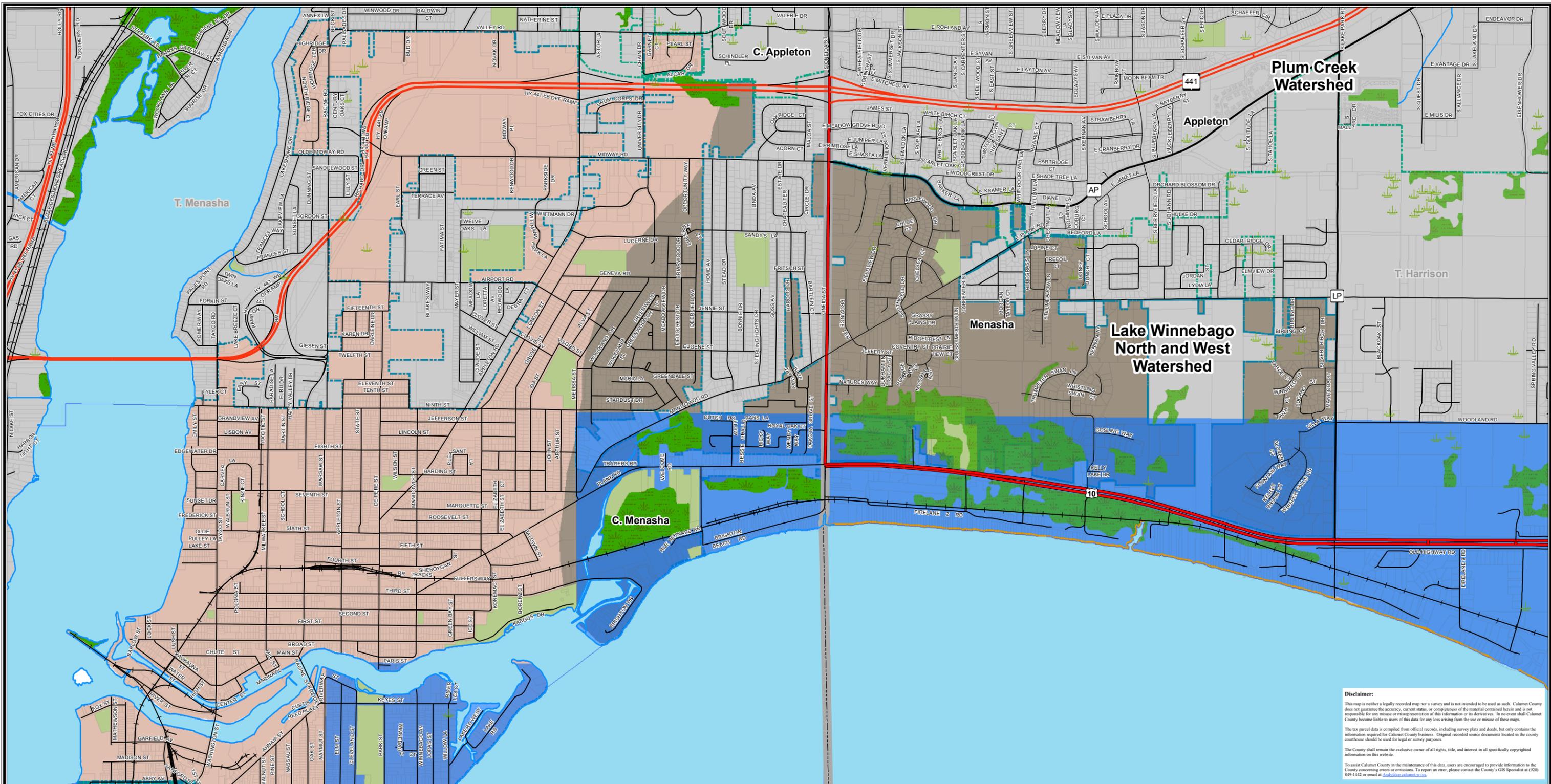
This 1,300 acre lake is located on the north-west side of the City of Menasha. It is a desirable location for recreational activities including boating and fishing. Little Lake Butte des Morts is immediately downstream from the dams in Neenah and Menasha. One lock and dam operates in the City of Menasha to allow boaters to traverse from Little Lake Butte De Morts to Lake Winnebago and back. This lake is one of the Upriver Lakes and is connected to the others (Lakes Winneconne and Poygan) by the Fox and Wolf Rivers.

Fox River

The Fox River, consisting of both the Upper Fox River and the Lower Fox River, runs from central Wisconsin into Lake Winnebago and then Green Bay. The total length of the river is 220 miles. Almost four miles of the river is located in the City of Menasha.

Additional surface water features

There are several unnamed ponds and tributaries that are located within city limits.



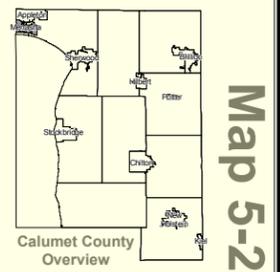
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Environmental and Water Features

City of Menasha, Calumet & Winnebago Counties

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Railroads | Lake Winnebago | Wetlands Under 2 Acres | Watersheds |
| Federal Highways | Parks and Public Lands | Wetlands | Fox River/Appleton |
| State Highways | Parcel Boundaries | Natural Heritage Inventory | Lake Winnebago North |
| County Highways | City of Menasha Boundary | Aquatic | Little Lake Butte des Morts |
| Local Roads | Other Municipal Boundaries | Both | Plum Creek |
| City Streets | County Line | Terrestrial | |
| Rivers | Floodplain | Township Occurance | |

Map date: February 6, 2006
 Wetlands from the 1994 WDNR Inventory
 Lakes and Rivers based on WDNR data
 Parcels are from December 2006
 Floodplain from 1983 FEMA data
 Natural Heritage Inventory is WDNR data
 that shows general areas, not specific sites



Map 5-2

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5.9 Groundwater

Groundwater is a limited resource, and both its quality and quantity are important characteristics. These characteristics are primarily influenced by local geology and local land use. Precipitation percolates through the soil and bedrock where it eventually reaches a saturated zone known as an aquifer. It is from these aquifers that wells draw their water.

With the exception of those served by the Town of Menasha Utility District, Menasha residents are not dependent upon groundwater for drinking water supply. The utility district pumps its water from a deep well located in the north central part of the city. Others dependent upon groundwater include local industries that pump groundwater from the deep aquifer to use in industrial processes. These deep wells draw from the sandstone aquifer.

There are isolated instances of groundwater contamination caused by leaking underground storage tanks, improper waste disposal practices, or inadvertent spills of contaminants. All known instances of such contamination are being monitored and/or have been or are being remediated.

5.10 Air Quality

In order to evaluate the quality of the air and to protect public health, a series of National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) has been developed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as established in section 109 of the Clean Air Act. The Clean Air Act established two types of national air quality standards. Primary standards set limits to protect public health, including the health of “sensitive” populations such as asthmatics, children, and the elderly. Secondary standards set limits to protect public welfare, including protection against visibility impairment, damage to animals, crops, vegetation, and buildings. The NAAQS Standards are established for six principal pollutants: Carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter PM10, particulate matter PM2.5, ozone, and sulfur dioxides. These pollutants have also been identified as air pollutants affecting Wisconsin in the Wisconsin Air Quality Report, as prepared by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR). Both Winnebago and Calumet Counties are considered attainment areas, which is an area that meets the NAAQS defined in the Federal Clean Air Act.

With increased population and commercial growth, air quality – particularly ozone and fine particulate levels (PM2.5) – has been a concern in the Fox Cities urbanized area. Exposure to high ozone levels may cause increased susceptibility to respiratory infection, impaired lung function and reduced ability to perform physical activities, severe lung swelling, and increased hospital admission and emergency room visits for respiratory diseases. Fine particulates (PM2.5) can cause shortness of breath and heart strain. The EPA is currently in the process of revising the ozone standard, although a change to this standard would not likely cause either county to lose attainment status. It is more likely that Winnebago County and possibly Calumet County could reach fine particulate (PM2.5) nonattainment. Currently, the 24-hour PM2.5 standard is 35 micrograms/cubic meter and the Appleton monitoring station has measured 34 micrograms/cubic meter.

5.11 Environmentally Sensitive Areas

In the *Fox Cities 2030 Sewer Service Area Update*, East Central Regional Planning Commission identified the following areas within the City of Menasha as environmentally sensitive: Waverly Beach area wetlands, wetlands adjacent to Lake Winnebago, tributaries to Lake Winnebago and adjoining shoreland buffers, areas of seasonally high groundwater, shallow bedrock, and the floodplains of Little Lake Butte des Morts and Lake Winnebago (see Map 5-3). There are no state or county owned natural or ecological areas in the City of Menasha.

Heckrodt Wetland Reserve

Heckrodt Wetland Reserve, located within the city limits is the result of a public-private partnership between the City of Menasha and Heckrodt Wetland Reserve, Inc. This urban nature reserve encompasses 76-acres of habitats including forested wetland, cattail marsh, open water, open field, and upland forest. The Reserve is home to numerous species of reptiles, amphibians, and mammals. Migrating songbirds and waterfowl nest and feed in its protection. The Reserve has both indoor and outdoor areas, including a 4,000 square foot Nature Center and three miles of elevated boardwalk trails. It is estimated that more than 50,000 visitors per year enjoy the amenities at the reserve.



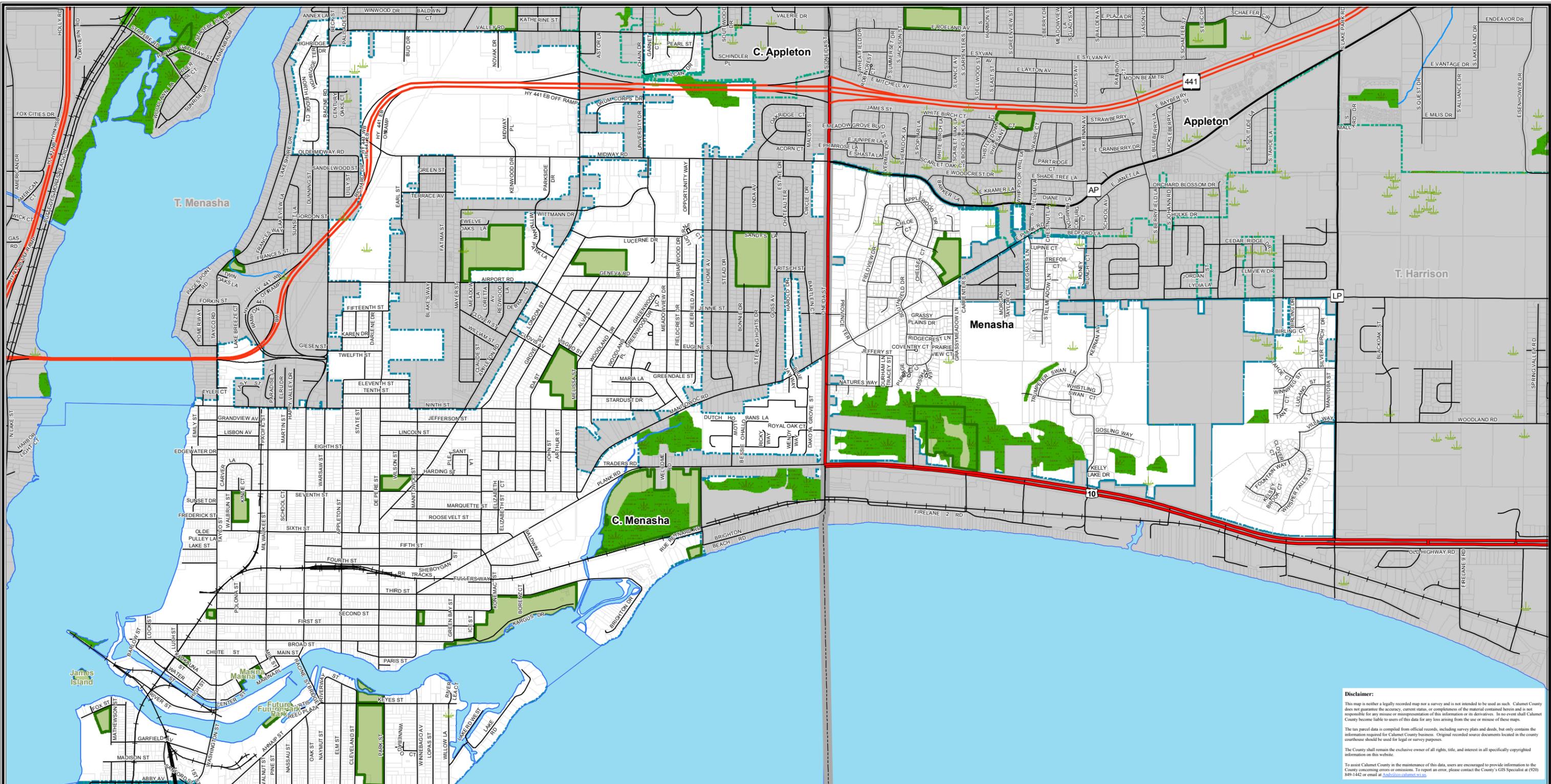
Heckrodt Nature Center

Heckrodt Wetland Reserve is dedicated to restoring, enhancing, and preserving the Reserve and educating all people about the importance of conserving our natural resources while promoting the Reserve's many recreational opportunities. Their goal is to provide visitor education while fostering an ethic of environmental stewardship in a fun, hands-on atmosphere.

Heckrodt Wetland Reserve's year-round educational approach emphasizes hands-on learning experiences in an outdoor classroom setting. Since beginning educational programming in 1997, more than 85,000 children have participated in environmental programs. The Reserve's educational focus is not limited to schoolchildren, but also includes monthly general public programs.

Menasha Conservancy Area

This conservancy area is presently over 40 acres in size but possibilities exist for possible expansion to 100+ acres. Because the area consists primarily of wetlands, a limited development plan was approved in 2000. As funds and time permit, additional trails could be cleared and marked to accommodate hiking and cross-country skiing. A modest wetland restoration project was undertaken in the spring of 2001 as part of a wetland mitigation process that was overseen by the DNR and the EPA.



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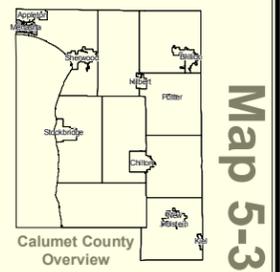
Natural Features

City of Menasha, Calumet & Winnebago Counties

- Railroads
- Federal Highways
- State Highways
- County Highways
- Local Roads
- City Streets
- Rivers
- Lakes
- Parks and Public Lands
- Parcel Boundaries
- County Line
- Wetlands Under 2 Acres
- Wetlands

Map date: February 6, 2006
 Calumet County LIO
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 1 inch equals 1,968 feet

Wetlands from the 1994 WDNR Inventory
 Lakes and Rivers based on WDNR data
 Parcels are from December 2006



Map 5-3

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5.12 Threatened and Endangered Species

Wisconsin's Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI), established in 1985 by the Wisconsin Legislature, is maintained by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources' (WDNR) Bureau of Endangered Resources. The NHI program is responsible for maintaining data on the locations and status of rare species, natural communities, and natural features in Wisconsin. The Wisconsin NHI program is part of an international network of inventory programs that collect, process, and manage data on the occurrences of natural biological diversity using standard methodology.

Wisconsin's Natural Heritage Inventory program's three objectives are to: collect information on occurrences of rare plants and animals, high-quality natural communities, and significant natural features in Wisconsin; standardize this information, enter it into an electronic database, and mark locations on base maps for the state; and use this information to further the protection and management of rare species, natural communities, and natural features.

According to the NHI the following rare species and natural communities are found in Calumet and Winnebago Counties. These species and communities are not necessarily found in the City of Menasha. The dates following the occurrence name notes the most recent year the occurrence was recorded in the county.

Aquatic Occurrences

Animal

Buckhorn, 2005	Pugnose minnow, 1981
Bald eagle, 2005	Pugnose shiner, 1963
Black tern, 2001	Striped shiner, NA
Common tern, 2000	Lake chubsucker, 1979
Great egret, 2001	Plains clubtail, 1999
Wood turtle, 1948	American bittern, 2001
Arctic shrew, 1999	Banded killfish, 1964
Caspian tern, 1990	Greater redhorse, 1974
Cattle egret, 1999	Red-necked grebe, 1997
Round pigtoe, 1995	Blanding's Turtle, 2002
Lake sturgeon, 1991	Black-crowned night heron, 2001
Least bittern, 2000	A predaceous diving beetle, 2000
Mulberry wing, 1991	Yellow rail, 1991
Western grebe, 1990	Side-swimmer, 1994
Common moorhen, 1990	Blanchard's cricket frog, 1982
Foster's tern, 2000	

Plants

Cuckooflower, 1999	Common bog arrow-grass, 2000
Bog bluegrass, 1986	Small white lady's slipper, 2002
Waxleaf meadowrue, 2000	Ram's-head lady's-slipper, 1891
Marsh blazing star, 2000	Prairie white-fringed orchid, 2006

Natural Communities

Wet prairie, 1984	Southern sedge meadow, 2000
Emergent marsh, 1982	Southern hardwood swamp, 2001
Floodplain forest, 1979	Open bog, 1982
Wet-mesic prairie, 2000	Shrub-carr, 1982
Northern sedge meadow, 2000	Northern wet forest, 1982

Terrestrial Occurrences

Animal

Pygmy shrew, 1975	Bat hibernaculum, 1986
Bird rookery, 1990	Dentate supercoil, 1996
Cerulean warbler, 2000	Thin-lip vallonina, 1998
Gorgone checker spot, 1991	Broad-winged skipper, 1990
Land snail, 1998	Northern ringneck snake, 1986

Plants

Dwarf milkweed, 2000	Kentucky coffee tree, 1993
Handsome sedge, 2001	Narrow leaved vervain, 2005
Tall coreopsis, 2004	Snow trillium, 1995
Purple milkweed, 1941	Yellow gentian, 1992
Hairy wild petunia, 2005	Prairie parsley, 1848
Indian cucumber-root, 1992	Short's rock-cress, 1994

Natural Communities

Oak opening, 1987	Northern mesic forest, 1999
Mesic prairie, 1987	Northern dry-mesic forest, 1979
Dry cliff, 1983	Southern mesic forest, 2000
Moist cliff, 1983	Southern dry-mesic forest, 1979
Talus forest, 1999	

The delicate balance of any natural habitat is threatened with the advancement of invasive species. Refer to Chapter 9 for further discussion regarding measures that the city can take to protect the natural terrestrial and aquatic habitats.

5.13 Historical and Cultural Resources

Preserving important aspects of our past gives us a sense of continuity and meaning and historic preservation efforts often foster community pride. Because cultural resources provide an important window to the past, many Wisconsin residents seek to retain those resources that make their communities distinctive. The presence of these resources also creates a level of respect for those individuals who formed the character of the community new residents now enjoy.

Overall, planning for cultural resource preservation can have several benefits. The cultural resource section of a comprehensive plan can serve as the first step in a cultural and historic preservation effort. This section can also be used as a base for a more detailed analysis of historic preservation at a later date.

The City of Menasha Landmarks Commission was created in 1995 with one goal: to protect, enhance, perpetuate, continue the use of improvements of special character, special historic interest or value. Several objectives were identified related to the overall goal, they are as follows:

- ◆ Safeguard elements of the City’s historic and cultural heritage, as embodied and reflected in historic structures, sites, and districts.
- ◆ Foster civic pride in the accomplishments of the past.
- ◆ Promote the use of historic structures, sites and districts for the education, pleasure and welfare of the people of the City.
- ◆ Integrate the modern environment with historic buildings and sites.
- ◆ Stabilize and improve property values.
- ◆ Serve as a support and stimulus to business and industry, thereby strengthening the economy of the city.

In order to meet the identified objectives and ultimately fulfill the overall goal, nine powers and duties were assigned to the Landmarks Commission. These duties were specifically designed to aid in achieving the objectives. In summary, the duties encompass the identification of sites and districts, the completion of a list of eligible sites and districts, the preparation of a Historic Preservation Plan, and promoting public education and support for the preservation and enhancement of historic sites and districts.

A predecessor to the Landmarks Commission, the Historic Preservation Committee commissioned an intensive survey. The Menasha Intensive Survey Report, authored by Peter James Adams and Associates was completed in 1986. The intensive survey was “intended for use by the City and the community in planning development projects and establishing a local preservation agenda.”

Historic Places

Menasha has many historic and cultural resources that are important to the fabric of the community. Significant assets include homes, churches, commercial buildings and the effigy mounds. Over the years, many of these resources have been altered or destroyed in the course of redevelopment or by other factors. Nevertheless, the remaining assets provide an important connection to Menasha’s past.

The 1986 intensive survey provided a framework on which the Historic Preservation Committee, and later the Landmarks Commission, used to establish two historic districts in the downtown commercial corridor. A revolving loan fund was established to provide assistance for façade improvements to these locally designated properties and the city has had success within these two small, geographically confined districts.

The National Register of Historic Places recognizes properties of local, state, and national significance. Properties are listed in the National Register because of their association with significant persons or events, because they contain important information about our history or prehistory, or because of their architectural or engineering significance. The National Register

also lists important groupings of properties as historic districts. In addition, the National Park Service highlights properties that have significance to the nation as a whole by conferring them the status of National Historic Landmark.

The Wisconsin State Register of Historic Places parallels the National Register. However, it is designed to enable state-level historic preservation protection and benefits. Most of the properties in Wisconsin listed in the National Register are also listed in the State Register. According to the Wisconsin Historical Society there are 12 sites located in the City of Menasha as listed. All sites are located in the Winnebago County portion of the city. The period of significance indicates the length of time when a property was associated with important events, activities or persons, or attained the characteristics that qualify it for register listing.

- ◆ Augustin, Gustav, Block. 68 Racine Street. Identified as a single dwelling specialty store with a period of significance of 1875-1899.
- ◆ Banta, George, Sr. and Ellen House. 348 Naymut Street. Identified as a Queen Anne home by the architect William Waters with a period of significance of 1875-1949.
- ◆ Brin Building. 1 Main Street. Identified as a commercial structure having an architectural style of late 19th and 20th century revival from the architect H.D. Werwath. Period of significance of 1925-1949.
- ◆ Doty Island. Identified as having historic, aboriginal, and prehistoric significance. Site includes three structures.
- ◆ Koch, Carl, Block. 2 Tayco Street. Identified as a single dwelling/business with an architectural style of late 19th and early 20th century American movements. Period of significance of 1875-1899.
- ◆ Menasha Dam. Fox River at Mill Street. Period of significance of 1925-1949.
- ◆ Menasha Lock Site. Identified as including four total sites and one building. Includes a wide range period of significance.
- ◆ Tayco Street Bridge. Tayco and Water Streets. Identified as classical revival architectural style from architect McMahon & Clark. Period of significance of 1925-1949.
- ◆ U.S. Post Office-Menasha. 84 Racine Street. Identified as colonial revival architectural style from architects James A. Wetmore and Vincent Chibai. Period of significance of 1925-1949.
- ◆ Upper Main Street Historic District. 163-240 Main, 3 Mill, 56 Racine. Identified architectural styles of Queen Anne and classical revival. Period of significance of 1884-1934.

- ♦ Washington Street Historic District. 214-216 Washington Street. Identified as architectural style of tudor revival from architect Henry Auler. Period of significance of 1930-1935.

Museums

Tayco Street Bridge Museum

The Tayco Street Bridge Museum was created in 1998 following the collapse of the Tayco Street bridge. The museum and adjoining greenspace redevelopment was conceived as a project to retain the bridge towers as a significant Menasha landmark. The project was largely funded through a Department of Transportation enhancement grant, which was tied to the bridge reconstruction. The theme of the museum relates to the significance of transportation to the development of Menasha and the region as a whole. The museum is open May through October during navigational season from 10 a.m.-7 p.m.



Tayco Street Bridge Museum

Wisconsin Architecture and History Inventory

The Wisconsin Architecture & History Inventory (AHI) provided by the Wisconsin Historical Society lists historical and architectural information on properties in Wisconsin. The AHI contains data on buildings, structures, and objects that illustrate Wisconsin's unique history. The majority of properties listed are privately owned. Listed properties convey no special status, rights, or benefits. This inventory could be used by the county and its communities as another source for information on historical or architecturally important sites. These sites should be periodically reviewed for possible designation on state or national registers.

According to the AHI, the City of Menasha has 1,173 sites on the Wisconsin Architecture & History Inventory. To get a description of the AHI sites in the City of Menasha, see the AHI website: www.wisconsinhistory.org/index.html

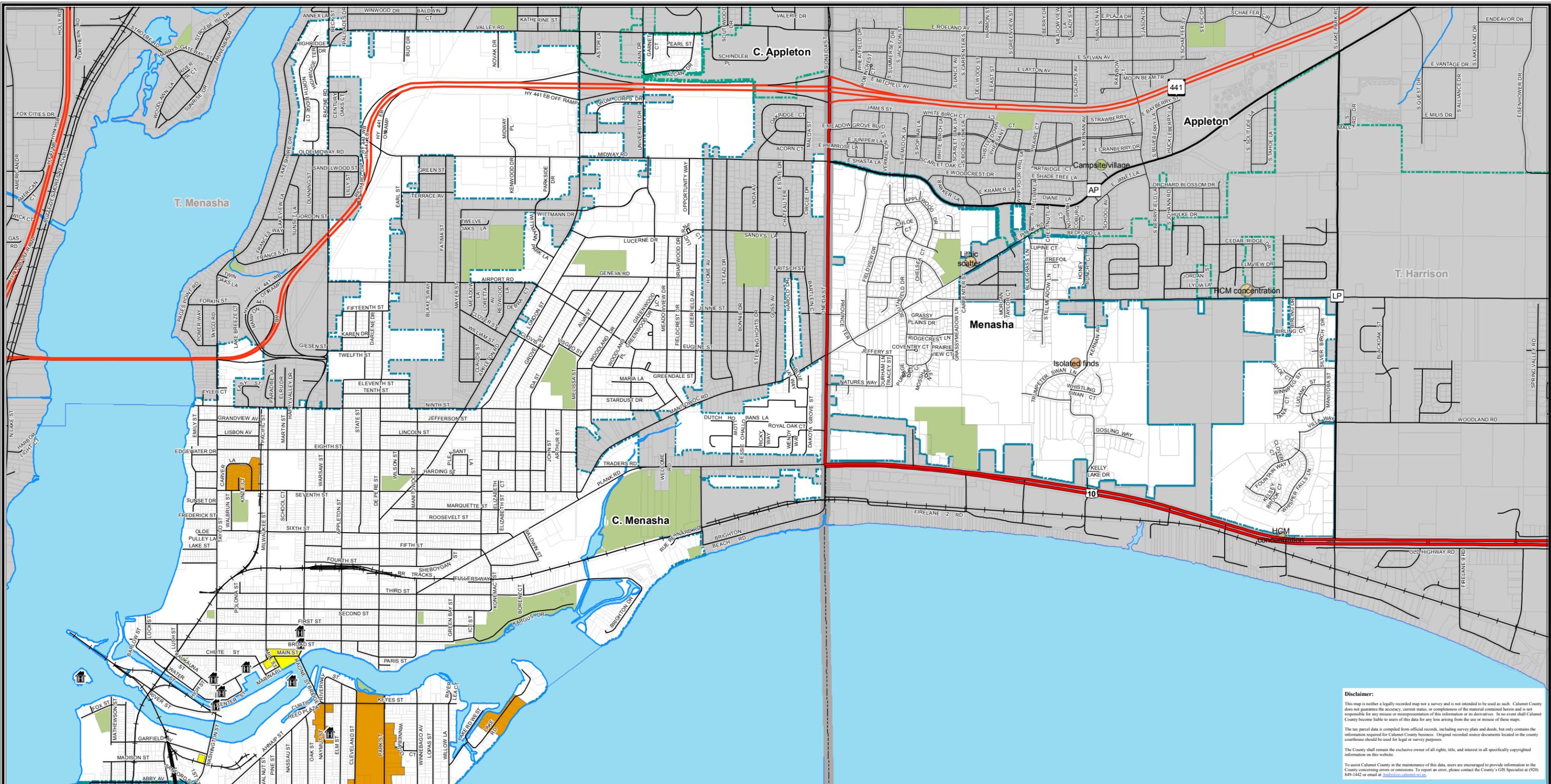
Archaeological Site Inventory

The Wisconsin Historical Society (WHS) maintains a list of archaeological sites and cemeteries referred to as the Archaeological Site Inventory (ASI), a component of the Wisconsin Archaeological and Historic Resource Database (WisAHRD). The ASI is the most comprehensive list of archaeological sites, mounds, unmarked cemeteries, marked cemeteries, and cultural sites available. However, the ASI does not include all of the sites and cemeteries present in the state. It includes only those sites that have been reported to the Wisconsin Historical Society. The information in the ASI is a compilation of reports covering a period of 150 years. The information for each entry varies widely and WHS has not been able to verify all of the entries. Few of these sites have been evaluated for their importance. The ASI is changed

and updated on a daily basis and recommendations about site importance may change as new information becomes available.

Since only a small portion of the community has been surveyed for the presence of archaeological sites and cemeteries, the sites listed in the inventory represent only a fraction of the sites that are actually present. This sample of sites does not reflect the rich history of the area. Many more sites are present in the area and many may be eligible for the National Register and may be important. Notably missing are sites related to the history of agriculture in the area; a way of life that started 1,000 years ago as well as early home and business sites.

At the present time, a total of five cemeteries or burial sites have been identified as having importance to the City of Menasha community. All are located in the Town of Menasha. Two of the cemeteries are cared for by St. John's Catholic Church, and the third is run by St. Mary's Catholic Church. Resthaven Cemetery is owned and operated by the City of Menasha. Additionally, the Menasha City Cemetery is located in the township. Since a systematic survey of the city has not been completed, additional cemeteries and burials may be present



Disclaimer:
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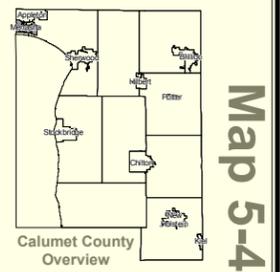
Historical and Cultural Features

City of Menasha, Calumet & Winnebago Counties

- | | | | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Railroads | Lakes | Historic Buildings | Cemetery/burial | Historical Sites |
| Federal Highways | Parks and Public Lands | Current Historic District | Corn hills/garden beds | Cabin/homestead |
| State Highways | Parcel Boundaries | Proposed Historic District | Isolated finds | HCM concentration |
| County Highways | City of Menasha Boundary | Archaeological Sites | Mounds | Kiln |
| Local Roads | Other Municipal Boundaries | Cache/pit/hearth | Paleontological | Workshop site |
| City Streets | County Line | Campsite/village | Quarry | Lithic scatter |
| Rivers | Historical Sites | | | |

Map date: February 6, 2006
 Calumet County LIO
 206 Court St
 Oshkosh WI, 53074
 920-849-1442
 1 inch equals 1,968 feet

All historic data was supplied to Calumet County by The State of Wisconsin. Calumet County makes no claim to the accuracy of the data, and takes no responsibility for it.



Map 5-4

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5.14 Community Design

Community design as a cultural resource helps explain the origins and history of how a community looks, feels, and functions in the present day. Components of the origin of community design include historic settlement patterns, resource use (like mining, farming, and forestry), the industries and businesses that influenced urban areas, transportation features and traffic flow patterns, natural features like rivers, lakes, and wetlands, and the heritage and values of the people that lived in a community in the past and that live there today. These factors might be expressed through street layout, building architecture, landscaping, preservation of natural features, development density, and other components of development design. The design of a community as seen today might also be influenced by community decisions including the use of zoning and subdivision controls, the establishment of parks and other community facilities, the use of historic preservation, and in some cases, land use planning.

Menasha's origins as a lumber and flour milling center began shaping the city's development pattern. The canal linking Menasha to Green Bay and Points upstream created a corridor of commerce that likewise exerted a strong influence on the city's development pattern. When rail travel became popular, the extension of rail into Menasha had the effect of reorienting industry and commerce to those corridors. Later, the advent of the automobile and motor freight transportation again shifted development patterns within the city.

As with many older communities, Menasha followed a grid-type street pattern modified by natural features and transportation linkages. It's downtown reflected an array of retail, business and professional offices, services and entertainment. For the most part, workers resided in small homes on small lots within walking distance of their place of employment. With increased prosperity and greater mobility associated with the automobile the form of development began to change.

Although the grid-type street pattern prevailed through the 1960's lots grew incrementally larger. Streets started becoming more curvilinear and cul de sacs became more commonplace. Commercial and industrial development likewise moved outward with Midway and Appleton Roads drawing new commercial development.

With the creation of the Town of Menasha Sanitary District #4 in the 1960's sewer and water was made available to areas outside of the city limits and new residential growth accelerated in the Town of Menasha on the city's northern and eastern perimeter. This had a combined effect of restricting the city's growth corridors and capturing residential and commercial growth that would arguably have occurred as city development, had not the sewer and water services been available from the sanitary district.

In the 1980's the city began expanding into Calumet County. The growth in this new area was predominantly low-density residential. Lot sizes, although larger than those in older parts of the city generally remain under 10,000 square feet. The street pattern is typically curvilinear with cul de sacs. New commercial centers are emerging in both the Oneida Street and Lake Park Road corridors. As in the Town of Menasha, a sanitary district was created in the Town of Harrison with similar impacts on the city as were experienced with Sanitary District #4.

Boundary agreements with the aforementioned entities have tempered the competition for development among the jurisdictions and efforts are underway to cooperatively plan certain infrastructure projects and services. The city is beginning to consider applying low impact development principles to new development. If followed, the city's future development may return to a more compact form with more emphasis on multi-modal transportation, connectivity between commercial and residential uses, and the use of more environmentally-friendly urban design techniques.

5.15 Agricultural, Natural and Cultural Resources Focus Group

Specific information relating to the Agricultural, Natural and Cultural Resources chapter of the plan was gathered at a focus group held on February 9, 2006.

Attendees represented the City of Menasha, WDNR, Park and Recreation Board members, Menasha Historical Society members, Landmarks Commission members, Heckrodt Wetland Preserve, Winnebago and Calumet Counties, private and non-profit interest groups, UW Extension, UW-Fox Valley, ECWRPC, neighboring municipalities, and residents. Questions asked included:

- ◆ **Cultural Features Questions**
 - ▶ **Question A:** What are some of the desirable cultural features/resources in Menasha?
 - ▶ **Question B:** How can Menasha best preserve it's cultural resources?
 - ▶ **Question C:** What art, educational, cultural, recreational, entertainment facilities are absent or deficient?
 - ▶ **Question D:** Is enough being done to accommodate racial/ethnic diversity? If not, what can be done to remedy this?

- ◆ **Natural Features Questions:**
 - ▶ **Question A:** What are some of the desirable environmental features in Menasha?
 - ▶ **Question B:** Are there natural resources in Menasha that require immediate attention or protection?
 - ▶ **Question C:** What are the driving forces that could affect our natural resources in Menasha over the next 20 years either positively or negatively? I.e., trends, threats, opportunities?

For a full discussion of the Agricultural, Natural and Cultural Resources Focus Group questions and responses given please refer to Appendix B of this document.

5.16 Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources Goals and Objectives

Following are the goals and objectives developed by the City of Menasha regarding agricultural, natural, and cultural resources.

Goal: Support the agricultural resources of the county and the region.

Objective

1. Consider the placement of agriculture related businesses and services in the community's commercial and industrial areas.

Goal: Maintain, preserve, and enhance the city's natural resources.

Objectives

1. Address the potential impacts of proposed public and private development on groundwater quality and quantity, surface water quality, stormwater runoff, green space, wetlands and woodlands.
2. Consider development impacts on, and where appropriate direct development away from wetlands, floodplains, steep slopes, areas of exposed bedrock, high groundwater areas, marginal soil areas, rare or unique, and environmentally sensitive natural resources.

Goal: Mitigate impacts of development on surface waters.

Objectives

1. Encourage the creation and preservation of buffers and building setbacks between intensive land uses and surface water features.
2. Develop partnerships with adjacent towns and communities, counties, lake and river organizations, and state agencies to address surface water quality degradation.
3. Improve the management of stormwater runoff.
4. Educate residents on the impacts of everyday living on water quality.

Goal: Preserve natural features like woodlands, wetlands, floodplains, shorelands, and open spaces in order to maintain and enhance community green space.

Objectives

1. Maintain, improve, and create additional parklands.
2. Manage growth to preserve and create additional interconnected green space corridors.

3. Preserve trees, wetlands and woodlands.
4. Preserve open space next to the shoreline for public access and natural resource protection.

Goal: Enhance community image with attractive entrances, a mix of business types, a vital downtown, and community culture and events.

Objectives

1. Manage the impacts of development on those features that the community values as a part of its character and identity.
2. Explore options for improving the design and appearance of buildings and sites.
3. Address light and noise pollution when evaluating proposed development.
4. Explore options for and enhancements to community entrances, including wayfinding systems.
5. Continue to support existing and the creation of new community events.
6. Promote Menasha's unique cultural assets and support the addition of new cultural places and facilities.
7. Enhance a vital downtown and outlying commercial and retail districts and provide adequate pedestrian areas and aesthetic features which encourage consumer activity and enhance community character.
8. Support the development of regional facilities, cultural amenities, and services that will strengthen the long-term attractiveness of the city, counties, and the region.

Goal: Preserve significant historical and cultural sites, structures, and neighborhoods that contribute to community identity and character.

Objectives

1. Identify, record, and protect community features with historical or archaeological significance.
2. Address the potential impacts of development proposals on historical and archeological resources.
3. Encourage efforts that promote the history, culture, and heritage, of the city.
4. Explore options for achieving improved historic design and appearance.

5.17 Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources Policies and Recommendations

Policies and recommendations build on goals and objectives by providing more focused responses and actions to the goals and objectives. Policies and recommendations become the tools that the community should use to aid in making land use decisions. Policies and recommendations that direct action using the words “will” or “shall” are advised to be mandatory and regulatory aspects of the implementation of the comprehensive plan. In contrast, those policies and recommendations that direct action using the word “should” are advisory and intended to serve as a guide.

1. Applicable city and county shoreland protection standards shall be utilized to address development proposals in shoreland areas.
2. Development occurring within or near sensitive environmental resources shall incorporate those resources into the development rather than harm or destroy them.
3. Site management practices (e.g., limit/phasing clearing and grubbing), erosion control, and other measures designed to prevent rather than treat sediment and other pollutants from land disturbing activities shall be maintained.
4. Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Best Management Practices will be utilized to the maximum extent possible for any activities occurring in the community’s forests and wetlands.
5. Implement an erosion control ordinance to minimize the impacts of construction on natural resources.
6. The clean-up and reuse of brown field sites should be pursued to the extent practicable.
7. Household hazardous waste collection will be conducted at least once every year.
8. Federal, state, and county regulation changes or additions regarding agricultural, natural, and cultural resources will be monitored for their impact on local resources.
9. Community events or programs shall be held at community parks to encourage their use.
10. Streets shall be designed and located in such manner as to maintain and preserve natural topography, cover, significant landmarks, and trees, and to preserve views and vistas.
11. An interconnected network of environmental corridors shall be maintained where possible throughout the community.
12. Environmental corridors shall be defined as those identified as environmentally sensitive areas in the Neenah-Menasha Sewer Service Area Plan.

13. Environmental corridors shall be used for natural habitat, conservancy, trails and pathways, and outdoor recreation activities which do not adversely impact natural features found within the corridor.
14. The conversion and fragmentation of designated environmental corridors by new development, roads, and utilities shall be minimized to the extent practical.
15. All wetlands and buffer areas subject to state or federal jurisdiction, streams, rivers, lakes or ponds; other wetlands; or any wetland associated with a closed depression shall not be developed, drained, or filled except in conformance with applicable permitting requirements.
16. All forms of development in designated flood hazard areas will be regulated in accordance with floodplain zoning requirements.
17. All development proposals will be reviewed and evaluated for their potential effects on the groundwater.
18. Evaluate the community's ability to respond to a spill of contaminated or hazardous material and make changes as necessary to ensure that spills will be remediated as soon as possible.
19. Promote preservation of historical, cultural, and archaeological sites within the community.
20. A map and database of historic structures will be developed within the planning period.
21. Existing ordinance will be reviewed to evaluate their ability to protect historic sites.
22. Continue to review proposals for the development of properties abutting historic resources to ensure that land use or new construction does not detract from the architectural characteristics and environmental setting of the historic resource.
23. Lake protection or similar grants will be evaluated for their applicability to the community.
24. Support the development of comprehensive river, stream and lake management plans which include surveys, assessment and monitoring, and recommendations for restoration and improvement.
25. The community will utilize its subdivision review authority and official mapping authority to protect environmental corridors within the city limits and its extraterritorial area.
26. Municipal services will not be extended unless a plan for their immediate use is in place.

27. Consider amending existing ordinances to extend local preservation jurisdiction to other historically significant sites, structures, and neighborhoods to preserve the history and heritage of these areas for future generations.
28. Modify grass and weed ordinance to allow for natural vegetation, particularly along waterways.
29. Encourage development of Menasha cultural heritage walking and biking tours. These cultural tours could include "wayfinding" street signs, building signage, and maps to direct the visitor to areas or sites of cultural interest within the City of Menasha.
30. The city should explore identification of neighborhood boundaries and use these boundaries for future planning purposes.
31. When appropriate, the city should work with local neighborhoods on planning initiatives.
32. The city shall pursue CLG status.
33. The city should work with local and state heritage and preservation groups to conduct an intensive resurvey of historically significant sites. At the time of plan development, the city received a grant from the Wisconsin Historical Society to complete this objective.
34. The city should enact ordinances that encourage the eradication of invasive species.

5.18 Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources Programs and Resources

The following programs and resources are currently utilized by the community or are available for use by the community to implement the goals, objectives, policies, and recommendations identified.

Calumet County Land and Water Conservation

The Calumet County Land and Water Conservation Department (LWCD) provides local landowners, managers and units of government with technical assistance to find solutions to land and water resource management problems. The department also conducts a variety of conservation educational programs in partnership with other agencies and organizations, including the City of Menasha. LWCD helps local landowners, managers, municipalities and organizations determine what financial assistance may be used to help offset the costs of conservation work and assist them in obtaining those funds.

City of Menasha Sustainability Board

The Menasha Sustainability Board was created in November of 2007 to prepare a sustainable community plan following the guidelines of The Natural Step Model for Eco-Municipalities and to advise the Mayor and Common Council on implementation of sustainable practices. The Board began meeting in early 2008.

Civic Organizations

The City of Menasha has many civic service organizations which are involved with strengthening the city in a variety of ways. They include Knights of Columbus, Rotary Club, The Elks, Kiwanis Club and Eagles.

Doty Island Development Council

NEED TEXT

ECOS – Fox Valley

ECOS-Fox Valley is a group of non-profit organizations, businesses, governments and citizens that plans with and advocates for the Fox Valley region, for a future that is locally self-reliant and that sustains the regional and global environment.

Friends of the Fox:

The Friends of the Fox is a not-for-profit advocacy group established to preserve and develop the environmental, cultural, historical, economic and quality-of-life assets offered by the Fox River Valley. They are committed to offering a formal, professional structure which may be used by the citizens of northeast Wisconsin to promote discussion of the issues and actions that affect the waterway.

Their concerns include water quality; recreational opportunities and tourism; wildlife ecology and habitat maintenance; the 17-lock navigation system for boaters, tourism, and commercial use; maintenance of historic landmarks and protection of the overall Fox River System environment.

Fox Cities Greenways

Fox Cities Greenways, Inc. is a nonprofit 501(c)3 organization that works with all cities, towns and counties in the Fox Cities to expand and connect a comprehensive trail system. Their mission includes the following:

- ◆ Develop and protect environmental corridors for future generations
- ◆ Provide safe travel routes for bikes and pedestrians
- ◆ Encourage environmental planning and trail development among Fox Cities communities
- ◆ Expand recreational opportunities on the Fox Cities waterways
- ◆ Provide tourist destinations for use by Fox Cities residents and visitors

Recent projects supported by Fox Cities Greenways include the Trestle Trail and fishing pier located on Little Lake Butte des Morts in the City of Menasha. Fox Cities Greenways offers trail planning assistance and administers a Trail Grant Loan Program.

Fox River Navigational Authority

The Fox River Navigational Authority rehabilitates, repairs, and manages the navigation system on or near the Fox River in three counties. The Authority may enter into contracts with nonprofit organizations to raise funds. Additionally, the authority may charge fees for services provided to watercraft owners and users of navigational facilities.

The Authority consists of six members nominated by the governor, and with the advice and consent of the senate appointed, for three-year terms. Two of the six members appointed shall be residents of Brown County, two shall be residents of Outagamie County, and two shall be residents of Winnebago County. At least one of the two members appointed from each of the counties specified shall be a resident of a city, village, or town in which a lock is located in part of the navigational system.

The mission of the authority is to serve the citizens of the Fox River area and the state by rehabilitating, maintaining, developing and operating the navigational system to promote tourism and recreational use of the navigational system, and to maintain and improve the scenic, physical, historic and environmental character of the navigational system.

Fox-Wolf Watershed Alliance

The Fox-Wolf Watershed Alliance is an independent nonprofit organization that identifies issues and advocates effective policies and actions that protect, restore and sustain the water resources of the Fox-Wolf River Basin.

The vision for the Fox-Wolf Watershed Alliance is to:

- ◆ Serve as a total basin resource that provides unbiased information to support the development of responsible, well-informed policies and practices.
- ◆ Exist as a neutral partner that promotes the watershed concept to solve water quality issues.
- ◆ Seek effective ecosystem management based on good science and least-cost initiatives that emphasize resource protection and preservation.
- ◆ Employ a process that fosters open communication among all stakeholders in the basin to achieve broad-based support.
- ◆ Act as a catalyst for action, to provide information, education and research to empower others to solve problems. Make implementation a strong component of all efforts.
- ◆ Take direction from a working board that is representative of the basin and is committed to protecting the resources. The board sets policy and program direction. The board is responsible for adequate funding of the organization. The board and staff will work together to achieve the organization's goals and objectives

Heckrodt Wetland Reserve

Heckrodt Wetland Reserve was created to foster the preservation of wildlife and natural plant growth. They are also committed to educating people about our eco-system.

It includes 76 acres of forested wetland, wetland meadow, open water, and upland field communities. Facilities include a nature center with indoor living wetland and live reptiles, amphibians, and fish, as well as mounted specimens of Wisconsin mammals and bird species. This reserve provides visitor education while encouraging an ethic of environmental stewardship in a fun, hands-on environment.

Landmarks Commission

In creating this commission in 1995, the Common Council declared as a matter of public policy that the "protection, enhancement, perpetuation, and use of improvements of special character, special historic interest or value is a public benefit in that such protection, enhancement, perpetuation, and continued use is believed to"

- ◆ serve as support and stimulus of business and industry and strengthen the city's economy;
- ◆ safeguard Menasha's historic and cultural heritage;
- ◆ stabilize and improve property values;
- ◆ foster civic pride in accomplishments of the past;
- ◆ promote the use of historic structures and sites for the education and enjoyment of Menasha residents; and
- ◆ integrate the modern environment with historic buildings and sites.

The Landmarks Commission has broad responsibilities for managing the city's historic resources. These responsibilities include: listing structures eligible for specially designated landmarks status; in cooperation with the Plan Commission, preparing a Historic Preservation Plan; working with the state Historic Preservation Review Board to enroll designated properties in the National Register of Historic Places; recommending the acquisition of appropriate properties; establishing markers for historic sites and districts; promoting public education, interest, and support for the preservation and enhancement of historic features; and advising owners of historic resources of preservation techniques and benefits.

Menasha Historical Society

NEED TEXT

Northeast Wisconsin Stormwater Consortium (NEWSC)

The Northeast Stormwater Consortium is a network of communities that share resources to cost-effectively address stormwater issues and ultimately achieve behavior change, thereby improving watershed health. While regulatory compliance is acknowledged as one reason for being, member communities are committed to enhancing area residents' quality of life through stormwater management and recognize the importance of doing more than just "getting by." Member communities see the connection between effective stormwater management and clean water for drinking and recreating, reduced flooding, and enhanced beauty and health of streams and lakes.

The mission of the Northeast Wisconsin Stormwater Consortium is to facilitate efficient implementation of stormwater programs locally and regionally that will meet both DNR and EPA regulatory requirements and maximize the benefit of stormwater activities to the watershed

by fostering partnerships, and by providing technical, administrative, and financial assistance to members. Specifically, NEWSOC's mission will be achieved by:

- ♦ ***Fostering Partnerships*** - enhancing communication across jurisdictional boundaries and providing a forum for discussions about regional approaches to stormwater management.
- ♦ ***Sharing Information*** - being a clearinghouse of information, knowledge and experience with best management practices, ordinances and other stormwater concerns and programs.
- ♦ ***Administrative Efficiency*** - working toward efficient regulatory compliance by sharing information and experiences with the permit process; partnering on certain required program elements for the permit; or, formally submitting joint permit applications.
- ♦ ***Pooling Financial Resources*** - pooling financial, staffing, or other resources to obtain the services and supplies necessary to implement programs required under the permit (e.g. outreach materials).

University of Wisconsin Cooperative Extension – Calumet and Winnebago Counties

Cooperative Extension develops practical educational programs tailored to local needs and based on University of Wisconsin knowledge and research. County-based Extension educators are University of Wisconsin faculty and staff who are experts in agriculture and agribusiness, community and economic development, natural resources, family living, and youth development.

US Army Corps of Engineers

The Mission of the US Army Corps of Engineers is to provide quality, responsive engineering services to the nation including; planning, designing, building and operating water resources and other civil works projects (Navigation, Flood Control, Environmental Protection, Disaster Response, etc.) Locally, the Corps manages water levels in the Winnebago pool and operates a series of dams in the Lower Fox River for flood control and related purposes.

Wild Ones

Wild Ones, established in 1977, promotes the concept of landscaping with native plants with a mission to educate and share information with members and communities and to promote biodiversity and environmentally sound practices. They serve as a resource for private individuals, schools, commercial property owners, and community decision makers as they move toward ethical choices in land use and in the redefinition of current guidelines and ordinances affecting our landscape.

The Fox Valley Area Chapter has established a "Natural Landscaping for Tomorrow" fund which awards grants to Fox Valley WI area schools, houses of worship, and other public and nonprofit organizations who wish to create natural landscapes or outdoor classrooms using native plants. This chapter has also identified several long-range goals which include ensuring that local ordinances encourage natural landscaping.

Winnebago County Land and Water Conservation

The Winnebago County Land and Water Conservation Department is dedicated to provide competent, professional services in the planning, design, and implementation of programs and projects that protect, restore, and sustain the natural resources of Winnebago County.

Winnebago Lakes Council

The Winnebago Lakes Council, Inc. is a 501(c)(3) tax-exempt non-profit organization focused on charitable, educational, and scientific purposes. The Winnebago Lakes Council promotes the long-term sustainability of Lakes Winnebago, Butte des Morts, Winneconne, and Poygan and their connecting rivers. The mission of the Council is to protect and improve the ecological health and scenic beauty of the Winnebago lakes through citizen involvement in research, communication, cooperation, and education. The Winnebago Lakes Council initiates and partners with other groups to accomplish projects that support its mission. Recent projects focus on the following topics:

- ◆ Aquatic Invasive Species
- ◆ Lake Monitoring
- ◆ Stream Monitoring
- ◆ Watershed Network

The Winnebago Lakes Council have also helped partners by offering logistical help or letters of support for their projects, including East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission's efforts to improve watershed modeling to give citizens in urbanizing areas more information about how land use choices will impact pollution and run-off into the lakes.

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

The Department of Natural Resources is dedicated to the preservation, protection, effective management, and maintenance of Wisconsin's natural resources. It is responsible for implementing the laws of the state and, where applicable, the laws of the federal government that protect and enhance the natural resources of our state. It is the one agency charged with full responsibility for coordinating the many disciplines and programs necessary to provide a clean environment and a full range of outdoor recreational opportunities for Wisconsin citizens and visitors.

Grants are available for acquisition of land and easements for conservation and outdoor recreation purposes, conservation, dam rehabilitation/abandonment, dry cleaner remediation, forest fire protection, urban forestry, gypsy moth, household hazardous waste collection, hunter education, lakes, municipal flood control, nonpoint source runoff pollution, parks, recreational facilities and trails, recycling, habitat restoration, rivers, small and abandoned dam removal, stewardship, urban wildlife damage and well compensation. Environmental loans are available for drinking water, wastewater, and brownfield projects.

The Wisconsin Historical Society (WHS)

The Wisconsin Historical Society (WHS) maintains a list of archaeological sites and cemeteries referred to as the Archaeological Site Inventory (ASI) a component of the Wisconsin Archaeological and Historic Resource Database (WisAHRD). The Archaeological Site

Inventory (ASI) is the most comprehensive list of archaeological sites, mounds, unmarked cemeteries, marked cemeteries, and cultural sites available. The ASI does not include all of the sites and cemeteries present in the state, however. It includes ONLY those sites that have been reported to the Wisconsin Historical Society. The information in the ASI is a compilation of reports covering a period of 150 years. The information for each entry varies widely and WHS has not been able to verify all of the entries. Few of these sites have been evaluated for their importance. The ASI is changed and updated on a daily basis and recommendations about site importance may change as new information becomes available. For further information visit the Wisconsin Historical Society website.

The Wisconsin Architecture and History Inventory (AHI), provided by the Wisconsin Historical Society, lists historical and architectural information on properties in Wisconsin. The AHI contains data on buildings, structures, and objects that illustrate Wisconsin's unique history. The majority of properties listed are privately owned. Listed properties convey no special status, rights, or benefits. This inventory could be used by the county and its communities as another source for information on historical or architecturally important sites. For further information on the AHI, visit the Wisconsin Historical Society website.