Greene County
CONSERVATION DISTRICT
Newsletter
Volume 10 Fall Edition 2008

Lime Spreader Rental Program Kicks-off.

The Greene County Conservation District unveiled their 2 ton wet lime spreader rental program on Saturday, October 25 in Nineveh, PA. Approximately twenty landowners from Greene and Washington counties came out on a damp day to see the district's first piece of rental equipment operate in the field and ask questions about the rental agreement and requirements.

The committee of Jim Kenney and Jim Cowell, District Board members, began investigating whether a program like this was needed in the county. "What we found was a need for a smaller spreader that landowners could use on pastures and smaller steeper fields" Kenney said. Most districts in Pennsylvania that have a rental program focus on no-till equipment, Washington County being one. Producers in Greene County have access to this equipment and the District hoped that renting a lime spreader could be a companion program. As Mr. Kenney talked to local equipment dealers about smaller spreader options, he found that almost all the Soil and Water Conservation Districts in West Virginia have lime spreader rental programs.

As livestock production in the county has transitioned into more grass based rotational grazing systems the need for lime to help support quality forage production has become imperative and a producers ability to get it where and when they need it has been reduced. "I hope that this program will provide grazers and smaller operations with another option when trying to improve their soil quality" said Laurel Rush, Agricultural Manager for the Greene County Conservation District.

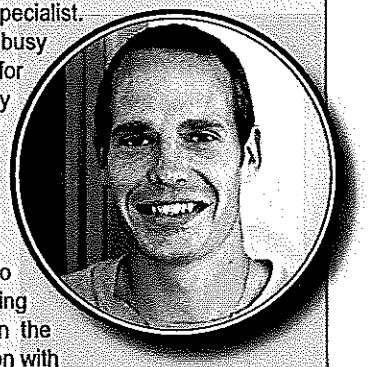
The day also included a tour of two Conservation Farm award winners. The Hopkins and Kenney farms are typical for the county, narrow flat bottoms close to the stream and steep hillsides with slipping tendencies. Each has invested in their beef operations by installing best management practices to reduce non-point source pollution and improve water quality. Between these two systems there are over 30 spring developments, miles of stream and pond bank protection, and hundreds of acres of rotational grazing and woodlot exclusion. Suzy Funka-Petery, USDA-NRCS, spoke about the importance of soil health and how critical soil tests are when planning your grazing system. During lunch Vicky Soles, a local veterinarian, spoke about on-farm bio-security; management practices that reduce the chance of bringing infectious diseases onto your farm, and that slow the spread of infectious diseases on your farm and some simple precautions to keep your herd safe.

For more information on renting the lime spreader or best management practice installation please contact our office.

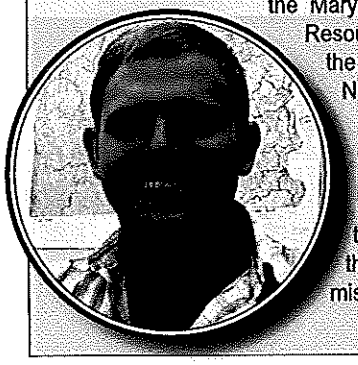
Staff Changes at the District

As some of you may have already known we have just went through a change in staff at the District. Todd Klaner, our Environmental Program Specialist, has moved on in his career. Todd has been with our office since January 2007 and in his short time employed by the District has been a valuable asset to our office. Todd is now employed by a large, well known, Pittsburgh based resource company as a Permitting Landman, responsible for identifying and obtaining every approval required for drilling a gas well, from DEP permits to Driveway permits. Coordinating and managing surveyors and environmental subcontractors, and coordinating with the DEP if a problem is found with a site. We will miss working with him but have had the opportunity to keep in touch with him; he now comes to us for permit information and assistance.

During the transition the District has promoted Dustin Teegarden, our West Nile Virus Coordinator, to the position of Environmental Program Specialist. Dustin is now keeping busy working on permit reviews for the District. Some of you may recognize him by his big TV debut on KDKA Channel 2 News, which was a result of the West Nile Virus issues late this summer. Dustin is very committed to compliance with our permitting activities and has taken on the responsibilities of the position with great expertise.



During the final few weeks of the West Nile Virus program the District awarded the coordinator position to our intern, Brian Ratica. Brian was working very diligently on the Water Resources Program that we are currently working on with the Department of Economic Development. Brian has also recently chosen to take an opportunity to further his career. Brian is a 2007 graduate of California University of PA with a Bachelor of Science degree concentrating on Fisheries and Wildlife Biology. Brian is now working for the Maryland Department of Natural Resources Fisheries Service at the Metapeake State Park as a Natural Resource Technician.



The District would like to congratulate the two members of our team on their career changes and wish them the best of luck. We will miss both.

Reclaiming the Wild

There are some new residents moving into Monongahela Township! The Robena site, a former mine operation, owned by Consol Coal Corporation will be home to a number of wild Bobwhite quail, which is projected to be in 2010. Consol Coal along with the USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Pennsylvania Game Commission and Big Covey Quail Forever Chapter are working together to establish wildlife habitat for the Bobwhite quail and other ground nesting birds.

Consol Coal has donated the use of approximately 1775 acres of property for establishment of the habitat. Once established approximately 128 acres will be used for conservation cover and 49 acres will be used for early successional habitat. The Pennsylvania Game Commission and the USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service are working together to prepare the habitat by mowing brush, spraying, planting with native forbs and grass mixes and dropping trees to eliminate perch sites for predatory birds. Consol Coal will then transfer the quail from a reclaimed surface mine site in Illinois to the Robena site.

Funding for this project was made possible through the USDA, Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program. Farm Bill programs such as Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program, Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program and the Environmental Quality Incentives Program may be able to assist you in promoting ground nesting bird habitat. For more information you may contact the USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service at 724-627-5821.

Erosion – Big Deal!

By: Martin Niverth, District Manager

That's what a lot of folks say when the subject of erosion is brought up. Big deal! Why talk about erosion when we could be discussing chemicals, smoke, noise, and things that are REALLY damaging our environment? Sure, people are exposing bare ground and dumping fill dirt here and there but, hey, that's development, and you can't make an omelet without breaking some eggs. Just throw up some silt fence to keep the tree-huggers away, and let's get 'er done!

Sadly, the paragraph above is an accurate representation. This is not to imply that chemicals, smoke, and noise are not legitimate problems. They are. What is so disturbing is the fact that erosion is something that is usually occurring in plain view, is far more damaging to our environment and economy than all of the other forms of pollution put together, and is woefully under-addressed relative to its mitigation and prevention. Let's take a little time to examine the price of ignoring erosion. Consider these few items:

1) If it's agricultural soil we're talking about, then what's eroding is topsoil. Topsoil is the most nutrient-rich layer. When it's gone, what's left will only grow crops if you reach deep into your pocket to fertilize the nutrient-poor soil that's left. Farm like this for awhile and you'll soon be out of business. Can you say Dust Bowl?

2) Eroding topsoil, especially rich topsoil, will eventually find its way to a stream. This nutrient overload can cause an acute ecological imbalance resulting in fish kills, bacterial overpopulation, and overall loss of water quality. Many algae problems in small lakes and ponds can be traced to a nutrient overload caused by erosion.

3) Construction operations expose subsoil. Eroding subsoil, once it enters a stream, will suffocate the organisms at the bottom of the food chain due to its very fine particulate nature. If the bottom of the food chain dies, so do the larger organisms at the top of the food chain. Does good fishing bring money into a local economy? You bet it does! Why ruin it?

4) Soil entering a stream will eventually slow down and settle to the bottom. This soil takes the space once occupied by water, which will then cause flooding simply because the stream can no longer transport the volume of water that it once could. Do you think flooding doesn't affect our economy? Think again!

5) Our undisturbed streams have a gravelly sort of bottom with interspersed rocks of various sizes. This bottom is permeable. This means that water is not only flowing downstream, but also down through the ground where it recharges our well-water supply. Erosion makes the stream bottom impermeable and shuts off this important groundwater source. It doesn't take much sense to appreciate the seriousness of losing our supply of groundwater.

6) Erosion also occurs on areas once used for garbage and slag dumps. This can cause the same types of damage mentioned above, but on a much more severe level because this material usually comes complete with its own supply of bacteria, nasty chemicals, and heavy metals. Our drinking water supply is often affected. Are all these nasty things being removed? Are you sure?

This little article could easily become very big, but all I wanted to do was to maybe give you some realistic appreciation of something that you probably see every day. It looks harmless, but then so does Poison Ivy. Try to appreciate erosion for what it is. It is a big deal! Do your small part to prevent it. I promise you that the benefit will far exceed the effort.

Do-It-Yourself Home Energy Audits

You can easily conduct a home energy audit yourself. With a simple but diligent walk-through, you can spot many problems in any type of house. When auditing your home, keep a checklist of areas you have inspected and problems you found. This list will help you prioritize your energy efficiency upgrades.

Locating Air Leaks

First, make a list of obvious air leaks (drafts). The potential energy savings from reducing drafts in a home may range from 5% to 30% per year, and the home is generally much more comfortable afterward. Check for indoor air leaks, such as gaps along the baseboard or edge of the flooring and at junctures of the walls and ceiling. Check to see if air can flow through these places: Electrical outlets, Switch plates, Window frames, Baseboards, Weather stripping around doors, Fireplace dampers, Attic hatches, Wall- or window-mounted air conditioners.

Also look for gaps around pipes and wires, electrical outlets, foundation seals, and mail slots. Check to see if the caulking and weather stripping are applied properly, leaving no gaps or cracks, and are in good condition.

Inspect windows and doors for air leaks. See if you can rattle them, since movement means possible air leaks. If you can see daylight around a door or window frame, then the door or window leaks. You can usually seal these leaks by caulking or weather stripping them. Check the storm windows to see if they fit and are not broken. You may also wish to consider replacing your old windows and doors with newer, high-performance ones. If new factory-made doors or windows are too costly, you can install low-cost plastic sheets over the windows.

If you are having difficulty locating leaks, you may want to conduct a basic building pressurization test:

1. First, close all exterior doors, windows, and fireplace flues.
2. Turn off all combustion appliances such as gas burning furnaces and water heaters.
3. Then turn on all exhaust fans (generally located in the kitchen and bathrooms) or use a large window fan to suck the air out of the rooms.

This test increases infiltration through cracks and leaks, making them easier to detect. You can use incense sticks or your damp hand to locate these leaks. If you use incense sticks, moving air will cause the smoke to waver, and if you use your damp hand, any drafts will feel cool to your hand.

On the outside of your house, inspect all areas where two different building materials meet, including: All exterior corners, Where siding and chimneys meet, Areas where the foundation and the bottom of exterior brick or siding meet.

You should plug and caulk holes or penetrations for faucets, pipes, electric outlets, and wiring. Look for cracks and holes in the mortar, foundation, and siding, and seal them with the appropriate material. Check the exterior caulking around doors and windows, and see whether exterior storm doors and primary doors seal tightly.

When sealing any home, you must always be aware of the danger of indoor air pollution and combustion appliance "backdrafts." Backdrafting is when the various combustion appliances and exhaust fans in the home compete for air. An exhaust fan may pull the combustion gases back into the living space. This can obviously create a very dangerous and unhealthy situation in the home.

In homes where a fuel is burned (i.e., natural gas, fuel oil, propane, or wood) for heating, be certain the appliance has an adequate air supply. Generally, one square inch of vent opening is required for each 1,000 Btu of appliance input heat. When in doubt, contact your local utility company, energy professional, or ventilation contractor.

Insulation

Heat loss through the ceiling and walls in your home could be very large if the insulation levels are less than the recommended minimum. When your house was built, the builder likely installed the amount of insulation recommended at that time. Given today's energy prices (and future prices that will probably be higher), the level of insulation might be inadequate, especially if you have an older home.

If the attic hatch is located above a conditioned space, check to see if it is at least as heavily insulated as the attic, is weather stripped, and closes tightly. In the attic, determine whether openings for items such as pipes, ductwork, and chimneys are sealed. Seal any gaps with an expanding foam caulk or some other permanent sealant. While you are inspecting the attic, check to see if there is a vapor barrier under the attic insulation. The vapor barrier might be tarpaper, Kraft paper attached to fiberglass batts, or a plastic sheet. If there does not appear to be a vapor barrier, you might consider painting the interior ceilings with vapor barrier paint. This reduces the amount of water vapor that can pass through the ceiling. Large amounts of moisture can reduce the effectiveness of insulation and promote structural damage.

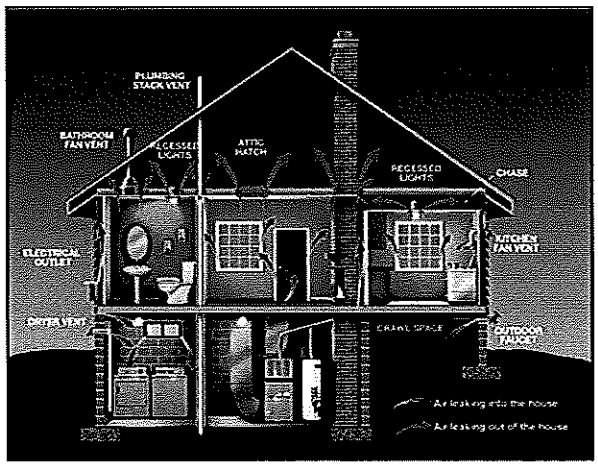
Make sure that the attic vents are not blocked by insulation. You also should seal any electrical boxes in the ceiling with flexible caulk (from the living room side or attic side) and cover the entire attic floor with at least the current recommended amount of insulation.

Checking a wall's insulation level is more difficult. Select an exterior wall and turn off the circuit breaker or unscrew the fuse for any outlets in the wall. Be sure to test the outlets to make certain that they are not "hot." Check the outlet by plugging in a functioning lamp or portable radio. Once you are sure your outlets are not getting any electricity, remove the cover plate from one of the outlets and gently probe into the wall with a thin, long stick or screwdriver. If you encounter a slight resistance, you have some insulation there. You could also make a small hole in a closet, behind a couch, or in some other unobtrusive place to see what, if anything, the wall cavity is filled with. Ideally, the wall cavity should be totally filled with some form of insulation material. Unfortunately, this method cannot tell you if the entire wall is insulated, or if the insulation has settled. Only a thermographic inspection can do this.

If your basement is unheated, determine whether there is insulation under the living area flooring. In most areas of the country, an R-value of 25 is the recommended minimum level of insulation. The insulation at the top of the foundation wall and first floor perimeter should have an R-value of 19 or greater. If the basement is heated, the foundation walls should be insulated to at least R-19. Your water heater, hot water pipes, and furnace ducts should all be insulated. For more information, see our insulation section.

Heating/Cooling Equipment

Inspect heating and cooling equipment annually, or as recommended by the manufacturer. If you have a forced-air furnace, check your filters and replace them as needed. Generally, you should change them about once every month or two, especially during periods of high usage. Have a professional check and clean your equipment once a year. If the unit is more than 15 years old, you should consider replacing your system with one of the newer, energy-efficient units. A new unit would greatly reduce your energy consumption, especially if the existing equipment is in poor condition. Check your ductwork for dirt streaks, especially near seams. These indicate air leaks, and they should be sealed with a duct mastic. Insulate any ducts or pipes that travel through unheated spaces. An insulation R-Value of 6 is the recommended minimum.



Lighting

Energy for lighting accounts for about 10% of your electric bill. Examine the wattage size of the light bulbs in your house. You may have 100-watt (or larger) bulbs where 60 or 75 watts would do. You should also consider compact fluorescent lamps for areas where lights are on for hours at a time. Your electric utility may offer rebates or other incentives for purchasing energy-efficient lamps.

Learn More - Evaluation Tools

- Home Energy Saver - Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory - http://hes.lbl.gov/

- Home Energy Checkup - Alliance to Save Energy - http://www.ase.org/content/article/details/971

Information acquired from U.S. Department of Energy - Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy: A Consumer's Guide to Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy *http://apps1.eere.energy.gov/consumer/your_home/energy_audits/index.cfm/mytopic=11170*

No-Cost and Low-Cost Tips to Save Energy This Winter

Here you'll find strategies to help you save energy during the cold winter months. Some of the tips below are free and can be used on a daily basis to increase your savings; others are simple and inexpensive actions you can take to ensure maximum savings through the winter.

Take Advantage of Heat from the Sun

• Open curtains on your south-facing windows during the day to allow sunlight to naturally heat your home, and close them at night to reduce the chill you may feel from cold windows.

Cover Drafty Windows

• Use a heavy-duty, clear plastic sheet on a frame or tape clear plastic film to the inside of your window frames during the cold winter months. Make sure the plastic is sealed tightly to the frame to help reduce infiltration.
• Install tight-fitting, insulating drapes or shades on windows that feel drafty after weatherizing.

Adjust the Temperature

• When you are home and awake, set your thermostat as low as is comfortable.
• When you are asleep or out of the house, turn your thermostat back 10°–15° for eight hours and save around 10% a year on your heating and cooling bills. A programmable thermostat can make it easy to set back your temperature.

Find and Seal Leaks

• Seal the air leaks around utility cut-throughs for pipes ("plumbing penetrations"), gaps around chimneys and recessed lights in insulated ceilings, and unfinished spaces behind cupboards and closets.
• Add caulk or weatherstripping to seal air leaks around leaky doors and windows.

Maintain Your Heating Systems

• Schedule service for your heating system.
• Furnaces: Replace your furnace filter once a month or as needed.
• Wood- and Pellet-Burning Heaters: Clean the flue vent regularly and clean the inside of the appliance with a wire brush periodically to ensure that your home is heated efficiently.

Reduce Heat Loss from the Fireplace

• Keep your fireplace damper closed unless a fire is going. Keeping the damper open is like keeping a window wide open during the winter; it allows warm air to go right up the chimney.
• When you use the fireplace, reduce heat loss by opening dampers in the bottom of the firebox (if provided) or open the nearest window slightly—approximately 1 inch—and close doors leading into the room. Lower the thermostat setting to between 50° and 55°F.
• If you never use your fireplace, plug and seal the chimney flue.
• If you do use the fireplace, install tempered glass doors and a heat-air exchange system that blows warmed air back into the room.
• Check the seal on the fireplace flue damper and make it as snug as possible.
• Purchase grates made of C-shaped metal tubes to draw cool room air into the fireplace and circulate warm air back into the room.
• Add caulking around the fireplace hearth.

Lower Your Water Heating Costs

• Water heating can account for 14%-25% of the energy consumed in your home.
• Turn down the temperature of your water heater to the warm setting (120°F). You'll not only save energy, you'll avoid scalding your hands.

Add insulation to your attic

• With the right safety practices, this can be a do-it-yourself project.

Unplug electronics and appliances when not in use

• Use multiple-outlet strips so you can turn everything off with one flip of a switch.

Replace incandescent bulbs with compact fluorescent bulbs (CFLs)

• Lighting makes up about 10 percent of home energy costs, and CFLs can save up to 75 percent of that energy. They also last longer, saving money on replacements.

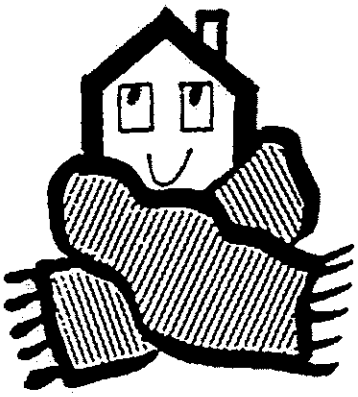
Information from the EERE web site *http://www1.eere.energy.gov/informationcenter/*

Energy Conservation News

Over the past few years, energy conservation has been at the forefront of many political agendas. I ran across some information that may be useful when tax season roles around.

On Oct. 3, 2008, the President signed into law legislation to extend many of the Energy Efficiency Tax Incentives first enacted in 2005 but that expired at the end of 2007 or that were scheduled to expire at the end of 2008. This extension is part of the massive U.S. Bailout Plan that will renew the energy tax credits. The bill also includes extensions of a variety of renewable energy tax incentives. The energy efficiency provisions include:

• An extension of the commercial buildings tax deduction to the end of 2013.
• An extension of the tax credit for efficient furnaces, boilers, air conditioners, water heaters and insulation and window upgrades to existing homes (covering improvements installed in 2009, but not 2008).
• A one-year extension of the new energy-efficient home tax credit, to the end of 2009.
• Three-years of manufacturer tax credits for sales of high-efficiency refrigerators, clothes washers, dishwashers, and dehumidifiers (2008-2010).
• A new tax credit for plug-in hybrid vehicles purchased starting in 2008 and extending until shortly after the number of qualifying vehicles reaches 250,000.
• A new 10% investment tax credit for combined heat and power systems (through 2016)
• An extension of fuel cell and microturbine credits to the end of 2016.
• Accelerated depreciation for smart meters and smart grid systems.
• Extension of an existing bonding program for green buildings and sustainable design, and establishment of a new energy conservation bond program that would help local and state governments to fund energy conservation efforts.



The bill pays for these provisions by restricting several oil and gas industry tax breaks, and tightening some provisions on the sale of stocks.

For more information, see these links:

ACEEE's National Energy Policy Web site at *http://acee.org/energy/national/*
The Energy Policy Act of 2005 (energy-efficiency tax incentives are Sections 1331-1341, beginning on page 427)
Energy Bill information from the Alliance to Save Energy at *http://ase.org/section/_audience/policy/energybill/*

< We Don't Want This

So We Are Trying This >

The Greene County Conservation District hosted a Environmentally Sensitive Maintenance Training (ESM) for the local municipalities involved in the Dirt and Gravel Roads program over 2 days the first week of November. The turnout for the training was well received by various participants throughout the local municipalities and those across the state. 30 participants came to the training and of the 30 participants, 10 of our local municipalities were represented.

The Center for Dirt and Gravel Road Studies at Penn State maintains and delivers a two-day course specifically designed for anyone responsible for maintaining unpaved roads. The course focuses on simple and effective techniques to implement long-term solution to maintenance and pollution problems stemming from unpaved roads. The training involved introduction to the Dirt and Gravel Roads program and various maintenance techniques and practices. The ESM training provides basic knowledge and tools necessary to maintain roads in a more cost-efficient and environmentally sensitive manner. The training is directed towards Municipalities, the Bureau of Forestry, and others entities responsible for unpaved road maintenance.

The two-day ESM course consisted of 13 individual chapters:

1. Overview of PA Dirt and Gravel Road Program (optional):
Ideal for anyone looking to start similar efforts
2. "Natural Systems" and how they affect your roads:
Effect of basic natural principles effect on your road and how to work WITH them
3. Introduction to Environmentally Sensitive Maintenance Practices: On-the-ground ESMPs are the basis of the rest of the course.
4. Off Right-of-Way Influences:
Driveways, trails, farm lanes, more
5. Roadside Vegetation Management:
Selective thinning, seeding, more
6. Roadside Banks:
Bank benches, underdrains, soil properties, more
7. Road and Steam Interfaces:
Stream crossings, high-water bypasses, more
8. Parallel Road Ditches:
Flow reductions, channel linings, ditch elimination, more
9. Ditch Outlets (turnouts, culverts, etc.):
Shallow pipe installations, culvert/turnout placement, pipe alignment, more
10. Driving Surface Aggregate:
Surface aggregate properties, geo-synthetics, more
11. Road Surface Maintenance:
Grading frequency, tips, and techniques, more
12. Road Surface Drainage:
Crown, insloping, outsloping, grade-breaks, more
13. Additional Maintenance Techniques:
Dust control, full-depth reclamations, more

The Conservation District is annually allotted a certain amount of funds to assist the municipalities with problem areas that impact streams. In order to qualify for funding supervisors and/or staff must be certified by attending this 2 day training course every 5 years. This course is not about paving or chipsealing, rather about maintaining dirt and gravel roads as a viable and sustainable part of the transportation network.

It is our hope that this training will assist our local municipalities in making wise decisions about the practices and maintenance of dirt and gravel roads so as not to have an impact our local streams. The Dirt and Gravel road program incorporates various inexpensive techniques to road maintenance.

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Greene County Conservation District
Board Meeting
3rd Tuesday of each month

Dirt and Gravel Road Environmentally Sensitive Maintenance Training
November 5th-6th
Greene County Fairgrounds

Greene County Conservation District
Annual Awards Luncheon
December 5, 2008
Location TBA

Alternative Energy Forum
March 28, 2009
Waynesburg Central Elementary
(Tenative)

SERVICES

USGS Topographic Maps

For sale at the District

Cost: $6.00/quad

$7.00/county

$2.50 postage and handling

LIME SPREADER RENTAL

Please call the office for more information

Greene County Conservation District - Water Quality Improvement Mini-Grant Program

The program will enable Best Management Practices to be implemented on properties throughout Greene County with the overall goal of improving the water quality of Greene County streams and tributaries.

Designed to fill a niche left between state and federal grant and cost-share programs that may not address single projects or smaller scale practices, the following are examples of projects that will be considered for funding: Streambank stabilization, Riparian buffer plantings, Aquatic habitat enhancement structures, Conservation practice installations

Applications will be accepted on a rolling basis with no deadlines for application. The following individuals and organizations may apply for grants of up to $ 1,000.00 to offset project costs: Locally-based environmental organizations, School-based environmental groups, Homeowners and Homeowner Associations, Scouting Organizations, Civic Organizations, Sportsman's Groups

Further information and applications are available by visiting or calling the Greene County Conservation District, 724-852-5278

Information Available for Weed Control

Please contact the Conservation District at 724-852-5278 if you would like a copy of one of the following informational fact sheets.

Managing Japanese Knotweed
Managing Purple Loosestrife
Managing Multiflora Rose
Managing Canada Thistle
Wildlife Habitat Fact Sheet
Landowners Guide to Buffer Success

Becky's Recipe Box

ICED PUMPKIN COOKIES

Ingredients:

2 ½ cups all-purpose flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
1 teaspoon baking soda
2 teaspoons ground cinnamon
½ teaspoon ground nutmeg
½ teaspoon ground cloves
½ teaspoon salt
½ cup butter, softened
1 ½ cups white sugar
1 cup canned pumpkin
1 egg
1 teaspoon vanilla extract
2 cups confectioners' sugar
3 tablespoons milk
1 tablespoon melted butter
1 teaspoon vanilla extract

Directions:

1. Preheat oven to 350 degrees F. Combine flour, baking powder, baking soda, cinnamon, nutmeg, ground cloves, and salt; set aside.
2. In a medium bowl, cream together the ½ cup of butter and white sugar. Add pumpkin, egg, and 1 teaspoon vanilla to butter mixture, and beat until creamy. Mix in dry ingredients. Drop on cookie sheet by the teaspoonfuls; flatten slightly.
3. Bake for 15 to 20 in a preheated oven. Cool cookies, then drizzle the glaze with a fork.
4. To make the glaze: Combine confectioners' sugar, milk, 1 teaspoon melted butter, and 1 teaspoon vanilla. Add milk as needed, to achieve drizzling consistency.

Printed from Allrecipies.com

If you know of someone who would like to receive our newsletter "FREE OF CHARGE" please complete and return this form to the District.

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

_____

EMAIL: _____

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William Wentzel, Environmental Program Associate
Becky Salosky, Fiscal Officer
Mary Jane Kent, Administrative Assistant to Program Support
Laurel Rush, Agriculture Manager
Vacant, WNV Surveillance Monitor

COOPERATING AGENCIES

USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
Susan Funka-Petery, Supervisory District Conservationist

PA DCNR Bureau of Forestry
Ralph Campbell, Service Forester

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