

FOREST MANAGEMENT AND STUMP-TO-FOREST GATE CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY SURVEILLANCE EVALUATION REPORT

State of Wisconsin

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources – State Forests and Lands
Wisconsin, USA

SCS-FM/COC-00070N

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CERTIFIED	EXPIRATION
31 December 2018	30 December 2023

DATE OF FIELD EVALUATION
14-18 September 2020
DATE OF REPORT FINALIZATION
16 November 2020

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Foreword

Cycle in annual surveillance evaluations				
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 st annual evaluation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 nd annual evaluation	<input type="checkbox"/> 3 rd annual evaluation	<input type="checkbox"/> 4 th annual evaluation	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (expansion of scope, Major CAR audit, special audit, etc.):
Name of Forest Management Enterprise (FME) and abbreviation used in this report:				
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WIDNR, DNR), Forestry Division (Forestry), Fish Wildlife & Parks (FWP).				

All certificates issued by SCS under the aegis of the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) require annual evaluations to ascertain ongoing conformance with the requirements and standards of certification. A public summary of the initial evaluation is available on the FSC Certificate Database <http://info.fsc.org/>.

Pursuant to FSC and SCS guidelines, annual / surveillance evaluations are not intended to comprehensively examine the full scope of the certified forest operations, as the cost of a full-scope evaluation would be prohibitive and it is not mandated by FSC evaluation protocols. Rather, annual evaluations are comprised of three main components:

- A focused assessment of the status of any outstanding conditions or Corrective Action Requests (CARs; see discussion in section 4.0 for those CARs and their disposition as a result of this annual evaluation);
- Follow-up inquiry into any issues that may have arisen since the award of certification or prior to this evaluation; and
- As necessary given the breadth of coverage associated with the first two components, an additional focus on selected topics or issues, the selection of which is not known to the certificate holder prior to the evaluation.

Organization of the Report

This report of the results of our evaluation is divided into two sections. Section A provides the public summary and background information that is required by the Forest Stewardship Council. This section is made available to the public and is intended to provide an overview of the evaluation process, the management programs and policies applied to the forest, and the results of the evaluation. Section A will be posted on the FSC Certificate Database (<http://info.fsc.org/>) no less than 90 days after completion of the on-site evaluation. Section B contains more detailed results and information for required FSC record-keeping or the use by the FME.

Table of Contents

SECTION A – PUBLIC SUMMARY	4
1. GENERAL INFORMATION	4
1.1 Evaluation Team.....	4
1.2 Total Time Spent on Evaluation	4
1.3 Standards Used	5
2. CERTIFICATION EVALUATION PROCESS	6
2.1 Evaluation Itinerary, Activities, and Site Notes.....	6
2.2 Evaluation of Management Systems	12
3. CHANGES IN MANAGEMENT PRACTICES	13
4. RESULTS OF EVALUATION	13
4.1 Definitions of Major CARs, Minor CARs and Observations.....	13
4.2 History of Findings for Certificate Period.....	13
4.3 Existing Corrective Action Requests and Observations	14
4.4 New Corrective Action Requests and Observations	16
5. STAKEHOLDER COMMENTS	16
5.1 Stakeholder Groups Consulted	17
5.2 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Evaluation Team Responses	17
6. CERTIFICATION DECISION	20
7. ANNUAL DATA UPDATE	20
SECTION B – APPENDICES (CONFIDENTIAL).....	30
Appendix 1 – List of FMUs Selected for Evaluation	30
Appendix 2 – Staff and Stakeholders Consulted.....	30
Appendix 3 – Additional Evaluation Techniques Employed	32
Appendix 4 – Required Tracking	32
Appendix 5 – Forest Management Standard Conformance Table	33
Appendix 6 – Chain of Custody Indicators for FMEs Conformance Table	61
Appendix 7 – Trademark Standard Conformance Table.....	67
Appendix 8 – Group Management Program.....	71

SECTION A – PUBLIC SUMMARY

1. General Information

1.1 Evaluation Team

Auditor name:	Beth Jacquain	Auditor role:	FSC Audit Team Leader
Qualifications:	<p>Senior Certification Forester at SCS Global Services, Forest Ecologist and Certified Forester (SAFCF#1467). Beth has 20+ years’ experience in forestry including public land management, private consulting, and private corporate forest management working with landowners and harvest crews. Qualified ANSI RAB accredited ISO 14001 EMS Lead Auditor and FSC®, SFI®, and RW® Lead Auditor for Forest Management/Chain of Custody. Audited and led FSC evaluations, harvest and logging operations certification audits; and joint/combined PEFC® FM (AFS®, RW, SFI, ATFS®).</p> <p>An 11-year member of the Forest Guild, 21-year adjunct-Faculty with Itasca Community College, NR Department. Member 20+ years Society of American Foresters. Served SAF MN State Chair 2010 and multiple committees, state and national, throughout. Past and current member on committee revising the SAF CF certification exam. Original lead instructor of UMN “Ecosystem Silviculture” certificate course for professional foresters. BS Forest Management from Michigan State University and MS Forest Biology/Ecology from Auburn University. Beth’s experience is in forest management and ecology; ecosystem silviculture; the use of silviculture towards meeting strategic and tactical goals; nursery/tree regeneration; forest timber quality improvement (sawmill/veneer), CSA/FIA Phase II forest inventory; conifer thinning operations, pine restoration, wildfire fighting, and fire ecology in conifer dominated systems. Beth has conducted evaluations of forest management, procurement, and supply chains throughout the forested regions of the US, WA/Victoria/Tasmania Australia, New Zealand, Fiji Islands (Viti levu), and Slovakia.</p>		
Auditor name:	Shannon Wilks	Auditor role:	FSC Auditor
Qualifications:	<p>Mr. Wilks has over 27 years of professional experience in the forest industry. His roles have included procurement, supply chain management, contract negotiations and environmental management compliance. His experience includes 20 years with a global forest products company where he spent most of his career in the southern United States. He has also managed industrial properties with land management functions. Mr. Wilks is a Controlled Wood Senior Lead Auditor for FSC® Chain of Custody, Lead auditor for Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI®) Chain of Custody Standard, SFI® Fiber Sourcing, SFI® Forest Management Standard, Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC®) Chain of Custody Standard and a Lead Auditor for Sustainable Biomass Program (SBP). Mr. Wilks is a graduate of Louisiana Tech University with a Bachelor of Science-Forest Management degree.</p>		

1.2 Total Time Spent on Evaluation

A. Number of days spent on-site for evaluation:	4.5
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B. Number of auditors participating in on-site evaluation:	2
C. Number of days spent by any technical experts (in addition to amount in line A):	0
D. Additional days spent on preparation, stakeholder consultation, and follow-up:	5
E. Total number of person days used in evaluation:	14

1.3 Standards Used

All standards used are available on the websites of FSC International (www.fsc.org) or SCS Global Services (www.SCSglobalServices.com). All standards are available on request from SCS Global Services via the comment form on our website. When no national standard exists for the country/region, SCS Interim Standards are developed by modifying SCS's Generic Interim Standard to reflect forest management in the region and by incorporating relevant components of any Draft Regional/National Standard and comments from stakeholders. More than one month prior to the start of the field evaluation, SCS Draft Interim Standards are provided to stakeholders identified by FSC International, SCS, forest managers under evaluation, and the FSC National or Regional Office for comment. SCS's COC indicators for FMEs are based on the most current versions of the FSC Chain of Custody Standard, FSC Standard for Group Entities in Forest Management Groups (FSC-STD-30-005), and FSC Accreditation Requirements.

Standards applicable <i>NOTE: Please include the full standard name and Version number and check all that apply.</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forest Stewardship Standard(s), including version: FSC US Forest Management Standard, v1.0.
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FSC Trademark Standard (FSC-STD-50-001 V2-0)
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SCS COC indicators for FMEs, V8-0
	<input type="checkbox"/> FSC standard for group entities in forest management groups (FSC-STD-30-005), V1-1
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:

2. Certification Evaluation Process

2.1 Evaluation Itinerary, Activities, and Site Notes

14 September 2020	
4:00 PM	Opening Meeting: Introductions, client update, review scope of evaluation, audit plan, intro/update to FSC and SCS standards, confidentiality and public summary, conformance evaluation methods and review of open CARs/OBS, emergency and security procedures for evaluation team, final site selection.
15 September 2020 (Tue)	
Wilks – 15 September	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Peters Marsh Wildlife Area Tract 3-19 100 Acre Woods Sale. Salvage of northern oaks due to July 2919 windstorm. Harvest completed (Aug 2020)at time of visit. Purchased by Producer 1. -FISTA trained with expiration of 2020. Access road near Ice Age Trail- observed cyclist and horseback trails. Observed harvest monitoring reports during operation. Roads graded and no issues observed. Prescription to harvest trees with 50% or of crown damage; and/or leaning more than 30 degrees. Stumps observed were leaning and met requirements. No damage observed to residual stand from harvesting operations. No trash or hydrocarbon spills observed. Ground conditions matched FM plan. 2. Upper Wolf River Fishery Area-Tract 12-19; Mighty Morphin Moss Boot 37 acres. Salvage of mixed pine due to July 2919 windstorm. Prescription to harvest trees with 50% or of crown damage; and/or leaning more than 30 degrees and all Aspen 2 inches and larger. Harvesting complete with wood stacked adjacent to road for hauling. Debris observed for skid trails, minimal rutting. No evidence of trash or hydrocarbon spills. Residual stand left without harvesting damage. Exterior boundaries well defined. Severe storm damage observed on adjacent landowners. Ground conditions matched FM plan. Producer 2 was purchaser, FISTA trained with 2020 expiration date. 3. Upper Wolf River Fishery Area-Tract 4-19; U and T Pine Salvage Timber Sale-216 acres in 5 blocks. Salvage of mixed pine due to July 2919 windstorm. Harvest all red pine and jack pine 2” and larger regardless of merchantability. Other species may be included at the discretion of the administrating forester. Sold to Producer 3- FISTA trained with expiration of 2020. Harvest monitoring reports observed for blocks. All blocks were harvest cut and no Trees retained due to storm damage and listed in 2460 notice. Processed wood remains to be hauled in blocks 3, 4 and 5. Notice of pine cut on sale between April 1 and September 1 must be removed within 2 weeks- observed pine on site. Clean harvesting job with no evidence of trash, or hydrocarbon spills. Ground conditions matched FM plans. Market related due to closure of Verso. 4. Upper Wolf River Fishery Area-Tract 1-19 Good Bye Pine 11 acres. Not sold. Prescription to harvest all rows marked in orange paint and trees marked in green paint. Access via snowmobile trail. Ground conditions matched FM plan. 5. Upper Wolf River Fishery Area-Tract 2-19; Hwy 55 Pine Salvage-44 acres. Harvest all red pine and jack pine 2” and larger regardless of merchantability. Other species may be included at the discretion of the administrating forester. Sold to Producer 4- FISTA trained with expiration of 2020. Harvest monitoring reports observed for blocks. All blocks were harvest cut and no Trees retained due to storm damage and listed in 2460 notice. Harvesting completed in June 2020 noted on monitoring report. Storm damage observed in buffer zone of Wolf River. Ground conditions matched FM plans. There is an additional sale for hardwood within RMZ corridor adjacent to Block 2. Observed hardwood stacked for hauling. 6. Lambert Spring Fishery Tract 1-19-Aspen Springs 45 acres. Sale not harvested at time of observation. Storm salvage sale-Prescription to harvest all trees larger than 2 inches, except standing hemlock, cedar and red/white pine. No harvesting of any hemlock or cedar even if damaged in storm. Purchased by Producer 	

<p>1-FISTA trained with 2020 expiration. Preharvest conference conducted on 5/1/20. Ground conditions matched FM plan.</p>
<p><i>*Note: All sites observed had completed Timber Sale and Cutting Notice documents (2460). NHI, wildlife management, recreation, resources of special concern (archaeological), aesthetic, water quality and ecological evidence. All timber sales contracts contained BMP requirements, use of FISTA trained loggers and compliance to all regulations.</i></p>
<p>Jacqmain – 15 September</p>
<p>Marathon County area sites</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wildlife 0-2-18, Railroad South. Mead WA 02-18. Red pine thinning also removing aspen and mixed hardwoods. Thinning also designed to promote natural regeneration, marked for spacing and species diversification. Green tree retention (GRT) planned throughout. NHI check with 4 occurrences addressed through management planning. HRD treatment noted, depending on season. Wet soils, frozen or dry-ground harvest only. Wildlife and recreation considerations reviewed. Archaeological / Historical Review found no occurrences. Set up, not cut. 2. Wildlife 326-3-18, Blueberry Road, Mead WA 03-18. 78 acres. Set up, not cut. Aspen and paper birch regeneration harvest. GRT all oaks over 12” dbh and all conifers retained in prescription but none found in southern part of stand which will result no green tree retention in this area so is inconsistent with Objectives as described in the prescription. Upon further inquiry it was found that the forester who set up this sale was let go for performance issues. Forester interviewed stated that the sale, if reinspected, would be remarked if it was determined more green trees would need to be retained. DNR GTR policies allow for variable retention, depending on site conditions and objectives so only issue was inconsistency with stated objectives. Wet soils, frozen ground harvest only which is also required for NHI mitigations. NHI search found 9 occurrences for which some had no suitable habitat found in analysis and remainder protected through frozen ground harvest. No other wildlife, recreation or Archaeological / Historical concerns were found. Sale contract #326, sold to on September 30, 2019. <p>Shawano County area sites</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Natural Area 1-1-19, Kroenke Lake SNA 01-19. 46 acre sale area. “Big tree” management property. Hardwood thinning, oak shelterwood and red pine 2 acre patchcut. Black locust is located in the northern portion of stand 1 & stand 19. The property management plans on treating the black locust before the harvest. Oak wilt restrictions, dry or frozen-ground harvest. Shares northern boundary with MTE. Aquatic NHI occurrence protected through exclusion and buffer from harvesting. Nest noted on adjacent property with protections prescribed. RMZs noted with BMP protections prescribed. Harvest intensity on low end and slash management because a public scenic natural area for visual management. No harvesting during fire-arms hunting season. Bow hunting potential impact is noted. Archaeological / Historical Review found no occurrences. Sale 5906-1-2019 sold on March 5, 2020 to (unexecuted contract). <p>Lincoln County area sites</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Fisheries 18001-18-1, Hackbarth, Prairie River FA 01-18. 70 acres, completed sale. Even aged regeneration harvests using seed tree to regenerate tamarack, and coppice to regenerate aspen where sufficient aspen occur in the overstory. Improvement thinning in both the red pine and spruce plantations. Individual Tree Selection harvest under all aged management in the northern hardwoods. Marked GRT with imbedded stand in group retention by exclusion from harvest. RMZ along the Prairie River, exceeds the minimum BMP requirements. Boundary dispute noted in files, property boundaries surveyed. Received Chapter 30 permit to install 30” culvert in a and seek to rebuild the town road and develop a parking lot in the uplands as part of this sale. Aesthetic, wildlife, and recreation concerns noted and addressed where present. HRD treatment. Archaeological / Historical Review found no occurrences. Sale 3507-1-2018 sold on July 20, 2018.

<p>5. Fisheries 17001-1-17, Alta Springs FA 1-17. Sale #3501-01-2017. Primarily aspen and mixed hardwood with balsam fir and some white pine. Sold June 14 to Johnson Brothers Forest Products. Single tree selection in unevenaged system and aspen patchcuts. All conifer in aspen cuts retained as GRT. Small amounts of honeysuckle invasive in stand. Frozen or dry ground seasonal restrictions for soil protection. Landscape considerations reviewed. NHI check with no occurrences. Water quality protections confirmed for Prairie River, stream and vernal pool. The Ice Age Trail runs adjacent to and through the sale. No harvest zones were established to exclude the harvest from much of the view shed of the trail. All slash was required to be cleared from the trail and all slash must be lopped and scattered to lie within 2 feet of the ground within 50 feet of the trail. Archaeological / Historical Review found no occurrences.</p>
<p>16 September (Wed)</p>
<p>Wilks – 16 September</p>
<p>1. LUP Grants Tract 1-18; Salty Timber Sale 55 acres. Three units-Unit 1 is 9 acre marked green paint leave trees, Unit 2 is 18 acre Aspen coppice harvest reserving green marked oaks and other species and Unit 3 is 28 acre marked yellow paint harvest in northern oak stand. Wolf River Trail is adjacent to small corner of Unit 3. Sale purchased by Producer 5. Observed harvest monitoring reports with no issues identified. Green Tree retention observed in harvest areas. Buffers observed in low areas within unit 1. Observed red sale boundary and blue exterior boundary. Good use of debris for skid trails, minimal rutting. No trash or hydrocarbon spills. No harvesting activity, wood stacked for hauling.</p> <p>2. Spread Eagle Barrens SNA Tract 1-18; Anna Lake 98 acres- primarily Aspen with mixed oak species. No dead snags to be harvested and green tree retention of white and red pine. Management objective is hunting and return of site to barrens. Prescription to harvest all stems 2 inch and up except for retention and dead snags. No water features on sale-within multiple stands surrounded by barrens. Timber sale prospectus observed with no bids in Aug 2019.</p> <p>3. Spread Eagle Barrens SNA Tract 2-18; Menominee River Road 21 acres. Two blocks harvest cut all trees except green marked trees and red/white pine in Block 2. Snags are left for wildlife. Oak wilt restrictions from March 15-July 15. Management objective to remove woody cover from existing burn unit within Spread Eagle Barrens. Purchased by Producer 6. Observed harvest monitoring reports with no issues identified. Ground conditions matched FM plan, harvesting complete with retention of pines in Block 2. Observation of green marked oaks retained in Block 1. No issues, clean harvesting job.</p> <p>4. Spread Eagle Barrens SBA Tract 1-19; Winchester Timber Sale-52 acres consisting of 2 blocks. Block 1 is 34 acre harvest of orange marked trees. Block 2 is 18 acre Aspen regeneration, cutting all trees larger than 2 inches dbh, except white and red pine and trees marked with green paint. Harvesting restrictions due to oak wilt-only allowed Jul-March. Timber sale prospectus observed with no bids in Aug 2019. No activity- Ground conditions matched FM plan.</p> <p>5. Pike Wild River Tract 1-17; Lily Lake Timber Sale-26 acres. Red pine thinning of orange marked pines and scrub oaks. Heterobasidion Root Disease treatment (chemical use of cellu-treat listed on 2460) required on conifer stumps from Oct-Nov. Restrictions on harvesting from October thru April. Purchased by Producer 6. No activity. Inspection note indicates harvesting will not occur until possibly October. Ground conditions match FM plan.</p> <p>6. Menominee River SRA Tract 2-19; Horseshoe Timber Sale-59 acres. Harvest all trees 2 inch and up except red/white pine and oaks. Oak wilt harvest restrictions from April-July. Snags left unless safety hazard. Purchased by Producer 6. Inspection note was Not active as of 8/19/20. Right of Way marked by town but they do not have deed- utilized same red paint. Observed blue property line and red sale boundary. No harvesting activity.</p>
<p>Jacqmain – 16 September</p>

Oneida County area sites

1. Wildlife 979-979-18, Manson Aspen, Woodboro Lakes WA 979-18. Sale 4405-979-18. 44 acres. Aspen regeneration harvest with green tree retention in the creek buffer, and a patch retained in the north part of the sale. Retention also of scattered red oak, pine and white birch within the stand. Dry or frozen ground harvest allowed. Landscape, wildlife, conservation considerations. NHI search with 2 occurrences which were determined as no impact from harvest activities. No chemical use. Aesthetic and recreation elements included a public road with visual management, and general hunting use. No Archaeological / Historical occurrences were found upon review. Sold 4 February 2019. Completed May 2021. Abundant GTR throughout. Aspen regeneration good stocking and growth.
2. Wildlife 983-983-19, Trails End III, Woodboro Lakes WA 983-19. 18 acres. Aspen regeneration harvest. Good retention throughout. Red pine thinning in good condition. No chemical use. Aesthetic and recreation elements included a public road with visual management, and general hunting use. No occurrences found during Archaeological / Historical Review.
3. Water Resource 24-24-19, Clukey Creek 2, Willow Flowage 23-19W. 37 acres. Treatment of 3 forest types. Aspen (20 acres) clearcut. Good conifer and hardwood retention. Great job by loggers retaining conifer saplings and advanced regen. Confirmed creek boundaries. Jack pine stand (3 acres) same as aspen CC. Red pine thinning (9 acres). NHI search with 2 occurrences in search area, determined neither affected by management. Confidential information available in Endangered Resource Review maintained with other sale documentation. RMS along Clukey Creek for all stands treated. Ample protections installed and confirmed including basal area retention targets, no equipment zones and debris exclusion. Aesthetic considerations for snowmobile trail and creek. Abundant conifer GT retention throughout and also retained oaks where they occurred for mast provision. Snags retained where safe. Signs used along trail during harvest. No Archaeological / Historical occurrences were found upon review. Harvest started June 2020, recently completed.
4. Water Resource 23-23-19, Rocky River, Willow Flowage 24-19W. 357 acre sale area composed of Aspen regeneration harvests (313 ac), Red pine thinning (32 ac) and pocket decline (2 ac), jack pine harvest (10 ac). Area part of the Willow Flowage Forest Production Area and River Scenic Management area (Tomahawk River). Ecological considerations reviewed, GTR planned through large tree, red and white pine retention. Regeneration plan consistent with species on-site and stands being harvested. Invasives, insect & disease, seasonal restrictions for NHI. Landscape biodiversity goals noted and no chemical use. Tomahawk River with RMZs established and confirmed. Also using frozen ground and seasonal restrictions for water and soil protections. Aesthetic, wildlife, and recreation considerations with particular emphasis and focus on the Tomahawk River as part of the Scenic Management area. Sale sold 10 December 2019, completed recently.
5. State Forest 1239-25-19, Illuminating Hardwoods, American Legion SF 25-19. 228 acre management area. Oak shelterwood and northern hardwood selection harvest areas inspected. Oak wilt seasonal restrictions in place. Landscape and ecological considerations reviewed. NHI reviewed found occurrences which were addressed and details maintained in Endangered Resource Review document. Water quality, aesthetics, wildlife, and recreation considerations reviewed. Bordering wetlands protected through no-equipment buffers. Snowmobile trail through management area, road bordering sale area. Slash management prescribed for public road and recreational trail. Archaeological / Historical Review found no occurrences. Sale #4475-1239A sold to Johnson Brothers Forest Products Inc on December 18, 2019. Pre-sale meeting record and BMP compliance checks.
6. State Forest 1246-5-20, Pickerel Popple Fuzz, American Legion SF 05-20. 138 acres with 60 uneven-aged, 78 even-aged, and 4 acres even-aged patchcuts. Stands of white pine (3), red pine (1), and aspen (1) sold. Goal for area mixed species with dominant red and white pine with hardwoods and jack pine secondary. NHI

reviewed found occurrences which were addressed with details maintained in Endangered Resource Review document. Water quality, aesthetics, wildlife, and recreation considerations reviewed. Archaeological / Historical Review found no occurrences.

7. State Forest 1251-29-19, Call-me-Mamie, American Legion SF 29-19. 70 acres in 4 stands, sale opened. Pine thinning, trees marked to cut. Oak wilt restrictions. White pine, red pine, and mixed hardwood species removed. NHI reviewed found no occurrences. Water quality, aesthetics, wildlife, and recreation considerations reviewed. A riparian buffer was used near Little Pickerel Lake. Marked oak trees retained for mast production, snag and den trees retained throughout, where safe. Archaeological / Historical Review found no occurrences. Rutting avoidance and slash management plans in place. Sale 6476-1251H, sold June 17, 2020.

17 September (Thu)

Wilks – 16 September

1. Governor Thompson State Park Tract 1-17. Oak/Pine Thun-98 acres in five blocks. Oak thinning designated as 84 acres- Harvest all marked orange trees. Harvesting restrictions from April 15-September 15. Red pine thinning designated as 14 acres-cut all orange marked trees. Harvesting restrictions from Dec 1- Mar 1. No harvesting near boat launch on north end of oak thinning. 200 ft buffer for Caldron Falls Reservoir. Purchased by Producer 7- FISTA trained. Observed red painted sale boundary. Approximately 40 BA of 130 BA marked for harvest in oak thinning. Pine stand marked 60 BA of 150 BA. All stems marked confirmed with prescription for stands. No harvesting activity at time of audit. Stands are uncut.
2. Governor Thompson State Park Tract 1-19; NW Territory 50 acres. Red pine thinning 41 acres-harvest all orange marked pines and scrub oaks, maples, aspen and white birch; oak coppice 9 acres- all stems greater than 2 inches except pines, white oak and whit spruce. Frozen ground requirement for management of NHI occurrences. Not sold-no bids received. Approximately 150-160 BA total with 40-50 BA marked for removal. Observed blue painted boundary with adjacent landowner. No harvesting activity at time of visit. Stand is uncut.
3. Peshtigo River State Forest Tract 2-19; Parkway Pines-115 acres. Red pine thinning- harvest orange marked pine and all scrub oaks, red maples, aspen and jack pine except within 75 ft buffer of reservoir (orange marked only)-92 acres; oak coppice harvest of all scrub oaks, red maple, aspen and jack pine-23 acres. HRD required on stumps harvested between April 1 to December 1. Oak wilt restriction of harvesting April 15- July 15. Tract not sold. Not harvesting activity, stands are uncut at time of visit. Average of 160 BA total with 30 BA marked for harvest in red pine stands. No harvesting activity at time of visit. Stand is uncut. Observed blue painted boundary with adjacent landowner.
4. Peshtigo River State Forest Tract 1-19; Bushman East-31 acres. Pine/Oak harvest cut except red pine, white pine, white spruce-20 acres. 11 acre harvest red pine marked in orange paint. HRD required on stumps harvested between April 15 to July 15. Purchased by Producer 6-FISTA trained. Reforestation in harvest cut areas planned for natural. No harvesting activity at time of visit. Sale bordered on 3 sides by roads. BA averaging approximately 170 and observed marked trees confirmed residual BA of around 100.
5. Peshtigo River State Forest Tract 1-20; Seymour Rapids Pine-82 acres. No paint boundaries exist, boundary is pine plantation. Orange marked trees. HRD required on stumps harvested between April 1 to December 1. Oak wilt restriction of harvesting April 15-July 15. Tract not sold. No harvesting activity at time of visit. Approximately 80 BA of residual stand will remain after harvesting. Inferior trees marked for removal to allow dominant trees to grow.
6. Peshtigo River State Forest Tract 4-17; Stroika Lane Oak Sale-89 acres. Harvest all trees greater than 4 inches. Oak wilt restriction of harvesting April 15-July 15. Green tree retention. Natural regeneration of red maple and oak from stump sprouting and White pine/White oak reserves will serve as seed reserves. Sale buffer is 230 feet or more from Peshtigo River with steep slope. Observed harvest monitoring reports with

no major issues, minor issue of slash on adjacent landowner. Observed blue painted boundary with adjacent landowner and red harvest boundary adjacent to steep slope adjacent to Peshtigo River. Very wide buffer and River was not within sight of harvest. Observed white oaks and white pines left for residual stand. No harvesting was being conducted during visit but crew was loading/grading veneer logs for shipment. Great Lakes. Enter representative on site grading. Trucks Entering Highway signs placed at public road.

Jacqmain – 16 September

Vilas County area sites

1. State Forest 1224-11-19, Hodge Podge, Northern Highland SF 11-19. Stakeholder issue submitted, see Stakeholder Summary for review. The primary focus of the site inspection was the Zone A, aspen-pine-oak sale area set up, sold but not yet harvested. This is a high-visibility area immediately adjacent to Whitney Lake with stakeholder comments submitted directly to SCS/FSC regarding assertions of non-conformity around BMP water protection implementations and DNR planning processes. Objectives in the stand were to release healthy, vigorous, and abundant natural red oak regeneration, as well as other wildlife mast producing species such as white pine, by opening the stand to more light through removal of mature aspen, birch, maple, spruce, jack and scotch pine and removal of some red and white pine. The stands that border Whitney Lake were marked 55 to 60 feet from the Ordinary High Water Mark (lake's edge), and at the top of the slope that leads down to the lake. The overall residual BA in the RMZ was reported as over 60 square feet by forestry staff and consisted of long lived red oak, red and white pine. The buffer along the Ristow Flowage is about 60 feet from the OHWM, and has a variable BA. The trees at this location were mostly over mature white birch and fir (dying from spruce budworm at a high rate). Numerous red maple and white birch were green marked to increase the residual BA to 60 in the RMZ. The cut portion of the buffer is to be replanted to pine after the sale. Stands along the Whitney Creek corridor RMZ were either buffered or the trees were selectively marked for removal, leaving predominately red and white pine with a higher than required basal area ranging from 83 to 104 square feet. No archaeological or historical occurrences were found during pre-harvest review.
2. State Forest 1233-8-19, Pileated Popple, Northern Highland SF 8-19. 102 acres, harvest all aspen, balsam fir, maple and birch. Also cut all 1-5" dbh maple and balsam fir. Retaining legacy white and red pines. Ecological, water quality, aesthetic and recreation considerations reviewed and addressed. No NHI occurrences on review. Recreation trail signage and trail protections. Slash management for public roads. Large wetland areas extreme frozen ground harvest only. Standing snag and den trees, legacy tree retention planned. Archaeological / Historical Review found no occurrences. Sale #6476-1233H sold on December 19, 2019 to Sappi North America. Note: no cutting or inspection sheets.
3. State Forest. Madeline Trail, Northern Highlands SF 18-18. 138 acres. Completed sale. Regeneration harvest of aspen (84 ac) and oak (54 ac). Objectives to retain aspen and red oak components in the stands and area. In aspen sale area, all orange marked trees and all aspen, birch and maple, including all 1 to 5 inch trees of these species. In oak sale area, cut all oak, maple and balsam fir, retaining trees marked with green paint. Cut all orange marked pine. Seasonal oak wilt restrictions and wildlife protections required no harvesting in oak sale area between January 15th and July 30th. Management area imbedded within residential area and contains a public trail area. White/red pine and oak stands intermixed had been thinned in prior harvest. Green tree and snag retention abundant throughout. Wetland protections throughout. High levels of aesthetic considerations due to adjacency of residential neighborhood. Patches and dispersed retentions throughout maintained forested and park-like appearance. Buffers along trails were also used. During environmental pre-sale reviews NHI reviews found aquatic occurrence outside the sale area and an avian occurrences which was addressed. Sale #6746-1208H was sold 5/20/2018.
4. State Forest Planting. Rudolph Road Plantation, Northern Highlands Rudolph Plantation. Two planting areas

<p>in close proximity to each other. Red pine planted to establishing stocking in a salvage blowdown are and to replace a non-native species which was removed from the site by harvest. NHI review and a check for cultural resources completed, no issues. The Towns and the Tribe were notified of the project prior to activities. The site was herbicide site prepped in the summer of 2018, disc trenched in the fall of 2018, and hand planted in the spring of 2019. The red and white pine seedlings were bare-root 2.0 with good caliper width. The trees were root-pruned and graded at the nursery to eliminate culling on site and planted in a single day. Planted site looked in order and stock of good quality growth.</p>	
<p>5. State Forest 1209-20-18, Scaffold Lake Hardwood, Northern Highlands SF 20-18. Completed sale. All-aged management objective moving a 2nd growth relatively even-aged stand to diversity age and maintain compositional diversity by retention of mid- and intolerant tree species by regeneration of aspen in patch cuts, oak shelterwood in area of predominant oak sawlogs, and heavier thinnings around yellow birch crop/seed trees. General successional shift anticipated in the long-term to more shade-tolerant species. Overall high residual basal area due to large number of sawlog hardwoods retained on the site. NHI review found occurrences of multiple species but none were determined to be negatively impacted by harvest management. Oak wilt seasonal restrictions applied. Game openings of small size were identified prior to harvest and were maintained. Prominent snowmobile trail along perimeter of sale area appeared unaffected by harvest. High recreational use observed during the audit. No archaeological or historical elements found in review. Sale 6476-1209H sold 5/25/2018. Detailed BMP timber sale administration notes provided and in good order.</p>	
<p>6. State Forest 1254-9-20, MYSTERY, Northern Highland SF 09-20. 148 acres, White Birch/Red Maple overstory removal and seed tree. Cut all merchantable aspen, balsam fir, ironwood, maple, spruce and white birch. Cut only orange marked oak and pine. 1"-5" dbh trees retained. Advanced oak and pine regeneration as no-cut. 31 acres retained and marked trees for GRT. NHI search found 2 federally protected and 1 threatened avian species. Actual occurrences of federally protected species well outside proposed area. Special concern species would benefit from planned forest management activity and protected time period coincides with oak wilt restrictions in place. RMZ boundaries for lake and creek painted for buffers, no equipment w/in 15 feet of any riparian feature unless frozen ground. Visual/slash management along Lake and ski trail. Snag, den, mast tree retention. Archaeological / Historical Review found no occurrences. Sale #6476-1254H sold June 17, 2020.</p>	
<p>18 September (Friday)</p>	
8:00	Interviews, document and records reviews.
10:30	Closing Meeting Preparation: Auditor(s) consolidate notes, deliberate, and confirm evaluation findings.
11:30	Closing Meeting: Review preliminary findings (potential non-conformities and observations) and discuss next steps.

2.2 Evaluation of Management Systems

SCS deploys interdisciplinary teams with expertise in forestry, social sciences, natural resource economics, and other relevant fields to assess an FME’s conformance to FSC standards and policies. Evaluation methods include reviewing documents and records, interviewing FME personnel and contractors, implementing sampling strategies to visit a broad number of forest cover and harvest prescription types, observing implementation of management plans and policies in the field, and collecting and analyzing stakeholder input. When there is more than one team member, each member may review parts of the standards based on their background and expertise. On the final day of an evaluation, team members convene to deliberate the findings of the assessment jointly. This involves an

analysis of all relevant field observations, interviews, stakeholder comments, and reviewed documents and records. Where consensus among team members cannot be achieved due to lack of evidence, conflicting evidence or differences of interpretation of the standards, the team is instructed to report these in the certification decision section and/or in observations.

3. Changes in Management Practices

There were no significant changes in the management and/or harvesting methods that affect the FME’s conformance to the FSC standards and policies.

Significant changes occurred since the last evaluation that may affect the FME’s conformance to FSC standards and policies (*describe*):

4. Results of Evaluation

4.1 Definitions of Major CARs, Minor CARs and Observations

Major CARs: Major nonconformances, either alone or in combination with nonconformances of all other applicable indicators, result (or are likely to result) in a fundamental failure to achieve the objectives of the relevant FSC Criterion given the uniqueness and fragility of each forest resource. These are corrective actions that must be resolved or closed out before a certificate can be awarded. If Major CARs arise after an operation is certified, the timeframe for correcting these nonconformances is typically shorter than for Minor CARs. Certification is contingent on the certified FME’s response to the CAR within the stipulated time frame.

Minor CARs: These are corrective action requests in response to minor nonconformances, which are typically limited in scale or can be characterized as an unusual lapse in the system. Most Minor CARs are the result of nonconformance at the indicator-level. Corrective actions must be closed out within a specified time period of award of the certificate.

Observations: These are subject areas where the evaluation team concludes that there is conformance, but either future nonconformance may result due to inaction or the FME could achieve exemplary status through further refinement. Action on observations is voluntary and does not affect the maintenance of the certificate. However, observations can become CARs if performance with respect to the indicator(s) triggering the observation falls into nonconformance.

4.2 History of Findings for Certificate Period

FM Principle	Cert/Re-cert Evaluation (2018)	1 st Annual Evaluation (2019)	2 nd Annual Evaluation (2020)	3 rd Annual Evaluation (2021)	4 th Annual Evaluation (2022)
No findings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P1					
P2					
P3	Obs 3.3.a				
P4	Obs 4.4.b				
P5					


P6	Obs 6.3.e, Obs 6.6.e, Obs 6.7.c				
P7		Obs 7.1.q			
P8	Obs 8.1.a	Obs 8.5.a			
P9					
P10					
COC for FM					
Trademark					
Group					
Other					

4.3 Existing Corrective Action Requests and Observations

Finding Number: 2019.1	
Select one: <input type="checkbox"/> Major CAR <input type="checkbox"/> Minor CAR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Observation	
FMU CAR/OBS issued to (when more than one FMU):	
Deadline	<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-condition to certification/recertification <input type="checkbox"/> 3 months from Issuance of Final Report <input type="checkbox"/> 12 months or next regularly scheduled audit (surveillance or re-evaluation) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Observation – response is optional <input type="checkbox"/> Other deadline (specify):
FSC Indicator:	7.1.q Plans for harvesting and other significant site-disturbing management activities required to carry out the management plan are prepared prior to implementation. Plans clearly describe the activity, the relationship to objectives, outcomes, any necessary environmental safeguards, health and safety measures, and include maps of adequate detail.
Non-Conformity (or Background/ Justification in the case of Observations): A timber sale was set up to harvest painted leave trees at the “Disturbance 42 Sale”, Love Creek Fishery Area, Sale #2508-01 Tract 1-19. The stumpage was purchased, and the site was inspected for this audit as “sold, not yet cut”, or in other words after the contract was signed, but before any harvesting had taken place. The sale was originally marked in 2016 and sold April 2019. Leave trees were marked in purple paint but contract and bid prospect documents listed “green painted leave trees”. The contract indicates that any non-green painted trees may be harvested. The contract was not consistent with actual paint color on leave trees. Of approximately 70 sites inspected during the audit this was the only incident of mis-matching paint and contract terms discovered. The DNR system of pre-harvest meeting checks have a high likelihood of catching such errors and the DNR has legal options to addressing these contract terms. The forester in this case had already started actions to correct the terms of contract. Plans for harvesting and other significant site-disturbing management activities are required to carry out the management plan are prepared prior to implementation which the DNR routinely completes and was done in this case. Associated plans, including Property Plans, Form 2460, and pre-harvest checklists clearly describe the activity, the relationship to objectives, outcomes, any necessary environmental safeguards, health and safety measures, and include maps of adequate detail. The Timber Sale contract in this case met these criteria. Overall conformance with the indicator justifies grading of this finding as Observation.	
Corrective Action Request (or Observation): As a significant site-disturbing management activity, timber harvesting is guided by management plans, DNR form 2460, and other documents that that are prepared prior to harvesting. The DNR should have means to ensure terms of harvesting and field paint colors are consistent.	
FME response (including any	The Division of Forestry has a comprehensive system that describes standard paint colors and their use. All staff that are establishing timber sales in the woods are trained in

<i>evidence submitted)</i>	standard procedures. Often there are multiple staff responsible for sale establishment and documentation and within teams checks and balances exist to assure accurate work. Despite all the systems in place an occasional mistake is made and missed during sale review. However, this represents a very small risk of a negative outcome on the ground as a mistake could be flagged by contractors during the bidding process and would certainly be discovered and corrected prior to harvest during a mandatory on-site pre-sale meeting with the contractor.
SCS review	In the analysis of the audit team the training review process described above raised awareness and provided refocus for all forest timber sales staff on the importance of contract terms being in agreement with field markings as indicative of contract terms on the ground used for contract administration, inspections and compliance. This was confirmed by interviews with forestry staff during the audit and in particular review of how pre-sale harvest meetings are used to discuss, if not always to document, the paint marking structures of timber sale sites. Additionally, all field sites visited (100% of 34 sites) during the 2020 audit specifically inspected boundary and other tree markings for contract agreement and were found to be consistent. The conclusion of the audit team was of an overall improvement in timber staff awareness of paint use to clearly indicate activities in relationship to outcomes in forest stands as required by this indicator supports closure of this Observation.
Status of CAR:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Closed <input type="checkbox"/> Upgraded to Major <input type="checkbox"/> Other decision (refer to description above)

Finding Number: 2019.2	
Select one: <input type="checkbox"/> Major CAR <input type="checkbox"/> Minor CAR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Observation	
FMU CAR/OBS issued to (when more than one FMU):	
Deadline	<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-condition to certification/recertification <input type="checkbox"/> 3 months from Issuance of Final Report <input type="checkbox"/> 12 months or next regularly scheduled audit (surveillance or re-evaluation) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Observation – response is optional <input type="checkbox"/> Other deadline (specify):
FSC Indicator:	FSC-US 8.5.a While protecting landowner confidentiality, either full monitoring results or an up-to-date summary of the most recent monitoring information is maintained, covering the Indicators listed in Criterion 8.2, and is available to the public, free or at a nominal price, upon request.
Non-Conformity (or Background/ Justification in the case of Observations): This finding is a continuation of 2018.8. While protecting landowner confidentiality, either full monitoring results or an up-to-date summary of the most recent monitoring information is maintained, covering the Indicators listed in Criterion 8.2, and is available to the public, free or at a nominal price, upon request. Indicator 8.5.a does not specify how frequently the FME should keep its monitoring results up-to-date, which leaves this decision up to the FME. Per evidence cited in 2018.7 (indicator 8.4.a), the FME was/is behind on publishing the results of monitoring. For some state areas, there are placeholders such as “N/A” or “In active master planning process”, thus demonstrating transparency to stakeholders on why certain monitoring reports were not prepared. 2019: Although new actions have been taken per closure of 2018.7, this Observation will be carried forward to next year while new monitoring systems are being rolled out state-wide.	
Corrective Action Request (or Observation): While protecting landowner confidentiality, either full monitoring results or an up-to-date summary of the most recent monitoring information should be maintained, covering the Indicators listed in Criterion 8.2, and be available to the public, free or at a nominal price, upon request.	

<p>FME response (including any evidence submitted)</p>	<p>The revised master plan monitoring and reporting system has been rolled out and is operational. The external web page https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/lands/apip/index.aspx Annual Property Implementation Plans (APIP) and Plan Monitoring Reports share with the public and our partners the major scheduled and completed forest and habitat management treatments, recreation and infrastructure development projects and other property management actions. Most, large, multi-faceted properties have stand-alone Annual Property Implementation Plans and Monitoring Reports. Smaller, less intensively managed properties have management actions included in a department listing of habitat and development treatments and projects (see below). Annual Property Implementation Plans include scheduled treatments over the next three years. Treatments may not be implemented in the current year but under consideration for future implementation. Completed treatments (Property Plan Monitoring) will be shown for the three years previous to the current year.</p> <p>Implementation plans include habitat restoration projects, timber sales, tree plantings, prescribed burns, invasive species control and recreation and infrastructure development projects including new or expended parking areas, trails, buildings, roads. All planned treatments and developments are approved and consistent with the property master plans developed with additional public input. Annual Property Implementation Plans do not include routine maintenance or minor actions including mowing, building maintenance, inventory or field surveys.</p> <p>Comments on APIP can be directed to the property manager. When commenting reference the property name, compartment and stand number. Property managers can be found using the department's contact page. View properties with Expanded Annual Property Implementation Plans</p> 
<p>SCS review</p>	<p>Review of the above new system, which has been fully implemented, and interviews with relevant planning staff confirm this system addresses, and will continue to address this indicator. Evidence warrants closure of this Observation.</p>
<p>Status of CAR:</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Closed <input type="checkbox"/> Upgraded to Major <input type="checkbox"/> Other decision (refer to description above):</p>

4.4 New Corrective Action Requests and Observations

No new corrective action requests or observations were issued as a result of this audit.

5. Stakeholder Comments

In accordance with SCS protocols, consultation with key stakeholders is an integral component of the evaluation process. Stakeholder consultation takes place prior to, concurrent with, and following field evaluations. Distinct purposes of such consultation include:

- To solicit input from affected parties as to the strengths and weaknesses of the FME’s management, relative to the standard, and the nature of the interaction between the FME and the surrounding communities.
- To solicit input on whether the forest management operation has consulted with stakeholders regarding identifying any high conservation value forests (HCVFs).

Stakeholder consultation activities are organized to give participants the opportunity to provide comments according to general categories of interest based on the three FSC chambers, as well as the SCS Interim Standard, if one was used.

5.1 Stakeholder Groups Consulted

Principal stakeholder groups are identified based upon results from past evaluations, lists of stakeholders from the FME under evaluation, and additional stakeholder contacts from other sources. Stakeholder groups who are consulted as part of the evaluation include FME management and staff, consulting foresters, contractors, lease holders, adjacent property owners, local and regionally-based social interest and civic organizations, purchasers of logs harvested on FME forestlands, recreational user groups, tribal members and/or representatives, members of the FSC National Initiative, members of the regional FSC working group, FSC International, local and regionally-based environmental organizations and conservationists, and forest industry groups and organizations, as well as local, state, and federal regulatory agency personnel and other relevant groups.

5.2 Summary of Stakeholder Comments and Evaluation Team Responses

The table below summarizes the major comments received from stakeholders and the assessment team’s response. Where a stakeholder comment has triggered a subsequent investigation during the evaluation, the corresponding follow-up action and conclusions from SCS are noted below.

<input type="checkbox"/> <i>FME has not received any stakeholder comments from interested parties as a result of stakeholder outreach activities during this annual evaluation.</i>
Stakeholder Comment
Stakeholders submitted input regarding DNR treatment of a forest management area adjacent to Whitney Lake. The input included assertions that: 1) DNR staff did not properly establish protections for water features in and around the Lake; and 2) DNR did not provide opportunities for public review and comments in timber sale planning.
SCS Response
No non-conformities were warranted. The stakeholder submissions were analyzed carefully and found to intersect with the FSC Forest Management Standard in the following key areas: 1) <i>Stakeholder consultations for forest management activities as conducted by the WI DNR, and 2) Implementation of BMPs for water protection.</i>
<i>Note1: For the following Response, names of all private individuals are withheld to protect the privacy of those participating in the FSC process in accordance with FSC privacy rules and requirements.</i>

Note2: WI DNR staff provided complete transparency in the process to the FSC audit team making available to the auditors any and all requested documents and staff access upon demand. It was the assessment of the audit team that WI DNR staff fully complied with the FSC inquiry process.

- 1) **Stakeholder Consultations** are required as part of forest management planning process for all FSC certified forest management entities, or FMEs, and includes additional thresholds for public lands. These requirements are under the following:
- *Criterion 4.4 Management planning and operations shall incorporate the results of evaluations of social impact. Consultations shall be maintained with people and groups (both men and women) directly affected by management operations.*
 - *Indicator 4.5.b The forest owner or manager provides a known and accessible means for interested stakeholders to voice grievances and have them resolved. If significant disputes arise related to resolving grievances and/or providing fair compensation, the forest owner or manager follows appropriate dispute resolution procedures. At a minimum, the forest owner or manager maintains open communications, responds to grievances in a timely manner, demonstrates ongoing good faith efforts to resolve the grievances, and maintains records of legal suits and claims.*

The DNR in this case, provided information for the proposed forest management treatment (candidate) over 2 years prior to beginning of any harvest to which any interested party had access. The DNR uses a master plan system that is searchable by County and Property Name (such as Fish Wildlife and Parks, or State Forest) as described here, <https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/lands/apip/index.aspx>. Annual Property Implementation Plans (APIP) and Plan Monitoring Reports share with the public any major scheduled and completed forest and habitat management treatments, recreation and infrastructure development projects and other property management actions. Most, large, multi-faceted properties have stand-alone APIP and Monitoring Reports. Smaller, less intensively managed properties have management actions included in a department listing of habitat and development treatments and projects. Annual Property Implementation Plans include scheduled treatments over upcoming three year periods.

All planned treatments and developments are approved and consistent with the [property master plans](#) developed with additional public input. APIP do not include routine maintenance or minor actions including mowing, building maintenance, inventory or field surveys. Comments on APIP may be directed to property managers. Properties may be viewed with the [Expanded Annual Property Implementation Plans](#) website. Finally, Timber sale information is publicly available on the DNR website for [timber sales](#).

This forest stand was evaluated by WI DNR for current and desired future conditions in accordance with DNR long-term strategic forest management planning which include state- and region-wide goals for multiple uses of creating wildlife habitat, recreational use opportunities, timber production and other local, regional, and state-wide economic benefits. For this particular stand, the forester identified **red oak regeneration** as a priority, an assessment that went through an internal interdisciplinary review team by wildlife biologists, ecologist, natural heritage and other disciplines, as part of an integrated environmental review process for management activities and **received approval**. **This approval process was carefully reviewed by the auditors and determined to have followed DNR procedures which meet requirements of the FSC FM Standard.** Biologically/ecologically red oak in this part of Wisconsin is a high light demanding species and requires open growing conditions to thrive. **Advanced regeneration of red oak on this site was exemplary and merited management attention.** The management treatment was designed to release the red oak regeneration to more

sunlight so these young trees would be free to grow. This method is to ensure there are young forest stands renewed within the landscape, including along the lake shore. It is important to note that this was not a “clearcut” and the outcome would be a park-like appearance of scattered young and large trees retained on the site.

Although the management objectives were ecologically sound there were visual or aesthetic concerns in the area by those who were concerned about the harvest and how it would appear to lake owners living and recreating around the shore. They had been unaware of the planning process but intervened after the timber sale had been sold to a local member of the community who runs a small-business logging operation. Once he began harvesting stakeholders became aware and then contacted the DNR to express their concerns.

After receiving communication of stakeholder concerns, DNR forestry staff inquired with the logger about harvest status and found the loggers had plans to pause harvest activities. The DNR used this period to pursue a resolution with the stakeholder regarding the issues they’d raised. The responsible DNR staff then met with the stakeholders to explain the management objectives and clarify concerns about the harvest. Following that, DNR staff then met with additional stakeholders who also provided input. Stakeholders agreed with objectives of regenerating red oak forests but objected about visual and wildlife concerns around removing some large, mature trees along the lake shore area. In response to this input, the DNR staff adjusted the sale already marked, set up and sold for an agreed upon purchase price with the logger, with the logger’s agreement and at no additional compensation for the logger’s loss of volume. The additional older trees were marked to retain within the lake shore viewshed which diminished some benefits of harvesting for oak regeneration but was considered to be a reasonable balance for the competing interests of lake landowners, recreational users, and hunters of turkey, deer and other wildlife that depend on abundant red oak acorns as food source.

The audit team reviewed and evaluated the existing DNR planning process, including multiple levels of stakeholder consultation, the responsiveness of DNR staff to input received, and the likely outcomes of the management treatment and determined that DNR had exceeded the FSC requirements. In general, the FSC requirements are: provide opportunities for input, demonstrate giving consideration to the input received, and addressing concerns and accommodating where possible without sacrificing environmental values, habitat features, and long-, mid- and near-term management objectives. In this case, DNR provided opportunities for input and conducted additional consultations above and beyond the processes that already met FSC requirements under Criterion 4.4 and Indicator 4.5.b.

2) **BMPs**, or in this case [Wisconsin's Forestry Best Management Practices for Water Quality Field Manual \[PDF\]](#), were primarily applicable for Whitney Lake and associated creeks and streams, as follows:

- *Criterion 6.5 Written guidelines shall be prepared and implemented to: control erosion; minimize forest damage during harvesting, road construction, and all other mechanical disturbances; and protect water resources.*
- *Indicator 7.1.q Plans for harvesting and other significant site-disturbing management activities required to carry out the management plan are prepared prior to implementation. Plans clearly describe the activity, the relationship to objectives, outcomes, any necessary environmental safeguards, health and safety measures, and include maps of adequate detail.*

When stakeholder assertions of inadequate water protections were received by the WI DNR forestry staff, DNR conducted internal auditing of the retained basal area (volume and number of tree stems retained on the site, on average throughout a defined area) and overall implementation of the BMP

protection buffer of vegetation to be retained along the shoreline to protect water quality. Auditor inspection of the area in question and additional consideration of evidence from an independent BMP inspection (BMP Assessment and Summary Report, [June 9, 2019 assessment]) led to conclusion that the DNR complied with state BMPs guidelines and conformance with the requirements of the FSC standard for BMPs as included in indicators under Criterion 6.4 and indicator 7.1.q.

6. Certification Decision

The certificate holder has demonstrated continued overall conformance to the applicable Forest Stewardship Council standards. The SCS annual evaluation team recommends that the certificate be sustained, subject to subsequent annual evaluations and the FME's response to any open CARs.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Comments:	

7. Annual Data Update

<input type="checkbox"/> No changes since previous evaluation.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Information in the following sections has changed since previous evaluation.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Name and Contact Information <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FSC Sales Information <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope of Certificate <input type="checkbox"/> Non-SLIMF FMUs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social Information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pesticide and Other Chemical Use <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Production Forests <input type="checkbox"/> FSC Product Classification <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation & High Conservation Value Areas <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Areas Outside of the Scope of Certification

Name and Contact Information

Organization name	State of Wisconsin, Department of Natural Resources		
Contact person	Mark Heyde		
Address	101 S. Webster Street	Telephone	608-220-9780
	P.O. Box 7921	Fax	
	Madison, WI 53707-7921	e-mail	Mark.Heyde@Wisconsin.gov
		Website	dnr.wi.gov

FSC Sales Information

FSC salesperson	Collin Buntrock, WDNR, Forest Products Services Team Leader		
Address	107 Sutliff Ave	Telephone	(608) 286-9083
	Rhineland, WI 54501-3349	Fax	
		e-mail	Collin.Buntrock@wisconsin.gov
		Website	dnr.wi.gov

Scope of Certificate

Certificate Type	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Single FMU	<input type="checkbox"/> Multiple FMU
	<input type="checkbox"/> Group	


SLIMF (if applicable)	<input type="checkbox"/> Small SLIMF certificate	<input type="checkbox"/> Low intensity SLIMF certificate	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Group SLIMF certificate		
# Group Members (if applicable)	N/A, not a group certificate		
Number of FMUs in scope of certificate	1		
Geographic location of non-SLIMF FMU(s)	Latitude & Longitude: 44.983868, -89.974067		
Forest zone	<input type="checkbox"/> Boreal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Temperate	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Subtropical	<input type="checkbox"/> Tropical	
Total forest area in scope of certificate:	1,543,827 (Note, change from prior year, DNR acquired 867.99 acres; sold 407.81 acres)		
Total forest area in scope of certificate which is:	Units: <input type="checkbox"/> ha or <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ac		
privately managed	-		
state managed	1,543,827		
community managed	-		
Number of FMUs in scope that are:			
less than 100 ha in area	-	100 - 1000 ha in area	-
1000 - 10 000 ha in area	-	more than 10 000 ha in area	1
Total forest area in scope of certificate which is included in FMUs that:			Units: <input type="checkbox"/> ha or <input type="checkbox"/> ac
are less than 100 ha in area	-		
are between 100 ha and 1000 ha in area	-		
meet the eligibility criteria as <i>low intensity</i> SLIMF FMUs	-		
Division of FMUs into manageable units:			
Individual management units are identified by property name and responsible bureau.			

Social Information

Number of forest workers (including contractors) working in forest within scope of certificate (differentiated by gender): Forestry and Fish, Wildlife and Parks Divisions						
Forestry						
Gender	Limited Term Employee	Permanent	Seasonal			Grand Total
F	60	94				154
M	258	299	1			558
Grand Total	318	393	1			712
Fisheries Wildlife & Parks						
Gender	Limited Term Employee	Permanent	Project - Project	Seasonal	Unclassified	Grand Total
F	423	138	1	1		563
M	567	379	1	5	1	953
Grand Total	990	517	2	6	1	1516

Number of accidents in forest work since last audit:	188	Fatal: 0
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Pesticide and Other Chemical Use

<input type="checkbox"/> FME does not use pesticides.				
Commercial name of pesticide / herbicide	Active ingredient	Quantity applied since previous evaluation (kg or lbs.)	Total area treated since previous evaluation (ha or ac)	Reason for use
See attached spreadsheet	 2019_pesticide_use_reports.xlsx			

Production Forests

Timber Forest Products	Units: <input type="checkbox"/> ha or <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ac
Total area of production forest (i.e. forest from which timber may be harvested)	723,245
Area of production forest classified as 'plantation'	0
Area of production forest regenerated primarily by replanting or by a combination of replanting and coppicing of the planted stems DNR Note: (Red pine, jack pine, and white spruce)	89,187
Area of production forest regenerated primarily by natural regeneration, or by a combination of natural regeneration and coppicing of the naturally regenerated stems	698,967
Silvicultural system(s)	Area under type of management
Even-aged management	See subdivision by silviculture system below.
Clearcut DNR Note: (1/3 PJ, OX , 1/2 MR, Fb, SB, 1/2 T, 1/2 C)	115,319
Shelterwood	215,439
Other: (e.g., coppice, seed-tree) DNR Note: ((A, BW, MC, SC, 1/2 T, 1/2 C))	295,974
Uneven-aged management	See subdivision by silviculture system below.
Individual tree selection DNR Note: Northern hardwood (NH)	100,685
Group selection DNR Note: (BH, SH, CH, H, MD)	143,863
Other:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (e.g. nursery, recreation area, windbreak, bamboo, silvo-pastoral system, agro-forestry system, etc.)	
The sustainable rate of harvest (usually Annual Allowable Harvest or AAH where available) of commercial timber (m3 of round wood)	20,026 acres (area basis)
Non-timber Forest Products (NTFPs)	

Area of forest protected from commercial harvesting of timber and managed primarily for the production of NTFPs or services	0
Other areas managed for NTFPs or services	0
Approximate annual commercial production of non-timber forest products included in the scope of the certificate, by product type	0
Explanation of the assumptions and reference to the data source upon which AAH and NTFP harvest rates estimates are based:	
Data are derived from "WisFIRS" which is a database that contains all recon, treatment, and timber sale data for State and County Lands.	
Species in scope of joint FM/COC certificate: <i>Scientific/ Latin Name (Common/ Trade Name)</i>	
Aspen/Popple:	Populus tremuloides Populus grandidentata
Balsam poplar	Populus balsamifera
White birch	Betula papyrifera
Eastern Cottonwood	Populus deltoides
Swamp white oak	Quercus bicolor
Silver maple	Acer saccharinum
American elm	Ulmus americana
River birch	Betula nigra
Green ash	Fraxinus pennsylvanica
White oak	Quercus alba
Bur oak	Quercus macrocarpa
Black oak	Quercus velutina
Northern pin oak	Quercus ellipsoidalis
Black walnut	Juglans nigra
Butternut	Juglans cinerea
Shagbark hickory	Carya ovata
Bitternut hickory	Carya cordiformis
Black cherry	Prunus serotina
Red maple	Acer rubrum
Hackberry	Celtis occidentalis
Scotch pine	Pinus sylvestris
European larch	Larix decidua
Norway spruce	Picea abies
Eastern redcedar	Juniperus virginiana
Blue spruce	Picea pungens
Norway maple	Acer platanoides
Boxelder	Acer negundo
Black locust	Robinia pseudoacacia
Honey locust	Gleditsia triacanthos
Eastern Hophornbeam, Ironwood	Ostrya virginiana
Musclewood, Bluebeech	Carpinus caroliniana
Sugar maple	Acer saccharum
Yellow birch	Betula alleghaniensis
White ash	Fraxinus americana
American beech	Fagus grandifolia
American basswood	Tilia americana
Northern red oak	Quercus rubra
Northern white cedar	Thuja occidentalis
Balsam fir	Abies balsamea
Eastern hemlock	Tsuga canadensis

Red Pine	Pinus resinosa
Jack Pine	Pinus banksiana
Eastern white pine	Pinus strobus
Black spruce	Picea mariana
Tamarack	Larix laricina
Black ash	Fraxinus nigra
White spruce	Picea glauca.

FSC Product Classification

Timber products		
Product Level 1	Product Level 2	Species
W1 Rough wood	W1.1 Roundwood (logs)	All species
W1 Rough wood	W1.2 Fuel wood	All species
W3 Wood in chips	W3.1 Wood chips	All species

Note: W1, W2, and W3 product groups usually do not require a separate evaluation to FSC-STD-40-004 (COC) if processing occurs in the field for FM/COC and CW/FM certificate types. N1-N10 (NTFPs) are eligible to be sold with FSC claims under FM/COC certification if reported here. Bamboo and NTFPs derived from trees (e.g. cork, resin, bark) may be eligible for FM/COC and CW/FM certification. NTFPs used for food and medicinal purposes are not eligible for CW/FM certification. Check with SCS if you have any products intended to be sold with an FSC claim outside of any of these categories.

Conservation and High Conservation Value Areas

Conservation Area	Units: <input type="checkbox"/> ha or <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ac
<p>Total amount of land in certified area protected from commercial harvesting of timber and managed primarily for conservation objectives (includes both forested and non-forested lands).*</p> <p>DNR Note: Stands not scheduled for management (with WisFIRS prefix R,Y, Z)</p> <p>WisFIRS Rpt. 101</p>	252,767 acres

*Note: Total conservation and HCV areas may differ since these may serve different functions in the FME's management system. Designation as HCV may allow for active management, including commercial harvest. Conservation areas are typically under passive management, but may undergo invasive species control, prescribed burns, non-commercial harvest, and other management activities intended to maintain or enhance their integrity. In all cases, figures are reported by the FME as it pertains local laws & regulations, management objectives, and FSC requirements.

High Conservation Value Forest / Areas			Units: <input type="checkbox"/> ha or <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ac
Code	HCV Type	Description & Location	Area
HCV1	Forests or areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant concentrations of biodiversity values (e.g. endemism, endangered species, refugia).	<p>Driftless Area: Large rivers, complex floodplains, sand terraces; Large Blocks of Southern Forest; Prairie & Savanna Remnants</p> <p>Northwoods: Old-growth Developmental Stages HH and NH; Old-growth Developmental Stages Pines; Embedded Wetlands</p> <p>Glacial Outwash Plains & Lakebeds: Xeric Pine-Oak Forests; Pine-Oak Barrens; Large Peatlands, Sedge Meadow, & Wetlands</p>	21,297

		<p>Lake Michigan: Ridge & Swale Communities (inc. Lakeplain Prairie); Beach and Dune Formations; Level Bedrock Influenced Communities; estuaries, Green Bay Marshes</p> <p>Lake Superior: Freshwater Estuaries; Sandscapes; Dunes & Pine Forest; Boreal Clay Plain Forest; Apostle Islands Cliffs & Maritime Forest; Red Clay Wetlands</p> <p>Glaciated Southeast Wisconsin Prairies, Fens, Savannas</p> <p>Niagara Escarpment: Niagara Escarpment</p> <p>Ecological Landscape Features: Central Lake Michigan Central Sand Hills Central Sand Plains Forest Transition North Central Forest Northeast Sands Northern Highland Northern Lake Michigan Northwest Lowlands Northwest Sands Southeast Glacial Plains Southern Lake Michigan</p>	
HCV2	<p>Forests or areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant large landscape level forests, contained within, or containing the management unit, where viable populations of most if not all naturally occurring species exist in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.</p>	<p>Driftless Area: Large rivers, complex floodplains, sand terraces; Large Blocks of Southern Forest; Prairie & Savanna Remnants; Springs and Cold Water Streams; Cliffs, Caves and Talus Slopes; Relic Conifer Stands and Algific Slopes</p> <p>Northwoods: Old-growth Developmental Stages HH and NH; Old-growth Developmental Stages Pines ;Embedded Wetlands; Biologically Rich Freshwater Lakes</p> <p>Glacial Outwash Plains & Lakebeds: Xeric Pine-Oak Forests; Pine-Oak Barrens; Large Peatlands, Sedge Meadow, & Wetlands</p> <p>Lake Michigan: Ridge & Swale Communities (inc. Lakeplain Prairie); Beach and Dune Formations; Level Bedrock Influenced Communities; estuaries, Green Bay Marshes</p>	115,625

		<p>Lake Superior: Freshwater Estuaries; Sandscapes; Dunes & Pine Forest; Boreal Clay Plain Forest; Apostle Islands Cliffs & Maritime Forest; Red Clay Wetlands</p> <p>Glaciated Southeast Wisconsin Prairies, Fens, Savannas, Kettle Moraine Forest, Emergent Marshes</p> <p>Niagara Escarpment: Niagara Escarpment</p> <p>Ecological Landscape Features: Central Lake Michigan Central Sand Hills Central Sand Plains Forest Transition North Central Forest Northeast Sands Southeast Glacial Plains Southern Lake Michigan</p> <p>Key Ecological Features: Marl Lakes, Lower Wolf River</p>	
HCV3	Forests or areas that are in or contain rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems.	<p>Driftless Area: Large rivers, complex floodplains, sand terraces; Large Blocks of Southern Forest; Prairie & Savanna Remnants; Springs & Cold Water Streams; Cliffs, Caves, and Talus Slopes; Relict Conifer Stands & Algific Slopes</p> <p>Northwoods: Old-growth Developmental Stages HH and NH; Old-growth Developmental Stages Pines; Embedded Wetlands; Biologically Rich Wild Freshwater Lakes</p> <p>Glacial Outwash Plains & Lakebeds Xeric Pine-Oak Forests Pine-Oak Barrens Large Peatlands, Sedge Meadow, & Wetlands</p> <p>Lake Michigan: Ridge & Swale Communities (inc. Lakeplain Prairie); Beach and Dune Formations; Level Bedrock Influenced Communities; Estuaries; Green Bay Marshes</p>	195699*

		<p>Lake Superior Freshwater Estuaries; Sandscapes, Dunes & Pine Forest; Boreal Clay Plain Forest; Apostle Islands Cliffs & Maritime Forest; Red Clay Wetlands</p> <p>Glaciated Southeast Wisconsin: Prairies, Fens, Savannas; Kettle Moraine Forests; Emergent Marshes;</p> <p>Wisconsin's Key Ecological Features Marl Lakes; Lower Wolf River</p> <p>Niagara Escarpment: Niagara Escarpment</p> <p>Ecological Landscape Features: Central Lake Michigan Central Sand Hills Central Sand Plains Forest Transition North Central Forest Northeast Sands Northern Highland Northern Lake Michigan Northwest Lowlands Northwest sands Southeast Glacial Plains Southwest Grasslands Superior Coastal Plain Western Coulees & Ridges Western Prairie</p>	
HCV4	Forests or areas that provide basic services of nature in critical situations (e.g. watershed protection, erosion control).		
HCV5	Forests or areas fundamental to meeting basic needs of local communities (e.g. subsistence, health).		

HCV6	Forests or areas critical to local communities' traditional cultural identity (areas of cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance identified in cooperation with such local communities).		776
Total area of forest classified as 'High Conservation Value Forest / Area'			333397

*DNR Note under HCV3: Addition of 1889 acres of HCV3 identified through master plan revisions per NHC.

Areas Outside of the Scope of Certification (Partial Certification and Excision)

<input type="checkbox"/> N/A – All forestland owned or managed by the applicant is included in the scope.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Applicant owns and/or manages other FMUs not under evaluation.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Applicant wishes to excise portions of the FMU(s) under evaluation from the scope of certification.	
Explanation for exclusion of FMUs and/or excision:	<p>The following DNR owned properties (about 37,798 total acres) are excluded from the scope of forest certification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural fields subject to share-crop agreements (approximately 20,600 acres – (Stands with cover-type F in WisFIRS) • Specific intensive non-forest use areas, as provided below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Fish Hatcheries, Rearing Ponds & Rough Fish Stations (180 acres – LMS¹ (4 ac./site)) • State Forest Nurseries (297 acres – WisFIRS) • Poynette Game Farm and McKenzie Environmental Center (621 acres - WisFIRS) • Boat Access Sites (718 acres – LMS² (1 ac./access)) • Fire & Radio Tower Sites (143 acres – LMS³ (1 ac./tower)) • Ranger Stations, Administrative Offices and Storage Buildings (6,818 acres – LMS⁴ (2.5 ac./building)) • State Park Intensively Developed Recreation Areas (200 acres – WisFIRS) e.g. Peninsula State Park golf course, Blue Mound State Park swimming pool, Granite Peak Ski Area • Cooperatively managed state trails where the responsibility and authority for planning and management have been given to partners, primarily counties (7,321 acres) <p>Additionally, lands leased or eased from other owners who have retained vegetative management authority are also excluded (i.e. Forest Legacy conservation easements, stream access easements, etc).</p> <p>*Included in the scope of forest certification are DNR fee title owned properties and the leased Meadow Valley, McMillian, and Wood County Wildlife Areas.</p>

Control measures to prevent mixing of certified and non-certified product (C8.3):	Certified areas are well defined so that any timber sold from uncertified lands is not mixed. Certified and uncertified material is sold as part of separate timber sales.	
Description of FMUs excluded from or forested area excised from the scope of certification:		
Name of FMU or Stand	Location (city, state, country)	Size (<input type="checkbox"/> ha or <input type="checkbox"/> ac)
This information is detailed in the above Explanation section.		

SECTION B – APPENDICES (CONFIDENTIAL)

Appendix 1 – List of FMUs Selected for Evaluation

- FME consists of a single FMU
 FME consists of multiple FMUs or is a Group

Appendix 2 – Staff and Stakeholders Consulted

List of FME Staff Consulted

To protect privacy, **only FME staff who have expressly provided written permission are listed.** These records are retained by SCS and subject to FSC or ASI examination.

The following DNR staff are accessible through the online WI DNR Staff Directory here, <https://dnr.wi.gov/staffdir/newsearch/contactsearchext.aspx>. Additional records of FSC audit meetings, attendance, and contact information is retained by SCS.

First Name	Last Name	Title
Craig	Anderson	Conservation Biologist
Todd	Anderson	Forester
Gary	Bartz	Parks and Recreation Specialist
Jackson	Beck	Forester
Heather	Berklund	Deputy Division Administrator
Eric	Borchert	Wildlife Technician
Doug	Brown	County Forest Specialist
Ryan	Brown	Forestry Technician
Diane	Brusoe	Deputy Division Administrator
Aaron	Buchholz	Deputy Division Administrator
Tom	Carlson	Wildlife Biologist
Cole	Couvillion	Forestry Team Leader
Jacque	Christopher	Wildlife Biologist
Chase	Christopherson	Forester
Paul	Cunningham	Staff Specialist
Craig	Dalton	Forestry Specialist
Kelsey	Dencker	Forester
Jean-Michel	Gillen	Forestry Team Leader
Ron	Gropp	Private Forestry Specialist
Carmen	Hardin	Bureau Director
Duane	Hartwick	Park Manager
Jason	Headson	Forestry Technician
Ryan	Haffele	Area Wildlife Supervisor
Sarah	Herrick	Forestry Liaison for NHC

Mark	Heyde	Certification Specialist
Jeremy	Holtz	Wildlife Biologist
Nick	Hovda	Forester
Jordan	Hunter	Forester
Beth	Jacqmain	FSC Auditor
Tim	James	Forester
Dave	Kafura	Forest Hydrology Specialist
Maggie	Kailhofer	Menoninee River SRA & Governor Thompson State Park Property Manger
Hillary	Keller	Woodruff Area Staff Specialist
Ricky	Keller	Forester
Jessica	Krusensterna	Forester
Carly	Lapin	Conservation Biologist
Rich	Lavalley	Forester
Rich	Lietz	Forestry Team Leader
Jon	Leith	Forester
Kate	Lenz	Area Forestry Specialist
Garrett	Lubbers	Peshtigo State Forest Property Manager, Forester
Chuck	McCullough	Wildlife Supervisor
Derrick	Mcgee	Forester
Andy	Nault	Forester
Sara	Pearson	Parks and Recreation Supervisor
John	Pohlman	Wildlife Biologist (Master Planning)
Teague	Prichard	State Forest Specialist
Anne	Reis	Wildlife Biologist
Melissa	Scheuerman	Forestry Technician
Paul	Schultz	Forester
Joe	Schwantes	Woodruff Area Leader
Dave	Seibel	Wildlife Biologist, Property Mge
Ryan	Severson	Northeast District Leader
Tom	Shockley	NHAL Team Leader
Henry	Sullivan	Forestry Team Leader
Adam	Wallace	Forester
Mike	Warnke	Deputy Division Administrator
Jim	Warren	Bureau Director
Jim	Wetterau	Forester
Shannon	Wilkes	SFI Auditor
Craig	Williams	Peshtigo Area Forestry Leader
Tyler	Wood	Forester
Jim	Woodford	NHC Supervisor
Michele	Woodford	Wildlife Biologist

List of other Stakeholders Consulted*

To protect privacy, **only stakeholders who have expressly provided written permission are listed**. These records are retained by SCS and subject to FSC or ASI examination.

Name	Title	Contact Information	Consultation method	Requests Stakeholder Notification? (Y/N)
Stakeholders referenced in Stakeholder Comments Summary section.	Stakeholders	Retained in SCS files	Email, letters, phone	N

* Note: SCS may maintain additional records of stakeholder consultation activities (e.g., email notifications) in its recordkeeping system. Anonymous stakeholders may have provided comments as a part of stakeholder outreach activities.

Appendix 3 – Additional Evaluation Techniques Employed

- None.
- Additional techniques employed (*describe*):

Due to the Covid-19 Pandemic auditors used remote Opening and Closing meetings in Zoom even though on-site for site visits. Additionally, morning and evening zoom meetings were held for staff interviews. These were set up to accommodate no-contact WI DNR staff per state Covid-19 directives.

Appendix 4 – Required Tracking

Pesticide Derogations

- There are no active pesticide derogations for this FME.

Progressive HCVF Assessments

- FME does not use partial or progressive HCVF assessments.

Special Instructions or Scoping Notes for Next Regularly Scheduled Annual Audit

<input type="checkbox"/>	Not applicable; no significant issues identified that may impact the next audit.
Some issues were identified during this audit that the next audit team could consider in the next audit, such as:	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Scope of certificate:
<input type="checkbox"/>	Audit sampling:
<input type="checkbox"/>	Audit time:
<input type="checkbox"/>	Audit season:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Travel time between sites or FMUs:
<input type="checkbox"/>	Audit frequency:
<input type="checkbox"/>	Suggested audit team competency for next audit:
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Suggested requirements to include during the next audit: Active operations were not observed in the 2020 audit due to Covid-19 pandemic, 2021 audit must include observations of active harvest operations for Occupational Safety & Health and other on-site indicators.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Suggested issues investigate during the next audit:
<input type="checkbox"/>	Suggested sites for inspection:
<input type="checkbox"/>	Stakeholders to be consulted:
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other(s) – please describe:

Appendix 5 – Forest Management Standard Conformance Table

Criteria required by FSC at every surveillance evaluation (<i>check all situations that apply</i>)	<input type="checkbox"/> NA – all FMUs are exempt from these requirements. <input type="checkbox"/> Plantations > 10,000 ha (24,710 ac): 2.3, 4.2, 4.4, 6.7, 6.9, 10.6, 10.7, and 10.8 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Natural forests > 50,000 ha (123,553 ac) ('low intensity' SLIMFs exempt): 1.5, 2.3, 3.2, 4.2, 4.4, 5.6, 6.2, 6.3, 8.2, and 9.4 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FMUs containing High Conservation Values ('small forest' SLIMFs exempt): 6.2, 6.3, 6.9 and 9.4
Documents and records reviewed for FMUs/sites sampled	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All applicable documents and records as required in section 7 of audit plan were reviewed; or <input type="checkbox"/> The following documents and records as required in section 7 of the audit plan were NOT reviewed (<i>provide explanation</i>):

Requirements Reviewed in Annual Evaluation

Evaluation Year	Requirements Reviewed (FSC P&C Reviewed, FM/COC Indicators, Trademark Indicators, Group Standard Indicators, etc.)
2018	All – (Re)certification Evaluation
2019	P1, P5, and P8, <i>Except 8.3 (CoC)</i> . Mandatory criteria above, and all indicators included in prior year findings.
2020	P2, P4, P7; Mandatory criteria: 1.5, 2.3, 3.2, 4.2, 4.4, 5.6, 6.2, 6.3, 6.9, 8.2 and 9.4. CoC/TM
2021	
2022	

C= Conformance with Criterion or Indicator
NC= Nonconformance with Criterion or Indicator
NA = Not Applicable
NE = Not Evaluated

REQUIREMENT	C/NC	COMMENT/CAR
Principle #1: Compliance with Laws and FSC Principles: Forest management shall respect all applicable laws of the country in which they occur, and international treaties and agreements to which the country is a signatory, and comply with all FSC Principles and Criteria.		
1.1 Forest management shall respect all national and local laws and administrative requirements.	NE	
1.2. All applicable and legally prescribed fees, royalties, taxes and other charges shall be paid.	NE	
1.3. In signatory countries, the provisions of all binding international agreements such as CITES, ILO Conventions, ITTA, and Convention on Biological Diversity, shall be respected.	NE	
1.4. Conflicts between laws, regulations and the FSC Principles and Criteria shall be evaluated for the purposes of certification, on a case by case basis, by the certifiers and the involved or affected parties.	NE	
1.5. Forest management areas should be protected from illegal harvesting, settlement and other unauthorized activities.	C	
1.5.a. The forest owner or manager supports or implements measures intended to prevent illegal and unauthorized activities on the <i>Forest Management Unit</i> (FMU).	C	FME provided a documented overview of its law enforcement activities. As observed during field inspection, boundaries are marked and sometimes with signs. Gates are locked and identified with DNR plates.
1.5.b. If illegal or unauthorized activities occur, the forest owner or manager implements actions designed to curtail such activities and correct the situation to the extent possible for meeting all land management objectives with consideration of available resources.	C	Staff interviewed stated that they work with law enforcement and real estate divisions to resolve trespass and other unauthorized activities. Common issues include posting no-trespassing signs on state land, buildings that cross property boundaries, hunting/fishing violations, etc. Reported in 2020, Timber Theft actions taken include: NHAL: 2 Written Warnings Flambeau: 2 Written Warnings Gov Knowles: 1 firewood cutting complaint Brule River: 1 Birch theft complaint Black River: Zero Peshtigo River: Zero OSL: 2 Citations and 1 Verbal Warning Total: 4 written warnings, 1 verbal warning, 1 citation, 2 complaints
1.6. Forest managers shall demonstrate a long-term commitment to adhere to the FSC Principles and Criteria.	NE	
Principle #2: Long-term tenure and use rights to the land and forest resources shall be clearly defined, documented and legally established.		
2.1. Clear evidence of long-term forest use rights to the land (e.g., land title, customary rights, or lease agreements) shall be demonstrated.	C	
2.1.a The forest owner or manager provides clear evidence of <i>long-term</i> rights to use and manage the FMU for the purposes described in the management plan.	C	FME maintains clear title to all property. Past audit team reviewed deeds and other real estate transaction documents. In 2018, publicly available information on ownership and public access rights was reviewed online, including the following websites: DNR’s Public Access Lands , Board of Commissioners of Public Lands’ maps of public lands ownerships by county, and plat books

		maintained by the University of Wisconsin. These multiple sources show that tenure and use rights are well-established and recognized through a variety of government entities. As part of review of C1.2, payment in lieu of taxes (PILT) demonstrates that county governments and municipalities recognize the DNR's ownership since they accept payments.
2.1.b The forest owner or manager identifies and documents legally established use and access rights associated with the FMU that are held by other parties.	C	There are third-party easements for access and utilities on most state forests. Where the FME does not control the vegetation management, these areas are not included in management acres.
2.1.c Boundaries of land ownership and use rights are clearly identified on the ground and on maps prior to commencing management activities in the vicinity of the boundaries.	C	Confirmed via review of maps for all field sites visited in the audit and during interviews with staff.
2.2. Local communities with legal or customary tenure or use rights shall maintain control, to the extent necessary to protect their rights or resources, over forest operations unless they delegate control with free and informed consent to other agencies.	C	
2.2.a The forest owner or manager allows the exercise of <i>tenure</i> and <i>use rights</i> allowable by law or regulation.	C	Most recreation on the FMU is open to the public without permit. FME requires permits for some access, such as camping. Permits for NTFPs, small woody material <4", and firewood are also available. Permitted access is not considered a tenure/use rights as it is temporary.
2.2.b In FMUs where tenure or use rights held by others exist, the forest owner or manager consults with groups that hold such rights so that management activities do not significantly impact the uses or benefits of such rights.	C	FME staff interviewed stated that they contact easement holders if timber sales or other activities may affect easements or rights-of-way. Harvest notification letters were reviewed for sites visited that abutted other ownerships.
2.3. Appropriate mechanisms shall be employed to resolve disputes over tenure claims and use rights. The circumstances and status of any outstanding disputes will be explicitly considered in the certification evaluation. Disputes of substantial magnitude involving a significant number of interests will normally disqualify an operation from being certified.	C	
2.3.a If <i>disputes</i> arise regarding tenure claims or use rights then the forest owner or manager initially attempts to resolve them through open communication, negotiation, and/or mediation. If these good-faith efforts fail, then federal, state, and/or local laws are employed to resolve such disputes.	C	FME's real estate department maintains procedures to manage and settle disputes, and maintains records of all known disputes. Per interviews with staff, common trespasses include buildings that cross from private onto state lands and other forms of encroachment, and installing no-trespassing signs on state land. Negotiation of land swaps or sales of the encroached upon property are common methods used to resolve disputes, and are subject to public consultation and approval. A DNR Division of Forestry Attorney is retained who coordinates and collaborates with assigned Forestry staff to address issues that are, or might rise (proactively) to legal status. Forestry staff consulted or worked with on cases are specific to areas of expertise. No unresolved disputes were reported nor any
2.3.b The forest owner or manager documents any significant disputes over tenure and use rights.	C	

		discovered during the audit.
Principle #3: The legal and customary rights of indigenous peoples to own, use and manage their lands, territories, and resources shall be recognized and respected.		
3.1. Indigenous peoples shall control forest management on their lands and territories unless they delegate control with free and informed consent to other agencies.	NE	
3.2. Forest management shall not threaten or diminish, either directly or indirectly, the resources or tenure rights of indigenous peoples.	NE	
3.2.a During management planning, the forest owner or manager consults with American Indian groups that have legal rights or other binding agreements to the FMU to avoid harming their resources or rights.	C	<p>Consultation is undertaken at several levels. FME has a statewide tribal liaison to consult tribes at a government-to-government level. Other individual staff serve as liaison and contacts for individual tribes. Tribes are formally consulted during master planning and interim management planning processes to make sure that their resource rights are preserved. Each state forest has a forester in charge of outreach to tribes. A forester may put tribes in touch with a logging contractor if a specific timber sale is expected to have alternative forest products (e.g., bark, plants, bows, hunting, wild rice, firewood, etc.).</p> <p>The state has eleven federally recognized tribes and a twelfth that is not recognized (Brothertown Tribe). This twelfth tribe was originally from what is now New England and has no treaty rights in Wisconsin.</p> <p>There are six bands of Ojibwe that have off-reservation treaty rights managed through the Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC). These tribes would like to have more power to self-regulate on state lands, similar to what they have on federal lands within the ceded territory, according to interviews with Shelly Allness.</p> <p>Annual Operation meetings and the Master Planning Process along with the Department’s consultation policy, allow for input from Native American bands and tribes on all aspects of state forest management. Additionally, the six federally recognized Chippewa Bands in Wisconsin are currently engaged in a six year study for a self-reporting system for non-timber forest products on state lands in the ceded territory (roughly the northern 1/3 of Wisconsin).</p>
3.2.b Demonstrable actions are taken so that forest management does not adversely affect tribal resources. When applicable, evidence of, and measures for, protecting tribal resources are incorporated in the management plan.	C	<p>Known archeological and cultural sites are protected. DNR works cooperatively with tribes on managing tribal resources (jointly setting spearing limits, for example). Annual Operation meetings and the Master Planning Process along with the Department’s consultation policy, allow for input from Native American bands and tribes on all aspects of state forest management. Additionally, the six federally recognized Chippewa Bands in</p>


		Wisconsin are currently engaged (2020) in a six year study for a self-reporting system for non-timber forest products on state lands in the ceded territory (roughly the northern 1/3 of Wisconsin).
3.3. Sites of special cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance to indigenous peoples shall be clearly identified in cooperation with such peoples, and recognized and protected by forest managers.	NE	
3.4. Indigenous peoples shall be compensated for the application of their traditional knowledge regarding the use of forest species or management systems in forest operations. This compensation shall be formally agreed upon with their free and informed consent before forest operations commence.	NE	
Principle #4: Forest management operations shall maintain or enhance the long-term social and economic well-being of forest workers and local communities.		
4.1. The communities within, or adjacent to, the forest management area should be given opportunities for employment, training, and other services.	NE	
4.2. Forest management should meet or exceed all applicable laws and/or regulations covering health and safety of employees and their families.	C	
4.2.a The forest owner or manager meets or exceeds all applicable laws and/or regulations covering health and safety of employees and their families (also see Criterion 1.1).	C	FME has a training program for new employees through HR and an employee handbook that covers laws and regulations. In 2019 the method for reporting tick bites was adjusted so that each bite is noted, but an accident report is only filed if medical attention is required. In 2020 the most significant change to health and safety of employees and their families related to the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic. The changes in Health and safety rules due to COVID-19 included increased focus on remote work, limits to face-to-face contact, mandatory mask use, and social distancing.
4.2.b The forest owner or manager and their employees and contractors demonstrate a safe work environment. Contracts or other written agreements include safety requirements.	C	The timber sale contract template, items 24, 33, and 35 cover relevant safety requirements. <i>Other contracts reviewed, such as for treating red and jack pine stumps to prevent Annosum Root Rot and Marking and Cruising timber stands, include requirements for insurance and adherence to applicable laws, which includes safety requirements.</i> In 2020 the DNR provided Incidents, Lost-time and Medical report figures for property divisions. These figures are monitored and reviewed by safety committees over the course of each year.
4.2.c The forest owner or manager hires well-qualified service providers to safely implement the management plan.	C	Contractors reviewed for the 2020 audit were FISTA-trained as evidenced by records included in packets for auditors. All FISTA training was confirmed on active sales during the 2020 audit.
4.3 The rights of workers to organize and voluntarily negotiate with their employers shall be guaranteed as outlined in	NE	

<p>Conventions 87 and 98 of the International Labor Organization (ILO).</p>		
<p>4.4. Management planning and operations shall incorporate the results of evaluations of social impact. Consultations shall be maintained with people and groups (both men and women) directly affected by management operations.</p>	C	
<p>4.4.a The forest owner or manager understands the likely social impacts of management activities, and incorporates this understanding into management planning and operations. Social impacts include effects on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological sites and sites of cultural, historical and community significance (on and off the FMU); • Public resources, including air, water and food (hunting, fishing, collecting); • Aesthetics; • Community goals for forest and natural resource use and protection such as employment, subsistence, recreation and health; • Community economic opportunities; • Other people who may be affected by management operations. <p>A summary is available to the CB.</p>	C	<p>As the entire FMP and associated documents are available to the public (e.g., https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/ForestManagement/guidelines.html), the general FMP, master plans, and interim management plans meet this requirement. Chapter 6 of the general FMP covers cultural resources, public resources are covered in several chapters (e.g., 18), aesthetics in Chapters 4 and 18, community goals and economic opportunities in several places (e.g., Chapters 9, 10, and master plans), and other people affected (e.g., indigenous people).</p> <p>Individual master plans include discussion of social impacts as part of a regional property analysis.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ironwood Study: <i>Ostrya virginiana</i>, commonly referred to as “ironwood” has become more abundant across Wisconsin, in large part due to silviculture practices combined with the severe impact of white-tail deer browsing. Ironwood, as a mid-canopy species, can out-compete more desirable species for light, water and nutrients. Foresters need more tools to control ironwood. While herbicides have been shown to be effective if applied at the right time and in the right concentration. However, applying herbicides requires special training and certification, can be costly and can affect non-target species in some applications. One hypothesis thought to control ironwood is “high-stumping”, i.e. cutting the tree at a height that reduces the amount of stump sprouting and decreases the competition to increase more desirable tree regeneration. Five locations across the state will be selected due to the high abundance of ironwood. 2. Logger Survey: A longitudinal survey conducted every 5 years. This survey has been completed, and results published here (2018) https://fyi.extension.wisc.edu/notcountingtrees/ 3. Frozen ground sales were recently identified as a major economic burden to forestry in Wisconsin (WI Forest Practices Study). Winter temperatures and snow depth can vary wildly and access to frozen ground sales needs to be flexible and adaptive with winter conditions. Both foresters and logging operators need better information and tools to assess whether equipment can be operated on

		<p>poorly-drained soils during months in which frost is of little depth. In cooperation with the Minnesota Forestry Council, we plan to: i) conduct a snow depth manipulation to better understand the effect of snow depth and air temperature on frost depth, ii) measure frost depth of active logging sales to see what frost depths are being operated on and iii) conduct a trial in cooperation with Ponsse North America to better understand needed frost depths given specific pieces of equipment and log weight.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Forest Regeneration Monitoring: This project is working with the Division of Fish, Wildlife and Parks to collect regeneration data in recently harvested stands to assess success or failure of forest regeneration. The main focus is to assist the County Deer Advisory Committees in setting goals to manage the deer herd. The data being collected will be used in any number of potential research studies. 5. Ash Forest Conversion Studies: Once emerald ash borer kills off our ash trees, the fastest response to those canopy gaps will be herbaceous plants. We have developed two new studies (one for swamp hardwood and a second for bottomland hardwoods) that will focus on remediation of these stands to combat the effects of reed canary, native sedges and even alder. We are testing mechanical scarification, herbicide application and a combination of both mechanical scarification plus herbicide application. In addition, we will also be testing a variety species which will be hand planted to import new seed sources in stands that are dominated by ash. 6. Planting Timing Study: The ability to lift seedlings in the spring and store them into late summer and even fall allows for greater flexibility amongst nursery staff. For some poorly-drained cover types, planting in the spring is not possible due to high water levels. Storage of seedlings is necessary until water levels are low enough for planting. Therefore, the nursery is working to better understand the needed conditions to store seedlings and maintain a high rate of survival. A study was initiated in 2018, where seedlings were lifted in spring, with a percentage of them planted in spring, mid-summer and fall. Rates of survival will be contrasted amongst the three planting time periods. The same procedure will be replicated in 2019. Monitoring of seedling survival will last until approximately 2021. 7. Forest Products Value-added Survey: A survey was conducted of secondary, value-added forest products industry. The survey was conducted to better identify the employment and economic output of specific industries, such as window
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<p>4.4.b The forest owner or manager seeks and considers input in management planning from people who would likely be affected by management activities.</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>Public input can be provided at any time per interviews with staff. The website includes who may be contacted in public comment periods are closed (e.g., https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/lands/ifmp.html). FME provided some recent examples of public comment for the Superior Coastal Plain Ecological Landscape Master Planning process and interim forest management plans for Baraboo Hills State Recreation Area in Sauk County and Nelson-Dewey State Park in Grant County.</p>
<p>4.4.c People who are subject to direct adverse effects of management operations are apprised of relevant activities in advance of the action so that they may express concern.</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>Per interviews with FME staff and review of site-specific planning documentation, letters are sent to adjacent landowners if it is expected that a timber harvest will abut a property boundary. Direct contact is also attempted at times. At the state-level, there is a government email distribution list that allows for interested parties to opt into notifications on certain topics and properties.</p>
<p>4.4.d For public forests, consultation shall include the following components:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clearly defined and accessible methods for public participation are provided in both long and short-term planning processes, including harvest plans and operational plans; 2. Public notification is sufficient to allow interested stakeholders the chance to learn of upcoming opportunities for public review and/or comment on the proposed management; 3. An accessible and affordable appeals process to planning decisions is available. 	<p>C</p>	<p><u>Wisconsin Administrative Code NR 44</u> outlines public consultation processes for master plans.</p> <p>Government email distribution list that allows for interested parties to opt into notifications on certain topics (e.g. wolf management) and properties (e.g. X state forest).</p> <p>WEPA process provides opportunity for public input. Issues on a site-level basis happen more informally. Harvest planning is done annually and all plans are open for a comment period. All planning activities are</p>

<p>Planning decisions incorporate the results of public consultation. All draft and final planning documents, and their supporting data, are made readily available to the public.</p>		<p>presented on the FME’s website for comment.</p> <p>Parties can avail themselves of administrative hearing process. Any decision by the department can be appealed (a decision being defined as any plan or permit). The aggrieved party has the opportunity to have appeal heard in front of hearing examiner.</p> <p>Public involvement is considered to be crucial to the development of Master Plans for each property. For example, the <i>Kettle Moraine Waters Master Plan and Environmental Analysis: KMSF-Mukwonago River Unit and Lulu Lake State Natural Area, 2018</i> was reviewed and describes a variety of tools were used to provide information on the planning process and to solicit public input. These included news releases, newspaper articles, mailings, radio interviews, and a website. In addition, several public open house meetings and listening sessions were held at various stages throughout the planning process.</p> <p>https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/lands/propertyplanning/documents/KMSU_MRU/KMWMasterPlan_Approved_82018.pdf. DNR tracks input and methods of collecting stakeholder contributions to the planning process as confirmed by interviews with forestry staff and reviews of records in property folders.</p> <p>Records of stakeholder complaints and their resolution are maintained by the individual property managers. The NHAL State Forest Hodge-Podge timber sale on Whitney Lake is still in process of resolving the issue with stakeholders.</p>
<p>4.5. Appropriate mechanisms shall be employed for resolving grievances and for providing fair compensation in the case of loss or damage affecting the legal or customary rights, property, resources, or livelihoods of local peoples. Measures shall be taken to avoid such loss or damage.</p>	<p>NE</p>	
<p>Principle #5: Forest management operations shall encourage the efficient use of the forest’s multiple products and services to ensure economic viability and a wide range of environmental and social benefits.</p>		
<p>5.1. Forest management should strive toward economic viability, while taking into account the full environmental, social, and operational costs of production, and ensuring the investments necessary to maintain the ecological productivity of the forest.</p>	<p>NE</p>	
<p>5.2. Forest management and marketing operations should encourage the optimal use and local processing of the forest’s diversity of products.</p>	<p>NE</p>	
<p>5.3. Forest management should minimize waste associated with harvesting and on-site processing operations and avoid damage to other forest resources.</p>	<p>NE</p>	
<p>5.4. Forest management should strive to strengthen and diversify the local economy, avoiding dependence on a single</p>	<p>NE</p>	

forest product.		
5.5. Forest management operations shall recognize, maintain, and, where appropriate, enhance the value of forest services and resources such as watersheds and fisheries.	NE	
5.6. The rate of harvest of forest products shall not exceed levels which can be permanently sustained.	C	
<p>5.6.a In FMUs where products are being harvested, the landowner or manager calculates the sustained yield harvest level for each sustained yield planning unit, and provides clear rationale for determining the size and layout of the planning unit. The sustained yield harvest level calculation is documented in the Management Plan.</p> <p>The sustained yield harvest level calculation for each planning unit is based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • documented growth rates for particular sites, and/or acreage of forest types, age-classes and species distributions; • mortality and decay and other factors that affect net growth; • areas reserved from harvest or subject to harvest restrictions to meet other management goals; • silvicultural practices that will be employed on the FMU; • management objectives and desired future conditions. <p>The calculation is made by considering the effects of repeated prescribed harvests on the product/species and its ecosystem, as well as planned management treatments and projections of subsequent regrowth beyond single rotation and multiple re-entries.</p>	C	<p>The sustained yield harvest in an output of the Wisconsin Forest Inventory and Reporting System (WisFIRS), and is routinely projected for 15 years. At present, growth rates are not used in projections, although a CFI system (Northern and Southern state forests) is being implemented that allows calculation of growth for some state forests. Instead, forest stands are visited on a 20-year cycle for reconnaissance, which includes measurements of volume. Recon data are considered in the annual update of 15-year harvest projections. In 2019 it is the 13th year of CFI data collection, such that the DNR have updated CFI data and preliminary growth numbers using CFI and FIA to compare to WISFIRS in 2019. Running the comparisons as a validation of net-growth. On DNR lands are currently growing two times the amount of harvest.</p> <p>The FME is operating under an area-control system, which sets an annual number of acres to harvest each year. The system includes assumptions based on forest stand types and their growth rates, mortality, and silvicultural practices. Protected areas under passive management or otherwise under no-harvest restrictions are not included in AAH calculations.</p> <p>CFI plots have been through two, five-year cycles. While data has been collected recently, a report is still in development.</p> <p>See https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/ForestPlanning/forestInventory.html for more information.</p>
<p>5.6.b Average annual harvest levels, over rolling periods of no more than 10 years, do not exceed the calculated sustained yield harvest level.</p>	C	<p>FME generated a WisFIRS report for 2007-2017 that demonstrates that it is operating well within its AAH (see PDFs below).</p> <p>2020: The annual allowable harvest rate is adjusted each fiscal year based on resource needs, master planning status, etc. The Forestry Division Strategic Leadership Team (SLT) is briefed and sets harvest targets to meet the legislative intent of Act 166.</p>  <p>FY20DNRlands_timbersale goals_final_uj</p>
5.6.c Rates and methods of timber harvest lead to achieving	C	Data for the last five years and CY2019 to date are

<p>desired conditions, and improve or maintain health and quality across the FMU. Overstocked stands and stands that have been depleted or rendered to be below productive potential due to natural events, past management, or lack of management, are returned to desired stocking levels and composition at the earliest practicable time as justified in management objectives.</p>		<p>shown below. Gray is establishment goal and blue is what was harvested. All values are in acres. FME is required to report to the Council of Forestry and be within +/- 10% of goal.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Annual Acres Established - Summary Graph</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <caption>Annual Acres Established - Summary Graph Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Fiscal Year</th> <th>Established Acreage Goal (Acres)</th> <th>Number of Acres Actually Established (Acres)</th> <th>Percentage of acres actually established compared to annual goal</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>FY15</td> <td>~18,500</td> <td>~19,500</td> <td>104.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FY16</td> <td>~18,000</td> <td>~18,800</td> <td>104.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FY17</td> <td>~18,500</td> <td>~18,400</td> <td>99.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FY18</td> <td>~19,000</td> <td>~19,200</td> <td>100.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FY19</td> <td>~18,500</td> <td>~18,700</td> <td>100.6%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Fiscal Year	Established Acreage Goal (Acres)	Number of Acres Actually Established (Acres)	Percentage of acres actually established compared to annual goal	FY15	~18,500	~19,500	104.7%	FY16	~18,000	~18,800	104.5%	FY17	~18,500	~18,400	99.6%	FY18	~19,000	~19,200	100.6%	FY19	~18,500	~18,700	100.6%
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<p>5.6.d For NTFPs, calculation of quantitative sustained yield harvest levels is required only in cases where products are harvested in significant commercial operations or where traditional or customary use rights may be impacted by such harvests. In other situations, the forest owner or manager utilizes available information, and new information that can be reasonably gathered, to set harvesting levels that will not result in a depletion of the non-timber growing stocks or other adverse effects to the forest ecosystem.</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>No NTFPs are gathered commercially on the FMU. Permits are required for collection of NTFPs by the general public. Tribal members within the ceded territory covered by the Voight Decision are allowed to collect NTFPs and some timber products through tribal permits and, in some cases, permits from DNR.</p>																								
<p>Principle #6: Forest management shall conserve biological diversity and its associated values, water resources, soils, and unique and fragile ecosystems and landscapes, and, by so doing, maintain the ecological functions and the integrity of the forest.</p>																										
<p>6.1. Assessments of environmental impacts shall be completed -- appropriate to the scale, intensity of forest management and the uniqueness of the affected resources -- and adequately integrated into management systems. Assessments shall include landscape level considerations as well as the impacts of on-site processing facilities. Environmental impacts shall be assessed prior to commencement of site-disturbing operations.</p>	<p>NE</p>																									
<p>6.2 Safeguards shall exist which protect rare, threatened and endangered species and their habitats (e.g., nesting and feeding areas). Conservation zones and protection areas shall be established, appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management and the uniqueness of the affected resources. Inappropriate hunting, fishing, trapping, and collecting shall be controlled.</p>	<p>C</p>																									
<p>6.2.a If there is a likely presence of RTE species as identified in Indicator 6.1.a then either a field survey to verify the species' presence or absence is conducted prior to site-disturbing</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>As part of the sale development process and filling out the 2460 Form, the forester runs a search of the Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) database. If an element</p>																								

<p>management activities, or management occurs with the assumption that potential RTE species are present.</p> <p>Surveys are conducted by biologists with the appropriate expertise in the species of interest and with appropriate qualifications to conduct the surveys. If a species is determined to be present, its location should be reported to the manager of the appropriate database.</p>	<p>occurrence is identified then the forester consults the species guidance documents and applies avoidance measures. In some cases the forester has further questions and works with a district ecologist to develop appropriate measures. Surveys are only conducted in limited cases such as bald eagle nest surveys. In most cases, the species is considered to be present if there is appropriate habitat and the corresponding avoidance measures are applied. In most cases avoidance measures are timing restrictions. In a few instances buffers are applied (e.g. for nesting raptors).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Following changes to streamline the DNR’s Master Planning process, biotic inventories are being conducted by Ecological Landscapes (EL). In FY20, the biotic inventory surveys that were able to be completed focused on state properties in the Central Sand Hills Ecological Landscape, plus some properties in the North Central Forest.. Also, all properties within these ELs without a current NR-44 compliant master plan are evaluated through desk-top review by taxa experts; and taxa-specific and ecology field surveys are being conducted where likely habitat or potentially high quality natural communities are present. 2) Rare butterfly/moth surveys continued in west, southwest, central, and southeast Wisconsin, including Poweshiek skipperling, Karner blue butterfly, Regal fritillary, Ottoe skipper, Dusted Skipper, Monarch, and Swamp Metalmark. 3) Numerous bat surveys continued throughout the state, monitoring in both the hibernation (inactive) and active seasons to contribute to long-term datasets on the distribution and abundance of bats in Wisconsin. Monitoring continues to focus on the impacts of White-nose syndrome. Winter snow track surveys were conducted for American Martens. 4) Due to COVID, Bald eagle nest surveys were not able to be done in FY20, on state-owned properties. Osprey nest monitoring occurs on a 3-5 year cycle. DNR again conducted surveys and monitoring for Peregrine Falcon, Piping Plover, endangered Tern species, Sharp-tailed Grouse, Greater Prairie-chicken, Whooping Crane, Kirtland’s Warbler, Trumpeter Swan, Red-necked Grebe, Least Bittern, Black-necked Stilt, and colonial waterbirds on Lake Superior. 5) Plains garter snake and timber rattlesnake habitat surveys were conducted in FY20 on state properties in the Western Prairie EL. Continued population assessment and monitoring of wood turtles took place on several state properties in the Central Sand Hills and Central Sand Plains EL .. Annual
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		<p>monitoring of Ornate Box Turtles continues on State Natural Areas. General herp surveys took place at various state properties in the Central Sands Els. Various herptile diseases, including snake fungal disease, and frog and salamander chytrid fungus are surveyed for opportunistically as a part of other survey work.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6) Surveys were conducted for rare mussels and odonates; some of these surveys included citizen-based monitoring efforts. 7) Reference Wetland surveys continued to take place across the state, including on state lands. 8) Surveys were conducted on state lands to determine the status and location of federally listed plant species at sites with high potential, but that have not been observed recently. For example, Dwarf Lake Iris surveys were conducted in forested sites on state lands in Door and Brown counties. Annual monitoring of rare, state-threatened, and state-endangered plant species on state lands, including SNAs and HCVFs. 9) Surveys and monitoring occurred to help determine the distribution and abundance of both prohibited and early detection invasive plant species, including on State lands. 10) We have 21 ongoing Citizen Based Monitoring projects focused on rare, threatened, and endangered species on state lands throughout Wisconsin, involving many partner programs and individuals. Examples include the volunteers with the Rare Plant Monitoring Program, who revisited known rare plant populations at numerous state lands throughout Wisconsin, including forested sites in SNAs and State Forests, and the statewide Bumble Bee Brigade, which includes gathering data on the federally listed Rusty-patched Bumblebee. 11) District Ecologists and other staff routinely worked with department land managers to review for potential impacts to rare species, develop master plans, etc. DNR Ecologists/Conservation Biologists will be available during the audit for questions on these subjects. 12) Master Plans approved in this past year have increased SNA acreage by a net total of 1889 acres either by creating NEW SNAs or expanding boundaries of existing SNAs. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Northeast Sands Plan: NEW –,1889 acres 13) The Northeast Sands Master Plan approved in FY20 has designated a total of 19,601 acres as Native Community Management Areas (NCMAs; including the aforementioned SNA acres). NCMA’s are managed with the primary objective of representing, restoring, and perpetuating native
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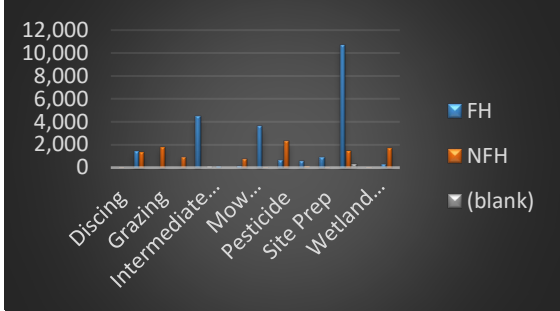

		plant and animal communities, whether upland, wetland, or aquatic, and other aspects of native biological diversity.
<p>6.2.b When RTE species are present or assumed to be present, modifications in management are made in order to maintain, restore or enhance the extent, quality and viability of the species and their habitats. Conservation zones and/or protected areas are established for RTE species, including those S3 species that are considered rare, where they are necessary to maintain or improve the short and long-term viability of the species. Conservation measures are based on relevant science, guidelines and/or consultation with relevant, independent experts as necessary to achieve the conservation goal of the Indicator.</p>	C	<p>As part of the sale development process and filling out the 2460 Form, the forester runs a search of the NHI database. If an element occurrence is identified then the forester consults the species guidance documents and applies avoidance measures. In some cases the forester has further questions and works with a district ecologist to develop appropriate measures. Surveys are only conducted in limited cases such as bald eagle nest surveys. In most cases, the species is considered to be present if there is appropriate habitat and the corresponding avoidance measures are applied. In most cases avoidance measures are timing restrictions. In a few instances buffers are applied (e.g. for nesting raptors).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Much native plant community restoration work has been completed by NHC and other DNR staff on SNAs. This and virtually all other land management activities are captured during the annual Integrated Property Management meetings, which are available for viewing online for comment, as well as anytime thereafter. 2) We conducted inventories on numerous SNAs throughout the state for invasive species. 3) Consultation with Wildlife Management, Division of Forestry, Parks, and Natural Heritage Conservation (NHC) staff occurs before management activities are done around conservation areas.
<p>6.2.c For medium and large public forests (e.g. state forests), forest management plans and operations are designed to meet species' recovery goals, as well as landscape level biodiversity conservation goals.</p>	C	<p>These priorities are evident when reviewing the 2460 Forms for each site visit in combination with the Master Plan implementation.</p>
<p>6.2.d Within the capacity of the forest owner or manager, hunting, fishing, trapping, collecting and other activities are controlled to avoid the risk of impacts to vulnerable species and communities (See Criterion 1.5).</p>	C	<p>All activities funded, conducted, or approved by the department are screened for potential impacts to rare species using the Natural Heritage Inventory Portal. Standard guidance and other tools are available for a large number of species, and foresters and other land managers routinely consult with wildlife and Natural Heritage Conservation staff.</p> <p>In addition, Conservation Wardens and Recreation Officers enforce laws related to this topic.</p>
<p>6.3. Ecological functions and values shall be maintained intact, enhanced, or restored, including: a) Forest regeneration and succession. b) Genetic, species, and ecosystem diversity. c) Natural cycles that affect the productivity of the forest ecosystem.</p>	C	
<p>6.3.a.1 The forest owner or manager maintains, enhances, and/or restores under-represented successional stages in the FMU that would naturally occur on the types of sites found on</p>	C	<p>A variety of habitat restoration and enhancement projects are conducted annually on department lands including (but not limited to) savanna/barrens</p>

<p>the FMU. Where old growth of different community types that would naturally occur on the forest are under-represented in the landscape relative to natural conditions, a portion of the forest is managed to enhance and/or restore old growth characteristics.</p>		<p>restoration, native prairie restoration, wetland restoration/enhancement, and young forest management.</p> <p>These activities are primarily guided by the WI Wildlife Action Plan, Joint Venture Waterfowl Plan, the Young Forest Initiative, and the various WI species management plans (turkey, etc).</p> <p>Property master plans identify the specific priority habitat types/work for each property based on guidance in the regional plans. In 2020, DNR reported Department staff continue to conduct habitat work in close partnership with habitat organizations (e.g. Ruffed Grouse Society, Wild Turkey Federation, Pheasants Forever, Ducks Unlimited, Trout Unlimited, etc.). A new program, “Adopt a Fish and Wildlife Area” has created many new partnerships and is providing additional resources for conducting habitat work on these lands. Due to limited base operations funding, most habitat projects are funded through grants, partnerships, donations, or species stamp revenue.</p> <p>As part of a core work and alignment process, the department developed habitat priorities for all department owned and managed lands. These priorities were vetted through a diverse stakeholder review. Habitat was prioritized 1-3, with 1 being the highest priority habitat. These priorities will be used to direct funding and staff to the highest priority habitat work within the state to make the best use of available resources. Low priority habitat work will be discontinued or handed off to partners.</p> <p>Below is a graph exported from the Wisconsin Field Inventory Reporting System (WisFIRS), that shows different habitat related treatments (forested and non-forested) statewide from 2018. The data are not complete as the Division of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks is actively in the process of recon for non-forested habitat and not all treatments have been entered at this time.</p> 
<p>6.3.a.2 When a <i>rare ecological community</i> is present, modifications are made in both the management plan and its</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>The document <u>Wisconsin’s Forestry Best Management Practices for Water Quality</u> provides guidance on RMZ</p>

<p>implementation in order to maintain, restore or enhance the viability of the community. Based on the vulnerability of the existing community, conservation zones and/or protected areas are established where warranted.</p>		<p>management with respect to these features. Sale and/or harvest unit boundaries are designed to avoid or buffer wetlands, stream, lakes, and other water bodies. Riparian buffers associated with harvests are shown on maps and marked on the ground. Field audit in 2018 confirmed that foresters are knowledgeable of BMP requirements to protect riparian zones and are doing an excellent job of implementing them on harvest sites.</p>
<p>6.3.a.3 When they are present, management maintains the area, structure, composition, and processes of all Type 1 and Type 2 old growth. Type 1 and 2 old growth are also protected and buffered as necessary with conservation zones, unless an alternative plan is developed that provides greater overall protection of old growth values.</p> <p>Type 1 Old Growth is protected from harvesting and road construction. Type 1 old growth is also protected from other timber management activities, except as needed to maintain the ecological values associated with the stand, including old growth attributes (e.g., remove exotic species, conduct controlled burning, and thinning from below in dry forest types when and where restoration is appropriate).</p> <p>Type 2 Old Growth is protected from harvesting to the extent necessary to maintain the area, structures, and functions of the stand. Timber harvest in Type 2 old growth must maintain old growth structures, functions, and components including individual trees that function as refugia (see Indicator 6.3.g).</p> <p>On public lands, old growth is protected from harvesting, as well as from other timber management activities, except if needed to maintain the values associated with the stand (e.g., remove exotic species, conduct controlled burning, and thinning from below in forest types when and where restoration is appropriate).</p> <p>On American Indian lands, timber harvest may be permitted in Type 1 and Type 2 old growth in recognition of their sovereignty and unique ownership. Timber harvest is permitted in situations where:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Old growth forests comprise a significant portion of the tribal ownership. 2. A history of forest stewardship by the tribe exists. 3. High Conservation Value Forest attributes are maintained. 4. Old-growth structures are maintained. 5. Conservation zones representative of old growth stands are established. 6. Landscape level considerations are addressed. 7. Rare species are protected. 	<p>C</p>	<p>Relict old growth stands (Type 1) are typed as reserved - no management. On any managed old-growth stand – any forest management is conducted primarily to maintain or enhance old growth characteristics. Activity since last audit - None.</p>
<p>6.3.b To the extent feasible within the size of the ownership, particularly on larger ownerships (generally tens of thousands or more acres), management maintains, enhances, or restores</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>Seed sources come from areas around the state’s two nurseries (Wi Rapids, Boscobel) through the Division’s tree improvement program. See supplemental Annual</p>

<p>habitat conditions suitable for well-distributed populations of animal species that are characteristic of forest ecosystems within the landscape.</p>		<p>Reforestation Report. http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/TreePlanting/documents/treelmprovement-2014.pdf</p>
<p>6.3.c Management maintains, enhances and/or restores the plant and wildlife habitat of Riparian Management Zones (RMZs) to provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) habitat for aquatic species that breed in surrounding uplands; b) habitat for predominantly terrestrial species that breed in adjacent aquatic habitats; c) habitat for species that use riparian areas for feeding, cover, and travel; d) habitat for plant species associated with riparian areas; and, e) stream shading and inputs of wood and leaf litter into the adjacent aquatic ecosystem. 	<p>C</p>	<p>Foresters use written silvicultural guidelines for retaining structural diversity in even-aged management systems. The <u>Silviculture Handbook</u>, Section 24-17, has detailed guidelines for retention of trees in managed stands. Foresters routinely retain green trees in a harvest by prescription as well as by marking individual wildlife trees. In addition, native vegetation is retained in riparian buffers and in retention islands. The <u>Silviculture Handbook</u> describes legacy trees. Legacy trees may be identified in the 2460 Form narrative and then indicated in the WisFIRS database. In 2020, the DNR reported 6,247 acres were even-aged harvest in CY2019. When even-aged harvests are conducted green tree retention guidelines, biomass harvesting and coarse woody debris guidelines are all followed.</p>
<p>Stand-scale Indicators 6.3.d Management practices maintain or enhance plant species composition, distribution and frequency of occurrence similar to those that would naturally occur on the site.</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>Foresters use written silvicultural guidelines for retaining structural diversity in even-aged management systems. The <u>Silviculture Handbook</u>, Section 24-17, has detailed guidelines for retention of trees in managed stands. Foresters routinely retain green trees in a harvest by prescription as well as by marking individual wildlife trees. In addition, native vegetation is retained in riparian buffers and in retention islands. The <u>Silviculture Handbook</u> describes legacy trees. Legacy trees may be identified in the 2460 Form narrative and then indicated in the WisFIRS database.</p> <p>The DNR reports 6,247 acres were even-aged harvest in CY2019. When even-aged harvests are conducted green tree retention guidelines, biomass harvesting and coarse woody debris guidelines are all followed.</p>
<p>6.3.e When planting is required, a local source of known provenance is used when available and when the local source is equivalent in terms of quality, price and productivity. The use of non-local sources shall be justified, such as in situations where other management objectives (e.g. disease resistance or adapting to climate change) are best served by non-local sources. Native species suited to the site are normally selected for regeneration.</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>There are no opening-size limits for the Lake States-Central Hardwoods region.</p>
<p>6.3.f Management maintains, enhances, or restores habitat components and associated stand structures, in abundance and distribution that could be expected from naturally occurring processes. These components include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) large live trees, live trees with decay or declining health, snags, and well-distributed coarse down and dead woody material. Legacy trees where present are not harvested; and 	<p>C</p>	<p>A team called the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources' Department Invasive Species Team (DIST) meets to develop tools to assist land managers in addressing invasive species. They have generated a rapid response protocol called the <u>Wisconsin DNR's Response Framework for Invasive Species</u>. The team also works with an advisory committee and conducts education and outreach on invasive species topics.</p>

<p>b) vertical and horizontal complexity. Trees selected for retention are generally representative of the dominant species found on the site.</p>		<p>Response to CAR 2016.2 includes a comprehensive discussion of the invasive species identification, minimization, eradication, and monitoring measures in place. In 2020, DNR provided a report listing of all pesticide applications in calendar year 2019, the majority of which were for terrestrial and aquatic invasive plant control. The department maintains a system of Integrated Pest Management and in addition to pesticides a variety of hand, mechanical, and prescribed burning control methods are also used. Stand treatments are documented in the WisFIRS system. Numerous examples of invasives treatments were inspected during the 2020 routes, see Site Notes.</p>
<p>6.3.g.1 In the Southeast, Appalachia, Ozark-Ouachita, Mississippi Alluvial Valley, and Pacific Coast Regions, when even-aged systems are employed, and during salvage harvests, live trees and other native vegetation are retained within the harvest unit as described in Appendix C for the applicable region.</p> <p>In the Lake States Northeast, Rocky Mountain and Southwest Regions, when even-aged silvicultural systems are employed, and during salvage harvests, live trees and other native vegetation are retained within the harvest unit in a proportion and configuration that is consistent with the characteristic natural disturbance regime unless retention at a lower level is necessary for the purposes of restoration or rehabilitation. See Appendix C for additional regional requirements and guidance.</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>DNR uses prescribed fire in wildlife management work to maintain open habitat characteristics of lowland and upland habitat. Prescribed fires are planned and controlled to meet safety and risk requirements. Many DNR personnel are certified fire fighters, and respond to wildfires when necessary. For the 2019 audit, DNR reported for Calendar Year 2018:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wildfires in DNR protection: 807 fires for 1,657 acres • Wildfires DNR provide assistance outside protection: 1193 for 2,153 acres • RX burn conducted by DNR: 160 for 25,907 acres RX burns conducted by Pvt burners: 379 for 8,133 acres
<p>6.3.g.2 Under very limited situations, the landowner or manager has the option to develop a qualified plan to allow minor departure from the opening size limits described in Indicator 6.3.g.1. A qualified plan:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is developed by qualified experts in ecological and/or related fields (wildlife biology, hydrology, landscape ecology, forestry/silviculture). 2. Is based on the totality of the best available information including peer-reviewed science regarding natural disturbance regimes for the FMU. 3. Is spatially and temporally explicit and includes maps of proposed openings or areas. 4. Demonstrates that the variations will result in equal or greater benefit to wildlife, water quality, and other values compared to the normal opening size limits, including for sensitive and rare species. 5. Is reviewed by independent experts in wildlife biology, hydrology, and landscape ecology, to confirm the preceding findings. 	<p>C</p>	<p>In 2019, the DNR reported a variety of habitat restoration and enhancement projects as normally conducted annually on department lands including (but not limited to) savanna/barrens restoration, native prairie restoration, wetland restoration/enhancement, and young forest management. These activities are primarily guided by the WI Wildlife Action Plan, Joint Venture Waterfowl Plan, the Young Forest Initiative, and the various WI species management plans (turkey, etc). Property master plans identify the specific priority habitat types/work for each property based on guidance in the regional plans. Department staff often conduct habitat work in close partnership with habitat organizations (e.g. Ruffed Grouse Society, Wild Turkey Federation, Pheasants Forever, Ducks Unlimited, Trout Unlimited, etc.). A new program, "Adopt a Fish and Wildlife Area" has created many new partnerships and is providing additional resources for conducting habitat work on these lands. Due to limited base operations funding, most habitat projects are funded through grants, partnerships, donations, or species stamp revenue.</p>

		<p>As part of a core work and alignment process, the department developed habitat priorities for all department owned and managed lands. These priorities were vetted through a diverse stakeholder review. Habitat was prioritized 1-3, with 1 being the highest priority habitat. These priorities will be used to direct funding and staff to the highest priority habitat work within the state to make the best use of available resources. Low priority habitat work will be discontinued or handed off to partners.</p> <p>Below is a graph exported from the Wisconsin Field Inventory Reporting System (WisFIRS), that shows different habitat related treatments (forested and non-forested) statewide from 2018. The data are not complete as the Division of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks is actively in the process of updating inventory for non-forested habitat and not all treatments have been entered at this time.</p>  <p>Several examples of prairie and savanna restorations were examined during the 2019 audit as described in Site Notes.</p>
<p>6.3.h The forest owner or manager assesses the risk of, prioritizes, and, as warranted, develops and implements a strategy to prevent or control invasive species, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. a method to determine the extent of invasive species and the degree of threat to native species and ecosystems; 2. implementation of management practices that minimize the risk of invasive establishment, growth, and spread; 3. eradication or control of established invasive populations when feasible: and, 4. monitoring of control measures and management practices to assess their effectiveness in preventing or controlling invasive species. 	<p>C</p>	<p>The document <u>Wisconsin’s Forestry Best Management Practices for Water Quality</u> provides guidance on RMZ management with respect to these features. Sale and/or harvest unit boundaries are designed to avoid or buffer wetlands, stream, lakes, and other water bodies. Riparian buffers associated with harvests are shown on maps and marked on the ground.</p> <p>This is a listing of all pesticide applications in calendar year 2019, the majority of which are for terrestrial invasive plant control. The department maintains a system of Integrated Pest Management and in addition to pesticides a variety of hand, mechanical, and prescribed burning control methods are also used. Stand treatments are documented in the WisFIRS system.</p>  <p>2019_pesticide_use_reports.xlsx</p>
<p>6.3.i In applicable situations, the forest owner or manager</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>Calendar Year 2019 activities were reported for the 2020</p>


<p>identifies and applies site-specific fuels management practices, based on: (1) natural fire regimes, (2) risk of wildfire, (3) potential economic losses, (4) public safety, and (5) applicable laws and regulations.</p>		<p>audit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wildfires in DNR protection: 682 fires for 1,182 acres • Wildfires DNR provide assistance outside protection: 556 for 956 acres • Prescribed burn conducted by DNR: 136 for 24,494 acres • Prescribed burns conducted by Pvt burners: 338 for 8,169 acres
<p>6.4. Representative samples of existing ecosystems within the landscape shall be protected in their natural state and recorded on maps, appropriate to the scale and intensity of operations and the uniqueness of the affected resources.</p>	<p>NE</p>	
<p>6.5 Written guidelines shall be prepared and implemented to control erosion; minimize forest damage during harvesting, road construction, and all other mechanical disturbances; and to protect water resources.</p>	<p>NE</p>	
<p>6.6. Management systems shall promote the development and adoption of environmentally friendly non-chemical methods of pest management and strive to avoid the use of chemical pesticides. World Health Organization Type 1A and 1B and chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides; pesticides that are persistent, toxic or whose derivatives remain biologically active and accumulate in the food chain beyond their intended use; as well as any pesticides banned by international agreement, shall be prohibited. If chemicals are used, proper equipment and training shall be provided to minimize health and environmental risks.</p>	<p>NE</p>	
<p>6.7. Chemicals, containers, liquid and solid non-organic wastes including fuel and oil shall be disposed of in an environmentally appropriate manner at off-site locations.</p>	<p>NE</p>	
<p>6.8. Use of biological control agents shall be documented, minimized, monitored, and strictly controlled in accordance with national laws and internationally accepted scientific protocols. Use of genetically modified organisms shall be prohibited.</p>	<p>NE</p>	
<p>6.9. The use of exotic species shall be carefully controlled and actively monitored to avoid adverse ecological impacts.</p>	<p>C</p>	
<p>6.9.a The use of <i>exotic species</i> is contingent on the availability of credible scientific data indicating that any such species is non-invasive and its application does not pose a risk to native biodiversity.</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>Native timber tree species are planted on state lands, and seed sources are local. Where grasses and other herbaceous vegetation are planted on log landings or wildlife openings, approved seed mixes are used. Any non-native species in these mixes are known not to be invasive.</p>
<p>6.9.b If exotic species are used, their provenance and the location of their use are documented, and their ecological effects are actively monitored.</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>The two native apples varieties actually naturally occur in the southern part of Wisconsin; however, they can be used in the north under guidance from the biologists. provenance is from southern Wisconsin or otherwise reported to staff from local nurseries.</p>
<p>6.9.c The forest owner or manager shall take timely action to curtail or significantly reduce any adverse impacts resulting from their use of exotic species</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>Per interviews with staff, non-native apple varieties are avoided due to concern over them becoming invasive or naturalized and competing with native timber trees.</p>

<p>6.10. Forest conversion to plantations or non-forest land uses shall not occur, except in circumstances where conversion: a) Entails a very limited portion of the forest management unit; and b) Does not occur on High Conservation Value Forest areas; and c) Will enable clear, substantial, additional, secure, long-term conservation benefits across the forest management unit.</p>	<p>NE</p>	
<p>Principle #7: A management plan -- appropriate to the scale and intensity of the operations -- shall be written, implemented, and kept up to date. The long-term objectives of management, and the means of achieving them, shall be clearly stated.</p>		
<p>7.1. The management plan and supporting documents shall provide: a) Management objectives. b) description of the forest resources to be managed, environmental limitations, land use and ownership status, socio-economic conditions, and a profile of adjacent lands. c) Description of silvicultural and/or other management system, based on the ecology of the forest in question and information gathered through resource inventories. d) Rationale for rate of annual harvest and species selection. e) Provisions for monitoring of forest growth and dynamics. f) Environmental safeguards based on environmental assessments. g) Plans for the identification and protection of rare, threatened and endangered species. h) Maps describing the forest resource base including protected areas, planned management activities and land ownership. i) Description and justification of harvesting techniques and equipment to be used.</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>The overarching management plan and individual regional plans (master plans and interim forest management plans (IFMPs)) were reviewed.</p> <p>See stakeholder comments section, Responses, for additional detail.</p>
<p>7.1.a The management plan identifies the ownership and legal status of the FMU and its resources, including rights held by the owner and rights held by others.</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>The overarching management plan and individual regional plans (master plans and interim forest management plans (IFMPs)) include reference to ownership and legal status.</p>
<p>7.1.b The management plan describes the history of land use and past management, current forest types and associated development, size class and/or successional stages, and natural disturbance regimes that affect the FMU (see Indicator 6.1.a).</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>The overarching management plan and individual regional plans (master plans and interim forest management plans (IFMPs)) include this information.</p> <p>Wisconsin Administrative code, NR 44.05 lists required elements of a property master plan, addressing most of the items in this indicator. Multiple sites visited during the 2020 audit recorded inclusion of land-use history, current forest types, successional stages, and natural disturbances. More specific descriptions are presented for individual sale units when harvesting is planned (Form 2460).</p>
<p>7.1.c The management plan describes: a) current conditions of the timber and non-timber forest resources being managed; b) desired future conditions; c) historical ecological conditions; and d) applicable management objectives and activities to move the FMU toward desired future conditions.</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>The overarching management plan and individual regional plans (master plans and interim forest management plans (IFMPs)) include this information.</p> <p>These elements of the management plan are found in the WISFirs database, which includes inventory data and desired future conditions, as well as on Forms 2460 (several reviewed during field audit). Master plans present both current and predicted future land cover for</p>

		all management zones.
7.1.d The management plan includes a description of the landscape within which the FMU is located and describes how landscape-scale habitat elements described in Criterion 6.3 will be addressed.	C	Wisconsin Administrative code, NR 44.05 requires that master plans contain a description of the landscape. Landscape-scale habitat elements are clearly identified as separate land management areas in plans, i.e., in wildlife considerations and green-tree retention.
7.1.e The management plan includes a description of the following resources and outlines activities to conserve and/or protect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rare, threatened, or endangered species and natural communities (see Criterion 6.2); • plant species and community diversity and wildlife habitats (see Criterion 6.3); • water resources (see Criterion 6.5); • soil resources (see Criterion 6.3); • Representative Sample Areas (see Criterion 6.4); • High Conservation Value Forests (see Principle 9); • Other special management areas. 	C	The overarching management plan and individual regional plans (master plans and interim forest management plans (IFMPs)) include this information. Form 2460 for all harvest sites visited includes background on each of these topics. Wisconsin Administrative code, NR 44.06, 44.07, and 44.10 addresses most of these elements, requiring their inclusion in master plans. State Forest plans contain discussions of all of these topics, with representative sample areas and HCVF addressed through management of State Natural Areas and special management categories for native communities.
7.1.f If invasive species are present, the management plan describes invasive species conditions, applicable management objectives, and how they will be controlled (see Indicator 6.3.j).	C	Management of invasive species is a common inclusion in management plans at all levels of DNR planning, including the Statewide Strategic Plan for Invasive Species, Public Forest Lands Handbook, individual property master plans, and Form 2460 assessments. Individual plans are required for specific management actions, such as herbicide use.
7.1.g The management plan describes insects and diseases, current or anticipated outbreaks on forest conditions and management goals, and how insects and diseases will be managed (see Criteria 6.6 and 6.8).	C	NR 44.06(10) c.3, requires that insects and diseases are addressed in master plans. Master plans present a general discussion of forest health, but more specific information is presented in Form 2460 assessment.
7.1.h If chemicals are used, the plan describes what is being used, applications, and how the management system conforms with Criterion 6.6.	C	All Divisions and Bureaus in DNR require that plans are submitted before chemicals are used. An application is filled out to request permission for use and then a prescription and map are developed.
7.1.i If biological controls are used, the management plan describes what is being used, applications, and how the management system conforms with Criterion 6.8.	C	Use of biological controls is generally addressed in Wisconsin Forest Management Guidelines (one of a number of documents comprising the management plan), but more specifically on a pest-by-pest basis. FME has a competent and active team of forest health specialists who produce annual assessments of disease and insect pests, quarterly publications that summarize plans for control, and annual reports of assessments and control efforts. A Forest Health webpage provides numerous such documents.
7.1.j The management plan incorporates the results of the evaluation of social impacts, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • traditional cultural resources and rights of use (see Criterion 2.1); • potential conflicts with customary uses and use rights (see Criteria 2.2, 2.3, 3.2); • management of ceremonial, archeological, and historic sites (see Criteria 3.3 and 4.5); 	C	NR 44 (07), outlines requirements for obtaining public input into master planning for department properties. The general and master plans address each of these topics. There is also a webpage dedicated to public access and recreation. Economics information is available in the master plans and via economic fact sheets maintained by state forest economists. The Division of Forestry has an Education and Outreach

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • management of aesthetic values (see Indicator 4.4.a); • public access to and use of the forest, and other recreation issues; • local and regional socioeconomic conditions and economic opportunities, including creation and/or maintenance of quality jobs (see Indicators 4.1.b and 4.4.a), local purchasing opportunities (see Indicator 4.1.e), and participation in local development opportunities (see Indicator 4.1.g). 		<p>Strategic Plan, and the Forest Planning web page provides details on submitting comments on draft plans.</p>
<p>7.1.k The management plan describes the general purpose, condition and maintenance needs of the transportation network (see Indicator 6.5.e).</p>	C	<p>NR 44 (07) requires that the transportation system is described in master plans, which was confirmed for master plans reviewed. Annual work plans for each property propose needed improvement and maintenance.</p>
<p>7.1.l The management plan describes the silvicultural and other management systems used and how they will sustain, over the long term, forest ecosystems present on the FMU.</p>	C	<p>The Division of Forestry maintains a Silvicultural Handbook (738 pages). It is a dynamic document that is updated regularly. Input on the Handbook may come from FME staff and outside parties such as researchers.</p>
<p>7.1.m The management plan describes how species selection and harvest rate calculations were developed to meet the requirements of Criterion 5.6.</p>	C	<p>These descriptions are in master plans for a particular property or group of properties. Specific details are found in WisFIRS by specific query.</p>
<p>7.1.n The management plan includes a description of monitoring procedures necessary to address the requirements of Criterion 8.2.</p>	C	<p>Chapter 100 of the Public Lands Handbook outlines procedures for stand inventory. The website for master planning (dnr.wi.gov/topic/lands/masterplanning) describes the WisCFI monitoring system and presents an abundance of reports about the forest resources: e.g., volume of growing stock, sawtimber volume, acreage by forest type, even volumes of coarse woody debris, and extent of invasive species. Although this information relates to the Division of Forestry, other administrations also use the WisCFI system and collect the same information.</p>
<p>7.1.o The management plan includes maps describing the resource base, the characteristics of general management zones, special management areas, and protected areas at a level of detail to achieve management objectives and protect sensitive sites.</p>	C	<p>NR 44 (08) outlines requirements for describing the resource base and Management Areas. Review of master plans sampled confirm that these requirements are met. For instance, master plans cover Forest Production, Habitat, Native Community, Recreation, and State Natural Areas.</p>
<p>7.1.p The management plan describes and justifies the types and sizes of harvesting machinery and techniques employed on the FMU to minimize or limit impacts to the resource.</p>	C	<p>Wisconsin Forest Management Guidelines (Chapter 13) discusses harvesting machinery appropriate for different sites and objectives. Inspection of pre-harvest plans and prescriptions during field visits revealed examples where foresters had specified type of harvesting equipment in special cases.</p>
<p>7.1.q Plans for harvesting and other significant site-disturbing management activities required to carry out the management plan are prepared prior to implementation. Plans clearly describe the activity, the relationship to objectives, outcomes, any necessary environmental safeguards, health and safety measures, and include maps of adequate detail.</p>	C	<p>A Timber Sale Handbook provides guidance for the establishment of timber sales, including the marking of trees to be cut or retained. More specific information that addresses this indicator is prepared for each sale using Form 2460, which was confirmed for all sites visited.</p>
<p>7.1.r The management plan describes the stakeholder consultation process.</p>	C	<p>NR 44 (07), outlines requirements for obtaining public input into master planning for department properties.</p>

		Each master plan has a section entitled “Public Communications Plan”.
7.2 The management plan shall be periodically revised to incorporate the results of monitoring or new scientific and technical information, as well as to respond to changing environmental, social and economic circumstances.	C	
7.2.a The management plan is kept up to date. It is reviewed on an ongoing basis and is updated whenever necessary to incorporate the results of monitoring or new scientific and technical information, as well as to respond to changing environmental, social and economic circumstances. At a minimum, a full revision occurs every 10 years.	C	FME presented an update on its master planning accomplishments. Approximately 65% of the master plans are complete. Scheduling information shows that the FME remains within its timeline for completion. Properties that have outdated plans are being covered by IFMPs until master plans are completed.
7.3 Forest workers shall receive adequate training and supervision to ensure proper implementation of the management plans.	C	
7.3.a Workers are qualified to properly implement the management plan; All forest workers are provided with sufficient guidance and supervision to adequately implement their respective components of the plan.	C	Logging contractors are FISTA and SFI trained. Both systems require continuing education. FME staff interviewed stated that there are ample opportunities for continuing education and training, and that supervision levels are acceptable.
7.4 While respecting the confidentiality of information, forest managers shall make publicly available a summary of the primary elements of the management plan, including those listed in Criterion 7.1.	C	
7.4.a While respecting landowner confidentiality, the management plan or a management plan summary that outlines the elements of the plan described in Criterion 7.1 is available to the public either at no charge or a nominal fee.	C	Wisconsin DNR has presents all plans on its webpage (http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/ForestPlanning), where plans in both draft and final form are posted for public review. Several other webpages are relevant to this indicator, including: https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/forestmanagement/guidelines.html , https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/lands/masterplanning/MPReports.html , and https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/parks/reports.html .
7.4.b Managers of public forests make draft management plans, revisions and supporting documentation easily accessible for public review and comment prior to their implementation. Managers address public comments and modify the plans to ensure compliance with this Standard.	C	Wisconsin DNR has presents all plans on its webpage (http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/ForestPlanning), where plans in both draft and final form are posted for public review. Several other webpages are relevant to this indicator, including: https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/forestmanagement/guidelines.html , https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/lands/masterplanning/MPReports.html , and https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/parks/reports.html . Implementation of law 28.04 (i.e., “75% rule”) was done through a variance process outside of the normal planning process that nevertheless was subject to public review.
Principle #8: Monitoring shall be conducted -- appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management -- to assess the condition of the forest, yields of forest products, chain of custody, management activities and their social and environmental impacts.		

<p>8.1 The frequency and intensity of monitoring should be determined by the scale and intensity of forest management operations, as well as, the relative complexity and fragility of the affected environment. Monitoring procedures should be consistent and replicable over time to allow comparison of results and assessment of change.</p>	<p>NE</p>	
<p>8.2. Forest management should include the research and data collection needed to monitor, at a minimum, the following indicators: a) yield of all forest products harvested, b) growth rates, regeneration, and condition of the forest, c) composition and observed changes in the flora and fauna, d) environmental and social impacts of harvesting and other operations, and e) cost, productivity, and efficiency of forest management.</p>	<p>NE</p>	
<p>8.2.a.1 For all commercially harvested products, an inventory system is maintained. The inventory system includes at a minimum: a) species, b) volumes, c) stocking, d) regeneration, and e) stand and forest composition and structure; and f) timber quality.</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>Refer to C5.6. Reconnaissance data is collected pre-harvest and as part of the CFI system. See https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/ForestPlanning/forestInventory.html for more information. See also Wisconsin Forest Inventory Reporting System (WisFIRS), Public Lands Handbook chapter 100.</p> <p>For 2020 DNR reports inventory related data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total Recon acres updated FY20= 369,490 • FY19: 258,987, • FY18: 109,167, • FY17: 96,872 acres • State Forest CFI and Statewide FIA completed annual plot cycle 1/5 of total. • CY19: Forest regeneration survival monitoring checks (WISFIRS) 2,429 acres <p>DNR report on wildlife related data for 2020: A variety of wildlife surveys are conducted annually to monitor the status of WI wildlife populations, including nesting bird surveys, grouse drumming transects, summer deer observations, game bird brood surveys, pheasant crowing counts, eagle/osprey flights and nest monitoring, otter/beaver flights, winter mammal track surveys, bear bait index, waterfowl flights, waterfowl and dove banding, chronic wasting disease testing, avian influenza testing, and other wildlife disease monitoring, along with a variety of other wildlife and plant monitoring. Forest Health Monitoring which includes gypsy moth and EAB surveys. The attached document provides a list (though, not comprehensive) of the many agency monitoring efforts.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Monitoring_Handout.docx</p> </div>
<p>8.2.a.2 Significant, unanticipated removal or loss or increased vulnerability of forest resources is monitored and recorded. Recorded information shall include date and location of</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>Recon is conducted after large-scale loss events to reassess timber volumes according to interviews with staff. Salvage harvests are often arranged to harvest</p>

<p>occurrence, description of disturbance, extent and severity of loss, and may be both quantitative and qualitative.</p>		<p>material from blow-down events. Through interviews with staff, each area is regularly inspected to detect potential thefts or damage to other resources.</p>
<p>8.2.b The forest owner or manager maintains records of harvested timber and NTFPs (volume and product and/or grade). Records must adequately ensure that the requirements under Criterion 5.6 are met.</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>Refer to WisFIRS report cited in C5.6. FME also maintains harvest volume records in 2460 forms and invoices. Post-harvest reports in the WisFIRS system capture records of harvested material. NTFP records are maintained in the form of permits applied for since NTFPs are not commercially harvested.</p> <p>For 2020, DNR reported: FY20= 311,875 cds equivalent, FY19 325,504 cds equivalent. All completed sale on certified lands (rpt 28b FY19)</p>
<p>8.2.c The forest owner or manager periodically obtains data needed to monitor presence on the FMU of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Rare, threatened and endangered species and/or their <i>habitats</i>; 2) Common and rare plant communities and/or habitat; 3) Location, presence and abundance of invasive species; 4) Condition of protected areas, set-asides and buffer zones; 5) High Conservation Value Forests (see Criterion 9.4). 	<p>C</p>	<p>CFI captures data on plant communities. Invasive species monitoring currently done as part of recon. Recommendations in the statewide strategic plan for invasives call for a more all-encompassing approach that would incorporate monitoring from members of the public.</p> <p>State Natural areas are monitored through inspection reports, thus addressing RSAs and HCVs. FME staff are ready to update GAP analyses, but are going to wait for the new FSC standard to avoid duplicative work.</p>
<p>8.2.d.1 Monitoring is conducted to ensure that site specific plans and operations are properly implemented, environmental impacts of site disturbing operations are minimized, and that harvest prescriptions and guidelines are effective.</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>Monitoring of this type is done through timber sale administration. The Timber sale handbook details how active timber sales are reviewed and closed out. Individual reports are prepared as part of monitoring visits, as confirmed during document review for all timber sales visited.</p>
<p>8.2.d.2 A monitoring program is in place to assess the condition and environmental impacts of the forest-road system.</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>Interviews with facilities managers indicate that road monitoring is an ongoing process. FME completed a formal review of roads and parking lots and identified areas for improvement.</p>
<p>8.2.d.3 The landowner or manager monitors relevant socio-economic issues (see Indicator 4.4.a), including the social impacts of harvesting, participation in local economic opportunities (see Indicator 4.1.g), the creation and/or maintenance of quality job opportunities (see Indicator 4.1.b), and local purchasing opportunities (see Indicator 4.1.e).</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>Statewide forest action plan looks into detail of effects of timber on state economy, updated every 5 years, looking at state of forest products industry, salaries of foresters, etc. DNR has daily interaction with state forest products sector.</p> <p>2020 Trail Use and Condition reports BMP monitoring for water quality and soil disturbance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Use surveys” completed in 2018 and scheduled in 2019 on a number of DNR properties. • The Bureau of Wildlife Management initiated a Voice of the Customer project to determine user satisfaction on Wildlife Areas. Over 500 surveys have been completed by mail and 200+ in person interviews. This project is on-going until 2020.
<p>8.2.d.4 Stakeholder responses to management activities are monitored and recorded as necessary.</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>Stakeholder responses are reviewed on a property-level as part of annual management planning process, as confirmed in interviews with staff. At the state-level,</p>

		comments are considered and changes made to plans if warranted.
8.2.d.5 Where sites of cultural significance exist, the opportunity to jointly monitor sites of cultural significance is offered to tribal representatives (see Principle 3).	C	Opportunities for joint monitoring are provided to local tribes, as confirmed in interviews with the tribal liaison staff and reviews of correspondence provided.
8.2.e The forest owner or manager monitors the costs and revenues of management in order to assess productivity and efficiency.	C	Although financial return is not the primary motivation of the state agency, revenue and costs are tracked and detailed as part of standard financial record keeping. 2020 Quarterly and annual accomplishment reports show progress throughout the year for various work goals (timber sale establishment). Timber sale inspections monitor at sale level. The annual Sport fish and Wildlife Restoration report was provided to USFWS. The 2015 interim legislative invasive species report was completed and the 2016 biannual report will be done at the end of August, prescribed burn evaluations were completed, wetland restoration tracking reports were completed tracking progress towards the Wisconsin Joint Venture Plan goals.
8.3 Documentation shall be provided by the forest manager to enable monitoring and certifying organizations to trace each forest product from its origin, a process known as the "chain of custody."	NE	
8.4 The results of monitoring shall be incorporated into the implementation and revision of the management plan.	NE	
8.5 While respecting the confidentiality of information, forest managers shall make publicly available a summary of the results of monitoring indicators, including those listed in Criterion 8.2.	NE	
<p>Principle #9: Management activities in high conservation value forests shall maintain or enhance the attributes which define such forests. Decisions regarding high conservation value forests shall always be considered in the context of a precautionary approach.</p> <p>High Conservation Value Forests are those that possess one or more of the following attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Forest areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant: concentrations of biodiversity values (e.g., endemism, endangered species, refugia); and/or large landscape level forests, contained within, or containing the management unit, where viable populations of most if not all naturally occurring species exist in natural patterns of distribution and abundance b) Forest areas that are in or contain rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems c) Forest areas that provide basic services of nature in critical situations (e.g., watershed protection, erosion control) d) Forest areas fundamental to meeting basic needs of local communities (e.g., subsistence, health) and/or critical to local communities' traditional cultural identity (areas of cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance identified in cooperation with such local communities). 		
9.1 Assessment to determine the presence of the attributes consistent with High Conservation Value Forests will be completed, appropriate to scale and intensity of forest management.	NE	
9.2 The consultative portion of the certification process must place emphasis on the identified conservation attributes, and options for the maintenance thereof.	NE	
9.3 The management plan shall include and implement specific measures that ensure the maintenance and/or enhancement	NE	

<p>of the applicable conservation attributes consistent with the precautionary approach. These measures shall be specifically included in the publicly available management plan summary.</p>		
<p>9.4 Annual monitoring shall be conducted to assess the effectiveness of the measures employed to maintain or enhance the applicable conservation attributes.</p>	C	
<p>9.4.a The forest owner or manager monitors, or participates in a program to annually monitor, the status of the specific HCV attributes, including the effectiveness of the measures employed for their maintenance or enhancement. The monitoring program is designed and implemented consistent with the requirements of Principle 8.</p>	C	<p>Site inspections and photo points were employed on many State Natural Areas.</p> <p>On a more informal level, virtually all SNA sites are visited by DNR personnel or cooperators capable of reporting any significant changes in the attributes of the SNA. Also, members of the public using State Natural Areas often inform DNR staff of issues they identify while on the property (e.g., serious invasion of unwanted plants or animals, storm damage, or unauthorized site disturbance).</p> <p>DNR plans monitoring CFI bird monitoring plots on a 5 or 10-year rotation. We continued annual Bald Eagle and Northern Goshawk nest productivity monitoring on State Forests and other state-owned lands. Data from the statewide Wisconsin Breeding Bird Atlas, is currently being analyzed and summarized. Many of the monitoring efforts mentioned in section 6.2.1 above contribute to our understanding the effectiveness of our management and stewardship of HCVs on state lands. Examples include annual surveys of bat hibernacula, Eastern Massasauga Rattlesnakes, and other rare and endangered bird species.</p> <p>Also, site inspections and photo points were employed on some State Natural Areas.</p> <p>Approximately two-thirds of the ~425 SNAs that are owned by the State are embedded in other program projects (e.g., Wildlife Management, Parks, Fisheries Management, and State Forests), making consistent monitoring of SNAs a challenge. We are approaching this difficulty on a number of fronts, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. We are continuing to work to establish a site inspection schedule that ensures that we are monitoring SNAs with enough frequency to capture significant events/changes/concerns as early as possible, yet take into consideration community type, location, staffing levels and any other relevant issues. Currently, District Ecologists are frequently on State Natural Areas and are aware of any major management issues needing attention. 2. Developing plans for our nine SNA/Natural Heritage Conservation (NHC) District Ecologists, not only to help conduct SNA inspections on the ~140 SNAs that are owned by our program, but also to facilitate monitoring efforts by our DNR partners across the State. This

		<p>includes a concerted effort to inform our partner programs of the need to conduct site inspections, and train as necessary and feasible.</p> <p>3. We have solicited help from (non-SNA) Natural Heritage Conservation biologists that are conducting biotic inventories for numerous projects and planning efforts across the state, including SNAs. Specifically, these biologists conducted breeding bird surveys, including point counts done as part of the Wisconsin Breeding Bird Atlas, on a number of State Forests, Wildlife Areas, State Parks, and State Natural Areas. Small mammal, herptile, avian, invertebrate, and rare plant surveys were conducted on state lands as part of biotic inventories in Ecological Landscapes scheduled for Master Plan updates.</p> <p>4. We have developed a rapid ecological assessment tool for oak barrens, which will allow field ecologists to efficiently collect data on barrens sites and gauge how the floristic quality compares to high-quality, reference barrens sites.</p>
<p>9.4.b When monitoring results indicate increasing risk to a specific HCV attribute, the forest owner/manager re-evaluates the measures taken to maintain or enhance that attribute, and adjusts the management measures in an effort to reverse the trend.</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>The inspection report identifies risk to the HC VF attribute (e.g. presence of invasives) and appropriate measures are taken to control the risks to the HC VF attributes on the site.</p> <p>SNA crews across the state address these issues.</p>
<p>Principle #10: Plantations shall be planned and managed in accordance with Principles and Criteria 1-9, and Principle 10 and its Criteria. While plantations can provide an array of social and economic benefits, and can contribute to satisfying the world's needs for forest products, they should complement the management of, reduce pressures on, and promote the restoration and conservation of natural forests.</p>		
<p>Per field observation of species composition and management practices, Principle 10 is not applicable; all management qualifies as natural/semi-natural forest management.</p>		

Appendix 6 – Chain of Custody Indicators for FMEs Conformance Table

Chain of Custody indicators were not evaluated during this evaluation.

SCS FSC Chain of Custody Indicators for Forest Management Enterprises, V8-0

Note: in case of requests for interpretation, the English version of these indicators shall be preferred.

REQUIREMENT	C/NC/NA
1. Quality Management	
<p>1.1 The FME shall appoint a management representative as having overall responsibility and authority for the organization’s compliance with all applicable requirements of this standard.</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> NC</p>
<p>Evidence 1.1: The Sustainable Forest Certification Coordinator for the state is the designated management representative.</p>	

<p>1.2 A system shall be implemented to track and trace all products that are sold with an FSC Claim from the <i>forest of origin</i> to the <i>forest gate(s)</i>. When legally required, and for group and multiple FMU certificates, this system shall also be documented.</p> <p><i>The forest of origin should be the smallest reportable manageable unit, such as a tax parcel. It shall never be larger than a Forest Management Unit (FMU).</i></p> <p><i>The forest gate is defined as the point where the change in ownership of the certified-forest product occurs.</i></p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> NC <input type="checkbox"/> NA, FME does not sell any products with an FSC claim
<p>Evidence 1.2: The system is described in the Public Forest Lands Handbook.</p>	
<p>1.3 The FME shall maintain complete records of all FSC-related COC activities, including sales and training, for at least 5 years.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> NC
<p>Evidence 1.3: Timber sale handbook requires record retention for this long.</p>	
<p>1.4 The FME shall define its <i>forest gate(s)</i> (check all that apply):</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> NC
<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stump <i>Stumpage sale or sales of standing timber; transfer of ownership of certified-forest product occurs <u>upon</u> harvest.</i></p>	
<p><input type="checkbox"/> On-site concentration yard <i>Transfer of ownership of certified-product occurs at concentration yard under control of FME.</i></p>	
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Off-site Mill/ Log Yard/ Port <i>Transfer of ownership occurs when certified-product is unloaded or paid for at purchaser's facility or a facility under the purchaser's control.</i></p>	
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Auction house/ Brokerage <i>Transfer of ownership occurs at a government-run or private auction house/ brokerage.</i></p>	
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Lump-sum sale/ Per Unit/ Pre-Paid Agreement <i>A timber sale in which the buyer and seller agree on a total price for marked standing trees or for trees within a defined area before the wood is removed — the timber is usually paid for <u>before</u> harvesting begins. Similar to a per-unit sale.</i></p>	
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Log landing <i>Transfer of ownership of certified-product occurs at landing/yarding areas.</i></p>	
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Other (Please describe):</p>	
<p>1.5 The FME shall have sufficient control over its <i>forest gate(s)</i> to ensure that there is no risk of mixing of FSC-certified forest products covered by the scope of the FM/COC certificate with forest products from outside of the scope prior to the transfer of ownership.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> NC <input type="checkbox"/> NA, FME does not sell any products with an FSC claim
<p>Evidence 1.4/1.5: Since DNR sells standing trees, the stump and the gate are the same. Thus there no risk of mixing while the material is in DNR's Chain of Custody.</p>	
<p>1.6 The FME and its contractors shall not process FSC-certified material prior to transfer of ownership at the <i>forest gate(s)</i> without conforming to applicable chain of custody requirements.</p> <p><i>NOTE: This does not apply to log cutting or de-barking units, small portable sawmills, on-site processing of chips/biomass or primary processing of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) under the FME's control (e.g., latex, rattan, maple syrup, etc.) originating from the FMU under evaluation.</i></p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> NC <input type="checkbox"/> NA
<p>Evidence 1.6: No processing of material occurs under the scope of this certificate.</p>	

<p>1.7 The FME has supported transaction verification conducted by SCS and Assurance Services International (ASI) by providing samples of FSC transaction data as requested by SCS. <i>NOTE: Pricing information is not within the scope of transaction verification data disclosure.</i></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> NC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA, no verification requested</p>
<p>1.8 The FME shall support fiber testing by surrendering samples and specimens of materials and information about species composition and the location where the sample originated for verification, as requested by its certification body, ASI or FSC.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> NC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA, no verification requested</p>
<p>Evidence 1.7/1.8: DNR has not been requested to do so recently. However, Previously when FSC requested samples of oaks, particularly white oaks for their provenance database development, and WI DNR did provide samples.</p>	
<p>2. Product Control, Sales and Delivery</p>	
<p>2.1. Products from the certified forest area shall be identifiable as certified at the forest gate(s).</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> NC <input type="checkbox"/> NA, FME does not sell any products with an FSC claim</p>
<p>Evidence 2.1: All forestland managed by DNR is covered under the certificate. Products are identified as certified in the sale contract clause #34.</p>	
<p>2.2 Information about all products sold shall be compiled and documented for all FMUs in the scope of certification, including: 1) Common and scientific species name; 2) Product name or description; 3) Volume (or quantity) of product; 4) Information to trace the material to the source of origin harvest block; 5) Harvest date; 6) If basic processing activities take place in the forest, the date and volume/quantity produced; and 7) Whether or not the material was sold with an FSC Claim.</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> NC</p>
<p>Evidence 2.2: This information is contained in the: 1) Annual Data Update 2) Contract, trip tickets, and invoice 3) WIFIRS 4) Contract, trip tickets, and invoice 5) Trip tickets 6) NA 7) Contract and trip ticket</p>	
<p>2.3. The FME shall ensure that all sales documents issued for outputs sold with FSC claims include the following information: a) name and contact details of the FME; b) information to identify the customer, such as their name and address; c) date when the document was issued;</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> NC <input type="checkbox"/> NA, FME does not sell any products with an</p>

<p>d) product name or description, including common and scientific species name(s);</p> <p>e) quantity of products sold;</p> <p>f) the FME’s FSC Forest Management (FM/COC) or FSC Controlled Wood (CW/FM) code;</p> <p>g) clear indication of the FSC claim for each product item or the total products as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. the claim “FSC 100%” for products from FSC 100% product groups; ii. the claim “FSC Controlled Wood” for products from FSC Controlled Wood product groups. 	<p>FSC claim</p>
<p>2.4 If the sales documentation issued by the FME is not included with the shipment of the product and this information is relevant for the customer to identify the product as being FSC certified, the related delivery documentation has included the same information as required in indicator 2.3 and a reference linking it to the sales documentation.</p> <p>Note: 2.3 and 2.4 are based on FSC-STD-40-004 V3-0 Clauses 5.1 and 5.3</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> NC</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> NA, delivery documentation not required or FME is not responsible for issuing delivery documentation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> NA, FME does not sell any products with an FSC claim</p>
<p>Evidence 2.3/2.4: The combined sales contract, trip tickets, and invoice fulfill this requirement.</p>	
<p>2.5 If the FME is unable to include the FSC claim and/or certificate code in sales or delivery documents, the required information has been provided to the customer through supplementary documentation (e.g. supplementary letters). In this case, the FME has obtained permission from SCS to implement supplementary documentation in accordance with the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. there shall exist clear information linking the supplementary documentation to the sales or delivery documents; b. there is no risk that the customer will misinterpret which products are or are not FSC certified in the supplementary documentation; and c. where the sales documents contain multiple products with different FSC claims, each product shall be cross-referenced to the associated FSC claim provided in the supplementary documentation. 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> C</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> NC</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA, all information included per 2.3 and/or 2.4</p>
<p>Evidence 2.5: N/A</p>	
<p>2.6 The FME may identify products exclusively made of input materials from small or community producers by adding the following claim to sales documents: “From small or community forest producers.” This claim can be passed on along the supply chain by certificate holders.</p> <p><i>A forest management unit (FMU) or group of FMUs that meet(s) the small and low-intensity managed forest eligibility criteria (FSC-STD-1-003a) and addenda. A community FMU must comply with the tenure and management criteria defined in FSC-STD-40-004.</i></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> C</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> NC</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA, not a small or community producer; or does not wish to pass along this claim</p>
<p>Evidence 2.6:</p>	
<p>3. Labeling and Promotion</p>	
<p><input type="checkbox"/> NA – FME does not use/ intend to use trademarks and no trademark uses were detected during the audit.</p>	

<input type="checkbox"/> NA – CW/FM certificates are not allowed to use FSC trademarks and no trademark uses were detected during the audit (Note: it is a Major nonconformity to 3.1 if CW/FM certificates are found to be using trademarks).	
3.1 The FME shall adhere to relevant trademark use requirements of FSC-STD-50-001 described in the <i>SCS Trademark Annex for FMEs</i> .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> NC
Evidence 3.1: Refer to evidence and findings cited in applicable trademark checklist(s) cited below. <input type="checkbox"/> FSC trademark use was detected for a CW/FM certificate as described in Major CAR for 3.1, FSC-STD-30-010, Annex 3, 1.2, and FSC-STD-50-001, 2.1e and 11.2:	
4. Outsourcing	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA – FME does not outsource any COC-related activities, as confirmed via interviews, sales documentation, and field observation.	
<input type="checkbox"/> NA – FME outsources low-risk activities such as transport and harvesting, as confirmed via interviews, sales documentation, and field observation.	
4.1 The FME shall provide the names and contact details of all outsourced service providers.	<input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> NC
4.2 The FME shall have a control system for the outsourced process and agreement which ensures that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The material used for the production of FSC-certified material is traceable and not mixed with any other material prior to the point of transfer of legal ownership; b) The outsourcer keeps records of FSC-certified material covered under the outsourcing agreement; c) The FME issues the final invoice for the processed or produced FSC-certified material following outsourcing; d) The outsourcer only uses FSC trademarks on products covered by the scope of the outsourcing agreement and not for promotional use; e) The outsourcer does not further outsource the material; and f) The outsourcer accepts the right of the certificate body to audit them. 	<input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> NC
Evidence 4.1/4.2: N/A	
5. Training and/or Communication Strategies/	
5.1 All relevant FME staff and outsourcers shall be trained in the FME’s COC control system commensurate with the scale and intensity of operations and shall demonstrate competence in implementing the FME’s COC control system.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> NC
5.2 The FME shall maintain up-to-date records of its COC training and/or communications program, such as a list of trained employees, completed COC trainings or communications, the intended frequency of COC training (e.g., training plan), and related program materials (e.g., presentations, memos, contracts, employee handbooks, etc.).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> NC
Evidence 5.1/5.2: The duties regarding Chain of Custody are outlined in the Timber Sale Handbook Chapter 58. Interviews confirmed that these procedures are followed. Training is conducted with new hires who have these responsibilities. The Sustainable Forest Certification Coordinator periodically sends out newsletter communications with refreshers on Chain of Custody issues and procedures. Training records are maintained in an electronic system.	

Appendix 7 – Trademark Standard Conformance Table

SCS Trademark Annex for FMEs: FSC Trademarks, FSC-STD-50-001 V2-0

NA, does not use/intend to use FSC trademarks for any purposes; or
 NA, is fully integrated and all trademark uses are treated under the COC Annex to this report that includes a full review of FSC-STD-40-004 and FSC-STD-50-001.
(finished with this section; all TM checklists may be deleted)

1. General Requirements for Use of the FSC Trademarks (FSC “checkmark-and-tree” logo, initials “FSC,” and/or name “Forest Stewardship Council”)		
Trademark uses reviewed:		
Trademark Application (on-product/promotional)	Case Approval #, or Email (include approver name & date), or other appropriate documentation	Are all elements correct? (e.g., trademark symbol, color scheme, size, etc.) If not, describe in Nonconformities below.
Website	Existing	Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/>
Timber sale contracts	Existing	Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/>
Forest Management Plans and related documents	Existing	Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/>
		Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> All known uses reviewed. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sample reviewed. Rationale that sample choice is sufficient to confirm requirements are met: Use is for only for: 1) promotional purposes, 2) sales documentation, and 3) internal communications/documentations. 36 sites were inspected and timber sale contracts for all completed sales were reviewed. <input type="checkbox"/> Trademark uses detected include those grandfathered in under prior FSC trademark rules (e.g., FSC-TMK-50-201). Place the initials “GF” by the specific Trademark Applications above. <i>Note: This only applies to printed items or physical promotional materials (e.g., hats, load tickets) in stock. New printings, items, and websites must be updated per FSC-STD-50-001 requirements. If the organization only has GF uses and no new uses, the rest of this checklist is NA.</i>		
1.2 Trademark License Agreement and valid certificate In order to use these FSC trademarks, the FME shall have a valid FSC trademark license agreement and hold a valid		Maintained on file by SCS Main Office/ Mantenidos

<p>certificate. <i>Note: Consultations for certification Organizations applying for forest management certification or conducting activities related to the implementation of controlled wood requirements, may refer to FSC by name and initials for stakeholder consultation.</i></p>	<p>en los archivos de la sede principal de SCS</p>
<p>Evidence 1.2: Maintained on file by SCS Main Office.</p>	
<p>1.6 Product Group List The products intended to be labeled or promoted as FSC certified have been included in the organization’s certified product group list.</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> NC <input type="checkbox"/> C w/ OBS</p>
<p>Evidence 1.6: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Refer to Product Groups List in Public Summary Report; <input type="checkbox"/> The following nonconformance(s) were detected in Product Groups: ; or <input type="checkbox"/> Refer to OBS related to Product Groups:</p>	
<p>1.3 Trademark License Code The FSC trademark license code assigned by FSC to the organization accompanies any use of the FSC trademarks. It is sufficient to show the code once per product or promotional material.</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> NC <input type="checkbox"/> C w/ OBS</p>
<p>1.4 Trademark Symbol The FSC logo and the ‘Forests For All Forever’ marks shall include the trademark symbol ® in the upper right corner when used on products or materials to be distributed in a country where the relevant trademark is registered. For use in a country where the trademark is not yet registered, use of the symbol ™ is recommended. The Trademark Registration List document is available in the FSC trade-mark portal and marketing toolkit. The symbol ® shall also be added to ‘FSC’ and ‘Forest Steward-ship Council’ at the first or most prominent use in any text; one use per material is sufficient (e.g. website or brochure). <i>NOTE: The use of the trademark symbol is not required for FSC claims in sales and delivery documents, or for the disclaimer statement specified in requirement 6.2.</i></p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> NC <input type="checkbox"/> C w/ OBS <input type="checkbox"/> NA, one or more of noted exceptions applies/ una o más de las exenciones anotadas aplica</p>
<p>2.1 Restrictions on using FSC trademarks The organization has not used the FSC trademarks in the following ways: a) in a way that could cause confusion, misinterpretation, or loss of credibility to the FSC certification scheme; b) in a way that implies that FSC endorses, participates in, or is responsible for activities performed by the organization, outside the scope of certification; c) to promote product quality aspects not covered by FSC certification; d) in product brand or company names, such as ‘FSC Golden Timber’ or website domain names; e) in connection with FSC controlled wood or controlled material – they shall not be used for labelling products or in any promotion of sales or sourcing of controlled material or FSC controlled wood; the initials FSC shall only be used to pass on FSC controlled wood claims in sales and de-livery documentation, in conformity with FSC chain of custody requirements.</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> NC <input type="checkbox"/> C w/ OBS</p>
<p>2.2 Translations</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C</p>

<p>The name 'Forest Stewardship Council' has not been replaced with a translation. A translation may be included in brackets after the name, for example: Forest Stewardship Council® (translation)</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> NC <input type="checkbox"/> C w/ OBS <input type="checkbox"/> NA, no translations/ no hay traducciones</p>
<p>Evidence 1.3, 1.4, 2.1, and 2.2: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Refer to Trademark uses reviewed above; <input type="checkbox"/> The following nonconformance(s) were detected ; or <input type="checkbox"/> Refer to OBS:</p>	
<p>Sections 8 and 9 Graphic Rules The organization has only used FSC logos that conform to the standard requirements governing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • color and font (8.1-8.3); • format and size (8.4-8.9); • label placement (8.10); and • 'Forests For All Forever' marks (9.1-9.7). 	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> NC <input type="checkbox"/> C w/ OBS</p>
<p>1.5 Trademark Use Approval The organization has submitted all intended uses of the FSC trademarks to SCS for approval. OR The organization has an approved trademark use management system in place. (If the organization has a trademark use management system, complete Annex A.)</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> NC <input type="checkbox"/> C w/ OBS</p>
<p>4.6 FSC trademarks may be used to identify FSC-certified materials in the chain of custody before the products are finished. It is not necessary to submit such segregation marks for approval. All segregation marks shall be removed before the products go to the final point of sale or are delivered to uncertified organizations.</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> NC <input type="checkbox"/> C w/ OBS <input type="checkbox"/> NA, trademarks no used for segregation marks/ no se usan las marcas registradas en marcas de separación</p>
<p>Evidence Graphic Rules, 1.5, and 4.6: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Refer to Trademark uses reviewed above; <input type="checkbox"/> The following nonconformance(s) were detected ; or <input type="checkbox"/> Refer to OBS:</p>	

2. On-Product Use of FSC Trademarks
 NA, no use of on-product trademarks (*on-product checklist may be deleted*)

3. Promotional Use of FSC Trademarks
 NA, no use of promotional trademarks (*promotional checklist may be deleted*)

<p>6.1 Catalogues, Brochures, and Websites When the FSC trademarks have been used in catalogues, brochures, or websites, the following requirements apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is sufficient to present the promotional elements only once in catalogues, brochures, websites, etc. • If both FSC-certified and uncertified products are listed then a text such as “Look for our FSC®-certified products” shall be used next to the promotional elements and the FSC-certified products shall be clearly identified. • If some or all of the products are available as FSC certified on request only, this is be clearly stated. 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> NC <input type="checkbox"/> C w/ OBS <input type="checkbox"/> NA, not using trademarks in catalogues/ brochures/websites/ no se usan marcas en catálogos, folletos y páginas web
<p>6.2 Sales and Delivery Documents When the FSC trademarks are included on sales or delivery document templates that may be used for both FSC and non-FSC products, the following or a similar statement is included: “Only the products that are identified as such on this document are FSC certified”. <i>NOTE: Use of the FSC claim and certificate code on the invoices does not qualify as FSC trademark use.</i></p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> NC <input type="checkbox"/> C w/ OBS <input type="checkbox"/> NA, not using trademarks on templates for FSC & non-FSC products/ no se usan marcas registradas en plantillas para productos FSC y no FSC
<p>6.3 Promotional Items All promotional items (e.g., mugs, pens, T-shirts, caps, banners, vehicles, etc.) have displayed, at minimum, the FSC logo and FSC trademark license code.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> NC <input type="checkbox"/> C w/ OBS <input type="checkbox"/> NA, not labeling promotional items
<p>6.5 Trade Fairs When the FSC trademarks are used for promotion at trade fairs, the organization has:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) clearly marked which products are FSC certified, or b) add a visible disclaimer stating “Ask for our FSC®-certified products” or similar if no FSC-certified products are displayed. <p><i>NOTE: Use of text to describe the FSC certification of the organization does not require a disclaimer.</i></p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> NC <input type="checkbox"/> C w/ OBS <input type="checkbox"/> NA, not using trademarks at trade fairs
<p>Section 6.6 and 6.7 Investment/Financial Claims 6.6 When investment companies or others are making financial claims based on the organization’s FSC certified operations, the organization has taken full responsibility for the use of the FSC trademarks.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> NC <input type="checkbox"/> C w/ OBS

<p>6.7 Any such claims have been accompanied by the disclaimer, “FSC is not responsible for and does not endorse any financial claims on returns on investments.”</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> NA, not making financial claims about FSC status</p>
<p>7.1 and 7.2 Other Forestry Certification Scheme Logos The FSC trademarks have not been used together with the marks of other forest certification schemes in a way which implies equivalence, or in a way which is disadvantageous to the FSC trademarks in terms of size or placement.</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> NC <input type="checkbox"/> C w/ OBS <input type="checkbox"/> NA, not using other scheme logos</p>
<p>7.3 Business Cards The FSC trademarks have not used on business cards to promote the organization’s certification. The FSC logo or ‘Forests For All Forever’ marks are not used on business cards for promotion. A text reference to the organization’s FSC certification, with license code, is allowed, for example “We are FSC® certified (FSC® C#####)” or “We sell FSC®-certified products (FSC® C#####)”.</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> NC <input type="checkbox"/> C w/ OBS <input type="checkbox"/> NA, approval granted prior to July 1, 2011</p>
<p>7.4 Promotion with CB Logo FSC certified products have not been promoted using only the SCS Kingfisher and/or SCS Global Services logo.</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> NC <input type="checkbox"/> C w/ OBS</p>
<p>Evidence 6.1-6.3, 6.5-6.7, 7.1-7.4: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Refer to Trademark uses reviewed above; <input type="checkbox"/> The following nonconformance(s) were detected ; or <input type="checkbox"/> Refer to OBS:</p>	

Annex A: Trademark use management system
 NA, not using a trademark management system (*Annex A checklist may be deleted*)

Annex B, Additional trademark rules for group FM certificate holders
 NA, not a group FM certificate or group does not use FSC trademarks (*Annex B checklist may be deleted*)

Appendix 8 – Group Management Program

This is not a group certificate, so this appendix is not applicable.