

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

*Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources  
County Forest Program*

## SCS-FM/COC-00083G

518 W. Somo Ave.  
Tomahawk, WI 54487  
Douglas Brown

<https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/timbersales/countyforests>

CERTIFIED	EXPIRATION
12/22/2019	12/21/2024

DATE OF FIELD EVALUATION
1-5 August 2022
DATE OF REPORT FINALIZATION
10/22/2022

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## Foreword

Cycle in annual surveillance evaluations				
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <sup>st</sup> annual evaluation	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 <sup>nd</sup> annual evaluation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3 <sup>rd</sup> annual evaluation	<input type="checkbox"/> 4 <sup>th</sup> annual evaluation	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (expansion of scope, Major CAR audit, special audit, etc.):
<b>Name of Forest Management Enterprise (FME) and abbreviation used in this report:</b>				
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources – County Forest Program, WCFP or WISCO.				

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.

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## SECTION A – PUBLIC SUMMARY

### 1. General Information

#### 1.1 Evaluation Team

<b>Auditor name:</b>	Beth Jacquain	<b>Auditor role:</b>	Audit Team Leader
<b>Qualifications:</b>	<p>Senior Certification Forester at SCS Global Services, Forest Ecologist and Certified Forester (SAFCF#1467). Beth has 20+ years’ practitioner 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, ISO 17021 QMS, and 19001 QMS Lead Auditor and FSC®, ATFS®, SFI®, and RW® Lead Auditor for Forest Management/Chain of Custody. Audited and led forest management evaluations, harvest and logging operations certification audits, OSHA logging and chainsaw safety. Trainer for FSC FM lead auditor in an accredited FSC program. Served on the FSC Technical Working Group for development of International Generic Indicators for use and risk management of highly hazardous pesticides.</p> <p>Beth is a 14 year member of the Forest Guild, 23-year adjunct-Faculty with Itasca Community College, NR Department. Member 30+ years Society of American Foresters. Served SAF MN State Chair 2010 and multiple committees, state and national, throughout. Job Analysis team - SAF National Exam Revision Committee (2013/2019). 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.</p> <p>Beth’s experience is in traditional forest management and forest ecology; ecosystem silviculture; forest 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.</p>		
<b>Auditor name:</b>	Michelle Matteo	<b>Auditor role:</b>	Team Auditor, SFI Lead
<b>Qualifications:</b>	<p>Michelle Matteo, FSC/SFI/PEFC/ATFS Senior Lead Auditor, Arborist, Wildlife Biologist, and Forester. Matteo is qualified as a Lead Auditor to conduct Forest Management, and Senior Lead Auditor for Procurement, and Chain of Custody audits under the Forest Stewardship Council, PEFC, ATFS, and the Sustainable Forestry Initiative Standards. Michelle is a forester and arborist, based in Southern New England, and maintains a (state) Massachusetts Forester License as well as an International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) Certification. She has over 13 years of experience as an auditor. She has conducted hundreds of Forest Management, Fiber Sourcing, and Chain of Custody audits for companies at all levels of the supply chain and different manufacturing processes, and completed a 3-day ISO 19011 training designed &amp; presented in relation to the FSC Standards. She has a background in urban and traditional forestry, wildlife biology, and watershed science, and has experience with both state and federal environmental regulations. Michelle earned her MS in Forestry and BS in Wildlife &amp; Fisheries Biology, both from the University of Massachusetts.</p>		
<b>Auditor name:</b>	Tucker Watts	<b>Auditor role:</b>	Team Auditor FSC/SFI

<b>Qualifications:</b>	Tucker Watts is a partner in Watts Consulting LLC. His primary focus is forest certification through auditing. Since 2008, Watts has been involved with SFI Forest Management, Fiber Sourcing, Certified Sourcing, and Chain of Custody auditing, FSC Forest Management and Chain of Custody auditing, Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Chain of Custody auditing, auditing of the American Tree Farm System’s Group certification, auditing of the Responsible Procurement Program of the National Wood Flooring Association and auditing of the Sustainable Biomass Partnership. Watts has 30 years of experience in forest management with a large forest products corporation involved in the manufacturing of paper, lumber and plywood. For 10 years, Watts was a system manager for the forest certification system.
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## 1.2 Total Time Spent on Evaluation

A. Number of days spent on-site for evaluation	4
B. Number of auditors participating in on-site evaluation	3
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	3
<b>E. Total number of person days used in evaluation</b>	<b>14</b>

## 1.3 Applicable Standards

All applicable FSC standards are available on the websites of FSC International ([www.fsc.org](http://www.fsc.org)) or SCS Global Services ([www.SCSglobalServices.com](http://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. “Applicable standards” are all FSC standards with which the certified entity must comply, not just the standards selected for evaluation this year.

Standards applicable <i>NOTE: Please include the full standard name and Version number and check all that apply based on type of certificate.</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:

## 1.4 Conversion Table English Units to Metric Units

Length Conversion Factors		
To convert from	To	multiply by
Mile (US Statute)	Kilometer (km)	1.609347
Foot (ft.)	Meter (m)	0.3048
Yard (yd.)	Meter (m)	0.9144

<b>Area Conversion Factors</b>		
<b>To convert from</b>	<b>To</b>	<b>multiply by</b>
Square foot (sq. ft.)	Square meter (m <sup>2</sup> )	0.09290304
Acre (ac)	Hectare (ha)	0.4047
<b>Volume Conversion Factors</b>		
<b>To convert from</b>	<b>To</b>	<b>multiply by</b>
Cubic foot (cu ft.)	Cubic meter (m <sup>3</sup> )	0.02831685
Gallon (gal)	Liter (l)	4.546
<b>Quick reference</b>		
1 acre	= 0.404686 ha	
1,000 acres	= 404.686 ha	
1 board foot	= 0.00348 cubic meters	
1,000 board feet	= 3.48 cubic meters	
1 cubic foot	= 0.028317 cubic meters	

## 2. Certification Evaluation Process

### 2.1 Evaluation Itinerary, Activities, and Site Notes

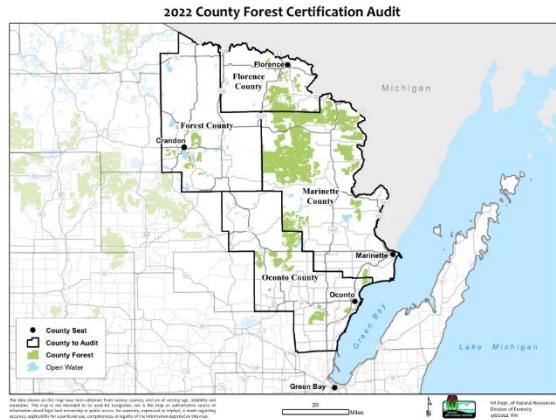
<b>Monday Aug 1</b>	
<b>FMU/location/ sites visited</b>	<b>Activities/ notes</b>
3:00 PM Marinette County Office. 1926 Hall Ave., Marinette, WI 54143	Opening Meeting: Introductions, client update, review scope of evaluation, audit plan, intro/update to FSC standards, confidentiality and public summary, conformance evaluation methods and tools, review of open CARs/OBS, emergency and security procedures for audit team, final site selection.
<b>Date: Tuesday Aug 2 – Oconto County</b>	
8:00 AM	Abbreviated open meeting, Audit route review.
8:30 AM	Site Visits, see Detailed Site Notes table below
4:30 PM	Daily wrap-up
<b>Wednesday Aug 3 – Forest and Florence Counties</b>	
8:00 AM	Abbreviated open meeting, Audit route review.
8:30 AM	Forest County – Jacqmain Florence County – Watts, Matteo Site Visits, see Detailed Site Notes table below
4:30 PM	Daily wrap-up
<b>Thursday Aug 3 – Office</b>	
8:00 AM	Office day, see Detailed Site Notes table below
4:30 PM	Daily wrap-up
<b>Friday Aug 5 – Closing Meeting</b>	
8:00 AM	Closing Meeting Preparation: Auditor(s) take time to consolidate notes and confirm evaluation findings
10:00 AM, Remote, MS Teams	Closing Meeting: Brief summary of audit activities, present preliminary findings, confidentiality, SCS/FSC dispute policy, timeline for report, and discuss next steps.

#### Detailed Site Notes

<b>Monday Aug 1</b>	
<b>FMU/location/ sites visited</b>	<b>Activities/ notes</b>
3:00 PM	Opening Meeting: Introductions, client update, review scope of evaluation, audit

<p>Marinette County Office. 1926 Hall Ave., Marinette, WI 54143</p>	<p>plan, intro/update to FSC standards, confidentiality and public summary, conformance evaluation methods and tools, review of open CARs/OBS, emergency and security procedures for audit team, final site selection.</p>
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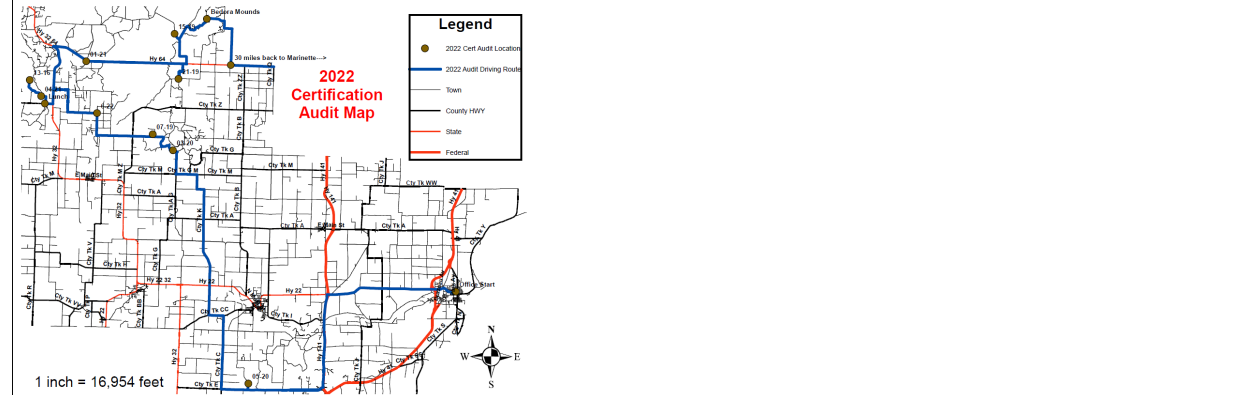
**Overview of 2022 Counties Sampling Areas**



**Tuesday Aug 2 – Oconto County**


<p>8:00 AM</p>	<p>Abbreviated open meeting, Audit route review. Oconto County Forest Office</p>
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<p>8:30 AM</p>	<p>Site visits, all auditors together</p>
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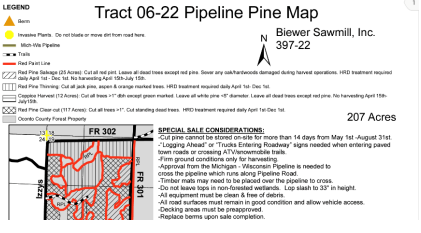


**1 Oconto County Audit Route**

<p>05-20 Mandatory (M), Winter</p>	<p>157 acre timber harvest set up to regenerate healthy stands of aspen, oak, and maple with a variety of other species, salvage ash trees prior to Emerald Ash Borer, and to provide timber products to the local economy. Well frozen ground harvesting is required on all stands due to wet soils and wet access routes. All stands are located in compartment 77.</p> <p>A few small non-forested wetlands excluded from the timber sale. No cutting or operating equipment is allowed within these areas which are outlined in red paint. No tops may be placed in non-forested wetlands. Frozen ground or exceptionally dry conditions are required for wetland portions of this sale and sale administration will ensure protection of the wetland soils.</p> <p>BMP's: No operating equipment within 15' of streams or drainages and only during well frozen conditions. No harvesting within 100' of the River. The non-navigable stream (&gt;3') located in stand 23 will have a 50-70' "no-cut" buffer and only have logging operations during well frozen conditions. Streams/drainages can only be crossed at a 90 degree angle and only during well frozen conditions. No placing tops within non-forested wetlands, drainages, or streams. Red lines</p>
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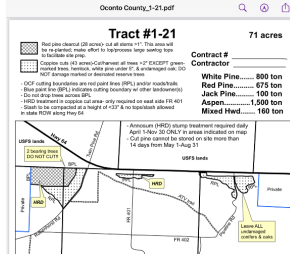
	<p>and yellow paint lines were used to exclude equipment from drainages/streams and non-forested wetlands.</p>  <p><b>2 Trees painted for green tree retention in set up Aspen CC area.</b></p>
<p>03-20 Red Shouldered Hawk Nest</p>	<p>NHI pre-harvest environmental reviewed did not find occurrences. After harvest was set up and sold, a survey found a Red shouldered hawk’s (RSH) nest in the sale area. Forester adjusted harvest timing, scheduling and location in collaboration with avian expert and logging operators.</p> <p>Designed as a single tree selection harvest in mature, 2<sup>nd</sup> growth, northern hardwood stand. Regen sparse so forestry team installed 18 “gaps” to encourage natural regeneration, these gaps were GPS'd. May do post-harvest Timber Stand Improvement (TSI) where regeneration up to pole development warrants. Ash marked to cut due to EAB. Citizen scientist experts known to do RSH surveys throughout state. They discover and band RSH. Avian surveyors notified County of the next occurrence. Foresters then consulted with an acknowledged expert regarding management requirements and options which are influenced by nesting season and proximity to nests.</p> <p>Accommodations for protections included removing trees from harvest by repainting them from “cut” to “green tree retention”. Forestry staff worked with logger on timing of harvest and to begin in area away from nest, if to be done during nesting season. During routine extension added RSH terms. Buffer areas for RSH discussed and verified during audit.</p>
<p>7-19 M, AS clearcut</p>	<p>20 ac. Aspen CC, regenerate aspen in stand. All trees larger than 2" stump diameter will be cut except hemlock and green marked white pine. Residual basal area is 10 ft/ac. Harvest completed - 9/21/2021</p> <p>NHI listed 8 element occurrence 1- bird, 2- plant, 1- fish, and 3 communities 1- bird which is located approx. 1/2 mile north of proposed area included is the signed document with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's recommendations for avoiding the incidental take of bird. Sale will have no impact on fish, plant is associated with ponds or lakes outside of sale area and will have no impact on habitat, and three communities will not be affected by sale.</p> <p>GTR, aesthetics. All hemlock and several large white pine will be retained in harvest area. Slash Treatment: slash will be compacted to less than 24".</p>



<p>6-22 Active harvest, RP thinning</p>	 <p><b>Tract 06-22 Pipeline Pine Map</b> Biewer Sawmill, Inc. 397-22</p> <p>207 Acres</p> <p><b>LEGEND</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▲ Aspen</li> <li>● Stumps Placed: Do not stake or move off from road here.</li> <li>— Main Vite Pipeline</li> <li>— Road</li> <li>— Road Right Line</li> <li>□ Red Pine Thinning (20 Acres): Cut all red pine. Leave all other trees except red pine. Store any oak/white/red pine/white/red pine harvest operations. HRD treatment required.</li> <li>□ Red Pine Thinning (10 Acres): Cut all red pine. Leave all other trees except red pine. HRD treatment required daily April 1st - Dec 1st.</li> <li>□ Complex Harvest (10 Acres): Cut all trees &gt;1" dbh except ground marked. Leave all white pine &lt;1" diameter. Leave all other trees except red pine. No harvesting April 1st - Dec 1st.</li> <li>□ Red Pine Clear cut (10 Acres): Cut all trees &gt;1". Cut standing dead trees. HRD treatment required daily April 1st - Dec 1st.</li> <li>□ Complex Clear-cutting</li> </ul> <p><b>SPECIAL SALE CONSIDERATIONS:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Cut pine control on stumps on site for more than 14 days from May 1st-August 31st.</li> <li>— "Logging Ahead" or "Trucks Entering Roadway" signs needed when entering paved road ends or crossing ATV/snowmobile trails.</li> <li>— Firm ground conditions only for harvesting.</li> <li>— Approval from the Michigan Department of Natural Resources is needed to cross the pipeline which runs along Pipeline Road.</li> <li>— Timber roads may need to be posted over the pipeline to cross.</li> <li>— Do not leave logs in non-forested wetlands. Log slash to 3" in height.</li> <li>— All equipment must be clean &amp; free of debris.</li> <li>— All road surfaces must remain in good condition and allow vehicle access.</li> <li>— Decking areas must be prepared.</li> <li>— Replace signs upon sale completion.</li> </ul>
<p>4-21 M</p>	<p>Comp. 58 Stand 1 Red Pine 09-15"/Red Pine 05-09' 30 acres: 71 year old red pine plantation with substantial die-back from flooding in the lower areas of this stand in 2019 due to record rainfall and a change in hydrology on Weso Creek Road from road improvement. This stand was inspected by expert in 2020 and found a wide variety of beetles along with <i>Armillaria</i> and <i>Leptographia</i> in pockets of decline. Harvested and will be replanted to red pine. Low areas plant to white pine or spruce. Wettest areas may remain open. Prescription - Clear-cut: Cut all trees &gt;1" diameter. Red pine boundary trees marked in red paint. Cut standing dead trees. Lop oak slash to 4' lengths.</p> <p>Prescription - Thinning: Cut all orange marked trees. Cut all aspen, mixed hardwood, and oak &gt;5" diameter. Cut all storm damaged trees. HRD (annosum) treatment required daily on all cut conifer stumps April 1st – Dec 1st.</p> <p>Visual. This sale is visible from Lasch Rd, Weso Creek Road, and the Nicolet State Trail. Area is mostly used by hunters, snowmobiles, and ATV traffic. No user/stakeholder concerns or issues. Logging signs used and will be used when harvesting or other management activities are done to alert recreational trail users. Red paint and blue paint lines indicate cutting boundaries. If a discrepancy exists between this written description and the map, then this written description prevails.</p> <p>Will plant to 1000 TPA. Scattered WP retained.</p>



1-21 M, AS CC



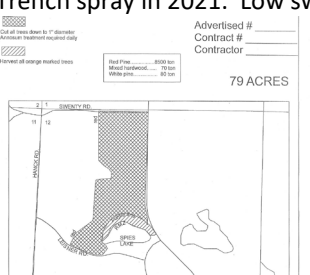
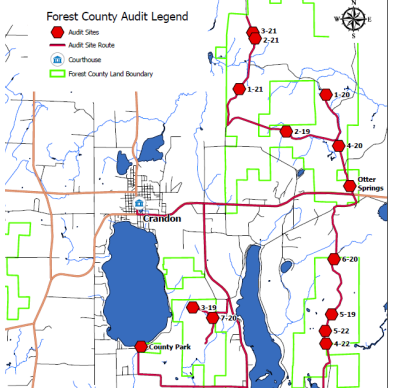
Windstorm hit in 2019, region-wide storm system with 3 distinct impact areas. FEMA rated disaster. Green tree & snag trees throughout. Part of stand disk trenched & sprayed. To be planted. Blue paint lines indicate cutting boundary with private/other landowner(s). OCF cutting boundaries are indicated by red paint lines, and where obvious, roads/trails (OCF, town, state). Purple paint line indicates change in cutting specs within sale area.







5 Harvested area with aspen regen



6 Trail head, Nicolet ATV Trail head

<p>21-19 Planting</p>	<p>Salvage in Red Pine plantation. Hit by 2019 storm, same as last site. 30% damage. Trench spray in 2021. Low swale with buffer and retention patch. Sold 2019.</p>  <p>Advised # _____ Contract # _____ Contractor _____</p> <p>79 ACRES</p>
<p>Bedora Mounds, M, HCV</p>	<p>Burial mound on Oconto County lands. Raised garden beds across the lake on property owned by archaeological conservancy, a private organization who offered to buy the County Land, but County opted to protect the known indigenous site. Purchased from George Bedora, 1975. No management has been done. Tribe unknown. Area closed but on historical websites. NC.</p>
<p>4:30 PM</p>	<p>Daily wrap-up</p>
<p><b>Wednesday Aug 3 – Forest County, Jacqmain</b></p>	
 <p><b>7 Forest County Audit Route</b></p>	
<p>Forest County Office</p>	<p>Abbreviated opening; COC records review</p>
<p>Site 6-20, Mandatory Site</p>	<p>Closed Sale 1-06-2021, Towstrap Sale. Single tree selection, release advance regen, reduce competition. Potawatomie lands adjacent. Email or mail neighboring landowners and send cutting land agreements. Mentoring of new staff being done by DNR liaisons. About 20 reentry cycles with pre-work initiated about 10-15 years. Tree painted orange to cut. Improvement removing all merchantable aspen, balsam fir, white birch, and ironwood. Frozen ground/ dry soil harvest only. No tree length or pole skidding. No damage allowed to residuals, no slash or debris allowed in wetlands. All gates and barriers to be left in good repair. Conditions for management of visual slash included. Spring oak wilt constraints, no harvest March 15-July 1.</p>
<p>Site 5-22</p>	<p>Red pine thin, couple more entries likely, then final harvest completing succession to hardwoods. 5-7% retention throughout stand. GPS patches which go to loggers using Avenza. Orange paint to cut. Discussions: Liaison, collaborative forum for counties. Administrative support. WCFA website with Q&amp;A forum, historical log of questions. Major refresh done in Feb 2022; member login added in the last 6 months. Time standards, forestry centered categories. Good neighbor authority, 60% federal lands, small percentage in county. Training plans (RL): During Covid hiring was frozen and no new foresters hired, so new employee training needed. Identified this as a need at the County</p>

	<p>Association level where internal committees identified it about 6 months ago. Working w DNR forestry training specialist and UWSP forestry program. July sent out a training needs assessment to County members. Identified for Co members DNR offered trainings and how many openings available, to prioritize and building County directed program. County Assoc has meetings 2x year. Brings in experts for those trainings.</p> 
<p>Duff Road, Entry to Site 3-19 below</p>	<p>Gated entry, Duff Road, county road. Bermed to side for ATV access, no truck access. 0.6 mile stretch reviewed during entry. Sighted broad based dips, turn outs, fractured rock (screen sorted). Diversion ditches. Well done. Drainage with material for protection rock runner (fill) allowing water movement but protects channel for seasonal water flow. After logging material removed, condition to return to pre-harvest state.</p> 
<p>Site 3-19, Mandatory Site, Closed Sale 2-17-2022</p>	<p>60 acres , 31 ac AS, 28 ac oak/ NHWD. Ruffed grouse mgt area. Butternut retained in nearby oak stand (unique, diversity). Snowmobile trail, 8 mile loop. ATV accessible to Trail system. High use recreation area. Loggers do sign posting for safety of recreational users, contract logging for base of trail to be maintained. Pre-sale checklist specifies this. Admin log reviewed for sale. Merchandising checks are done. Will call or notify Offer if an issue. Review of 2-17-2022 <i>Timber Sale Contractor Checklist Pre-Sale Meeting</i>, dated 5/12/21 and reviewed daily log of administration checks (multiple dates).</p>
<p>Otter Spring Recreation Area</p>	
<p>Otter Spring Recreation Area</p>	<p>Recreational trail for mountain biking, silver dollar saddle club, forest county single track bike association. Maintenance/user group agreements with insurance for coverage. County owned trail mowing equip w funding from county conservation grant. Funds seeding in the trails w grass (not dirt, erosion control, horse grazing).</p>

	
<p>Mandatory Site 4-20</p>	<p>Active Timber Sale, Machines on Site. Discussions: residual tree damage, log grading, logger quality performance reviews. Examined BMP/inspection logs for site.</p>
<p>CoC, unplanned stop, into 2-02-2021 area.</p>	<p>4-20 lockbox</p>  <p>Hidden motion detector game camera on box for security.</p>
<p>Site 1-20 Closed Sale 2-02-2021</p>	<p>Sale completed Feb 2021. Northern hardwood and aspen bundled sale, selection harvest in NHWD, aspen CC, hardwood seed tree harvests. Standard contract terms, form 2460 reviewed and consistent with observations in the field.</p>
<p>Last Site 2-19 Closed Site 3-21-2022</p>	<p>Northern Hardwood, 123 acres, completed. Cut all trees 2 inches and larger, retaining red oak, white pine, cedar, hemlock, butternut, yellow birch, and retention trees marked with green paint. Harvest dry/frozen soil only. Retain snags where safe; slash management. Sold 2019, Central Hardwoods Lumber. Prescription form 2460 and standard contract reviewed, consistent with field observations and in good order.</p>
<p><b>Wednesday Aug 3 – Florence County, Watts</b></p>	
<p>Ski Hill - Operated by full and seasonal workers. Volunteers make snow which is financed by a fund raiser. Truck races uphill have been conducted. Tubes, snowboards, and skies rented. Summer events are held each weekend. Disc golf course is on site. Mountain biking course is being added.</p>	
<p>Kyes Boat Landing - Park and pavilion. Area has been recently expanded. Beach has been added. Witnessed kiosk. Rocks in drains to stabilize. Area is well maintained.</p>	
<p>Backwater Pine 4-20 - 109 acre marked Red Pine (3rd thinning). Purchased by NRG Ducaine Logging. Goal of 100 to 120 BA. No issues identified. Wildlife openings retained for young forest birds (Grouse, Woodcock, Warblers, turkeys). Wildlife openings are mowed annually in Fall. Openings are reseeded on 3-5 year intervals. Opening is used to create habitat diversity. BMPs for wildlife habitat have recently been created by DNR Staff. Specific management plans have been developed for grouse and turkeys. Dead trees retained. Debris spread for stabilization. Minimal skinning. ATV trails maintained in block. Signs are posted during harvesting operation.</p>	
<p>West Bass County Park - Oak Wilt has been identified. Replanted with Red Pine. Roads well maintained. New bathrooms have been established from grants.</p>	

Little Man 5-19 (Active) - 110 acre Aspen clearcut for the creation of diversity. Sold to Minerick Logging. Harvesting has been completed. Trees are being skidded for hauling. No issues identified.	
Interview skidder operator - Drop trailers used for loading and transporting. Monthly safety meetings provided by insurance carrier. Spill kit and first aid kit in equipment trailer. Shapefile and map provided to cutter. Witness retained trees. Debris spread for stabilization. Grave stone found and buffered. Witnessed buffering.	
Fire Lane Pine 3-19 – 27 acre Red Pine clearcut. Sold to Wild Rivers Forestry. Snags retained. Deer browse has impacted regeneration. Horse trail, ATV trail, and snowmobile trail on site.	
Leave It To Oak 1-22 (Active) - 125 acre Oak Shelterwood w/Reserves with scarification for Oak. Sold to Minerick Logging. Good Oak regeneration. Green tree retention area. No cutting in area. Grant has funded wildlife habitat management. Oak scarification and openings have been created. Archeology survey required prior to scarification. Salmon blade used for scarification.	
Bush Lake Flats Horse Trailhead - Grant is provided to club for trail maintenance. County works with clubs. There is no charge to the club by the county. Trail is mowed by club.	
Split Shop 5-20 - 23 acre Aspen clearcut for age class diversity. Coppice regeneration. Sold to Wild Rivers Forestry. Retention maintained - Cavity for forage; down debris for Ruffed Grouse drumming; Green tree for Golden Warbler.	
<b>Thursday Aug 3 – Office</b>	
8:00 AM	Document review, stakeholder calls, staff follow-up
4:30 PM	Daily wrap-up
<b>Friday Aug 5 – Closing Meeting</b>	
8:00 AM	Closing Meeting Preparation: Auditor(s) take time to consolidate notes and confirm evaluation findings
10:00 AM, Remote, MS Teams	Closing Meeting: Brief summary of audit activities, present preliminary findings, confidentiality, SCS/FSC dispute policy, timeline for report, 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 (2019)	1 <sup>st</sup> Annual Evaluation (2020)	2 <sup>nd</sup> Annual Evaluation (2021)	3 <sup>rd</sup> Annual Evaluation (2022)	4 <sup>th</sup> Annual Evaluation (2023)
No findings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P1					
P2					
P3					
P4					
P5					
P6			Minor 6.6.e		
P7			Minor 7.3.a		
P8			Obs 8.1.a		
P9			Obs 9.1.a	Minor 9.1.b, Minor 9.1.c	
P10					
COC for FM					
Trademark					
Group					
Other			Minor POL-30-001 4.12.2		

### 4.3 Existing Corrective Action Requests and Observations

<b>Finding Number: 2021.1</b>	
<b>Finding and Deadline</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Major CAR:</b> Pre-condition to certification/recertification <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Major CAR:</b> 3 months from Issuance of Final Report <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Minor CAR:</b> 12 months or next regularly scheduled audit, whichever comes first ( <i>surveillance or re-evaluation</i> ) <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Observation</b> – response is optional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Other</b> and deadline (specify): FSC-POL-30-001	
<b>FMU CAR/OBS issued to</b> (when more than one FMU):	
<b>Standard and Indicator</b>	FSC-US Forest Management Standard 6.6.e
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Non-Conformity Evidence</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Observation Justification and/or Explanation</b> Not all pesticides are consistently being reported by the counties on the annual data report. In particular, Cellutreat is being reported by some counties, and not others. In particular, interviews with staff in Eau Claire indicated it was being used, but the amounts were not reported. There was some discrepancy as to whether the chemical is classified as a pesticide since approval for its application is separate than most chemicals used by the counties. But it is labeled as a pesticide by the EPA and is on FSC chemical list.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Non-Conformity Corrective Action Request</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Observation; no Corrective Action is required</b> Records must be kept of pest occurrences and control measures.	
<b>FME response</b> (including any evidence submitted)	Communication to all certified counties during Fall WCFA business meeting-September 2021 in presentation on draft audit results. Discussions during quarterly conference calls with CF Administrators. Discussions during WCFA Legislative and Certification Committee meetings. Email with explicit directions. Annual reporting to FSC for 2022 audit contains Cellutreat
<b>SCS review</b>	Audit team verified the conditions outlined above were implemented. Interviews with County Association staff, DNR staff and liaisons, and County member staff confirmed communications and reporting requirements. Referenced email, was verified for content, timing and program relevant recipients (copy of pdf in evidence file, dated 10/5/2021) includes instructions for reporting Cellutreat. CAR is closed.
<b>Status of CAR:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Closed <input type="checkbox"/> Upgraded to Major <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Other decision (refer to description above)</i>

<b>Finding Number: 2021.2</b>	
<b>Finding and Deadline</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Major CAR:</b> Pre-condition to certification/recertification <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Major CAR:</b> 3 months from Issuance of Final Report <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Minor CAR:</b> 12 months or next regularly scheduled audit, whichever comes first ( <i>surveillance or re-evaluation</i> ) <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Observation</b> – response is optional <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Other</b> and deadline (specify):	
<b>FMU CAR/OBS issued to</b> (when more than one FMU):	



<b>Standard and Indicator</b>	FSC-US Forest Management Standard 7.3.a
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Non-Conformity Evidence</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Observation Justification and/or Explanation</b> Additional training is needed as to the use of the ESRAs in FSC-POL-30-001 and how the documents would affect pesticide application. During the audit it became clear that understanding of the ESRAs was highly variable between forestry staff and different counties, with some counties actively working to develop the ESRAs and implement them, while others were less familiar with the requirements. The policy is newly in effect this year, so some uncertainty is understandable, but it was viewed as a gap that needs to be improved.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Non-Conformity Corrective Action Request</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Observation; no Corrective Action is required</b> Forest workers are provided with sufficient guidance and supervision to adequately implement their respective components of the management plan.	
<b>FME response</b> <i>(including any evidence submitted)</i>	Training Session held for all Counties on 4/19/22 and recorded. "Chemical Pesticide Training and ESRAs". Records for "ESRA Training 04192022", attendee list. In addition, updated on DNR-County Forest webpage an ESRA section and include listed/approved ESRAs. <a href="https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/timbersales/countyforests">https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/timbersales/countyforests</a>
<b>SCS review</b>	Reviewed training, training records, "Chemical Pesticide Training" (Powerpoint) and ESRA Training 04192922", and link to county forest webpage. Materials contain high level training for use of pesticides under DNR's-Counties ESRA pesticide approach. The materials all together provide such that county forest workers are informed of the environmental, community/social, and wildlife risks associated with chemical-of-use, how those risks are recommended to be mitigated by the DNR/Counties, and ensuring directives for mitigation are applied or appropriately modified at the site level. This CAR is closed.
<b>Status of CAR:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Closed <input type="checkbox"/> Upgraded to Major <input type="checkbox"/> Other decision (refer to description above)

<b>Finding Number: 2021.3</b>	
<b>Finding and Deadline</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Major CAR:</b> Pre-condition to certification/recertification <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Major CAR:</b> 3 months from Issuance of Final Report <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Minor CAR:</b> 12 months or next regularly scheduled audit, whichever comes first ( <i>surveillance or re-evaluation</i> ) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Observation</b> – response is optional <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Other</b> and deadline (specify):	
<b>FMU CAR/OBS issued to</b> (when more than one FMU):	
<b>Standard and Indicator</b>	FSC-US Forest Management Standard 8.1.a
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Non-Conformity Evidence</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Observation Justification and/or Explanation</b> The results of the state-wide BMP Monitoring were not completed in a timely manner. At the time of the audit, the 2018 BMP Monitoring report had not been finalized. The report is not expected to be produced annually, and thus a non-conformance is not warranted. However the delay is still noteworthy.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Non-Conformity Corrective Action Request</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Observation; no Corrective Action is required</b> The FME should ensure that its monitoring procedures are consistently implemented.	

<b>FME response</b> <i>(including any evidence submitted)</i>	BMP Monitoring report was published August 2021 <a href="https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/forestmanagement/bmp">https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/forestmanagement/bmp</a>
<b>SCS review</b>	Verified this report is now published. Observation is Closed.
<b>Status of CAR:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Closed <input type="checkbox"/> Upgraded to Major <input type="checkbox"/> Other decision (refer to description above)

#### 4.4 New Corrective Action Requests and Observations

<b>Finding Number: 2022.1</b>	
<b>Finding and Deadline</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Major CAR:</b> Pre-condition to certification/recertification <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Major CAR:</b> 3 months from Issuance of Final Report <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Minor CAR:</b> 12 months or next regularly scheduled audit, whichever comes first ( <i>surveillance or re-evaluation</i> ) <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Observation</b> – response is optional <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Other</b> and deadline (specify):	
<b>FMU CAR/OBS issued to</b> (when more than one FMU): <b>Oconto County</b>	
<b>Standard and Indicator</b>	<b>9.1.b</b> In developing the assessment, the forest owner or manager consults with qualified specialists, independent experts, and local community members who may have knowledge of areas that meet the definition of HCVs.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Non-Conformity Evidence</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Observation Justification and/or Explanation</b> Each HCVF is identified in the County 15-Year Plan and a written description along with management objectives is provided. During the audit, the Bedora Mounds HCV was visited with high likelihood of correct classification as an HCV. However, no experts were consulted to verify the nature and extent of this likely HCV, nor consulted for protective management or monitoring. The County consulted with DNR Liaison (expert), The Archaeological Conservancy Midwest Regional Director, and State Historic Preservation Officer, Wisconsin State Historical Society. The county has designated the area as protected with no harvesting with an ordinance to protect site. The County is monitoring annually and has protected the high value conservation attributes, justifying the grading of this finding as a Minor CAR.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Non-Conformity Corrective Action Request</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Observation; no Corrective Action is required</b> Oconto County must consult with appropriate qualified experts, and any other stakeholders necessary to fulfill requirements of this indicator. (See also 9.2.a, 9.3.a, 9.4.a).	
<b>FME response</b> <i>(including any evidence submitted)</i>	
<b>SCS review</b>	
<b>Status of CAR:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Closed <input type="checkbox"/> Upgraded to Major <input type="checkbox"/> Other decision (refer to description above)

<b>Finding Number: 2022.2</b>	
<b>Finding and Deadline</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Major CAR:</b> Pre-condition to certification/recertification <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Major CAR:</b> 3 months from Issuance of Final Report <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Minor CAR:</b> 12 months or next regularly scheduled audit, whichever comes first ( <i>surveillance or re-evaluation</i> ) <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Observation</b> – response is optional <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Other</b> and deadline (specify):	

<b>FMU CAR/OBS issued to</b> (when more than one FMU): <b>Oconto County</b>	
<b>Standard and Indicator</b>	<b>9.1.c</b> A summary of the assessment results and management strategies (see Criterion 9.3) is included in the management plan summary that is made available to the public.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Non-Conformity Evidence</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Observation Justification and/or Explanation</b> Each HCVF is identified in the County 15-Year Plan and a written description along with management objectives is provided. The public plan inclusion of generic HCV is used to fulfill indicator 9.1.c. During the audit, the Bedora Mounds HCV was visited with high likelihood of correct classification as an HCV. The Oconto County Comprehensive plan contradicts this in stating there are no HCV on Bedora County. Plan may be found here, <i>Plans, Reports &amp; Studies, 2021-2035 Oconto County Forest Comprehensive Land Use Plan</i> - <a href="#">Download</a> .	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Non-Conformity Corrective Action Request</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Observation; no Corrective Action is required</b> Oconto County must provide a public summary in accordance with requirements of 9.1.c. If the Comprehensive Land Use Plan is to be used to fulfill the requirements, then it must be accurate. (See also 9.2.a, 9.3.a, 9.4.a)	
<b>FME response</b> <i>(including any evidence submitted)</i>	
<b>SCS review</b>	
<b>Status of CAR:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Closed <input type="checkbox"/> Upgraded to Major <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Other decision (refer to description above)</i>

## 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 comments falling within scope of the standard 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"/> FME has not received any stakeholder comments from interested parties (who are not members of the enterprise under evaluation) as a result of stakeholder outreach activities during this annual evaluation.	
<b>Summary of Outreach Activities Conducted (Check all that apply):</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Face to face meetings <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Phone calls <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Email, or letter <input type="checkbox"/> Notice published in the national and/or local press <input type="checkbox"/> Notice published on relevant websites <input type="checkbox"/> Local radio announcements <input type="checkbox"/> Local customary notice boards <input type="checkbox"/> Social media broadcast	
Stakeholder Comment (Negative, positive, and neutral)	SCS Response
Comments received were generally positive regarding County forestry partnership on collaborative projects and participation in forestry groups.	No response is necessary. Comments received as evidence of meeting requirements for community and recreational support and engagement.

## 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"/>
<b>Comments:</b> None	

## 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 type="checkbox"/> Name and Contact Information <input 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 type="checkbox"/> Pesticide and Other Chemical Use <input type="checkbox"/> Production Forests <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FSC Product Classification <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation & High Conservation Value Areas <input type="checkbox"/> Areas Outside of the Scope of Certification

### Name and Contact Information

<b>Organization name</b>	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources – County Forest Program		
<b>Contact person</b>	Douglas Brown		
<b>Address</b>	518 W. Somo Ave. Tomahawk, WI 54487	<b>Telephone</b>	715-966-0157
		<b>Fax</b>	
		<b>e-mail</b>	Douglas.brown@wisconsin.gov
		<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/CountyForests/">http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/CountyForests/</a>

### FSC Sales Information

<input type="checkbox"/> FSC Sales contact information same as above.			
<b>FSC salesperson</b>	Collin Buntrock		
<b>Address</b>		<b>Telephone</b>	608-286-9083
		<b>Fax</b>	
		<b>e-mail</b>	Collin.Buntrock@wisconsin.gov
		<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.dnr.wi.gov">http://www.dnr.wi.gov</a>

### Scope of Certificate

<b>Certificate Type</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Single FMU	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Multiple FMU
	<input type="checkbox"/> Group	
<b>SLIMF (if applicable)</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Small SLIMF certificate	<input type="checkbox"/> Low intensity SLIMF certificate
	<input type="checkbox"/> Group SLIMF certificate	
<b># Group Members (if applicable)</b>		
<b>Number of FMUs in scope of certificate</b>	21	
<b>Geographic location of non-SLIMF FMU(s)</b>	Latitude & Longitude: 44.623952, -90.014111 (Geographic center WI, Auburndale, WI)	
<b>Forest zone</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Boreal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Temperate
	<input type="checkbox"/> Subtropical	<input type="checkbox"/> Tropical

<b>Area in scope of certificate which is:</b>		<b>Units:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> ha or <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ac	
privately managed			
state managed			
community managed		1,785,211	
<b>Total forest area in scope of certificate</b> <i>(Is also equal to [productive area] + [conservation area])</i>		1,785,211	
<b>Prior year total forest area in scope of certificate</b> <i>(from prior year report)</i>		1,782,081	
<b>Has Total forest area changed from prior year?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> No Change from prior year <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, there was a change from prior year. Explain change: <i>GIS recalculations, land acquisition/divestiture</i>		
<b>Number of FMUs in scope that are:</b>			
less than 100 ha in area		100 - 1000 ha in area	
1000 - 10 000 ha in area	4	more than 10 000 ha in area	17
<b>Total forest area in scope of certificate which is included in FMUs that:</b>		<b>Units:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> ha or <input type="checkbox"/> ac	
are less than 100 ha in area		0	
are between 100 ha and 1000 ha in area		0	
meet the eligibility criteria as <i>low intensity</i> SLIMF FMUs		0	
<b>Division of FMUs into manageable units:</b>			
FMU are individual County Forests which are further subdivided into administrative units, compartments and stands.			

**Non-SLIMF FMUs (Group or Multiple FMU Certificates)**

Name	Contact information	Latitude/ longitude of Non-SLIMF FMUs	
Multi-FMU certificate, See table of FMU's, page 29.			

**Social Information**

<b>Number of forest workers (including contractors) working in forest within scope of certificate (differentiated by gender):</b>		
male workers: # 1422	female workers: # 78	
<b>Number of accidents in forest work since previous evaluation:</b>	Serious: # 0	Fatal: # 0

**Pesticide and Other Chemical Use**

Commercial name	Active ingredient	Quantity applied since previous evaluation (kg or lbs.)	Total area treated since previous evaluation (ha or ac)	Reason for use
Roundup	Glyphosate, potassium salt	13.75	5	Invasive control, ROW Maint.
Garlon 3A	Triclopyr, butoxyethyl ester	8.625	11.5	Invasive control, ROW Maint.
Oust XP	Sulfometuron Methyl	0.47	5	Invasive control, ROW Maint.
Garlon XRT	Triclopyr	12.5	25	Buckthorn Control
Garlon 4 Ultra	Triclopyr	72 oz	50 acres	Buckthorn
Garlon 4 Ultra	Triclopyr	21 oz	18 acres	Multiflora rose
Transline	Clopyralid	25 oz	12 acres	Black Locust
Polaris	Imazapyr	1/4 oz	1 acre	Knotweed
Whetstone	Aminopyralid	4.37 gallons	265 acres	knapweed
Garlon 4 Ultra	Triclopyr	15 oz	2 acres	Oak wilt
Accord XRT	Glyphosate	121 gallons	323 acres	Site prep for planting or seeding
Chopper	Imazapyr	50 gallons	323 acres	Site prep for planting or seeding
Oust Extra	Sulfometuron-methyl	20 pounds	323 acres	Site prep for planting or seeding
Forestry Garlon XRT	Triclopyr	82 gallons	525 acres	Vegetation management for barrens
Triclopyr 4	Triclopyr BEE	6.6 lbs	108 ac spot	Garlic Mustard & Buckthorn
Element 4	Triclopyr BEE	13.7 lbs	108 ac spot	Garlic Mustard & Buckthorn
Oust XP	sulfometuron-methyl	9.4 lbs	65 ac spot	Garlic Mustard
Cellu-Treat	Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate	67 lbs	87	HRD Prevention
Aqua Neat	Glyphosate	24.64 ounces	Spot Treatments	Invasive Control
Garlon 4 Ultra	Triclopyr	4.52 quarts	Spot Treatments	Invasive Control
Escort XP	Metsulfuron methyl	.09 ounces	Spot Treatments	Invasive Control
Transline	Clopyralid	19.36 ounces	Spot Treatments	Invasive Control
Milestone	Aminopyralid	61.86 ounces	Spot Treatments	Invasive Control
Tordon K	Picloram	30.25 ounces	Spot Treatments	Invasive Control
Preference Surfactant	Surfactant	16.83 ounces	Spot Treatments	Invasives
Pathfinder II	Triclopyr Ester	50oz at 13.6% chemical	5 tree stumps	Treat infected oak wilt stumps
Cellutreat	Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate	58 pounds	67 acres	reduce the risk of spreading HRD

NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE
None	None	None	None	None
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Iron Co has not used pesticide.
Garlon 4 Ultra	Triclopyr	61lbs	74 acres	Buckthorn control. Site prep.
Imitator Plus	glyphosate	0.45lbs	25 acres	Buckthorn Control
Vastlan	Triclopyr choline	3 lbs	9 acres	Site prep.
Cellutreat	Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate	28lbs	63	HRD prevention
Triclopyr 3, Cellu-treat	Triclopyr, Boron	[Triclopyr 3: 55 gallons mixed at 2.25%], [Cellu-treat: approx. 835 lbs]	[59.22 acres Triclopyr 3], [167 acres Cellu-treat]	Treatment of garlic mustard, honeysuckle, multiflora rose, burdock, and a few autumn olive. Cellu-treat for prevention of HRD
Element 4	Triclopyr	2% solution (38.44 gal. solution)	12.8 acres (spot spraying with backpack sprayers)	Garlic mustard
Oust	Sulfometuron Methyl	1 oz/acre (38.44 gal. solution)	12.8 acres (spot spraying with backpack sprayers)	Garlic mustard
Cellutreat	Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate	1750 gallons of 5% solution	stump spray 118 timber sale acres	HRD
Garlon 3A	Triclopyr	3 Qt/100gal (955 gal total solution)	28.56 acres	Utility ROW
Escort XP	Sulfometuron Methyl	1oz/100 gal (955 gal total solution)	28.56 acres	Utility ROW
Accord	glyphosate	83 gal	173	Site Prep
Chopper	isopropylamine salt of imazapyr	26 gal	173	Site Prep
Oust	sulfometuron-methyl	170 oz	173	Site Prep
CelluTreat	Disodium tetrahydrate	100 lbs	157	HRD
Round-Up	Glyphosate	4 gal	8	Weed Killer
Polaris AC	isopropylamine salt of imazapyr	10 oz	Spot Treatments	Eradication of Phragmites & Japanese Knotweed.
Element 3a	Triclopyr	20 oz	Spot Treatments	Wildlife Opening Maintenance: Cherry, Maple, Buckthorn, honeysuckle, oak. Cut stump treatments.



Element 4	Triclopyr	140 oz	Spot Treatments	Cut stump/basal application to honeysuckle, barberry, black locust for invasives control and red maple control to release red & white oak from the maple competition.
Oust XP	sulfometuron-methyl	1-2 oz	Spot Treatments	Garlic Mustard Foliar Treatment/pre-emergent.
Ranger Pro	Glyphosate	10 oz	Spot Treatments	Honeysuckle cut stump & Garlic Mustard foliar.
Makaze	glyphosate	1.6 oz AI	0.11 ac	Garlic Mustard/Japanese Knotweed
Milestone	aminopyralid	3.95 oz AI	23.5 ac	Can Thist, Spot Knap, Birds Trefoil
glystar	Glyphosate	2.5% solution	35 acres	Wildlife opening and trail creation/maintenance and park maintenance
Garlon 4	Triclopyr	3% solution	spot treatment	garlic mustard control
Garlon 4	Triclopyrbutoxyethyl ester	1 gallon	less than 1 acre	Oak wilt control
Volunteer	Clethodim	26 oz	2.2 acres broadcast	Openings maintenance
Chopper	Isopropylamine salt	6.7 gallons	43 acres broadcast	Artificial regeneration site prep
Accord	Glyphosate	21.5 gallons	43 acres broadcast	Artificial regeneration site prep
Oust	Sulfometuron-methyl	43 oz	43 acres broadcast	Artificial regeneration site prep
Cellu-Treat	Boron	8 lbs	11 acre cut stump	Treat cut stumps of pine rotation harvest
Oust	Sulfometuron-methyl	4.06 pounds	70	Site prep tree planting
Arsenal AC	Imazapyr	52 gallons	70	Site prep tree planting
Accord	Glyphosate - dimethylamine salt	26 gallons	70	Site prep tree planting
Garlon 4 Ultra	triclopyr	6 pounds	147 acres	Frill girdle oak wilt (263 trees)
Rodeo	glyphosate	.34 pounds	22.11 acres	Purple loostrife control
Cellutreat	Boron	Applied according to label, actual amount used depends on several variables such as: size of stumps, density of stumps, type of spray system employed, etc.	191 acres	Prevent infection by Annosum

**Production Forests**

<b>Timber Forest Products</b>		<b>Units:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> ha or <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ac
Total area of production forest (i.e. forest from which timber may be harvested)		1,423,014 (Rpt. 101)
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		138,563 (PR, SW and 2/3 PJ) (Rpt.102)
Area of production forest regenerated primarily by natural regeneration, or by a combination of natural regeneration and coppicing of the naturally regenerated stems		1,284,451
<b>Silvicultural system(s)</b>		<b>Area under type of management</b>
Even-aged management		
Clearcut (clearcut size range 1-185; average 19.97)		166,545- 1/3 PJ, OX, ½ MR, Fb, SB, ½ T, ½ C
Shelterwood		201,200 PW, O & ½ MR
Other:		669,330 (A, BW, MC, SC, ½ T, ½ C)
Uneven-aged management		
Individual tree selection		230,000 NH
Group selection		76,000 BH, SH, CH, H, MD
Other:		
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (e.g. nursery, recreation area, windbreak, bamboo, silvo-pastoral system, agro-forestry system, etc.)		
<b>Non-timber Forest Products (NTFPs)</b>		
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
<b>Species in scope of joint FM/COC certificate: <i>Scientific/ Latin Name (Common/ Trade Name)</i></b>		
Species	Scientific Name	Miscellaneous conifers:
Aspen/Poplar:	Populus tremuloides	Scotch pine Pinus sylvestris
	Populus grandidentata	European larch Larix decidua
Balsam poplar	Populus balsamifera	Norway spruce Picea abies
		Eastern red cedar Juniperus virginiana
Bottomland hardwoods:		Blue spruce Picea pungens
Eastern Cottonwood	Populus deltoides	Miscellaneous deciduous:
Swamp white oak	Quercus bicolor	Norway maple Acer platanoides
Silver maple	Acer saccharinum	Boxelder Acer negundo
American elm	Ulmus americana	Black locust Robinia pseudoacacia
River birch	Betula nigra	Honey locust Gleditsia triacanthos
Green ash	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	Eastern Hophornbeam, Ostrya virginiana
		Ironwood

		Musclewood, Blue beech	Carpinus caroliniana
Central hardwoods:		Northern hardwoods:	
White oak	Quercus alba	Sugar maple	Acer saccharum
Bur oak	Quercus macrocarpa	Yellow birch	Betula alleghaniensis
Black oak	Quercus velutina	White ash	Fraxinus americana
Northern pin oak	Quercus ellipsoidalis	American beech	Fagus grandifolia
		American basswood	Tilia americana

**FSC Product Classification\***

Timber products		
Product Level 1	Product Level 2	Species
W1 Rough wood	W1.1 Roundwood (logs/pulp)	All species listed above.
W1 Rough wood	W1.2 Fuel Wood	All species listed above.
W3 Wood in chips or particles	W3.1 Wood chips	All species listed above.
Non-Timber Forest Products		
Product Level 1	Product Level 2	Product Level 3 and Species
N/A		

\*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
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).* * WIDNR-CFP Note: (WisFIRS report 101; prefix R, Y and Z)	61,527

\*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	Assorted bogs, wetland communities, fens, kettle	23,223

	concentrations of biodiversity values (e.g. endemism, endangered species, refugia).	lakes, and other areas containing significant biodiversity values (including endangered & threatened species); myriad of identified State Natural Areas; -9 Counties	
HCV2	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.	Chippewa Moraines; Dorothy Lake, Townline Lake and Woods Town Line Lake complexes; Oak/Pine Barrens; Karner Blue Butterfly habitat; 2 Counties	1,780
HCV3	Forests or areas that are in or contain rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems.	Barnes Barrens; Pine Barrens; Karner Blue Butterfly habitat; Noisy Creek Cedars; Enterprise Wetland Forest Hemlocks; Gobbler Lake SNA; 4 Counties	15,363
HCV4	Forests or areas that provide basic services of nature in critical situations (e.g. watershed protection, erosion control).	None known to be in WI	
HCV5	Forests or areas fundamental to meeting basic needs of local communities (e.g. subsistence, health).	None known to be in WI	
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).	CCC Camp (New)- Jackson County Lone Grave (New)- Jackson County Burial Mounds- Oconto County	13
<b>Total area of forest classified as 'High Conservation Value Forest / Area'</b>			<b>40,379</b>

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

<input type="checkbox"/> <i>N/A – All forestland owned or managed by the certificate holder is included in the scope.</i>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Certificate holder owns and/or manages other FMUs not under evaluation.</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Certificate holder wishes to excise portions of the FMU(s) under evaluation from the scope of certification.</i>	
<b>Note:</b> <i>Excision cannot be applied to CW/FM certificates.</i>	
<b>Explanation for exclusion of FMUs and/or excision:</b>	30 county forests exist in Wisconsin. 21 of them have chosen to commit to FSC certification. There are an additional 6 counties that are SFI certified, and 3 are not certified under any forest certification program. Within each county, there may be

	forestlands that are outside of the scope for other reasons, such as being inaccessible to forest management for timber production or not enrolled in the County Forest Law.	
<b>Control measures to prevent mixing of certified and non-certified product (C8.3):</b>	Each FMU has its own log or haul tickets that include the appropriate certificate codes as applicable. Non-certified FMUs are not permitted to use any certificate codes. Forest areas outside of the scope within certified counties typically are not managed through timber harvests.	
<b>Description of FMUs excluded from, or forested area excised from, the scope of certification:</b>		
<b>Name of FMU or Stand</b>	<b>Location (city, state, country)</b>	<b>Size ( <input type="checkbox"/> ha or <input type="checkbox"/> ac )</b>
See Wisconsin County Forest FMU Summary table below	Scattered across Wisconsin.	~750,000 acres. (Includes SFI-only counties, non-certified counties, and straight county land (not certified) in FSC counties)  Total acreages 7/1/2022: FSC                   1,785,211 SFI                    2,225,298 Non-certified      25,000+

**FMUs in Certificate**

Blue highlighted FMUs below were sampled in 2022.

Name	Phone number	Email	Location & Coordinates	Total forest area	Area by type Management (Private/State/Community)	Main Products	Year(s) evaluated
Large FMUs (>10,000 ha)							
Ashland	(715) 769-3777	choffman05@centurytel.net	46° 12' 45" N	-90° 28' 56" W	40,305.19	Fiber/Logs	Since 2005
Bayfield	(715) 373-6114	jbodine@bayfieldcounty.org	46° 47' 12" N	-90° 58' 52" W	172,020.87	Fiber/Logs	Since 2005
Chippewa	(715) 726-7921	mhansen@co.chippewa.wisconsin.gov	45° 11' 50" N	-91° 14' 53" W	34,653.84	Fiber/Logs	Since 2005
Clark	(715) 743-5140	Curtiss.Lindner@co.clark.wisconsin.gov	44° 35' 54" N	-90° 47' 46" W	134,672.26	Fiber/Logs	Since 2005
Douglas	(715) 378-2219	jharris@douglascountywi.org	46° 17' 39" N	-92° 0' 7" W	280,066.27	Fiber/Logs	Since 2005

Eau Claire	(715) 839-4783	Josh.Pedersen@co.eau-claire.wi.us	44° 45' 9" N	-91° 2' 7" W	52,670.71	Fiber/Logs	Since 2005
<b>Florence</b>	(715) 528-3207	psmith@co.florence.wi.us	45° 46' 53" N	-88° 15' 4" W	36,394.80	Fiber/Logs	Since 2005
Iron	(715) 561-2697	icfadmin@ironcountyforest.org	46° 17' 45" N	-90° 13' 48" W	175,308.42	Fiber/Logs	Since 2005
Jackson	(715) 284-8475	jim.zahasky@centurytel.net	44° 20' 57" N	-90° 32' 6" W	122,450.16	Fiber/Logs	Since 2005
Lincoln	(715) 539-1034	dean.bowe@co.lincoln.wi.us	45° 22' 57" N	-89° 50' 45" W	100,843.05	Fiber/Logs	Since 2005
<b>Oconto</b>	(920) 834-7131	Monty.brink@co.oconto.wi.us	45° 2' 24" N	-88° 16' 40" W	43,705.83	Fiber/Logs	Since 2005
Oneida	(715) 369-6140	pfiene@co.oneida.wi.us	45° 35' 24" N	-89° 37' 1" W	82,399.15	Fiber/Logs	Since 2018
Price	(715) 339-6371	joe.grapa@co.price.wi.us	45° 34' 9" N	-90° 23' 54" W	92,302.45	Fiber/Logs	Since 2005
Sawyer	(715) 634-6728	greg.peter@co.sawyercounty.gov	45° 42' 43" N	-91° 3' 9" W	115,196.50	Fiber/Logs	Since 2005
Vilas	(715) 479-5160	<a href="mailto:chkera@vilascounty.wi.gov">chkera@vilascounty.wi.gov</a>	46° 2' 8" N	-89° 17' 19" W	41,141.41	Fiber/Logs	Since 2017
Washburn	(715) 635-4490	mlpeters@co.washburn.wi.us	45° 57' 3" N	-91° 44' 54" W	149,956.03	Fiber/Logs	Since 2005
Wood	(715) 421-8549	fschubert@co.wood.wi.us	44° 22' 45" N	-90° 6' 2" W	37,826.21	Fiber/Logs	Since 2005
Medium FMUs (>1,000 – 10,000 ha)							
Barron	(715) 537-6296	john.cisek@co.barron.wi.us	45° 37' 16" N	-91° 52' 6" W	16,264.69	Fiber/Logs	Since 2005

Forest	(715) 478-3475	Travis@co.forest.wi.us	45° 31' 52" N	-88° 52' 26" W	14,826.67	Fiber/Logs	Since 2005
Juneau	(608) 847-9390	pfadm@co.juneau.wi.us	44° 1' 2" N	-90° 8' 14" W	17,798.79	Fiber/Logs	Since 2005
Taylor	(715) 748-1486	Jake.Walcsak@co.taylor.wi.us	45° 19' 15" N	-90° 3' 47" W	17,687.92	Fiber/Logs	Since 2005

## 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





SCS staff establish the design and level of sampling prior to each group or multiple FMU evaluation according to FSC-STD-20-007. A list of the FMUs sampled and the rationale behind their selection is listed below.

FMU Name	FMU Size Category: - SLIMF - non-SLIMF - Large > 10,000 ha	Forest Type: - Plantation - Natural Forest	Rationale for Selection: - Random Sample - Stakeholder issue - Ease of access - Other (please describe)
Oconto County	Large > 10,000 ha	Natural Forest	Counties are the primary resource management unit and are sampled on a rotating basis over the entire state.
Forest County	Medium FMU	Natural Forest	
Florence County	Large > 10,000 ha	Natural Forest	

### 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.**

Name	Title	Contact Information	Consultation method
 Wisconsin County Oconto - 2022 Attend			
 Wisconsin County Opening - 2022 Atten			
 WI County-Florence - 2022 Attendance Sher			
 FSC WI County-Florence - 202			



**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)
Frank Shepard Jr.	FCPC Natural Resources Director (Potawatomi)	715.478.4942	Email	N
	Forest County ATV Association	<a href="mailto:mbiese.ta1224@gmail.com">mbiese.ta1224@gmail.com</a>	Email	N
Tim Pulskamp	WI SIC Chair	715.558.4379	Phone	N
Brent	Keyes Peak Ski Hill Committee Ex. Dir.	715.528.3272	Phone	N
Heidi	Northern Saddle Club Rep.	906.396.7457	Phone	N
Randy	WI ATV/UTV Association Chair	920.694.0583	Phone	N
	ORC Council Chair		Phone	N
Henry	Ex. Dir. Of GLTPA	715.282.5828	Phone	N
Forest County ATV Association	Forest County ATV Association	<a href="mailto:mbiese.ta1224@gmail.com">mbiese.ta1224@gmail.com</a>	Email	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, such communications are retained by SCS subject to FSC and ASI examination.*

**Appendix 3 – Additional Evaluation Techniques Employed**

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

**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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not applicable; no significant issues identified that may impact the next audit.
<b>Some issues were identified during this audit that the next audit team could consider in the next audit, such as:</b>	
<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 type="checkbox"/>	Suggested requirements to include during the next audit:
<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:

\*Note: information audit team leaders wish to remain confidential may be communicated directly to SCS.

**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**

Audit Year	Requirements Reviewed (FSC P&C Reviewed, FM/COC Indicators, Trademark Indicators, Group Standard Indicators, etc.)
2019	All – (Re)certification Evaluation

2020	P2, P4, P7, CoC, TM and mandatory criteria from above: 1.5, 2.3, 3.2, 4.2, 4.4, 5.6, 6.2, 6.3, 6.9, 8.2, and 9.4
2021	P1, P6, mandatory criteria from above: 1.5, 2.3, 3.2, 4.2, 4.4, 5.6, 6.2, 6.3, 6.9, 8.2, and 9.4
2022	P3, P5 mandatory criteria from above: 1.5, 2.3, 3.2, 4.2, 4.4, 5.6, 6.2, 6.3, 6.9, 8.2, and 9.4
2023	

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

REQUIREMENT	C/NC	COMMENT/CAR
<b>P1 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.</b>		
<b>C1.1 Forest management shall respect all national and local laws and administrative requirements.</b>	NE	-
<b>C1.2. All applicable and legally prescribed fees, royalties, taxes and other charges shall be paid.</b>	NE	-
<b>C1.3. In signatory countries, the provisions of all binding international agreements such as CITES, ILO Conventions, ITTA, and Convention on Biological Diversity, shall be respected.</b>	NE	-
<b>C1.4. 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.</b>	NE	-
<b>C1.5. Forest management areas should be protected from illegal harvesting, settlement and other unauthorized activities.</b>	C	-
1.5.a. The forest owner or manager supports or implements measures intended to prevent illegal and unauthorized activities on the <b>Forest Management Unit (FMU)</b> .	C	Timber theft, trespass, and other illegal or unauthorized activities on county forests are dealt with locally and are typically investigated by county law enforcement, DNR wardens, and/or county forest patrol or recreation staff, as confirmed through interviews with county staff. The FMUs are regularly patrolled by county or DNR employees to detect illegal or unauthorized activities. Recreational user

		<p>groups (e.g., ATV/HUV clubs, snowmobile clubs, and mountain biking clubs) are important mechanisms for monitoring the behavior of recreational users. Additionally, active timber sales are monitored by county foresters several times per week, which includes ensuring that illegal or unauthorized activities in harvested sites do not occur. County sheriffs, wardens, and other law enforcement issue citations for ordinance violations (e.g., off-trail ATV use, unpermitted firewood cutting, illegal deer stands, etc.).</p> <p>WCFP takes considerable action to limit illegal and unauthorized activities. Audit team observed gates, berms, and the implementation of other access control techniques including posted signs indicating allowed uses. Surveillance techniques may also be employed in cases of vandalism, trespass, dumping, or other illegal activities.</p> <p>Property boundaries are marked on the ground in advance of timber sales, as well as on harvest map, as verified by the 2022 audit team.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>Maintaining a regular presence and good relations with user groups, as described in 1.5.a., are considered actions designed to curtail illegal or unauthorized activities.</p> <p>Wisconsin law allows flexibility in how timber theft and trespass cases are treated. Fines or payment of yield taxes or severance shares can be assigned. Such fines or payments are set between \$100 and \$10,000, but violators may be subject to criminal prosecution or required to cover additional expenses for the assessment and recovery of stolen timber.</p> <p>Illegal harvesting of birch poles and pine boughs occurs on occasion. Monitoring with cameras and on-the-ground enforcement patrols are used to detect violators. In some areas, the counties have painted roadside birch to more easily track any trees removed illegally.</p> <p>Some counties, such as Douglas County, offer an anonymous violation reporting form on their</p>

	<p>websites that can be used by citizens to submit violation reports. Many counties have brochures that cover a variety of topics, including rules and regulations governing use of the forest, that are available to the general public as mechanisms for public education.</p> <p>In 2022, WISCO program reported the following:</p> <p><i>Barron</i> • No illegal harvesting. Littering and dumping of garbage is cited when individuals are identified.</p> <p><i>Clark</i> • The Clark County Sherriff’s Department issues citations for ordinance violations on the county forest throughout the year (i.e. off trail ATV use, unpermitted firewood cutting, illegal tree stands, etc). There have been no recent occurrences of illegal timber harvest activity on the Clark County Forest. Property line issues/encroachments are dealt with on a case by case basis as they are verified via survey.</p> <p><i>Douglas</i> •Some birch pole theft. 1 alleged suspect was apprehended and charged.</p> <p><i>Florence</i> •Florence County was alerted to a building located on County Forest Lands. Owner is selling the property and purchaser has agreed to move the structure after the purchase of the property. This should be happening in the near future. We will monitor to make sure this is taken care of.</p> <p><i>Lincoln</i> •Occasional illegal dumping, off trail/road travel, dead trees near roads cut for firewood, illegal motorized trail/road use and vandalism are reported to our Recreation Officer to investigate. If a responsible party is caught they face fines and restitution expense. No illegal settlement we are aware of.</p> <p><i>Oconto</i> •Apr 18, 2022 Report of individual cutting timber off harvest pile. Sherriff investigation lead to recover of wood and citation issued.</p> <p><i>Oneida</i> •Illegal dumping continues to be an issue. A load of 260 tires were dumped on the OCF. TV’s, furniture, a pickup truck (which the owner was cited and removed the vehicle) and various other debris has been dumped at a gravel pit. The Dept gated off the entrance to prevent further dumping. After having a survey</p>
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		completed in early 2022, it appears a cabin was inadvertently built across the property line on OCF. The Dept will work with the owner to resolve the situation through a small withdrawal. <i>Washburn</i> • Arrest and conviction for about 10 acres birch pole theft.
<b>C1.6. Forest managers shall demonstrate a long-term commitment to adhere to the FSC Principles and Criteria.</b>	NE	-
<b>P2 Long-term tenure and use rights to the land and forest resources shall be clearly defined, documented and legally established.</b>		
<b>C2.1. Clear evidence of long-term forest use rights to the land (e.g., land title, customary rights, or lease agreements) shall be demonstrated.</b>	NE	-
<b>C2.2. 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.</b>  <i>Applicability Note: For the planning and management of publicly owned forests, the local community is defined as all residents and property owners of the relevant jurisdiction.</i>	NE	-
<b>C2.3. 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.</b>	C	-
2.3.a. If <b>disputes</b> 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	No significant disputes regarding tenure claims or use rights have occurred in the last year. However, the FME has mechanisms in place to seek the input of stakeholders and any disputes through open communication, negotiation, and/or mediation.

<p>2.3.b. The forest owner or manager documents any significant disputes over tenure and use rights.</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>The DNR and counties maintain written documentation of any significant disputes over tenure and use rights.</p>
<p><b>P3 The legal and customary rights of indigenous peoples to own, use and manage their lands, territories, and resources shall be recognized and respected.</b></p>		
<p><b>C3.1. Indigenous peoples shall control forest management on their lands and territories unless they delegate control with free and informed consent to other agencies.</b></p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>FME does not manage any tribally-owned FMUs.</p>
<p><b>C3.2. Forest management shall not threaten or diminish, either directly or indirectly, the resources or tenure rights of indigenous peoples.</b></p>	<p>C</p>	<p>-</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>Indian treaty rights, and specifically Lake Superior Bands of Chippewa, were granted reserved rights to hunt, fish, and gather on all ceded lands in eastern Minnesota and northern Wisconsin as part of the treaties of 1837 and 1842. County board meetings and forestry committee meetings in which policies for resource management are set provide opportunities for public input, including representatives of American Indian groups. The counties have established formal policies requiring consultation with tribal nations. The DNR and counties maintain relationships with local tribes and solicit input as needed.</p>
<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.</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>County and DNR staff are cognizant of the need to ensure that forest management activities do not adversely affect tribal resources. For example, on public lands within the ceded territory, which include county forests, a free permit process is used to provide for tribal gathering of firewood, boughs, tree bark, lodge poles, marsh hay, and maple syrup. A tribal member must provide his/her tribal ID card for this access, which is recorded by the county in which the collection occurs.</p> <p>Additionally, staff are aware of procedures for identifying known archaeological sites and implementing measures to protect them. Maps are protected and not for public use in order to secure locations from artifact hunters and looters. Forest management activities are</p>

		coordinated with the state archaeologist and Native American tribes. Buffer lines on the ground and on management maps identify the boundary for activity prohibited within the area.
<b>C3.3. 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.</b>	C	-
3.3.a. The forest owner or manager invites consultation with tribal representatives in identifying sites of current or traditional cultural, archeological, ecological, economic or religious significance.	C	<p>The <i>Timber Sale Handbook</i> requires a check of the cultural database be included for all county forest timber sales and that such information be included on the timber sale narrative. If special sites have been identified on a specific county, then unit-level descriptions often mention that sites have been found or not.</p> <p>FME staff consult with tribes on the location of known archeological sites, as confirmed in interviews with county staff. The Chippewa and Potawatomi Tribes have rights to hunting and gathering on public lands within the ceded territory. Several of these rights are described in treaties and in decisions made during court trials over these rights. The tribes are invited for consultation during management plan writing. The DNR conducts consultations with tribes at broad levels over concerns on certain resources, such as birch bark.</p>
<b>3.3.b</b> In consultation with tribal representatives, the forest owner or manager develops measures to protect or enhance areas of special significance (see also Criterion 9.1).	C	In consultation with tribes, the counties have demonstrating protecting special sites during timber harvests.
<b>C3.4. 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.</b>	NA	No traditional knowledge is used in the management of the FMUs.
<b>P4 Forest management operations shall maintain or enhance the long-term social and economic well-being of forest workers and local communities.</b>		



<b>C4.1. The communities within, or adjacent to, the forest management area should be given opportunities for employment, training, and other services.</b>	NE	-
<b>C4.2. Forest management should meet or exceed all applicable laws and/or regulations covering health and safety of employees and their families.</b>	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	No serious injuries or fatalities were reported in the last year. Likewise, operators interviewed indicated that no injuries had occurred. Counties reported that there have been no changes in the occupational health and safety regulatory framework in the last year. Accident records for staff are maintained in personnel files, and a sample was reviewed.
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	All employees and contractors were observed using proper PPE during the audit. Contracts reviewed for timber harvests contain safety requirements. Timber contracts reviewed include stipulations to adhere to federal and state laws, including those pertaining to health and safety.
4.2.c. The forest owner or manager hires well-qualified service providers to safely implement the management plan.	C	All loggers interviewed had FISTA training or were also Wisconsin Master Logger certified. Records of contractors' FISTA training were viewed in county files and confirmed in the FISTA database.
<b>C4.3 The rights of workers to organize and voluntarily negotiate with their employers shall be guaranteed as outlined in Conventions 87 and 98 of the International Labor Organization (ILO).</b>	NE	-
<b>C4.4. 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.</b>	C	-
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:	C	County forest and DNR staff that were interviewed are aware of likely social impacts of forest management activities. Examples of incorporating the public social impacts into management planning and operations include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Buffers are placed around the historic Native American sites in order to protect artifacts and structures. Any management</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Archeological sites and sites of cultural, historical and community significance (on and off the FMU);</li> <li>• Public resources, including air, water and food (hunting, fishing, collecting);</li> <li>• Aesthetics;</li> <li>• Community goals for forest and natural resource use and protection such as employment, subsistence, recreation and health;</li> <li>• Community economic opportunities;</li> <li>• Other people who may be affected by management operations.</li> </ul> <p>A summary is available to the CB.</p>	<p>near such sites is coordinated with the state archaeologist and Native American tribes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• County forests allow camping, hunting, and fishing. Firewood cutting is allowed with a permit. Implementation of Wisconsin BMPs help to protect water quality.</li> <li>• Aesthetic considerations in setting up harvests are common, including aesthetic buffers harvest units.</li> <li>• Among the community goals that county forests provide, recreational opportunities remain important. County forests work closely with recreational user groups such as ATV/UTV, snowmobile, mountain bike, horse riding, and cross-country ski clubs to ensure that ample opportunities for recreation are created while protecting natural resources.</li> <li>• County forests support local economic opportunities by providing employment for local community members, offering timber for bid, and offering other in-woods forestry contract work.</li> <li>• The county forest program considers people who may be affected by management operations. For example, neighboring landowners are alerted to harvests, tribes are invited to provide input on management planning, and county board meetings are open to the public and invite comments.</li> </ul> <p>The comprehensive land use plan for each county includes a description of the likely social impacts of management activities and how this understanding is incorporated into management planning and operations.</p> <p>All forestry committee meetings are open to the public and no concerns were brought forth. Annual meetings with stakeholders (ie. snowmobile/ATV clubs, cross country ski organizations, Ice Age Trail Alliance, etc.). Also, public involvement ongoing during Comprehensive 15 Year plan revision process.</p>
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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>County board meetings and forestry committee meetings in which policies for resource management and work plans are set allow for public input. Those meetings are typically held monthly. County forest administrators are available for the public to provide feedback, and in this way, they are constantly evaluating social impacts and incorporating them into management. WCFA oversaw the Wisconsin County Forest Practices Study, which evaluated facets of forest management in the state, including social impacts.</p> <p>2022: All forestry committee meetings are open to the public and no concerns were brought forth. Annual meetings with stakeholders (ie. snowmobile/ATV clubs, cross country ski organizations, Ice Age Trail Alliance, etc.). Also, public involvement ongoing during Comprehensive 15 Year plan revision process.</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>County board meetings and forestry committee meetings in which policies for resource management and work plans are established allow for public input. Adjacent landowners are contacted in cases when management activities occur near property boundaries or otherwise may affect use rights. County forest administrators are available to the public for people to provide feedback, and in this way, they are constantly evaluating social impacts and incorporating them into management.</p> <p>2022: All forestry committee meetings are open to the public and no concerns were brought forth. Annual meetings with stakeholders (ie. snowmobile/ATV clubs, cross country ski organizations, Ice Age Trail Alliance, etc.). Also, public involvement ongoing during Comprehensive 15 Year plan revision process.</p>
<p>4.4.d. For <b>public forests</b>, consultation shall include the following components:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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;</li> <li>2. Public notification is sufficient to allow interested stakeholders the chance to learn of upcoming</li> </ol>	<p>C</p>	<p>The publicly-open county board and forestry committee meetings fulfill this requirement, as well as the administrators being available to the public.</p> <p>The County Forest Law establishes mechanisms for public participation in all planning processes. Annual work plans are open on each county's website before management activities take place.</p>

<p>opportunities for public review and/or comment on the proposed management;</p> <p>3. An accessible and affordable appeals process to planning decisions is available.</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>Appeals are handled prior to plans becoming finalized to avoid conflicts; however, the public may contact their elected county representative or present information during monthly public meetings to appeal decisions. Draft and final plans are made available in county offices and on each county’s website. MCFP reported the following issues and actions in 2022:</p> <p><i>Oneida</i> • A timber sale was established adjacent to private property in an area with little or no survey information. The Dept used the most current available GIS/GPS data establish harvest boundaries. Upon notifying the landowner of our intent to harvest, he would not agree to the cutting boundary. The Dept then ordered a professional survey of the area at a cost of \$30,000. The results of this survey closely matched our estimated lines, but was far off what the private landowner claims to be the boundaries. It is the intent of the Dept to abide by this survey seeing as it was done by a licensed, professional surveyor. The landowner has the right to file suit if he so desires. The Dept has been in contact with Corp Counsel on this matter.</p> <p><i>Sawyer</i> • Comments received at committee for concerns of clear-cutting practices in a recreational trail area.</p> <p><i>Taylor</i> • Concern of over harvesting was brought to the Forestry Committee by an anonymous individual. Forest administrator and Assistant Administrator provided information to the Forestry Committee regarding regulated harvest levels, oversight by DNR and third-party certification. Forestry Committee was satisfied with the response and closed this matter as resolved.</p> <p><i>Washburn</i> • Yes. Complaints about motorized boat use associated with Leisure Lake Youth Camp. Neighbor across lake raised issues for several months about public use of camp on "His" lake. Elevated to Committee level.</p>
<p><b>C4.5. Appropriate mechanisms shall be employed for resolving grievances and for providing fair compensation in the case of loss or damage affecting the legal or</b></p>	<p>NE</p>	<p>-</p>

<p><b>customary rights, property, resources, or livelihoods of local peoples. Measures shall be taken to avoid such loss or damage.</b></p>		
<p><b>P5 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.</b></p>		
<p><b>C5.1. 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.</b></p>	<p>C</p>	<p>-</p>
<p>5.1.a. The forest owner or manager is financially able to implement core management activities, including all those environmental, social and operating costs, required to meet this Standard, and investment and reinvestment in forest management.</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>On-the-ground observations and interviews with staff demonstrate that the FME is able to implement its core management activities. Every county under scope of the certificate</p>
<p>5.1.b. Responses to short-term financial factors are limited to levels that are consistent with fulfillment of this Standard.</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>The FME has been able to maintain a level of harvesting that is within the AAC and that provides income for operations and counties. Evidence suggests that responses to short-term financial factors are limited to levels that are consistent with fulfillment of the standard.</p>
<p><b>C5.2. Forest management and marketing operations should encourage the optimal use and local processing of the forest’s diversity of products.</b></p>	<p>C</p>	<p>-</p>
<p>5.2.a. Where forest products are harvested or sold, opportunities for forest product sales and services are given to local harvesters, value-added processing and manufacturing facilities, guiding services, and other operations that are able to offer services at competitive rates and levels of service.</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>Through an examination of harvest contracts, interviews with county and DNR employees, and interviews with operators, all loggers and mills were verified as being regionally local. Most harvested material is manufactured into lumber or pulp/paper products locally within “woodbasket” of a mill which usually operative within a 100-mile radius, and rarely more than 200 mi radius.</p>
<p>5.2.b. The forest owner or manager takes measures to optimize the use of harvested forest products and explores product diversification where appropriate and consistent with management objectives.</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>Wisconsin has mills capable of using various grades of timber. Silvicultural prescriptions on the observed WCFP harvest sites promoted the development of high-quality stands of hardwood through TSI and shelterwood harvests. Pulp and paper, firewood, and biomass are options for most county lands on other sites. Examples of optimization were observed in pine thinnings through the use of</p>

		processors so that varying grades of lumber could be obtained through better utilization.
5.2.c. On public lands where forest products are harvested and sold, some sales of forest products or contracts are scaled or structured to allow small business to bid competitively.	C	A wide range of harvest sizes and minimum bid amounts are offered for sale to allow for both small and large businesses to purchase county wood. A review of bid lists verified this practice.
<b>C5.3. Forest management should minimize waste associated with harvesting and on-site processing operations and avoid damage to other forest resources.</b>	C	-
5.3.a. Management practices are employed to minimize the loss and/or waste of harvested forest products.	C	On all harvest sites visited, there was good utilization of harvested forest products. On pine thinnings and aspen regeneration harvests, the use of processors allow for a high level of utilization while spreading slash evenly over the harvest site to retain nutrients onsite.
5.3.b. Harvest practices are managed to protect residual trees and other forest resources, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• soil compaction, <b>rutting</b> and erosion are minimized;</li> <li>• residual trees are not significantly damaged to the extent that health, growth, or values are noticeably affected;</li> <li>• damage to NTFPs is minimized during management activities; and</li> <li>• techniques and equipment that minimize impacts to vegetation, soil, and water are used whenever feasible.</li> </ul>	C	All of the loggers interviewed had FISTA training, which includes training on measures to implement this indicator. No significant damage to the resource was observed. Examples of measures to avoid damage to soil and water resources includes winter logging in wetlands so that compaction is avoided, using timber mats to cross trails and other sensitive areas, minimizing the number of stream crossings, and flagging no-equipment buffers in green tree retention areas and riparian buffers. Damage to residual stands was minimal.
<b>C5.4. Forest management should strive to strengthen and diversify the local economy, avoiding dependence on a single forest product.</b>	C	-
5.4.a. The forest owner or manager demonstrates knowledge of their operation’s effect on the local economy as it relates to existing and potential markets for a wide variety of timber and non-timber forest products and services.	C	As confirmed through interviews, county forest and DNR staff have a high level of knowledge of local uses for forest products and recreation. The DNR has conducted economic analyses of the WCFP. Additionally, each of the counties makes its economic impact publicly available on county websites.
5.4.b The forest owner or manager strives to diversify the economic use of the forest according to Indicator 5.4.a.	C	Wisconsin’s Forest Practices Study (WFPS) was used to identify areas there WCFP has opportunities to enhance to diversify its products or services offerings, among other activities to advance forestry and forest

		<p>practices in the state. History: In 2013, Wisconsin’s legislature designated a DNR grant for a study of Wisconsin’s forestry practices – The Wisconsin Forest Practices Study (WFPS). The Great Lakes Timber Professionals Association (GLTPA) and WCFA are joint grant recipients and charged with oversight of the study process and finances. Wisconsin’s FY20 – FY21 biennial budget included a provision allowing for the continuation of the WFPS. Work proceeded on two items as follow-up to research projects. First, the Wisconsin Wood Marketing Team, under the leadership of Renewable Resource Solutions, finalized a Pulpwood Market Analysis, while Steigerwaldt Land Services expanded research conducted under “An Economic and Ecological Analysis of: Northern Hardwood Single –Tree Selection Order of Removal Procedures/Evaluation of Red Pine Plantation and Aspen Forest Type Rotation Ages” to model future stand development in inventoried northern hardwood management systems. Information regarding the study can be found at <a href="https://councilonforestry.wi.gov/Pages/ForestPracticesStudy/Default.aspx">https://councilonforestry.wi.gov/Pages/ForestPracticesStudy/Default.aspx</a>. Other diversification project information may be found in the Forest Certification Audit Report, Presented August 1, 2022, by the Wisconsin County Forests Association.</p>
<p><b>C5.5. Forest management operations shall recognize, maintain, and, where appropriate, enhance the value of forest services and resources such as watersheds and fisheries.</b></p>	<p>C</p>	<p>-</p>
<p>5.5.a In developing and implementing activities on the FMU, the forest owner or manager identifies, defines and implements appropriate measures for maintaining and/or enhancing forest services and resources that serve public values, including municipal watersheds, fisheries, carbon storage and sequestration, recreation and tourism.</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>WCFP’s mission includes opportunities for hunting, fishing, and other forms of recreation developed in cooperation with other public agencies and stakeholders. These are mentioned in each county’s comprehensive land use plan.</p>
<p>5.5.b The forest owner or manager uses the information from Indicator 5.5.a to implement appropriate measures for</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>Evidence observed in the field includes ATV, snowmobile, skiing, mountain biking, and hiking trails. Money from recreation permits is</p>

<p>maintaining and/or enhancing these services and resources.</p>		<p>used to manage these resources. See Site Notes.</p>
<p><b>C5.6. The rate of harvest of forest products shall not exceed levels which can be permanently sustained.</b></p>	<p>C</p>	<p>-</p>
<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"> <li>• documented growth rates for particular sites, and/or acreage of forest types, age-classes and species distributions;</li> <li>• mortality and decay and other factors that affect net growth;</li> <li>• areas reserved from harvest or subject to harvest restrictions to meet other management goals;</li> <li>• silvicultural practices that will be employed on the FMU;</li> <li>• management objectives and desired future conditions.</li> </ul> <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>	<p>C</p>	<p>Reconnaissance (recon) of land is a tool utilized in all the county forestry programs in the assessment of geographical, structural, and compositional attributes of existing resources. This field information is stored in the Wisconsin Forest Inventory &amp; Reporting System (WisFIRS) management application. The database is used to analyze existing resources, evaluate management alternatives, and assist in the development and implementation of management plans. Recon is one tool used to assess forest resource information at the property level. All annual forest management activities that are carried out by any program (fish, wildlife, parks, endangered resources, etc.) that alter vegetation in any way (e.g., invasive species treatments, timber stand improvement, site preparation, tree planting, timber sales, and wildlife habitat management) is identified by compartment and stand within the WisFIRS database. Needs listed in the database, in addition to other multi-disciplinary input, is used in determining property budgets and annual work plans.</p> <p>Minor changes to annual harvest rates occur each year when planning is conducted for each county forest. During planning, if harvest intervals or early or late constraints are changed, the calculated annual allowable harvest changes accordingly. If harvest dates are updated on a large amount of the property, then the AAC can also be impacted.</p> <p>Harvest rates are established using area control methods and the data from WisFIRS. County forestry committees and county boards develop budgets annually, during which AAC acres are considered.</p> <p>There have been no major adjustments in the FME’s annual allowable harvest rate. Minor changes to AAC occur each year when planning is conducted for each county forest. During planning, if harvest intervals or operating season constraints are changed, then the</p>



		calculated AAC will change accordingly. Additionally, if harvest dates are updated on a large portion of any one county forest, then the AAC can also be impacted.
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.	C	WCFP measures AAH in acres, and that figure varied from county to county. Long-term 15-Year Average establishment harvest goals are 42,700 acres. Counties established 36,840 acres (CY21).
5.6.c. Rates and methods of timber harvest lead to achieving 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.	C	WCFP uses standard harvest scheduling established in WisFIRS for each stand type. Future entries are based on ecological goals for the site, species composition, stocking, and past management. A combination of moving harvests forward and delaying harvest is used to ensure a balanced age class distribution over time across the landscape. In 2022, sites observed in the field were consistent with
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.	C	The only significant commercial operations of NTFPs occur on counties with sphagnum moss and Christmas tree resources. Harvest areas and intervals are established based on data from past years that show how quickly the resource can recover.  Other NTFPs are small scale and are controlled and harvest volumes monitored through issuing permits (e.g., Christmas trees, firewood). Permits are also issued to tribal members for gathering of boughs, tree bark, lodge poles, marsh hay, jack pine stumps, and maple syrup.  None of the NTFPs are sold as FSC-certified.
<b>P6 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.</b>		
<b>C6.1. 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-</b>	NE	-

<p><b>site processing facilities. Environmental impacts shall be assessed prior to commencement of site-disturbing operations.</b></p>		
<p><b>C 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.</b></p>	<p>C</p>	<p>-</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 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>C</p>	<p>The Wisconsin NHI database is consulted prior to all forest management activities, and the results are documents in Timber Sale Notice and Cutting Reports. Foresters work in consultation with DNR Wildlife and NHC staff to address any occurrences in order to ensure protection. Additional site surveys for species often conduct additional site surveys for species if the NHI database indicates the need. Sites visited during the audit included protection measures in place for RTE species to avoid the risk of impacts of forest management activities.</p> <p>In 2022 WCFP reported surveys for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Goshawk surveys in the Clark, Douglas, Bayfield and Iron County Forest.</li> <li>• Red-shouldered Hawk surveys on Clark, Douglas, Bayfield, Florence and Iron County Forest.</li> <li>• Kirtland’s Warbler surveys on Vilas and Jackson County Forest</li> <li>• Dwarf bilberry survey on Marinette County Forest</li> <li>• Rare and endangered butterfly surveys on Eau Claire and Jackson County forest that included surveys for regal fritillary, frosted elfin, KBB, gorgone checkerspot, dusted skippers, phlox moths, and cobweb skippers.</li> <li>• Rare plant survey on Forest County Forest</li> </ul>

		<p>In addition, Rare Plant Monitoring Program volunteers searched for rare plants on these county sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Washburn Co Forest</li> <li>• Barron Co Forest</li> <li>• Jackson Co Forest</li> <li>• Juneau Co Forest</li> </ul>
<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. <b>Conservation zones</b> and/or <b>protected areas</b> 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>Management activities that impact RTE species and habitats occur regularly. Management activities are planned and carried out with consultation from wildlife and/or NHC staff and using species specific guidelines applied to local conditions to mitigate potential impact to RTE species and habitats. Additionally, activities that may impact RTE species may be conducted under the authority of a broad or site-specific incidental take permit as approved by the DNR. 2022 reported: 516 timber sales on over 34,437 acres of timber sales were completed on FSC counties in CY21- The Wisconsin Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) is consulted prior to forest management activities. Foresters work in consultation with Wildlife and NHC staff to address any occurrences. Forestry, wildlife and NHC staffs often conduct additional site surveys for species if the NHI database indicates the need. The NHI system allows for reporting of any additional occurrences by a variety of staff. Impacts to RTE species is documented in timber sale files and the timber sale cutting notice (Form 2460-001).</p>
<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>The US Fish and Wildlife Service has developed statewide Habitat Conservation Plans for several species (e.g., Karner Blue Butterfly). Funding of is provided to county forests by the DNR to perform habitat improvement work, which can be used for game or non-game species.</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>Activities that may impact RTE species may be conducted under the authority of a broad or site-specific incidental take permit as approved by the DNR. Sites visited included protection measures in place for RTE species to avoid the risk of impacts of forest management activities.</p>
<p><b>C6.3. Ecological functions and values shall be maintained intact, enhanced, or restored, including: a) Forest regeneration</b></p>	C	-

<p><b>and succession. b) Genetic, species, and ecosystem diversity. c) Natural cycles that affect the productivity of the forest ecosystem.</b></p>		
<p>6.3.a.1. The forest owner or manager maintains, enhances, and/or restores under-represented <b>successional</b> stages in the FMU that would naturally occur on the types of sites found on 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>C</p>	<p>Assessments of under-represented, naturally-occurring successional stages occur during comprehensive land use planning processes and annual reconnaissance surveys. Specific FMU goals for management of these areas are described in each county’s comprehensive land use plan and/or in annual work plans. Some of these areas are considered as HCV.</p>
<p>6.3.a.2. When a <b>rare ecological community</b> is present, modifications are made in both the management plan and its implementation in order to maintain, restore or enhance the viability of the community. Based on the vulnerability of the existing community, <b>conservation zones</b> and/or <b>protected areas</b> are established where warranted.</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>Some of the counties and sites visited during the 2022 audit include ecosystems which not only are rare but also support RTE species. Common modifications included no-entry buffer strips and green tree retention areas.</p>
<p>6.3.a.3. When they are present, management maintains the area, structure, composition, and processes of all <b>Type 1</b> and <b>Type 2 old growth</b>. 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</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>Relict old growth stands (Type 1) are typed as reserved; there is no active management except for protection from invasive species. In managed old growth stands, any forest management is conducted primarily to maintain or enhance old growth characteristics. Only one of these stands has a planned treatment and that is not until 2099. No activity has occurred in old growth stands other than monitoring.</p>

<p>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"> <li>1. Old growth forests comprise a significant portion of the tribal ownership.</li> <li>2. A history of forest stewardship by the tribe exists.</li> <li>3. High Conservation Value Forest attributes are maintained.</li> <li>4. Old-growth structures are maintained.</li> <li>5. Conservation zones representative of old growth stands are established.</li> <li>6. Landscape level considerations are addressed.</li> <li>7. Rare species are protected.</li> </ol>		
<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 habitat conditions suitable for well-distributed populations of animal species that are characteristic of forest ecosystems within the landscape.</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>DNR wildlife biologists work with liaison foresters and county forest administrators to plan and carry out projects for wildlife habitat improvement under the Wildlife Habitat Grant. This grant provides funding of \$.05/ acre is provided to county forests by the DNR to conduct habitat improvement work. Additionally, individual biologists, foresters, and county forest administrators pursue additional projects for the benefit of wildlife at a local level. Some recent examples of efforts to benefit wildlife include Young Forest Initiative, barrens restoration and management, grouse/woodcock habitat, Kirtland’s Warbler habitat, turkey habitat, etc. Projects are often conducted in partnership with other groups including ruffed grouse society, wild turkey federation, USFWS, etc.</p>

<p>6.3.c. Management maintains, enhances and/or restores the plant and wildlife habitat of <b>Riparian Management Zones (RMZs)</b> to provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) habitat for aquatic species that breed in surrounding uplands;</li> <li>b) habitat for predominantly terrestrial species that breed in adjacent <b>aquatic habitats</b>;</li> <li>c) habitat for species that use riparian areas for feeding, cover, and travel;</li> <li>d) habitat for plant species associated with riparian areas; and,</li> <li>e) stream shading and inputs of wood and leaf litter into the adjacent aquatic ecosystem.</li> </ul>	<p>C</p>	<p>Forest management activities regularly occur near riparian and other wetland areas. <i>Wisconsin’s Forestry Best Management Practices for Water Quality</i> are followed when conducting management near these areas. BMP, soil disturbance, and ephemeral pond monitoring projects are conducted on county forest lands by the DNR forest hydrologist.</p> <p>In 2022, there were 516 acres of timber sales completed in CY21 on FSC lands. Sales with riparian zones, including crossings are documented on each/every sale have specific measures in place for the sales and follow the Wisconsin BMPs Water Quality guidelines. Forest management activities regularly occur near riparian areas. Wisconsin BMPs for Water Quality are followed when conducting management near riparian areas. BMP, soil disturbance, and ephemeral pond monitoring projects are conducted on county forest lands by the DNR forest hydrologist.</p>
<p><b>Stand-scale Indicators</b></p> <p>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>The harvests observed in 2022 are consistent the natural disturbance regimes that would maintain conditions for the species groups found on those sites. For example, aspen regeneration harvests emulate wind and fire events that would naturally keep aspen on the landscape. Oak thinnings and northern hardwood selections harvests are consistent with wind throw and natural mortality events that would promote the growth of healthy trees.</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. <b>Native species</b> suited to the site are normally selected for regeneration.</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>When planting is required, seed sources predominantly come from areas around the state’s nurseries. Some counties send local seed sources to out-of-state nurseries to be container grown. In some cases, local seed sources are not available for use; in those cases, the next seed source is utilized. FME provided records of seed sources for each county that planted in the last year.</p> <p>Seed sources predominantly come from areas around the state’s current and past nurseries (Boscobel and Wisconsin Rapids). Some counties send local seed sources to out-of-state</p>

		<p>nurseries to be container grown. See below for more detail by county.</p> <p>The following counties conducted plantings.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="885 315 1442 1289"> <tr> <td data-bbox="885 315 982 604">Douglas</td> <td data-bbox="982 315 1442 604">115,920 1+0 red pine seedlings grown in Ontario, Canada PRT nursery, regionally sourced ecoprovince 212 seed. 31,000 1+0 white spruce seedlings grown in Ontario, Canada PRT nursery, regionally sourced ecoprovince 212 seed.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="885 604 982 709">Florence</td> <td data-bbox="982 604 1442 709">Seed for road and trail seeding purchased through local Co-op. Red Pine purchased through WDNR</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="885 709 982 783">Jackson</td> <td data-bbox="982 709 1442 783">Seedlings planted from DNR nursery</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="885 783 982 856">Juneau</td> <td data-bbox="982 783 1442 856">All local- WI DNR Tree Nursery for seedlings and jackpine seed.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="885 856 982 930">Lincoln</td> <td data-bbox="982 856 1442 930">Local white spruce purchased through the DNR nursery program.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="885 930 982 1003">Ontonagon</td> <td data-bbox="982 930 1442 1003">PRT USA INC Brighton MI</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="885 1003 982 1077">Sawyer</td> <td data-bbox="982 1003 1442 1077">School tree planting sourced from WDNR nursery</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="885 1077 982 1108">Vilas</td> <td data-bbox="982 1077 1442 1108">DNR Nursery seedlings</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="885 1108 982 1224">Washington</td> <td data-bbox="982 1108 1442 1224">Wisconsin sourced red pine seed for PRT containerized stock, 192,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="885 1224 982 1289">Wood</td> <td data-bbox="982 1224 1442 1289">Jack Pine seed from WDNR Nursery</td> </tr> </table>	Douglas	115,920 1+0 red pine seedlings grown in Ontario, Canada PRT nursery, regionally sourced ecoprovince 212 seed. 31,000 1+0 white spruce seedlings grown in Ontario, Canada PRT nursery, regionally sourced ecoprovince 212 seed.	Florence	Seed for road and trail seeding purchased through local Co-op. Red Pine purchased through WDNR	Jackson	Seedlings planted from DNR nursery	Juneau	All local- WI DNR Tree Nursery for seedlings and jackpine seed.	Lincoln	Local white spruce purchased through the DNR nursery program.	Ontonagon	PRT USA INC Brighton MI	Sawyer	School tree planting sourced from WDNR nursery	Vilas	DNR Nursery seedlings	Washington	Wisconsin sourced red pine seed for PRT containerized stock, 192,000	Wood	Jack Pine seed from WDNR Nursery
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<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> <p>a) large live trees, live trees with decay or declining health, <b>snags</b>, and well-distributed coarse down and dead woody material. <b>Legacy trees</b> where present are not harvested; and</p> <p>b) vertical and horizontal complexity. Trees selected for <b>retention</b> are generally representative of the dominant species found on the site.</p>	C	<p>Completed harvests observed contained snags left, as well as some legacy trees such as conifers within aspen regeneration harvests. Also observed were retained den and cavity trees.</p> <p>There was 18,400 acres comprised of a host of silvicultural treatments employed: Coppice, Clearcut-natural seeding, Seedtree, Shelterwoods, Overstory removals, Clearcut-direct planting for regen. No issues meeting live, standing or downed dead woody debris retentions across overstory removal and clearcut harvests observed during the audit, see Site Notes.</p>																				
<p>6.3.g.1 In the Southeast, Appalachia, Ozark-Ouachita, Mississippi Alluvial Valley, and</p>	C	<p>When even-aged harvests are conducted, guidelines for green tree retention areas,</p>																				

<p>Pacific Coast Regions, when <b>even-aged systems</b> 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>biomass harvesting, course woody debris are followed, as confirmed in field observation. These guidelines are intended to represent a proportion and configuration that is consistent with the characteristic natural disturbance regime.</p>
<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"> <li>1. Is developed by qualified experts in ecological and/or related fields (wildlife biology, hydrology, landscape ecology, forestry/silviculture).</li> <li>2. Is based on the totality of the <b>best available information</b> including peer-reviewed science regarding natural disturbance regimes for the FMU.</li> <li>3. Is spatially and temporally explicit and includes maps of proposed openings or areas.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>5. Is reviewed by independent experts in wildlife biology, hydrology, and landscape ecology, to confirm the preceding findings.</li> </ol>	<p>C</p>	<p>There are no additional restrictions on even-aged management for the Lake States-Central Hardwoods region.</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 <i>invasive species</i>, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. a method to determine the extent of invasive species and the degree of threat to native species and ecosystems;</li> <li>2. implementation of management practices that minimize the risk of invasive establishment, growth, and spread;</li> <li>3. eradication or control of established invasive populations when feasible: and,</li> <li>4. monitoring of control measures and management practices to assess their effectiveness in preventing or controlling invasive species.</li> </ol>	<p>C</p>	<p>The threat of invasive species varies between counties, and each of the counties visited in 2022 have active invasive species control programs.</p> <p>Invasive species populations are monitored in follow up visits and re-treated when necessary. 2022 reported:</p> <p><i>Ashland</i> • Herbicide and fire control for Garlic Mustard  <i>Barron</i> • Garlon application by private contractors to control buckthorn.  <i>Bayfield</i> • Knapweed-chemical treatment on 44 miles of roads and right of ways. • Buckthorn-chemical treatment-50 acres. • Multiflora rose -chemical treatment- 18 acres. • Knotweed- chemical treatment - 1 acre. • Black Locust -chemical treatment-12 acres. • Knapweed- 65 miles of seasonally timed mowing  <i>Chippewa</i> • Garlic Mustard &amp; Buckthorn Control spot treatment across 108 acres  <i>Clark</i> • Clark County follows a “Clark County Forest Invasive Plant Plan” that is included in the 15-Year Comprehensive Land Use Plan for the county. Foresters and other department staff monitor for invasive species year-round. When found, sites are added to our invasive species GIS layer. Annually during the months of April thru July the department spends 14-21 days treating invasive species focusing on high traffic areas (i.e. rec trails, forest roads, landings, etc.). Treatment information is tracked in our GIS database. Treated sites remain in the GIS database and are continually monitored. As of May 31, 2021; 254 occurrences have been documented. 7 new sites were discovered by the June 16, 2022. Nearly every documented invasive occurrence is associated with human vectors and most are concentrated in high use recreational areas. Herbicide treatments to control Spotted Knapweed, Leafy Spurge, Cypress Spurge, Japanese Honeysuckle, Purple Loosestrife, Garlic Mustard, Buckthorn, and several others began in 2004 and continued through 2021/22. These treatments have helped contain the</p>
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	<p>spread of invasives and reduced their intensity in the treated areas.</p> <p><i>Douglas</i> • 1 herbicide treatment of infected oak wilt stumps in Oct 2021.</p> <p><i>Florence</i> • One location of Galic Mustard, The county is actively monitoring the spot and hand pulling the plants.</p> <p><i>Iron</i> • Spot treatments of Garlic Mustard along some roadways and individual buckthorn plants. Following Invasive Species BMP recommendations to reduce introduction and spread.</p> <p><i>Jackson</i> • Buckthorn- hand pulling &amp; chemical. Garlic mustard- Hand pulling.</p> <p><i>Juneau</i> • Targeted treatment of garlic mustard, some mulitflora rose, honeysuckle, burdock and a few autumn olive at Bass Hollow Recreation Area of Juneau County Forests. Treatment completed by NatureWorks, LLC</p> <p><i>Langlade</i> • Chemical control via broadcast spray, spot foliar spray and basal bark treatment methods. Mechanical removal via hand pulling. Timber Sale restrictions including no equipment/harvest areas, road use restrictions, harvesting uninfested areas first and cleaing of equipment prior to entry and leaivng sales. Coordination with local CISMA and Land Conservation Dept. to educate user groups.</p> <p><i>Lincoln</i> • Seasonal timber sale restrictions, requiring areas with invasives be harvested last, limit soil distrubance by contractor, attempt to carefully cover invasives on main access road to timber sale, road and trail inspections, and ongoing herbicide spraying of garlic mustard infected areas.</p> <p><i>Oconto</i> • Honeysuckle - Chemical, Black Locust - Chemical, Barberry - Chemical, Phragmites - Chemical, Japanese Honeysuckle - Chemical, Garlic Mustard - Hand pulled and Chemical, Japanese Knotweed - Chemical. Ornamental Bittersweet - Chemical.</p> <p><i>Oneida</i> • DNR Wildlife treated game openings for invasives such as spottted knapweed, Canada Thistle and Birdsfoot Trefoil using spot herbicide treatments. The Dept continues to work on a small patch of garlic mustard through a combination of hand pulling and</p>
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		<p>herbicide treatments. Other invasive species infestations from the past continue to be monitored after eradication.</p> <p><i>Price</i> • Treated garlic mustard plants - Put up trail closed signs and fence posts to prevent traffic down a woods road with garlic mustard. Put cameras up on the road and got pictures of a couple of law enforcement officers driving over our signs. The local law enforcement officers contacted them to educate and keep them off the road. Pulled random buckthorn plants.</p> <p><i>Sawyer</i> • Equipment cleaning and inspection if coming from known areas with invasives.</p> <p><i>Taylor</i> • Mechanical and chemical control of buckthorn and honeysuckle.</p> <p><i>Washburn</i> • 22.1 acres purple loosestrife control by WDNR Wildlife (See Chemical)</p> <p><i>Wood</i> • No special efforts outside of standard timber sale contract "BMPs for Invasive Species".</p>
<p>6.3.i. In applicable situations, the forest owner or manager 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>C</p>	<p>Most prescribed burns in Wisconsin are conducted for wildlife habitat purposes. Counties work with the DNR to complete burn plans and coordinate burns on county forests. Barrens management, red oak regeneration, and suppressing woody vegetation in grasslands are common objectives for prescribed fire.</p> <p>2022 reported: 55 acres in 22 wildfires for CY21 on county owned lands. 14 Prescribed burns for 429 acres CY21.</p>
<p><b>C6.4. 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.</b></p>	<p>NE</p>	<p>-</p>
<p><b>C6.5. 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.</b></p>	<p>NE</p>	<p>-</p>
<p><b>C6.6. Management systems shall promote the development and adoption of environmentally friendly non-chemical methods of pest management and strive to</b></p>	<p>NE</p>	<p>-</p>

<p><b>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.</b></p>		
<p><b>C6.7. 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.</b></p>	NE	-
<p><b>C6.8. 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.</b></p>	NE	-
<p><b>C6.9. The use of exotic species shall be carefully controlled and actively monitored to avoid adverse ecological impacts.</b></p>	C	-
<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>	C	No known exotics are used for commercial purposes. There are exceptions for limited biocontrol agents such as the beetles described in Indicator 6.8.c and erosion control plant species, exotic species are generally not planned to be used on the FMUs for commercial or management purposes.
<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>	C	
<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>	C	<p><i>Wisconsin Forestry Best Management Practices for Water Quality</i> (Appendix D) lists non-native species suitable for cover crops for short term erosion control. <i>Wisconsin’s Forestry Best Management Practices for Invasive Species Field Manual</i> (Appendix H) lists species recommended for revegetation.</p> <p>Wisconsin DNR analyzed the risk of using non-native species listed in these BMP manuals. County staff follow the guidelines from this evaluation, which indicated low risk of invasiveness and low risk of establishment of a seed bank.</p>

<p><b>C6.10. Forest conversion to plantations or non-forest land uses shall not occur, except in circumstances where conversion:</b>  <b>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.</b></p>	<p>NE</p>	<p>-</p>
<p><b>P7 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.</b></p>		
<p>NE</p>	<p>NE</p>	<p>-</p>
<p><b>P8 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.</b></p>		
<p><b>C8.1. 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.</b></p>	<p>NE</p>	<p>-</p>
<p><b>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.</b></p>	<p>C</p>	<p>-</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>WisFIRS is a comprehensive system for guiding the reconnaissance and inventory of forest compartments as well as for scheduling harvest and other management options of stands. All of the elements listed in this indicator are included in the <i>Wisconsin DNR Public Forest Lands Handbook</i> (No. 2460.5).                  2022: CY21-Forest reconnaissance updates occurred on 149,950 acres (8.5% of all FSC lands WisFIRS Rpt 115). This includes but not</p>

		limited to updates for stocking, volume growth, regeneration surveys, post-timber sale evaluations
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 occurrence, description of disturbance, extent and severity of loss, and may be both quantitative and qualitative.	C	No significant, unanticipated removal or loss or increased vulnerability of forest resources has occurred in the last year for most of the counties sampled. When such a loss occurs, data is gathered by a special reconnaissance inventory and entered into WisFIRS before annual updates of harvest scheduling.
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.	C	Harvest volumes are entered into WisFIRS before annual harvest scheduling. Records for harvest of firewood and other non-certified NTFPs, including by members of tribes. Harvest data are manually entered into WisFIRS, as is data from the Timber Sale Notice & Cutting Reports. In this respect, WisFIRS is the central repository and mechanism for monitoring the volume harvested timber and non-certified NTFPs over time. 2022: Annual yield of all products harvested over the last year - 732,720 cord equivalents.
8.2.c. The forest owner or manager periodically obtains data needed to monitor presence on the FMU of: 1) Rare, threatened and endangered species and/or their <b>habitats</b> ; 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).	C	The DNR conducts wildlife surveys on county forests: nesting bird surveys, grouse transects, summer deer observations, winter track surveys, bear surveys, and a variety of other wildlife and plant monitoring.  The NHI database is updated based on the results of statewide inventories, data generated by NHI cooperators at universities, nonprofit organizations, federal and state agencies and individuals; and published literature and reports submitted to the DNR.  Foresters are trained to assess sites for invasive plants during routine forest reconnaissance. Invasives are on the recon datasheet to allow for retention of this information. Several counties participate in Cooperative Weed Management Associations. Additionally, the DNR also has a system for gathering invasives information (aquatic, wetland, and terrestrial) from the general public.  Forest health monitoring, including gypsy moth and EAB surveys, occurs at the state level. During routine forest reconnaissance, foresters

		<p>are trained to assess sites for invasives. Some counties locate incidents of invasive species detections via GPS for use when controlling and monitoring.</p> <p>As part of monitoring active harvest sites, as well as closing out such sites, county foresters ensure that protected areas, set-asides, and buffer zones are implemented according to the prescription. Notes from visits to active sites were reviewed, as were harvest close-out checklists.</p> <p>2022: Wildlife Surveys completed in the prior year: Nesting bird surveys, grouse transects, summer deer observations, winter track surveys, bear surveys, and a variety of other wildlife and plant monitoring. Forest Health Monitoring which includes gypsy moth and EAB surveys. DNR partners with the general public in monitoring a number of wildlife species. Reports can be found at: <a href="http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/WildlifeHabitat/reports.html">http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/WildlifeHabitat/reports.html</a> (Last accessed 7/18/22).</p> <p>Plants: During routine forest reconnaissance foresters also are trained to assess sites for invasives. Invasives were added to the recon data sheet a few years back to allow for retention of this information. Over 75,000 acres currently have invasive plants listed as being present on the FSC-certified County Forests. Several counties also participate in Cooperative Weed Management Associations (CWMA).</p> <p>DNR also has a system for gathering invasives information (aquatic, wetland, terrestrial) from the general public available on their website. <a href="http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Invasives/report.html">http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Invasives/report.html</a> (Last accessed 7/18/22).</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>In addition to regular monitoring of active harvests and close-out, BMP monitoring for water quality, soil disturbance monitoring, and vernal pond monitoring occurs. Examples of timber sale inspection reports and checklists for sites visited were reviewed.</p> <p>A report produced in February 2016 by the Forest Stewards Guild, <i>Wisconsin Forest</i></p>

		<p><i>Practices and Harvesting Constraints Assessment</i>, evaluates the collective impact of constraints (BMPs, etc.) on forest management and ecological consequences of those constraints. The report found “that overall, guidelines, best practices, and other constraints intended to protect forest resources have positive effects on forest composition and structure and in protecting forest productivity.” This suggests that harvest prescriptions and guidelines are effective in minimizing environmental impacts of site disturbing operations associated with active forest management.</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>WCFP requires annual reports and annual work plans for each county. These annual plans routinely include information on the system of forest roads. <i>Wisconsin’s Forestry Best Management Practices for Water Quality</i> includes the need for inspection at regular intervals for active roads and inspection of inactive roads. County staff interviewed indicated that their regular presence in the forest is an important mechanism for monitoring road conditions. Any problems noted by staff are promptly reported to the county administrator.</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>With county board meetings being open to the public and most documents available for public review, the county administrators are continually aware of relevant socioeconomic issues. They often receive stakeholder comments and respond to those comments. Individual county comprehensive land use plans, as well as the WCFA website, contain monitoring information. 2022: BMP monitoring for water quality, soil disturbance monitoring, and vernal pond monitoring. The County Forest committee meetings for each Forest are also a regular opportunity for the public to participate in the management of the County Forest and provide a good means of keeping tabs on social issues on the forests. DNR has a dedicated staff that conducts surveys of targeted user groups, ie. ruffed grouse hunters during grouse management plan process, deer hunters. Also, forest health monitoring done in cooperation</p>



		with DNR staff (some specific activities may include Emerald Ash Borer and Oak Wilt Detection). Deer Regeneration Metric work and CFI plots. Monitoring use of recreational trails and conducting follow up maintenance.
8.2.d.4. Stakeholder responses to management activities are monitored and recorded as necessary.	C	Meeting minutes with the public and Citizen Advisory Councils serve as a record of stakeholder interaction.
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	Communication with tribal representatives is ongoing, assuring that any opportunities for joint monitoring of cultural sites are made available to tribes.
8.2.e. The forest owner or manager monitors the costs and revenues of management in order to assess productivity and efficiency.	C	Quarterly and annual accomplishment reports show progress throughout the year for various work goals (timber sale establishment, reforestation, etc.). Timber sale inspections monitor at sale level. Monitoring of recreational use areas is ongoing both for human use and maintenance needs and conducted by staff and user group partners
<b>C8.3. 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."</b>	NE	
<b>C8.4. The results of monitoring shall be incorporated into the implementation and revision of the management plan.</b>	NE	-
<b>C8.5. 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.</b>	NE	-
<p><b>P9 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.</b></p> <p><b>High Conservation Value Forests are those that possess one or more of the following attributes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>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></li> <li><b>b) Forest areas that are in or contain rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems</b></li> <li><b>c) Forest areas that provide basic services of nature in critical situations (e.g., watershed protection, erosion control)</b></li> <li><b>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,</b></li> </ul>		

<b>ecological, economic or religious significance identified in cooperation with such local communities).</b>		
<b>C9.1. 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.</b>		
<p><b>9.1.a</b> The forest owner or manager identifies and maps the presence of High Conservation Value Forests (HCVF) within the FMU and, to the extent that data are available, adjacent to their FMU, in a manner consistent with the assessment process, definitions, data sources, and other guidance described in Appendix F.</p> <p>Given the relative rarity of old growth forests in the contiguous United States, these areas are normally designated as HCVF, and all old growth must be managed in conformance with Indicator 6.3.a.3 and requirements for legacy trees in Indicator 6.3.f.</p>	C	The WCFA addresses this requirement listing HCVF identified in <i>Section 830.1 HCVF For FSC and Dual Certified Counties</i> , in the <i>15 Year County Forest Comprehensive Land Use Plan</i> used by all Counties under the scope of the certificate.
<b>9.1.b</b> In developing the assessment, the forest owner or manager consults with qualified specialists, independent experts, and local community members who may have knowledge of areas that meet the definition of HCVs.	NC	Each HCVF is identified in the Comprehensive Land Use Plan and a written description along with management objectives is provided. During the 2022 audit Bedora Mounds were visited and there was not a modern consultation with stakeholders as required under this indicator. See Minor 2022.1.
<b>9.1.c</b> A summary of the assessment results and management strategies (see Criterion 9.3) is included in the management plan summary that is made available to the public.	NC	Each HCVF is identified in the Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) and a written description along with management objectives is provided. The Oconto County Comprehensive plan contradicts identification of Bedora Mounds as a HCV. However, during the 2022 audit, an error (omission was discovered for Oconto County). See Minor 2022.2.
<b>9.2 The consultative portion of the certification process must place emphasis on the identified conservation attributes, and options for the maintenance thereof.</b>	C	
<b>9.2.a</b> The forest owner or manager holds consultations with stakeholders and experts to confirm that proposed HCVF locations and their attributes have been accurately identified, and that appropriate options for	C	Wisconsin DNR and external stakeholders are consulted to determine HCVF locations and their attributes. Records are included in management plans, annual work plans, and county meeting minutes.

the maintenance of their HCV attributes have been adopted.		
<b>9.2.b</b> On public forests, a transparent and accessible public review of proposed HCV attributes and HCVF areas and management is carried out. Information from stakeholder consultations and other public review is integrated into HCVF descriptions, delineations and management.	C	County forest management planning documents regarding HCVF classification are open to public review through public meetings, county websites, and the Citizen Advisory Committee. Records are included in management plans, annual work plans, and county meeting minutes.
<b>9.3 The management plan shall include and implement specific measures that ensure the maintenance and/or enhancement of the applicable conservation attributes consistent with the precautionary approach. These measures shall be specifically included in the publicly available management plan summary.</b>		
<b>9.3.a</b> The management plan and relevant operational plans describe the measures necessary to ensure the maintenance and/or enhancement of all high conservation values present in all identified HCVF areas, including the precautions required to avoid risks or impacts to such values (see Principle 7). These measures are implemented.	C	
<b>9.3.b</b> All management activities in HCVFs must maintain or enhance the high conservation values and the extent of the HCVF.	C	The counties work with Wisconsin DNR to determine and to apply the appropriate management activities that should occur in each HCVF. These include methods to protect species habitat characteristics (e.g., nest sites) or to maintain rare habitats, such as by burning, as described in the CLUP and annual work plans.
<b>9.3.c</b> If HCVF attributes cross ownership boundaries and where maintenance of the HCV attributes would be improved by coordinated management, then the forest owner or manager attempts to coordinate conservation efforts with adjacent landowners.	C	No HCVs that cross ownership boundaries were observed or reported in the 2022 audit.
<b>C9.4. Annual monitoring shall be conducted to assess the effectiveness of the measures employed to maintain or enhance the applicable conservation attributes.</b>	C	
9.4.a. The forest owner or manager monitors, or participates in a program to	C	2022: Periodic recon updating and targeted monitoring visits to some HCVFs each year as

<p>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>		<p>needed. In 2014 field season a contracted (UW-Superior) biological survey team completed releve plot sampling across HCVFs to establish some baseline vegetation monitoring data. In addition, “non-intensive” monitoring of HCVs like recon updates, walk throughs, cursory reviews while working in adjoining forest types, remote sensing, survey flights, drone photography, etc. HCV’s that are also State Natural Areas, local DNR NHC-Ecologist staff take the lead in monitoring these areas though County Forest staff participate as needed or as opportunities arise.</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>According to FME staff and external stakeholders, no increasing risks to HCVs have been detected.</p>
<p><b>P10 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.</b> This principle is not applicable for the FME.</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

REQUIREMENT	C/NC/NA
<b>1. Quality Management</b>	
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.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> NC
<b>Evidence 1.1:</b> As confirmed through review of COC procedures, interviews with staff, the certificate manager is Chain of Custody Administrator with responsibility and authority for this FME’s conformance with the requirements of this standard.	
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. <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> <i>The forest gate is defined as the point where the change in ownership of the certified-forest product occurs.</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> NC <input type="checkbox"/> NA, FME does not sell any products with an FSC claim
<b>Evidence 1.2:</b> As confirmed through review of COC procedures, interviews with staff, the certificate manager. The certification program uses a log load ticketing system along with timber sale contracts containing detailed maps and legal description, along with standard mill receipts to afford traceability of products to harvest stands of origination.	
1.3 The FME shall maintain complete records of all FSC-related COC activities, including sales and training, for at least 5 years.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> NC
<b>Evidence 1.3:</b> This FME’s sale records were presented and reviewed. Records of FSC-related CoC activities are kept for at least 5 years, per review of records and interviews with FME staff. Log load tickets were examined, See Detailed Site Notes.	
1.4 The FME shall define its <i>forest gate(s)</i> (check all that apply):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> NC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Stump</b> <i>Stumpage sale or sales of standing timber; transfer of ownership of certified-forest product occurs <u>upon</u> harvest.</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>On-site concentration yard</b> <i>Transfer of ownership of certified-product occurs at concentration yard under control of FME.</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Off-site Mill/ Log Yard/ Port</b> <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>	

<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Auction house/ Brokerage</b> <i>Transfer of ownership occurs at a government-run or private auction house/ brokerage.</i>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Lump-sum sale/ Per Unit/ Pre-Paid Agreement</b> <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 before harvesting begins. Similar to a per-unit sale.</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Log landing</b> <i>Transfer of ownership of certified-product occurs at landing/yarding areas.</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Other</b> (Please describe):	
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.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> NC <input type="checkbox"/> NA, FME does not sell any products with an FSC claim
<b>Evidence 1.4/1.5:</b> The legal transfer point is defined within each timber sale contract. For field-scaled sales, specification that logs cannot be transferred prior to scaling is included in specific language. Transfer of ownership in those cases occurs either upon scaling or approval from county forest staff.	
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. <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>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> NC <input type="checkbox"/> NA
<b>Evidence 1.6:</b> No processing occurs prior to legal transfer of ownership.	
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>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> NC <input type="checkbox"/> NA, no verification requested
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.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> NC <input type="checkbox"/> NA, no verification requested
<b>Evidence 1.7/1.8:</b> This has not been requested but WI DNR would comply with such requirements as confirmed with CoC administrator.	
<b>2. Product Control, Sales and Delivery</b>	
2.1. Products from the certified forest area shall be identifiable as certified at the <i>forest gate(s)</i> .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> NC

	<input type="checkbox"/> NA, FME does not sell any products with an FSC claim
<p><b>Evidence 2.1:</b> A variety of contracts were presented and reviewed. These documents include the identification of these products as certified (FSC 100%). Contracts were presented and reviewed for all sites examined during the audit, see Site Notes for a listing of those contracts reviewed. Most harvested timber is transferred upon severance from the stump (stumpage sales) or prior to harvest (lump-sum sales). Haul tickets may be used in stumpage sales to track harvested materials once they leave the site, but ownership remains with the buyer upon ownership transfer. In lump-sum sales, the buyer is responsible for any COC requirements. For field-scaled sales, in which logs are scaled at the landing prior to transport, county and/or DNR staff scale each log and mark it with paint. This lets the buyer know that the item is approved to transport.</p>	
<p>2.2 Information about all products sold shall be compiled and documented for all FMUs in the scope of certification, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Common and scientific species name;</li> <li>2) Product name or description;</li> <li>3) Volume (or quantity) of product;</li> <li>4) Information to trace the material to the source of origin harvest block;</li> <li>5) Harvest date;</li> <li>6) If basic processing activities take place in the forest, the date and volume/quantity produced; and</li> <li>7) Whether or not the material was sold with an FSC Claim.</li> </ol>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> NC
<p><b>Evidence 2.2:</b> County staff tally and track harvest timber volumes. Information is entered into WisFIRS for comparison of pre-harvest and post-harvest volume information. Scale tickets are retained for each load.</p>	
<p>2.3. The FME shall ensure that all sales documents issued for outputs sold with FSC claims include the following information:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) name and contact details of the FME;</li> <li>b) information to identify the customer, such as their name and address;</li> <li>c) date when the document was issued;</li> <li>d) product name or description, including common and scientific species name(s);</li> <li>e) quantity of products sold;</li> <li>f) the FME’s FSC Forest Management (FM/COC) or FSC Controlled Wood (CW/FM) code;</li> <li>g) clear indication of the FSC claim for each product item or the total products as follows:                     <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. the claim “FSC 100%” for products from FSC 100% product groups; or</li> <li>ii. the claim “FSC Controlled Wood” for products from FSC Controlled Wood product groups.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> NC <input type="checkbox"/> NA, FME does not sell any products with an FSC claim

<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><b>Note: 2.3 and 2.4 are based on FSC-STD-40-004 V3-0 Clauses 5.1 and 5.3</b></p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C  <input type="checkbox"/> NC  <input type="checkbox"/> NA, delivery documentation not required or FME is not responsible for issuing delivery documentation  <input type="checkbox"/> NA, FME does not sell any products with an FSC claim</p>
<p><b>Evidence 2.3/2.4:</b> A variety of timber sale contracts, trip tickets, wood settlement sheets and a timber harvest summary spreadsheet were presented and reviewed and include the volume of products sold.</p> <p>A variety of timber sale contracts were presented and reviewed for each site described in section 2.1 (see Site Notes). Current county forest timber sale contracts and haul tickets are maintained by county forest administrators. Whenever changes are made relative to forest certification information, the WCFP manager is consulted. Contracts contain the correct certificate code and FSC claim, as well as elements a)-e). Samples of timber sale contracts and load tickets were examined. Load tickets examined have elements a)-g) of 2.3 as stated above.</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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>there shall exist clear information linking the supplementary documentation to the sales or delivery documents;</li> <li>there is no risk that the customer will misinterpret which products are or are not FSC certified in the supplementary documentation; and</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> C  <input type="checkbox"/> NC  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA, all information included per 2.3 and/or 2.4</p>
<p><b>Evidence 2.5:</b> No space constraints, supplementary information is not required.</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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> C  <input type="checkbox"/> NC  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA, not a small or community producer; or does not wish to pass along this claim</p>
<p><b>Evidence 2.6:</b> FME does not make such claims.</p>	
<p><b>3. Labeling and Promotion</b></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 – <b>CW/FM certificates are not allowed to use FSC trademarks and no trademark uses were detected during the audit</b> (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
<p><b>Evidence 3.1:</b> Refer to evidence and findings cited in applicable trademark checklist(s) cited below.</p> <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: See Trademark Checklist in this Audit report.	
<b>4. Outsourcing</b>	
<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 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA
4.2 The FME shall have a control system for the outsourced process and agreement which ensures that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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;</li> <li>b) The outsourcer keeps records of FSC-certified material covered under the outsourcing agreement;</li> <li>c) The FME issues the final invoice for the processed or produced FSC-certified material following outsourcing;</li> <li>d) The outsourcer only uses FSC trademarks on products covered by the scope of the outsourcing agreement and not for promotional use;</li> <li>e) The outsourcer does not further outsource the material; and</li> <li>f) The outsourcer accepts the right of the certificate body to audit them.</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> NC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA
<p><b>Evidence 4.1/4.2:</b> Logging and transportation of forest products are considered low risk and therefore these indicators are NA.</p>	
<b>5. Training and/or Communication Strategies/</b>	
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:** Interviewed County staff demonstrated awareness of when to use haul tickets and how to assign them to each sale. There is low risk for failure to pass COC claims on to buyers since information from 2.3 is included in contract templates. Informal training occurs at WCFA meetings to review certification issues, including COC. Operators showed proper understanding of how to use the trip ticket system and the purpose of the COC procedures. Training on COC procedures occurs for new employees that learn timber sale administration. Since the current COC system is largely automated as information is included in contracts and load tickets by default, training records of training are minimal.

## Appendix 7 – Trademark Standard Conformance Table

- N/A, does not use/intend to use FSC trademarks for any purposes (finished with this section); or
- N/A, 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.

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

### 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <a href="https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/timbersales/countyforests">https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/timbersales/countyforests</a></li> <li>▪ <a href="https://forestcountywi.com/forestry">https://forestcountywi.com/forestry</a></li> </ul>	Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/>
Timber Sale Contracts	See Site Notes, all listed sites with harvests has review of sale contracts. Florence County, <a href="#">Sample timber sale contract</a>	Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/>
Log Load Tickets	Reviewed	Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/>
Forest Management Plans	<a href="#">Forest County FMP</a> , Forest County <a href="#">2022 Annual Work Plan</a> , Oconto	Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	<a href="#">15-year FMP</a> , Florence County <a href="#">FMP and Annual Work Plan</a>	
Bid Packets/Sale Results	Forest County <a href="#">2022 Bid Packet</a> , Oconto County <a href="#">Timber Sale results</a>	
<input type="checkbox"/> All known uses reviewed. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sample reviewed. Rationale that sample choice is sufficient to confirm requirements are met: <b>Of the 21 Counties in the certificate only 3 were sampled in the field. Of those 3 counties all timber harvests and forest management activity documents were examined for logo use. Website was searched for “FSC” and “Forest Stewardship Council” terms, and the Certificate “landing page” was examined for each county.</b> <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>		
<b>1.2 Trademark License Agreement and valid certificate</b> In order to use these FSC trademarks, the FME shall have a valid FSC trademark license agreement and hold a valid 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>		Maintained on file by SCS Main Office
<b>Evidence 1.2:</b> Maintained on file by SCS Main Office.		
<b>1.6 Product Group List</b> The products intended to be labeled or promoted as FSC certified have been included in the organization’s certified product group list.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> NC <input type="checkbox"/> C w/ OBS
<b>Evidence 1.6:</b> <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:		
<b>1.3 Trademark License Code</b> 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.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> NC <input type="checkbox"/> C w/ OBS
<b>1.4 Trademark Symbol</b> 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).		<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

<p><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><b>2.1 Restrictions on using FSC trademarks</b>                  The organization <b>has not used</b> 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><b>2.2 Translations</b>                  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"/> C  <input type="checkbox"/> NC  <input type="checkbox"/> C w/ OBS  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA, no translations</p>
<p><b>Evidence 1.3, 1.4, 2.1, and 2.2:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Refer to Trademark uses reviewed above;  <input type="checkbox"/> The following nonconformance(s) were detected, <input type="checkbox"/> Refer to OBS:</p>	
<p><b>Sections 8 and 9 Graphic Rules</b>                  The organization has only used FSC logos that conform to the standard requirements governing:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• color and font (8.1-8.3);</li> <li>• format and size (8.4-8.9);</li> <li>• label placement (8.10); and</li> <li>• ‘Forests For All Forever’ marks (9.1-9.7).</li> </ul></p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C  <input type="checkbox"/> NC  <input type="checkbox"/> C w/ OBS</p>
<p><b>1.5 Trademark Use Approval</b>                  The organization has submitted all intended uses of the FSC trademarks to SCS for approval.                  OR                  The organization has <b>an approved trademark use management system</b> 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><b>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.</b></p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C  <input type="checkbox"/> NC  <input type="checkbox"/> C w/ OBS</p>

	<input type="checkbox"/> NA, trademarks no used for segregation marks
<b>Evidence Graphic Rules, 1.5, and 4.6:</b> <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:	

**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><b>6.1 Catalogues, Brochures, and Websites</b>            When the FSC trademarks have been used in catalogues, brochures, or websites, the following requirements apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is sufficient to present the promotional elements only once in catalogues, brochures, websites, etc.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• If some or all of the products are available as FSC certified on request only, this is be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<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/
<p><b>6.2 Sales and Delivery Documents</b>            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 type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> NC <input type="checkbox"/> C w/ OBS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA, not using trademarks on templates for FSC & non-FSC products
<p><b>6.3 Promotional Items</b>            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 type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> NC <input type="checkbox"/> C w/ OBS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA, not labeling promotional items
<p><b>6.5 Trade Fairs</b>            When the FSC trademarks are used for promotion at trade fairs, the organization has:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) clearly marked which products are FSC certified, or</li> <li>b) add a visible disclaimer stating “Ask for our FSC®-certified products” or similar if no FSC-certified products</li> </ol>	<input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> NC <input type="checkbox"/> C w/ OBS

<p>are displayed.  <i>NOTE: Use of text to describe the FSC certification of the organization does not require a disclaimer.</i></p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA, not using trademarks at trade fairs
<p><b>Section 6.6 and 6.7 Investment/Financial Claims</b>                  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.                  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>	<input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> NC <input type="checkbox"/> C w/ OBS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA, not making financial claims about FSC status
<p><b>7.1 and 7.2 Other Forestry Certification Scheme Logos</b>                  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>	<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><b>7.3 Business Cards</b>                  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>	<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><b>7.4 Promotion with CB Logo</b>                  FSC certified products have not been promoted using only the SCS Kingfisher and/or SCS Global Services logo.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> NC <input type="checkbox"/> C w/ OBS
<p><b>Evidence 6.1-6.3, 6.5-6.7, 7.1-7.4:</b> <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.