

☛ **11hr_AC-Fo_Misc_pt02**



☛ Informational hearing March 1, 2011: DNR Forestry Strategic Direction

(FORM UPDATED: 08/11/2010)

WISCONSIN STATE LEGISLATURE ... PUBLIC HEARING - COMMITTEE RECORDS

2011-12

(session year)

Assembly

(Assembly, Senate or Joint)

Committee on Forestry...

COMMITTEE NOTICES ...

- Committee Reports ... **CR**
- Executive Sessions ... **ES**
- Public Hearings ... **PH**

INFORMATION COLLECTED BY COMMITTEE FOR AND AGAINST PROPOSAL

- Appointments ... **Appt** (w/Record of Comm. Proceedings)
- Clearinghouse Rules ... **CRule** (w/Record of Comm. Proceedings)
- Hearing Records ... bills and resolutions (w/Record of Comm. Proceedings)
 - (**ab** = Assembly Bill) (**ar** = Assembly Resolution) (**ajr** = Assembly Joint Resolution)
 - (**sb** = Senate Bill) (**sr** = Senate Resolution) (**sjr** = Senate Joint Resolution)
- Miscellaneous ... **Misc**

* Contents organized for archiving by: Stefanie Rose (LRB) (July 2013)

Division of Forestry Draft Strategic Direction



Wisconsin Dept. of Natural Resources
Chief State Forester, Paul DeLong
March 1, 2011

- **Statewide Forest Assessment** analyzes the state of affairs and identifies issues and threats to our forests every 10 years.
- **Statewide Forest Strategy** (aka Plan) includes multiple ideas on how the forestry community as a whole can address major issues and priority topics over the next 10 years.
- **Division of Forestry Strategic Direction** states what the Division of Forestry's niche, role, and actions will be to address major issues and priority topics over the next 5 years.

Statewide Forest Strategy

- DNR develops an assessment and strategy every 10 years.
- 2008 Farm Bill required every state to develop an assessment and strategy by June, 2010.
 - Approved by USDA Secretary, August 2010.



Statewide Forest Strategy Themes

- Fragmentation & Parcelization
- Forest Composition & Structure
- Energy & Climate Change
- Forests as Economic Contributors
- Protection of Life & Property in Forested Areas



Steps toward a Division of Forestry Strategic Direction

- What is our role in the Statewide Forest Strategy?
- Of the many roles the Division has/could have, what is our Strategic Direction?



Why does the Division of Forestry need a Strategic Direction?

- Determine what work the Division should do in the next 5 years and beyond.
- Show that funding (taxpayer dollars) is being spent on highest priority work within a well-defined niche for state government.
- Show a good return on investment.
- All about the outcomes!

Components of the Draft Strategic Direction

- Proposals to maintain or modify elements of, and investments in, Division programs, including:

- County Forests
- Fire Protection
- Forest Health
- Nurseries
- Cross-Program Activities
- Private Forestry
- State Lands
- Urban & Community Forests
- Utilization & Monitoring

Proposed Roles

- **County Forests** – Work in partnership with the 29 counties with land entered under the county forest program to facilitate each county's ability to contribute to the local and statewide economies, provide an array of ecological services, and provide a land base on which the public can recreate.
- **Fire** - Complement the capacity of local fire departments by filling roles not efficiently covered on a community by community basis.
- **Forest Health** - Assist public and private forest landowners in their efforts to minimize the establishment and adverse impacts from destructive forest insects and diseases, particularly non-native invasive species and invasive plants.

Proposed Roles

- **Nurseries** - Encourage afforestation and reforestation by ensuring an adequate supply of high quality seedlings, of native species, is available at an economical price in Wisconsin.
- **Private Forests** - Facilitate the ability of private landowners to manage their forest land sustainably to provide an array of public benefits and complement the work accomplished by private sector professionals by filling roles not conducive to private sector involvement.
- **State Lands** - Ensure that state-owned forested lands are providing the economic, ecological and social benefits set out in publicly-developed property master plans.

Proposed Roles

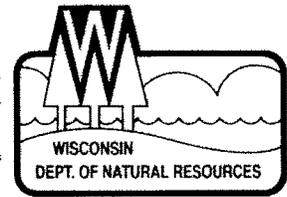
- **Urban Forests** - Build partnerships to advance urban forestry as practiced by local communities, private sector specialists, and community organizations.
- **Utilization & Marketing** - Facilitate the ability of the private sector to use the state's wood resource in an efficient, effective and sustainable manner, maximizing wood's contribution to Wisconsin's economy.
- **Cross-Program Activities** – Important support functions internally and externally including:
 - Forest Sciences
 - Research
 - Information Technology
 - Outreach & Education
 - Hiring & Training
 - Forest Certification
 - Cross-program assistance

Next Steps

Jan 2011:	Gathered input from partners, public, staff
March 2011:	Division reviewing and revising Strategic Direction based on comments
April 2011:	Review by DNR Secretary
May 2011:	Item on NRB agenda

The degree to which the final Strategic Direction will be implemented will depend on future state and federal budgets.





April 28, 2011

Representative Mursau, Chair
Assembly Forestry Committee
Room 18 North
State Capitol
P.O. Box 8953
Madison, WI 53708

Subject: Response to Questions

Dear Chairman Mursau:

At last month's the Informational Hearing on the Division of Forestry's Strategic Direction, members of the committee asked several questions that required follow-up. The questions and responses follow.

Rep. Mursau: *How much hardwood is on state lands (as compared to softwoods)? And how much is harvested?*

The table below applies to state-owned lands and shows the estimated volume for live trees, removed trees and net growth as well as the removals to growth ratios. This data is from the Forest Inventory Assessment.

	<u>Softwoods</u>	<u>Hardwoods</u>	<u>Total</u>
All live volume	483,959,582	1,070,876,644	1,554,836,225 cuft*
Removals	3,293,300	8,416,129	11,709,429 cuft/yr
Net growth	14,178,429	18,342,163	32,520,592 cuft/yr
Removal/Growth ratio (%)	23%	46%	36%

*cuft = cubic feet

Rep. Milroy: *How is the DNR going to handle all of the retirements in fire positions and how it will affect ability to fight fire this spring?*

The Division of Forestry recognizes the recent large number of retirements will have a significant long-term impact on our ability to prevent, detect and suppress forest fires in the state of Wisconsin. Key management personnel involved in the forest fire management program have assessed various scenarios and provided a plan to address staff shortages during spring forest fire season. Similar to managing a forest fire, preparedness is the key to success.

Staffing issues have impacted the Department's dispatch centers, tractor plow staffing, engine staffing, fire law enforcement, command and control structures, and field incident management teams. The loss of fire experience and expertise is the most difficult aspect to replace. Until personnel resources can be hired and trained to address these critical functions, we have worked aggressively to hire retired DNR initial attack personnel as LTE firefighters to fulfill their prior duties and responsibilities, along with mentoring new hires. Additionally, recognizing the situation the Department is faced with due to these retirements leads to more proactive communication internally and externally (Forest Service, BIA, USF&WS, etc.) to address needs and raise awareness of issues. The Department's fire program managers recognize the need to increase our agility

and be more nimble in allocation of resources as fire weather develops. Fortunately, the weather this spring has been our ally.

Safety will continued to be stressed as the top priority each and every day, and on each and every forest fire. We will not compromise on safety.

Rep. Williams: *Do we still have the "Take Smokey Home" program?*

Take Smokey Camping/Home is still available. Mostly run by our State Parks & Forests-- the Parks are very proactive with this program. Some of our forestry staff drop off the kits at schools or libraries too. The kit includes a Smokey doll, activity booklet, and backpack and it targets kids ages 5-12.

Here is a link describing the program. also included a copy of the take home activity book:
<http://new.dnr.wi.gov/Default.aspx?Page=a987d43e-6830-4bfc-866c-8117cc57124c>

A copy of the take home activity book is embedded below:



Smokey's Passport
lo.pdf

Rep. Milroy: *What is the status of the analog vs. digital issue with technician equipment?*

Although there are no plans for DNR Forestry to go digital, we are addressing a FCC ruling that all VHF frequencies be narrowbanded by 12/31/2012. All impacted DNR programs (wardens, parks, and forestry) will make this change sometime between September and November. This timing coincides with other public safety agencies' efforts to meet the FCC ruling. Narrowbanding is compatible with all our current communications.

That said, with so many counties going to digital and with statewide digital trunking being available, DNR forestry has made not losing our capability to communicate with agencies using new technologies a priority. In 2010 we purchased new P25 trunked radios, both mobile and portable, for Fire Protection staff. These radios can communicate in analog mode with legacy radios, and in either digital or analog mode with other P25 radios. P25-compliant systems allow for a high degree of equipment interoperability and compatibility among agencies.

Rep. Milroy: *What response do the certifiers have on the collective bargaining issue and its effect on certification?*

The Department has asked for an official response from FSC-US and SFI and, as of yet, has not received an answer. Our FSC auditors were asked to develop an opinion on this matter and, consistent with DNR's Bureau of Legal Services opinion, they do not believe the elimination of some Collective bargaining will have an impact on forest certification.

FSC certification states that International Labor Organization (ILO) conventions will be honored. The ILO conventions in question (87 & 98) pertain to private workers and not public employees. Since the elimination of some collective bargaining in the budget bill impacts only public forestry employees there should be no impact on our forest certification certificates.

I appreciated the opportunity to discuss with the Committee issues affecting Wisconsin's forests. I look forward to future opportunities for interaction with the Committee. In the interim, please don't hesitate to contact me if I can be of assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Paul DeLong". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, prominent "P" and "D".

Paul DeLong, Administrator
Division of Forestry

Cc: Representative Tiffany
Representative Williams
Representative Murtha
Representative Milroy
Representative Bewley

Smokey Bear's



Passport
to
Prevention

Passport
USA



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

BURNING RESTRICTIONS NUMBER

1-888-WIS-BURN (947-2876)

Surname

BLACK BEAR

Given Name

SMOKEY BEAR

Date of birth

9 AUG 1944

Sex

Place of birth

M Capitan Mountains, NM, U.S.A.

Date of issue

1 DEC 2009

Authority

1 DEC 2019
Wisconsin Department of
Natural Resources

For more fun information on Smokey Bear, visit:
www.smokeybear.com

This Book Belongs to: _____

Here's a song to sing around the campfire.



SMOKEY THE BEAR

By STEVE NELSON and JACK ROLLINS



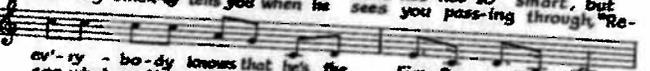
1. With a Ranger's hat and shovel and a pair of dunga-ees you will
2. You can take a tip from Smokey that there's nothin' like a tree, 'cause they're
3. You can camp upon his doorstep and he'll make you feel at home, you can
4. If you've ever seen the forest when a fire is running wild, and you



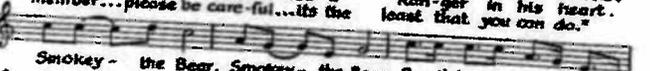
find him in the forest always sniffin' at the breeze. People
good for kids to climb in and they're beaut-i-fal to see, you just
run and hunt and ramble any - where you care to roam. He will
love the things within it like a moth-er loves her child, then you



stop and pay at-ten-tion when he tells 'em to be-ware, 'cause
have to look a-round you and you'll find it's not a joke, to
let you take his hon-ey and pre-tend he's not so smart, but
know why Smok-ey tells you when he sees you pass-ing through, "Re-



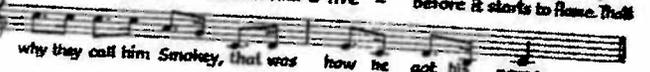
ev'-ry - bo-dy knows that he's the Fire Pre-ventin' Bear.
see what you'd be mis-sin' if they all went up in smoke.
don't you harm his trees for he's a Ran-ger in his heart.
member...please be care-ful...it's the least that you can do."



Smokey - the Bear, Smokey - the Bear. Prowlin' and a growlin' and a



sniffin' - the air. He can find a fire - before it starts to flame. That's



why they call him Smokey, that was how he got his name.

This song written under license of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture to Hill & Range Songs, Inc. and recorded under license by RCA-Victor, Columbia, Decca, Peter Pan, & Golden Records. Copyright 1962 by Hill & Range Songs, Inc., New York, N. Y. International copyright secured. All rights reserved including the right of public performance for profit.

Smokey's official name is actually, "Smokey Bear," not "Smokey THE Bear." The article 'the' arrived after the song was written and an extra syllable was needed to make the song sound better!



THE TRUE STORY OF SMOKEY BEAR

(From the USDA Comic Book)



It all started in one of our great western forests, right here in the Lincoln National Forest in New Mexico. It was hot that May!

There was a little brown-colored bear cub that would leave his mother while she was dozing. He liked to play in the green meadow. As the month of May wore on, the green grass turned brown in the dry heat. Sticks and pine needles were so dry, they snapped like popcorn under his feet. The forest was ripe for disaster!

Then it happened; some careless person flipped a lighted match, or left his campfire burning, or forgot to crush out his cigarette. One careless person, plus one little spark, started the whole thing. Suddenly, the little spark became a flame! Then with the help of the wind, a patch of grass began to blaze! Quickly it spread, until the flame became a roaring forest fire!

The man in the lookout tower spotted the rising smoke, and he quickly pinpointed the blaze. Then he called the ranger station. Firefighters and heavy equipment rushed to the scene, but the going was pretty rough. A lot of hard work had to be done before the firefighters could

get to the blaze. When they arrived, the bulldozers plowed wide firelines, trying their best to stop the on rushing red fury! But the wind blew burning brush across the fireline, and the fire crossed the line!

Birds and animals panicked as the flames roared along. In the heat and smoke, some were confused, so confused they ran straight into the fire! Animals ran as fast as they could from the fire; even then some did not make it, for a forest fire can sometimes outspeed a deer or a rabbit!

More equipment and men were needed to stop the fire. Ranchers and woodsmen joined the firelines. Soldiers were brought in from Fort Bliss, Texas to fight the great blaze.



They were all there fighting to end the work of just one careless person.

When finally the blaze was controlled and the fire put out, the soldiers looked around and the only other living thing they saw was a badly burned bear cub. He was clinging terrified to a charred tree limb.



Gently, they helped him down. The men carried the little cub through the burned out forest that once was his home.



This had been a big forest fire, and a great loss to our country. Five days were required to get it under control. Five days in which over 17,000 acres of timber were burned, countless animals killed, grass scorched and the water producing and storage capacity of the land badly hurt.

So they took the small cub from his ruined home. Forest rangers, veterinarians and wardens from the New Mexico Game and Fish Department treated his wounds and burns. His feet were carefully bandaged. He was fed baby food to stem his hunger. Day by day the kind treatment paid off, he was getting better. Soon they were to take off his bandages; his hair grew back over his burned spots. He became well.

Then the little bear cub got a name . . . Smokey! He became pretty well known. Since his home was destroyed, Smokey was put on a plane and flown across the country to the capitol in Washington, DC. When he landed at the airport, he was met by press photographers and reporters. People crowded around to see Smokey, Smokey Bear. Someone put a forest ranger hat on him, just like in the posters.

Smokey posed for more posters. The posters were everywhere. He even became a star on radio and television. Soon he will get a new home in the Washington Zoo and he will never be lonely again.

As Smokey grew up, he had something to tell folks, and he still tells them the same thing. Smokey tells them how he hates forest fires; how they destroy his animal friends; how they burn up timber that could have been used to make homes; how they waste wood that could have gone into furniture, or even making paper to print comic books. And Smokey tells how fire destroys good clean water that we need to make things live and grow; how it scorches the grass many animals need for food.

Smokey wants to make sure everybody is careful in the forest with matches, holding them until cold; that every camper puts out his fire, dead out; that no cigarette is tossed on the ground, but is crushed out!

That's a lot of work for one bear! By telling Smokey's story, now you know why Smokey is out to end all forest fires. If we listen to Smokey, no other cubs will suffer the way he did, orphaned, burned and made homeless by fire. Let's all remember what Smokey says . . .



Only **YOU** can prevent wildfires.



I love visiting our State Parks & Forests. Remember, always be on the look-out for wildfires. Your friend.

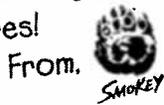


What are some things you should do if you see a fire or someone playing with matches?

A large, vertical, wavy grey shape resembling a plume of smoke or a fire trail, positioned behind a series of horizontal lines for writing.



Smokey's friends never play with fireworks. Remember, only you can prevent wildfires!



WILDFIRE WORD FIND

Help Smokey circle the words to prevent a wildfire. Some are spelled forwards or backwards, and even vertical, horizontal or diagonal.

J K L N O I U Y F B F I R E W O R K S D G Y H J
 D I B L P M A N I M A L S G T S X V N L I M Y N
 O R U C S S P A R K S J M R E C A L P E R I F K
 O U C T F H L K E O G F R W Q A F L A M E S G F
 W E K C F O B Y F U C I M N H Y T R F V P D S H
 J I E O P M H N I B G K T R E T A W S A R Z X R
 M A T C H E S K G L O I E H T P L K R M E N H E
 G T F C D E R F H O S E U T O H J K L I V H N G
 G E R D C H U N T N F I R E S P L M J U E B G N
 V F K C D E S W E Z W S L G Y E U Y I M N K L A
 K M H A G V C F R D T G B E R J I E H P T M J R
 F I R E R I N G H N J U K S A N H K F E I S A T
 S R E H S I U G N I T X E P M V N O G V O D C S
 T Y U I B U R N I N G F V B N M E M C F N G T E
 N E I G H B O R H O O D A Q Z A Q S M O K E V R
 T P L S R E T T U G Y V F T R C D E X S W B H O
 N J I K O L S H O V E L G V B G F H J U J K M F

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| Fire | Burning | Flames | Firefighter |
| Matches | Smoke | Forest | Ranger |
| Fireworks | Rockets | Sparklers | Prevention |
| Wood | Fire Ring | Sparks | Water |
| Leaves | Gutters | Rake | Hose |
| Animals | Smokey | Shovel | Bucket |
| Neighborhood | Home | Fireplace | Extinguisher |



Firefighters work hard to protect people, homes, and forests from wildfires. Thanks for keeping us safe!



SMOKEY

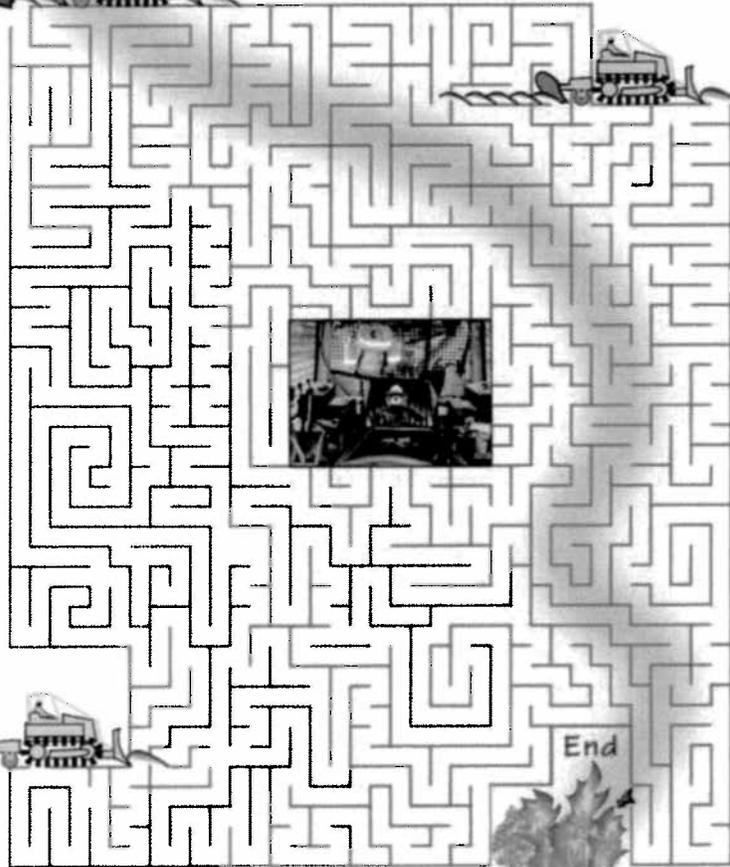


START
HERE



FOREST MAZE

Please, help the tractor plow find the wildfire!



Wildfires can harm more than just trees. Unfortunately, they can destroy homes too!

Yours truly,



FIND THE FIRE HAZARDS

Circle the 8 hazards in this picture!

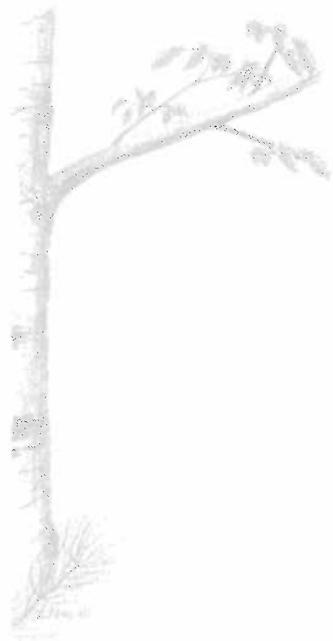


One of my favorite things to do is roast marshmallows over warm campfire. Wish you were here!



Draw a picture of these things in the correct place to help make sure this campfire is safe.

- Tent
- Water
- Rocks or campfire ring
- People
- Shovel
- Matches
- Garbage
- Leaves & pine needles



People who burn leaves and
garbage cause most wildfires.
Try composting or recycling instead!

Thanks.



FIRE IS A TOOL, NOT A TOY

Circle 5 things that represent a BAD fire.



As you visit a State Park, State Forest, or favorite campground write down where you visited!



The form consists of 12 identical record cards arranged in a 4x3 grid. Each card has a scalloped border and contains the following text and lines:

- Date: _____
- Location: _____
- _____
- _____

Arrows indicate a path starting from the top-left card, moving right across the first row, then down to the second row, left across the second row, down to the third row, right across the third row, down to the fourth row, and left across the fourth row.

(DONT PEEK!!)
ANSWER PAGE

FIRE IS A TOOL, NOT A TOY
BAD FIRE IMAGES: gasoline, wind, fire danger sign, plastics/garbage, house burning
GOOD FIRE IMAGES: burning permit, water, shovel/rake, snow, firefighter

PAGE 9

- ✓ Draw a picture of these things in the correct place to help make this campfire safe.
- ✓ Keep the tent far away from heat and flames
- ✓ Clear an area around your fire and a bucket of water
- ✓ Have a shovel or rake and a bucket of water at the campsite
- ✓ Make sure the fire is contained by rocks or in a fire ring.
- ✓ Always have an adult around
- ✓ Matches should only be used by adults
- ✓ Never burn garbage... pack it out instead!

PAGE 8

1. Child playing with matches
2. Unattended fire
3. Unraked leaves
4. Overgrown, unpuruned shrubbery
5. Firewood stored too close to house
6. Dead branches overhanging roof
7. Debris on roof
8. No chimney screen

FIND THE FIRE HAZARDS

PAGE 7

FOREST MAZE
 START HERE
 Finish, help the treasure plow find the treasure

PAGE 6

WILDFIRE WORD FIND

PAGE 5

What are some things you should do if you see a fire or someone playing with matches?

- ✓ Tell a parent or another adult
- ✓ Dial 911 or call the fire department
- ✓ Do not try to put a fire out yourself
- ✓ Take matches away from smaller children

PAGE 4

What are some things you should do if you see a fire or someone playing with matches?

NOTES



Grantsburg, WI 806
PM
7 Feb.
2009

Eagle, WI 806
PM
1 July
2009

Campbell'sport, WI 806
PM
7 Jan.
2009

Boyle Junction, WI 806
PM
7 Jan.
2009

Winters, WI 806
PM
25 Dec.

Black River
3

Woodville, WI
PM
17 Mar

11 Nov.
2009



Remember - Only

Can Prevent Wildfires!

THANKS
FOR LISTENING.





WISCONSIN STATE LEGISLATURE





Executive Committee:

Denny Olson
President
Quinnesec, MI

Mark Huempfer
WI Vice President
Wausaukee, WI

Guy Longhini
MI Vice President
Toivola, MI

Jim Hoppe
Secretary/Treasurer
Tomahawk, WI

Matt Jensen
Member at Large
Crandon, WI

Max Ericson
Immediate Past President
Minong, WI

Henry Schienebeck
Executive Director
Rhineland, WI

Board of Directors:

Jeff Bean
Arpin, WI

Scott Bowe
Madison, WI

Troy Brown
Antigo, WI

Aaron Burmeister
Seymour, WI

Tuffy Burton
McMillan, MI

Bruce "Sparky" Enstrom
Menominee, MI

Edward Feley, II
Kingsford, MI

Richard Good
Hayward, WI

Wayne Hamann
Medford, WI

Bill Hennigan
Ishpeming, MI

Brad Homeier
Escanaba, MI

Tom Klimek
Green Bay, WI

Scott Koerner
Oshkosh, WI

Tim Lee
Mellen, WI

Paul Schultz
Kingsford, MI

Jane Severt
Rhineland, WI

Tony Siverling
Eau Claire, WI

Ailan Suzan
Ojibwa, WI

John Zellar, Jr.
Germfask, MI

Gary Zimmer
Laona, WI

Mr. Paul DeLong, Chief State Forester
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Division of Forestry
101 S. Webster Street
Madison, WI 53707

August 24, 2011

RE: GLTPA Position Statement on the WDNR Division of Forestry's Strategic Direction

Dear Mr. DeLong,

The Great Lakes Timber Professionals Association (GLTPA), headquartered in Rhineland, WI is an organization representing nearly 1,000 members consisting of loggers, truckers, foresters, landowners, sawmills, OSB mills, pulp and paper mills, sportsmen and women, and equipment manufacturers in Michigan and Wisconsin. GLTPA members share a vested interest in the forest resource as demonstrated by our collective commitment to excellence in forest management.

Due to our concerns with the Division of Forestry's Strategic Direction, the GLTPA is considering a formal withdrawal from the "partnership process" currently facilitated by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR). Despite our involvement in the development of the Strategic Direction, the GLTPA's opinion is that issues important to our membership are under-represented in the content of the work product. We are particularly concerned that the public may equate our *participation* in the policy development process as an *endorsement* of the Strategic Direction. We hold similar concerns relative to the recent revision to the Forest Management Guidelines (FMGs), the Silvicultural Handbook which is currently under revision and Best Management Practices (BMPs) Guidelines.

While the benefits of coordinating with public land management agencies such as WDNR are paramount to the viability of Wisconsin's forest products industry, GLTPA believes the lack of equal standing in the current "partnership process" has resulted in flawed and/or deficient forestry-related policy and guidance. GLTPA affirms the fact that forestry experts are employed in public and private sectors and seeks to have the full array of viewpoints considered equally in further discussions and implementations of the future of forestry in Wisconsin.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Board Members of the Great Lakes Timber Professionals Association,

Denny Olson, President

Henry Schienebeck, Executive Director

cc: Mrs. Cathy Stepp, Secretary WDNR; Mr. Scott Walker, Governor

WDNR Division of Forestry Strategic Direction and Statewide Forest Strategy &
Assessment Concerns: Supporting Details

- The Statewide Forest Strategy & Assessment appears to be driven by the Federal Government to States to implement global biodiversity goals (UNEP, 1995)
- Agency policy and/or guidance directives target public and private land management to actively manage less and preserve more acreage
- Agency policy and/or guidance is increasingly circumventing the statutorily required public policy making process
- Agency policy and/or guidance enables environmental Non-Government Organization (eNGO), among others, litigation via:
 - Threatened and endangered species
 - Species and communities of special concern
 - Landscape level management
 - Water resource management and permitting
- Agency policy and/or guidance creates ambiguity surrounding the definition of “healthy forests”
 - Preserved/protected vs. managed
 - Increases cost of fiber acquisition due to cumulative regulatory burden
 - Compliance costs are disincentives to forest management and health
 - Reduces social and economic value of rural economies when forests are non-productive
- Agency stakeholder, partnership, and advisory committees are facilitated to give the public the impression of broad representation and endorsement of initiatives and the implementation of agendas
 - Non-agency stakeholder comments are only advisory and often ignored even if offered by credible professionals and supported by peer-reviewed science
 - Final product reflects preferred policy of facilitating agency
 - The free flow of ideas and solutions between entities is diminished to achieve the agencies’ agenda rather than progressive policy
- Agency policy and/or guidance effects local communities and economies
 - Actively managed forests generate more economic activity and greater public revenue than preserved forests
 - Agencies tend to be internally focused, limiting their perspective on economics, wood flows, and land investments
 - Agencies’ focus on policy implementation and cumulative regulatory compliance gives little consideration to wood supply, land investments, and related value-added economic activity
 - Agency policy and/or guidance is inconsistent with existing statutory requirements (i.e. mutual-aid in fire suppression)

- Performance Metrics
 - There are virtually no standards and baselines and little discussion of establishing them in regard to management (i.e. climate change, habitat restoration, ecosystem services, etc.)
 - While these endeavors should be considered in the practice of sound forestry, attention must first be given to creating scientifically-sound baselines that allow for the use of a variety of metrics in applying management moving forward.
 - Science has taken a backseat to global social concerns. This perpetuates a myriad of misconceptions that serve to prolong problems without generating viable solutions. This in turn causes forest users to spend limited resources unnecessarily to overcome social barriers to forest management.
 - In order for reasonable approaches to be developed that balance social, economic, and ecological concerns, *all* affected parties must have an *equal* standing in the discussion to reach mutually beneficial solutions and outcomes.
 - The highest priority in the decision-making process must be given to how performance metrics and program changes impact the viability of industry, jobs, the resource, and subsequently local economies, municipalities, school districts, and landowners.
- Cumulative Effects
 - Individually, the effect of each previously mentioned issue illustrates the barriers to developing quality policy. The cumulative effects of any combination of these issues exponentially magnify detrimental outcomes to industries, local communities, and the citizens of Wisconsin as a result of poor policy.
- Summary Statement
 - As is evident in this supporting document, many issues of resource management, business, community, and individual viability have been inadequately addressed by the WDNR Division of Forestry Strategic Direction and Statewide Strategy & Assessment. This is not a conclusive list of all related issues, but is intended to start a dialogue about a new beginning for resource management in the state of Wisconsin.

Reference

UNEP. (1995). *Global Biodiversity Assessment*. Cambridge CB2 1RP, United Kingdom: University of Cambridge Press, for the United Nations Environment Programme .