

Coordination with Other Resource Management Plans

In the process of developing the “Assessment” and “Strategy”, we took into consideration other existing statewide plans. Our intent was to build upon and complement other State natural resource plans and identify opportunities for coordination. The following are plans we reviewed and used to develop elements of the Strategy.

Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP)

(<http://dnr.wi.gov/forestry/fire/prevention/firewise/>)

The DNR leads the facilitation of CWPPs for communities listed on the state’s Communities at Risk list. A CWPP is created by a core team that includes the town government, local fire department, and DNR. CWPPs address things such as wildfire response, hazard mitigation, community preparedness, and structure protection. The creation of a plan helps a community organize projects for mitigating hazards, including timeframes for projects and who will be responsible for managing each project. Plans give fire-prone communities an incentive to develop and implement wildfire preparedness and hazardous fuels reduction projects. Many of our strategies in Theme E deal with communities at risk and elements of CWPPs.

Wisconsin Wildlife Action Plan (WWAP)

(<http://dnr.wi.gov/org/land/er/WWAP/>)

The DNR, Bureau of Endangered Resources is responsible in Wisconsin for producing the Wildlife Action Plan. In our Assessment, the data and analysis for Indicator 4: Forest Communities and Species of Concern draws mainly on the WWAP. A member of the team that developed the WWAP worked on both our “Assessment” and “Strategy”. Theme A and B have strong connections to the WWAP actions.

Urban Council on Forestry – Annual Report 2007

(<http://dnr.wi.gov/forestry/UF/council/pdf/UFAnnualReport07.pdf>)

Wisconsin’s Urban Council on Forestry Reports and our “Assessment” and “Strategy” draw on the same data sources and share similar strategies. Theme B, C, D, and E all include strategies for urban forestry which mirror recommendations in the Council’s report.

State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP)

(<http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/planning/scorp/>)

Many factors affect the supply, demand, and participation rates of outdoor recreation in Wisconsin. Since 1965 the state has developed and maintained the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) in an attempt to classify, measure, and ultimately provide for the preferences and needs of a statewide recreating public. We drew heavily on the data and analysis from SCORP for the “Assessment”. Many of the strategies in Theme D are based on the recommendations from SCORP.

Ecological Landscapes Handbook

(<http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/landscapes/>)

Ecological Landscapes are areas of Wisconsin that differ from each other in ecological attributes and management opportunities. They have unique combinations of physical and biological characteristics that make up the ecosystem, such as climate, geology, soils, water, or vegetation. They differ in levels of biological productivity, habitat suitability for wildlife, presence of rare species and natural communities, and in many other ways that affect land use and management.

The handbook provides an assessment of each Ecological Landscape, including its ecological, social, and economic characteristics. It also identifies opportunities to manage resources with consideration for long-term ecological and economic sustainability. The information will be used when selected strategies are implemented.

Wisconsin's Strategy for Reducing Global Warming

(<http://dnr.wi.gov/environmentprotect/gtfgw/>)

In April, 2007 Governor Doyle signed [Executive Order 191](#) which brought together a prominent and diverse group of key Wisconsin business, industry, government, energy and environmental leaders to create a Task Force on Global Warming. The Task Force proposed measures to reduce a variety of our state's greenhouse gas emissions. The recommendations in this report influenced the strategies in Theme C.

Wisconsin's Sustainability Framework

(<http://dnr.wi.gov/forestry/assessment/framework.htm>)

Wisconsin's Forest Sustainability Framework (Framework) lays out a blueprint for gathering data to assess the sustainability of forests in Wisconsin. Although the Framework itself does not include any data, it does create a common language and unbiased set of metrics to discuss sustainability. The strength of the Framework lies in the fact that it was built by a distinguished group of individuals representing all facets of forestry: private landowner groups, conservation organizations, academic institutions, Native American tribes, industry, government, and non-profits. The "Assessment" used the Framework to identify the data and type of analysis needed.