

Resources Necessary to Address Strategies

The following tables describe the resources necessary to address the strategies, identify the S&PF programs associated with implementing each strategy, and the national priorities the various strategies support.

Resources Available

This is an estimation based on current resources. Resource is defined broadly to include people, assistance, material, and funds that groups can provide. It lists current sources if the strategy is presently being implemented. If the strategy is new, the source(s) listed are merely possibilities. Many of these strategies benefit from partnerships and multiple funding sources. When possible, the applicable federal agency or agencies is noted. The term 'private' includes resources from groups such as landowners, businesses or non-profit conservation organizations. Acronyms used in the table include S&PF – State and Private Forestry, NRCS – Natural Resource and Conservation Service, FSA – Farm Service Agency, SFA – State Fire Assistance, VFA - Volunteer Fire Assistance, DOI – Department of the Interior, DOE – Department of Energy, APHIS – Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, NRS – Northern Research Station, Forest Service, EPA – Environmental Protection Agency, SFRA – Sport Fish Restoration Act, and PR – Pittman-Robertson Act.

Associated S&PF Programs

The USDA Forest Service, State and Private Forestry Unit, funds several state programs, including: Stewardship (for private forests), Urban and Community Forestry, Fire Management, Forest Legacy, and Forest Health. The Forest Service provides support and technical assistance for several other state programs, including: Utilization and Marketing, Watershed Forestry, and Conservation Education. Wisconsin's focus is to integrate the S&PF programs with state and partner programs to accomplish priorities. In order to effectively integrate, it is important to understand the key opportunities and constraints associated with each S&PF program. As shown in this column, many strategies will benefit from the integration of different S&PF program areas as they exist today.

National Priority

Each of the goals in the "Strategy" support one or more National Priorities. This column notes which priority the state goal supports.

- 1 = Conserve and Manage Working Forest Landscapes for Multiple Values and Uses
- 2 = Protect Forests from Threats
- 3 = Enhance Public Benefits from Trees and Forests

THEME A: FRAGMENTATION & PARCELIZATION				
	Strategy	Resources Available	Associated S&PF Programs	Supports National Priority (1, 2, 3)
FOREST LAND: The amount of forest land increases and is focused in desired landscapes.				
1	Encourage planting to enhance, protect, and connect larger tracts of forested land in appropriate locations consistent with ecological landscapes.	State; Federal (S&PF, NRCS, FSA); Private; Tribes	Stewardship, Watershed Forestry	1, 3
2	Reduce the rate of conversion of forestland to alternative uses.	State; Federal; Local government; Private; Tribes	Stewardship, Forest Legacy, Fire (SFA)	1, 3
PARCEL SIZE: The rate of forest land parcelization is reduced.				
3	Reduce the rate of ownership parcelization of large forest blocks (i.e. greater than 500 acres).	Federal; State; Private; Tribes	Forest Legacy	1, 3
4	Reduce the rate of ownership parcelization of small forest blocks (i.e. less than 500 acres).	Federal (S&PF, NRCS); State; Local government; Private; Tribes	Stewardship	1, 3
LARGE BLOCKS OF FORESTS: Large blocks of forest are maintained/increase.				
5	Pursue the conservation and protection of large, unfragmented blocks of forest lands.	State; Federal (S&PF); Private; Tribes	Stewardship, Forest Legacy, Fire (SFA), Watershed Forestry	1, 3
6	Strengthen collaborative and large scale planning at the town, county, state and federal levels.	Federal (S&PF); State; Local government; Tribes	Stewardship, Forest Legacy, Health, Fire (SFA), Watershed Forestry	1, 3
LANDSCAPE SCALE MANAGEMENT: An increasing amount of land management at small scales is in alignment with landscape scale plans. Small forest parcels will be effectively managed forests at a landscape scale that accounts for multiple benefits such as ecosystem services and risks such as wildfire.				
7	Increase the functional size of forest blocks by encouraging coordination of management of clusters of forest ownerships.	State; Federal (S&PF); Private; Tribes	Stewardship, Health, Fire (SFA)	1, 3
SUSTAINABLY MANAGED FOREST: The percentage of sustainably managed forest land will steadily increase.				
8	Encourage a tax structure that favors well managed forests.	State and Local government		1, 3

9	Increase acreage of privately owned forests managed based on generally accepted forest management practices.	Federal; State; Private	Stewardship, Fire (SFA)	1, 3
10	Increase acreage of publicly owned forests managed based on generally accepted forest management practices.	State and Local government; Federal (USFS, DOI)		1, 3

THEME B: FOREST COMPOSITION & STRUCTURE				
	Strategy	Resources Available	Associated S&PF Programs	Supports National Priority (1, 2, 3)
IMPROVING FORESTED COMMUNITIES: Improve all forest communities and increase in quality and extent forest communities that are under-represented.				
11	Encourage the management of under-represented forest communities.	State; Local government; Federal (S&PF); Private; Tribes	Stewardship, Fire (SFA)	1, 2, 3
12	Improve all forested communities with a landscape management approach that considers the representation of all successional stages.	State; Local government; Federal (S&PF); Tribes	Stewardship, Forest Legacy	1, 2, 3
13	Increase forest structure and diversity.	State; Local government; Federal (S&PF); Private; Tribes	Stewardship, Fire (SFA), Urban	1, 2, 3
14	Encourage the use of disturbance mechanisms to maintain diverse forest communities.	State; Local government; Federal (S&PF); Private; Tribes	Stewardship, Health, Fire (SFA)	1, 2, 3
LANDSCAPE SCALE PLANNING: More forest land is being managed and protected under landscape scale plans, or consistent with landscape scale considerations. Management on the ground is increasingly being made within the landscape scale context.				
15	Maintain the appropriate forest types for the ecological landscape while protecting forest health and function.	State; Local government; Federal (S&PF); Private; Tribes	Health, Stewardship, Fire (SFA), Urban, Watershed Forestry	1, 2, 3
16	Encourage multi-state landscape scale planning.	State; Federal (S&PF); Tribes	Health, Stewardship, Fire (SFA), Urban, Watershed Forestry	1, 2, 3
DEER: Deer populations are managed to protect and enhance forest ecosystem functions while considering the full balance of potential impacts.				

17	Increase scientific knowledge needed to understand the economic, ecological and social impacts of various deer populations (and associated deer herbivory) on forests.	State; Federal (S&PF, APHIS, USFS-NRS); Private	Health	1, 2, 3
18	Encourage the forestry community to be engaged in deer management issues with an understanding of the long term significance of deer impacts on sustainable forestry.	State; Private; Tribes	Stewardship	3
19	Adapt forest management practices to sustainably manage forests with locally high deer populations.	State; Local government; Federal (S&PF); Private; Tribes	Stewardship, Health	2
URBAN: Urban forests are more species diverse with greater tree canopy.				
20	Characterize and assess urban and community forests.	Federal (S&PF); State	Urban	3
21	Expand and manage a diverse urban tree canopy cover to provide multiple public benefits.	State and Local government; Federal (S&PF); Private	Urban	3
INVASIVES: The spectrum of invasive species is being addressed to minimize loss of forested ecosystem function.				
22	Strive to prevent invasive species before they arrive.	Federal (S&PF, APHIS); State; Tribes	Health, Urban	2
23	Work to detect new infestations early and respond rapidly to minimize impacts to forests.	Federal (S&PF, APHIS); State; Local government; Tribes	Health, Urban, Stewardship	2
24	Control and management of existing infestations.	State; Local government; Federal (S&PF, APHIS, EPA); Private; Tribes	Health, Urban, Stewardship	1, 2
25	Rehabilitate, restore, or adapt native forest habitats and ecosystems.	State; Local government; Federal (S&PF, EPA, ACE); Private; Tribes	Health, Urban, Fire (SFA), Stewardship	2, 3

THEME C: ENERGY & CLIMATE CHANGE				
	Strategy	Resources Available	Associated S&PF Programs	Supports National Priority (1, 2, 3)
	BIOMASS: Forests provide raw materials for energy and traditional forest products at a level that sustains forest ecosystems and the productive capacity of the land. Use of woody biomass for energy is done in a way that produces a high energy return on biomass input.			

26	Collect information and develop policy to ensure efficient and sustainable use of our forest resources in regards to energy production.	State; Federal (S&PF, DOE); Tribes	Utilization & Marketing (Wood Education Resource Center)	1, 3
27	Encourage establishment of new renewable energy industries (or use of renewable energy by industries) which use woody biomass while improving or maintaining the health of the existing forest products industry.	State; Local government; Private; Federal (S&PF, DOE); Tribes	Utilization & Marketing (Wood Education Resource Center)	1, 3
ADAPTATION: Forests are established and managed in a manner that increases their resilience and ability to facilitate adaptation of associated species and communities to changing climatic conditions.				
28	Seek to understand the probability and severity of future climate change impacts.	State; Local government; Federal (S&PF, DOI, USFS-NRS, EPA); Tribes	Health, Stewardship, Fire (SFA)	2, 3
29	Attempt to improve the defenses of the forest and increase the resilience of natural systems to future climate change impacts	State; Local government; Federal (S&PF, USFS-NRS); Private; Tribes	Stewardship, Health, Urban	1, 2, 3
30	Intentionally accommodate change and enable forest ecosystems to adaptively respond.	State; Local government; Federal (S&PF); Private; Tribes	Stewardship, Health, Urban	1, 2, 3
31	Realign forest ecosystems to new conditions caused by climate change.	State; Local government; Federal (S&PF, DOI, EPA); Private; Tribes	Health, Stewardship	1, 2, 3
MITIGATION: Forests will increasingly be used as a tool to mitigate climate change.				
32	Manage forest ecosystems (rural and urban) to sequester additional carbon while retaining the abundance of other benefits forest provide.	State; Local government; Federal (S&PF, EPA, DOE); Private; Tribes	Stewardship, Urban	1, 3
33	Reduce green house gas emissions by substituting wood for products that have a more energy intensive carbon footprint (i.e. non-wood building materials such as steel and concrete).	State; Local government; Private; Federal (EPA, DOE); Tribes	Utilization & Marketing (Wood Education Resource Center)	3
34	Utilize best management practices to minimize emissions from forest-based activities and production.	State; Local government; Federal (S&PF); Private; Tribes	Stewardship, Utilization & Marketing, Fire (SFA)	3

35	Increase the awareness of carbon markets by private forest landowners and facilitate their participation in established carbon markets.	State; Federal (S&PF); Private	Stewardship	3
36	Ensure that climate policy reflects the potential positive contributions that forest conservation and sustainable management can make to achieving substantial net reductions in greenhouse gas emissions.	State and Local government; Federal (EPA, DOE, DOI, USFS); Tribes		3

THEME D: FORESTS AS ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTORS

	Strategy	Resources Available	Associated S&PF Programs	Supports National Priority (1, 2, 3)
	FOREST VALUE: Forest ecosystem services have economic values that are realized and managed to maximize the benefits to society and improve quality of life.			
37	Invest in forest conservation to contribute to a strong economy and provide clean water and air, wildlife, and other ecosystem services.	State; Local government; Federal (S&PF, USFS-NRS, EPA); Private; Tribes	Stewardship, Fire (SFA), Health, Urban, Forest Legacy, Watershed Forestry	1, 3
38	Encourage communities to invest in their urban forest canopy as part of a long-term plan for a community's quality of life.	State; Local government; Federal (S&PF); Private	Urban	3
39	Build public understanding about the benefits provided from investing in forest conservation.	State; Local government; Federal (S&PF, EPA); Private; Tribes	Stewardship, Urban, Utilization and Marketing, Watershed Forestry, Fire (SFA)	3
	MARKETS: Wisconsin is a hub of green forest product markets, producing a diversity of value added solid wood, fiber, energy and ecosystem services.			
40	Support existing forest products companies so that they are competitive domestically and internationally.	State; Private; Federal (S&PF); Tribes	Utilization and Marketing	3
41	Encourage the development of new markets and companies that leverage sustainable (e.g. third-party certified) supply and ecosystem services in emerging markets.	State; Private; Federal (S&PF); Tribes	Utilization and Marketing	3
	CAPACITY: Forest management/protection providers, business, and other organizations in the forestry community have increased capacity to protect and sustainably manage forests.			
42	Develop collaborations and partnerships to engage all forestry stakeholders	State; Local government; Federal (S&PF); Private; Tribes	All S&PF programs	3

43	Increase the number of students who enter forestry related studies or a forestry profession in order to recruit and hire high quality and diverse individuals.	State; Private; Tribes		3
44	Increase the number of private businesses (loggers, cooperating forester firms, tree planters, arborists, timber stand improvement contractors, etc.) that provide high quality goods and services to effectively and efficiently reach more forest landowners and sustainably manage more forest.	State; Private		3
RECREATION: Diverse recreational opportunities are available and have minimal impacts on forest ecosystems.				
45	Plan for a range of recreation opportunities at a statewide level suitable to the capability of the land and with minimal long term impacts.	State; Federal (PR, SFRA)		3
46	Provide sustainable recreation opportunities on forested public lands.	State and Local government; Federal (National Forests, SFRA, PR)		3
47	Increase acreage of lands open to public recreation in areas where public land is not abundant.	State and local government; Federal (National Forest, S&PF); Private	Forest Legacy	1, 3

THEME E: PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY IN FORESTED AREAS				
	Strategy	Resources Available	Associated S&PF Programs	Supports National Priority (1, 2, 3)
FIRE, SAFETY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT: Human life, property, and forest resources are at reduced risk of harm or loss.				
48	Improve safety for the forest-based workforce and forest users.	State; Local government; Federal (S&PF); Private; Tribes	Fire (SFA, VFA, Ready Reserve), Urban	3
49	Provide for early detection and rapid initial attack for all forest fires within the state.	State; Federal (S&PF, USFS-NRS); Local government; Tribes	Fire (SFA, VFA, Ready Reserve)	2
50	Reduce wildland fire ignitions and minimize loss from fire.	State; Federal (S&PF); Local government; Private; Tribes	Fire (SFA, VFA, Ready Reserve)	2
51	Protect the public and natural resource from unlawful practices.	State; Local government; Federal (S&PF); Tribes	Fire (SFA, VFA, Ready Reserve), Stewardship	3