

JUNEAU COUNTY FOREST COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN
TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 100 –BACKGROUND

<u>Section</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Page</u>
100	MISSION STATEMENT.....	2
105	GOAL OF THE COUNTY FOREST COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN.....	2
110	JUNEAU COUNTY FOREST COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN POLICY.....	3
	110.1 MANAGEMENT PLANNING OBJECTIVES.....	3
	110.2 DEVELOPMENT OF THE PLAN.....	3
	110.3 APPROVAL OF THE PLAN.....	4
	110.4 DISTRIBUTION OF THE PLAN.....	4
	110.5 UPDATING THE PLAN.....	4
	110.6 COORDINATION WITH OTHER PLANNING.....	5
115	FOREST RESOURCE PLANNING.....	5
	115.1 FOREST CERTIFICATION GROUP ADMINISTRATION.....	5
	115.2 FOREST CERTIFICATION.....	6
120	COUNTY AUTHORITY.....	7
	120.1 ORDINANCES.....	7
125	HISTORY.....	7
	125.1 STATEWIDE HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT.....	7
	125.2 JUNEAU COUNTY HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT.....	8
	125.3 WISCONSIN COUNTY FORESTS ASSOCIATION.....	10
	125.4 TRENDS.....	10
	125.5 PROTECTING THE PUBLIC RESOURCE.....	13

100 MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Juneau County Forest is to manage, conserve and protect natural resources on a sustainable basis for present and future generations. These resources, such as those provided by the Juneau County Forest, are the base for addressing the ecological and socioeconomic needs of society.

County Forest resources should be protected from natural catastrophes such as fire, insect and disease outbreaks, and from human threats such as encroachment, over-utilization, environmental degradation and excessive development. While managing for environmental needs including watershed protection and conservation of biotic diversity, these same resources must also be managed to provide for socioeconomic needs. The County Forest under sustainable practices can provide a steady flow of raw materials for wood-using industries that provide a wide variety of products fulfilling consumer demands as well as provide for abundant outdoor recreational opportunities.

105 GOAL OF THE COUNTY FOREST COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN (Hereafter referred to as the “Plan”)

To administer the Juneau County Forest program consistent with the mission statement and the purpose and direction of the County Forest Law as stated in s. 28.11, Wis. Stats., giving consideration to input from citizens and groups. The purpose of the County Forest Law being:

“ ... to provide the basis for a permanent program of county forests and to enable and encourage the planned development and management of the County Forests for optimum production of forest products together with recreational opportunities, wildlife, watershed protection and stabilization of stream flow, giving full recognition to the concept of multiple use to assure maximum public benefits; to protect the public rights, interests and investments in such lands; and to compensate the counties for the public uses, benefits and privileges these lands provide; all in a manner which will provide a reasonable revenue to the towns in which such lands lie.”

110 JUNEAU COUNTY FOREST COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN POLICY

This plan shall incorporate or reference all official County Forest policies, pertinent county regulations, planning documents and the needs and actions for the period 2021 through 2035.

This plan is the official authority for management on Juneau County Forest lands enrolled under Wisconsin County Forest Law s.28.11. This plan may be encompassed within required local planning efforts. No other local planning efforts will supersede the authority of this plan.

110.1 MANAGEMENT PLANNING OBJECTIVES

Management planning shall be used to establish objectives, policies, procedures, rules and regulations, and to promote an efficient and orderly program of development and management of the County Forest in the interest of:

1. Determining needs and priorities.
2. Achieving goals set forth in the mission statement of this plan.
3. Satisfying the statutory requirements of s. 28.11, Wis. Stats.
4. Satisfying requirements for participation in various State and Federal aid programs.
5. Providing broad long-term and detailed short-term guidelines for actions.

110.2 DEVELOPMENT OF THE PLAN

Section 28.11, Wis. Stats., places the responsibility for the plan development on the Land, Forestry and Parks Committee with technical assistance from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and other agencies. The County Forest Administrator will take the lead at the Committee's request. Public participation will be solicited and considered throughout the planning process. Public participation and inputs into the plan should consider s. 28.11, Wis. Stats., which governs the County Forest program and provides the sideboards to which this plan must adhere.

Juneau County's public participation process includes the following:

The Juneau County Land, Forestry and Parks Department will develop the first draft of individual chapters and present them to the Land, Forestry, Parks and Zoning Committee for

review. After approval of the draft by Committee, individual chapters will be posted on the Juneau County Forestry webpage for a 30 day review period by the public. The public may submit comments directly to the Land, Forestry and Parks Department for consideration.

The Juneau County Land, Forestry and Parks Department will also consider soliciting for public comment through online survey tools, social media, notices in the County newspaper and announcements at Town halls.

110.3 APPROVAL OF THE PLAN

Comments received should be given consideration during plan development. The Committee will then present the plan to the County Board for their approval. Following County Board approval, the plan will then be forwarded to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources for review and any approvals required by s. 28.11, Wis. Stats.

110.4 DISTRIBUTION OF THE PLAN

Each member of the County Board will have access to a copy of the plan at the time of initial review and approval. Updated official copies will be maintained by the Forest Administrator and made available at the Juneau County Forestry Office or electronically.

Plan and future amendments will be distributed to the following, either as electronic versions of the Plan, Plan amendments, or as electronic links to the documents:

1. Department of Natural Resources - Liaison and County Forest & Public Lands Specialist.
2. Executive Director- Wisconsin County Forest Association.

110.5 UPDATING THE PLAN

Necessary changes in policy and procedure will be incorporated into the plan by amendment as required. Amendments to the plan will require approval by both the County Board and the Department of Natural Resources as stated in s. 28.11(5) (a), Wis. Stats. Changes to official County Forest Blocking Boundary require County Board approval. The annual County Board approved Work Plan, budget, and annual accomplishment report are appended to the plan and do not require official Department of Natural Resources approval. In addition, changes to

Chapters 1000, 2000, 3000, 4000 do not require a plan amendment or official Department of Natural Resources approval, with the exception of the official County Forest Blocking Boundary.

110.6 COORDINATION WITH OTHER PLANNING

The development of this plan and any future amendments to this plan will include considerations, and if warranted, participation in other local and regional planning efforts.

115 FOREST RESOURCE PLANNING

The Land, Forestry, Parks and Zoning Committee will utilize procedure as set forth in the Department of Natural Resources Public Forest Lands Handbook no. 2460.5.

Updating and maintaining accurate forest compartment reconnaissance is the key to forest resource planning. The Wisconsin Field Inventory and Reporting System (WisFIRS) will be utilized as the primary tool for maintaining this data. This database will be used to analyze existing resources, evaluate management alternatives and assist in the implementation of this plan. Silviculture Guidance, as supported by Wisconsin's forestry community and Silviculture Guidance Team may be reference in forest management activities. Additional resources such as forest habitat type classification, soil surveys, and DNR's Best Management Practices for Water Quality guidelines may be utilized in management decisions.

115.1 FOREST CERTIFICATION GROUP ADMINISTRATION

As the certification group manager, the Department of Natural Resources will be responsible for overall administration of third-party certification efforts. The DNR County Forest & Public Lands Specialist will work in close cooperation with the Wisconsin County Forests Association in coordinating this effort. The group manager's responsibilities will include:

- Record keeping of certification
- Coordinating communication with the certification auditing firms
- Reporting and payment of fees
- Processing new entries and departures from the groups
- Internal compliance monitoring
- Dispute resolution

Detail on the certification group administration is maintained in the Public Forest Lands Handbook.

115.2 FOREST CERTIFICATION

The County Forests provide a vital contribution to the State and the world by providing economic, environmental and social benefits important to our quality of life. Juneau County believes that accomplishing sustainable forestry requires a commitment and partnership from all the groups and individuals that benefit from these public lands.

Within the scope of the Wisconsin County Forest Law and the County Forest Comprehensive Land Use Plan, Juneau County will implement forestry practices that promote forest sustainability and multiple use of the forest. Management of the Forest will include the sustainable harvest of forest products and the protection of cultural, historic sites, wildlife, plants, water quality and aesthetics.

Juneau County will work in cooperation with the Department of Natural Resources and other natural resources groups / agencies in providing sustainable forestry information to those landowners and individuals impacting forest sustainability in Wisconsin. We will support research efforts to improve the health, productivity, and management of forestlands both internally and through cooperative efforts. In managing the Juneau County Forest a spectrum of forestry practices will be employed to achieve our sustainable forestry objective. Both intensive and more extensive forest management techniques will be used to provide for wildlife, forest products, recreation, aesthetics, water quality and ecosystem maintenance. In keeping with this responsibility Juneau County is committed to:

1. Sustainable Forestry Principles – Practicing forestry to meet the present needs of society without sacrificing the ability of future generations to meet their anticipated needs.
2. Responsible Practices – To employ practices that are economically, environmentally and socially responsible in the management of the Forest and encourage other forest owners to do the same.
3. Forest Health & Protection – To work cooperatively with the DNR and other

agencies in protecting our forests from pests, diseases, wildfire and other damaging agents, in order to improve long-term productivity and forest health.

4. Unique Sites – To manage areas of special biological, geographical, cultural or historical significance, in such a way as to preserve their unique qualities.
5. Legal Compliance – To comply with applicable local, state and federal laws and regulations in the management of the Juneau County Forest.
6. Monitoring and Continuous Improvement – To continually seek improvement in the management of the Juneau County Forest and to monitor and assess performance towards the objective of sustainable forestry.

These commitments allow the Juneau County Forest to be third party certified. This certification ensures that the management adheres to sustainable forestry and allows for increased marketability of the forest products produced.

120 COUNTY AUTHORITY

The County Forest Comprehensive Land Use Plan is the official County Forest authority. The Land, Forestry, Parks and Zoning Committee of the County Board enforces the regulations governing the use of the County Forest.

120.1 ORDINANCES

The County ordinances that apply to the administration and management of the Juneau County Forest can be found in Chapter 1000. In addition, the following ordinances will be considered in the planning process when applicable.

- Zoning ordinance
- Floodplain - Shoreland Zoning ordinance
- Non-Metallic Mining ordinance

125 HISTORY

125.1 STATEWIDE HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT

In 1927, the State Legislature passed the Forest Crop Law, authorizing counties to create county forests. An opinion of the Attorney General with reference to the Forest Crop Law

stated that the counties would be exempt from the owner's share of annual tax. In 1929 the law was amended to create the County Forest Reserve Law. In 1963, several major revisions were made, creating the County Forest Law s28.11. The most notable change was the creation of a permanent program of forests that would be managed in accordance with a 10 Year Comprehensive Land Use Plan developed by the county, with the assistance of the Department of Natural Resources. Several grants and loans were created and remain available to counties to compensate for public uses of these county forest lands as stipulated in s28.11. To fulfill additional statutory obligations acreage share payments to towns are currently \$.30/acre, and towns with county forest land receive a minimum of 10% of the stumpage revenue from their respective County Forest each year.

In 2020, thirty counties in Wisconsin owned approximately 2.4 million acres entered under the County Forest Law.

125.2 JUNEAU COUNTY HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT

The first record of public forest land resources appears in the 1858 Juneau County Board proceedings. Tax certificates from lands abandoned by early farmers and lumbermen created a problem of “excess tax delinquency” between the towns and county. In 1924, the County Board passed a resolution petition its state representatives to introduce legislation that would fund forestry improvements on county held land.

As noted above, the State Legislature authorized the creation of County Forests under the Forest Crop Law in 1927. On February 13, 1933, a resolution for establishment of the Juneau County Forest was approved. The following acreage was originally enrolled:

<u>Township</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Armenia	1,918.71
Cutler	11,139.00
Finley	8,025.73
Kingston	23,296.28
Necedah	<u>9,922.00</u>
	54,301.73

In November 1934, the State Conservation Department began negotiations with the County for acquisition or lease for a “Nesting Area” for the conservation of wildlife. A lease was

approved, but in 1935 the Federal Government indicated a desire to acquire title to the land at a price of \$1.75 per acre. The County Board agreed to sell 48,835 acres in Kingston, Finley and Cutler Townships in 1936. The land was withdrawn from the County Forest Crop Law to establish the Necedah National Wildlife Refuge and the Meadow Valley Wildlife Area (Central Wisconsin Conservation Area). After the sale, only about 7,374.95 acres remained under the County Forest at that time.

Since then, The Juneau County Forest has increased in size through the addition of other tax delinquent land. A significant part of the growth occurred in Armenia Township. In 1938, the County Board received a petition signed by 100% of the landowners in Armenia Township and approved by the Town Board. It asked the County to request that the U.S. Government resettle the residents of Armenia Township to more productive lands and establish a Forest Reservation and Wild Game Refuge. As a result, the County Board resolved in May 1939 to zone the Township of Armenia as a Forest and Recreation District and to retain tax delinquent land in public ownership. The Zoning ordinance was repealed in 1959 to allow for the development of a new county-wide zoning ordinance. Neither private landowner relocation nor a federal refuge materialized. At this time, Juneau County would own and manage about 6,000 acres of County Forest and 1,000 acres of what it considered Community Forest in Armenia Township which would later be enrolled into the Juneau County Forest.

From 1936 until 1964 the Juneau County Forest was managed with the County Clerk as part-time administrator. That position served as bookkeeper and secretary for the Land and Forestry Committee. Continued expansion of the forestry program and a parks program caused the County Board to combine the Forestry and Parks programs under one department in 1981. A new managerial position to administer forest and park land was also created. In March of 1982, The Forestry, Parks and Zoning Committee hired its first County Forest Administrator, Dale Dorow. Dale Dorow continued as County Forest Administrator until retiring after 26 years of dedicated service in 2008. In December of 2008, Juneau County hired Brian Loyd as Administrator of the Forestry Department. Brian Loyd continues to oversee the Department to this day.

More recently in 2013, Juneau County completed a land purchase with the aid of the Knowles-

Nelson Stewardship Program to acquire 876 acres of forest land in the Yellow River Bottomlands of Finley Township. The land purchase fit within the blocking boundary of the County Forest and advanced the County's goal to provide conservation, watershed protection, recreation and working forest benefits to its citizens. The land purchase increased the Juneau County Forest holdings to its present-day total of 17,798 acres.

125.3 WISCONSIN COUNTY FORESTS ASSOCIATION

Juneau County is a member of the Wisconsin County Forests Association, Inc. (WCFA). This Association was incorporated on May 15, 1968 under Chapter 181 of the Wisconsin Statutes, without stock and not for profit. The WCFA Board of Directors is composed of fifteen delegates elected from County Forestry Committees who are members of the Association and two members at large.

WCFA provides a forum for consideration of issues and policy that are common to all of the county committees responsible for their respective County Forest programs, including those programs encompassed under s. 28.11 and chapter 77, Wis. Stats. WCFA also provides leadership and counsel to County Forest administrators and forestry committees through regular meetings and active committees on legislative and recreational issues. WCFA develops and implements a strategic plan. The organization's mission statement is as follows:

Wisconsin County Forests Association provides leadership uniting the interests of the world's largest county forest program while ensuring long term forest health and sustainability.

125.4 TRENDS

The values and uses of the Juneau County Forest contribute significantly to fulfilling many of society's ecological and socioeconomic needs now and in the future. Changing trends will impact the values and uses of the Forest in coming years.

- Wisconsin's forests are continually undergoing change due to forest succession, climate change, natural disturbances and forest management activities. Most of the County Forest acreage statewide is a result of regeneration or planting from the early

to mid-1900. A noticeable trend on the Juneau County Forest has been the decline of jack pine. This decline is understood to be associated with the development of effective wildfire suppression techniques and past management favoring conversion to red or white pine plantations. This trend is slowly being reversed by efforts to direct seed jack pine in areas affected by oak wilt. Emerald ash borer has also impacted ash trees throughout Juneau County and a significant decline in ash trees is expected.

- Conflict over timber management practices will likely continue to increase as more individuals and groups demand greater involvement in forestry decisions. Practices such as clearcutting and even-aged management will continue to be controversial. Efforts to educate the public on the merits of these sound forest management techniques will continue.
- Similar to other rural counties, Juneau County may experience funding problems as municipalities are being required to provide more services with less money. Potential losses of revenue from decreased shared revenues and resistance to tax increases may make county timber revenues increasingly important to the finances of county governments. This is complicated by increasing public pressure to reduce timber harvests on county forests.
- The further study of flora and fauna and their habitat needs are leading to a growing list of threatened and endangered species. This new knowledge is leading to more comprehensive land management and protection for species but can also impose limitations on forest management activities. Mitigating measures and restrictions can seasonally limit or impede both forestry and recreational goals. The cumulative effect of restrictions have the potential to impact timber markets, logging jobs and timber revenue.
- Invasive species, insects and disease pose an ever-increasing threat to the County Forest. Oak wilt, emerald ash borer, garlic mustard, buckthorn, honeysuckle, reed canary grass and other threats have all gained a foothold in Wisconsin's forests. Increased travel and trade, along with global climate change may enable even more

invasive species to enter Wisconsin forests and thrive.

- Demands for motorized recreational opportunities continue to grow. Not only are the number of motorized users growing but so are the impacts as ATV's and UTV's increase in size and horsepower. This has the potential to result in more severe and longer lasting damage to the forest resource if care is not taken to build a sustainable infrastructure. It will be increasingly important to balance public demand with recreational opportunities that are environmentally manageable.
- Non-motorized recreational demands also continue to grow. While non-motorized recreation is generally less impactful on county forest resources, there are fewer funding sources to support these trail systems and facilities.
- Global climate change has the potential to bring an increase in frequency and severity of extreme weather events. Climate change may also influence forest composition in the future. Changing climates could benefit some species, while also being a detriment to others. This could affect management decisions, reforestation efforts and potential future revenue.

125.5 PROTECTING THE PUBLIC RESOURCE

As stated in State Statute 28.11 (1), the county forest program enables and encourages “the planned development and management of the county forests for optimum production of forest products together with recreational opportunities, wildlife, watershed protection and stabilization of stream flow, giving full recognition to the concept of multiple-use to assure maximum public benefits to protect the public rights, interests and investments in such lands; and to compensate the counties for the public uses, benefits and privileges these lands provide; all in a manner which will provide a reasonable revenue to the towns in which such lands lie.”

JUNEAU COUNTY FOREST COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 200 - GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

<u>Section</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Page</u>
200	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.....	3
205	ROLES.....	3
205.1	COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS	3
205.1.1	Land, Forestry, Parks and Zoning Committee	4
205.1.2	Forest Administrator.....	4
205.2	DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES	5
205.2.1	Division of Forestry	5
205.2.2	Local Office	6
205.2.2.1	Forest Management	6
205.2.2.2	Other DNR Program Functions	7
210	COOPERATION	8
215	FINANCIAL SUPPORT.....	8
215.1	REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS.....	8
215.1.1	Timber Sale Revenue.....	8
215.1.2	Parks and Recreation Revenue	8
215.1.3	Other County Forest Revenue	8
215.2	OUTSIDE SOURCES OF REVENUE.....	8
215.2.1	State Funds.....	9
215.2.2	Federal Funds and Programs	10
215.2.3	Other Funds.....	10
215.3	COUNTY EXPENDITURES	10
220	COUNTY RECORDS	11
220.1	ACCOUNTS	11
220.1.1	State Aid Forestry Account.....	11

	220.1.2 Other County Forest Accounts	11
	220.1.3 Account Numbers	11
	220.2 TIMBER SALES.....	12
	220.2.1 Active Timber Sale Files	12
	220.2.2 Closed Timber Sale Files	13
225	PERSONNEL.....	13
	225.1 COUNTY FORESTRY AND PARKS STAFF.....	13
	225.2 HIRING PERSONNEL	14
	225.3 OTHER SOURCES OF LABOR.....	14
	225.4 TRAINING	14
230	EQUIPMENT	14
	230.1 FACILITIES	15

200 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Objectives of the Plan

1. To comply with and implement the provisions of the County Forest Ordinance.
2. To administer and manage the County Forest in accordance with s. 28.11, Wis. Stats.
3. To cooperate with the Department of Natural Resources and other agencies and organizations in the interest of furthering the optimum management of the forest on a sustainable basis.
4. To provide adequate financial support for the program by using county designated revenues and appropriations, along with funds available from federal and state sources.
5. To maintain an adequate system of accounts, records and reports for the orderly administration of the forest and evaluation of program needs and implementation.
6. To facilitate the administration of the forest by authorizing personnel, equipment and facilities necessary to assist the Committee and the administrator in carrying out their duties.

205 ROLES

Juneau County has an elected Board of Supervisors with 21 members. The 21 members elect a County Board Chairperson to serve as executive for the County. Five County Board Supervisors are assigned to serve on the Land, Forestry, Parks and Zoning Committee, which oversees the Forestry and Parks Department. The five-member Committee meets monthly with the Forest Administrator to oversee budgets, expenditures, policy decisions and resource planning. It shall be the policy of the County Board through the Land, Forestry, Parks and Zoning Committee to cooperate with County and DNR personnel in carrying out the program on the County Forest. Policies and action items requiring County Board resolution are first discussed and approved in Committee prior to advancing to County Board for passage. The County and Department roles are further defined in the Public Forest Lands Handbook, 2460.5.

205.1 COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Powers of the Juneau County Board, relative to the management of County Forest lands are defined in s. 28.11 (3) and additional authority may include:

- Adoption of Land, Forestry & Parks Budget
- Approval of Annual Forest Work Plan
- Approval of Grants/Loans
- Land acquisitions
- Ordinances

205.1.1 LAND, FORESTRY, PARKS AND ZONING COMMITTEE

The Board of Supervisors assigns the administration of the County Forest to the Land, Forestry, Parks and Zoning Committee as detailed below.

1. Preparation of an annual work plan and budget for the ensuing calendar year to be presented for the Board's approval.
2. Establishment and maintenance of the facilities necessary to conduct forest operations.
3. Negotiations for and acquisition of lands necessary to further the objectives of the county forest.
4. Review and approval of all proposed recreation projects on the county forest lands.
5. Cooperation with the Department of Natural Resources on all matters pertaining to natural resource management on the county forest.
6. Participation in all other activities involved in the execution and administration of forestry operations in the county forest program.
7. Employ personnel to administer and implement the county forest program.
8. Hold committee meetings as necessary to carry out the above duties.

205.1.2 Forest Administrator

1. The Forest Administrator will act as the agent of the committee and will carry out its orders, as well as execute assignments outlined in the comprehensive plan, and an annual plan, all within the framework outlined in s. 28.11, Wis. Stats.
2. The Forest Administrator will prepare an agenda for and will be present at all Land, forestry, Parks & Zoning Committee meetings.

3. The Forest Administrator will record minutes of each meeting and distribute as appropriate, as well as maintain a permanent record of Committee minutes.
4. The Forest Administrator will serve as the Director of the Forestry Department in coordinating the programs of work of staff members and other matters as directed by the Committee.
5. The Forest Administrator will supervise the timber sale program, tree planting, site preparation, timber stand improvement, road and firebreak construction and maintenance, land acquisition, entry and withdrawal of county forest lands, trespass investigations, and long and short term planning, all within the restrictions of s. 28.11 Wis. Stats.

205.2 DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

The role of the Department in the County Forest program is to:

1. Encourage technically sound management of the County Forest resources.
2. Protect the public rights, benefits and investments in County Forest lands.
3. Administer state compensation to the county for the public rights, benefits and privileges the county forest lands provide as required by s. 28.11 (8), Wis. Stats.
4. Provide County Forest assistance consistent with those identified per the [Public Forest Lands Handbook](#).

205.2.1 Division of Forestry

It is the function of this Division to:

1. Certify and make forest aid payments (variable acreage and project loans) to the county and audit county expenditures of the forestry fund account pursuant to s. 28.11 (8)(b), Wis. Stats.
2. Certify and make acreage payments to towns pursuant to s. 28.11 (8)(a), Wis. Stats.
3. Maintain and certify County Forest acreage by town, and audit distribution of severance share payments made annually by counties, pursuant to s. 28.11 (9), Wis. Stats.
4. Collect severance share payments of not less than twenty percent of actual

stumpage sales value on timber cut from the County Forest pursuant to s. 28.11 (9)(a), Wis. Stats.

5. Administer various aids and grants pertaining, but not limited to, the County Forest program.
6. Assist with development and implementation of the County Forest Comprehensive Land Use Plan.
7. Interpret and administer the laws and regulations set forth by the Legislature and the Natural Resources Board.
8. Review and approve or deny applications for withdrawal and entry of lands into the County Forest Law program.
9. Approve annual work plans
10. Conduct 5-year audit of programmatic and financial functions.

205.2.2 Local Office

Field representatives of the Department are available to provide technical advice and assistance to the county in natural resources management. This assistance includes, but is not limited to the following:

205.2.2.1 Forest Management

The forester designated by the Department to serve as Liaison to the Committee will provide technical assistance in managing the resources of the county forest. The forester's duties include the following, but not limited to:

1. Attend all Committee meetings and any county board meetings as requested.
2. Assist in establishing, inspecting, and administering timber sales in cooperation with county forest personnel.
3. Process timber sale approvals, cutting notices and reports.
4. Maintain for the Department a record of forest management accomplishments, forms and maps.
5. Assist in preparation of projects, plans and estimates.
6. Provide assistance to the Committee in the preparation of the annual work plan and the County Forest Comprehensive Land Use Plan.

7. Assist in County Forest timber theft and larceny investigations.
8. Organize and prepare minutes of annual partnership meeting as required in the [Public Forest Lands Handbook](#).

205.2.2.2 Other DNR Program Functions

1. Fire Management - Maintain a system of communications, equipment, and trained personnel to prevent and suppress forest fires, assist with prescribed burns: and enforce forest fire related laws.
2. Forest Pest Control - Provide technical services for prevention, detection and suppression of forest pests in the district.
3. Wildlife Management - Conduct surveys of wildlife populations, habitat, and public use. Wildlife personnel use this information when providing technical assistance on long term ecosystem planning as well as wildlife habitat management, habitat improvement and wildlife health. Attend committee meetings as requested.
4. Fisheries Management - Maintain the quality of the fishery resource in the waters of the Forest to produce a balanced return to the angler, consistent with sound management principles.
5. Law Enforcement - Enforce state natural resource laws and regulations and assist in the enforcement of county and federal natural resource laws and ordinances.
6. Environmental Protection - Enforce and provide technical assistance in matters related to water and shore land management, pollution detection and waste disposal.
7. Endangered Resources - Provide technical expertise on rare, threatened or endangered species and natural community surveys, identification and management. Assist other DNR functions and the county in identifying local and landscape level issues.

210 COOPERATION

To meet the obligation of the county to the public in accordance with s. 28.11, it is in the best

interest of Juneau County to cooperate with public agencies, non-profit organizations, tribal nations, and others.

215 FINANCIAL SUPPORT

An annual budget shall be prepared by the Committee. This budget shall contain county, state, private, non-profit and federal funds needed to carry out the forestry, park and recreation program on the forest.

215.1 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

The following procedure will apply in crediting income from the forest:

215.1.1 Timber Sale Revenue

All revenue received from the sale of timber stumpage or cut forest products shall be deposited in the Juneau County general fund. All severance taxes incurred as result of such sales are estimated based on timber sale revenue estimates and are budgeted for each fiscal year.

215.1.2 Parks and Recreation Revenue

All revenue including, but not limited to, camping fees, rental fees, day use and trail use fees shall be deposited in the general fund.

215.1.3 Other County Forest Revenue

All revenue collected from fees and use permits, sale of building materials, sale of surplus materials and equipment, fire or other damage collections, or other revenue received by the Committee shall be deposited in the general fund.

215.2 OUTSIDE SOURCES OF REVENUE

215.2.1 State Funds

In addition to other state funds that may subsequently become available for county use, the following state funding sources will be used where appropriate in administration of the Forest:

1. Variable Acreage Share Loan (s. 28.11 (8)(b)(1), Wis. Stats.). The county may

apply for variable acreage share loans in the amount of up to fifty cents per acre of regular entry County Forest land by December 31. Payment is made to the county on or before March 31st of each year and deposited in the State Forest Aid fund. Application is made by County Board Resolution.

2. Project loans (s. 28.11 (8)(b)(2), Wis. Stats.) are available to undertake acquisition and development projects of an "economically productive nature". Fish and game projects or recreation projects do not qualify. Application is made by County Board Resolution.
3. County Forest Administration Grant Program (s. 28.11 (5m), Wis. Stats). Annual grants are available to fund up to 50% of the salary and fringe benefits of a professional forester in the position of county forest administrator or assistant county forest administration. Benefits may not exceed 40% of salary. Application along with an approved annual work plan by January 31st, with payment by April 15th of each year.
4. Sustainable County Forest Grants. Annual grants made for short-term unanticipated projects that promote sustainable forestry. Details are contained in s. NR 47.75, Wisconsin Administrative Code.
5. County Fish and Game Projects s. 23.09 (12), Wis. Stats.).
6. Wildlife Habitat Development Grant s. 23.09 (17m), Wis. Stats).
7. County Forest Road Aids funds are available for each designated mile of County Forest road. The certification is done on a biannual basis.
8. Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Program: (s. 23.0953, Wis. Stats) There are currently funds available to County Forests through State fiscal year 2023-2026. This program provides funds to cost share County Forest land acquisitions.

215.2.2 Federal Funds and Programs

In addition to others that may be available, the following funds and programs will be used where practical:

1. Land and Water Conservation Fund Act (LAWCON). This fund provides up to 50% matching grants for the acquisition, development and renovation of local

parks.

2. Resource Conservation and Development (Technical Services).
3. Pittman-Robertson fund. This fund provides for wildlife management and habitat improvement.
4. Sport Fish Restoration (Dingell-Johnson) fund. This fund provides financing for fish management projects administered by DNR.
5. Federal Endangered Species fund. This fund provides cost sharing and grants for surveys, monitoring and management programs that conserve a threatened or endangered species. Contact the DNR Natural Heritage Conservation for information.

215.2.3 Other Funds

Other potential funding sources are groups such as Ducks Unlimited, Ruffed Grouse Society, Trout Unlimited, Whitetails Unlimited, National Wild Turkey Federation, local sportsman's clubs, service organizations, etc.

The Committee will consider donations, endowments, and other gifts, whether real estate, equipment or cash. The county corporation counsel may be consulted to ascertain whether such gifts benefit the county.

215.3 COUNTY EXPENDITURES

All purchases and expenditures shall comply with County purchasing policy, and state statutes.

220 COUNTY RECORDS

The County Forest administrator will keep concise and orderly records and accounts of all revenue received, expenditures incurred and accomplishments resulting from the operations of the forestry department. A job description, time and expense report, and training record will be kept on each employee.

220.1 ACCOUNTS

220.1.1 State Aid Forestry Account

Variable acreage share loans (s. 28.11 (8)(b)(1), Wis. Stats.), project loan funds (s. 28.11 (8)(b)(2.), Wis. Stats.), and sustainable forestry grants (s. 28.11 (5r), Wis. Stats., and s. NR 47.75, Wis. Adm. Code) that are distributed by the DNR are deposited in this account. Expenditures of variable acreage share funds from this account are restricted to the purchase, development, preservation and maintenance of the county forest. Expenditure of project loan funds are governed by the conditions of project approval. Sustainable Forestry grants from this account must be spent specific to the approved project. Revenue received from the sale of equipment purchased with State Aid Account money must be redeposited in the State Aid Account.

220.1.2 Other County Forest Accounts

See listing below

220.1.3 Account Numbers

<u>County Parks and Recreation</u>		
<u>Name of Account</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Revenue</u>
<u>County Parks – Castle Rock Park</u>	#56510	
Camping Fees		46720
Storage Fees		46721
Electric		46722
Shower		46723
Merchandise		46724
Reservations		46725
Day Use Fees		46726
Miscellaneous		46727
Shelter Reservation		46728
 <u>County Parks – Wilderness Park</u>	 #56511	
Camping Fees		46730
Storage Fees		46731
Electric		46732
Shower		46733
Merchandise		46734
Reservations		46735
Day Use Fees		46736

Miscellaneous		46737
Shelter Reservation		46738
<u>County and Community Forest</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Revenue</u>
Snowmobile Trail Aids (Jan-Jun)	57141	42463
Snowmobile Trail Aids (Jul-Dec)	57141	42464
ATV Trail Aids (Jan-Jun)	57143	42485
ATV Trail Aids (Jul-Dec)	57143	42486
County Forest- Timber Sales	57110	46810
Fuel Wood Permits	57110	46811
Miscellaneous, County	57110	48930
Community Forest	57120	46820
Fuel Wood Permits, Community	57120	46821
Miscellaneous, Community	57120	48820
<u>Forestry Grants</u>		
County Forest Admin Grant	57112	42580
County Conservation Aids	57112	42465
Wildlife Habitat Management	57112	42475
Forest Road Fund	57130	42472

220.2 TIMBER SALES

220.2.1 Active Timber Sale Files

Active timber sale files (hardcopy or e-copy), at a minimum, should contain or reference the following items:

1. Timber sale cutting notice and report (Form 2460-1)
2. Timber sale narrative (Form 2460-1A)
3. Contract and all addendums
4. Timber sale map
5. Ledger account of scale
6. Timber sale inspection journal / notes
7. Pertinent correspondence
8. Liability insurance
9. FISTA training

10. Financial assurance (performance bonds, ILC, etc.)
11. Field scale sheets
12. Lock box tickets (if applicable)

220.2.2 Closed Timber Sale Files

Once sales have been completed and audited by DNR only the following items need to be maintained in the file as a permanent record:

1. Timber sale notice and cutting report
2. Contract and addendums
3. Timber sale map
4. Pertinent correspondence
5. Financial ledger/summary

225 PERSONNEL

The Forest Administrator shall have authorization to organize the workload of the forestry department employees and contractors. Personnel of the forestry department will be governed by the work policies as set forth by the county, and their respective work policies.

225.1 COUNTY FOREST AND PARKS STAFF

The Juneau County Land, Forestry and Parks Department consists of the following positions, which are considered essential for the basic operation of the Department:

- Forest and Parks Administrator
- Forest and Parks Assistant Administrator
- Forest and Parks Technician II
- Forest and Parks Administrative Assistant
- Forest and Parks Clerk
- Other seasonal positions as needed to maintain parks and campgrounds.

225.2 HIRING PERSONNEL

All hiring will be done in accordance with the Juneau County Personnel Policy on Recruitment and Hiring (Chapter 3). All vacancies in regular positions shall be advertised in

a County newspaper if necessary, after internal applicants have been considered to assure that the general public is aware of the opportunity for the employment. The Personnel Office will assist in coordinating the process for the hiring of all full-time employees. The Land, Forestry and Parks Department staff will handle the hiring of staff to fill seasonal positions as budgeted and needed to maintain the parks and campgrounds.

225.3 OTHER SOURCES OF LABOR

The Forest Administrator will consider supplemental resources that can be utilized on the forest, following county procurement policy.

225.4 TRAINING

The Forest Administrator will be responsible for scheduling and providing appropriate training to keep staff current with safety requirements, BMP's, silviculture, pesticides, new technologies, and other training appropriate to manage the Juneau County Forest. A training record will be retained for each employee identifying the course name, content and date of attendance.

230 EQUIPMENT

All equipment and supplies will be coordinated by the Forest Administrator and the Land, Forestry, Parks and Zoning Committee. The Forest Administrator will be responsible for locating equipment, considering the most economical alternatives of buying, borrowing, renting or constructing. The Forest Administrator, or appointed designee, will also be responsible for maintaining an inventory, to be updated annually, of equipment under his/her jurisdiction. Any forestry department employee may purchase equipment and supplies when he / she has prior approval from the Forest Administrator or the department foreman. Equipment shall be purchased by competitive bidding as per Juneau County policy.

230.1 FACILITIES

Maintenance of the facilities is assigned to the Forest Administrator and includes the following:

- Land, Forestry, Parks and Zoning Office - 650 Prairie St., Mauston, WI 53948

- Castle Rock County Park and Facilities - N6700 Cty Trunk G, Mauston, WI 53948
- Wilderness County Park and Facilities - N14054 21st Ave., Necedah, WI 54646
- Kennedy Park and Facilities - N7420 Cty Trunk M, New Lisbon, WI 53950
- Bass Hollow Recreation Area - N1060 Cty Trunk K, Mauston, WI 53948
- Riverview Trail and Recreation Area - N3094 28th Ave., Lyndon Station, WI 53944
- The Omaha Bike Trail - Located between Camp Douglas and Elroy in the Townships of Plymouth, Fountain and Orange.
- Lemonweir Mills Public Access - Located in Section 16, T15N, R4E, Town of Lemonweir, just off of 19th Ave. near Lemonweir River.
- Two Rivers Public Access - Located in Section 24, T15N, R5E, Town of Kildare, just off of Cliff House Road and near slough of the Wisconsin River.

JUNEAU COUNTY FOREST COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN
TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 300
DESCRIPTION OF FOREST AND MANAGEMENT PLANNING

<u>Section</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Page</u>
300	DESCRIPTION OF FOREST	2
300.1	COUNTY FOREST OWNERSHIP	2
300.2	NATURAL FEATURES	2
300.2.1	Topography	2
300.2.2	Geography	2
300.2.3	Geology & Soils	2
300.2.4	Ecological Landscapes	3
300.2.4.1	Land Type Associations	4
300.2.5	Vegetative Cover Types	4
300.2.6	Fish and Wildlife	8
300.2.7	Rare and Endangered Resources	9
300.2.8	Water	9
300.3	CULTURAL FACTORS	10
300.3.1	Economy	10
300.3.2	Education and Research	10
300.4	OTHER PUBLIC LANDS OWNERSHIP	11

300 DESCRIPTION OF FOREST

300.1 COUNTY FOREST OWNERSHIP

The County Forest is composed of 33 management compartments ranging in size from 120 acres to nearly 1020 acres. A map of these compartments can be found in the Appendix.

300.2 NATURAL FEATURES

300.2.1 Topography

The Juneau County Forest, located in the south-central part of the state, lies primarily within two physiographic regions of Wisconsin, the Central Sand Plains and the Western Coulee and Ridges. The topography of the forest and surrounding area was affected by the last glaciations although the area was not glaciated. The northern portion of the County Forest was part of the bed of glacial lake Wisconsin at the time of the last glaciations. In the southern portion of the County Forest the area was part of the unglaciated area of Wisconsin. The terrain ranges from gently rolling in the Town of Armenia to steep and hilly in the Seven Mile Creek portion of the forest.

300.2.2 Geography

Juneau County has a land area of approximately 515,000 acres, plus another approximately 19,000 acres of water included in lakes and streams. Approximately 51 percent of the land in the county is classified as forest land. The County Forest, which contains approximately 17,798 acres ranks 23rd largest county forest in the state.

Appendix 1000 contains maps showing the location of the County Forest.

300.2.3 Geology and Soils

The soils of Juneau County have been derived largely from glacial lake and outwash deposits. Since the glacial period, the soils have been modified by water action, wind, and the accumulation and incorporation of organic material. Soil types on the Central Sands Plains of the County Forest range from poorly drained or somewhat poorly drained sandy soils and

mucky organic soils in the Yellow River and Cutler portions of the Forest to excessively drained upland sands in the New Miner and Clearfield portions of the County Forest. In the Western Coulee and Ridges, the soils are formed from weathered sandstone. The soils are silt and sandy loams in the Bass Hollow portion of the County Forest. Detailed soils information is available from the USDA Web Soil Survey (websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov).

300.2.4 Ecological Landscapes

Ecological Landscapes are regions in Wisconsin containing similar ecology and management opportunities. Each landscape can present unique management opportunities and challenges. These landscapes are essentially based on the National Hierarchical Framework of Ecological Units (NHFUE) (Cleland et al. 1997). More information on the 16 Ecological Landscapes defined within Wisconsin is available at:

<https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/landscapes/index.asp?mode=Choose>

The Juneau County Forest lies within the *Central Sand Plains* and the *Western Coulee & Ridges* Ecological Landscape(s).

Central Sand Plains - The eastern portion of the Central Sand Plains is a mosaic of cropland, managed grasslands and scattered woodlots of pine, oak, and aspen. Many of the historic wetlands in the east were drained early in the 1900s and are now used for agricultural purposes. The western portion of this Ecological Landscape is mostly forest or wetland. Oak, pine, and aspen are the most abundant forest cover types. Plantations of red pine are common in some areas. On wet sites the forests are of two major types: tamarack and black spruce in the peatlands, and bottomland hardwoods in the floodplains of the larger rivers. Many attempts to practice agriculture west of the Wisconsin River failed due to poor soils, poor drainage, and growing season frosts.

Western Coulee & Ridges - Current land cover is a mix of forest (41%), agriculture (36%), and grassland (14%) with wetlands (5%) mostly in the river valleys. Primary forest cover is oak-hickory (51%). Maple-basswood forests (28%), dominated by sugar maple, basswood and red maple, are common in areas that were not burned frequently. Bottomland hardwoods (10%) dominated by silver maple, swamp white oak, river birch, ashes, elms, and cottonwood

are common within the floodplains of the larger rivers. Relict "northern" mesic conifer forests composed of hemlock, white pine and associated hardwoods such as yellow birch are rare but do occur in areas with cool, moist microclimates. Dry rocky bluffs may support xeric stands of native white pine, sometimes mixed with red or even jack pine. Prairies are now restricted to steep south- or west-facing bluffs, unplowed outwash terraces along the large rivers, and a few other sites. They occupy far less than 1% of the current landscape. Mesic tallgrass prairies are now virtually nonexistent except as very small remnants along rights-of-way or in cemeteries.

300.2.4.1 Land Type Associations

Land type associations are units of the National Hierarchical Framework of Ecological Units (NHFEU) classification system. They are much smaller than Ecological Landscapes and are generally based on glacial features. They can be useful for planning at finer scales within a landscape. The following Land Type Associations are present within the Ecological Landscapes of the Juneau County Forest: The Wisconsin River Outwash Terraces, Tomah-Mauston Terraces, Yellow River Floodplain and Terraces, Yellow River Siliceous Terrace and Trempealeau Sandstone Hills. LTA's, having common ecological characteristics, allow land managers to better plan for future vegetative communities, wildlife species to feature, and compatible recreation uses. More information is available at: <https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/landscapes/index.asp?mode=detail&Landscape=11>

300.2.5 Vegetative Cover Types

Approximately 86.4 percent of the Juneau County Forest land base is forested. Forested uplands are comprised of primarily aspen, fir-spruce, red maple, oak scrub oak, jack pine, red pine and white pine while off-site aspen, bottomland hardwood and swamp hardwood occupy the forested lowlands. The remainder, 13.6 percent, is classified as non-forested including types such as open water, wetlands, rights-of-way, grass openings, shrubs and bogs.

FORESTED COMMUNITIES

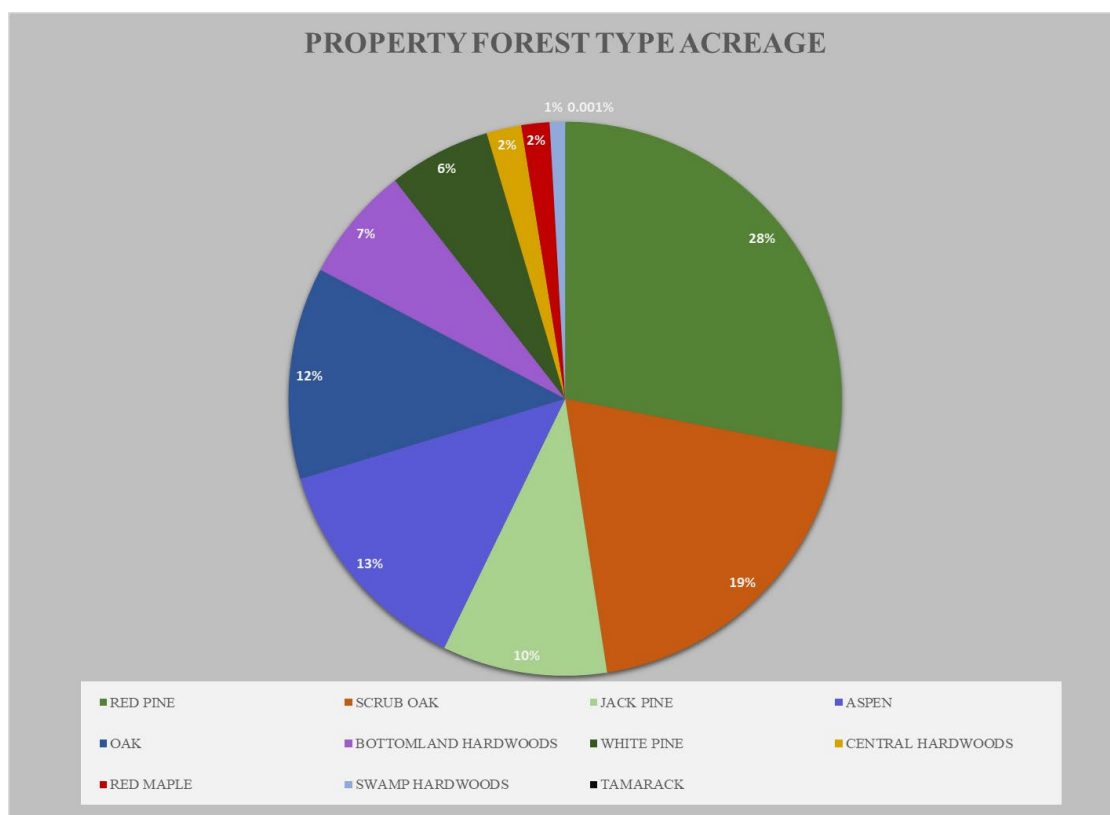
The forested cover types are made up of a variety of size classes (*regeneration, sapling-pole, and saw timber*) and structure (*canopy, layers, ground vegetation, dead and downed material and inclusions*). Approximately 86.4 percent of the Juneau County Forest land base is

forested. Forested uplands are comprised of primarily aspen, oak, scrub oak, red maple, jack pine, red pine and white pine while off-site aspen, bottomland hardwood and swamp hardwood occupy the forested lowlands.

Forest cover types associated with the County Forest are:

Forest Type	Acres	Percent	Description
RED PINE	4,042	26%	Red pine comprises 50% or more of the basal area in saw-timber and pole-timber stands, or 50% or more of the stems in sapling and seedling stands. In mixed pine stands, red pine is predominant.
SCRUB OAK	2,812.00	18%	More than 50% of the basal area in saw-timber and pole-timber stands, or 50% or more of the stems in sapling and seedling stands is comprised of oak with site indices <50. Typical forest products include only fuelwood and fiber.
JACK PINE	2,388.00	15%	Jack pine comprises 50% or more of the basal area in saw-timber and pole-timber stands, or 50% or more of the stems in sapling and seedling stands. In mixed pine stands, jack pine is predominant.
ASPEN	1,890.00	12%	Aspen comprises 50% or more of the basal area in saw-timber and pole-timber stands, or 50% or more of the stems in sapling and seedling stands.
OAK	1,784.00	12%	Oak comprises 50% or more of the basal area in saw-timber and pole-timber stands, or 50% or more of the stems in saplings and seedling stands.
BOTTOMLAND HARDWOODS	971.00	6%	Any combination of silver maple, green ash, swamp white oak, American elm, river birch, and cottonwood comprises 50% or more of the basal area in saw-timber and pole-timber stands, or 50% or more of the stems in sapling and seedling stands. Hardwood dominated forests occurring on floodplains and some terraces.
WHITE PINE	860.00	6%	White pine comprises 50% or more of the basal area in saw-timber and pole-timber stands, or 50% or more of the stems in sapling and seedling stands. In mixed pine stands, white pine is predominant.
CENTRAL HARDWOODS	294.00	2%	Any combination of oaks, hickories, elms, black cherry, hackberry, red maple, white ash, green ash, basswood, and sugar maple, which does not satisfy the defining criteria for NH, MR, or O cover types. The CH type occurs only on uplands within and south of the Tension Zone (southern Wisconsin).
RED MAPLE	237.00	2%	Red Maple comprises 50% or more of the basal area in saw-timber and pole-timber stands, or 50% or more of the stems in sapling and seedling stands. If soil is poorly drained, then swamp hardwood.

SWAMP HARDWOODS	129.00	1%	Any combination of black ash, green ash, red maple, silver maple, swamp white oak, and American elm that comprises 50% or more of the basal area in saw-timber and pole-timber stands, or 50% or more of the stems in sapling and seedling stands. This type occurs on wetlands characterized by periodic inundation (fluctuating water table near or above the soil surface) and nearly permanent subsurface water flow.
TAMARACK	21.00	<1%	Tamarack comprises 50% or more of the basal area in saw-timber and pole-timber stands, or 50% or more of the stems in sapling and seedling stands. In mixed swamp conifer stands, tamarack is predominant.
Total	15,428.00	100%	



See Chapter 830 for detailed discussion on Biological Community Types.

NON-FORESTED COMMUNITIES

Non-forested habitats are important components of management within the County Forest. Up-land and wetland non-forest types provide important habitat for distinct groups of species. Approximately 2,391 acres (13.6 percent) of the Juneau County Forest land consists of non-forested habitats.

Upland Non-Forest

Upland non-forest areas of the County Forest include:

Grass openings- consist of upland grasses such as brome, quack, bluegrass, timothy, big and little bluestem, and Indian grass.

Herbaceous vegetation- ground cover predominated by herbaceous species with bracken fern, sweet clover, giant ragweed, sting nettle, upland aster, goldenrod, and prairie dock being common.

Shrub opening- primarily upland site less than 10% stocked with tree species but having 50% or more of the area stocked with taller growing, persistent shrubs. This includes hazel, dogwood, juneberry, sumac, alder, willow, and prickly ash.

Rock outcrops- include rocky talus and bedrock.

Wetlands

Wisconsin State Statutes define a wetland as “an area where water is at, near, or above the land surface long enough to be capable of supporting aquatic or hydrophytic vegetation, and which has soil indicative of wet conditions.” Wetland communities are recognized to be a complex association of plants and animals, soils and water levels having special natural values. They provide many functional values including shoreline and flood protection, water quality protection, groundwater recharge, and animal and plant habitat. Therefore, it is the policy of Juneau County to preserve, protect, and manage wetlands under its jurisdiction in manner that recognizes the natural values of wetland and their importance on the environment. Scientist distinguish dozens of wetland types, characterized by vegetation, soil type and degree of saturation or water cover.

Some of the more prominent wetland types found on the County Forest include:

Aquatic bed- plants growing entirely on or in a water body no deeper than 6 feet. Plants may include pondweed, duckweed, lotus and water-lilies.

Marshes- characterized by standing water and dominated by cattails, bulrushes, pickerelweed, lake sedges and/or giant bur-reed.

Sedge or “wet” meadows- these wetlands more often than not have saturated soils rather than standing water. Sedges, grasses and reeds dominant, but may also have blue flag iris, marsh milkweed, sneezeweed, mint and several species of goldenrod and aster.

Scrub/shrub- these areas, which include bogs and alder thickets, are characterized by woody shrubs and small trees such as tag alder, bog birch, willow and dogwood.

Forested- these areas, include bogs and forested floodplain complexes, are characterized by trees 20 feet or more in height such as tamarack, white cedar, black spruce, elm, black ash, green ash and silver maple.

Forest management is conducted on many of the forested wetlands with activities occurring primarily during frozen conditions. See Chapter 830 for detailed discussion on Biological Community Types.

300.2.6 Fish and Wildlife

Wisconsin supports over 650 different types of mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians and fish as well as millions of invertebrates. Management of county forest lands and the biotic communities they support provide a mix of habitat types and ages for a wide range of wildlife species. Each species, or interacting group of species, do best under different conditions. County forest lands provide a full range of habitats from open grasslands/barrens to mature forests, from bogs to forested wetlands, from spring ponds to lake shorelines. County forest staffs work closely with WDNR fish and wildlife managers and conservation organizations to identify and manage critical habitat for breeding, migrating and wintering fish and wildlife.

While the Juneau County Forest provides for a wide range of fish and wildlife species, current management strategies or programs have emphasized the following species and/or communities:

300.2.7 Rare and Endangered Resources

A review of the Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) indicates the presence of a number of rare species, natural communities and unique natural features on the Juneau County Forest. All land disturbing projects will include an evaluation phase, to determine whether an NHI screening is required.

The Natural Heritage Inventory Database is the most comprehensive source of rare species data for Wisconsin. These data are used for a variety of purposes including research, land management, state land master planning, community planning, conservation planning and review of public and private activities across the state, The NHI Portal is currently available to DNR staff and County Forest staff who hold a data sharing license.

The Wisconsin Historical Preservation Database is the most comprehensive source of cultural resources for Wisconsin. These data are used for a variety of purposes including research, land management, state land master planning, community planning, conservation planning and review of public and private activities across the state, The Wisconsin Historical Preservation Database is currently available to DNR staff and County Forest staff.

300.2.8 Water

Juneau County Forest has 12 acres of unnamed lakes and 15 miles of streams. Of these unnamed lakes and streams the fishery resource is limited. There are only a few significant water resources that are a part of or adjacent to the Juneau County Forest. The Yellow and Lemonweir rivers run through portions of the forest and drain into the Wisconsin River system. Wilderness County Park is on the Petenwell Flowage, while Castle Rock County Park is located on Castle Rock lake. A map of the surface water resources in Juneau County can be found in Appendix, Chapter 1030.

300.3 CULTURAL FACTORS

300.3.1 Economy

The importance of the County Forests to Wisconsin's economic health continues to rise. County Forests sustain over 60,000 full-time jobs derived from logging, trucking, paper production, manufactured building materials, and lumber. Many other jobs are created in such businesses as the expanding printing industry and are located far from the forested northland. County Forests contribute to the 24-billion-dollar forest industry in Wisconsin.

In addition, the lands managed by these 30 counties provide an important recreation resource to complement our state's valuable tourism industry. Tourists spend valuable money at local businesses. By providing 2.4 million acres of public recreation land, we bring tourist to our state. As population increases and public access to privately owned forestland decreases, the need for accessible lands unquestionably will assume an ever more important role. More information on the economic impact of the County Forest program can be found at <https://www.wisconsincountyforests.com/>

Production of forest products and spin-off industries derived from the recreational opportunities on the Forest and the forest products it produces are vitally important to Juneau County's economic well-being. Within Juneau county, there are 137 jobs in the forest industry and these jobs are responsible for an output of 26.9 million dollars. This information can be found at the following link: <https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/forestbusinesses/factsheets.html>.

300.3.2 Education and Research

Education and research continue to be critical components in making decisions that affect our natural resources. As public needs and demands of our forest and its products increase, we must be prepared to assure that sound decisions result. To this end, Juneau County encourages and supports research efforts that relate to the forest, and educational opportunities that will promote a better understanding of forest communities and management.

300.4 OTHER PUBLIC LANDS OWNERSHIP

Juneau County Forest shares a common boundary with Meadow Valley Wildlife Area and Bass Hollow State Natural Area. There are other public land properties in Juneau County as

well such as the Necedah National Wildlife Refuge and Buckhorn State park being the largest examples. Roads and trails are connected without interruption between the public lands providing for a more enjoyable experience for the user groups. Juneau County Forest will continue to form and build on these relationships with other adjacent public lands in the best interest of the public.

JUNEAU COUNTY FOREST COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 400

FOREST OWNERSHIP

<u>Section</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Page</u>
400	COUNTY FOREST OWNERSHIP	3
405	LAND OWNERSHIP GOALS	4
410	COUNTY FOREST BLOCKING	4
415	PRIVATE INHOLDINGS	5
420	ACQUISITION OF LAND WITHIN THE COUNTY FOREST BLOCKING BOUNDARY	5
425	ACQUISITION OF LAND OUTSIDE THE COUNTY FOREST BLOCKING BOUNDARY	6
430	ACQUISITION OF LAND RIGHTS	6
435	METHODS OF AUTHORIZATION OF ACQUISITION OF LAND TITLE OR RIGHTS	7
440	FINANCING	7
445	ENTRY OF LANDS	8
	445.1 TIME OF ENTRY	9
450	WITHDRAWAL OF LANDS FROM COUNTY FOREST LAW	9
	450.1 WITHDRAWAL PROCEDURE	9
455	LAND SURVEYING	10
	455.1 LEGAL SURVEYING	10
	455.2 LOCATION OF LINES BY OTHER THAN LEGAL SURVEY	10
	455.3 PRESERVATION OF LANDMARKS, MONUMENTS & CORNER POSTS	11
460	TERMS OF LAND SALE OR TRADE	12
	460.1 VALUES AND ACREAGE OF LAND SALE/TRADES	12
	460.2 ASSOCIATED COST	12
	460.3 DEED RESTRICTIONS	13
465	PROPERTY RIGHTS CONVEYANCES	13
	465.1 TERMS OF PROPERTY RIGHTS CONVEYANCES	14
	465.2 PROCEDURES FOR PROPERTY RIGHTS CONVEYANCES	15

<u>Section</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Page</u>
470	TAX DEED LAND	15

CHAPTER 400 OBJECTIVE

The purpose of Chapter 400 is to identify policy and procedures relating to:

1. The acquisition of land to be enrolled in County Forest pursuant to s. 28.11(4) (b), Wis. Stats. or other lands possessing special or unique values areas that are not suited primarily for timber production to be entered under s. 28.11(4) (c), Wis. Stats., special use classification.
2. The acquisition of lands throughout the county for the purpose of future trading for priority parcels to be enrolled in County Forest pursuant to s. 28.11(4)(b), Wis. Stats.
3. The acquisition of land interests such as conservation easements, first right of refusal, or other land rights of the benefit to county forests.
4. Location, identification, and protection of county forest ownership boundaries.

400 COUNTY FOREST OWNERSHIP

The majority of the County Forest lands throughout the State were previously in private ownership and came under public ownership in a substantially degraded condition, by way of real estate tax delinquency and subsequent tax deed to Counties. Continued attempts to sell much of the degraded tax deeded lands were unsuccessful. In response to the lack of demand from private owners, counties worked in cooperation with State and Federal Agencies to restore these lands into productive forests and recreational assets. (“The County Forests of Wisconsin”, WI Conservation Dept., 1938)

Over time, counties have realized benefits from continuing to retain select tax deeded land, acquiring select land from willing sellers by purchase, trade, or gift, and the continual protection of county forest ownership boundaries. Juneau County is no different. In 1933, under the initial County Forest Crop entry by Juneau County, approximately 54,000 acres were enrolled of previously tax delinquent lands. In 1936 the federal government purchased approximately 49,000 of the original acreage from the county to establish the Necedah Wildlife Refuge and the Meadow Valley Wildlife Area. This left approximately 7,300 acres in the County Forest, but additional tax delinquent lands were acquired over subsequent years to increase the county forest by another approximately 6,000 acres. In 2013, an additional 876 acres along the Yellow River in the Town of Finley were purchased

using Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Funds and a County Forest Project Loan. After that addition, future land swaps and enrollments of other county owned lands brought the total county forest acreage to what it is today at 17,798 acres.

405 LAND OWNERSHIP GOALS

It is the goal of Juneau County to acquire land from willing landowners for fair prices established pursuant to Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practices or other method approved by the County. See section 420 for criteria on how to achieve these goals.

410 COUNTY FOREST BLOCKING

Since the beginning of the County Forest Program in the State of Wisconsin, counties established boundaries for the purpose of distinguishing between lands that were best suited for forestry and lands best suited for agricultural production. This boundary became referred to as a “Blocking Boundary” and provided public information, assisted long-term planning, and guided management decisions.

In the early stages of the development of County Forests, counties commonly traded tax deed parcels that were located outside of the Blocking Boundary for the remaining privately-owned parcels within the Blocking Boundary. A primary purpose for these trades was to promote agricultural economic development by assisting farmers with obtaining the most productive agricultural lands available in a given County.

Blocking Boundaries are dynamic and should be evaluated on a routine basis to evaluate adequacy relative to the current priorities. Forestry staff will notify the Committee as parcels become available within the Blocking Boundary.

County Forest Blocking Boundaries are established by Committee and by subsequent approval of the Juneau County Board. A map of the official boundaries is found in the Appendix.

415 PRIVATE INHOLDINGS

Juneau County recognizes that extensive private landholdings lie within the forest boundaries. The County will respect the rights of the private landowners who are its neighbors. The County may approach private landowners with proposals for land purchases or trades, but will not coerce landowners to sell or trade.

In the following table, Juneau County has identified a few priority properties that make the most sense for acquisition:

Property	Acres	Location	Legal Desc.
Allens Acres	116	Armenia Township	T. 20N-R.4E. Sec. 24 NWNE, SWNE, SENE
Bentz Family 40 Acres	40	Finley	T. 20N-R.3E. Sec. 23 NESW
CERES Timber	120	Clearfield	T. 17N-R.3E. Sec. 6 NWSE, NESE & Sec. 5 NWSW

Other properties that could make sense in future acquisitions are identified in the County Forest Blocking Boundary map in the Appendix section 1000.3.

420 ACQUISITION OF LAND WITHIN THE COUNTY FOREST BLOCKING BOUNDARY

The land within the blocking boundary includes private land as well as land owned by Juneau County and other government entities. It is not the deliberate intent of Juneau County to acquire all lands within the blocking boundary.

Lands within the County Forest blocking boundaries or areas possessing special or unique values shall be recommended to the County Board for acquisition as they become available. Determination of a parcel's value to the County and the State of Wisconsin shall be made by the Committee in consultation with the County Forest Administrator.

Certain lands are considered to be of higher priority for acquisition due to:

1. Lands that improve management efficiencies such as reducing the length of private/public boundaries or improve access to existing county forest.
2. Lands that will increase the counties inventory of productive timberland and provide

a consistent source of raw material to the forest products industry.

3. Lands that conserve surface and groundwater, maintain undeveloped shoreline, and increase public access to water features.
4. Lands that are threatened by private development or fragmentation that may result in a long-term negative impact on adjacent public lands.
5. Lands that are threatened by private development or fragmentation that may result in a long-term net negative impact to local and county governments.
6. Lands that will provide for priority trail connections and expansions or reduce or eliminate existing user conflicts.
7. Lands that contain threatened or endangered plant, animals, or communities; or other natural features considered to be of high conservation value.
8. Lands that, when acquired by the county, will not result in an unreasonable negative impact to local tax collections as determined by the Committee in consultation with the affected Towns.

425 ACQUISITION OF LAND OUTSIDE THE COUNTY FOREST BLOCKING BOUNDARY

Counties may consider acquisition of lands outside the blocking boundary in instances where:

1. Land becomes available to the County which possess values consistent with the priority criteria listed above and is eligible to be enrolled as County Forest Special Use under s. 28.11(4) (c) Wis. Stats.
2. Land becomes available to the County that, if acquired by the County, will facilitate a fair trade or other transaction resulting in county ownership of land within the county forest blocking boundary.

430 ACQUISITION OF LAND RIGHTS

In addition to acquiring fee simple land ownership, Counties may find it advantageous to acquire other interests in private or public lands within the blocking boundary such as:

1. Conservation easements for such purposes as:

- A. Limiting residential density.
 - B. Managing runoff that affects county land.
 - C. Achieving greater Silvicultural consistency, pest management, invasive species control, research, or other on adjacent private lands.
- 2. First right of refusal.
 - 3. Flowage easements.
 - 4. Ingress and egress easements for county management purposes.
 - 5. Maintain recreational trail connectivity.

435 METHODS AND AUTHORIZATION FOR ACQUISITION LAND TITLE OR RIGHTS

Acquisition may be by outright purchase or trade based on competent appraisal of the value or values involved, or by gift, bequest or action to foreclose tax liens. The County Forest Administrator will be the agent of the Committee in making first contact with potential sellers and in carrying on acquisition activities.

In the event that the County Forest Administrator determines that a land or land rights acquisition is in the best interest of the County, in consideration of the factors described above, the County Forest Administrator shall present a recommendation to the Committee. Upon approval of the Committee, an authorizing resolution shall be forwarded for consideration by the County Board.

County Board authorization is required for execution of any legal instruments that bind the county to acquiring title or other land rights. In the event that any legal documents are signed by an agent(s) of the county, prior to County Board authorization, said legal documents must include an explicit contingency requiring County Board approval.

440 FINANCING

County Forest Administrators shall propose financing options as part of any recommendations to acquire forwarded to the Committee. Typical funding sources include:

1. Fund balance from the county general fund, project account.
2. Funds appropriated through the County's capital budgeting procedure.
3. Grants and Loans, including:
 - A. Loans
 - i. County Forest Project Loans ([s. 28.11\(8\)\(b\)\(2\)\), Wis. Stats](#))
 - ii. Variable Acreage Share Loans ([s. 28.11\(8\)\(b\)\(1\)\), Wis. Stats](#))
 - iii. Board of Commissioners of Public Lands State Trust Fund Loan Program ([s. 24.61\(3\)\(a\)\(2\)., Wis. Stats.](#))
 - B. Grants
 - i. Warren Knowles-Gaylord Nelson Stewardship Program ([s. 23.0953, Wis. Stats.](#))
 - ii. County Forest Stewardship Subprogram ([s. 23.0953, Wis. Stats.](#))
 - iii. Acquisition and Development of Local Parks Subprogram ([s. 23.09\(20\), Wis. Stats.](#))
 - iv. Lake Protection ([s. 281.68 Wis. Stats.](#))
 - v. River Protection ([s. 281.70 Wis. Stats.](#))
 - vi. County Forest Wildlife Habitat ([s. 20.370\(5\)\(as\)\), Wis. Stats.](#)
 - vii. County Forest Fish and Game Projects ([s. 23.09\(12\), Wis. Stats.](#))
 - viii. ATV/UTV Trail Aids ([s. 23.33\(9\), Wis. Stats.](#))
 - ix. Snowmobile Trail Aids ([s. 23.09\(26\), Wis. Stats.](#))
 - x. Federal Funding ([s.20.370\(5\)\(cy\), Wis. Stats.](#))

445 ENTRY OF LANDS

Lands to be entered under the regular classification of the County Forest Law must be suitable for forestry purposes and be within the County Forest blocking boundary. Lands designated for classification as County Forest -Special Use need not be contained within the county forest blocking boundary nor suitable primarily for timber but they must be suitable for scenic, outdoor recreation, public hunting and fishing, water conservation or other multiple-use purposes.

445.1 TIME OF ENTRY

Application for entry of newly acquired lands under the County Forest Law will be made as soon as possible. Applications for entry will be prepared with the assistance of the DNR Forestry Liaison. The County Forest Administrator will secure the signatures of the proper county officials and transmit the application to DNR's County Forest & Public Lands Specialist.

450 WITHDRAWAL OF LANDS FROM COUNTY FOREST LAW

Lands within the County Forest blocking boundary will not normally be considered for withdrawal from the County Forest Law. Applications for the purchase of these lands by the private sector will be discouraged by the committee, unless a greater public benefit can be demonstrated. If, in the opinion of the committee and county board, the land will be put to better and higher use and will benefit people of the county and State to a greater extent by being withdrawn from the County Forest Law program, the County should follow the withdrawal procedure as outlined by the [Public Lands Handbook](#). The legal means by which counties may apply for withdrawal of lands from County Forest status is provided by s. 28.11, Wis. Stats. Initially the County Forest Administrator notifies the DNR Forestry Liaison Forester of the County Forestry Committee meeting at which the proposed withdrawal will be considered. At that meeting DNR personnel and the County will discuss the proposed withdrawal and, if approved by the County Forestry Committee, the withdrawal will be recommended by the Committee by resolution to the County Board. If approved by the Board by the necessary 2/3 majority, the application is prepared by the county and submitted to the appropriate DNR designee. The DNR may ask for additional information from the County. Pending the results of any investigatory hearings deemed advisable, the DNR will act on the withdrawal application. If the application is denied, the County may appeal as provided in s. 28.11(11)(a) 4, Wis. Stats.

450.1 WITHDRAWAL PROCEDURE

The purpose of this section is to provide general information in formulating and processing applications for withdrawal of County Forest lands under s.28.11 (11) Wis. Stats. and Ch. NR 48, Wis. Adm. Code. The legal means by which counties may apply for

withdrawal of lands from county forests is provided by s.28.11 (11) (a) Wis. Stats. This section states in part: “The County Board shall first refer the resolution to the county forestry committee which shall consult with an authorized representative of the department in formulating its withdrawal proposal.” Section. 28.11 (11) (a) Wis.Stats. also states: “The county board shall not take final action thereon until 90 days after such referral or until the report thereon of the forest committee has filed with the board.”

Consequently, if the county board takes final action on a withdrawal application without referring it to the County Forestry Committee, the application is not valid. On the other hand, if the County Forestry Committee does not report to the county board within 90 days after receipt of the referral, the Board may act upon the application without a Committee recommendation.

455 LAND SURVEYING

The importance of survey corner monumentation is recognized in the interest of avoiding the problems of trespass both by and against the County, facilitating the settlement of those cases which would occur, and aiding in the proper transfer of property.

455.1 LEGAL SURVEYING

Of prime importance are the forest boundaries and property lines in common with other owners. All such surveying shall be under the supervision of a registered surveyor. When the office of the county surveyor is not staffed, the committee will comply with the provisions of Chapter 59, Wisconsin Statutes by hiring registered surveyors to perform the necessary running of property lines. Section corners, one-quarter corners and forty corners (1/16 corners) will be reestablished where needed and Certified Land Corner Restoration forms filled out in duplicate as time permits, under the direction of registered land surveyor.

455.2 LOCATION OF LINES BY OTHER THAN LEGAL SURVEY

Forestry personnel who are not registered surveyors may, with all possible prudence, establish lines for forest management purposes including those necessary for ordinary management activities such as timber sales and road / trail locations using available equipment including,

but not limited to, air photos, quadrangles, county surveyor's records, sub-meter GPS units, and known corners. In the absence of known corners, lines abutting other ownership may be established by mutual agreement to avert trespass claims. At a minimum, notify the adjoining landowner(s) of the management boundary in writing. This documentation should be retained in the timber sale file.

455.3 PRESERVATION OF LANDMARKS, MONUMENTS, AND CORNER POSTS

Section 59.74, Wis. Stats., provides:

1. Penalties for destruction of landmarks, monuments and corner posts established by government survey, the county surveyor or a surveyor or public record.
2. A procedure for notification of intent to destroy such surveying evidence and referencing prior to destruction.
3. The assignment of enforcement responsibility to the Department of Natural Resources, District Attorneys, and professional land surveyors

All personnel with land management responsibilities are directed to:

1. Make a reasonable search for the above-mentioned surveying evidence prior to implementing any soil moving or cover type manipulation projects, including timber sales, that could result in covering, destruction or removal of such evidence.
2. In the event such evidence is found:
 - A. If practical, redesign the project so that the evidence will not be disturbed or
 - B. If destruction is unavoidable, (s [59.74\(2\) \(b\), Wis. Stats.](#)) notify the county surveyor at least 30 days prior to destruction giving the legal description of the monument and the reason for destruction or other obliteration. The notice shall include a description of the landmark, monument of survey, or corner post and the reason for removing or covering it. .
3. If reasonable search fails to uncover survey evidence in the suspected vicinity, conduct an additional search if he / she sees fit.
4. In order to further reduce the possibility of inadvertent destruction of invaluable survey evidence:
 - A. Each forester with county forest responsibilities should discuss with county administrators the need for including adequate protective clauses in easements,

rights-of-way, timber sale contracts, and other agreements that might result in destruction of monuments.

- B. Personnel advising landowners regarding forestry or other land management practices should alert such owners to possible monument destruction that may be caused by them.
- C. Any instances of potential or accomplished obliteration of survey monumentation discovered in the course of field operations should be brought to the county surveyor's attention.

460 TERMS OF LAND SALE OR TRADE

All sale or trading of county lands within the forest boundaries shall be subject to terms established between the Land, Forestry, Parks & Zoning Committee and the party which will receive land from the County.

460.1 VALUES AND ACREAGE OF LAND SALE/TRADES

- 1. For outright land sales, the sale price shall not be less than twice the appraised value of the land being sold.
- 2. For land trades, the acreage received shall not be less than twice the acreage traded. The appraised value of the land received shall not be less than twice the appraised value of the land being traded.
- 3. Combinations of land and cash may be considered, but the 2:1 ratios described above will be observed. An example would be a 1:1 land trade, plus the appraised cash value or the land being traded. Other similar combinations are possible.
- 4. Transactions at less than a 2:1 land/value ratio can be considered, but only when there is exceptional advantage to the County in terms of land value, blocking, etc.

460.2 ASSOCIATED COST

All costs such as appraisals, legal surveys, abstracts, title insurance, transfer fees, recording fees, notices, etc. shall be borne by the party initiating the land transaction. Withdrawal applications shall clearly state the person or entity responsible for such costs.

460.3 DEED RESTRICTIONS

The consideration of deed restrictions will be evaluated on a case by case basis for the purchase, sale, or trade of lands as there is currently no policy in place. Deed restrictions include but are not limited to mineral rights or public hunting & fishing rights. The Juneau County Land, Forestry and Parks Department is currently developing a policy for deed restrictions to have available in the near future.

465 PROPERTY RIGHTS CONVEYANCES

The instrument used for property right conveyance shall be the one which relinquishes the least amount of County control over public land. All property right conveyances will be made on a case by case basis. Examples are listed below:

- A. Easements: An easement is a permanent right that entitles the easement owner to use of the land of another for a special purpose not inconsistent with the general property rights of the owner. Easements run with the land and do not expire. They may be appropriate for public utilities, such as gas, electric and communication uses, and public road rights-of-way.

Easements shall not be used for access to private lands unless there is exceptional advantage to the County Forest, and unless the easement further promotes the purposes of the County Forest program. The Committee may consider easement requests on a case by case basis. The County Forest Administrator will consult with DNR's County Forest & Public Lands Specialist on these cases.

- B. Lease: A lease is a written document which grants use of real property and/or improvements to another party for a specified period of time, for monetary or other consideration. Specific County Forest Law provisions regarding leases can be found in ss. 28.11(3) (i) and (j), Wis. Stats. Leases on County Forest lands shall be negotiated for the shortest possible period of time and in no case shall they exceed ninety-nine years.

- C. Permit: A permit is a written document conferring a right, power or privilege to do a particular act or series of acts on land of another without possessing any interest therein. A permit can be revoked with cause and cannot be assigned to other parties. A permit, unlike an easement, does not imply an interest in the land and is not transferred with the land. Permits issued on County Forest lands shall be issued for the shortest possible period of time and in no case shall they exceed ninety-nine years.

Permits shall be the preferred property rights conveyance for private driveways and most other activities dealing with the private individuals using County Forest lands. The Juneau County Land, Forestry and Parks Department is currently developing a policy for a County Forest Access Permit to have available in the near future

- E. Agreement: An agreement is a written document executed by two or more persons or entities expressing a mutual and common purpose. An agreement details the responsibilities, obligations, conditions, liabilities, etc. of all parties concerned and would be an appropriate instrument for dealing with activities such as public school forests, flowages, gravel crushing operations, and concessions. Agreements shall be effective for the shortest possible time.

465.1 TERMS OF PROPERTY RIGHTS CONVEYANCES

Any agreement, license, permit, lease or easement must contain at least the following information, requirements and terms. More restrictions may be added as needed to protect the interests of the public.

- A. Location by legal description.
- B. Permitted uses under the conveyance.
- C. Fee for the use of the land.
- D. Expiration date.
- E. Right of the County to cancel or suspend the conveyed rights with cause.
- F. Requirement for restitution to original condition upon expiration or cancellation of the conveyance.

465.2 PROCEDURES FOR PROPERTY RIGHTS CONVEYANCE

Proposals to use County Forest lands for private purposes without purchasing the land may be approved depending on the nature of the proposal and its consistency with the purpose of the forest. The following steps are required to consider property rights conveyance to a second party:

1. All proposals must be filed with the Land, Forestry and Parks Department on the appropriate form with the required processing fee and supportive documentation. (See Land Transaction Policy and Procedures in Appendix 1010.5). Municipalities, other units of government, and public utilities may be exempted from the processing fee by the Land, Forestry, Parks & Zoning Committee.
2. If the proposal can be addressed through a permit or agreement as defined in Section 465, then a report shall be presented at a regular meeting of the Land, Forestry, Parks & Zoning Committee. The Committee shall consult with the DNR Liaison on the matter. The Committee may then approve, deny, or modify the proposal.

470 TAX DEED LAND

Occasionally tax delinquent lands revert to the County. The lands may lie within the County Forest Blocking boundaries and may be added to the County Forest lands. The following procedure shall be observed:

1. The Forest Administrator will advise the Land, Forestry, Parks & Zoning Committee of opportunities to add tax delinquent land within the County Forest boundary as they occur. The Land, Forestry, Parks and Zoning Committee will consider the proposals and decide whether or not to add the land to the County Forest.
2. If the proposal for addition is approved, the Land, Forestry, Parks & Zoning Committee shall seek majority approval from the County Board and apply to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources to enter the land under County Forest Law.

JUNEAU COUNTY FOREST COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN
TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 500
LAND MANAGEMENT AND USE

Section	Subject	Page
500	LAND USE.....	3
500.1	OBJECTIVE.....	3
505	TIMBER SALES.....	3
505.1	FIELD PREPARATION OF TIMBER SALES.....	3
505.2	ADVERTISING FOR BIDS.....	3
505.3	PROSPECTUS.....	4
505.4	METHOD OF BIDDING.....	4
505.5	ADWARDING SALES.....	4
505.6	SALE CONTRACTS.....	5
505.7	TIMBER SALE PERMORMANCE BOND.....	5
507.8	CONTRACT PROVISIONS.....	6
505.8.1	Contract Number and Contract Name.....	6
505.8.2	Contract Parties.....	6
505.8.3	Durations and Extension of Contracts.....	6
505.8.4	Termination of Contract by Seller.....	7
505.8.5	Performance Bond, Damages, Future Contracts.....	7
505.8.6	Title to Timber.....	7
505.8.7	Payment Schedule.....	7
505.8.8	Utilization Specifications.....	8
505.8.9	Training Requirement.....	8
505.8.10	BMPs, Roads, Landings.....	8
505.8.11	Soil Disturbance and Rutting.....	9
505.8.12	Liability and Worker’s Compensation Insurance.....	10
505.8.13	Scaling and Conversion Factors.....	11

Section	Subject	Page
	505.8.14 Forest Certification.....	12
	505.8.15 Other Contract Conditions for Consideration.....	13
	505.8.16 Attachments to Contracts.....	13
	505.9 TIMBER SALE RESTRICTIONS.....	14
	505.10 TIMBER SALE ROADS.....	14
	505.11 SUPERVISING SALES.....	14
	505.11.1 Contract Violations.....	14
	505.12 FOREST PRODUCTS ACCOUNTABILITY.....	15
	505.12.1 Scaling Merchantability.....	15
	505.12.2 Utilization Standards.....	16
	505.12.3 Methods of Accountability.....	16
	505.13 SPECIAL FOREST PRODUCTS PERMITS.....	17
510	TIMBER THEFT.....	17
	510.13 TIMBER THEFT INVESTIGATIONS.....	17
515	ENCROACHMENTS.....	18
520	SPECIAL USES.....	19
	520.1 SAND AND GRAVEL.....	19
	520.2 EXPLORATION, PROSPECTING AND MINING.....	20
	520.3 SANITARY LANDFILLS.....	20
	520.4 MILITARY MANEUVERS.....	20
	520.5 PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	21
	520.6 ACCESS TO PRIVATE LAND.....	22
	520.6.1 Temporary Access.....	22
	520.6.2 Access Agreements.....	22
	520.6.3 Prescriptive Easements.....	23
	520.6.4 Other Type of Access.....	23
	520.7 PRIVATE UTILITY SERVICE LINES.....	23
	520.8 CELLULAR COMMUNICATION TOWERS.....	24
	520.9 OTHER.....	25

500 LAND USE

500.1 OBJECTIVES

1. To identify policies and procedures employed to effectively manage, utilize and sustain the resources of the County Forest.
2. To identify regulated management activities, land uses and special resource areas.
3. To layout proper permits needed for certain activities on the County Forest.

505 TIMBER SALES

Regulated cutting of timber is essential to the goals and objectives of this plan. Timber harvesting will be conducted to achieve a sustainable harvest level. Harvest areas will be distributed in the forest to accommodate such needs as biodiversity, wildlife, aesthetics, watershed protection and other biological needs. The Wisconsin Forest Inventory and Reporting System (WisFIRS) will be used for planning all timber harvests activities on the County Forest. All sales will be established, administered and reported in accordance with the DNR Timber Sale Handbook (2461). All sales on the forest are to be advertised for public bidding, with the exception of small sales with an estimated volume of less than 500 cord equivalents and an estimated value of less than \$10,000, or sales that would qualify under a salvage provision (s. 28.11 (6) (c), Wis. Stats.). These sales may be sold direct without advertising.

505.1 FIELD PREPARATION OF TIMBER SALES

The County and the DNR will cooperate to locate, designate and prepare harvest areas for sale. The Forest administrator and DNR Liaison forester shall jointly be responsible to see that the field work on sales is accomplished. Administrator and Liaison will also jointly be responsible for ensuring that all proper documentation for each timber sale is properly filled out and routed for review.

505.2 ADVERTISING FOR BIDS

After field work is completed and necessary reports receive DNR approval, the

administrator shall prepare a sale prospectus and make it available to interested loggers. Under s.28.11 (6) (b) Wis. Stats, timber sale advertisements, at a minimum, will be by classified ad in a newspaper having general circulation in the county. Ads shall be run once each week for two consecutive weeks, the last being at least one week prior to the bid opening. A longer advance time will be given when feasible. Sealed bid sales will generally be offered in early spring. Additional bid openings can be offered as needed.

505.3 PROSPECTUS

The following minimum information will be made available to prospective bidders:

1. Species to be harvested and estimated volume
2. Maps of sale areas
3. Special contract provisions
4. Procedures for bidding
5. Bid forms
6. Timber sales bond and advance stumpage schedule

505.4 METHOD OF BIDDING

Bids will be reviewed, and/or approved, by the Land, Forestry, Parks and Zoning Committee. A sealed envelope showing tract number or advertised number and marked "sealed bid" shall be submitted on County Forest bid forms by the bidder for each tract bid on, and shall contain:

1. The bid price per ton, cord or per thousand board feet for each species offered and the total for each species bid. The total value of the timber sale bid shall be indicated on both scaled and lump sum bids. The total bid value must meet or exceed the advertised sale minimum.
2. A minimum of 20% of the bid value of each tract must accompany the bid as a bid bond, payable to Juneau County.

505.5 AWARDING SALES

1. The high bidder is normally awarded the sale contract; however, the committee reserves the right to reject any or all bids and accept the bid offer most advantageous to the county. Grounds for rejecting bids may include without limit:

- A. Non-compliance with County Forest contract requirements.
 - B. Delinquent financial obligations.
 - C. Unsatisfactory past performances.
 - D. Inability to demonstrate financial or professional capability. Evaluation criteria on timber sales will be price and documented ability to satisfactorily complete the contract. Factors to be assessed may include proposed equipment and operation, references, proof of financial stability, past performance and documented training completed. The award of contract to the successful bidder shall be based upon the bid determined most advantageous to the County.
- 2. Tie bids may be settled by toss of a coin if both parties are agreeable; otherwise the bids on that tract will be rejected and the sale re-advertised.
 - 3. Sales remaining unsold after being advertised for one bid opening may be sold direct at either the estimated appraised value or the advertised value, whichever is lower. (See DNR [Timber Sale Handbook](#)).

505.6 SALE CONTRACTS

- 1. Contracts will be prepared with copies provided to the logger with the original filed in the administrator's office.
- 2. Contracts are to be signed by the successful bidder within 15 days of the sale or before cutting begins, whichever occurs first, with payment being made according to the County Timber Sale Bond and Advance Stumpage Payment Schedule. Failure to sign the contract within 15 days may result in forfeiture of the bid bond.

505.7 TIMBER SALE PERFORMANCE BOND

- 1. Surety bonds or an irrevocable letter of credit issued by a bank which is a member of the Federal Reserve System or insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation may be used in lieu of cash as a performance bond on sales. The letter of credit or surety bond is recommended to be in effect for a period of time equal to the term of the contract, plus 1 year beyond the contract expiration date. This timeframe generally allows for one contract extension prior to close-out. In cases where a contract needs a second extension, an extension of the Letter of Credit will also be

required.

2. The bid bond may be transferred to the performance bond.

505.8 CONTRACT PROVISIONS

All timber sale contracts will be on the form approved by the committee and all provisions therein shall apply. A copy of the timber sale prospectus and map will be attached and become a part of the contract. The following items are essential contract provisions that should be covered in each contract.

505.8.1 Contract Number and Contract Name

Every contract shall have a unique numerical number and depending on county policies/procedures shall have a unique name.

505.8.2 Contract Parties

Contracts must have Name, Address, and other contact information of the Purchaser.

505.8.3 Duration and Extension of Contracts

- A. All contracts begin on the date of signature of the Administrator. Contract MUST have a specific end date.
- B. A one year extension, if deemed necessary by the seller, may be granted at the same stumpage rate as the original contract. Each successive extension will have a progressive 5% increase in stumpage rates. All extensions are made at the discretion of the Juneau County Land, Forestry, Parks & Zoning committee.
- C. The maximum time duration of a timber sale contract, including extensions, shall be 4 years. Extension beyond this period of time shall be considered by the committee only in the event of special justification. Special stumpage rate adjustments may be made.
- D. If purchasers do not wish to have contracts renewed or extended and do not

finish the sale prior to expiration, appropriate penalties may be assessed. This includes but is not limited to the assessment of double stumpage for any timber left on the sale

- E. The contractor may request a contract release due to severe physical or financial disability. The committee shall determine whether a release shall be granted and may withhold all or a portion of the bond deposit for damages.

505.8.4 Termination of Contract by Seller

Contracts may be terminated by the seller if it is determined by the County Forest Administrator that there has been a breach of contract by the purchaser. If the contract is terminated, the performance bond would be forfeited by the purchaser and additional damages may be sought if necessary.

505.8.5 Performance Bond, Damages, Future Contracts

A performance bond is required for all timber sales in an amount equal to 20% of the estimated value of the timber sale. The performance bond is to be submitted along with the signing of the contract. All or a portion of the performance bond may be forfeited if a breach of contract is identified by the County Forest Administrator. Damages in excess of the performance bond may be pursued. At the committee's discretion, the contractor may be banned from future purchase of county timber sales

505.8.6 Title to Timber

Title to timber will remain with the county until the timber has been paid under accordance with the contract.

505.8.7 Payment Schedule

Wood harvested from the sale area must be accounted for and payment made in

accordance with existing policy and procedure.

1. All payments for all timber bid and harvested are due net 30 calendar days after billing.
2. For all accounts that have not been paid after 30 calendar days, 1 ½% Interest will be charged to the accounts. All such income earned under this procedure will be credited as timber sale interest income.

505.8.8 Utilization Specifications

Utilization standards will be specified on individual contracts to provide maximum utilization of all merchantable timber.

505.8.9 Training Requirement

Logging contractor and sale operators are to be compliant with the Wisconsin Sustainable Forestry Initiative® Training Standard as adopted by the Wisconsin SFI® Implementation Committee. Valid documentation of compliance with the Forest Industry Safety and Training Alliance training standards must be on file with the County before cutting operations begin and during all operations.

505.8.10 BMPs, Roads, Landings

Timber Sale Roads:

1. The contractor will be responsible for securing legal access to sale areas across private or other non-county ownership.
2. The contractor will be responsible for securing permission to conduct logging activities within town, county or state road rights-of-way (e.g. decking, skidding)
3. Forestry personnel will approve the lay-out of all roads and make other

necessary special provisions within the sale contract.

4. Skidding, decking, or other logging activity is not allowed on County Forest roads or ditches unless approved by the County Forest administrator. These areas will be kept free from logging debris. County forest access roads will be maintained by the logger and be left in good as original condition at the close of the sale. Roads will be inspected by county personnel to insure minimal resource damage.
5. A timber sale purchaser may request permission to gate a timber sale access road. The administrator may grant a gate permit to prohibit only motorized traffic.

505.8.11 Soil Disturbance and Rutting

As a requirement of certification all contracts must have a rutting policy in the contract.

Rutting Policy: Purchaser shall act consistently with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Timber Sale Handbook:

- a. Purchaser shall take all steps and precautions to avoid and minimize soil disturbances, such as soil compaction and rutting. If soil disturbances occur, the Purchaser shall work cooperatively to mitigate and repair any and all instances of soil disturbance.
- b. Excessive soil disturbance (as defined in Table 1) shall not be tolerated.
Purchaser shall contact Seller in the event of an excessive soil disturbance.

Thresholds for Soil Disturbances

Timber Sale Infrastructure	Soil disturbances are excessive if:
Roads, Landings, Skid Trails, and General Harvest Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A gully or rut is 6 inches deep or more and is resulting in channelized flow to a wetland, stream, or lake.

Roads, Landings, and Primary Skid Trails	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a Riparian Management Zone (RMZ) or wetland, a gully or rut is 6 inches deep or more and 100 feet long or more. • In an upland area (outside of RMZ), a gully or rut is 10 inches deep or more and 66 feet long or more
Secondary Skid Trails and General Harvest Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A gully or rut is 6 inches deep or more and 100 feet long or more.

Note: The depth shall be measured from the original soil surface to the bottom of the depression. If individual lug depressions are visible, the depth shall be measured to the less of the two depths (the “top” of the lug). The length shall be measured from the start of the “too deep” section of rut to the end of the “too deep” section. Measurements are not cumulative.

505.8.12 Liability and Workers Compensation Insurance

All contracts will require proof of insurance. The proof of insurance shall be kept in the sale folder and must cover the entire operation period of the contract.

Contracts should include the following language:

Prior to performance under this contract, Purchaser shall also provide the Seller with a Certificate of Insurance, countersigned by a Wisconsin resident agent, confirming that Worker’s Compensation Insurance Coverage is provided for persons working under the contract for its duration. Said Certificate shall include the provision that the insurer shall notify the Seller at the Juneau County Forestry Office, 650 Prairie Street, Mauston, Wisconsin 53849, within five (5) days of any change in its terms and twenty (20) days prior to its termination.

Further, Purchaser shall, prior to conducting work under this contract, provide the Seller with a Certificate of Insurance, countersigned by a Wisconsin resident agent, confirming that Public Liability and Property Damage Insurance in the following amounts is maintained during the life of the contract against any

claim(s) which might occur in carrying out the contract:

\$100,000.00 Single Limit Liability, or

\$300,000.00 Bodily Injury Per Person

\$100,000.00 Per Occurrence, and

\$300,000.00 Property Damage

Such Certificate shall also provide that Juneau County, including its agents and employees, is a named insured and that the insurer waives the defense to said claims of sovereign or governmental immunity, and it shall provide that the insurer shall notify the Seller promptly upon any change of the terms or conditions, or termination, of the policy.

505.8.13 Scaling and Conversion Factors

The majority of timber sales will be sold as mixed products on a per ton basis. These products will be weight scaled when delivered and will be paid according to the procedure found in 505.8.7. When products need to be scaled at the landing it will be done using the following procedures.

A. All sawlogs shall be separated from pulpwood when piled if timber sale included sawlog products.

B. The Scribner Decimal C Log Rule shall be used when scaling sawlogs. All sawlogs shall be scaled on the premises and prior to hauling unless approval is granted by the Seller. Removal of sawlogs before scaling by Seller shall be considered a breach of contract and subject to a penalty. Scaled sawlogs shall be marked by the Seller.

C. All logs should be decked with the small end facing the trail. The log end facing the trail shall be scaled. Log lengths shall be marked on the small end with a lumber crayon if random lengths are cut.

D. The Seller may inspect trucks hauling forest products from the premises and check scale at any time.

E. When peeled cordwood is measured, it is agreed that 12.5% shall be added to hand peeled or ring debarked volume, and 25% shall be added to other machined peeled volume to compute equivalent unpeeled volume.

F. Conversion of MBF (thousand board feet) to cords or cords to MBF shall be 2.44 cords per MBF for softwoods and 2.20 cords per MBF for hardwoods.

G. 24 hour notice is required for all scaling.

H. All logs shall be piled in piles convenient for scaling and shall not be removed until scaled by an authorized representative of the Forestry Department. For timber sales including sawlog products, no sawlogs are to be removed from the sale site until scaled.

I. Wood products can be scaled at the landing if being delivered to approved mills that do not have weight scaling.

J. Conversion factors found in the DNR Timber Sale Handbook will be used in the scaling of forest products when needed.

505.8.14 Forest Certification

Juneau County Forest is committed to forest certification and the standards that are established by the certification bodies. Language within the contracts should be consistent with the following:

The purchaser is responsible for maintaining COC after leaving the sale area.

505.8.15 Other Contract Conditions

- A. Stump heights: Maximum stump height shall be one-half the diameter of the tree, but shall not exceed 12 inches in height.
- B. Slash requirements: Slash must be scattered and should not exceed 24 inches in height.
- C. Cleanup of sale area: Roadways and trails shall be kept free of brush, logs, and wastes resulting from the operations.
- D. Forest fire prevention: The Purchaser shall cooperate with Forest Fire Control Officers to prevent and suppress forest fires and dispose of brush as directed and comply with all state laws regarding timber slash disposal.
- E. Survey monument restriction
- F. Indemnification: If the Purchaser is in non-compliance, the Seller shall retain all monies paid under this contract. The seller may also pursue any damages in excess of the monies already paid.
- G. Independent contractor: The relationship of the parties hereto is that of independent contractors. The parties hereto are not deemed to be agents, partners or joint ventures of the others for any purpose as a result of this Agreement or the transactions contemplated thereby.
- H. Assignment (sub-contracting): This contract may not be assigned in whole or in part without the written agreement of Juneau County.
- I. Right of inspection by seller: The seller retains the right to inspect the sale at any time to ensure compliance.

505.8.16 Attachments to Contract

The timber sale map and prospectus, which includes the sale harvest specifications, will be included as attachments to all timber sale contracts.

505.9 TIMBER SALE RESTRICTIONS

1. To minimize resource damage, the types of logging equipment, methods, and times of operation used on sale areas may be restricted by the county.
2. Special restrictions may be required in accordance with county aesthetic policy, if applicable.
3. Seasonal restrictions may be applied to protect roads, minimize recreation use conflicts, benefit wildlife management, avoid endangered resources concerns, minimize insect and disease problems, or to assist in fire protection.

505.10 TIMBER SALE ROADS

1. The contractor will be responsible for securing legal access to sale areas across private or other non-county ownership.
2. The contractor will be responsible for securing permission to conduct logging activities within town, county or state road rights-of-way (e.g. decking, skidding)
3. Forestry personnel will approve the lay-out of all roads and make other necessary special provisions within the sale contract.
4. Skidding, decking, or other logging activity is not allowed on County Forest roads or ditches unless approved by the County Forest Administrator. These areas will be kept free from logging debris. County Forest access roads will be maintained by the logger and be left in good as original condition at the close of the sale. Roads will be inspected by county personnel to insure minimal resource damage.
5. A timber sale purchaser may request permission to gate a timber sale access road. The administrator may grant a gate permit to prohibit only motorized traffic.

505.11 SUPERVISING SALES

Sale inspections will be performed periodically by county and / or DNR Forestry personnel, as requested, with corresponding notations in the sales record.

505.11.1 Contract Violations

If contract violations are identified they will be addressed by employing the following procedure:

- A. The administrator, or designee, will attempt to resolve inadvertent or minor violations by verbal contact with the contractor.
- B. The administrator, or designee, may immediately suspend logging operations when a serious or emergency situation arises.
- C. The suspension will be followed by written notice to the contractor, stating the nature of the violation and informing them of committee action taken or pending.
- D. The committee, in consultation with legal counsel, may consider, but is not limited to the following remedies:
 - 1. Charge double stumpage
 - 2. Charge for actual damages
 - 3. Suspend contract
 - 4. Retain all deposits
 - 5. Foreclose on cut forest products on sale
 - 6. Refer to District Attorney for prosecution
 - 7. Seek civil damages in addition to the performance bond.
- E. Suspension of operation will remain in effect until receipt of written notice from the county.
- F. Failure of the contractor to comply with the committee decision may result in the contractor becoming a non-qualifying and ineligible bidder in the future. At the committee's discretion, the contractor may be banned from future purchase of county timber sales All deposits may be retained and forest products on sale areas may be seized and sold by the county.

505.12 FOREST PRODUCTS ACCOUNTABILITY

505.12.1 Scaling Merchantability

1. Sawlogs will be scaled by the Scribner Decimal C. log rule. The sawlog policy can be found within the timber sale contract in Appendix 1010.1
2. The standard unit of measure for cordwood is measuring 4' x 4' x 8' of unpeeled wood. Peeled wood will be converted to the standard cord by adding 12.5% for sap-peeled and adding 25% for machine-peeled wood to the gross volume measured. A pulpwood tree contains at least one 1.8' stick, to a minimum top diameter as defined in the contract.
3. The DNR [Timber Sale Handbook](#) will be used as a guide in determining the conversion rates for posts, poles, bolts, chips, weight- scaled wood or other types of forest products.

505.12.2 Utilization Standards

Utilization standards will be specified on individual contracts to provide maximum utilization of all merchantable timber and will be based on the scaling standards noted in section 505.12.1.

505.12.3 Methods of Accountability

Wood harvested from the sale area must be accounted for and payment made in accordance with existing policy and procedure. One or more of the following may be used on an individual sale:

1. The ticket system utilizes serialized three-part tickets that must be paid for in advance, based on the approximate stumpage value of the wood to be hauled. One ticket must accompany each load of wood to the mill. Mill scale will be accepted for volume determination.
2. Wood may also be scaled on the landing. This method is generally used for sawlogs if sawlog products are specified by the contract, or if products are being delivered to an approved mill that does not scale by weight.. Payment for wood products scaled in normally due within 30 days of billing.
3. Lump sum sales may be utilized and divided into cutting units when practical. Payment for a cutting unit must be received in full before any cutting begins in that unit.

505.13 SPECIAL FOREST PRODUCT PERMITS

1. A written permit for taking fuelwood for personal use must be purchased for a specific area designated on the permit. The cost and terms of fuelwood permits will be established by the Juneau County Land, Parks & Forestry Committee.
2. A written permit for cutting boughs for personal use will be issued for a specific area designated in the permit. Bough payment rate will be set by the Juneau County Land, Forestry & Parks Committee.
3. Written permits may be issued for special forest products for community or personal use, with fees established by the Land, Forestry & Parks Committee.
4. Moss tags will require an annual or bi-annual contract with pre-paid stumpage bale tags.
5. Stumpage of fuelwood, Christmas trees, boughs, posts and poles and other special forest products for resale will be handled as a regular timber sale.

510 TIMBER THEFT

All cases of alleged timber theft on the county forest shall be investigated and resolved promptly. An allegation of theft by cutting and /or removing timber from the county forest does not alleviate the county from payment under s. 28.11 (9) Wis. Stats. The county will collect damages pursuant to s. 26.05 Wis. Stats. and may also pursue criminal charges under s. 943.20 Wis. Stats. and /or seek civil damages.

510.1 TIMBER THEFT INVESTIGATION

The following procedure should be used in all cases of alleged timber theft:

1. Determination of Theft
 - A. Gathering facts - The county, through its sheriff's department and along with assistance of the DNR Liaison, rangers and wardens, will ascertain the facts pertinent to the alleged theft, including determination of the damages to the county. Legal counsel representing the county should be involved in all aspects of investigation. Property involved in the alleged theft may be seized pursuant to

s. 26.064 Wis. Stats. for use as evidence.

- B. Boundary determination - If property boundaries are involved, the county shall conduct a legal survey of the boundary in question.

515 ENCROACHMENTS

The county will actively investigate all suspected cases of encroachments on the County Forest. To ensure the integrity and continuity of the County Forest land, all cases will be dealt with promptly and in a consistent manner. The following procedures will be used in all cases of suspected encroachments:

1. The county will establish property boundaries; if necessary, a legal survey will be conducted.
2. The county will gather all facts.
3. The committee, in consultation with the forest administrator, county legal counsel, and the DNR, will make a decision as to the disposition of the case.
 - A. All above ground encroachments that are movable will be removed from county property.
 - B. Permanent type facilities, such as homes, garages, and septic systems shall be addressed individually and commonly be removed but may be handled by a land use agreement in rare situations. For example, when the encroachment will be removed within a short and defined time period (e.g. septic system needs replacing, dilapidated structure needs to be rebuilt and relocated) Sale or transfer of the encroachment should remain an option depending on the circumstances involved and the viability of an adverse possession claim (s. 893.29 Wis. Stats.).
 - C. Provisions in the land use agreement, if that option is pursued, may include granting the encroacher permission to encroach on the County Forest lands with the following stipulations: no other encroachments will be allowed; the permit is non-transferable; the county must be notified once encroachment is terminated; county continues full ownership and control of property; permittee agrees to waive any rights to any future declaration of ownership or interest in the encroached county property; county reserves the right to cancel the

permit and the permit is to be filed in the office of the Juneau County Forestry Department and all fees related to the land use permit shall be paid by the permittee.

- D. Currently there is no standardized land use agreement or permit in use by Juneau County Land Forestry and Parks as they have been created as needed on a case by case basis. The development of a new standardized agreement is planned by the committee and will bring consistency and efficiency to the process.

520 SPECIAL USES

1. Recognizing the vast potential for a variety of special uses of the County Forest by governmental units, businesses, organizations or individuals, the committee may designate specified areas for special uses. Specific management methods are to be considered on these areas. Uses must be consistent with the intent and purposes of the County Forest Law.
2. All requests for specialized uses of any County Forest lands will require a permit or contract authorized by the committee to be developed at the time of request.

520.1 SAND AND GRAVEL

Sand and gravel pits located on the County Forest may be used only by units of government or contractors performing public works. Use of existing pits and the opening of new pits by other than the County Forestry Department will require committee approval and be authorized by permit only. The condition of such permits may include, but are not be limited to:

1. Requiring the pit and its access road to be screened from view from any public highway.
2. Severing trees from the stump.
3. Disposition of brush and dirt spoil by leveling or hauling away.
4. Sloping to prevent steep banks.
5. Filing with the forestry office an annual written report of gravel and sand removed.

Other conditions may be set at the discretion of the committee or County Forest Administrator. The committee may set fees for materials removed. Other non-metalliferous materials will be dealt with on an individual basis.

All active, nonmetallic sites greater than one acre in size, including those on the County Forest, are also subject to the provisions of the Nonmetallic Mining Reclamation Program, Chapter NR 135, Wis. Adm. Code. The County Forestry Department shall work with the local permit coordinator (often county or local zoning office) in obtaining the necessary permits for nonmetallic mining operations.

Sand and gravel may, under some circumstances, be leased to private contractors for private use. In these situations, the land must be withdrawn from the County Forest Law until sand/gravel removal and reclamation of the site is completed. Upon completion of reclamation to the satisfaction of the county and the state, the lands shall be reapplied for entry under the County Forest Law.

520.2 EXPLORATION, PROSPECTING, AND MINING

1. The committee may investigate all mineral exploration, prospecting and mining requests as they are received.
2. The DNR shall be notified of all requests as they become known in accordance with s. 28.11(3)(i) and (j) and with DNR Manual Code 2712.1 or other codes which may be subsequently adopted.

The [Public Lands Handbook](#) should be referenced for more detailed procedure.

520.3 SANITARY LANDFILLS

The use of County Forest lands for sanitary landfills will not be allowed unless the lands involved are withdrawn from the County Forest Law.

520.4 MILITARY MANEUVERS

Military maneuvers on County Forest lands will be considered under a lease or written land use agreement. Upon receipt of a written request from the military the committee, other

necessary County staff, Military, and DNR representatives will discuss the issue at a public committee meeting. After the needs have been outlined, the site shall be field checked, DNR input and consistency with the County Forest Law sought, and town officials advised. Depending on the scope of the project, a public hearing may be appropriate. If all aspects and concerns are addressed and agreed to, a legal instrument will be drafted. The matter will then be brought back to a committee meeting for final input and approval. The [Public Forest Lands Handbook](#) will be used for further direction in this matter.

520.5 PUBLIC UTILITIES.

Easements for public utilities may be considered by the committee. Underground installations will be encouraged. The following main provisions shall be included in any County Board resolution granting permission for construction of any utility transmission line:

1. Utility may be billed for merchantable forest products and existing timber reproduction.
2. Utility may be billed for land removed from production due to right-of-way clearing for losses of future income and multiple use benefits.
3. Land removed for utility operations that is no longer suited “primarily for timber production or, that is no longer suitable for scenic, outdoor recreation, public hunting & fishing, water conservation or multiple use purposes” (s. 28.11(4)(c) Wis. Stats) may need to be withdrawn from county forest law designation. The utility shall replace any lands requiring withdrawal from county forest with other lands suitable for county forest entry that are in the forest blocking of the County Forest.
4. Utility companies will be encouraged to use existing corridors and underground lines to minimize disturbance to the county forest and native plants and animals.
5. Merchantable timber will be removed in a manner approved by the committee. Timber cut must be reported to the DNR on form 2460-1.
6. Utility must provide notice of proposed route, including a map of not less than 1 inch /mile scale, 90 days in advance of proposed construction.
7. Special maintenance, controlled access and signage concerns shall be addressed in any proposal.

8. An appropriate fee shall be charged for easements.

520.6 ACCESS TO PRIVATE LAND

The Department has determined that granting a private easement across county forest lands is not consistent with the County Forest Law program. This determination is based on an Attorney General opinion (*OAG-08-10*). Easement grants to individuals are generally determined to be an exclusive right on a publicly owned asset. Counties are generally restricted from granting easements on county forest lands unless the easement helps to achieve the purposes of the County Forest Law program.

520.6.1 Temporary Access

Requests for temporary access across County Forest Lands will be reviewed for any potential conflicts with management activities or public access. If impacts are minimal, access for short term needs will be permitted through the use of access agreements or letters of authorization. Temporary access is generally for activities such as access to maintain utilities (rail, powerline, etc.) or for logging access on private lands. The recipient of temporary access is required to restore the roadway to at least its prior condition and to expand coverage of any performance deposits or liability insurance to cover the use of the County road.

520.6.2 Access Agreements

Requests for access to private lands may be made by private parties to build or improve access roads through the County Forest. Access agreements will be considered on a case-by-case basis and with the understanding that the County is not legally obligated to provide access to private lands.

The fee for access agreements will be negotiated at the time of the permit request. The committee may elect to waive these fees in cases of agreement renewals or in cases of existing roads or driveways.

Access across County Forest lands must be demonstrated by the applicant as the route of last resort, including evidence of an offer of fair compensation for access across other private lands. The following stipulations will be included in access agreements:

1. Permits are made by and between the County and the property owner. The permits are not transferrable and subsequent property owners must secure their own agreement.
2. Permits are not to exceed 10 years.
3. Gates, signs, or other articles of the permittee are not permitted on County lands.

Currently there is no standardized access agreement in use by Juneau County Land Forestry and Parks as they have been created as needed on a case by case basis. The development of a new standardized agreement is planned by the committee and will bring consistency and efficiency to the process.

520.6.3 Prescriptive Easements

Historical access points and driveways may meet the legal requirements of prescriptive use. A prescriptive use easement does not generally trigger a need to withdraw lands from the County Forest program unless the public is excluded from motorized travel on the subject road. Any potential claims of prescriptive easement across County Forest lands must be reviewed by legal counsel in order to determine legal validity and possible legal defense or standing.

520.6.4 Other Types of Access

Complex issues of private access needs may arise in the future. Any proposals to grant an easement across County Forest must help achieve the purposes of the County Forest Law and meet a standard of better and higher public use. Easements to private parties will require withdrawal from County Forest Law and are to be discussed with the Department prior to initiating any proposals.

520.7 PRIVATE UTILITY SERVICE LINES

If a landowner cannot gain utility access across other lands, the committee may consider

a land use agreement for access across County Forest. Requests will be considered on a case by case basis. These agreements should consider the inclusions mentioned below:

1. The permit is non-transferrable
2. The County retains full ownership of the utility corridor, however it shall not be liable for maintenance, upkeep, or other damages associated with the utility service.
3. The permittee waives any rights to any declaration of ownership or interest in the utility corridor on County land for administrative costs as a result of this Land Use Agreement – Utility permit. This agreement is granted upon the signature and any fees being received by Juneau County.
4. The permittee agrees to compensate Juneau County for any and all damages caused by the utility line that crosses the County's land.
5. The fee for such a land use agreement will be negotiated at the time of the permit request.
6. The standard land use agreement for utility access is included in the appendix.

520.8 COMMUNICATION TOWERS

The siting of communication towers on the Juneau County Forest will be considered by the committee on a limited basis. Requests will be considered on a case by case basis subject to the following conditions:

1. It must be demonstrated that the site is the most practical location for such a tower.
2. Land selected for such a tower is no longer suitable for continued entry in the County Forest program. According to section 28.11(4), Wis. Stats, any accompanying lands needed for tower support wires that inhibit the practice of forestry and are no longer suitable for scenic, outdoor recreation, public hunting & fishing, water conservation or multiple use purposes may also need to be withdrawn from County Forest Law. Withdrawal is subject to approval by both County Board and DNR. The cellular communication company shall replace any lands requiring withdrawal from county forest with other lands suitable for county forest entry that are in the forest blocking.
3. A request to withdraw lands from County Forest Law by a private

communication company shall follow withdrawal protocol.

4. Juneau County shall be provided use of such tower for a fee that will be negotiated at the time of the permit request. Any agreement should also consider the inclusions listed under 520.5 (Items 1-8).

520.9 OTHER

Other types of special uses of the county forest may be considered by the committee. Regulations governing these uses will be developed on an individual basis. These may include, but are not limited to: research, independent study and scientific areas. Regulations governing these uses will be developed on an individual basis.

JUNEAU COUNTY FOREST COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN
TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 600
PROTECTION

<u>Section</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Page</u>
600	PROTECTION.....	3
605	FIRE CONTROL.....	3
605.1	COOPERATION WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES.....	3
605.1.1	Personnel.....	3
605.1.2	Equipment.....	4
605.1.3	Fire Detection	4
605.1.4	Forest Fire Prevention.....	4
605.2	DEBRIS BURNING.....	4
605.3	CAMPFIRES.....	4
605.4	PRESCRIBED BURNING.....	4
605.5	COUNTY FOREST FIRE HAZARD AREAS	5
610	CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS & PATHOGENS.....	5
610.1	DETECTION.....	5
610.2	PEST SURVEYS	5
610.3	SPECIFIC PESTS AND PATHOGENS OF CONCERN	5
610.3.1	Specific Pests of Interest	6
610.3.1.1	Gypsy Moth Strategy	6
610.3.1.2	Jack Pine Budworm.....	7
610.3.1.3	Oak Wilt	7
610.3.1.4	Forest Tent Caterpillar.....	8
610.3.1.5	Two-lined Chestnut Borer.....	8
610.3.1.6	Emerald Ash Borer.....	9
610.3.1.7	Heterobasidion Root Disease (HRD).....	9
610.3.2	Funding.....	10
610.3.3	Special Projects.....	10

610.4	DEER BROWSE	11
610.5	INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES.....	11
610.5.1	Funding and Partnerships.....	11
610.5.2	Best Management Practices.....	12
610.5.3	Current Plant Invasives.....	12
610.5.3.1	Buckthorn.....	12
610.5.3.2	Garlic Mustard.....	13
610.5.3.3	Honeysuckle.....	13
610.5.3.4	Spotted Knapweed.....	14
610.5.3.5	Japanese Barberry.....	14
610.5.3.6	Black Locust.....	15
610.5.3.7	Multi-Flora Rose.....	16

600 PROTECTION

OBJECTIVE

To protect and manage the resources of the forest from preventable losses resulting from fire, insects, diseases, and other destructive elements including those caused by people. Protective methods shall include proper silvicultural methods.

The DNR provides statewide technical guidance that will be used to inform local decisions. This guidance will be referenced to make decisions at the county level.

605 FIRE CONTROL

Damage to the forest caused by uncontrolled fire can create an important challenge in the management of the forest. Loss of resource values caused by fire will be minimized through organized prevention, detection, and suppression methods. Maintaining a healthy forest is key to fire management. The DNR is responsible for all matters relating to the prevention, detection, and suppression of forest fires outside the limits of incorporated villages and cities, as stated in s. 26.11(1), Wis. Stats. The DNR works cooperatively with local fire departments in all fire control efforts. Juneau County Forest is part of the Intensive and Cooperative Forest Fire Protection Area. The Fire Management Handbook No. 4325.1 and the Area Operations Plan shall serve as the guidelines for fire control activities.

605.1 COOPERATION WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Pursuant to s. 26.11(4) and s. 28.11(4)(f), Wis. Stats., and of the Juneau County Forest Ordinance, the county may cooperate with the DNR in the interest of fire prevention, detection and suppression on the County Forest. This is accomplished through agreements authorizing the DNR to use County Forest land or to utilize county personnel and equipment for fire protection activities.

605.1.1 Personnel

County Forest personnel, upon request from the DNR, shall be made available for forest fire control efforts within the county in accordance with an established memorandum of understanding (MOU). The DNR is responsible for training and directing the activities of county personnel in accordance with the rules identified in the Fire Management Handbook,

No. 4325.1.

605.1.2 Equipment

County Forest equipment, upon request and as identified in the MOU, shall be available for forest fire control suppression. During periods of high fire hazard, all County Forest vehicles and/or crews should be equipped with one or more backpack cans, axes or shovels, appropriate personal protective equipment, mobile communication, and any other equipment deemed essential by the MOU. All hand tools shall be maintained and provided by the DNR.

605.1.3 Fire Detection

Fire detection is the responsibility of the DNR. County Forestry personnel may assist and report any wildfires to the DNR, local Fire Department or 911 Dispatch.

605.1.4 Forest Fire Prevention

DNR fire control personnel are authorized by the county to place fire prevention signs at recreational areas and other strategic locations within the forest. The County conducts and controls all operations (including harvesting) on the forest in a manner designed to prevent forest fires. The use of the county forest and the Department will coordinate during high fire danger periods to impose any necessary restrictions. These restrictions may include, but are not limited to, recreation and logging.

605.2 DEBRIS BURNING

Unauthorized burning of debris will not be permitted on County Forest Lands pursuant to s. 26.12(5), Wis. Stats.

605.3 CAMPFIRES

During periods of high fire danger, use of campfires may be restricted.

605.4 PRESCRIBED BURNING

All prescribed burning on County Forest lands will follow the DNR recommendations. See Prescribed Burn Handbook No. 4360.5 for details. Prescribed fire may be an effective management tool on the County Forest.

605.5 COUNTY FOREST FIRE HAZARD AREAS

The DNR places primary emphasis will be placed on fire control efforts in pine areas. Maps of these areas are available at the local DNR field office. The County will cooperate with DNR Fire Control in providing for firebreaks or access ways. Existing access roads, firebreaks and water access points will be maintained as deemed necessary. Secondary emphasis will be placed on hardwood areas with no firebreaks developed or maintained. However, access roads will be maintained as defined in Chapter 700 of this plan.

610 CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS & PATHOGENS

610.1 DETECTION

Damage to the forest caused by insects, other pests and diseases can adversely affect management of the forest resources. Losses to resource values impacted by forest pests will be minimized through integrated pest management methods, with emphasis on silvicultural prescriptions (timber sales). The detection and control of pest problems will be accomplished by county and DNR personnel in cooperation with other agencies.

610.2 PEST SURVEYS

Pest surveys are conducted under the direction of the DNR's forest health specialists. The County may cooperate by providing personnel and equipment to assist in these operations.

610.3 SPECIFIC PESTS AND PATHOGENS OF CONCERN

Integrated pest management for the purpose of this Plan, is defined as follows:

“The maintenance of destructive agents, including insects, at tolerable levels, by the planned use of a variety of preventive, suppressive, or regulatory tactics and strategies that are ecologically and economically efficient and socially acceptable.”

The integrated pest management control and methodology shall be determined jointly by the County Forest Administrator, and DNR liaison forester in consultation with the DNR district Forest Health Specialist. Suppression of forest pests may include the following:

1. Silvicultural prescriptions, including timber sales.
2. Biological control.
3. Chemical control.

610.3.1 Specific Pests of Interest

610.3.1.1 Gypsy Moth *Lymantria dispar*

This introduced pest has progressed westward from the northeastern United States since the early 1900's. It became established in eastern counties of Wisconsin in the 1990's and is now naturalized in Juneau County and as far west as Eau Claire County (as of 2022). Despite efforts to slow-the-spread and suppress outbreaks, it is progressing westerly through Wisconsin. The Juneau County Forestry Department's strategy to minimize damage from this insect focuses on using silvicultural techniques to maintain and improve forest vigor to decrease the likelihood of significant mortality following defoliation. Where defoliation by gypsy moth may be a concern in county managed parks and campgrounds, treatment with approved insecticides may be considered. Juneau County will view treatment options available at <https://gypsymoth.wi.gov/> and consult with local DNR forest health specialist for additional guidance on management. Treatments may be done on individual trees or small areas if appropriate to the goal.

Juneau County is located within the quarantined area for *L. dispar*. DATCP is the agency that regulates movement of products including logs and firewood to non-quarantined counties in Wisconsin. See their webpages on the quarantine at https://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs_Services/GMQuarantineRegs.aspx. They can also help with questions about moving regulated items out of state to non-quarantined areas though USDA APHIS is the regulatory agency for inter-state movement of products.

610.3.1.2 Jack Pine Budworm

Jack pine budworm, *Choristoneura pinus*, is a native needle-feeding caterpillar that

is generally considered the most significant pest of jack pine. Red, Scotch and white pine, and spruce, can also be defoliated and suffer top-kill and mortality by jack pine budworm. Vigorous, young jack pine stands are less likely to be damaged during outbreaks. The most vigorous stands are well stocked, evenly spaced, fairly uniform in height, and less than 45 years old. Stands older than 45 years that are growing on very sandy sites and suffering from drought or other stresses are very vulnerable to damage. Tree mortality and top-kill are more likely to occur in these stands. In addition, stressed stands are more susceptible to attack by Ips bark beetle. Mortality from Ips can occur for 2-3 years after the jack pine budworm outbreak collapses. This mortality and top-kill create fuel for intense wildfires.

It will be Juneau county's strategy to harvest at the appropriate rotation age, maintain high stand densities (without overcrowding), and use good site selection for jack pine. This will be an effort to help avoid budworm-caused tree mortality and reduce the threat of damaging wildfires while still providing suitable conditions for jack pine regeneration. Prompt salvage following an outbreak will also help reduce the possibility of wildfire. Esthetic strips and/or islands should not be used. Leaving these esthetic strips/islands can prolong the outbreak by giving the budworm areas for breeding. Use of insecticides is not warranted in combating this forest pest on the County Forest.

610.3.1.3 Oak Wilt

Oak wilt, *Bretziella fagacearum*, is a destructive disease of oak trees. It is responsible for the death of thousands of oak trees in forests, woodlots, and home landscapes each year. Oak wilt is caused by a fungus that invades and impairs the tree's water conducting system, resulting in branch wilting and tree death. Trees in both the red oak group and white oak group are affected. There is no known cure once a tree has oak wilt. Prevention of new oak wilt infection centers is the best management option and involves avoiding injury to healthy trees and removing dead or diseased trees. The [Oak Harvesting Guidelines to Reduce the Risk of Introduction and Spread of Oak Wilt](#) will be used for management

guidance. If pruning is necessary or damage is incurred during the growing season, (e.g. through construction activities or storms), the wounds should be painted immediately with a wound paint. Timber harvesting in stands being managed for oak will be restricted to the period from April 1st to July 15th. Where appropriate, efforts to increase species diversity or to convert oak stands to other cover types will be made to help reduce future impacts from the disease.

610.3.1.4 Forest Tent Caterpillar

Forest tent caterpillar, *Malacosoma disstria*, can be found throughout the United States and Canada wherever hardwoods grow. The favored hosts in Wisconsin are aspen and oak. This native insect causes region-wide outbreaks at intervals from 10 to 15 years; outbreaks usually last 2 - 5 years in the Lake States. Severe and repeated defoliation can lead to dieback and/or reduced growth of affected trees, which in some instances may be significant. Populations are often controlled by natural enemies, helping the population crash. Aerial spraying of insecticides can be an option for control as well. It will be Juneau County's strategy to employ sound silvicultural practices to combat this cyclic pest.

610.3.1.5 Two-lined Chestnut Borer

The two-lined chestnut borer, *Agrilus bilineatus*, is a common secondary pest in trees which have been severely defoliated several years in a row. Oaks that are under stress from drought and/or defoliation by insects such as gypsy moth (*Lymantria dispar*), fall cankerworm (*Alsophila pometaria*), and forest tent caterpillar (*Malacosoma disstria*) can be infested and killed by two-lined chestnut borer. Prevention of two-lined chestnut borer through sound silvicultural practices is the best management option. Postponing management activities in stressed stands for two years after severe drought and/or defoliation have ended will provide time for trees to recover and reduce their susceptibility to two-lined chestnut borer attack. Infestations should be salvaged promptly. Juneau County will strive to maintain healthy trees through sound silvicultural practices to discourage infestation.

610.3.1.6 Emerald Ash Borer

The emerald ash borer, *Agrilus planipennis*, was accidentally introduced to North America from Asia in 2002. Emerald ash borer (EAB) infestations in Wisconsin have resulted in widespread mortality to *Fraxinus* species including green, white, and black ash. It is expected that 99% of the ash trees in Wisconsin will die. Ash comprises a significant component in the northern hardwood timber type and can be found in nearly pure stands in some lowland areas. Adult EAB beetles feed on foliage but it is the larvae that cause mortality by feeding on the phloem and outer sapwood of the ash trees.

The [Emerald Ash Borer Silviculture Guidelines](#) are available to help resource managers make informed stand-level decisions to manage forests that are not yet infested by EAB, as well as implement salvage harvests and rehabilitation in stands that have already been impacted by EAB.

It is Juneau County's policy to follow the Emerald Ash Borer Silviculture Guidelines.

610.3.1.7 Heterobasidion Root Disease

Heterobasidion root disease (HRD, previously called annosum root rot), is caused by the fungus, *Heterobasidion irregulare*. It is a serious disease that causes pine and spruce mortality in Wisconsin, but over 200 woody species have been reported as hosts. Red and white pine trees are most commonly affected in plantation-grown stands subjected to thinning. The disease was first confirmed in Wisconsin in 1993 and has since been found in a number of counties throughout Wisconsin. Diseased trees, including overstory trees and understory seedlings and saplings, will show fading, thin crowns with tufted foliage, and eventual mortality. Currently there are no curative treatments to eliminate the HRD pathogen from a stand once it is infested, so preventing disease introduction is the best approach.

Infection most often occurs when HRD spores land and germinate on a freshly cut stump. The pathogen then grows into the root tissue and progresses underground

from tree to tree through root contact. As the pathogen spreads, and trees decline and die, an ever-expanding pocket of mortality is formed. HRD fruit bodies, or conks, may be found at the base of dead trees and old stumps. Fruit bodies are most commonly observed in the fall but can be found any time of the year.

[Guidelines for stump treatment to reduce the risk of introduction and spread of Heterobasidion root disease in Wisconsin](#) should be used by the county forests.

The HRD guidelines are designed to help property managers and landowners determine whether the preventive pesticide treatment should be used to reduce the risk of introduction and spread of HRD at the time of harvest in a pine and/or spruce stand.

It is Juneau County's policy to follow the "Guidelines for stump treatment to reduce the risk of introduction and spread of Heterobasidion root disease in Wisconsin."

610.3.2 Funding

Desired control activities on the County Forest will be funded through the county forestry budget if other sources of funding are not available. In the event costs require additional funding, the County Forest will make all reasonable efforts to secure funding for control efforts, through other county funds, or other state, federal or private funding sources.

610.3.3 Special Projects

The County may cooperate with other agencies in forest pest research.

610.4 DEER BROWSE

Forest regeneration and reproduction is critical to sustain both timber production and wildlife habitat and the overall health of the deer herd. As a keystone species, deer can affect forest regeneration, long-term forest production, and forest sustainability. This is a concern for all interested in forest production and trying to balance deer

numbers with habitat.

Juneau County Forest may monitor herbivory impacts during forest reconnaissance.

610.5 INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES

Invasive plants can cause significant negative impacts to the forest. Invasive species can displace native plants and hinder the forest regeneration efforts. Preventing them from dominating habitats is critical to the long-term health of the forest. There are a number of invasive plant species in varying densities on the County Forest. Some warrant immediate and continual treatment efforts while others may be allowed to remain due to extent and financial ability to control them. The County will continue to train staff in invasive species identification as well as attempt to secure funding sources to control them as much as is practical. Invasive plants on the forest should be documented as well as potential response to new infestations.

610.5.1 Funding and Partnerships

Grant opportunities for invasive species control funding can be found on the [Financial Assistance webpage](#) of the Wisconsin Invasive Species Council. The number of grants for local governments and county forest is limited, especially for terrestrial invasive plant control. Some grants, such as the Department of Natural Resource's [turkey stamp program](#), support invasive plant control as part of larger efforts to promote certain outcomes and might be applicable.

The Department of Natural Resources promotes the formation of cooperative invasive species management areas (CISMAs) through its [Weed Management Area – Private Forest Grant Program](#). While activities funded by this grant are restricted to non-industrial private forests, CISMAs are encouraged to partner with other groups in their area and some can provide technical support to county forests. The CISMA's of Wisconsin can be found on this [map](https://ipaw.org/the-solution/education/cismas/). (<https://ipaw.org/the-solution/education/cismas/>)

610.5.2 Best Management Practices

In 2009, the Department of Natural Resources and many stakeholder groups approved a series of Best Management Practices (BMPs) for minimizing the spread of forest invasive plants. The full text of the [BMPs](#) is found on the Wisconsin Council on Forestry website. Voluntary use of the BMPs during forestry stewardship activities reduces the spread of invasive plants that can impede forest regeneration in county forests.

BMPs used before, during and after a harvest promote forest regeneration. Reasonable efforts to clean vehicles, equipment, footwear and other clothing helps reduce the spread of seeds and plant fragments to un-infested forests. Planning the sequence and timing of stewardship activities to reduce contact with invasive plants during forestry operations is another helpful strategy. Similarly, controlling populations of invasive plants before logging reduces the risk of spreading them. Follow-up monitoring of disturbed stands can detect populations of invasive plants while they are still small and more easily managed.

610.5.3 Current Plant Invasives

610.5.3.1 Buckthorn

Two species of invasive buckthorn impact Wisconsin's forests. Common buckthorn, *Frangula cathartica*, is more often found growing on well-drained soils while glossy buckthorn, *Frangula alnus*, favors wetter soils. Both species grow in shade or sun, quickly form dense, even-aged thickets that shade out understory plants, including tree seedlings, and hinder forest regeneration. Their dark colored fruits are eaten by birds who disperse them long distances. Both buckthorns green-up before native plants and remain green after the natives drop their leaves.

Buckthorn can be controlled by taking advantage of the longer period in which they retain their leaves. Foliar applications of herbicide applied when buckthorn has leaves and the natives are leafless will minimize damage to native plants. Other control options include mowing the shrubs and then

treating re-sprouts with foliar herbicide, basal bark herbicide applications, and cut stump herbicide applications.

610.5.3.2 Garlic Mustard

Garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*) is an herbaceous, biennial, native to Europe. During the first year a basal rosette of only leaves develops. The second year, several stems from 1 – 4 feet tall grow from the basal rosette. The leaves have a distinct garlic fragrance when crushed. From the stems grow several small white flowers. Each plant can produce 100's of tiny seeds inside long, narrow capsules. Garlic mustard can quickly colonize disturbed forests as it often follows corridors such as game trails or man-made roads/paths. As garlic mustard spreads, it quickly displaces native plants and is known to radiate chemicals into the soil that disrupt associations between mycorrhizal fungi and native plants. Small populations can be hand pulled, while larger populations are better controlled with prescribed fire and/or herbicide. All pulled plant materials should be bagged and removed from the forest as seeds have been known to mature on dead plants left on site. Treatment should be repeated until the seed bank is depleted, which takes multiple years. Garlic mustard sites should be monitored annually, until no plants are discovered for several years.

610.5.3.3 Honeysuckle

Bush Honeysuckles (*Lonicera maackii*, *L. tatarica*, *L. morrowii*, *L. X bella*) were introduced from Eurasia as ornamentals, wildlife cover and soil erosion control. Bush honeysuckles are upright deciduous shrubs, ranging from 5 - 12 feet tall with gray shaggy bark. The leaves are opposite, simple, oval and untoothed and can be smooth, to velvety depending on species. Flowers are fragrant and tubular ranging in colors of white, red and pink. They bloom May through June and then form red to yellow berries that are found as pairs on the leaf axils. Honeysuckles replace native forest shrubs and herbaceous plants by inhibiting growth of understory plants due to early leaf-out which shades out herbaceous ground cover and depletes soil moisture. Control options include hand pulling small infestations and prescribed burning which kills seedlings and top kills mature

shrubs. Herbicide options include cut stump treatment and foliar spraying. With all control efforts repeated monitoring is needed.

610.5.3.4 Spotted Knapweed

Spotted knapweed (*Centaurea stoebe*) is an herbaceous, short-lived perennial native to Eurasia that can grow 2 – 4 feet tall. This plant first appears as a basal rosette of somewhat silvery leaves and may persist this way for several years before developing pink-purple flowers on long spreading stems. The flowers are thistle-like with many petals and stiff bracts. Knapweed invades dry-upland areas including disturbed sites such as forest trails and openings. The roots exude an allelopathic chemical which inhibits establishment of other plants; hindering forest regeneration. Small populations can be hand pulled provided the entire tap root is removed. Gloves, long sleeves and pants should be worn when handling this plant as it may cause skin irritation. Chemical control should be applied directly to plants or broadcast across large areas of infestation. Biological control is also available as part of an integrated pest management plan.

610.5.3.5 Japanese Barberry

Japanese barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*) was introduced from Japan around 1875 and now ranges across most of North America. It is a compact, spiny, deciduous shrub with arching branches of dense foliage. It commonly grows 2 - 3 feet tall and has been known to reach heights of 6 feet. Japanese barberry regenerates by seed, creeping roots and branches that root freely when they touch the ground; which increases its overall spread. Small, rounded, smooth edged leaves are clustered in tight bunches close to the spiny branches and small yellow flowers bloom through May forming red oblong berries that mature in mid-summer and persist into winter. This plant is highly adapted to growing in young forests where it forms thorny thickets that shade out and limit the growth of native plants and spreads easily under the shade of established forests. The primary method of mechanically controlling barberry is hand pulling or digging early before seed set in areas where there are only a few plants. It has shallow roots but resprouting may occur if the entire root system is not removed. Larger

populations may be controlled by herbicides with a cut stump treatment and repeated monitoring for both seedlings and roots re-sprouting.

610.5.3.6 Black Locust

Native to the southeastern United States, black locust is a fast-growing tree in the legume family, growing 30-90' tall with a trunk 2-4' in diameter. While the bark of young saplings is smooth and green, mature trees can be distinguished by bark that is dark brown and deeply furrowed, with flat-topped ridges. Seedlings and sprouts grow rapidly and are easily identified by long paired thorns. Leaves of black locust alternate along stems and are composed of seven to twenty one smaller leaf segments called leaflets. Leaflets are oval to rounded in outline, dark green above and pale beneath. Fragrant white flowers appear in drooping clusters in May and June and have a yellow blotch on the uppermost petal. Fruit pods are smooth, 2 to 4 inches long, and contain 4 to 8 seeds. Two other locusts, native to the Appalachians, *Robinia viscosa* (with pink flowers), and *Robinia hispida* (with rose-purple flowers), are used in cultivation and may share black locust's invasive tendencies. Black locust poses a serious threat to native vegetation in dry and sand prairies, oak savannas, and upland forest edges, outside of its historic North American range. Once introduced to an area, black locust expands readily into areas where their shade reduces competition from other (sun-loving) plants. Dense clones of locust create shaded islands with little ground vegetation. Lack of ground fuel limits the use of fire in natural disturbance regimes. The large, fragrant blossoms of black locust compete with native plants for pollinating bees.

610.5.3.7 Multi-Flora Rose

Multiflora rose is a thorny, perennial shrub with arching stems (canes), and leaves divided into five to eleven sharply toothed leaflets. The base of each leaf stalk bears a pair of fringed bracts. Beginning in May or June, clusters of showy, fragrant, white to pink flowers appear, each about an inch across. Small bright red fruits, or rose hips, develop during the summer, becoming leathery, and remain on the plant through the winter. Multiflora rose is

extremely prolific and can form impenetrable thickets that exclude native plant species. This exotic rose readily invades open woodlands, forest edges, successional fields, savannas and prairies that have been subjected to land disturbance.

JUNEAU COUNTY FOREST COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 700

ROADS AND ACCESS

<u>Section</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Page</u>
700	ACCESS CONTROL & HISTORY	2
705	CHAPTER OBJECTIVES	3
710	ROADS.....	3
710.1	PERMANENT PRIMARY ROADS.....	4
710.2	PERMANENT SECONDARY ROADS.....	5
710.3	TEMPORARY ROADS	6
710.4	STATE, COUNTY, TOWN DRIVEWAY PERMITS	6
710.4.1	State Highways.....	6
710.4.2	County Highways.....	7
710.4.3	Town Roads.....	7
710.5	UTILITIES	7
710.6	ACCESS TO PRIVATE LAND	7
710.7	CULVERTS.....	7
715	RESTRICTED ACCESS AREAS	8
720	ROAD CONSTRUCTION BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR WATER QUALITY	8
730	SIGNS.....	9
730.1	SIGNING STANDARDS.....	9

700 ACCESS CONTROL AND HISTORY

Resource management, protection activities, recreational uses, and other public uses on the Juneau County Forest require several different types of access. Since the Forest is large and diverse, a broad network of access opportunities have developed over the years. A combination of geography, soils, vegetation, surface waters, seasons of the year, presence/absence of roads or trails, ownership of adjoining lands, and public regulations interact to control access to any part of the Forest.

Many of the existing roads and trails were originally developed as logging roads, forest fire protection lanes, or trails used to reach popular hunting and fishing areas. The locations and standards for these earlier roads were not routinely established by county personnel, nor were they maintained on a regular basis.

Over the years, the road density and frequency of vehicle use on the Forest has increased in response to an expanding number of motorized recreational vehicles and to provide access for our harvest program. Often times, different uses have occurred on the same trails with minimal conflicts. But the diverse demands for, and uses of, the County Forest have reached the point where integrated access management planning is needed.

User conflict between groups: e.g., snowmobiling versus cross-country skiing; hunting on foot versus use of vehicles for access to game populations.

Safety: e.g., pleasure riding of horses on the same trail with ATV vehicle traffic, or hiking.

Erosion: soils eroding due to use, or over-use by vehicles without routine maintenance.

Damage to access: rutted or impassable roads requiring costly repair by the county or other specific user groups (e.g., ATV/UTV Club).

Litter: depositing garbage and waste on the Forest.

Over-utilization of a resource; e.g. reduced availability of trophy-sized deer, excessive harvest of ruffed grouse along trails, overharvest of bobcat.

Crowding: e.g. complaints from hunters about intensified competition for traditional

hunting areas as a result of better access.

Fires: e.g. increased exposure of the resource to forest fire occurrence.

Endangered species management: e.g. high road densities conflict with timber wolf recovery, eagle and osprey nest disturbance.

Invasive species: e.g. introduction of invasive exotic species along travel routes.

Developmental trends: e.g. preservation of the County Forest solitude by limiting access versus development of high intensity use by additional roads and unlimited access.

Road placement: e.g. some roads should be closed for improper location and evaluated for replacement.

705 CHAPTER OBJECTIVES

1. Provide direction to the committee and resource managers in order to maintain a network of roads and trails on the County Forest. This will meet the needs for resource management and protection activities, as well as provide public access for recreation opportunities.
2. Identify the distribution, density, and types of roads and uses of roads and trails needed to establish a safe and efficient transportation and recreation system that complements the economic, environmental, and social interest in the County Forest.
3. Identify the existing and future County Forest roads eligible for transportation aids under s.86.315(1), Wis. Stats.
4. Identify areas on the County Forest where the access is limited or restricted.
5. Identify the provisions and criteria that will be policy when addressing management issues on the County Forest.

710 ROADS

Juneau County Forest staff will oversee the construction and maintenance of all roads within the County Forest. These roads may be constructed and maintained by the Juneau County Forestry Department personnel and equipment, private contractors working under contract or the direction of the county, or other public resource agencies.

The specifications for road construction and maintenance will vary with the frequency, duration, and planned use of each road. Three major types of roads occur on the Forest: permanent primary roads; permanent secondary roads, and temporary roads.

New road establishment should consider information identifying areas with sensitive soils or severe slopes that have the potential for adverse water quality impacts from land management practices. County staff can work with local DNR forest hydrologists to develop site-specific measures where appropriate and to follow all required permitting processes when applicable.

The forest should have enough roads to provide sufficient access, without degrading water resources, while still maintaining recreational experience. Program evaluation of road infrastructure will continuously occur.

710.1 PERMANENT PRIMARY FOREST ROADS (County Forest Roads)

These roads are the primary roads accessing the County Forest. They are designed, constructed, and maintained for year-round use. These roads serve as essential access corridors for multiple use management. Some of these roads are graveled and routinely graded. Vehicle use may be restricted at various times of the year to minimize physical damage to the road or for safety reasons.

Forest roads in this category qualify for the County Forest Road Aids program. Qualifying roads in this program must meet minimum design standards set by WI Statute Section 86.315 (4) (a) and 86.315 (3) and administered by WIDOT. A yearly aid payment is used to maintain and improve these certified public roads. The following table lists the roads currently certified under s. 86.31(1), Wis. Stats.

JUNEAU COUNTY CURRENT WDOT CERTIFIED

TOWNSHIP	SECTION	LENGTH (MI)	ROAD NAME/COMMENTS
Armenia	22, 27 & 34-20N-4E; 3-19N-4E	3.25	Armenia County Forest Road
Cutler	25 & 26-18N-2E	1.39	Highline Road
Necedah	30-18N-3E	0.95	Highline Road
TOTALS		5.59 Miles	

These permanent primary roads will be maintained and remain open to public use. There are no current plans to propose additional permanent primary roads within the County Forest. Current maps of the WDOT Certified County Forest Roads can be found in appendix 1020.4.

710.2 PERMANENT SECONDARY ROADS

These roads often serve a variety of uses including forest management, fire protection, and recreation. These roads are maintained as part of a permanent road system but are often narrower than permanent primary roads and are built and maintained to lower standards. Some of these roads are designed for use only when the ground is frozen or firm.

Some roads in this category are located in areas on the Forest where motor vehicle use is limited or restricted. In these instances the roads will be blocked by a gate and/or signed as restricted from motorized vehicle use.

In instances where motorized traffic is restricted, vehicle access will only be authorized for planned management activities, fire protection, and in cases where motorized handicapped access has been approved. Foot traffic is allowed on all roads.

710.3 TEMPORARY ROADS

Many of the roads on the Forest fall into this classification. These roads are designed and constructed for short-term use for a specific project; often for timber harvest access. These roads are used only for a short duration and when the activity is done, the temporary road is closed. These roads are naturally or artificially revegetated and closed by use of earthen berms/bunkers or other physical barriers. In some cases, roads are completely closed with slash and debris to prevent future use and to encourage natural regeneration of trees.

Temporary roads on existing and past sales will be considered for closure. Reasons will include protection of perpetually wet soils, human safety, and prevention of illegal dumping.

The need for new temporary roads will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. Road locations will be included in designing timber harvests. Consideration will be given to the objectives within each County Forest unit, existing road density, potential use, and soil type.

Temporary Forest access roads that no longer serve a beneficial purpose and add to illegal dumping, illegal trespass, excessive rutting damage, invasive species, or other forest health risk will be considered for abandonment. The Forest Administrator will recommend abandonment of such forest access roads to the Land, Forestry, Parks and Zoning Committee.

710.4 STATE, COUNTY, TOWN DRIVEWAY PERMITS

710.4.1 State Highways

Wisconsin DOT generally requires permits for permanent and temporary driveways on State highways. The County should track and retain permit records and work with local DOT officials for access.

710.4.2 County Highways

When new access points are needed from a County Highway, the Forestry Department will work with the County Highway Department and Highway Committee for approval and placement of new access points.

710.4.3 Town Roads

The Forestry Department will consult with the individual townships for new access points off of town roads when needed. Existing access points will be used as much as possible to limit the need to construct new access points.

710.5 UTILITIES

Access of the County Forest for utility reasons is covered under Chapter 500, section 520.5

710.6 ACCESS TO PRIVATE LAND

Access for private property can be found in Chapter 500 section 520.6

710.7 CULVERTS

In many cases culverts are needed in all three classifications of roads that are on the County Forest when dealing with drainages, wetlands and stream crossings. Some of these are temporarily placed culverts that are used during a specific project then removed, while others are permanent structures.

In all instances, culverts should be placed according to required DNR permitting procedures and should follow BMP's for culverts that can be found in chapters 4 and 5 of the WI BMP's for Water Quality PUB FR-093 2010.

Routine maintenance of these structures should also be completed to make sure structures are adequately working. The county may want to consider documenting the location of culverts on the forest and provide a list of the culverts that should be routinely checked.

715 RESTRICTED ACCESS AREAS

In addition to providing trails for motorized vehicle use, the Forest may also provide designated areas where motorized equipment is not permitted unless during specific periods

or authorized by the Committee. The principal intent of these areas is to prevent environmental damage to sensitive areas, protect historical or archeological sites, protect endangered and threatened species, provide for human safety and provide areas for quiet, secluded recreation. Certain portions of the following areas have been designated as restricted access areas on the Juneau County Forest:

Bass Hollow Recreation Area: Seven Mile Creek Township – 295 acres

Blueberry Trail Area: Cutler Township – 685 acres

Yellow River Special Use Area: Finley Township – 876 acres

The motorized restriction in the Bass Hollow Recreation Area is due to steepness of the terrain, narrow trail width and frequent wet conditions. The Blueberry Trail Area and Yellow River Special Use Area is restricted to motorized vehicles due to persistent wet conditions and standing water most the year outside of winter. Managing motorized trails in these areas would be unsustainable and cost prohibitive. Winter snowmobile use is permitted on the Blueberry Trail and Yellow River Special Use Area. Maps of Bass Hollow Recreation Area, Blue Berry Trail and the Yellow River Special Use Area are located in Appendix 1000.

720 ROAD CONSTRUCTION BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR WATER QUALITY

The layout and construction of any new road or trail situated on the County Forest shall adhere to *Wisconsin's Best Management Practices for Water Quality* (PUB-FR-093-95). This access management plan addresses the need and diversity level of forest roads and trails within the County Forest. The BMP Manual provides guidelines for road construction. Soil disturbance activities in highly erodible soil areas may require mitigating measures in excess of those currently listed in the Best Management Practices manual PUB-FR-093-2010. Wider buffers, sediment control structures and water diversion techniques will be used as appropriate in these sensitive areas.

730 SIGNS

Signs on the County Forest will be used discreetly to perform and function with minimal

disruption to the multiple uses of the Forest. Private signs promoting personal, commercial or political objectives will not be permitted. Signs erected by the county for management purposes or by non-profit recreational trail groups will be as follows:

1. Informational Type Signs
 - A. Interpretive Signs - to educate the general public about forest management practices.
 - B. Public Land Signs - to identify the land as Juneau County Forest property.
 - C. Trail Markers - to provide direction and safety to trail users.
 - D. Scientific, Historical or Geological Markers - to identify points of interest.
 - E. Recreational Facility Markers - to identify park entrances, etc.
 - F. Directional Markers.
2. Regulatory Type Signs - to regulate the use of the Forest in specific areas.

730.1 SIGNING STANDARDS

To assure that signs will serve a purpose without damaging aesthetics, the following standards will be maintained:

1. All signs will be mounted on treated wood posts (preferably) or steel posts.
2. Routed wood signs will be used wherever practical. Aluminum signs with reflective sheeting will be used when needed for safety and visibility at night.
3. Signs placed on snowmobile/ATV trails must conform to state standards and be approved by the committee.
4. All authorized signs shall be protected by ordinance from being damaged, defaced, obstructed, removed, or possessed by unauthorized persons.
5. All unauthorized signs will be removed by the Forestry staff. No compensation will be afforded for loss or damage to signs during removal. Individuals erecting unauthorized signs may be prosecuted under s. 943.13(3), Wis. Stats.

JUNEAU COUNTY FOREST COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN
TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 800
INTEGRATED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

<u>Section</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Page</u>
800	CHAPTER OBJECTIVES.....	5
805	INTEGRATED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT APPROACH.....	5
810	SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY.....	5
810.1	TOOLS IN INTEGRATED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.....	6
810.1.1	Compartment Recon.....	6
810.1.2	Forest Habitat Classification System.....	6
810.1.3	Soil Surveys.....	6
810.1.4	Ecological Landscapes of Wisconsin.....	6
810.1.5	Integrated Pest Management... ..	7
810.1.6	Best Management Practices for Water Quality.....	7
810.1.7	Fire Management.....	8
810.1.7.1	Prescribed Fire.....	8
810.1.8	Outside Expertise, Studies and Survey.....	8
810.1.9	Local Silvicultural Field Trials.....	9
815	MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS TO REDUCE LOSS	9
815.1	RISK FACTORS.....	9
815.1.1	Wind.....	10
815.1.2	Flooding.....	10
815.1.3	Fire.....	10
815.1.4	Climate Change.....	11
815.1.5	Timber Markets.....	11
820	PLANT COMMUNITIES MANAGEMENT.....	11
820.1	SILVICULTURAL PRACTICES/TREATMENTS.....	12

<u>Section</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Page</u>
820.1.1	Natural Regeneration.....	12
820.1.1.1	Clearcutting/Coppice.....	12
820.1.1.2	Shelterwood / Seed Tree.....	12
820.1.1.3	All Aged Regeneration Harvests.....	13
820.1.1.4	Prescribed Burning.....	13
820.1.1.5	Soil Scarification.....	13
820.1.1.6	Other.....	13
820.1.2	Artificial Regeneration.....	13
820.1.2.1	Mechanical Site Preparation.....	14
820.1.2.2	Chemical Site Preparation.....	14
820.1.2.3	Prescribed Burning.....	14
820.1.2.4	Tree Planting / Seeding.....	14
820.1.3	Intermediate Treatments.....	15
820.1.3.1	Mechanical Release.....	15
820.1.3.2	Chemical Release.....	15
820.1.3.3	Non-Commercial Thinning (TSI).....	15
820.1.3.4	Thinning / Intermediate Cuts.....	15
820.2	SILVICULTURAL PRESCRIPTIONS.....	16
820.2.1	Even-Aged Management.....	16
820.2.1.1	Aspen	16
820.2.1.2	Jack Pine	16
820.2.1.3	Red Pine	17
820.2.1.4	White Pine	18
820.2.1.5	Oak & Scrub Oak.....	19
820.2.2	Uneven-Aged Management.....	20
820.2.2.1	Bottomland Hardwood.....	21
820.3	LOCALLY UNCOMMON TREES / FOREST TYPES.....	21
820.3.1	American Elm.....	21
820.3.2	Butternut.....	21
820.3.3	Eastern Hemlock.....	22

<u>Section</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Page</u>
820.4	FOREST TYPES REQUIRING INTENSIVE EFFORT TO REGENERATE.....	22
820.4.1	Northern Red Oak	22
820.5	INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES OF CONCERN.....	22
820.6	LEGALLY PROTECTED AND SPECIAL CONCERN PLANT SPECIES.....	23
820.7	TREE RETENTION GUIDELINES.....	24
820.8	BIOMASS HARVESTING GUIDELINES.....	24
825	ANIMAL SPECIES MANAGEMENT.....	24
825.1	TECHNICAL PLANNING.....	25
825.2	GUIDELINES.....	25
825.3	INVENTORY.....	25
825.4	RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS FOR WILDLIFE.....	25
825.4.1	General Management Policies.....	25
825.5	IMPORTANCE OF HABITATS.....	26
825.5.1	Non-forested Wetlands.....	26
825.5.2	Aquatic Habitats.....	26
825.5.3	Riparian and Other Non-managed Areas.....	26
825.5.4	Early Successional Forests.....	26
825.5.5	Conifers.....	27
825.5.6	Oak Management.....	27
825.5.7	Uneven/All-aged Management.....	27
825.5.8	Large Forest Blocks.....	28
825.5.9	Grasslands, Openings, Upland Brush.....	28
825.6	WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT PROJECTS	28
825.6.1	Wisconsin Wildlife Action Plan / SGCN.....	28
825.7	FISH AND WATERS MANAGEMENT.....	29
825.7.1	Technical Planning and Surveys.....	29
825.7.2	Shoreland Zoning.....	29
825.7.3	Access and Development.....	29
825.7.4	Important Water Resources.....	29

<u>Section</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Page</u>
830	EXCEPTIONAL RESOURCES, UNIQUE AREAS	30
830.1	HCVFs FOR FSC AND DUAL-CERTIFIED COUNTIES.....	30
830.2	AREAS RECOGNIZED BY STATE OR FEDERAL GOV'T.....	33
830.2.1	State Natural Areas.....	33
830.2.2	State Scientific Areas.....	33
830.2.3	Endangered Species Habitats.....	33
830.2.4	Rare Communities.....	34
830.3	AREAS RECOGNIZED BY COUNTY OR LOCALLY.....	34
830.3.1	Forests with Old Growth Characteristics.....	34
830.3.2	Wildlife Sites (Hibernacula, Rookeries, Special Habitats).....	34
830.3.3	Endangered or Threatened Species Habitat.....	35
830.4	CULTURALLY SIGNIFICANT SITES.....	35
830.4.1	Burial Mounds, Cemeteries.....	35
830.4.2	Logging Camps, Dams, Forest History.....	35
830.4.3	Landmarks.....	35
830.4.4	Other.....	35
835	AESTHETICS.....	36
835.1	AESTHETIC MANAGEMENT.....	36
835.2	AESTHETIC MANAGEMENT ZONES.....	36
835.2.1	Aesthetic Management Zone Examples.....	36
835.2.2	Aesthetic Management Prescriptions/Options.....	37
840	LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT.....	37
840.1	CONSERVATION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY.....	37
840.2	HABITAT FRAGMENTATION.....	37

800 CHAPTER OBJECTIVES

1. To introduce and communicate to the public, the County Board of Supervisors, and to the Wisconsin DNR, the integrated resource approach that forestry, wildlife and other natural resource staff will use on the Juneau County Forest during this planning period.

805 INTEGRATED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT APPROACH

Integrated Resource Management is defined as: "the simultaneous consideration of ecological, physical, economic, and social aspects of lands, waters and resources in developing and implementing multiple-use, sustained yield management" (Helms, 1998).

This balance of ecological, economic, and social factors is the framework within which the Juneau County Forest is managed.

The working definition of Integrated Resource Management means, in large part, keeping natural communities of plants and animals and their environments healthy and productive so people can enjoy and benefit from them now and in the future.

The remainder of this chapter is written to help communicate how the Forest is managed on an integrated resource approach.

810 SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY

"The practice of managing dynamic forest ecosystems to provide ecological, economic, social and cultural benefits for present and future generations" NR 44.03(12) Wis. Adm. Code and s.28.04 (1)(e), Wis. Stats.

For the purpose of this chapter, sustainable forestry will be interpreted as the management of the Forest to meet the needs of the present without knowingly compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (economic, social, and ecological) by practicing a land stewardship ethic which integrates the growing, nurturing, and harvesting of trees for useful products with the

conservation of soil, air and water quality, and wildlife and fish habitat. This process is dynamic, and changes as we learn from past management.

810.1 TOOLS IN INTEGRATED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

810.1.1 Compartment Recon

The County will support and utilize the compartment reconnaissance procedures as set forth by the DNR Public Forest Lands Handbook 2460.5. WisFIRS serves as the database for housing recon information.

810.1.2 Forest Habitat Classification System

The Forest Habitat Classification System (*A Guide to Forest Communities and Habitat Types of Central and Southern Wisconsin Second Edition; Kotar, et al.*) is a natural classification system for forest communities and the sites on which they develop. It utilizes systematic interpretation of natural vegetation with emphasis on understory species.

810.1.3 Soil Surveys

Forestry staff's knowledge of forest ecology and their experience across the landscape can assist in associating forest habitat types and site indices with soil type information. These associations can be beneficial in determining management prescriptions for specific sites. WisFIRS contains soil survey data, and this information can also be found on the NRCS website-based soil survey.

810.1.4 Ecological Landscapes of Wisconsin

The Wisconsin DNR uses Ecological Landscapes of Wisconsin (WDNR Handbook 1805.1) which is an ecological land classification system based on the National Hierarchical Framework of Ecological Units (NHFEU). Ecological landscapes distinguish land areas different from one another in ecological characteristics. A combination of physical and biological factors including climate, geology, topography,

soils, water, and vegetation are used. They provide a useful tool and insight into ecosystem management. Land areas identified and mapped in this manner are known as ecological units.

Generally accepted silvicultural systems are prescribed on a stand level scale, in recognition of the position within an ecological landscape. The Juneau County Forest lies primarily in the Central Sand Plains Ecological Landscape, with the exception of the Bass Hollow Unit that falls within the Western Coulee & Ridges Landscape. Appendix 1000 includes a map of Ecological Significant Places of the Central Sand Plains.

810.1.5 Integrated Pest Management

For the purpose of this Plan, Integrated Pest Management is defined as “The maintenance of destructive agents, including insects, at tolerable levels, by the planned use of a variety of preventive, suppressive, or regulatory tactics and strategies that are ecologically and economically efficient and socially acceptable”

The Committee has the authority to approve and direct the use of pesticides and other reasonable alternatives in an integrated pest management program on the Forest.

Refer to Chapter 600 (610.3) for more detailed discussion and integrated pest management strategies.

810.1.6 Best Management Practices for Water Quality

The most practical and cost-effective method to assure that forestry operations do not adversely affect water quality on the Juneau County Forest is to utilize "Best Management Practices" (BMP's) as described in *Wisconsin's Forestry Best Management Practices for Water Quality*. Publication number FR-093.

Consistent with the aforementioned manual (page 6), Juneau County will use BMP's on the Forest with the understanding that the application of BMP's may be modified for specific site conditions with guidance from a forester or other natural resource professional. Modifications will provide equal or greater water quality protection or have

no impact on water quality. Areas with highly erodible soil types, proximity to streams or lakes, or steep slopes may require mitigating measures in excess of those outlined in the manual. All Juneau County employees practicing forestry will receive BMP training. Additionally, Juneau County will encourage BMP training of all logging contractors that operate on County timber sales.

810.1.7 Fire Management

Reference Chapter 600.

810.1.7.1 Prescribed Fire

Prescribed burning on the Juneau County Forest may play an important role in management. Many of the plant communities present today are the result of wild fires.

As the needs are presented to regenerate or maintain timber types or other plant communities, the Committee will examine the costs and benefits of each opportunity. Increased regulations, the County's cost of completing the burn, and the risk of breakouts and uncontrolled fires will have to be considered with any benefits of vegetation management through prescribed burning.

All prescribed burning will be done in accordance with Wisconsin State Statutes 26.12, 26.14, and the DNR Prescribed Burn Handbook 4360.5 and in cooperation with the Department of Natural Resources per section 605.5 of this plan.

810.1.8 Outside Expertise, Studies and Survey

Additional data necessary to make management decisions on the Juneau County Forest will be sought from agencies or individuals, who have the best capability and technical expertise, including, but not limited to:

- Water Resources: WDNR
- Wildlife Resources: WDNR
- Soil Resources: NRCS

- Mineral Resources: WDNR
- Wetland Resources: WDNR, Army Corps of Engineers, County Zoning
- Navigable Streams: WDNR, Army Corps of Engineers, County Zoning
- Floodplains: County Zoning
- Cultural Resources: WDNR, State Historical Society
- Entomology / Pathology: WDNR
- Endangered Resources: WDNR
- Forestry: Cooperative Field Trials, see WDNR website
- Other subjects as needed

810.1.9 Local Silvicultural Field Trials

Field trials are an effective way to test new ideas and methods. As field trials are developed on State and County lands they will be made available at: <https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/forestmanagement/silviculturetrials>

- Juneau County Forest Prescribed Fire followed by Jack Pine Seeding
Location: 20N-R4E, Sec. 26, SWNW, SENW
Date: October 21-23, 2015. The WI DNR prepared a burn plan to conduct a fall burn on 72-acres of Juneau County Forest Land in Armenia Township. The burn followed a salvage harvest of an oak-wilt infected black oak stand. Oak retention pockets were left on site for stand diversity and were burned through. The goal of the burn was to set back competing vegetation, consume logging slash, increase nutrient availability, and prepare the ground for jack pine seeding. Post-burn the site was seeded to jack pine prior to winter by the Juneau County Forestry Dozer dragging a Seed Bomb. Jack Pine seed was provided through the WI DNR Nursery. Three years after seeding jack pine seedlings could be seen emerging throughout the project area, as well as oak and aspen. The seeding was a success and turned what was an unproductive oak wilt infected stand into a diverse and productive young forest.

815 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS TO REDUCE LOSS

815.1 RISK FACTORS

815.1.1 Wind

The effect of damaging winds on the Juneau County Forest is of real concern and can have lasting impacts. Strong winds more commonly have damaged red pine plantations in Juneau County, though the mature hardwood forest of Bass Hollow has also experienced blow downs. Timber sale planning and design can be used to avoid exposing adjacent crop trees to the prevailing winds. Selectively leaving groups of trees to support each other rather than leaving single trees during a harvest may also prevent some blow down from occurring. Maintaining forest health and reacting quickly following a severe wind storm to salvage down trees is crucial in mitigating this risk factor.

815.1.2 Flooding

Seasonal flooding along the Yellow River in Finley Township is a regular occurrence and can be expected each spring. Adjacent to the Yellow River in Finley lies 969 acres of the Juneau County Forest classified as bottomland hardwoods. The bottomland hardwood timber type regularly endures temporary flooding each year and is a product of the Yellow River's flood regime. In developing forest management goals in this flood prone environment near the Yellow River, proper application of BMPs for Water Quality and careful consideration of timber sale design can reduce risk to the bottomland hardwood forest, roads and trails.

815.1.3 Fire

The Juneau County Forest neighbors many private properties elevating the risk of wildland fire. Reducing the risk of catastrophic fire damage can be aided by continuing to promote young healthy forests and maintaining the health of older forests by reducing buildup of understory fuels and ladder fuels during management. Juneau County will continue to support efforts to inform the public of the wildfire risk and require spark arresters to be equipped on ATVs, UTVs and other equipment that operate on County Forest routes and trails.

815.1.4 Climate Change

Climate change has the potential to raise temperatures, alter the frequency, distribution and intensity of precipitation, storms and flood events in Juneau County. Forest pests and invasive species may also find conditions more favorable for outbreaks and expansion in a changing climate. This may have lasting effects on stand composition and could displace native communities. One of the ways we can mitigate the effects of climate change is through regular reconnaissance of Juneau County Forest stands and being alert to the effects of climate change on the County Forest over time. The Juneau County Forest will strive to promote forest health and diversity of native species across the forest to strengthen natural resiliency to cope with climate change.

815.1.5 Timber Markets

Changes in market supply and demand or loss of a nearby mill can quickly alter what forest products are economical for loggers to harvest. This may delay or postpone some harvests or alter cutting specifications to make a timber sale more feasible. Establishing a variety of timber sales with a mix of wood products and species can help Juneau County manage the forest and cope with unpredictable timber markets in the future. Juneau County is also an active member in the Wisconsin County Forests Association (WCFA) and supportive of the Association's efforts to promote the Wisconsin forest industry.

820 PLANT COMMUNITIES MANAGEMENT

Juneau County recognizes the importance of maintaining the diversity of the forest under an ecosystem approach. The process involved in making management decisions to encourage or not encourage specific species or communities is complex. It includes an understanding of:

- Objectives of the County
- Integration of landforms, soils, climate, and vegetative factors
- Habitat classification
- Past, present and future desired condition
- Surrounding ownership patterns and general objectives

- Wildlife habitat and other values
- Social needs

820.1 SILVICULTURAL PRACTICES/TREATMENTS

Silviculture is the art and science of controlling forest composition, structure, and growth to maintain and enhance the forest's utility for any purpose. These practices are based on research and general silviculture knowledge of the species being managed. The goal is to encourage vigor within all developmental stages of forest stands, managed in an even aged or uneven aged system. The application of silviculture to a diverse forest needs a unified, systematic approach. The DNR Public Forest Lands Handbook (2460.5) and DNR Silvicultural Guidance will be used as guidelines for management practices used on the County Forest.

820.1.1 Natural Regeneration

Where feasible, natural regeneration will be encouraged through the use of silvicultural methods that promote regrowth and recruitment of the forest. In general, the particular silvicultural method chosen will depend on the biological functions of the target species or forest type.

820.1.1.1 Clearcutting/Coppice

Clearcutting is a silvicultural method used to regenerate shade intolerant species. Complete, or nearly complete removal of the forest canopy will stimulate the regeneration and growth of species such as aspen, jack pine and oak. Tree retention guidelines are followed when prescribing clearcut or coppice cuts.

820.1.1.2 Shelterwood / Seed Tree

Shelterwood harvest is a method used to regenerate mid-shade tolerant and shade tolerant species. Partial canopies stimulate regeneration, enhance growth and can provide seed source. Canopies are eventually removed. This method is used for white pine and red oak (when managing even aged).

820.1.1.3 All Aged Regeneration Harvests

All aged regeneration harvests are used in shade tolerant species. Gaps in the forest canopy allow regeneration to occur throughout the stand. Over time, multiple entries into the stand will create multiple age class structure with the intent of creating a fully regulated stand. All aged regeneration harvests may be prescribed in the form of single tree selection, group selection or patch selection. This method is used occasionally in swamp hardwoods (when managing for all aged)

820.1.1.4 Prescribed Burning

Prescribed burning may be utilized as a tool to promote regeneration. A number of forest types in Juneau County are ecologically tied to fire. Burning may create seeding conditions or release regeneration from competing vegetation. Prescribed fire may be used for regeneration of red oak, jack pine or white pine.

820.1.1.5 Soil Scarification

Scarification is a technique used to prepare a seedbed beneath forest stands scheduled for harvest and regeneration. This mechanical disturbance exposes bare mineral seedbeds and creates conditions necessary for regeneration of pine species, particularly jack pine.

820.1.1.6 Other

Other natural regeneration techniques may be considered where necessary and appropriate. New methods for natural regeneration are continually tested for effectiveness and incorporation into practice.

820.1.2 Artificial Regeneration

When natural regeneration fails, or when tree species present do not coincide with management objectives for the site, artificial means will be employed to establish a desirable stand of trees. Artificial regeneration on a site usually requires some form of site preparation followed by seeding or planting.

820.1.2.1 Mechanical Site Preparation

Mechanical site preparation includes the use of soil disturbance equipment such as a disc, roller chopper, patch scarifier, disk trencher or V-plow prior to tree planting or seeding. These types of equipment are used to reduce logging debris to a smaller size, incorporate debris into the soil, clear brush and debris from the site, and to reduce competition from other vegetation.

820.1.2.2 Chemical Site Preparation

Herbicide application can be an effective means of controlling unwanted vegetation in order to establish seedlings or plantations. It should be used sparingly and in situations where mechanical treatment is not expected to provide the level of vegetative control needed. Chemical will be applied in strict accordance with label recommendations, requirements, and under the oversight of a certified applicator. Herbicides will normally be applied with motorized, ground based equipment, hand applications, or aurally. A written prescription for each herbicide application will be prepared and kept on file.

820.1.2.3 Prescribed Burning

Prescribed burning for site preparation can be used to reduce logging debris, clear the site, reduce competing vegetation, and to release nutrients into the soil.

820.1.2.4 Tree Planting / Seeding

Both machine and/or hand planting/seeding will be utilized to insure adequate regeneration. The selection of species will be determined according to the specific management objectives and capabilities of each site. Planting or seeding will primarily occur in areas where natural regeneration is inadequate or conflicts with the management goals of the site. Juneau County will make all reasonable efforts to source seeds/seedlings from local genetics.

820.1.3 Intermediate Treatments

Intermediate treatments are those practices used to enhance the health and vigor of a forest stand. In general, intermediate treatments are applied to forest stands managed as even aged.

820.1.3.1 Mechanical Release

Mechanical release is the removal of competing vegetation by means other than herbicide or fire. Mechanical may include releasing young pine plantations from competing vegetation using chain saws or other hand-held equipment; or mowing to release regeneration.

820.1.3.2 Chemical Release

Chemical Release is the removal of competing vegetation from desirable trees through the use of herbicides. It should be used sparingly and in situations where mechanical treatment is not expected to provide the level of vegetative control needed. Chemical will be applied in strict accordance with label recommendations, requirements and under the oversight of a certified applicator. A written prescription for each herbicide application will be prepared and kept on file.

820.1.3.3 Non-Commercial Thinning (TSI)

In general, most thinning needs are accomplished through commercial harvest operations. Non-commercial thinning may be considered if the individual site requirements, funding and/or available labor make it desirable.

820.1.3.4 Thinning / Intermediate Cuts

Management of some even aged forest types necessitates the use of commercial thinning, also known as intermediate harvests, to maintain forest health and vigor. Thinning is generally prescribed in forest types such as red pine, red oak, and in cases of even aged hardwood management. Thinning may be prescribed on other even aged types as appropriate and where feasible. Intermediate harvests include

prescriptions for residual densities, marking priorities, spacing, crown closure, diameter distribution, or other measurements.

820.2 SILVICULTURAL PRESCRIPTIONS

820.2.1 Even-Aged Management

A forest stand composed of trees having relatively small differences in age. Typical cutting practices include: clear cutting, shelterwood and seed-tree. Even-aged management is generally required to manage shade intolerant, early successional forest types.

820.2.1.1 Aspen

These are types where aspen trees comprise of more than 50% of the stems. On the forest, aspen types may be dominated by quaking or big tooth aspen or a combination of both. Aspen stands contain a wide variety of associated hardwood and conifer species. Aspen is a shade intolerant species and requires full sunlight to regenerate in abundance. The best method for creating optimum conditions for stand replacement is by clearcutting. The aspen type is recognized as providing habitat values to a wide variety of wildlife species as well as being an important species for economic and fiber production. Management on the county forest will attempt to maintain the current acreage of aspen by natural means.

<u>Shade tolerance:</u>	Intolerant
<u>Intermediate treatments:</u>	None
<u>Median rotation age:</u>	50
<u>Primary regeneration method:</u>	Natural
<u>Harvest method:</u>	Clearcutting with coppice
<u>Habitat value:</u>	Early successional related species
<u>Economic value:</u>	Fiber production / bolts
<u>Insect disease considerations:</u>	Hypoxylon and other cankers
<u>Trends:</u>	General declines on statewide acreage
<u>Landscape considerations:</u>	Retain/increase acreages where possible

820.2.1.2 Jack Pine

These are types where jack pine makes up more than 50% of the stems. Common associates in Juneau County are black oak and aspen. This species is shade

intolerant and is naturally regenerated by wildfire. Full sunlight, prepared seedbed, and heat are the key conditions provided by fire. With the control of wildfire, other techniques have become necessary in order to perpetuate this forest type.

Juneau County has mainly used artificial methods to regenerate jack pine. Once a site is clearcut, then a seeder bomb pulled by a bulldozer is used to cover over the area with jack pine seed purchase from the WI DNR nursery. The bulldozer is equipped with a FELCO blade on the front which creates a furrow that the seeder bomb spirals within as it's dragged and deposits seed. The seeder bomb is set to disperse about one-quarter pound of seed per acre. More recently, the WI DNR Wildland Fire staff have pulled the seeder bomb behind their tractor plows to regenerate jack pine stands on the County Forest. Seeding jack pine in the fall is more successful than seeding in the spring. Planting seedlings has also been successful, however it requires more expenditure and administration.

From a landscape perspective, the jack pine type is declining as it is converted either through natural succession or through planting to another species. The Juneau County Forest is attempting to increase jack pine abundance on the County Forest, particularly where oak-wilt is devastating oak stands. Juneau County is aware of the state-wide decline of this important forest type and is striving to reduce that trend.

<u>Shade tolerance:</u>	Intolerant
<u>Intermediate treatments:</u>	None
<u>Median rotation age:</u>	60
<u>Primary regeneration method:</u>	Natural/Artificial
<u>Harvest method:</u>	Clearcutting
<u>Habitat value:</u>	Early successional related species
<u>Economic value:</u>	fiber production / bolts
<u>Insect disease considerations:</u>	Jack pine budworm / pine bark beetle

820.2.1.3 Red Pine

The Central Sands of Wisconsin at one time maintained a significant pinery

consisting of jack pine, white pine and red pine. As time passed after European settlement, the white pine and red pine were logged off and jack pine became the significant conifer in the Central Sands. European settlement also opened up a lot of forested areas so that cultivated crops could be planted. After a time farmers realized that the soil and climate would not permit them to produce enough to become economically successful. They eventually abandoned their farms and left the area. The open lands either naturally reverted back to jack pine or were planted to red pine.

Juneau County grows red pine on an even-aged rotation cycle. The sites are prepared for planting either mechanically or with chemicals to remove other vegetative competition. After planting there may be need for additional release from other plants. This can also be done chemically. The first thinnings occur at about 25 years of age with subsequent thinnings every 10 to 15 years depending on growth. The final harvest can be scheduled for 75 to 100 years after initial establishment. The stand is then re-established through planting. Red pine management on the County Forest will attempt to maintain the current acreage of this important type primarily by artificial means. Red pine is the most valuable timber species on the County Forest, however red pine plantations can lack diversity for wildlife.

<u>Shade tolerance:</u>	Intolerant
<u>Intermediate treatments:</u>	Thinning
<u>Median rotation age:</u>	75-80
<u>Primary regeneration method:</u>	Primarily artificial
<u>Harvest method:</u>	Clearcut
<u>Habitat value:</u>	Habitat and shelter / food source for some mammals and birds
<u>Economic value:</u>	Fiber / bolts / saw timber / utility poles
<u>Insect disease considerations:</u>	Pine bark beetle / Heterobasidion Root Disease (HRD)

820.2.1.4 White Pine

White pine has also been a locally significant tree species in the Central Sands

area since the first European settlements were established. The species grew to a great size and supported large harvesting operations in the later 1800s in the northwest portion of Juneau County. This large pinery was logged off by such eminent logging entrepreneurs such as Weyerhauser and others in just a few years.

Initially white pine re-established itself by the few trees that were “left behind” for various reasons. Later, in other areas, planting white pine also became popular. White pine was established in areas that were too moist for red pine. Juneau County manages white pine using even-aged management techniques with periodic thinnings when stocking levels indicate the need for thinning. There are places where white pine has established itself under the shade of a hardwood overstory. In these instances, the over-story will be removed to permit the white pine to stay healthy and continue to grow. In some circumstances a stand that has white pine may have uneven-aged characteristics and will be treated as such. Regeneration of white pine can be done by either natural means or through planting. White pine can produce high grade lumber if it is pruned early in its life cycle.

<u>Shade tolerance:</u>	Intermediate
<u>Primary regeneration method:</u>	Natural
<u>Harvest methods:</u>	Intermediate thinning / overstory removal
<u>Habitat value:</u>	Habitat and shelter / food source for some mammals and birds
<u>Economic value:</u>	Fiber production / saw timber
<u>Insect disease considerations:</u>	White pine blister rust / White pine tip weevil / Pine bark beetle / HRD

820.2.1.5 Oak and Scrub Oak

Oaks are an important wildlife tree in Juneau County. Mature oak trees provide valuable cover, den sites, hunting perches and roosts for a variety of wildlife species. Acorns are the most important food item for a great number of forest species during the fall and winter months. Oaks are also a valuable timber species

and sought for firewood collection. The Juneau County Forest grows a variety of oaks from black oak, red oak, white oak and swamp white oak depending on the location and soil conditions. Oak wilt is widespread and a prominent disease in Juneau County and is responsible for the majority of mortality in the black and red oak trees. Oak management on the County Forest will attempt to mitigate the impacts of oak wilt and maintain or increase the current acreage of oak. There are currently 1,746 acres typed as oak on the Juneau County Forest. Oak designated stands exist on better quality sites.

Scrub Oak

The Juneau County Forest consists of 2,847 acres of scrub oak type forest. The scrub oak type is of lower economic value and is found on upland nutrient-poor sites with sandy soils. Although other oak species can be present, the scrub oak type on the Juneau County Forest is predominantly black oak and northern pin oak. Associated species within scrub oak stands are jack pine, red maple and aspen.

<u>Shade tolerance:</u>	Intermediate
<u>Primary regeneration method:</u>	Natural
<u>Harvest methods:</u>	Overstory removal
<u>Habitat value:</u>	Habitat / shelter / mast production
<u>Economic value:</u>	Fiber production / bolts / sawtimber
<u>Insect disease considerations:</u>	Oak Wilt, Gypsy Moth, Two-lined Chestnut Borer

820.2.2 Uneven-Aged Management

A forest stand composed of trees in various age and size classes. The typical cutting practice is selection cutting, where individual trees are removed from the stand. Regeneration is continually occurring after the stand is cut. Uneven-aged management is generally used to manage shade tolerant forest types.

820.2.2.1 Bottomland Hardwood

These are stands dominated by shade tolerant and mid-shade tolerant species. In Juneau County, Bottomland hardwood stands are typically dominated by swamp white oak, bitternut hickory, ash, basswood, silver maple and red maple. Management in Bottomland Hardwood stands should avoid harvesting systems that create too large of openings that will allow reed canary grass to overtake and suppress forest regeneration.

<u>Shade tolerance:</u>	Tolerant to mid-tolerant
<u>Intermediate treatments:</u>	None
<u>Median rotation age:</u>	N/A
<u>Primary regeneration method:</u>	Natural – all aged regeneration
<u>Harvest method:</u>	Single tree, Gaps,
<u>Habitat value:</u>	Important to many birds / mammals
<u>Economic value:</u>	Low
<u>Insect disease considerations:</u>	Emerald ash borer, others
<u>Trends:</u>	Ash decline because of EAB

820.3 LOCALLY UNCOMMON TREES / FOREST TYPES

The presence or lack of a particular tree species is dependent on land capability, climate, natural range, natural or human disturbance and many other factors. The following trees and types are considered uncommon on the Juneau County Forest and likely across the general region. These trees may be left as reserves in even aged management prescriptions, or in thinnings and all aged regeneration harvests. *(Choose those applicable to your county.)*

820.3.1 American Elm (*Ulmus americana*.) is scarce primarily due to Dutch elm disease. Healthy looking elm may be left uncut in hope that they may continue on the landscape as potential resistant seed sources.

820.3.2 Butternut (*Juglans cinerea*) is declining due to butternut canker. Healthy individuals that appear to be canker free will be reserved in the forest as potential resistant seed sources.

820.3.3 Eastern Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*) is a highly preferred deer and small mammal browse species. Regeneration is difficult and remnant stands will be retained to provide seed sources for future management activities. Hemlock is only found in a small area in the Bass Hollow Unit of the County Forest. It is a remnant stand that has hung on since the last glaciation occurred in the State. It is located on the south side of a valley on a north-facing slope. This small stand will be left untouched so that it will have an opportunity to maintain itself under natural conditions.

820.4 FOREST TYPES REQUIRING INTENSIVE EFFORT TO REGENERATE

There are certain forest types within the County Forest that are difficult to regenerate. In many cases, this difficulty may be related to the exclusion of fire from the landscape, deer herbivory or other factors. The following list itemizes forest types with difficult regeneration and County management goals:

820.4.1 Northern red oak

Approximately 264 acres of the Bass Hollow Unit of the Juneau County Forest is classified as northern red oak. Northern red oak is a shade intolerant to mid tolerant species and appears to require disturbance to regenerate effectively. Juneau County is committed to retain as much of the existing acreage of northern red oak as possible, however the steep terrain of Bass Hollow makes forest management challenging. Regeneration efforts will focus on timing soil scarification with good acorn crops and shelterwood harvests.

820.5 INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES OF CONCERN

Invasive plants can cause significant damage to the forest. Invasive species can displace native plants and hinder the forest regeneration efforts. Preventing them from dominating forest understories is critical to the long-term health of the forest. There are a number of invasive plant species in varying densities on the County Forest. Some warrant immediate and continual treatment efforts while others may be allowed to remain due to extent and financial ability to control them. To date, invasive species such as garlic mustard, parsnip and buckthorn have been found in several location on County

Forest Land. These locations include forest compartments in Cutler Township as well as the Bass Hollow Recreation Area. Invasive species locations are being document in the Wisconsin Forest Inventory and Reporting System (WisFIRS) for future planning and treatment. Local contractors have assisted in establishing yearly treatments for the garlic mustard and parsnip found at Bass Hollow to stay ahead of the infestation. The County will continue to train staff in invasive species identification as well as attempt to secure funding sources to control them as much as is practical.

820.6 LEGALLY PROTECTED AND SPECIAL CONCERN PLANT SPECIES

There are plants in Wisconsin that are protected under the Federal Endangered Species Act, the State Endangered Species Law, or both. On County Forest, no one may cut, root up, sever, injure, destroy, remove, transport or carry away a listed plant without a valid endangered or threatened species permit. There is an exemption on public lands for forestry, agriculture and utility activities under state law. The County will, however, make reasonable efforts to minimize impacts to endangered or threatened plants during the course of forestry/silviculture activities (typically identified in the timber sale narrative).

The Wisconsin Department Natural Resources Bureau of Natural Heritage Conservation tracks information on legally protected plants with the Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) program. The NHI program also tracks Special Concern Species, which are those for which some problem of abundance or distribution is suspected, but not yet proven. The main purpose of this category is to focus attention on certain species before they become threatened or endangered.

The County has access to this data under a license agreement and is committed to reviewing this database for endangered resources that may occur within proposed land disturbing project areas.

820.7 TREE RETENTION GUIDELINES

The retention of reserve trees can provide a “lifeboat” function that contributes to the conservation of biological diversity and continuation of habitat after a harvest. Juneau County has adopted the Green Tree Retention Guidelines (GTR) developed by the WCFA and DNR and can be referenced in Chapter 1010.

820.8 BIOMASS HARVESTING GUIDELINES

Juneau County has adopted the Wisconsin’s Forestland Woody Biomass Harvesting Guidelines developed by the WI DNR Division of Forestry and Wisconsin Council on Forestry. Field manual can be referenced by Wisconsin’s Forestland Woody Biomass Harvesting Guidelines, PUB-FR-435-2014 (WI DNR Division of Forestry and Wisconsin Council on Forestry). Biomass harvesting is restricted on the soils identified below. These soils can be found on the Juneau County Forest and are susceptible to nutrient depletion because they are either shallow to bedrock, nutrient poor wetland soils or nutrient poor sands.

Restricted soils:

BpF: Boone-Plainfield-Rock outcrop	PdB: Plainbo sand
Dc: Dawson muck	PdC: Plainbo sand
EkF: Eleva-Boone-Rock outcrop	PfB: Plainfield sand
Lx: Loxly muck	PfC: Plainfield sand
Ns: Newson-Dawson complex	PfD: Plainfield sand

825 ANIMAL SPECIES MANAGEMENT

Juneau County Forest provides a wide range of wildlife habitats from open grasslands/barrens to mature forests, from bogs to forested wetlands, from spring ponds to lake shorelines. A primary goal of wildlife management on the Juneau County Forest is to provide a diversity of healthy ecosystems necessary to sustain and enhance native wildlife populations. This forest will be managed primarily to provide habitats for a suite of species rather than focusing on a specific species, with exceptions made for Federal or State Listed Endangered or Threatened Species.

825.1 TECHNICAL PLANNING

Management of wildlife populations on the Juneau County Forest falls under the jurisdiction of the DNR. Planning may be a cooperative effort of the County Forest staff, DNR liaison forester and wildlife manager in formulating management plans and utilizing forest and wildlife management techniques to accomplish desired forest and wildlife management goals.

825.2 GUIDELINES

DNR operational handbooks including the Public Forest Lands Handbook (2460.5), manual codes and guidance documents are important references and guidelines to utilize in fish and wildlife planning efforts.

825.3 INVENTORY

Habitat needs will be determined by analysis of forest reconnaissance information. Population estimates will be conducted periodically by DNR wildlife, endangered resources personnel, and other trained cooperators. The Juneau County Forestry Department does not carry out any independent wildlife population studies currently. For more information, consult with WI DNR Wildlife staff on current surveys or studies on or adjacent to the Juneau County Forest.

825.4 RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS FOR WILDLIFE

The following areas of focus are identified for achieving plan objectives and for benefit of wildlife.

825.4.1 General Management Policies

Forest management practices may be modified to benefit wildlife and diversity. The following will be considered when planning for management activities:

- Even-aged regeneration harvests (clearcuts) should vary in size and shape and include retention considerations.
- A diversity of stand age, size and species.

- Mast-bearing trees and shrubs, cavity trees, and an adequate number and variety of snags.
- Cull trees (future snag or den trees) not interfering with specific high value trees.
- Timber types, habitat conditions and impacts on affected wildlife.
- Access management.
- Best management practices for water quality (BMP's).

825.5 IMPORTANCE OF HABITATS

Important habitat types are those cover types known to be of importance to certain native wildlife and whose absence would make that wildlife significantly less abundant. These shortages may be on a local or broader scale. The following habitat types can be considered important:

825.5.1 Non-forested Wetlands

The Juneau County Forest contains 1,662 acres of non-forested wetland types providing a variety of habitats for common, rare and endangered species. Emergent wetland, sedge meadow, muskeg bog and deep marsh provide habitat for species such as wood turtle, black tern, American bittern, and numerous other species.

825.5.2 Aquatic Habitats

The Juneau County Forest includes 72 acres of lakes, rivers, streams, ponds and other aquatic habitats. Open water provides habitat for species such as wood duck, boreal chorus frog, water shrew and many other species reliant on water related resources.

825.5.3 Riparian and Other Non-managed Areas

Undisturbed shoreline and riparian areas are present on the forest and provide habitat for species such as red shouldered hawk, green frog, and woodland jumping mouse.

825.5.4 Early Successional Forests

Management of aspen, jack pine and other shade intolerant species creates habitat for a large suite of wildlife species that benefit from early successional forests. On the Juneau

County Forest there are currently 2,388 acres of jack pine and 1,890 acres of aspen forest types present. This is a key habitat used for recreational hunting activities providing conditions favorable for American woodcock, ruffed grouse, white-tailed deer and non-game species such as golden-winged warbler, Kirkland's warbler and black-billed cuckoo.

825.5.5 Conifers

Conifers species on the Juneau County Forest are predominately jack pine, white pine, and red pine, though spruce and cedar may occasionally be found. The Juneau County Forest currently has 7,236 acres of habitat in pines. Connecticut warbler, red crossbill, northern flying squirrel, and many others utilize conifer types. Jack pine areas can be managed to provide temporary barrens habitat providing habitat for Kirtland's warbler and other barren related species.

825.5.6 Oak Management

Oak is an important mast producing food source on the forest, providing acorns for a wide variety of game and non-game species. The Juneau County Forest has 4,595 acres of oak habitat. It is considered a critical resource to retain on the landscape for both its timber and wildlife value, providing habitat for species such as scarlet tanager, wood thrush, red headed woodpecker, and black bear.

825.5.7 Uneven/All Aged Management

Management of uneven aged stands provides for multi-storied canopies, diverse age structure and potentially older forest characters. The Juneau County Forest has 162 acres of Bottomland Hardwood forest being managed under an all aged management system. Species such as Canada warbler, little brown bat, black throated blue warbler and many others benefit from these forest type. In addition, numerous amphibian and reptiles utilize these forest types.

825.5.8 Large Forest Blocks

Large blocks of County Forest provide habitat for numerous interior species. Gray wolf, black throated blue warbler, Canada warbler and least flycatcher are a few examples of animals that rely on these large blocks. Keeping these large forest blocks intact and preventing further fragmentation is very important to the Juneau County Forest.

825.5.9 Grasslands, Openings, Upland Brush

Wildlife openings, grass rights-of-way, natural openings, upland brush and other upland open habitats provide for diversity and unique habitats benefitting pollinators, numerous species including upland plover and whip-poor-will. The Juneau County Forest currently has 55 acres identified as open grassland or upland brush habitat.

825.6 WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT PROJECTS

825.6.1 Wisconsin Wildlife Action Plan / Species of Greatest Conservation Need

In addition to species listed as endangered, threatened or special concern within the NHI database, the Department also maintains a statewide list of Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN).

This list includes species that have low or declining populations and may be in need of conservation action. The list includes birds, fish, mammals, reptiles, amphibians and insects that are:

- Already listed as threatened or endangered
- At risk due to threats
- Rare due to small or declining populations
- Showing declining trends in habitat or populations

The WWAP working list can provide information on how management activities may impact, or in many cases benefit species of greatest conservation need. More information is available on the WWAP website: <https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/wildlifehabitat/actionplan.html>.

825.7 FISH AND WATERS MANAGEMENT

Public waters shall be managed to provide for optimum natural fish production, an opportunity for quality recreation, and a healthy balanced aquatic ecosystem. Emphasis will also be placed on land-use practices that benefit the aquatic community. Management of County Forest lands will attempt to preserve and/or improve fish habitat and water quality.

825.7.1 Technical Planning and Surveys

Management of all waters within the County Forest is the responsibility of the DNR. Technical assistance will be provided by the local fisheries biologist. Studies and management will be conducted in the manner described in DNR Fish Management Handbook 3605.9. Water and Population Surveys fall under the jurisdiction of the Department and will be conducted as needed by fisheries biologists.

825.7.2 Shoreland Zoning

The Juneau County Wetland/Shoreland Ordinance can be found in Chapter 3000.

825.7.3 Access and Development

Access and development of County Forest waters will be limited to those activities consistent with the above water management policies. See Chapter 740 also for further information on water access.

825.7.4 Important Water Resources

There several significant water resources within or adjacent to the Juneau County Forest, they include Petenwell Lake, Castle Rock Lake, Lemonweir River and Yellow River. Petenwell Lake is a man-made lake (impoundment of the Wisconsin River), recognized

as Wisconsin's 2nd largest body of water (23,000+ acres) and lies adjacent to the Juneau County Wilderness Park & Campground. Castle Rock Lake (13,955 acres) borders the Juneau County Castle Rock Park & Campground, the largest campground the Juneau County Land, Forestry & Parks Department manages with over 300 campsites. The Lemonweir River flows by Kennedy Park, a 200-acre day-use park with a canoe/kayak launch on the banks of the Lemonweir. Large white pine trees dot the shoreline along the Lemonweir River within Kennedy Park and are often used by eagle's for nesting. The Yellow River courses over 3 miles along Juneau County Forest Land in Finley and Necedah Township. The Yellow River is the longest river running unobstructed through Juneau County Forest Land. The large block of Juneau County Forest Land adjacent to the Yellow River provides excellent habitat for gray wolf, turkey, black bear, deer, birds and many other species that benefit from the river corridor.

830 EXCEPTIONAL RESOURCES, UNIQUE AREAS

830.1 HCVF FOR FSC AND DUAL CERTIFIED COUNTIES

The DNR established criteria for establishing HCVFs on state lands is found below. For the purpose of this plan, the county recognizes this criterion for identifying HCVFs on county land. This does not preclude the county from identifying other unique areas that do not meet the definition of HCVFs.

<https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/TimberSales/documents/DNRLandsHCVFSelectionCriteriaFinal.pdf>

HIGH CONSERVATION AREAS

- Forest areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant concentrations of biodiversity values including RTE species.
- Forest 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.
- Forest areas that are in or contain rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems.
- Forest areas that provide basic services of nature in critical situations (e.g.,

watershed protection). **Wisconsin does not have known locations meeting this criterion.**

- Forest areas fundamental to meeting basic needs of local communities (e.g. subsistence, health of indigenous communities) **Wisconsin does not have known locations meeting this criterion.**
- Forest areas critical to local communities' traditional cultural identity (e.g. areas of cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance identified in cooperation with such local communities).

The HCVFs on Juneau County Forest are the following:

Bass Hollow Recreation Area

The Bass Hollow Recreation Area encompasses 295 acres and has an exceptional southern mesic to dry-mesic forest. The composition of the forest in canopy, understory and ground layer is very diverse. This forest is as biologically rich as any known forest of comparable size in Wisconsin and is the most important High Conservation Value Forest in the Greensand Cuesta Ecological places of the Central Sand Plains Landscape. Four plant species of special concern with good populations are found here. Two state-threatened bird species nest in Bass Hollow. The State of Wisconsin purchased a tract north of the County owned Bass Hollow Recreation Area to provide a larger block of forest land to enhance habitat for rare species. This WI DNR managed property is known as the Bass Hollow State Natural Area.

The Bass Hollow Recreation Area also contains a burial site significant to Native American culture and the Ho-Chunk Nation. Known grave sites have been investigated and recorded by the Ho-Chunk Nation Archeologist and State Archeologist. The location of the burial sites will not become a part of the public information domain. These sites are legally protected by several State and Federal laws. If any disturbance or destruction is observed on the sites, the proper authorities will be notified. To ensure continued protection of the designated

HCVF, Juneau County Forest staff will monitor the site annually for the duration of this Plan (2021-2035). Monitoring will involve inspection of the site once a year to verify the area remains undisturbed and protected. Any management required near the site to preserve the integrity of the area will be done according to the recommendations of the Ho-Chunk Nation Archeologist.

Management goals for the Bass Hollow Recreation Area HCVF are to preserve and protect the natural ecological values, archeological and Native American cultural sites for future generations. Management will focus on preventing disturbance or destruction, monitoring and removing invasive exotics, and by permitting public uses that are compatible with the natural area values.

Goals for the property will be met by working cooperatively with WI DNR Ecologists, State Archeologists and environmental consultants. Monitoring of the Bass Hollow Recreation Area to preserve the integrity of the natural resources has been accomplished through planned forest reconnaissance and yearly trail inspection. The forest stands in Bass Hollow are scheduled for reconnaissance updating regularly through the WisFIRS Forest Inventory System and were last surveyed in 2012 and 2014. The 3½ mile hiking and horseback riding trail is inspected twice yearly to monitor for human impacts and downed trees. To improve monitoring and coverage of Bass Hollow, The Juneau County Forestry Department has partnered with an environmental consultant company to conduct invasive species monitoring and control beginning in 2018. This partnership has improved the monitoring of Bass Hollow through surveying for invasive species during the spring, mapping their locations, and enabling earlier detection and eradication of exotics.

The Recreation Area of Bass Hollow consists of a small park, shelter and playground on the ridge that is frequently used by the local population. A 3½ mile hiking and horseback riding trail winds down into the hollow from a starting point near the Bass Hollow park shelter. The trail circles the 295-acre Bass Hollow

Recreational Area and is restricted to non-motorized uses. Annual trail inspections ensure the public uses are sustainable and preserving the natural resource values.

830.2 AREAS RECOGNIZED BY STATE OR FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

830.2.1 State Natural Areas

The Bass Hollow State Natural Area abuts the Juneau County Bass Hollow Recreation Area. The WI DNR manages this 193 acres property that was designated a State Natural Area in 1999.

Cranberry Creek Mound Group (No. 203)

Cranberry Creek Mound Group preserves one of the most significant archeological sites in Wisconsin and one of the largest and best preserved mound complexes in the Upper Midwest. The site contains excellent examples of conical, linear, oval, and effigy mounds built by Native Americans of the Woodland period (ca. 100-800 A.D.). Owned by the WI DNR, Cranberry Creek Mound Group was designated a State Natural Area in 1986.

Necedah National Wildlife Refuge

Established in 1939, the 44,000 acre Necedah National Wildlife Refuge is a mosaic of sedge meadow, savanna, prairie, and pine-oak forest. The Refuge is home to ringed boghaunter dragonflies, whooping cranes, trumpeter swans, wolves, Karner blue butterflies, badgers, and red-headed woodpeckers.

830.2.2 State Scientific Areas

Currently there are no State Scientific Areas on the Juneau County Forest.

830.2.3 Endangered species habitats (Karner Blue Butterfly, Kirtland's Warbler, etc.)

There are areas of the Juneau County Forest that are considered "high potential range" of the Karner Blue Butterfly. When harvests or other projects are identified within this "high potential range", the protocols identified in the Habitat Conservation Plan for the Karner Blue Butterfly will be followed.

830.2.4 Rare communities

There are a number of rare communities that are present on the Juneau County Forests

- Hemlock Relic
- Southern Dry-Mesic
- Moist Cliff
- Floodplain Forest

Detailed descriptions of each rare community can be found in the “Ecological Landscapes of Wisconsin” publication. This can be found by visiting *dnr.wisconsin.gov* keyword “landscapes”.

830.3 AREAS RECOGNIZED BY COUNTY OR LOCALLY

Currently there are no known areas on the Juneau County Forest.

830.3.1 Forests with Old Growth Characteristics

Sites on the County Forest in Cutler Township, in the area known as Blueberry Trail, have large, old white pine trees that have not been aged. The sites have wet ground nearly year-round and are remote making timber harvesting impractical. These sites because of their small size and will not have any special management practices applied to them other than those which would help to maintain them on the County Forest landscape. Management of the lands adjacent to them will be modified so that the practice will not interfere with the natural processes occurring on these areas.

Kennedy Park also contains scattered large, old white pine and oaks that have been protected in the Park. Management of the lands adjacent to them will also be modified so that future harvest activity will not interfere with the natural processes occurring on these areas.

830.3.2 Wildlife Sites (Hibernacula, Rookeries, Special Habitats)

Other areas of wildlife significance have not yet been located and identified. As they become known, assistance will be sought from resource experts to determine which management practices could be modified according to their recommendations.

830.3.3 Endangered or Threatened Species Habitat

The Juneau County Forestry Department is a participant in the Wisconsin Karner Blue Butterfly Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) and has been from the beginning of the project. Land Management is done according to the HCP Protocols to promote Karner Blue Butterfly habitat. The Juneau County Forest uses the “shifting mosaic” management scheme for its management of the forest in attempt to continually provide habitat for Karner butterfly. Wild lupine has established itself very well in areas where soil disturbance has just occurred, i.e. jack pine seed plantings, new red pine plantings and timber sale activity. Continued disturbances will provide additional opportunities for creating KBB habitat.

830.4 CULTURALLY SIGNIFICANT SITES

830.4.1 Burial mounds, Cemeteries

A small burial dating back to early settlers of Juneau County is located in the Town of Clearfield on Juneau County Forest land. Forest Management will be modified to protect the integrity of the burial site. A fence delineates the area that will receive protection to preserve the integrity of the site. Thinning in the pine plantation will be done to protect the fence so the burial site will not be disturbed by the logging. At present, the general management is by selectively marking the trees to be harvested. Selective harvesting would be done near the site but the residual basal area would be slightly lower than the other areas of the stand so that additional intrusions into the area will not be as frequent as in the remainder of the stand. The use of heavy equipment will be restricted in the area.

830.4.2 Logging Camps, Dams, Forest History

There are no areas of this nature identified on the Juneau County Forest.

830.4.3 Landmarks

There are no areas of this nature identified on the Juneau County Forest

830.4.4 Other

There are no other locally significant sites on the Juneau County Forest. If any are developed or discovered, advice and recommendations from experts will be sought to determine the procedures necessary for their management.

835 AESTHETICS

Public perception of forestry has changed over the last planning period and in general it appears that the public is much more accepting of the visual impact of sound forestry. In response to this, aesthetic management planning is intended to be much more simplified in this Plan.

835.1 AESTHETIC MANAGEMENT

Aesthetic management techniques may be applied in areas of high visibility or high public use. Altered management, visual screens, slash disposal, conversion to other species, no cut zones or other methods may be employed, depending on the circumstances of the specific site.

835.2 AESTHETIC MANAGEMENT ZONES

Aesthetic Management Zones include areas where there may be high levels of public presence because of scenic attraction, or some use of the area that would be enhanced by special timber management practices. Specific prescriptions will be developed on a case by case basis with consultation with County and DNR Foresters.

835.2.1 Aesthetic Management Zone Examples

- Park and recreation areas: Castle Rock Park, Wilderness Park, Kennedy Park, and Bass Hollow Recreation Area. Maps of these parks and recreation areas are included in Appendix 1020.
- Lakes and rivers with significant recreational use: Wisconsin River, Yellow River Corridor.

835.2.2 Aesthetic Management Prescriptions/Options

- Staggered Harvests / Visual Screens
- Forced or natural conversion to longer lived species
- Irregular harvest lines, interrupted sight distances

840 LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT

The County will make efforts to evaluate surrounding landscapes while managing the County Forest. The County will strive to provide management that compliments the landscapes, but also try to provide for resources or forest types that are lacking or declining within surrounding landscapes.

840.1 CONSERVATION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

For the purposes of this plan, biological diversity will be interpreted to reference the variety and abundance of species, their genetic composition, and the communities, ecosystems, and landscapes in which they occur. Forest management activities on the Juneau County Forest enhance biological diversity by managing for a wide variety of habitat types, age structures and by attempting to perpetuate and protect declining forest types.

840.2 HABITAT FRAGMENTATION

For the purposes of this plan, habitat fragmentation is interpreted as conversion of forests to land uses other than forestry. Lands enrolled in the County Forest Law help protect against habitat fragmentation. A continued program of encouraging land acquisition within the forest blocking boundary is intended to decrease the conversion of forest land to other uses and improve access for forest management.

JUNEAU COUNTY FOREST COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 900

RECREATION

<u>Section</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Page</u>
900	RECREATION.....	3
905	PLANNING.....	3
910	AUTHORITY.....	3
915	ENTRANCE AND USER FEES.....	4
920	RECREATIONAL SERVICE AGREEMENTS.....	4
925	RECREATIONAL USE PERMITS FOR ORGANIZED EVENTS.....	4
930	UNDESIGNATED RECREATIONAL USE OF THE FOREST.....	4
930.1	HUNTING.....	5
930.2	FISHING.....	5
930.3	PICNICKING / DAY USE.....	5
930.4	CAMPING.....	5
930.5	MOTORIZED TRAVEL.....	6
930.6	OTHER USES.....	6
935	DESIGNATED RECREATION AREAS/USES.....	7
935.1	CAMPGROUNDS.....	7
935.1.1	Castle Rock Park.....	7
935.1.2	Wilderness Park.....	7
935.1.3	Kennedy Park.....	7
935.2	PICNIC / DAY USE AREAS.....	8
935.3	SWIMMING AREAS / BEACHES.....	8
935.4	BOAT LANDINGS.....	8
935.4.1	Public Boat Access Sites Maintained by Juneau County Forest.....	9
935.5.2	Public Boat Access Sites Maintained by Towns.....	9
935.5.3	Public Boat Access Sites Maintained by DNR.....	9

940	DESIGNATED RECREATION TRAILS.....	9
940.1	NON-MOTORIZED RECREATION TRAILS.....	10
940.1.1	Hiking Trails.....	10
940.1.2	Bicycle Trails.....	10
940.1.3	Equestrian Trails.....	11
940.1.4	Ski Trails.....	11
940.1.5	Future non-motorized trail systems.....	11
940.2	MOTORIZED RECREATION TRAILS.....	12
940.2.1	Designated Snowmobile Trails.....	12
940.2.1.1	Trail Types.....	13
940.2.1.2	Trail Maintenance.....	13
940.2.2	Designated ATV Trails.....	14
940.2.2.1	Trail Types.....	14
940.2.2.2	ATV Trail Maintenance.....	15
940.2.2.3	Future ATV Trails.....	15
940.2.3	Designated Motorcycle Trails.....	16
940.2.4	Other Designated Motor Vehicle Trails.....	16
940.3	RECREATION TRAIL PERMITS.....	17
940.3.1	Storm Water Discharge.....	17
940.3.2	Chapter 30.....	17
940.3.3	Wetland Fill.....	17
945	RECREATION PROGRAM FUNDING AND GRANTS.....	18
945.1	RECREATION AREA FUNDING.....	18
945.2	RECREATION TRAIL FUNDING.....	18
945.2.1	Non-motorized trail systems.....	18
945.2.2	Motorized trail systems.....	18

900 RECREATION

Recreation is an integral part of the management of Juneau County Forest and recreation uses are referenced in most of the previous chapters. Due to the tremendous growth in recreational demands over the duration of the last planning period, this Plan recognizes the importance of more intensive recreational planning and emphasizes its importance with a separate chapter.

905 PLANNING

In addition to this Plan, the Juneau County Outdoor Recreation Plan also guides the recreation programs in Juneau County. This plan is revised every five years and is made part of this Plan. The Juneau County Outdoor recreation Plan includes, but is not limited to, activities on the County Forest. It incorporates snowmobile and ATV plans, campgrounds, parks and boat landings, recreational maintenance and development plans and other recreation surveys and reports.

The Outdoor Recreation Plan, Wisconsin Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP), public input, and other local or regional planning documents will be used as resources in recreational planning and development efforts. The responsibility for recreational planning, development and maintenance on the County Forest will rest with the Forestry Committee.

910 AUTHORITY

The Juneau County Code of Ordinances Sec. 24-69 and s.28.11 Wis. Stats, authorize the Juneau County Land, Forestry, Parks and Zoning Committee to provide recreational opportunities for the public. This authority is further recognized in the mission statement for the County Forest Plan (Chapter 100), which specifically identifies outdoor recreational opportunities. This mission statement also charges the Committee to conduct activities in a manner that prevents or minimizes environmental damage.

Maps of the recreational facilities managed through the Juneau County Forest program are appended or referenced in Chapter 1000.

915 ENTRANCE AND USER FEES

The Committee is empowered and shall have responsibility for establishing entrance, camping and other user fees on recreational facilities maintained by the County Forest. Camping, entrance or other fees shall be comparable to fees charged by similar State, private facilities or other adjacent counties and are subject to periodic change by the Committee. Fees, where appropriate, will be utilized to assist in the maintenance of recreational facilities.

920 RECREATIONAL SERVICE AGREEMENTS

It is permissible for the Committee to contract with clubs or individuals to provide for recreational maintenance or services to the public. As part of the Plan, the County contracts for the following services

1. Snowmobile trail grooming and maintenance
2. ATV trail grading and maintenance

925 RECREATIONAL USE PERMITS FOR ORGANIZED EVENTS

Any event on the Forest which is advertised to the public, for which a fee is charged, or is otherwise organized as an event, requires a permit or authorization by the Committee. Permits may be issued by the Committee provided the use is consistent with management activities and will not cause resource damage. Appropriate levels of event liability insurance is required. The Juneau County Land, Forestry, Parks and Zoning Committee has traditionally granted the Wisconsin Bowhunters Association a Special Use Permit to utilize Kennedy Park for three days in the fall to conduct their annual Broadhead Shoot event for their members.

930 UNDESIGNATED RECREATIONAL USE OF THE FOREST

Undesignated recreation includes those informal activities for which the County Generally does not provide a facility or service. These uses include activities such as hunting, fishing, biking, hiking and others. These uses do not require a permit but must be conducted in compliance with ordinance. The Forest Administrator and the Committee shall

periodically review such uses and enact ordinances as necessary to protect from resource damage.

930.1 HUNTING

The entire County Forest is open for regulated hunting, with the exception of areas developed for high public use.

The Juneau County Code of Ordinances regulates activities relating to hunting. Refer to Chapter 1000 for a full text of the Ordinance.

https://library.municode.com/wi/juneau_county/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=CH24PARE_ARTIIIRURE_S24-57HUF1

In general the following activities are regulated:

930.2 FISHING

All lakes and streams within the forest are available for fishing unless otherwise listed in state regulations.

930.3 PICNICKING / DAY USE

Picnicking and other day uses, outside of established facilities is allowed. The Juneau County Code of Ordinances also regulates day use. In general, the following activities are regulated:

1. All litter, trash or rubbish must be removed
2. Damage to property
3. Fires may not be left unattended unless the ground is 100% snow covered
4. Personal conduct
5. Dogs and other pets

930.4 CAMPING

A permit is required to camp outside of developed campgrounds on the County Forest. The County Forest camping permit is appended in Chapter 1000. Permits are available from the County Forestry Office or online: <https://www.co.juneau.wi.gov/forestry.html>

In general the following activities are regulated:

1. All litter, trash or rubbish must be removed
2. Damage to property
3. Fires may not be left unattended unless the ground is 100% snow covered
4. Personal conduct
5. Dogs and other pets

930.5 MOTORIZED TRAVEL

The Juneau County Code of Ordinances Chapter 32, Article IX. - Wheeled Motor-Driven Vehicles on County Property regulates motorized uses on the County Forest. The full text of these regulations can be found at:

https://library.municode.com/wi/juneau_county/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=CH32TRMOVE_ARTIXWHMOIVVECOPR

In general the following regulations apply to motorized travel outside of a developed recreational trail system.

1. It is illegal to operate a motor vehicle on a trail designated closed with a gate, earthen berm, sign, or other closure.
2. Two-wheeled motorized travel (motorcycles, mini bikes, dirt bikes) is not permitted unless the machine is street legal and operating on a County Forest Road (gas tax)
3. Operation of utility terrain vehicles (UTV) and all-terrain vehicles (ATV) on County-owned land is prohibited except as outlined on designated trails and County Forest road routes. Designated trails and County Forest routes are appended or referenced in Chapter 1000.

930.6 OTHER USES

Other uses of the County Forest are permitted provided they are not specifically addressed with the County Code of Ordinances. Mountain Biking, Horseback riding, and other non-motorized uses are currently not regulated. The County Board may, at any time, enact ordinances to protect the forest should damage begin to occur. A 3.5 mile designated Horseback riding trail is established at Bass Hollow Recreation Area. The Horseback riding

trail can also be used by hikers and does not prohibit Mountain Bike use. A map of the Bass Hollow Recreation Area and horseback riding trail is appended in Chapter 1000.

935 DESIGNATED RECREATION AREAS/USES

Designated recreation includes those uses for which the County provides a trail or facility. The Juneau County Forest has developed sites and areas to accommodate a fairly high degree of public use. The Committee may prohibit other recreation activities that are not compatible with the intent of the developed facilities.

The Committee and Forestry Department has noted a marked increase in demand for recreation facilities. Juneau County may attempt to develop additional facilities and will maintain its currently developed facilities.

935.1 CAMPGROUNDS

935.1.1 Castle Rock Park and Campground is located at N6700 22nd Ave. Mauston, WI 53948 (off of HWY G). The park facilities include 289 campsites, electricity, several water wells, two shower houses, pit toilets, beach, boat landing, dump station, firewood sales, and other amenities. The facility is fee based for camping and day use. Castle Rock Park and Campground is classified as Special Use County Forest Land and a map of the park is appended in Chapter 1000.

935.1.2 Wilderness Park and Campground is located at N14054 21st Ave. Necedah, WI 54646. The park facilities include 127 campsites, electricity, several water wells, shower house, pit toilets, beach, boat landing, dump station, firewood sales, and other amenities. The facility is fee based for camping and day use. Wilderness Park and Campground is classified as Special Use County Forest Land and a map of the park is appended in Chapter 1000.

935.1.3 Kennedy Park is located at N7420 County Rd M New Lisbon, WI 53950. The park facilities include 15 campsites, a hand pump well, pit toilets, canoe/kayak landing, shelter and hiking trails. The facility is fee based for camping. Kennedy

Park is classified as Special Use County Forest Land and a map of the park is appended in Chapter 1000.

935.2 PICNIC / DAY USE AREAS

Picnic areas open to the public include:

- Bass Hollow Recreation Area
- Two Rivers Public Access
- Lemonweir Mills Public Access
- Kennedy Park
- Castle Rock Park
- Wilderness Park

935.3 SWIMMING AREAS / BEACHES

Swimming area are provided for at Castle Rock Park and Wilderness Park. No lifeguards are stationed at these swimming areas.

935.5 BOAT LANDINGS

As a result of the wide distribution of lakes, streams, rivers, and other surface waters in Juneau County, several boat landings and canoe landings have been developed to provide water access primarily for recreational activities. In addition, these water access points also provide water supply points for fire apparatus working to suppress forest fires or nearby structural fires.

Not all sizes of watercraft will be able to use these access points. These landings are built for public use and not for private boat mooring sites. Mooring or storing boats for longer than 24 hours is prohibited.

The following access sites have been developed on the Juneau County Forest and other County owned lands are open to public use:

935.5.1 Public Boat Access Sites Maintained by Juneau County Land, Forestry and Parks Department.

- Castle Rock Park
- Wilderness Park
- Lemonweir Mills Public Access
- Two Rivers Public Access
- Buckley Mills Canoe Launch
- Kennedy Park Lemonweir River Access

935.5.2 Public Boat Access Sites Maintained by Towns

Several Cities and Towns operate and maintain their own boat launches. Additional Information can be found by referencing the Juneau County Outdoor Recreation Plan.

Link to Outdoor Recreation Plan: <http://www.ncwrpc.org/juneau/orp/index.html>

935.5.3 Public Boat Access Sites Maintained by the DNR

The Wisconsin DNR operates and maintain their own boat launches. Additional Information can be found by referencing the Juneau County Outdoor Recreation Plan.

940 DESIGNATED RECREATION TRAILS

Designated recreation trails are those for which the County provides a designated trail and/or facility. The County currently provides trail systems that accommodate a fairly high degree of public use. The Committee may prohibit other activities on these trails that are not compatible with the intent of the development.

Whenever possible, multiple uses of various trail systems are encouraged and are subject to policy review of the Committee. Wherever possible, attempts will be made to avoid user conflicts. Recreational users, however, will frequently encounter forest management activities instrumental to the existence and future of the County Forest. Trail systems are identified in Chapter 1000.

940.1 NON-MOTORIZED RECREATION TRAILS

The Juneau County Forest is a multiple use forest. Non-motorized recreation trails are a legitimate use of the forest. Design and maintenance of these trails may highlight natural features present on the forest, should minimize damage, and reduce user conflict. Trail use and development must be compatible and sustainable with the characteristics of the landscape.

It is the policy of the Committee to manage non-motorized recreation trails on the County Forest.

940.1.1 Hiking Trails

All developed trails are open to use by hikers on the Juneau County Forest except where posted as closed to protect the resource. The Juneau County Forest provides hiking opportunities as several locations.

- Yellow River Bottoms Hunting and Walking Trails.

The trails in the Yellow River Bottoms Unit of the Juneau County Forest are mowed in the fall before the hunting season by the Forestry Department. The trails are easily identified by the mowed paths and provide access to a large block of Bottomland Hardwood Forest and the Yellow River. A map is available at: <https://www.co.juneau.wi.gov/trails.html>

- Bass Hollow Recreation Area

The Bass Hollow Recreation Area has a 3.5 mile hiking trail that is also used for horseback riding. The trail is periodically maintained during the summer by Juneau County seasonal Forestry Department staff. A map is available at: <https://www.co.juneau.wi.gov/parks.html>

940.1.2 Bicycle Trails

Bicycle use is permitted on all developed trails except where posted to protect the resource. Bicycle use extends to fat tired bikes and mountain bikes unless otherwise posted. The Juneau County Forest does not maintain designated fat tire bike or mountain bike trails. Juneau County owns and manages a rails-to-trails bike path

known as the Omaha Bike Trail (not on County Forest Lands). Maintenance of the Omaha Bike Trail is provided by the Forestry Department seasonal staff during the summer.

- Omaha Bike Trail

The Omaha Bike Trail is a paved 13 mile long walking & biking trail that connects Camp Douglas to Elroy. The Trail follows what was the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad line, which last operated in 1987. The railroad was converted to a bike trail and opened in 1992. Snowmobiles are permitted to use the trail in winter. More information can be found at:

<https://www.co.juneau.wi.gov/trails.html>

940.1.3 Equestrian Trails

- Bass Hollow Recreation Area

The Bass Hollow Recreation Area has a 3.5 mile trail that is designated for horseback riding. The trail is periodically looked after during the summer by Juneau County Forestry Department seasonal staff. A map is available at:

<https://www.co.juneau.wi.gov/parks.html>

940.1.4 Ski Trails

Juneau County does not presently operate or maintain ski trails on the County Forest. Cross-Country Skiing is permitted off trail or on non-groomed trails on Juneau County Forest land.

940.1.5 Future non-motorized trail systems

The development of additional non-motorized trail systems will include careful consideration of public demand, analysis of user conflicts and potential damage to the natural resource. Trail system development should comply with the Outdoor Recreation Plan goals and be referenced in SCORP or other regional planning documents.

Non-motorized trail systems can be supported by the Federal Recreational Trails Program or through user groups. The County may require proof of an organized club, or user group, with the ability to assist with maintenance and support of the trail and associated facilities. Appropriate trail passes, or other user fees, may be implemented as indicated in Section 905.

940.2 MOTORIZED RECREATION TRAILS

940.2.1 Designated Snowmobile Trails

Designated snowmobile trails are those recognized by the Committee as the official trails within the County. The Juneau County Land, Forestry & Parks Department oversees the management of the snowmobile trail system in Juneau County. Annual agreements outline the operation, maintenance and insurance obligations between the County and local clubs. A map of the Juneau County Snowmobile system is provided in Appendix 1020.3.

The County contracts with the following snowmobile clubs for trail maintenance:

- Winter Wanderers Snowmobile Club - New Lisbon, WI
- Redstone Riders Snowmobile Club - La Valle, WI
- Castle Rock River Runners Snowmobile Club - Mauston, WI
- Sunset Drifters Snowmobile Club – Nekoosa, WI
- Hillsboro Trailblazers Snowmobile Club – Hillsboro, WI
- Lyndon Knights Snowmobile Club – Lyndon Station, WI

The Juneau County Code of Ordinances (Chapter 32, Article VI) regulates snowmobile use and snowmobile trails. A summary of rules and regulations relating to snowmobile trails is as follows:

- a. Snowmobile trails are closed to cars and trucks from December 1st through April 15th.
- b. The Juneau County Snowmobile Coordinator will make determinations to officially open and close snowmobile trails based on snow and maintenance conditions, and with coordination with the Juneau County Snowmobile Clubs.

- c. Snowmobile trails used for logging access during snowmobile season will be posted with signs warning users of logging activity.

Additional information can be found at:

https://library.municode.com/wi/juneau_county/codes/code_of_ordinances

Juneau County recognizes the following categories of snowmobile trail:

940.2.1.1 Trail Types

The County recognizes several different classifications of snowmobile trail:

State Funded Trails – these are state approved and funded trail miles on designated trails that are part of a statewide network of trail systems. Snowmobile registration fees and gas tax allotments fund grants that support maintenance, rehabilitation and development of these trails. There are approximately 247.4 miles of funded trails in Juneau County.

Unfunded Trails – these are segments of trail that meet the eligibility requirements for a funded trail system but have not been included in the grant system due to restrictions on available funding. It is recommended that the county continues to apply for grants to include these in the funded system.

Local/Club Trails – these are trails that are not funded by State maintenance grants and may or may not be groomed by local clubs. These trails may not meet eligibility requirements of a funded trail and may dead end at local businesses. There are approximately 72 miles of unfunded Club trails in Juneau County.

940.2.1.2 Trail Maintenance

Juneau County contracts with several snowmobile clubs (Listed under 940.2.1) to sign, brush and groom the funded snowmobile trail system. The Juneau County Forestry Department periodically assists with mowing and other maintenance

projects as needed. In addition, the Forestry Department shall also attempt to secure funding from State grants, and other sources, to periodically replace or rehabilitate snowmobile bridges and other infrastructure on the trail system.

940.2.2 Designated ATV Trails

Designated ATV Trails are those recognized by the Committee as official trails within the County. These may lie on County, private, or other agency lands. Annual agreements outline the operation, maintenance and insurance obligations between the County and local clubs. The County contracts with the following snowmobile/ATV clubs for trail maintenance:

- Winter Wanderers Snowmobile Club - New Lisbon, WI
- Castle Rock Family ATV Club – Necedah, WI
- Petenwell ATV Club – Nekoosa, WI

Designated ATV trails and routes managed by Juneau County are further identified in Appendix 1020.4.

940.2.2.1 Trail Types

The County recognizes several different classifications of ATV trail. Maps are appended for reference. Juneau County permits Utility Terrain Vehicles (UTVs or side-by-sides) and All-Terrain Vehicles (ATVs) that meet the State definition to use the funded ATV trail system.

1. Funded Winter ATV Trails – There are approximately 3 miles of winter funded ATV trail on County Forest lands.
2. Funded Summer ATV Trails – There are approximately 3 miles of summer use ATV trails on the County Forest. These trails are open from Memorial Weekend – October 15th.

5. Funded Troute/Hybrid Trails – The ATV/UTV program does not allow for full maintenance funding on ATV/UTV trails that are open to highway traffic (cars, trucks, etc.) ATV trails with this dual use that were maintained and funded prior to August 1, 2012 are still funded at 100% of the annual per mile maintenance rate. Trails funded after August 1, 2012 allow for partial funding under the following categories:

5a. County Forest Gas Tax Roads – these are gas tax roads used as a connector to trails or services and are funded at a rate determined by the full per mile funding rate, less gas tax funding rate, not to exceed 50% of the full maintenance funding rate. Juneau County maintains 0 miles of County Forest Road Troutes.

940.2.2.2 ATV Trail Maintenance

For the purpose of ATV trails, the term sustainability is intended to mean the development of a trail surface that is maintainable. It appears evident there are no circumstances where an ATV trail can be considered sustainable without intensive maintenance. Of primary importance, trail surfaces need to be conducive to periodic grading or restoration that promotes water runoff from the trail surface and eliminates the opportunity for water flow to gain velocity, causing erosion.

The County shall inspect and monitor trails, bridges and other infrastructure and attempt to secure funding from grants, or other sources, to periodically replace improvements or rehabilitate trail surfaces or bridges as needed.

940.2.2.3 Future ATV Trails

The use and popularity of ATV's and UTV's increased dramatically over the period of the 2006-2020 County Forest Plan. Increased usage of trail systems demonstrated a tremendous need for much higher levels of trail maintenance in order to manage environmental damages.

Adding ATV trails should be done as part of larger planning effort that incorporates considerations for impact on other users and user groups; how future trail systems will be maintained; and impact on the natural resources. New ATV trail systems will only be considered with the following framework:

- Trails should be designed and planned to connect communities.
- Loop trails will be discouraged unless part of a larger trail system that connects communities.
- New trails on County Forest Land will require approval by the Committee.
- Trails will only be considered on suitable soils and in appropriate locations.

It is critical that trail layout and design is done in such a way as to prevent erosion and soil loss. Trails must be developed to sustainably. For the purpose of this plan, sustainability is defined as follows:

Sustainability – For the purpose of ATV trails, the term sustainability is intended to mean the development of a trail surface that is maintainable. It appears evident there are no circumstances where an ATV trail can be considered sustainable without intensive maintenance. Of primary importance, trail surfaces need to be conducive to periodic grading or restoration that promotes water runoff from the trail surface and eliminates the opportunity for water flow to gain velocity, causing erosion. Trails should be built with a slight crown and appropriate ditching to allow for adequate and proper water dispersal.

To this end, the construction and development of new ATV trails are to comply with the **WCFA ATV/ORV Trail Standards**, which is appended to this Plan in Chapter 1010.8.

940.2.3 Designated Motorcycle Trails

Juneau County currently does not have any designated motorcycle trails.

940.2.4 Other Designated Motor Vehicle Trails

Juneau County currently does not have any other designated motor vehicle trails.

940.3 RECREATION TRAIL PERMITS

940.3.1 Storm Water Discharge

In general, any trail construction or rehabilitation activities that disturb one acre or more of land will require a Storm Water Discharge Permit. There have been instances of inconsistent application of permit requirements statewide. In order to further define the County's understanding and implementation of permit requirements, the following current acceptable process will be used for determining when a permit is needed.

- The 1 acre threshold will be determined by measuring or estimating new disturbance of previously grassed surfaces.
- Periodic grading of impervious or non-grassed trail surfaces is not considered disturbance.
- Restoration of water filtration/diversion devices, such as sediment traps or catch basins is considered maintenance and not disturbance.
- Reconstruction of previously grassed ditch lines as part of trail rehabilitation is considered disturbance.

940.3.2 Chapter 30

Permits are required for bridges or culvert crossings of navigable waterways. These permits will either be classified as general or individual depending on specific site conditions. These permits are not required for culvert or bridge crossings of non-navigable or intermittent streams, nor are they required to install a clear span bridge over wetlands.

940.3.3 Wetland Fill

Permits are required at any time that fill is placed in a wetland. Permits are available to fill small wetlands for recreation trail purposes. Wetland fill must be less than 10,000 square feet and the permit does not require wetland mitigation. Clear span bridge and boardwalks placed on pilings generally do not require a wetland fill permit. Puncheon style bridges do require a permit.

945 RECREATION PROGRAM FUNDING AND GRANTS

945.1 RECREATION AREA FUNDING

Funding for recreation areas is generally fee based. Aid for Development of Local Parks (ADLP) funding is available for facility development or enhancement but there is normally a very high level of completion for these funds.

945.2 RECREATION TRAIL FUNDING

945.2.1 Non-motorized trail systems

At this time, the Recreational Trails Program provides grant funds that assist with non-motorized recreational trail development and maintenance. Juneau County relies on trail passes to help support the Omaha Bike Trail.

945.2.2 Motorized trail systems

There are numerous grant programs available to offset motorized trail system costs. Juneau County utilizes the following funding sources:

1. Snowmobile Maintenance - \$300/mile
2. ATV Summer Maintenance - \$600/mile
3. ATV Winter Maintenance - \$100/mile
4. Snowmobile Trail Aids (WI DNR) - 100% grants
5. ATV/UTV Trail Aids (WI DNR) - 100% grants

COUNTY FOREST COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN
TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1000

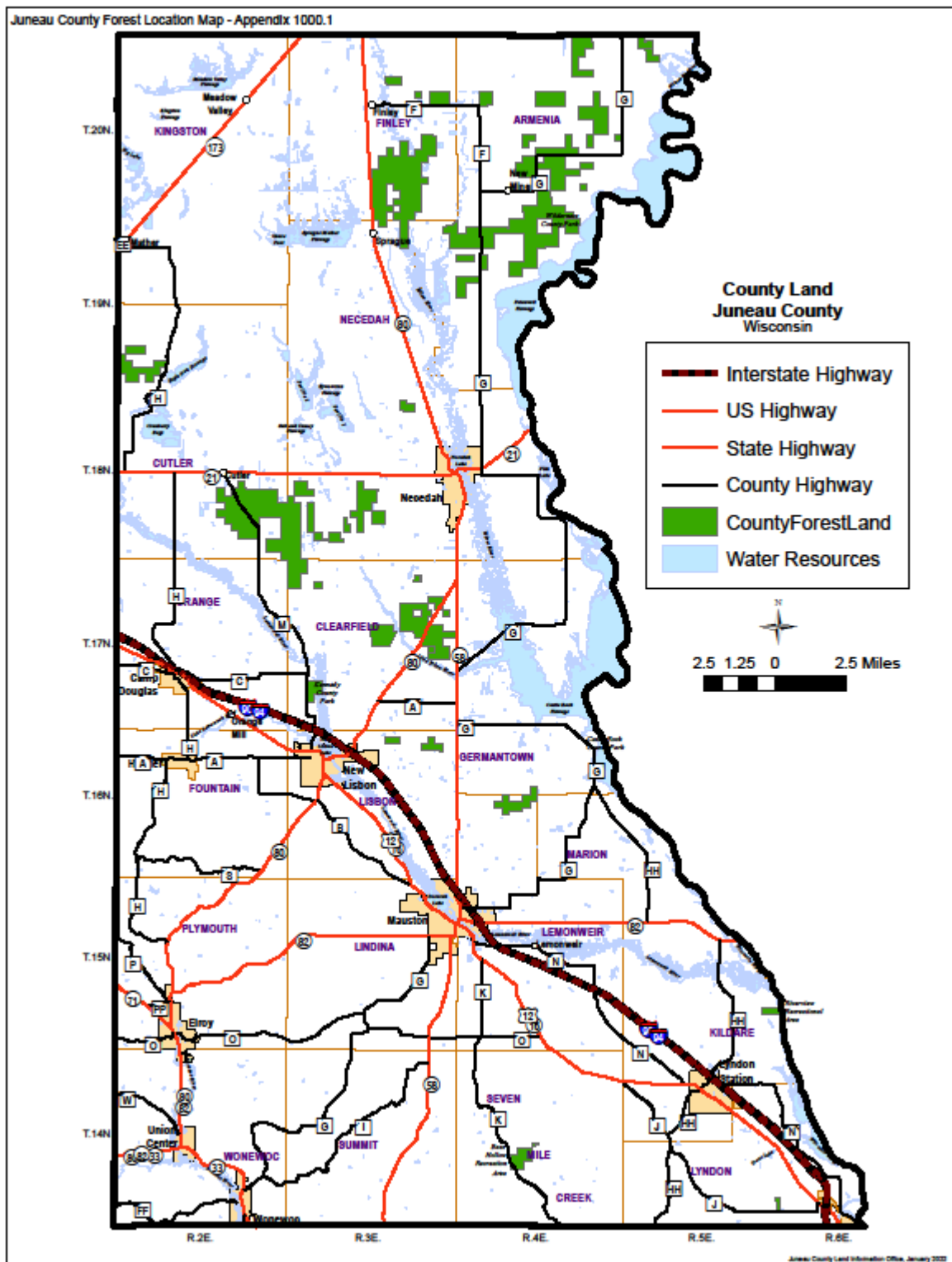
APPENDIX

<u>Section</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Page</u>
1000	RESOURCE MAPS & TABLES	3
1000.1	MAP OF COUNTY FOREST LOCATION.....	3
1000.2	COUNTY FOREST COMPARTMENT MAP	4
1000.3	OFFICIAL COUNTY FOREST BLOCKING BOUNDARY MAP	5
1000.4	ECOLOGICALLY SIGNIFICANT PLACES.....	10
1005	LAWS AND ORDINANCES	12
1005.1	COUNTY FOREST LAW – s. 28.11 Wis. Stats.	12
1005.2	COUNTY ORDINANCES	20
1005.2.1	County Forest Ordinance	20
1005.2.2	County ATV Ordinance	22
1005.2.3	Shoreland Zoning Ordinance	30
1010	PERMITS, USE AGREEMENTS, POLICIES AND CONTRACTS	56
1010.1	TIMBER SALE CONTRACT	56
1010.2	TIMBER SALE EXTENSION/RENEWAL DOCUMENT	66
1010.3	GREEN TREE RETENTION GUIDELINES.....	67
1010.4	FIREWOOD PERMIT	75
1010.5	LAND TRANSACTION POLICY AND PROCEDURES.....	77
1010.6	CAMPING POLICY/PERMIT	82
1010.7	TREE STAND POLICY	84
1010.8	WCFA ATV/UTV SUSTAINABLE TRAIL GUIDANCE.....	85
1015	FACILITIES AND REPORTS	90
1015.1	RECREATIONAL INVENTORY	90
1015.1.1	Juneau County Castle Rock Park and Campground Site Map ...	92
1015.1.2	Juneau County Wilderness Park and Campground Site Map	94
1015.1.3	Kennedy Park.....	96

<u>Section</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Page</u>
	1015.1.4 Two Rivers Canoe/Kayak Launch.....	97
	1015.1.5 Lemonweir Mills Boat Launch.....	98
	1015.1.6 Bass Hollow Recreation Area – High Conservation Value Forest.....	99
1020	MISCELLANEOUS MAPS AND BROCHURES.....	100
1020.1	COUNTY NON-MOTORIZED RECREATIONAL TRAILS.....	100
1020.1.1	Yellow River Bottoms Hiking Trails – Special Use Area.....	100
1020.1.2	Blueberry Trail Hiking Trails – Special Use Area.....	101
1020.2	JUNEAU COUNTY PARKS, CAMPGROUNDS AND REC FACILITIES...	102
1020.3	COUNTY SNOWMOBILE MAP.....	103
1020.4	COUNTY ATV MAP.....	104
1020.5	JUNEAU COUNTY OMAHA BIKE TRAIL.....	105
1020.6	JUNEAU COUNTY FOREST INTERIOR ROAD NETWORK.....	106
1020.6.1	Yellow River Bottoms Unit.....	106
1020.6.2	New Miner North Unit.....	107
1020.6.3	New Miner South Unit.....	108
1020.6.4	Cutler North Unit.....	109
1020.6.5	Cutler South Unit.....	110
1020.6.6	Germantown Unit.....	111
1020.6.7	Clearfield Unit.....	112
1020.6.8	Kennedy Park Unit.....	113
1025	CERTIFIED COUNTY FOREST ROAD MAP.....	114
1030	WATER RESOURCES.....	117
1035	STATEMENT OF COUNTY FOREST LOAN.....	118

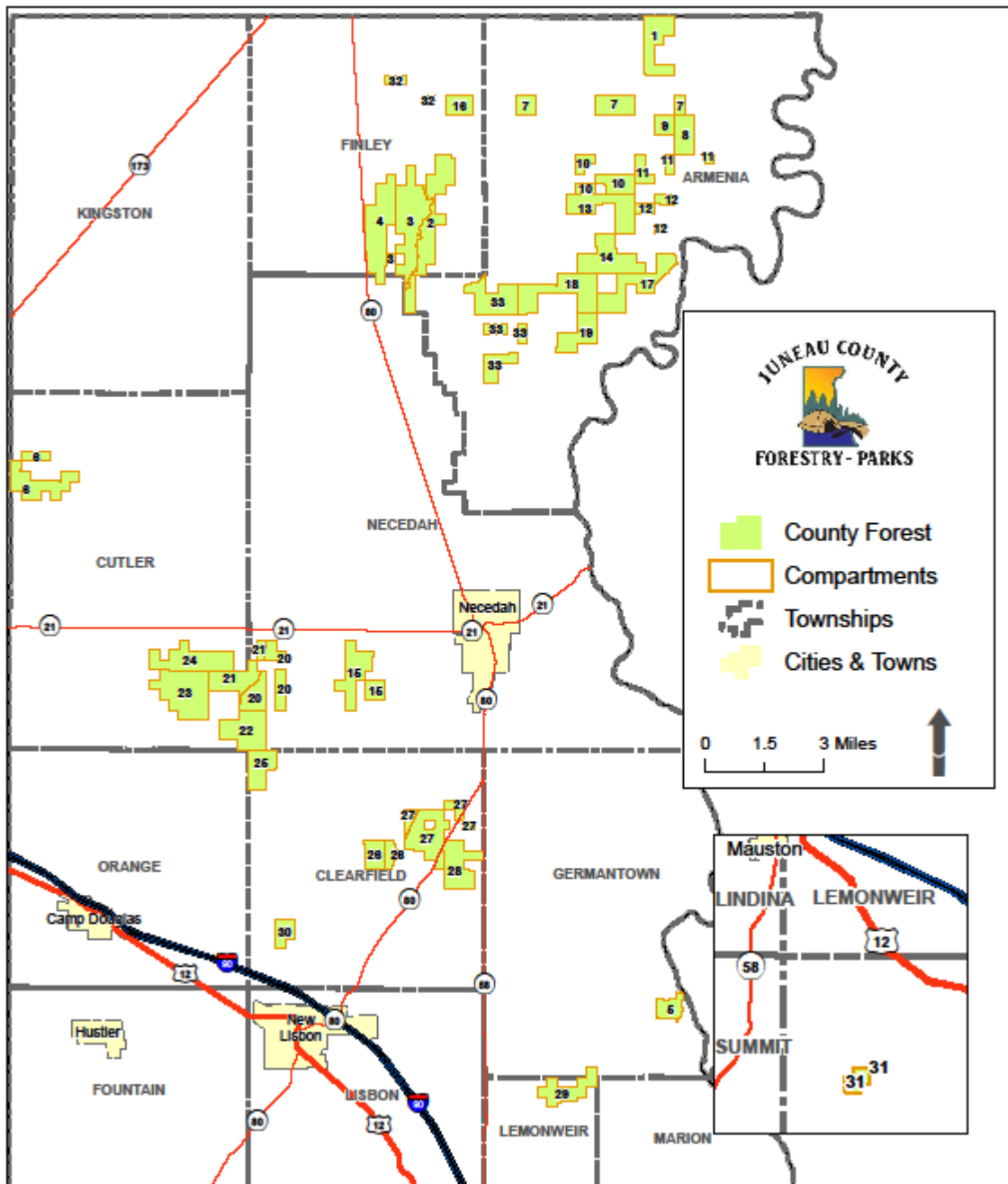
1000 RESOURCE MAPS AND TABLES

1000.1 MAP OF COUNTY FOREST LOCATION



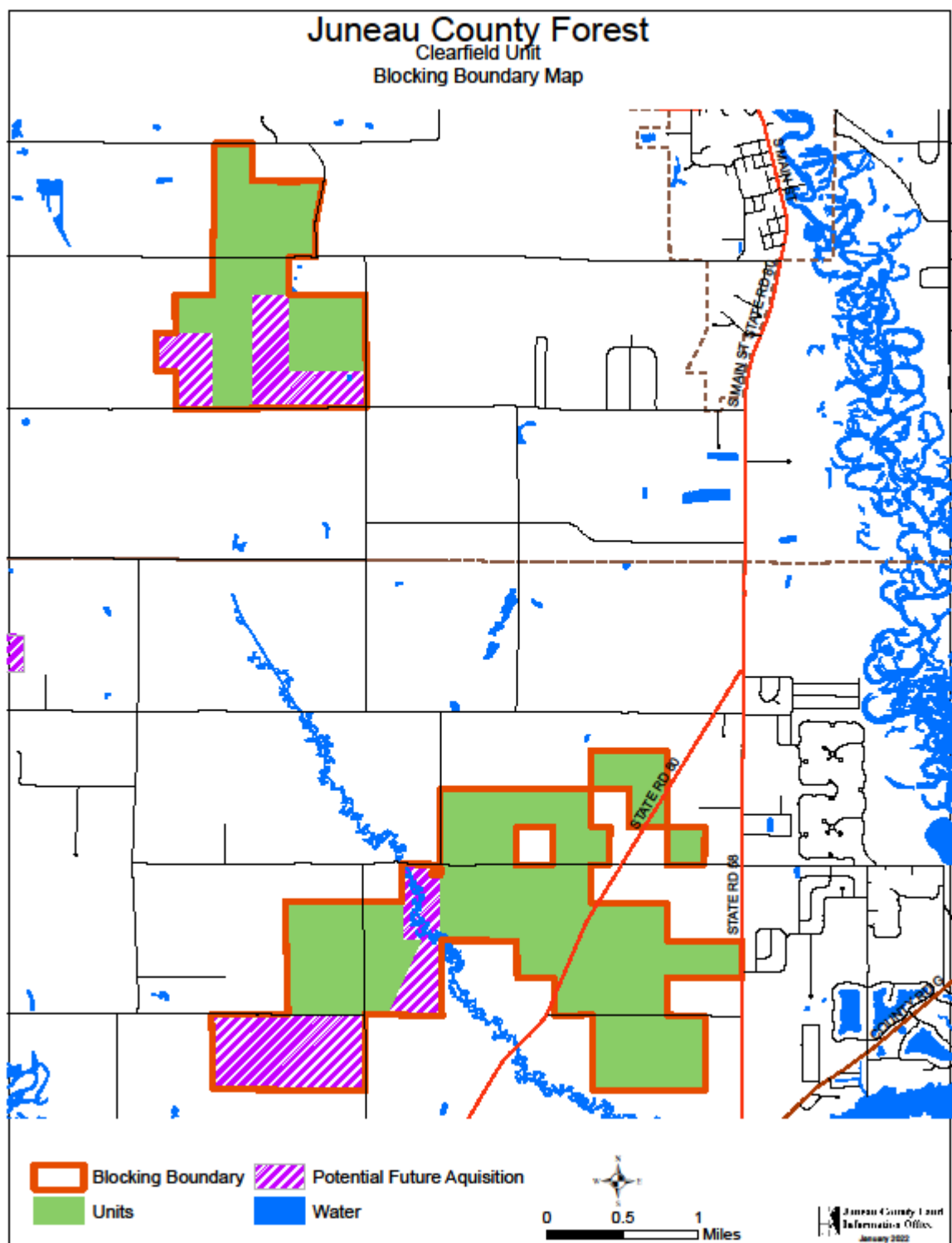
1000.2 COMPARTMENT MAP OF THE JUNEAU COUNTY FOREST

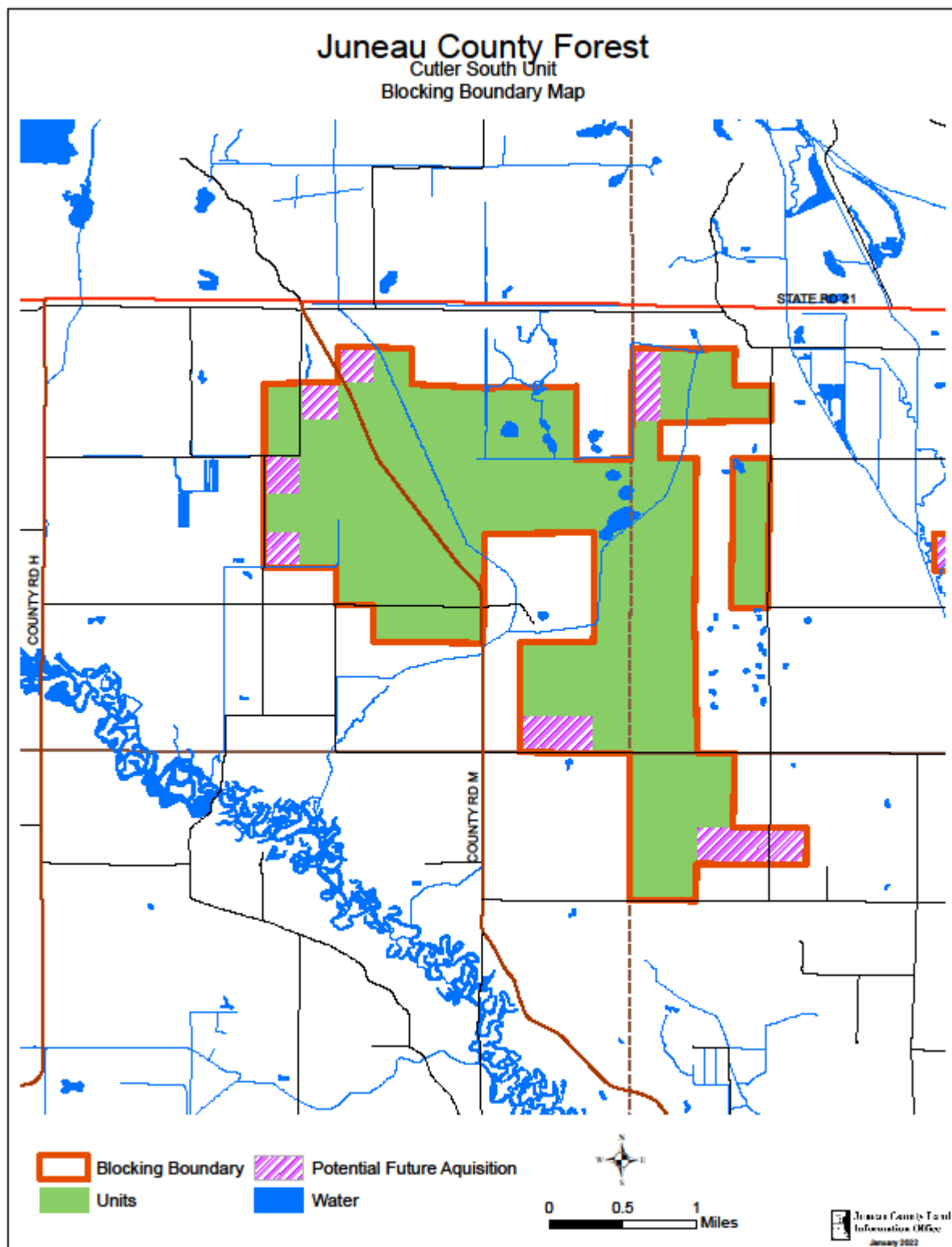
Juneau County Forest Compartments

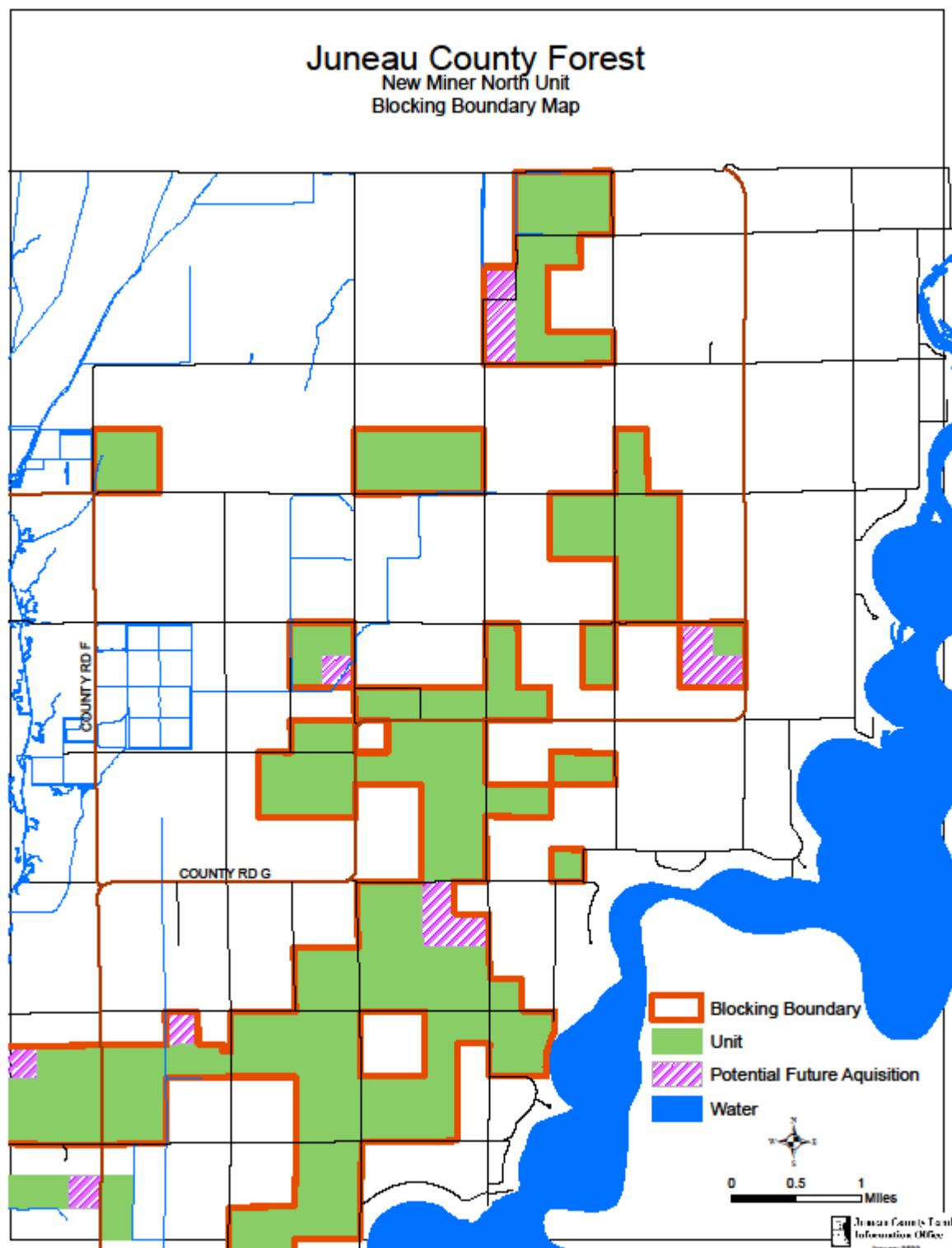


The data shown on this map have been obtained from various sources, and are of varying age, reliability and resolution. This map is not intended to be used for navigation, nor is this map an authoritative source of information about legal land ownership or public access. Users of this map should confirm the ownership of land through other means in order to avoid trespassing. No warranty, expressed or implied, is made regarding accuracy, applicability for a particular use, completeness, or legality of the information depicted on this map.

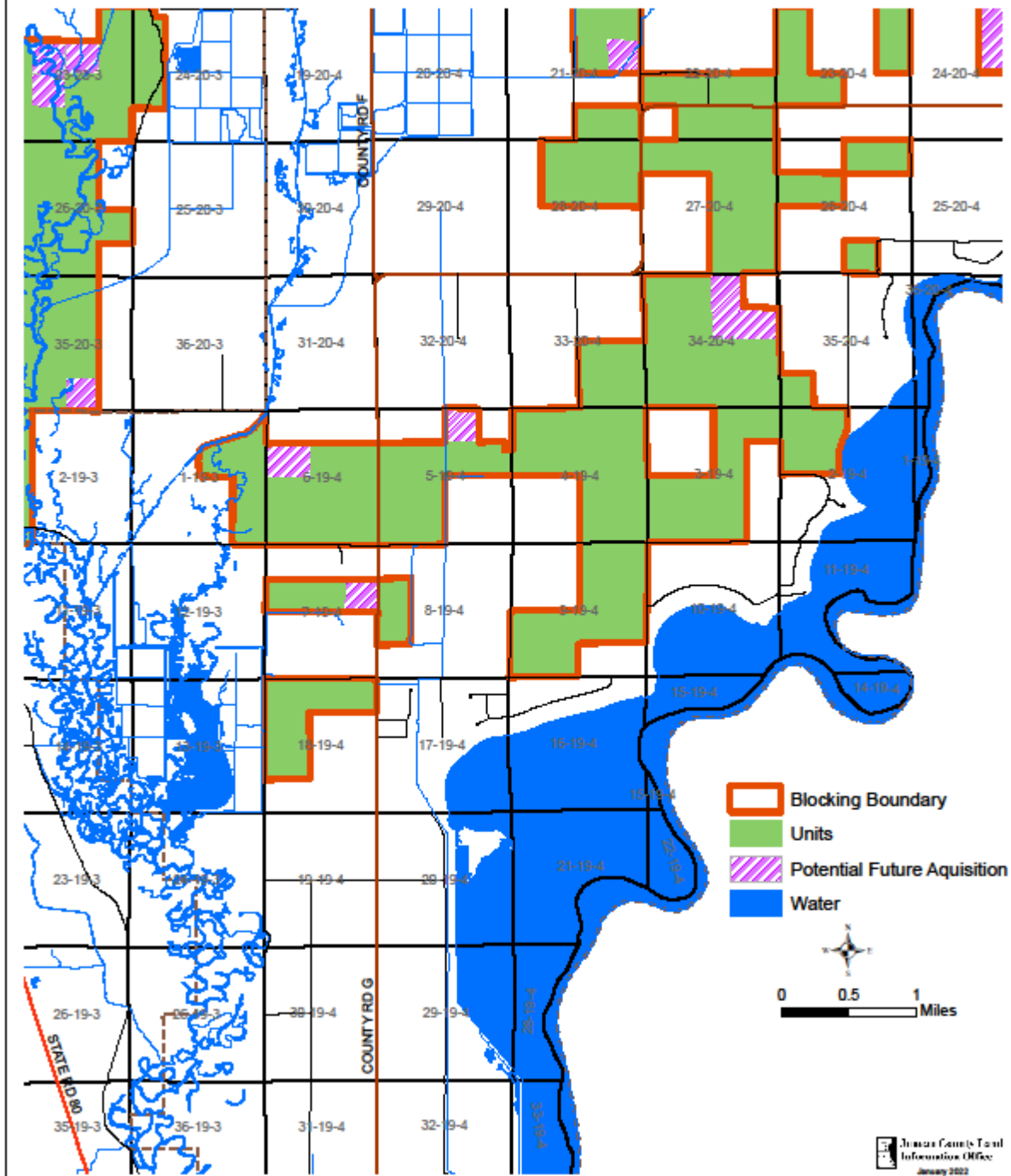
1000.3 OFFICAL COUNTY FOREST BLOCKING BOUNDARY MAP

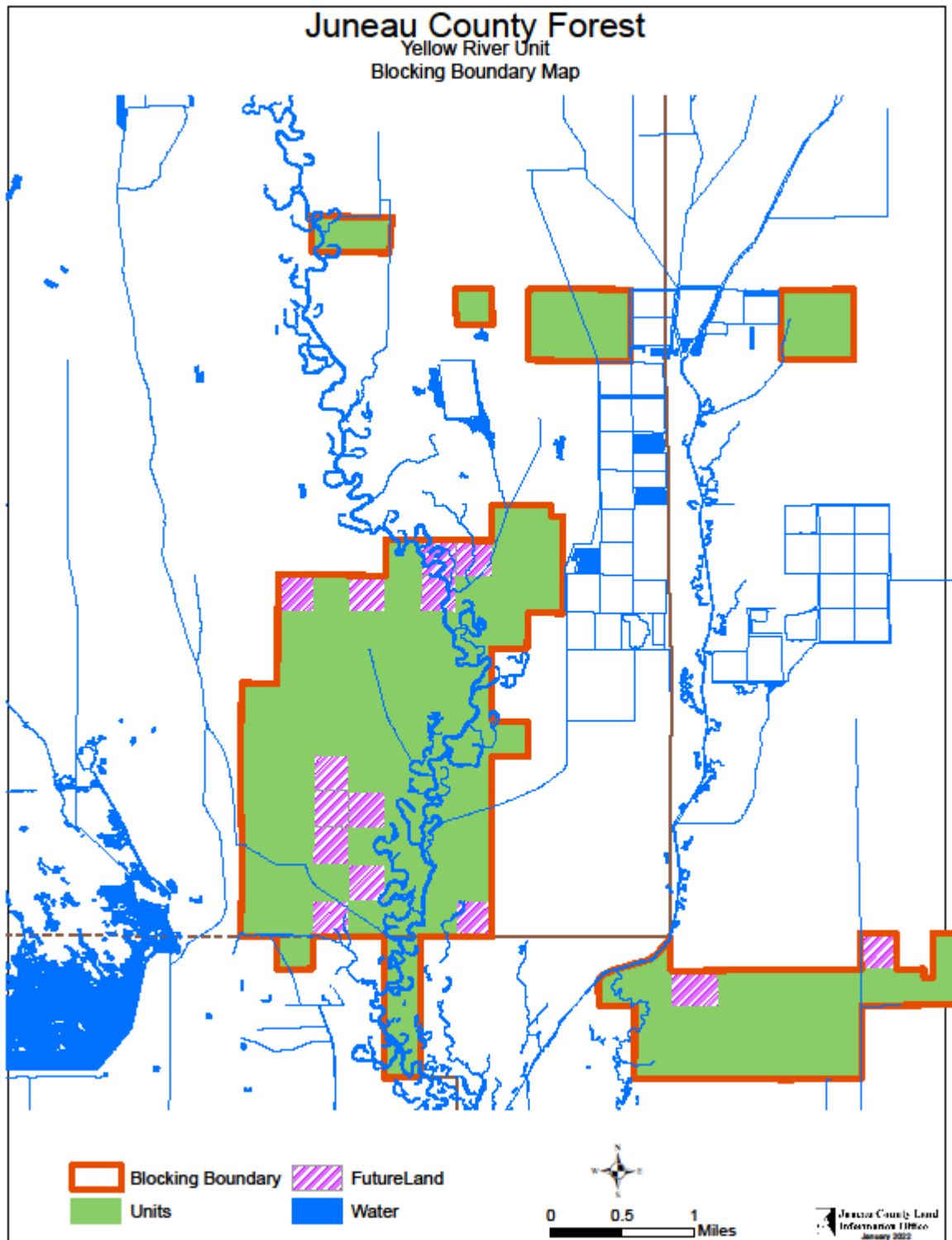




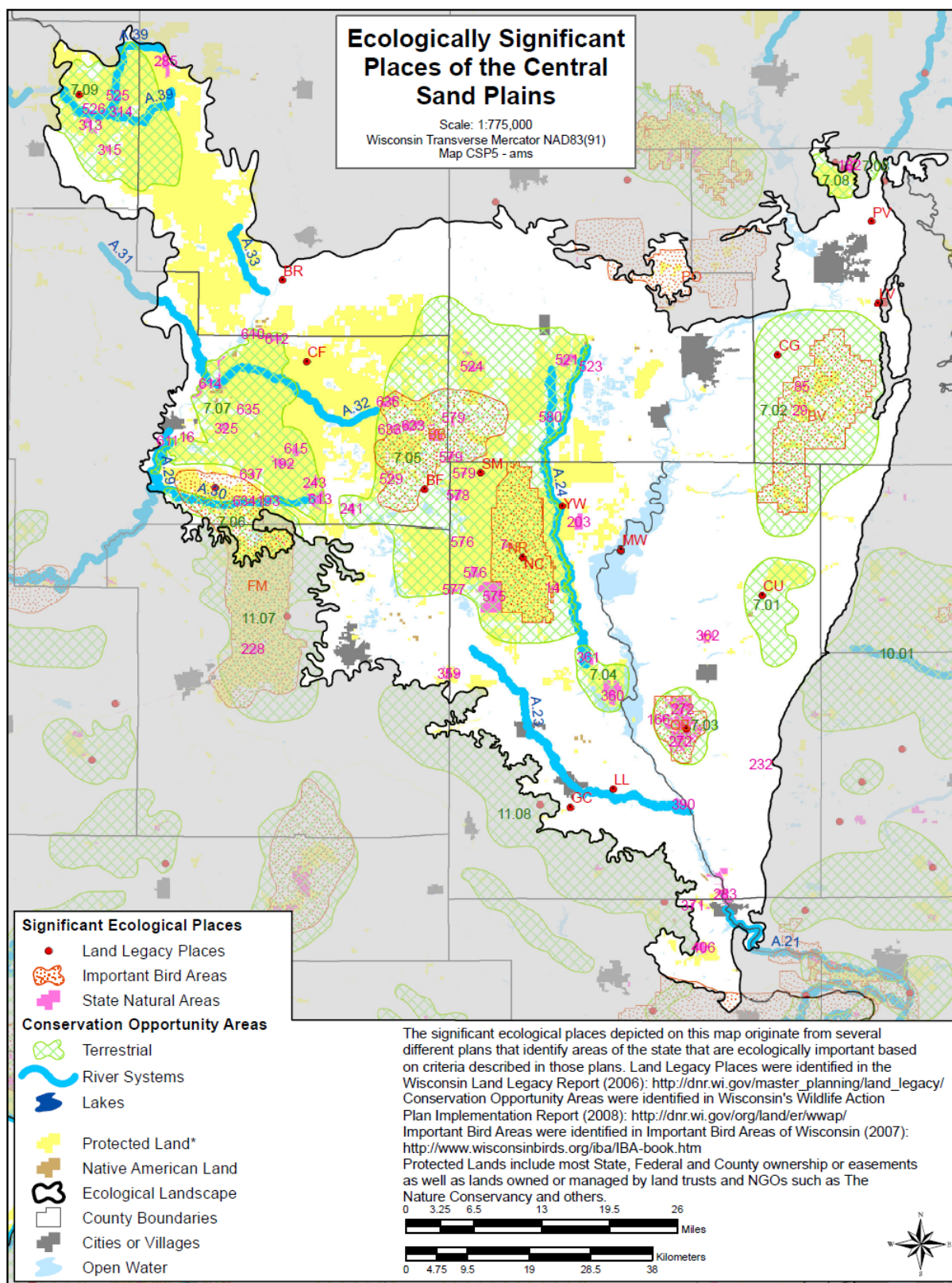


Juneau County Forest New Miner South Unit Blocking Boundary Map





1000.4 ECOLOGICALLY SIGNIFICANT PLACES OF THE CENTRAL SAND PLAINS



Significant Ecological Places of the Central Sand Plains Ecological Landscape

<u>Conservation Opportunity Areas (COAs)</u>		<u>State Natural Areas (SNAs)</u>	
COA #	Terrestrial COA Name	SNA #	SNA Name
7.01	Cottonville Colburn Wetlands	7	Necedah Oak-Pine Savanna
7.02	Central Wisconsin Grasslands	14	Necedah Oak-Pine Forest
7.03	Quincy Bluff and Wetlands	16	Castle Mound Pine Forest
7.04	Buckhorn	29	Buena Vista Quarry Prairie
7.05	Meadow Valley Sandhill	77	Blackhawk Island
7.06	Robinson Creek	85	Buena Vista Prairie Chicken Meadow
7.07	Black River	166	Sohlberg Silver Lake
7.08	Dewey Marsh	182	Dewey Marsh
7.09	Eau Claire and Clark Barrens Restoration	183	Roche-a-Cri Mound
10.01	Comstock Bog and Germania Marsh	192	Washburn Marsh
11.07	Fort McCoy Barrens and Oak Savanna	193	Robinson Creek Pines
11.08	Green Sand Cuesta	203	Cranberry Creek Mound Group
11.09	Baraboo Hills and North Range	228	Fort McCoy Barrens
		232	Brooks Bluff
		241	Jay Creek Pine Forest
		243	Ketchum Creek Pines
		272	Quincy Bluff and Wetlands
		283	Dells of the Wisconsin River
		285	Blue Swamp
		313	Coon Fork Barrens
		314	South Fork Barrens
		315	Pea Creek Sedge Meadow
		325	Bauer-Brockway Barrens
		359	Mill Bluff
		360	Buckhorn Barrens
		361	Yellow River Oxbows
		362	Roche-a-Cri Woods
		371	Hulburt Creek Woods
		390	Lemonweir Bottomland Hardwood Forest
		406	Mirror Lake Pine Oak Forest
		407	Fern Dell Gorge
		521	Owl Creek Fen Savanna
		522	Skunk Creek Woods
		523	Red Oak Bottoms
		524	Hiles Wetlands
		525	North Fork Eau Claire River
		526	Canoe Landing Prairie
		529	Bear Bluff
		575	Suk Cerney Wetlands
		576	Meadow Valley Barrens
		577	Blueberry Trail
		578	Kingston Pines and Fen
		579	Hog Island Tamaracks
		580	Yellow River Floodplain Forest
		610	Arbutus Oaks
		611	Catfish Eddy Terraces
		612	East Fork of the Black River
		613	Starlight Wetlands
		614	Upper Black River
		615	Wildcat Ridge
		633	Deer Island
		634	Glenn Creek Barrens
		635	Brockway Ponds
		636	Spaulding Fen
		637	Millston Sand Barrens

<u>Important Bird Areas (IBAs)</u>	
BB	Bear Bluff Peatland
BH	Baraboo Hills
BV	Buena Vista-Leola SWA
FM	Fort McCoy-Robinson Creek
NR	Necedah Refuge
PO	Paul Olson SWA
QB	Quincy Bluff

<u>Land Legacy Places</u>	
BF	Bear Bluff
BR	Black River
CF	Central Forest
CF	Central Wisconsin Forests
CG	Central Wisconsin Grasslands
CU	Colburn-Richfield Wetlands
GC	Greensand Cuesta
LV	Little Plover River
LL	Lower Lemonweir River
MW	Middle Wisconsin River
NC	Necedah National Wildlife Refuge
PV	Plover River
QB	Quincy Bluff
RN	Robinson Creek Barrens
SM	Sandhill-Meadow Valley-Wood County Wildlife Area
YW	Yellow (Wisconsin) River

1005 LAWS AND ORDINANCES

1005.1 COUNTY FOREST LAW (s. 28.11, Wis. Stats) *

28.11 ADMINISTRATION OF COUNTY FORESTS

28.11(1) PURPOSE. The purpose of this section is to provide the basis for a permanent program of county forests and to enable and encourage the planned development and management of the county forests for optimum production of forest products together with recreational opportunities, wildlife, watershed protection and stabilization of stream flow, giving full recognition to the concept of multiple-use to assure maximum public benefits; to protect the public rights, interests and investments in such lands; and to compensate the counties for the public uses, benefits and privileges these lands provide; all in a manner which will provide a reasonable revenue to the towns in which such lands lie.

28.11(2) DEFINED. "County forests" include all county lands entered under and participating under ch. 77 on October 2, 1963, and all county lands designated as county forests by the county board or the forestry committee and entered under the county forest law and designated as "county forest lands" or "county special-use lands" as hereinafter provided.

28.11(3) POWERS OF COUNTY BOARD. The county board of any such county may:

28.11(3)(a) Enact an ordinance designating a committee to have charge of the county forests and specifying the powers, duties, procedures and functions of such committee. The members of such committee shall be appointed pursuant to s. 59.13 and may include well-qualified residents of the county who are not members of the county board.

28.11(3)(b) Establish regulations for the use of the county forests by the public and to provide penalties for their enforcement.

28.11(3)(c) Appropriate funds for the purchase, development, protection and maintenance of such forests and to exchange other county-owned lands for the purpose of consolidating and blocking county forest holdings.

28.11(3)(d) Enter into cooperative agreements with the department for protection of county forests from fire.

28.11(3)(e) Establish aesthetic management zones along roads and waters and enter into long-term cooperative leases and agreements with the department and other state agencies or federal agencies for the use of the county forests for natural resources research.

28.11(3)(f) Establish transplant nurseries for growing seedlings, from the state forest nurseries, to larger size for planting in county forests, but no ornamental or landscape stock shall be produced in such nurseries.

28.11(3)(g) Establish forest plantations and engage in silviculture, forest management and timber sales.

28.11(3)(h) Engage in other projects designed to achieve optimum development of the forest.

28.11(3)(i) Enter into leases or agreements, for terms not exceeding 10 years, to explore and prospect for ore, minerals, gas or oil upon any county forest lands. These leases or agreements shall contain proper covenants to safeguard the public interests in the lands involved and to guard against trespass and waste. The county board shall require proper security to ensure that the person engaged in exploration or prospecting fully informs the county of every discovery of ore, minerals, gas or oil and restores the land surface to an acceptable condition and value if no discovery of valuable deposit is made or if county forest lands are not withdrawn from entry under this section. Before a lease or agreement under this paragraph is effective, approval of the lease or agreement by the department is required. If the department finds that the proposed lease or agreement fully complies with the law and contains the proper safeguards, it shall approve the lease or agreement.

28.11(3)(j) Enter into leases for the extraction of valuable deposits of ore, minerals, gas or oil upon any county forest land. If the extraction can be accomplished without permanently affecting the surface of the land, extraction leases may be entered into and extraction may occur while the land remains county forest lands. If the extraction cannot be accomplished without permanently affecting the surface of the land, extraction may not commence until the land is withdrawn as county forest land. Before an extraction lease under this paragraph is effective, approval of the lease by the department is required.

28.11(3)(k) Establish energy conservation projects which permit individual members of the public to remove up to 10 standard cords of wood without charge from county forest lands for individual home heating purposes. The county board shall limit removal of wood for energy conservation projects to wood that is unsuitable for commercial sale. The county board may require a permit to remove wood for energy conservation projects and may charge a fee for the permit to administer projects established under this paragraph. A county board shall restrict participation in projects established under this paragraph to residents, as defined under s. 29.001 (69), but may not restrict participation to residents of the county. No timber sale contract is required for wood removed under this paragraph.

28.11(4) ENTRY OF COUNTY FOREST LANDS

28.11(4)(a) A county may file with the department an application for entry of county-owned land under this section. Such application shall include the description of the land and a statement of the purposes for which the lands are best suited. Upon the filing of such application the department shall investigate the same and it may conduct a public hearing thereon if it deems it advisable to do so at such time and place as it sees fit.

28.11(4)(b) If after such investigation the department finds that the lands constitute a well blocked county forest unit or that they block in with other established county forest lands and are otherwise suitable for the purposes of this section it shall make an order of entry designating such lands as county forest lands. All county lands entered under and participating under ch. 77 on October 2, 1963 shall be designated "county forest lands" without further order of entry.

28.11(4)(c) If the department finds that the lands are not suited primarily for timber production and do not otherwise qualify for entry under par. (b) but that they are suitable for scenic, outdoor recreation, public hunting and fishing, water conservation and other multiple-use purposes it shall make an order of entry designating such lands as "county special-use lands".

28.11(4)(d) A copy of the order of entry shall be filed with the county clerk and the county forestry committee, and the order shall also be recorded with the register of deeds.

28.11(4)(e) From and after the filing of such order of entry, the lands therein described shall be "county forest lands" or "county special-use lands", as the case may be, and shall so remain until withdrawn as hereinafter provided.

28.11(4)(f) The department may construct and use forest fire lookout towers, telephone lines and fire lanes or other forest protection structures on any lands entered under this section and the county clerk of such county shall execute any easement on or over such lands which the department may require for forest protection. The general public shall enjoy the privilege of entering such lands for the purpose of hunting, fishing, trapping and other recreation pursuits subject to such regulation and restrictions as may be established by lawful authority.

28.11(5) (5) MANAGEMENT.

28.11(5)(a) On or before December 31, 2005, a comprehensive county forest land use plan shall be prepared for a 15-year period by the county forestry committee with the assistance of technical personnel from the department and other interested agencies, and shall be approved by the county board and the department. The plan shall include land use designations, land acquisition, forest protection, annual allowable timber harvests, recreational developments, fish and wildlife management activities, roads, silvicultural operations and operating policies and procedures; it shall include a complete inventory of the county forest and shall be documented with maps, records and priorities showing in detail the various projects to be undertaken during the plan period. The plan may include an application for aids under s. 23.09 (17m). The application will be considered an annual application for these aids during the 15-year period of the plan. The initial plan may be revised as changing conditions require. Upon the expiration of the initial 15-year plan period, and upon expiration of each subsequent 15-year plan period, the plan shall be revised and shall be in effect for another 15-year period. If a plan under this paragraph is not revised upon expiration of the 15-year plan period, or if a plan under s. 28.11 (5) (a), 2003 stats., is not revised on or before December 31, 2005, that plan shall remain in effect until such time as that plan is revised and the revised plan takes effect.

28.11(5)(b) An annual work plan and budget based upon the comprehensive plan shall be prepared by the county forestry committee with the assistance of a forester of the department. The plan shall include a schedule of compartments to be harvested and a listing by location of management projects for the forthcoming year. In addition the plan shall include other multiple-use projects where appropriate. A budget, listing estimated expenditures for work projects, administration and protection of the forest, shall accompany the annual plan both to be submitted to the county board for approval at the November meeting.

28.11(5m) COUNTY FOREST ADMINISTRATION GRANTS.

28.11(5m)(a) The department may make grants, from the appropriation under s. 20.370 (5) (bw), to counties having lands entered under sub. (4) to fund all of the following for one professional forester in the position of county forest administrator or assistant county forest administrator:

28.11(5m)(a)1. Up to 50 percent of the forester's salary.

28.11(5m)(a)2. Up to 50 percent of the forester's fringe benefits, except that the fringe benefits may not exceed 40 percent of the forester's salary.

28.11(5m)(am) The department may make grants, from the appropriation under s. 20.370 (5) (bw), to counties having lands entered under sub. (4) to fund up to 50 percent of the costs of a

county's annual dues to a nonprofit organization that provides leadership and counsel to that county's forest administrator and that functions as an organizational liaison to the department. The total amount that the department may award in grants under this paragraph in any fiscal year may not exceed \$50,000.

28.11(5m)(b) The department may not make a grant under this subsection for a year for which the department has not approved the annual work plan that was approved by the county board under sub. (5) (b). The department may not base the amount of a county's grant on the acreage of the county's forest land.

28.11(5m)(c) The department may choose not to make a grant to a county under this subsection if the county board for that county is more than one year delinquent in approving a comprehensive county forest land use plan or revised plan under sub. (5) (a).

28.11(5r) Sustainable forestry grants.

28.11(5r)(a) In this subsection, "sustainable forestry" has the meaning given in s. 28.04 (1) (e).

28.11(5r)(b) The department may make grants, from the appropriation under s. 20.370 (5) (bw), to counties having lands entered under sub. (4) to fund the cost of activities designed to improve sustainable forestry on the lands.

28.11(5r)(c) The department may choose not to make a grant to a county under this subsection if the county board for that county is more than one year delinquent in approving a comprehensive county forest land use plan or revised plan under sub. (5) (a).

28.11(6) TIMBER SALES AND CULTURAL CUTTINGS.

28.11(6)(a) Limitations. The county forestry committee is authorized to sell merchantable timber designated in timber sale contracts and products removed in cultural or salvage cuttings. All timber sales shall be based on tree scale or on the scale, measure or count of the cut products; the Scribner Decimal C log rule shall be used in log scaling. All cuttings shall be limited to trees marked or designated for cutting by qualified personnel recognized as such by the department.

28.11(6)(b) PROCEDURES.

28.11(6)(b)1. Any timber sale with an estimated value of \$3,000 or more shall be by sealed bid or public sale after publication of a classified advertisement announcing the sale in a newspaper having general circulation in the county in which the timber to be sold is located. Any timber sale with an estimated value below \$3,000 may be made without prior advertising. Any timber sale with an estimated value of \$3,000 or more requires approval of the secretary.

28.11(6)(b)2. Timber sales shall be subject to presale appraisals by qualified personnel recognized as such by the department to establish minimum sales value. Appraisal methods and procedures shall be approved by the department.

28.11(6)(b)3. No merchantable wood products may be cut on any lands entered under this section unless a cutting notice on forms furnished by the department is filed with and approved by the department. Any unauthorized cutting shall render the county liable to the state in an amount equal to double the stumpage value of the cut products which amount shall be paid by the county to the state. If the county does not pay the amount of such penalty to the state, the department may withhold such amount from future state contributions to the county.

28.11(6)(b)4. Within 90 days after completion of any cutting operation, including timber trespass, but not more than 2 years after filing the cutting notice, the county shall transmit to the department on forms furnished by the department, a report of merchantable wood products cut. The department may conduct any investigations on timber cutting operations that it considers to be advisable, including the holding of public hearings on the timber cutting operations, and may assess severance share payments accordingly.

28.11(6)(c) Exception. Paragraph (b) 1. does not apply to any sale of timber that has been damaged by fire, snow, hail, ice, insects, disease, or wind. Timber damaged in that manner that is located in a county forest may be sold by the county forestry committee for that county on such terms and in such manner as the committee determines is in the best interest of the county.

28.11(7) County forest credit. The department shall set up an account for each county showing the lands entered; the sums previously paid under s. 28.14, 1961 stats.; the sums hereafter paid under this section; the sums previously received in the form of four-fifths severance tax collected pursuant to s. 77.06 (5), 1961 stats.; the sums received as forestry fund severance share under this section; and the sums previously reimbursed to the state on withdrawn lands pursuant to s. 28.12 (4), 1961 stats. Whenever the forestry fund account of any county shows an overpayment of such severance tax or severance share as of June 30 of any year, the department shall return such overpayment to the county. All severance taxes previously paid by any county and deposited in the general fund shall be credited to the forestry fund account of the county. If such credit exceeds the balance due to the forestry fund account from such county, the overpayment shall be credited to the county and applied in lieu of future severance shares due to the state until the county account is balanced.

28.11(8) STATE CONTRIBUTION.

28.11(8)(a) (a) Acreage payments. As soon after April 20 of each year as feasible, the department shall pay to each town treasurer 30 cents per acre, based on the acreage of such lands as of the preceding June 30, as a grant out of the appropriation made by s. 20.370 (5) (bv) on each acre of county lands entered under this section.

28.11(8)(b) FORESTRY FUND ACCOUNT.

28.11(8)(b)1. A county having established and maintaining a county forest under this section is eligible to receive from the state from the appropriations under s. 20.370 (5) (bq) and (bs) an annual payment as a noninterest bearing loan to be used for the purchase, development, preservation and maintenance of the county forest lands and the payment shall be credited to a county account to be known as the county forestry aid fund. A county board may, by a resolution adopted during the year and transmitted to the department by December 31, request to receive a payment of not more than 50 cents for each acre of land entered and designated as "county forest land". The department shall review the request and approve the request if the request is found to be consistent with the comprehensive county forest land use plan. If any lands purchased from the fund are sold, the county shall restore the purchase price to the county forestry aid fund. The department shall pay to the county the amount due to it on or before March 31 of each year, based on the acreage of the lands as of the preceding June 30. If the amounts in the appropriations under s. 20.370 (5) (bq) and (bs) are not sufficient to pay all of the amounts approved by the department under this subdivision, the department shall pay eligible counties on a prorated basis.

28.11(8)(b)2. The department may allot additional interest free forestry aid loans on a project basis to individual counties to permit the counties to undertake meritorious and economically productive forestry operations, including land acquisitions. These additional aids may not be used for the construction of recreational facilities or for fish and game management projects. Application shall be made in the manner and on forms prescribed by the department and specify the purpose for which the additional aids will be used. The department shall make an investigation as it deems necessary to satisfy itself that the project is feasible, desirable and consistent with the comprehensive plan. If the department so finds, it may make allotments in such amounts as it determines to be reasonable and proper and charge the allotments to the forestry fund account of the county. These allotments shall be credited by the county to the county forestry aid fund. After determining the loans as required under subd. 1., the department shall make the remainder of the amounts appropriated under s. 20.370 (5) (bq) and (bs) for that fiscal year available for loans under this subdivision. The department shall also make loans under this subdivision from the appropriations under s. 20.370 (5) (bt) and (bu).

28.11(8)(b)3. All payments made under this paragraph shall be known as the "forestry fund account".

28.11(9) COUNTY FOREST SEVERANCE SHARE.

28.11(9)(a) Except as provided under pars. (b) and (c), on timber cut from lands entered as "county forest lands" the county shall pay a severance share of not less than 20 percent of the actual stumpage sales value of the timber. A higher rate of payment may be applied when agreed upon by the department and the county. When cutting is done by the county and timber is not sold or is sold as cut forest products the severance share shall be 20 percent of the severance tax schedule in effect under s. 77.06 (2).

28.11(9)(ag) The severance share paid by a county to the state shall be credited to the forestry fund account of the county and shall be divided into 2 payments as follows:

28.11(9)(ag)1. An acreage loan severance share payment that is equal to the product of multiplying the amount of the severance share paid by the county by the percentage of the balance due in the forestry fund account of the county that is attributable to loans made under sub. (8) (b) 1.

28.11(9)(ag)2. A project loan severance share payment that is equal to the product of multiplying the amount of the severance share paid by the county by the percentage of the balance due that is attributable to loans made under sub. (8) (b) 2.

28.11(9)(am) The acreage loan severance share payments shall be deposited in the conservation fund and credited to the appropriation under s. 20.370 (5) (bq), and the project loan severance share payments shall be deposited in the conservation fund and credited to the appropriation under s. 20.370 (5) (bu).

28.11(9)(ar)1. Notwithstanding s. 20.001 (3) (c), if the sum of the unencumbered balances in the appropriations under s. 20.370 (5) (bq), (bt) and (bu) exceeds \$400,000 on June 30 of any fiscal year, the amount in excess of \$400,000 shall lapse from the appropriation under s. 20.370 (5) (bq) to the conservation fund, except as provided in subd. 2.

28.11(9)(ar)2. Notwithstanding s. 20.001 (3) (c), if the amount in the appropriation under s. 20.370 (5) (bq) is insufficient for the amount that must lapse under subd. 1., the remainder that is necessary for the lapse shall lapse from the appropriation under s. 20.370 (5) (bu).

28.11(9)(b) No severance share payment is required if there is no balance due in the forestry fund account of the county. A severance share payment shall not exceed the balance due in the forestry fund account of the county.

28.11(9)(c) No severance share payment is required for wood removed from county forest lands for energy conservation projects established under sub. (3) (k).

28.11(9)(d) Of the gross receipts from all timber sales on the county forests 10 percent shall be paid annually by the county to the towns having county forest lands on the basis of acreage of such lands in the towns.

28.11(11) WITHDRAWALS.

28.11(11)(a)1. The county board may by resolution adopted by not less than two-thirds of its membership make application to the department to withdraw lands entered under this section. The county board shall first refer the resolution to the county forestry committee, which shall consult with an authorized representative of the department in formulating its withdrawal proposal. The county board shall not take final action on the application until 90 days after referral of the application to the forestry committee or until the report of the forestry committee regarding the application has been filed with the board. The application shall include the land description, a statement of the reasons for withdrawal, and any restrictions or other conditions of use attached to the land proposed for withdrawal.

28.11(11)(a)2. Upon the filing of an application to withdraw lands under subd. 1., the department shall investigate the application. During the course of its investigation the department shall make an examination of the character of the land, the volume of timber, improvements, and any other special values. In the case of withdrawal for the purpose of sale to any purchaser other than the state or a local unit of government, the department shall establish a minimum value on the lands to be withdrawn. In making its investigation the department shall give full weight and consideration to the purposes and principles set forth in sub. (1), and it shall also weigh and consider the benefits to the people of the state as a whole, as well as to the county, from the proposed use against the benefits accruing to the people of the state as a whole and to the county under the continued entry of the lands to be withdrawn. The department may conduct a public hearing on the application, if it considers it advisable, at a time and place that it determines, except that if the county requests a public hearing in writing, the department shall hold a public hearing.

28.11(11)(a)3. If the department finds that the benefits after withdrawal of the lands described in the application under subd. 2. outweigh the benefits under continued entry of the lands and that the lands will be put to a better and higher use, it shall make an order withdrawing the lands from entry; otherwise it shall deny the application.

28.11(11)(a)4. If the application is denied, the county board may, by resolution adopted by not less than two-thirds of its membership, appeal to a review committee. The department shall submit the findings of its investigation and of any hearing on a proposed withdrawal to the committee, which shall be composed of the following members:

a. One member appointed by the county board submitting the application for withdrawal.

b. One member who is appointed by the governor, who is from another county that has land enrolled under the county forest law, and who shall be chairperson of the review committee.

c. One member appointed by the department.

d. One member appointed by the University of Wisconsin from the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences.

e. One member to be selected by unanimous vote of the appointed members or, if the appointed members fail to achieve unanimity, by the governor.

28.11(11)(a)5. 5. The review committee appointed under subd. 4. shall, by majority vote within 60 days after receiving the findings of the department, do one of the following:

a. Approve the application for withdrawal if it finds the proposed use to be of a greater benefit considering all losses and benefits to the people of the state as a whole, as well as to the people of the county.

b. Provisionally deny the application for withdrawal giving specific reasons why it finds the proposal deficient and making any suggestions for revising the application to reduce the conflict of the proposed use with the public interest.

28.11(11)(a)6. If the committee approves a withdrawal under subd. 5., it shall notify the county board of its approval stating, as necessary, specific procedures to be followed by the county relating to the withdrawal. The county board may then by a resolution approved by not less than two-thirds of its membership, withdraw the lands from the county forest law and shall send copies of this resolution to the department and to the county register of deeds who shall record the resolution.

28.11(11)(a)7. If the committee provisionally denies the proposed withdrawal under subd. 5., it may consider an amended application for withdrawal upon presentation of the application and supporting information, or it may require additional investigation of the amended application by the department before reconsidering the application. Any additional investigation shall include additional public hearings if requested by the county, the department, or the committee.

28.11(11)(b) If the application is approved the county shall reimburse the state the amounts previously paid to the county pursuant to sub. (8) (b) which reimbursement shall be credited to the county forestry fund account; except that the department may waive all or part of such reimbursement if it finds that the lands are withdrawn for a higher public use or that the amount of such reimbursement is unreasonable when compared to the value of the land. If the department has waived any portion of such reimbursement and if at any subsequent time the land ceases to be used for the purpose designated in the application for withdrawal, the full amount of reimbursement due the forestry fund account on the lands withdrawn shall immediately become due and payable to the department and shall be credited to the forestry fund account, unless the department finds and determines that the lands will continue to be put to another higher public use in which case payments of such reimbursement may be deferred by the department so long as the lands are devoted to a higher public use. If payment is not made prior to the time of the next forestry aid payment to the county, forestry aid payments in an amount to be determined by the department shall be withheld until the amount due the forestry fund account is reimbursed.

28.11(12) ENFORCEMENT. If at any time it appears to the department that the lands are not being managed in accordance with this section it shall so advise the county forestry committee and the

county clerk. If the condition persists the department may proceed against the persons responsible for such noncompliance under s. 30.03 (4).

28.11(13) REVIEW. All orders of the department made under this section may be reviewed under ss. 227.52 to 227.58.

28.11 History: 1971 c. 215; 1975 c. 39 s. 734; 1975 c. 342; 1977 c. 29; 1979 c. 34 ss. 723 to 725, 2102 (39) (a); 1983 a. 27; 1983 a. 192 s. 304; 1983 a. 424 ss. 2 to 5; 1985 a. 29 ss. 655ce to 655cg, 3202 (39); 1985 a. 182 s. 57; 1987 a. 27; 1989 a. 31, 79; 1993 a. 16, 184, 301; 1995 a. 27, 201; 1997 a. 237, 248; 1999 a. 9; 2001 a. 16, 103; 2003 a. 242; 2005 a. 48; 2007 a. 20.

28.11 Cross-reference: See also ch. NR 48 and ss. NR 1.24, 47.60 to 47.75, and 302.03, Wis. adm. code.

A county forest withdrawal appeal review committee under sub. (11) (a) is not a state agency whose decisions are reviewable under ch. 227. *Allen v. Juneau County*, 98 Wis. 2d 103, 295 N.W.2d 218 (Ct. App. 1980).

County boards cannot sell or exchange county forest lands without first withdrawing them from the county forest program under sub. (11). 66 Atty. Gen. 109.

Conservation easements and restrictive covenants are permissible in county forests as long as they are consistent with and do not interfere with the purposes of county forests and the management plans properly developed for them under the county forest law. OAG 08-10.

1005.2 COUNTY ORDINANCES

1005.2.1 County Forest Ordinance

https://library.municode.com/wi/juneau_county/codes/code_of_ordinances

Subdivision X. Land, Forestry, Parks and Zoning Committee¹

Sec. 2-373. Membership.

The land, forestry, parks and zoning committee shall consist of five county board members.

(Code 1988, § 2.03; Ord. of 4-20-2010; Ord. No. 12-01, 5-15-2012)

Sec. 2-374. Duties.

The duties of the land, forestry, parks and zoning committee shall be to:

- (1) Ensure the proper management of all county forest lands, including special use lands, as provided in Wis. Stats. § 28.11, the county forestry ordinance, and the comprehensive 15-year forest management plan.

- (2) Work with the assistant area forester to develop acceptable forestry practices, multiple use projects and outdoor recreational developments.
- (3) Cooperate with the department of natural resources on the conservation aid program and other conservation matters.
- (4) Provide for the appraisal, advertising, sale and closure of sales of all county lands as provided in Wis. Stats. §§ 59.52(6) and 75.35(2).
- (5) Supervise the construction, improvement and maintenance of all county-owned parks and exercise jurisdiction over park personnel, policies and schedules.
- (6) Coordinate matters of importance with the county surveyor.
- (7) Recommend to the county board the enactment, amendment or repeal of such ordinances as in its opinion are in the best interests of the people of the county in all matters pertaining to zoning.
- (8) Carry out comprehensive plans; perform such additional duties and have such additional authority as the county board of supervisors may confer upon them.
- (9) Ensure compliance with Wis. Stats. ch. 59, subch. VII.
- (10) Receive applications for and recommend appointments of the zoning administrator.

(Code 1988, § 2.03; Ord. of 4-20-2010; Ord. No. 12-01, 5-15-2012)

Secs. 2-375—2-391. Reserved.

¹State law reference(s)—County forests, Wis. Stats. § 28.11; power of the county, Wis. Stats. § 59.52(6); tax-deeded lands, Wis. Stats. § 59.35.

ARTICLE IX. WHEELED MOTOR-DRIVEN VEHICLES ON COUNTY PROPERTY

(1) **APPLICABILITY.** The provisions of this section shall apply to any and all lands owned, leased or administered by Juneau County, including but not limited to all roads and trails located on said lands, parks, campgrounds, recreational areas, conservation areas, county and community forests and county landfills, it also applies to land interests acquired by granting of easements to the county.

(2) **PURPOSE AND INTENT.**

(a.) To protect the users of the subject areas from physical injury that may result from the unrestricted operation of wheeled motor-driven vehicles on county property.

(b.) To limit the County's potential financial liability from any injuries that might result from unrestricted operation of wheeled, motor-driven vehicles on county property.

(c.) To prevent damage to campgrounds, trails, roads, parking areas, steep slopes, wetlands, activity areas and other improvements, thereby reducing cost to the Juneau County taxpayers for operating and operating and managing these facilities.

(d.) To prevent soil erosion, damage to vegetation and turf, and other injury to the environment.

(e.) To reduce the risk of fire.

(f.) To reduce the amount of unwanted noise and dust.

(g.) To encourage indigenous wildlife to inhabit Juneau County's natural areas.

(3) DEFINITIONS

(a.) “*Wheeled Motor Driven Vehicle*” shall mean any vehicle which is self-propelled and shall include but not be limited to automobiles, trucks, jeeps, vans, motor-cycles, motorbikes, go-karts, motorized 3-wheeled vehicles, all-terrain vehicles, wheeled utility vehicles, mopeds, dune buggies and tractors, but shall not include the following:

(1.) Snowmobiles operated in accordance with the laws of the State of Wisconsin and the ordinances of Juneau County, provided they are propelled on snow by tracks or cleats and steered by skis;

(2.) Wheeled devices typically operated by the handicapped which were not originally manufactured as trail bikes or all terrain vehicles.

(3.) Lawnmowers, maintenance vehicles, construction and/or logging equipment operated by or on behalf of Juneau County and the Juneau County Highway Department.

(4.) Any emergency, utility or construction vehicles operated by or under the direction of Juneau County along with similar vehicles of local, state, or federal government agencies conducting similar activities.

(b.) “*County-owned Land*” shall mean any and all lands acquired by Juneau County whether by purchase, gifting, tax deeding, in-rem foreclosure, easement or any other means in accordance with the laws of the State of Wisconsin, including but not limited to campgrounds, parks, recreation areas, conservation areas, snowmobile trails, bike trails, county forests, community forests, and county landfills.

(4) ADOPTION OF STATE STATUTE AND CODE. Wisconsin Statue 23.33 and Wisconsin Administrative Code NR 64 and any future amendments to the same are hereby adopted by reference and made a part of this ordinance as if fully set forth herein.

(5) REGULATED ACTIVITIES.

(a.) No person of any age shall operate a wheeled motor-driven vehicle upon or within any county-owned land, including but not limited to campgrounds, parks, recreational areas, conservation areas, snowmobile trails, bike trails, county forests, community forests and county landfills except as stated in (b.) below.

(b.) The following uses of wheeled motor-driven vehicles are permitted on county-owned lands:

(1.) Maintenance of snowmobile trails by county employees or snowmobile club personnel.

(2.) Maintenance of county trail systems by county personnel.

(3.) DOT licensed vehicles and all DNR licensed all-terrain vehicles maybe used during the November gun deer season and bow deer season after hunting hours and up to midnight of each day for the sole purpose of retrieving a deer carcass and only on designated trails, by ungated, unsigned, unbermed logging roads and county forest roads owned by Juneau County. If an all-terrain vehicle is used, it must be equipped with a spark arrestor.

(4.) Emergency fire suppression activities.

(5.) Public utilities activities.

(6.) DOT licensed vehicles are permitted on roadways, boat launches and parking areas within county parks upon payment of required park fees.

(7.) DOT licensed vehicles are permitted on county-owned, unbermed, ungated logging roads and county forest roads during hunting hours

(c.) Trail Gates and Signs. No person shall damage, destroy or remove any gate or sign on county lands which are placed by the County.

(d.) Operation of utility terrain vehicles (UTV) and all-terrain vehicles (ATV) on County-owned land is prohibited except as outlined below on designated trails and County Forest road routes.

(1.) Maintenance of ATV/UTV trails shall be by county employees, ATV/UTV club or snowmobile club personnel.

(2.) Operation of a registered or licensed ATV or UTV on designated ATV/UTV trails or County Forest road routes shall be only from Friday of Memorial Day Weekend through October 15th for summer use trails. (See ATV/UTV Trail Map)

(3.) Operation of a registered or licensed ATV or UTV on designated ATV/UTV trails or County Forest road routes shall be only from December 15th through March 31st for winter use trails. Winter use trails or County Forest road routes are subject to the same opening and closure procedures as winter snowmobile trails (See ATV/UTV Trail Map)

(4.) All ATV/UTV operators shall operate only on the designated portion of the trail or route system. Operation of vehicles off the signed and designated trail corridor is prohibited and enforcement action may be taken.

(5.) All ATV/UTV operators shall observe a maximum speed limit of 25 MPH on all trails and routes, except when within 150 feet of a dwelling or when riding within 100 feet of a person who is not on an ATV, UTV, snowmobile, motorcycle or in a motor vehicle speed shall not exceed 10 MPH. This includes but is not limited to anglers, hikers, bicyclists, joggers, horses, etc., as well as for other ATV/UTV riders stopped along the trail.

(6.) All ATV/UTV operators shall ride single file on the right hand side of the trail or route.

(7.) All ATV/UTV operators shall have their headlights illuminated and tail lamps illuminated while operating on County-owned land.

(8.) All all-terrain and utility terrain vehicles are required to be equipped with a functioning muffler to prevent excessive or unusual noise and with a functioning spark arrester of a type approved by the U.S. Forest Service.

(9.) ATV/UTV operation shall not be in a reckless manner, without regard to other persons or their property, or such that injury or property damage is likely to occur, or to pursue any wild animal with the intent of harassing it

(10.) ATV/UTV operation shall not occur when County or State emergency fire regulations are in effect or when WDNR wildfire danger is posted at the Red Flag Alert.

(11.) ATV/UTV operation shall not occur on trails or roads that have been gated, signed or bermed as closed to motorized vehicles.

(e.) Designation of trails or routes on County-owned land does not impose upon the Juneau County Land, Forest and Parks Department a greater duty of care or responsibility for maintenance of those segments than for any other segment of County trail or route. Operators of ATV/UTVs on County-owned land assume all the risks of ATV/UTV operation.

(f.) Designated ATV/UTV trails or routes on County-owned land shall either be maintained with State all-terrain vehicle trail aid funding, or by equivalent trail maintenance contracts with local ATV/UTV or snowmobile clubs, up to and not to exceed the eligible trail maintenance costs per mile under Wisconsin Administrative Code NR64.

(g.) Designated trails and road routes on County-owned land shall be established and approved by the Juneau County Land, Forest and Park Committee and/or the Juneau County Board of Supervisors. The Land, Forest and Parks Committee shall develop policies and procedures for designation of ATV/UTV trails and routes including appropriate criteria for making a designation. Any modification to a designated ATV/UTV trail or route shall be approved by the Land, Forest and Parks Committee. A copy of the ATV/UTV trail system, including County Forest routes, along with a map showing their location shall be kept on file at the Land, Forest and Parks Department. The Juneau County Land, Forest and Parks

Department Administrator shall have the authority to close or open any approved ATV/UTV trail or route within the system, if necessary.

The following ATV/UTV trails are established:

1. Travel is permitted only on the designated trail corridor through County Forest Land beginning north of 35th Street East through the west half of Section 13, T17N - R3E, continuing into Section 14, T17N - R3E, and ending where the trail joins 32nd Street.

(h.) Use of alcohol or controlled substances while operating a vehicle on County-owned land under this ordinance is strictly prohibited.

(6.) EXCEPTIONS.

(a.) Nothing in the chapter shall prohibit or hinder the County personnel from performing their official duties on county lands.

(b.) The County Land, Forest and Parks Administrator shall have the authority to issue special use permits for wheeled, motor-driven vehicles, including all-terrain vehicles, on county lands. Such permits may be issue in the following instances: to physically disables persons (as defined in the Wisconsin Statutes and Wisconsin Administrative Code), and for activities beneficial to the Land, Forest and Parks Department, to include: trapping of nuisance animals, clean-up activities, trail maintenance activities, logging activities, authorized under timber sale contracts with the County and investigating established timber sales for timber procurement. Issuance of such special use permits shall be subject to review of the County Land, Forest and Parks Committee. The County Land, Forest and Parks Administrator may revoke such special use permits in the event of the provisions of the same are violated by the permittee.

(7.) ENFORCEMENT. The provisions of this ordinance shall be enforceable by any law enforcement officer authorized to enforce the laws of the State of Wisconsin.

(8.) VIOLATIONS/PENALTIES.

(a.) Any person violating the provisions of this Ordinance shall pay a forfeiture as follows:

For the first offense - \$100.00

For the second offense - \$250.00

For the third offense - \$500.00

Together with the costs of the action.

Failure to pay the above fines and costs shall result in imprisonment in the Juneau County Jail until said forfeiture and costs are paid but for period not to exceed thirty (30) days.

(b.) It will be the policy of Juneau County in such appropriate cases to seek restitution as permitted by law to repair all damages to County-owned land or property caused by any person violating this ordinance.

(c.) It will be the policy of Juneau County in such appropriate cases, as provided for by law, to seek civil damages for restitution from parents or legal guardians of minors violating this ordinance.

(9.) SEVERABILITY AND VALIDITY

(a.) The provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed severable and it is expressly declared that Juneau County would have passed the other provisions of this Ordinance irrespective of whether or not one or more provisions may be declared invalid. If any provisions of the ordinance or the application to any person or circumstances is held invalid, the remainder of the ordinance and the application of such provisions to other persons or circumstances shall not be deemed affected.

(b.) The provisions of this Ordinance shall be valid and in full force and effect whether or not there is snow cover on the ground or whether or not any, all or more of the borders of any County-owned land are posted or identified by signage.

(10.) EFFECTIVE DATE AND AMENDMENTS

This Ordinance shall become effective upon its passage and publication as provided by law and may, from time to time, be amended by the Juneau County Board of Supervisors at its regularly scheduled monthly meeting subsequent to public hearing duly noticed as provided by law.

Adopted by the Juneau County Board of Supervisors on 3/21/2006.

Appendix A

SHORELAND-WETLAND ZONING²

1.0. STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION, FINDING OF FACT, STATEMENT OF PURPOSE AND TITLE

Sec. 1.1. Statutory authorization.

This appendix is adopted pursuant to the authorization in Wisconsin Statutes §§ 59.97 [Wis. Stats. § 59.69], 59.971 [Wis. Stats. § 59.692], 87.30 and 144.26 [Wis. Stats. § 281.31].

Sec. 1.15. Repeal of existing shoreland provisions.

The adoption of this appendix shall constitute a repeal of the Juneau County Shoreland Zoning Provisions adopted October 22, 1968, and any and all amendments thereto, as provided in Wisconsin Statutes, section 59.97(2)(e) [Wis. Stats. § 59.69(2)(e)].

Sec. 1.2. Finding of fact.

Uncontrolled use of the shorelands and pollution of the navigable waters of Juneau County would adversely affect the public health, safety, convenience, and general welfare and impair the tax base. The legislature of Wisconsin has delegated responsibility to the counties to further the maintenance of safe and healthful conditions; prevent and control water pollution; protect spawning grounds, fish and aquatic life; control building sites, placement of structures and land uses; and to preserve shore cover and natural beauty, and this responsibility is hereby recognized by Juneau County, Wisconsin.

Sec. 1.3. Purpose.

For the purpose of promoting the public health, safety, convenience and welfare, this appendix has been established to:

- 1.31. Further the maintenance of safe and healthful conditions and prevent and control water pollution through:
 - (1) Limiting structures to those areas where soil and geological conditions will provide a safe foundation.
 - (2) Establishing minimum lot sizes to provide adequate area for private sewage disposal facilities.

²Editor's note(s)—Printed herein is the county Shoreland-Wetland Zoning Ordinance No. 42-84, adopted on June 19, 1984, which repealed in its entirety the former ordinance adopted on October 22, 1968. Amendments to Ordinance No. 42-84 have been included and are indicated by parenthetical history notes following the amended provisions. The absence of a history note indicates that the provision remains unchanged from the original ordinance. Obvious misspellings and punctuation errors have been corrected without notation. For stylistic purposes, the same system of capitalization, citation to state statutes and expression of numbers in the text as appears in the Juneau County Code has been used. Any additions made for clarity are indicated by brackets.

- (3) Controlling filling and grading to prevent serious soil erosion problems.
- 1.32. Protect spawning grounds, fish and aquatic life through:
 - (1) Preserving wetlands and other fish and aquatic habitat.
 - (2) Regulating pollution sources.
 - (3) Controlling shoreline alterations, dredging and lagooning.
- 1.33. Control building sites, placement of structures and land uses through:
 - (1) Separating conflicting land uses.
 - (2) Prohibiting certain uses detrimental to the shoreland area.
 - (3) Setting minimum lot sizes and widths.
 - (4) Regulating side yards and building setbacks from roadways and waterways.
- 1.34. Preserve shore cover and natural beauty through:
 - (1) Restricting the removal of natural shoreland cover.
 - (2) Preventing shoreline encroachment by structures.
 - (3) Controlling shoreland excavation and other earth moving activities.
 - (4) Regulating the use and placement of boathouses and other structures.
 - (5) Controlling the use and placement of signs.

Sec. 1.4. Title.

[This appendix contains the] Shoreland Zoning Ordinance for Juneau County, Wisconsin.

2.0. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 2.1. Regulated shoreland areas.

The provisions of this appendix apply to the shorelands of all navigable waters, as [the term] "navigable waters" is defined in Wisconsin Statutes section 144.26(2)(d), [Wis. Stats. § 281.31(2)(d)], in the unincorporated areas of Juneau County, which are:

- 2.11. Within 1,000 feet of the ordinary high water mark of navigable lakes, ponds or flowages. Lakes, ponds or flowages in Juneau County shall be presumed to be navigable if they are listed in the 1969 Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources publication "Surface Water Resources of Juneau County" or are shown on the United States Geological Survey Quadrangle maps or other zoning base maps which have been incorporated by reference and made a part of this appendix in section 8.2. If evidence to the contrary is presented, the county zoning administrator shall make the initial determination whether or not the lake, pond or flowage in question is navigable under the laws of the state. The county zoning administrator shall also make the initial determination of the location of the ordinary high water mark. The county zoning administrator shall contact the appropriate district or area office of the department of natural resources for assistance when the determination of navigability or ordinary high water mark is difficult.
- 2.12. Within 300 feet of the ordinary high water mark of navigable river or streams, or to the landward side of the floodplain, whichever distance is greater. Rivers and streams in Juneau County shall be presumed to be navigable if they are designated as either continuous or intermittent waterways on the United States Geological Survey quadrangle maps or other zoning base maps which have been

incorporated by reference and made a part of this appendix in section 8.2. If evidence to the contrary is presented, the county zoning administrator shall follow the procedures described in section 2.11 of this appendix. Flood hazard boundary maps, or flood insurance study maps (or soil maps or other existing county maps used to delineate floodplain areas), which have been adopted by Juneau County, shall be used to determine the extent of the floodplain of navigable rivers or streams in Juneau County.

Sec. 2.2. Compliance.

In regulated shoreland areas covered by this appendix, the use of any land or water; the size, shape and placement of lots; the use, size, type and location of structures on lots; the installation and maintenance of water supply and waste disposal facilities; the filling, grading; lagooning and dredging of any lands; the cutting of shoreland vegetation; and the subdivision of lots shall be in full compliance with the terms of this appendix and other applicable local, state and federal statutes and regulations (however, see section 7.0 for standards applicable to nonconforming uses). Anyone erecting a building, adding to a building, erecting a sign, installing or changing a private water supply, installing or changing a private sewage disposal system or changing the land use on a particular parcel of property shall obtain a permit unless such permit is otherwise expressly not required by a provision of this appendix. Property owners, builders and contractors are responsible for building code and ordinance compliance together with reasonable care in construction.

(Ord. No. 86-07, 12-16-1986)

Sec. 2.3. Municipalities and state agencies regulated.

Unless specifically exempted by law, all cities, villages, towns and counties are required to comply with this appendix and obtain all necessary permits. State agencies are required to comply if section 13.48(13), Wisconsin Statutes [Wis. Stats. § 13.48(13)], applies.

Sec. 2.4. Abrogation and greater restrictions.

This appendix supersedes all the provisions of any county zoning ordinance enacted under Wisconsin Statutes section 59.97 [Wis. Stats. § 59.69], which relate to shorelands. However, where a county zoning ordinance enacted under a statute other than section 59.97 [Wis. Stats. § 59.69] is more restrictive than the provisions contained in this appendix, that ordinance shall continue in full force and effect to the extent of the greater restrictions, but not otherwise.

- 2.41. This appendix shall not require approval of or be subject to disapproval by any town or town board.
- 2.42. If any existing town ordinance relating to shorelands is more restrictive than this appendix or any amendments thereto, the town ordinance continues in all respects to the extent of the greater restrictions but not otherwise.
- 2.43. This appendix is not intended to repeal, abrogate or impair any existing deed restrictions, covenants or easements. However, where this appendix imposes greater restrictions, the provisions of this appendix shall prevail.

Sec. 2.5. Interpretations.

Where a provision of this appendix is required by a standard in [Wis. Admin. Code chapter NR 115] chapter NR 115, Wisconsin Administrative Code, and where the ordinance provision is unclear, the provision shall be interpreted in light of the chapter 115 standards in effect on the date of the adoption of [the ordinance from which] this appendix [is derived].

Sec. 2.6. Severability.

If any portion of this appendix is judged unconstitutional or invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of this appendix shall not be affected thereby.

3.0. DIMENSIONS OF BUILDING SITES

Sec. 3.1. Lots not served by public sanitary sewer.

3.11. *Minimum area and width for each main building.* The minimum lot area shall be 20,000 square feet and the minimum lot width shall be at least 100 feet of frontage at the water's edge.

3.12. *Side yards.* There shall be a side yard for each main building. The minimum width of one side yard shall be ten feet. The minimum aggregate width of both side yards shall be 25 feet.

Sec. 3.2. Lots served by public sanitary sewer.

3.21. *Minimum area and width for each main building.* The minimum lot area shall be 10,000 square feet and the minimum average lot width shall be 65 feet of frontage at the water's edge.

3.22. *Side yard for each main building required.* The minimum width for one side yard shall be eight feet. The minimum aggregate width of both side yards shall be 20 feet.

Sec. 3.3. Substandard lots.

3.31. *Substandard lots served by a public sanitary sewer.* A substandard lot served by a public sanitary sewer which is at least 7,500 square feet in area and is at least 50 feet in width at the building setback line and at least 50 feet in width at the waterline may be used as a building site for a single-family dwelling upon issuance of a zoning permit by the zoning administrator if it meets all of the following requirements:

- (1) Such use is permitted in the zoning district.
- (2) The lot was on record in the county register of deeds office prior to the effective date of [the ordinance from which] this appendix [is derived].
- (3) The lot was in separate ownership from abutting lands prior to the effective date of [the ordinance from which] this appendix [is derived]. If abutting lands and the substandard lot were owned by the same owner as of the effective date of [the ordinance from which] this appendix [is derived], the substandard lot shall not be sold or used without full compliance with the terms of this appendix, including minimum area and width requirements found in sections 3.1 and 3.2.
- (4) All the dimensional requirements of this appendix (including side yard and setback requirements) will be complied with in so far as practical.

3.32. *Substandard lots not served by public sanitary sewer.* A substandard lot not served by public sanitary sewer which is at least 10,000 square feet in area and at least 65 feet in width at the building setback line and at least 65 feet in width at the water's edge may be used as a building site upon issuance of a zoning permit by the zoning administrator if it meets all of the requirements of section 3.31(1) through (4).

3.33. *Other substandard lots.* Except for lots which meet the requirements of section 3.31 or 3.32, a building permit for the improvement of a lot having lesser dimensions than those stated in sections 3.1 and 3.2 shall be issued only after granting of a variance by the board of adjustment.

- 3.34. *Lots in cluster subdivisions.* Lots in cluster subdivisions not served by public sanitary sewer may be reduced to the minimum allowed by the county private sewage system ordinance pursuant to procedures set forth in section 13.0.

4.0. SETBACKS

Sec. 4.1. Highway setbacks.

For the purposes of determining the distance that buildings and other structures shall be set back from streets and highways, the highways of the county are divided into the following classes:

4.11. Class A highways.

- (1) All state and federal highways are designated as Class A highways.
- (2) The setback from Class A highways shall be 140 feet from the centerline of the highway or 70 feet from the right-of-way line, whichever is greater.

4.12. Class B highways.

- (1) All county trunks are hereby designated as Class B highways. For the purpose of this appendix, any road shall be considered a county trunk after it has been placed on the county trunk system by the county board and approved by the division of highways.
- (2) The setback from Class B highways shall be 110 feet from the centerline of such highway or 50 feet from the right-of-way line, whichever is greater.

4.13. Class C highways.

- (1) All town roads, public streets and highways not otherwise classified are designated Class C highways.
- (2) The setback from Class C highways shall be 83 feet from the centerline of such highway or 50 feet from the right-of-way line, whichever is greater.

[4.13.1.] Class D roads.

- (1) All town roads and public streets within platted subdivisions are designated as Class D roads.
- (2) The setback from Class D roads shall be 63 feet from the centerline of such road or 30 feet from the right-of-way line, whichever is greater.

4.14. Objects permitted within highway setback lines.

- (1) Open fences.
- (2) Telephone, telegraph and power transmission poles, lines and portable equipment.
- (3) Field crops, shrubbery and trees, except that no trees, shrubbery or crops may be planted within the setback lines so as to obstruct the view.

(Ord. No. 86-OR-03, 8-19-1986)

Sec. 4.2. Setbacks from water.

- 4.21. Lots that abut on navigable waters. All buildings and structures, except piers, boat hoists and boathouses which may require a lesser setback shall be set back at least 75 feet from the ordinary high water mark of navigable waters.

- 4.22. Boathouses shall not extend below the ordinary high water mark and shall be designated solely for boat storage and storage of related equipment and shall not be used for human habitation. The highest point of the roof elevation of the boathouse shall not be more than ten feet vertical measurement above the natural ground surface. Railings may be placed on top the boathouse in excess of the ten-foot height standards, provided the railing is not solid in appearance and not greater than 3½ feet in height.

Sec. 4.3. Reduced building setbacks.

A setback of less than that required by sections 4.1 and 4.2 may be permitted by the zoning administrator where there is at least one main building on either side of the applicant's lot, within 200 feet of the proposed site that is built to less than the required setback. In such case, the setback shall be the average of the setbacks of the nearest main building on each side of the proposed site or, if there is an existing main building on only one side, the setback shall be the average of the existing building's setback and the required setback. Any other setback may be permitted by the board of adjustment, according to section 14.51(4), upon a written finding of unnecessary hardship.

Sec. 4.4. Reduced building setbacks in existing subdivisions.

A setback of less than that required by sections 4.1 and 4.2 may be permitted by the zoning administrator in an existing subdivision which was platted prior to the effective date of [the ordinance from which] this appendix [is derived]. This setback reduction is permitted where the platted lot size does not allow compliance with setback requirements and where there is at least one main building on either side of the applicant's lot, within 600 feet of the proposed site that is built to less than the required setback. In such case, the setback shall be the average of the setbacks of the nearest main building on each side of the proposed site or, if there is an existing main building on only one side, the setback shall be the average of the existing building's setback and the required setback. Any other setback may be permitted by the board of adjustment according to section 14.51(4), upon a written finding of unnecessary hardship.

(Ord. No. 86-OR-03, 8-19-1986)

5.0. REMOVAL OF SHORE COVER

Sec. 5.1. Purpose.

The purpose of tree and shrubbery cutting regulations applicable to the shoreland area is to protect scenic beauty, control erosion and reduce effluent and nutrient flow from the shoreland. These provisions shall not apply to the removal of dead, diseased or dying trees or shrubbery at the discretion of the landowner, or to silvicultural thinning upon recommendation of a forester.

Sec. 5.2. Shoreline cutting.

Tree and shrubbery cutting in a strip paralleling the shoreline and extending 35 feet inland from all points along the ordinary high water mark of the shoreline shall be limited in accordance with the following provisions:

- 5.21. No more than 30 feet in any 100 feet, as measured along the ordinary high water mark, shall be clear-cut to a depth of the 35-foot strip.
- 5.22. Natural shrubbery shall be preserved so far as practical and, where removed, it shall be replaced with other vegetation that is equally effective in retarding runoff, preventing erosion and preserving natural beauty.

Sec. 5.3. Paths.

Any path, road or passage within the 35-foot strip shall be constructed and surfaced as to effectively control erosion when created for the purpose of clear-cutting within that area defined in section 5.2.

Sec. 5.4. Cutting plan.

As an alternative to section 5.2, a special cutting plan allowing greater cutting may be permitted by the board of adjustment by issuance of a special exception permit, under section 14.4. In applying for such permit, the board shall require the lot owner to submit a sketch of his lot, including the following information: the location of parking, gradient of the land, existing vegetation, proposed cutting, and proposed replanting. The board may grant such a permit only if it finds that such special cutting plans:

- 5.41. Will not cause undo erosion or destruction of scenic beauty; and
- 5.42. Will provide substantial shielding from the water of dwellings, accessory structures and parking areas. Where the plan calls for replacement plantings, the board [of adjustment] may require the submission of a bond which guarantees the performance of the planned tree or shrubbery planting by the owner.

6.0. FILLING, GRADING, LAGOONING, DITCHING AND EXCAVATING

Sec. 6.1. General standards.

Filling, grading, lagooning, dredging, ditching or excavating which does not require a permit under section 6.2 is permitted in the shoreland area, provided that:

- 6.11. It is done in a manner designed to minimize erosion, sedimentation and impairment of fish and wildlife habitat.
- 6.12. Filling, grading, lagooning, dredging or excavating in a shoreland-wetland district meets the requirements of sections 9.32 and 9.33.
- 6.13. A state or federal permit is obtained in addition to a permit under this appendix, if state or federal laws require the issuance of a permit for the filling, grading, lagooning, dredging, ditching or excavating that is proposed.
- 6.14. Any fill placed in the shoreland area is protected against erosion by the use of rip-rapping, vegetative cover or a bulkhead.

Sec. 6.2. Permit required.

Except as provided in section 6.3, a special exception permit is required:

- 6.21. For any filling or grading of any area which has surface drainage toward the water and on which there is either:
 - (1) Any filling or grading on slopes of 20 percent or more.
 - (2) Filling or grading of more than 5,000 square feet on slopes of 12 to 20 percent.
 - (3) Filling or grading of 10,000 square feet or more on slopes of less than 12 percent, except when such work is suggested, and plans are designed by, the county soil conservation services office, the zoning administrator may issue a permit without a public hearing. Any of the conditions listed in section 6.4 may be attached to the permit by the zoning administrator.

In addition, a permit should be obtained from the department of natural resources where more than 10,000 square feet of the bank of a navigable body of water is exposed by grading, as required by chapter 30, Wisconsin Statutes section 6.21 does not apply to municipal road or bridge work provided that all local and state floodplain regulations are adhered to.

- 6.22. Before constructing, dredging or commencing work on any artificial waterway, canal, lagoon, pond, lake or similar waterway which is within 300 feet of the ordinary high water mark of a navigable body of water or where the purpose is the ultimate connection with a navigable water. In addition, a permit shall be obtained from the department of natural resources where required under chapter 30, Wisconsin Statutes. The board of adjustment shall evaluate each application according to the provisions of section 6.4 and may request the county land conservation committee to make available expert assistance from those state and federal agencies which are assisting said committee under a memorandum of understanding.

Sec. 6.3. Soil conservation practices.

Soil conservation practices such as terraces, runoff diversions and grassed waterways which are used for sediment retardation shall not require a permit under section 6.2.

Sec. 6.3[.1]. Agricultural maintenance construction.

A permit under section 6.2 is not required for the maintenance of existing agricultural service roads, drainage systems and dikes provided such construction meets the following standards:

- (a) The maintenance dredging of farm drainage ditches is limited to re-establishing the pre-existing ditch cross-section. If the dredging exceeds pre-existing dimensions, a zoning permit shall be obtained under section 14.2.
- (b) Excavated dredge spoils from maintenance dredging shall be leveled in the low-lying areas immediately adjacent to the ditch.
- (c) Ditch banks and dikes shall be constructed at a slope of three horizontal to two vertical (67 percent grade) or flatter.
- (d) Ditch banks and a ten-foot-wide adjacent buffer shall maintained in a sod cover free of woody vegetation, except adjacent to county forest land.
- (e) Dikes and road grade maintenance is limited to re-establishing the pre-existing elevation and dimensions of the dike and road. If the construction exceeds the pre-existing dimensions or elevation, a zoning permit shall be obtained under section 14.2.

(Ord. No. 86-07, 12-16-1986)

Sec. 6.4. Permit conditions.

In granting a special exception permit under section 6.2, the board of adjustment shall attach the following conditions where appropriate, in addition to those provisions specified in sections 14.42 and 14.43.

- 6.41. The smallest amount of bare ground shall be exposed for the shortest time as feasible.
- 6.42. Temporary groundcover (such as mulch) shall be used and a permanent cover (such as sod) shall be planted.
- 6.43. Diversion, silting basin, terraces and other methods shall be used to trap sediment.
- 6.44. Lagooning shall be conducted in such a manner as to avoid creation of fish trap conditions.
- 6.45. Fill shall be stabilized according to accepted engineering standards.

- 6.46. Fill shall not restrict a floodway or destroy the storage capacity of a floodplain.
- 6.47. Sides of a channel or artificial watercourse shall be stabilized to prevent slumping.
- 6.48. Sides of channels or artificial watercourses shall be constructed with side slopes of two units horizontal distance to one unit vertical or flatter, unless rip-rapping is provided.

7.0. NONCONFORMING USES

Sec. 7.1. [Exception.]

The lawful use of a building, structure or property existing at the time [the ordinance from which] this appendix [is derived] or ordinance amendment takes effect, which is not in conformity with the provisions of this appendix, may be continued, including the maintenance of such a building or structure, subject to the following conditions:

- 7.11. If such use is discontinued for 12 consecutive months, any future use of the building, structure, or property shall conform to this appendix.
- 7.12. The maintenance and repair of nonconforming boathouses which are located below the ordinary high water mark of any navigable waters shall comply with the requirements of section 30.121 of the Wisconsin Statutes [Wis. Stats. § 30.121].
- 7.13. Uses which are threats to public health, safety or welfare shall not be permitted to continue as nonconforming uses.
- 7.14. Any existing nonconforming building or structure which is destroyed, after the effective date of [the ordinance from which] this appendix [is derived], may be replaced if:
 - (1) A building or structure that was a nonconforming use is rebuilt as a conforming use;
 - (2) The property owner appeals the determination of the zoning administrator, and either the county board of adjustment or circuit court find in the property owner's favor under section 59.99(4) or 59.99(10) of the Wisconsin Statutes [Wis. Stats. § 59.694(4) or 59.694(10)]; or
 - (3) The property owner successfully petitions to have the property rezoned under section 59.97(5)(e) of the Wisconsin Statutes [Wis. Stats. § 59.694], and section 15 of this appendix.

8.0. SHORELAND ZONING DISTRICT BOUNDARIES

Sec. 8.1. Shoreland zoning districts.

The shorelands of Juneau County are hereby divided into the following districts:

- (a) Shoreland-wetland district.
- (b) General purpose district.

Sec. 8.2. Official shoreland zoning maps.

The following maps are hereby incorporated by reference and made a part of this appendix and are on file in the office of the zoning administrator for Juneau County:

- (1) United States Geological Survey topographic quadrangle maps:
 - (a) Adams—1961.

- (b) Arkdale NW—1969.
- (c) Cutler—1969.
- (d) Finley—1969.
- (e) Hillsboro—1966.
- (f) Kendall—1962.
- (g) Lyndon Station—1975.
- (h) Mather—1970.
- (i) Mauston—1962.
- (j) Necedah—1969.
- (k) New Miner—1969.
- (l) Potato Hill—1975.
- (m) Shennington—1970.
- (n) Wisc. Dells N—1975.
- (o) Wonewoc—1975.
- (2) Flood hazard boundary maps.
- (3) Official wetland inventory maps dated November 17, 1982.

8.21. All maps developed after the effective date of [the ordinance from which] this appendix [is derived] pursuant to Resolution [No.] 10-84, shall take precedence over any existing maps when the new maps are adopted and approved.

(Res. of 6-19-1984)

9.0. SHORELAND-WETLAND DISTRICT

Sec. 9.1. Designation.

This district includes all shoreland subject to regulation under section 2.1 which are designated as wetlands on the wetlands maps that have been incorporated by reference and made part of this appendix in section 8.2.

Sec. 9.1(.1). Locating shoreland-wetland boundaries.

Where an apparent discrepancy exists between the shoreland-wetland district shown on the official wetlands maps and actual field conditions at the time the maps were adopted, the zoning administrator shall contact the appropriate district or area office of the department of natural resources to determine if the shoreland-wetland district as mapped is in error. If the department staff concur with the zoning administrator that a particular area was incorrectly mapped as a wetland, the zoning administrator shall have the authority to immediately grant or deny a land use permit in accordance with the regulations applicable to the correct zoning district. In order to correct wetland mapping errors shown on the official zoning map, the zoning administrator shall be responsible for initiating a map amendment within a reasonable period of time.

Sec. 9.2. Purpose.

The purpose of the shoreland-wetland district is to maintain safe and healthful conditions, to prevent water pollution, to protect fishing, spawning grounds and aquatic life and to preserve shore cover and natural beauty. Development in wetlands should be limited and when development is permitted in a wetland, it should occur in a manner that minimizes the adverse impacts upon the wetland.

9.21. Wetlands are seldom suitable as building sites for the following reasons:

- (1) Septic tank systems will not function because of high groundwater.
- (2) Water supplies are often polluted by septic tank wastes that have not been adequately absorbed by the soil.
- (3) Foundations and roads crack due to poor support capabilities and frost action.
- (4) Flooding is common in spring and other times of high groundwater.

9.22. Wetlands provide fish spawning grounds and wildlife habitat, and the natural plant and animal communities found in wetlands provide ecological balance to a watercourse. Wetlands help to prevent water pollution and flooding problems.

Sec. 9.3. Permitted uses.

The following uses shall be allowed, subject to the general shoreland zoning regulations in sections 5 and 6 [of this appendix], the provisions of chapters 30 and 31 of the Wisconsin Statutes [Wis. Stats. chs. 30 and 31], and the provisions of other state and federal laws, if applicable:

9.31. Activities and uses which do not require the issuance of a zoning permit, but which must be carried out without filling, flooding, draining, dredging, ditching, tiling or excavating:

- (1) Hiking, fishing, trapping, hunting, swimming and boating.
- (2) The harvesting of wild crops, such as marsh hay, ferns, mosses, wild rice, berries, tree fruits and tree seeds, in a manner that is not injurious to the natural reproduction of such crops.
- (3) The practice of silviculture, including the planting, thinning and harvesting of timber.
- (4) The pasturing of livestock.
- (5) The cultivation of agricultural crops.
- (6) The construction and maintenance of duck blinds.

9.32. Uses which do not require the issuance of a zoning permit and which may involve filling, flooding, draining, dredging, ditching, tiling, or excavating to the extent specifically provided below:

- (1) Temporary water level stabilization measures, in the practice of silviculture, which are necessary to alleviate abnormally wet or dry conditions that would have an adverse impact on the conduct of silvicultural activities if not corrected.
- (2) Dike and dam construction and ditching for the purpose of growing and harvesting cranberries.
- (3) Ditching, tiling, dredging, excavating or filling done to maintain or repair existing agricultural and hydro-electric project drainage systems only to the extent necessary to maintain the level of drainage required to continue the existing agricultural use. This includes the minimum filling necessary for disposal of dredged spoil adjacent to the drainage system, provided that the dredged spoil is placed on existing spoil banks where possible.
- (4) Limited excavating and filling necessary for the construction and maintenance of fences for the pasturing of livestock.

- (5) Limited excavating and filling necessary for the construction and maintenance of piers, docks and walkways built on pilings.
- (6) Ditching, dredging, excavating or filling necessary for the maintenance, repair, replacement and reconstruction of existing town and county highways and bridges.

9.33. Uses which are permitted upon the issuance of a zoning permit under section 14.2.

- (1) The construction and maintenance of roads which are necessary to conduct silvicultural activities or are necessary for agricultural cultivation, provided that:
 - (a) The road cannot as a practical matter be located outside the wetland; and
 - (b) The road is designed and constructed to minimize the adverse impact upon the natural functions of the wetland and meets the following standards:
 - 1. The road is designed and constructed as a single-lane roadway with only such depth and width as is necessary to accommodate the machinery required to conduct agricultural and silvicultural activities;
 - 2. Road construction activities are carried out in the immediate area of the road bed only; and
 - 3. Any filling, flooding, draining, dredging, ditching, tiling or excavating that is done is necessary for the construction or maintenance of the road.
- (2) The construction and maintenance of nonresidential buildings used solely in conjunction with raising waterfowl, minnows or other wetland or aquatic animals or used solely for some other purpose which is compatible with wetland preservation, if such building cannot as a practical manner be located outside the wetland, provided that:
 - (a) Any such building does not exceed 500 square feet in floor area; and
 - (b) No filling, flooding, draining, dredging, ditching, tiling or excavating is to be done, (except limited excavating and filling necessary to provide structural support for the building).
- (3) The establishment and development of public and private parks, campgrounds and recreation areas, boat access sites, natural and outdoor education areas, historic and scientific areas, wildlife refuges, game preserves and private wildlife habitat areas, provided that:
 - (a) Any private recreation or wildlife habitat area is used exclusively for that purpose.
 - (b) Only limited filling and excavating necessary for the construction of a boat ramp and access roads allowed. Such construction shall meet the criteria under section 9.33(1)(a) [and] (1)(b)1 [through] 3.
 - (c) Ditching, excavating, dredging, dike and dam construction may be done in wildlife refuges, game preserves and private wildlife habitat areas, but only for the purpose of improving wildlife habitat or to otherwise enhance wetland values.
- (4) The construction and maintenance of electric, telephone, gas, water and sewer transmission and distribution lines, and related facilities by public utilities and cooperative associations organized for the purpose of producing or furnishing heat, light, power or water to their members, provided that:
 - (a) The transmission and distribution lines and related facilities cannot as a practical matter be located outside the wetland; and
 - (b) Any filling, excavating, ditching or draining that is done is necessary for such construction or maintenance and is done in a manner designed to minimize flooding and other adverse impacts upon the natural functions of the wetlands.

- (5) The construction and maintenance of railroad lines, provided that:
 - (a) The railroad lines cannot as a practical matter be located outside the wetland; and
 - (b) Any filling, excavating, ditching or draining that is done is necessary for such construction or maintenance and is done in a manner designed to minimize flooding and other adverse impacts upon the natural functions of the wetlands.
- (6) Construction requiring the issuance of a zoning permit under section 6.3.1(a) and (e).

(Ord. No. 86-07, 12-16-1986)

Sec. 9.4. Prohibited uses.

Any use not listed in section 9.31, 9.32, or 9.33 is prohibited, unless the wetland or a portion of the wetland is rezoned by an amendment of this appendix in accordance with the requirements of section 59.97(5)(e), Wisconsin Statutes [Wis. Stats. § 59.69(5)(e)], chapter NR 115, Wisconsin Administrative Code [Wis. Admin. Code chapter NR 115], and section 9.5.

Sec. 9.5. Rezoning of lands in the shoreland-wetland district.

9.51. For all proposed text and map amendments to the shoreland-wetland district, the appropriate district and area office of the department shall be provided with the following:

- (1) A copy of every petition for a text or map amendment to the shoreland-wetland district within five days of the filing of such petition with the county clerk;
- (2) Written notice of the public hearing to be held on a proposed amendment, at least ten days prior to such hearing;
- (3) A copy of the county zoning agency's findings and recommendations on each proposed amendment, within ten days after the submission of those findings and recommendations to the county board; and
- (4) Written notice of the county board's decision on the proposed amendment, within ten days after it is issued.

9.52. A wetland, or portion thereof, in the shoreland-wetland district shall not be rezoned if the proposed rezoning may result in a significant adverse impact upon any of the following:

- (1) Storm and floodwater storage capacity;
- (2) Maintenance of dry season stream flow, the discharge of groundwater to a wetland, the recharge of groundwater from a wetland to another area, or the flow of groundwater through a wetland;
- (3) Filtering or storage of sediments, nutrients, heavy metals or organic compounds that would otherwise drain into navigable waters;
- (4) Shoreline protection against soil erosion;
- (5) Fish spawning, breeding, nursery or feeding grounds;
- (6) Wildlife habitat; or
- (7) Areas of special recreational, scenic or scientific interest, including scarce wetland types.

9.53. If the department has notified the county zoning agency that a proposed amendment to the shoreland-wetland district may have a significant adverse impact upon any of the criteria listed in section 9.52, that amendment, if approved by the county board, shall meet the requirements of NR 115.05(2)(e)9, Wisconsin Administrative Code [Wis. Admin. Code § NR 115.05(2)(e)9].

10.0. GENERAL PURPOSE DISTRICT

Sec. 10.1. Designation.

This district includes all shorelands adjacent to navigable lakes, ponds, flowages, rivers and streams within the jurisdiction of this appendix which are not in the shoreland-wetland district.

Sec. 10.2. Purpose.

Areas other than those contained in the shoreland-wetland district are potentially suited to a wide range of uses, including industrial, business, agricultural, residential, forestry and recreational uses. Selecting prospective locations for these uses and designating specific zones for each of them along navigable waters will require detailed countywide comprehensive planning. Until such planning is undertaken and more detailed amendments to this appendix can be enacted, a general purpose district shall be used to allow a wide range of uses, subject to the general provisions of this appendix which are designed to further the maintenance of safe and healthful conditions; protect spawning grounds, fish and aquatic life; and preserve shore cover and natural beauty. Minimum separating distances are provided to reduce conflicting land uses between potentially incompatible uses.

Sec. 10.3. Permitted uses.

Agricultural, residential, forestry and recreational uses are permitted, provided that they comply with the general provisions of this appendix and provided that any nonresidential structure is located at least ten feet from any residential dwelling on a non-farm lot.

10.31. Any use permitted under section 9.3.

10.32. Signs of the following type, size and location, provided that any sign intended to be read from the water shall be set back 75 feet from the ordinary high water mark, shall be attached to a building and shall not exceed 30 square feet in gross area. No sign shall be located, erected, moved, reconstructed, extended, enlarged or structurally altered until a zoning permit has been issued, except that signs listed in subsections (2), (3) and (6) [of this section] shall not require a permit:

- (1) Directory signs advertising a business or activity conducted, an area of interest or a service available at a specific location within the county. Such signs shall not be more than 12 square feet in gross area. There shall not be more than two such signs relating to any one use in the approaching direction along any one highway. No such sign shall be more than ten miles from the location to which it relates or within 300 feet of an existing residence. Such signs may be placed at the right-of-way line of the highway.
- (2) Signs advertising a customary home occupation or professional office. Such signs shall not exceed six square feet in gross area, shall be attached to the building and if illuminated, shall be indirectly lighted.
- (3) Signs advertising the sale, rent or lease of the property on which the sign is placed or other temporary signs. Such signs shall not exceed eight square feet in gross area and may be placed at the right-of-way line of the highway.
- (4) Signs attached to commercial and industrial buildings advertising a business conducted or a service available on the premises. No sign shall exceed ten square feet in gross area, be higher than four feet above the top of the roof line and exceed the maximum height limitation permitted in the district.

- (5) On-premises signs advertising a public or semi-public use. Such signs shall not exceed 12 square feet in gross area. There shall be no more than one sign for each highway upon which the property faces. Such signs may be placed at the right-of-way line of the highway.
- (6) Recreational directory signs indicating the direction to a cottage, resort, residence or similar use. Such signs shall not be more than four square feet in gross area. Where a common posting standard is provided, all such signs shall be attached to the standard. Recreational directory signs may be placed on the right-of-way line of the highway.
- (7) Larger signs or a greater number of signs may be permitted upon issuance of a special exception permit by the board of adjustment under section 10.48.
- (8) Prohibited characteristics of signs:
 - (a) No sign shall be so placed as to interfere with the visibility or effectiveness of any official traffic sign or signal, or with driver vision at any access point or intersection.
 - (b) No sign shall contain, include or be illuminated by a flashing light or by any light directed toward a neighboring residence or toward the water.
 - (c) No sign shall contain, include or be composed of any conspicuous animated part.

Sec. 10.4. Special exceptions.

The following uses are permitted upon the issuance of a special exception permit according to the procedure set forth in section 14.4. Unless a greater distance is specified, any business structure shall be at least 100 feet from a residence other than that of the owner of the establishment, his agent or employee, 75 feet from a residential property line or 25 feet from any lot line.

- 10.41. Hotels, resorts (including two or more seasonal single-family dwellings for rent or lease), motels, restaurants, dinner clubs, taverns and other private clubs.
- 10.42. Institutions of a philanthropic or educational nature.
- 10.43. Recreational camps and campgrounds, provided all buildings shall be more than 100 feet from the side lot line. Recreational camps shall conform to chapter HSS 75, Wisconsin Administrative Code [Wis. Admin. Code chapter HSS 75], mobile home parks shall conform to chapter HSS 77, Wisconsin Administrative Code [Wis. Admin. Code chapter HSS 77], and campgrounds shall conform to chapter HSS 78, Wisconsin Administrative Code [Wis. Admin. Code chapter HSS 78].
- 10.44. Gift and specialty shops customarily found in recreational areas.
- 10.45. Marinas, boat liverys, sale of bait, fishing equipment, boats and motors, fish farms, forest industries.
- 10.46. Mobile home parks, provided that:
 - (1) The minimum size of a mobile home park shall be ten acres.
 - (2) The maximum number of mobile homes shall be eight per acre.
 - (3) Minimum dimensions of a mobile home site shall be 50 feet wide by 100 [feet] long.
 - (4) All drives, parking lots and walkways shall be hard-surfaced.
 - (5) In addition to the requirements of section 4.0, there shall be a minimum setback from all exterior lot lines of 40 feet.
 - (6) The parks shall conform to the requirements of chapter H77, Wisconsin Administrative Code [Wis. Admin. Code chapter H77].
 - (7) No mobile home site shall be rented for a period of less than 30 days.

- (8) Each mobile home site shall be separated from other mobile home sites by a yard not less than 15 feet wide.
 - (9) There shall be two surfaced automobile parking spaces for each mobile home.
 - (10) Unless adequately screened by existing vegetation cover, the mobile home park shall be screened by a temporary planting of fast-growing material, capable of reaching a height of 15 feet or more, the individual trees to be of such a number and so arranged that, within ten years, they shall have formed a screen equivalent in screening capacity to a solid fence or wall. Such permanent planting shall be grown or maintained to a height of not less than 15 feet.
 - (11) The mobile home park site shall meet all applicable town and county regulations.
 - (12) Any mobile home site shall not have individual soil absorption sewage disposal systems unless it meets the minimum lot size specifications as stated in section 3.1.
- 10.47. Travel trailer parks, provided that:
- (1) The minimum size of a travel trailer park shall be five acres.
 - (2) The maximum number of travel trailers shall be 15 per acre.
 - (3) Minimum size of a travel trailer site shall be 2,000 square feet.
 - (4) Each travel trailer site be separated from other travel trailer sites by a yard not less than 15 feet wide.
 - (5) There shall be 1½ automobile parking spaces for each trailer site.
 - (6) In addition to the requirements of section 4.0, there shall be a minimum setback of 40 feet from all other exterior lot lines.
 - (7) The park shall conform to the requirements of chapter HSS 77, Wisconsin Administrative Code [Wis. Admin. Code chapter HSS 77].
 - (8) The screening provisions for mobile home parks shall be met.
 - (9) The travel trailer park site shall meet all applicable town and county regulations.
- 10.48. Signs which are larger or in greater numbers than are permitted in section 10.35 [10.32], provided that such signs are found to be necessary to adequately inform the public and are approved by the board of adjustment.
- 10.49. Industrial uses may be permitted upon issuance of a special exception permit by the board of adjustment as provided in section 14.4.
- 10.50. Solid waste disposal may be permitted upon issuance of a permit from the department and a special exception permit by the board of adjustment.

11.0. SHORE COVER REGULATIONS

[Sec. 11.00. Application.]

Shore cover regulations set forth in section 5.0 shall apply to the general purpose district.

11.1. OFF-STREET PARKING AND LOADING

Sec. 11.2. Loading space.

All commercial and industrial uses shall provide sufficient maneuvering, loading and parking space on the premises for pick-up, delivery and service vehicles necessary for normal operations.

Sec. 11.3. Off-street parking.

Each parking space shall be at least 200 square feet in area. Each use shall provide the minimum off-street parking spaces.

[12.0. ADDITIONAL PARKING REGULATIONS]

[Sec. 12.00. Parking space requirements.]

[12.01.] Dwellings: Two parking spaces for each dwelling unit.

12.1. Restaurants, taverns and similar establishments: One space for each 150 square feet of floor area.

12.2. Drive-in eating stands offering in-car service: Five spaces for each person employed to serve customers.

12.3. Motels and tourist cabins: One space for each unit, plus one space for each three employees.

12.4. Retail business and service establishments: One space for each 200 square feet of floor area.

12.5. Industrial uses and warehouses: One space for each two employees.

12.6. Service stations: Parking for all vehicles used directly in the conduct of the business plus two spaces for each gas pump and three spaces for each grease rack.

13.0. LIMITED REZONING TO ACHIEVE SMALL LOT SIZES AND SETBACKS

Sec. 13.1. Purpose.

In some instances where an individual lot or small tract of land has unique characteristics, such as unique terrain, which would result in unnecessary hardship as defined in section 14.51(4), if the owner were required to comply with one or more of the requirements for minimum lot sizes, width and setback, the board of adjustment may grant a variance. In other instances where larger areas are involved, the appropriate method for seeking relaxation of the same minimum standards is by rezoning to establish a planned residential unit development overlay.

This method is intended to permit smaller lots and setbacks where the physical layout of the lots is so arranged (often by setting them back farther from the navigable water) as to better ensure the control of pollution and preservation of groundcover than would be expected if the lots were developed with the normal lot sizes and setbacks without special conditions placed upon the planned residential unit development at the time of its approval. A condition of all planned residential unit development is the preservation of certain open space, preferably on the shoreland, in perpetuity.

Sec. 13.2. Requirements for planned residential unit development.

The county board may, in its discretion, upon its own motion or upon petition, approve a planned residential unit development either by approving first an overlay district and then a plat or by approving only a plat for the specific planned residential project upon finding, after a public hearing, that all of the following facts exist:

- 13.21. *Area.* The area for the proposed development is at least 40 acres in size.
- 13.22. *Pollution control.* The location and nature of the septic systems which shall serve the home sites individually or collectively is such as to ensure that effluent from the septic tank will not reach the ground[waters] or surface waters in a condition which shall contribute to health hazards, taste, odor, turbidity, fertility or impair the aesthetic character of the adjacent or nearby navigable waters.
- 13.23. *Preservation of groundcover.* The location of home sites and the restrictions placed on part of the land for use by the public or residents of the planned residential unit development are such as to preserve the groundcover of the shoreland and the scenic beauty of the navigable water and prevent erosion and other pertinent factors. Land not used for lots and streets shall be dedicated in perpetuity to remain in open space. This may be accomplished by conveyance in common to each of the owners of lots in the development or to a corporation formed by them, or by dedication to the county, town or municipality. Lands dedicated to the public must be accepted by action of the governing body of the accepting unit of government. If the land is to be conveyed to owners of lots in the development, a homeowners' [association] or similar legally constituted body shall be created to maintain the open space. Any restriction placed on platted land by covenant, grant of easement or any other manner which was required by a public body or which names a public body as grantee, promisee or beneficiary, shall vest in the public body, the right to enforce the restriction at law or in equity against anyone who has or acquires an interest in the land subject to the restriction.
- 13.24. *Density.* The number of platted home sites shall not exceed those which would have been possible if the same land were platted in accordance with the minimum lot sizes, setbacks and widths provided by the applicable provisions of the zoning ordinance. This figure should be determined by dividing the total area of the subdivision, excluding streets, by the minimum lot sizes required by section 3.1.
- 13.25. *Lot sizes, widths, setbacks and tree-cutting.* The lot sizes, widths, and setbacks shall not be less than those provided for in chapter H65, Wisconsin Administrative Code [Wis. Admin. Code chapter H65], and shall not be so small as to cause pollution or erosion along streets or other public ways and waterways or so small as to substantially depreciate the property values in the immediate neighborhood. Shore cover provisions in section 5.0 shall apply except that maximum width of a lake frontage opening shall be 100 feet.
- 13.26. *Water supply and sewage disposal.* Water supply and sewage disposal shall meet the minimum standards of the department and the department of industry, labor, and human relations.

Sec. 13.3. Procedure for establishing a planned residential development district.

The procedure for establishing limited rezoning in the form of a planned residential unit development shall be as follows:

- 13.31. *Petition.* A petition setting forth all the facts required in section 13.2 shall be submitted to the county clerk with sufficient copies to provide for distribution by the county clerk as required by section 13.32.
- 13.32. *Review and hearing.* The petition shall be submitted to the county zoning agency established as required by section 59.97(3)(d), Wisconsin Statutes [Wis. Stats. § 59.69(3)(d)], which shall hold a public hearing and report to the county board as required by law. Copies of the petition and notice of hearing shall also be sent to the district and area offices of the department. The county zoning agency's report to the county board shall reflect the recommendations of any federal or state agency with which the county zoning agency consults. If a petition seeks approval of a planned residential unit development district, a second public hearing need not be held in connection with, the approval of a subsequent plat or plats which comply with the overlay district as approved.
- 13.33. *Findings and conditions of approval.* The county board shall make written findings as to the compliance or noncompliance of the proposed overlay district with each of the applicable

requirements set forth in section 13.2. If the petition is granted in whole or in part, the county board's approval shall attach such written conditions to the approval as shall be required by or be consistent with section 13.2. The conditions of approval shall in all cases establish the specific restrictions applicable with regard to minimum lot sizes, width, setbacks and the location of septic tanks and the preservation of groundcover and open spaces.

- 13.34. *Planning studies.* A landowner or petitioner shall at his own expense develop the facts required to establish compliance with the provisions of section 13.2.

Sec. 13.4. [Compliance with state administrative code required.]

All planned residential unit development plats shall comply with chapter H65, Wisconsin Administrative Code [Wis. Admin. Code chapter H65].

14.0. ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

Sec. 14.1. Zoning administrator.

The zoning administrator shall have the following duties and powers:

- 14.11. Advise applicants as to the provisions of this appendix and assist them in preparing permit applications and appeal forms.
- 14.12. Issue permits and certificates of compliance and inspect properties for compliance with this appendix. The zoning administrator shall respond within 20 business days to all written requests as to whether a parcel of land is a wetland within the shoreland area or is within a floodplain and such response shall state which maps listed in section 8.2(1), (2), and (3) were used to make such determination.
- 14.13. Keep records of all permits issued, inspections made, work approved and other official actions.
- 14.14. Have access to any structure or premises between 8:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. for the purpose of performing these duties, and if necessary, shall obtain an inspection warrant when required by state or federal law.
- 14.15. Submit copies of variances, special exceptions and decisions on appeals for map or test interpretations and map or text amendments within ten days after they are granted or denied to the appropriate district and area offices of the department.
- 14.16. Investigate and report violations of this appendix to the appropriate county zoning committee and the district attorney or corporate counsel.

Sec. 14.2. Zoning permits.

- 14.21. *When Required.* Except where another section of this appendix specifically exempts certain types of development from this requirement (as in sections 9.31 and 9.32), a zoning permit shall be obtained from the zoning administrator before any new development, as defined in section 17.2(7), or any change in the use of an existing building or structure is initiated.
- 14.22. *Application.* An application for a zoning permit shall be made to the zoning administrator upon forms furnished by the county and shall include, for the purpose of proper enforcement of these regulations, the following data:
- (1) Name and address of applicant and property owner.
 - (2) Legal description of the property and type of proposed use.

- (3) A sketch of the dimensions of the lot and location of buildings from lot lines, centerline of abutting highways and the ordinary high water mark of any abutting watercourses and water mark at the day of the sketch.
- (4) Whether or not a private water or sewage system exists or is to be installed.

Sec. 14.3. Certificates of compliance.

14.31. No land shall be occupied or used, when a zoning permit is required, and no building hereafter erected, altered or moved shall be occupied, until a certificate of compliance is issued by the zoning administrator.

- (1) The certificate of compliance shall show that the building or premises or part thereof, and the proposed use thereof, conform to the provisions of this appendix.
- (2) Application of such certificate shall be concurrent with the application for a zoning permit.
- (3) The certificate of compliance shall be issued within ten days after the completion of the work specified in the zoning permit, if the building or premises or proposed use thereof conforms with all the provisions of this appendix.

14.32. The zoning administrator may issue a temporary certificate of compliance for part of a building, pursuant to rules and regulations established therefor by the county board.

14.33. Upon written request from the owner, the zoning administrator shall issue a certificate of compliance for any building or premises existing at the time of the adoption of [the ordinance from which] this appendix [is derived], certifying after inspection, the extent and type of use made of the building or premises and whether or not such use conforms to the provisions of this appendix.

Sec. 14.4. Special exception permits.

14.41. *Application for a special exception permit.* Any use listed as a special exception in this appendix shall be permitted only after an application has been submitted to the zoning administrator and a special exception permit has been granted by the board of adjustment.

14.42. *Standards applicable to all special exceptions.* In passing upon a special exception permit, the board of adjustment shall evaluate the effect of the proposed use upon:

- (1) The maintenance of safe and healthful conditions.
- (2) The prevention and control of water pollution including sedimentation.
- (3) Existing topographic and drainage features and vegetative cover on the site.
- (4) The location of the site with respect to floodplains and floodways of rivers and streams.
- (5) The erosion potential of the site based upon degree and direction of slope, soil type and vegetative cover.
- (6) The location of the site with respect to existing or future access roads.
- (7) The need of the proposed use for a shoreland location.
- (8) Its compatibility with uses on adjacent land.
- (9) The amount of liquid wastes to be generated and the adequacy of the proposed disposal systems.
- (10) Location factors under which:
 - (a) Domestic uses shall be generally preferred.
 - (b) Uses not inherently a source of pollution within an area shall be preferred over uses that are, or may be, a pollution source.

- (c) Use locations within an area tending to minimize the possibility of pollution shall be preferred over use locations tending to increase that possibility.
 - (d) The board of adjustment shall evaluate applications according to the provisions of section 6.4 and may request the county land conservation committee to make available expert assistance from those state and federal agencies which are assisting said committee under a memorandum of understanding.
- 14.43. *Conditions attached to special exceptions.* Upon consideration of the factors listed above, the board of adjustment shall attach such conditions, in addition to those required elsewhere in this appendix, as are necessary to further the purposes of this appendix. Violations of any of these conditions shall be deemed a violation of this appendix. Such conditions may include specifications for, without limitation because of specific enumeration: type of shore cover; increased setbacks and yards; specific sewage disposal and water supply facilities; landscaping and planting screens; period of operation, operational control; sureties; deed restrictions; location of piers, docks, parking and signs; and type of construction. To secure information upon which to base its determination, the board of adjustment may require the applicant to furnish, in addition to the information required for a zoning permit, the following information:
- (1) A plan of the area showing contours, soil types, ordinary high water marks, groundcover, slope and vegetative cover.
 - (2) Location of buildings, parking areas, traffic access, driveways, walkways, piers, open space and landscaping.
 - (3) Plans of buildings, sewage disposal facilities, water supply systems and arrangement of operations.
 - (4) Specifications for areas of proposed filling, grading, lagooning or dredging.
 - (5) Other pertinent information necessary to determine if the proposed use meets the requirements of this appendix.
- 14.44. *Notice and public hearing.* Before passing upon an application for a special exception permit, the board of adjustment shall hold a public hearing. Notice of such hearing, specifying the time, place and matters to come before the board [of adjustment], shall be given as a Class 2 notice under chapter 985, Wisconsin Statutes [Wis. Stats. ch. 985], and notice shall be mailed to the appropriate district and area office of the department at least ten days prior to the hearing. The board [of adjustment] shall state in writing the grounds for refusing a special exception permit.
- 14.45. *Fees.* The applicant, upon filing his application, shall pay a fee to the zoning administrator in accordance with the following schedule; fees may be reviewed and adjusted semi-annually by the appropriate committee:
- (1) Zoning permits.
 - (2) Building permits.
 - (3) Certificates of compliance.
 - (4) Planned residential unit development reviews.
 - (5) Public hearings.
 - (6) Legal notice publications.
 - (7) Special exception (conditional use) permits.
- 14.46. *Recording.* When a special exception permit is approved, an appropriate record shall be made of the land use and structures permitted and such permit shall be applicable solely to the structures, use and property so described. A copy of any decision on a special exception permit shall be mailed to the appropriate district and area office of the department within ten days after they are granted or denied.

14.47. *Revocation.* Where the conditions of a special exception permit are violated, the special exception permit shall be revoked by the board of adjustment.

Sec. 14.5. Board of adjustment.

The chairman of the county board shall appoint a board of adjustment under section 59.99, Wisconsin Statutes [Wis. Stats. § 59.694]. Such board consisting [shall consist] of five members, all of whom shall reside outside of incorporated municipalities and representing a cross-section of the population. All appointees to be approved by the county board. The county board shall adopt such rules for the conduct of the business of the board of adjustment as required by section 59.99(3), Wisconsin Statutes [Wis. Stats. § 59.694].

14.51. Powers and duties.

- (1) The board of adjustment shall adopt such additional rules as it deems necessary and may exercise all the powers conferred upon such boards by section 59.99, Wisconsin Statutes [Wis. Stats. § 59.694].
- (2) It shall hear and decide appeals where it is alleged there is an error in any order, requirements, decision or determination made by an administrative official in the enforcement or administration of this appendix.
- (3) It shall hear and decide applications for special exceptions.
- (4) It may authorize upon appeal, in specific cases, such variance from the terms of the ordinance as shall not be contrary to the public interest, where owing to special conditions, a literal enforcement of the ordinance will result in unnecessary hardship.
 - (a) In the issuance of a variance, the spirit of the ordinance shall be observed and substantial justice done. No variance shall have the effect of granting or increasing any use of property which is prohibited in that zoning district by this appendix.
 - (b) For the purpose of this section, [the term] "unnecessary hardship" means any unique and extreme inability to conform to the requirements of this appendix due to a special condition affecting a particular property, which was not self-created and is not solely related to economic gain or loss. Unnecessary hardship is present only where, in absence of a variance, no feasible use can be made of the property.

14.52. Appeals to the board [of adjustment].

- (1) Appeals. Appeals to the board of adjustment may be taken by any person aggrieved by an officer, department, board or bureau of the county, [or] affected by any decision of the zoning administrator or other administrative officer. Such appeal shall be taken within a reasonable time, as provided by the rules of the board [of adjustment], by filing with the officer from whom the appeal is taken, and with the board of adjustment, a notice of appeal specifying the ground thereof. The zoning administrator or other officer from whom the appeal is taken shall forthwith transmit to the board [of adjustment] all the papers constituting the record upon which the action of appeal from was taken.

14.53. Hearing appeals.

- (1) The board of adjustment shall affix a reasonable time for the hearing of the appeal. The board [of adjustment] shall give public notice thereof by publishing a Class 2 notice under chapter 985, Wisconsin Statutes [Wis. Stats. ch. 985], specifying the date, time and place of hearing and matters coming before the board [of adjustment], and shall mail notices to the parties in interest and the appropriate district and area office of the department at least ten days prior to the public hearing.
- (2) A decision regarding the appeal shall be made as soon as practical and a copy shall be transmitted to the department within ten days after the decision issued.

- (3) The final disposition of an appeal or application to the board of adjustment shall be in the form of a written resolution or order signed by the chairman and secretary of the board [of adjustment]. Such resolution shall state the specific facts which are the basis of the board [of adjustment's] determination and shall either affirm, reverse, vary or modify the order, requirement, decision or determination appealed, in whole or in part, dismiss the appeal for lack of jurisdiction or prosecution or grant the appeal or application.
- (4) At the public hearing, any party may appear in person or by agent or attorney.

Sec. 14.6. Appeal to county board of supervisors.

Any person, having complied with the necessary procedures for hearing by the board of adjustment, and having received a final determination therefrom and wishing further appeal of that determination, may choose to make such further appeal to the full Juneau County board of supervisors. Such appeal to the county board may be made either instead of or prior to appeal to the circuit court. An appeal to the circuit court must be made within 30 days after the filing of the decision of the board of adjustments, as indicated in Wis. Stat. s. 59.99(10) [Wis. Stats. § 59.694(10)].

14.61. *Notice of further appeal.*

- (1) Such appeal to the county board of supervisors shall be made by the filing of a notice of further appeal with the county clerk.

14.62. *Schedule for further appeal hearings.*

- (1) Such appeal for further hearing before the county board of supervisors shall be heard at the next regularly scheduled county board meeting if reasonable and provided that notice is filed not fewer than ten calendar days before the meeting.
- (2) If, in the best judgment of the county board, it is not possible to hear the matter at the next scheduled county board meeting, or if notice was filed after the ten-day limit, then such hearing shall be scheduled and heard at the meeting of the immediately following month.

14.63. *Manner of hearing.*

- (1) The county board of supervisors may hear all of the relevant facts in the case, but will give primary consideration to the decision already reached by the board of adjustment.

14.64. *Final determination.*

- (1) Following a hearing by the county board on a further appeal, the [county] board shall issue its opinion within ten days of the determination. Such determination must be made by a simple majority of the county board to overrule the board of adjustment, or the prior decision by the board of adjustment will stand.

14.65. *Appeal to the court.*

- (1) Nothing in the foregoing sections (sections 14.6 et seq.) shall be construed so as to limit or expand the right of appeal to the circuit court.

(Res. of 6-19-1984)

15.0. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

[Sec. 15.01. Authority.]

The county board may, from time to time, alter, supplement or change the boundaries of use, districts and the regulations contained in this appendix in accordance with the requirements of section 59.97(5)(e), Wisconsin Statutes, [Wis. Stats. § 59.69(5)(e)] and section 9.5, where applicable.

Sec. 15.1. [Petition to amend.]

Amendments to this appendix may be made on petition of any interested party as provided in section 59.97(5)(e)1, Wisconsin Statutes [Wis. Stats. § 59.69(5)(e)1].

Sec. 15.2. [Referral; hearing notice.]

Every petition for a text or map amendment filed with the county clerk shall be referred to the county zoning agency. A copy of each petition shall be mailed to the appropriate district and area office of the department within five days of the filing of the petition with the county clerk. Written notice of the public hearing to be held on the proposed amendment shall be mailed to the appropriate district and area office of the department at least ten days prior to the hearing.

Sec. 15.3. [Distribution of board decision.]

A copy of the county board's decision on each proposed amendment shall be forwarded to the appropriate district and area office of the department within ten days after the decision is issued.

16.0. ENFORCEMENT AND PENALTIES

[Sec. 16.00. Generally.]

Any development, any building or structure constructed, moved or structurally altered, or any use established after the effective date of this ordinance [the ordinance from which this appendix is derived] in violation of the provisions of this appendix, by any person, firm, association, corporation (including building contractors or their agents) shall be deemed a violation. The zoning administrator or the county zoning agency shall refer violations to the district attorney or corporation counsel, who shall expeditiously prosecute violations. Any person, firm, association, or corporation who violates or refuses to comply with any of the provisions of this appendix shall be subject to a forfeiture of not less than \$10.00 nor more than \$200.00 per offense, together with the taxable costs of action. Each day of continued violation shall constitute a separate offense. Every violation of this appendix is a public nuisance and the creation thereof may be enjoined and the maintenance thereof may be abated by action at suit of the county, the state, or any citizen thereof pursuant to section 87.30(2), Wisconsin Statutes [Wis. Stats. § 87.30(2)]. Anyone alleged to have violated the terms of this appendix shall have the right to trial by jury.

17.0. DEFINITIONS [AND RULES OF CONSTRUCTION]

Sec. 17.1. [Rules of construction.]

For the purpose of administering and enforcing this appendix, the terms or words used herein shall be interpreted as follows: words used in the present tense include the future; words in the singular include the plural number; and words in the plural number include the singular number. The word "shall" is mandatory, not permissive. All distances unless otherwise specified shall be measured horizontally.

Sec. 17.2. [Definitions.]

The following terms used in this appendix mean:

- (1) *Accessory use or structure* means a detached subordinate structure or use which is clearly incidental to, and customarily found in connection with, the principal structure or use.
- (2) *Boathouse* means any structure designed solely for the purpose of protecting or storing boats for noncommercial purposes.
- (3) *Bulkhead line* means a geographic line along a reach of navigable water that has been adopted by a municipal ordinance and approved by the department pursuant to section 30.11, Wisconsin Statutes [Wis. Stats. § 30.11], and which allows complete filling to the landward side of the line, except where such filling is prohibited by the floodway provisions of this or a stricter ordinance.
- (4) *Channel* means a natural or artificial watercourse with definite bed and banks to confine and conduct normal flow of water.
- (5) *County zoning agency* means that committee or agency created or designated by the county board under Wis. Stats. § 59.97(2)(a) [Wis. Stats. § 59.69(2)(a)], to act in all matters pertaining to county planning and zoning.
- (6) *Department* means the department of natural resources.
- (7) *Development* means any manmade change to improved or unimproved real estate, including, but not limited to, the construction of buildings, structures or accessory structures; the construction of additions or substantial improvements to buildings, structures or accessory structures the placement of mobile homes; mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations; and the deposition or extraction of materials.
- (8) *Farm drainage ditch* means any artificial channel which drains water from lands which are currently used for agricultural purposes.
- (9) *Flood or flooding* means a general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas caused by the overflow of inland waters, or the unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source.
- (10) *Floodplain* means that land which has been or may hereafter be covered by floodwater during the regional flood. The floodplain is comprised of the floodway and the flood fringe.
- (11) *Lagoon* means an artificial enlargement of a waterway.
- (12) *Lot width* means the distance between side lines of the lot at the building line. In the case of a shoreland lot, the lot width is the width of the lot 75 feet from the waterline.
- (13) *Mobile home* means a structure transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and is designed to be used with or without a permanent foundation when connected to required utilities.
- (14) *Navigable waters* means Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, all natural inland lakes within Wisconsin and all streams, ponds, sloughs, flowages and other waters within the territorial limits of the state, including the Wisconsin portion of boundary waters which are navigable under the laws of the state. Under Wisconsin Statutes section 144.26(2)(d) [Wis. Stats. § 281.31(2)(d)], notwithstanding any other provision of law or administrative rule promulgated thereunder, shoreland ordinances required under Wisconsin Statutes section 59.97 [Wis. Stats. § 59.692], and chapter NR 115, Wisconsin Administrative Code [Wis. Admin. Code chapter NR 115], do not apply to lands adjacent to farm drainage ditches if:
 - (a) Such lands are not adjacent to a navigable stream or river;
 - (b) The drainage ditches were not navigable streams before ditching; and

- (c) Such lands are maintained in nonstructural agricultural use.
- (15) *Ordinary high water mark* means the point on the bank or shore up to which the presence and action of surface water is so continuous as to leave a distinctive mark such as by erosion, destruction or prevention of terrestrial vegetation, predominance of aquatic vegetation, or other easily recognized characteristics.
- (16) *Pond* means any natural body of water other than a flowage, lake, river, stream, or drainage ditch. [The term "pond"] also is an artificially created body of water if connected by a navigable channel to another navigable waterway. [The term "pond"] also is an artificially constructed body of water which was constructed, for a nonagricultural purpose, within 500 feet of another navigable waterway since September 13, 1963, with or without a permit as required by section 30.19, Wisconsin Statutes [Wis. Stats. § 30.19].
- (17) *Regional flood* means a flood determined to be representative of large floods known to have generally occurred in Wisconsin and which may be expected to occur on a particular stream because of like physical characteristics, once in every 100 years.
- (18) *Setbacks from water* means the minimum horizontal distance from the ordinary high water line of a body of water to the nearest part of a structure.
- (19) *Shorelands* means lands within the following distance from the ordinary high water mark of a navigable water: 1,000 feet from a lake, pond or flowage, and 300 feet from a river or stream or to the landward side of the floodplain, whichever distance is greater.
- (20) *Shoreland-wetland district* means the zoning district, created as a part of this appendix, comprised of shorelands that are designated as wetlands on the wetland maps which have been incorporated by reference and made a part of [the ordinance from which] this appendix [is derived].
- (21) *Silvicultural thinning* means a woodland management practice which, for the purpose of this appendix, improves or maintains the quality of adjacent surface water through responsible cutting in shorelands; and by which long-lived species are perpetuated and provision is made for efficient methods of slash disposal.
- (22) *Special exception (conditional use)* means a use which is permitted by this appendix provided that certain conditions are met and a permit is granted by the board of adjustment, or where appropriate, by the planning and zoning agency or county board.
- (23) *Structure* means any manmade object with form, shape and utility, either permanently or temporarily attached to, placed upon or set into the ground, stream bed or lake bed, which includes, but is not limited to, such objects as roofed and walled buildings, gas or liquid storage tanks, bridges dams and culverts, but does not include fences of open wire or rail design.
- (24) *Subdivision* means the division of a lot, parcel or tract by the owner thereof, or his agent, for the purpose of transfer of ownership or building development where the act of division creates three or more parcels or building sites of five acres or less in area or where the act of division creates three or more parcels or building sites of five acres each or less by successive division within a five-year period.
- (25) *Substandard lot* means a lot that does not conform to the dimensional requirements of this appendix.
- (26) *Travel trailer* means a vehicular portable structure designed as a temporary dwelling for travel, recreation and vacation use, which does not fall within the definition of a mobile home.
- (27) *Unnecessary hardship* means that circumstance where special conditions, which were not self-created, affect a particular property and make strict conformity with restrictions governing area, setbacks, frontage, height or density unnecessarily burdensome or unreasonable in light of the purpose of this appendix.
- (28) *Variance* means an authorization granted by the board of adjustment to construct, alter or use a building or structure in a manner that deviates from the requirements of this appendix.

- (29) *Waterline* means the shortest straight line at the waterfront end of a lot abutting a lake or stream that lies wholly within the lot providing that not less than 75 percent of the length of such waterline shall be on the landward side of the ordinary high water mark.
- (30) *Wetlands* means those areas where water is at, near or above the land surface long enough to be capable of supporting aquatic or hydrophytic vegetation and which have soils indicative of wet conditions.

1010 PERMITS, USE AGREEMENTS, POLICIES AND CONTRACTS

1010.1 TIMBER SALE CONTRACT

JUNEAU COUNTY TIMBER SALE CONTRACT

NSF-SFI-FM-1Y943 SFI 100%
SCS-FM/COC-00083G FSC 100%

Contract No. CF --- Tract: -----

This contract is entered into by and between Juneau County, Wisconsin, by its Land, Forestry, Parks and Zoning Committee, hereinafter referred to as the "Seller," and _____, _____, hereinafter referred to as the "Purchaser".

In consideration of the agreements set forth below, to be kept and performed by the Purchaser, the Seller authorizes the Purchaser to cut and remove timber or other forest products as described below.

1. Contract Term:

The term of this contract shall be from April 1st, 202_ through and including June 30th, 202_.

2. Location of Timber/Forest Products To Be Sold:

SESW, NWSE, SWSE Sec 10 T 20N-R4E Town of Armenia

3. Cutting:

Purchaser shall cut in the area(s) indicated on the Timber Sale Map, attached hereto as Addendum A, and incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

4. Training and Safety Requirements:

To promote maximum benefit to the environment, the health and welfare of our logging contractors, and to adhere to requirements of forest certification standards, effective January 1, 2006, Juneau County shall require training of its logging contractors. Successful purchasers of Juneau County stumpage shall ensure that the actual logging contractor complies with the Wisconsin Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI) Training Standard as adopted by the Wisconsin SFI Implementation Committee (SIC). Criteria for the standard can be found at the website www.fistausa.org/sfi_standards or by contacting the Forest Industry Safety & Training Alliance (FISTA). Documentation confirming completion of the training standard shall be required prior to starting sale.

The Purchaser, employees, subcontractors, subcontractor's employees and any such individual engaged in work towards the furtherance of this Contract shall conduct their activities in a safe and professional manner, shall cooperate in making it possible for the Sale Administrator to safely, efficiently, and economically perform his, her or its administrative duties, and shall comply with Federal and State safety standards for logging operations as established by the United States Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA; 29 Code of Federal Regulations 1910 and any other such applicable regulations promulgated by OSHA) and as required by Wisconsin State law. The Purchaser, not the County, is responsible for instituting and maintaining all precautions, procedures, and programs for the safety of all persons on the project site, and both parties to this Contract agree that the County is not and shall not be deemed to be responsible for any injuries or accidents occurring at the site throughout the term of Contract.

5. Performance Bond:

The Purchaser, before cutting any material covered by this contract, shall remit to the Juneau County Treasurer a cash performance bond or letter of credit in the amount \$_____. Said bond shall be returned to the Purchaser at the close of the contract minus any deductions for

damages resulting from Purchaser's violation(s) of this contract as determined by the Juneau County Forest Administrator.

6. Insurance:

Prior to performance under this contract, Purchaser shall also provide the Seller with a Certificate of Insurance, countersigned by a Wisconsin resident agent, confirming that Worker's Compensation Insurance Coverage is provided for persons working under the contract for its duration. Said Certificate shall include the provision that the insurer shall notify the Seller at the County Forestry Office, 650 Prairie Street, Mauston, Wisconsin 53849, within five (5) days of any change in its terms and twenty (20) days prior to its termination.

Further, Purchaser shall, prior to conducting work under this contract, provide the Seller with a Certificate of Insurance, countersigned by a Wisconsin resident agent, confirming that Public Liability and Property Damage Insurance in the following amounts is maintained during the life of the contract against any claim(s) which might occur in carrying out the contract:

\$100,000.00 Single Limit Liability, or

\$300,000.00 Bodily Injury Per Person

\$100,000.00 Per Occurrence, and

\$300,000.00 Property Damage

Such Certificate shall also provide that Juneau County, including its agents and employees, is a named insured and that the insurer waives the defense to said claims of sovereign or governmental immunity, and it shall provide that the insurer shall notify the Seller promptly upon any change of the terms or conditions, or termination, of the policy.

7. Scaling and Conversion Factors:

- a. All sawlogs shall be separated from pulpwood when piled.

- b. The Scribner Decimal C Log Rule shall be used for scaling sawlogs. All sawlogs shall be scaled on the premises and prior to hauling unless approval is granted by the Seller. Removal of sawlogs before scaling by Seller shall be considered a breach of contract and subject to a penalty. Scaled sawlogs shall be marked by the Seller.
- c. All logs should be decked with the small end facing the trail. The log end facing the trail shall be scaled. Log lengths shall be marked on the small end with a lumber crayon if random lengths are cut.
- d. The Seller may inspect trucks hauling forest products from the premises and check scale at any time.
- e. When peeled cordwood is measured, it is agreed that 12.5% shall be added to hand peeled or ring debarked volume, and 25% shall be added to other machined peeled volume to compute equivalent unpeeled volume.
- f. Conversion of MBF (thousand board feet) to cords or cords to MBF shall be 2.44 cords per MBF for softwoods and 2.20 cords per MBF for hardwoods.
- g. 24 hour notice is required for all scaling.
- h. All logs shall be piled in piles convenient for scaling and shall not be removed until scaled by an authorized representative of the Forestry Department. No sawlogs are to be removed from the sale site until scaled.

8. Pulpwood Mill Scale System:

- a. All pulpwood shall be scaled using the mill scale system. On mixed species loads, the entire load shall be billed at the stumpage rate for the highest value species included on the load.
- b. Ticket books shall be issued when the contract is signed and periodically thereafter as needed. All tickets shall be accounted for by the Purchaser. Unused tickets shall be returned to the Seller immediately upon completion or termination of the contract.

- c. Each ticket shall be in triplicate and shall represent one load. The price of the ticket shall be the average load size times the price per ton of the species it represents. When multiple species are included in a sale, the price of the ticket shall be the average load size times the weighted average price per ton of the species it represents.
- d. Tickets are issued for the contract specified on the cover of the ticket book and shall not be used for any other contract. The Purchaser agrees to report all the information requested on the ticket for each load of unscaled cut products removed from the premises.
- e. Prior to hauling any timber, the Purchaser shall make arrangements with all buyers of cut timber from the premises to return copies of scale slips to Seller attached to corresponding tickets. Electronic mill scale slips of matching tickets shall also be accepted from mills.
- f. A list of all truckers that will be hauling wood from the premises shall be provided to the Seller by the Purchaser. It shall be the responsibility of the Purchaser to provide such truckers with appropriate ticket books.
- g. Lock boxes shall be placed at road access points convenient to the Purchaser.
- h. Each time a load of cut timber leaves the sale area, the appropriate portion of the ticket shall be clearly, completely and accurately filled out and deposited in the lock box.
- i. Failure to deposit tickets in boxes provided by the Seller each time a load of cut timber leaves the sale area shall be considered a breach of contract. Purchaser agrees to pay double the stumpage rate for each load so removed. Further, removal of cut timber without depositing a ticket in the lock box may be considered felony theft; and it also may result in contract cancellation and bond forfeiture.
- j. While transporting timber from the sale area, the truck driver shall have in his/her possession the appropriate portion of the ticket applicable to the load.
- k. Truck Delivery: The appropriate portion of the ticket shall be detached at the point where the wood is scaled, and it shall be attached to a duplicate copy of the scale slip. Both shall be returned promptly to Seller. Electronic mill scale slips of matching tickets shall also be accepted by Seller.

- l. Rail Car Shipment to a Mill: The appropriate portion of the ticket shall be attached to the bill of lading for the car. At the mill the ticket shall be attached to a copy of the scale slip and then immediately returned to the Seller.
- m. The mill scale slip that corresponds to the lock box ticket must be received by the seller within 30 days of the hauling or a minimum of 15 cords per load shall be billed.
- n. Weight conversion factors shall be based on Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Timber Sale Handbook page 12-1, included as Addendum B. Weight conversion for Black Oak shall be the same as Red Oak (5,500 pounds per cord). Mixed Hardwood species shall use a weight conversion of 4,550 pounds per cord based on the reality that most of Juneau County's hardwood pulp is soft maple.

9. Payments:

- a. Payments shall be calculated on the stumpage rates indicated in Section 13 hereafter multiplied by the scale received from the mill or taken by the Forestry Department. Billings shall be sent every two weeks to the Purchaser and payment shall be made within 30 days of invoice date. Interest of 1 ½% per month shall be charged after 30 calendar days. Payment shall be made on all products severed from the stump.
- b. If any other procedure for billing is needed it shall be approved prior to the sale starting by the Land, Forestry, Parks and Zoning Committee.
- c. If stick scale for pulpwood/cordwood is requested on a sale, stumpage payments shall be based on 4' x 4' x 100" standard cord measure and then converted to weight for billing.
- d. If the Land, Forestry, Parks and Zoning Committee grants an extension on timber sales, it has the discretion to increase stumpage rates up to 5% on the remaining uncut stumpage.
- e. If wood is cut but not utilized, the volume of such cut wood shall be estimated and payment for the wood shall be deducted from the performance bond when it is returned to the Purchaser.
- f. Unmarked or undesignated trees cut or injured and any marked or designated trees injured and/or left shall be paid for at double the stumpage rate specified.

10. Harvesting/Cutting Requirements:

- a. The County Forest Administrator shall be advised 24 hours prior to commencement of cutting.
- b. Any roads, landings or trails must meet with the approval of the County Forest Administrator prior to construction.
- c. All roads existing before or created during the timber sale shall be repaired in order to permit vehicular travel over them.
- d. All merchantable timber marked or designated in the area covered by this agreement shall be cut, whether or not the quantity of such material or timber is more or less than the estimate.
- e. Wood shall be piled along the fire lanes on county property and not along town roads. No hauling shall be done from the town road.
- f. Roadways and trails shall be kept free of brush, logs, and wastes resulting from the operations.
- g. All culverts and other devices used to cross-streams or ditches shall be removed before the sale is closed.
- h. The Purchaser shall cooperate with Forest Fire Control Officers to prevent and suppress forest fires and dispose of brush as directed and comply with all state laws regarding timber slash disposal.
- i. The Purchaser shall follow all recommendations pertaining to the Wisconsin Forestry Best Management Practices for Water Quality (BMP's) in any and all cases where the recommendations are applicable. This pertains to items including, but not limited to: fuels, lubricants, waste and spills, chemicals, forest roads, wetlands and riparian management zones. A copy of the Wisconsin BMP manual is available upon request and is made part of this agreement.
- j. Maximum stump height shall be one-half the diameter of the tree, but shall not exceed 12 inches in height. All slash is to be lopped within two feet of the ground.
- k. Maximum top diameter shall be 3 inches for pine and 4 inches for hardwoods.

- I. All pine products cut between June 1st and September 1st each year must be removed from the sale area within three weeks from time of cutting. Pine products cut during the remainder of the year must be removed before June 1st of each year

11. Rutting Policy: Purchaser shall act consistently with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Timber Sale Handbook page 63-7:

- a. Purchaser shall take all steps and precautions to avoid and minimize soil disturbances, such as soil compaction and rutting. If soil disturbances occur, the Purchaser shall work cooperatively to mitigate and repair any and all instances of soil disturbance.
- b. Excessive soil disturbance (as defined in Table 1) shall not be tolerated. Purchaser shall contact Seller in the event of an excessive soil disturbance.

Table 1. Thresholds for Soil Disturbances

Timber Infrastructure	Sale	Soil disturbances are excessive if:
Roads, Landings, Skid Trails, and General Harvest Area		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A gully or rut is 6 inches deep or more and is resulting in channelized flow to a wetland, stream, or lake.
Roads, Landings, and Primary Skid Trails		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a Riparian Management Zone (RMZ) or wetland, a gully or rut is 6 inches deep or more and 100 feet long or more. • In an upland area (outside of RMZ), a gully or rut is 10 inches deep or more and 66 feet long or more
Secondary Skid Trails and General Harvest Area		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A gully or rut is 6 inches deep or more and 100 feet long or more.

Note: The depth shall be measured from the original soil surface to the bottom of the depression. If individual lug depressions are visible, the depth shall be measured to the less of the two depths (the "top" of the lug). The length shall be measured from the start of the "too deep" section of rut to the end of the "too deep" section. Measurements are not cumulative.

12. Best Management Practices (BMPs) requirements and other Guidelines:

- a. The Purchaser shall comply with all recommended BMPs for Water Quality guidelines as described in "*Wisconsin's Forestry Best Management Practices for Water Quality*" published by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, publication Pub-FR-093, unless specifically provided otherwise below. A copy of this publication is available upon request to the Seller if not possessed by the Purchaser. Purchaser's certification in Wisconsin BMP training or equivalent through a FISTA-coordinated BMP workshop is also required.
- b. The purchaser shall comply with all recommended Forestry BMPs for Invasive Species as described in "*Wisconsin's Forestry Best Management Practices for Invasive Species*" published by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, publication Pub-FR-444-09, unless specifically provided otherwise below. A copy of this publication is available upon request to the Seller if not possessed by the Purchaser. The publication can also be found at the Council on Forestry website at: <http://council.wisconsinforestry.org/invasives/forestry>
- c. The purchase shall comply with all General Guidelines as described in "*Wisconsin's Forestland Woody Biomass Harvesting Guidelines*" published by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, publication Pub- FR-435-09, unless specifically provided otherwise below. A copy of this publication is available upon request to the Seller if not possessed by the Purchaser. The publication can also be found at the Council on Forestry website at: <http://council.wisconsinforestry.org/biomass/>

13. Species bid summary: Summary of the Bid of Purchaser accepted by Seller:

<u>Species</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Price/Unit</u>
Red Pine	saw/pulp	--- Tons	\$__.
White Pine	saw/pulp	--- Tons	\$__.

14. Assignment:

This contract may not be assigned in whole or in part without the written agreement of Juneau County.

15. Forest Certification:

The area encompassed by this timber sale is certified to the standards of the Forest Stewardship Council® FSC® SCS-FM/COC-00083G FSC 100% and the Sustainable Forestry

Initiative® SFI® NSF-SFI-FM-1Y943 SFI 100%. Forest products from this sale may be delivered to the mills "FSC 100%" and/or "SFI 100%" so long as the contractor hauling the forest products is chain-of-custody (COC) certified or covered under a COC certificate from the destination mill. The purchaser is responsible for maintaining COC after leaving the sale area.

16. Modification:

The terms and conditions of this contract may not be modified without written agreement of the parties.

17. Non-compliance:

- a. The Juneau County Forest Administrator may suspend this contract, if in his opinion, the Purchaser is in non-compliance with the terms of this agreement. Notice of suspension shall be given to the Purchaser in verbal form, followed by written notice, or exclusively by written notice, and in that event the Purchaser shall immediately cease operations on the County Lands. Operations shall not be resumed without written authorization from the Juneau County Land, Forestry, Parks and Zoning Committee.
- b. If the Purchaser is in non-compliance, the Seller shall retain all monies paid under this contract.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this agreement on the dates shown below.

Date:

Purchaser: _____, ____

Address:

Telephone Number: _____

Cell Phone Number: _____

Fax Number: _____

By: _____

Position: _____

Seller: Juneau County, Wisconsin, by its Land, Forestry, Parks and Zoning Committee

By: Brian Loyd, Juneau County Forest Administrator.

Date: __/__/__

1010.2 TIMBER SALE EXTENSION / RENEWAL POLICY

Duration and Extension of Contracts

(a) All contracts will be issued for not less than six months nor more than 2 years, unless otherwise stated on advertisement and/or contracts. Contracts will be dated to expire on the anniversary of the sale. Exceptions may be made in cases of extenuating circumstances.

(b) A one year extension, if deemed necessary by the seller, may be granted and may have a progressive minimum 5% increase in the stumpage rates for each species on the sale and unharvested at the time of the contract extension.

(c) The maximum time duration of a timber sale contract, including extensions, shall be 4 years. Extension beyond this period of time shall be considered by the committee only in the event of special justification. Special stumpage rate adjustments may be made.

(d) If purchasers do not wish to have contracts renewed or extended appropriate penalties may be assessed. This includes but is not limited to the assessment of double stumpage for any timber left on the sale area.

(e) The contractor may request a contract release due to severe physical or financial disability. The committee shall determine whether or not a release shall be granted and may withhold all or a portion of the bond deposit for damages.

1010.3 GREEN TREE RETENTION GUIDELINES

Juneau County Forest

GREEN TREE RETENTION GUIDELINES

(GTR)

Reserve Trees

Reserve trees are living trees, ≥ 5 inches dbh, retained after the regeneration period under even-aged or two-aged silvicultural systems. They are retained well beyond stand rotation, and for purposes other than regeneration. They may be harvested eventually or retained to complete their natural lifespan (becoming a snag and then coarse woody debris). Reserve trees can be dispersed uniformly or irregularly, as single trees or aggregated groups or patches, or any mixture thereof. Synonyms include standards, legacy trees, and green tree retention.

The characteristics of desirable reserve trees are highly variable and depend on the intended benefits, the species present, stand condition, and site. Desired compositional and structural attributes may be present when trees are selected and stands are rotated, or additional time may be required for development.

Typical characteristics of desirable individual reserve trees (either scattered or within patches) include:

- Large size (tree height, diameter, crown dimensions) for the species and site.
 - If large trees are lacking, then potential future large trees can be selected.
- Older trees with large size and rough bark.
- A mix of vigorous and decadent trees.
 - Vigorous trees of long-lived species can enable long-term retention and potentially yield a variety of benefits.
 - Decadent trees can provide current and future cavity trees, as well as future snags and down coarse woody debris.
- A mix of species, including locally uncommon species and mast trees.

The development and maintenance of large structures (vigorous trees, cavity trees, snags, down woody debris) and species diversity is typically encouraged.

Generally, poor candidates for individual reserve trees include:

- Relatively small (height, diameter, crown), suppressed to intermediate trees.
- Relatively young trees within the stand.

These smaller, younger trees are retained in reserve groups and patches along with larger, older trees.

Exceptions to these typically desirable and generally poor reserve tree characteristics will occur.

Benefits of Reserve Tree Retention

Silvicultural practices are designed to manipulate vegetation to achieve management objectives. At its foundation, silviculture is based on understanding and working with ecological processes. Silvicultural practices that more closely emulate natural disturbance and stand development processes are more likely to sustain a wide array of forest benefits. Most natural disturbance regimes and events retain compositional and structural legacies in heterogeneous patterns and create ecological complexity. Silvicultural practices that develop and maintain reserve trees in managed stands can enable the promotion of ecological complexity – composition, structure, and pattern.

The retention of reserve trees can provide a “lifeboat” function that contributes to the conservation of biological diversity (see preceding section). These structures facilitate the perpetuation of some biota (plant and animal species and genotypes) on site. They also perpetuate habitat for re-colonization and occupation. They can improve landscape connectivity, facilitating the movement of some organisms. Reserve trees influence reorganization and recovery processes in post disturbance ecosystems; they can sustain functional roles and modify the post-disturbance environment.

The actual benefits achieved through the retention of reserve trees can be variable, depending on such factors as landscape composition and structure, stand composition and structure, site, retention design, and management objectives.

Some specific potential benefits include:

- Timber Production
 - Reserve high quality trees for future harvest
 - Perpetuation of tree species diversity
- Wildlife and Plant Habitat (Biodiversity)
 - Cover
 - Cavity (den) and nest trees
 - Display locations
 - Food (foraging, hunting)
 - Future snags and down woody debris (coarse and fine)
 - Habitat diversity
 - Protect special habitat
 - Travel corridors
- Aesthetics
 - Limit line of vision
 - Break up “clearcut” look
 - Retain visually unique trees
 - Provide diversity in future stand
- Water and Soil Quality
 - Reduce run-off
 - Reduce erosion
 - Maintain water and nutrient cycles
- Miscellaneous
 - Buffer adjacent stands
 - Protect cultural resources
 - Landmarks, such as marker trees and witness trees

Potential Costs of Reserve Tree Retention

The retention of reserve trees in actively managed stands can provide ecological benefits desired by landowners and society. However, there are also costs or trade-offs. The primary potential cost is reduced timber yield at the stand-level. Also, retention can result in less available habitat for some wildlife species, particularly those that prefer open, treeless habitat. However, impacts on long-term forest ecosystem sustainability and productivity are uncertain; current understanding suggests that the maintenance of ecological complexity will more likely sustain long-term productivity.

Some specific potential costs include:

- Potential additional operational costs to manage reserve tree retention
- Potential for reduced timber growth rates maintained by larger, older trees
- Potential for reduced short-term stand-level timber yields by foregoing harvest of some trees
- Potential for epicormic branching
- Potential for stem and crown damage during stand harvest
- Potential for crown dieback and mortality following harvest
- Potential for windthrow, particularly on wet or shallow soils, or for shallow rooted species
- Potential damage to younger stand if reserve trees are harvested during mid-rotation
- Reduced growth rates of regeneration occurring beneath reserve trees
- Potential sites for pathogen breeding and maintenance
- Potential for reduced habitat for or increased predation of certain wildlife species

Considerations for Reserve Tree Retention

Reserve overstory trees will shade portions of a newly developing stand. Increased numbers of dispersed reserve trees and trees with larger and denser crowns will cause more shading. Furthermore, reserve tree crowns can expand over time, increasing shading effects. Shading by reserve trees potentially can reduce growth within portions of newly developing established even-aged stands. The point at which growth reductions become significant depends on a variety of factors, including: stand management objectives (for reserve trees and young trees), growth rates and potential development of reserve trees, growth rates and shade tolerance of species comprising the new stand, site quality, understory competition, and potential damaging agents. In general, to promote optimum growth of established even-aged stands of reproduction, (nearly) full sunlight is preferred. Under even-aged management systems, when objectives include the retention of reserve trees beyond the regeneration establishment phase, crown cover of <20% generally (for most species and conditions) will not significantly reduce vigor, growth, and development of most of the developing stand. If reserve trees are dispersed and expected to survive and grow, crown cover will increase over time; 15% crown cover is a generally recommended maximum for dispersed retention at final rotation. If reserve trees are aggregated, then shading impacts will be reduced; total crown cover retained could be greater, and will depend on stand management objectives.

Excessive shading may also be a concern when regenerating shade intolerant species in small stands or in narrowly linear stands, surrounded by relatively mature forest. In such cases, it may be necessary to retain

fewer reserve trees. Alternatively, there may be opportunities to redesign stand boundaries creating a larger stand with increased opportunities for internal tree retention.

Reserve tree retention is a generally recommended silvicultural practice for stands ≥ 10 acres. It is encouraged in smaller stands, but operational, shading, and other biological issues may limit application.

Insect and disease issues and potential impacts on tree health should be another consideration in reserve tree selection and design. Regeneration methods are designed to foster the vigor of the regenerating stand. Although the imminent mortality of some reserve trees may be desirable or acceptable, typically some vigorous trees will be retained with the expectation of continued growth and survival (perhaps for a long time). When regenerating a stand and retaining reserve trees, potential risks to tree health should be evaluated, and methods implemented to reduce risks while achieving stand management objectives. In most cases, well designed regeneration and retention strategies can minimize risks; however, stand and site conditions may limit options in some cases. Refer to the cover type chapters in this handbook and forest pest management guidelines to appropriately consider and address insect and disease risks when selecting and designing regeneration methods and reserve tree retention for a specific stand and site.

Two examples of how insect and disease considerations can influence reserve tree selection and design:

- Red pine: Retaining red pine reserve trees when regenerating a new red pine stand may significantly increase the risk of *Sirococcus* and *Diplodia* incidence within the young stand. This risk is highly variable geographically; where experience has shown the risk to be significant, then retaining red pine reserve trees over red pine regeneration would be poor silviculture. In such cases, retain other species (e.g. oak) as reserve trees if available; if not available, then it may not be possible to retain reserve trees as generally recommended, but consider including representation of other species as part of stand regeneration to provide increased options for future managers. Red pine can be an excellent reserve tree when regenerating other species (e.g. aspen or oak).
- Jack Pine: In general, retaining jack pine reserve trees when regenerating a new jack pine stand is not recommended, because of the risk of budworm outbreaks. When regenerating jack pine, other species (e.g. oak) should be retained as reserve trees if available. Jack pine can be retained as a reserve tree when regenerating other species.

Representation of reserve trees can range from none to many. If silviculture is to simulate, to some extent, natural disturbance processes, then most actively managed stands should include some level of structural retention. To accomplish general sustainable forestry goals that include multiple stand management objectives, recommended representation could typically range from 3-15% of stand area or crown cover. In some stands, particularly intensively managed single objective stands (e.g. maximize short-term economic returns, maximize pulp production, or maximize populations of wildlife species that prefer completely open, treeless habitat), landowners may choose to not retain reserve trees. In some stands, with appropriate species and site characteristics, where the optimization of tree vigor and timber quantity and quality is a minor concern, adaptive silvicultural practices that retain 20-60% cover could be considered by the landowner. It is recommended that sound reasons and expected impacts be documented when the decision is to retain reserve trees at less than or greater than the recommended level of 3-15% of stand area or crown cover.

Distribution of reserve trees can be evenly or irregularly dispersed individuals, groups, and patches.

Retention in aggregated patches generally provides the most benefits, including:

- patches of habitat that maintain forest floor, understory plants, and vertical structure within the patch, and increase compositional and structural diversity,
- more heterogeneity across the stand,
- less damage to retained trees during harvesting operations, and
- less impact on regeneration in stand matrix.

Patch retention should consider retention of large trees, cavity trees, and snags within the patches.

Reserve patches can be thinned during the even-aged rotational harvest of the matrix; however, retention of unthinned patches potentially provides the greatest benefit. Patches can be located to complement other management objectives or respond to stand conditions; for example, patches can be located in riparian management zones, to provide connectivity between stands, and to protect sensitive sites (e.g. cliff faces and vernal pools) or endangered resources. Patches should be >0.1 acres and generally <2.0 acres, but can be larger; patches, particularly large ones, should be documented as retention patches.

Retention of evenly dispersed individual trees also provides unique benefits, including:

- retention of comparatively more large trees, and
- wide distribution of structural benefits (large trees, snags, and coarse woody debris) and seed sources.

Retention of irregularly dispersed individual trees and small groups provides another strategy; this can be particularly useful to develop feathered edges to stands and reduce abrupt transitions and edge effects.

The general recommended strategy is to retain irregularly distributed patches along with scattered groups and individuals.

Table 24.1 Patch sizes for retention and approximate dimensions (circular and square)		
Area (acres)	Diameter (feet)	Square (feet)
0.1	74	66 x 66
0.25	118	104 x 104
0.5	167	148 x 148
0.75	204	181 x 181
1.0	236	209 x 209
1.5	288	256 x 256
2.0	333	295 x 295

Stand representation and spatial distribution patterns of reserve trees can be highly variable. The goal of heterogeneity of conditions indicates a wide array of retention strategies. Retention design, including amount to retain, species, and distribution, can enable the production of increased benefits and minimize potential costs. Criteria to consider when determining desired representation and distribution include: landowner goals and stand management objectives, current and desired stand and community condition, characteristics of current and desired plant and animal species, potential damaging agents, site, and landscape characteristics. Detailed landscape analysis and planning that clearly addresses the sustainable allocation of resources, including the production of timber and the conservation of biodiversity, can improve upon stand-based management guidelines (such as those offered herein).

Figure 24-7. Reserve trees retained in patches.



Photo by Jeff Martin,

I Mar Photography

Figures 24-8. Reserve trees retained as a group.



Photo by Joe Kovach

Figures 24-9. Reserve trees retained irregularly as individuals.



Photo by Joe Kovach

Recommendations for Retention in Managed Stands: Reserve Trees, Mast Trees, Cavity Trees, and Snags

Sustainable forest management is implemented within a framework defined by landowner goals and objectives, ecosystem condition and potential, and sustainable silvicultural systems and practices. Forests are cultivated to provide a variety of socio-economic and ecological benefits. Sustainable forest management integrates multiple management goals and objectives into most silvicultural systems and the management of most stands and landscapes.

Most stands that are actively managed include timber production as a management goal (often in concert with other goals). Tree retention typically focuses on crop tree selection and regeneration methods. To satisfy multiple objectives and provide multiple benefits, retain additional trees to achieve non-timber management objectives. Integrate the following recommendations for tree and snag retention into the management of most forest stands:

- Even-aged rotations
 - Retain ≥ 3 (if available), preferably large, snags per acre.
 - Retain reserve trees and/or patches at 3-15% crown cover or stand area, including large vigorous trees, mast trees, and cavity trees. Reserve tree retention is a generally recommended silvicultural practice for stands ≥ 10 acres. It is encouraged in smaller stands, but operational, shading, and other biological issues may limit application.
- Even-aged intermediate treatments
 - Retain ≥ 3 (if available), preferably large, snags per acre.
 - Retain ≥ 3 (if available), preferably large, cavity trees per acre.
 - Retain ≥ 3 (if available), preferably large, mast trees per acre.
 - If previously established, manage reserve trees and patches. Management may include timber harvesting or passive retention. Consider retaining ≥ 3 trees per acre to develop into large, old trees and to complete their natural lifespan. These trees may also satisfy cavity and mast tree recommendations. These trees will often become large snags and coarse woody debris.

- Uneven-aged systems
 - Retain ≥ 3 (if available), preferably large, snags per acre.
 - Retain ≥ 3 (if available), preferably large, cavity trees per acre.
 - Retain ≥ 3 (if available), preferably large, mast trees per acre.
 - Consider retaining ≥ 3 trees per acre to develop into large, old trees and to complete their natural lifespan. These trees may also satisfy cavity and mast tree recommendations. These trees will often become large snags and coarse woody debris.

In cases where these recommendations for retention are not applied, then sound reasons and expected impacts of deviation should be documented.

When applying retention recommendations, be sure to consider:

- Retention will occur at the “Harvest Unit” level. Harvest Unit is defined as the stands within a timber sale. RMZ or Z prefix stands occurring within or adjacent to the Harvest Unit can provide retention opportunities. Retention will be encouraged in stands 10 acres in size or less that are managed as even-aged, but will not be required.
- Individual trees can provide multiple benefits and fulfill the intent of more than one of the above recommendations. For example, three large oak trees with cavities could satisfy the mast tree and cavity tree recommendations, as well as the large, old tree consideration.
- Retention of both vigorous and decadent trees will provide an array of benefits.
- In general, species diversity is encouraged when selecting trees to retain.
- Large trees and snags are >12 inches dbh, and preferably >18 inches dbh.
- Trees retained can be scattered uniformly throughout a stand or irregularly dispersed, as single trees, groups, and patches. The general recommended strategy is to retain irregularly distributed patches along with scattered groups and individuals.
- Retention in aggregated patches generally provides the most benefits for wildlife and biodiversity. Also, patches retained can satisfy multiple benefits; for example, at stand rotation, an internal or adjacent unharvested buffer along a stream (RMZ) could provide a portion of reserve tree retention as well as satisfy BMP (water quality) recommendations. Patches should be >0.1 acres and generally <2.0 acres, but can be larger; reserve tree patches, particularly large ones, should be documented as retention patches.
- Harvesting of reserve trees may occur in the future or may be foregone to achieve other benefits. Retain reserve trees for at least one-half the minimum rotation age of the new stand (e.g. retain reserve trees at least 20-25 years if regenerating aspen). Consider retaining some trees to develop into large, old trees and to complete their natural lifespan; these trees will often become large cavity trees, snags, and coarse woody debris.
- Retain as many snags as possible. Retention of snag diversity (species and size) can potentially provide the greatest array of benefits. Snags that are determined to be a threat to human safety can be cut and retained on site as coarse woody debris.
- Clearly designate, in writing and/or by marking, which trees should be retained prior to any cutting operations.

1010.4 FIREWOOD PERMIT



FUELWOOD PERMIT

Juneau County Forestry and Parks
650 Prairie Street, Mauston, WI 53948
Phone: 608-847-9389



Date: _____ EXPIRES: _____

Permittee's Name: _____

Address: _____ City: _____ State: _____ ZIP: _____

Phone: _____ Vehicle: _____ Plate #: _____

FEE: \$ 15.00 – Payable in advanced and not refundable.

Location: gathered:	RANGE:			
TOWN:				

- A.) Amount of Fuelwood that may be
- i. **10 Face Cord or 3.33 Pulp Cord**
- B.) Conservation Provisions:
- i. **Only Down and Dead Wood**
 - ii. **Existing regeneration and residual trees may not be damaged.**
 - iii. **Permittee will only use wood for personal use. No fuelwood may be sold or given away.**
 - iv. **Access and use of equipment off existing roads must be approved by Forestry Office Personnel in advance.**
 - v. **No cutting in active timber sale areas.**
 - vi. **No permits April 1 thru July 15**

C.) Standard Provisions:

1. The permittee must possess this permit at all times whether gathering or transporting.
2. This permit must be presented by the permittee upon request by any county personnel.
3. The permit holder assumes all responsibility to assure that he/she is on county property.
4. The permit holder assumes all liability for his/her own protection and agrees to hold County harmless for any accident or injuries that may happen to themselves or others.
5. All roads and trails shall be kept open at all times and may not be damaged.
6. Permittee shall not transfer this permit or allow the use thereof by any other person.
7. Violations of this permit or any conditions of gathering stated herein shall be determined by the County Forest Administrator and will result in the revocation of such permit. Violations may also subject the Permittee to an assessment for actual damage caused or prosecution for violation of 26.05 (timber theft) or 943.13 (trespass), Wis. Stats., or applicable county ordinances.
8. Maximum of 3 permits per permittee in a calendar year.

I hereby certify that I have read the above and agree to the conditions therein set forth:

Signature of Permittee: _____ **County Personnel:** _____

1010.5 LAND TRANSACTION POLICY AND PROCEDURES

LAND TRANSACTION POLICY AND PROCEDURES

This policy pertains to proposals initiated by third parties. It does not apply to proposals introduced by the County.

STATEMENT OF COMMITMENT

Juneau County is committed to the preservation of the open spaces created by the ownership of large blocks of public land. The County is committed to the concept that public land is beneficial to the people of the County. Juneau County's public land provides the base resource for the local timber industry and for the County's tourism industry. It provides habitat for wildlife and fish, it provides watershed stability and protection and it provides extensive outdoor recreation opportunities for the public.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Juneau County's goal in establishing a public land ownership policy is to preserve, whenever possible, County-owned lands located within the County Forest blocking boundaries, and the other lands managed by the Land, Forestry & Parks Department, and to actively manage those lands for multiple resources used in an environmentally acceptable manner.

Objectives for the public land ownership policy are as follows:

1. Create a clearly defined, timely and orderly process for handling proposals to purchase, use and/or develop public lands for private purposes.
2. Ensure that any such proposals are truly beneficial to the people of the County.
3. Ensure that the proposals are viable, not speculative and that they are well planned and environmentally acceptable.
4. Establish minimum fee criteria for the sale of or conveyance of property rights on public land.
5. Define types and categories of property rights conveyance.

PROCEDURES

This section outlines the steps which will be followed in processing requests for the purchase or trade of County owned lands as well as requests for permits or agreements involving the use of County-owned lands. The procedures shall apply to all County-owned lands within the blocking boundaries of the land managed by the Land, Forestry & Parks Department.

All sale or trading of County Lands within the forest boundaries shall be subject to terms established between the Land, Forestry & Parks Committee and the party which will receive land from the County.

A. Application, screening and referral.

1. Request for purchase, trade or special use is filed at the Land, Forestry & Parks Department on the prescribed application form. This form is available at the office of the Land, Forestry & Parks Department during normal business hours.
 - a. For Easements and Land Use Agreements, the requester shall deposit the amount of \$250.00 in earnest money with the application. After the subject transactions have been completed to the satisfaction of the Land, Forestry & Parks Committee, the \$250 earnest money can be returned to the applicant. The amount of the transaction will be negotiated between the Committee and the applicant.
 - b. For Land Sales and Trades the requester shall deposit the amount of \$5,000.00 in earnest money deposited with the application. After the transaction has been completed to the satisfaction of the Land, Forestry & Parks Committee, the \$5,000.00 earnest money can be returned to the applicant. The amount of the transaction will be negotiated between the Committee and the applicant.
2. The applicant shall be referred to the Forest Administrator.
3. The Forest Administrator shall review the application for completeness.

B. Processing of referred application.

1. The Land, Forestry and Parks Administrator will put the application on the agenda to be discussed by the Committee and Liaison Forester to meet the needs of Section 28.11, Wis. Stats.
2. If the Land, Forestry and Parks Committee determines the proposal has merit and is in the best interest of the County, the Land, Forestry & Parks Committee shall as soon as practical deliberate to determine whether to accept or reject the proposal. It is understood that the Land, Forestry & Parks Committee, at its discretion, may enter into further negotiations with the applicant. When appropriate, the Wisconsin DNR Liaison Forester shall be kept advised of all actions taken and will be invited to submit responses in that regard.
 - a. If the proposal, in its final form, is accepted by the Land, Forestry & Parks Committee a resolution detailing the terms of the transaction will be prepared and forwarded to the Juneau County Board for approval consideration. Passage of the proposal will require a two-thirds majority vote of the Juneau County Board.
 - b. Section 28.11, Wis. Stats., will govern resolutions involving the withdrawal of lands from the County Forest Program.

REQUIREMENTS

Because of the high value of public lands to all the people of the County, requests for the purchase of County-owned lands which lie within the County Forest blocking boundaries will not normally be considered. If, after proper consideration, it is determined that the applicant's proposal will put the land to a higher and better use and will benefit the people of the County to a greater extent, then the land may be recommended by the Land, Forestry & Parks Committee for withdrawal from the County Forest Program.

C. Conveyance of Ownership.

County land ownership can be transferred either by outright sale, by land trade or by a combination of the two. Any conveyance of ownership must be accompanied by a separate agreement which lists the specific uses allowed for the land.

1. Outright Sales

The sale price of any County lands shall not be less than double the value set by a qualified real estate appraiser selected by the County (appraisal fees to be paid by the applicant). The final sale even then is subject to the discretion of the County Board. Approval requires a two-third majority vote of the Board.

2. Land Trades

From time to time it is advantageous to trade lands. Any trade proposals must include lands suitable to the County for timber production, wildlife management, outdoor recreation and/or watershed protection. The value of lands taken in trade shall not be less than double the value of lands being traded. All values are to be established by a qualified real estate appraiser selected by the County (appraisal fees to be paid by the applicant). The final terms of any trade are subject to the discretion of the County Board, and require a two-thirds majority vote for approval.

3. Combined Transactions

Combinations of cash plus land may be given consideration at the discretion of the Land, Forestry & Parks Committee, provided the terms and conditions hereinbefore set forth are adhered to.

4. Transactions at less than a 2:1 land/value ratio can be considered, but only when there is exceptional advantage to the County in terms of land value, blocking, etc.

Funds from any outright sales shall go into a non-lapsing capital account in which any future land purchases may be funded from this account.

APPLICATION FORM FOR LAND TRANSACTIONS

The application form referred to in the PROCEDURES section has been designed to solicit basic information from the applicant as to the nature of the proposals, the location and the urgency of using County lands as opposed to other lands in the area. It is designed to be straightforward and easy to complete, yet requires the applicant to have a clearly thought out and planned proposal.

LAND TRANSACTION APPLICATION

1. Type of request (mark one).

- a. Purchase of County Land _____
- b. Trade for County Land _____
- c. Easement Request _____
- d. Request Permit or Agreement for Special Use _____

2. Application Information

Name _____

Address _____

Phone Business _____ / _____ Home _____ / _____

3. Brief description of your project or request.

4. Location (Legal description, attach map if possible).

5. Purpose and need (Include history and background as appropriate).

6. Physical changes proposed (Describe plans for land clearing, ditching, earth moving, etc.).

7. Construction plans (Describe plans for any structures).

8. Alternatives (Is it possible to do your proposal on other lands? Why or why not?)

9. List any permits you will need to install the project.

I hereby certify that the information I have provided is true to the best of my knowledge

Name

Date

1010.6 CAMPING POLICY / PERMIT



JUNEAU COUNTY CAMPING PERMIT
Juneau County Forestry and Parks
650 Prairie Street, Mauston, WI 53948
Phone: 608-847-9389



Date issued: _____

This permit gives permission to _____ to camp on Juneau County land location in Township ____ Range ____ Section ____.

1. The permit holder shall clean up campsite completely after use and no refuse of any kind will be left behind.
2. If a fire is built, a fire ring shall be dug into the ground. Every safety precaution will be used to contain fire. When done camping, the permit holder must fill in the fire pit.
3. The person or party holding this permit will not hold Juneau County liable for any injury or loss that may occur while camped on this property.
4. There shall be no cutting of live trees for any reason. Only dead or down wood shall be used by the campers. No wood shall leave the County land without a Woodcutting Permit from the County.
5. This permit will be valid for 14 days only.

Valid from _____ to _____.

Start date

Expiration date

I hereby have read and agree to the above stipulations.

Permit holder

Date

Name	
Address	
City, State, Zip	
Phone number	
Driver's License Number	

County Representative

Date

Please keep a copy of this form with you at all times when camping on Juneau County Land.

1010.7 TREE STAND POLICY

Tree Stand Policy can be found at:

https://library.municode.com/wi/juneau_county/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=CH24PARE_ARTIIIIRURE_S24-57HUF1

Juneau County Tree Stand Ordinance

(d) Regulation of Deer Stands.

- (1) No person shall construct, cause to be constructed, use or occupy any permanent elevated scaffold or other permanent device, commonly referred to as a tree stand, on any lands owned or under the control of Juneau County, Wisconsin.
- (2) A portable tree stand may be used provided it is not in any manner bolted, nailed or screwed to the tree, and provided it will not cause any permanent damage to the tree in which placed.
- (3) The use of nails, screws, spikes or other devices to aid in climbing a tree is prohibited, except that a ladder-type device is permitted provided it is not in any manner bolted, nailed or screwed to the tree, and provided it will not cause any permanent damage to the tree in which placed.
- (4) Portable tree stands and ladder-type devices may not be installed until after September 1 and must be removed no later than January 31 of the immediately following year. Owner's name and address are required to be attached to the stand in a manner that is legible and visible.
- (5) Tree stands found in violation of this ordinance may be removed without notice by any authorized person.
- (6) In addition to those penalties specified in 19.10 (2), any person who violates this subsection is subject to a forfeiture of not less than \$50.00 and no more than \$500.00.

Code of Ordinances

Juneau County Wisconsin, Code of Ordinances, Chapter 24, Article III, Sec. 24-57

WCFA ATV/UTV Sustainable Trail Guidance

This document is meant to be used as guidance in the development or rehabilitation of state funded, “summer” use, county sponsored ATV/UTV trails

In an attempt to simplify and standardize ATV/UTV grant applications from WCFA member counties, the following guidelines have been developed for new trail construction or trail rehabilitation projects. The guidance is not meant to apply to existing trails but should be followed when developing new trails and when trail managers determine rehabilitation is necessary due to environmental or safety issues.

It is understood these trail guidelines cover normal situations on many of the trails, but in some cases there is good reason for building trails above and beyond the guidelines. In those cases, make sure you clearly explain and justify your reasoning for requesting more than standard amounts. In a case where trail development or rehabilitation projects do not require the trail manager to achieve recommendations provided in this guidance and there are no environmental concerns, the application should explain and justify project circumstances. The goal of a trail manager should be to develop and rehabilitate trails so they are sustainable and manageable for years to come when routine maintenance is applied.

Some trail development or trail rehabilitation projects may only entail crowning and ditching of existing natural materials, most notably on trails that do not receive extensive use on a regular basis. When developing and rehabilitating heavily used trails, managers should consider adding a base layer of material to allow for routine trail grooming and maintenance.

“The trail design should minimize the ecological impact of the trail and should retain the trail’s basic stability and shape through time without abrupt changes, recognizing there are both the human and natural forces at work on the trail surface. The concept of sustainability also recognizes that appropriate maintenance and management are also necessary”¹

Trails will be developed and maintained in a sustainable manner to meet *Wisconsin Forestry BMPs for Water Quality* guidelines and all WDNR permit requirements, including new stormwater discharge permit requirements, in an effort to prevent water runoff, soil rutting and erosion that may result in environmental degradation.

¹ “So You Want to Build an ATV Trail” WDNR PUB-CF-018 2005

Sustainability – For the purpose of ATV/UTV trails, the term “sustainability” is intended to mean the development of a trail surface that is maintainable. It appears evident there are no circumstances where an ATV/UTV trail can be considered sustainable without intensive maintenance. Of primary importance, trail surfaces need to be conducive to periodic grading or restoration that promotes water runoff from the trail surface and eliminates the opportunity for water flow to gain velocity, causing

erosion. Trails should be built with a slight crown and appropriate ditching to allow for adequate and proper water dispersal.

Width – Trail widths should be adequate for intended uses, one-way trails can be built to a 9 foot width. It is recommended two-way trails have a 12 foot wide maintained trail running surface with 2 feet cleared on each side. Trails should be wider where turns/corners are required. Adequate width may also be dependent on slope, aspect, and visibility on curves. Please note that in most cases, total trail width must accommodate periodic maintenance equipment such as graders and dump trucks.

General Design - All trails should be developed with a crowned or sloped surface (2 – 4% slope) to direct cross flow of water off the trail surface and into adjacent vegetation. Trail design, rehabilitation and maintenance should be done in a manner preventing water from traveling parallel to trail direction. All slopes should contain drainage structures at intervals as follows:

Table 4-2. Recommended Maximum Distances Between Drainage Structures on Forest Roads and Skid Trails

Road Grade (%)	Maximum distance between water bars (feet)		Maximum distance between all other drainage structures (feet)	
	High Erosion Risk (most sandy soils and silt soils)	Low Erosion Risk (most rocky soils and clay soils)	High Erosion Risk (most sandy soils and silt soils)	Low Erosion Risk (most rocky soils and clay soils)
0–3	175	250	250	350
4–6	125	200	175	250
7–9	100	175	125	175
10–12	75	150	75	125
13–15	60	100	60	100
16–20	50	75	50	75
21–30	40	65	40	65
30+	30	50	30	50

Note: Broad-based dips generally become ineffective on slopes greater than 10%.

(Table 4-2 taken from “Wisconsin’s Forestry Best Management Practices for Water Quality” – WDNR PUB FR-093 2010)

Cross drainage structures should be primarily in the form of diversion ditches but may also utilize cross drain culverts, broad based dips, or water bars.

Slopes Greater than 10% - Steeper slopes should be avoided when possible. In areas where there is no other alternative, slopes should be armored with material other than gravel or native soils. 2” or larger fractured rock spread at a minimum of 4” deep is preferable. Maximum erosion control is obtained when this material is compacted and incorporated into native soil. Mat materials or concrete blocks stacked upright are also feasible alternatives on extreme slopes. Depending on soil type, other

alternatives such as 1 ½" rock to a desired depth, incorporated with appropriate amounts of gravel or other suitable material, are acceptable.

Surface Material – Trail surfaces may be crushed gravel or native soils, depending on conditions, but should provide for the ability to grade/reshape/restore the trail surface and cross drainage patterns periodically. Consider grading trail surfaces a minimum of twice during a riding season depending on traffic load and surface materials. All trail surfaces should be adequately maintained to ensure longevity of base material and address environmental and safety concerns.

Culverts – Evaluate the entire trail project to identify areas with periodic cross-trail water flow and install appropriately sized culverts at these locations. Note that any stream crossing with a defined bed and bank will require a Chapter 30 permit for either a culvert or bridge.

Trail Rehabilitation – Trail Rehabilitation projects should be considered a major reconstruction of the trail surface and should occur at no less than 8 year intervals, with exceptions for unusual circumstances. The need for trail rehabilitation is somewhat dependent on terrain, soil type, and amount of use on a given trail. A project should be considered as rehabilitation only if a minimum of 50% of the trail segment requires significant reconstruction. Projects with less than 50% reconstruction should be considered part of annual maintenance.

Bridge Rehabilitation – Bridge rehabilitation on ATV/UTV trail systems will follow snowmobile bridge rehabilitation guidelines contained in Wisconsin's Snowmobile Trail Aids Program.

Construction/Rehabilitation Standards by Soil Type

It is highly recommended trail sponsors research and understand soil types in project areas. Consult county soil survey data or NRSC web soil data for reference in determining soil suitability for motorized use. When relying on information contained in soil survey data, keep in mind mapped soil types in an individual county or specific area may not always accurately depict actual on the ground conditions. Recreational trail projects require on-site visits and knowledgeable managers. Most ATV/UTV trail systems require soil surfaces that can accommodate vehicular traffic for adequate maintenance, this often means accommodating loaded dump trucks and graders.

When applying surface material consider the following options:

Sandy Soils – Establishment of ATV trails on native sand soils tends to result in "blown out" trails once the minimal organic layer on the surface of these soils is disturbed. Underlying soils are extremely loose and often deep, resulting in difficult and dangerous riding conditions. Gravel surfaces are necessary on most of these soil types in order to create safe riding conditions and to minimize erosion and water quality issues.

- Trail surfaces require 6" loose / 4" compacted gravel on a majority of trail systems occurring in this soil type.
- Deep sand pockets and corners may require an underlying road fabric or geo-textile. Any fabric materials must be covered with a minimum of 10" of rock, gravel or a combination of materials.

Loamy Sand/Sandy Loam Soils – These soil categories provide a better opportunity to utilize native soils for the trail surface. These soils do, however, present a greater risk of erosion. Trail design must incorporate cross drainage and drainage structures that shed water from the trail surface before it can gain enough velocity to erode trail surfaces.

- Trail projects on these types normally allow for at least a portion of the trail to lie on native soils.
- Pockets of heavier soils, especially on the wetter end of sandy loams, will require gravel, or other suitable material, surfaces.
- Particular attention must be paid to slopes on these types
- Soil types with larger rock components may require more gravel, or other suitable material, to permit trail maintenance and grading activities.

Silt Loam/Loam/Clay Soils – These heavier soil types present special challenges. While they may support periodic motorized traffic without causing damage, sustained use on native soils may cause rutting and soil compaction. These ruts typically become water logged and continual motorized use degrades the trail surface rapidly to the point where they become impassable. An additional concern on these soils is once water pockets begin to form, many riders bypass the rough areas and extremely wide areas of damage rapidly develop.

- Projects on these soil types typically require a minimum of 6" loose/4" compacted finish material. Some projects may require a maximum 4" – 6" crushed stone over a 6" base course of graded rock. A maximum of 12" loose / 6" compacted is accepted for these types
- It may be more feasible on certain sites, especially those with long distance slopes (it is common to find slopes of ¼ mile or more on terminal end moraines with these soil types), to add a larger diameter crushed rock as a base layer and a lighter gravel, or other suitable material, cap over the top. Rock armoring on these slopes is intended for spot applications only and not the entire trail surface.

Hydric Soils – Hydric soils are typically considered as wetland and trail development should be considered only as a last resort. Trails on these soil types normally require wetland fill permits, either in the form of puncheon bridges or solid fill. The permit process will likely dictate the majority of trail design on these soils.

- Evaluate any alternatives to trails on hydric soils
- If crossing hydric soils is the only alternative, consult with WDNR Water Regulations Staff to determine options

- For existing trails with wetland impacts already occurring, and less than 1 acre in size, consider a wetland fill permit with geo-textile and larger crushed rock.
- For short crossing distances (generally less than 40 feet) consider a clear span bridge.
- For longer crossing distances, evaluate the use of puncheon/floating bridges.

Trail Types

Rail Road Corridors - Use existing ballast as base layer. If grading only 1-2 times per year no other material is needed. If grooming on a weekly/bi-weekly basis, consider adding 6" of gravel compacted to 4" and maintain with grooming equipment.

Multi-Use Trails - Apply a manageable base layer and follow suggested guidance contained in this document

Troute/Hybrid Trails - Apply a manageable base layer and follow suggested guidance contained in this document.

1015 FACILITIES AND REPORTS

1015.1 RECREATIONAL INVENTORY

1.) Castle Rock Park

This campground has a total of 289 sites, 208 of which are electrical. The facilities includes a boat launch and parking area, beach, shelter, pit toilets, 2-showerhouses, fresh water wells, dump station, picnic area, Frisbee golf and playgrounds. The 214 acre park is located on Castle Rock Lake.

2.) Wilderness Park

This campground has a total of 127 sites, 104 of which are electrical. The facilities include a boat launch and parking area, beach, shelter, showerhouse, fresh water wells, pit toilets, dump station, picnic area and playground. This 290 acre park is located on Lake Petenwell. It has 1 mile of shoreline trails, plus an additional 4 miles of hiking trails throughout the acreage.

3.) Kennedy Park

This park has 15 non-electric sites available for short-term camping. It has a boat launch, picnic area, pit toilets, fresh well water, shelter and playground. This 200 acre park has the Lemonweir River flowing through it. During the fall the Wisconsin Bowhunters Association puts on its annual Broadhead Shoot event at Kennedy Park held over 3 days. Kennedy Park is also utilized by the New Lisbon High School Cross-Country Team and occasional hosts Cross-Country meets.

4.) Two Rivers

Two Rivers is a small location that offers a boat launch, limited parking and pit toilets. It is located on the Wisconsin River near the confluence with the Lemonweir River.

5.) Riverview

This 98 acre recreational area is located on the Wisconsin River. Riverview is a forested acreage with trails but little other development. The property does have a hand pump well and outhouse.

6.) Lemonweir Mills

Lemonweir Mills is a boat launch on the Lemonweir River approximately 3 miles east of Mauston. The site does not offer any amenities but simple access to the river for fishing, boating and picnicking. Often used as a canoe route access.

7.) Buckley Mills

Drive out of New Lisbon on Hwy M past Kennedy County Park and you'll cross the Lemonweir River over the Buckley Bridge. The mill was built in 1850 but only its rock foundations can be seen today. The site offers a carry in canoe launch just west of HWY M on 37th Street.

8.) Bass Hollow Recreation Area

This 295 acre recreation area offers beautiful views and trails in Wisconsin's unglaciated "coulee" region. The day use area has restrooms, playground equipment, and shelter available for rent. The approximately 3 mile trail winds through the hollow. Allow plenty of time if attempting this hike as the trail has many switchbacks and hilly topography. The trail is open to hiking and horseback riding. There is a small open shelter midway through the trail available for camping. The property is bordered on the north side by the undeveloped State Natural Area. The orchard near the lower parking area is open to the public for picking in season. Bass Hollow Recreation Area is designated as a High Conservation Value Forest.

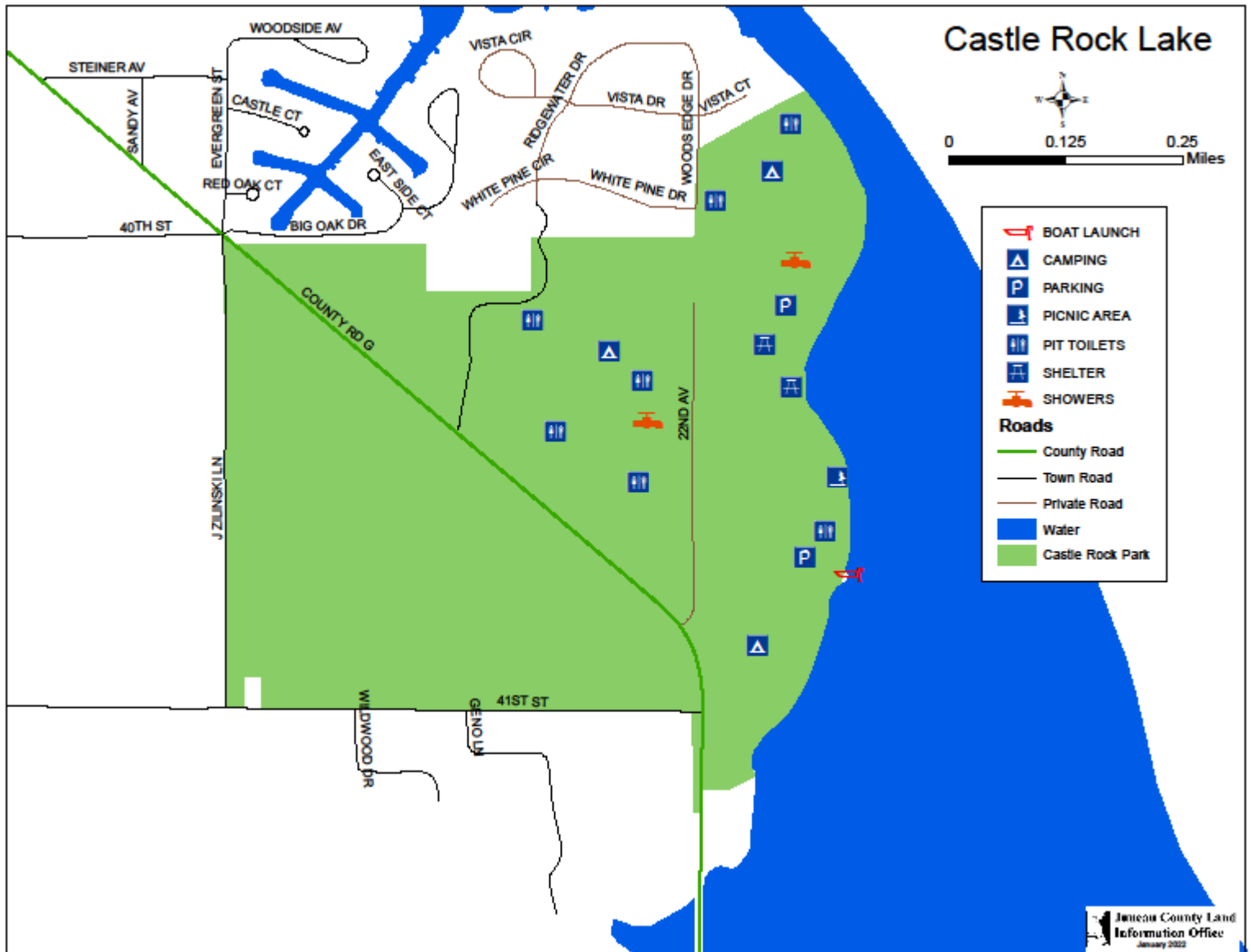
Additional information on County-wide recreational resources can be found at:

<http://www.ncwrpc.org/juneau/orp/index.html>

1015.1.1 Juneau County Castle Rock Park and Campground Site Map



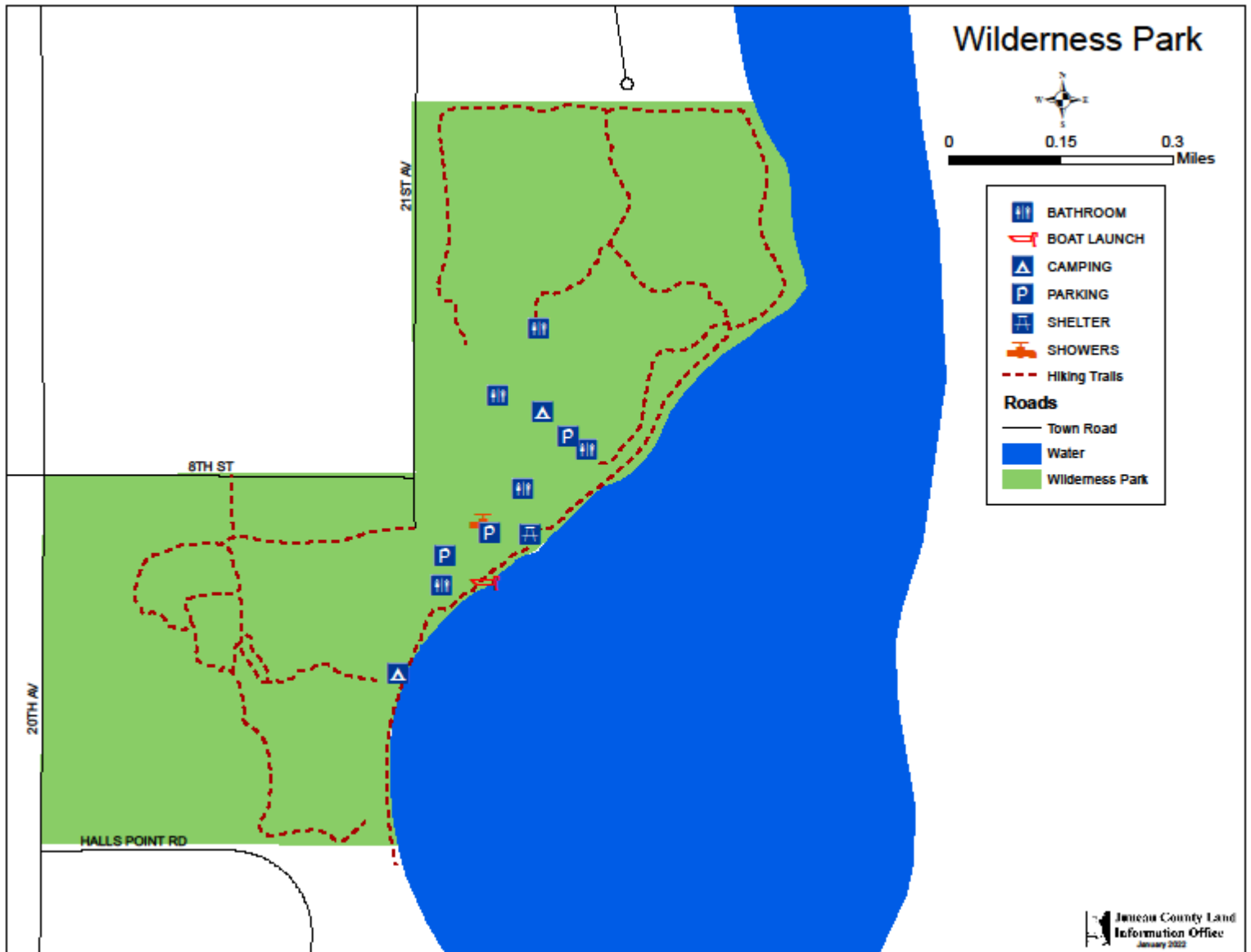
Juneau County Castle Rock Park and Campground



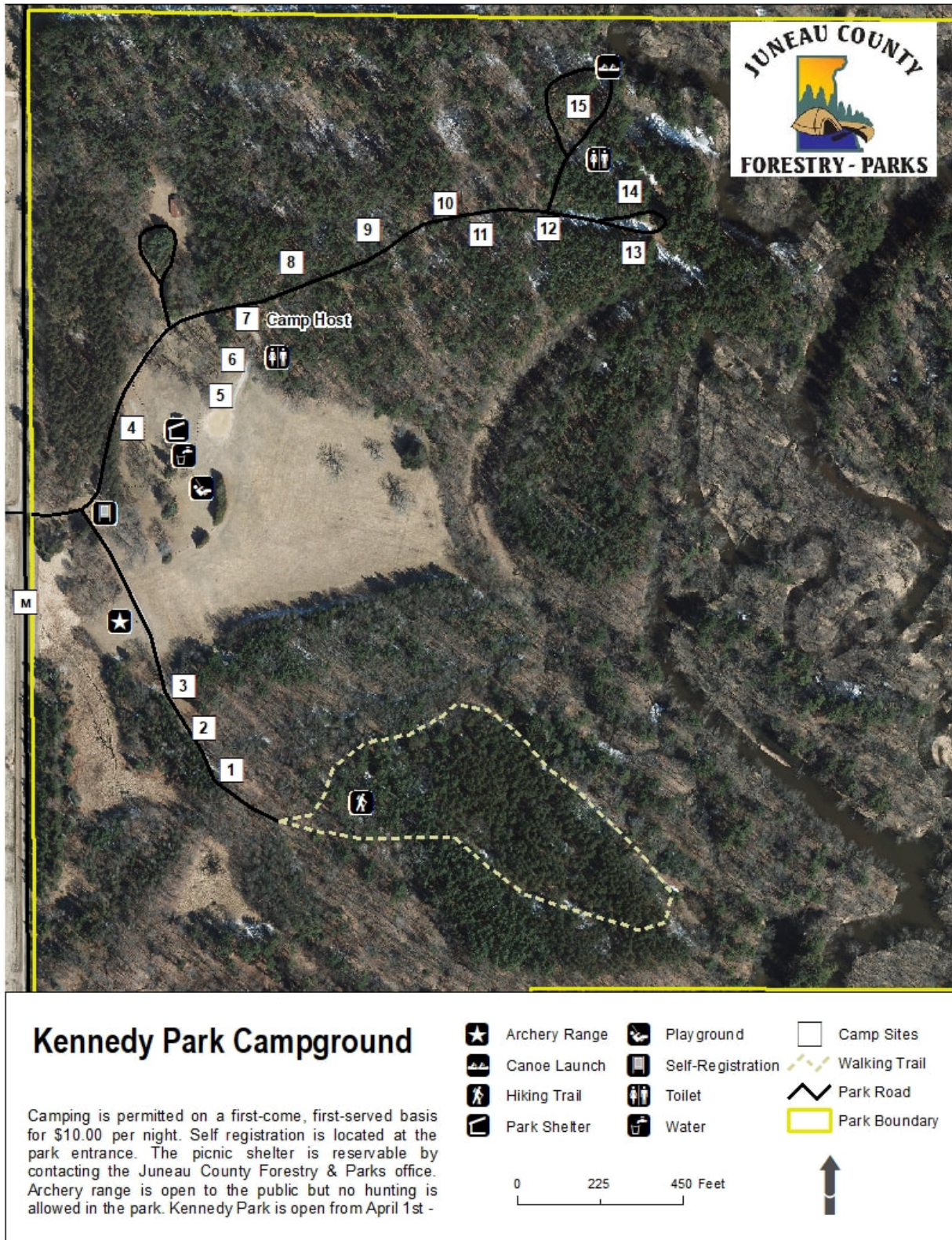
1015.1.2 Juneau County Wilderness Park and Campground Site Map



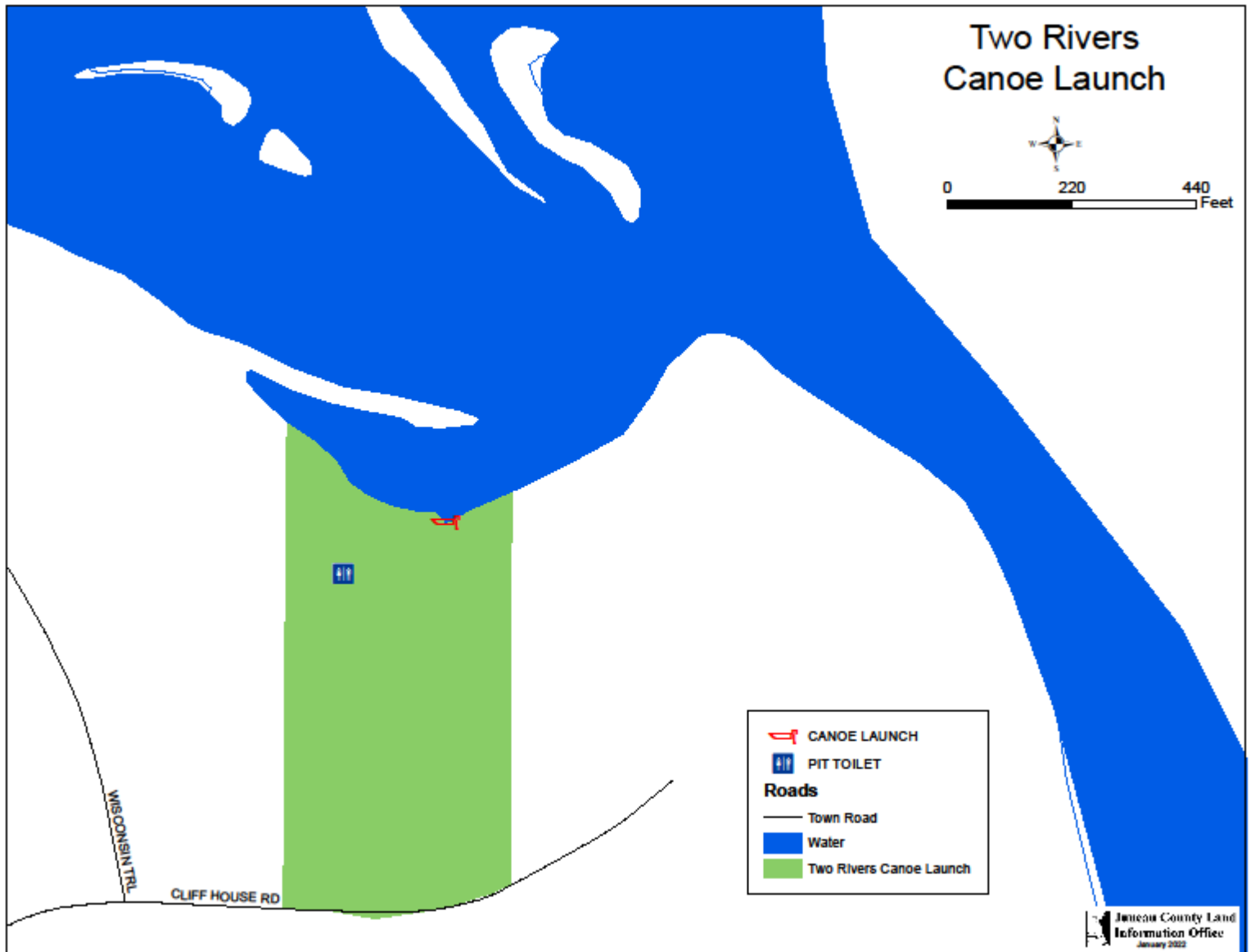
Juneau County Wilderness Park and Campground



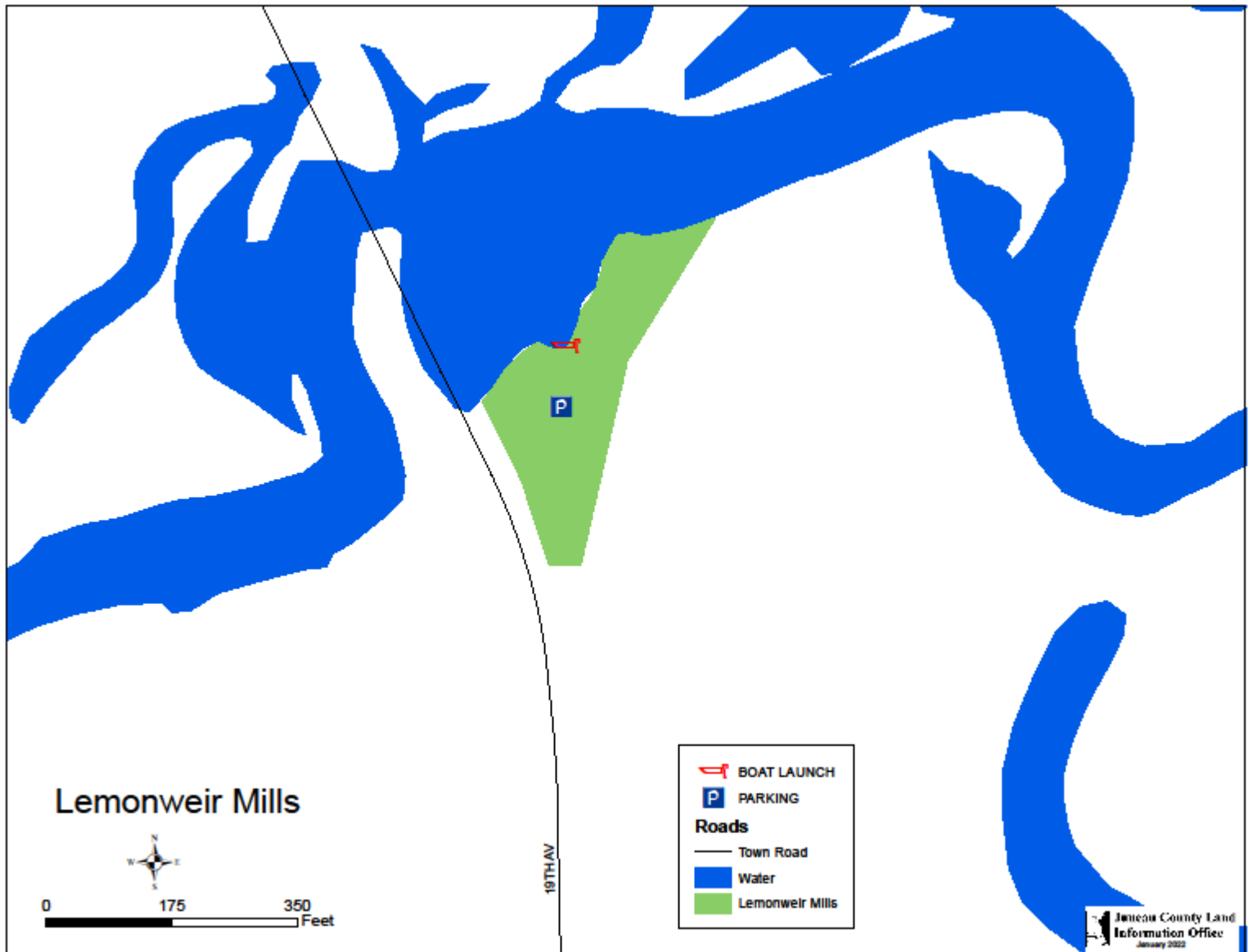
1015.1.3 Kennedy Park



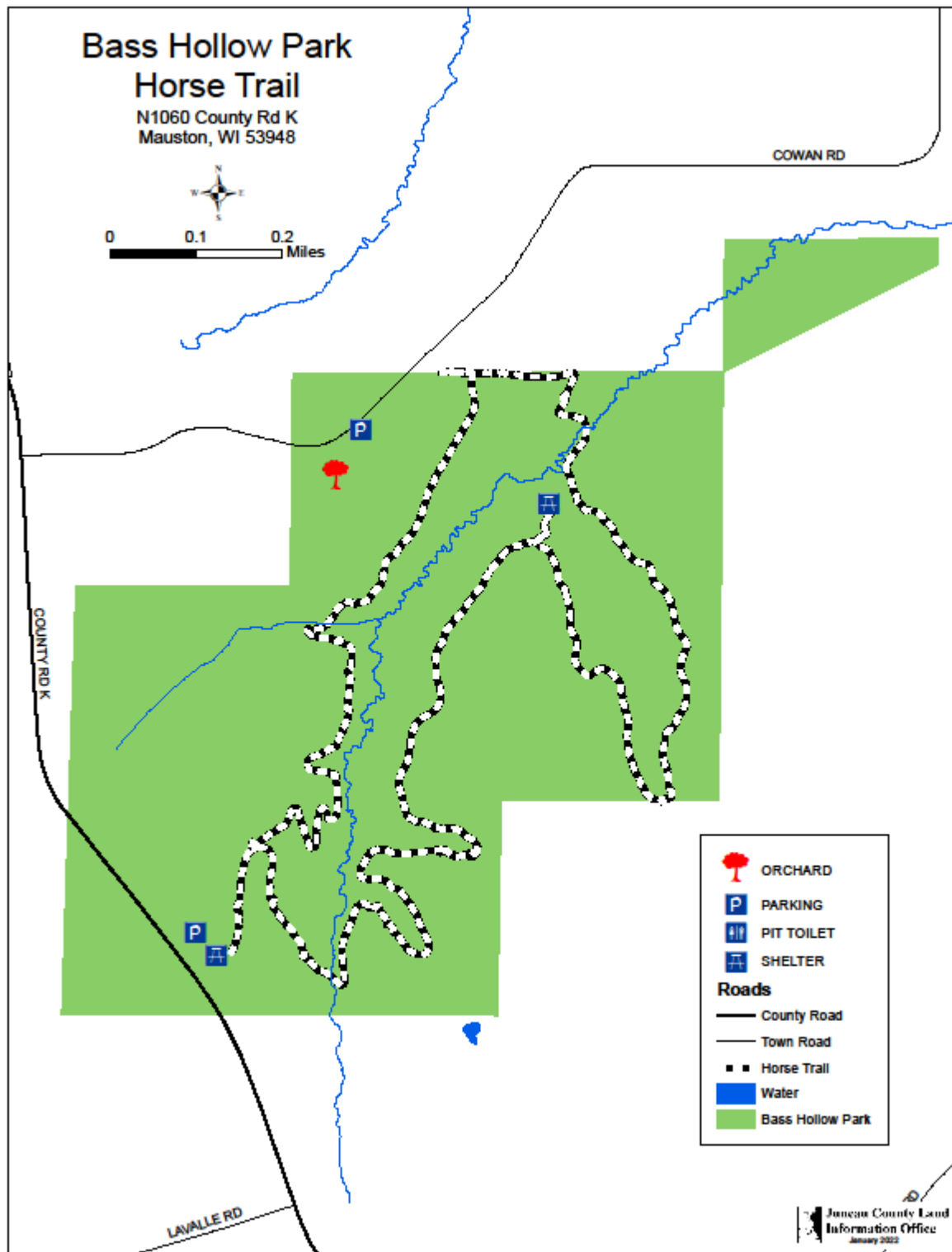
1015.1.4 Two Rivers Canoe/Kayak Launch – Wisconsin River Access



1015.1.5 Lemonweir Mills Boat Launch – Lemonweir River Access



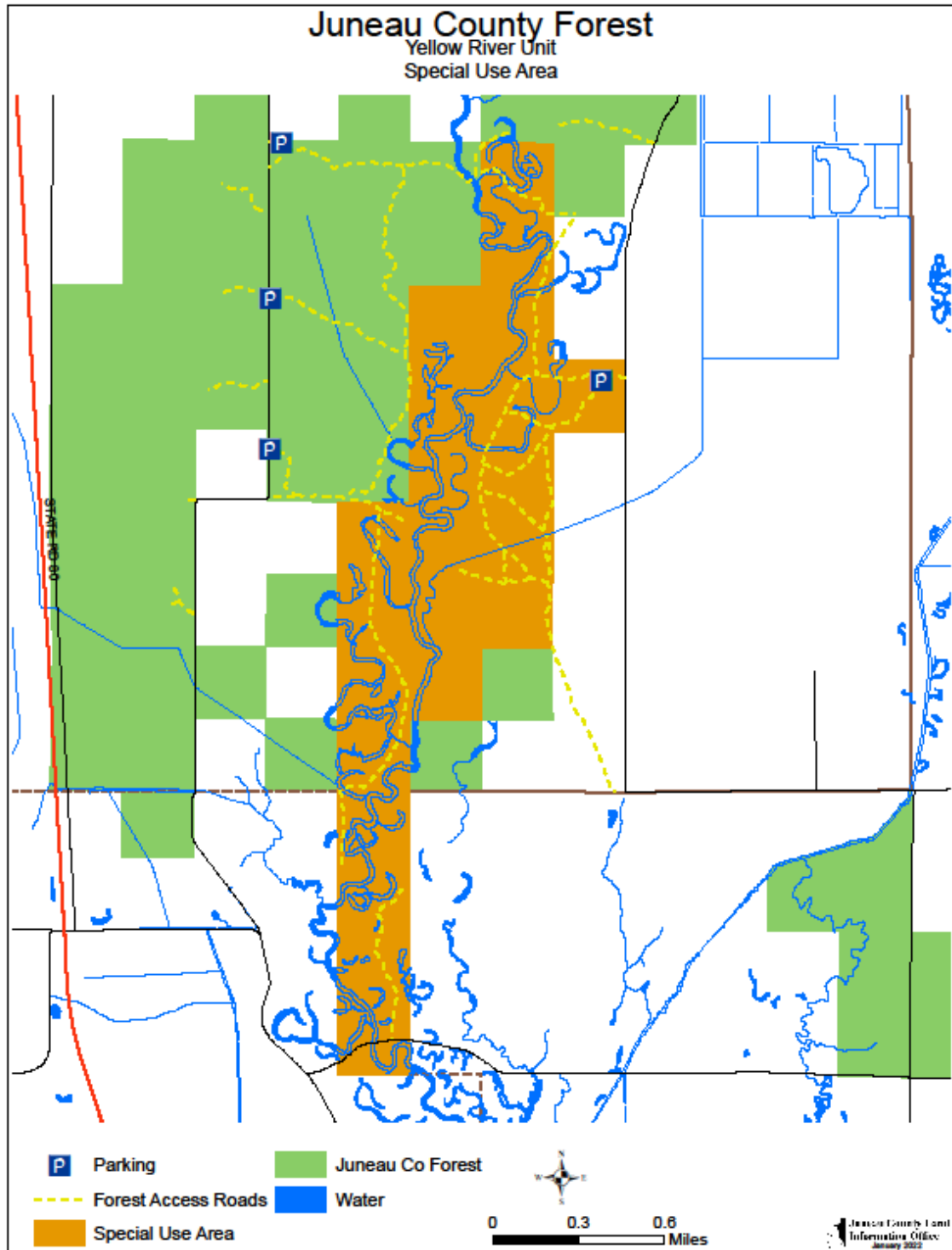
1015.1.6 Bass Hollow Recreation Area -- High Conservation Value Forest



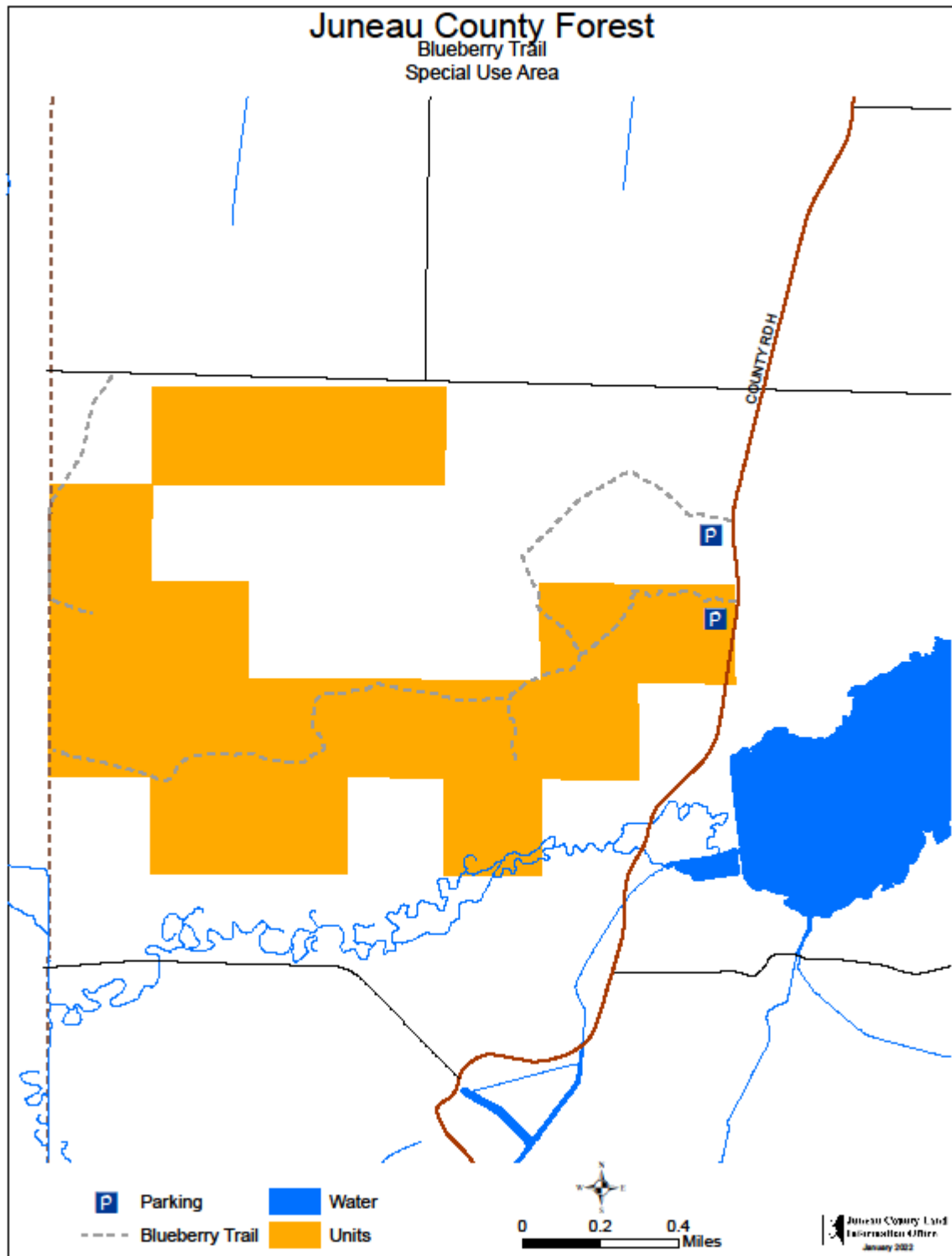
1020 MISCELLANEOUS MAPS AND BROCHURES

1020.1 COUNTY NON-MOTORIZED RECREATIONAL TRAILS

1020.1.1 Yellow River Bottoms Hiking Trails



1020.1.2 Blueberry Trail Hiking Trails



**Juneau County
Parks, Campgrounds
and Rec. Facilities**

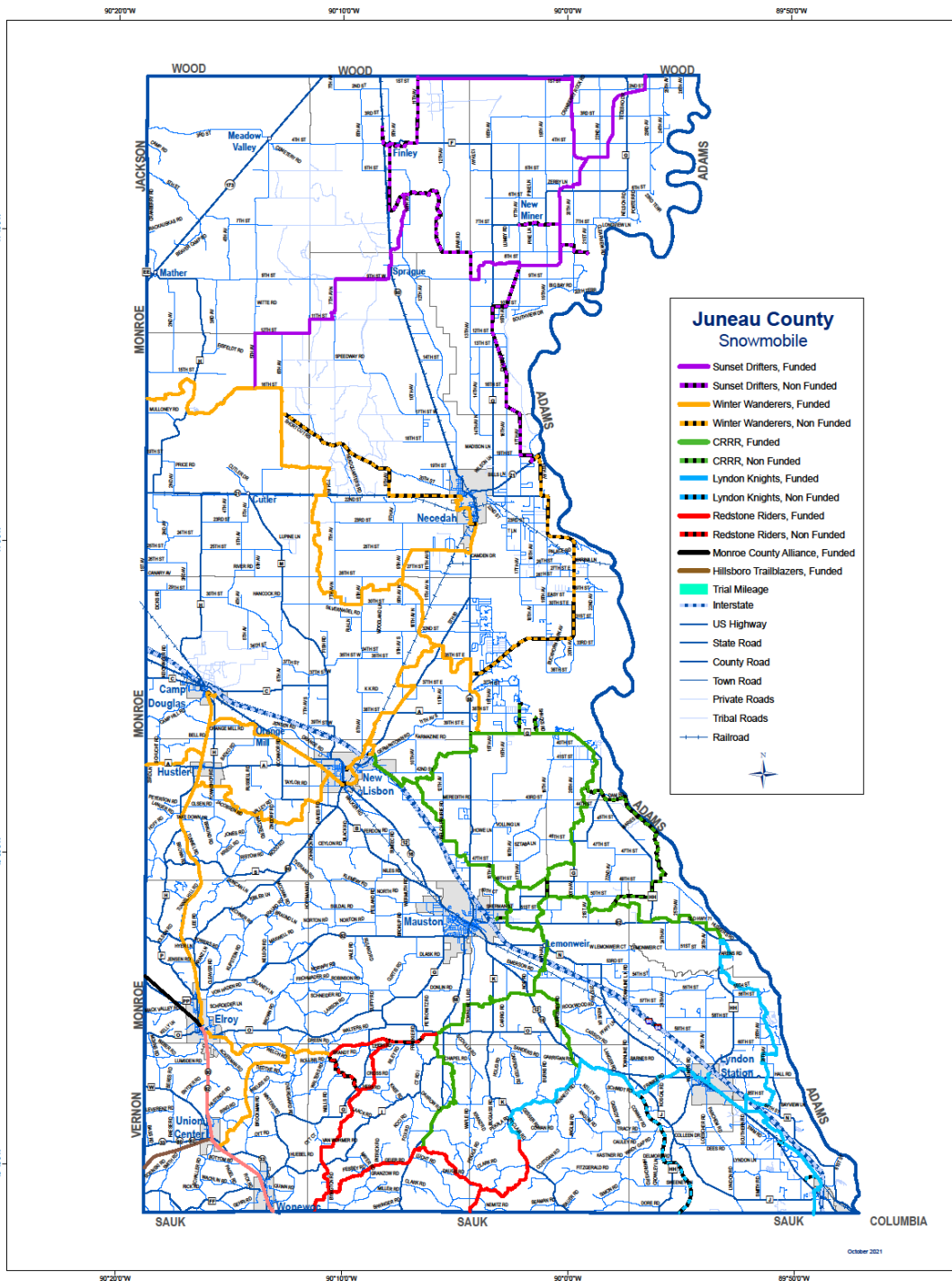
0 4.5 9 Miles

Legend:

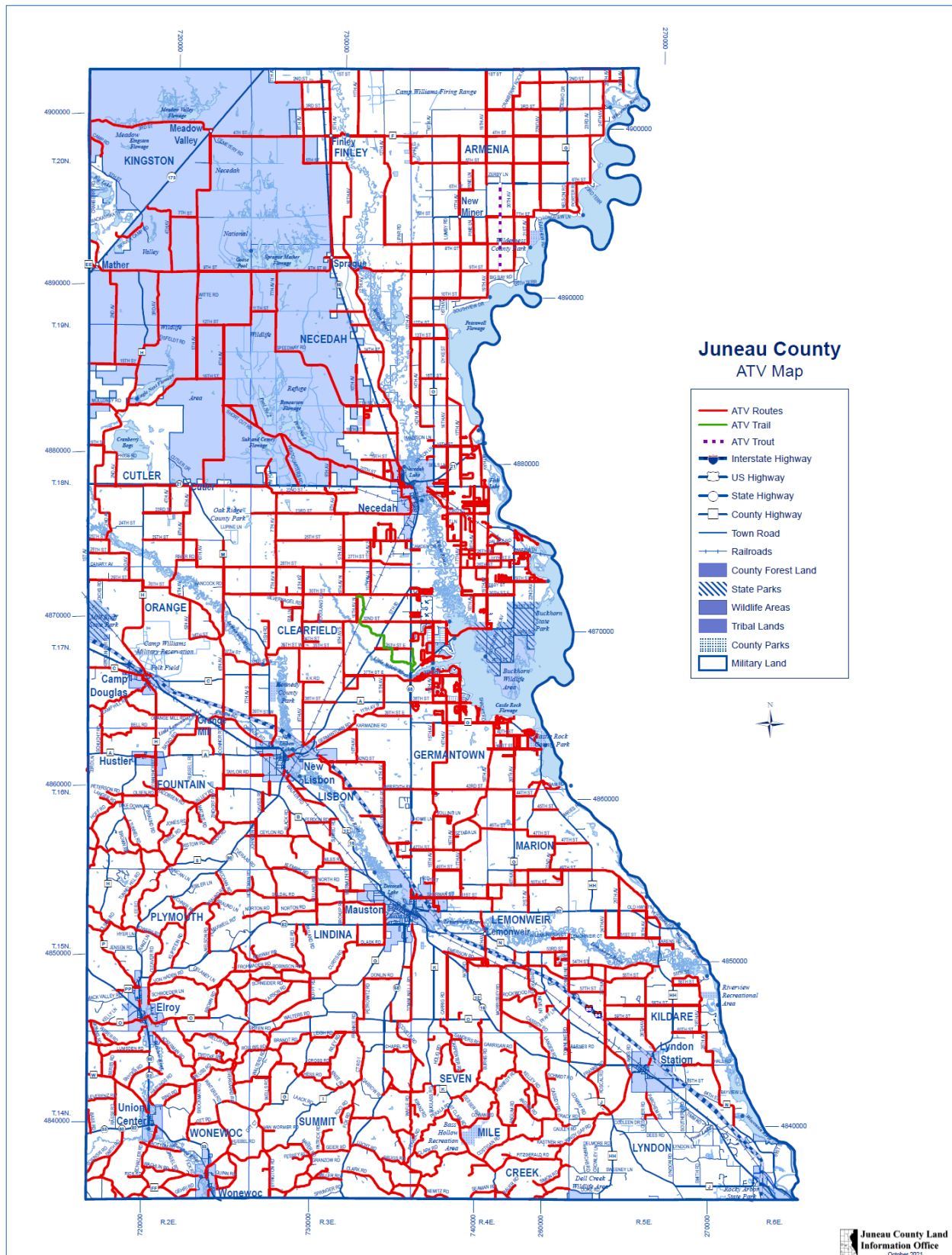
- ★ Parks
- 🏖️ BEACH
- 🚤 BOAT LAUNCH
- 🚣 CANOE LAUNCH
- P PARKING
- 🏠 SHELTER
- 🐎 Horse Trails
- 🥾 Hiking Trails
- 🛣️ Interstate
- 🛣️ US Highway
- 🛣️ State Road
- 🛣️ County Road
- 🛣️ Town Road
- 🚲 Omaha Bike Trail
- 💧 Water
- 🌲 County Forest Land

Juneau County Land
Information Office
January 2022

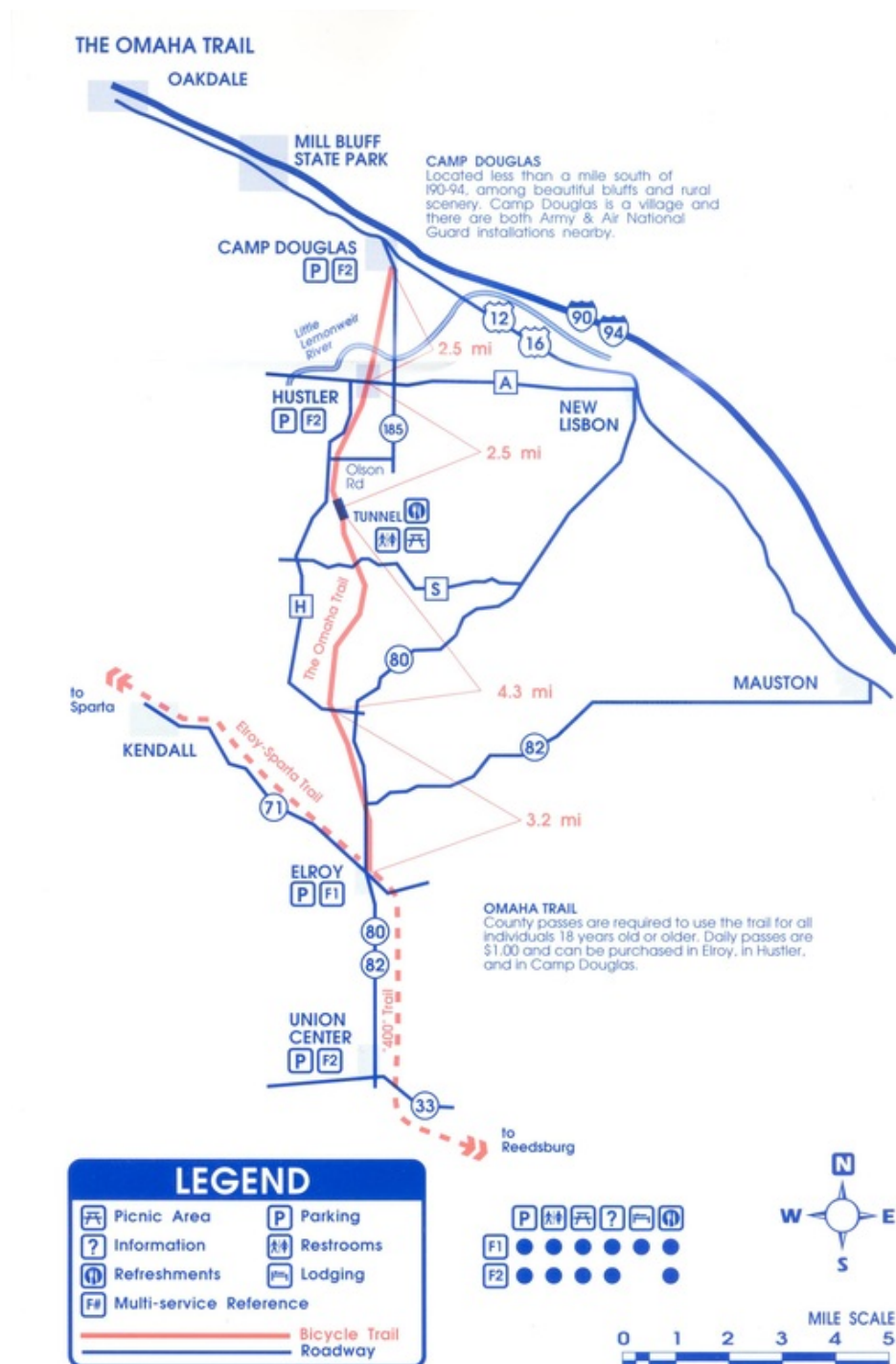
1020.3 COUNTY SNOWMOBILE MAP



1020.4 COUNTY ATV TRAIL AND ROUTES MAP

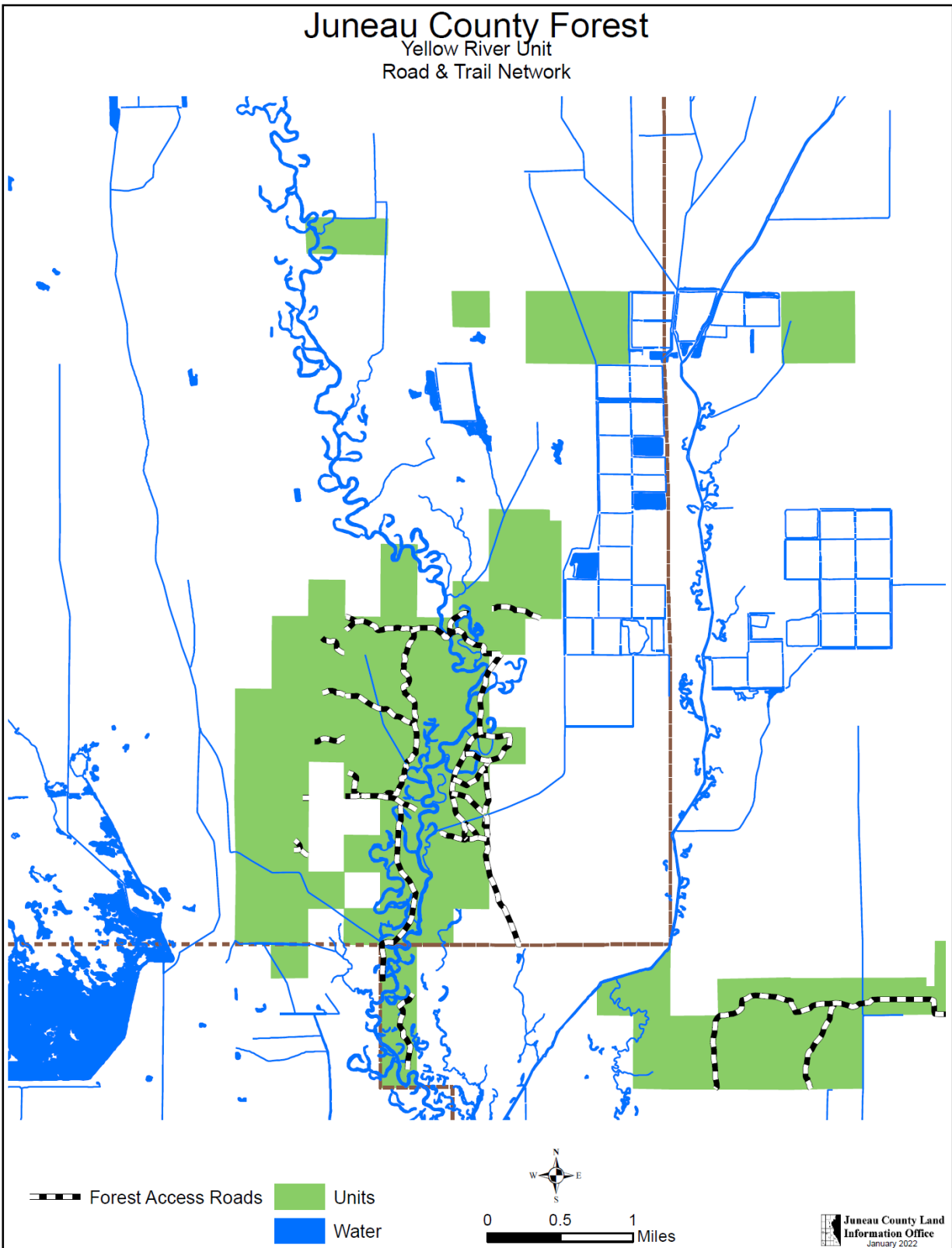


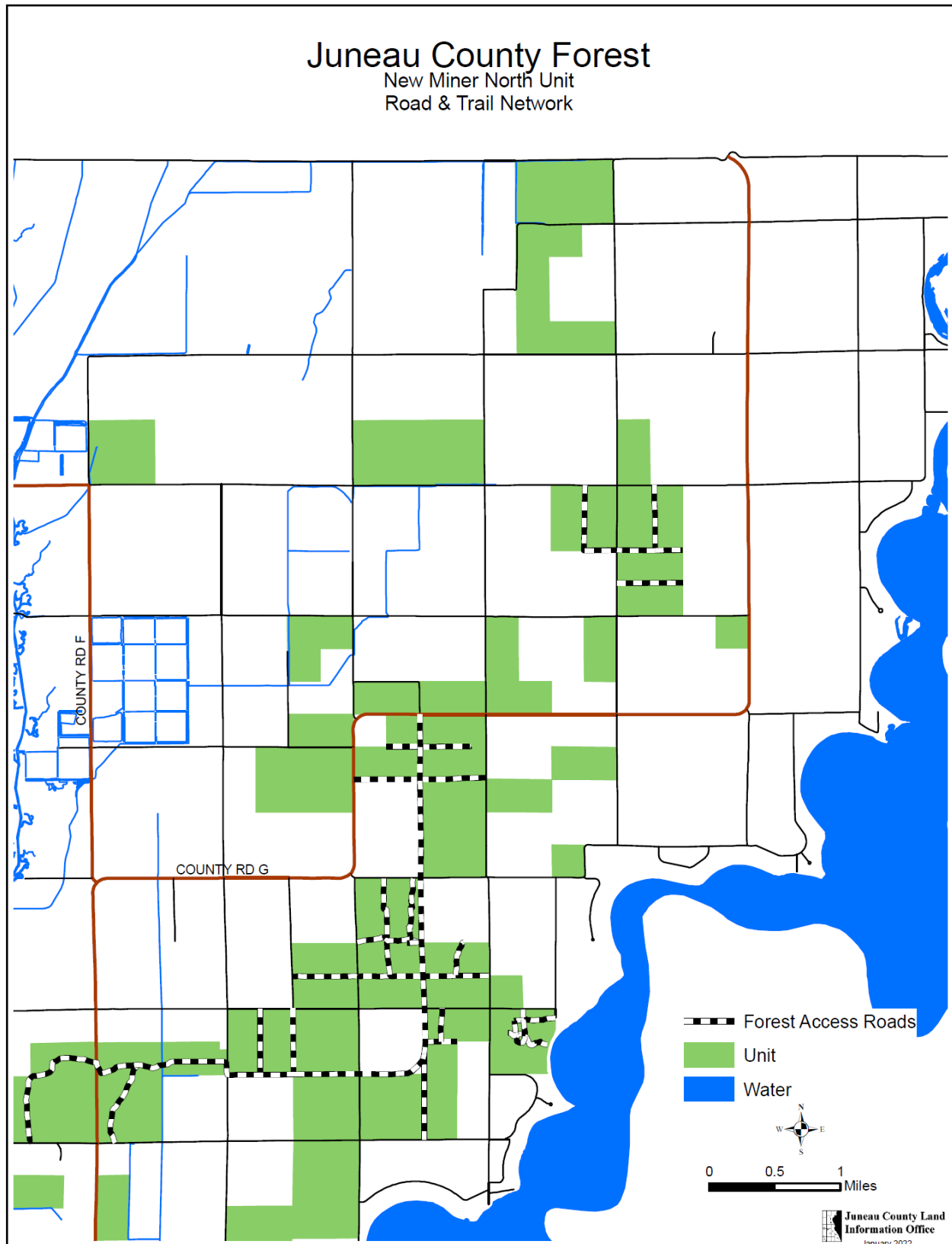
1020.5 JUNEAU COUNTY OMAHA BIKE TRAIL



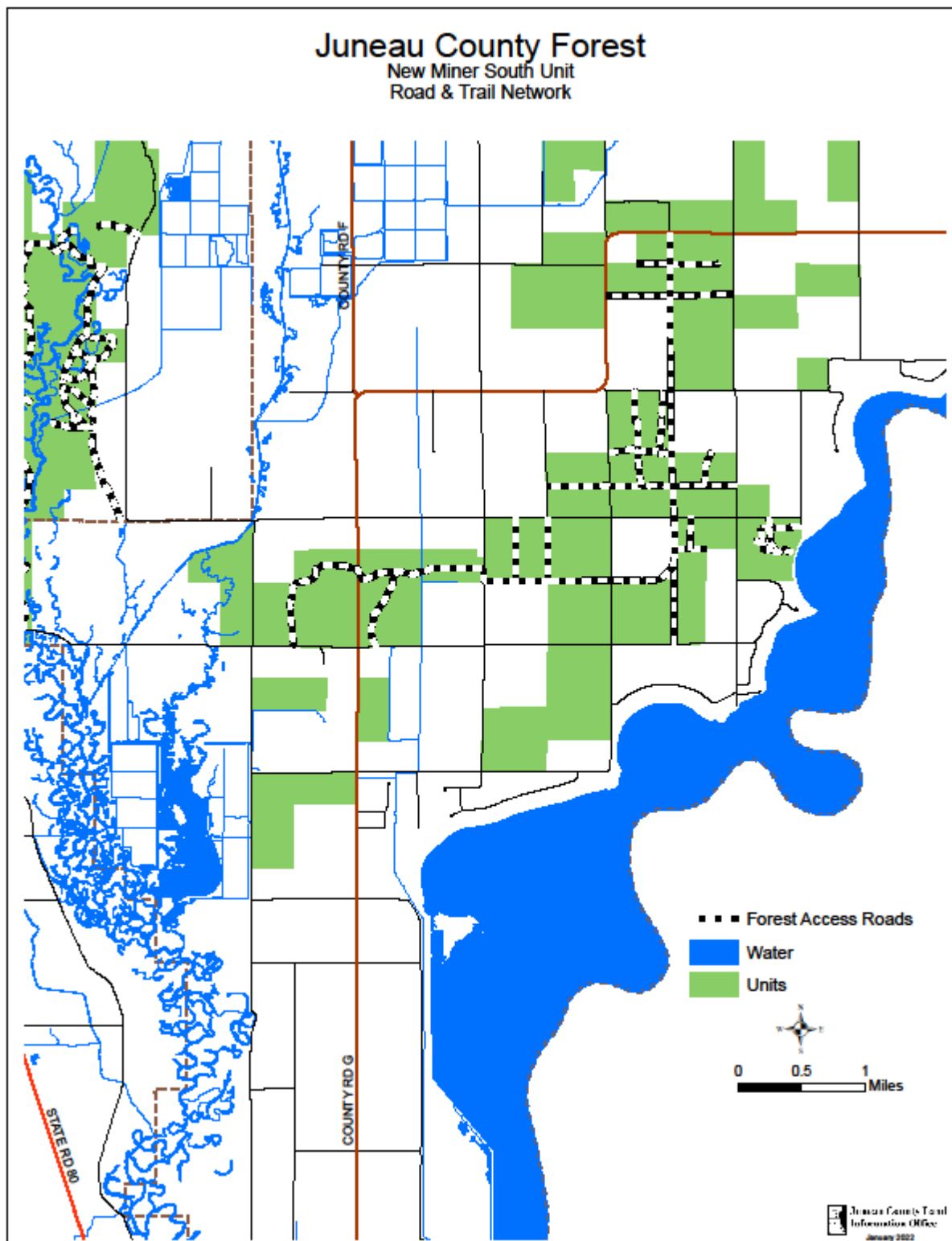
1020.6 JUNEAU COUNTY FOREST INTERIOR ROAD NETWORK

1020.6.1 Yellow River Bottoms Unit

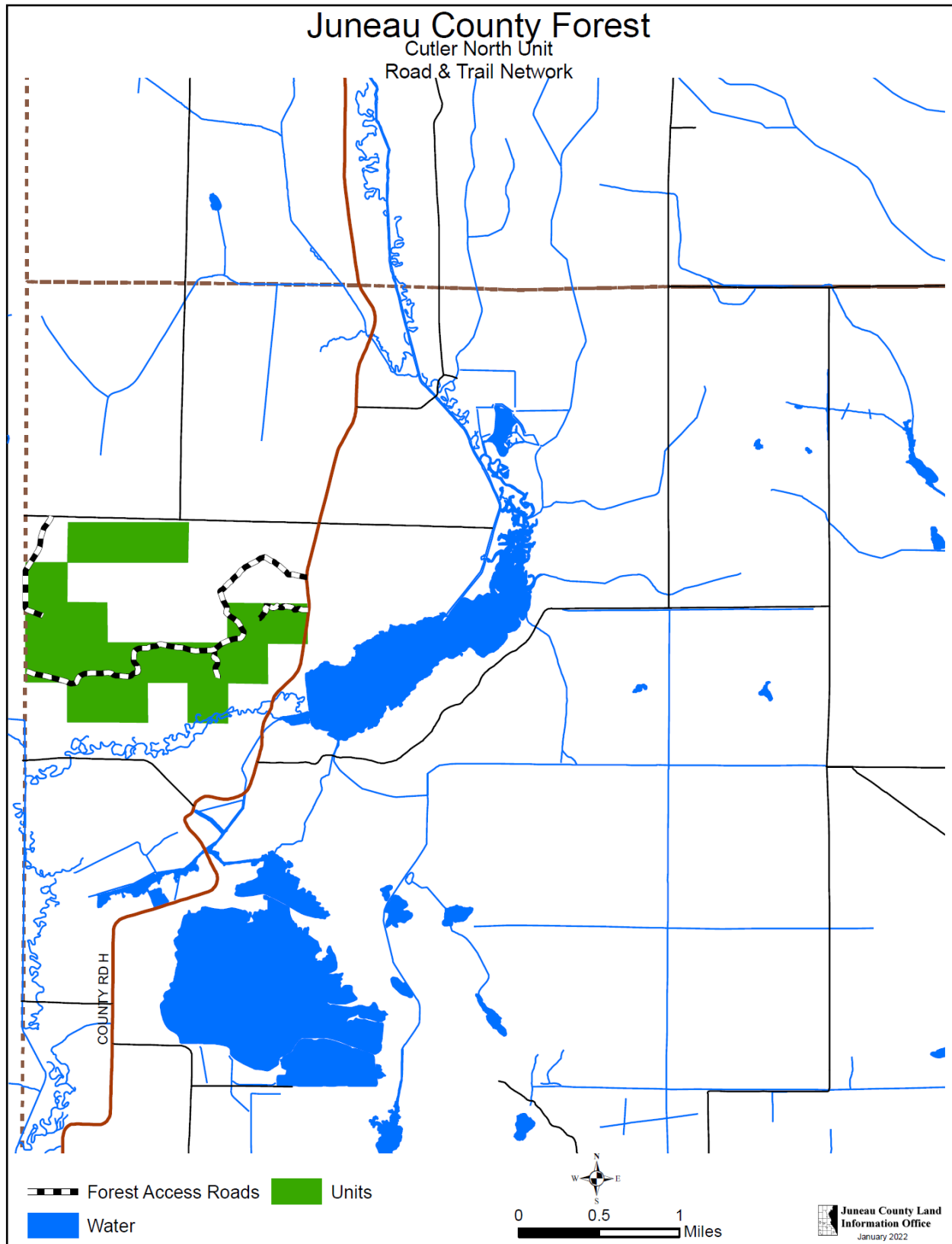




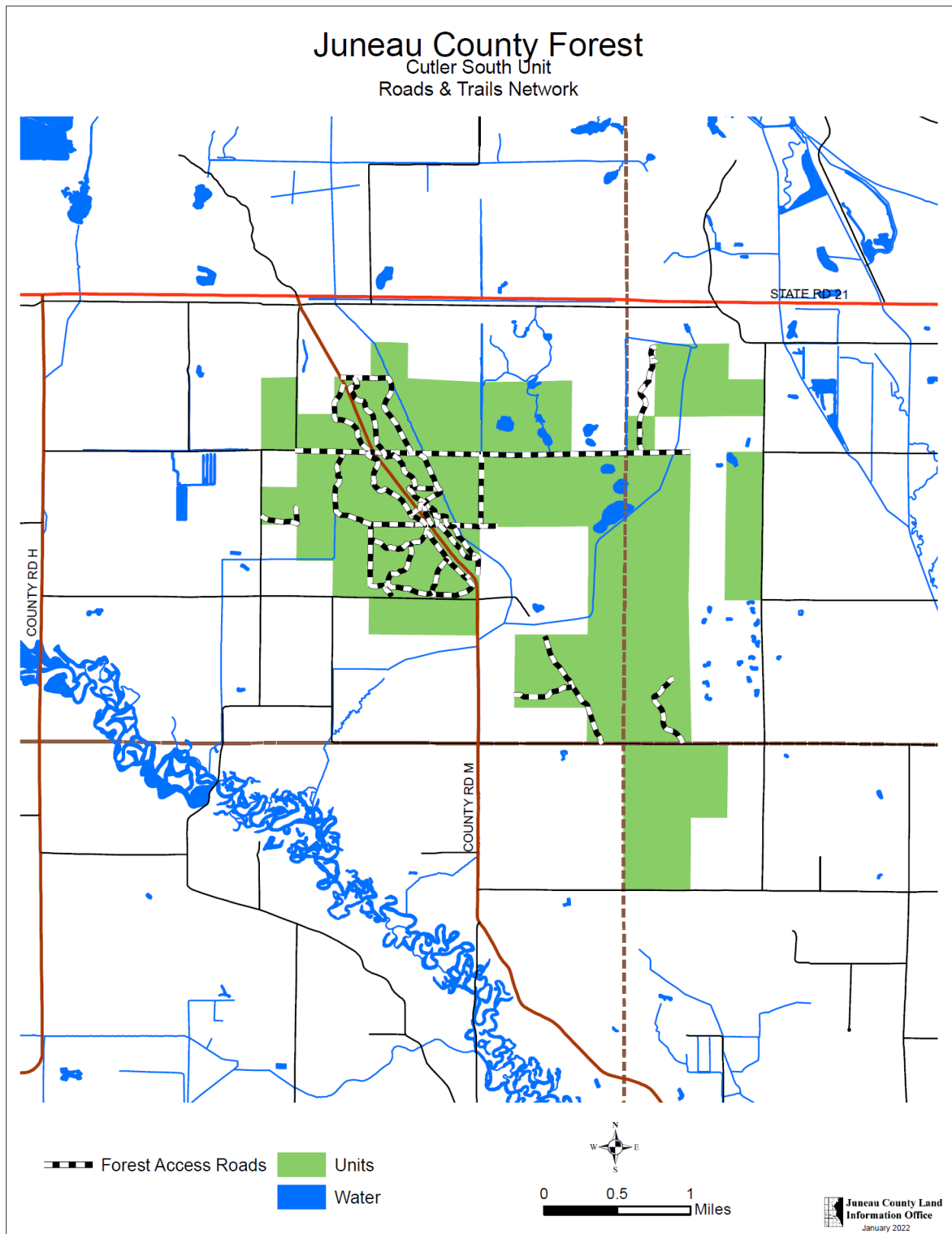
1020.6.3 New Miner South Unit

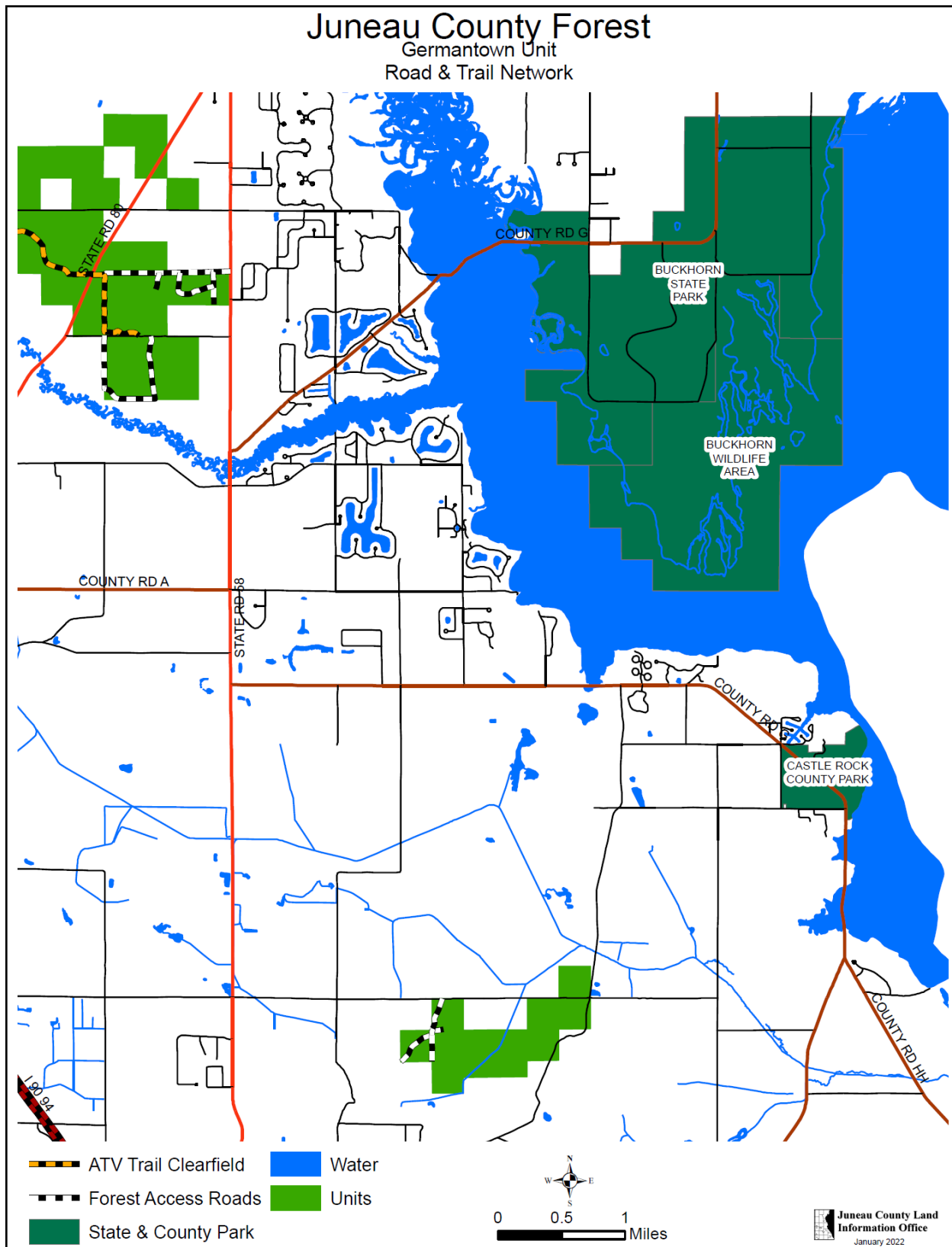


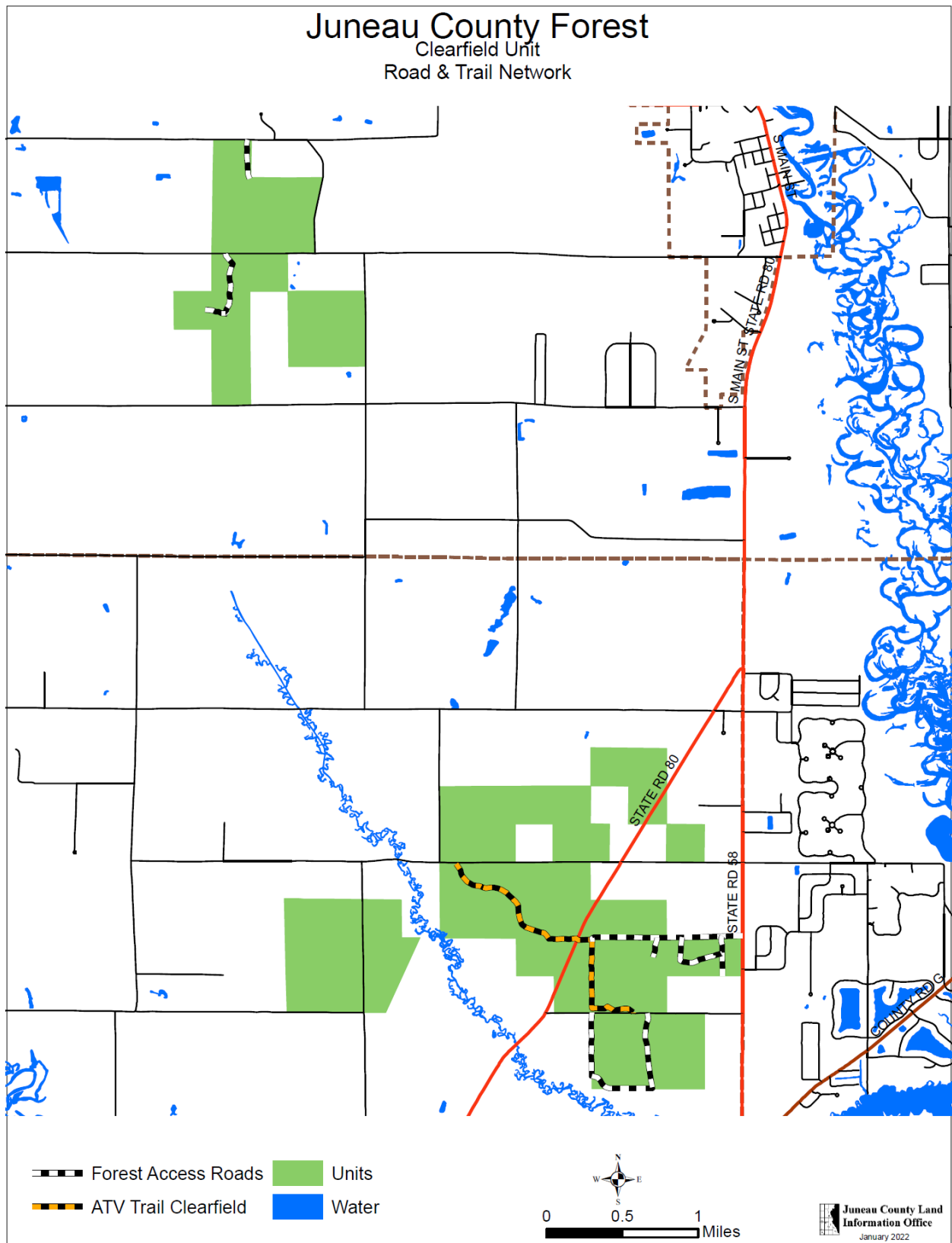
1020.6.4 Cutler North Unit



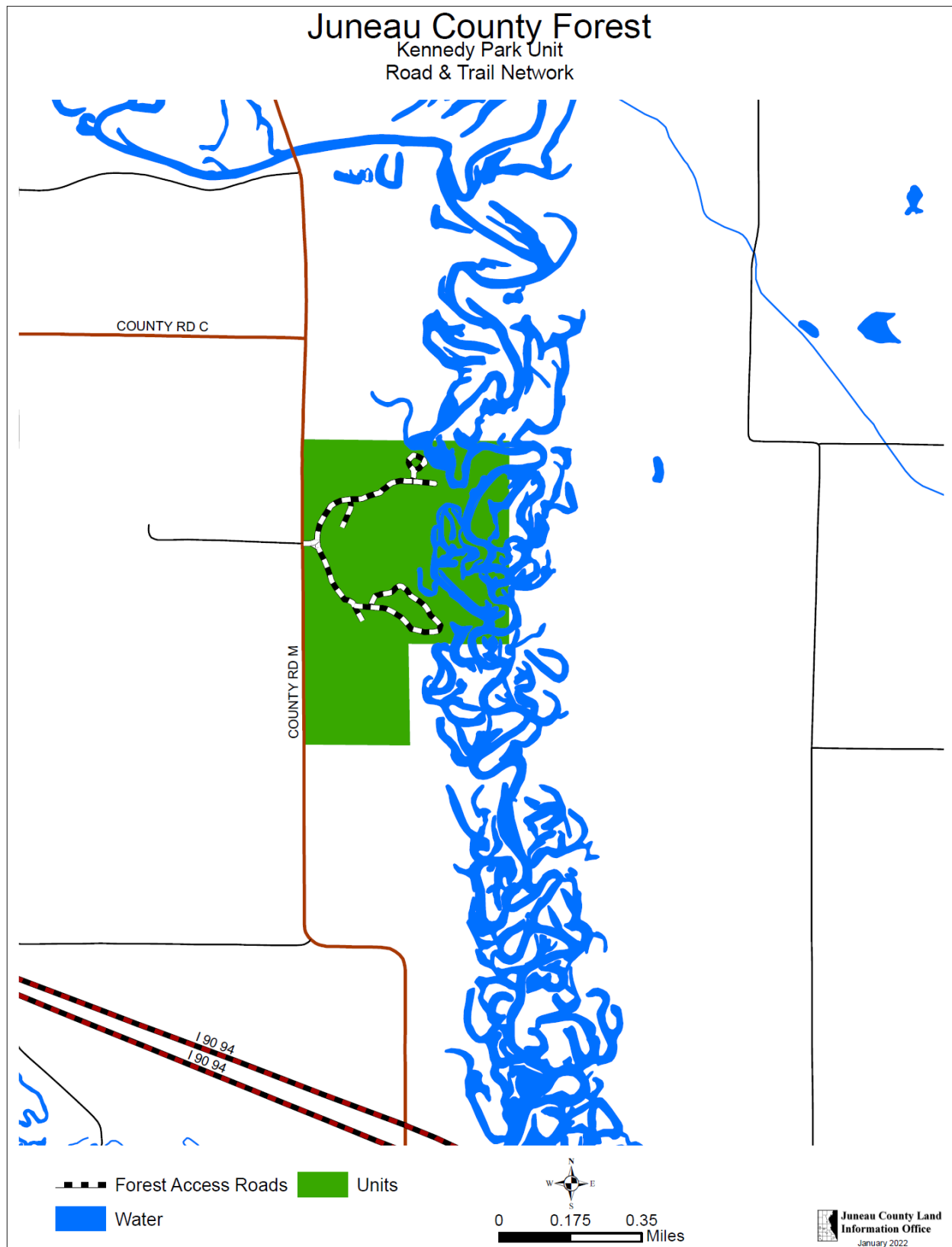
1020.6.5 Cutler South Unit



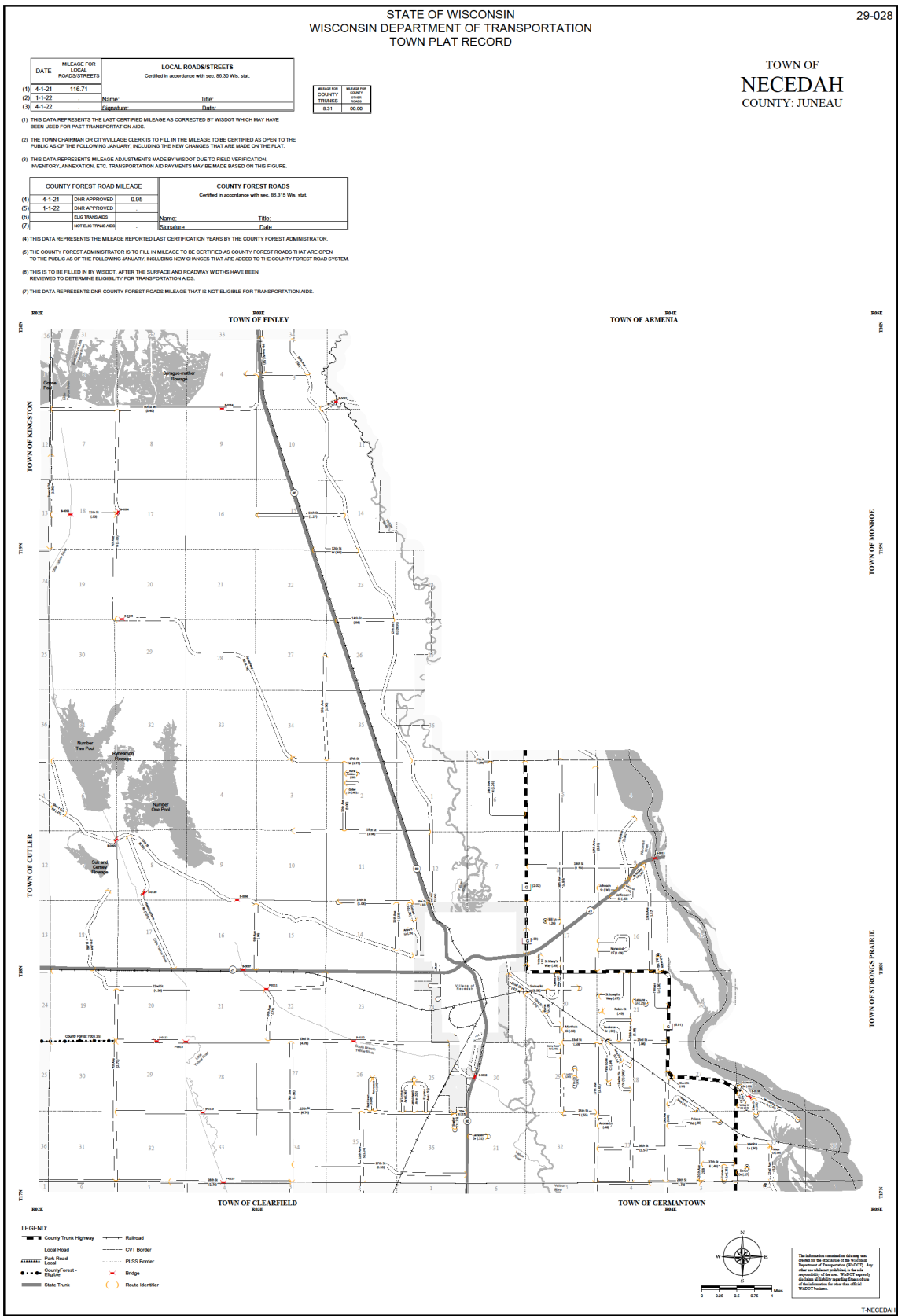




1020.6.8 Kennedy Park Unit



1025 CERTIFIED COUNTY FOREST ROAD MAP



29-006

TOWN OF
CUTLER
COUNTY: JUNEAU

MILEAGE FOR COUNTY TRUNKS	MILEAGE FOR COUNTY OTHER ROADS
13.71	00.00

(4) THIS DATA REPRESENTS THE LEASE REPORTED LAST CERTIFICATION YEARS BY THE COUNTY FOREST ADMINISTRATOR.

(5) THE COUNTY FOREST ADMINISTRATOR IS TO FILL IN MILEAGE TO BE CERTIFIED AS COUNTY FOREST ROADS THAT ARE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC AS OF THE FOLLOWING JANUARY, INCLUDING NEW CHANGES THAT ARE ADDED TO THE COUNTY FOREST ROAD SYSTEM.

(6) THIS IS TO BE FILLED IN BY WISDOT, AFTER THE SURFACE AND ROADWAY WIDTHS HAVE BEEN REVIEWED TO DETERMINE ELIGIBILITY FOR TRANSPORTATION AIDS.

(7) THIS DATA REPRESENTS DNR COUNTY FOREST ROADS MILEAGE THAT IS NOT ELIGIBLE FOR TRANSPORTATION AIDS.



STATE OF WISCONSIN
WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
TOWN PLAT RECORD

29-002

TOWN OF
ARMENIA
COUNTY: JUNEAU

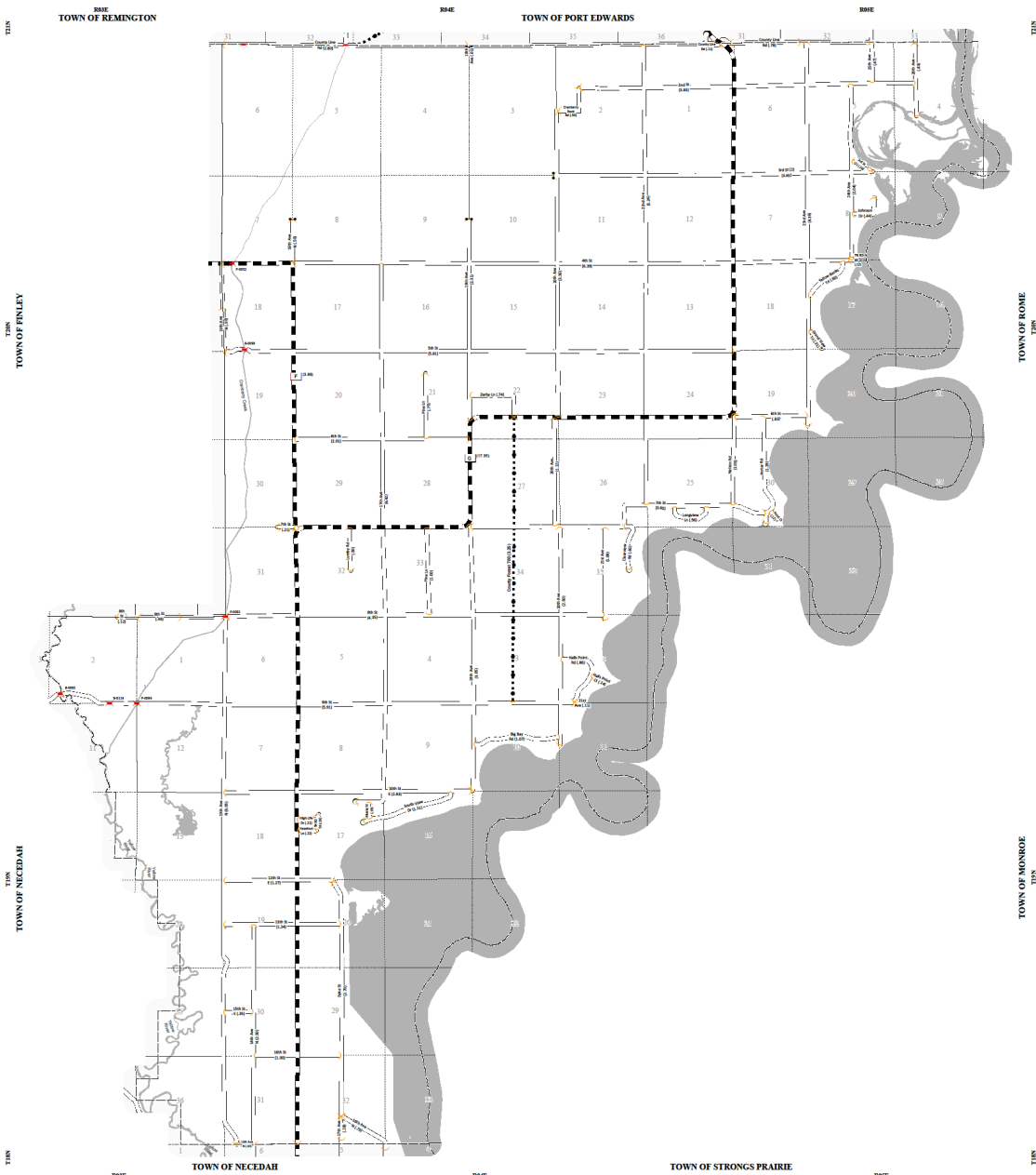
DATE	MILEAGE FOR LOCAL ROADS/STREETS	LOCAL ROADS/STREETS
(1) 4-1-21	197.00	
(2) 1-1-22		Name: _____ Title: _____
(3) 4-1-22		Signature: _____ Date: _____

WISCONSIN COUNTY TRUNKS	MILEAGE FOR COUNTY TRUNKS
21.34	60.00

- (1) THIS DATA REPRESENTS THE LAST CERTIFIED MILEAGE AS CORRECTED BY WISDOT WHICH MAY HAVE BEEN USED FOR PAST TRANSPORTATION AIDS.
- (2) THE TOWN CHAIRMAN OR CITY/VILLAGE CLERK IS TO FILL IN THE MILEAGE TO BE CERTIFIED AS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC AS OF THE FOLLOWING JANUARY, INCLUDING THE NEW CHANGES THAT ARE MADE ON THE PLAT.
- (3) THIS DATA REPRESENTS MILEAGE ADJUSTMENTS MADE BY WISDOT DUE TO FIELD VERIFICATION, INVENTORY, ANNEXATION, ETC. TRANSPORTATION AID PAYMENTS MAY BE MADE BASED ON THIS FIGURE.

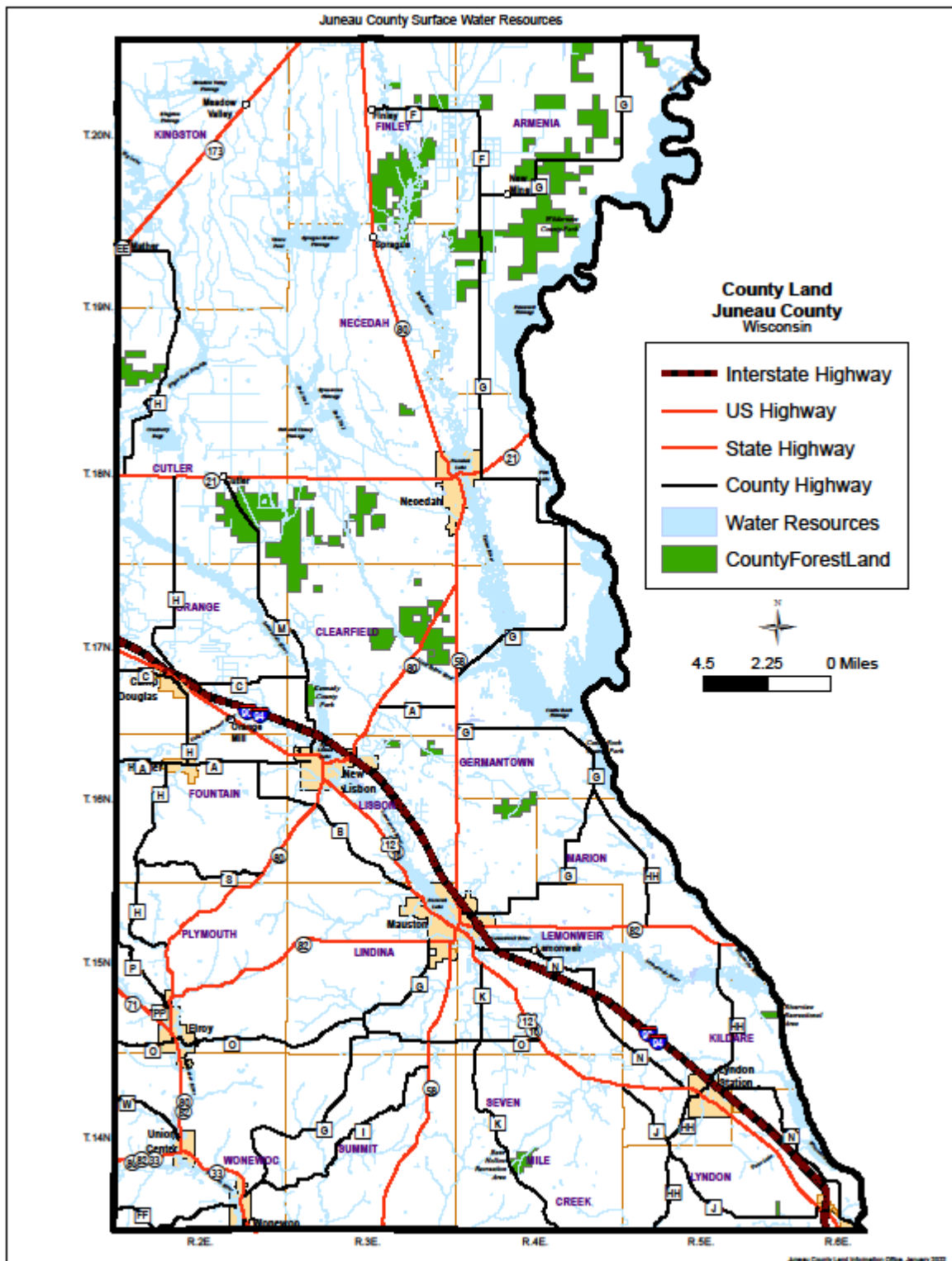
DATE	COUNTY FOREST ROAD MILEAGE	COUNTY FOREST ROADS
(4) 4-1-21	DNR APPROVED 3.25	
(5) 1-1-22	DNR APPROVED	
(6)	NOT ELIGIBLE	Name: _____ Title: _____
(7)	NOT ELIGIBLE	Signature: _____ Date: _____

- (4) THIS DATA REPRESENTS THE MILEAGE REPORTED LAST CERTIFICATION YEARS BY THE COUNTY FOREST ADMINISTRATOR.
- (5) THE COUNTY FOREST ADMINISTRATOR IS TO FILL IN MILEAGE TO BE CERTIFIED AS COUNTY FOREST ROADS THAT ARE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC AS OF THE FOLLOWING JANUARY, INCLUDING NEW CHANGES THAT ARE ADDED TO THE COUNTY FOREST ROAD SYSTEM.
- (6) THIS IS TO BE FILLED IN BY WISDOT, AFTER THE SURFACE AND ROADWAY WIDTHS HAVE BEEN REVIEWED TO DETERMINE ELIGIBILITY FOR TRANSPORTATION AIDS.
- (7) THIS DATA REPRESENTS DNR COUNTY FOREST ROAD MILEAGE THAT IS NOT ELIGIBLE FOR TRANSPORTATION AIDS.



The information contained on this map was prepared for the official use of the Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT). Any other use without permission is the sole responsibility of the user. WisDOT expressly disclaims all liability regarding the use of the information for other than official WisDOT purposes.

1030 WATER RESOURCES



1035 STATEMENT OF COUNTY FOREST LOAN



Wisconsin Department Of Natural Resources
Report 15
Statement Of County Forest Loan Accounts as of June 30, 2021

Report: 53A
Page: 1 of 1

County	Variable Acreage Share Loans				Project Loans				Balance Owed DNR
	DNR Issued Loans		County Repayments		DNR Issued Loans		County Repayments		
	FY 2021	Tot To Date	FY 2021	Tot To Date	FY 2021	Tot To Date	FY 2021	Tot To Date	
Ashland	699,970.41	710,750.86	710,750.86	710,750.86	1,125,780.74	1,125,780.74	1,125,780.74	1,125,780.74	0.00
Barron	122,285.69	122,285.69	122,285.69	122,285.69	874,219.80	874,219.80	874,219.80	874,219.80	0.00
Bayfield	2,257,418.51	2,327,946.84	2,327,108.19	2,327,946.84	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	0.00
Burnett	2,536,251.85	2,566,992.62	2,518,521.97	2,518,755.50	2,025,672.27	2,025,672.27	1,915,769.42	1,915,769.42	158,139.97
Chippewa	552,019.26	552,019.26	552,019.26	552,019.26	161,000.51	161,000.51	161,000.51	161,000.51	0.00
Clark	1,110,807.45	1,161,477.30	1,161,458.56	1,161,477.30	53,000.00	53,000.00	53,000.00	53,000.00	0.00
Douglas	1,780,029.25	1,876,638.45	1,869,309.75	1,876,638.45	529,850.00	529,850.00	529,850.00	529,850.00	0.00
Eau Claire	515,485.65	526,533.23	526,435.25	526,533.23	126,933.08	126,933.08	126,933.08	126,933.08	0.00
Florence	426,435.18	444,068.78	444,068.78	444,068.78	1,677,376.82	1,677,376.82	1,677,376.82	1,677,376.82	0.00
Forest	239,232.01	244,321.25	244,280.68	244,321.25	4,750,417.53	4,750,417.53	430,161.04	430,161.04	4,320,256.49
Iron	2,653,633.75	2,701,711.99	2,701,328.96	2,701,711.99	767,860.74	767,860.74	767,860.74	767,860.74	0.00
Jackson	1,837,754.08	1,876,477.59	1,876,477.59	1,876,477.59	1,200,507.00	1,200,507.00	1,050,155.09	1,050,155.09	150,351.91
Juneau	99,074.20	116,824.82	116,824.82	116,824.82	1,213,470.63	1,213,470.63	937,106.88	937,106.88	276,363.75
Langlade	509,802.84	555,874.24	555,809.46	555,874.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lincoln	569,989.58	590,731.41	590,691.93	590,731.41	1,220,980.00	1,220,980.00	1,220,980.00	1,220,980.00	0.00
Marathon	610,397.72	610,397.72	595,486.56	595,486.56	2,545,511.00	2,545,511.00	1,349,590.14	1,349,590.14	1,210,832.02
Marquette	1,003,448.21	1,104,208.02	1,103,783.26	1,104,208.02	38,000.00	38,000.00	38,000.00	38,000.00	0.00
Monroe	18,591.35	21,340.37	21,340.37	21,340.37	328,770.00	328,770.00	169,308.34	169,308.34	159,461.66
Oconto	209,371.95	219,031.59	219,031.59	219,031.59	450,000.00	450,000.00	450,000.00	450,000.00	0.00
Oneida	1,118,308.71	1,186,720.14	1,182,246.68	1,186,720.14	439,010.00	439,010.00	439,010.00	439,010.00	0.00
Polk	329,973.99	332,173.15	331,745.65	331,745.65	840,353.50	840,353.50	840,353.50	840,353.50	427.50
Price	1,468,688.48	1,491,622.00	1,491,508.35	1,491,622.00	804,427.48	804,427.48	804,427.48	804,427.48	0.00
Rusk	2,138,427.28	2,192,391.46	2,177,105.76	2,177,675.15	136,950.00	136,950.00	136,950.00	136,950.00	14,716.31
Sawyer	1,140,655.81	1,172,316.95	1,172,306.35	1,172,316.95	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	0.00
Taylor	202,364.98	204,461.52	204,417.65	204,461.52	36,398.28	36,398.28	36,398.28	36,398.28	0.00
Vernon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	978,838.53	978,838.53	40,736.21	40,736.21	938,102.32
Vilas	761,645.99	779,307.74	779,307.74	779,307.74	678,019.42	678,019.42	678,019.42	678,019.42	0.00
Washburn	3,343,150.71	3,387,563.83	3,387,022.53	3,387,563.83	930,724.71	930,724.71	930,724.71	930,724.71	0.00
Wood	250,213.71	259,901.61	259,901.61	259,901.61	77,000.00	77,000.00	77,000.00	77,000.00	0.00
State Total :	28505428.60	29336090.43	29242575.85	29257798.34	25311072.04	25311072.04	18160712.20	18160712.20	7228651.93

NOTE: Severance Payments " In the mail " OR Otherwise still In Process are not in this Report. This Report is on a Fiscal Year basis.

Prepared by Division of Forestry, September 14, 2021

WI. Department Of Natural Resources

COUNTY FOREST COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN
TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 2000

PLANNING, REPORTS, BUDGET

2000	NEEDS OBJECTIVE AND FORMAT	2
2005	DETAILED ANNUAL NEEDS FOR FIFTEEN YEARS	2
2010	SUMMARY OF FIFTEEN-YEAR NEEDS	2
2015	WORK PLAN OBJECTIVE & POLICY.....	8
2020	ANNUAL WORK PLAN AND BUDGET	8
2025	ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORTS OBJECTIVE & POLICY.....	9
2030	ANNUAL ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORTS.....	9
2035	PAST ACCOMPLISHMENTS	10
	2035.1 FOREST PRODUCTS	10
	2035.1.1 Timber	10
	2035.1.2 Non-timber Forest products	12
	2035.2 REFORESTATION	12
	2035.3 TIMBER STAND IMPROVEMENT	13
	2035.4 RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS	13
	2035.5 WILDLIFE PROJECTS	15
2040	MONITORING.....	16
	2040.1 FOREST TYPES	16
	2040.2 HARVESTING	17
	2040.3 FLORA / FAUNA.....	21
	2040.4 RECREATION.....	21
	2040.5 HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE FOREST AREA.....	22
	2040.6 ROADS AND ACCESS	24

2000 NEEDS OBJECTIVE AND FORMAT

Objectives: To provide guidelines which define the optimum level of activities that should be undertaken to achieve full potential benefits from the forest.

The format of this chapter is to identify and list potential needs for the forest without regard to budgetary constraints or other limitations. This list shall identify the forest potential in terms of public benefits, investments, opportunities, and financial returns. Silvicultural needs of the county forest are identified in the Forest Compartment Reconnaissance printout. The DNR Public Lands Handbook describes procedures for use of this information. Other needs shall be determined by the Committee and the forest administrator, and with technical assistance from the DNR and other interested agencies or individuals qualified to provide such assistance.

2005 DETAILED ANNUAL NEEDS FOR FIFTEEN YEARS

Annual silvicultural needs are identified in the Forest Compartment Reconnaissance printout. The printout, referenced in the plan, is available in the County Forest administrator's office. Printout listings include timber harvests, tree planting, and other silvicultural activities. Other unanticipated needs will be addressed in accordance with procedures outlined in this plan. These items will be identified and plans made for implementation, as part of the annual budget work plan prepared by the administrator and Committee. Annual work plans are approved by the County Board and forwarded to the DNR as required by statute (s. 28.11(5)(b) and s.28.11(5m)(b), Wis. Stats.

2010 SUMMARY OF FIFTEEN -YEAR NEEDS

A schedule giving a summary of silvicultural needs and other needs for the period covered by this plan, appear as an inclusion in this chapter.

SILVICULTURE / PLANNED ALLOWABLE HARVESTS

(See section 820.2 for more detailed information on silvicultural prescriptions)

Harvest goals for 2021-2035 – Report 204 includes both regeneration and thinning acres.



Harvest Schedule Summary

Print Date: 1/25/2022

Report 204

2900 - JUNEAU COUNTY FOREST

Year	Annual Goal (All Forest Types)	Forest Type	15 Year Average
2022	564	A	22
2023	521	BH	4
2024	352	MR	6
2025	545	O	39
2026	425	OX	64
2027	490	PJ	66
2028	426	PR	179
2029	403	PW	28
2030	439	SH	6
2031	199	SW	0
2032	589	Total :	414
2033	465		
2034	346		
2035	340		
2036	105		
Total :	6,209		

<u>Forest Type</u>	<u>Treatment</u>	<u>15-year total</u>	<u>15-year average</u>
Aspen	Even-aged regeneration harvest	337 acres	22 acres
Red Maple	Even-aged regeneration harvest	93 acres	6 acres
Oak	Even-aged regeneration harvest	460 acres	31 acres
Scrub Oak	Even-aged regeneration harvest	954 acres	64 acres
Jack Pine	Even-aged regeneration harvest	967 acres	64 acres
Red Pine	Even-aged regeneration harvest	496 acres	33 acres
White Pine	Even-aged regeneration harvest	131 acres	9 acres
White Pine	All-aged regeneration harvest	6 acres	
Swamp Hardwoods	Even-aged regeneration harvest	27 acres	2 acres

Bottomland Hardwoods	Thinning or improvement cutting	61 acres	4 acres
Oak	Thinning or improvement cutting	126 acres	8 acres
Jack Pine	Thinning or improvement cutting	28 acres	2 acres
Red Pine	Thinning or improvement cutting	2,185 acres	146 acres
White Pine	Thinning or improvement cutting	277 acres	18 acres
Swamp Hardwoods	Thinning or improvement cutting	59 acres	4 acres

- Timber Harvest Projection 2021-2035

Timber harvest projection data is from Annual Harvest Goals generated by WisFIRS schedule date of March 2021. The Juneau County Forest annual harvest goal is approximately 435 acres per year. Maintaining this average provides a reliable, continuous stream of forest products from the Juneau County Forest.

Year	Annual Goal
2021	418
2022	564
2023	521
2024	352
2025	545
2026	425
2027	490
2028	426
2029	403
2030	439
2031	199
2032	589
2033	465
2034	346
2035	340
Total	6,209
Average/year = 435 ac	

- Other Silvicultural activities and Planting: The overarching desired future condition for the Juneau County Forest is to plan for and maintain the current distribution of cover types and age classes. Productive pine plantations will be rotated and replanted back to valuable timber species that are native and have historically done well. The Department also anticipates that overtime some change in specie distribution will occur naturally due to forest succession or changes in environmental conditions.

Another major consideration for planning forest management on the Juneau County Forest is the rotation age of red pine plantations. There are approximately 3,957 acres of red pine standing on the forest with 20% over 70 years old and another 25% of the acreage between 50-70 years old. Based on local observation on the Juneau County Forest and discussions with colleagues we suspect overall volume growth in 75+ year old red pine plantations have slowed, leveled off or even gone into decline. To capture the value of the timber before losing volume the Juneau County Forestry Department has begun implementing a plan to rotate the older stands and schedule to replant those harvested sites. Pine plantations planted in the 1940s on poorer sites are nearing this rotation age and are being gradually rotated while pine plantations on better quality sites may be held longer.

SUMMARY OF JUNEAU COUNTY FOREST 15-YEAR EQUIPMENT NEEDS 2021-2035

County Forest Equipment Needs:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Equipment to be replaced</u>
2021	2005 Chevrolet Trailblazer
2022	2008 GPS Map 76CX Garmin
2022	2006 Ford 250 XL Dark Red
2023	2013 Ford F-150 (red)
2023	2001 Kawasaki Mule UTV
2024	2013 Ford F-150 (grey)
2024	Utility Tractor John Deere 401-A
2025	1970 Lowther Tree Planter
2025	John Deere 850 Tree Planting Dozer
2026	2006 Bobcat T190 Skid-Steer
2026	1970 Reynolds Tree Planter
2027	2009 Chevy Silverado 3500 Dump Truck
2033	2003 Freightliner FL70 Dump Truck

- County Forest Roads: Maintain Juneau County’s two permanent primary forest roads.
3.25 miles in Armenia Township
2.34 miles in Cutler and Necedah Township

Recreation Equipment and Facilities:

2022	1995 John Deere 911 mower
2022	2010 Scag zero-turn mower
2022	1998 John Deere Gator TS 4x2
2022	2005 John Deere Gator TS 4x2
2023	2012 Scag zero-turn mower
2024	2013 Bobcat 3200 UTV
2024	2013 Scag zero-turn mower
2025	1986 Castle Rock Park Showerhouse
2026	1997 Wilderness Park Showerhouse
2022	1970 Wilderness Park Privy Men’s/Women’s (Boat Launch)
2022	1970 Wilderness Park Privy Men’s/Women’s (Area P)
2024	2004 Wilderness Park Pit Toilets (Lake Side)
2025	2016 Scag Tiger Cat Mower
2025	1986 Castle Rock Park Piers (2)
2026	Wilderness Park Office/Cabin
2030	2007 Castle Rock Park Office Building

- Note: The “Needs” schedule is put together for planning purposes. The best available information has been used in developing the schedule. It is not intended to be followed without modification. Forests are dynamic and managers must be adaptive to change. Funding and staffing shortfalls may also impact the ability of the Juneau County Forestry Department to fulfill identified needs. Refer to Chapter 2020 – Annual Work Plan and Budget, for reference on progress towards the identified needs in this chapter.
- Personnel: Recreational use and demand on the Juneau County Forest & Parks properties continues to grow. The current level of Department staffing may not be sufficient to manage the public demand for forest access, services and recreational programs. Additional personnel and funding may be necessary to properly manage and improve upon the forest and outdoor recreational programs that Juneau County is responsible for.
- Recreation Trends: A 2018 survey in the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (2019-2023) showed a strong increase in the following recreational pursuits for the Western Sands Region:

- Bicycling – winter/fat tire biking
- Camping – RV/pop up
- Bicycling – mountain biking
- Riding ATVs or UTVs

And moderate increase in the areas of:

- Canoeing/kayaking
- Biking recreational/rail-trail biking
- Use of picnic area/day use areas/beach areas
- Paddle boarding
- Dog walking trails
- Hiking/walking/running on trails
- Target firearm shooting at designated ranges

Activities that were in slight or moderate decline were tent camping, riding dual-sport motorcycles, and snowmobiling. The survey results closely reflect the trends in Juneau County where snowmobiling has sharply declined due to lack of snow, and bicycling, RV camping, canoeing/kayaking, park day use, and ATV or UTV riding has grown steadily.

- Facilities: Continue maintenance of existing recreational facilities. Consider replacing and updating aging recreational facilities, outhouses, pit-toilets, bathhouses and playground equipment. Plan development of new facilities as funding and staff time are available.
- Land acquisition goals: Consider property for sale within acquisition boundary or land with unique or special features that will benefit the public or natural resource conservation.
- Wildlife management: Jack pine and its associated plant understory provide a vital mix of breeding and winter habitat for many wildlife species. The jack pine forest type will become increasingly important on the Juneau County Forest as conversion to other tree species occurs on private lands. Expanding jack pine habitat will be a high priority on the Juneau County Forest and opportunities to increase jack pine abundance through seeding will be sustained as a wildlife enhancement goal were suitable.

- The Juneau County Forestry Department is a participant in the Wisconsin Karner Blue Butterfly Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) and has been from the start of the project. Forest management follows protocols according to the Karner blue butterfly HCP.
- Fisheries Management: The Juneau County Forestry Department manages according to Best Management Practices for Water Quality, but currently does not have any ongoing or planned fisheries management projects.

2015 WORK PLAN OBJECTIVE AND POLICY

OBJECTIVE

To develop an annual work plan and budget that will satisfy the needs specified in Chapter 1000 to the greatest extent feasible, consistent with program priorities established in the Mission Statement.

POLICY

The County Forest program will sustain a level of operation that considers the needs of the forest and the public in accordance with the goals identified in Chapter 100.

2020 ANNUAL WORK PLAN AND BUDGET

Each year an Annual Work Plan and Budget shall be prepared by the Forest Administrator with assistance from the Committee and the DNR Liaison forester. This plan shall be based upon the detailed annual needs contained in Section 1100 of the Plan. Annual work plans are approved by the County Board and Division of Forestry and forwarded to the DNR as required by Wisconsin statutes s. 28.11(5)(b) and s.28.11(5m)(b). Following County Board approval, a copy is provided to official copy-holders of the County Forest Comprehensive Land Use Plan for inclusion as an amendment in this chapter. The Annual Work Plans and Annual Budgets will be inserted at the end of this Chapter.

2025 ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORTS OBJECTIVE AND POLICY

OBJECTIVE

To provide a quantifiable means of evaluating progress on both short- and long-term goals on the Juneau County Forest.

POLICY

Annual accomplishments will be recorded as a historical record, to assist in future planning, and to provide documentation for both the County, and the County Forest system. This information is invaluable in addressing public, County Board, and other legislative inquiries on the operation of the Forest as well as assessing progress on goals.

2030 ANNUAL ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORTS

A copy of an annual accomplishment report shall be prepared and provided to members of the County Board and to official copyholders of this Plan for inclusion into this chapter.

This report shall include, at a minimum, the following:

1. Timber sale accomplishments including gross and net sale receipts and harvest goals achieved.
2. Timber stand improvements accomplishments.
3. Recreation development and maintenance accomplishments including recreation revenues and expenses.
4. Wildlife management accomplishments including revenues and expenses.
5. Fisheries management accomplishments including revenues and expenses.
6. Other accomplishments identified as “needs” in Chapter 1000.

2035 PAST ACCOMPLISHMENTS

2035.1 FOREST PRODUCTS

2035.1.1 Timber

Annual Gross Juneau County Forest Timber Sale Receipts

Year	Gross Receipts	Year	Gross Receipts
1935	\$ -	1970	\$ 18,981.73
1936	\$ -	1971	\$ 20,669.38
1937	\$ -	1972	\$ 15,718.71
1938	\$ 171.32	1973	\$ 25,306.30
1939	\$ -	1974	\$ 28,700.16
1940	\$ -	1975	\$ 35,115.48
1941	\$ -	1976	\$ 61,915.33
1942	\$ 385.15	1977	\$ 71,411.16
1943	\$ 913.88	1978	\$ 101,983.19
1944	\$ 3,536.38	1979	\$ 130,700.25
1945	\$ 4,491.37	1980	\$ 187,708.82
1946	\$ 6,235.31	1981	\$ 147,872.55
1947	\$ 6,065.06	1982	\$ 126,403.02
1948	\$ 3,166.95	1983	\$ 160,204.97
1949	\$ 3,772.61	1984	\$ 131,248.00
1950	\$ 4,850.13	1985	\$ 134,735.81
1951	\$ 5,176.13	1986	\$ 46,604.68
1952	\$ 6,083.16	1987	\$ 52,146.07
1953	\$ 4,893.47	1988	\$ 87,758.24
1954	\$ 8,212.09	1989	\$ 102,284.04
1955	\$ 6,746.61	1990	\$ 39,567.42
1956	\$ 7,994.18	1991	\$ 88,388.45
1957	\$ 12,666.38	1992	\$ 80,900.31
1958	\$ 13,876.60	1993	\$ 55,846.08
1959	\$ 9,044.33	1994	\$ 454,626.78
1960	\$ 6,763.84	1995	\$ 197,957.69
1961	\$ 8,546.68	1996	\$ 64,771.48
1962	\$ 10,669.28	1997	\$ 105,927.80
1963	\$ 22,597.42	1998	\$ 188,949.65
1964	\$ 11,414.91	1999	\$ 98,644.72
1965	\$ 10,050.09	2000	\$ 259,200.46
1966	\$ 11,492.35	2001	\$ 317,736.62
1967	\$ 9,826.35	2002	\$ 83,431.56
1968	\$ 20,647.47	2003	\$ 155,653.62
1969	\$ 11,216.36	2004	\$ 153,377.94

Year	Gross Receipts
2005	\$ 272,706.69
2006	\$ 232,934.03
2007	\$ 315,681.99
2008	\$ 316,470.42
2009	\$ 276,457.78
2010	\$ 155,713.43
2011	\$ 154,370.95
2012	\$ 238,306.33
2013	\$ 280,091.20
2014	\$ 161,055.68
2015	\$ 475,019.07
2016	\$ 195,800.62
2017	\$ 246,442.54
2018	\$ 256,164.61
2019	\$ 640,666.82
2020	\$ 341,621.99
2021	\$ 182,839.20

Annual Gross Juneau County Forest Firewood Sale Receipts

Year	Gross Receipts
2002	\$ 250.46
2003	\$ 260.75
2004	\$ 260.75
2005	\$ 291.99
2006	\$ 292.02
2007	\$ 500.63
2008	\$ 438.06
2009	\$ 749.40
2010	\$ 563.17
2011	\$ 584.04
2012	\$ 531.85
2013	\$ 620.94
2014	\$ 796.32
2015	\$ 668.34
2016	\$ 639.90
2017	\$ 583.00
2018	\$ 469.26
2019	\$ 511.92
2020	\$ 383.93
2021	\$ 962.27

2035.1.2 Non-timber forest products

The Juneau County Forest has one moss bed that was active in the past. The moss bed has been idle since 2012 and there is no current contract for moss harvesting.

The moss bed is located at the NW ¼ of Section 31, Town 19N, Range 2E, Town of Cutler.

A standard bale under the moss harvesting permit is 12" x 12" x 42"

Year	Number of Bales	Gross Receipts
2009	1,714	\$ 841.98
2010	300	\$ 150.00
2012	100	\$ 50.00

2035.2 REFORESTATION

Year	Planting New Acres Red Pine seedlings	Direct Seeding Acres Jack Pine
1995	99	
1996		40
1997		60
1998		65
1999	88	170
2000		79
2001		92
2002		147
2003		90
2004		42
2005		56
2006		
2007		
2008		40
2009		

2010		
2011	32	
2012	20	
2013		
2014		71
2015	15	80
2016	69	
2017	80	
2018		20
2019	47	
2020		40
2021	128	

2035.3 TIMBER STAND IMPROVEMENT

Year	Chemical Release	Site Prep Aspen
2000		60
2001	200	

Aspen site prep consisted of a chopping attachment pulled by a dozer that broke down slash into smaller quickly decaying pieces and invigorated root sprouting. In 2001 the chemical release consisted of aerial spraying of 200 acres to reduce brush and hardwood competition in a young pine plantation with 5-8 year old saplings.

2035.4 RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

The chart below illustrates recreational developments both within the Juneau County Parks and on County Trails. Projects not listed originated prior to 1985 or the County does not have sufficient records to detail year of origin.

Year	Project	Description
1985	Castle Rock Park Showerhouse	Area A showerhouse was developed
1998	Castle Rock Park boat launch	Expanded boat launch parking by 36 spaces
2000	Wilderness Park boat launch	Expanded boat launch parking by 72 spaces
2008	Omaha Bike Trail	Re-decked 6 bridges (1-6)
2009	Omaha Bike Trail	Re-decked 6 bridges (7-12)
2009	Hillsboro State Trail	Replaced a bridge on Hillsboro State Trail (bridge 2)
2010	Omaha Bike Trail	Re-decked 6 bridges (12-17)
2010	Hillsboro State Trail	Replaced a bridge on Hillsboro State Trail (bridge 3)
2010	Tree planting in Parks	100 park stock trees were planted at Castle Rock and Wilderness Park
2010	Culvert replacement	A culvert near the Omaha Bike Trail was replaced
2010	Wilderness Park Office	Replace a retaining wall by the Park Office
2011	Tree planting in Parks	100 park stock trees were planted at Castle Rock and Wilderness Park
2012	Tree planting in Parks	100 park stock trees were planted at Castle Rock and Wilderness Park
2012	New vault pit toilets	New vault pit toilets were installed at Castle Rock and Wilderness Park replacing old wooden outhouses.
2013	Tree planting in Parks	100 park stock trees were planted at Bass Hollow Park
2013	Wilderness Park Playground	A new playground structure, slides and swings were installed.
2014	Tree planting in Parks	100 park stock trees were planted at Kennedy Park
2014	New well Castle Rock Park	A new well was added at Castle Rock Park
2014	Wilderness Showerhouse	An improved coin operated shower control system was added.
2014	Castle Rock Park Outhouse	New vault pit toilet Area B Castle Rock Park
2015	Hillsboro State Trail	Replaced a bridge on Hillsboro State Trail (bridge 1)
2016	Wilderness Park Road project	Improved ½ mile of park road with new seal coat
2016	Castle Rock Park Showerhouse	Constructed new showerhouse in Area B
2018	Castle Rock Park Playground	A new playground structure, slides and swings were installed

2019	Wilderness Park Electric	Upgraded electric for lake sites at Wilderness Park
2019	Castle Rock Park Area C Sites	Added 30 sites in Area C near lake shore.
2020	Castle Rock Park Electric	Upgraded electric for Area B sites – 1 st leg (216-227)
2021	Castle Rock Park Electric	Upgraded electric for Area B sites – 2 nd leg (207-215)

2035.5 WILDLIFE PROJECTS

Year	Jack Pine Direct Seeding	Wood Duck Boxes
1996	40	
1997	40	
1998	40	
1999	40	30
2000	40	
2001	40	
2002	40	
2003	40	
2004	40	
2005	40	

2040 MONITORING

2040.1 FOREST TYPES

Juneau County Forest Composition

Forest Type	Original Acres('77)	Original %	1992 Acres	1995%	2005 Acres	2005%	2022 Acres	Proposed %	Proposed Acres	Proposed %
Aspen	2360	17.2%	2325	15.9%	1490	9.8%	1890	10.6%	1890	10.7%
Bottld. Hdw		0.0%	88	0.6%	118	0.8%	971	5.4%	971	5.5%
C. Hdw		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	294	1.6%	405	2.3%
R. Maple		0.0%		0.0%	81	0.5%	237	1.3%	320	1.8%
Fir-Spruce		0.0%		0.0%	9	0.1%		0.0%		0.0%
N. Hdw.		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	126	0.7%
Oak	646	4.7%	2874	19.7%	3180	21.0%	1784	10.0%	1460	8.3%
Scrub Oak	1791	13.0%		0.0%		0.0%	2812	15.8%	2254	12.7%
Jack Pine	4348	31.7%	5595	38.3%	4933	32.5%	2388	13.4%	2824	16.0%
Red Pine	2396	17.5%	2678	18.3%	3416	22.5%	4042	22.7%	4094	23.1%
White Pine		0.0%	347	2.4%	656	4.3%	860	4.8%	938	5.3%
W. Birch	10	0.1%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
Sw. Hdw.		0.0%		0.0%	114	0.8%	129	0.7%	129	0.7%
Tamarack		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	21	0.1%	21	0.1%
Total Forested	11,551	84.1%	13,907	95.2%	13997	92.3%	15,428	86.6%	15,432	87.2%
Upl. Grass	1443	10.5%	88	0.6%	786	5.2%	40	0.2%	36	0.2%
Herb. Veg.	43	0.3%		0.0%		0.0%	6	0.0%	6	0.0%
Low shrub	3	0.0%	35	0.2%	46	0.3%	7	0.0%	7	0.0%
Marsh	523	3.8%	409	2.8%	194	1.3%	764	4.3%	764	4.3%
Camp-grnd		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	174	1.0%	174	1.0%
Moto-Veh Trail		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	5	0.0%	5	0.0%
Low. brush		0.0%		0.0%	13	0.1%	42	0.2%	42	0.2%
Alder		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	14	0.1%	14	0.1%
Willow	127	0.9%	157	1.1%	84	0.6%	9	0.1%	9	0.1%
Minor Lake		0.0%	12	0.1%	12	0.1%	52	0.3%	52	0.3%
Minor stream		0.0%		0.0%	5	0.0%	22	0.1%	22	0.1%
R-O-W		0.0%		0.0%	35	0.2%	281	1.6%	281	1.6%
Total non-forest	2179	15.9%	701	4.8%	1175	7.7%	2391	13.4%	2258	12.8%
Total Property	13,730	100%	14,608	100%	15,172	100%	17,819	100%	17,690	100.0%

The forest type changes in the table above do not necessarily represent a direct shift in habitat type on the landscape. Over the time depicted in the table there have been changes in the size of the county forest, changes to forest type categories and efforts to increase forest reconnaissance accuracy. In 2013, a large accumulation of 876 acres of mostly Bottomland Hardwood forest was added to the Juneau County Forest. An outbreak of jack pine budworm also effected numerous stands in the 2000s when a significant effort went into salvaging jack pine.

The overarching desired future condition for the Juneau County Forest is to plan for and maintain the current distribution of cover types and age classes. Productive pine plantations will be rotated and replanted back to valuable timber species that are native and have historically done well. The Department also anticipates that overtime some change in specie distribution will occur naturally due to forest succession or changes in environmental conditions related to climate change. When encountering a disease or pest infestation, consideration will be given to seed areas to jack pine after harvest to promote a species that benefits wildlife and has seen decline in Juneau County.

2040.2 HARVESTING

The following tables were prepared using data from the Wisconsin Forestry Inventory and Reporting System (WisFIRS).

Aspen Acres -- Juneau County Forest				
Work Plan				
Year	Need	Established	Sold	Closed
2020	17	0	0	0
2019	0	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0	0
2017	0	0	0	0
2016	0	0	0	0
2015	39	0	0	0
2014	39	0	31	0
2013	110	41	41	41
2012	106	0	0	0
2011	84	80	80	80
Annual Average	39.5	12.1	15.2	12.1

Jack Pine Acres -- Juneau County Forest				
Work Plan				
Year	Need	Established	Sold	Closed
2020	56	0	0	0
2019	67	39	193	193
2018	67	0	0	0
2017	121	0	0	0
2016	121	57	57	57
2015	69	70	70	70
2014	69	20	20	20
2013	94	0	0	0
2012	94	104	104	104
2011	42	3	3	3
Annual Average	80	29.3	44.7	44.7

Red Pine Acres -- Juneau County Forest				
Work Plan				
Year	Need	Established	Sold	Closed
2020	197	342	342	342
2019	325	216	216	216
2018	209	209	209	209
2017	188	450	450	450
2016	234	274	274	274
2015	219	18	18	31
2014	235	142	142	142
2013	232	279	279	279
2012	232	120	120	169
2011	208	186	186	186
Annual Average	227.9	223.6	223.6	229.8

White Pine Acres -- Juneau County Forest				
Work Plan				
Year	Need	Established	Sold	Closed
2020	69	29	34	34
2019	45	84	117	117
2018	11	11	11	11
2017	26	8	8	8
2016	34	31	31	31
2015	50	114	114	114
2014	100	38	38	38
2013	116	0	0	0
2012	116	20	20	20
2011	55	0	0	0
Annual Average	62.2	33.5	37.3	37.3

Scrub Oak Acres -- Juneau County Forest				
Work Plan				
Year	Need	Established	Sold	Closed
2020	43	14	14	14
2019	48	90	111	111
2018	130	130	130	130
2017	113	10	10	10
2016	64	57	57	57
2015	79	184	184	184
2014	47	54	54	54
2013	65	120	120	120
2012	65	0	0	0
2011	47	149	149	149
Annual Average	70.1	80.8	82.9	82.9

Bottomland Hardwood Acres -- Juneau County Forest				
Work Plan				
Year	Need	Established	Sold	Closed
2020	0	0	0	0
2019	158	158	0	0
2018	0	0	0	0
2017	0	0	0	0
2016	0	0	0	0
2015	0	0	0	0
2014	0	0	0	
2013	65	28	28	28
2012	65	0	0	0
2011	65	0	0	0
Annual Average	35.3	18.6	2.8	3.1

Since its development, the WisFIRS Forest Inventory and Reporting System has been used to establish the annual harvest schedule for the Juneau County Forest by selecting out stands that are nearing the age to trigger a management action or timber harvest. The next step in the process is to evaluate the scheduled forest stands and verify the results on the ground. After the harvest schedule is confirmed and any other forest management, wildlife, or aesthetics needs are considered, we establish timber sales to meet the harvest schedule and management objectives recommended by the inventory system. Other factors that can influence if a sale is sold and closed during a contract period are weather and markets. On the Juneau County Forest, aspen is often found in low lying areas with a high water table requiring the completion of timber sales during frozen ground conditions a necessity. Juneau County Winters are becoming shorter and warmer reducing the harvest window for aspen. The recent closing of a Wisconsin Rapids Mill in 2020 that received aspen is also complicating the completion of aspen harvests. Unless markets for aspen improve, the future of meeting harvest needs for this species may be jeopardy.

Another major consideration for planning forest management on the Juneau County Forest is the rotation age of red pine plantations.

There are approximately 3,957 acres of red pine standing on the forest with 20% over 70 years old and another 25% of the acres between 50-70 years old.

Based on our own observation and discussions with colleagues, we suspect overall volume growth in 75+ year old red pine plantations have slowed, leveled off or even gone into decline. To capture the value of the timber before it is lost, we began advancing the rotation harvest of older stands on poorer sites beginning in 2019. Harvests in mature red pine plantations may slightly exceed annual goals as we improve our knowledge of stand health.

2040.3 FLORA / FAUNA

The Juneau County Forestry Department is not currently monitoring or surveying for particular flora or fauna on the forest. However, Juneau County Forestry Staff and WI DNR Foresters have begun documenting the spread and abundance of invasive species as they are identified, noting the findings in WisFIRS. In particular Buckthorn and Garlic Mustard have become established in several locations. Treatment plans are being developed as we monitor these sites. Wildlife monitoring on the Juneau County Forest is overseen by the Department of Natural Resources. There are no wildlife trends or observations that are currently known to be affecting the County Forest.

2040.4 RECREATIONAL USE

Recreational use is on the rise on the Juneau County Forest. There has been an increase in ATV and UTV interest over the last planning period. Currently the Juneau County Forest has opened up a 2-mile forest trail connecting ATV road routes and also 3.5 miles of County Forest Road in Armenia Township to ATV or UTV riders.

There has also been a noticeable rise in the interest in access to rivers for canoe and kayak enthusiasts. Suitable locations on Juneau County Forest Land along the Yellow River are currently being evaluated for development of a canoe and kayak launch.

For additional information refer to the Juneau County Outdoor Recreation Plan.

<https://www.ncwrpc.org/juneau/orp/index.html#:~:text=The%20Juneau%20County%20Outdoor%20Recreation,of%20Federal%20and%20State%20Aids.>

2040.5 HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE FOREST AREA

Bass Hollow Recreation Area – HCV 3

Management:

Management goals for the Bass Hollow Recreation Area are to preserve and protect the rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems for future generations. Management will focus on preventing disturbance or destruction, monitoring and removing invasive exotics, and by permitting public uses that are compatible with the natural area values. Management goals for the property will be met by working cooperatively with WI DNR Ecologists and environmental consultants.

Monitoring:

Monitoring of the Bass Hollow Recreation Area to preserve and protect rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems is accomplished through an evolving strategy that incorporates planned forest reconnaissance, yearly trail inspection, and the monitoring and removal of invasive species. The forest stands in Bass Hollow are scheduled for reconnaissance updating regularly through the WisFIRS Forest Inventory System and were last surveyed in 2012 and 2014. The 3½ mile hiking and horseback riding trail is inspected twice yearly to monitor for human impacts and to ensure the public uses are sustainable and preserving the natural resource values. More recent observations indicate the pace at which invasive species can become established and spread from seed will call for a change in monitoring Bass Hollow for exotics since the past planning period (2006-2020). Beginning in 2018, the Juneau County Forestry Department have found it beneficial and necessary to partner with an environmental consultant to conduct invasive species monitoring and control each year. This partnership has enabled earlier springtime detection, mapping and eradication of invasive species at the Bass Hollow Recreation Area.

Often Juneau County Forestry personnel are committed in the spring to preparing and opening campgrounds, parks and trails and are unable to dedicate sufficient time to survey for invasive species until late summer. This can often be too late to make gains against the spread of invasive species. It is recommended that a budget continue to be dedicated to contracting with an environmental consultant. Other strategies to consider may include hiring seasonal limited term employees or partnering with volunteers to monitor and remove invasive species found during the spring. Funding sources like County Conservation Aids can be utilized to help with invasive species removal. Early detection and removal has shown to be the most effective means of controlling the threat of invasive species and in protecting the natural area values.

Bass Hollow Burial Site – HCV 6

Monitoring:

The Bass Hollow Recreation Area also contains a burial site significant to Native American culture and the Ho-Chunk Nation. Known grave sites have been investigated and recorded by the Ho-Chunk Nation Archeologist and State Archeologist. The location of the burial sites will not become a part of the public information domain. These sites are legally protected by several State and Federal laws. If any disturbance or destruction is observed on the sites, the proper authorities will be notified. To ensure continued protection of the designated HCVF, Juneau County Forest staff will monitor the site annually for the duration of this Plan (2021-2035). Monitoring will involve inspection of the site once a year to verify the area remains undisturbed and protected. Any management required near the site to preserve the integrity of the area will be done according to the recommendations of the Ho-Chunk Nation Archeologist. No disturbance or destruction has occurred near the known burial sites since the identification of the sites. Monitoring of the site once a year has proven sufficient to protect the site. Consultation with the WI State Archeologist and Ho-Chunk Nation Archeologist will occur if further protective measure are warranted in the future.

2040.6 ROADS & ACCESS

Primary roads for access to the County Forest units were constructed prior to 1995. No new primary roads were planned or built during the last planning period. No additional primary roads are planned to be constructed unless significant land acquisitions are made that require access. Both primary forest roads are inspected during the spring and fall each year as a part of identifying maintenance needs and patrol.

Juneau County Land, Forestry & Parks Department

650 Prairie Street, Mauston, WI 53948

2021 Annual Work Plan



Photo by Ashley Bell

Juneau County**Land, Forestry, Parks & Zoning Committee**

Scott Wilhorn (chair)

Jerry Niles

Jim Parrett

Joe Lally

Ed Wafle

Land, Forestry & Parks Department Personnel

Brian Loyd, Administrator

Pat Cowan, Assistant Administrator

Courtney Curran, Administrative Assistant

Ashley Bell, Forest/Parks Technician

Lynn Martin, Office Clerk

DNR Forester

Rob Anderson, Liaison

**JUNEAU COUNTY LAND, FORESTRY & PARKS
2021 WORK PLAN**

The following is the proposed 2021 Juneau County Forest Work Plan. The plan is a requirement of the County Forest Administrator Grant Program implemented by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR). The plan supplements the County Forest 15-year Comprehensive Land Use Plan and focuses on the present needs of the County Forest and Recreation Program for the current year.

OUR MISSION:

The public resources contributing to the Juneau County Forest and Park system provide a major component for addressing the ecological and socioeconomic needs of the community. The mission of the Juneau County Land, Forestry and Parks Department is to manage, conserve and protect this natural resource base on a sustainable basis for present and future generations. The Department strives to provide quality recreational opportunities for the public while balancing broader State and National concerns for wildlife, endangered resources, water quality, soil conservation, and cultural heritage preservation.

2021 GOALS

Establish timber sales to meet our allowable cut acres and management objectives

The Juneau County Land, Forestry and Parks Department will implement forestry practices that promote sustainability and multiple use of the forest. Timber sales on County lands are the main source of revenue for the County's Forest and Parks Program and also contribute towards reducing the tax levy. Harvesting timber is also very important for maintaining the health and vigor of the forest resources under County ownership. Protecting the local ecological integrity in the area of a timber sale is carefully considered before and during sale establishment.



Forest Structure - Past, Present, Future

Print Date: 1/4/2021
Report 207

2900 - JUNEAU COUNTY FOREST

Timber Text	Acres Past (1977)	Acres Present (2021)	Acres Future
ASPEN	2,360	1,891	1,891
BOTTOMLAND HARDWOODS	0	969	969
CENTRAL HARDWOODS	0	293	404
JACK PINE	4,348	2,393	2,828
NORTHERN HARDWOODS	0	0	127
OAK	646	1,782	1,458
RED MAPLE	0	237	321
RED PINE	2,396	3,957	4,009
SCRUB OAK	1,791	2,811	2,252
SWAMP HARDWOODS	0	130	130
TAMARACK	0	21	21
WHITE BIRCH	10	0	0
WHITE PINE	0	868	946
WHITE SPRUCE	0	2	2
Total :	11,551	15,354	15,358
CAMPGROUND	0	174	174
EMERGENT VEGETATION - *OLD CODE, RECODE	0	326	326
EMERGENT WETLAND	0	129	0
FARMLAND	0	5	5
HERBACEOUS VEGETATION - *OLD CODE, RECODE	43	7	7
LOW - GROWING SHRUBS - *OLD CODE, RECODE	8	8	8
LOWLAND BRUSH - *OLD CODE, RECODE	0	41	41
LOWLAND BRUSH - ALDER - *OLD CODE, RECODE	0	14	14
LOWLAND BRUSH - WILLOW - *OLD CODE, RECODE	127	10	10
LOWLAND GRASS - *OLD CODE, RECODE	0	380	380
MARSH - *OLD CODE, RECODE	523	762	762
MINOR STREAM	0	20	20

The overarching desired future condition for the Juneau County Forest is to plan for and maintain the current distribution of cover types and age classes. Productive pine plantations will be rotated and replanted back to valuable timber species that are native and have historically done well. The Department also anticipates that overtime some change in specie distribution will occur naturally due to forest succession or changes in environmental conditions. When encountering a disease or pest infestation, consideration will be given to seed areas to jack pine after harvest to promote a species that benefits wildlife and has seen decline in Juneau County. Below the past, present and projected future conditions by acre of the Juneau County Forest timber types are presented in report # 207.

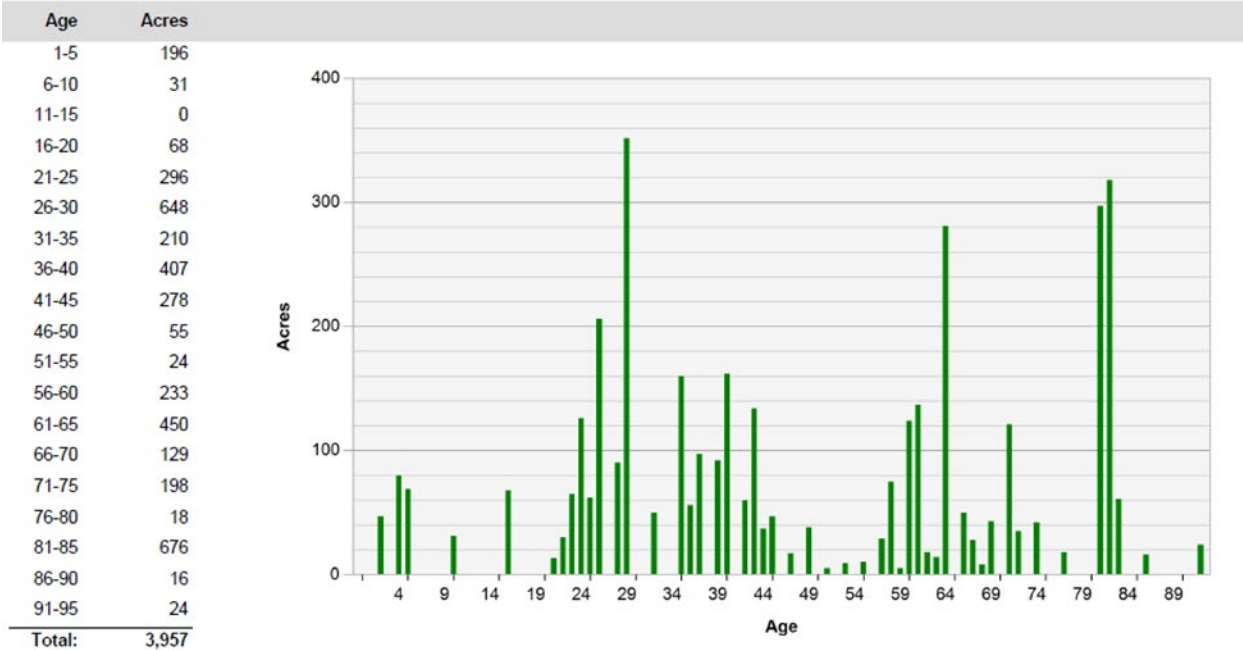


Forest Type Age Distribution

Print Date: 1/4/2021
Report 103

2900 - JUNEAU COUNTY FOREST

RED PINE



Another major consideration for us in planning forest management on the Juneau County Forest is the rotation age of red pine plantations. There are approximately 3,957 acres of red pine standing on the forest with 20% over 70 years old and another 25% of the acres between 50-70 years old.

Based on our own observation and discussions with colleagues, we suspect overall volume growth in our 75+ year old red pine plantations have slowed, leveled off or even gone into decline. To capture the value of our timber before losing volume we are implementing a plan to rotate the older stands and then replant those harvested sites. Report 103 below shows the age distribution of red pine planted on the Juneau County Forest. Pine plantations planted in the 1940s are nearing rotation age.

When looking at which County Forest stands may need management in the near future we consider timber type, age, species longevity, stand density and forest health. A tool developed by the WI DNR to assist foresters pinpoint eligible stands based on forest reconnaissance data is the Wisconsin Forestry Inventory and Reporting System or WisFIRS. The WisFIRS forest inventory system was used establish a 2021 harvest schedule by filtering out stands across the county forest that are nearing the age that will trigger a management action or timber harvest. The next step is to evaluate the forest stands scheduled in the 2021 harvest schedule to verify the results on the ground. After the harvest schedule is confirmed and any other forest management needs are considered, we establish timber sales to meet the harvest schedule and management objectives recommended by the inventory system. Below is a list of forest stands evaluated for harvest in 2021.

2021 REGENERATION HARVEST:

COMPARTMENT	STAND	ACRES	FOREST TYPE	TOWNSHIP
9	2	77	82 yr. old Red Pine	Armenia
9	1	4	54 yr. old Oak	Armenia
27	6	57	48 yr. old Jack Pine	Clearfield
22	18	19	84 yr. old Oak	Cutler
25	20	9	83 yr. White Pine	Cutler
25	1	4	71 yr. Red Pine	Cutler
15	13	36	83 yr. Oak	Necedah
2	8	24	76 yr. Oak	Finley

COUNTY FOREST REGENERATION HARVEST ACRES -- **Total Acres - 230**

THINNING TREATMENTS:

COUNTY FOREST THINNING ACRES

COMPARTMENT	STANDS	ACRES	FOREST TYPE	TOWNSHIP
7	7	32	4 th Thinning Red pine	Armenia
10	22	18	2 nd Thinning Red pine	Armenia
10	2	9	2 nd Thinning Red Pine	Armenia
10	23	25	2 nd Thinning Red Pine	Armenia
13	8	83	1 st Thinning Red Pine	Armenia
17	1	12	Intermediate Thinning White Pine	Armenia
17	15	9	Intermediate Thinning Red Pine	Armenia

Total Thinning Acres – 188

Nine timber sales will be established from the harvest and thinning treatments for a total of 418 acres. County and DNR Forestry staff will prepare all timber sales for a competitive bid opening to occur during the Land, Forestry and Parks Committee March meeting.

Monitor harvest activity to ensure timber sales are following contracts, avoiding damage and are paid for in accordance to our policies

Timber sale administration and contract compliance is primarily the responsibility of the Juneau County Forestry staff, with help from DNR Foresters when needed. The Forestry Department will actively seek to ensure compliance with the cutting prescriptions developed for each timber sale when harvest activity is occurring to reduced mistakes and avoid excessive damage.

Juneau County receives 534 hours of forestry assistance from our DNR Liaison Forester and local Forestry Technicians each fiscal year. Currently over 362 hours (67%) of forestry assistance has already been provided in fiscal year 2020-2021. This has mainly been in the area of timber sale establishment, marking, cruising and jack pine seeding. Approximately 172 hours remain to be completed before June 30th, 2021. The remaining hours of technical assistance will be dedicated to preparing timber sale cutting notices, updating field reconnaissance and Karner blue butterfly surveys.

To regenerate harvested areas back to fully stocked stands when needed

Reforestation is an important management activity that helps to assure that desirable timber species return to areas that have been harvested. In the fall of 2020 DNR Forestry/Fire Technician Scott Wilhorn and colleagues seeded approximately 25 acres of County Forest to jack pine after it was harvested. Equipment and operators to complete the seeding project were donated by the WI DNR. Additional jack pine seeding in 2021 is probable and will depend on sites being harvested before the fall.

During the spring 2021 planting season we aim to replant two sites in Armenia; a 70 acre red pine plantation on 4th Street, and a second 55 acre site on 8th Street. Together this effort will see approximately 138,000 tree seedlings planted. The Juneau County Forestry Department applied for and will receive a Sustainable Forestry Grant of \$8,150 dollars to assist funding the second 55 acre planting site.

Update the Juneau County 15-year County Forest Land Use Plan

During the course of 2020 the Department began to update the current County Forest Comprehensive Land Use Plan (2006-2020) for the next 15-year period (2021-2035). The Plan is the official County Forest authority and provides policy guidance for management, recreation and protection. Currently more than half of the Chapters have been updated and have been posted on the Juneau County Forestry Department website. The remaining chapters will be reviewed and updated over the first quarter of 2021. Once the chapters are complete they will be available for public comment and review by the Land, Forestry, Parks and Zoning Committee. Once approved by Committee the County Board will be asked to approve the Plan before submitting the document to the WI DNR.

To provide for protection of the Juneau County Forest Lands and uphold forest certification standards

In 2021 we will focus on the spread of invasive species on the Juneau County Forest and work to map their locations and concentrations. The more pressing concerns currently are with the spread of Buckthorn on County Forest Land in Necedah and Cutler Township, as well as Black Locust and Spotted Knapweed around the Wilderness Park grounds and surrounding County lands. During the New Year we plan to work with our County Forest Liaison and WI DNR partners to develop strategies that will help control and reduce these invasive species before becoming well established.

During the summer of 2020 the Juneau County Forest was audited by the Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI) and Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), two of the most widely recognized forest certification systems in North America. The Forestry Department organized a tour of ten different sites across the Juneau County Forest demonstrating different timber harvest, recreation and reforestation projects. The results for Juneau County and 3 other counties involved in the audit was a 2nd consecutive clean sheet for the Wisconsin County Forest Association. There were no negative findings or mandatory corrections reported between the two SFI and FSC auditors. The value of forest certification means that these forests conform to strict environmental, social and economic standards.

To ensure that the County Forest Roads are maintained in a safe and useable condition

Juneau County has two permanent primary forest roads, 3.25 miles in Armenia and 2.34 miles in Cutler and Necedah Township. In total, the 5.59 miles of County Forest road qualify for the County Forest Road Aids Program and receive funding to maintain the road surface in an open and safe condition for the public. These roads often serve a variety of uses including forest management, fire protection and recreation. During 2021 we plan to inspect each road in the spring and fall, perform any grading or maintenance needed and mow back the road shoulders before the deer hunting season.

To oversee the Juneau County's Snowmobile trail system and work closely with the Juneau County Snowmobile Council to provide safe snowmobile riding opportunities

The Juneau County Snowmobile Council helps maintain 247 miles of snowmobile trail in the county. The partnership between the council and Juneau County Land, Forestry and Parks Department will continue to work towards improving the trail system for safety and enjoyment.

In 2020, we applied and received funding for the snowmobile trail maintenance grant totaling \$74,220.00 dollars. This grant will fund trail clearing, grooming, signing and minor bridge repairs throughout the 2020 – 2021 winter snowmobiling season.

Additionally, through snowmobile grants awarded in a previous year the Department recently was able to repair the Yellow River snowmobile bridge and approach ensuring continued use of the bridge and Finley trails this season and into the future.

To ensure that Juneau County's park and trail facilities are maintained in a safe, clean, and useable condition

Each year the Juneau County parks and trails provide tremendous opportunities for recreational pursuits and benefits to the local economy. The Department staff will continue to maintain these facilities, and improve on safety and public enjoyment. Among our many park goals will be to work on fixing the heavily travel park roads at Castle Rock and Wilderness. Many reoccurring potholes have begun to plague both park entrances and most heavily traveled roadways. Coordination and help from the Highway Department will hopefully address this concern and lead to a plan to repave park roads in the near future.

At Kennedy Park we look to install a new vault pit toilet near the pavilion, a project that has been on hold. This will be the first major improvement to the park in decades. Another goal for Kennedy Park will be to develop a winter parking area for the public. The need for a nearby winter space to snowshoe, hike and dog walk has been growing and a space for winter parking is not currently available at Kennedy. This improvement would see more people take advantage of the park in the off season.

Developing a canoe/kayak access on the Yellow River has been discussed but not put into development as of yet. County Forest land in Finley that runs to the Yellow River will be assessed for a possible access point in hopes of connecting to the river corridor.

In 2021 there is also a need to continue work in the area of maintaining and improving our current park facilities. Examples of this include replacing old fire rings, replacing boards on picnic tables, painting and repairing signs throughout the campgrounds and parks. These tasks are ongoing and will see more of a focus this year to refurbish and repair infrastructure that has aged.

Summary:

In the New Year, the Department looks forward to building on past successes, continuing the work of sustainable forestry and expanding outdoor recreational opportunities for the public. We also look forward to working with the County Treasurer and Corporation Counsel's Office to return tax delinquent property to the tax roll. And lastly, the Department wishes to recognize and show appreciation to the Land, Forestry and Parks Committee and County Board for all the support and direction it provides.

This report has been respectfully submitted for the LAND, FORESTRY, PARKS AND ZONING COMMITTEE.

Brian Loyd
Juneau County Land, Forestry & Parks Administrator

Scott Wilhorn – Chairperson

Joe Lally

Ed Wafle

Jerry Niles

Jim Parrett

ANNUAL DEPARTMENT BUDGET

2022 PARKS AND FORESTRY BUDGET WORKSHEET										
Account Number	Description	2019 Budget	2019 Actual	2020 Budget	2020 Actual	2021 Budget	2021 Y-T-D	2021 Est Total	2022 Request	2022 Adopted
	CASTLE ROCK PARK									
100-38-56510-42473	Local Park Aids	0.00	12,574.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
100-38-56510-42990	Routes to Recovery Funding	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,492.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
100-38-56510-46720	Camping Fees-Castle Rock	118,000.00	107,377.73	118,000.00	117,091.55	118,000.00	101,703.40	132,956.00	130,000.00	135,000.00
100-38-56510-46721	Storage Fees-Castle Rock	90,000.00	74,510.92	90,000.00	85,572.52	90,000.00	14,420.85	97,904.00	95,000.00	100,000.00
100-38-56510-46722	Electricity Useage-Castle Rock	24,000.00	26,170.54	26,000.00	35,081.46	29,000.00	27,940.21	37,062.00	35,000.00	35,000.00
100-38-56510-46723	Shower Revenue-Castle Rock	4,500.00	5,133.50	5,500.00	5,029.12	5,500.00	629.37	5,500.00	5,500.00	5,500.00
100-38-56510-46724	Merchandise-Castle Rock	25,000.00	21,166.60	25,000.00	24,168.16	25,000.00	21,244.41	31,166.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
100-38-56510-46725	Reservations-Castle Rock	12,500.00	18,947.89	18,000.00	21,799.20	20,000.00	16,671.30	21,311.00	21,000.00	21,000.00
100-38-56510-46726	Use Fees-Castle Rock	38,000.00	37,299.61	38,000.00	47,978.23	44,000.00	32,924.63	43,083.00	44,000.00	44,000.00
100-38-56510-46727	Miscellaneous Rev-Castle Rock	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
100-38-56510-46728	Shelter Reserv-Castle Rock	0.00	949.59	0.00	158.48	300.00	394.36	451.00	400.00	400.00
100-38-56510-48211	Castle Rock Land Lease	500.00	500.00	500.00	0.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
100-38-56510-49240	Transfer from Land Sales Fund	10,000.00	10,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
100-38-56510-49995	Non Lapsing Applied - ATC Fund	0.00	0.00	47,198.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25,500.00
	Total Revenue	322,500.00	314,631.26	368,198.00	338,371.21	332,300.00	216,428.53	369,933.00	361,400.00	396,900.00
100-38-56510-50120	Temporary Wages	50,000.00	48,266.05	51,000.00	56,907.74	52,000.00	23,573.15	57,000.00	60,000.00	58,000.00
100-38-56510-50121	Regular Wages	46,334.00	33,529.66	51,530.00	41,046.12	54,154.00	22,086.15	54,154.00	57,925.00	57,925.00
100-38-56510-50122	Overtime Pay	1,500.00	816.17	2,000.00	378.67	2,000.00	0.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
100-38-56510-50127	Park Security Wages	10,000.00	8,913.88	10,000.00	12,013.52	11,500.00	4,674.26	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00
100-38-56510-50133	Longevity Pay	312.00	131.62	175.00	152.14	209.00	0.00	209.00	273.00	273.00
100-38-56510-50150	Fringe Benefits	7,573.00	5,766.36	8,480.00	7,082.79	8,878.00	3,913.49	8,878.00	9,396.00	9,396.00
100-38-56510-50154	Health Insurance	12,460.00	6,162.11	11,118.00	7,606.56	12,260.00	3,715.45	12,260.00	11,627.00	11,627.00
100-38-56510-50158	Unemployment Compensation	5,000.00	7,134.24	5,000.00	14,003.33	9,000.00	4,859.00	9,000.00	9,500.00	8,600.00
100-38-56510-50218	Contracted Services	5,000.00	5,282.50	5,000.00	11,844.01	6,000.00	2,190.55	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
100-38-56510-50222	Electricity	27,000.00	30,283.22	27,000.00	31,964.40	30,000.00	14,185.20	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
100-38-56510-50225	Telephone	2,000.00	1,986.83	2,000.00	2,017.31	2,000.00	1,264.71	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
100-38-56510-50242	Repair & Maintenance Contracts	0.00	0.00	800.00	948.18	1,000.00	1,076.30	1,076.30	1,076.00	1,076.00
100-38-56510-50245	Outside Bldgs & Grounds Maint	12,000.00	11,761.47	12,000.00	15,806.58	14,000.00	13,403.87	14,000.00	14,000.00	14,000.00
100-38-56510-50296	Refuse Collection	7,000.00	5,993.54	7,000.00	7,454.28	6,500.00	5,030.89	7,000.00	7,000.00	6,500.00
100-38-56510-50311	Postage	300.00	54.11	100.00	128.20	100.00	48.12	100.00	100.00	100.00
100-38-56510-50313	Printing And Duplicating	500.00	538.42	500.00	913.82	500.00	666.13	800.00	800.00	800.00
100-38-56510-50318	Credit Card Fees	6,000.00	7,448.67	6,000.00	9,326.88	7,500.00	4,662.20	8,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00
100-38-56510-50319	Office Supplies	460.00	295.17	370.00	438.02	400.00	395.95	408.00	400.00	400.00
100-38-56510-50325	Licenses And Certifications	844.00	519.00	844.00	519.00	844.00	519.00	519.00	519.00	519.00
100-38-56510-50326	Advertising	200.00	251.64	200.00	189.38	0.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00
100-38-56510-50344	Janitorial Supplies	7,000.00	5,841.35	5,000.00	5,692.54	5,000.00	3,424.50	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
100-38-56510-50349	Misc Operating Supplies	500.00	410.60	500.00	80.00	500.00	649.12	650.00	650.00	650.00
100-38-56510-50350	COVID-19 Expenses	0.00	0.00	0.00	534.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
100-38-56510-50351	Fuel	2,500.00	1,879.55	2,500.00	1,746.86	2,000.00	423.63	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
100-38-56510-50353	Machinery & Equipment Parts	2,000.00	2,989.85	2,000.00	2,602.89	2,000.00	4,411.82	4,500.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
100-38-56510-50356	Motor Vehicle Parts	1,000.00	3,528.98	500.00	935.06	500.00	0.00	500.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
100-38-56510-50362	Consumable Tools	300.00	3.11	300.00	182.61	300.00	202.17	300.00	300.00	300.00
100-38-56510-50363	Sign Parts & Supplies	300.00	341.00	300.00	465.14	300.00	1,142.77	1,150.00	500.00	500.00
100-38-56510-50395	Items For Resale	11,000.00	11,733.77	11,000.00	14,756.31	12,000.00	13,794.46	16,800.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
100-38-56510-50431	Lumber And Building Materials	300.00	0.00	300.00	6.86	300.00	0.00	300.00	300.00	300.00
100-38-56510-50462	Electric Supplies	1,000.00	577.89	1,000.00	47.65	1,000.00	349.54	1,266.00	1,000.00	1,000.00

2022 PARKS AND FORESTRY BUDGET WORKSHEET										
Account Number	Description	2019 Budget	2019 Actual	2020 Budget	2020 Actual	2021 Budget	2021 Y-T-D	2021 Est Total	2022 Request	2022 Adopted
100-38-56510-50472	Plumbing Supplies	1,000.00	0.00	1,000.00	1,860.55	1,000.00	66.97	616.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
100-38-56510-50813	Capital Outlay	0.00	0.00	47,198.00	47,900.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25,500.00	25,500.00
100-38-56510-50823	Capital Outlay-Reservation Sys	10,000.00	0.00	0.00	5,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
100-38-56510-50825	Improvements To County Parks	0.00	25,167.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
100-38-56510-51599	Copier & Printer Charges	250.00	115.35	250.00	340.62	400.00	64.28	350.00	350.00	350.00
	Total Expense	231,633.00	227,723.86	272,965.00	302,892.68	244,145.00	130,848.68	258,891.30	289,271.00	285,871.00
	Total Castle Rock Park Levy	(90,867.00)	(86,907.40)	(95,233.00)	(35,478.53)	(88,155.00)	(85,579.85)	(111,041.70)	(72,129.00)	(111,029.00)
	WILDERNESS PARK									
100-38-56511-42990	Routes to Recovery Funding	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,421.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
100-38-56511-46730	Camping Fees-Wilderness	64,000.00	57,692.89	64,000.00	79,671.08	66,000.00	51,826.46	66,000.00	66,000.00	66,000.00
100-38-56511-46731	Storage Fees-Wilderness	30,000.00	29,749.75	34,000.00	43,693.82	34,000.00	12,230.33	36,184.00	36,000.00	45,000.00
100-38-56511-46732	Electricity Useage-Wilderness	17,000.00	18,872.88	17,000.00	24,555.43	22,000.00	16,254.54	22,000.00	22,000.00	22,000.00
100-38-56511-46733	Shower Revenue-Wilderness	2,500.00	1,918.96	2,500.00	2,557.75	2,500.00	18.96	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
100-38-56511-46734	Merchandise-Wilderness	12,000.00	10,540.28	12,000.00	14,429.44	13,000.00	7,920.86	12,000.00	13,000.00	13,000.00
100-38-56511-46735	Reservations-Wilderness	7,500.00	9,067.46	9,500.00	13,038.99	12,000.00	9,555.50	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00
100-38-56511-46736	Use Fees-Wilderness	12,666.00	11,617.93	14,000.00	14,482.03	14,000.00	12,171.60	14,048.00	14,000.00	14,000.00
100-38-56511-46737	Miscellaneous Rev-Wilderness	50.00	1,268.79	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
100-38-56511-46738	Shelter Reserv-Wilderness	0.00	300.00	0.00	-30.00	100.00	66.35	50.00	50.00	50.00
100-38-56511-48219	Rent	2,400.00	3,260.00	2,400.00	3,600.00	3,600.00	2,070.00	2,370.00	3,600.00	3,600.00
100-38-56511-49995	Non Lapsing Applied - ATC Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25,500.00
	Total Revenue	148,116.00	144,288.94	155,450.00	197,470.28	197,250.00	112,164.60	167,202.00	169,200.00	203,700.00
100-38-56511-50120	Temporary Wages	20,000.00	29,790.59	21,000.00	35,424.96	32,000.00	18,937.43	34,000.00	34,000.00	34,000.00
100-38-56511-50121	Regular Wages	46,334.00	57,555.12	51,530.00	66,665.82	54,154.00	35,562.37	54,154.00	57,925.00	57,925.00
100-38-56511-50122	Overtime Pay	1,500.00	878.69	2,000.00	340.41	2,000.00	0.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
100-38-56511-50127	Park Security Wages	10,000.00	8,837.06	10,000.00	12,013.33	11,500.00	4,674.25	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00
100-38-56511-50133	Longevity Pay	312.00	131.62	175.00	207.64	209.00	0.00	209.00	273.00	273.00
100-38-56511-50150	Fringe Benefits	7,138.00	8,779.89	8,046.00	10,310.72	8,588.00	5,706.16	8,588.00	9,019.00	9,019.00
100-38-56511-50154	Health Insurance	12,460.00	14,316.13	11,118.00	16,427.71	12,260.00	8,352.64	12,260.00	11,627.00	11,627.00
100-38-56511-50218	Contracted Services	3,000.00	9,215.70	3,000.00	2,619.37	3,000.00	3,397.59	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
100-38-56511-50222	Electricity	14,000.00	14,902.83	14,000.00	16,570.23	14,000.00	7,315.13	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
100-38-56511-50225	Telephone	1,500.00	2,275.45	2,500.00	2,483.93	2,500.00	1,276.27	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
100-38-56511-50242	Repair & Maintenance Contracts	0.00	0.00	800.00	948.18	1,000.00	1,076.29	1,076.29	1,076.00	1,076.00
100-38-56511-50245	Outside Bldgs & Grounds Maint	4,000.00	1,066.97	4,000.00	6,030.88	4,000.00	3,040.41	3,255.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
100-38-56511-50296	Refuse Collection	4,000.00	2,942.37	4,000.00	3,463.13	4,000.00	2,362.44	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
100-38-56511-50311	Postage	200.00	23.97	100.00	57.00	100.00	85.56	103.00	100.00	100.00
100-38-56511-50313	Printing And Duplicating	300.00	257.08	300.00	442.72	300.00	218.87	218.00	300.00	300.00
100-38-56511-50318	Credit Card Fees	3,000.00	3,574.23	4,000.00	4,755.81	4,000.00	2,419.03	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00
100-38-56511-50319	Office Supplies	300.00	185.37	270.00	415.36	300.00	203.52	271.00	300.00	300.00
100-38-56511-50325	Licenses And Certifications	659.00	459.00	659.00	459.00	659.00	459.00	459.00	459.00	459.00
100-38-56511-50326	Advertising	150.00	185.64	150.00	189.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
100-38-56511-50344	Janitorial Supplies	4,000.00	3,679.77	3,500.00	3,998.50	3,500.00	1,505.22	2,087.00	3,500.00	3,500.00
100-38-56511-50349	Misc Operating Supplies	500.00	384.47	500.00	98.46	500.00	276.24	288.00	500.00	500.00
100-38-56511-50350	COVID-19 Expenses	0.00	0.00	0.00	463.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
100-38-56511-50351	Fuel	2,500.00	2,156.31	2,500.00	3,001.88	2,500.00	776.97	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00

2022 PARKS AND FORESTRY BUDGET WORKSHEET										
Account Number	Description	2019 Budget	2019 Actual	2020 Budget	2020 Actual	2021 Budget	2021 Y-T-D	2021 Est Total	2022 Request	2022 Adopted
100-38-56511-50353	Machinery & Equipment Parts	2,000.00	2,798.04	2,000.00	1,689.10	1,500.00	1,709.14	1,709.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
100-38-56511-50356	Motor Vehicle Parts	500.00	4,927.82	500.00	746.35	500.00	39.98	500.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
100-38-56511-50362	Consumable Tools	300.00	12.81	300.00	95.35	300.00	222.31	300.00	300.00	300.00
100-38-56511-50363	Sign Parts & Supplies	200.00	64.90	200.00	586.80	200.00	656.31	656.00	500.00	500.00
100-38-56511-50395	Items For Resale	8,000.00	7,028.97	8,000.00	8,502.16	8,000.00	6,126.92	7,348.00	8,000.00	8,000.00
100-38-56511-50431	Lumber And Building Materials	300.00	177.29	300.00	181.07	300.00	19.75	300.00	300.00	300.00
100-38-56511-50462	Electric Supplies	500.00	803.45	500.00	73.60	500.00	166.59	564.00	500.00	500.00
100-38-56511-50472	Plumbing Supplies	500.00	312.77	500.00	145.39	500.00	46.16	500.00	500.00	500.00
100-38-56511-50813	Capital Outlay	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9,972.00	0.00	25,500.00	25,500.00
100-38-56511-50822	Shoreline Project	0.00	225,639.63	0.00	0.00	30,000.00	72,857.68	0.00	0.00	0.00
100-38-56511-50825	Improvements To County Parks	8,166.00	8,674.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
100-38-56511-51599	Copier & Printer Charges	285.00	115.23	285.00	340.00	400.00	64.28	340.00	340.00	340.00
	Total Expense	156,604.00	412,153.17	156,733.00	199,748.18	203,270.00	189,526.51	175,685.29	208,519.00	208,519.00
	Total Wilderness Park Levy	8,488.00	267,864.23	1,283.00	2,277.90	6,020.00	77,361.91	8,483.29	39,319.00	4,819.00
	COUNTY FOREST ROAD AIDS									
100-38-57130-42472	County Forest Road Aids	1,758.00	1,966.15	1,758.00	1,962.09	1,962.00	1,959.30	1,959.00	1,959.00	1,959.00
	Total Revenue	1,758.00	1,966.15	1,758.00	1,962.09	1,962.00	1,959.30	1,959.00	1,959.00	1,959.00
100-38-57130-50372	Sand	1,758.00	1,966.15	1,758.00	2,208.75	1,962.00	0.00	1,962.00	1,959.00	1,959.00
	Total Expense	1,758.00	1,966.15	1,758.00	2,208.75	1,962.00	0.00	1,962.00	1,959.00	1,959.00
	Total County Forest Rd Levy	0.00	0.00	0.00	246.66	0.00	(1,959.30)	3.00	0.00	0.00
	COUNTY TRAILS									
100-38-57140-42469	Bike and Pedestrian Plan Grant	0.00	4,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
100-38-57140-45582	User Fees-Trails	1,500.00	1,003.59	1,500.00	3,648.41	1,500.00	220.47	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
100-38-57140-46538	State Reimb for Trail Maint	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
100-38-57140-48920	Easement Revenue	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total Revenue	1,500.00	5,003.59	1,500.00	3,648.41	1,500.00	220.47	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00

2022 PARKS AND FORESTRY BUDGET WORKSHEET										
Account Number	Description	2019 Budget	2019 Actual	2020 Budget	2020 Actual	2021 Budget	2021 Y-T-D	2021 Est Total	2022 Request	2022 Adopted
100-38-57140-50120	Temporary Wages	11,000.00	13,242.67	11,000.00	12,103.17	13,000.00	7,435.61	13,000.00	13,500.00	13,500.00
100-38-57140-50150	Fringe Benefits	0.00	192.01	160.00	175.51	189.00	107.80	195.75	196.00	196.00
100-38-57140-50245	Outside Bldgs & Grounds Maint	3,000.00	9,332.99	3,000.00	318.79	2,000.00	2,165.36	2,180.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
100-38-57140-50311	Postage	50.00	1.15	20.00	12.30	20.00	2.17	5.00	20.00	20.00
100-38-57140-50313	Printing And Duplicating	200.00	6.00	20.00	11.90	20.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
100-38-57140-50481	Bike Plan	2,000.00	4,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total Expense	16,250.00	26,774.82	14,200.00	12,621.67	15,229.00	9,710.94	15,400.75	15,736.00	15,736.00
	Total County Trails Levy	14,750.00	21,771.23	12,700.00	8,973.26	13,729.00	9,490.47	13,900.75	14,236.00	14,236.00
	SNOWMOBILE GRANTS									
100-38-57141-42461	S-5417 Hillsboro Trl Bridge #3	0.00	0.00	0.00	6,900.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
100-38-57141-42463	Snowmobile Aids (Jul-Dec)	36,480.00	36,630.00	36,480.00	38,056.99	37,110.00	0.00	37,110.00	37,110.00	37,110.00
100-38-57141-42464	Snowmobile Aids (Jan-Jun)	36,480.00	35,669.14	36,480.00	37,590.00	37,110.00	0.00	37,110.00	37,110.00	37,110.00
100-38-57141-42467	S4482 Finley Bridge Rehab	0.00	0.00	0.00	8,497.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
100-38-57141-42468	RTA-72614 Finley Bridge Rehab	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,892.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
100-38-57141-42477	Supplemental Snowmobile Grant	0.00	38,371.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total Revenue	72,960.00	110,670.48	72,960.00	92,937.33	74,220.00	0.00	74,220.00	74,220.00	74,220.00
100-38-57141-50750	Snowmobile Advance (Jan-Jun)	36,480.00	-36,000.00	36,480.00	-36,630.00	37,110.00	1,710.00	37,110.00	37,110.00	37,110.00
100-38-57141-50751	Snowmobile Grooming(Jan-Jun)	0.00	38,684.02	0.00	43,043.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
100-38-57141-50752	Snowmobile Maint(Jan-Jun)	0.00	32,180.12	0.00	30,491.77	0.00	5,825.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
100-38-57141-50753	Snowmobile Other(Jan-Jun)	0.00	805.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
100-38-57141-50756	S-5417 Hillsboro Trl Bridge #3	0.00	0.00	0.00	9,200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
100-38-57141-50760	Snowmobile Advance(Jul-Dec)	36,480.00	36,630.00	36,480.00	34,920.00	37,110.00	0.00	37,110.00	37,110.00	37,110.00
100-38-57141-50761	Snowmobile Grooming(Jul-Dec)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
100-38-57141-50762	Snowmobile Maint(Jul-Dec)	0.00	1,046.50	0.00	3,136.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
100-38-57141-50764	Snowmobile Supplemental	0.00	38,371.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
100-38-57141-51768	S4482.4 Finley Bridge	0.00	0.00	0.00	8,497.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
100-38-57141-51769	RTA-726-14.3 Finley Bridge	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,892.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total Expense	72,960.00	111,716.98	72,960.00	94,552.10	74,220.00	7,535.40	74,220.00	74,220.00	74,220.00
	Total Snowmobile Grant Levy	0.00	1,046.50	0.00	1,614.77	0.00	7,535.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ATV GRANTS									
100-38-57143-42485	ATV Trail Maint Grant(Jan-June)	0.00	643.00	0.00	0.00	1,350.00	0.00	1,350.00	1,350.00	1,350.00
100-38-57143-42486	ATV Trail Maint Grant(Jul-Dec)	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,321.48	1,350.00	0.00	1,350.00	1,350.00	1,350.00
100-38-57143-42487	ATV-3725 Trail Development Grt	0.00	9,384.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total Revenue	0.00	10,027.00	0.00	1,321.48	2,700.00	0.00	2,700.00	2,700.00	2,700.00
100-38-57143-50765	ATV Trail Maintenance(Jan-June)	0.00	643.00	0.00	0.00	1,350.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,350.00	1,350.00
100-38-57143-50766	ATV Trail Maintenance(Jul-Dec)	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,321.48	1,350.00	0.00	700.00	1,350.00	1,350.00
100-38-57143-50767	ATV-3725 Trail Development	0.00	9,384.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total Expense	0.00	10,027.00	0.00	1,321.48	2,700.00	2,000.00	2,700.00	2,700.00	2,700.00
	Total ATV Grants Levy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

2022 PARKS AND FORESTRY BUDGET WORKSHEET										
Account Number	Description	2019 Budget	2019 Actual	2020 Budget	2020 Actual	2021 Budget	2021 Y-T-D	2021 Est Total	2022 Request	2022 Adopted
	FLOOD EXPENSES									
100-38-57150-42538	Flood Aid	0.00	39,011.63	0.00	18,372.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total Revenue	0.00	39,011.63	0.00	18,372.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
100-38-57150-51741	Bass Hollow FEMA	0.00	11,750.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
100-38-57150-51742	Omaha Trail FEMA	0.00	5,750.00	0.00	4,656.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
100-38-57150-51743	Hillsboro Bike Trail FEMA	0.00	25,400.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total Expense	0.00	42,900.00	0.00	4,656.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total Flood Levy	0.00	3,888.37	0.00	(13,715.53)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total General Fund Levy	(67,629.00)	207,662.93	(81,250.00)	(36,081.47)	(68,406.00)	8,848.63	(88,654.66)	(18,574.00)	(91,974.00)
	COUNTY FOREST									
230-38-57110-42380	Payment In Lieu Of Taxes	35,000.00	44,233.60	35,000.00	38,263.14	35,000.00	19,005.52	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00
230-38-57110-42990	Routes to Recovery Funding	0.00	0.00	0.00	816.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
230-38-57110-46740	Camping Fees - Kennedy Park	1,000.00	1,206.01	1,000.00	1,655.15	1,000.00	1,967.75	2,365.00	2,365.00	2,365.00
230-38-57110-46748	Shelter Reserv-Kennedy Park	0.00	37.91	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
230-38-57110-46749	Shelter Reserv-Bass Hollow	0.00	863.05	400.00	1,942.01	1,000.00	840.26	1,077.00	1,077.00	1,077.00
230-38-57110-46810	County Forest-Timber Sales	157,000.00	640,666.82	300,000.00	341,621.99	300,000.00	75,078.68	110,151.00	300,000.00	300,000.00
230-38-57110-46811	County Forest-Fuelwood Permits	700.00	511.92	700.00	383.93	700.00	42.66	777.00	700.00	700.00
230-38-57110-48347	Sale of County Property	0.00	0.00	0.00	640.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
230-38-57110-48930	County Forestry-Misc Rev	0.00	55.61	0.00	215.71	150.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
230-38-57110-49240	Transfers from Land Sales Fund	108,085.00	108,085.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
230-38-57110-49999	Non Lapsing Applied	93,665.00	0.00	300,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total Revenue	395,450.00	795,659.92	637,200.00	385,538.62	337,950.00	96,934.87	154,370.00	344,142.00	344,142.00
230-38-57110-50120	Temporary Wages	4,000.00	0.00	4,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
230-38-57110-50121	Regular Wages	32,209.00	31,358.56	36,981.00	39,194.93	39,314.00	20,776.38	39,314.00	42,195.00	42,195.00
230-38-57110-50122	Overtime Pay	1,500.00	273.92	500.00	39.09	500.00	0.00	125.00	500.00	200.00
230-38-57110-50133	Longevity Pay	249.00	68.55	106.00	110.70	134.00	0.00	134.00	191.00	191.00
230-38-57110-50150	Fringe Benefits	4,889.00	4,364.23	5,475.00	5,533.54	5,758.00	2,916.14	5,758.00	6,074.00	6,074.00
230-38-57110-50154	Health Insurance	9,717.00	7,252.31	8,197.00	8,887.10	9,159.00	4,420.90	9,159.00	8,686.00	8,686.00
230-38-57110-50211	Employee Medical Expenses	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
230-38-57110-50218	Contracted Services	2,000.00	9,929.76	2,000.00	1,459.04	2,000.00	2,240.00	2,240.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
230-38-57110-50222	Electricity	800.00	1,142.46	1,000.00	948.23	1,000.00	506.43	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
230-38-57110-50225	Telephone	800.00	513.18	700.00	484.62	700.00	239.18	500.00	500.00	500.00
230-38-57110-50226	Mobile Security	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.90	50.00	50.00	50.00
230-38-57110-50245	Outside Bldgs & Grounds Maint	2,000.00	9,614.71	2,000.00	6,695.03	2,000.00	2,814.74	3,352.00	6,000.00	5,000.00
230-38-57110-50296	Refuse Collection	200.00	117.00	200.00	62.75	200.00	73.19	110.00	200.00	200.00
230-38-57110-50311	Postage	200.00	52.89	50.00	43.90	50.00	75.65	78.00	75.00	75.00
230-38-57110-50313	Printing And Duplicating	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	50.00
230-38-57110-50319	Office Supplies	400.00	112.34	270.00	-11.24	250.00	270.65	270.00	250.00	250.00
230-38-57110-50324	Membership Dues	2,490.00	2,489.94	2,490.00	2,489.94	2,490.00	2,667.93	2,668.00	2,668.00	2,668.00
230-38-57110-50325	Licenses And Certifications	233.00	198.00	233.00	617.96	233.00	617.96	618.00	618.00	618.00
230-38-57110-50326	Advertising	200.00	67.69	100.00	21.24	50.00	88.01	88.00	50.00	50.00

2022 PARKS AND FORESTRY BUDGET WORKSHEET										
Account Number	Description	2019 Budget	2019 Actual	2020 Budget	2020 Actual	2021 Budget	2021 Y-T-D	2021 Est Total	2022 Request	2022 Adopted
230-38-57110-50332	Mileage And Travel	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
230-38-57110-50333	Registration Fees	500.00	685.00	500.00	50.00	500.00	545.00	545.00	500.00	500.00
230-38-57110-50335	Meals	100.00	0.00	100.00	111.00	100.00	0.00	25.00	100.00	100.00
230-38-57110-50336	Lodging	750.00	626.00	750.00	99.00	750.00	574.00	750.00	750.00	750.00
230-38-57110-50344	Janitorial Supplies	800.00	1,225.39	800.00	1,406.75	800.00	47.88	250.00	600.00	600.00
230-38-57110-50349	Misc Operating Supplies	500.00	961.63	500.00	497.50	500.00	468.96	469.00	500.00	500.00
230-38-57110-50351	Fuel	2,500.00	2,306.97	2,500.00	1,220.32	2,500.00	769.97	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
230-38-57110-50353	Machinery & Equipment Parts	3,000.00	5,922.41	3,000.00	4,273.41	2,500.00	5,957.23	5,958.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
230-38-57110-50356	Motor Vehicle Parts	1,200.00	3,858.37	1,200.00	1,908.50	1,200.00	8.58	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,000.00
230-38-57110-50362	Consumable Tools	200.00	13.16	200.00	47.58	200.00	131.20	150.00	200.00	200.00
230-38-57110-50363	Sign Parts & Supplies	200.00	0.00	200.00	0.00	200.00	255.38	255.00	200.00	200.00
230-38-57110-50431	Lumber And Building Materials	200.00	123.60	200.00	0.00	200.00	0.00	200.00	200.00	200.00
230-38-57110-50495	Tree Planting	25,000.00	21,176.94	25,000.00	35,898.24	25,000.00	18,528.38	18,528.38	25,000.00	21,000.00
230-38-57110-50563	Drainage District Assessment	1,042.00	2,218.45	2,218.00	1,041.55	2,218.00	961.86	2,218.00	2,218.00	2,218.00
230-38-57110-50813	Capital Outlay	33,750.00	0.00	0.00	8,100.00	0.00	2,600.00	2,600.00	0.00	0.00
230-38-57110-51599	Copier & Printer Charges	250.00	115.19	250.00	340.00	400.00	65.88	66.00	340.00	340.00
	Total Expense	132,079.00	106,788.65	101,920.00	121,610.68	101,106.00	68,649.38	100,678.38	108,015.00	102,515.00
	Total County Forest Levy	(263,371.00)	(688,871.27)	(535,280.00)	(263,927.94)	(236,844.00)	(28,285.49)	(53,691.62)	(236,127.00)	(241,627.00)
	FORESTRY GRANTS									
230-38-57112-42475	Wildlife Habitat Imp Grant	841.00	833.70	841.00	831.78	832.00	831.35	831.35	832.00	832.00
230-38-57112-42580	Cty Forest Administrator Grant	55,086.00	57,809.67	60,275.00	58,067.54	58,068.00	59,157.38	59,157.38	59,157.00	59,157.00
230-38-57112-42465	County Conservation Aids	2,142.00	0.00	2,142.00	0.00	2,142.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
230-38-57112-42990	Routes to Recovery Funding	0.00	0.00	0.00	414.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total Revenue	58,069.00	58,643.37	63,258.00	59,314.29	61,042.00	59,988.73	59,988.73	59,989.00	59,989.00
230-38-57112-50121	Regular Wages	41,545.00	41,717.33	42,791.00	43,120.61	43,647.00	23,670.31	43,647.00	46,266.00	46,266.00
230-38-57112-50133	Longevity Pay	186.00	185.50	204.00	203.50	222.00	0.00	222.00	240.00	240.00
230-38-57112-50150	Fringe Benefits	5,932.00	5,904.87	6,199.00	6,210.38	6,325.00	3,385.50	6,325.00	6,589.00	6,589.00
230-38-57112-50154	Health Insurance	8,070.00	8,208.15	8,591.00	8,821.09	9,120.00	4,637.29	9,120.00	8,649.00	8,649.00
230-38-57112-50324	Membership Dues	2,490.00	0.00	2,490.00	0.00	2,490.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
230-38-57112-50495	Tree Planting-Wildlife Hab Grt	841.00	833.70	841.00	0.00	832.00	0.00	0.00	832.00	832.00
230-38-57112-50496	Prairie Planting - CC Grant	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
230-38-57112-50497	Prairie Planting -Wildlife Grt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
230-38-57112-51496	Tree Planting-CC Grant	0.00	0.00	2,142.00	0.00	2,142.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total Expense	59,064.00	56,849.55	63,258.00	58,355.58	64,778.00	31,693.10	59,314.00	62,576.00	62,576.00
	Total Forestry Grant Levy	995.00	(1,793.82)	0.00	(958.71)	3,736.00	(28,295.63)	(674.73)	2,587.00	2,587.00
	COMMUNITY FOREST									
230-38-57120-42990	Routes to Recovery Funding	0.00	0.00	0.00	949.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
230-38-57120-46820	Community Forest-Timber Sales	50,000.00	2,049.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
230-38-57120-46821	Comm Forest-Fuelwood Permits	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
230-38-57120-48820	Community Forest-Misc Rev	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total Revenue	50,100.00	2,049.20	100.00	949.45	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

2022 PARKS AND FORESTRY BUDGET WORKSHEET										
Account Number	Description	2019 Budget	2019 Actual	2020 Budget	2020 Actual	2021 Budget	2021 Y-T-D	2021 Est Total	2022 Request	2022 Adopted
230-38-57120-50120	Temporary Wages	10,000.00	13,242.66	13,000.00	12,103.14	13,000.00	7,435.61	13,000.00	13,500.00	13,500.00
230-38-57120-50121	Regular Wages	45,503.00	44,707.10	50,674.00	52,992.52	53,281.00	28,350.03	53,281.00	57,000.00	57,000.00
230-38-57120-50122	Overtime Pay	1,000.00	273.92	500.00	39.10	500.00	0.00	125.00	500.00	500.00
230-38-57120-50133	Longevity Pay	308.00	127.91	171.00	175.82	205.00	0.00	205.00	268.00	268.00
230-38-57120-50150	Fringe Benefits	6,803.00	6,445.80	7,590.00	7,696.43	7,970.00	4,107.49	7,970.00	8,378.00	8,378.00
230-38-57120-50154	Health Insurance	12,299.00	9,878.67	10,946.00	11,709.42	12,077.00	5,904.50	12,077.00	11,454.00	11,454.00
230-38-57120-50218	Contracted Services	400.00	0.00	400.00	140.00	400.00	505.50	505.50	400.00	400.00
230-38-57120-50225	Telephone	400.00	129.22	400.00	139.91	300.00	80.02	90.00	200.00	200.00
230-38-57120-50245	Outside Bldgs & Grounds Maint	1,000.00	1,090.00	1,000.00	1,871.92	1,000.00	309.71	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
230-38-57120-50296	Refuse Collection	500.00	0.00	500.00	35.00	500.00	0.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
230-38-57120-50311	Postage	50.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	20.00
230-38-57120-50313	Printing And Duplicating	50.00	17.59	50.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	20.00
230-38-57120-50319	Office Supplies	300.00	26.00	70.00	39.40	50.00	41.48	41.48	50.00	50.00
230-38-57120-50321	Publication Of Legal Notices	100.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	25.00	50.00	50.00
230-38-57120-50349	Misc Operating Supplies	500.00	270.09	500.00	520.69	500.00	342.95	390.00	500.00	500.00
230-38-57120-50351	Fuel	2,000.00	2,225.52	2,000.00	1,641.73	2,000.00	438.11	1,500.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
230-38-57120-50353	Machinery & Equipment Parts	2,000.00	1,230.94	2,000.00	2,278.75	1,500.00	2,288.63	2,288.63	2,000.00	2,000.00
230-38-57120-50356	Motor Vehicle Parts	1,000.00	3,578.38	1,000.00	1,586.28	1,000.00	147.98	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
230-38-57120-50362	Consumable Tools	200.00	0.00	200.00	0.00	200.00	35.56	100.00	200.00	200.00
230-38-57120-50363	Sign Parts & Supplies	200.00	0.00	200.00	7.92	200.00	157.06	175.00	200.00	200.00
230-38-57120-50431	Lumber And Building Materials	200.00	0.00	200.00	26.96	200.00	0.00	100.00	200.00	200.00
230-38-57120-50495	Tree Planting	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
230-38-57120-50563	Drainage District Assessment	299.00	461.73	400.00	298.54	400.00	378.23	378.23	400.00	400.00
230-38-57120-51599	Copier & Printer Charges	250.00	115.21	250.00	339.93	400.00	64.28	340.00	340.00	340.00
	Total Expense	85,362.00	83,820.74	92,151.00	93,643.46	95,833.00	50,587.14	95,091.84	100,180.00	100,180.00
	Total Community Forest Levy	35,262.00	81,771.54	92,051.00	92,694.01	95,733.00	50,587.14	95,091.84	100,180.00	100,180.00
230-38-59210-49999	Non Lapsing Applied	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
230-38-59210-50885	Transfer to General Fund	174,972.00	174,972.00	393,229.00	393,229.00	137,375.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	138,860.00
230-38-59230-50890	Transfers to Debt Service Fund	50,000.00	135,028.00	50,000.00	0.00	50,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
230-38-59270-50895	Transfer to Highway Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total Forestry Fund Levy	(2,142.00)	(298,893.55)	0.00	221,036.36	0.00	(5,993.98)	40,725.49	(133,360.00)	0.00
	Total Parks Dept Levy	(69,771.00)	(91,230.62)	(81,250.00)	184,954.89	(68,406.00)	2,854.65	(47,929.17)	(151,934.00)	(91,974.00)
							Adopted			
						2021	2022	Variance		
						Payroll Expenses	476,113.00	501,951.00	25,838.00	
						Operating Expenses	433,481.00	361,306.00	(72,175.00)	Should Be Zero
						Fully Funded Expenses	81,024.00	78,879.00	(2,145.00)	Should Be Zero
						Capital Expenses	0.00	51,000.00	51,000.00	
						Total Expenses	990,618.00	993,136.00	2,518.00	
						Total Revenue	1,059,024.00	1,085,110.00	26,086.00	
						Levy	(68,406.00)	(91,974.00)	(23,568.00)	

COUNTY FOREST COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN
TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 3000

INTEGRATED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT UNITS

- Juneau County does not currently utilize Integrated Resource Management Units.

JUNEAU COUNTY FOREST COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN
TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 4000

**PUBLIC COMMENT PROCESS OF 15 YEAR COMPREHENSIVE
LAND USE PLAN/FUTURE AMENDMENT LIST**

<u>Section</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Page</u>
4000	PLAN UPDATE/APPROVAL/AMMENDMENT PROCESS.....	2
4005	OPPORTUNITIES FOR PUBLIC COMMENT	2
4010	PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENTS	4
	4010.1 CALL FOR PUBLIC COMMENT PRESS RELEASE	4
	4010.2 CALL FOR PUBLIC COMMENT ON COUNTY WEBSITE.....	4
	4010.3 CALL FOR PUBLIC COMMENT ON COUNTY SOCIAL MEDIA.....	5
4015	RECORD OF PUBLIC COMMENTS.....	5
4020	COMMITTEES & REPRESENTATIVES.....	8
	4015.1 JUNEAU COUNTY LAND, FORESTRY, PARKS AND ZONING COMMITTEE.....	8
4025	FUTURE AMENDMENTS.....	8
4030	RESOLUTION # APPROVING THE JUNEAU COUNTY FOREST COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN 2021-2035.....	9

4000 PLAN UPDATE/APPROVAL/AMMENDMENT PROCESS

October 11th, 2021, the Land, Forestry, Parks and Zoning Department Committee discussed the Juneau County Forest Comprehensive Land Use Plan (2021-2035), draft chapters, public participation plan and approved the following process for updating the Plan.

- Make available all draft Plan chapters on the Juneau County Forestry and Parks Official webpage. Post instruction on how the public can comment on the Plan through email or by mailing the Land, Forestry and Parks Department directly.
- Advertise a public comment period ending December 06, 2021, and advertise public participation instructions in the Juneau County Start Times for three consecutive weeks.
- Post public participation instructions on the official Juneau County Forestry & Parks Facebook page.
- Review and evaluate public comments for inclusion in the Plan.

The Juneau County Forest and Parks Department will submit draft chapters of the Plan to the WI DNR for review once the Committee has reviewed, discussed the chapters and evaluated public comments. Any corrections or amendments to the Plan base on WI DNR feedback will be evaluated and a final version of the Plan will be prepared for Committee approval. With Committee approval of the Plan, a resolution will be prepared for County Board approval. A signed resolution and final Juneau County Forest Comprehensive Land Use Plan (2021-2035) will be sent to the WI DNR.

4005 OPPORTUNITIES FOR PUBLIC COMMENT

December 9th, 2019

Land, Forestry, Parks and Zoning Committee Meeting

- Juneau County Forest 15 Year Comprehensive Land Use Plan discussion on update process and public outreach.

May 11th, 2020

Land, Forestry, Parks and Zoning Committee Meeting

- Juneau County Forest 15 Year Comprehensive Land Use Plan discussion.
- Review Chapter 100

July 13th, 2020

Land, Forestry, Parks and Zoning Committee Meeting

- Juneau County Forest 15 Year Comprehensive Land Use Plan discussion.
- Review Chapter 100-500. Drafts of chapters are available online for public comment at the Juneau County Forestry and Parks website.

October 11th, 2021

Land, Forestry, Parks and Zoning Committee Meeting

- Juneau County Forest 15 Year Comprehensive Land Use Plan discussion.
- Review Chapter 600-900. Draft Chapters available online for public comment at the Juneau County Forestry and Parks website.
- Committee approved public participation plan- Continue efforts to solicit comments through posting notices on the Juneau County Forestry and Parks Webpage, Facebook page, and to advertise in the local paper for three weeks.
- Public comments will be gathered until December 6th.
- The public comment period for the Forest Plan has been advertised through the Department webpage & Facebook page beginning 10/19/21 and through the local paper for three consecutive weeks starting 10/28/21.

November 8th, 2021

Land, Forestry, Parks and Zoning Committee Meeting

- Juneau County Forest 15 Year Comprehensive Land Use Plan discussion.
- Review Chapter 100-900, appendix chapters 1000-4000
- Discussion on land transaction policy, timber sale extension policy, tree stand ordinance and firewood permit.

January 10th, 2022

Land, Forestry, Parks and Zoning Committee Meeting

- Juneau County Forest 15 Year Comprehensive Land Use Plan discussion.

February 7th, 2022

Land, Forestry, Parks and Zoning Committee Meeting

- Juneau County Forest 15 Year Comprehensive Land Use Plan discussion.
- Review and approve WI DNR Plan edits and recommendations.
- February/March final Committee and Board approval.
- February/March final WI DNR approval.

4010 PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENTS

4010.1 CALL FOR PUBLIC COMMENT PRESS RELEASE

The below notice ran in the Juneau County Star Times for three weeks: October 28th, November 4th and November 11th, 2021.

Juneau County Forest Comprehensive Land Use Plan 2021-2035 Public Comment Period

The Juneau County Forestry & Parks Department is seeking public input on the next update to the County Forest Comprehensive Land Use Plan. This Plan governs the management activities on the Juneau County Forest, including forestry and recreation programs. Draft chapters of the plan can be found at:

<https://www.co.juneau.wi.gov/county-forest-plan.html>

We invite the public to review and comment on the chapters. Public comment period will be open until December 6th, 2021.

Comments can be submitted to forestplan@co.juneau.wi.us or mailed to:

Juneau County Land, Forestry and Parks

650 Prairie Street, Mauston, WI 53948

4010.2 CALL FOR PUBLIC COMMENT ON COUNTY WEBSITE

A call for public comment was provided on the Juneau County Forestry and Parks official County webpage beginning in July 2020 with the first finished Plan chapters. An active link titled “County Forest Plan 2021-2035” directed visitors from the main Department page to a dedicated webpage listing the

Plan Chapters and methods for submitting public comment through a dedicated email address:

forestplan@co.juneau.wi.us

Public comments could also be mailed to the Department Office address at: 650 Prairies Street, Mauston, WI 53948.

4010.3 CALL FOR PUBLIC COMMENT ON COUNTY SOCIAL MEDIA

A call for public comment was provided on the Juneau County Forestry and Parks official Facebook page beginning October 19, 2021. The post was identical to the press release and directed the public to the Juneau County Forestry & Parks website where the Plan Chapters could be accessed. The post also provided instructions on how to submit comments through mail or the dedicated email address.

4015 RECORD OF PUBLIC COMMENTS

The Juneau County Land, Forestry & Parks Department receive two comments during the public participation period while updating the Comprehensive Land Use Plan. Comments received were one written submission by e-mail and one verbal comment voiced during the October 11th, 2021, Committee meeting. An e-mailed notifying the local ATV Club President of the public participation period was sent out October 22, 2021, however no response was returned.

The following comment was received by e-mail.

To: Brian Loyd
Juneau County Forest Administrator
650 Prairie
Mauston, WI 53948-1345
Re: County Forest Land Use plan 2021-2035

To whom it may concern,

Public land management requires the consideration of all stakeholders. Multiple-use management ensures all who wish to utilize their public lands have a place to do so, and seeks to provide the desired experiences within those places. This balancing act results in all getting some; not one getting all.

As recreational activities go through the cycles of increasing and decreasing in popularity, it is incumbent upon those charged with managing these public lands to remember the importance of all stakeholders in the management planning process. Likewise, it is incumbent upon those who value their time spent in these places to speak up on behalf of their pursuits so as to not be forgotten by those who manage our public lands. It is because of that duty to speak that we are providing you with this letter.

Backcountry Hunters and Anglers is an organization comprised of members who spend a significant amount of time, energy, and money chasing wild game and wild experiences on our public lands and water. We are the fastest growing hunting and fishing organization in the country and within the state. The 2.4 million acres of County Forest land within Wisconsin's borders provide great recreational opportunities to our members on top of helping to support local economies through forestry and tourism.

The Wisconsin Chapter of Backcountry Hunters and Anglers (WI BHA) places the utmost value on the public lands, waters, and wildlife that provide our members the opportunities to pursue their outdoor lifestyles. Vital to these pursuits are the quiet places that offer our members both relaxation and inspiration. These quiet places are not only becoming more difficult to find, but are needed more than ever in today's world.

The Wisconsin Chapter of Backcountry Hunters and Anglers does not oppose the legal, responsible use of ATVs/UTVs. However, we strongly believe that not all areas should be open to recreational motor vehicle use. Additionally, any decision to increase motor vehicle use within county forests must be balanced with quiet recreation areas where the use of motorized vehicles is not permitted. These quiet areas are a signal to the general public that the county supports hunting and fishing, along with all other recreation dependent on natural settings.

The Wisconsin Chapter of Backcountry Hunters and Anglers strongly supports maintaining areas where motorized vehicles, including ATVs/UTVs, are not permitted within Juneau County, and supports the creation of new recreational areas within Juneau County where motorized vehicles are not permitted.

Please consider these comments as part of your revision process to your County Forest Land Use Plan. WI BHA values our county forests and would be glad to join you at the table to further discuss access management plan revisions as the opportunity to do so arises. Thank you for your consideration of hunters, anglers, and all others who search out these quiet places.

TJ Hauge
Wisconsin Chapter of Hunters and Anglers
State Chair
wisconsin@backcountryhunters.org

Summary of verbal comments received are below.

October 11th, 2021

Land, Forestry, Parks and Zoning Committee Meeting

- A local citizen in attendance provided public comment on the Forest Plan during the Committee meeting. The contributor was concerned with the practice of clear-cutting timber on the Juneau County Forest and believed clear-cutting advanced the threat of global warming.

No amendments or actions were taken by the Land, Forestry and Parks Committee during the review of the public comments. The Committee and Department accept and acknowledge the comments received and commit to continue a balanced approach to motorized and non-motorized recreation on the forest. The Juneau County Forest management approach will continue to follow sound silvicultural guidance for the species on the forest and consider clear-cutting as one tool in the forestry toolbox. Juneau County's ongoing commitment to sustainability and forest certification by third-party provides a means of oversight on forest management activities. The Juneau County Land, Forestry, and Parks Committee welcome public comment on recreation, forest management or other concerns and invite the public to attend Committee meetings.

Committee meetings are regularly posted at:

Juneau County Courthouse
220 East State St.
Mauston, WI 53948

And Online: <https://www.co.juneau.wi.gov/land-forestry--parks1.html>

4020 COMMITTEES & REPRESENTATIVES

4015.1 Juneau County Land, Forestry, Parks and Zoning Committee.

*Scott Wilhorn – Juneau County Supervisor District 12

Jack Jasinski – Juneau County Supervisor District 11

James Parrett – Juneau County Supervisor District 10

Joe Lally – Juneau County Supervisor District 5

Jerry Niles – Juneau County Supervisor District 1

4025 FUTURE AMENDMENTS

1. Department Work Plan – Annually, County Board approval.
2. Department Accomplishment Report – Annually, County Board approval.
3. Department Budget – Annually, County Board approval.
4. Chapters 100-900 as needed, County Board and WI DNR approval.
5. Chapters 1000-4000 as needed, Committee approval.
6. County Forest Blocking Boundary Map, as needed, County Board and WI DNR approval.

**4030 RESOLUTION #22-18 APPROVING THE JUNEAU COUNTY FOREST
COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN 2021-2035**

Juneau County Board of Supervisors

Courthouse, 220 East State Street
Mauston, Wisconsin 53948



RESOLUTION No. 22-18

DATE: March 15, 2022

INTRODUCED BY: Land, Forestry, Parks & Zoning Committee

SYNOPSIS: Approving the Juneau County Forest Comprehensive Land Use Plan for 2021-2035

FISCAL NOTE: None.

WHEREAS, Juneau County, Wisconsin, has 17,798 acres enrolled as County Forest pursuant to Wis. Stat. § 28.11; and

WHEREAS, Wis. Stat. § 28.11(5)(a) requires that a Comprehensive County Forest Land Use Plan be prepared by the County Forestry Committee to encompass a 15-year period; and

WHEREAS, this Plan is a dynamic document to be revised as change occurs; and

WHEREAS, the County's goals, objectives, policies and operating procedures that will guide management decisions on the forest during the 15-year period through December 31, 2035 are included in this Plan, which is set forth on the Land, Forestry, Parks & Zoning Department homepage of the County website at <https://www.co.juneau.wi.gov/land-forestry--parks1.html> and is wholly incorporated by reference; and

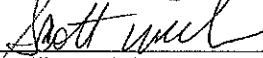
WHEREAS, the Plan has been prepared by the Land, Forestry, Parks & Zoning Committee with assistance of the County Forest Administrator, DNR County Forest Liaison, DNR and Wisconsin County Forest Association Advisors, and public participation; and

WHEREAS, Wis. Stat. § 28.11(5)(a) Wisconsin Statute requires that said Plan be approved by the County Board of Supervisors and the Department of Natural Resources.

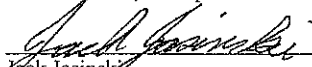
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, the Juneau County Board of Supervisors shall and hereby does approve the Plan set forth on the Land, Forestry, Parks & Zoning Department homepage of the County website at <https://www.co.juneau.wi.gov/land-forestry--parks1.html> and that an official copy shall be forwarded to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources for final review and approval.

INTRODUCED AND RECOMMENDED FOR ADOPTION ON MARCH 15, 2022.

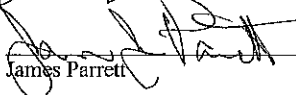
LANDS, FORESTRY, PARKS & ZONING COMMITTEE:



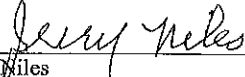
Scott Wilhorn, Chairperson



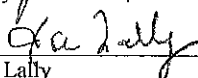
Jack Jasinski



James Parrett



Jerry Niles



Joe Lally

Adopted by the County Board of Supervisors of
Juneau County on March 15, 2022.



Terri L. Treptow, Juneau County Clerk