## Rules of
Department of Conservation
Division 10—Conservation Commission
Chapter 2—Forest Crop Lands

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Chapter 2—Forest Crop Lands

Title 3—DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
Division 10—Conservation Commission
Chapter 2—Forest Crop Lands

3 CSR 10-2.010 Requirements for Managing Forest Crop Lands Classified Before December 1974

PURPOSE: The Conservation Commission is authorized to make rules implementing the state forestry law. This rule establishes requirements for the protection and management of lands classified as forest crop lands under the original State Forestry Act.

(1) The owner shall make all reasonable efforts to prevent fires from starting on or spreading to the lands and to extinguish those which may get started.

(2) The owner will control grazing to the extent that adequate stocking of the land by natural forest reproduction is maintained, damage to tree growth prevented and the watershed protected.

(3) Cutting must conform with recommended practices of the commission to provide adequate restocking with trees of desirable species.

(4) Cutting must be so conducted as to prevent premature and wasteful harvest of young timber stands.

(5) Cutting must provide for growing and subsequent cutting a sufficient growing stock of thrifty trees of desirable species to keep the land reasonably productive.

(6) Thirty (30) days prior to cutting, the owner of forest crop lands shall give written notice to the commission of the location of the woodland, its approximate acreage and his/her cutting plan. (This notice does not apply to the cutting of firewood, posts or other timber for use on the premises by the owner or person controlling these described lands.)

(7) Within one (1) month following a commercial cutting or at the end of each month where the cutting is continuous, the owner shall file with the commission a sworn statement showing the quantity of timber cut of each species.


Op. Atty. Gen. No. 70, Penman, 2-18-59. Rules promulgated by the Conservation Commission regulating free open grazing on land classified as forest crop land and providing for grants to counties in lieu of taxes for such are valid and that use contrary to such rules subjects such land to removal from classification as forest crop land.

3 CSR 10-2.020 Classification and Requirements of Forest Crop Lands After December 1974

PURPOSE: The Conservation Commission is authorized to make rules implementing the state forestry law. This rule establishes procedures for classifying and maintaining private land as forest crop land and requirements for managing, transfer and cancellation of classified lands.

(1) Any landowner desiring to have his/her land classified as forest crop land shall have his/her ownership boundary lines marked and shall maintain those lines so as to be readily traceable during the period his/her land is classified.

(2) The owner shall make all reasonable efforts to prevent wildfires from starting on or spreading to classified lands and to extinguish any wildfire which threatens or may threaten to burn on to classified lands.

(3) Forest crop lands shall be devoted primarily to growing trees but may also be used for other purposes compatible with forestry practices so long as an adequate stocking of trees is maintained, damage to tree growth prevented and the watershed protected. These lands shall not be used for grazing by domestic livestock, for the erection of permanent buildings on the land or for the impoundment of water and installation of permanent wildlife food plots in excess of three percent (3%) of each forty (40) acres.

(4) Forest crop lands shall be managed to produce timber and wood products according to a plan submitted by the owner and approved by the commission or according to a plan prepared for the tract by the commission and agreed to by the owner. This plan shall outline and describe those reasonable accomplishments to be completed in a five (5)-year period having due regard for timber stand composition, general condition and the owner’s objectives. Failure to complete accomplishments agreed upon during this period shall be deemed grounds for cancellation of the forest crop land classification unless it may be demonstrated that the failure was due to circumstances beyond the control of the owner. At the end of five (5) years and for each five (5)-year period thereafter, a new accomplishment agreement shall be reached by and between the landowner and the commission.

(5) When the ownership of classified land is transferred, the new owner may assume the management accomplishment agreement of the previous owner or s/he may elect to enter into a new agreement as outlined previously.

(6) Cutting must conform to practices outlined in the management plan and shall be conducted within a reasonable time schedule according to the silvicultural requirements of the tract, market conditions and the overall objective of the landowner.

(7) An owner shall give written notice to the commission thirty (30) days prior to any cutting of timber. This notice shall include the location of the woodland, the approximate acreage proposed to be cut and the cutting plan. Notice to the commission is not required for the cutting of firewood, posts or timber for use on the premises by the owner or person controlling the previously described lands.

(8) Within one (1) month following a commercial cutting or at the end of each month where the cutting is continuous, the owner shall file with the commission a sworn statement showing the quantity of timber cut and the stumpage price received for each species sold. The commission shall compute the yield tax and notify the owner of the amount due, such amount due, the amount to be paid within thirty (30) days after the date of the notice.


Op. Atty. Gen. No. 70, Penman, 2-18-59. Rules promulgated by the Conservation Commission regulating free open grazing on land classified as forest crop land and providing for grants to counties in lieu of taxes for such are valid and that use contrary to such rules subjects such land to removal from classification as forest crop land.