

WISCONSIN MANAGED FOREST LAW

A LANDOWNER'S GUIDE TO PROFESSIONAL RESOURCES



WHAT IS MFL?

The Managed Forest Law (MFL) is a landowner incentive program that encourages sustainable forestry on private woodlands in Wisconsin.

To participate in the MFL program, landowners:

- ♦ designate property as "Open" or "Closed" to public access for recreation
- ♦ commit to a 25 or 50-year sustainable forest management plan.

The plan is written by a Certified Plan Writer (CPW), who is hired by the landowner, and sets the schedule for specific forestry practices which landowners must complete.

In return, MFL participants have a reduced tax rate. The Managed Forest Law has landowner responsibilities.

Learn more of the rules and requirements: [Managed Forest Law](#) | [Wisconsin DNR](#).

DECIDE IF MFL IS RIGHT FOR YOU

DNR Service Foresters can visit your property with you to help you clarify your ownership objectives, provide you with initial forest management guidance and help you generally determine if the MFL is right for you.

Certified Plan Writers (CPWs) Private sector foresters who can help determine if your land meets the eligibility requirements of the MFL. CPWs are the foresters authorized to write management plans for entry into the MFL program.

DNR Tax Law Specialists can answer many of the more specific and "What if..." type questions you may have about the MFL.

HIRE A PLAN WRITER TO WRITE A PLAN & ENROLL YOUR PROPERTY

Contact Certified Plan Writers (CPW) to hire. Certified Plan Writers (CPWs) are the only private foresters authorized to write management plans for the MFL program. They receive specialized training, attend an annual update training session, maintain DNR Cooperating Forester status, and agree to comply with the guidelines and directives of the department related to the MFL.

DNR Tax Law Specialists do not write MFL plans. They review and approve the MFL enrollment plans submitted by your CPW. They are able to answer questions that come up during the enrollment process.

County Register of Deeds is the steward of recorded legal documents within a county and the location for you to purchase copies of the current ownership documents for your property, if you do not already have them.

OWNERSHIP AND STATUS CHANGES FOR YOUR PROPERTY

Sellers are required to disclose that land is enrolled in the MFL to the purchaser.

DNR Tax Law Specialists:

- ♦ receive and review MFL Change of Ownership Requests, Declaration of Withdrawal, and Public Access Modification Requests
- ♦ answer questions related to these processes.
- ♦ provide prospective buyers copies of MFL maps and plans
- ♦ guidance with general non-property specific MFL questions.

County Register of Deeds is the steward of recorded county legal documents and where recorded documents can be purchased.

County Real Property Listers prepare and maintain ownership and legal description information for all real property within the county.

Attorneys can provide legal advice on property ownership changes, may handle or assist with filing a MFL Change of Ownership Request.

Title Companies examine and ensure title claims for real estate, may handle or assist with filing a MFL Change of Ownership Request.

WI. Department of Revenue provides MFL withdrawal tax estimates for a fee and calculates the actual withdrawal tax.

Assessor Local municipal official who determines property value for taxation purposes.

Certified Plan Writers (CPWs) Prepare the management plan required when MFL land is transferred from a "Large Account" to a "Small Account."

COMPLETE THE MANDATORY PRACTICES IN YOUR PLAN

Cooperating Foresters are private sector foresters with a signed cooperative agreement with the DNR to follow sound forestry guidelines. They can establish timber sales, assist with filing the MFL Cutting Notice/ Report (form 2450-032) and county cutting notice and facilitate reforestation projects.

Cooperating Foresters may be further divided into consulting foresters or industrial/procurement foresters.

- ♦ Consulting Foresters are employed by you. They can set up, bid out, and administer your timber sale.
- ♦ Industrial/Procurement Foresters are employed by a wood buying industry, for whom they purchase timber products. They can set up and administer your timber sale.

DNR Tax Law Specialists

- ♦ provide guidance to complete your management practices,
- ♦ approve changes to scheduled mandatory practices,
- ♦ provide referrals to cooperating foresters,
- ♦ review and approve the MFL Cutting Notice/Report forms,
- ♦ conduct Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) and Archaeological and Historical checks as part of the MFL Cutting Notice process.

DNR Foresters can provide information on cost-share programs available and may assist with application to those programs.

Loggers purchase standing timber products and do the timber harvesting. May assist with filling out the MFL Cutting Notice/Report, and county cutting notice. May provide logging road design and construction.

County Clerks receive the required notification of intent to harvest timber. (Separate from the MFL Cutting Notice)

Reforestation Contractors Conduct on the ground site preparation and planting when necessary.

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Federal cost-sharing programs (EQUIP)

DNR Wildlife Biologist Can provide options for achieving landowner wildlife goals. Local biologist serves as the Deer Management Assistance Program (DMAP) contact.

DNR Natural Heritage Conservation (NHC) Provide guidance and information on protected, threatened, and endangered natural resources.

DNR Conservation Wardens Investigate and issue citations for timber theft and MFL violations. They also investigate and enforce wildlife related laws on MFL/FCL lands.

County Sheriff Investigates and enforces trespass issues.

Please refer to the contact list for these resources.

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources provides equal opportunity in its employment, programs, services, and functions under an Affirmative Action Plan. If you have any questions, please write to Chief, Public Civil Rights, Office of Civil Rights, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Note: If you need technical assistance or more information, call the Accessibility Coordinator at 608-267-7490 / TTY Access via relay – 711

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 7921
Madison, WI 53707

[Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources \(DNR\) | Wisconsin DNR](#)



CONTACT LIST

Using the Forestry Assistance Locator (FAL) [Forestry Assistance Locator - Wisconsin DNR](#)

Cooperating Foresters & Certified Plan Writers (CPWs)

- ♦ Select your county from the dropdown list.
- ♦ Select desired **Forester Type** :
 - Cooperating Forester (private sector consultants)
- ♦ To identify cooperating foresters who are CPWs, scroll down to Desired Cooperating Forester Certifications.
- ♦ Select the box in front of "Certified Plan Writer".
- ♦ Click on the **SEARCH** button.

DNR Service Foresters, Forestry Tax Law Specialists, Tax Law Administration Specialists

- ♦ Select your county from the dropdown list.
- ♦ Select desired **Forester Type** :
 - DNR Service Forester (general forestry assistance and advice)
 - DNR Tax Law Forestry Specialist (if enrolled in MFL/FCL)
- ♦ Click on the **SEARCH** button

Loggers

Contact a DNR Forester or a Tax Law Forestry Specialist for a list of area logging contractors.

ADDITIONAL CONTACTS

Register of Deeds <https://www.wrdaonline.org/>

Locate the County Register of Deeds on the county web site or [Wisconsin Register of Deeds Association](#)

County Clerks <https://wisconsincountyclerks.org/>

Locate the County Clerk on the county web site or at [Wisconsin County Clerks Association](#)

Real Property Lister <https://wrpla.org/>

Locate the County Real Property Lister on the county web site or [Wisconsin Real Property Listers Association](#).

Tax Assessor <https://www.revenue.wi.gov/DOR%20Publications/assrlist.pdf> [Municipal Assessor List](#)

DNR Natural Heritage Conservation (NHC) <https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/EndangeredResources>

Bureau of Natural Heritage Conservation <tel:+1-608-261-6449> or go to [Endangered Resources | Wisconsin DNR](#)

DNR Conservation Wardens <https://apps.dnr.wi.gov/staffdir/contactsearchext.aspx?exp=Conservation%20Warden>

[DNR Conservation Warden](#), select your county. To report a violation, call or text the Warden Tip Line: 1-800-847-9367.

DNR Wildlife Biologist <https://apps.dnr.wi.gov/staffdir/contactsearchext.aspx?exp=wildlife%20biologist>

[DNR Wildlife Biologist](#), select your county.

Reforestation Contractors <https://apps.dnr.wi.gov/forestryapps/siteprepvendor>

[Tree Planting and Site Preparation Vendors - Wisconsin DNR](#)

Wis. Department of Revenue <https://www.revenue.wi.gov/Pages/home.aspx>

[DOR Wisconsin Department of Revenue Portal](#)

USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service <https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/conservation-basics/conservation-by-state/wisconsin>

[NRCS](#)

Managed Forest Law Landowner Roles and Responsibility Table

This table is NOT a complete list of Managed Forest Law (MFL) requirements, landowner responsibilities, or enforcement actions and shall not be used as such. Landowners should reference their Managed Forest Law contract and plan, WI State Statute, and WI Administrative Code chapter NR46 for complete requirements and responsibilities of the program

Program Requirement	Completing Mandatory Practices	Ensuring Forest Productivity and Regeneration	Ensuring Compatible Land Use	Providing access to the public for recreation on Open MFL land	Maintaining Parcel Requirements
Summary	Mandatory Practices are based on your goals and the state of your woodland. If mandatory practices are included in your plan it is your responsibility to complete the practices as prescribed in order to remain in the program.	Timber production is the primary purpose for MFL lands and landowners must ensure their forests continue to produce timber now and into the future. Management practices must follow sound forestry guidelines that maintain or improve the forest, its timber, health, and soil. After a timber harvest, adequate regeneration must be achieved.	Land uses that are not compatible with forestry practices are not permitted on MFL lands. These include but are not limited to: - Buildings not used exclusively for storage or any improvement associated with a building including landscaping or gardening - Use for agriculture - Developed for commercial recreation - Developed for industry NOTE: Development, planting, and maintenance of wildlife foot plots IS permitted in MFL.	NOTE: The following information applies only to Open MFL lands. Open MFL lands must be accessible to the public on foot for the following activities: - hunting - fishing - hiking - sightseeing - cross-country skiing	MFL parcels are defined as a contiguous block of enrolled property under the same ownership, must be at least 80% productive forested acres and at least 120 feet wide. If enrolled before 2017 or one-time renewal: - At least 10 acres If enrolled after 2016: - At least 20 acres which may consist of at least two, 10 acre parcels connected by a tract of land under the same ownership
Landowner Actions	You are often required to complete timber harvests on your property, including thinning and regeneration harvests. DNR encourages landowners to hire a cooperating forester to assist with these forest management practices. DNR does not set up nor market commercial timber sales on MFL lands. It is your responsibility to ensure your MFL lands are accessible for management practices, which may include road and trail construction. You are required to file a <u>MFL Cutting Notice Form 2540-032</u> with your Tax Law Forestry Specialist at least 30 days before any commercial harvest on MFL.	You may be required to remove undesirable tree species or invasive plants and/or harvest or remove insect or disease impacted trees. After a timber harvest you may be required to plant trees if natural regeneration is not established in a reasonable time frame. It is your responsibility to ensure that sound forestry is accomplished during management activities. These projects may require significant time and/or money inputs.	You must ensure that prohibited land uses do not take place on your MFL lands. If there are portions of your land you intend to use for prohibited uses, you may be permitted to withdraw them from the program prior to beginning the incompatible use. Voluntary withdrawals of 1 to 5 acres are allowed on a limited basis and are subject to the limited withdrawal tax and fee.	You must provide the public foot access to your Open MFL lands. You may not place "No Trespassing" signs on Open MFL lands. If your Open MFL lands don't border a public road or other public lands you are required to place signs which indicate how to access your Open MFL lands. You may NOT restrict the number of people using your Open MFL lands or the time of year it is used.	When MFL properties are split through a sale or change of ownership (Placing in a Trust or LLC), it may impact the parcel requirements and may result in withdrawal of ineligible parcels. If you sell or change ownership of your MFL properties, you are required to file MFL Transfer of Ownership Form 2450-159 and associated paperwork with the DNR within 30 days of closing. Ensure that there are no conflicts between MFL requirements and those of other programs and/or commitments you have made or will consider making during the MFL Order commitment period.
Enforcement Action for Non-compliance	A \$250.00 non-compliance fee may be assessed for each mandatory practice not in progress in the year it is prescribed. If the practice remains incomplete, the property will be withdrawn from MFL with limited withdrawal tax and fee. A penalty forfeiture fee may be assessed for harvesting contrary to your MFL plan or sound forestry principles as well as failure to file a MFL Cutting Notice Form 2450-032.	Failure to maintain the productivity requirements or failure to follow sound forestry guidelines may result in withdrawal from MFL with limited withdrawal tax and fee.	MFL land being used for incompatible purposes will be withdrawn from MFL with limited withdrawal tax and fee.	A citation of up to \$500 may be issued for failure to allow access to Open MFL lands, or for violating land posting requirements. Continued failure to provide public access to Open MFL lands will result in withdrawal from MFL with limited withdrawal tax and fee.	MFL land not meeting the above requirements will be withdrawn from MFL with limited withdrawal tax and fee. Failure to file Transfer of Ownership Form 2450-159 within 30 days of closing will be withdrawal from MFL with limited withdrawal tax and fee.

What is "Withdrawal With Tax and Fee"?

When land is withdrawn from Managed Forest Law prior to the end of the order period, whether voluntary or involuntary, the landowner will be assessed a limited tax and fee (in most cases). The tax is based on the number of years the land has been enrolled in Managed Forest Law (capped at 10 years), the net property tax rate of the property being withdrawn, and the assessed value of the property being withdrawn. Therefore the tax is extremely variable but can be many thousands of dollars. The fee is \$300 and is in addition to the tax penalty. For a full explanation of the withdrawal cost, process for obtaining withdrawal cost estimate, and the formula used to calculate the cost, visit the DNR website and search for MFL.

MFL CERTIFIED GROUP TIP SHEET

AN OVERVIEW OF GROUP
MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES,
REQUIREMENTS & RESOURCES

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

PLEASE REPORT PESTICIDE USE

Online—Visit the DNR website at dnr.wi.gov and search "Chemical Use Reporting"

By Mail—Send your report including your first and last name, MFL order number, township and county where land is located, chemical used, volume used (concentrate and diluted), dates of application and target species to:

MFL Pesticide Report
PO Box 7921
Madison, WI 53707-7921

CONTACTS

MFL Group Manager:
Cody Didier, Tax Law Compliance Specialist 3911
Fish Hatchery Rd
Fitchburg, WI 53711
608.574.6878
Cody.Didier@wisconsin.gov

DNR Forest Certification Coordinator:
Vacant

GROUP MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

- ✓ **Comply with MFL statutes and regulations**
- ✓ **Allow auditors access to your MFL lands**

- ✓ **Maintain and follow your forest management plan**

Certification requires following your management plan and that your plan match the conditions on the ground. You may need to amend your management plan following major natural disturbances or changes to your management objectives.

- ✓ **Pesticide use**

Forest certification encourages forest management strategies that minimize the use of chemicals.

The use of *Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHP)* is PROHIBITED.

- Chemical applicators should complete training and follow all applicable safety precautions.
- Store and dispose chemicals in a safe and environmentally appropriate manner.
- Monitor chemical application for effectiveness or unintended consequences.
- Keep a record of the chemical, volume used (concentrate and diluted), dates of application, target species, application method, and effectiveness.

- ✓ **Follow Wisconsin's Forestry Best Management Practices**

See MFL Certified Group Webpage section for links to the online publication library.

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources provides equal opportunity in its employment, programs, services, and functions under an Affirmative Action Plan. If you have any questions, please write to Equal Opportunity Office, Department of Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

This publication is available in alternative format (large print, Braille, audio tape, etc.) upon request. Please call (bureau contact number) for more information.



FR-801 2021

MFL CERTIFIED GROUP WEBPAGE

The Wisconsin DNR website provides an excellent resource for landowners. With links to several topics, the MFL Certified Group webpage is a great starting point for learning more about forest certification.

To take the first step, scan the QR code to the right with your smartphone or enter the URL in your web browser to visit the MFL Group Forest Certification webpage.



dnr.wi.gov/tiny/676

GROUP MEMBERS CAN FIND THESE RESOURCES AND MORE ONLINE

✓ Forest Tax Law Handbook (2450.5)

Chapter 21 of the Forest Tax Law Handbook provides details and guidelines for MFL Group Certification, specifying roles and responsibilities for landowners, the DNR, and partners.

✓ American Tree Farm System® (ATFS®) Certification Standards

The American Forest Foundation's Board of Trustees approved the 2021 ATFS® Standards of Sustainability on Nov. 11, 2020 and enacted them on Jan. 1, 2021. These new Standards will replace the 2015–2020 Standards of Sustainability. The MFL Certified Group will continue to conform with the 2015–2020 standards for 2021 and transition to the 2021 standards beginning 2022.

✓ Wisconsin Forestry Best Management Practices Library

✓ Pesticide Guidance

✓ Forest Stewardship Council (FSC®) Certification Standards

The FSC® US Forest Management Standards recognize the scale and intensity of small forest management operations. These standards contain regional requirements, guidance indicators, and language developed specifically for Family Forests. In early 2018, FSC US began revising the FSC US Forest Management Standard (v1.0), expected to culminate in 2022.

✓ MFL Certified Group Opt In / Out

Participation in the MFL certified group is voluntary, not required for MFL designation. The website provides more information on opting in or out of the certified group.

LOGO USE

If you are planning to use ATFS® and FSC® logos, please email MFLForestCertification@wisconsin.gov to request a review of your use of the FSC logo. The DNR must obtain approval from the certifying bodies for all uses of the FSC logo.



The mark of
responsible forestry



WWOA MEMBERSHIP

Voting Membership

(Owner of 10 acres or more of Wisconsin woodlands)

- ☐ Regular \$60
- ☐ Three-year Regular \$165
- ☐ Family (two votes, one magazine) \$90
- ☐ Individual Life Member (>18 years old) \$750
- ☐ Gift Regular \$30

Nonvoting Membership

(Owner of less than 10 acres of Wisconsin woodlands)

- ☐ Associate \$60
- ☐ Three-year Associate \$165
- ☐ Student (full time) \$30
- ☐ Gift Associate \$30

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ County _____

State _____ Zip Code _____

Phone (home) _____

Phone (cell) _____

Email _____

Location of Woodlands

County _____ No. of Acres _____

County _____ No. of Acres _____

Referred or Gift By _____

- ☐ Please send me information about joining a chapter in _____ county
- ☐ Receipt Requested
- ☐ Please contact me about volunteer opportunities.

Wisconsin Woodland Owners Association is a 501(c)(3) organization. Membership dues and contributions are tax deductible as allowed by law.

Wisconsin Woodland Owners Association
P.O. Box 285
Stevens Point, WI 54481
715-346-4798
wisconsinwoodlands.org

BE PART OF THE WWOA COMMUNITY



TODAY



TOMORROW



WWOA's mission, since 1979, is to ensure that future generations will be able to enjoy the beauty and utility of the woodlands.

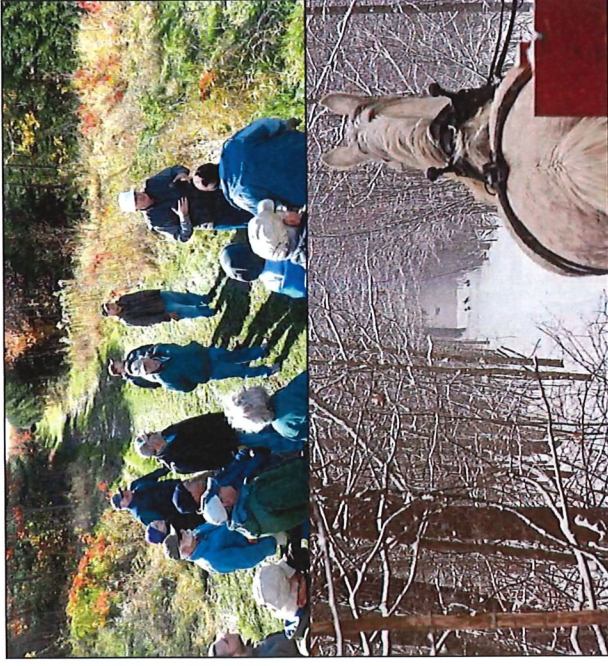
P.O. Box 285
Stevens Point, WI 54481
715-346-4798

wisconsinwoodlands.org

www.facebook.com/WisconsinWoodlands

YOUR WOODS, YOUR WWOA

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WISCONSIN WOODLAND OWNERS ASSOCIATION



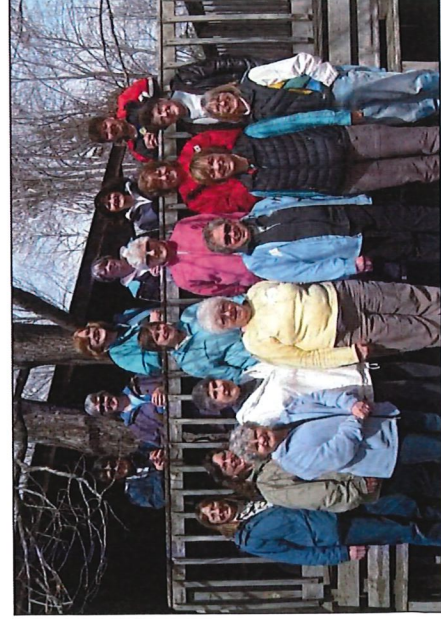


YOU AND YOUR WOODLAND

Your woodland is a place of beauty and value. It is a special place for you and your family, from the recreation and scenery it provides, to the diverse plants and wildlife found there.

As a woodland owner, the future of your woods is in your hands. Caring for your land and the choices you make today can help you leave a visible legacy for the next generation to appreciate and enjoy.

See your land through new eyes by learning more about your woods.



YOUR WOODLAND AND WWOA



WWOA members are dedicated to
Creating Tomorrow's Woodlands Today



The Wisconsin Woodland Owners Association (WWOA) supports you and your vision of creating a sustainable woodlands by connecting you to a community of natural resource professionals and fellow woodland owners.

Through education, appreciation, and advocacy, WWOA continues to work with you towards a lasting legacy for your woodland.

YOU, YOUR WOODLAND, AND THE BENEFITS OF WWOA

Wisconsin Woodlands Magazine
Local Chapter Field Days
wisconsinwoodlands.org
Knowledgeable Professionals
Legislative Updates
Annual Membership Meeting
Women of WWOA
Learn Something New Emails
Abundant Resources
Lasting Member Friendships
Volunteer Opportunities
Family Legacy



58-014-2009

MANAGED FOREST LANDS STEWARDSHIP FORESTRY PLAN

Landowner(s) as Shown on Deed:

Name and Address of Contact Person:

Entry Period: 25 years

Starting January 1, 2009 Ending December 31, 2033

Municipality(s): Town of Round Lake (Sawyer County)

Total Acres: 11.000

Attached map(s) show the location of Managed Forest Lands and the areas open or closed to public access.

Purpose and Expectations of the MFL Program

The purpose of the Managed Forest Land Law is to encourage the management of private forestlands for the production of future forest crops for commercial use through sound forestry practices, recognizing the objectives of individual property owners, compatible recreational uses, watershed protection, and development of wildlife habitat and accessibility of private property to the public for recreational purposes. Landowners who enroll in the MFL program pay a reduced property tax (acreage share tax). Landowners who close lands to public access pay an additional closed acreage fee. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) adjusts acreage share taxes and closed acreage fees every five years.

"Sound forestry practices" means timber cutting, transporting and forest cultural methods, recommended or approved by the department for the effective propagation and improvement of the various timber types common to Wisconsin.

"Sound Forestry Practices" also may include, where consistent with landowner objectives and approved by the department, the management of forest resources other than trees including wildlife habitat, watersheds, aesthetics and endangered and threatened plant and animal species. The law prohibits the use of Managed Forest Lands for commercial recreation, industry, human residence, grazing of domestic livestock, or other uses the WDNR deems incompatible with the practice of forestry.

Management Plan

Your management plan identifies important program requirements and management practices prescribed for your property. The plan writer determines management practices based on stand conditions of your timber and site capability of your land. The plan writer prescribes a completion year for each mandatory practice. WDNR enters that year into their computer system and will remind you of mandatory practices one year prior to the completion date. The plan writer also recommends approved practices (non-mandatory), which you may complete at your discretion.

Your management plan is just one component of Wisconsin's strategy to promote, support and monitor sustainable forestry practices on privately owned lands. Other resources are available to provide you with the most current information available on natural resources management. You can access those resources on the WDNR public website using the addresses referenced in this plan. You are encouraged to consult this information regularly.

58-014-2009

Contact your local Tax Law Forest Specialist for information about:

- **Requirements of the Managed Forest Law.**
- **The sale or transfer of Managed Forest Law lands to other owners.**

Management Plan Amendment

Your Tax Law Forestry Specialist will monitor your management plan throughout the MFL entry period to address concerns that are newly present or newly identified since the effective date of your plan. Management plan amendments may be recommended to maintain compliance with the provisions of subch. VI of ch. 77, Stats. and ch. NR 46 and in accordance with sound forestry. Amendments could be needed for a number of reasons, not limited to, changes in tree species, tree stocking, damage from weather (wind, ice, snow), insects and disease, forest fire, flooding, land management goals, new management information (silvicultural science), invasive species, fire management, riparian management zones, or presence of endangered, threatened or high conservation value species or communities. Amendments may include additional management activities or monitoring to ensure successful regeneration after a harvest. Amendments must be mutually agreed upon by you and the WDNR.

Landowner Goals

Your management plan blends your goals with site capabilities and MFL program requirements to guide your land management. You identified the following as your goals:

- Miscellaneous - Other - Timber/Wildlife/Aesthetics.

Mandatory Practices

Mandatory practices must be completed or in progress by the end of the year listed below. You are encouraged to work with a cooperating forester to establish and administer timber sales. Use the [Forestry Assistance Locator](#) to find a cooperating forester; go to <https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/> and search 'Forest Landowner'.

Mandatory Practices Summary				
YEAR	STAND(S)	ACRES	TIMBER TYPE	PRACTICE
				No mandatory practices are scheduled.

Cutting Notice

A Cutting Notice and Report (Form 2450-032) is required to be submitted to the Tax Law Forestry Specialist at least 30 days before a timber harvest occurs. This notice and report ensures that the harvesting of trees complies with the landowner's forest management plan and is consistent with sound forestry practices that are within the guidelines of the Department of Natural Resources Silviculture Handbook and the Forest Management Guidelines. To read these publications go to <https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/> and search "Forest Management".

Additionally, landowners must file a separate county cutting notice with the county clerk prior to any harvest.

Cutting Report

A Cutting Notice and Report (Form 2450-032) is required to be submitted to the DNR within 30 days of completing a timber harvest.

58-014-2009

Approved (Non-Mandatory) Practices

There are many optional management practices to enhance the growth rate and species composition of your forest; improve wildlife habitat and recreational activities; increase carbon sequestration; reduce fire hazards on your property; to improve access; and to help you meet other goals. Many of these practices may be eligible for cost-share assistance under the Wisconsin Forest Landowner Grant Program (WFLGP). Listed below are practices common to all timber stands:

- Seeding and mowing of trails and openings – Please contact your local WDNR Wildlife Biologist for information about seed mixtures
- Maintaining snags, den trees, and “wolf” trees – Retain trees during timber harvests and improvement cuts
- Controlling invasive species

Summarized in the table below are approved practices that are specific to individual timber stands. To learn more wildlife friendly ideas, go to <https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/> and search 'Wildlife'.

Approved (non-mandatory) Practices Summary for Individual Stands				
YEAR	STAND(S)	ACRES	PRIMARY TYPE	PRACTICE
				No non-mandatory practices are scheduled.

General Description of Areas Identified on Your MFL Property

Foresters combine areas of land with similar vegetative and non-vegetative characteristics for management purposes and call these areas “stands”. The plan describes these stands and you can view the stands on the MFL map(s). Listed below are the descriptions of forest and non-forest areas on your MFL property.

Northern Hardwood Forest

Northern Hardwood Forests consist of over 50% of any combination of sugar maple, basswood, white ash, yellow birch, and beech trees. Sugar maple is typically the dominant tree in this type except in eastern Wisconsin where beech is sometimes dominant. Red maple, oak, hemlock, or balsam fir and other native trees commonly grow with northern hardwoods. Northern hardwood, the most common forest type in Wisconsin, is one of the few forest types that can be perpetuated in an uneven age condition. In northern Wisconsin, northern hardwoods are less diverse than they once were; historically they included more hemlock and white pine.

Northern hardwood forests grow best on deep, well-drained, silt loam soils. Northern hardwoods do not grow well on excessively dry or wet soil.

Black Spruce Forest

Black Spruce Forests contain more than 50% black spruce; in mixed swamp conifer stands, black spruce is predominant. Tamarack, northern white cedar, balsam fir, aspen, white pine and other native trees commonly grow with black spruce.

Black spruce grows almost entirely on peat bogs, but may also occur on muck-filled seepages, and along streams. Black spruce occasionally grows in mineral soil adjacent to swamps. Black spruce is subject to wind throw due to the high water table. When selecting a cutting method, consider its effect on the water table. On some sites, the growth of black spruce can be slow, making these black spruce stands non-productive.

58-014-2009

Resource Protection and Management

Special records and inventories identify important natural, historical or archeological resources on or near your property. The plan writer designed your management practices to protect these resources from disturbance.

You can go to the WDNR website to find information used to evaluate stand conditions and determine management practices for your property. Go to <https://dnr.wisconsin.gov> and search using the keywords shown.

- To learn about [Ecological Landscapes](#) of Wisconsin, search for 'Landscapes'.
- To learn about [Wildlife Management, Habitat](#) and [Natural Communities](#), search for 'Wildlife' and 'Biodiversity'.
- To see the Wisconsin [Wildlife Action Plan](#), and from there [Explore Species Profiles](#), search for 'ER' or 'Wildlife'.

Your lands lie within a landscape known as North Central Forest. You can find an overview of the landscape, species of greatest conservation need, management opportunities and much more. Go to: <https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/> and search [Landscapes](#).

Endangered, Threatened and Special Concern Species and Plant Communities

Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) searches determine if your plan may affect endangered, threatened, or special concern animals, plants or plant communities. To learn about rare plants, animals and natural plant communities in Wisconsin visit <https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/> and search for 'NHI'.

The Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) review showed that that there are no known Endangered, Threatened or Special Concerns Species or Natural Communities present on or within the surrounding area.

When implementing management practices, mitigation is recommended to minimize potential legal liability arising out of the management practices, for example:

- Best management practices that protect water quality and habitat for rare or aquatic species
- Harvest limits or restrictions to avoid impacts to nesting birds or NHI Working List species
- Surveys for rare species prior to timber sale establishment

Archeological and Historical Resources

State Historical Society records searches determine if your plan may affect archeological and historical sites. These sites require protection from disturbance, including road building, grading or gravelling. Contact your local Tax Law Forestry Specialist for additional information on archaeological and historical sites.

The Archeological Resources Inventory lists no archeological resources within this MFL property.

The Historical Resources Inventory lists no historical resources within this MFL property.

Invasive Plant Species

Invasive plants may decrease the productivity, regeneration, wildlife habitat, and recreational value of your property. It is essential to identify and control small populations of invasive plants to minimize their spread. The individual stand descriptions list any invasive plant species identified on your property. If you will be conducting a timber harvest on your MFL property, especially one focused on establishing or releasing small seedlings, you may be required to control the invasive plants or other competing vegetation to ensure that desired tree species have room to grow. For more information on invasive plant control, consult the Wisconsin Council on Forestry's website on [Invasive Species Best Management Practices for Forestry](#).

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Best Management Practices for Water Quality (BMPs)

To protect the water quality in Wisconsin's lakes, streams and wetlands and to prevent soil erosion, it is recommended that you implement *Wisconsin's Forestry Best Management Practices for Water Quality* during all forest management activities, such as road building or timber harvesting. However, you are required to implement soil erosion controls during all forest management activities. Specific BMPs will be included in detailed practice or harvest plans. You may require water regulations permits to cross wetlands and streams. Please go to <https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/> and search 'Forest Management' to review all [BMPs for water quality](#).

Forest Health

Over time, your forest may suffer from insects, disease, windstorm, fire, flooding or drought, etc. These problems may alter your management prescriptions. If you are concerned about forest health, please contact your local Tax Law Forestry Specialist or go to <https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/> and search '[Forest health](#)'.

STAND NUMBER 3

5 Acres

Primary Type:	Northern Hardwood Forest -- Poletimber
Secondary Type:	Northern Hardwood Forest -- Seedlings and Saplings

Stand Information

The most abundant tree species in this stand is Sugar Maple (75%).

These trees make up an uneven-aged stand with trees of three or more distinct age classes, ranging from young trees (seedlings and saplings) through trees that are older (pulpwood and sawlogs).

Soil type, moisture and nutrient availability affect site quality, which limits the kind of tree species that will grow on a site, as well as the growth rate and quality of individual trees. Soil productivity also determines the amount of timber harvesting sustainable over time. It also affects other forest attributes, such as wildlife habitat and biodiversity.

This stand has a sandy loam soil. Sandy loam soils are 50% to 70% sand particles with up to 50% silt and 20% clay. Sandy loam soils typically have good internal drainage and soil nutrients sufficient to support excellent growth for many tree species. Trees that are adapted to grow on sandy loam soils generally have a high rate of growth.

Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

This stand was harvested in 2006. It now contains a moderately stocked stand of sugar maple saplings. The saplings are growing vigorously currently. There is a very scattered overstory of red maple, sugar maple and yellow birch which are small pole sized trees left from the 2006 harvest. Given the young components of this stand no harvesting will be needed until at least around 2040.

Management (Silvicultural) System

Manage and regenerate this stand within generally accepted silvicultural guidelines for the primary type according to the following management system.

NATURAL UNEVEN-AGED REGENERATION OF TIMBER TYPE -- Manage the stand to develop and maintain three or more age classes of trees. Uneven-aged management is an option primarily applied to shade tolerant tree species or forest types.

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Year Scheduled

Mandatory Practice

NONE. No Mandatory Practices expected on this stand for the remainder of the plan.

STAND NUMBER 4

6 Acres

Primary Type:

Black Spruce Forest -- Seedlings and Saplings

Secondary Type:

Stand Information

The most abundant tree species in this stand is Black Spruce seedlings and/or saplings.

Tree ages in even-aged stands may vary slightly, but the trees began growing in relatively the same period.

Soil type, moisture and nutrient availability affect site quality, which limits the kind of tree species that will grow on a site, as well as the growth rate and quality of individual trees. Soil productivity also determines the amount of timber harvesting sustainable over time. It also affects other forest attributes, such as wildlife habitat and biodiversity.

This stand has a muck soil. Muck soils usually occur in wetlands, and have a surface layer of decomposed plant material at least 16" thick. The extent of decomposition of plant parts prevents identification of the original vegetation. Muck soils are wet, so organic matter decomposes slowly and nutrients may not always be available for tree growth. Trees that grow on muck soils are adapted to wet conditions and are typically slow growing. Prevent compaction and rutting when using equipment on these soils. Conduct management activities only when the ground is dry or well frozen. These soils may be unsuitable for whole-tree harvesting and the harvesting of fine woody material because of their potential for nutrient depletion.

Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

Black spruce saplings dominate this stand with a minor presence of tamarack. The stand varies in stocking and is marginally productive primarily due to the fluctuating water table. The diameter range is between 2 and 4 inches.

Management (Silvicultural) System

Manage and regenerate this stand within generally accepted silvicultural guidelines for the primary type according to the following management system.

NATURAL EVEN-AGED REGENERATION OF TIMBER TYPE WITHOUT FUTURE THINNING --
Manage the stand through its rotation (the period between initial regeneration and the stand's final cutting) as a single aged forest. Regeneration cutting will remove the old stand to provide the necessary open conditions and sunlight to regenerate the stand naturally.

Year Scheduled

Mandatory Practice

NONE. No Mandatory Practices expected on this stand for the remainder of the plan.

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR MANAGEMENT OF YOUR PROPERTY

Cost Share on Forest Management or Tree Planting

Lands enrolled in the MFL program must be maintained at 400 trees per acre for plantations and 800 trees per acre for natural stands.

Programs are available to help share the cost of implementing certain forest management or tree planting projects. You can find more information about [financial help and cost share programs](#); go to <https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/> and search 'Forest Landowner'.

You can purchase seedlings through the state nursery program. To learn more about tree availability or to create your own tree planting plan visit: <https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/> and search 'Tree planting'.

Timber Harvest Contracts

It is very important that you and your logging contractor have a written and signed contract to guide the harvesting process before starting any harvesting. For more information on [writing contracts](#) for timber sales please visit <https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/> and search 'Forest Landowner'.

Non-Timber Forest Products

You may harvest non-timber products, including but not limited to mushrooms, berries, ferns, evergreen boughs, cones, nuts, seeds, maple sap, bark, twigs, moss, and edible and/or medicinal plants. Wisconsin statutes may regulate some of these non-timber products, such as ginseng. Others might be threatened or endangered species, and protected by law. Follow all applicable laws when harvesting non-timber products. You must take care to prevent over-harvesting and reducing biological diversity and ecosystem functions. For additional information on how harvesting of non-timber forest products will affect management of your forestland please contact your local Tax Law Forestry Specialist using the [Forestry Assistance Locator](#); go to <https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/> and search 'Forest Landowner'.

Forest Certification

Lands entered into the MFL program may be included in the MFL Certified Group. The MFL program is certified under the American Tree Farm System® (ATFS®) and the Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC®). Regardless of whether lands are included in the MFL Certified Group, all rules and regulations of the MFL program must be followed.

This certification is voluntary and at no additional cost. You can choose to be included in the MFL Certified Group when enrolling your land in MFL, if you purchase MFL lands, or at any time during your enrollment. If you wish to apply or depart from the MFL Certified Group, you must file the Managed Forest Law Certified Group Application/Departure Request (form [2450-192](#)). Departure from the MFL Certified Group does not affect your MFL designation.

Third party certification is beneficial in many ways, some of which are the ability to sell to the certified marketplace; future ability to participate in carbon markets; and an opportunity to educate the public about the importance of well managed private forests.

Specific group member duties include:

1. Petitioning for MFL designation
2. Agreeing to follow a WDNR-approved forest management plan
3. Conforming to MFL statutes and regulations
4. Conforming to ATFS® and FSC® certification standards, including any measures that might go beyond those stipulated in MFL statutes or administrative rules or other state, federal or local laws – Some features that are emphasized in the ATFS® or FSC® standards include:

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- a. Allowing access for MFL Group forest certification field audits
- b. When needed, using pesticides not prohibited by FSC®. You can find a list of FSC® prohibited pesticides on the [MFL Certification](#) page; go to <https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/> and search 'Forest Certification'. Landowners should self-report pesticide use on their lands using the [online form](#) on the same webpage.
- c. Not planting Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO) in the forest
- d. Keeping forest products harvested from MFL Group land separate from products harvested from non-MFL Group land during commercial harvest operations
- e. Endeavoring to adhere to Wisconsin Forestry Best Management Practices
- f. Striving to consider appropriate liability insurance and safety requirements in timber sales and other contracts
- g. Using the ATFS® and FSC® logos in conformance with their trademark policies
- h. Resolving disputes with easement holders, lien holders and holders of management rights in an expeditious manner.

For more information about forest certification, please contact your Tax Law Forestry Specialist or visit <https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/> and search for 'Forest Certification'

Wildfire Prevention and Planning

Every year in Wisconsin, thousands of wildfires occur, destroying dozens of structures and threatening to burn hundreds more. An increasing number of people living and recreating in Wisconsin's wildland-urban interface is creating a growing need for fire prevention and planning for fires that will inevitably occur.

Because of their proximity to forested lands, there is the potential for homes and property to be at significant risk of damage or destruction in the event of a wildfire. As part of the landscape planning process, it is important to determine the level of danger to properties and learn how to mitigate those dangers.

You can take action to reduce the exposure of your home or property to fire. Use fire resistant building materials, incorporate fuel breaks into the landscape, and know the local burning restrictions.

For more information on [fire danger and burning permit restrictions](#), go to <https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/> and search 'Fire'. For more information on [making your home and property more survivable in the event of a wildfire](#), go to <https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/> and search 'Firewise'.

Forest Carbon

Forests are a significant piece of the global carbon cycle because of their ability to absorb and sequester carbon dioxide. Learn how your forest adds to the global carbon balance and be aware of the rules affecting your participation in forest carbon markets. For information, visit the US Forest Service website: <https://www.fs.usda.gov/managing-land/sc/carbon>.

Lands Enrolled in the MFL Program

In conjunction with your MFL maps and air photos, this land information helps you to identify your lands enrolled in the MFL program.

				Enrolled Acreage	
Town/Range/Section	Legal Description	Tax Parcel ID No.	Certified Survey Map Information	Open to Public Access	Closed to Public Access
County: Sawyer		Municipality: Town of Round Lake			
41N-07W-14	NENE, PART OF	57-024-2-41-07-14-1 01 -000-000030		11.000	0.000
			Total Acreage:	11.000	0.000

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Forester Contact Information

Contact your local Tax Law Forestry Specialist for information about:

- Requirements of the Managed Forest Law.
- The sale or transfer of Managed Forest Law lands to other owners.

Plan Preparer Contact Information

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- ☐
- ☐
- ☐
- ☐
- ☐

Tax Law Forestry Specialist Contact Information

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