MANAGED FOREST LAND
COVER PAGE

Order # 53-007-1988

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.

INCOMPLETE PLAN

LANDOWNER OVERVIEW

Landowner(s) as Shown on Deed:

ROBERT J SILVA, DIANA B SILVA

Name and Address of Contact Person:

ROBERT J SILVA, C/O BOB & DIANA SILVA

10603 COUNTY HIGHWAY MM
VIOLA, WI 54664-8834

For the sale or transfer of MFL ownership, see Appendix A

Entry Period: 50 years **Starting** January 1, 1988 **Ending** December 31, 2037
Type of Order: Active MFL Plan
Forest Certification: YES
**For additional information on MFL certification, see Appendix A
Productivity by MFL parcel:

LAND LOCATION OVERVIEW

Town/Range/Section	Legal Description	Tax Parcel ID No.	Certified Survey Map Information	Enrolled Acreage Open to Public Access	Enrolled Acreage Closed to Public Access
County: Richland		Municipality: Town of Forest			
12N-02W-02	SWSE, PART OF	012-0243-1000		0.000	39.960
			Total Acreage:	0.000	39.960

CERTIFIED PLAN WRITER CONTACT INFORMATION

TAX LAW FORESTRY SPECIALIST CONTACT INFORMATION

JOEL JEPSEN
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
220 AIRPORT RD
VIROQUA, WI 54665-1157
(608) 606-5974
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INCOMPLETE PLAN

MANAGED FOREST LAND
LANDOWNER ENROLLMENT SUMMARY
Order # 53-007-1988

GENERAL PROPERTY OVERVIEW

Location: Town of Forest (Richland County)

Total Enrolled Acres: 39.960

Managed Forest Land requires production of merchantable timber as a management objective.

Additional Landowner Goals:

- Miscellaneous

Endangered, Threatened, Special Concern Species and Plant Communities Present: No

Archaeological, Historical and Cultural (AHC) Concerns Present: No

STAND LEVEL OVERVIEW

Stand Summary

Stand Number	Primary Cover Type	Secondary Cover Type	Acres	Productivity	Site Limitations
1	Lowland Grass		8	Non-Productive	
2	Black Walnut Forest	White Pine Forest	13	Productive	
4	Northern Hardwood Forest	Northern Hardwood Forest	19	Productive	

Management Practices Summary

Stand Number	Primary Cover Type	Acres	Practice	Year Scheduled	Practice Type
2	Walnut	13	TIMBER STAND IMPROVEMENT	2018	Non-Mandatory
4	Northern Hardwoods	19	TIMBER STAND IMPROVEMENT	2018	Non-Mandatory
2	Walnut	13	TIMBER STAND IMPROVEMENT	2028	Non-Mandatory
2	Walnut	13	INVASIVE PLANT CONTROL	ANY	Non-Mandatory
4	Northern Hardwoods	19	INVASIVE PLANT CONTROL	ANY	Non-Mandatory

****See Appendix A for additional information about each practice type.**

INCOMPLETE PLAN

Completed Practices Summary

Stand Number	Primary Cover Type	Acres	Practice	Year Scheduled	Practice Type	Year Completed
4	Northern Hardwoods	19	UNEVEN-AGED REGENERATION HARVEST	2017	Mandatory	2018

****See Appendix A for additional information about each practice type.**

Landowner Notes

INCOMPLETE PLAN

MANAGED FOREST LAND
STEWARDSHIP FORESTRY PLAN
Order # 53-007-1988

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Landowner Property Goals

Managed Forest Land requires production of merchantable timber as a management objective. Your management plan blends your goals with site capabilities and MFL program requirements to guide your land management. You identified the following as your overall management goals for the enrolled entry

- Miscellaneous - Other - Timber/Wildlife/Aesthetics.

Ecological Landscape: Your lands lie within a landscape known as:

- [unspecified]

Endangered, Threatened and Special Concern Species and Plant Communities

The review has not been completed.

Archaeological, Historical and Cultural (AHC) Resources

The Archeological Resources Inventory has not yet been reviewed for possible resources on this MFL property.

The Historical Resources Inventory has not yet been reviewed for possible resources on this MFL property.

INCOMPLETE PLAN

STAND LEVEL INFORMATION

STAND 1 (Non-Productive)		**8 Acres**
Current Age Structure:		
Future/Desired Age Structure:		
Survey Date: 6/29/2016		
Primary Type:	Lowland Grass	**Year of Origin:**
Secondary Type:		
Primary Soil Type:	Loam (may include silt loam or silt)	

This area does not meet the minimum qualifications of a forest because it is either not stocked with trees or does not have the minimum number of trees or timber volume per acre. Under the Managed Forest Law Program, you can enter areas like this under the non-productive category. This area, as well as other non-productive areas, cannot exceed 20% of the total enrolled acreage.

The most abundant tree species include:

The following invasive species were found:

Reed Canary Grass -- High density

Managment Goals for Stand

Stand History

Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

This wet stand flanks Bear Creek. It is dominated by reed canary grass and boxelder

Management Objective

Designated as a non-forest management zone

Management Practices

Year Scheduled	Practice Type	Practice	NRCS Practice
No Practices are scheduled.			

***See Appendix A for additional information about each practice type.**

INCOMPLETE PL

STAND 2 (Productive)		13 Acres
Current Age Structure: Even-Aged		
Future/Desired Age Structure:		
Survey Date: 6/29/2016		
Primary Type:	Black Walnut Forest -- Poletimber	**Year of Origin:** 1988
Secondary Type:	White Pine Forest -- Poletimber	
Primary Soil Type:	Loam (may include silt loam or silt)	

The most abundant tree species include:

Walnut Black -- 88%
Red Oak -- 5%
White Pine -- 5%

The following invasive species were found:

Reed Canary Grass -- Moderate density

Managment Goals for Stand

Stand History

Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

Stand 2 includes walnut plantations with a variable mix of hardwoods and white pine in lowlands along Bear Creek. The landowner has put a lot of effort into pruning and thinning large portions of the stand. Future management efforts should occur in areas with the tallest, most vigorous trees. Approximately every other tree should be cut in 2018 and 2028.

Management Objective

Natural even-aged regeneration of Timber Type with future thinning; Old Code, Recode

Management Practices

Year Scheduled	Practice Type	Practice	NRCS Practice
2018	Non-Mandatory	TIMBER STAND IMPROVEMENT	Forest Stand Improvement (666)
2028	Non-Mandatory	TIMBER STAND IMPROVEMENT	Forest Stand Improvement (666)
ANY	Non-Mandatory	INVASIVE PLANT CONTROL	Brush Management (314), Herbaceous Weed Treatment (315), Prescribed Burning (338)

***See Appendix A for additional information about each practice type.**

INCOMPLETE PLA

STAND 4 (Productive)		19 Acres
Current Age Structure: Uneven-Aged		
Future/Desired Age Structure:		
Survey Date: 6/29/2016		
Primary Type:	Northern Hardwood Forest -- Small Sawtimber	**Year of Origin:** 1962
Secondary Type:	Northern Hardwood Forest -- Poletimber	
Primary Soil Type:	Loam (may include silt loam or silt)	

The most abundant tree species include:

Sugar Maple -- 50%
White Ash -- 13%
Bitternut Hickory -- 8%
Red Maple -- 8%

The following invasive species were found:

Multiflora Rose -- Moderate density

Managment Goals for Stand

Stand History

Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

This younger stand has some good quality trees. Most of the older oak was cut in a harvest sometime in the last 30 or so years, but there are some very good quality 1960s origin oak in the stand. The initial harvest should remove the ash and other high risk trees, defective trees and trees competing with the best crop trees. Portions of the stand will be thinned below typical densities and regeneration should take advantage of the additional light.

Management Objective

Natural even-aged regeneration of Timber Type with future thinning; Old Code, Recode

Management Practices

Year Scheduled	Practice Type	Practice	NRCS Practice
2018	Non-Mandatory	TIMBER STAND IMPROVEMENT	Forest Stand Improvement (666)
ANY	Non-Mandatory	INVASIVE PLANT CONTROL	Brush Management (314), Herbaceous Weed Treatment (315), Prescribed Burning (338)

***See Appendix A for additional information about each practice type.**

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SUMMARY MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

Management Practices Summary

Stand Number	Primary Cover Type	Acres	Practice	Year Scheduled	Practice Type	Year Completed
2	Walnut	13	TIMBER STAND IMPROVEMENT	2018	Non-Mandatory	
4	Northern Hardwoods	19	TIMBER STAND IMPROVEMENT	2018	Non-Mandatory	
2	Walnut	13	TIMBER STAND IMPROVEMENT	2028	Non-Mandatory	
2	Walnut	13	INVASIVE PLANT CONTROL	ANY	Non-Mandatory	
4	Northern Hardwoods	19	INVASIVE PLANT CONTROL	ANY	Non-Mandatory	
4	Northern Hardwoods	19	UNEVEN-AGED REGENERATION HARVEST	2017	Mandatory	2018

****See Appendix A for additional information about each practice type.**

OWNERS ACCEPTANCE AND AGREEMENT TO THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

All owners must read and complete the following:

Note: These certifications do not supersede or in any way affect certifications on any application or transfer form associated with this order and signed by the landowner.

I/We have read and understand the management plan I/we are agreeing to follow.

I/We understand and agree that I/we are responsible for and intend to comply with the management plan and all other requirements of the MFL program including: (i) Subchapter VI of Chapter 77, Wis. Stats., (ii) Subchapter III of Chapter NR 46, Wis. Adm. Code.

I/We understand that the practices in this plan may be amended by mutual agreement with the DNR. Amending the plan may become necessary to adapt to changes that happen in the forest over time.

All Owners must sign, including life estate holders if applicable.

Name (please print)	Signature	Date Signed
SILVA, DIANA B		
SILVA, ROBERT J		

☐ Only check this box if using an electronic signature service. By using electronic signatures I agree to the DNR Forest Tax Section's ("Tax Law") terms and conditions for electronic signatures found at https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/ by searching "Tax law electronic signatures".

INCOMPLETE PLAN

MANAGED FOREST LAND
APPENDIX A

DESCRIPTION

Term	Description
Black Walnut Forest	Black Walnut Forests consist of more than 50% black walnut. Black walnut stands naturally occur in southwestern Wisconsin. Elsewhere in Wisconsin, shorter growing seasons limit growth of quality sawtimber. Central hardwoods, oaks, northern hardwood species as well as red cedar, box elder and white pine commonly grow with walnut. Good soil quality is extremely important to walnut trees. Well-drained, fertile loamy soils support the best growth.
Lowland Grass	Lowland Grass areas predominantly consist of reed canary grass, bluejoint, redtop, cordgrass, and other grasses that grow in wet or periodically flooded conditions. Lowland grasses can grow in a variety of soils, but usually grow in wetter silt and clay soils that retain a lot of water.
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.
White Pine Forest	White Pine Forests consist of more than 50% white pine. Red and jack pine, aspen, paper birch, red maple, oak, balsam fir, white spruce, eastern hemlock and other native trees commonly grow with white pine. White pine is a long-lived tree species that was common in Wisconsin's historic forests. Heavy logging during the cutover made white pine scarce for a time. As trees are becoming old enough to be good seed producers, its numbers are increasing. White pine grows in almost all soil conditions in Wisconsin but does best on loamy sands, sandy loams, and loam soils.
Loam (may include silt loam or silt)	This stand has a loam soil. Loam soils are a mixture of sand, silt and clay particles. Loam soils are 23% to 52% sand, 28% to 50% silt, and 48% to 78% clay. Silt loam or silt soils have relatively higher amounts of silt particles. Loam soils typically have an abundance of moisture and nutrients to sustain excellent growth rates for many tree species. Prevent compaction and rutting when using equipment on these soils.
Uneven-Aged	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).
Even-Aged	Tree ages in even-aged stands may vary slightly, but the trees began growing in relatively the same period.

INCOMPLETE PLAN

Natural even-aged regeneration of Timber Type with future thinning; Old Code, Recode	Manage the stand through its rotation (the period between initial regeneration and the stand's final cutting) as a single aged forest. Periodically thin the stand throughout the life of the stand to improve quality and vigor. Regeneration cutting will remove the old stand to provide the necessary open conditions and sunlight to regenerate the stand naturally.
Designated as a non-forest management zone	This stand has been designated as non-productive. If you choose to passively manage this stand, it will be subject to natural processes like forest succession, wildlife and insect activity, tree aging and decay, windstorms, fire, etc. If you choose to actively manage this stand, in the future a new silvicultural system and management practices must be prescribed.
UNEVEN-AGED REGENERATION HARVEST	UNEVEN-AGED REGENERATION HARVEST. Uneven-aged regeneration harvest include single tree selection harvest, group selection harvest, and patch selection harvest. The method(s) applied will be dependent on stand conditions, site capabilities and landowner goals at the time of implementation. A regeneration harvest is a process by which a stand is established or renewed. The method selected depends on the desired tree species and their specific growing needs. For most Wisconsin forest types, adequate tree reproduction will be established in 3-5 years following the regeneration practice or additional management practices may be required to ensure successful tree reproduction. Examples of additional management may include hand planting, controlling competing vegetation, or providing tree protection. As the landowner, you should be aware of the need for these potential follow-up actions, and that they may be required in order to complete this mandatory practice. An uneven-aged regeneration harvest is being prescribed to regenerate and tend a forest cover type that will regenerate and grow under partial shade. Stands managed under uneven-aged systems are normally comprised of three or more age classes. Uneven-aged systems are designed to partially emulate small scale disturbances such as individual tree mortality to groups and small patches. The number and size of openings created through uneven-aged management are dependent on species composition, size class or acreage regulation, and tree rotation age or size. Normally, these systems are used to manage stands containing mixed trees of all ages, from seedlings to mature trees.
TIMBER STAND IMPROVEMENT	TIMBER STAND IMPROVEMENT. TSI may incur financial implications to the landowner and includes improving stand health and growth by cutting, removing, girdling or killing unwanted trees that are poor quality due to disease, injury, insect infestation. This practice would include thinning, crop tree release, cull tree removal, sanitation and salvage cutting, and release of regeneration.
INVASIVE PLANT CONTROL	INVASIVE PLANT CONTROL. Take specific measures to manage plant or tree species whose aggressive growth or reproductive patterns threaten the health or regeneration of the stand. Visit www.dnr.wi.gov to learn more about specific control measures.
Building*	Any structure that is used for or able to be used for sheltering people, machinery, animals, or plants, for storing property, or for gathering, working, office, parking, or display space. Camping trailers and recreational vehicles that are not connected to utilities or set upon a foundation, in whole or in part, for more than a temporary time and that are used as temporary living quarters for recreation, camping, or seasonal purposes are not considered buildings for the purpose of the managed forest law program.

INCOMPLETE PLAN

Capable*	"Capable of producing 20 cubic feet of merchantable timber per acre per year" means land determined by the department to be capable of such production based on site conditions and scientific information specific to Wisconsin cover types.
Cover Type*	Vegetation of a predominant species or group of species, or, if timber, by predominant species or group of species, size, and density, which is an area 2 acres or more in size.
Non-productive*	Land incapable of producing 20 cubic feet of merchantable timber per acre per year, land unsuitable for producing merchantable timber, or land designated by the owner as part of their 20% allowance of land not producing merchantable timber.
Overstory	The trees in a forest whose foliage and crowns constitute the highest layer of vegetation, usually forming a canopy.
Parcel*	For the purpose of determining eligibility for designation as managed forest land under s. 77.82, Stats., the acreage of contiguous land described in the application which is under the same ownership.
Professional Forestry Contractors:	
Cooperating Forester	Private-sector consulting foresters or industrial foresters who sign an agreement to comply with DNR standards and practice responsible forestry.
Consulting Forester	Private-sector forester who serves or represents as a private landowner's agent, on a contract or fee basis, in a variety of technical matters related to forest management.
Industrial Forester	Private-sector foresters employed by wood-using industries that provide advice and assistance to private landowners in a variety of technical matters related to forest management.
Foresters	Private-sector consulting foresters or industrial foresters who have not signed an agreement with the DNR.
Independent Contractors	Private-sector individuals or firms that may assist with tree planting, invasive species control, timber stand improvement and/or site preparation work.
Independent Logging Contractors	Private-sector individuals or firms that implement timber harvest activities.
Recreational activities*	Recreational outdoor activities that are compatible with the practice of forestry, as determined by the department. "Recreational activities" includes hunting, fishing, hiking, sight-seeing, cross-country skiing, horseback riding, and staying in cabins.
Regeneration	Renewing a forest to grow young trees from seeds, roots, stumps, planting, or sowing seeds.
Rotation Age	Age at which a stand is considered to be regenerated.
Scaling	Process to determine volume of logs by measuring the dimensions.
Slash	Woody debris remaining on the ground after logging.

INCOMPLETE PLAN

Sound Forestry Practices*	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.
Stand*	A contiguous group of trees sufficiently uniform in species composition, structure, and age-class distribution, and growing on a site of sufficiently uniform quality, to be considered a relatively homogeneous and distinguishable unit. The basic unit of management for regulating the forest vegetation is the stand. Stands are areas of relatively uniform site and forest conditions. Stands must meet a minimum size of 2 acres; contiguous species composition areas less than 2 acres are considered inclusions. If the areas collectively meet the 2-acre minimum, they may be classified as a stand or an inclusion. They vary in size according to management goals, the size of the overall forest, and the practical considerations of harvesting and applying silvicultural practices.
Standard Forest Products:	
Sawlog	Forest products typically utilized for sawn lumber and dimensional stock.
Pulpwood	Forest products typically utilized for paper, fiberboard, or other fiber products.
Boltwood	Forest products typically utilized for low grade rough sawn lumber (ties, pallet-wood).
Firewood	Forest products burned as fuel.
Standard Units of Measure:	
Sawlogs - Board Feet (BF)*	Forest products that have the following minimum specifications: The required scaling method for sawlogs shall be according to the Scribner Decimal C log rule.
Cord (Cd)*	128 cubic feet including wood, air, and bark assuming careful piling.
Tons (T)	Forest products purchased by weight.
Piece products*	Per piece, post, pole or Christmas tree.
Understory	Plants that grow beneath the main canopy of trees which may include tree seedlings and saplings.

NOTE: Terms indicated with a * are those that are defined in S.77 Wis. Stats., NR 46 Wis. Admin Code, and/or within the Tax Law Handbook 2450.5

INCOMPLETE PLAN

MANAGED FOREST LAW PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

Purpose of the Managed Forest Law (MFL)

- Requires production of merchantable timber.
- Encourages sustainable management of private forestlands for the production of forest crops through sound forestry practices, while recognizing the objectives of individual property owners, compatible recreational uses, watershed protection, and development and protection of wildlife habitat.
- Provides access to private property for recreational purposes.
- Prohibits land use for commercial recreation, industry, human residence, production of commercial crops, grazing of domestic livestock, or other uses the DNR deems incompatible with the practice of forestry.
- Taxes land at an alternative MFL property tax rate (adjusted every five years).

MFL Parcel Productivity and Eligibility

- At least 80% of each MFL parcel must be productive, meaning:
  - Capable of producing a minimum of 20 cubic feet of merchantable timber per acre per year.
  - Land suitable for producing merchantable timber.
  - Land **not** designated by the landowner as part of their 20% allowance of land not producing merchantable timber.
  - Landowners may be required to attempt restoration if MFL parcel productivity falls below 80%.
- Specific stand density standards further establish MFL productivity to include:
  - Seedling-sized stands must maintain 400 trees per acre for plantations and 800 trees per acre for natural stands.
  - Sapling-sized stands must maintain 300 trees per acre for plantations and 400 trees per acre for natural stands.
  - Pole timber-sized stands for both conifer and other species must maintain 7 cords per acres.
  - Sawtimber-sized stands for both conifer and other species must maintain 3,000 board feet per acre.
- MFL eligibility also requires:
  - Land use is compatible with the practice of forestry.
  - Lands enrolled in 2016 and earlier must meet a minimum of 10 acres.
  - Lands enrolled in 2017 and later must meet a minimum of 20 acres, which may consist of at least 2 contiguous 10 acre-parcels connected by land in the same ownership.
  - Lands enrolled in 2017 and later do not contain a building or an improvement associated with a building.

Management Plan

- Identifies important program requirements and provides a schedule of management practices specific to the MFL enrollment.
- Management practices are scheduled as mandatory or non-mandatory with a target completion year.
  - Mandatory practices: required to maintain health, quality, and productivity.
  - Non-mandatory practices: recommended to maintain health, quality, and productivity, but may be completed at the landowner's discretion.
- Management practices are based on current stand conditions, site capability, and specific management objectives and goals while maintaining forest health and productivity.
- The management plan is just one component of Wisconsin's strategy to promote, support and monitor sustainable forestry practices on privately owned lands. Visit http://dnr.wi.gov and search 'forest landowner' to learn more about woodland management and natural resource management.

INCOMPLETE PLAN

MFL Map

- Required for each description entered under MFL.
- A legal document recorded with the Register of Deeds to show MFL lands closed or open to the public.
- The map header contains the specific MFL order number, ownership information, legal description, acres enrolled, and the name and date of the map preparer.
- The specific enrolled MFL area is outlined in purple or green highlighter. Acres open to the public are filled in with yellow. Acres closed to the public are filled in with diagonal slashes.
- The stands identified in the MFL plan are identified on the map with corresponding stand numbers and cover types. Solid lines depict the approximate stand boundaries.
- Other features unique to the MFL enrollment may be identified. These are indicated on the map or in the map legend.

Property Goals

- Landowner goals must support the Departments sustainable forestry guidelines and meet program requirements.
- Goals can include (but are not limited to): Sustainably managing timber on the property; growing sawtimber/pulpwood on the property; generating revenue from harvesting timber on the property; managing the property to create habitat for wildlife such as deer, turkeys, grouse, songbirds, etc.; protecting the soil or water resources on the property; protecting the unique habitat or resources on the property; maintaining or restoring habitat on the property; managing the property for aesthetic value; managing the property for recreational opportunities.

Management Plan Amendment

- The MFL order is a binding agreement between landowners and the Department. There is allowance for flexibility and plan amendments on a case-by-case basis.
- Contact the local Tax Law Forestry Specialist (TLFS) for specific details and options on how to amend the plan.
- The TLFS may work with you directly or a forestry professional may need to be hired to collect sound forestry data and offer management advice.
- TLFS and an owner must mutually agree to any amendments made.

Management Practice Implementation

- Reminder notifications of mandatory practices will be mailed in advance of the target completion year.
- Most MFL landowners work with a Forestry Professional such as a Cooperating Forester, Forester, Independent Contractor, or Logging Contractor.
- If the mandatory practice is not completed prior to the target completion year, discuss timeline with forestry professional and TLFS.

INCOMPLETE PLAN

Cutting Notice for Harvest of Wood Product (Form 2450-032)

- MFL cutting notice (form 2450-032) must be submitted to the local TLFS at least 30 days prior to harvesting timber. A forestry professional may assist with form completion and submission to the TLFS.
- A complete cutting notice outlines the specifics of the timber harvest; to include cutting prescription(s), threatened and endangered species avoidance measures, archaeological and historical concerns, water quality and soil conservation practices.
- A cutting notice ensures timber harvesting will comply with the forest management plan and is consistent with sound forestry practices.
- A timber sale map must be included with the submitted MFL cutting notice.
- A MFL cutting notice is valid for one year. A renewal or amendment to the cutting notice can be made with your TLFS if cutting is not completed within one year.
- A county cutting notice must be filed with the County Clerk's Office prior to harvesting timber. Like the MFL cutting notice form, a forestry professional may assist with form completion and submission. County cutting notice forms may be available on the county clerks' website or at their office.

Cutting Report (Form 2450-032)

- A report of the total wood products generated from the timber harvest must be submitted to the local TLFS within 30 days of harvest completion. Similar to the cutting notice form, a forestry professional may assist with form completion and submission to the TLFS.
- Harvest volumes can be obtained from the forestry professional.

Public Access

- Lands designated as Open-MFL require public access for the recreational uses of hunting, fishing, hiking, cross-country skiing, and sightseeing *s. 77.83(2)(a) Wis Stats.* Additional recreational uses are allowable as designated and communicated by the landowner.
- A landowner may not restrict the number of persons who access land designated as Open-MFL for an approved use.
- All land designated as Open to public recreation must be accessible to the public on foot by public road or from other land open to public access.
- Public access can also be across lands not open to public access such as an access easement, across the landowner's non-MFL land, across the landowner's Closed-MFL land, or limited to a reasonable corridor as designated by the landowner.
- If access is across lands not open to public access, the location of the access shall be clearly identified on signs established at reasonable locations and in sufficient numbers to provide notice to those persons attempting access.
- The method of access to Open designated MFL land shall be clearly explained on the MFL map as a comment.
- The use of motorized vehicles by the public on Open-MFL is prohibited without the landowner's direct permission.
- Landowners experiencing trespassing, littering, and property damage issues should contact their County Sheriff's Department.
- Landowners experiencing hunting and fishing issues should contact their local DNR Conservation Warden.

INCOMPLETE PLAN

Land Sales and Transfers of Ownerships

- A landowner may sell or transfer ownership of all or part of a parcel of MFL land.
  - Land sold will remain in the program if it meets program requirement. If it does not, it will need to be withdrawn and may be assessed a withdrawal tax and fee.
  - If the original landowner retains land after the sale, it will remain in the program if it meets program requirements. If it does not, it will need to be withdrawn and may be assessed a withdrawal tax and fee.
- The new landowner is responsible for submitting the MFL Transfer of Ownership Form (2450-159), proof of ownership (e.g., deed), tax bill, and $100 fee to the local DNR Tax Law Forestry Specialist within 30 days of the ownership change.
- Ownership changes are not limited to land being sold to another person. If a new deed is recorded for the property, landowners are required to file an MFL Transfer of Ownership Form (2450-159) and attachments.
- The landowner can change the open/closed designation for the land at the time of transfer. If this request is received by December 1st, it will be effective the following January 1st.

Withdrawal

- An owner may withdraw their lands from enrollment in MFL if it meets one of the following conditions:
  - An entire MFL parcel.
  - All MFL land within a legal description (quarter-quarter, fractional lot or government lot).
  - An entire MFL entry.
  - Construction or small land sale (1 to 5 whole acres).
  - Productivity/Sustainability: all or part of the land is unable to produce or is unsuitable for producing merchantable timber at the required level to meet MFL eligibility.
- Land remaining after a withdrawal must meet MFL program requirements.
- Withdrawal tax estimates can be requested from the Department of Revenue (DOR) for a fee.
- Withdrawal tax estimates can be calculated by the landowner using the formula indicated on the Declaration of Withdrawal Form (2450-140)
- A Declaration of Withdrawal Form (2450-140) must be submitted by December 1st, in order for it to be effective the following January 1st.

Additions

- Land may be added to any MFL entry. Once added, the addition will have the same expiration date and tax rate as the original enrollment.
- Additions to current entries are processed in the same manner as a new entry (CPW required).
- Additions must meet the following requirements:
  - Any added parcel must be at least 3 contiguous acres in size.
  - The addition must be contiguous to an existing MFL entry. Only contiguous acreage can be added; any noncontiguous parcels that are eligible for the program must apply for new entry.
  - All landowners of the addition must be identical to the current landowners of the existing order.
  - The addition must not contain a building, or an improvement associated with a building.
  - If the addition is to be open to public access, it must be accessible on foot.
  - After the addition, each MFL parcel must meet the 80% productivity requirement.

INCOMPLETE PLAN

MFL Expiration/Renewal/Re-enrollment

- Lands are enrolled in MFL for either a 25- or 50-year order period. Lands expire from the MFL program on December 31st at the end of the order period.
- Prior to expiration, DNR will notify the landowner at least one year ahead of expiration to provide time for consideration of options for renewal or re-enrollment.
- At the end of an order period, a landowner may have the option to renew or re-enroll land into the MFL program if eligibility requirements are met. No withdrawal tax is assessed for lands that are not renewed or re-enrolled at the end of the order period. Lands not renewed or re-enrolled revert to the normal tax roll on January 1, following expiration.
- Renewals of less than 20 acres are eligible for a one-time re-enrollment if it is identical to the expiring enrollment.
- To renew or re-enroll, landowners must hire a CPW to prepare and submit the application.
    - Application deadline is June 1st of the year of plan expiration.
    - Following submission, DNR reviews the application packet for approval.
    - If approvable, DNR issues an Order of Designation before November 21, indicating the land is officially enrolled.
    - Order enrollment takes effect January 1 of the following year.

Appeal Process

- MFL is formulated and administered following s. 77, Wis. Stats. and NR46, Wis. Admin. Code. When changes occur, announcements are found on https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/ or by visiting http://dnr.wi.gov and searching “MFL”.
- Landowners who are adversely affected by a decision of the DNR may request a contested case hearing, judicial review, or both **within 30 days of the decision**.
- An Order of Designation issued for land entering the MFL program constitutes a “contract” between the state and the landowner for the length of the order period. If changes are made to s.77, Wis. Stats., or to NR46, Wis. Admin. Code that materially change the terms of the order, a landowner may choose to accept the changes or to voluntarily withdraw.

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ADDITIONAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

Natural Regeneration Methods by Forest Cover Type for Wisconsin.*

Generally Accepted Practices labelled "GAP" in this table are generally accepted in Wisconsin and supported by literature, and methods that may have potential for application in the cover type are shown with an "X".

The applicability of these methods may vary depending on site quality, stand age and conditon, ability to control competition, and other factors (e.g. herbivory).

	Even-Aged					Uneven-Aged		
FOREST COVER TYPES[1]	Coppice	Clearcut	Seed Tree	Overstory Removal	Shelterwood	Patch Selection (0.5-2.0)	Group Selection (0.1-0.5)	Single-tree Selection (<0.1 acre)
Aspen	GAP	X		GAP				
Birch, White	X	GAP[2]	X	GAP	GAP	X		
Cedar		GAP[2]	X	GAP	GAP	X		
Fir, Balsam		GAP[2]	X	GAP	GAP	X		
Hardwood, Bottomland	GAP			GAP	GAP	X	GAP	
Hardwood, Central		X		GAP	GAP	GAP	GAP	
Hardwood, Northern				GAP	GAP		GAP	GAP
Hardwood, Swamp	X	GAP[2]		GAP	GAP	X	GAP	GAP
Hemlock				GAP	GAP			GAP
Maple, Red	GAP		X	GAP	GAP	GAP	GAP	
Oak	GAP	X		GAP	GAP	X		
Pine, Jack		GAP	GAP	GAP	X			
Pine, Red			X	GAP	X			
Pine, White			GAP	GAP	GAP	X	X	
Spruce, Black		GAP[2]	X	GAP	GAP	X	X	X
Spruce, White		GAP[2]	X	GAP	GAP	X	X	
Tamarack		GAP[2]	X	GAP	X	X		
Walnut, Black			X	GAP	X	X	X	

[1] Natural regeneration methods apply to the cover type to be regenerated, not necessarily the currently existing cover type.
[2] Strip clearcutting generally recommended

*Table adapted from Table 21.1 in the Wisconsin Silviculture Guide.

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Forest Certification

- Lands entered into the MFL Program may be included into the MFL Certified Group. The MFL Program is dually certified under the American Tree Farm System® (ATFS®) and the Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC®).
- All rules and regulations of the MFL Program must be followed as well as ATFS® and FSC® certification standards.
- Inclusion in the MFL Certified Group is voluntary and at no cost. Landowners can choose to be included in the MFL Certified Group at time of initial enrollment, upon purchase of existing MFL lands, or at any time during the length of the order period. To apply for inclusion or departure from the MFL Certified Group, file the MFL Certified Group Application/Departure Request (form 2450-192). Departure from the MFL Certified Group does not affect participation in the MFL program.
- Benefits from inclusion in the MFL Certified Group include:
  - The ability to sell forest products to the certified marketplace.
  - The ability to participate in future carbon markets.
  - An opportunity to educate the public about the importance of well-managed forests.
- As a member of the MFL Certified Group, landowner's specific duties include:
  - Maintaining eligibility for MFL designation.
  - Agreeing to follow a DNR-approved forest management plan.
  - Conforming to MFL statutes and regulations.
  - 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® and FSC® standards include:
  - Allowing access for MFL Certified Group field audits.
  - When needed, using pesticides not prohibited by FSC®. A list of FSC®-prohibited pesticides can be found by visiting http://dnr.wi.gov and searching "Forest Certification".
  - Landowners shall self-report pesticide use on their certified lands by using the online form on the same webpage.
  - Not planting Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) on enrolled land.
  - Separating certified forest products from non-certified forest products during commercial harvest operations.
  - Adhering to Wisconsin's Forestry Best Management Practices (BMPs).
  - Considering appropriate liability insurance and safety requirements in timber sales and other contracts.
  - Using the ATFS® and FSC® logos in conformance with their trademark policies.
  - Resolving disputes with easement holders, lien holders, and holders of management rights, in an expeditious manner.
- For more information, visit http://dnr.wi.gov and search "Forest Certification".

Resource Protection and Management

- Visit http://dnr.wi.gov and search:
  - 'Wildlife' to learn about wildlife habitat, Wisconsin animals, and the Wisconsin Wildlife Action Plan.
  - 'Biodiversity' to learn about protecting Wisconsin's biodiversity, rare species and natural communities.

Ecological Landscape

- Visit http://dnr.wi.gov and search 'Landscapes' to learn about Ecological Landscapes of Wisconsin, species of greatest conservation need, and management opportunities.

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Endangered, Threatened and Special Concern Species and Plant Communities

- Wisconsin's Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) Program is part of an international network of inventory programs.
- NHI searches identify potential presence of endangered, threatened, or special concern animals, plants, natural communities, and geological features on enrolled land.
- CPW utilize NHI data to indicate presence of suitable habitat on enrolled land.
- When implementing management practices, mitigation may be required, such as:
  - 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.
- Visit http://dnr.wi.gov and search: 'NHI' to learn about rare plants, animals, and natural plant communities in Wisconsin.

Archeological and Historical Resources

- Wisconsin Historical Society record searches determine if your plan may affect archeological and historical sites.
- These sites require protection from disturbance, including road building, grading, or gravelling.
- Visit http://dnr.wi.gov and search 'Archaeological Sites' to learn about Cultural Resources, Archaeological Sites, Burial Mounds, Historical Structures and Submerged Resources.

Invasive Plant Species

- Invasive plants (both native and non-native) may decrease the productivity, regeneration, wildlife habitat, and recreational value of the property.
- It is essential to identify and control small populations of invasive plants to minimize spread.
- Control of invasive plants or other competing vegetation may be required to ensure stands maintain adequate stocking of desired tree species to meet MFL parcel productivity requirements.
- Visit http://dnr.wi.gov and search 'Invasive Species' to learn about identification, rules and regulations, reporting, prevention, control, permits and licenses and best management practices.

Best Management Practices for Water Quality (BMPs)

- Wisconsin's Forestry Best Management Practices for Water Quality are intended to provide simple and cost-effective methods for protecting water quality in lakes, streams, and wetlands and to prevent soil erosion before, during and after forest management activities.
- Specific BMPs will be included on MFL cutting notices and other management practices, as required.
- Water regulation permits may be required to cross wetlands and streams.
- Visit http://dnr.wi.gov and search:
  - 'Forest Management BMP' to learn more about BMPs for water quality.
  - 'Water Permit' to learn and submit water permit applications.

Forest Health

- Insects, disease, windstorm, fire, flooding, or drought, etc. may impact your forest which may alter your management prescriptions.
- Visit http://dnr.wi.gov and search 'Forest Health' to learn more about pests, plants, and diseases.

Cost Share Programs

- Non-profit, County, State and Federal Programs may be available to share the cost of implementing certain forest management or tree planting projects.
- Visit http://dnr.wi.gov and search 'Cost Sharing Programs' to learn more about financial assistance and State and Federal cost share programs.

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Tree Planting

- Seed and/or seedlings may be purchased through private nurseries or the state nursery program.
- Visit http://dnr.wi.gov and search 'Tree planting' to learn more about tree planting, to create a personalized tree planting plan or to order tree and shrub seeds and seedlings.

Timber Harvest Contract

- A written and signed contract to guide the harvesting process, before starting any harvesting, is very important to have.
- Most timber harvest contracts are written for a 2-3 year period.
- A written agreement will help avoid misunderstandings and make clear what is expected.
- Visit http://dnr.wi.gov and search 'Writing Forestry Contracts' to learn more on writing contracts for timber sales.

Non-Timber Forest Products

- Non-timber products may be harvested from enrolled land.
- Example of non-timber products include, but not limited to: mushrooms, berries, ferns, evergreen boughs, cones, nuts, seeds, maple sap, bark, twigs, moss, and edible and/or medicinal plants.
- Follow all applicable laws when harvesting non-timber products. Wisconsin statutes may regulate non-timber products, such as ginseng. Others might be threatened or endangered species and protected by law.
- Take care to prevent over-harvesting and reducing biological diversity and ecosystem functions.

Wildfire Prevention and Planning

- Every year in Wisconsin, thousands of wildfires occur. Reduce exposure to homes and properties by using fire resistant building materials, incorporating fuel breaks into the landscape, and knowing the local burning restrictions.
- Visit http://dnr.wi.gov and search 'Fire Management' to learn more about burning restrictions, fire danger, prescribed fire, and making homes and properties more survivable in the event of a wildfire.

Forest Industry

- Commercial markets for forest products provide over 60,000 Wisconsin jobs and allow landowners to realize the economic benefits of managing forests.
- Wisconsin remains the nation's number one paper producer, a position it has held for over 50 years.
- Visit http://dnr.wi.gov and search 'Forest Businesses' to learn more about Wisconsin's Mills, forestry inventory and industry reports, woody biomass resources, and Wisconsin's forest products industry.

Forest Carbon Credits

- Forests are a significant piece of the global carbon cycle because of their ability to absorb and sequester carbon dioxide.
- Collectively, family forest owners (e.g. small woodland owners) can significantly contribute to climate change mitigation by sequestering more carbon in their forests.
- There is increasing national interest in creating carbon credit markets geared toward small woodland owners that essentially provide family forest owners an opportunity to generate income from their land in exchange for implementing sustainable forest practices that help sequester and store more carbon. Companies in turn can purchase this carbon in the form of verified carbon credits. Though carbon credit markets are in their infancy, there is future potential for Wisconsin forest landowners to seek additional income through them.
- Visit http://dnr.wi.gov and search 'Forestry Carbon Credits in Wisconsin Forests'.

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Climate Change

- Climate change is one of the most critical factors affecting Wisconsin's forests, having impacts on the habitat and survivability of many plants, wildlife, and fish due to rising water and air temperatures as well as significant fluctuations in historically normal precipitation patterns.
- Forests offer a unique opportunity to address climate change because they can both prevent and reduce emissions of greenhouse gases while simultaneously providing essential social, environmental, and economic benefits.
- Various publications provide specific predicted details, but overall general trends related to the effect of climate change on Wisconsin's forests include:
  - Winters have warmed about twice as much as other seasons with annual temperatures predicted to increase 3° to 9° F over the next century.
  - Warmer temperatures can have an impact on increased annual precipitation and snowfall, lessened frozen ground conditions, and increased length of growing seasons, all of which affect forest management activities that require frozen ground for operability and avoidance of detrimental impacts to soil, water, and sensitive species.
  - Precipitation in Wisconsin has increased an average of 2 inches annually over that in the earlier 1900's and is predicted to increase 1 to 3 inches more per year over the next century, mostly in the form of spring and winter rainfall events.
  - Predicted warmer and longer growing seasons will have an impact on tree species physiology, causing some northern WI boreal species such as spruce and fir to move further north, while other hardwood species such as oaks to expand their ranges.
  - Stress will increase from forest pests, diseases, and invasive species.
- Climate change conditions and subsequent specific effects on forest species will vary across Wisconsin, but a general climate change adaptation strategy for forest landowners is to manage their forestlands to maintain diversity in species, age, & size classes to increase resiliency and ensure ongoing productive forests.
- Visit http://dnr.wi.gov and search:
  - 'Climate change' to learn more about the science, impacts in Wisconsin and solutions to address climate change.
  - 'Forest Action Plan' to learn more about background assessment, priority landscape, goals, strategies, mitigation and adaptation to climate change in Wisconsin's forests.
- Visit https://wicci.wisc.edu/ to learn more about climate change impacts on Wisconsin's forests.

Forestry Assistance

- Visit http://dnr.wi.gov and search:
  - 'Forestry Assistance Locator' to find professional forester contact information.
  - 'Tree Planting and Site Preparation Vendors' to find Independent Contractors that may assist with tree planting, invasive species control, timber stand improvement and/or site preparation work.
  - 'Wisconsin Master Logger' to learn more about the Wisconsin Master Logger program.
  - 'Professional Forestry Assistance' to view *Wisconsin's Managed Forest Law – A Landowner's Guide to Professional Resources*, Pub FR 792-2020.
- Contact a local DNR forester for a local independent logging contractor list.
- Consider the following:
  - Get estimates from at least three independent contractors.
  - Obtain a list of references.
  - Visit previous job sites, if possible.
  - Obtain and review a sample contract.
  - Visit the Wisconsin Circuit Court website at www.wcca.wicourts/gov/index.xsl to research contractors.
  - Visit the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP) website at www.datcp.state.wi.us to view or file a complaint.

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ORDER NUMBER
Co. Code/Seq. No./Yr. of Entry **53 – 007 - 1988**

State of Wisconsin Dept. of Natural Resources
MANAGED FOREST LAW MAP
Form 2450-133 (R 1/14)

Acreage Entered
39.96

Owner's Name	☐ Multiple Owners	Municipality Name	County
Bob Silva, Diana B Silva		Forest	Richland

Township #	Range #	☐ East X West	Section	Open Acres	Closed Acres
12	**02**		**2**		**39.96**

Closed Area ▨ Open Area ▭

N

Prepared By: Juli Van Cleve

Date: 11/16/2016

Section Diagram 8" = 1 Mile

Legend

Stand 1: Lowland Grass

Stand 2: W 5-11 (2)
PW 5-9 (1)

Stand 4: NH 11-15 (2)
NH 5-11 (2)

O/ = Other Ownership

W = Woodlands

F = Fields

\- - - = Woods Trail

=== = County Road

→→ = Stream

