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MANAGED FOREST LAND COVER PAGE

Order # 03-011-2016

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.

LANDOWNER OVERVIEW

Landowner(s) as Shown on Deed:

STEVEN J BARRITT, PATRICIA L BARRITT

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

Name and Address of Contact Person:

STEVEN J BARRITT

314 HICKORY ST
SAUK CITY, WI 53583-1229

Entry Period: 25 years

Starting January 1, 2016 Ending December 31, 2040

Type of Order: Active MFL Plan

Forest Certification: YES

**For additional information on MFL certification, see Appendix A

Productivity by MFL parcel: 90

LAND LOCATION OVERVIEW

Town/Range/Section	Legal Description	Tax Parcel ID No.	Certified Survey Map Information	Enrolled Acreage	
				Open to Public Access	Closed to Public Access
County: Barron		Municipality: Town of Maple Grove			
33N-12W-03	FR N1/2 W1/2 NW1/4	028-0300-10-000		31.460	0.000
33N-12W-03	SWNW, PART OF	028-0300-11-000		20.000	0.000
			Total Acreage:	51.460	0.000

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CERTIFIED PLAN WRITER CONTACT INFORMATION

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**MANAGED FOREST LAND
LANDOWNER ENROLLMENT SUMMARY
Order # 03-011-2016**

GENERAL PROPERTY OVERVIEW

Location: Town of Maple Grove (Barron County)

Total Enrolled Acres: 51.460

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: Yes, suitable habitat.

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	Swamp Hardwood Forest	Swamp Hardwood Forest	25	Productive	Yes
2	Red Pine Forest	White Pine Forest	11	Productive	Yes
3	Red Pine Forest		10	Productive	No
4	Alder Swamp	Lowland Grass	5	Non-Productive	Yes

Management Practices Summary						
Stand Number	Primary Cover Type	Acres	Practice	Year Scheduled	Mandatory / Non-Mandatory	Year Completed
2	Red Pine	11	THINNING	2037	Mandatory	
3	Red Pine	10	THINNING	2037	Mandatory	
2	Red Pine	11	THINNING	2025	Mandatory	2025
3	Red Pine	10	THINNING	2025	Mandatory	2025
**See Appendix A for additional information about each practice type.						

For additional information pertaining to this order number, see 'Managed Forest Lands Stewardship Forestry Plan'.
For additional information pertaining to general MFL see Appendix A or visit www.dnr.wi.gov.

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Landowner Notes

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MANAGED FOREST LAND STEWARDSHIP FORESTRY PLAN

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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 Production.

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

- Forest Transition

Endangered, Threatened and Special Concern Species and Plant Communities

Suitable habitat exists on or in the area surrounding your property for:

- 1 Federally Protected Turtle(s)

Archaeological, Historical and Cultural (AHC) Resources

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

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

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STAND LEVEL INFORMATION

STAND 1 (Productive)		25 Acres
Current Age Structure: Uneven-Aged		
Future/Desired Age Structure: Uneven-Aged		
Survey Date: 3/2/2015		
Primary Type:	Swamp Hardwood Forest -- Poletimber	Year of Origin: 1943
Secondary Type:	Swamp Hardwood Forest -- Seedlings and Saplings	
Primary Soil Type:	Muck	

The most abundant tree species include:

Yellow Birch -- 41%
Black Ash -- 29%
Tamarack -- 10%
Red Maple -- 8%

The following invasive species were found:

Managment Goals for Stand

Stand History

Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

Variable structure with patches of seedlings, saplings, poles. Three age classes. Abundant black ash seedlings that appear to have originated as a result of the harvest in about 2011. The regeneration is ash, red maple and yellow birch. Also present in the over-story are fir, white pine, elm and tamarack. Most of the tamarack is in one 9-15" patch, and is 108 years old.

Site Limitation

The following were identified as potential limitations to successful management practice completion:

- Low timber product volume may hinder securing a contractor.
- Poor access may make harvest operability challenging.
- Poorly drained soils may limit harvesting to frozen or dry conditions.

Management Objective

Natural Regeneration of current cover type

Management Practices

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Year Scheduled	Mandatory / Non-Mandatory	Practice	NRCS Practice
No Practices are scheduled.			
**See Appendix A for additional information about each practice type.			

STAND 2 (Productive)		11 Acres
Current Age Structure: Even-Aged		
Future/Desired Age Structure: Even-Aged		
Survey Date: 6/10/2025		
Primary Type:	Red Pine Forest -- Small Sawtimber	Year of Origin: 1960
Secondary Type:	White Pine Forest -- Large Sawtimber	
Primary Soil Type:	Sandy Loam	

The most abundant tree species include:

Red Pine -- 50%
White Pine -- 50%

The following invasive species were found:

Common Buckthorn -- Moderate density

Management Goals for Stand

Stand History

Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

Close to the water table, bordered by wetlands. Some aspen on the fringes. The white pine is exhibiting superior growth over the red pine, and should be favored for future growth. A fair amount of large sawtimber white pine present. Was last thinned in 2004, and soon to be thinned again. Includes a strip of natural large diameter white pine of moderate stocking.

Site Limitation

The following were identified as potential limitations to successful management practice completion:

- Poorly drained soils may limit harvesting to frozen or dry conditions.

Management Objective

Natural Conversion to CENTRAL HARDWOODS

Management Practices

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Year Scheduled	Mandatory / Non-Mandatory	Practice	NRCS Practice
2037	Mandatory	THINNING	Forest Stand Improvement (666)
**See Appendix A for additional information about each practice type.			

STAND 3 (Productive)			10 Acres
Current Age Structure: Even-Aged			
Future/Desired Age Structure: Even-Aged			
Survey Date: 6/10/2025			
Primary Type:	Red Pine Forest -- Poletimber		Year of Origin: 1994
Secondary Type:			
Primary Soil Type:	Sandy Loam		

The most abundant tree species include:

Red Pine -- 99%
White Pine -- 1%

The following invasive species were found:

Management Goals for Stand

Stand History

Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

Field planting with 8 foot row spacing, good stocking and growth. A few white pine volunteers.

Management Objective

Natural Regeneration of current cover type

Management Practices

Year Scheduled	Mandatory / Non-Mandatory	Practice	NRCS Practice
2037	Mandatory	THINNING	Forest Stand Improvement (666)
**See Appendix A for additional information about each practice type.			

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STAND 4 (Non-Productive)		5 Acres
Current Age Structure:		
Future/Desired Age Structure:		
Survey Date: 3/2/2015		
Primary Type:	Alder Swamp	Year of Origin:
Secondary Type:	Lowland Grass	
Primary Soil Type:	Muck	

This area does not grow at the minimum rate of 20 cubic feet of timber per acre per year. 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 any enrolled parcel. If you harvest timber products from this area, you must file a cutting notice and report.

The most abundant tree species include:

The following invasive species were found:

Management Goals for Stand

Stand History

Site Limitation

The following were identified as potential limitations to successful management practice completion:

- Poorly drained soils may limit harvesting to frozen or dry conditions.

Management Objective

Designated as a non-forest management zone

Management Practices

Year Scheduled	Mandatory / Non-Mandatory	Practice	NRCS Practice
No Practices are scheduled.			
<i>**See Appendix A for additional information about each practice type.</i>			

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SUMMARY MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

Management Practices Summary						
Stand Number	Primary Cover Type	Acres	Practice	Year Scheduled	Mandatory / Non-Mandatory	Year Completed
2	Red Pine	11	THINNING	2037	Mandatory	
3	Red Pine	10	THINNING	2037	Mandatory	
2	Red Pine	11	THINNING	2025	Mandatory	2025
3	Red Pine	10	THINNING	2025	Mandatory	2025
**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
BARRITT, PATRICIA L		
BARRITT, STEVEN J		

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MANAGED FOREST LAND APPENDIX A

DESCRIPTION

Term	Description
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.
Swamp Hardwood Forest	<p>Swamp Hardwood Forests consist of any combination of more than 50% black ash, green ash, red maple, silver maple, swamp white oak, or American elm. This type occurs on wetlands characterized by a fluctuating water table near or above the soil surface with a subsurface water flow. Aspen, white cedar, balsam fir, white pine, white birch and other native trees commonly grow with swamp hardwoods.</p> <p>Swamp hardwoods typically grow on very wet soils in closed water basins that do not have a stream or river running through them and that experience significant water table fluctuation. Though capable of growing in semi-stagnant conditions, they grow best if the water is moving and aerated. Swamp hardwoods are subject to wind throw due to high water table. When selecting a cutting method, consider its effect on the water table. On some sites, the growth of swamp hardwoods can be slow, making these swamp hardwood stands non-productive.</p>
Central Hardwood Forest	<p>Central Hardwood Forests consist of mixtures of upland hardwood species, predominantly oaks, hickory, elms, black cherry, red maple, ash, basswood, hackberry, or sugar maple. Depending upon site conditions and history, the relative abundance of these tree species can vary greatly, but oak or maple do not dominate these stands. Many central hardwood forests are in the process of succession from oak forests.</p> <p>Central hardwoods grow best on well-drained loamy soils.</p>
White Pine Forest	<p>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.</p> <p>White pine grows in almost all soil conditions in Wisconsin but does best on loamy sands, sandy loams, and loam soils.</p>
Alder Swamp	Alder Swamps are wet and contain more than 50% alder. Alder swamps usually occur in peat and muck soils.

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Red Pine Forest	<p>Red Pine Forests are composed of more than 50% red pine. White and jack pine, aspen, oak and other native trees commonly grow with red pine. Red pine has been a common tree in plantations.</p> <p>Red pine grows best in well-drained loamy sands and sandy loams within its range in northern and central Wisconsin. It can grow well on a wide range of other soil conditions if introduced by planting.</p>
True Grass Lands	<p>True Grasslands occur on upland sites and are predominately brome-grass, quackgrass, bluegrass, timothy, big and little bluestem, Indiangrass and other types of grasses. Many upland grasslands are former agricultural fields left fallow for a number of years that are unable to grow trees because of frost pockets or other environmental conditions. True grasses grow on a variety of soils.</p>
Muck	<p>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.</p>
Sandy Loam	<p>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.</p>
Even-Aged	<p>Tree ages in even-aged stands may vary slightly, but the trees began growing in relatively the same period.</p>
Uneven-Aged	<p>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).</p>
Natural Conversion to CENTRAL HARDWOODS	<p>This stand will naturally convert to the desired cover type through prescribed management treatments. Expect natural conversion because these species are already present or will be able to seed in and become established once the proper seedbed, light and crown canopy conditions exist.</p>
Designated as a non-forest management zone	<p>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.</p>
Natural Regeneration of current cover type	<p>This stand will naturally convert to the desired cover type through prescribed management treatments. Expect natural maintenance because these species are already present or will be able to seed in and become established once the proper seedbed, light and crown canopy conditions exist.</p>

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THINNING

THINNING. Thinning is an intermediate tending treatment that entails the removal of trees to temporarily reduce stocking and concentrate growth on the more desirable trees. Thinnings are generally applied relatively consistently across the stand to primarily improve diameter growth, manipulate structure, enhance forest health, recover potential mortality, increase economic yields, and remove less desirable trees of any species primarily to improve composition and quality. Specific applications of intermediate treatments depend on landowner goals and objectives, economic constraints and opportunities, site capability, stand development, and the silvics/ecology of the desired species and their competitors. The systems can be adapted based on site conditions and stand management objectives. Flexibility and imagination are key in tailoring silvicultural systems to address the host of values inherent in sustainable forest management.

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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.
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.

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Slash	Woody debris remaining on the ground after logging.
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

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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 condition, ability to control competition, and other factors (e.g. herbivory).

FOREST COVER TYPES ¹	Even-Aged					Uneven-Aged		
	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.

ORDER NUMBER
Co. Code/Seq. No./Yr. of Entry
03-011-2016

State of Wisconsin Dept. of Natural Resources
MANAGED FOREST LAW MAP
 Form 2450-133 R(5/19)

Acreage Entered
51.460

Owner's Name STEVEN J BARRITT, PATRICIA L BARRITT		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Multiple Owners	Municipality Name Town of Maple Grove		County Barron
Township # 33	Range # 12	<input type="checkbox"/> East <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> West	Section 03	Open Acres 51.460	Closed Acres 0.000

Closed Area  Open Area 
 Section Diagram 8" = 1 mile



Prepared By:
 JAMES PEARSON

Date:
 4/21/15

