

State of Wisconsin
Department of Natural Resources

**Forest Tax Law
Handbook**
2450.5

Forest Tax Law Handbook

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INTRODUCTION

This Handbook is designed to digest the law relating to the forest tax programs and provide guidance for the administration and implementation of the programs. Final decisions which may affect a landowner, or other person, under the forest tax programs must be based upon the statutes, administrative codes or common law. When relying solely on guidance in the Handbook, verify the basis for your action with the Tax Law Section (TLS).

This document is intended solely as guidance, and does not contain any mandatory requirements except where requirements found in statute or administrative rule are referenced. This guidance does not establish or affect legal rights or obligations, and is not finally determinative of any of the issues addressed. This guidance does not create any rights enforceable by any party in litigation with the State of Wisconsin or the Department of Natural Resources. Any regulatory decisions made by the Department of Natural Resources in any matter addressed by this guidance will be made by applying the governing statutes and administrative rules to the relevant facts.

The purpose of the Managed Forest Law program is to encourage the management of private forest lands 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, development of wildlife habitat and accessibility of private property to the public for recreational purposes. (s. 77.80, Wis. Stats.)

The purpose of the Forest Crop Law is to encourage a policy of protecting from destructive or premature cutting the forest growth in this state, and of reproducing and growing for the future adequate crops through sound forestry practices of forest products on lands not more useful for other purposes, so that such lands shall continue to furnish recurring forest crops for commercial use with public hunting and fishing as extra public benefits, all in a manner which shall not hamper the towns in which such lands lie from receiving their just tax revenue from such lands. (s. 77.01, Wis. Stats.).

Sound forestry practices are defined in [s. NR 46.15\(29\)](#) Wis. Adm. Code, as 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.

Methods and guidance for implementing the MFL and FCL programs to meet program objectives are elaborated upon in this document.

The primary tool for landowners to practice sound forestry is the management plan. While participating in the MFL program is considered a contract with the DNR, this does not mean that management plans cannot change. Management plans must be responsive to changing science and on the ground conditions to be considered sound forestry.

Other documents besides the management plan provide guidance for land management decisions, including the Forest Management Guidelines, DNR Silviculture Handbook, Best Management Practices for Water Quality, Best Management Practices for Invasive Species, Ecological Landscapes of Wisconsin, and others. Most of these documents can be found on the DNR website at: <http://dnr.wi.gov/> search keywords Forest Management .

CHAPTER 100: PROGRAM HISTORY AND REFERENCE INFORMATION

I. PURPOSE and SCOPE

This chapter provides high-level information on the administration and history of the Tax Law Programs.

II. POLICY

It is Tax Law policy to update this chapter to reflect statute, rule, processing deadlines and procedural changes over time for easy reference. This chapter does not contain specific operational procedures that need to be followed, rather it's generally descriptive and summative in nature.

III. DEFINITIONS

N/A

IV. PROCEDURES

A. Processing Schedule (All Laws)

January 1		New Managed Forest Law (MFL) orders begin. MFL open/close amended orders and open/close changes as a result of land transfers become effective. Withdrawals become effective (all laws).
January	TLS	Notifies landowners regarding completion of mandatory practices for the next year and sends a reminder letter if Tax Law Forestry Specialists do not know a landowner's efforts to complete the mandatory practice.
February	TLS	Mandatory practices list (MFL FCL) mailed to Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and cooperating foresters. List contains practices due in the current year and the next year. Listings for future mandatory practices are available upon request.
June 1		Deadline for submission of an application for entry effective the following January 1.
June	TLS	Sends notification to landowners and foresters of FCL and MFL orders expiring December 31 of the following year.
By July 1	Division of Forestry	Aid in lieu-of-tax payments for MFL and FCL lands are paid to the local municipality.
August 15	TLS	MFL proof list mailed to county treasurer to check for delinquent taxes for lands applied for entry effective the following January 1. Response requested by October 1.
	TLS	Notifies municipalities of lands applied for entry effective the following January 1. Municipalities may provide information regarding why lands should not be enrolled.
September 15	CPW	Deadline to resubmit returned management plans in WisFIRS to be approved by October 1 (NR 46.18(5)(dm))
September 15-30	County	Treasurer returns list of delinquent taxes on MFL applications to TLS.
	TLS	Contacts TLFS for those delinquent.

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	TLFS	Lets landowner know of pending denial if delinquent taxes are not paid.
	TLS	Approval in WisFIRS of all MFL applications by Tax Law Forestry Specialist for entry effective the following January 1 (NR 46.18(5)(bm)(1))
October 1	Landowner	Deadline for submitting FCL Declaration of Withdrawal (Form 2450-008) to TLS to be processed and effective the following January 1.
	Division of Forestry	Resource Aid Payment made to counties s. 23.09(18) , Wis. Stats.
October 15	Landowner	Verifies payment of delinquent taxes for MFL application.
By November 20	TLS	Order of Designation or Order of Denial issued for MFL applications. Deadline for FCL withdrawal orders received prior to October 1 to be issued for an effective date of the following January 1.
November 20-December 20	Landowner	30 day period to review Orders of Designation and Orders of Denials for appeal purposes.
December 1	Landowner	Deadline for submitting MFL Declaration of Withdrawal (Form 2450-140) or request to change open/closed designation (as part of transfer or separate) to TLS to be processed and effective the following January 1.
December 14	TLS	Deadline for all MFL withdrawal orders and MFL amended orders (including changes in open/closed designation) received prior to December 1 to be issued for an effective date of the following January 1.
December	TLS	Follow up contact with landowners who have not initiated mandatory practices. Tax Law Forestry Specialists will be required to identify landowners who have not reported with progress on completing mandatory practices through WisFIRS.
December 31	Landowner	Final day to request that MFL application or part of the application be withdrawn for current year. Request must be postmarked by December 31.
	Landowner	Commence or complete mandatory practices scheduled in the plan.
Monthly	Forestry Finance	100 of MFL withdrawal taxes paid to local municipality or annually by June 30. Balance of FCL withdrawal taxes paid to local municipalities.

Must be sent through supervisory channels	Must be sent to Tax Law Administration Specialist by Tax Law Forestry Specialist
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement cases • Involuntary withdrawals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voluntary withdrawals (except if part of an enforcement case) • Transfers • Amendment requests • Name changes

B. Distribution of Revenues from the Tax Law Section

The taxes and aid payments handled by DNR follow a complex distribution. The following tables show the allocation of funds.

MFL Revenue Distribution

	Who Pays?	% To Municipality	% To County	% To DNR Conservation Fund
Acreage Share Tax (.74/acre 1987-2004) (2.04/acre 2005 and later) ss. 77.84(2)(a) , (am) , (c) , (cm) and 77.89(2)(a) , Wis. Stats.	Landowner	80	20	0
Closed Acreage Fee (1.01/acre 1987-2004) (8.16/acre 2005 and later) ss. 77.84(2)(b) , (bm) , (c) , (cm) , and 77.89(2)(b) , Wis. Stats.	Landowner	80	20	0
Supplemental Fee for Proposed Ferrous Mining Site (6.12/acre 1987-2004) s. 77.84(2)(bp) , Wis. Stats. s. 77.89(2)(a) , Wis. Stats.	Landowner	80	20	0
Yield Tax (5 Stumpage) NO LONGER COLLECTED	Landowner	80	20	0
Withdrawal Tax ss. 77.89(1)(a) (2)(a) and 77.88(5) , Wis. Stats.	Landowner	80	20	0
Aid Payment (.20/acre) ss. 77.85 and 77.89(2)(a) , Wis. Stats.	DNR	80	20	0
Resource Aid Payment (only to counties with 40,000 or more MFL and FCL acres) s. 23.09(18) , Wis. Stats.	DNR	0	100	0

For 2005 and later entries, acreage share tax and closed acreage fee rates are recalculated every 5 years. These values are effective through 2022.

FCL Revenue Distribution

	Who Pays	To Municipality	To County	To DNR Conservation Fund
Acreage Share Tax (.10 or 2.52/acre) ss. 77.04(2) and (3) , Wis. Stats.	Landowner	80	20	0
Severance Tax and Termination Tax (10 Stumpage) NO LONGER COLLECTED	Landowner	80	20	Same as below
Withdrawal Tax ss. 77.10(2) and 77.04(3) , Wis. Stats.	Landowner	80	20	Before disbursing any revenue, the state first recovers aid payments that have been made under s. 77.05 , Wis. Stats.
Aid Payment (.20/acre) ss. 77.05 and 77.04(3) , Wis. Stats.	DNR	80	20	0
Resource Aid Payment (only to counties with 40,000 or more MFL and FCL acres) s. 23.09(18) , Wis. Stats.	DNR	0	100	0

C. Wisconsin Forest Tax Law History

- 1927 A Constitutional Amendment to allow an exception from uniform taxation for forest lands is adopted. The FCL is enacted the same year.
- 1928 First FCL entry (40 contiguous acres or more).
All FCL contracts are 50 years in length, and both private individuals and county governments are eligible to participate.
Annual FCL acreage share payment is set at 0.10/acre.
Interest rate used in the FCL withdrawal tax formula is set at 5% .
FCL withdrawals are allowed if 40 acres or more of contiguous land remained under the law.
- 1928 - 1932 There are no FCL penalties if the landowners fail to comply with the law.
- 1933 A double severance tax penalty is developed for destructive cutting on forest croplands.
- 1939 The Conservation Department is given additional authority to limit the amount of forest products to be removed in harvests, to ensure adequate growing stock for the future.
- 1950 - 1963 FCL Special Classification designation applied to lands lying outside intensive forest protection districts. Annual acreage share payment is 0.20/acre. No severance tax.
- 1954 The Woodland Tax Law (WTL) is enacted to provide a forestry incentive program for owners of farm woodlots not large enough for FCL participation.
All WTL contracts are 10 years in length. No voluntary withdrawals are allowed. The only way for a landowner to leave the WTL program is to use the land for a non-forestry purpose or to otherwise violate the law. Even then, no penalties are provided for. The annual acreage share payment is 0.20/acre. Private owners of lands less than 40 acres in area can apply. There is no minimum acreage requirement.
- 1962 The FCL and County Forest Law are separated into Chapters 77 and 28, Wis. Stats., respectively. Governmental units are no longer allowed to enroll land in the private forest tax programs.
- 1971 An annual aid payment is implemented to pay the municipalities and counties for each acre entered in FCL (.20/ac).
- 1972 FCL contract length is changed to 25 years or 50 years, to be chosen by the landowner.
FCL acreage share payment is raised to 0.20/acre with a 10-year interval formula adjustment.
One year moratorium is declared for FCL entries (no 1972 entries).
FCL eligibility criteria is revised to allow entry or withdrawal of only entire descriptions.
Apportionment of FCL income is changed from 20 county/40 town/40 school to 20 county/80 town.
- 1973 Chapter NR 46, Wis. Adm. Code, is first published to interpret statutes regarding tax laws.
WTL entries are required to be a minimum of 10 contiguous acres. A maximum 20% non-productive limit is established for FCL and WTL entries.
- 1976 The Wisconsin Legislature makes extensive revisions to the WTL:
 - The WTL contract length is changed to 15 years.
 - Presence of assessed improvements is prohibited on woodland tax lands.
 - Signed management plans (including mandatory practices) are required for the first time as a condition for entry.
 - WTL acreage share payment is raised to 0.40/acre with a 10-year interval formula adjustment.
 - A WTL withdrawal and declassification penalty is implemented.
 -
- 1978 Interest rate used in the FCL withdrawal tax formula is raised to 12%

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- 1979 Initial proposals for a Managed Forest Law to unify the FCL and WTL are formulated. Numerous advisory groups make recommendations for changes to forest tax laws.
- 1980 Chapter NR 46, Wis. Adm. Code revision modifies the criteria for entry of land into WTL and FCL, including productivity requirements. These changes became effective on February 1, 1980, affecting FCL Orders issued after that date (s. [NR 46.07 \(1\)\(c\)](#) Wis. Adm. Code).
- 1981 A Legislative Audit Bureau report prompts the DNR to prepare management schedules for all forest croplands in non-industrial private ownership.
A project to complete forestry plans for all existing FCL entries is initiated.
- 1982 FCL and WTL 10 year interval formulas for adjusting acreage share taxes are implemented.
An Attorney General's opinion determines that landowners must provide access to FCL lands across adjacent non-FCL lands.
- 1983 The FCL acreage share payment is raised to 0.74/acre.
The WTL acreage share payment is raised to 1.49/acre.
- 1985 The FCL and WTL are repealed, and the Managed Forest Law (MFL) is enacted.
- 1987 The first MFL entries take effect January 1.
- Minimum acreage requirement is 10 contiguous acres per parcel of MFL land.
 - Maximum 20 non-productive limit per parcel of MFL land.
 - Order period is 25 or 50 years, to be chosen by the landowner.
 - Only lands in towns and villages allowed.
 - Initial acreage share rate set at 0.74 and initial closed acreage fee set at 1.00. Rates to be recalculated in 1992 for use in 1993. Recalculation to be done every fifth year thereafter with adjustments used in the following year.
 - Up to 80 acres can be designated as closed to public access per ownership per municipality.
 - Public allowed to hunt, fish, hike, cross country ski, and sightsee on lands designated as open.
- 1989 Legislation is passed to decriminalize FCL cutting notice/report violations and provide for civil forfeitures.
Legislation is passed to provide citations and civil forfeitures related to posting open MFL lands.
- 1991 Legislation is passed to allow withdrawal of FCL, WTL, and MFL lands without assessment of a withdrawal penalty if the land is transferred to a governmental agency for parks, wildlife and fishery areas, or public forests, or if land is transferred for use as a public road, railroad, or utility right-of-way. In December, the 5-year study of MFL program is submitted to the Legislature by DNR and W-Extension. The study found the program basically sound but recommended action on sixteen identified issues.
- 1992 5-year review mandated by Wisconsin Statutes. The Wisconsin Legislative Council initiates a Study On Private Forest Lands Programs but fails to reach consensus on major changes.
- 1993 Legislation included in the state budget bill changes the MFL petition deadline for non-industrial ownerships to January 31, allows adjustments in the petition fee, and makes other minor changes affecting closed areas and transfers. Prior to this an ownership was allowed to have 80 acres closed per contiguous ownership. This allowed for some owners to have more than 80 acres closed if their ownership was not contiguous.
- Adjusted tax rates for FCL, WTL, and MFL acreage share payments and the MFL closed fee go into effect. The rates are increased as follows: FCL was raised to 0.83, WTL was raised to 1.67, MFL acreage share fee raised to 0.85 and MFL closed fee raised to 1.15 (2.00 total) per acre per year.

- 1994 The Legislature enacts a law to allow FCL participants to roll into MFL enrollment without paying an FCL withdrawal tax. Petitions for an FCL to MFL conversion accepted between September, 1994 and January, 1998.
- The definition of an MFL closed area changes to allow closure of up to 80 acres (or two quarter-quarter sections, two government lots or two fractional descriptions) per civil township regardless of the configuration of the closed areas. The closed area no longer has to be contiguous. The change benefits landowners whose woodlands may be separated by fields or other non-forest cover types.
- 1995 s. NR 46.16(2), Wis. Adm. Code, is changed to require the submission of property tax bills or other documents showing the county parcel identification numbers. These numbers are required on documents recorded at the Register of Deeds office in the counties.
- 1996 2001 Orders are issued converting FCL orders to new MFL orders, for FCL participants who chose this option. These orders are given sequence numbers from 200 to 499 to make them easily identifiable, e.g., 04 213 1997.
- 1997 Chapter 77, Wis. Stats., changes to direct the DNR to define human residence to include a residence of a petitioner regardless of whether it is the petitioner's primary or secondary residence.
- 1998 Adusted tax rates for MFL acreage share payments and the MFL closed fee go into effect. The rates are adusted as follows: MFL acreage share fee lowered to 0.74 and MFL closed fee lowered to 1.00 (1.74 total) per acre per year.
- December 15, 1998, list of 8 building characteristics is created in s. NR [46.15\(9\)](#), Wis. Adm. Code, to judge whether a building being used as a dwelling should be considered a residence. Buildings meeting 5 or more of the 8 characteristics are considered a residence, and the land they are on (minimum 1.0 acres) must be excluded from MFL designation. This change applied and continues to apply to all new buildings on MFL lands regardless of date of entry. Some exceptions are granted depending on the date of the construction and the dates in implementation of this provision. Grandfathered buildings that exceed the allowed 4 characteristics include buildings that were present on January 1, 1999 prior to the effective date of s. NR [46.15\(9\)](#), Wis. Admin. Code (effective date of January 2, 1999), and buildings that were built prior to September 2004 on lands that were entered on or before January 1, 1999 or on lands converted from FCL to MFL from 1996 through 2001. These buildings are allowed to remain on MFL lands but may not be renewed under MFL. See the MFL buildings pages for more information.
- May 3, 2000 DNR was directed by the Joint Finance Committee to require that any management plan for the Forest Tax Law program, prepared with staffing or funding approved at the May 3, 2000, s. [13.10](#) (emergency funding) meeting, include a component dealing with gypsy moth pest management activities. Money and staffing approved at the May 3, 2000 s. 13.10 meeting included additional funds for contracting MFL plans with consultants and 1 FTE in the TLS. Gypsy moth funding was requested and approved at the same meeting. It was decided that all MFL plans would include a component on gypsy moth pest management, not just the contracted plans to provide uniformity.
- Fall 2000 Deadlines for landowner filings are established by rule as follows:
- | | |
|------------|---|
| October 1 | FCL Declaration of Withdrawal |
| December 1 | MFL Declaration of withdrawal |
| December 1 | Requests to change MFL open/closed designations |
- New policy is established by rule stating when land is sold after a petition has been filed, the new owner must submit a new and separate petition. The new landowner cannot use the petition filed by the previous owner.
- Dec 31, 2000 Last WTL contracts expired.

- 2002 2001 Wisconsin Act 109 enacts several changes to the MFL and FCL including the following:
- Increases the MFL petition fee to 100 for petitions submitted without an approvable plan.
 - Retains a 20 MFL petition fee for petitions submitted with an approvable plan and for additions to existing entries.
 - Re-opens the opportunity for FCL participants to rollover/convert to MFL prior to the expiration of the FCL order without a withdrawal tax. Unlike the first window of opportunity, which was only available from September 1, 1994 through January 1, 1998, there is no ending date to this opportunity.
- 2003 Adusted tax rates for FCL/MFL acreage share payments and the MFL closed fee go into effect. The rates are increased as follows: FCL was raised to 1.66, MFL acreage share tax was raised to 0.83 and MFL closed fee was raised to 1.12 (1.95 total) per acre per year.
- 2004 2003 Wisconsin Act 228 modifies the MFL including the following: (Changes apply to all entries unless specifically noted.)
- Required DNR to certify independent certified plan writers (ICPW) and to promulgate rules specifying the qualifications that a person must satisfy to become a CPW.
 - Increases the MFL petition fee to 300 for petitions submitted without an approvable plan.
 - Increases the transfer fee to 100.
 - Creates a withdrawal fee of 300.
 - Changes the MFL petition deadline from January 31st to July 1st (18 months prior to entry).
 - Creates second petition deadline of May 15 for petitions submitted with a completed management plan package prepared by a certified plan writer, for entry effective the following January 1st. First available deadline is May 15, 2006.
 - All legal instruments (deeds, land contract, etc.) must be recorded before submission with an MFL petition.
 - Additions to 1987-2004 MFL entries no longer allowed.
 - Additions to new MFL (2005 and after) entries will be allowed.
 - Increases allowable closed acreage to 160 acres, but only 80 of the 160 can be entered in 2004 or earlier. The closed acreage entered may exceed 80 acres only if it consists of 2 entire legal descriptions (or due to past wording in statute or due to past interpretations).
 - Establishes new formula for calculating the MFL tax rates. Applies to all lands entered in 2005 and later. Acreage share tax equal to 5% of the average statewide tax on forest land. Closed acreage fee equal to 20% of this average.
 - The open/closed designation of MFL land can be modified up to 2 times.
 - Creates a 250 non-compliance penalty to be used in the enforcement process when landowners fail to complete the mandatory practices.
 - No yield tax in first 5 years of 2005 and later MFL entries. Does not apply to FCL conversions or MFL renewals.
 - MFL land may be withdrawn if personal property tax for buildings on the MFL land is delinquent.
 - Land within a city is eligible for entry.
- 2005 2005 Wisconsin Act 25 modifies petition process.
- Requiring charging of a plan preparation fee for plans written by DNR foresters. PPF for 2008 entries set at 375 plus 5.60/acre.
 - Petition fee decreased from 300 to 20.
- 2005 Wisconsin Act 64
- Effective date of Act 25 changed from July 1, 2005 to July 2, 2005 so all applications for 2007 were subjected to the same provisions of the law.

- Two exceptions added to the 5 year yield tax exemption. Expiring Forest Crop Law lands being entered in to managed forest law and Withdrawal and Re-designations are not exempt from paying yield tax the first 5 years of the managed forest land order.
- Withdrawal taxes for Withdrawal and Re-designation modified. If lands are withdrawn and re-designated any subsequent withdrawals will be the sum of a withdrawal tax for the original acres using the tax rate established the year before withdrawal and re-designation PL S a withdrawal tax using the previous year's tax rate for all acres designated by the withdrawal and re-designation order. This unique withdrawal tax stays in effect until the original acres order will have expired. For the remaining order years the normal MFL withdrawal tax calculation applies.

Chapter [NR 46](#), Wisconsin Administrative Code creates procedures for administering the Certified Plan Writer Program.

- Referral process developed for landowners petitioning to enter MFL without a prepared management plan. Petitions put on referral list for 60 days if petition submitted without a plan and landowner has not hired a Certified Plan Writer. List made available for Certified Plan Writers the first of each month.
- Procedure developed for DNR foresters to write management plan for landowners not offered a plan by the Certified Plan Writer referral process. Department forester writes plan if landowner does not receive an offer from a Certified Plan Writer.
- Draft deadline for May 15 entries set to March 1st.
- s. [NR 46.18\(2\)\(c\)](#), Wis. Adm. Code, modified to read *Release of conifers and hardwoods from competing vegetation* .
- s. [NR 46.18\(2\)\(e\)](#), Wis. Adm. Code, modified to read *Pre-harvest and post-harvest treatment to insure adequate regeneration* .

Forestry Operations Team (FOT) (now known as Field Implementation Team, or FIT) approved unmarked thinning in pine plantations on Managed Forest Law and Forest Crop Law lands.

2005

2005 Wisconsin Act 299

- Petition by ownership not by municipality allowed. Made it possible to enter lands in multiple municipalities on one petition.

Policy Changes:

- Tax Law stopped listing trusts as owners and listed the trustee, not the trust as owner this policy was reversed in 2010.

2007

NR 46 Administrative Rule Changes

- Catastrophic loss provision increased the reduction in yield tax payment for tree mortality due to fire from 30 to 70 . Also decreased acreage to qualify for catastrophic loss from 10 acres to 5.
- Application fee modified to 20 per county to pay for recording of MFL lands in multiple counties.

2007 Wisconsin Act 20

- New statutory provision created to prohibit the receiving of consideration for recreational activities on MFL lands. Exceptions exist for non-profit organizations as described in the Internal Revenue Codes.

2008

Tax rates adjusted for MFL acreage share payments and the MFL closed acreage fee go into effect. The adjusted tax rates are as follows: MFL acreage share tax for lands entered before 2005 (1987-2004) decreased to 0.67 MFL acreage share tax for lands entered after 2004 (2005 and later) increased to 1.67 MFL closed acreage fee for lands entered before 2005 (1987-2004) decreased to 0.90 and MFL closed acreage fee for lands entered after 2004 (2005 and later) increased to 6.67.

2009

Policy Changes

- Lands in which certified surveys were completed and recorded within recorded subdivision plats are no longer allowed entry under MFL. All lands within recorded subdivision plats must be legally vacated before entry into MFL. The policy is effective for lands entered on or after January 1, 2011. (Note: This policy supports criteria in NR 46.15(18), Wis. Admin. Code. This policy was updated in 2020 to allow a CSM be created over the top of the subdivision plat, which has the same effect as vacating the plat.
- Lands that are sold by land contract must meet the transfer requirements and are no longer allowed to be partitioned in a manner not allowed under the law. The policy is effective for all transfers received by the Department on May 15, 2009. (Note: This policy supports criteria in NR 46.14(23), Wis. Admin. Code.). Land owned per deed and land owned per land contract are no longer considered different ownerships and a separate application for each is no longer required (i.e. acreage under a land contract should be on the same application as acreage owned through a deed provided the ownership is the same).

2010

NR 46 Administrative Rule Changes

- Consideration definition added.
- Ownership definition changed to include trusts as an ownership, reversing 2005 policy.
- Ability for landowner to amend application after application deadline.
- Multiple municipality applications are allowed only if lands on either side of a municipal line do not qualify on their own.

2009 Wisconsin Act 365

- New statutory revision to combine March 31, May 15 and July 1 deadline to June 1.
- DNR has new enforcement authorities
 - Issue a citation for failure to file cutting report
 - File a cutting report when landowner fails to do so
 - No longer need to prove intent for filing false report and cutting contrary to the management plan or approved notice
- Real estate disclosure requirement
- Withdrawal tax estimates given by DOR
- Stumpage values removed from rule making process

2009 Wisconsin Act 186

Created exemption from withdrawal tax for up to 10 acres of land withdrawn from MFL due to the placement of a public safety communications tower.

2009 Wisconsin Act 28

Tribal lands transfer

2011

NR 46 Administrative Rule Changes

- Application fee is increased to 30 per application and county.
- Landowners who purchase lands from a large landowner are required to submit a management plan to the DNR Forester within one year of the date of the transfer.
 - It was the responsibility of the DNR to prepare the plan if lands were transferred prior to January 1, 2012, but new owners will have to hire a CPW to prepare the plan.
- Large landowners who lose their status as a large landowner under NR 46.18(4), Wis. Admin. Code are required to submit a management plan to the DNR Forester within one year of losing large landowner status.
- Conditions under which DNR may agree to develop an MFL application are changed so that if by the January 1 prior to the application deadline services from a certified plan writer are not available in the county in which the MFL land is located DNR may develop the MFL application.

2012 Private Forest Land Open to Public Recreation Web Mapping Tool developed to show the location of MFL-Open and FCL lands. (Effective March 11, 2013.)

Landowners who no longer qualify for Large Ownership classification required to prepare and submit site-specific management plan within one year of losing Large Ownership classification. (Effective Jan. 1, 2012)

2013 2013 Wisconsin Act 1 allowed landowners to conduct bulk sampling of their lands for ferrous ore material without withdrawal from the MFL program. Sampling sites cannot exceed 5 acres. (Effective March 11, 2013)

2013 Wisconsin Act 20 allowed landowners who enrolled lands in the MFL Program prior to October 11, 1997 to withdraw one to three or more acres from the MFL program for the purposes of building a residence. The withdrawal option affects landowners with effective dates of January 1, 1997 or earlier.

2013 Wisconsin Act 81 allowed landowners within a proposed ferrous mining site to temporarily close MFL-Open lands to public recreation which are within 600 feet of fixed sampling equipment and roads used for ferrous mining activities. Lands would be taxed as MFL-Closed the following year. A supplemental fee for a proposed ferrous mining site would be assessed on lands that were originally enrolled in MFL in 1987-2004.

2015 2015 Wisconsin Act 55 made the following changes to the MFL and FCL programs:

Cutting Notices (MFL and FCL)

- DNR approval is no longer required for cutting notices that are submitted by any of the following and the cutting is required under the terms of the management plan:
 - A Cooperating Forester
 - A forester accredited by SAF, WCF, or ACF

Supplemental Distributions to Municipalities

- 1,000,000 in fiscal year 2015-16 and 1,000,000 in fiscal year 2016-17:
 - The distribution to the municipality is based upon the MFL closed acres within the municipality as compared to the statewide total of MFL closed acres.
 - The municipality pays 20 of these monies to the county and retains the remaining 80 .

MFL Certification Group Opt-In

- An MFL landowner must now affirmatively elect to have their MFL land enrolled under the MFL Certification Group (opt-in). Previously, an MFL landowner's MFL land was automatically opted-in to the MFL Certification Group unless the landowner affirmatively elected to not enroll it under the Group (opt-out).

2016 2015 Wisconsin Act 358 made a number of changes to the MFL and FCL programs.

Severance/Yield taxes:

- Severance and yield taxes will no longer be collected by the department beginning 4/16/16

FCL Termination taxes:

- For lands that expire on 12/31/2016 or later, the DNR will no longer be requiring the payment of FCL termination taxes

Cutting Notices (MFL and FCL):

- DNR approval is no longer required for cutting notices that are submitted by any of the following **and** the cutting is required under the terms of the management plan
 - A Cooperating Forester (2015 Wisconsin Act 55)
 - A forester accredited by SAF, WCF, or ACF (2015 Wisconsin Act 55)
 - A person who has 5 years of full-time experience engaged in managing forests (includes timber harvesting, wildlife management, water quality and recreation to maintain a healthy and productive forest)

Buildings and Improvements (MFL):

- For 2017 and future entries (or renewals), buildings or improvements associated with buildings are prohibited on MFL lands. According to statute an improvement does not include any of the following:
 - Public or private road
 - Railroad or utility right-of-way
 - Fence, unless the fence prevents the free and open movement of wild animals
 - Culverts
 - Bridges
 - Hunting blinds
 - Structures and fixtures needed for sound forestry (examples of structures and fixtures needed for sound forestry practices are described in Chapter 20)

Minimum Acres (MFL):

- The minimum acreage requirement per MFL parcel has been increased from 10 to 20 acres for all 2017 and future entries.
- Pre-2017 MFL landowners seeking to renew their land in the program may be eligible for a one-time exception to the 20 acre requirement.

Access (MFL):

- All land designated as MFL-open (to public recreation) must be accessible to the public on foot by public road or from other land open to public access.

Leasing (MFL):

- The prohibition of leasing MFL lands was repealed.

Closed Acreage Limit (MFL):

- The amount of land a MFL landowner can designate as closed to public recreation has increased from 160 acres to 320 acres.

Additions (MFL):

- Additional land can be added to any MFL order as long as the addition is at least 3 acres in size, has no buildings or improvements, is under the same ownership and at least part of the lands being added must be contiguous to the existing MFL entry. Productivity requirements must also be met (evaluated on additional contiguous current land).

Withdrawal Taxes and Fee (MFL):

- Calculations for withdrawal taxes have been changed. Additionally, the withdrawal tax calculation now distinguishes between landowners who own more or less than a total of 1,000 acres that are enrolled in a forest tax program (FCL and/or MFL).

Voluntary Withdrawals (MFL):

- There are two new withdrawal types
 - Landowners can now withdraw 1 to 5 whole acres for the purpose of a construction or small land sale.
 - Landowners can use this withdrawal type 1 time per parcel for a 25 year order, and 2 times per parcel for a 50 year order.
 - A withdrawal tax and fee will be assessed for this type of withdrawal.
 - Landowners can now withdraw land for productivity and sustainability if the land has become less than 80 productive or more than 20 unsuitable for producing merchantable timber due to environmental, ecological, or economic factors.
 - Landowners may be required to attempt a restoration plan for areas that can be restored if the land has become less than 80 productive due to a **natural disaster**.
 - A withdrawal tax and fee may not be assessed for this type of withdrawal.

Transfer of Ownership (MFL):

- When land enrolled in the MFL program is sold, the transferred and remaining land will be evaluated to see if they meet the eligibility requirements.
 - If the transferred land does not meet the program requirements the stepped enforcement process will be initiated and a withdrawal tax and fee may be assessed.
 - If the remaining land does not meet the program requirements the stepped enforcement process will be initiated and a withdrawal tax and fee may be assessed.

Contracts (MFL):

- All current and future MFL orders are now considered contracts.

Renewals (MFL):

- If a landowner of MFL land meets several criteria (see s.77.82 (12), Wis. Stats.) and the renewal application is submitted by the June 1st before the current entry/order expires, they are eligible for a renewal and renewal applications are not required to include a MFL management plan.
- Current MFL entries that are less than 20 acres may be eligible for a one-time renewal if all other criteria are met.

Supplementary Distributions to Municipalities

- 4,600,000 in fiscal year 2016-17 6,000,000 in fiscal year 2017-18 and 7,000,000 in fiscal year 2018-19:
 - The distribution to the municipality is based upon the MFL closed acres within the municipality as compared to the statewide total of MFL closed acres.
 - The municipality pays 20 of these monies to the county and retains the remaining 80 .

2020

NR 46 Administrative Rule Changes

Rule was updated to reflect Statutory changes wrought by 2015 Act 358 and longstanding department procedures. The Rule update was comprehensive and included elimination of any mention of severance tax for FCL and yield tax for MFL, and information on the woodland tax law and new forest crop applications and renewals were also eliminated throughout the chapter, and references to forms were updated to reflect their availability as electronic forms through WisFIRS.

Subchapter I Forest Croplands

Forestry practices

- Requirement to return incomplete cutting notices to the submitter, and lack of a department approval requirement provided the cutting notice is consistent with the management plan and sound forestry, is submitted by a qualified individual, and the owner does not request department review were added.

Subchapter II Managed Forest Land

Definitions Added or Updated

- Definition of building was updated to reflect prohibition of buildings on MFL designated after 2016.
- Definition of capable of producing 20 cubic feet of merchantable timber per acre per year was updated to allow more flexibility to enroll lands that don't meet minimum density or productivity requirements at time of enrollment if they are capable of doing so in a reasonable amount of time.
- Definition of Grazing was updated to allow for the use of animals to accomplish silvicultural purposes approved by the department.
- Definition of Improvements associated with a building was added.
- Definition of Material change was added.
- Definition of Non-productive area or non-productive land was added, and replaced the term non-stocked land, which was deleted.
- Definition of Restoration was added

- Definition of Structures and fixtures needed for sound forestry was added
- Definition of utilities was added

Managed forest land application

- Requirements for onetime renewal of parcels less than 20 acres were added
- The options for ownership changes during the application process were modified to clarify the new landowner may choose to request a transfer or the department will rescind.
- Requirement that the application fee be submitted to the department within 14 days of submitting the application was added.
- Mapping requirements for non-productive cover types and productive stands were modified to require non-productive area be mapped if 1 contiguous acre or more and that productive stands be at least 2 acres effective January 1, 2022
- Requirements for additions were revised including to reflect the minimum parcel size of 3 contiguous acres and requirement that additions meet all eligibility criteria except productivity and minimum acreage, which must be met at the time the combined parcel is designated.
- Requirements for onetime renewals of parcels less than 20 acres were added, notably the requirement that existing and renewed land be identical is spelled out and allows for a small acreage withdrawal to be used to rectify eligibility issues so long as the withdrawal form is submitted along with the application for renewal.

Managed forest land eligibility

- Requirement to consider non-productive area that is 1 contiguous acre or more when calculating productivity for land designated after January 1, 2022 was added for MFL designated prior to 2022, non-productive area must be used in calculating productivity if it is 2 contiguous acres or more.
- Allowances for land that is deemed capable of producing merchantable timber to be enrolled without meeting minimum medium density standards provided mandatory practices to achieve minimum stocking are in the management plan were added.
- Eligibility requirements for lands designated before 2016 were added to reflect continued allowance for certain buildings.
- Allowances for hunting blinds and structures needed for sound forestry were added.
- Specification that lands that are withdrawn due to loss of productivity under s. 77.88 (1), (3k), or (3L), Wis. Stats., must be subject to a change in the environmental, ecological, or economic conditions that caused the failure to meet productivity in order to be re-enrolled in MFL was added.
- Clarification that leasing is allowed if it is compatible with all MFL requirements was added.

Management Plan

- Requirement to use WisFIRS was added.
- Requirement to complete mandatory practices including measures to ensure regeneration in order to qualify for a productivity analysis was added.
- Allowance to add mandatory practices beyond the order period was included.
- Afforestation added as a category of mandatory practice.
- Minimum density standards were updated.
- Requirement that the management plan reflect practices needed to restore land if required to reestablish productivity was added.
- Calculations of percent non-productive updated to require consideration of areas of non-productive land that are 1 acre or more in size as of January 1, 2022 and at least 2 acres prior to 2022 were added, and provision allowing food plots of less than an acre was clarified.
- The large ownerships subsection was updated to reflect the requirements to qualify for and maintain large ownership status. Requirements for management commitments were spelled out and that large ownership management plans including current and suitable maps, reconnaissance data and management schedules be readily available to the department on request. A provision was added allowing land that is under a nationally recognized forest certification standard to be enrolled with fewer application requirements provided maps that meet requirements are provided. Department procedures for revocation of large ownership status if requirements are not met were added.

- Deadline of September 15 for CPW's to resubmit returned plans to the department for them to be approved for designation the following year was added.
- Identified risk: the requirement to identify forest regeneration or health concerns with foreseeable repercussions on stand productivity in the management plan was added, along with the provision that identified risks to lands enrolled that are identified in the management plan may not be the cause for an analysis under s. NR 46.215, thus disqualifying parcels that lose productivity due to identified risk from qualifying for a voluntary withdrawal under s. 77.88(3k) or (3L).
- Amending a management plan subsection was added specifying that reasons for amending management plans by mutual agreement under s. 77.82 (3) (f), Stats., may include a change requested by the landowner, changes in stand conditions, and changes to acceptable silvicultural practices

Forestry practices

- Forestry practices section was added. The forestry practices section specifies that incomplete cutting notices are to be returned to the submitter, and that if the cutting notice is consistent with sound forestry and the management plan, is submitted by a qualified individual as per s. 77.86 (1) (b) 2., Wis. Stats., and the landowner does not request department review and approval, then department approval is not required, whereas in all other cases it is. Provisions for renewal of cutting notices were added, reflecting that the department will renew cutting notices so long as a new notice would not be different from the notice on file, and the owner or filer are in communication with the department and have adequately shown that a plan for the cutting within a reasonable timeframe is in place.

Closed Area

- In accordance with statute the section on closed area was updated to reflect the maximum of 320 acres per ownership per municipality. Language describing allowable closed area configuration was updated to reflect the 320-acre limit.

Public Access

- Requirement for open MFL to be accessible on foot from other land or public roads that are open to public access on foot was added. Provisions were added allowing for access to open MFL via land under the same ownership and via an easement or agreement on other lands if appropriate signage and mapping requirements are met and there is an open land agreement kept current with the department.

Posting Standards

- Sign and posting standards for open and closed MFL were added. The section was updated to reflect requirements to indicate access to open MFL on the map as a comment, along with location of signs that show the access route.

Productivity

- The productivity section was created to operationalize the voluntary withdrawal types under s. 77.88 (3k) or (3L), and the requirement to create restoration plans as per s. 77.88 (2m). The productivity section requires owners attempt restoration of land that has become non-productive provided the loss of productivity was not due to identified risk as written in the management plan, and the department determines it is reasonable to restore productivity. Restoration plans requested by the landowner and approved by the department must be reflected in an amended management plan. The productivity analysis referred to in the updated voluntary withdrawal section is required for the department to find a landowner eligible for withdrawal under s. 77.88 (3k) or (3L), and relies upon a comparison of estimated restoration costs for the minimum whole acres needed to restore productivity and the withdrawal taxes for the parcel.

Withdrawal

- Subsections for withdrawal by department order and voluntary withdrawal for productivity and sustainability along with voluntary withdrawal for construction and small land sales were created. The voluntary withdrawal other construction, small land sales section specifies that the land

remaining after the withdrawal must remain eligible, and a clear map showing the land to be withdrawn and land remaining must be provided for the voluntary withdrawal to be approved. The voluntary withdrawal productivity sustainability subsection specifies the requirement for a productivity analysis and department determination that the cause of productivity loss was not the landowner's noncompliance with their management plan or other program requirements. Although the rule provides for an involuntary withdrawal if the land remaining after a productivity / sustainability withdrawal does not meet minimum acreage requirements, the department has subsequently determined it will issue a withdrawal under s. 77.88 (3k) or (3L) for the entire parcel in these cases and no withdrawal tax or fee will be charged.

Sale or Transfer

- Separate subsections for department-ordered transfers and land conveyed from a large ownership were created. The department-ordered transfer subsection describes the requirement for both conveyed land and land remaining after a conveyance meet eligibility requirements in order to continue as designated MFL. Transfer or voluntary withdrawal forms must be filed within 30 days of the land conveyance or the land will be involuntarily withdrawn with tax and fee. The use of the voluntary productivity and sustainability withdrawal types to rectify conveyance of land that doesn't meet minimum productivity requirements, but is otherwise eligible for designation, is described. In the land conveyed from a large ownership section, the new owner of land conveyed from a large to a regular ownership is allowed one year from the conveyance to submit an approvable management plan.

Information on location of managed forest land

- Updated to state that information on the location of open MFL is available online in report and map formats

Department Orders

- The department orders section was created to describe the orders the department issues to correct department error and accommodate changes to county land information, and to codify how the department will operationalize material change to MFL orders as contracts. Department changing orders are broken down into rescinding orders and correcting and amending orders. The orders of designation as contract subsection lays out department procedures for providing landowners the opportunity to withdraw without tax and fee if there is a material change to their order due to a statute or rule change.

Landowner Contact Information

- This section was created stating the requirement that landowners keep their contact information current with the department, and that mail returned to the department as undeliverable due to an incorrect address or otherwise meets department's obligation of notifying the landowner for all aspects of MFL program administration.

Tax Law Comparison Table

<u>Woodland Tax Law</u> (Enacted 1954 Repealed 1985) Last WTL expired 12/31/2000	<u>Forest Crop Law</u> (Enacted 1927 - Repealed 1985)	<u>Managed Forest Law</u> (Enacted 1985)
<p>Tax Rate</p> <p>1.67/acre/year.</p>	<p>0.10/acre/year for entries prior to 1972.</p> <p>2.52/acre/year for entries after 1972.</p> <p>All special class entries have expired.</p> <p>Rates will be re-ad usted in 2022 and every 10th year thereafter for lands enrolled after 1972.</p>	<p><u>Years 2018 – 2022:</u></p> <p>1.75/acre/year on closed lands (1987-2004 entries) 0.74/acre/year on open lands (1987-2004 entries).</p> <p>10.20/acre/year/on closed lands (2005 and later entries)</p> <p>2.04/acre/year on open lands (2005 and later entries).</p> <p>7.87/acre/year on closed lands within a proposed ferrous mining site that was enrolled in MFL in 2004 and earlier.</p> <p><u>Rates will be adjusted in 2017 (applied in 2018) and every 5th year thereafter.</u></p>
<p>Public Access</p> <p>Not required.</p>	<p>Open to hunting and fishing only (not trapping or use of vehicles).</p>	<p>Open lands must permit hunting, fishing, sightseeing, hiking, and cross-country skiing (does not include trapping or use of vehicles). p to 320 acres may be closed to public access per municipality, per ownership.</p>
<p>Enrollment Period</p> <p>15 years</p>	<p>25 or 50 years</p>	<p>25 or 50 years</p>
<p>Timber Harvest Tax</p> <p>None</p>	<p>Beginning in 2016, no severance taxes are collected.</p>	<p>Beginning in 2016, no yield taxes are collected.</p>
<p>DNR Cutting Notices :</p> <p>No DNR cutting notice required, but harvests must conform to the management plan.</p>	<p>Must be filed at least 30 days before cutting is planned. Approved notices are valid for one year. Cutting reports due within 30 days of the approval year for partial harvests. No cutting report required on Special Class.</p>	<p>Must be filed at least 30 days before cutting is planned. Cutting must commence within one year. Cutting reports due within 30 days of completed harvest.</p>

** A county cutting notice, to be filed with the county clerk, is required for all timber harvests on private land in Wisconsin. The county may deny permission to harvest timber if there are unpaid property taxes on a parcel.*

<u>Woodland Tax Law</u>	<u>Forest Crop Law</u>	<u>Managed Forest Law</u>
State Aid Payments None	0.20/acre/year	0.20/acre/year
Minimum Acreage: Minimum 10 contiguous acres not to include a full quarter-quarter section, government or fractional lot (no more than 20 of area may be non-forested).	After 1972, full quarter-quarter section, fractional or governmental lot (no more than 20 of area may be non-forested). Pre 1972, minimum of 40 contiguous acres.	For land entered in 2017 or later, minimum 20 contiguous acres (at least 80 of area must be capable of producing 20 cu. ft. of merchantable timber per year). For 2016 and earlier entries (and some 2017 and later renewals), minimum 10 contiguous acres (at least 80 of area must be capable of producing 20 cu. ft. of merchantable timber per year).
Withdrawal Tax: 1 of average F1 value in county in year prior to withdrawal multiplied by the number of acres multiplied by the number of years. Partitions allowed only under limited circumstances.	Difference between ad valorem tax and forest crop tax paid with credit for annual acreage share payments to the town plus 5 or 12 simple interest less any severance tax paid plus interest. Authorized withdrawals and transfers vary with year of entry.	Withdrawal tax is defined by property type, years enrolled, and ownership. See withdrawal tax section for details.
Termination of Contract or Order No penalty for non-renewal.	For lands that expire on 12/31/16 and later, there is no penalty for non-renewal.	No penalty for non-renewal.
Management Requirements: Follow signed management plan	se sound forestry practices.	Follow signed management plan and follow sound forestry practices. A 250 non-compliance penalty will be assessed when the landowner fails to complete mandatory practices on time.
Transfer of Ownership Transfer required within 30 days of the conveyance.	Notify DNR within 10 days of the conveyance on an official transfer form.	Notify DNR within 30 days of the conveyance on an official transfer form. Pay a 100 transfer fee.
<i>*Failure to file a DNR transfer form could result in declassification from the forest tax law program and assessment of a substantial withdrawal tax.</i>		
Expiration Dates The last WTL contracts expired December 31, 2000.	The last FCL contracts expire December 31, 2035.	New designations are now only MFL entries, enrolled for 25 or 50 year order periods.

<u>Woodland Tax Law</u>	<u>Forest Crop Law</u>	<u>Managed Forest Law</u>
<p>Building Restrictions No improvements whatsoever are allowed</p>	<p>Non-commercial buildings, hunting cabins, and seasonal cabins are allowed (but taxed as personal property). No permanent residences are allowed.</p>	<p>For 2017 and later orders, no buildings or improvements associated with buildings are allowed.</p> <p>For 2016 and earlier entries, non-commercial buildings, hunting cabins, and seasonal cabins are allowed (but taxed as personal property). No domiciles (places of permanent or secondary residence) or buildings for human residence (NR 46.15(9), Wis. Admin. Code) allowed.</p>

V. BACKGROUND

Background information can be found in C. Wisconsin Forest Tax Law History in this chapter.

VI. REFERENCES and RELATED DOCUMENTS

Source	Summary of Requirement
Administrative Code NR 46	2015 Act 358 led to many updates. Summary of changes are in C. Wisconsin Forest Tax Law History in this chapter.

VII. DOCUMENT HISTORY

This version Rescinds and Replaces	-Chapter 10: Overview
Summary of Changes from previous version	The history section was updated to detail Administrative Rule updates effective March 1, 2020. NR 46 was updated to reflect Statutory changes wrought by 2015 Act 358 and longstanding department procedures. Chapter updates also included adding the current rates, elimination of any mention of yield tax for FCL and severance tax for MFL, and information on the woodland tax law and new forest crop applications and renewals were also eliminated throughout the chapter. References to forms were updated to reflect their availability as electronic forms through WisFIRS.

CHAPTER 20: MANAGED FOREST LAW

PURPOSE OF THE MANAGED FOREST LAW

(ch. [77](#), Wis. Stats., and ch. [NR 46](#), Wis. Adm. Code)

Wisconsin's Managed Forest Law (MFL) is a landowner incentive program that encourages sustainable forestry on private woodlands in Wisconsin. While enrolled in the program, landowners pay an acreage share tax in place of their ad valorem property tax. Landowners who close their lands to public recreation (access) also pay an additional closed acreage fee.

Wisconsin statutes s. [77.80](#), state that the primary purpose of MFL: is to encourage the management of private forest lands 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, development of wildlife habitat and accessibility of private property to the public for recreational purposes.

Together with landowner objectives, where compatible, the law incorporates timber harvesting, wildlife management, water quality and recreation to maintain a healthy and productive forest. Sustainable forest management benefits Wisconsin's economy, hunting, fishing, wildlife, recreation, soils, waterways, and air quality, and renews our beautiful forests for everyone to enjoy. Both the statutory definition of forestry, and the administrative code definition of sound forestry include provisions for the management of ecological and non-timber resources along with the timber resource.

WisFIRS

Wisconsin Forest Inventory and Reporting System (WisFIRS) is an online computer program that records landowner names and addresses, land description, stand reconnaissance (recon), management recommendations, completed land management practices and other information regarding private lands enrolled in the Forest Tax Law programs (MFL and FCL). All data entry will be completed in the WisFIRS by TLS Staff, and Certified Plan Writers (CPWs), including data for:

- New MFL entry
- Renewal of MFL lands
- Additions to existing MFL entry
- FCL to MFL conversions
- Cutting notice and report tracking
- Transfer tracking
- Entry of a new owner(s) due to a partial transfer of MFL or FCL
- Creation of new stand numbers for MFL or FCL
- Recon update to an existing stand for MFL or FCL
- Address updates/corrections for landowners

Information on completing the WisFIRS data fields will be provided in a separate document and through HELP menus in the WisFIRS program. Data that is entered into WisFIRS will be printed on corresponding forms and reports for landowner and lien holder signatures. CPWs must ensure that landowners have had an opportunity to review the MFL application and supporting documents before the MFL application is submitted to the Tax Law Forestry Specialist for review. Paper copies of the documents and recon data can be printed for filing in the landowner's file.

To correct errors or discrepancies in the data in WisFIRS and to make changes due to new surveys or name changes that are not the result of a transfer of ownership, submit form 2450-156, Master File Change Request (available to DNR staff at: http://intranet.dnr.state.wi.us/int/land/forestry/Div_Overview/FR_Management/ftax/2450-156.pdf) with an explanation for the change requested and provide copies of any pertinent documents (e.g. survey, documentation from the county, etc.). Generally, a correction or amended order will be issued for these changes. See [Correction Orders](#) for more details.

WAMS Access

CPWs and Cooperating Foresters will be required to obtain a Wisconsin Web Access Management System (WAMS) user identification name and pass code before obtaining access to WisFIRS. WAMS is a system that is used across various state agencies to provide web-based services to the public. CPWs and Cooperating Foresters will be provided instructions on obtaining a WAMS ID once accepted into the CPW and Cooperating Forester Programs.

MFL ORDERS – GENERAL INFORMATION

Order Period

(s. [77.82\(2\)\(h\)](#), Wis. Stats.)

Landowners have a choice of a 25 or 50 year order period. The order length cannot be changed during the order period.

MFL orders are considered contracts. If a statute is enacted or a rule is promulgated in the future that materially changes the terms of the order, a landowner must accept the modifications to their contract or voluntarily withdraw the land without withdrawal tax and fee. This does not mean that plans cannot change. Plans need to be responsive to changing science and on the ground conditions to be considered sound forestry. See [Chapter 205](#) for information on changing existing management plans.

Order Number

MFL order numbers are assigned through the WisFIRS program. The order number is a combination of a 2 digit county code, 3 digit sequence number and 4 digit entry year (xx-xxx-xxxx). The order number for an existing entry is located on the [Master File List](#) and in WisFIRS. The order number assigned after a partial transfer is located on the Transfer Order, the following year's Master List and in WisFIRS.

Annual Tax

(s. [77.84](#), Wis. Stats.)

Landowners pay an annual acreage share tax in lieu of regular ad valorem property taxes. Landowners who choose to close their lands to public recreation also pay a closed acreage fee. MFL acreage share taxes and closed acreage fees must be paid with the first installment of general property taxes on or before January 31 or it will be considered delinquent (i.e., cannot be paid in installments).

Every 5 years the acreage share tax rates and the closed acreage fees are adjusted by the Department of Revenue based on the formulas provided in s. [77.84\(2\)\(c\)](#) ([cm](#)), Wis. Stats. The next tax rate adjustment will be in 2018.

Current tax rates can be found at [dnr.wi.gov](#), search keyword: MFL and select Tax Rates from the side bar menu.

MFL Expiration

Landowners are notified roughly 1.5 years prior to the expiration of the term of their MFL order period and given the opportunity to enroll lands back into the MFL program. To reenroll in the MFL program landowners may submit an application through the same process as for new enrollment, or the landowner may be eligible for a renewal (see [Applications for Renewal](#)).

No withdrawal tax or fee is assessed if the lands are not renewed or reenrolled.

Large Ownerships

(s. [NR 46.18\(4\)](#), Wis. Adm. Code)

A landowner granted **large account** status must have a management plan however the management plan does not need to be a site-specific management plan nor be on file with the department. Large accounts are required to have an approved management commitment that describes the management plan and outlines the procedure used to update and amend the management plan. The management plan must be available for audit by the department. Large account entries have no stand data or practices in WisFIRS and are not included in the MFL Certified Group. All other statutes and rules for MFL and FCL apply to large ownership entries. If large ownership MFL or FCL lands are purchased by a small landowner or if the landowner loses their status as a large ownership, the landowner must have a CPW (Certified Plan Writer) submit a site-specific management plan for the property within one year of the transfer order to continue under MFL or FCL designation. If no plan is completed within the one year time frame, the enforcement process should be initiated(See Chapter 60, Enforcement).

Landowners must request the large ownership status in writing. A review of the following criteria will be considered:

- Landowners who own at least 1,000 acres of land either already enrolled or being enrolled into the Managed Forest Law and Forest Crop Law under the same ownership. We will not accept a combination of multiple smaller ownerships that if combined will total at least 1,000 acres.
- The Department will not grant large ownership status to landowners who have been in violation of the provisions of their past Managed Forest Law or Forest Crop Law contracts unless they have taken steps to fully comply with their requirements, provisions of NOI's or other outstanding enforcement actions.
- The Department will not grant large ownership status to any landowner who cannot demonstrate continuous access to competent technical forestry assistance through staff or contracted services. The landowner will be required to list how this will be accomplished. This must include a list of forestry staff or individual(s) or firms with foresters' names and contact information that have been contracted with to provide assistance. A landowner who is granted large ownership status is required to contact the Department to provide updated contact information if any changes are made to this list of staff, individual(s) or firms.
- The Department will not grant large ownership status to any landowner who does not provide to the Department an approvable management commitment. The commitment is designed to describe an underlying plan. The commitment is there to help the Department decide whether that underlying management plan will result in the practice of sound forestry.

Minimal items addressed in a management commitment include:

1. An agreement to comply with all Wisconsin Best Management Practices for Water Quality.
2. An agreement to comply with the statutory requirement to file a Cutting Notice and Report as required in ss. [77.86\(1\)](#) and [\(4\)](#) and ss. [77.06\(1\)](#) and [\(4\)](#), Wis. Stats.
3. A description of the forest inventory for the property including the types of information collected, if it is stand level or strata level, and how often it is updated.
4. A statement on how the landowner plans to have competent professional forestry advisement, either through staff or from an external consulting forester or firm.
5. A breakdown of the various timber types found on the property.
 - How the timber types are defined (e.g. aspen type is defined as 50 aspen by volume).
 - What the landowner's objective, or range of objectives, are for each type.
 - What silvicultural systems and what harvesting/cutting methods will be employed to meet the land owner's objectives by type (e.g. uneven-aged single tree selection for northern hardwood, even-aged coppice for aspen, etc.).
 - What stand characteristics would trigger management (e.g. rotation ages for even-aged systems, stand basal area limits that would trigger the owner to schedule a harvest or thinning, expected re-entry intervals, etc.).
6. A statement on how the owner plans to comply with ss. [29.604](#) and [23.27\(3\)](#), Wis. Stats., as they pertain to Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) and threatened and endangered plant or animal occurrences on their lands enrolled in MFL or FCL. This may be as simple as describing how an owner will check for known occurrences for each harvest and a statement that they plan to take appropriate steps depending on pertinent laws and owner objectives.

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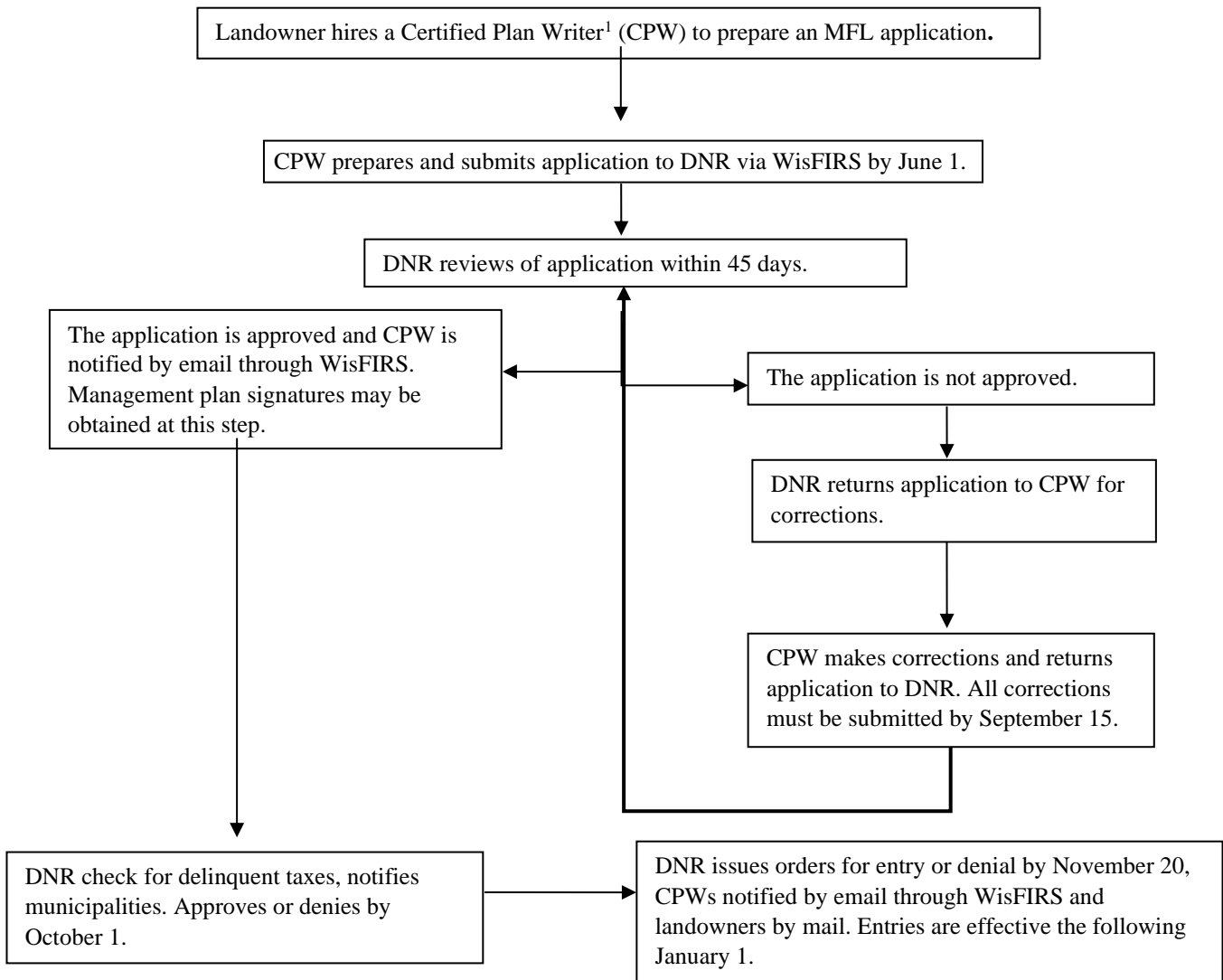
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I. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Department provides this guide to assist Certified Plan Writers (CPWs) in preparing approvable MFL applications and management plans that meet the eligibility requirements outlined in statute and code. These procedures apply when landowners choose to enroll land into MFL (new enrollment, reenrollment, renewal, addition), convert land from FCL to MFL, or when a management plan is required within one (1) year following a large to small ownership (account) classification change. These procedures do not cover enrollment of new large ownerships or adding land under existing large ownerships; guidance for large ownerships is available from the assigned Tax Law Forestry Specialist (TLFS). Prior to enrollment, the comparative tax advantage of MFL should be considered to ensure that MFL will suit the landowner’s tax goals. Though cost-sharing may be available for writing MFL forest stewardship plans, cost-sharing is not addressed in this chapter. These procedures are not comprehensive guides for WisFIRS but do guide the collection of consistently pertinent data to inform adoption of sound forestry and best practices reflecting the best available science and management practices recommended by Department experts. The procedures for submitting a complete and approvable application and management plan are laid out in recommended order of completion.

Figure 201- 1 Application Flow Chart



¹ CPWs work directly for a landowner.

II. POLICY

Complete applications submitted to the Department by June 1 will be approved or denied by October 1 for designation beginning the following January 1. Applications received after June 1 will be considered for designation in the year after the following January. All applications and management plans must be developed using the WisFIRS program which requires a state Web Access Management System (WAMS) ID. Tax Law Forestry Specialists may develop an MFL application if services from a CPW are not available by January 1 in the year the MFL application is due. CPWs must follow Department guidance and collaborate with TLFS to agree on sound forestry practices; TLFSs review applications and plans to determine if the procedures in this chapter and other relevant procedural requirements are followed, and using the MFL Application Review Checklist, summarize any changes required for the application and management plan to be approved by the Department. The Tax Law section will review applications within 45 days of submission. Plans requiring corrections must be resubmitted by September 15 or the application may be denied.

III. DEFINITIONS

“Application” means all the information and documents required to be submitted to the department to establish eligibility criteria and landowner intent to enroll their land in MFL, and includes MFL application form signed by landowners and encumbrance holders, application fee, and remittance form.

“Inclusion” means a distinct cover type which because of its size is not required to be mapped as a stand or non-productive area.

“Parcel” means MFL parcel, unless referring to parcel identification numbers (PINs) which belong to tax parcels.

“Reenrollment” means, for the purpose of distinction with “renewal” the re-designation of MFL that meets minimum acreage, after it has expired from the program, with no gaps in enrollment.

“Renewal” means the one-time reenrollment of a parcel that is at least 10 acres but is less than 20 acres and which will remain less than 20 acres when reenrolled, with no gaps in enrollment. To qualify for renewal, the parcel on the renewal application must be identical to the current enrollment without any changes to acreage other than those shown by county records.

“Stand” means 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.

“Tract of land under same ownership” means land under the same ownership that connects parcels applied for designation as MFL.

“Wisconsin Forest Inventory and Reporting System (WisFIRS)” means the online database program and set of electronic forms, which must be used to create and submit applications and management plans to the department. The department uses WisFIRS to manage MFL orders throughout enrollment. WisFIRS records landowner names and addresses, land description, stand reconnaissance (recon), management recommendations, completed land management practices and other information regarding private lands enrolled in the Forest Tax Law programs (MFL and FCL). All data entry is completed by TLS staff and Certified Plan Writers (CPWs).

Table 201- 1 Considerations for Enrolling Applications and Management Plans by Type and Required Components				
Type of Application or Management Plan	Application and proof of ownership	Management Plan	Map	Considerations
New enrollment, reenrollment, renewals, and FCL conversions	Required	Required	Required	If there are eligibility issues, they must be rectified before an application for onetime renewal of an identical parcel can be approved. Withdrawal forms to rectify eligibility issues must be submitted prior to or along with the application for renewal.
Additions	Required	Required	Required	Allowances for buildings (changes effective 2017) and tax rates (changes effective 2005) that apply to the addition are those that apply to the land being added to. Rules for productivity mapping and calculations (changes effective 2022) apply to the entire parcel including the addition. Identified risk must be used on all lands added after 2020 if applicable regardless of the designation year of the land being added to.

Table 201- 1 Considerations for Enrolling Applications and Management Plans by Type and Required Components				
Type of Application or Management Plan	Application and proof of ownership	Management Plan	Map	Considerations
Large to small management plan and map	Not required	Required	Required	Productivity (changes effective 2022) must be determined within one (1) year of transfer and a productivity/sustainability withdrawal form submitted for excess nonproductive land. Identified risk is required for large to small management plans written for land designated in 2021 or later.
Loss of Large Account Status	Not required	Required	Required	Management plans are required within one year of losing large account status. Identified risk is required for large to small management plans written for land designated in 2021 or later.

IV. PROCEDURES

A. Roles and Responsibilities

Landowner desires entry into the MFL program with a commitment to practice sound forestry, hires a CPW to prepare the MFL application, supplies proof of ownership and other documents, and is ultimately responsible for timely submission of a complete and approvable application. Provides the CPW with their management goals and objectives and information on the land they desire to enroll. One landowner and their address will be identified as “primary” for the purposes of maintaining contact with the department. All landowners sign the application and management plan attesting to their knowledge of program requirements and prescribed mandatory practices.

Certified Plan Writer (CPW) represents the DNR Tax Law program to prospective MFL landowners. The CPW is responsible for informing landowners of program and eligibility requirements, providing complete and accurate information in the application and management plan, provision of the management plan to the landowner, and on-time submission of complete materials through WisFIRS. CPWs must be responsive to DNR requests for corrections to the application after submission and coordinate as needed with the landowner to gather additional information or new signatures.

Tax Law Forestry Specialist (TLFS) provides advice regarding specific eligibility issues ahead of application. Provides review of MFL applications for completeness and accuracy. Reviews application to ensure that stand acreage and productivity and adherence to program requirements are met. Advises CPWs of any changes needed for the application and management plan to be approved, within 45 days of submission. Recommends approval or denial of applications and management plans.

Administration Specialist (TLAS) Assist the Tax Law Administration Coordinator with delinquent tax checks. Assist with amending and rescinding orders after applications have been approved, may offer support in deciphering deeds and other application documents. Conducts and provides Archeological/Historical information to CPW during the plan writing process.

Tax Law Operations Specialist (TLOS) administers CPW program including WisFIRS access and support.

B. Confirming landowner understanding of conditions of enrollment.

Discuss pertinent reminders for a successful enrollment. Ensure the landowner agrees with and understands the following key topics early on in the process:

Delinquent Property Taxes Must be Paid

Lands with delinquent property taxes are ineligible for designation. Any delinquent taxes must be paid by October 1 the year before the land is designated.

If split payments are made or if there are delinquent taxes, the landowner, upon request of the DNR, must provide proof of full payment (s. NR 46.16(4), Wis. Adm. Code).

By August 15 of the year in which the MFL order will be issued, DNR will notify each county treasurer of MFL applications to determine if there are unpaid property taxes. Notifications are sent after the July 31 split property tax payment date. If the department is notified of delinquent taxes, Tax Law Forestry Specialist will assist the landowner and determine if taxes are paid or if the application will be denied entry.

Lands With Incompatible Timber Cutting Restrictions Are NOT Eligible For Designation As Productive

Land with timber harvest restrictions incompatible with production of merchantable timber (as shown on the deed) are not eligible to be designated in the 80% productive category.

The restrictions on the productive area would need to be removed from the deed for the land to be eligible.

Application Deadline Is June 1

Applications which are submitted by the June 1 deadline will be considered for enrollment effective the following January 1.

Revisions to applications must be submitted by September 15 or the application may be denied.

Applications submitted after June 1 will be considered for the following year.

Order of Designation

An approved application results in an order of designation including a map which is recorded at the county register of deeds and thus will be revealed by a title search.

Buildings

Buildings, Except For Those Used Exclusively For Storage, Are Prohibited On New Entries And Renewals; Applications For Addition To 2016 And Earlier Orders Must Not Be Developed For Human Residence.

Confirm there are no ineligible buildings on the land being proposed for designation and none will be built. Additions have same expiration date, tax rate, and allowances for buildings as the order to which it is added.

Onetime Renewals Must Be Identical

Provided the expiring and renewed parcels are identical, 2016 and earlier parcels that are at least 10 acres but less than 20 acres and not connected by ownership tract to another parcel qualify for a onetime renewal under the same ownership. If the acreage originally entered and the parcel the landowner wants to renew have different acreages, contact the TLFS as an amendment may be needed.

If there has been a change of ownership that's not shown in the WisFIRS ownership for the parcel to be enrolled, a transfer to the correct ownership must occur prior to beginning the application.

Ineligible buildings existing on expiring MFL enrollment need to be withdrawn from the expiring order to qualify the parcel for renewal.

File any transfer or withdrawal forms as early as possible. At the latest, transfer forms must be submitted prior to beginning the application, and withdrawal forms must be submitted with the application.

Do Not Sell Or Otherwise Transfer Land During The Application Period

Land sold after the application is submitted may make it ineligible for designation in the year for which it is applied.

Avoid conveying land until the order is issued. This includes not selling land in the ownership tract if the ownership tract is required for the parcels applied for to meet minimum acreage requirements.

Land transferred from Large Ownership requires Productivity Analysis, Potential Withdrawal of Nonproductive Land

Land that is transferred from a large ownership may not meet productivity requirements, and if not, land in excess of the allowable 20% nonproductive must be voluntarily withdrawn within one (1) year of the transfer for enrollment to continue.

Work with the landowner to determine which nonproductive acres will be withdrawn and only create a map and management plan for the eligible parcel(s).

Remind the landowner to submit the withdrawal form using the productivity sustainability withdrawal type.

Right of DNR Staff to Enter Land

Confirm understanding of DNR right to enter land during the application process and during MFL enrollment to investigate and monitor program eligibility and compliance. This includes regeneration monitoring.

Forest Certification Opportunity

Inform the landowner of their opportunity to join the MFL Certified Group (small ownerships only), direct them to the forest certification rights and responsibilities webpage "MFL Certified Group Acknowledgement" and mention additional responsibilities of certified group members including:

- allowing access to enrolled lands for Forest Certification Audits,
- not using prohibited chemicals on MFL, reporting pesticides used, and
- adhering to all Forestry Best Management Practices for Water Quality.

Participation in Other Programs Must be Compatible and Subordinate to MFL

Any other programs the land may be enrolled in must be compatible with and subordinate to MFL provisions.

Landowners may need to decide which program is best suited to their needs if program provisions are not compatible.

Examples of other programs could include Farmland Preservation, Environmental Quality Incentive Program (EQIP), Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), Deer Management Assistance Program (DMAP), Young Forest Initiative (YFI) and Forest Carbon.

Land Cannot Be Enrolled in More Than One (1) Forest Tax Law Program at a Time

Make sure that if the land is currently enrolled in MFL, that it will expire before the year it is re-designated.

Make sure that if the land is currently enrolled in FCL, it will expire before it is designated as MFL, or it can be converted to MFL with a special application type before it expires.

Landowner Information (Must Be Unique-No Duplicates)

Land is entered into MFL based on ownerships. An ownership includes all entities that hold interest in a property. For the purposes of MFL, any person who has interest in the property should be listed as an owner. Even if there are owners in common or the same signature requirements, they are separate ownerships for the purposes of MFL and separate applications are required for each ownership/combination of owners.

In cases where there are formal organizations of owners (i.e., trusts, corporations, etc.), the name of the organization should be indicated as the landowner—not all of the individuals. Encumbrance holders shouldn't be listed as owners on the management plan.

All owners of a piece of property must be entered into WisFIRS.

Ask the landowner if they have participated in MFL or FCL in the past. This means they may have a landowner or contact record in WisFIRS.

Make sure that the landowner's correct contact information is used to update the existing records, use the broadest search possible and do not create duplicate ownership records, as it will create problems later on.

Errors or changes in names, and owners missing from ownership records on active plans must be processed by **Tax Law Administration Specialists**.

If ownership changes are needed, make sure a transfer form is filed and ownership information is corrected **before** starting an application for addition, onetime renewal or conversion.

One landowner will be designated as the primary contact, and will receive contacts and correspondence from the department: make sure this person knows to keep their information current with the department, including phone and email.

Options to Cancel or Change Applications

Explain that the landowner has the option to cancel their application once submitted, up until December 31 before the effective date of the order, by indicating their desire to cancel in writing with at least one landowner signature.

Certain changes may be allowed after the application and plan have been approved but before the land is designated; updated landowner signatures may be required.

C. Using WisFIRS

Especially crucial WisFIRS procedures and information are highlighted in this Handbook chapter, but complete information on completing the WisFIRS data fields is provided through HELP menus in the WisFIRS program. Data entered into WisFIRS automatically fills the appropriate information on the application and management plan forms for landowner and encumbrance holder signatures.

Ownership Records: Importance of searching for duplicates

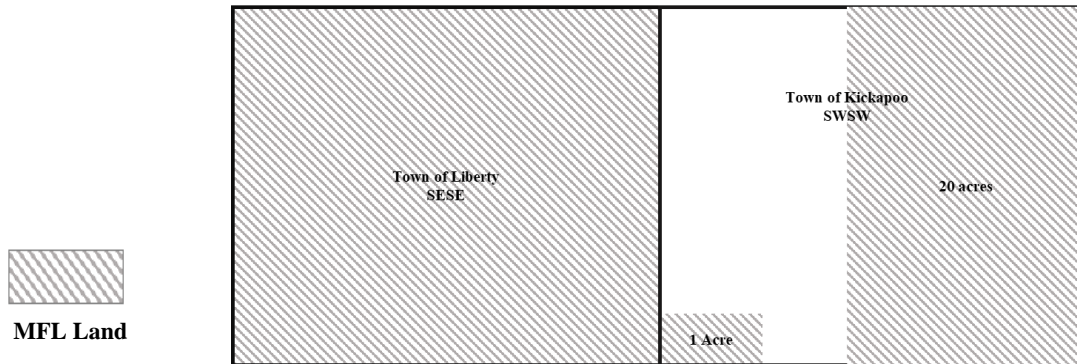
All owners of a piece of property must be entered into WisFIRS. It is very important that CPWs and Tax Law Forestry Specialists check the WisFIRS database to determine if the landowner name is already present in WisFIRS. Errors or changes in names, and owners missing from ownership records on active plans must be processed by Tax Law Administration Specialists.–

Addresses are checked through the U.S. Postal Service database via WisFIRS. The address entered for the primary landowner should be a mailing address with a mail receptacle. Note: the mailing address does not necessarily match the MFL property location.

Table 201- 2 Considerations for Enrolling Parcels by Order Type and Eligibility Rules		
MFL Order Type / Municipality	Eligibility Rules	Considerations
Designation/Single Municipality	New entry “from scratch”/re-enrollment “copy info from expiring”	A new entry/reenrollment can have any number of eligible parcels including renewals, and only one (1) application/ownership/municipality is allowed.
	Renewal identical requirement and “copy info from expiring”	
Designation/Multi Municipality*	Only allowed if the applied for land includes land that would not qualify on its own for designation in a single municipality	All land applied for a new entry in one municipality must be combined into one application, along with any land in another municipality that wouldn't qualify on its own, and all other land in that municipality. Two (2) orders are issued, one (1) for each municipality, but they are administered as one (1) order (See Figure 201-2).
Addition /Single and multi-municipality*	Addition	Multiple parcels in a single order can be added to one (1) application for addition. Additions in another municipality may be made to single municipality orders regardless of whether the land could qualify on its own.
FCL Conversion	FCL Conversion	All FCL land within a municipality must be converted.
*For administrative purposes, WisFIRS identifies multiple municipality orders with a (+) sign.		

Figure 201- 2 Designation/Multi Municipality

Example: As the one (1) acre piece in the town of Kickapoo doesn't qualify on its own, all the land in the Town of Kickapoo and all the land in the Town of Liberty must be combined into one application.



D. Eligible Parcels

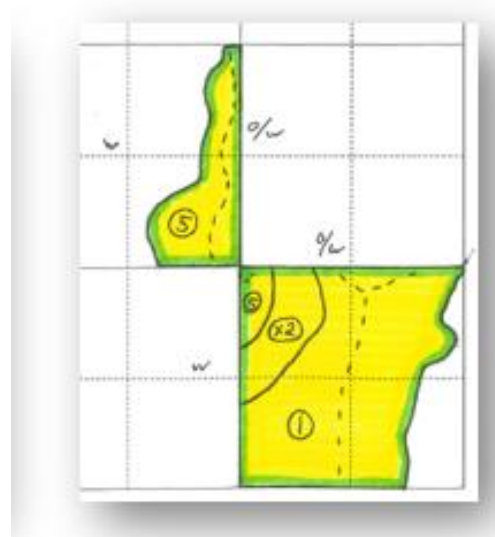
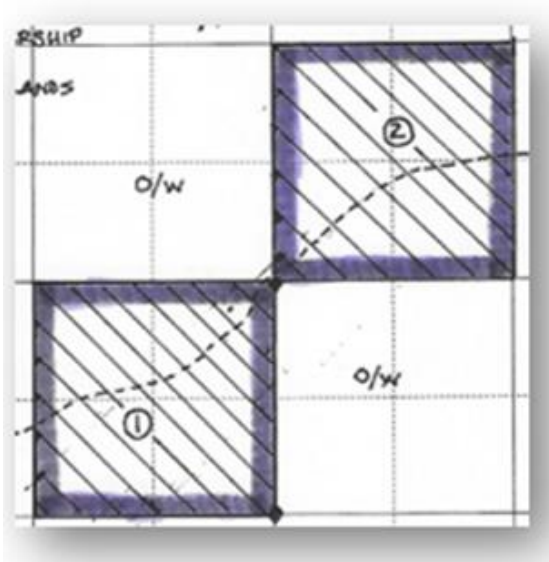
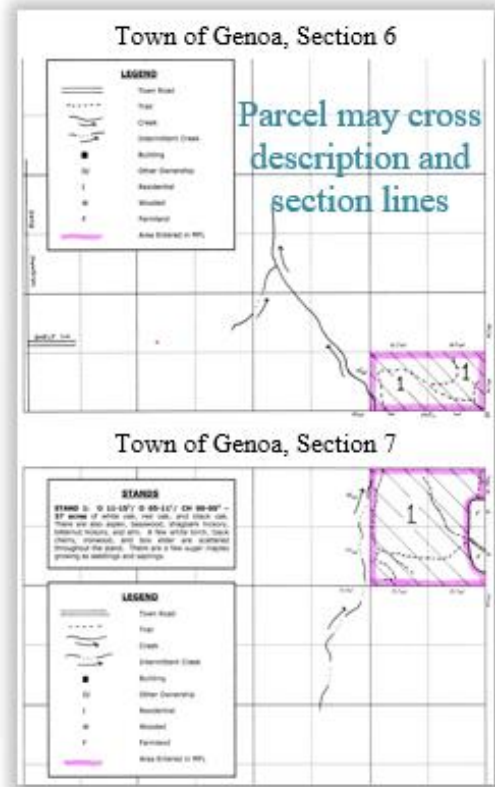
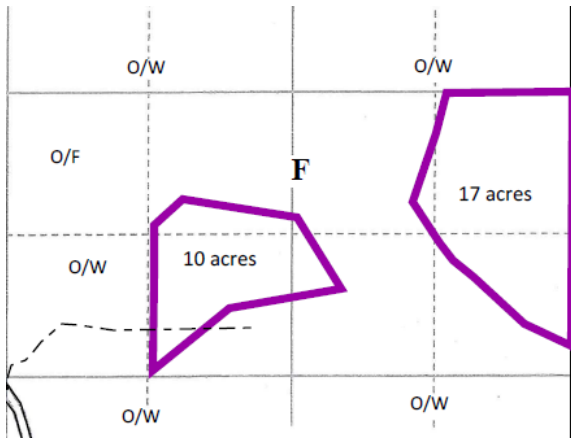
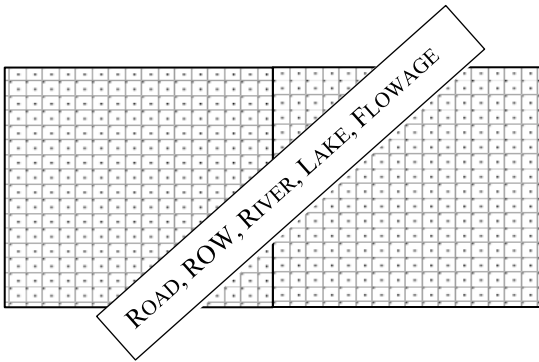
Each parcel applied for entry into MFL must meet the minimum acreage requirements in the table below, after any ineligibilities are excluded. New entries after 2017 must be at least 20 acres but may consist of two (2) or more parcels that are at least 10 acres if they are connected by a tract of land in the same ownership. Keep this in mind as you investigate the eligibility of buildings and land use on the parcel.

Eligibility is determined at the MFL parcel level. The parcel must be at least 80% productive: assess this before determining the productive category for each stand and prescribing practices. When assessing eligibility of land for MFL, remember that unless it is a onetime renewal of a 2016 and earlier parcel, each parcel must be 20 contiguous acres or consist of at least two (2) parcels that are each 10 acres and which are connected by the same ownership tract. Onetime renewals must be at least 10 acres and meet all other eligibility criteria.

Year of Entry	For	Minimum Acres	Minimum Parcel Size
2016 and earlier	All	10	10
2017 and later	New entries	20	10
2017 and later	Onetime renewals	10	10
Additions to existing parcels	Contiguous to existing parcel	Any size	None
Additions to existing parcels	Connected by same ownership tract	10	10

For the purposes of eligibility, the fact that a lake, river, stream, or flowage, a public or private road, or a railroad or utility right-of-way separates any part of the land from any other part does not render a parcel of land noncontiguous. Contiguous means touching at any point, and is not affected by section lines or descriptions, public or private roads, or a railroad, or utility right-of-way, lake, river, stream, or flowage. Each of these features are treated equally in statute, thus a parcel not rendered noncontiguous by a road is the same as a parcel not rendered noncontiguous by a lake or a river, as shown on the figures below. The figures also illustrate that contiguity means touching at one point; that section lines do not render a parcel noncontiguous and a tract of land in the same ownership can connect at least 20 acres in qualifying parcels smaller than 20 acres. Note, recreation trails on a railroad right-of-way do not render a parcel noncontiguous since railroad rights-of- way, when converted to public trails, must stay, or remain available as transportation corridors.

Figure 201- 3 Examples of eligibility of parcels by virtue of contiguity



E. Entering Whole Acres

If only part of the land owned in the description is being entered into the MFL program, the acreage should be in WHOLE NUMBERS. Decimal acreages, meaning there are non-zeros after the decimal point, can be enrolled under the following circumstances. More information on enrolling lands in MFL can be found in the sections on Buildings and Improvements; and MFL Maps.

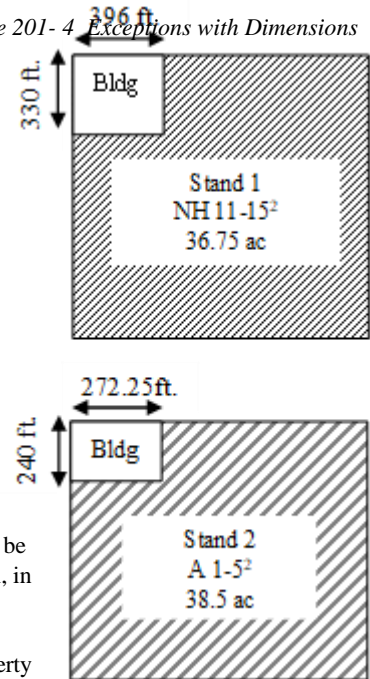
There is a certified survey showing the exact acreage of the land being entered. An example may be that a landowner had purchased all of the land in Lot 1 and wishes to enroll the entire acreage. The CSM shows that Lot 1 contains 20.56 acres. All of the lands can be enrolled in MFL since the CSM and tax statement show that the acreage owned by the landowner is 20.56 acres.

There is a certified survey showing the exact acreage of the land being excluded. An example may be that a landowner purchased all of the land in SESE and part of the SWSE. A Certified Survey Map was created to identify the lands that were purchased and included Lot 1. The landowner has decided to exclude Lot 1 from entry into MFL. Since the entire acreage purchased equals 50.75 acres, and since Lot 1 equals 5.0 acres, the lands that can be enrolled in MFL is 45.75 acres ($50.75 - 5.0 = 45.75$). Note, dimensions are not needed on the map because there is a Certified Survey Map showing exactly 5.0 acres. Note that in certain circumstances there may be more decimal places on the CSM than allowed by the county in question. Always use the acreage on the tax bill if possible.

The Parcel ID number, legal description or CSM lot shows decimal acreage and an exact whole number of acres is excluded and the dimensions for the excluded area are shown on the MFL map.

For example, the legal description is 39.75 acres according to landowner's property tax statement, and the landowner wants to leave out exactly 3 acres. Dimensions must be included on the map (for example, 330' x 396') for a 3.0 acre exclusion in order to enter 36.75 acres into MFL.

Figure 201- 4 Exceptions with Dimensions



The landowner wishes to exclude decimal acreage, resulting in decimal acreages being entered, and dimensions of the excluded land are shown on the MFL map. For example, the landowner wants to exclude exactly 1.5 acres from a 40-acre legal description and enter 38.5.

A decimal acreage is needed to bring the closed acreage up to the 320 acre limit. An example may be that a landowner has enrolled four descriptions of land into MFL, one being a fractional description, in 2015 for a total of 163.375 acres. In 2017, the landowner purchased the lands directly south of the MFL lands and is enrolling these lands under MFL as well. The landowner would like to close the maximum amount of acreage to public recreation and keep the remaining lands on the regular property tax rolls. The additional land that can be enrolled is 156.625 acres ($320 - 163.375 = 156.625$).

Note when multiple parcel ID numbers occur within the same or multiple legal description(s), you may need to determine the acreage within each legal description for recording into WisFIRS. The acreage determinations should be made in conjunction with the taxing authorities (assessor, property lister, etc.). To figure out how the Parcel ID numbers fall within the legal descriptions being entered, use county websites, and reach out to local taxing authorities as needed. This may result in decimal acreages in two (2) or more descriptions.

F. Screening For Ineligible Land Uses and Development

Development of the parcel for commercial recreation, industry, or any development incompatible with the practice of forestry, are all prohibited on MFL. If landowners want to develop or use land for these purposes, or the land has been altered such that it's incompatible with the practice of sound forestry, it must be excluded from the application.

Table 201- 4 NR 46 Incompatible Development Definitions

NR 46.15(8) "Developed for commercial recreation" means the alteration of the land or its features or the addition of improvements which impede, interfere with, or prevent the practice of forestry.

NR 46.15(10) "Developed for industry" means the alteration or use of the land for the purpose of conducting trade, production, or manufacturing activities other than forest products production.

NR 46.15(11) "Developed for use incompatible with the practice of forestry" means the alteration or use of the land for any purpose which impedes, interferes with, or prevents the practice of forestry.

Using the parcel as a place to conduct business, manufacturing, or production other than timber products production often includes activities that take place inside of buildings. Ensure that any buildings on a parcel designated in 2017 or later are used exclusively for non-commercial storage, as no other use is allowed. For activities in buildings on land designated 2016 and earlier, make sure that the use is not for conducting trade or industry. While there are some non-timber production activities allowed on MFL, they are allowed only to the extent that activities are recognizably non-industrial and non-commercial.

G. Screening For Ineligible Buildings

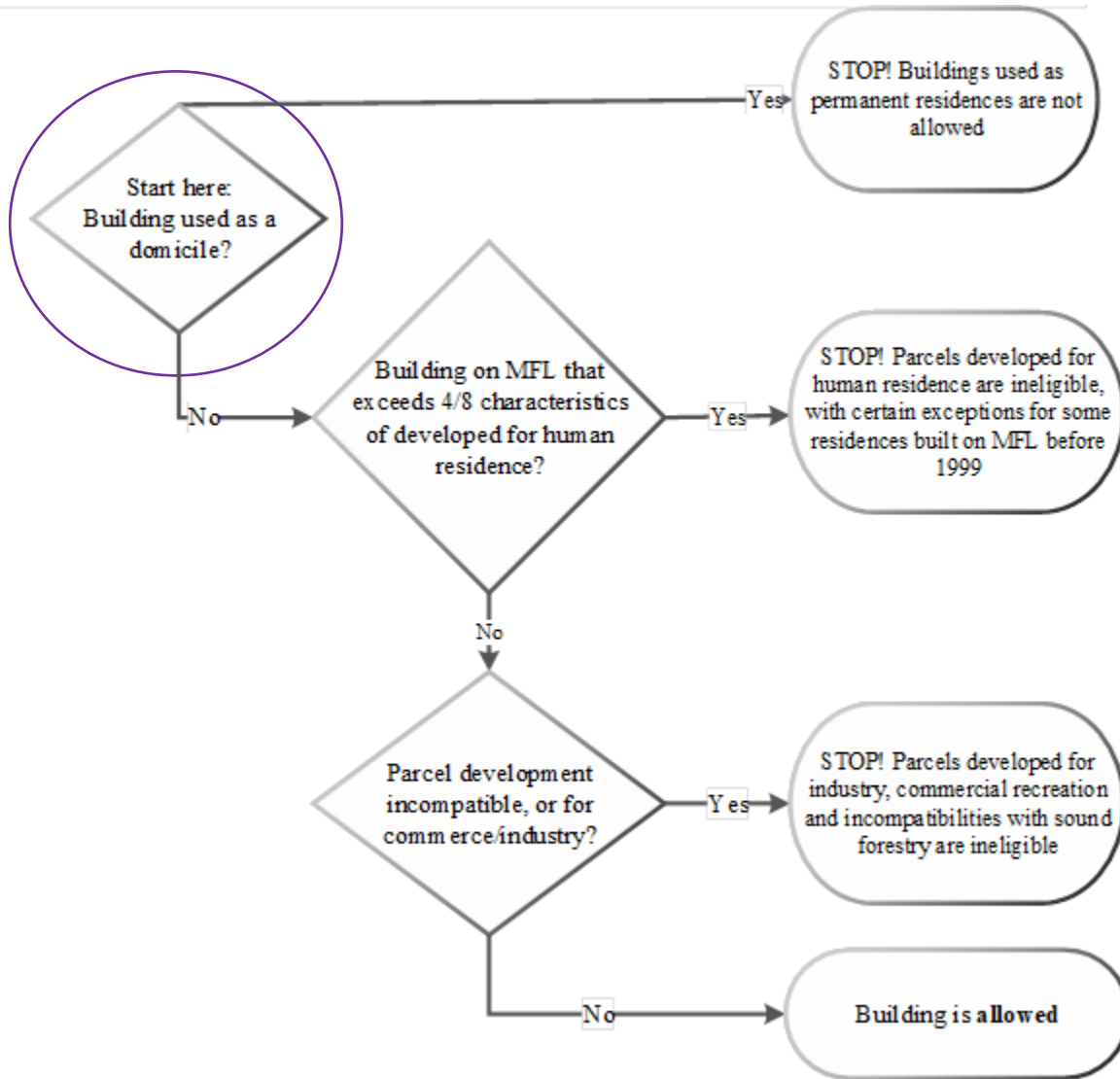
Make sure to include a conversation about any buildings on the parcel and make sure they are eligible to be included in the new enrollment or addition. For new orders of designation and additions to 2017 or later orders, only buildings used exclusively for storage are allowed. For additions to 2016 and earlier orders, buildings must not be a permanent residence or meet the definition of "developed for human residence." Buildings are allowed if they have up to four (4) of the eight (8) characteristics as long as they are not permanent residences. See decision flows for ineligible buildings and improvements and table of buildings and improvements.

Table 201- 5 NR 46 Building Characteristics of Developed for Human Residence

Buildings with five (5) or more of the following eight (8) characteristics are defined as "developed for human residence" and are prohibited:

1. 800 sq. ft. or more in total area, using exterior dimensions, of living space (finished basements count as living space), including each level and not including porches, decks, or uninsulated screen porches.
2. Indoor plumbing, including water and sewer piped to either municipal or septic system.
3. Central heating or cooling, including electric heat, a furnace, or heat with a circulation system.
4. Full or partial basement, excluding crawl spaces and frost walls.
5. Electrical service by connection to the lines of a power company.
6. Attached or separate garage, not to include buildings for vehicles used primarily for work or recreation on the property.
7. Telephone service based locally.
8. Insulated using common insulation products (logs in a log cabin do not count as common insulation).

Figure 201- 5 Decision Flow for ineligible buildings - 2016 and earlier orders

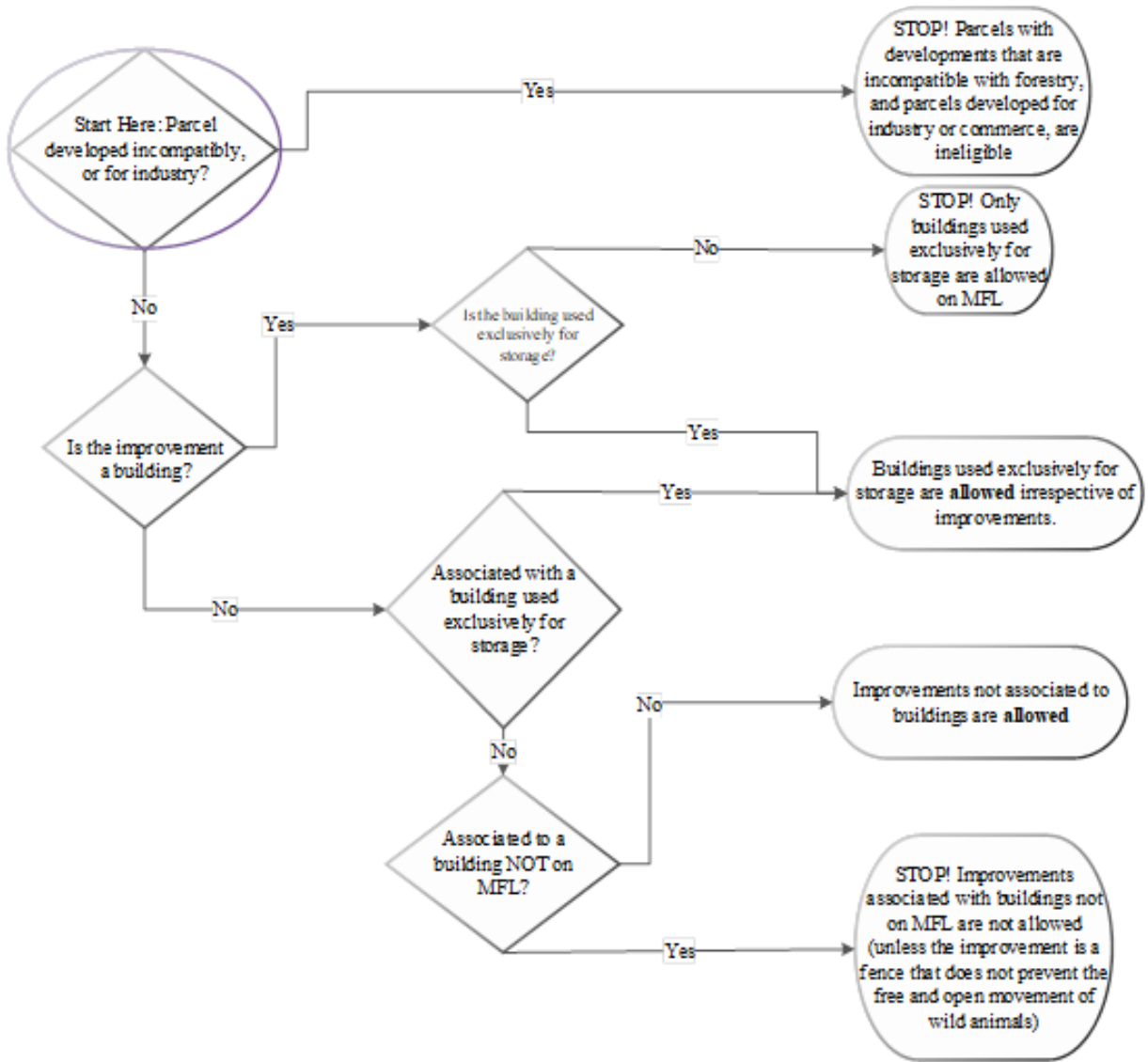


Improvements to 2017 and later parcels include landscaping and any structures or fixtures that are built or placed on the parcel for its benefit. Improvements are not allowed if they are associated to a building that isn't located on the MFL parcel, see decision flow for buildings and improvements. Improvements do not include public or private roads, railroad or utility rights-of-way, most fences, culverts, bridges, hunting blinds, or structures and fixtures needed for sound forestry practices. Examples of structures and fixtures needed for sound forestry practices may include deer enclosures. Fences that are not associated with buildings are not improvements. See *Figure 201-6 Decision Flow for ineligible buildings and improvements 2017 and later*, below.

H. Excluding Land with Improvements or Buildings from The MFL Enrollment

If an ineligible building, improvement, or land use exists or is planned for the land proposed for enrollment, the acreage must be excluded from the application. Keeping in mind that whole acres must be entered into MFL with few exceptions, exclude a minimum of one acre for ineligible buildings, improvements, and ineligible land uses. Exceptions may be made if excluding decimal acreage results in whole acres being entered into MFL, or if the landowner can provide documentation for a more precise acreage. Documentation for a more precise acreage can include CSMs or dimensions written on the map. However, dimensions on the map results in a stricter, measurable limit to the excluded land. Landowners should be advised to match municipal building acreage requirements whenever possible to ensure that if buildings are sold or mortgaged the resulting actions will not affect lands in MFL.

Figure 201- 6 Decision Flow for ineligible buildings and improvements 2017 and later



Building or potential improvement, and use	Order Year	Allowed	Explanation
Barn --Housing of animals	Any	No	Developed for industry, and 2017 or later must be exclusively for storage of nonliving things.
Buildings without any current use, perhaps in disrepair	2017 or later	No	Only buildings used exclusively for storage are allowed.
Cabin, secondary or vacation home -- Recreating on the land enrolled in MFL	2017 or later	No	Only buildings used exclusively for storage are allowed.
Cabin, secondary or vacation home -- Recreating on the land enrolled in MFL*	2016 or earlier	Conditionally	Provided it does not exceed 4/8 characteristics of developed for a human residence.
Church/Information center--Ceremonies, meetings, and other activities.	Any	No	Developed for industry, and 2017 or later must be exclusively for storage

Table 201- 6 Buildings and Improvements Allowances and Restrictions

Building or potential improvement, and use	Order Year	Allowed	Explanation
Fences	Any	Yes	Fences are allowed unless they are an incompatible development (industry, commercial recreation, or incompatible with the practice of forestry), excepting if the fences are associated to a building not on MFL acres and are preventing the free and open movement of wild animals.
Maple syrup boiling shack --Boiling down sap for home use or retail	2017 or later	No	Buildings must be exclusively for storage.
Maple syrup boiling shack --Boiling down sap for home use or retail	2016 or earlier	Conditionally	Provided building does not exceed 4/8 characteristics of developed for a human residence.
Maple syrup processor --Boiling and packaging sap for retail	Any	No	Developed for industry, and 2017 or later must be exclusively for storage .
Outhouse	2017 or later	No	Only buildings used exclusively for storage are allowed.
Outhouse	2016 or earlier	Yes	Unless the outhouse is an incompatible development (industry, commercial recreation, or incompatible with the practice of forestry).
Parking lots, wells, windmills, generators, free-standing solar panels, permanent targets-- associated with a building NOT used exclusively for storage	2017 or later	No	No buildings or associated improvements that aren't used exclusively for storage are allowed.
Parking Lots, wells, windmills, generators, free-standing solar panels, permanent targets-- associated with a building used exclusively for storage	2017 or later	Yes	Improvements associated to buildings used exclusively for storage are allowed.
Parking lots, wells, windmills, generators, free-standing solar panels, permanent targets--Associated to a building not on MFL	2017 or later	No	Improvements associated to buildings not on MFL are not allowed.
Parking lots, wells, power supplies, free-standing solar panels, permanent targets-- Associated to a building on MFL	2016 or earlier	Yes	Provided the building it's associated with doesn't exceed the 4/8 characteristics of developed for a human residence.
Parking lots, wells, power supplies, free-standing solar panels, permanent targets-- Not associated with a building	Any	Yes	Unless the structure is an incompatible development (industry, commercial recreation, or incompatible with the practice of forestry).
Permanent Residence --A domicile	Any	No	2016 and earlier parcels developed for human residence are ineligible; 2017 and later parcels with any building not used exclusively for storage are ineligible.
Storage Rental Unit --Renting for storage of personal property	Any	No	Developed for industry.
Storage/ Pole Sheds/Garage --Storing anything non-commercially	Any	Yes	Provided 4/8 characteristics of developed for a human residence are not exceeded for 2016 or earlier
Store, retail shop, produce stand, oil change garage, factory	Any	No	Buildings used to sell or make products or services are developed for industry.

*Certain exceptions exist for buildings on MFL designated before 1999.

Closed Areas and Closed Area Acreage Limitations

An owner may designate an area(s) of managed forest land as closed to public access, not to exceed 320 acres per **municipality per ownership**. WisFIRS checks to ensure the landowner does not already own 320 acres per municipality and provides a report of the landowner’s MFL by municipality once legal descriptions are added. A closed area may consist of an area or areas consisting of any combination of:

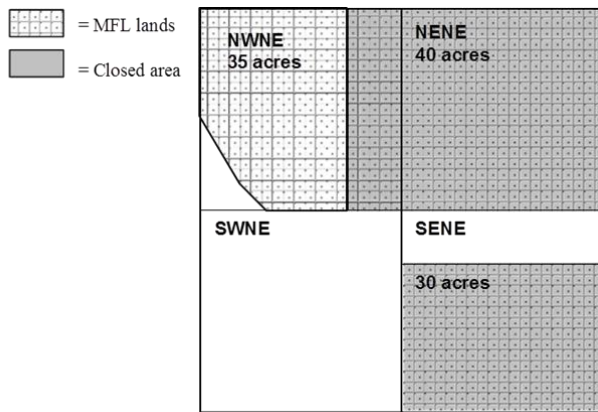
an entire parcel(s) of MFL.

all of an owner's MFL within a quarter-quarter section(s), government lot(s) or fractional lot(s).

an additional block of acreage within a legal description if it is contiguous to existing closed acreage and does not exceed a length to width ratio of 4 to 1, unless limited by the size of the entry.

Unless the owner is closing an entire MFL parcel, they must close all acres in one legal description before closing additional acres in another description. Remember, existing MFL closed acreage under the same ownership and in the same municipality is part of the total closed acreage limitation.

Figure 201- 7 All MFL closed acreage - same ownership and municipality part of total closed acreage limitation.



I. Open Areas

Lands under MFL are open to public access unless specifically designated as closed. A landowner may not restrict the number of people who access land designated as open-MFL for an approved use. Approved uses include only the following recreational activities: hunting, fishing, hiking, sightseeing, and cross-country skiing. It is the position of the DNR for purposes under Ch. 77 of the Wisconsin Statutes that hunting does not include trapping, bear dog training, target practice, sighting a rifle or driving of motorized vehicles for any reason. Recreational users who wish to conduct recreational activities not authorized under MFL must obtain the permission of the landowner.

Open MFL must be accessible on foot from a public road or other land open to public access on foot, or other reasonable access through the landowner’s other land, or their neighbor’s land documented in an open access agreement, provided recreational activities are not restricted in the access corridor, and signage is provided. Access must be indicated on the MFL map, and the landowner must inform the DNR if access changes. Landowners may change the open or closed status of land in their MFL enrollment twice during their enrollment.

J. Gathering Required Documents

Required documents must be uploaded into WisFIRS to complete the application. Landowners may have the documents on hand; some could already be in WisFIRS. Tax documents may be accessed online via local county websites; proof of ownership and CSM’s can be obtained from paid online services or from the register of deeds for a fee. Required documents are:

Recent Tax Document that contains the correct parcel identification number (PIN). The tax document includes the land legal description and acreages, name of the owner(s) of record and any relevant certified survey maps. Recorded deeds and relevant certified survey maps for the property may also be referenced in the tax document.

Proof of Ownership A copy of the recorded legal instrument(s) giving interest in the property and any tract of land under the same ownership required to qualify any parcels must be provided with the MFL application for all owners and must be recorded prior to the application deadline. 100% of ownership must be shown. A copy of what was provided to the county for recording is not sufficient. The most common document transferring title or ownership interest in property is a deed. Common types of deed include warranty, personal representative’s, quit claim, trustee’s, and transfer on death. Other proof of ownership documents include land contracts, probate documents, and judgments. The copy of the recorded proof of ownership does not have to be certified or notarized. Insurance policies, abstracts, title insurance, real estate transfer returns, satisfactions of mortgage or tax receipts are not

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sufficient proof of ownership. The DNR may require additional ownership information to assure eligibility, proper open/closed areas, and mapping of the land applied for entry. Certified documents may be required if the authenticity of copies is in doubt.

Certified survey map(s) (CSM) A copy of a recorded CSM must be submitted with an application for the land applied for entry, if applicable. A CSM showing the boundaries of excluded land may also be required if referred to in the CSM covering the land applied for entry.

Table 201- 7 Type of Plat or Survey by eligibility and requirement	Eligibility	Required
<p>Certified survey maps (CSM)</p> <p>Certified survey maps are created by landowners to delineate the boundaries of properties and are recorded at the register of deeds office. A copy of a recorded certified survey map(s) (CSM) must be submitted with an application for the land applied for entry, if applicable. If a CSM describes the land excluded from the designation or enrollment exists, it should be uploaded as “Survey Map (not CSM).”</p>	Eligible	Required--if one exists for the land being enrolled upload as “CSM.” If the CSM shows land to be excluded, upload as “Survey Map-not CSM.”
<p>Other Plats and Surveys</p> <p>Lands within an assessor’s plat are eligible for entry. These plats are created by a governing body whenever any platted or unplatted land is owned by two or more persons and when the description of one or more of the parcels is not sufficiently certain and accurate for purposes of assessment. Plats of survey are stored with the zoning office and used as verification for acreage changes and adjustments.</p>	Eligible	In general, not required. Would be useful if it describes land that is excluded or the boundary of the enrollment. Upload as “Survey Map-not CSM.”
<p>Recorded Subdivision Plats</p> <p>Lands within a recorded subdivision plat created under s. 236.02(12) or 236.03(1), Wis. Stats., including outlots, are not eligible since the intent is to subdivide. If the recorded subdivision plat has been overlaid with a CSM or legally "vacated" then the land is eligible.</p>	NOT eligible	In general, not required. Useful if it describes land excluded or the boundary of the enrollment. Upload as “Survey Map-not CSM.”

Table 201- 8 Common Types of Land Ownership
<p><i>Sole or individual owner, an unmarried person</i></p> <p>Sole ownership of the property is granted to the person listed on the deed. An unmarried individual owner can transfer lands at any time to another person. Upon death, the lands go through probate court to determine the new owner.</p>
<p><i>Sole or individual owner, a married person</i></p> <p>Wisconsin is a marital property state, which means that property purchased by one spouse while in a marriage is owned jointly by the other spouse. The listing of one name on the title to property does not automatically make it individual property, however the un-named spouse does not have the right to manage and control that property. The law requires the titled spouse to treat the non-titled spouse fairly if the item is marital property.</p> <p>Upon death of a married person, the estate will consist of the individual property plus half of all marital property. The deceased spouse may leave his or her estate to whomever they choose, including property. If the property is given to someone other than the living spouse, the living spouse must consent to the transfer of the real property to others and give up certain rights, such as the dower and curtesy or statutory share rights.</p>
<p><i>Husband and wife, as survivorship marital property</i></p> <p>Ownership is by a husband and wife during a marriage. Upon death of one spouse all of the marital property goes to the surviving spouse without passing through a will. The survivor must record a copy of a termination of decedent’s interest at the register of deeds to change the name on the MFL lands.</p>

Table 201- 8 Common Types of Land Ownership

Trust

A trust is a relationship whereby property is held by one party for the benefit of another. A trustee holds in trust, i.e. takes all title of the settler or other transferor, and holds title subject to the duties bestowed through the trust document for the benefit of a beneficiary. Trusts are created under ch. 701, Wis. Stats.

A trustee has complete power to sell, mortgage or lease trust property without notice, hearing, or order. On the death of a trustee a successor trustee is appointed by the court. If one of several trustees dies, resigns, or is removed, the remaining trustees have all the rights, title, and powers of all the original trustees.

Joint Tenancy

Ownership is held by more than one individual and each person owns an undivided interest in the entire property, with all parties having the right to use the land and the right of survivorship. Upon the death of one owner the other owner(s) retain title of the deceased person's share of the land. If one of the joint tenants is deceased, the survivor must record a termination of decedent's interest and record the document at the register of deeds.

Tenants in Common

Ownership is held by two (2) or more persons with an undivided interest in the property and an equal right to use the land, even if the percentages of interests are not equal. There is no right of survivorship if one of the tenants in common dies. Each interest may be sold separately, mortgaged, or willed to another.

Corporations (Corp., Inc.)

A corporation is typically owned by shareholders and managed through a board of directors. A corporation is created under chapters 180, 181, or 182, Wis. Stats. All lands acquired by a corporation are the property of the corporation and not of the members individually.

Corporations may purchase, convey, mortgage, pledge, lease, exchange or otherwise dispose of all or any part of their property. Individuals may become members through purchase of publicly traded stock or through established operating procedures.

Limited Liability Companies (LLC)

Ownership of land that blends elements of a partnership and corporate structures and that provides limited liability to its owners. A limited liability company is created under Ch. 183, Wis. Stats. All lands acquired by a limited liability company are the property of the limited liability company and not of the members individually.

Lands may be transferred by any member in the name of the LLC, or if management of the LLC is vested in one or more managers, lands may be transferred by any manager in the name of the LLC. Individuals may be accepted into the LLC if other members unanimously agree and in accordance with the LLC operating agreement.

Partnership

A partnership is an association of two (2) or more persons to carry on as co-owners of a business for profit. All partners are jointly liable for everything chargeable to the partnership, including debts and obligations of the partnership. A partnership is created under Ch. 178, Wis. Stats. All lands acquired by a partnership can be conveyed only in the partnership name. A partner has an equal right with other partners in property.

A partner's right in specific partnership property is not assignable except in connection with the assignment of rights of all the partners in the same property. On the death of a partner, the partner's specific partnership property vests in the surviving partner or partners.

Limited Liability Partnership (L.P., LP, L.L.P. or LLP)

A partnership formed by two (2) or more people and having one or more general partners and one (1) or more limited partners. General partners have all responsibilities for a general partnership; however limited partners are not liable for the obligations of the LLP unless he or she is also a general partner or participates in the control of the business. Interest in an LLP is personal property; therefore an LLP interest is assignable in whole or in part.

On the death of a partner, the partner's personal representative, guardian, conservator, or other legal representative may exercise all of the partner's rights for the purpose of settling his or her estate or administering his or her property, including any power the partner had to give an assignee the right to become a limited partner.

Table 201- 9 Required Signatures by Ownership Type		
Ownership type	Signatures required on application***	Notes
Individuals and married couples	All named on deed or other ownership document	All individuals including married couples having ownership rights in a property must agree to MFL enrollment by signing. Note, minors who are deeded owners may not sign the application themselves: an authorized adult must sign on their behalf.
Marital Property	Owner named on deed or other ownership document	Non-titled spouses from marital property do not need to sign the application or other tax law forms because they do not have a management or control interest in the land.
Life Lease or Life Estate Holder(s), Life Lease Holder(s)	All named on deed or other ownership document	Life estates and leases are limited ownership interests and are often retained when parents deed land to their children giving the individuals the right to live on the land and use it until they die. The life estate or lease holder is an owner and must sign the application. Life estate or lease holders with land management rights must agree to the management prescriptions before signing the MFL application. If the life estate or lease is no longer valid, documentation must be provided.
Partnerships	Any partner	The signature of any partner binds the partnership unless the Department knows that a particular partner lacks the authority to bind the partnership. The signature of all partners should be requested, however. Partnership documents are not required.
Encumbrance Holder*	All Encumbrance Holders*	Encumbrance holders must sign the application, including vendors of a land contract, mortgagee's (loan officer), timber rights holders or easement holders where the easement controls/restricts the management of the land.
Joint Tenancy	All named on deed or other ownership document	Ownership is held by more than one (1) individual and each person owns an undivided interest in the property, with all parties having the right to use the land and the right of survivorship. Upon the death of one owner the other owner(s) retain title of the deceased person's share of the land. If one of the joint tenants is deceased, the survivor must record a termination of decedent's interest and record the document at the register of deeds.
Tenants in Common	All named on deed or other ownership document	Ownership is held by two (2) or more persons with an undivided interest in the property and an equal right to use the land, even if the percentages of interests are not equal. There is no right of survivorship if one (1) of the tenants in common dies. Each interest may be sold separately, mortgaged, or willed to another.
Partnerships**	Any partner	Ownership is by a partnership, including Limited Partnerships (LP) and Limited Liability Partnerships (LLP).
Trusts**	Any trustee	Ownership is by a trust, including sub-trusts and unitrusts, controlled by trustees. A trustee has authority to sell, mortgage or lease trust property.
Corporation**	Corporate Officer	Ownership is by a corporation, managed by corporate officers (president, vice-president, secretary, etc.).
Limited Liability Company (LLC)**	Any member	Ownership is by an LLC that provides limited liability to its owners.
* Encumbrance holders are not considered owners, and do not need to sign the management plan or transfer form. By signing the application form, the encumbrance holder agrees to the management plan. By signing the transfer form, the landowner is indicating that encumbrance holders agree to the management plan.		
** Although not required, additional members, trustees, partners etc. should be offered the opportunity to sign.		
*** If deceased individuals are named on the proof of ownership, additional documentation is required, see table, "Proof of ownership according to survivorship after death"		

K. *Gathering Required Signatures*

Signatures of all owners and encumbrance holders are required for the application to be approvable. Management plans must be signed by all owners, but signatures may be provided after department approval of the plan. Provided landowners agree to DNR's terms and use an acceptable service, Tax Law will accept valid electronic signatures. The terms and conditions for electronic signatures are located on the public internet (www.dnr.gov) and can be found by searching keywords "MFL electronic signatures."

L. *Sending the Application Fee and Remittance Form*

A non-refundable application fee of \$30.00 is required for each application, and for each county indicated on a multiple municipality application. The application fee must be submitted with the remittance form printed from WisFIRS. The remittance form and fee must be received by the Tax Law Forestry Specialist within 14 days of application submittal.

M. *General Considerations for MFL Map, Stewardship Management Plan and WisFIRS Overview*

Consider regional and landscape factors that may contribute to productivity concerns. Assess whether the stand will be lost to a non-forested cover type due to emerald ash borer (EAB) and/or hydrological risk and thus (if designated or added in 2021 or later) must be categorized as productive with identified risk or as nonproductive. Do this knowing that our best scientific predictions lead us to expect more than 99% of susceptible white, green and black ash trees to be killed by EAB. Scientific consensus also shows that hydrological risk, often exacerbated by changing climate as well as increased development, is increasing across the state and that the effects of permanently heightened water tables result in permanent conversion of affected stands. Consider using the Identified Risk Stand Evaluation Tool elements at the parcel level when determining which stands to enroll in the 80% productive category.

Decisions of which land to enroll in MFL, and whether to designate it productive or non-productive, and all silvicultural prescriptions must be considered within the context of compatible landowner objectives. Defining a landowner's objectives becomes even more critical for ash-dominated lowlands because of the challenges and potential costs associated with managing these systems. A significant investment may be needed to implement some of the management treatments described in the Emerald Ash Borer Silvicultural Guidelines, which are the state of the art of ash management. Many ash-dominated lowland stands will have no management potential and the forest stand will be permanently succeeded by a non-forested cover type. If the landowner chooses to passively allow EAB mortality to run its course in these situations, the stand must be categorized in the non-productive category. Other stands will have greater opportunities, and silvicultural treatments can be used to build resilience to EAB impacts, improve future stand productivity, and utilize the ash resource that is being lost. CPWs are only to prescribe practices that will result in successful regeneration or enhanced vigor of a timber type. Using the Identified Risk Stand Evaluation Tool and good professional judgement, CPWs must help landowners to create viable management plans through careful stand assessments and judicious application of the identified risk productivity category. Prioritization may be based on multiple considerations such as stand size, accessibility, ecological importance, probability of treatment success, impacts to hydrology, and several other factors discussed here. If categorized as identified risk, EAB or hydrological risk may not be the cause of a withdrawal of MFL without tax and fee.

N. *Overview Section*

The information in the WisFIRS overview / general comments section is used to help determine land eligibility and to understand current stand and land use conditions. Wording in the overview / general comments section is not included in the landowner's management plan but must include the following information:

Non-productive percentage of each parcel. Each parcel must be 80% productive and have no more than 20% non-productive area including forest lands that are non-stocked, unsuitable for producing merchantable timber or a combination of both, as well as any areas of productive forest the landowner chooses not to manage. The percentage of non-productive and unsuitable lands must be recorded for each parcel of land using on-the-ground acreage.

Acreage Discrepancies. If the on-the-ground acreage differs from the county (tax bill) acres, list the on-the-ground acreage by stand for future reference. Include any helpful notes (e.g., enroll all acreage in the description; enroll only closed land, size of exclusion).

O. *MFL Map*

The Importance of MFL Maps

All tax law entries require a section-level map or maps. The map is the legal document showing and describing the designated areas open and closed to public access for MFL entries. Maps are recorded at the county register of deeds offices. Maps with lands open to public access will also be linked to the web mapping tool on the DNR public web site at <http://dnr.wi.gov>, search keywords "MFL open land". This allows the public to view the actual MFL map for a particular property when looking for lands open to public recreation.

MFL Map Requirements:

To check you've met all the requirements below, use the MFL Application Checklist in WisFIRS

- Use MFL Map Form 2450-133 within WisFIRS, which pre-populates header information, or an acceptable GIS template (available on the [CPW collaboration site](#)).
- Maps must accurately reflect on the ground conditions at time of application.

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- A separate map is required for each section. Maps must be 8 1/2 " x 11" for photocopying purposes. Map fractional lots or government lots by adjusting section and description lines. Changes in scale must be approved by TLS.
 - Make sure to map parcels in the proper legal descriptions
- Margins are required to be 1/2 inch at the top of the page and 1/4 inch on the sides and bottom. These margins are required by the register of deeds and are needed for recording purposes. Failure to leave these margins may result in the map not being recorded. Page size must be 8.5 x 11.
- A scale of 8 inches equals one mile is required for MFL. When showing less than a full section for correction sections, identify 1/4 corners, section corners, and lines.
 - For instances where section corners and 1/4 corners differ from the standard MFL map with gridlines template (i.e., irregular sections and correction sections), section and 1/4 corners must be identified. A minimum of 2 section corners are identified when possible. If not possible to include two (2) section corners, a minimum of one (1) section corner and two (2) 1/4 corners are required.
- Photocopies of aerial photographs are not acceptable MFL maps, but they may be uploaded as the air photo document type.
- Provided the correct form is used, use of GIS (Geographic Information Systems) or digital maps is acceptable.
- It is important that the map be neat and easy to read to determine the land being entered, stand boundaries, and closed/open designations.
 - All maps must be scanned and submitted in COLOR regardless if any acres are MFL-Open.
- Maps must clearly show each parcel is at least 20 contiguous acres (10 acres for 1-time renewals of 2016 and earlier orders; for 2017 and later orders, may consist of at least two (2), 10-acre parcels connected by a tract of land in the same ownership)
 - One-time renewals of parcels less than 20 acres must be identical to the parcel being renewed.
- Maps must clearly show minimum 120 foot width requirement is met, or it must meet the 4:1 ratio requirement.
- Map header information must be filled out completely. WisFIRS automatically lists as many landowner names that will fit in the box. WisFIRS automatically fills in the open and closed acreage as entered, however, draw the map to reflect the on-the-ground acreage and make sure any discrepancies are noted in the Overview General Comments.
- On all MFL maps, the Open/Closed legend boxes in the header must be highlighted inside the boxes with a different colored highlighter, and the Open Area box must be filled with yellow highlighter. These requirements are needed for all MFL applications regardless of whether there are any MFL-Open lands.

Figure 201- 8 Open/Closed Map Header

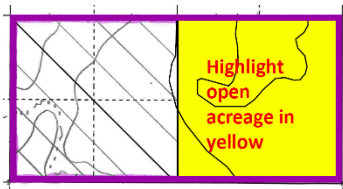


- Note: The MFL map template from within WisFIRS Private Lands (which pre-populates the information in the header) does not include a legend. It is the map preparer's responsibility to develop the appropriate legend for the MFL map.
- All symbols represented on the map must be included in the legend. The symbols and labels provided in Appendix 201C are recommended however not mandatory. Customized symbols are acceptable as long as they are identified in the legend.
- When the entire section is being enrolled in MFL and the legend cannot be placed on the same page as the map without obscuring important information, a second page legend is acceptable.
- For large ownerships, map legends must also include stand acreage and cover type and an indication of whether stands are productive since large landowners are not required to submit forest stand data into WisFIRS.
- For additions, the map should show all acres under the order that fall within the area of the section map (original plus addition if possible). All land should be highlighted since this will be the new official map for this legal description. The open and closed acreage listed in the header should reflect the land under the order in the area depicted (original plus addition). Remember that additions must be contiguous to the original entry or be a parcel of at least 10 acres and connected by a tract of land under the same ownership to be eligible: clearly show this on the map.
 - Stand numbers for additions must be unique, even if the stand is identical to a stand already in the plan, this avoids arbitrary stand numbers assigned by WisFIRS.
- Fractional or government lots should be mapped maintaining the required map scale and margins, and displaying as many section and quarter corners as possible. A minimum of two (2) section corners should be displayed whenever possible. When not possible to include two section corners, a minimum of one (1) section corner and two (2) quarter corners are required. Keep in mind this map is intended to be a map of the section. All visible section and quarter corners should be labeled.
- Adjacent ownership and land use around the MFL entry in the section in which the MFL lands lie must be noted. Label the adjacent land use frequently enough so that it is clear what the adjacent ownership is around the entire entry. This labelling is also

what establishes visual confirmation of the tract of land under the same ownership that may be needed to connect a 2017 or later parcel to another if it is less than 20 contiguous acres. Order numbers of adjacent MFL/FCL may be included but are not required; therefore, it is not necessary to label adjacent MFL entries as “O/MFL” or “O/FCL.” If this labeling is used in the map, it should be described in the legend, however.

- Note: Adjacent land use in the margins of the map is not required since the map represents the section in which MFL lands lie. Placing adjacent land use in the margins would require that a forester place information from an adjacent section onto the MFL map. Many times, adjacent land use placed in the margin cannot be photocopied; therefore, it does not provide much extra data to determine if lands as shown on the map are eligible for entry.
- On each map, outline all the acreage to be entered using a highlighter that consistently shows up when reproduced, doesn't obscure information on the map and contrasts with the yellow used to fill in open MFL areas. Green and purple are colors that work well for this.
- The highlighting must be placed inside the entry boundaries and outside of excluded areas.

Figure 201- 9 Highlight open acreage in yellow



Highlight all lands open to public recreation in yellow. In an effort to make the location of lands open to public recreation more easily interpreted on the MFL maps, the open lands on all MFL maps are required to be entirely filled using a yellow highlighter. Yellow colored pencil, yellow crayon, or permanent yellow marker are acceptable as long as they don't obscure the other map details when photocopied. If you are using GIS software to prepare your MFL maps, you may also fill the open lands using a semi-transparent yellow fill. Maps that have both open and closed lands should be shown with the open land filled in with yellow. Do not place a boundary highlighter color (green, purple) between the open and closed designation

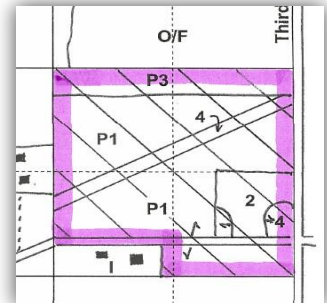
Building sites that are being excluded from entry should be clearly identified on the map and include the dimensions of the exclusion if needed to justify enrollment of decimal acreage. Clearly show the lands to be enrolled and the land that is left on the regular property tax roll.

Figure 201- 10 Clearly show MFL enrollment on map

Any person looking at the map should be able to determine what land is enrolled in MFL and what land is not enrolled. For example, in Figure 201-11, there are known landscape features that clearly indicate the location of the lands being excluded from entry into the MFL program. On the west and south sides, the quarter-quarter lines form part of the boundary. On the east side, the road is the boundary. On the north side, the pine plantation is the boundary.

Major land features on and around the MFL enrollment (forested and non-forested lands) such as lakes, rivers, ravines, roads, buildings, fences, power lines, etc. must be shown. Conventional mapping symbols and cover type abbreviations are provided in Appendix 201C.

Indicate the area closed to public access with diagonal backslash marks (\\\\\\\\). There is no required number of lines or spacing for the diagonal backslash marks (\\\\\\\\), however, the slash marks should not be so far apart that their purpose is not clear nor so many that the lines obscure the underlying information on the map. Areas without slash marks and highlighted in yellow will be considered open to public access.



Access to all open MFL land must be clearly explained on the map as a comment, even if the access is obvious such as a public road. Also, the location of any signs needed to locate the access route must be shown on the map.

Mapping Stands: Stand information for Productive and non-productive areas

- Stand numbers. Assign a consecutive number to each stand (including lakes, roads, etc.) on the map. If the same stand occurs in more than one section of an entry, it should be assigned the same number throughout the entry. Remember to assign unique numbers for an addition.
- Recommended on Map: Prefix, if applicable. There are three (3) prefix codes.
 - **P** “Plantation” Means managed as a plantation
 - **X** “Non-productive forest type” means no management is chosen for a non-productive stand (These stands are included in the 20% non-productive category because they are not suitable or capable.)

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- **Z** “No timber management zone” Means no management is chosen for a productive stand (These stands are included in the 20% non-productive category at the landowner’s discretion.)

For MFL designated before 2022, all non-productive areas 2 acres or more in size must be mapped, and stands must be mapped when they are at least 2 acres in size. After 2022, all non-productive areas 1 acre or more in size must be mapped, and stands must be mapped when they are at least 2 acres in size. Productive Stands managed for timber must be mapped if they are 2 acres or more in size. Stands or non-productive areas that are individually smaller than 2 or 1 acre respectively but that add up to 2 or 1 acre may be mapped collectively as stands or individually as inclusions.

The pre-2022 mapping and productivity calculation requirements should be used for management plans for large to small transfer of ownership for land designated before 2022. For additions to MFL designated after 2022, all non-productive areas 1 acre or more in size must be mapped, and stands must be mapped when they are at least 2 acres in size; the productivity of the combined parcel will be calculated using the rules for the parcel being added to.

Examples of non-productive areas included in the 20% allowable non-productive include the following:

Wildlife food plots. Wildlife food plots may be planted to provide food for wildlife and enhance recreational hunting opportunities. Wildlife food plots are not allowed to be harvested as food crops for human consumption or feed crops for domestic animals. Note: Wildlife food plots have been excised from the MFL Group Certificate so genetically modified organisms (e.g. Roundup Ready® corn or soybeans) that may be used as wildlife food sources are allowed but not encouraged under the MFL program. FSC prohibited chemicals may also be applied on wildlife food plots; however, use of alternative, FSC approved chemicals is encouraged.

Reserved old growth stands. Old growth forests are defined as relatively old and relatively undisturbed by humans. Landowners may choose to provide habitat and aesthetic needs through development of reserved old growth stands. These management techniques do not provide timber products and are thus included in the 20% non-productive/unsuitable category.

Unsuitable for producing timber products. Lands unsuitable for producing timber products may include critical sites (steep, red clay soils) or habitats in which timber harvesting or management may adversely impact NHI species.

Stands with Identified Risk Landowners may choose to enroll stands with forest health or regeneration concerns with foreseeable repercussions on productivity as non-productive areas.

Lands designated for non-timber management. Lands in which management is done to enhance non-timber resource values may include oak savannah, native prairie, and aesthetic zones.

Table 201- 10 NR 46 Productivity Mapping Requirements

NR 46.16(2)(g)1. Productive cover types must be individually mapped when the cover type consists of 2 or more contiguous acres.

NR 46.16(2)(g)3. For lands designated as managed forest lands on or after January 1, 2022, non-productive areas of the entry must be mapped when any contiguous area of non-productive land is at least 1 acre in size.

Table 201- 11 Mapping & Accounting for Non-Productive Areas -Additions to 2021 and earlier orders and large-to-small plans for 2021 and earlier orders

Size	Required to be a Stand	Required to be mapped	Required towards 20% calculation	Other Notes
< 2 acres	No	No	No	Non-contiguous similar areas may be combined to form a numbered stand if they total 2 or more acres (same as for productive timber stands) or mapped as inclusions within another stand. “Land hooks” could be used to show that the non-productive area is included in the adjacent stand. Do not round up for areas smaller than two acres.
>2 acres	Yes	Yes	Yes	Standard rounding should be used.

Table 201- 12 Mapping & Accounting for Non-Productive Areas -2022 and later new entries, additions, and L-S plans				
Size	Required to be a Stand	Required to be mapped	Required towards 20% calculation	Other Notes
< 1 acre	No	No	No	Non-contiguous similar areas may be combined to form a numbered stand if they total 2 or more acres (same as for productive timber stands). “Land Hooks” could be used to show that the non-productive area is included in the adjacent stand. Do not round up for areas smaller than an acre.
1 < 2 acres	No	Yes	Yes	Non-contiguous areas may be combined to form a numbered stand or mapped as inclusions within another stand. “Land Hooks” could be used to show that the non-productive area is included in the adjacent stand. Standard rounding should be used.
>2 acres	Yes	Yes	Yes	Standard rounding should be used.

Table 201- 13 Mapping Productive Areas (timber stands)			
Size	Required to be a Stand	Required to be mapped	Other notes
< 2 acres	No	No	Non-contiguous similar areas may be combined to form a stand if they total 2 or more acres. “Land Hooks” could be used to show that the non-productive area is included in the adjacent stand.
>2 acres	Yes	Yes	Timber types including size must be shown in the map legend or in the mapped area. Make sure the stand detail on the map matches the plan.

Figure 201- 11 Non-contiguous similar areas combined to form a numbered stand if the total is 2+ acres

A. Stand Number		1		X 2	
1	Productivity	PRODUCTIVE 80% - Productive and meets minimum stocking		NON-PRODUCTIVE 20% - Not capable of growing 20 ft3/acre/year	
2	Stand Prefix			X=Non-Prod (<20 ft3/ac/yr)	
3	Exam Date	03/05/2020		12/07/2020	
4	Age Structure	Even-Aged		Even-Aged	
5	Timber Type - Primary	Red Pine	5-9	4	Lowland Herbaceous
	Timber Type - Secondary				
	Timber Type - Understory				
6	Habitat Type				
7	Acres	32		8	

P. MFL Stewardship Forestry Plan

A written management plan is a condition of entry and transfer to comply with the requirements of the MFL law. The management plan identifies resource management concerns, including ecological landscape; endangered, threatened, or special concern species or plant communities; and archeological and historical sites. Management practices and silvicultural methods used to achieve the land management goals are prescribed for each productive timber stand on the MFL property. Wildlife management and aesthetic concerns are incorporated into the management practices through modifications to forestry practices or through specific management practices. All plans must be developed by a Certified Plan Writer or a Tax Law Forestry Specialist. All management plans must be developed using the WisFIRS program. Data entered into WisFIRS populates the landowner’s management plan template. The WisFIRS program will help plan writers enter the proper data, however information that plan writers need to determine prior to using WisFIRS to create a management plan is shown below. Generally accepted data collection methods must be used.

Goals and Objectives:

1. **The landowner's written management objectives.** Decision of which land to enroll in MFL and all silvicultural prescriptions must be considered within the context of compatible landowner objectives, which may require a significant investment to accomplish. Landowners do not often provide detailed objective statements or goals. Plan writers are expected to understand landowner objectives and write the objective on the management plan after visiting the site and communicating with the owner. The overriding objective must be to grow timber products for the forest products industry. By signing the MFL application, the landowner accepts the land management objectives. Below are examples of landowner objectives.
 - o Grow aspen, oak, and pine species for forest products.
 - o Maintain oaks for long periods as mast producers for wildlife food.
 - o Provide wildlife habitat for deer, turkeys, grouse, woodcock, and songbirds.
 - o Improve and add shallow ponds for waterfowl and wildlife water supply.
 - o Protect threatened sundew plants found in a wetland community on the property.
 - o Enjoy the property for hunting, nature observation, camping and hiking.

Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI)/ Archeological, Historical, and Cultural (Arch/Hist/Cult):

2. **a. NHI** Plan writers will use WisFIRS to generate a list of species and plant communities that may be present on the MFL lands based on the legal description entered. Plan writers will be required to do the following to conduct the Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) search and to evaluate the results.
 - o Obtain the permission of the landowner to conduct the WisFIRS NHI search and check the box to certify that permission was received.
 - o Evaluate the species and plant communities to determine whether the species or suitable habitat exists on the MFL lands and indicate the occurrence in WisFIRS. If suitable habitat is present, consideration will be made while recommending management practices to protect the species and habitat, as afforded by state and federal endangered and threatened species laws, and forest certification standards. Links in WisFIRS will take plan writers to the public web site for information on habitat, species and community requirements, threats, opportunities, and mitigation

techniques. Additional information is often available for landowners who wish to maintain or enhance habitat for rare species and high-quality habitats.

- The special features section of the management plan may be used to identify mitigation practices necessary. Landowners should be supplied with information regarding the NHI occurrence, however specific species names must be avoided due to confidentiality of NHI data. Only mitigation should be documented in the management plan. Appendix 201G contains other information needed to complete a review of the NHI database.
2. **b. Arch/Hist/Cult Concerns** Plan writers will obtain Archeological, Historical, and Cultural information, and document whether there are any sites. If a site is on the property, describe the property-level measures that will be taken to protect the site. See Appendix 201H for details on obtaining and sharing archeological, historical, and cultural resource data.

Sound Forestry Considerations for Management Prescriptions at time of Practice Implementation: The following additional considerations must be addressed as part of the cutting notice if applicable, and should be discussed as part of the management plan:

Transportation system and soil conservation objectives/practices Implementing practices will require assessing and describing existing roads, trails, landings, stream crossings, etc. for compatibility with management activities and landowner use. Measures to prevent/control erosion due to management and recommend for non-management (recreational use) will be prescribed.

Best Management Practices (BMPs) for Water Quality. Implementing BMPs for soil conservation is mandatory under the MFL program, but certain BMPs for water quality are voluntary unless the landowner is enrolled in the MFL Certified Group. Specific BMP practices must be identified at the time the management practice occurs. BMPs are available for review on the public web site. Plan writers should discuss BMPs with landowners.

Best Management Practices for Invasive Species. BMPs for invasive species reduce the impact that invasive plants, insects, diseases, animals, and other organisms have on the ecosystem. Wisconsin's Forestry Best Management Practices for Invasive Species can be found on the DNR public web site; invasive species should be discussed with landowners.

Other sound forestry practices that are common to the entire property, such as leaving snags, den trees, mowing of trails and access roads, etc. are documented in the MFL management plan template, but are not included as menu choices in the MFL management plan template. Landowners can learn more about non-mandatory practices through links to the DNR public web site. Forest health issues may impact management practices when practices are established. Learn more about forest health issues through links to the DNR public web site. CPWs, Cooperating Foresters and Tax Law Forestry Specialists are encouraged to review the forest health links to ensure that prescribed management practices are sound.

Forest certification requirements.

Forest certification through ATFS and FSC are included in the MFL management plan template and describe requirements for landowners. Learn more about forest certification requirements through links to the DNR public web site.

Stand-Level Elements

Many WisFIRS menu options allow for plan writers to insert additional information at the stand level. Practices that divide clear-cuts into smaller blocks; shorten or lengthen rotations; create irregular cutting boundaries; modify species composition, substitute partial cuts for clear-cuts or vice versa, etc. are handled through delineation of timber stand boundaries, choices in silvicultural systems, and modification of management practices through the submenus imbedded in the MFL management plan template for each stand.

Stand number. Assign a unique number to each stand (including lakes, roads, etc.) in the entry. If the same stand occurs in more than one section of an entry, it should be assigned the same number throughout the entry. Different stand numbers can be assigned to stands of the same timber type (cover type, size class, density) if it is necessary due to the stands having different prescriptions.

Stand numbers for additions: Even if the timber type is identical, stand numbers for the addition must be unique. If the timber types and supporting recon data for the stands in the addition are different from the original order, use the next consecutive number available. For example, if the original order included stands 1, 2 and 3, then the stand number for the addition should start with stand 4. Assign a different stand number to the addition, keeping the two stands separate for record keeping purposes. For example, although the stands are identical, the CPW or Tax Law Forestry Specialist retains stand 1 of the original order as 15 acres and assigns stand 4 to the addition's 10 acres (the next consecutive number available).

1. **Productivity.** Choose the correct productivity category- for the stand. For inclusion within the productive category, there are two options for productive cover types (80%-productive and meets minimum stocking; 80% productive with Identified Risk) and one option for including land that is capable of being productive and which will be managed to meet minimum stocking requirements in a reasonable amount of time: 80% Capable 80%-capable of producing minimum requirement. There are eight options for the

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non-productive area, make sure that the most accurate descriptor is chosen as stands can be in the non-productive category by choice, for a timber stand where no management is chosen, or because the cover type is non-forested.

2. **Stand Prefix, if applicable.** There are three (3) prefix codes. P Plantation; X “Non-productive forest type” means no management is chosen for a non-productive stand (These stands are included in the 20% because they are non-suitable or capable), and Z “No timber management zone” means no management is chosen for a productive stand (These stands are included in the 20% non-productive at the discretion of the landowner).
3. **Exam Date:** fill in the date the data were collected.
4. **Age Structure:** Indicate current age structure as even-aged, two-aged or uneven-aged¹.
5. **Timber Types.** Choose only one primary type, one secondary type and one understory type based on basal area (poles and saw timber) or stems / acre (seedlings and saplings). Include the size class and density where appropriate (e.g. A 5-11²). Each forest stand will be given a type classification showing cover type, size class, and density. The primary cover type will be required in all cases. If a secondary and /or understory type are present, they may also be recorded. Always try to record a secondary and/or understory type because they provide insight into the species composition of the primary type, and the next successional stage most likely to occur. The secondary and/or understory type data is valuable when reviewing the data in the office.

Example:

- Primary Type A 5-11⁴
- Secondary Type NH 5-11²
- Understory Type PW 0-5²
- NOTE: Density is written in numeric characters.

The goal of stand typing is to best describe the condition of a stand, and some subjectivity may be involved. When determining the primary cover type and size class, if it is unclear as to what type to assign to a stand (e.g. 50 ft² of aspen and 50 ft² of oak) the forester should make a determination based on what best represents the current and/or anticipated near term stand condition. Cover types typically have a threshold of 50% stocking of a given species, or suite of species, and the forester will have to choose the best cover type without meeting these requirements.

Size Classes - The predominant stand of each classified type is designated according to the following size class chart: (The split between pole-timber and small sawtimber is 9 inches for softwoods and 11 inches for hardwoods.)

Symbol	Class	DBH
0 - 5	Seedling and sapling	0 – 5”
5 - 9 or 5 - 11	Pole-timber	5 – 9” or 5 – 11”
9 - 15 or 11 - 15	Small sawtimber	9 – 15” or 11 – 15”
15+	Large sawtimber	15”+

Sawtimber Stands - Stands of sawtimber trees having a minimum net basal area of 10 sq. ft./acre. Sawtimber trees are 9.0 inches dbh or larger for softwood species and of 11.0 inches dbh and larger for hardwood species (including aspen).

Large Sawtimber Stands (15+) - Sawtimber stands having more than 50 percent of the basal area in sawtimber trees 15.0 inches dbh and larger.

Small Sawtimber Stands (Softwoods 9-15", Hardwoods 11-15") - Sawtimber stands having more than 50 percent of the basal area in sawtimber trees less than 15.0 inches dbh.

Poletimber Stands (Softwoods 5-9", Hardwoods 5-11") - Stands failing to meet the sawtimber stand specifications, but with a basal area stocking of at least 10 sq. ft./acre in poletimber and larger trees, at least 50% of which are in poletimber trees. Poletimber trees are merchantable trees of softwood species 5.0 - 8.9 inches dbh or hardwood species (including aspen) 5.0 - 10.9 inches dbh.

Seedling And Sapling Stands (0-5") - Forest stands not qualifying as either sawtimber or poletimber stands but having a minimum of 200 seedlings or 100 saplings per acre. Seedling and sapling stands are further divided into stocking classes.

¹ Bearing in mind that there are few truly uneven-aged stands in Wisconsin, year of origin and total height are preferred for even-aged Northern Hardwood (NH) stands, even if management is conversion to uneven-aged or all-aged management.

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Seedlings and saplings are trees less than 5.0 inches dbh and capable of development into poletimber trees. As the distinction between seedling and sapling sizes cannot always be distinguished on aerial photos, the two classes have often been combined to form the reproduction (restocking) class (0-5").

Stocking Classes - Forest land stocking classification is based on basal area or number of trees as shown in the following table.

Table 201- 15 Stand Size And Density Classification						
Size Class		Units Per Acre			Density Classes***	
		1	2	3	4	5
Seedlings* (0-0.9)" dbh	Trees	200 - 600	601 - 1,500**	1,501+ **		
Saplings* (1-4.9)" dbh	Trees	100 – 300	301 – 900	901+		
Pole-timber and Saw-timber (5+)"	Basal area (sq. ft./acre)	10 - 30	31-70	71 - 110	111 - 150	150+
<p>*Seedlings and saplings should be combined to a reproduction (restocking) class 0-5.</p> <p>**Primarily for natural stands. With uniform spacing such as plantations approximately 600 trees per acre qualifies as good density of stocking.</p> <p>***Minimum "medium" density stocking for tax law eligibility differs slightly and can be found in NR 46.17(1)(c)2.</p>						

6. **Habitat Type.** Use only where the habitat classification system is applicable. WisFIRS allows plan writers to choose a habitat type that exists in the county in which the land lies. Habitat types are useful to help plan writers and landowners determine successional trends to determine silvicultural systems and management practices. Plan writers are encouraged to review the Wisconsin Silvicultural Guide (previously known as the Silvicultural Handbook) for more information on habitat types.
7. **Acres.** Round the acreage to the nearest whole number. WisFIRS will check if the total of the stand acreages matches the acreage listed for the MFL application. Even if the total acreage of the enrollment is a decimal acreage use whole acres for all stands.
8. **Year of Origin.** Required for all even-aged or two-aged stands, year of origin is preferred for all stands. In these cases, year of origin should indicate the age class for the oldest age class of trees in the primary timber type. To determine year of origin, use cores from dominant and co-dominant trees, planting records, adjacent stand data, and fire or harvest records.
9. **Total Height.** Required for all for even-aged or two-aged stands, and preferred for all stands. Report height in whole numbers for primary timber types only. Measure dominant and co-dominant trees to calculate the average height of the stand.
10. **Mean Stand Diameter.** Record the quadratic mean DBH in whole numbers. WisFIRS has a calculator that determines the mean DBH. Plan writers using this tool should collect representative sample tree diameters prior to entering data into WisFIRS.
11. **Site Index and Species.** Required for even-aged and two-aged stands, site index helps to understand the site capability of the land and is preferred for all stands. Site index curves, interpolation, similar nearby stands, timber sale records, or the "5-year intercept method" for red pine or white pine less than 25 feet tall may be used. WisFIRS will calculate site index based on age and height for tree species with site index curves.
12. **Total Basal Area.** Record total basal area of all trees in the stand
13. **Stocking.** Plan writers must input the total basal area, cord and board foot volume for the entire stand, and for the top four tree species (based on basal area). Stocking guidelines are found in Appendix 201E. Guidelines to remember when determining stocking of timber stands:
 - A stand may have a density of 1, but not meet the minimum stocking level.
 - For the stand, record the average basal area per acre for all trees 5" dbh and larger, inclusive of live culls. If the stand is converting from saplings to poles, the basal area should include all dominant and co-dominant trees even though some are less than 5" dbh.
 - For the stand, record the total net volume of all species per acre, including both board feet and cords.

For each of the top four tree species, record the basal area and total net volume of the species per acre, including both boards and cords. For species with only seedlings and saplings indicate 'yes' that they are present and leave the basal area, board feet and cords columns blank or enter "zero."
14. **Silvicultural System and Mandatory Practices: Schedule of Practices**

Management practices and silvicultural methods used to achieve the management objectives for timber, along with wildlife or aesthetics are prescribed for each productive stand. Stand level management objectives are called the silvicultural system in WisFIRS, see Appendix 201J. Determine the silvicultural system that will move the stand to the desired future condition. Remember to match the management objective with the prescribed practices according to uneven-aged or even-aged. The desired future stand condition is not limited to the 25- or 50-year term of the MFL program, and mandatory and non-mandatory practices beyond the term of the order may also be included.

Objectives and practices, such as "natural conversion to white pine" at the stand level should support the landowner's goals for the property. As appropriate, mandatory, and non-mandatory practices for each stand must be identified and described for each stand indicating the completion year, for the entire term of the MFL order. Extended rotation ages are allowed to meet landowner goals if they conform to acceptable silviculture.

15. **Mandatory practices** (productive stands)

Mandatory practices should be scheduled based on the silvicultural requirements of the stand and limited to mandatory practices specified by s. NR 46.18(2), Wis. Adm. Code. Factors such as current timber markets, which have only temporary effects should not affect the scheduling of a mandatory practice.

Only the following practices may be made mandatory.

- Harvesting mature timber according to sound forestry.
- Thinning plantations and natural stands for merchantable products.
- Release of conifers and hardwoods from competing vegetation.
- Reforestation (or afforestation) of land to meet minimum species and site-specific density requirements

- Post-harvest and pre-harvest treatment to ensure adequate regeneration.
- Soil conservation practices to control erosion from forestry practices.

A complete list of practices is available in the plan text report in appendix 201J.

Choose the management practice that supports the silvicultural system. The management objective to match the prescribed practices. For example, uneven age objective cannot have even age (shelterwood) practice prescribed. Include all practices that must be completed during the 25 or 50 year order period. Choose the best option included in the WisFIRS drop-down menus. Please check that there isn't already a menu option for the practice before using the "OTHER" option.

All management prescriptions require:

- Year of completion. Landowners are required to demonstrate progress towards completing mandatory practices by the end of the year in which they are scheduled. The year of completion for mandatory practices should be at least two years after the year of designation. For example, if the MFL is enrolled effective in 2020, the scheduled completion year should be 2022 or later. The exception to this is when there is a practice that will take place prior to the designation taking effect or is that is already established. In these cases, check the box in WisFIRS that indicates the practice will be completed prior to entry and also schedule that practice to be completed in the first year. This will help assure the practices and any follow-ups are completed.
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16. Non-mandatory practices.

Include all non-mandatory practices recommended within the 25 or 50 year order period that will help achieve the landowner's management objectives (e.g. wildlife, watershed, and aesthetics) that are specific to individual stands. Choose the best option included in the WisFIRS drop-down menus. Please check that there isn't already a menu option for the practice before using the "OTHER" option.

17. Stand Conditions/Special Characteristics:

The Stand Conditions Field is Used to communicate with the Department and the landowner. Enter stand-specific details in- the Stand Conditions Field to Communicate with the Department and the Landowner. These must be addressed in this section if applicable:

- Forest health and regeneration concerns
 - Mention if there's hydrological risk and/or an ash component, and management outlook given risk of EAB.
 - Summarize the factors from the Identified Risk Stand Evaluation Tool that led you to categorize the stand as with or without identified risk. The Identified Risk Stand Evaluation Tool is an evaluation and decision tool for use in lowland ash stands that will potentially be impacted by EAB and/or hydrological risk The tool is designed to assist with site and stand evaluation prior to developing a prescription. Due to the complex nature of these sites the tool results should be considered collectively, along with other stand data, landowner objectives, and professional judgment when evaluating management alternatives.
- Brief explanation of any nonstandard silviculture

Note: This section may also be used to inform landowners of any special conditions or future management considerations; tie your prescription to topography, management history, landowner interests etc.

Q. Using the MFL Application Review Checklist or comparable WisFIRS procedures and obtaining DNR Approval.

The Application Review Checklist includes items that still need to be manually reviewed for each application. As you use the checklist, remember that the reviewer has the responsibility to review the application for the accuracy of the facts and the mandatory practices documented in WisFIRS using the Application Review Checklist. Each entry / order number must be checked for completeness, accuracy, consistency, and inclusion of sufficient information to support the choice of mandatory practices and other recommendations. A thorough review by the submitter, and the use of the Application Review Checklist will enhance the likelihood of an error-free application on first submission.

Once an application is submitted in WisFIRS, the review and approval process begins. Tax Law Team Leaders are responsible to ensure that all reviews are completed by the TLFS within 45 calendar days of submission by the CPW. CPWs should be attentive and available during the review period to answer any questions that arise. If the CPW needs the TLFS to return the application to them before the review is complete, they must briefly describe why they've requested the application be returned.

When corrections are required, return reasons, including the specific MFL Checklist item will be provided to the CPW. The CPW is expected to work with the landowner to make corrections to the application and to communicate with the TLFS throughout. If changes are made to the application form, a new application with new signatures must be uploaded into WisFIRS. If any changes are made to any part to the management plan, new signatures on the management plan must be uploaded into WisFIRS Returned applications must be resubmitted in

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WisFIRS before September 15. CPWs will receive email notification of the approval (or denial) of the application from WisFIRS. CPWs are encouraged to notify landowners of the status of an application. The DNR will notify the landowner of their MFL designation or the denial of their application by sending a copy of the order of designation or denial in the mail.

If all MFL eligibility requirements are met, TLS will issue an Order of Designation or Denial Order on or before November 20. The MFL Orders become effective January 1 of the following year. Orders issued on or after November 21 take effect on the second January 1 after the date of issuance. The original Order of Designation and map are sent to the Register of Deeds for recording. Copies of the Order of Designation and map(s) are sent to the landowner, Department of Revenue, clerk of the municipality, assessor of the municipality. Electronic copies of the files are kept in WisFIRS.


V. BACKGROUND

(None needed)

VI. REFERENCES AND RELATED DOCUMENTS

Source	Summary of Requirement
NR 46.16(10)	46.16(10) All applications submitted to the department shall be completed and submitted electronically through the Wisconsin Forest Inventory and Reporting System (WisFIRS) by a certified plan writer, unless a certified plan writer is unavailable, as provided for in s. 77.82 (3) (am) , Stats.
s. 77.82(1)(a) , Wis. Stats	Eligibility requirements: 2016 and earlier 77.82(1)(a) A parcel of land that is subject to a managed forest land order issued or renewed before April 16, 2016, is eligible for designation as managed forest land only if it fulfills the following requirements: 77.82(1)(a)1. It consists of at least 10 contiguous acres, except as provided in this subdivision. The fact that a lake, river, stream, or flowage, a public or private road, or a railroad or utility right-of-way separates any part of the land from any other part does not render a parcel of land noncontiguous.
S. 77.82(1)(ag) , Wis. Stats	Eligibility requirements: 2017 and later 77.82(1)(ag) A parcel of land that is or will be subject to a managed forest land order issued or renewed on or after April 16, 2016, is eligible for designation as managed forest land only if it fulfills all of the following requirements: 77.82(1)(ag)1. Subject to par. (am) , the parcel either consists of at least 20 contiguous acres or meets all of the following acreage requirements: 77.82(1)(ag)1.a. The parcel consists of at least 10 contiguous acres. 77.82(1)(ag)1.b. The parcel is located in a tract of land under the same ownership that contains at least one other parcel of at least 10 acres that meets the requirements under subd. 2. and for which designation under the same managed forest land order is sought. 77.82(1)(ag)2. At least 80 percent of the parcel is producing or capable of producing a minimum of 20 cubic feet of merchantable timber per acre per year. 77.82(1)(am) The fact that a lake, river, stream, or flowage, a public or private road, or a railroad or utility right-of-way separates any part of the land from any other part does not render a parcel of land noncontiguous and does not render ownership of land noncontiguous.
s. 77.82(1)(ar) . Wis. Stats.	Eligibility-Onetime renewal 77.82(1)(ar) The owner of a parcel that does not meet the acreage requirements in par. (ag) 1. and that is subject to a managed forest land order issued before April 16, 2016, may apply one time for a renewal of the order under sub. (12) on or after April 16, 2016, without meeting the acreage requirements under par. (ag) 1.
s. 77.82(4) , Wis. Stats.	Eligibility-Additions 77.82(4) Additions to managed forest land. An owner of land that is designated as managed forest land may file an application with the department to designate as managed forest land an additional parcel of land if the additional parcel is contiguous to any of that designated land or is not contiguous to that designated land but meets the requirements under sub. (1) (ag) . Except for the minimum acreage requirements under sub. (1) (ag) 1. b. that apply to a noncontiguous addition, the eligibility requirements applicable to an addition under this subsection are the eligibility requirements under the order that designated the parcel to which the land is being added.

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Source	Summary of Requirement
S. NR 46.16(7) Wis. Admin. Code	NR 46.16(7) Additions. An owner may apply to the department to add land to a managed forest land order. ...[use eligibility criteria from Ch. 77. until NR 46 is updated to match]... Land contained in an application for addition shall meet all current eligibility requirements under s. NR 46.17 and s. 77.82 (1) (a) , Stats., except for minimum acreage and productivity requirements, which shall be met at the time land is designated as managed forest land. Land contained in an application for addition shall have the same ownership as the existing entry.
s. 77.82(4m)(a) and 77.82(1)(c) , Wis. Stats	Eligibility-FCL Conversion 77.82(4m)(a) An owner of land that is entered as forest croplands under s. 77.02 may file an application with the department under sub. (2) to convert all or a portion of the land to managed forest land, subject to sub. (1) (c) . 77.82(1)(c) In addition to the requirements under pars. (a) , (ag) , and (b) , for land subject to an application under sub. (4m) , all forest croplands owned by the applicant on the date on which the application is filed that are located in the municipality or municipalities for which the application is filed shall be included in the application.
NR 46.17 , Wis. Admin. Code	<p>NR Managed forest land eligibility.</p> <p>NR 46.17(1) Required timber production.</p> <p>NR 46.17(1)(a) A minimum of 80% of an entire managed forest land parcel shall be capable of producing merchantable timber as defined in s. NR 46.15 (2).</p> <p>NR 46.17(1)(b) No more than 20% of a managed forest land parcel may consist of land unsuitable for producing merchantable timber as provided in s. 77.82 (1) (b) 1., Stats., or non-productive land as defined in s. NR 46.15 (21m) or a combination of those types of land.</p> <p>NR 46.17(1)(b)1.For purposes of this determination, for lands designated as managed forest lands prior to January 1, 2022, the department shall consider only contiguous areas of non-productive land that comprise 2 or more acres.</p> <p>NR 46.17(1)(b)2.For purposes of this determination, for lands designated as managed forest lands on or after January 1, 2022, the department shall consider only contiguous areas of non-productive land that comprise 1 or more acres.</p> <p>NR 46.17(1)(c)1. If the portion of land considered capable of producing merchantable timber in par. (a) does not meet density requirements established in subd. 2., it may be designated as managed forest land if the department determines that, within a reasonable timeframe, stocking levels can be increased to be consistent with density requirements and mandatory practices needed to achieve density standards are established in the management plan.</p> <p>NR 46.17(1)(c)2. Density standards established in the table below do not address other stand-level regeneration guidelines, such as adequate levels of pre-harvest and post-harvest advanced regeneration or percent stocking to ensure continued stand productivity. On a site-by-site basis, site conditions, species, and other regeneration guidelines specific to Wisconsin cover types may be evaluated to determine an alternative density standard. - See PDF for table </p> <p>NR 46.17(2) Minimum width. The minimum width of managed forest land is 120 feet except that segments less than 120 feet in width are permitted if the length to width ratio does not exceed 4 to 1.</p> <p>NR 46.17(3) Buildings on managed forest land.</p> <p>NR 46.17(3)(a)(a) Buildings or improvements associated with buildings.</p> <p>NR 46.17(3)(a)1.1. For lands designated or renewed as managed forest land in 2017 and later, a building or an improvement associated with a building [unless used exclusively for storage] that is placed or constructed on land renders the land not eligible for designation.</p> <p>NR 46.17(3)(a)2.For lands designated as managed forest land prior to 2017, a building is allowed if it is not considered developed for human residence as defined in s. NR 46.15 (9).</p> <p>NR 46.17(3)(b) Hunting blinds. Tree stands and hunting blinds are permitted on lands enrolled in the managed forest law program.</p>
s. 77.82(2) , Wis. Stats	<p>77.82(2) Application. Any owner of land may file an application with the department to designate any eligible parcel of land as managed forest land. An application may include any number of eligible parcels under the same ownership. Each application shall include all of the following:</p> <p>77.82(2)(a) The name and address of each owner.</p> <p>77.82(2)(b) The legal description or the location and acreage of each parcel of land.</p>

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Source	Summary of Requirement
	<p>77.82(2)(c) The legal description of the area in which the parcel is located.</p> <p>77.82(2)(cm) A copy of an instrument that has been recorded in the office of the register of deeds of each county in which the property is located that shows the ownership of the land subject to the application.</p> <p>77.82(2)(d) A description of the physical characteristics of the land, in sufficient detail to enable the department to determine if it meets the eligibility requirements under sub. (1).</p> <p>77.82(2)(dm) Subject to sub. (12), a proposed management plan.</p> <p>77.82(2)(e) A statement of the owner's forest management objectives for the production of merchantable timber, in sufficient detail to provide direction for the approval of the proposed management plan. The application may also state additional forest management objectives, which may include wildlife habitat management, aesthetic considerations, watershed management and recreational use.</p> <p>77.82(2)(f) Proof that each person holding any encumbrance on the land agrees that the application may be filed.</p> <p>77.82(2)(g) A map, diagram or aerial photograph showing the location and acreage of any area that will be designated as closed to the public under s. 77.83.</p> <p>77.82(2)(h) Whether the land will be designated as managed forest land for 25 or 50 years.</p>
s. 77.82(3), Wis. Stats	<p>Qualified Foresters Required to Develop MFL Applications also NR 46.16 (9), NR 46.165 Wis. Adm. Code) Since late 2003, only qualified foresters may develop an MFL application. A qualified forester is defined in s. NR 46.15(26m), Wis. Adm. Code, to mean any person meeting either the definition of "department forester" in s. NR 1.21.(2)(d), Wis. Adm. Code, or "forester" in s. NR 1.21.(2)(e), Wis. Adm. Code. There are two types of qualified foresters: (1) Certified Plan Writers, and (2) Tax Law Forestry Specialists. Landowners are required to hire a certified plan writer (CPW) to develop their MFL application. Costs for CPW-prepared plans are negotiated between the landowner and the CPW. A list of CPWs can be found on the DNR public web site at www.dnr.wi.gov, search keyword: "CPW". The CPW Program was created in response to modifications made to the Managed Forest Law (subch. VI, Ch. 77, Wis. Stats.), in 2003 Wisconsin Act 228. A CPW is a private professional forester who has received special training in preparing MFL management plans and met the requirements in s. NR 46.165 Wis. Adm. Code. Refer to Chapter 222 for complete details</p>
s. 77.82(7)(c), Wis. Stats	<p>77.82(7)(c) Except as provided in par. (d), if an application is received on or before June 1 of any year, the department shall investigate and shall either approve the application and issue the order under sub. (8) or deny the application before the following November 21. An application received after June 1 shall be acted on by the department as provided in this subdivision before the November 21 of the year following the year in which the application is received.</p>
NR. 46.16(1), Wis. Admin Code	<p>NR 46.16(1)(1) Application deadlines. An application for a new designation or a renewal of land as managed forest land shall be signed by all owners on forms provided by the department...</p> <p>NR 46.16(1)(a) Applications shall be received by the department no later than June 1 to be considered for designation effective the following January 1.</p>
NR 46.18(5) , Wis. Admin. Code	<p>(5) Management plan as a condition of designation.</p> <p>NR 46.18(5)(am) A management plan agreed to by the department and the owner is a condition of designation.</p> <p>NR 46.18(5)(bm) Management plans for applications under s. NR 46.16 (1) (a) received on or before June 1 shall be prepared by a certified plan writer or the department itself.</p> <p>NR 46.18(5)(bm)1. Management plans shall be approved by the department no later than October 1 of the year in which the order of designation will be issued. The department shall approve a management plan if all the following apply:</p> <p>NR 46.18(5)(bm)1.b. The management plan includes all requirements under subs. (2) and (3), as approved by the department.</p> <p>NR 46.18(5)(bm)1.d. All owners have signed the management plan.</p> <p>NR 46.18(5)(bm)3. Failure to have a management plan approved by the department on or before October 1 of the year in which the order of designation will be issued or a later date agreed to by the department, conditioned by s. 77.82 (9), Stats., will result in a denial of the application.</p> <p>NR 46.18(5)(dm) Management plans submitted by June 1 that are returned to a certified plan writer by the department for revisions shall be resubmitted by September 15. Plans resubmitted after September 15 that are not approvable may be denied. Extensions may be granted with department approval.</p>

Source	Summary of Requirement
<p>S. 77.82(3), Wis Stats</p>	<p>77.82(3) Management plan.</p> <p>77.82(3)(ag) A proposed management plan shall cover the entire acreage of each parcel subject to the application and shall be prepared by an independent certified plan writer or by the department if par. (am) applies.</p> <p>77.82(3)(c) To qualify for approval, a management plan shall include all of the following:</p> <p>77.82(3)(c)1. The name and address of each owner of the land.</p> <p>77.82(3)(c)2. The legal description of the parcel or of the area in which the parcel is located.</p> <p>77.82(3)(c)3. A statement of the owner's forest management objectives.</p> <p>77.82(3)(c)4. A map, diagram or aerial photograph which identifies both forested and unforested areas of the land, using conventional map symbols indicating the species, size and density of vegetation and the other major features of the land.</p> <p>77.82(3)(c)5. A map, diagram or aerial photograph which identifies the areas designated as open and closed under s. 77.83.</p> <p>77.82(3)(c)6. A description of the forestry practices, including harvesting, thinning and reforestation, that will be undertaken during the term of the order, specifying the period of time in which each will be completed.</p> <p>77.82(3)(c)7. A description of soil conservation practices that may be necessary to control any soil erosion that may result from the forestry practices specified under subd. 6.</p> <p>77.82(3)(d) The management plan may also specify activities that will be undertaken for the management of forest resources other than trees, including wildlife habitat, watersheds and aesthetic features.</p> <p>77.82(3)(e) A management plan shall contain a statement that the owner agrees to comply with all of its terms and with the conditions of this subchapter and shall be signed by the owner and a representative of the department.</p>
<p>NR 46.16(2)</p>	<p>(2) Application Attachments.</p> <p>NR 46.16(2)(a) A copy of the recorded legal instrument giving the applicant an ownership interest in the land subject to the application</p> <p>NR 46.16(2)(b) A copy of a recent property tax bill or other documentation showing the parcel identification number.</p> <p>NR 46.16(2)(c) A copy of any certified survey map recorded for the land subject to the application, or referenced in the legal instrument provided under par. (a) and pertaining to land adjacent to land subject to the application</p> <p>NR 46.16(2)(f) A management plan, on forms provided by the department, signed by all persons with an ownership interest.</p> <p>NR 46.16(2)(g) A map, on forms provided by the department, showing land eligible for designation and areas designated as closed to public access under s. 77.83, Stats. The map shall show major land features, using conventional map symbols, and vegetation cover types indicating species, size and density where appropriate.</p> <p>NR 46.16(2)(g)1. Productive cover types must be individually mapped when the cover type consists of 2 or more contiguous acres.</p> <p>NR 46.16(2)(g)2. For lands designated as managed forest lands prior to January 1, 2022, non-productive areas of the entry must be mapped when any contiguous area of non-productive land is at least 2 acres in size.</p> <p>NR 46.16(2)(g)3. For lands designated as managed forest lands on or after January 1, 2022, non-productive areas of the entry must be mapped when any contiguous area of non-productive land is at least 1 acre in size.</p> <p>NR 46.16(2)(h) Reconnaissance data and scheduled practices on electronic forms provided by the department.</p> <p>NR 46.16(3) Any person holding encumbrances on the land subject to the application shall sign the application</p> <p>NR 46.16(4) Unpaid taxes. The applicant shall upon request of the department furnish proof acceptable to the department that taxes are paid in full.</p> <p>NR 46.16(5) Same ownership. All eligible land under the same ownership and located in the same municipality when applied for designation or renewal in the same year, shall be designated under the same order of designation. All eligible land under the same ownership that crosses any municipal boundary where land designated for entry in any one municipality is less than the minimum parcel size or less than 80% productive, when applied for designation in the same year, shall be designated under the same order of designation. This subsection does not apply to land added to an existing managed forest land entry under sub. (7).</p>

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Source	Summary of Requirement
NR 46.15(1m) (1m)	“Building” means 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.
NR 46.15(2)	“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.
NR 46.15(6) , Wis. Admin. Code	“Cover type” means 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.
NR 46.15(8)	“Developed for commercial recreation” means the alteration of the land or its features or the addition of improvements which impede, interfere with, or prevent the practice of forestry.
NR 46.15(9)	<p>“Developed for human residence” means land that contains a building for habitation that is constructed or used as a domicile or that has a minimum of 5 of the following 8 characteristics:</p> <p>(a) 800 square feet or more in total area, using exterior dimensions of living space, including each level and not including porches, decks or uninsulated screen porches.</p> <p>(b) Indoor plumbing including water and sewer, piped to either municipal or septic system.</p> <p>(c) Central heating or cooling, including electric heat, a furnace or heat with a circulation system.</p> <p>(d) Full or partial basement, excluding crawl spaces and frost walls.</p> <p>(e) Electrical service by connection to the lines of a power company.</p> <p>(f) Attached or separate garage, not to include buildings for vehicles used primarily for work or recreation on the property.</p> <p>(g) Telephone service based locally.</p> <p>(h) Insulated using common insulation products.</p>
NR 46.15(10)	“Developed for industry” means the alteration or use of the land for the purpose of conducting trade, production or manufacturing activities other than forest products production.
NR 46.15(11)	“Developed for use incompatible with the practice of forestry” means the alteration or use of the land for any purpose which impedes, interferes with or prevents the practice of forestry.
NR 46.15(12)	“Domicile” means a place of permanent residence evidenced by voting, personal income tax or driver’s license records.
NR 46.15(25) Wis. Admin Code	“Parcel” means 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
s. 77.82(3)(h) , Wis. Stats	Sets acreage and ownership threshold for MFL large ownership and permits the department to promulgate rules for large ownerships
Ch. NR 46.18(4) , Wis. Admin. Code	Establishes rules for MFL large ownerships
Ch. NR 46.23(2m) , Wis. Admin. Code	A management plan must be submitted within one year of transfer from large ownership and failure to do so will result in withdrawal with tax and fee
NR 46.18(4)(b) , Wis. Adm. Code	The department may revoke large ownership status for large ownerships failing to meet requirements established in par. (a) . Large ownerships shall be notified of the cause for revocation in writing, and shall be given one year to develop a management plan under s. 77.82 (3) , Stats., that contains all items listed in s. NR 46.16 (2) (f) , (g) , and (h) .

Forest Tax Law Handbook

Source	Summary of Requirement
Identified Risk Stand Evaluation Tool Form 2450-197	Checklist/decision tool is for evaluating lowland stands that will potentially be impacted by emerald ash borer (EAB) and/or hydrological risk (swamping). Available internally on the CPW collaboration site and in the DNR forms catalogue.
Tax Law Forms, including Transfer of Ownership, Withdrawal Forms , map template form, plan review checklist	Available in WisFIRS
Wisconsin Silviculture Guide FR-805-12	Previously the Silviculture Handbook. Contains Generally Accepted Practices for regeneration, maintenance, management, and measurement of Wisconsin cover types.
s. 59.43(2m) Wis. Stats	Standard format requirements for recorded documents including margins. 59.43(2m)(b)7. The bottom and side margins of each page are at least 0.25 inch.

List of Appendices

- 201A: Standard Description Codes
- 201B: Standard Abbreviations
- 201C: Mapping Symbols and Cover Type Abbreviations
- 201D: Type Classification Procedure
- 201E: Calculating Timber Volume
- 201F: Productivity Table
- 201G: Obtaining and Sharing NHI Data
- 201H: Sharing Archeological and Historical Data
- 201I: Blank Application forms and Management Plan Template from WisFIRS
- 201J: Plan text report
- 201K: Identified Risk Stand Evaluation Tool Form 2450-197
- 201L: Generally Accepted Natural Regeneration Methods (GAP) by Forest Cover Type

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- Table 201- 5 NR 46 Building Characteristics of Developed for Human Residence
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- Table 201- 8 Common Types of Land Ownership
- Table 201- 9 Required Signatures by Ownership Type
- Table 201- 10 NR 46 Productivity Mapping Requirements
- Table 201- 11 Mapping and Accounting for Non-Productive Areas -Additions to 2021 and earlier orders and large-to-small plans for 2021 and earlier orders
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- Table 201- 13 Mapping Productive Areas (timber stands)

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Table 201- 14 Size Classes

Table 201- 15 Stand Size And Density Classification

DOCUMENT HISTORY

This version rescinds and replaces	Application and Management Plan topics from Chapter 20, Managed Forest Law
Summary of changes from previous version	Holistic rewrite, content was rearranged, and sections were added to conform to this template.

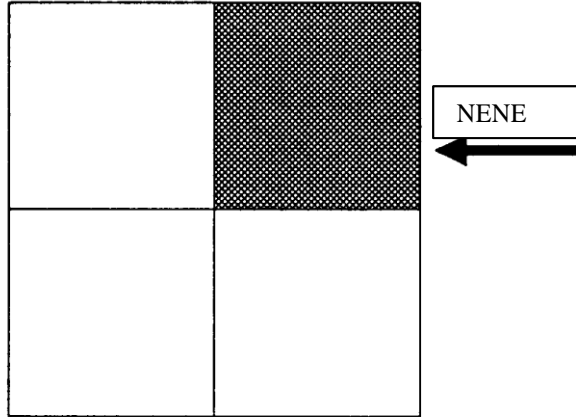
APPENDIX 201A: STANDARD DESCRIPTION CODES

ALL OF A STANDARD DESCRIPTION

Code Description

<u>ALL OF A STANDARD DESCRIPTION</u>
NENE
NWNE
SWNE
SENE
NENW
NWNW
SWNW
SENW
NESW
NWSW
SWSW
SESW
NESE
NWSE
SWSE
SESE

NE Quarter

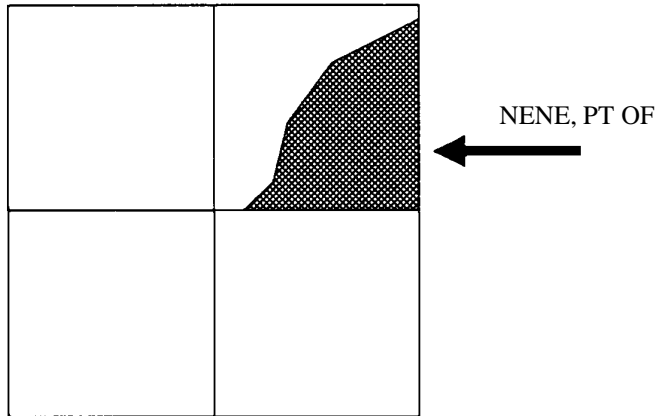


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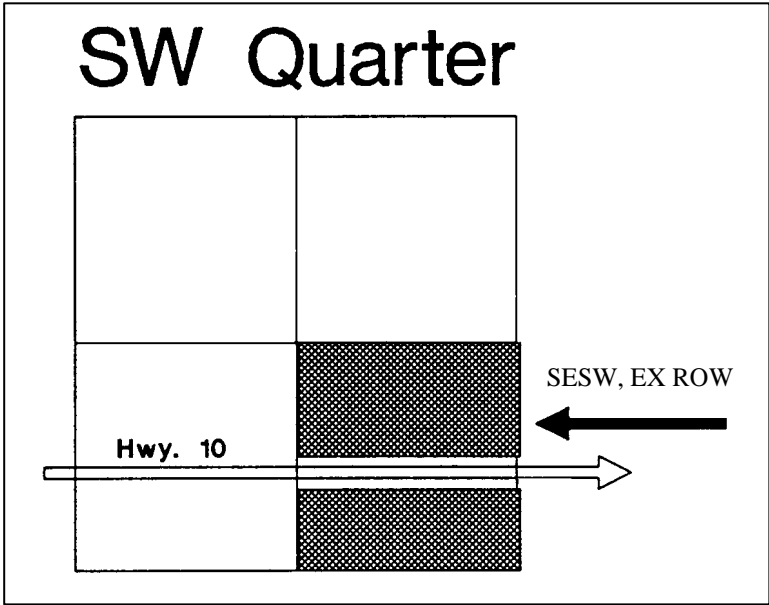
Code Description

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SWNE, PT OF
SENE, PT OF
NENW, PT OF
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SWNW, PT OF
SENW, PT OF
NESW, PT OF
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NWSE, PT OF
SWSE, PT OF
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NE Quarter

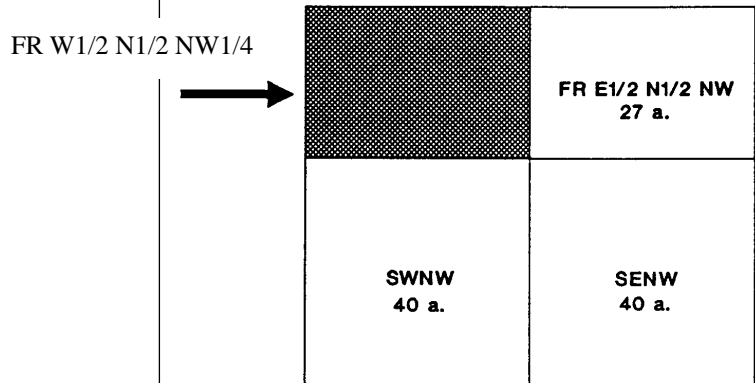


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NWNE, EX ROW
SWNE, EX ROW
SENE, EX ROW
NENW, EX ROW
NWNW, EX ROW
SWNW, EX ROW
SENW, EX ROW
NESW, EX ROW
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SESE, EX ROW

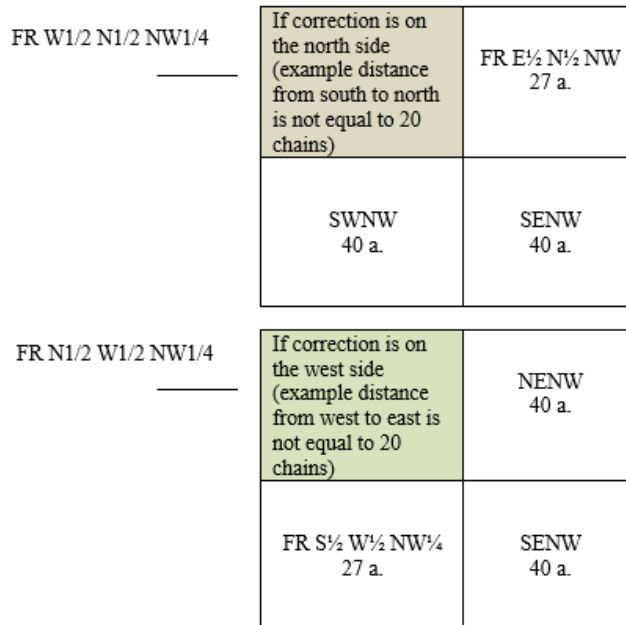


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FR S1/2 W1/2 NE1/4
FR N1/2 NW1/4
FR W1/2 NW1/4
FR E1/2 N1/2 NW1/4
FR W1/2 N1/2 NW1/4
FR N1/2 W1/2 NW1/4
FR S1/2 W1/2 NW1/4
FR E1/2 NW1/4
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FR W1/2 SW1/4
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FR E1/2 SW1/4
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FR SE1/4

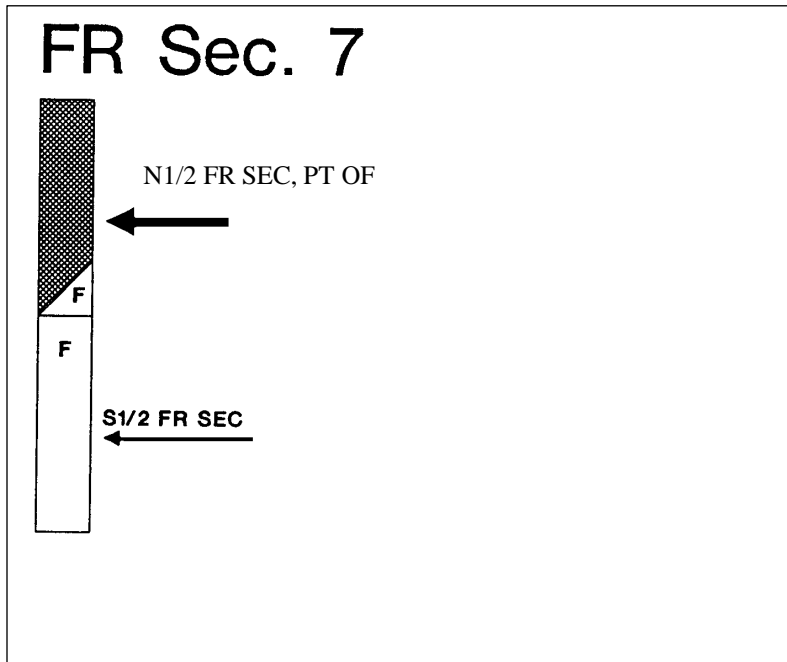
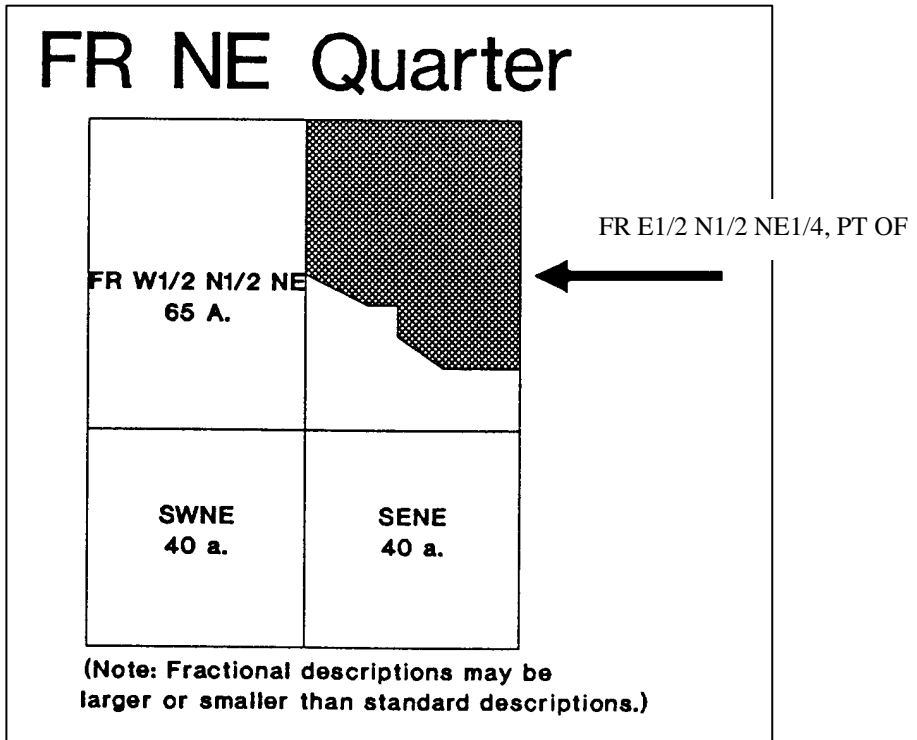
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(Sec. 6) FR NW Quarter

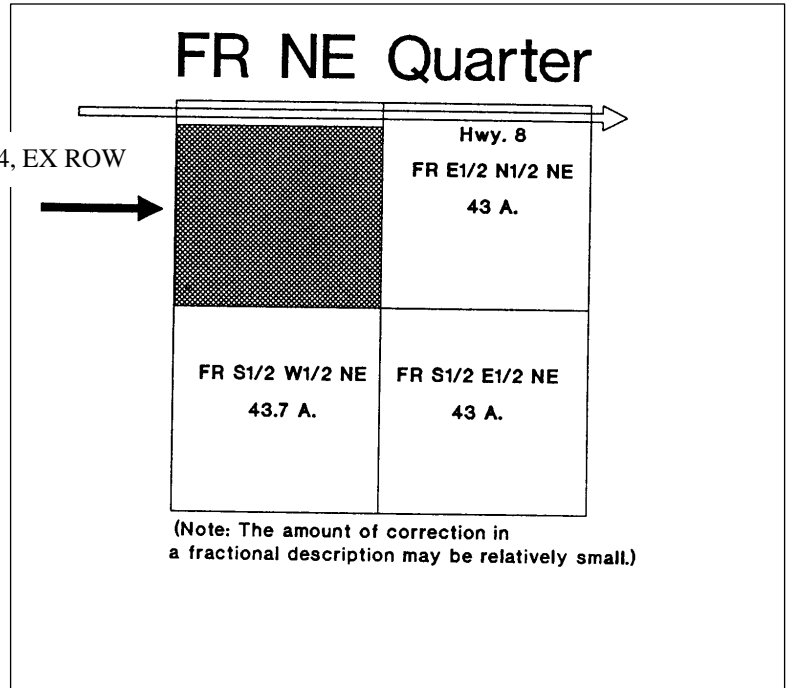


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FR S1/2 W1/2 NE1/4, PT OF
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FR W1/2 NW1/4, PT OF
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E1/2 FR SEC, PT OF
E1/2 E1/2 FR SEC, PT OF
W1/2 E1/2 FR SEC, PT OF
W1/2 FR SEC, PT OF
E1/2 W1/2 FR SEC, PT OF
W1/2 W1/2 FR SEC, PT OF
N1/2 FR SEC, PT OF
S1/2 FR SEC, PT OF
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S1/2 N1/2 FR SEC, PT OF
N1/2 S1/2 FR SEC, PT OF
S1/2 S1/2 FR SEC, PT OF
E1/2 S1/2 N1/2 FR SEC, PT OF
W1/2 S1/2 N1/2 FR SEC, PT OF
N1/2 E1/2 W1/2 FR SEC, PT OF
S1/2 E1/2 W1/2 FR SEC, PT OF
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FR N1/2 SW1/4, PT OF
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FR NW1/4, PT OF
FR SW1/4, PT OF
FR SE1/4, PT OF

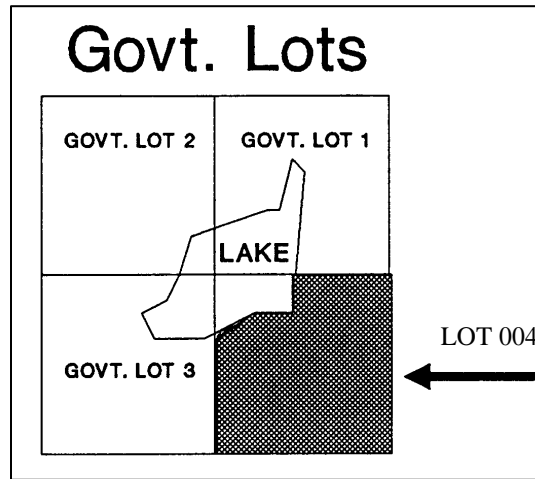


<u>ALL OF A FRACTIONAL DESCRIPTION, EX ROW</u>
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FR W1/2 N1/2 NE1/4, EX ROW
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FR W1/2 NE1/4, EX ROW
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FR S1/2 W1/2 NW1/4, EX ROW
FR E1/2 NW1/4, EX ROW
FR S1/2 E1/2 NW1/4, EX ROW
FR W1/2 SW1/4, EX ROW
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FR E1/2 SW1/4, EX ROW
FR N1/2 E1/2 SW1/4, EX ROW
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S1/2 S1/2 FR SEC, EX ROW
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FR N1/2 SW1/4, EX ROW
FR S1/2 SW1/4, EX ROW
FR NE1/4, EX ROW
FR NW1/4, EX ROW
FR SW1/4, EX ROW
FR SE1/4, EX ROW

FR W1/2 N1/2 NE1/4, EX ROW



<u>ALL OF A GOVERNMENT LOT</u>
LOT 001
LOT 002
LOT 003
LOT 004
.
.
.
LOT 168
LOT 169
LOT 170



<u>PART OF A GOVERNMENT LOT</u>
LOT 001, PT OF
LOT 002, PT OF
LOT 003, PT OF
.
.
.
LOT 168, PT OF
LOT 169, PT OF
LOT 170, PT OF

<u>ALL OF A GOVERNMENT LOT, EX ROW</u>
LOT 001, EX ROW
LOT 002, EX ROW
LOT 003, EX ROW
.
.
.
.
LOT 168, EX ROW
LOT 169, EX ROW
LOT 170, EX ROW

OTHER DESCRIPTIONS

French survey areas may contain "claims", "farm lots", or other unusual descriptions.

If possible, use the code for a government lot. Otherwise, call the Forest Tax Program for a code suggestion.

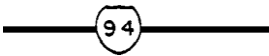

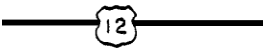
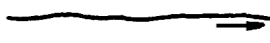


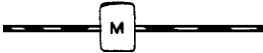






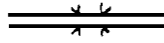




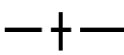
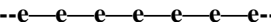
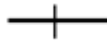

APPENDIX 201B: STANDARD ABBREVIATIONS

AL ALABAMA	ME MAINE	OR OREGON
AK ALASKA	MD MARYLAND	PA PENNSYLVANIA
AZ ARIZONA	MA MASSACHUSETTS	RI RHODE ISLAND
AR ARKANSAS	MI MICHIGAN	SC SOUTH CAROLINA
CA CALIFORNIA	MN MINNESOTA	SD SOUTH DAKOTA
CO COLORADO	MS MISSISSIPPI	TN TENNESSEE
CT CONNECTICUT	MO MISSOURI	TX TEXAS
DE DELAWARE	MT MONTANA	UT UTAH
FL FLORIDA	NE NEBRASKA	VT VERMONT
GA GEORGIA	NV NEVADA	VA VIRGINIA
HI HAWAII	NH NEW HAMPSHIRE	WA WASHINGTON
ID IDAHO	NJ NEW JERSEY	WV WEST VIRGINIA
IL ILLINOIS	NM NEW MEXICO	WI WISCONSIN
IN INDIANA	NY NEW YORK	WY WYOMING
IA IOWA	NC NORTH CAROLINA	GU GUAM
KS KANSAS	ND NORTH DAKOTA	VI VIRGIN ISLAND
KY KENTUCKY	OH OHIO	DC DIST OF COLUMBIA
LA LOUISIANA	OK OKLAHOMA	CN CANADA


Agency	Agy	Directions	NSEW	Place	PI
Apartment	Apt	Drive	Dr	Point	Pt
Attention	Attn	Estates	Est	Road	Rd
Avenue	Ave	Gardens	Gdns	Route	Rt
Boulevard	Blvd	Gen Delivery	GenDel	Second St	2ndSt
Broadway	Bdwy	Ground	Gm	Star Route	Star Rt
Building	Bldg	Heights	Hts	Street	St
Center	Ctr	Highway	Hwy	Terrace	Terr
Circle	Cir	In care of	%	Township	Twp
Clerks	Cl	Junction	Jet	Trail	Trl
CountyTrk	Co Trk	Lake	Lk	Trailer Court	Trlr Ct
County	Co	Lane	La	Trailer	TrlrPk
Court	Ct	P.O. Box	Box	Treasurers	Tr
Creek	Cr	Parkway	Pky	Valley	Vly
				Village	Vil

APPENDIX 201C: MAPPING SYMBOLS and COVER TYPE ABBREVIATIONS

Mapping symbols and definitions that will be standard in the mapping of all Forest Crop Law and Managed Forest Lands are shown below.

	Interstate Highways		Rivers
	Federal Highways		Creeks and Streams
	State Highways		Intermittent Streams
	County Highways		Ditch
	Town Roads		Dike
	Unimproved Roads		Dam
	Trails		Bridges
	Single Track Railroads		Lake
	Multiple Track Railroads		
	Abandoned Railroads		Definitely located section corner
	Powerlines		Approximately located section corner
	All fence lines		

FOREST TYPE LINES:

 Natural forest types

 Plantations

COVER TYPE CLASSIFICATIONS and ABBREVIATIONS for MAPS

Forest Types	Symbol	Definition
Aspen	A	Aspen comprises 50% or more of the basal area in saw-timber and pole-timber stands, or 50% or more of the stems in sapling and seedling stands.
Bottomland hardwoods	BH	Any combination of silver maple, green ash, swamp white oak, American elm, river birch, and cottonwood comprises 50% or more of the basal area in saw-timber and pole-timber stands, or 50% or more of the stems in sapling and seedling stands. Hardwood dominated forests occurring on floodplains and some terraces.
White birch	BW	White Birch comprises 50% or more of the basal area in saw-timber and pole-timber stands, or 50% or more of the stems in sapling and seedling stands.
White cedar	C	White cedar comprises 50% or more of the basal area in saw-timber and pole-timber stands, or 50% or more of the stems in sapling and seedling stands. In mixed swamp conifer stands, white cedar is predominant.
Central hardwoods	CH	Any combination of oaks, hickories, elms, black cherry, hackberry, red maple, white ash, green ash, basswood, and sugar maple, which does not satisfy the defining criteria for NH, MR, or O cover types. The CH type occurs only on uplands within and south of the Tension Zone (southern Wisconsin).
Balsam Fir	FB	Balsam fir comprises 50% or more of the basal area in saw-timber and pole-timber stands, or 50% or more of the stems in sapling and seedling stands. In mixed swamp conifer stands, balsam fir is predominant.
Hemlock	H	Hemlock comprises 50% or more of the basal area in saw-timber and pole-timber stands, or 50% or more of the stems in sapling and seedling stands.
Miscellaneous Conifers	MC	Conifer forests dominated by uncommon or exotic species: e.g. Eastern red cedar, Scotch pine, Norway spruce, European larch.
Miscellaneous Deciduous	MD	Hardwood forests dominated by uncommon or exotic species; e.g. box elder, honey locust, black locust, Norway maple, ironwood.
Red Maple	MR	Red Maple comprises 50% or more of the basal area in saw-timber and pole-timber stands, or 50% or more of the stems in sapling and seedling stands. If soil is poorly drained, then swamp hardwood.
Northern Hardwoods	NH	Any combination of sugar maple, beech, basswood, white ash, and yellow birch comprises 50% or more of the basal area in saw-timber and pole-timber stands, or 50% or more of the stems in sapling and seedling stands.
Oak	O	Oak comprises 50% or more of the basal area in saw-timber and pole-timber stands, or 50% or more of the stems in saplings and seedling stands.
Scrub oak	OX	More than 50% of the basal area in saw-timber and pole-timber stands, or 50% or more of the stems in sapling and seedling stands is comprised of oak with site indices ≤ 50 . Typical forest products include only fuelwood and fiber.
Red pine	PR	Red pine comprises 50% or more of the basal area in saw-timber and pole-timber stands, or 50% or more of the stems in sapling and seedling stands. In mixed pine stands, red pine is predominant.

Forest Types	Symbol	Definition
White pine	PW	White pine comprises 50% or more of the basal area in saw-timber and pole-timber stands, or 50% or more of the stems in sapling and seedling stands. In mixed pine stands, white pine is predominant.
Jack pine	PJ	Jack pine comprises 50% or more of the basal area in saw-timber and pole-timber stands, or 50% or more of the stems in sapling and seedlings stands. In mixed pine standards, jack pine is predominant.
Black spruce	SB	Black spruce comprises 50% or more of the basal area in saw-timber and pole-timber stands, or 50% or more of the stems in sapling and seedling stands. In mixed swamp conifer stands, black spruce is predominant.
Swamp hardwoods	SH	Any combination of black ash, green ash, red maple, silver maple, swamp white oak, and American elm that comprises 50% or more of the basal area in saw-timber and pole-timber stands, or 50% or more of the stems in sapling and seedling stands. This type occurs on wetlands characterized by periodic inundation (fluctuating water table near or above the soil surface) and nearly permanent subsurface water flow.
White spruce	SW	White spruce comprises 50% or more of the basal area in saw-timber and pole-timber stands, or 50% or more of the stems in sapling and seedling stands.
Tamarack	T	Tamarack comprises 50% or more of the basal area in saw-timber and pole-timber stands, or 50% or more of the stems in sapling and seedling stands. In mixed swamp conifer stands, tamarack is predominant.
Black walnut	W	Black walnut comprises 50% or more of the basal area in saw-timber and pole-timber stands, or 50% or more of the stems in sapling and seedling stands.

Non-Forest Types	Symbol	Definition
Upland brush	UB	Upland sites less than 10% stocked with tree species but having 50% or more of the area stocked with taller growing, persistent shrubs. Includes but is not limited to, shrubs such as hazel, gray dogwood, juneberry, sumac, ninebark, prickly ash, etc.
Grass		These symbols will be used for upland grasses, forbs, and ferns, including abandoned fields less than 10% stocked with tree species.
Grass	GG	Ground cover predominately non-native grasses such as brome, quack, blue grass, timothy, etc.
Herbaceous vegetation	GH	Ground cover predominately herbaceous vegetation species such as bracken fern, sweet clover, giant ragweed, stinging nettle, upland aster, goldenrod, prairie dock, etc.
Prairie grass	GP	Ground cover predominantly native grasses such as big and little bluestem, Indian grass, etc.
Low growing shrubs	GLS	Ground cover predominately low growing woody plants such as blueberry, raspberry, etc.
Marsh		These symbols should be used for grass or high water table areas.
Muskeg-bog	KB	Bog such as sphagnum moss, cotton grass, leatherleaf, cranberry, Labrador tea, etc.
Emergent vegetation	KEV	Coarse emergent marsh vegetation such as cattails, river bulrush, tall sedges, etc.

Non-Forest Types	Symbol	Definition
Lowland grass	KG	Ground cover consisting of more than 50% of true grasses such as canary grass, bluejoint, redtop, cordgrass, big bluestem, fire stemmed sedges, etc.
Lowland herbaceous vegetation	KH	Ground cover consisting of more than 50% of herbaceous vegetation, such as lowland asters, stinging nettle, wild sunflowers, etc.
Lowland brush	These symbols will be used for lowland brush on forest lands less than 10% stocked with tree species.	
Alder	LBA	More than 50% alder.
Bog birch	LBB	More than 50% bog birch.
Red dogwood	LBD	More than 50% dogwood, such as silky and red osier.
Willows	LBW	More than 50% shrub willow.
Water	L	Lakes, ponds and flowages in excess of 40 acres in area, or rivers in excess of 1/8 mile in width.
Minor - lake	LM	Water less than 40 acres in area, excluding rivers less than 1/8 mile in width.
Minor - stream	LMS	Streams less than 1/8 mile in width.
Rights-of-way	ROW	Improved roads, railroads or right-of-way for gas, power or telephone lines.
Rock outcrops/ Sand dunes	Z	Rock outcrops including rocky beaches more than 1 acre in extent. Sand dunes including sand beaches, more than 1 acre in extent.
Buildings or Improvements	Bld. Bldg. I	Buildings, cabins, secondary homes, or other improvements or improved areas.

These symbols are not a part of WisFIRS since the land are generally not allowed for entry under the MFL or FCL programs. These symbols should be used to identify adjacent lands of the landowner or adjacent landowners.

Other	O/	Used in conjunction with F, FG, W, Bld, Bldg, I or other mapping symbol to reflect adjacent lands owned by other owners.
Field	F	Land actively used for agriculture but excluding farm woodlots.
Heavily grazed	FG FP	Grazed pastures with fences. Use only as a secondary type symbol. Will most often be used in conjunction with GG, KG, and poorly stocked forest types.
Woods	W	Forested lands and woodlots that are not enrolled in the MFL or FCL programs.
Buildings or Improvements	Bld. Bldg. I	Buildings, cabins, secondary homes, or other improvements or improved areas.
Grass	G	Upland grasses, forbs, and ferns, including abandoned fields less than 10% stocked with tree species. May use more detailed symbols if desired.
Marsh	K	Grass or high water table areas. May use more detailed symbols if desired.

APPENDIX 201D:TYPE CLASSIFICATION PROCEDURE

In typing a stand using basal area, use the following procedure to determine the primary type.

1. Determine the cover type based on the highest distribution by basal area of all merchantable trees in a forest type.
For seedling and sapling stands, determine the cover type based on the number of seedlings and saplings by forest type. In some cases no one timber type will reach 50% and you will have to choose the type that best represents the stand.
2. Determine the size class based upon the basal area size class distribution of all merchantable trees within the primary cover type determined above. For seedlings and saplings use 0-5.
3. Determine the density code based on the basal area of all merchantable trees in the primary product class (saw timber or pole timber). For saw timber, combine large and small saw timber. For seedlings and sapling stands use the number of trees in the stand.

Secondary and understory types should be identified when present. These cover types typically provide additional clarity as to the species mix and structure not present in a stand. Secondary types should be selected based on the size class or density of those trees not used in the primary type. The primary type density symbol reflects the total basal area of all species in that product class (poles or sawtimber). Use only the basal area of the secondary type to determine the density of the secondary type. For seedling/sapling stands it should reflect the total stems/acre in that size.

Example 1

Stand Basal Area 15 sq. ft. of large saw timber oak
 15 sq. ft. of large saw timber northern hardwoods
 45 sq. ft. of small saw timber northern hardwoods
 25 sq. ft. of northern hardwood pole timber
 10 sq. ft. of aspen pole timber
 110 Total Basal Area

Primary Cover Type: NH The primary cover type is northern hardwood because 85 sq. ft. of the 110 sq. ft. are northern hardwoods, for 77% of the total basal area. Because northern species make up more than 50% of the basal area, this stand is typed as NH.

(15 sq. ft. of large NH sawtimber+ 45 sq. ft. of small NH saw timber+ 25 sq. ft. of NH pole timber=85 sq. ft. of NH)

Size Class: 11-15 The size class is 11-15 because the majority of the northern hardwood basal area is the small saw timber size class.

(45 sq. ft. of the 85 sq. ft. is in the small saw timber category, which makes up 53% the total basal area. Conversely, large NH saw timber makes up 18% of the basal while NH pole timber makes up 29% of the basal area).

Density: 3 The density code is "3" because a total of 75 sq. ft. are in the saw timber product class.

(15 sq. ft. of oak saw timber+ 15 sq. ft. of northern hardwood large saw timber+ 45 sq. ft. of northern hardwood small saw timber = 75 sq. ft. of total basal area.)

Determining Secondary Cover Type Eliminate the 45 sq. ft. of small saw timber northern hardwoods from consideration in determining the secondary timber type. The secondary timber type will be determined from the following species, basal area, and size class:

15 sq. ft. of large saw timber oak
 15 sq. ft. of large saw timber northern hardwoods
 25 sq. ft. of northern hardwood pole timber
10 sq. ft. of aspen pole timber
 65 sq. ft. Remaining Basal Area

Secondary Cover Type:	NH	The secondary cover type is northern hardwood because 40 sq. ft. of the remaining 65 sq. ft. of basal area are in northern hardwoods. (15 sq. ft. of large saw timber northern hardwoods + 25 sq. ft. of northern pole timber 40 sq. ft. of NH.)
Size Class	5-11	The size class is 5-11 because the majority of remaining northern hardwood basal area is pole timber size. (25 sq. ft. of the 40 sq. ft. of northern hardwoods are in the pole timber category making up a majority of the basal area.)
Density	1	The density code is "1" because a total of 25 sq. ft. of basal area is in the type (NH) and size class (5-11).

The final cover type of this example is:

Primary Type: NH 11-15³
 Secondary Type: NH 5-11¹

Example2

Stand Basal Area- All merchantable trees are pole timber size (5-11")

- 90 sq. ft. of aspen
- 15 sq. ft. of basswood
- 10 sq. ft. of hard maple
- 15 sq. ft. of red oak
- 10 sq. ft. of white ash
- 700 seedlings and saplings of white pine

Primary Cover Type:	A	The primary cover type is aspen because >50% of basal area in the stand is aspen. (90 out of 140 sq. ft. for 64% of the basal area). The size class is 5-11 because all aspen are in the 5-11" size class.
Size Class:	5-11	The density code is "4" because a total of 140 sq. ft. are in the pole timber product class.
Density:	4	Eliminate the 90 sq. ft. of aspen pole timber from consideration in determining the secondary timber type. The secondary timber type will be determined from the following species, basal area and size class:
Determining Secondary Cover Type		90 sq. ft. of aspen (used in primary type) 15 sq. ft. of basswood 10 sq. ft. of hard maple 15 sq. ft. of red oak <u>10 sq. ft. of white ash</u> 50 Remaining Basal Area, plus 700 seedlings and saplings of white pine
Secondary Cover Type:	NH	The secondary cover type is northern hardwood because 35 sq. ft. of the remaining 50 sq. ft. of basal area are in northern hardwoods (basswood, hard maple, white ash).
Size Class	5-11	The size class is 5-11 because all of the remaining northern hardwood species are in the 5-11" size class.
Density	2	The density code is "2" because a total of 35 sq. ft. are in secondary type (NH) and size class (5-11), being 15 sq. ft. of basswood+ 10 sq. ft. of hard maple+ 10 sq. ft. of white ash.
Understory Cover Type:	PW	The understory cover type is white pine because all 600 seedlings and saplings were determined to be white pine.
Size Class:	0-5	Seedlings and saplings are part of the 0-5" size class.
Density:	2	700 seedlings and saplings per acre are part of Density Code 2.

The final cover type of this example is:

Primary Type: A 5-11⁴
Secondary Type: NH 5-11²
Understory Type: PW 0-5²

Example 3: Recently Completed Regeneration Harvest with Tree Retention

Stand Basal Area 25 sq. ft. of large saw timber oak (tree retention)
And

600 oak seedlings per acre
100 mixed hardwood seedlings per acre
700 total seedlings per acre

REMEMBER: we no longer follow the 2 density rule.

Primary Cover Type:	O	The primary cover type is oak because >50% of the seedlings are oak.
Size Class:	0-5	The size class 0-5 because 100% of the oak basal area is in the large saw timber size class.
Density:	2	The density code is "2" because a total of 700 seedlings are in the seedling size class
Determining Secondary Cover Type		Eliminate the 700 seedlings per acre of seedlings from consideration in determining the secondary timber type. The secondary timber type will be determined from the following species, basal area, and size class: 25 sq. ft. of large saw timber oak (tree retention)
Secondary Cover Type:	O	The secondary cover type is oak because the majority of the basal area considered is oak
Size Class	15+	The size class is 15+, majority of the BA is in the 15+ size class
Density	1	The density code is "1" because a total of 25 sq. ft. of basal is in the secondary type (O) and size class (15+)

Final cover type of this example is:

Primary Type: O 0-5²
Secondary Type: O 15⁺¹

APPENDIX 201E CALCULATING TIMBER VOLUME

SAW-TIMBER VOLUME - Net volume of live merchantable saw-timber trees between the stump and a point in the top of the stem at which utilization is limited by large branches, forks, or other defects, or by a diameter inside bark of eight inches. This volume is expressed in terms of board feet by the Scribner log rule. Saw timber has the following minimum specifications (NR 46.02(22)(a), Wis. Admin. Code).

Position in tree	Butt or upper
Minimum diameter*, small end-Hardwoods	10.6
Minimum diameter*, small end-Conifers	9.6
Minimum length, without trim**	8 (except walnut and cherry, which are 4)
Sweep allowance***	Y, of diameter small end for each 8 length
Maximum scale deduction for unsound defects	50%
Clear cuttings free of knots or other defects	No requirements
Sound or unsound surface defect limitations	Diameter of knots, holes, rot, etc., may not exceed 1/3 diameter of log at point of occurrence.
Sound end defects	No requirements

*Diameter inside bark.

**The maximum trim allowance is 8". Cut products that exceed the 8 trim allowance will be classified as misbucked and will be scaled as saw logs at the next whole foot increment.

***Sweep is defined as the maximum departure distance of a line drawn between the ends of a log from the nearest surface of the log.

CORDWOOD VOLUME -Net volume of live merchantable pole-timber trees from stump to a minimum four- inch top of stem inside bark plus volume in the stem of live saw-timber trees between the merchantable saw-log top and the minimum diameter of four inches inside bark. This volume is expressed in unpeeled cords (4x4x8 feet). Each cord contains 128 cubic feet including wood, air, and bark assuming careful piling. Forest products described as cords are further defined to include all cut products not meeting the minimum specifications for saw logs.

CULL TREES - Live trees of saw-timber and pole-timber size with 60 percent or more of their gross volume unusable due to defects or deformities.

APPENDIX 201F: PRODUCTIVITY TABLE

Growth in Cu. Ft./Acre Per Year

(Shading indicates site indexes yielding less than 20 cubic feet of annual growth.)

SITE INDEX	16-25	26-35	36-45	46-55	56-65	66-75	76-85	86-95	96+
CONIFERS									
Cedar, White	18	27	42	59	75	93	110	131	
Fir, Balsam	18	37	68	102	130	152	179	209	
Hemlock, Eastern	18	27	42	59	75	102	131	153	
Pine, Jack		18	27	42	59	75	93	110	131
Red	18	27	42	59	75	102	131	153	
White	18	27	42	68	102	131	153	179	209
Spruce, Black	18	30	40	68	93	110	130	152	
White and Norway	18	37	56	67	78	93	110	130	
Tamarack	18	18	27	42	59	75	93	110	
HARDWOODS									
Ash, Black, Green, White		18	18	25	51	75	98	124	
Aspen, Bigtooth and Quaking			18	37	59	75	93	110	
Balsam Poplar			18	37	59	75	93	110	
Basswood, American		18	18	37	68	93	110	130	
Beech, American		18	18	37	68	93	110	130	
Birch, Paper and River			18	27	42	59	75	93	
Cherry, Black		18	18	37	68	93	110	130	
Cottonwood, Eastern					66	134	196	266	330
Elm, American			18	25	51	75	98	124	
Maple, Red and Sugar		18	18	37	68	93	110	130	
Oak, Black		18	24	35	52	80	107	136	
N. Red	18	37	56	68	80	102	130	152	
White		18	18	25	53	78	105	133	

The above values were derived from data used by Region 9 Forest Service Handbook and North Central Forest Experiment Station.

Alternate method to calculate annual growth in cubic feet/acre/year:

Determine total tree volume by the cubic cruise system. Divide the total cubic foot volume per acre by the stand age to determine annual growth in cubic feet/acre/year.

APPENDIX 201G:OBTAINING AND SHARING NHI DATA

PROCEDURE

Writing an MFL Plan

The NHI data for plan-writing are provided through the WisFIRS Private Lands application. A general description of the procedures is below; additional technical details are provided in the WisFIRS Private Lands training manual. which Tax Law Specialists and CPWs can obtain in WisFIRS.

Prior to plan development:

1. CPWs obtain permission from the landowner(s) to access the NHI data for the parcels included in the plan and gathers site information needed to develop the plan

From WisFIRS:

2. CPWs review the reminders about sharing of NHI data in WisFIRS and checks the box that indicates that landowner permission has been granted
3. CPWs click the "Get Latest NHI Data" button
4. CPWs review the list of EOs. Clicking on a species name will go directly to whatever guidance information is available for that species on the department Web site.
5. CPWs export a report and provide it to the landowners to let them know what is present on and around their property.
6. CPWs use the changes tab to see if any changes have occurred since the last time the plan was worked on, if applicable.
7. CPWs determine whether suitable habitat is likely to exist on the property for each EO. This information will be important for future users of the plan in developing management prescriptions.
8. TLS reviews the information along with the rest of the plan.

NHI

Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) Data are exempt from the State of Wisconsin Open Records Law (s. 19.35, 23.27(3)(b)).

The NHI data are intended *for your use only* while preparing the plan. These data are considered sensitive for several reasons and should not be distributed to anyone, including the landowner since data for surrounding properties are included in the results below. You may use the [NHI Report for Landowner](#) to share information with the landowners about NHI data on their property. For more information about NHI, [click here](#).

I have permission from all of the landowners to check NHI data for the property.

Re-search in evaluations Only Show Elements No Longer Found

NHI Elements Found Last Scan Date: 1/3/2013 2:26:35 PM [NHI Data Key](#)

Suitable Habitat?	Scientific Name	Common Name	WI Status	US Status	WI Rank	Global Rank	Last Obs	Group	#EOs	Changes
Yes	Colophrys irus	Frosted Elfin	THR		S1	G3	1982	Butterfly	1	New
	Lycaeides melissa samuelis	Karner Blue	SC/FL	LE	S3	G5T2	1990	Butterfly	1	New
No	Tymanuchus cupide	Greater Prairie-Chicken	THR		S1B,S2N	G4	1979	Bird	1	New
	Karner Blue Federal High Potential Range	Karner Blue Federal High Potential Range	SC		SNR	GNR	2012	Other	1	Modified
	Atrytonopsis hianna	Dusted Skipper	SC/N		S3	G4G5	1978	Butterfly	1	
	Asplenium trichomanes	Maidenhair Spleenwort	SC		S3	G5	1894	Plant	1	
	Erynnis persius	Persius Dusky Wing	SC/N		S2	G5	1979	Butterfly	1	

Page size: 10 7 items in 1 pages

APPENDIX 201G:OBTAINING AND SHARING NHI DATA

Preparing a Timber Sale Cutting Notice or WFLGP Grant

The Bureau of Natural Heritage Conservation (NHC) launched The Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) Public Portal, an online tool for public use to determine if a project will affect endangered resources. For the purposes of forest management, the NHI Public Portal will allow individuals to conduct a preliminary assessment of a timber harvest. Searching the NHI Public Portal will produce a document called an Endangered Resource (ER) Preliminary Assessment.

A Certified Plan Writer (CPW), Cooperating Forester (CF), landowner, logger, or any other external partner must use the NHI Public Portal to conduct the preliminary assessment of a timber harvest on land enrolled in the Managed Forest Law (MFL) or Forest Crop Law (FCL) program. Please follow the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) below to incorporate the NHI review into a Cutting Notice or WFLGP Grant.

If possible, the NHI lookup should be done in the early planning stages, well before marking or developing a cutting notice or grant. Tax Law Administration Specialists must generate the detailed NHI data report for CPWs or CFs when needed for projects that the DNR reviews, funds or approves (see results 2 and 3 below, or when the NHI Public Portal cannot be used).

* Remember documents made available to the public should not include specific NHI data.

Department staff with questions about the use of the NHI Public Portal should take NHI Training and/or watch the portal instructional video available online.

The NHI Public Portal can be used to determine the potential impacts a project may have on endangered resources, and will determine if a detailed NHI data report is requested.

NHI Public Portal: [WIDNR - Natural Heritage Inventory \(NHI\) Public Portal \(wisconsin.gov\)](https://www.wisconsin.gov/widnr/nhi)

The ER Preliminary Assessment from the NHI Public Portal will contain one of three potential results:

1. **No actions required/recommended**- No endangered resources have been recorded in this area.
2. **Further actions recommended** -Endangered resources are present, therefore request an Endangered Resources Review. If the ER Preliminary Assessment states that follow-up actions are recommended, one or more of the following situations apply:
 - The species recorded are special concern.
 - The records are from natural communities or other natural features.
 - The species recorded are threatened or endangered plants, but are not protected due to the project occurring on private land or due to another type of exemption (i.e. agriculture, utility, etc.).
3. **Further actions are required to ensure compliance**- Endangered Resources are present and the species present are legally protected with Wisconsin's Endangered Species Law (s. 29.604 Wis. Stats.) and the Federal Endangered Species Act (16 USC ss. 1531-44); therefore request an Endangered Resources Review or contact local Tax Law Administration Specialist. If the ER Preliminary Assessment states that follow-up actions are required, one or more of the following situations apply:
 - The species recorded are state or federal threatened or endangered animals.
 - The project site overlaps the Karner Blue Butterfly High Potential Range.
 - The project site overlaps the Rusty Patched Bumble Bee High Potential Zone.
 - The species recorded are state threatened or endangered plants on public land
 - The species recorded are federal threatened or endangered plants on federal land or involve federal funds or a federal permit.

APPENDIX 201G:OBTAINING AND SHARING NHI DATA

4. Standard Operating Procedure when a search of the Public Portal produces results 2 or 3-Further actions are recommended or required.
 - If the "Results" states "**Further actions are required OR recommended...**", the CPW or Cooperating Forester needs to request that DNR conduct an NHI search
 - Click the "Print/Save Results" to create the "Endangered Resources Preliminary Assessment" report.
 - * Note the Public Portal ID in the lower left corner of the page.
 - Copy and paste the Public Portal ID into the email as the first line within the email message.

To efficiently process all requests, please use one of the following email formats when sending to the inbox:

If the Public Portal search states "Further actions are required Request NHI"

The email "Subject" line should be "order number NHI Request"

- If an MFL Order Number has not yet been established or does not exist, substitute the County name for the Order Number

For example: "59-047-2014 NHI/Arch/Hist Request" or "Shawano NHI/Arch/Hist Request".

- Include the following information in the request: NHI Public Portal ID number*(see above)
- Landowner name
- A statement that you have permission from the landowner to make the request
- Tax law order number
- The requestor's contact information
- Purpose of the request (new plan, MFL renewal, MFL addition, timber sale, WFLGP practice, etc.)
- **State I "am" OR "am not" a Cooperating Forester**
- Legal description (Town, Range, Section(s), Quarter-quarter(s))

For example: T22N R05E S 24 NESE

BACKGROUND

Screening for potential impacts to rare species is required for projects that are funded, conducted, or approved by the department (s. 29.604, Wis. Stats., and Manual Code 1753.1). The Natural Heritage Conservation Program has approved the following process for providing Certified Plan Writers (CPWs) and qualified Cooperating Foresters (CFs) access to Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) data. The steps are different based on whether the data are being used to develop an MFL plan, prepare a timber sale cutting notice, or prepare a grant under the Wisconsin Forest Landowner Grant Program (WFLGP) and whether the requestor is a Cooperating Forester (CF) or not.

Division staff should contact the Bureau of Natural Heritage Conservation (NHC) for all other requests.

DATA CONFIDENTIALITY AND DISTRIBUTION

Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) data are considered sensitive, so they are protected by law and are not subject to open records requests. It has been the department's experience that publicly distributing the specific locations of endangered resources (rare plants, animals, and high-quality examples of natural communities and other features) can lead to their destruction. Further, the NHI data require interpretation and can be easily misinterpreted. Although NHI data are available to department staff through the NHI Portal, any distribution of data outside of the department is the responsibility of NHC.

The NHI data reports provided to CPWs and CFs *should not be distributed to others*, the landowner being the *only* exception. Landowners may receive copies of the reports since they do not indicate which Element Occurrences (EOs) might be from other nearby landholdings. The landowner should be made aware that the data are for the property/project area and the surrounding area.

DATA USE REQUIREMENTS

All CPWs and CFs who have had the NHI Training are under obligation to protect the NHI data according to the same standards followed by DNR staff. Also, department employees that use NHI data are expected to attend NHI training at least once every five years to continue to receive access. It is important for department foresters to understand that each time they approve a timber sale they are making a legal determination regarding whether *take* will or will not be avoided for any species that may be present, and only Wisconsin DNR staff have this authority. Although CPWs are not required to take NHI Training at the time of this writing, it is strongly encouraged.

IMPORTANT ISSUES REGARDING NHI DATA

Rather than being viewed as an authoritative source about everything present on a property, the NHI data help to determine what may occur on-site based on the best available information. Whenever other sources are available, those should be used along with the NHI Portal data. The NHI Portal provides terrestrial and wetland species within a 1-mile buffer and aquatic species within a 2-mile buffer of the project area. NHI results in WisFIRS provide the same buffer as the NHI Portal, however the project area is generalized to the legal description.

It is important to note that *all of the EOs listed on the NHI Report should be treated the same* for the purposes of developing an MFL plan, timber sale cutting notice or WFLGP grant, regardless of location or age of the record. The reason for this is covered in the NHI Training.

Each EO should be evaluated to determine whether habitat for it could exist in the project area. If potential habitat is thought to be present, harvest and other prescriptions should be modified as appropriate. The department Web site (dnr.wi.gov keyword "er") contains information on the habitat needs for many species, as well as management and avoidance strategies. Contact NHC's Forestry Liaison with questions dnr.wi.gov/topic/ERReview/contacts.html. Again, since only the department can determine if take is being avoided for a listed species, the Tax Law Section (TLS) has the responsibility to review the prescriptions and other information.

UNDERSTANDING THE NHI DATA REPORT

In addition to the name of the Element (including scientific name where appropriate), the report contains the following fields (see the Natural Heritage Working List for more detailed explanation for these fields, dnr.wi.gov keyword "nhi"):

- **State and Federal Status** (level of state and/or federal legal protection for the element),
- **State and Global Ranks** (indications of rarity that are used by NHI and are important for Forest Certification).
- **Last Observation** (date when the element was last observed. Elements should be treated the same, regardless of last observed date)
- **Group** (helps you determine the taxonomic group to which the species belongs)

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Many aspects of the NHI data are important to understand to use it correctly and effectively; this is the reason NHI training is required by manual code for department staff. One difficulty with using NHI data is determining whether habitat is present for a species (or Element) on a site. If habitat does exist for any of the species, effective strategies are necessary to avoid take. In addition, depending on landowner objectives, there may be opportunities to voluntarily maintain or enhance habitat beyond avoiding take. The Natural Heritage Conservation (NHC) Program has resources on the Wisconsin DNR web site that are intended to be your first stop for finding this information.

For many species, there are now comprehensive "species guidance documents" for your use. Go to the department Web site (dnr.wi.gov) and search keyword "**biodiversity**" to access these web pages. Contact NHC Forestry Liaison with questions dnr.wi.gov/topic/ERReview/contacts.html.

APPENDIX 201H: SHARING ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DATA

The Wisconsin Historical Society maintains the inventory of recorded archaeological and historic sites. The Division of Forestry is working on making more refined information available to DNR staff to make access more efficient.

1. Certified Plan Writer (CPW) requests a review of the archaeological and historical data by sending a request to the NHI Inbox (dnrtaxlawnhicheck@wisconsin.gov).
 - The request email "Subject" line should be "order number Arch/Hist Request". If an MFL Order Number has not yet been established, substitute the County name for the Order Number.
 - For example: "59-047-2014 Arch/Hist Request" or "Shawano Arch/Hist Request".
 - Include the following information in the initial request.
 - Tax law order number
 - The requestor's contact information
 - Purpose of the request (new plan, MFL addition, MFL renewal, timber sale, WFLGP practice, etc.)
 - Legal description (Town, Range, Section(s), Quarter-quarter(s))
 - For example: T22N, ROSE, S 24, NESW
 - If the search has a potential resource element, the CPW will be emailed requesting a NHI Public Portal ID to further investigate the potential resource element.
2. Tax Law Administration Specialist (TLAS) process requests mailed to the NHI Inbox.
 - The maps show general locations of recorded archaeological sites and historic structures.
 - Maps are located at: [Bureau of Environmental Analysis & Sustainability- Maps- All Documents \(sharepoint.com\)](#)
 - Resolution is at 40-acre parcel size (i.e., quarter-quarter section). The datasets used for maps were obtained with permission from the Division of Historic Preservation, Wisconsin Historical Society
 - One map per county shows the known archaeological and historical resource elements based on the quarter-quarter section.
 - The TLAS compares the request to the appropriate county map
3. If there are no resource elements located within the legal description(s) provided, a "reply" email will be sent back to the CPW with Cc to the appropriate Tax Law Forestry Specialist (TLFS).
 - The email will state "Based on the information provided, there are no archeological/historic/cultural concerns."
4. If there is at least one resource element located within the legal description(s) provided, a "reply" email should be sent back to the CPW requesting an NHI Public Portal ID sent directly to the TLAS that processed the original request.
5. When the Public Portal ID is received the TLAS will enter the ID in the internal NHI Portal.
 - After the polygon appears, turn on the Topo layer with the "Topo" button on the upper left corner of the map.
 - Use the zoom in function to have the polygon be as large as possible and have the Topo layer still display (if zoomed in too far, the Topo layer automatically turns off).
 - Print or Save a screenshot of the area needed.
 - Send the screenshot to the DNR Archaeologist
 - The "Subject" line should be titled "MFL [Arch/Hist] Hit"
 - The following information needs to be included in the body of the email:
 - Purpose of Arch/Hist request
 - County
 - Municipality
 - Legal description(s) of the resource element occurrence(s)

6. DNR Archaeologist will reply to the TLAS email.

- If the reply is "Cleared," a reply email should be sent to the CPW and Cc the appropriate TLFS. The email should state "Based on the information provided, there are no archeological/historic/cultural concerns."
- If the reply states a resource element, contains a map, and/or describes mitigation, a reply email should be sent to the CPW, with CC to TLFS with the email from the DNR Archaeologist using the Attach Item function in the email message.

7. On the Arch/Hist tab in WisFIRS, the CPW selects the appropriate choice for both the Archeological and Historical resource element occurrences.

- If an archeological resource element is "Present" the CPW clicks the "Add/Edit Items" on the archeological half of the page.
- The information contained in the DNR Archaeologist's email will be used in the "Item" text box.
 - o The email will describe the resource element(s) and mitigation/avoidance measures to be taken to avoid impacting the resource element(s).
 - o **Only list the resource element(s).** Types of resources that will be reported to TLS by the DNR Archaeologist will include only the following generalized types of resources: "Burial site"; "Archeological site"; "Historical Structure".
 - o The DNR Archaeologist will provide the TLAS with copy of a WHS-created USGS topographic map identifying archaeological and/or historic site locations with related unique site or structure numbers.
 - o The mitigation/avoidance information will be included on the MFL Cutting Notice when practices are implemented.
 - o One "Item #" text box should be used per archeological resource element listed in the email.
 - o Click "Save" after entering the data.

8. If the CPW comes across an unrecorded site, the CPW should list the newly discovered resource element as well.

9. CPWs should only share maps and information with landowners.

- The landowner needs to know where & what the archeological/historical resource elements are in order to protect them.
- When the information is shared with the landowner be sure to emphasize the law the DNR Archaeologist references in the email.

10. The DNR archaeologist does not conduct site searches on private lands; however an individual landowner could get more specific descriptive locational information for historic properties occurring on their own property in a couple of ways. Information learned from this more detailed search may help to narrow the location of archaeological and historical resources on private lands:

- Request information directly from the State Archaeologist (WHS).

State Archaeologist
Historic Preservation-Public History, Room 307
816 State St.
Madison, WI 53706-1482
Voice Mail 608-264-6496
Fax 608-264-6504

- Visit the WHS in Madison and view the archaeological and historical database on the public-access database system.
- Landowners should contact the State Archaeologist (WHS) to establish a date and time to view the database.
- Contract with a cultural resource management (CRM) firm to do additional research. Companies to hire can be found at [List of Archaeological Consultants from the Office of the State Archaeologist - Division of Historic Preservation - Public History \(wisconsinhistory.org\)](#)

BACKGROUND

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

Section 44.40, Wis. Stats, requires each state agency to develop an historic preservation program with the Wisconsin Historical Society (WHS). The Department of Natural Resources did this through a Memorandum Agreement. Manual Code 1810.1 provides the procedures to implement the agreement with the WHS. In addition, the Department must comply with federal historic preservation laws in order to receive federal funds. The manual code also provides procedures to comply with federal laws.

Application of Wis.Stats.to Private Lands

Section 44.40(1m), Wis. Stats. gives authority for the historical society and a state agency notified under s. 44.39(2) (including the Department of Natural Resources) to jointly *"identify actions of the state agency that may cause or permit an adverse effect on historic property including, but not limited to, any state agency action that involves the exercise of state agency authority in the issuance of a permit, license, authorization, variance or exception or in any grant of financial assistance and any state agency action related to property owned by the state agency or related to its long-range planning and facilities development."*

NOTE: through its permitting authorities or in the event of DNR-administered grants, DNR may require private parties on private lands to undertake measures to mitigate adverse impacts to cultural resources occurring within the project's area of potential effect. While MFL is a voluntary program, participants are expected to comply with the above in order to enroll in the program.

Management and protection of archaeological and historical sites have been required under the MFL program since 1992 after the Division of Forestry became a part of the United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service Forest Stewardship Program (FSP). Landowners enrolled in the MFL program follow similar guidelines as public properties to screen their properties for archaeological and historical sites, and to protect those sites from destruction.

Lands certified under the MFL Certified Group must also comply with protection of archaeological and historical resources to remain part of the American Tree Farm System® (ATFS®) and Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC®) certification requirements. Landowners who are not associated with the MFL Certified Group must still protect archaeological and historical sites, however, because MFL is a part of the USDA Forest Service FSP program.

All burial sites are protected from disturbance, regardless if located on public (excluding federal or tribal¹) or private lands (ch. 157, Wis. Stats.).

Section 157.70(2r), Wis. Stats. requires that "[e]xcept as provided under subs. (4) and (5) and ss. 157.111 and 157.112, no person may intentionally cause or permit the disturbance of a burial site or catalogued land contiguous to a catalogued burial site. This subsection does not prohibit normal agricultural or silvicultural practices which do not disturb the human remains in a burial site or the surface characteristics of a burial site."

Section 157.70(2r), Wis. Stats. was written to recognize normal agricultural or silvicultural practices are allowed to occur as long as the burial site or the surface characteristics of the burial site are not disturbed; therefore, timber harvesting or any other management practice on MFL or FCL lands may occur as long as conditions placed on the lands to protect these sites are followed. The DNR Archeologist does not issue individual approvals for management on lands.

TLFS, Cooperating Foresters, loggers and landowners must determine if they are protecting the site adequately following the guidance provided by the DNR Archeologist to meet the conditions of s. 157.70(2r), Wis. Stats. If during the course of implementing a practice a burial site is disturbed, the activity must cease immediately, and Wisconsin Historical Society (WHS) must be contacted immediately.

Certain qualifying historic properties and catalogued cemeteries may be eligible for tax incentives or property tax reduction. Contact the WHS directly for more information on these opportunities.

¹ Federal legislation protecting burial sites applies to burial sites occurring on federal and tribal lands.

MAINTENANCE OF ARCHEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL INVENTORY

The WHS maintains the inventory of *recorded* archaeological and historical resources. Through cooperation with the Division of Historic Preservation and WHS, a generalized location of archaeological and historical sites has been provided to the DNR and is available on the DNR Intranet at [Archaeological and Other Cultural Resources \(sharepoint.com\)](#). The generalized maps identify the legal description(s) (i.e. quarter-quarter section) in which an archaeological or historical site is located, regardless of the original size, shape, or acreage of the actual site.

Only *recorded* historic properties are included in the archaeological and historical database. The state has not been systematically surveyed for historic structures or archaeological sites, so many historic properties have yet to be inventoried. State law protects all burial sites regardless of age, but for other historic properties, it only considers those that are "known" (in the database).

Management of Archaeological and Historical Resources

Burial sites are protected by law, meaning that there can be no disturbance of the site "within at least 5 feet² from any part of the burial site including beds of lakes, streams, and rivers surrounding the burial site necessary to ensure its protection." [ills.2.02\(13\), Wis. Adm. Code](#)) and as mapped by WHS according to [HS 2.03, Wis. Adm. Code](#).

The ability to complete management practices on private lands depends on the reason why the work is being conducted. Private lands in which work will be done for wildlife habitat management or any other project except for silvicultural work that does not disturb the soil, surveys and evaluations, if required, will be done by an outside archeological consultant.

A list of consultants is available from the Wisconsin Historical Society at:

[List of Archaeological Consultants from the Office of the State Archaeologist - Division of Historic Preservation - Public History \(wisconsinhistory.org\)](#)

[HPR-Burial-Excavation-Consultants-Dec-2022.pdf \(wisconsinhistory.org\)](#)

Wildlife habitat management and other work projects may include:

- Surveys and evaluations as needed for creating new wetland/run-off ponds or enhancing wetlands through scrapes or dikes.
- Surveys and evaluations as not needed for wetland restoration through ditch plugs, breaking drainage tile, or prairie or savanna restoration.

Forestry activities that may require surveys and evaluations if burial sites are near the proposed work project include:

- Creating new logging roads.
- Excavating new gravel pits for improving infrastructure on MFL lands.
- Other activities that may disturb the soil.

² Although the state statute references a 5 foot buffer, WHS stipulates a 15 foot buffer.

Burial Site Entry Into MFL

Lands with burial sites are allowed to be enrolled into MFL. Historical sites are at least 50 years old and may be recorded with the Wisconsin State Historical Society. Burial sites do not need to be recorded with the Burial Site Preservation Board, however. Any burial site found on MFL property needs to be documented in WisFIRS regardless of their listing in the archaeological or historical database. Rules regarding timber typing, productivity and unsuitability apply.

Active burial sites, including burial of cremains, are not allowed under the MFL program. Active burial sites can be identified by the following characteristics:

- Landowners are mowing and/or landscaping the site, including regular mowing, planting ornamental trees, shrubs and flowers, placement of statues, flags, flower pots, and other ornaments.
- Human remains are buried on the site.

Burial sites with a mausoleum, tomb, Columbarium wall, crypt, ossuary, or other similar structure are not allowed under MFL for the following reasons:

- The land contains buildings that are not used for working or recreating on the property.
- The lands on which the structures lie are not dedicated to producing timber products or associated natural resource values.

Placement of cremains on the property is allowed if cremains are not buried, but spread on the property. Spreading of cremains does not qualify as a burial site according to state law. Landowners can dictate areas of lands in which cremains are spread as unsuitable for timber production. Rules regarding timber typing, productivity and unsuitability apply.

Cemeteries are not allowed under MFL since the land use is not dedicated to producing timber products or other natural resource values.

Burial Site Types

Burial sites are identified as uncatalogued or catalogued burial sites. Information about the specific burial site can be obtained from the State Archeologist or from the Wisconsin Historical Society Burial Program (WHS).

- Uncatalogued burial sites are typically poorly documented and/or poorly located sites, or have not yet been listed in Wisconsin's Burial Sites Catalog. Many of these burial sites indicate an entire legal description(s).
- Catalogued burial sites have specific locations that generally (but not always) can be found on the ground and are listed in the Wisconsin Burial Sites Catalog.

Guidance to Harvest Timber with a Burial Site

Landowners and foresters should follow the steps on obtaining archeological and cultural resources information listed in this chapter. The DNR archeologist will provide information about the site and provide measures for mitigation. If the following steps are taken, silvicultural practices should not disturb the human remains in the burial site or the surface characteristics of a burial site. If human remains are disturbed, management activities shall cease immediately and the WHS contacted.

Management options (mitigation measures) around catalogued burial sites will likely include:

- Harvesting of trees only on well frozen ground, ideally with snow cover, to minimize soil disturbance.
- Removal of dead or diseased trees to ground surface only.
- No stump removal should be done since stump removal will disturb the soil.
- Removal of deadfall, brush, and small trees ("10 inch diameter or less) occurring on or within 5 feet of the perimeter of defined non-mound burial sites or mound bases. Removal of trees within 15 feet of the perimeter is generally desirable to prevent wind throw and other damage, and to encourage growth of ground cover to prevent erosion of the burial site.
- Trees must not be dropped or dragged across the burial site. Machinery must not be driven, parked or stored over the burial site. Logs or other materials must not be stored on burial sites.
- Chemical treatment of invasive and/or woody vegetation is allowed on burial sites. Periodic mowing of burial sites may be done to inhibit woody plant succession. Equipment used on or around burials sites may be limited to low pressure tire vehicles. No road cuts are allowed in the burial site areas.

Please discuss specific projects with the DNR archaeologist to understand the best options to work in and around burial sites if avoidance of the site or working on well frozen ground is not possible.

Adjustments to Standard Burial Site Mitigation Recommendations

TLS staff should work with the DNR archeologist to discuss specific situations. Once adjustments to the burial site mitigation recommendations are approved by the DNR archeologist, TLS may share this information with the landowner and/or the landowner's Consulting Forester or Logger. If the proposed adjustments to the burial site mitigation recommendations are denied, the landowner may seek permission from the WHS to disturb an uncatalogued or catalogued burial site.

Disturbing an Uncatalogued Site

Landowners can request to disturb an uncatalogued site by filling out and mailing a Request to Disturb a Burial Site form to Wisconsin Historical Society (WHS). Landowners should allow 30 days for the request to be approved. This form is attached to the end of this appendix or can be found at [How to Submit a Request to Disturb a Burial Site | Wisconsin Historical Society \(wisconsinhistory.org\)](https://www.wisconsinhistory.org/HowtoSubmitaRequesttoDisturbaburialsite). Supporting documents should include:

- A cover letter that describes the project, including the type of equipment that will be used, the plans on removing stumps and developing roads, and the size of the harvested area.
- Maps that show the property, the logging area and the area that is identified in burial site area.
- All other documentation as found on the Request to Disturb a Burial Site form

The Wisconsin Historical Society will review the application and follow up with the landowner in one of two ways:

- Ask for more information. If Wisconsin Historical Society is satisfied that the logging operation the landowner intends to conduct will not disturb the site, the landowner may receive permission to conduct the harvest.
- Require that an archeologist visit the property to identify any existing burial site. A visit by an archeologist may identify the burial site for cataloging (meaning that the exact location is known). Once the site is catalogued more details can be provided about management of the catalogued site, however the rest of the landowner's property would be cleared for harvesting. Landowners are responsible to hire the archeologist.

Disturbing a Catalogued Site

There should be few situations in which a catalogued burial site should be disturbed when harvesting timber or conducting any land management for forestry purposes, however *the steps to get approval are essentially the same as for an uncatalogued site*. As directed by WHS, landowners will be required to notify appropriate members of the Registry of Interested Persons to initiate a 30 day public comment period. After the public comment period is over, the Wisconsin Historical Society will consider the public comments before deciding to approve or deny the request. The approval process to disturb a catalogued site will take between 60 to 90 days.

APPLICATION DEADLINE: June 1
Entry of land begins 7 months after this annual deadline

MFL Order Number	Account
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Notice: Completion of this form is required under ch. 77, Wis. Stats. **Applications missing required documents and/or signatures are incomplete and will be returned.** Personal information collected will be used in the administration of the Managed Forest Law (MFL) program and may be made available to requesters to the extent required by Wisconsin's Open Records law (ss. 19.31-19.39, Wis. Stats.).

A Certified Plan Writer (CPW) must submit the completed application and required documents electronically through WisFIRS Private Lands. The application fee and remittance form must be sent to the DNR Forester listed as the contact in WisFIRS.

Refer to Wisconsin's Managed Forest Law - A Program Summary (PUB-FR-295) for information on the MFL program.

I. Landowner and Entry Information

Landowner Name(s)			
Name of contact person		Daytime Telephone Number (include area code)	
Contact person's address		City/State/Zip	
Email Address (optional)			
Order Length:	25 or 50 years		
Type of Order:	New Order / Entry		

II. Location of Land

County Name:				Municipality Name: City of Adams			
Town	Range	Section	Legal Description	Tax Parcel ID No.	CSM Information	Acres Open to Public Recreation	Acres Closed to Public Recreation
						0.00	0.000
Total Acreage						0.00	0.000

III. Documents Required

The following documents must be submitted with the application. Upon request by the Department, copies of the legal instruments giving the applicant an ownership interest in all land in the same municipality which is contiguous to the land subject to the application shall be provided (s. NR 46.16(2)(c), Wis. Adm. Code). Upon request of the Department the applicant shall furnish further documentation on the establishment, by-laws, agreements or the status of corporations, partnerships, trusts and cooperatives having an ownership interest in the land subject to the application (s. NR 46.16(2)(d), Wis. Adm. Code).

The following two items must be mailed to the DNR forester listed as the contact in WisFIRS Private Lands:

- \$30 APPLICATION FEE (non-refundable payable to Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources)
- REMITTANCE FORM -- 1 copy (Form 9300-029A)

The following documents must be scanned and uploaded through WisFIRS Private Lands:

- MFL APPLICATION (Form 2450-129).



- SIGNED MANAGED FOREST LAW PLAN. Management plan must be signed by all owners.
- PROOF OF OWNERSHIP. Copy of all pertinent RECORDED documents showing complete ownership (deed, land contract).
- PROPERTY TAX BILL. Copy must include the county parcel identification numbers for your property.
- MANAGED FOREST LAW MAP (Form 2450-133)

IV. Acknowledgement and Certification

I/We certify that all the information contained herein is true and correct.

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.

Any owner that now or hereafter has a right to claim sovereign immunity for itself or any of its assets hereby waives any such immunity with respect to 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 further understand that:

- Private contractors may need to be hired to establish management practice on lands enrolled in the MFL program.
- Failure to carry out provisions of the MFL program may cause the Department to withdraw all or any part of the parcel from MFL designation under s. 77.88(1), WI. Stats., with associated withdrawal tax and fees.
- The management plan may need to be amended during the enrollment period in order for it to remain in compliance with the program.

I/We authorize the employees and agents of the Department to enter the lands applied or designated at any reasonable time without notice to the owners for the purpose of administering the MFL program.

I/We elect to participate in the MFL Certified Group and agree to abide by the land management requirements as described in the current forest certification standards for both the American Tree Farm System® and the Forest Stewardship Council®. I/We understand that entering into the MFL Certified Group allows forest products to be marketed as "certified". OR I/We elect not to participate in the MFL Certified Group at this time. OR I/We understand that not entering into the MFL Certified Group means that I/We will not be able to market forest products as "certified".

I/We certify that there is public access on foot to any land designated as open to public recreation that meets program requirements. I/We agree to sign access routes if required and will notify the department if access changes during the time the land is designated as open-MFL. OR I/We elect not to have lands designated as open to public access at this time. I/We understand that pursuant to s. 77.83(1m), Wis. Stats., a landowner may only modify the designation of a closed or open area twice during the MFL order period.

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

Name (please print)	Signature	Date Signed

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".

2. This property is NOT subject to an encumbrance or deed restriction that affects ownership or management of the property. (e.g., lien, mortgage, conservation easement, land contract).



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APPENDIX 2011-BLANK APPLICATION FORMS AND MANAGEMENT PLAN TEMPLATE FROM WisFIRS

MANAGED FOREST LANDS STEWARDSHIP FORESTRY PLAN

Landowner(s) as Shown on Deed:

[[LIST OF ALL LANDOWNERS]]

Name and Address of Contact Person:

[[PRIMARY CONTACT NAME (incl. C/O if applicable)]]

[[PRIMARY CONTACT ADDL ADDR INFO]]

[[PRIMARY CONTACT STREET]]

[[PRIMARY CONTACT CITY, STATE, ZIP]]

[[PRIMARY CONTACT COUNTRY (if not US)]]

Entry Period: ____ years

Starting January 1, ____ Ending December 31, ____

Municipality(s): [[MUNICIPALITY(S)]]

Total Acres: 0.000

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

Purpose and Expectations of the MFL Program

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

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

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

Management Plan

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

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

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Contact your local Tax Law Forest Specialist for information about:

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

Management Plan Amendment

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

Landowner Goals

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

[[LIST LANDOWNER GOALS HERE...]]

- [[1ST GOAL]]
- [[2ND GOAL]]
- [[ETC.]]

Mandatory Practices

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

Mandatory Practices Summary				
YEAR	STAND(S)	ACRES	TIMBER TYPE	PRACTICE
				[[1st MANDATORY PRACTICE]]
				[[2nd MANDATORY PRACTICE]]
				[[ETC.]]

Cutting Notice

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

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

Cutting Report

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

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Approved (Non-Mandatory) Practices

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

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

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

Approved (non-mandatory) Practices Summary for Individual Stands				
YEAR	STAND(S)	ACRES	PRIMARY TYPE	PRACTICE
				[[1st NON-MANDATORY PRACTICE]]
				[[2nd NON-MANDATORY PRACTICE]]
				[[ETC.]]

General Description of Areas Identified on Your MFL Property

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

[[1ST PRIMARY FOREST (OR NON-FOREST) TYPE]]

[[DESCRIPTION OF 1ST TYPE]]

[[2ND PRIMARY FOREST (OR NON-FOREST) TYPE]]

[[DESCRIPTION OF 2ND TYPE]]

[[ETC.]]

[[ETC.]]

Resource Protection and Management

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

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

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

Your lands lie within a landscape known as [[ENTER THE LANDSCAPE NAME HERE]]. You can find an overview of the landscape, species of greatest conservation need, management opportunities and much more. Go to: <http://dnr.wi.gov> and search [Landscapes](#).

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Endangered, Threatened and Special Concern Species and Plant Communities

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

[[IF NHI RESOURCES ARE FOUND AND SUITABLE HABITAT EXISTS, THE FOLLOWING TEXT WILL PRINT...]]

The Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) review lists the following resources on or in the area surrounding your property and suitable habitat for them is found on your property:

- [[1ST ITEM]]
- [[2ND ITEM]]
- [[ETC.]]

[[IF NHI RESOURCES ARE FOUND BUT NO SUITABLE HABITAT EXISTS, THE FOLLOWING TEXT WILL PRINT...]]

The Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) review showed that there are known Endangered, Threatened or Special Concern Species or Natural Communities on or in the area surrounding your property but suitable habitat for them is not found on your property.

[[IF NHI RESOURCES ARE NOT FOUND, THE FOLLOWING TEXT WILL PRINT...]]

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

[[IF NHI HAS NOT BEEN RUN, THE FOLLOWING TEXT WILL PRINT...]]

The Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) review has not yet been completed.

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

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

Archeological and Historical Resources

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

[[IF ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES ARE FOUND, THE FOLLOWING TEXT WILL PRINT...]]

[[1ST ITEM]]
[[2ND ITEM]]
[[ETC.]]

[[IF ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES ARE NOT FOUND, THE FOLLOWING TEXT WILL PRINT...]]

[[IF HISTORICAL RESOURCES ARE FOUND, THE FOLLOWING TEXT WILL PRINT...]]

[[1ST ITEM]]
[[2ND ITEM]]
[[ETC.]]

[[IF HISTORICAL RESOURCES ARE NOT FOUND, THE FOLLOWING TEXT WILL PRINT...]]

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Invasive Plant Species

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

Best Management Practices for Water Quality (BMPs)

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

Forest Health

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

STAND NUMBER 1		0 Acres
Primary Type:	[[PRIMARY COVER TYPE -- PRIMARY TYPE SIZE]]	
Secondary Type:	[[SECONDARY COVER TYPE -- SECONDARY TYPE SIZE]]	

Stand Information

The most abundant tree species in this stand include [[1st MAJOR TREE SPECIES (_ _ % BA) , 2nd MAJOR TREE SPECIES (_ _ % BA) , 3rd MAJOR TREE SPECIES (_ _ % BA) , and 4th MAJOR TREE SPECIES (_ _ % BA)]].

[[IF A TRUE FOREST TYPE AND EVEN-AGED...]]
 These trees make up an even aged stand that originated about [INSERT ORIGIN YEAR]. Tree ages in even-aged stands may vary slightly, but the trees began growing in relatively the same period.
 [[IF A TRUE FOREST TYPE AND TWO-AGED...]]
 These trees make up a two-aged stand with two distinct age classes. The oldest age class of trees originated about [INSERT ORIGIN YEAR]. Management practices must take into account that some trees will become mature earlier than other trees.
 [[IF A TRUE FOREST TYPE AND 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).

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

[[SOIL TYPE DESCRIPTION]]

[[IF PART OF NON-PRODUCTIVE 20%, A DESCRIPTION OF THE NON-PRODUCTIVITY WILL APPEAR HERE...]]

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[[IF INVASIVES ARE PRESENT, THE FOLLOWING TEXT WILL PRINT...]] Your plan writer found the following invasive plant species during the forest inventory process:

- [[1ST INVASIVE SPECIES]]
- [[2ND INVASIVE SPECIES]]
- [[ETC.]]

Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

[[STAND CONDITIONS, SPECIAL FEATURES OR CHARACTERISTICS]]

Management (Silvicultural) System

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

[[SILVICULTURAL SYSTEM TITLE - SILVICULTURAL SYSTEM DESCRIPTION]]

Year Scheduled	Mandatory Practice
	[[1ST MANDATORY PRACTICE TITLE AND DESCRIPTION]]
	[[2ND MANDATORY PRACTICE TITLE AND DESCRIPTION]]
	[[ETC.]]

Year Scheduled	Approved (Non-Mandatory) Practice
	[[1ST NON-MANDATORY PRACTICE TITLE AND DESCRIPTION]]
	[[2ND NON-MANDATORY PRACTICE TITLE AND DESCRIPTION]]
	[[ETC.]]

STAND NUMBER 2		0 Acres
Primary Type:	[[PRIMARY COVER TYPE -- PRIMARY TYPE SIZE]]	
Secondary Type:	[[SECONDARY COVER TYPE -- SECONDARY TYPE SIZE]]	

Stand Information

The most abundant tree species in this stand include [[1st MAJOR TREE SPECIES (__% BA) , 2nd MAJOR TREE SPECIES (__% BA) , 3rd MAJOR TREE SPECIES (__% BA) , and 4th MAJOR TREE SPECIES (__% BA)]].

[[IF A TRUE FOREST TYPE AND EVEN-AGED...]]
 These trees make up an even aged stand that originated about [INSERT ORIGIN YEAR]. Tree ages in even-aged stands may vary slightly, but the trees began growing in relatively the same period.
 [[IF A TRUE FOREST TYPE AND TWO-AGED...]]
 These trees make up a two-aged stand with two distinct age classes. The oldest age class of trees originated about [INSERT ORIGIN YEAR]. Management practices must take into account that some trees will become mature earlier than other trees.
 [[IF A TRUE FOREST TYPE AND 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).

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

[[SOIL TYPE DESCRIPTION]]

[[IF PART OF NON-PRODUCTIVE 20%, A DESCRIPTION OF THE NON-PRODUCTIVITY WILL APPEAR HERE...]]

[[IF INVASIVES ARE PRESENT, THE FOLLOWING TEXT WILL PRINT...]] Your plan writer found the following invasive plant species during the forest inventory process:

- [[1ST INVASIVE SPECIES]]
- [[2ND INVASIVE SPECIES]]
- [[ETC.]]

Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

[[STAND CONDITIONS, SPECIAL FEATURES OR CHARACTERISTICS]]

Management (Silvicultural) System

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

[[SILVICULTURAL SYSTEM TITLE - SILVICULTURAL SYSTEM DESCRIPTION]]

Year Scheduled	Mandatory Practice
	[[1ST MANDATORY PRACTICE TITLE AND DESCRIPTION]]
	[[2ND MANDATORY PRACTICE TITLE AND DESCRIPTION]]
	[[ETC.]]

Year Scheduled	Approved (Non-Mandatory) Practice
	[[1ST NON-MANDATORY PRACTICE TITLE AND DESCRIPTION]]
	[[2ND NON-MANDATORY PRACTICE TITLE AND DESCRIPTION]]
	[[ETC.]]

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR MANAGEMENT OF YOUR PROPERTY

Cost Share on Forest Management or Tree Planting

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

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

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

Timber Harvest Contracts

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

Non-Timber Forest Products

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

Forest Certification

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

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

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

Specific group member duties include:

1. Petitioning for MFL designation
2. Agreeing to follow a WDNR-approved forest management plan
3. Conforming to MFL statutes and regulations
4. Conforming to ATFS® and FSC® certification standards, including any measures that might go beyond those stipulated in MFL statutes or administrative rules or other state, federal or local laws – Some features that are emphasized in the ATFS® or FSC® standards include:
 - a. Allowing access for MFL Group forest certification field audits
 - b. When needed, using pesticides not prohibited by FSC®. You can find a list of FSC® prohibited pesticides on the [MFL Certification](#) page; go to <http://dnr.wi.gov> and search 'Forest Certification'. Landowners should self-report pesticide use on their lands using the [online form](#) on the same webpage.
 - c. Not planting Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO) in the forest

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- d. Keeping forest products harvested from MFL Group land separate from products harvested from non-MFL Group land during commercial harvest operations
- e. Endeavoring to adhere to Wisconsin Forestry Best Management Practices
- f. Striving to consider appropriate liability insurance and safety requirements in timber sales and other contracts
- g. Using the ATFS® and FSC® logos in conformance with their trademark policies
- h. Resolving disputes with easement holders, lien holders and holders of management rights in an expeditious manner.

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

Wildfire Prevention and Planning

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

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

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

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

Forest Carbon

Forests are a significant piece of the global carbon cycle because of their ability to absorb and sequester carbon dioxide. Learn how your forest adds to the global carbon balance and be aware of the rules affecting your participation in forest carbon markets. For information, visit the US Forest Service website: <http://www.na.fs.fed.us/ecosystemservices/carbon/>.

Lands Enrolled in the MFL Program

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

Town/Range/Section	Legal Description	Tax Parcel ID No.	Certified Survey Map Information	Enrolled Acreage	
				Open to Public Access	Closed to Public Access
County: [[COUNTY NAME #1]]		Municipality: [[MUNICIPALITY #1]]			
	[[LEGAL DESC 1 + PIN 1]]			0.000	0.000
	[[LEGAL DESC 1 + PIN 2]]			0.000	0.000
	[[LEGAL DESC 2 + PIN 1]]			0.000	0.000
	[[ETC.]]			0.000	0.000
			Total Acreage:	0.000	0.000
County: [[COUNTY NAME #2]]		Municipality: [[MUNICIPALITY #2]]			
	[[LEGAL DESC 1 + PIN 1]]			0.000	0.000
	[[LEGAL DESC 2 + PIN 1]]			0.000	0.000

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	[[ETC.]]			0.000	0.000
			Total Acreage:	0.000	0.000

Forester Contact Information

Contact your local Tax Law Forestry Specialist for information about:

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

Plan Preparer Contact Information

[[CPW NAME (READ FROM MY PROFILE)]]
 [[CPW COMPANY NAME]]
 [[CPW STREET ADDR]]
 [[CPW CITY, STATE, ZIP]]
 [[CPW PHONE]]
 [[CPW EMAIL]]

Tax Law Forestry Specialist Contact Information

[[DNR FORESTER NAME (ASSIGNED BASED ON TRS)]]
 [[DNR OFFICE]]
 [[DNR STREET ADDR]]
 [[DNR CITY, STATE, ZIP]]
 [[DNR FORESTER PHONE]]
 [[DNR FORESTER EMAIL]]

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.

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

Name (please print)	Signature	Date Signed
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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".



APPENDIX 201J-PLAN TEXT REPORT

Cover Type Size	
Seedling & Saplings (0-5")	Seedlings and Saplings
Softwood Poles (5-9")	Poletimber
Hardwood Poles (5-11")	Poletimber
Softwood Small Sawlogs (9-15")	Small Sawtimber
Hardwood Small Sawlogs (11-15")	Small Sawtimber
Large Sawlogs (15"+)	Large Sawtimber

Forest Cover Type	
Aspen	<p>Aspen Forest. Aspen Forests consist predominately of trembling aspen (also known as quaking aspen and white popple) and bigtooth aspen (also known as yellow popple). Aspen forests in the northern parts of the state sometimes contain balsam poplar. Red maple, paper birch, balsam fir, red oak, white pine and other native trees commonly grow with Aspen. Aspen is a relatively short-lived tree that usually regenerates all at once following a major disturbance such as wind, fire or cutting. Aspen requires full sunlight and does not grow well in the shade of taller trees.</p> <p>Aspen grows best on well-drained loamy soils but can do well within a wide range of soil conditions. Balsam poplar is often present in wetter soils in northern Wisconsin.</p>
Balsam Fir	<p>Balsam Fir Forest. Balsam Fir Forests consist of more than 50% balsam fir; in mixed swamp conifer stands, balsam fir is predominant. Northern white cedar, black spruce, white spruce, tamarack, white pine, birch, aspen and other native trees commonly grow with balsam fir. Balsam fir is a relatively short-lived species.</p> <p>Balsam fir grows in a wide range of soil conditions but will grow best on moist loams.</p>
Black Spruce	<p>Black Spruce Forest. Black Spruce Forests contain more than 50% black spruce; in mixed swamp conifer stands, black spruce is predominant. Tamarack, northern white cedar, balsam fir, aspen, white pine and other native trees commonly grow with black spruce.</p> <p>Black spruce grows almost entirely on peat bogs, but may also occur on muck-filled seepages, and along streams. Black spruce occasionally grows in mineral soil adjacent to swamps. Black spruce is subject to wind throw due to the high water table. When selecting a cutting method, consider its effect on the water table. On some sites, the growth of black spruce can be slow, making these black spruce stands non-productive.</p>
Bottomland Hardwoods	<p>Bottomland Hardwood Forest. Bottomland Hardwood Forests occur on flood plains primarily in the southern 2/3 of Wisconsin. They are complex plant communities due to species variety, flooding, ice movement, internal drainage patterns, and generally very rich, productive soils. Green ash, silver maple, swamp white oak, eastern cottonwood, river birch, or American elm trees dominate most bottomland hardwood forests. Dutch Elm Disease has limited management of elm. Hackberry, basswood, black ash, red maple, red oak, black willow and other native trees commonly grow with bottomland hardwoods. In parts of the state reed canary grass, a non-native invasive plant, will quickly take over bottomland hardwoods stands opened to excessive sunlight through over-cutting or natural disturbance. Bottomland hardwoods grow on flood plain soils with a wide range of soil textures.</p>
Central Hardwoods	<p>Central Hardwood Forest. 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>
Fir Spruce-*OLD CODE, RECODE	Fir Spruce.
Hemlock	<p>Hemlock Forest. Hemlock Forests are composed of more than 50% hemlock. Yellow birch, white pine, sugar maple, red maple, balsam fir or, in eastern Wisconsin, American beech and other native trees commonly grow with hemlock. Hemlock is long-lived, shade tolerant and often grows in uneven age forests. Historically, hemlock was a dominant tree species in northern Wisconsin but is presently much less common. Hemlock groves and forests are often difficult to regenerate.</p> <p>Hemlock grows best on moist and well-drained loamy soils but can grow on a wide range of soils.</p>



Forest Cover Type	
Jack Pine	<p>Jack Pine Forest. Jack Pine Forests are composed of more than 50% jack pine. Red pine, white pine, oak, aspen and other native trees commonly grow with jack pine.</p> <p>Jack pine needs full sunlight and regenerates after forest fires. Jack pine is declining in abundance in Wisconsin due to fire control efforts. It is a hardy species and is most common on dry sandy soils, but grows best on well-drained loamy sands. It also grows on wet sites.</p>
Miscellaneous Coniferous	<p>Miscellaneous (Other) Conifer Forest. Miscellaneous (Other) Conifer Forests is a catchall label for uncommon or non-native conifers that do not fit well into any other timber types. This type consists of more than 50% red cedar, Scotch pine, Norway spruce, European larch or other non-native conifers. Many of these stands are in plantations; however, natural stands occur.</p> <p>This forest type grows on a wide range of soil conditions.</p>
Miscellaneous Deciduous	<p>Miscellaneous (Other) Deciduous Forest. Miscellaneous (Other) Deciduous Forests is a catchall label for uncommon or non-native hardwoods that do not fit well into any other timber type. This type consists of more than 50% box elder, black locust, honey locust, non-native elm, Norway maple or other non-native hardwoods.</p> <p>This forest type grows on a wide range of soil conditions.</p>
Northern Hardwoods	<p>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.</p> <p>Northern hardwood forests grow best on deep, well-drained, silt loam soils. Northern hardwoods do not grow well on excessively dry or wet soil.</p>
Oak	<p>Oak Forest. Oak Forests are composed of over 50% oak. In Wisconsin, red oak, black oak, pin oak, white oak, and bur oak are common types of oak trees. Aspen, red maple, hickory, white pine, white birch, basswood, black cherry, sugar maple, elm, and jack pine commonly grow in oak forests. Oak forests are abundant, occurring throughout the state and growing on most soil types. Composition of oak forests varies depending on their location within Wisconsin and on site quality. On nutrient-poor, dry sites, oak forests might include black oak, white oak, northern pin oak, and bur oak. On dry sites, hickories, black cherry, aspen, red maple, and paper birch commonly grow with oak. In northern Wisconsin, pines may also grow in dry oak forests. Sites with a better nutrient and moisture supply may support mixtures of red and white oak, or may be dominantly red oak. On sites with more nutrients, basswood, hickories, ironwood, black cherry, elms, red maple, or white pine may grow with oak. On the richest sites, sugar maple or white ash might also grow with oak. While oaks are still very common trees in Wisconsin, the abundance of high-quality red and white oaks on nutrient-rich sites has declined considerably due to forest succession and failed regeneration. In general, oaks grow best on well-drained loamy soils. All oaks require drastic disturbance of the forest, both overstory and understory, in order to regenerate. On richer sites, oak forests are particularly difficult to regenerate and competition control is essential. Fire is one tool that facilitates the regeneration and maintenance of oak forests. To regenerate oak, foresters commonly mimic the effects of fire using mechanical tools or chemical application.</p>
Red Maple	<p>Red Maple Forest. Red Maple Forests are composed of over 50% red maple. Ash, elm, aspen, white birch, white pine, balsam fir, white cedar, oak and other native trees commonly grow with red maple. Over the last century, red maple has dramatically increased in abundance throughout the state. Red maple can produce abundant seed and stumps readily sprout. It tolerates shade, and grows on a wide range of soils from sands to loams, and in conditions from dry to wet. It grows best on well-drained loamy soils.</p>
Red Pine	<p>Red Pine Forest. 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>



Forest Cover Type	
Scrub Oak	<p>Scrub Oak Forests consist of over 50% black oak, pin oak, white oak, or bur oak. Trees with low quality timber and slow growth rates characterize scrub oak forests, which are located on nutrient poor sites such as ridge tops and sandy soils. Trees commonly growing with these oaks may include aspen, red maple, white birch, hickory, black cherry, white pine or jack pine.</p> <p>All oaks require significant disturbance of the forest, both overstory and understory, in order to regenerate. Scrub oak forests tend to regenerate the easiest of all oak forests since there is less competition from other trees on the nutrient poor sites. Fire is one tool that facilitates the regeneration and maintenance of oak forests. To regenerate oak, foresters commonly mimic the effects of fire using mechanical tools or chemical application.</p>
Swamp Conifer-*OLD CODE, RECODE	Swamp Conifer.
Swamp Hardwoods	<p>Swamp Hardwood Forest.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>
Tamarack	<p>Tamarack Forest.Tamarack Forests are composed of more than 50% tamarack. Spruce, balsam fir, hemlock, black ash, birch, white pine and other native trees commonly grow with tamarack.</p> <p>Tamarack grows best on rich, moist, well-drained soils and is commonly associated with lowland brush in swamps or along bodies of water. Intolerant of shade, a tamarack tree must dominate its neighbors to survive. Its shallow, compact root system can leave it vulnerable to wind throw during high water.</p>
Walnut	<p>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.</p> <p>Good soil quality is extremely important to walnut trees. Well-drained, fertile loamy soils support the best growth.</p>
White Birch	<p>White Birch Forest.White Birch Forests are composed of more than 50% white birch. Birch is a relatively short-lived species. Birch does not grow well in shade; it usually grows in places where fire or other disturbances have opened up the forest canopy. Aspen, balsam fir, red oak, red maple, white and red pine and other native trees commonly grow with white birch. When aspen is present, birch has difficulty regenerating after harvest due to the vigorous sprouting of aspen.</p> <p>White birch grows best on well-drained loamy soils but can do well within a wide range of soil conditions.</p>
White Cedar	<p>White Cedar Forest.White Cedar Forests are composed of more than 50% white cedar; in mixed swamp conifer stands, white cedar is predominant. Spruce, tamarack, balsam fir, hemlock, black ash, birch, white pine and other native trees commonly grow with white cedar. White cedar forests are often difficult to regenerate.</p> <p>White cedar grows best on upland soils of limestone origin but most commonly grows in swamps.</p>
White Pine	<p>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.</p> <p>White pine grows in almost all soil conditions in Wisconsin but does best on loamy sands, sandy loams, and loam soils.</p>
White Spruce	<p>White Spruce Forest.White Spruce Forests consist of more than 50% white spruce. Aspen, white birch, balsam fir and other native trees commonly grow with white spruce. White spruce is native only to northern Wisconsin, but has been widely planted in plantations in southern Wisconsin where nearby tree species often invade it over time.</p> <p>White spruce grows in a wide range of soil conditions, but does not do well on extremely dry or wet soils.</p>
Campground-*OLD CODE	Campground.



Forest Cover Type	
Developed Use-*OLD CODE	Developed Use.
Emergent Vegetation	Emergent Vegetation. Emergent Vegetation grows in marshes or wetlands and contains mostly cattails, river bulrush or tall sedges. Cattails, river bulrush and sedges generally grow in muck soils saturated with water year round.
Farm Land-*OLD CODE	Farm Land.
Farmland, Grazed-*OLD CODE	Farmland (Grazed).
Herbaceous Vegetation	Herbaceous Vegetation. Herbaceous (non-woody) Vegetation grows on upland sites and contains a variety of plants, including bracken fern, sweet clover, giant ragweed, stinging nettle, upland aster, goldenrod, prairie dock and other types of herbaceous plants. Many sites with herbaceous vegetation 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. Tree or shrub seedlings may have started from natural seed dispersal but the grassland still dominates. Herbaceous vegetation grows on a variety of soils.
Low - Growing Shrubs	Low Growing Shrubs. Low Growing Shrubs grow on upland sites and predominantly consist of blueberry, raspberry and other shrubs. Tree seedlings or taller shrubs may have started from natural seed dispersal but the shrubs still dominate. Low growing shrubs grow on a variety of soils.
Lowland Brush - Alder	Alder Swamp. Alder Swamps are wet and contain more than 50% alder. Alder swamps usually occur in peat and muck soils.
Lowland Brush - Bog Birch	Bog Birch Swamp. Bog Birch Swamps are wet and contain more than 50% bog birch. Bog birch swamps usually occur in peat and muck soils.
Lowland Brush - Red Dogwood	Dogwood Swamp. Dogwood Swamps are wet and contain more than 50% silky and red osier dogwood. Dogwood swamps usually occur in peat and muck soils.
Lowland Brush -Willow	Willow Swamp. Willow Swamps are wet and consist of more than 50% willow. Willow swamps usually occur in peat and muck soils.
Lowland Brush-*OLD CODE	Lowland Brush.
Lowland Grass	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.
Lowland Herbaceous Vegetation	Lowland Herbaceous Vegetation. Lowland Herbaceous Vegetation contains 50% or more of non-woody vegetation, such as lowland asters, stinging nettle, and wild sunflowers, but few trees. Lowland herbaceous vegetation can grow in a variety of soils, but usually grows in wetter silt and clay soils.
Marsh-*OLD CODE	Marsh.
Minor Lake	Small Lake or Pond. Small Lakes and Ponds can occur on mineral soil that is impervious to infiltration. Some lakes and ponds have sand, gravel or rock bottoms and others have silt and muck bottoms. Each soil type provides certain habitat characteristics for aquatic species.
Minor Stream	Small Stream. Small Streams can be perennial and flow year round or be intermittent and flow during snow melt or periods of heavy rain. Small streams can be found on mineral soil that is impervious to infiltration. Some small streams have sand, gravel or rock bottoms, and others have silt and muck bottoms. Each soil type provides certain habitat characteristics for aquatic species.
Motorized Vehicle Trail-*OLD	Motorized Vehicle Trail.
Muskeg Bog	Muskeg or Bog. Muskegs or Bogs are on lowland sites and predominantly consist of sphagnum moss, cotton grass, leatherleaf, cranberry, Labrador tea and other wetland plants. Muskegs support scattered trees, including black spruce, tamarack, and jack pine. Muskegs and bogs generally occur in muck soils that are saturated with water year round.
Nature or Hiking Trail-*OLD	Nature or Hiking Trail.
Parking Area-*OLD CODE	Parking Area.
Picnic Area-*OLD CODE	Picnic Area.
Prairie Grass	Prairie Grasses. Prairie Grasses are historic prairie communities dominated by little bluestem, side-oats grama, hairy grama, prairie dropseed, Indiangrass, needlegrass, big bluestem, switchgrass, junegrass, panic grasses, and poverty oat grass. Prairies occur on a wide variety of topographies, soil types, and moisture conditions - from water-covered peat to the driest sandy soils.
Recreational-*OLD CODE	Recreational.
Right Of Way	Rights-of-Way. Rights-of-Way (ROW) are easements granted to another party for the right to use your land. They include, but are not limited to roads, railroads, gas, electric, telephone and internet lines.



Forest Cover Type	
Rock Outcrops	Rock Outcrops or Sand Dunes. Rock, gravel or sand deposits are located in areas of the state where bedrock or other mineral deposits lie on or near the ground surface. These are usually small areas and typically do not support growth of trees or shrubs. Herbaceous plants and grasses may grow in cracks or protected areas of these sites where enough moisture and soil nutrients are available to sustain plant growth.
Snowmobile/Horse Trail-*OLD	Snowmobile/Horse Trail.
True Grasses	True Grass Lands. 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.
Upland Brush	Upland Brush. Upland Brush sites have 50% tall persistent shrubs and less than 10% trees. Hazel, gray dogwood, juneberry, sumac, ninebark, and prickly ash commonly grow on upland brush sites. Upland brush can grow on a variety of soils.
Upland Grass-*OLD CODE	Upland Grass.
Water	Water. Large bodies of water can occur on mineral soil that is impervious to infiltration. Some water bodies have sand, gravel or rock bottoms and others have silt and muck bottoms. Each soil type provides certain habitat characteristics for aquatic species.

Invasive Level	
Present	Your plan writer found the following invasive plant species during the forest inventory process:
Not Present	
Not Evaluated (Not Trained)	
Not Evaluated (Off Season)	
Not Evaluated (Old Recon)	

Practice	
HARVEST: Coppice (e.g. aspen regeneration cuts)	<p>COPPICE REGENERATION HARVEST. Regenerate this stand by cutting all trees except designated reserved trees. This coppice regeneration method naturally allows trees to regenerate vigorously from root and/or stump sprouts after harvest. Variations of coppice regeneration include simple and compound. [MODIFIER]</p> <p>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. Some forest stands may need a longer regeneration period, but these situations must be documented and closely monitored to ensure success. 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.</p>
HARVEST: Clearcut (relying on regeneration by seed)	<p>CLEARCUT REGENERATION HARVEST. Regenerate this stand by cutting all trees except designated reserved trees. This clearcut regeneration method allows trees to regenerate naturally from seed produced by adjacent timber stands or trees cut in the harvest operation. To improve the regeneration results, time your regeneration and site preparation practices to take advantage of good seed years. Variations of clearcut regeneration include uniform, alternate strip or patch, progressive strip or patch, and without reserve trees. [MODIFIER]</p> <p>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. Some forest stands may need a longer regeneration period, but these situations must be documented and closely monitored to ensure success. 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.</p>



Practice

<p>HARVEST: Clearcut (rely on planting or direct seeding)</p>	<p>CLEARCUT WITH ARTIFICIAL REGENERATION.Harvest all trees except designated reserve trees. This clearcut regeneration method allows full sunlight to reach the young trees planted or directly seeded into the opening. Variations of clearcut regeneration include uniform, alternate strip or patch, progressive strip or patch, and without reserve trees. [MODIFIER]</p> <p>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. Some forest stands may need a longer regeneration period, but these situations must be documented and closely monitored to ensure success. 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.</p>
<p>HARVEST: Seed tree harvest – Seeding cut</p>	<p>SEED TREE REGENERATION HARVEST - Seeding Cut.Regenerate this stand by cutting all trees except seed trees and designated reserve trees. This seeding cut of the seed tree regeneration method retains desirable trees that will produce seed to reforest the land naturally. To improve the regeneration results, time your regeneration and site preparation practices to take advantage of good seed years. You may reserve seed trees indefinitely or cut them after new trees are established. Variations of the seeding cut of the seed tree regeneration method include single, group, and without reserve trees. [MODIFIER]</p> <p>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. Some forest stands may need a longer regeneration period, but these situations must be documented and closely monitored to ensure success. 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.</p>
<p>HARVEST: Seed tree harvest – final cut</p>	<p>SEED TREE REGENERATION HARVEST – Final Cut.Conduct a field survey to determine the success of regeneration in this stand. If adequate regeneration is not established, tree planting, seeding, and/or seedbed preparation, and follow-up treatments, will be required to bring stocking up to minimum- medium stocking levels. If adequate regeneration is established, conduct the final harvest to remove all seed trees except for designated reserve trees. A variation of the final cut of the seed tree regeneration method is without reserve trees. [MODIFIER]</p> <p>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. Some forest stands may need a longer regeneration period, but these situations must be documented and closely monitored to ensure success. 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.</p>
<p>HARVEST: Shelterwood Harvest – preparatory cut</p>	<p>SHELTERWOOD REGENERATION HARVEST – Preparatory Cut.To regenerate this stand naturally using the shelterwood regeneration method, you must do a preparatory cut. Thin the crowns in this stand to promote larger crowns of desired trees and thus greater seed-bearing capacity. [MODIFIER]</p>
<p>HARVEST: Shelterwood Harvest – seeding cut</p>	<p>SHELTERWOOD REGENERATION HARVEST – Seeding Cut.Regenerate this stand by cutting trees in the overstory and understory. This seeding cut of the shelterwood regeneration method creates sunlight conditions favorable for natural regeneration and survival of desirable tree species. Cut trees that are less vigorous, of poorer quality, or are undesirable species. Retain desirable, well-spaced, vigorous overstory trees to produce seed to reforest the stand. If required, prepare the seedbed using scarification, herbicide application, prescribed burning, and/or non-commercial cutting. To improve regeneration results, time your regeneration and site preparation practices to take advantage of good seed years. After tree seedlings are established, harvest overstory trees except designated reserve trees. Variations of the seeding cut of the shelterwood regeneration method include uniform, strip, patch, and without reserve trees. [MODIFIER]</p> <p>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. Some forest stands may need a longer regeneration period, but these situations must be documented and closely monitored to ensure success. 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.</p>



Practice

<p>HARVEST: Shelterwood Harvest – Final Cut</p>	<p>SHELTERWOOD REGENERATION HARVEST – Final Cut. Conduct a field survey to determine the success of regeneration in this stand. If adequate regeneration is not established, repeat the seeding cut treatment or plant trees to bring stocking up to minimum- medium stocking levels; additional follow-up treatments might be required. If adequate regeneration is established, conduct the final harvest to remove all overstory trees except for designated reserve trees. A variation of the final cut of the shelterwood regeneration method is without reserve trees. [MODIFIER]</p> <p>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. Some forest stands may need a longer regeneration period, but these situations must be documented and closely monitored to ensure success. 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.</p>
<p>HARVEST: Overstory Removal</p>	<p>OVERSTORY REMOVAL HARVEST. Harvest all overstory trees in this stand except designated reserve trees to allow full sunlight to reach established seedlings and saplings. Evaluation of the number and size of desirable seedlings and saplings present determines if there is adequate establishment of advanced regeneration. A variation of overstory removal is without reserve trees. [MODIFIER]</p>
<p>HARVEST: Group Selection</p>	<p>GROUP SELECTION HARVEST. Regenerate this stand by harvesting to create canopy group openings from 75 feet (1/10 acre) to 160 feet (1/2 acre) in diameter. This group selection regeneration method sets up natural conditions that benefit different tree species. The smaller openings benefit more shade tolerant species and the larger openings encourage growth of those species that do well in less shade. The stand might require site preparation. Thin the remainder of the stand to reduce stocking and concentrate growth on trees that are more desirable by following the order of removal and tree retention guidelines. [MODIFIER]</p> <p>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. Some forest stands may need a longer regeneration period, but these situations must be documented and closely monitored to ensure success. 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.</p>
<p>HARVEST: Single Tree Selection</p>	<p>SINGLE TREE SELECTION HARVEST. Regenerate this stand by harvesting individual trees of various size and age classes. This single tree selection regeneration method provides space for natural regeneration and promotes growth of the remaining trees. Select individual trees for removal from all overstocked size classes to achieve desired residual density levels by following the order of removal and tree retention guidelines. Create canopy regeneration gaps on approximately 10% of the stand to provide adequate sunlight to establish vigorous tree seedlings. [MODIFIER]</p> <p>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. Some forest stands may need a longer regeneration period, but these situations must be documented and closely monitored to ensure success. 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.</p>
<p>HARVEST: Conversion from Even-age to Uneven-age</p>	<p>CONVERSION, EVEN-AGE TO UNEVEN-AGED. Use a combination of thinning and canopy gap formation techniques to develop uneven-aged stand conditions. This will allow the stand to regenerate naturally. Remove trees that are blocking the crowns of or in competition with more desirable trees, leaving 40-60 crop trees per acre. Thin the stand to achieve desired residual density levels by following the order of removal and tree retention guidelines. Create canopy regeneration gaps 30 to 60 feet in diameter on approximately 10% of the stand to provide adequate sunlight required to establish vigorous tree seedlings. [MODIFIER]</p> <p>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. Some forest stands may need a longer regeneration period, but these situations must be documented and closely monitored to ensure success. 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.</p>



Practice

<p>HARVEST: Patch Selection Harvest</p>	<p>PATCH SELECTION HARVEST. Naturally regenerate this stand using the patch selection regeneration method. This involves harvesting to create even-aged patches from ½ to 2 acres in size. This system is most appropriate for the management of species mid-tolerant of shade, but can also be applied to manage shade intolerant and tolerant tree species. Sources of regeneration may include any of: well-established advanced regeneration, vegetative sprouts, or seed. If depending on seed, time regeneration practices, including site preparation, to take advantage of good seed years. In most stands, thin the remainder of the stand to reduce stocking and concentrate growth on more desirable trees by following the order of removal and tree retention guidelines. [MODIFIER]</p> <p>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. Some forest stands may need a longer regeneration period, but these situations must be documented and closely monitored to ensure success. 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.</p>
<p>HARVEST: Partial cut (uneven-aged)</p>	<p>UNEVEN-AGE SELECTION WITH PLANTING. Harvest single trees or groups of trees of various sizes and ages. Regenerate the stand by planting trees or allowing tree seeds to sprout in the resulting forest openings. Carefully select trees to harvest and plant to provide proper growing conditions for young trees, tree species diversity, and to achieve the target residual density levels. Thin the remainder of the stand to reduce stocking and concentrate growth on trees that are more desirable by following the order of removal and tree retention guidelines. [MODIFIER]</p> <p>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. Some forest stands may need a longer regeneration period, but these situations must be documented and closely monitored to ensure success. 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.</p>
<p>THINNING: Thinning</p>	<p>THINNING. Remove trees to reduce stand density thereby improving tree growth and enhancing forest health, or to utilize trees that are at risk of mortality. Thin the stand to reduce stocking and concentrate growth on trees that are more desirable by following the order of removal and tree retention guidelines. [MODIFIER]</p>
<p>THINNING: Sanitation and Salvage Cutting</p>	<p>SANITATION and SALVAGE CUTTING. Remove trees damaged by natural events (wind, fire, etc.), or trees infected by or highly susceptible to insect damage or disease to keep the rest of the stand healthy. [MODIFIER]</p>
<p>TSI: TSI Thinning</p>	<p>THINNING. Reduce stand density by removing trees to improve tree growth, enhance forest health or recover potential mortality. Thin to reduce stocking and concentrate growth on trees that are more desirable. [MODIFIER]</p>
<p>TSI: Cull tree removal (includes girdling)</p>	<p>CULL TREE REMOVAL. Remove, girdle or kill trees that are poor in quality due to disease, injury, insect infestation or poor form. This creates conditions for remaining trees to thrive or to meet other land management goals. Work with your local WDNR Forester to identify the trees to remove. [MODIFIER]</p>
<p>TSI: Sanitation and Salvage Cutting</p>	<p>SANITATION and SALVAGE CUTTING. Remove trees damaged by natural events (wind, fire, etc.), or trees infected by or highly susceptible to insect damage or disease to keep the rest of the stand healthy. Work with your local WDNR Forester to identify the trees to harvest. [MODIFIER]</p>
<p>NONE: No Mandatory Practices expected on this stand for the remainder of the plan.</p>	<p>.</p>
<p>TSI: Pruning</p>	<p>PRUNE. Remove branches from standing trees to improve the quality of the future sawlog sized tree. [MODIFIER]</p>
<p>TSI: Release – regeneration (via hand, herbicide, fire)</p>	<p>RELEASE. Remove or kill overtopping or competing trees to benefit trees that are more desirable. [MODIFIER]</p>
<p>TSI: Invasive plant control (via hand, herbicide, fire)</p>	<p>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. Get the latest information on control measures from your local WDNR office or WDNR Website. [MODIFIER]</p>
<p>TSI: Habitat management (via hand, herbicide, fire)</p>	<p>HABITAT MANAGEMENT. Manage this area for wildlife habitat according to specific management recommendations prescribed or approved by a wildlife biologist, endangered resource specialist or other resource professional. Management practices may include use of hand tools, machinery, herbicides (FSC approved), and prescribed fire. Specifically, it is recommended that you: [ENTER ADDITIONAL TEXT] [MODIFIER]</p>
<p>TSI: Survival check of planting/seeding/natural reg.</p>	<p>SURVIVAL CHECK. Conduct a follow-up field survey to determine the success of regeneration in a stand. Plan your next steps with your local WDNR Forester after obtaining results. [MODIFIER]</p>



Practice	
SITEPREP: Seedbed preparation for natural or direct seeding	SEEDBED PREPARATION.Prepare a seed bed to encourage natural or direct seeding of desired trees and shrubs. [MODIFIER] To encourage quick establishment of seedlings, expose the soil in the seedbeds. Erosion control measures might be necessary on steep land.
SITEPREP: Preparation for planting	PREPARATION FOR PLANTING.Prepare the site for planting of desirable trees, grasses, or shrubs. [MODIFIER] To encourage quick establishment of young tree seedlings, control grass and shrub competition on the planting site. Erosion control measures might be necessary on steep land. [MODIFIER]
SITEPREP: Treatment to stimulate coppice or root suckering	POST HARVEST TREATMENT.Encourage sprouting of young trees after a harvest by cutting all trees and shrubs at ground level. [MODIFIER] New trees will regenerate well if you treat during a timber harvest or within the first growing season after completion of the harvest.
SITEPREP: Slash Treatment	SLASH TREATMENT.Reduce the amount of slash after a timber harvest to allow for planting or seeding of new trees. [MODIFIER] Slash that is scattered, removed or cut within two feet of the ground will allow for natural or artificial regeneration of trees better than if left untreated. Erosion control measures might be necessary on steep ground.
PLANTING: Hand Plant	HAND PLANT.Hand plant a mixture of [ENTER up to 4 species] at a rate of [ENTER Number/Acre]. Please contact your local WDNR forester for spacing recommendations. Custom planting crews may be available for hire to complete your tree planting project. Check this stand for successful regeneration. If this stand has not adequately regenerated three years after hand planting, additional management practices will be required. [MODIFIER] 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. Some forest stands may need a longer regeneration period, but these situations must be documented and closely monitored to ensure success. 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.
PLANTING: Machine Plant	MACHINE PLANT.Machine plant a mixture of [ENTER up to 4 species] at a rate of [ENTER Number/Acre]. Please contact your local WDNR forester for spacing recommendations. Custom planting crews may be available for hire to complete your tree planting project. Check this stand for successful regeneration. If this stand has not adequately regenerated three years after machine planting, additional management practices will be required. [MODIFIER] 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. Some forest stands may need a longer regeneration period, but these situations must be documented and closely monitored to ensure success. 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.
PLANTING: Direct Seed	DIRECT SEED.Broadcast or drill a mixture of [ENTER up to 4 species] at a rate of [ENTER lbs/Acre]. Please contact your local WDNR forester for spacing recommendations. Custom planting crews may be available for hire to complete your direct seeding project. Check this stand for successful regeneration. If this stand has not adequately regenerated three years after direct seeding, additional management practices will be required. [MODIFIER] 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. Some forest stands may need a longer regeneration period, but these situations must be documented and closely monitored to ensure success. 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.
PRE-HARVEST: Pre-harvest treatment to insure adequate regeneration	.[MODIFIER]
POST-HARVEST: Post-harvest treatment to insure adequate regeneration	.[MODIFIER]
OTHER: Other (enter title and text for plan below)	.[MODIFIER]

Practice Modifier	
Aesthetics - Cutting Strategy	The plan preparer adjusted the harvest schedule or boundary to meet your aesthetic goals.
Aesthetics - Silvicultural System	To respect your aesthetic preferences, the plan preparer modified this harvest practice to retain long-lived, shade tolerant trees as a seed source until a fully stocked understory develops, thereby making this an all-aged stand.



Practice Modifier	
Aesthetics - Lifespan	To meet your goal of maintaining a visually appealing stand, the plan preparer extended the date of this harvest to the biological life expectancy of the trees instead of the generally accepted rotation age.
Wildlife - Extended Rotation	To benefit and provide extra habitat for the species on the NHI Working list found on or in the area surrounding your property, the plan preparer modified this harvest to cut trees at an increased age or diameter, instead of the generally accepted rotation age.
NHI Protection	When you carry out this practice, you must protect threatened, endangered or special concern species and habitats.
Wildlife - Age Class Diversity	The plan preparer changed the date of this harvest to create different age classes of the trees for ruffed grouse and other wildlife in accordance with your stated goals.
Wildlife - Cutting Patterns	The plan preparer modified the shape of this timber stand to meet your goals of creating or maintaining wildlife habitat.
Motorized Mech Equip	Prepare your site by plowing, disking, raking, chopping, scalping, trenching, or use another recommended method.
Mech Trt w/Hand Tools	Prepare your site by pulling, cutting or girdling competing vegetation with chain saws, hand saws, weed whips, brush saws, etc.
Prescribed Fire	Effective and safe use of prescribed fire requires appropriate equipment and training.
Chemical Treatment	Select the right herbicide and apply all chemical treatments according to the label instructions.

Silvicultural Systems	
OLD PT CODE - DO NOT USE: Natural Regen: Type will perpetuate itself or regenerate naturally.	NATURAL REGENERATION OF TIMBER TYPE.Manage the stand through its rotation (the period between initial regeneration and the stand's final cutting) as a single aged forest. Periodic thinning of the stand is sometimes appropriate 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.
Natural even-aged regeneration of Timber Type with future thinning	NATURAL EVEN-AGED REGENERATION OF TIMBER TYPE WITH FUTURE THINNING.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.
Natural even-aged regeneration of Timber Type without future thinning	NATURAL EVEN-AGED REGENERATION OF TIMBER TYPE WITHOUT FUTURE THINNING.Manage the stand through its rotation (the period between initial regeneration and the stand's final cutting) as a single aged forest. Regeneration cutting will remove the old stand to provide the necessary open conditions and sunlight to regenerate the stand naturally.
Natural uneven-aged regeneration of Timber Type	NATURAL UNEVEN-AGED REGENERATION OF TIMBER TYPE.Manage the stand to develop and maintain three or more age classes of trees. Uneven-aged management is an option primarily applied to shade tolerant tree species or forest types.
Natural Conversion to BALSAM FIR (natural or previously planted)	NATURAL CONVERSION.This stand will convert to balsam fir naturally after harvesting or completing your prescribed management treatments. Expect natural conversion because these tree species are already present as younger trees or will be able to seed in and become established once the proper seedbed, light and crown canopy conditions exist. 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 convert your stand naturally.
Natural Conversion to WHITE PINE (natural or previously planted)	NATURAL CONVERSION.This stand will convert to white pine naturally after harvesting or completing your prescribed management treatments. Expect natural conversion because these tree species are already present as younger trees or will be able to seed in and become established once the proper seedbed, light and crown canopy conditions exist. 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 convert your stand naturally.
Natural Conversion to RED PINE (natural or previously planted)	NATURAL CONVERSION.This stand will convert to red pine naturally after harvesting or completing your prescribed management treatments. Expect natural conversion because these tree species are already present as younger trees or will be able to seed in and become established once the proper seedbed, light and crown canopy conditions exist. 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 convert your stand naturally.



Silvicultural Systems

Natural Conversion to JACK PINE (natural or previously planted)	NATURAL CONVERSION.This stand will convert to jack pine naturally after harvesting or completing your prescribed management treatments. Expect natural conversion because these tree species are already present as younger trees or will be able to seed in and become established once the proper seedbed, light and crown canopy conditions exist. 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 convert your stand naturally.
Natural Conversion to NORTHERN HARDWOODS	NATURAL CONVERSION.This stand will convert to northern hardwood naturally after harvesting or completing your prescribed management treatments. Expect natural conversion because these tree species are already present as younger trees or will be able to seed in and become established once the proper seedbed, light and crown canopy conditions exist. 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 convert your stand naturally.
Natural Conversion to RED MAPLE	NATURAL CONVERSION.This stand will convert to red maple naturally after harvesting or completing your prescribed management treatments. Expect natural conversion because these tree species are already present as younger trees or will be able to seed in and become established once the proper seedbed, light and crown canopy conditions exist. 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 convert your stand naturally.
Natural Conversion to ASPEN	NATURAL CONVERSION.This stand will convert to aspen naturally after harvesting or completing your prescribed management treatments. Expect natural conversion because these tree species are already present as younger trees or will be able to seed in and become established once the proper seedbed, light and crown canopy conditions exist. 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 convert your stand naturally.
Natural Conversion to CENTRAL HARDWOODS	NATURAL CONVERSION.This stand will convert to central hardwoods naturally after harvesting or completing your prescribed management treatments. Expect natural conversion because these tree species are already present as younger trees or will be able to seed in and become established once the proper seedbed, light and crown canopy conditions exist. 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 convert your stand naturally.
Natural Conversion to WHITE BIRCH	NATURAL CONVERSION.This stand will convert to white birch naturally after harvesting or completing your prescribed management treatments. Expect natural conversion because these tree species are already present as younger trees or will be able to seed in and become established once the proper seedbed, light and crown canopy conditions exist. 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 convert your stand naturally.
Natural Conversion to OAK	NATURAL CONVERSION.This stand will convert to oak naturally after harvesting or completing your prescribed management treatments. Expect natural conversion because these tree species are already present as younger trees or will be able to seed in and become established once the proper seedbed, light and crown canopy conditions exist. 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 convert your stand naturally.
Natural Conversion to OTHER FOREST OR NON-FOREST SPECIES	NATURAL CONVERSION.This stand will convert to [OTHER FOREST OR NON-FOREST SPECIES] naturally after harvesting or completing your 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. Your plan writer will prescribe future sound forestry management practices to meet your management goals.
Designated as a non-forest management zone	NO SILVICULTURAL SYSTEM APPLICABLE.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.
Artificial Regeneration: Type must be regenerated by seeding, planting, site preparation,	FORCED REGENERATION OF TIMBER TYPE.Manage and regenerate the tree species in your forest after harvesting or completing your prescribed management treatments through a combination of seeding, planting, site preparation, prescribed burning, etc. Natural conversion is not expected because desired tree seedlings are not present or will not become established without developing the proper seedbed, light and crown canopy conditions, or by planting trees. Your management plan prescribes the best method to regenerate new trees. Forced maintenance of your timber type may take time or extra expense. The success of your practice will take diligence and monitoring on your part.



Silvicultural Systems

Forced Conversion to SPRUCE OR FIR after treatment	FORCED CONVERSION .Force a conversion of this stand to spruce or fir after harvesting or completing your prescribed management treatments. Natural conversion is not expected because these tree species are not present as younger trees. Some action on your part, such as planting trees or developing the proper seedbed, light and crown conditions for self-seeding, is required in order for these tree species to become established. 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 allow regeneration practices to occur
Forced Conversion to WHITE PINE after treatment	FORCED CONVERSION .Force a conversion of this stand to white pine after harvesting or completing your prescribed management treatments. Natural conversion is not expected because this tree species is not present as younger trees. Some action on your part, such as planting trees or developing the proper seedbed, light and crown conditions for self-seeding, is required in order for this tree species to become established. Periodically thin the stand throughout the life of the stand to improve quality and vigor. Cutting will remove the old stand to provide the necessary open conditions and sunlight to allow regeneration practices to occur.
Forced Conversion to RED PINE after treatment	FORCED CONVERSION .Force a conversion of this stand to red pine after harvesting or completing your prescribed management treatments. Natural conversion is not expected because this tree species is not present as younger trees. Some action on your part, such as planting trees or developing the proper seedbed, light and crown conditions for self-seeding, is required in order for this tree species to become established.. Periodically thin the stand throughout the life of the stand to improve quality and vigor. Cutting will remove the old stand to provide the necessary open conditions and sunlight to allow regeneration practices to occur.
Forced Conversion to JACK PINE after treatment	FORCED CONVERSION .Force a conversion of this stand to jack pine after harvesting or completing your prescribed management treatments. Natural conversion is not expected because this tree species is not present as younger trees. Some action on your part, such as planting trees or developing the proper seedbed, light and crown conditions for self-seeding, is required in order for this tree species to become established. Periodically thin the stand throughout the life of the stand to improve quality and vigor. Cutting will remove the old stand to provide the necessary open conditions and sunlight to allow regeneration practices to occur.
Forced Conversion to NORTHERN HARDWOODS after treatment	FORCED CONVERSION .Force a conversion of this stand to northern hardwoods after harvesting or completing your prescribed management treatments. Natural conversion is not expected because these tree species are not present as younger trees. Some action on your part, such as planting trees or developing the proper seedbed, light and crown conditions for self-seeding, is required in order for these tree species to become established. Periodically thin the stand throughout the life of the stand to improve quality and vigor. Cutting will remove the old stand to provide the necessary open conditions and sunlight to allow regeneration practices to occur.
Forced Conversion to OAK after treatment	FORCED CONVERSION .Force a conversion of this stand to oak after harvesting or completing your prescribed management treatments. Natural conversion is not expected because these tree species are not present as younger trees. Some action on your part, such as planting trees or developing the proper seedbed, light and crown conditions for self-seeding, is required in order for these tree species to become established. Periodically thin the stand throughout the life of the stand to improve quality and vigor. Cutting will remove the old stand to provide the necessary open conditions and sunlight to allow regeneration practices to occur.
Forced Conversion to OTHER FOREST OR NON-FOREST SPECIES after treatment	FORCED CONVERSION .Force a conversion of this stand to [OTHER FOREST OR NON-FOREST SPECIES] after harvesting or completing your prescribed management treatments. Natural conversion is not expected because these species are not present. Some action on your part, such as planting trees or developing the proper seedbed, light and crown conditions for self-seeding, is required in order for these species to become established. Periodically thin the stand throughout the life of the stand to improve quality and vigor. Cutting will remove the old stand to provide the necessary open conditions and sunlight to allow regeneration practices to occur.

Soil Type

Clay (may include silty or sandy soils)	This stand has a clay soil. Clay soils are a mixture of sand, silt, and clay particles, but have a higher proportion of clay than other soil types. Clay soils are 0% to 45% sand, 0% to 40% silt, and 40% to 100% clay. Silty clay or sandy clay soils are similar, but contain up to 20% more silt or sand, respectively. Clay soils have an abundance of moisture and nutrients to sustain excellent growth for many tree species, but they drain slowly and wetness can be a limitation. Excessive moisture may limit equipment operations and make the site unsuitable for some tree species. Take care to prevent compaction and rutting when using equipment on these soils.
Clay Loam	This stand has a clay loam soil. Clay loam soils are a mixture of sand, silt and clay particles, but have a higher amount of clay than loam soils. Clay loam soils are 20% to 45% sand, 15% to 53% silt, and 55% to 80% clay. Clay loam soils have an abundance of moisture and nutrients to sustain excellent growth for many tree species, but they drain slowly and wetness can be a limitation. Excessive moisture may limit equipment operations, and make the site unsuitable for some tree species. Take care to prevent compaction and rutting when using equipment on these soils.



Soil Type

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. Take care to prevent compaction and rutting when using equipment on these soils.
Loamy Sand	This stand has a loamy sand soil. Loamy sand soils are 70% to 85% sand with up to 30% silt plus clay. Loamy sand soils are well-drained and somewhat nutrient poor, but the finer soil particles provide a greater moisture and nutrient supply than pure sands. Trees that are adapted to grow on these soils must be able to tolerate periods of drought.
Muck	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. Take care to prevent compaction and rutting when using equipment on these soils. In general, conduct management activities only when the ground is 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.
Peat	This stand has a peat soil. Peat soils usually occur in wetlands, and have a surface layer of partially decomposed plant material at least 16" thick. The partial decomposition allows identification of many plant parts in the soil. Peat soils are wet, so organic matter decomposes slowly and nutrients may not always be available for tree growth. Trees that grow on peat soils are adapted to wet conditions and are typically slow growing. Take care to prevent compaction and rutting when using equipment on these soils. In general, conduct management activities only when the ground is 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.
Poorly Drained Mineral	This stand has a poorly drained mineral soil. The soil has impermeable layers of clay or rock that cause water to pond and stand at or near the soil surface. The high water table limits the rate of tree growth, and some sites may not support trees. These soils may be unsuitable for whole-tree harvesting and the harvesting of fine woody material because of their potential for nutrient depletion.
Sand	This stand has a sandy soil. Sand-sized particles make up 85% or more of this soil, along with up to 15% silt plus clay. Sand particles are larger than silt or clay particles, making these soils drain rapidly. Sandy soils tend to be droughty and nutrient-poor. Trees that are adapted to grow on sandy soils can be either short- or long-lived, and must be able to tolerate extended periods of drought. These soils may be unsuitable for whole-tree harvesting and the harvest of fine woody material because of their potential for nutrient depletion.
Sand Mantled Clay (use with Lake Superior Red Clay Plain)	This stand has soil of the Lake Superior Red Clay Plain that stretches across the southern shore of Lake Superior and extends inland from 8 to 20 miles. Heavy clay soils with alternating layers of sand characterize the Lake Superior Red Clay Plain. It occurs on level to gently sloping topography and steep sided stream valleys. Steep slopes and stream banks comprised of such soils are prone to failure with the potential to slough into the water during spring run-off and in periods of heavy rains.
Sandy Loam	This stand has a sandy loam soil. Sandy loam soils are 50% to 70% sand particles with up to 50% silt and 20% clay. Sandy loam soils typically have good internal drainage and soil nutrients sufficient to support excellent growth for many tree species. Trees that are adapted to grow on sandy loam soils generally have a high rate of growth.

Stand Age Structure

Even-Aged	These trees make up an even aged stand that originated about [INSERT ORIGIN YEAR]. Tree ages in even-aged stands may vary slightly, but the trees began growing in relatively the same period.
Two-Aged	These trees make up a two-aged stand with two distinct age classes. The oldest age class of trees originated about [INSERT ORIGIN YEAR]. Management practices must take into account that some trees will become mature earlier than other trees.
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).

Stand Productivity

PRODUCTIVE 80% - Productive and meets minimum stocking	
PRODUCTIVE 80% - Productive with identified risk	This stand has forest regeneration or health concerns with foreseeable repercussions on productivity. The identified risk(s) described in the stand conditions cannot be the cause of a withdrawal without tax and fee.



Stand Productivity

NON-PRODUCTIVE 20% - Not capable of growing 20 ft ³ /acre/year	This area does not grow at the minimum rate of 20 cubic feet of timber per acre per year. [MFL AND POST-1979 FCL ONLY]Under the [INSERT PLAN_TYPE] 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.[MFL AND POST-1979 FCL ONLY] If you harvest timber products from this area, you must file a cutting notice and report.
NON-PRODUCTIVE 20% - Does not meet minimum stocking requirements	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. [MFL AND POST-1979 FCL ONLY]Under the [INSERT PLAN_TYPE] 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.[MFL AND POST-1979 FCL ONLY]
NON-PRODUCTIVE 20% - Landowner chooses no management because of aesthetic reasons	You have chosen to passively manage this area of land because of aesthetic reasons. [MFL AND POST-1979 FCL ONLY]Under the [INSERT PLAN_TYPE] Program, you can enter areas like this as being unsuitable to produce timber products. This area, as well as other non-productive areas, cannot exceed 20% of the total enrolled acreage.[MFL AND POST-1979 FCL ONLY] If you harvest timber products from this area, you must file a cutting notice and report.
NON-PRODUCTIVE 20% - Landowner chooses no management to promote old growth stand conditions	You have chosen to passively manage this area of land to promote old growth stand conditions. [MFL AND POST-1979 FCL ONLY]Under the [INSERT PLAN_TYPE] Program, you can enter areas like this as being unsuitable to produce timber products. This area, as well as other non-productive areas, cannot exceed 20% of the total enrolled acreage.[MFL AND POST-1979 FCL ONLY] If you harvest timber products from this area, you must file a cutting notice and report.
NON-PRODUCTIVE 20% - Landowner chooses no management due to difficult or no access	You have chosen to passively manage this area of land because access to the land is difficult. [MFL AND POST-1979 FCL ONLY]Under the [INSERT PLAN_TYPE] Program, you can enter areas like this as being unsuitable to produce timber products. This area, as well as other non-productive areas, cannot exceed 20% of the total enrolled acreage.[MFL AND POST-1979 FCL ONLY] If you harvest timber products from this area, you must file a cutting notice and report.
NON-PRODUCTIVE 20% - Harvesting not recommended due to high risk of soil erosion	This stand is unsuitable for timber harvest. Though trees may grow here, forest management activities are not recommended in this stand due to its susceptibility to severe erosion. Some soils are especially vulnerable to sloughing or erosion. On unstable, steep slopes, tree removal may allow more rain to reach the forest floor, saturate fragile soil and contribute to sloughing or erosion. [MFL AND POST-1979 FCL ONLY]Under the [INSERT PLAN_TYPE] Program, you can enter areas like this as being unsuitable to produce timber products. This area, as well as other non-productive areas, cannot exceed 20% of the total enrolled acreage.[MFL AND POST-1979 FCL ONLY] If you harvest timber products from this area, you must file a cutting notice and report.
NON-PRODUCTIVE 20% - Landowner chooses to meet other resource management goals	You have chosen to designate this stand as non-productive to achieve resource management goals that are incompatible with the production of forest products. [MFL AND POST-1979 FCL ONLY]Under the [INSERT PLAN_TYPE] Program, you can enter areas like this as being non-productive. This area, as well as other non-productive areas, cannot exceed 20% of the total enrolled acreage.[MFL AND POST-1979 FCL ONLY] If you harvest timber products from this area, you must file a cutting notice and report.

Tree Species

Ash	Ash
Ash, Black	Black Ash
Ash, Green	Green Ash
Ash, White	White Ash
Aspen	Aspen
Aspen, Big-tooth	Big-tooth Aspen
Aspen, Quaking	Quaking Aspen
Balm of Gilead	Balm of Gilead
Balsam Fir	Balsam Fir
Basswood	Basswood
Beech	Beech
Birch, River	River Birch
Birch, White	White Birch
Birch, Yellow	Yellow Birch
Box Elder	Box Elder
Butternut	Butternut



Tree Species

Cedar, Red	Red Cedar
Cedar, White	White Cedar
Cherry, Black	Black Cherry
Cherry, Choke	Cherry Choke
Cherry, Pin	Cherry Pin
Cottonwood, Eastern	Cottonwood Eastern
Elm	Elm
Elm, American	American Elm
Elm, Chinese	Chinese Elm
Elm, Rock	Rock Elm
Elm, Slippery	Slippery Elm
Hackberry	Hackberry
Hawthorne	Hawthorne
Hemlock	Hemlock
Hickory, Bitternut	Bitternut Hickory
Hickory, Shagbark	Shagbark Hickory
Ironwood	Ironwood
Kentucky Coffee Tree	Kentucky Coffee Tree
Larch	Larch
Locust, Black	Black Locust
Locust, Honey	Honey Locust
Maple, Norway	Norway Maple
Maple, Other	Other Maple
Maple, Red	Red Maple
Maple, Silver	Silver Maple
Maple, Sugar	Sugar Maple
Mixed Conifer	Mixed Conifer
Mixed Hardwoods	Mixed Hardwoods
Mixed Species - All	Mixed Species - All
Mountain Ash	Mountain Ash
Mulberry	Mulberry
Oak, Black	Black Oak
Oak, Bur	Bur Oak
Oak, Northern Pin	Northern Pin Oak
Oak, Other	Other Oak
Oak, Red	Red Oak
Oak, Southern Pin	Oak Southern Pin
Oak, Swamp White	Swamp White Oak
Oak, White	White Oak
Pine, Austrian	Austrian Pine
Pine, Jack	Jack Pine
Pine, Red	Red Pine
Pine, Scots	Scots Pine



Tree Species

Pine, White	White Pine
Poplar, Yellow	Poplar Yellow
Spruce	Spruce
Spruce, Black	Black Spruce
Spruce, Norway	Norway Spruce
Spruce, White	White Spruce
Sycamore	Sycamore
Tamarack	Tamarack
Walnut, Black	Walnut Black
Willow (includes Black)	Willow (includes Black)

This checklist/decision tool is for evaluating lowland stands that will potentially be impacted by emerald ash borer (EAB) and/or hydrological risk (swamping).

MFL STAND INFORMATION:	
Order Number:	Stand:
Landowner Name	
Date	
Completed by:	

SITE QUALITY AND WETLAND FOREST HABITAT TYPE
Low
<input type="checkbox"/> Wetland FHT very poor to poor (Habitat Type:)
<input type="checkbox"/> SI <45 ft.* (SI Species/Site Index: /)
<input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Class <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> - very poorly drained
<input type="checkbox"/> Soil <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> - deep organic/sphagnum bog
<input type="checkbox"/> Vigor - poor tree and stand vigor

Medium to High
<input type="checkbox"/> Wetland FHT - poor to rich (Habitat Type:)
<input type="checkbox"/> SI >45 ft.* (SI Species/Site Index: /)
<input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Class <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> - poorly drained or better
<input type="checkbox"/> Soil <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> - non-sphagnum organic or organic over mineral
<input type="checkbox"/> Vigor - moderate to good tree and stand vigor
<input type="checkbox"/> Growing Stock Quality - acceptable (evaluate AGS)

* It may be difficult to obtain an accurate SI in lowland ash stands. It is not recommended to rely on SI alone for site quality evaluations.

Use the web soil survey map to find information on these items. Available as an app or online.
<https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/HomePage.htm>

EAB PRESENCE
EAB Observed
<input type="checkbox"/> Beetles and larvae signs visible
EAB Not Observed
<input type="checkbox"/> No visible signs of beetles or larvae

POTENTIAL EAB IMPACT TO STAND CONDITION:
Low Ash Dominance
<input type="checkbox"/> ≥40 non-ash AGS (Acceptable Growing Stock) trees per acre or >45% relative density of non-ash AGS
<input type="checkbox"/> ≥40 sq. ft. basal area (BA) / acre non-ash tree species
High Ash Dominance
<input type="checkbox"/> <40 non-ash AGS trees per acre or <45% relative density of non-ash AGS
<input type="checkbox"/> <40 sq. ft. basal area (BA) / acre non-ash tree species

REGENERATION POTENTIAL
NON-ASH ADVANCE REGENERATION DENSITY AND STOCKING
Adequate
<input type="checkbox"/> Non-ash, desirable species
<input type="checkbox"/> 2,000+ stems/acre (advance + projected coppice)
<input type="checkbox"/> 2-4 ft. tall
<input type="checkbox"/> Distribution >50% stocking
Present but Borderline Inadequate
<input type="checkbox"/> Non-ash, desirable species
<input type="checkbox"/> 800-2,000 stems/acre (advance + projected coppice)
<input type="checkbox"/> 2-4 ft. tall
<input type="checkbox"/> Distribution <50% stocking, grouped
Inadequate
<input type="checkbox"/> Mostly ash or undesirable species
<input type="checkbox"/> <800 stems per acre (advance + projected coppice)
<input type="checkbox"/> <2 ft. tall (e.g., 1st year germinants)
<input type="checkbox"/> Distribution - limited

PLANTING POTENTIAL: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Poor
<input type="checkbox"/> Soils Poorly suited for Hand planting
Good
<input type="checkbox"/> Soils well-suited for Hand planting

ALTERNATE SEED SOURCES:
Good
<input type="checkbox"/> 5-10+ non-ash AGS/seed trees per acre
<input type="checkbox"/> Dominant or codominant crown class
<input type="checkbox"/> Reproductively mature
<input type="checkbox"/> Dispersed
Poor
<input type="checkbox"/> <5 non-ash AGS/seed trees per acre
<input type="checkbox"/> Intermediate and suppressed crown classes
<input type="checkbox"/> Reproductively immature
<input type="checkbox"/> Poorly distributed

HERBIVORY PRESSURE:
Low
<input type="checkbox"/> < 50% stems browsed
High
<input type="checkbox"/> > 50% stems browsed

INTERFERING VEGETATION:
Low
<input type="checkbox"/> <25% coverage Reed canary grass, buckthorn, alder, other spp.:
High
<input type="checkbox"/> ≥25% coverage Reed canary grass, buckthorn, alder, other spp.

HYDROLOGICAL RISK: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Low
<input type="checkbox"/> Seasonal inundation of limited duration (<60 days)
<input type="checkbox"/> Depth to water table >12 in. during majority of growing season
<input type="checkbox"/> Ponding infrequent
<input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Class - poorly drained or better, convex surfaces
<input type="checkbox"/> Shallow organic or mineral soils
<input type="checkbox"/> Limited impediments to drainage
High
<input type="checkbox"/> Seasonal inundation common, well into growing season (>60 days)
<input type="checkbox"/> Depth to water table <12 in. during majority of growing season
<input type="checkbox"/> Ponding frequent
<input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Class - very poorly drained, concave surfaces, limited water flow
<input type="checkbox"/> Deep organic soils/sphagnum bog
<input type="checkbox"/> Impeded drainage due to roads, culverts, other impounding factors

ID Risk? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
COMMENTS / SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

INSTRUCTIONS:

Tax Law staff will use the checklist when evaluating CPW descriptions of stands and decisions to categorize stands as identified risk. CPW's are highly encouraged to use the checklist when evaluating lowland stands and communicating with landowners and Tax Law. Measure as many criteria below as possible to make the best-informed site assessment. Use the comments box to capture additional risk factors, special characteristics, notes for the landowner, key points to include in the Stand Conditions/Special Characteristics section. Upload completed checklists to WisFIRS "Other" tab (one checklist per stand).

STAND ASSESSMENT CONSIDERATIONS AND REFERENCES:

The checklist based on current research and silvicultural case studies from the Lake States, in both the swamp hardwood and bottomland hardwood cover types, where the primary tree species may include black ash, green ash, red maple, silver maple, swamp white oak and elm. Management information for these cover types can be found in the EAB Silvicultural Guidelines, Swamp Hardwood and Bottomland Hardwood chapters of the Silviculture Handbook. The Natural Resource Conservation Service web soil survey map is a great tool to find information on soils, suitability for planting, and hydrological risk. Available as an app "Soil web" or online at <https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/HomePage.htm>.

STAND CHARACTERISTICS

SITE QUALITY/WETLAND FOREST HABITAT TYPE: A careful assessment of site quality will help prioritize which stands will best respond to management treatments in terms of growth, regeneration and hydrology. Low-quality sites, as defined within the checklist, generally have lower productivity and it may not be practical to invest in extensive management treatments. The Forest Habitat Type Classification System has commonly been used in Wisconsin to assess upland site capability based on the floristic composition of plant communities, and now that system has been extended to wetland forests in northern Wisconsin. Site quality of wetland forests may also be reflected in the depth to mineral soil, as well as influenced by the influx of nutrients from adjacent landforms.

EAB PRESENCE AND POTENTIAL EAB IMPACTS TO STAND CONDITION: The checklist provides an assessment of degree of ash dominance based on a minimum level of non-ash AGS (Acceptable Growing Stock, meaning vigorous, commercial species trees with good form). The baseline is set at 40 non-ash AGS per acre or approximately 45% relative density. Stands at or above this baseline should be able to be managed for non-ash species according to the appropriate cover type guidance. Stands below this baseline will be considered degraded after EAB kills the ash component and may require silvicultural treatments to increase non-ash tree regeneration. Foresters may decide to continue to manage understocked stands below this baseline (i.e., <40 non-ash AGS per acre) if regeneration options are limited.

REGENERATION POTENTIAL:

Based on the swamp hardwood trials, habitat types that are slightly richer in nutrients seem most capable of supporting higher proportions of non-ash tree regeneration. Less-rich habitat types were also found to support moderate-to-high proportions of non-ash tree regeneration.

Maintaining the resilience of ash-dominated lowland stands in the face of EAB will require increasing tree diversity, specifically increasing non-ash tree regeneration. The checklist assesses the non-ash regeneration potential of a stand by evaluating several factors: **NON-ASH ADVANCE REGENERATION DENSITY AND STOCKING, ALTERNATE SEED SOURCES, HERBIVORY PRESSURE** and **INTERFERING VEGETATION**. In the silvicultural trials, all treatments produced abundant ash regeneration due to the ability of ash to easily reproduce from seed and stump sprouts. Ash regeneration as small as 1" DBH, however, is susceptible to EAB infestation and cannot be relied on as a viable species to restock the stand. Evaluating the regeneration potential of alternate species will help in the selection of prescription alternatives geared towards increasing the non-ash tree component. However, the initial abundance of ash and shrub regeneration following all treatments in the silviculture trials suggests follow-up release treatments may be necessary to maintain the non-ash regeneration over time.

HYDROLOGICAL RISK: Hydrological risk refers to the risk of "swamping," where water tables rise post-harvest due to tree removal and/or site damage. The risk is considered greatest for clearcutting and overstory removal treatments where all larger trees (the main sources of evapotranspiration) are removed in a single operation, but swamping can occur with other silvicultural treatments as well if site factors are high risk. Swamping can lead to tree regeneration delays, failures, and shifts in the vegetation to obligate wetland species such as alder and grasses/sedges. Harvest treatments that maintain a tree canopy will generally mitigate the water table impacts. Predicting the risk of swamping is difficult, however, and will vary depending on site hydrology, annual precipitation, and the period of time necessary to re-establish vegetation. The checklist provides a partial list of factors to consider when assessing site hydrology and swamping risk. Also consider the landscape context of the wetland forest being managed. Larger watershed issues, such as major road impoundments or beaver dams, may impact hydrology over extensive areas.

Appendix 201-L Generally-Accepted Natural Regeneration Methods by Forest Cover Type*

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	X	X
Fir, Balsam		GAP ₂	X	GAP	GAP	X	X	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	X
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](#).

Records

Public records requests

(Ch. 19, subch. II, Wis. Stats.)

Members of the public may request copies of records held by the department. Examples include mandatory practices, land open to public access (use available order form), mailing labels, etc. Many records, including those listed as examples, can be found on the DNR web site at <http://dnr.wi.gov>, and search keyword MFL . There may be a charge for requested information.

Personally identifiable information, including name, address, home and cell telephone number(s) and email addresses are not generally confidential by law and are subject to disclosure upon a written or verbal request through the open records law. Procedures for providing information that contain personally identifiable information is found in the Records Management Handbook.

Some personally identifiable information has restrictions to its access by the public, including the following.

- Social security numbers DNR does not collect social security numbers to administer the MFL or FCL programs, therefore these numbers are not available through an MFL or FCL open records request.
- Credit card numbers DNR has not historically collected credit card numbers. As technology changes to allow payment of application, transfer and withdrawal taxes and fees, credit card numbers may be collected in the future. The Records Management Handbook outlines a process for redacting credit card numbers.
- Bank account and routing numbers DNR may have copies of checks in microfilm or individual landowner files. These records should not be provided under an open records request or should be redacted according to the procedures outlined in the Records Management Handbook.
- Law enforcement records pertaining to children ([s. 48.396, Wis. Stats.](#)). Please contact DNR Supervisors and/or Legal Services regarding requests for information pertaining to children.

Tax Law Section (TLS) staff may get telephone calls from the public regarding access to MFL-Open or FCL lands. Since telephone numbers may be provided through an open records request, TLS staff should generally provide telephone numbers to callers in order to facilitate calls between recreational users and landowners. However, telephone numbers may be withheld where there is a known risk of harassment or other safety concerns.

TLS staff should record in the landowner's case file any information regarding access to MFL-Open or FCL lands, such as:

- **Whether the landowner wants to be contacted.** Landowners are required to provide access to MFL-Open lands (see access requirements). Contacting the landowner is a courtesy for the recreational user to learn of additional hazards or concerns the landowner may have to make the experience pleasurable for both parties. Landowners who are not concerned with how a recreational user accesses their lands may prefer not to be contacted.
- **Whether the landowner has designated a route for recreational users to access lands.** Landowners may ask the Tax Law Forestry Specialist to relay information to a recreational user how to access their lands in order to reduce the number of telephone calls the landowner receives. Tax Law Forestry Specialists who have this information may share it with recreational users.

Please note that telephone numbers and email addresses are not currently posted on the Private Forest Lands Open for Public Recreation web site.

Records retention

TLS records shall be retained for the period of time outlined in the Records Disposition Authorization (RDA) Schedules. Any documents that are not covered by an RDA cannot be thrown away.

[Forestry MFL, FCL and State Land Timber Sales Records Retention/Disposition Authorization](#)

Stumpage Value Calculations

(s. [77.91](#), Wis. Stats.)

Stumpage values are used in the assessment of MFL withdrawal taxes in some limited circumstances and for determining penalty amounts for cutting merchantable timber in violation of s. [77.86](#) (and s. [77.06](#)) Wis. Stats.. The annual calculation process of stumpage values is based on a weighted 3 year average and meets the statutory requirement in s. [77.91\(1\)](#) Wis. Stats.

Current stumpage rates are available, along with the formula used, on our public website. Search keywords ‘MFL stumpage rates’ at www.dnr.gov.

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Right of DNR Employees to Enter MFL Land

(ss. [77.82\(6\)](#), [77.88\(1\)](#), Wis. Stats.)

DNR employees have the right to enter private property in the administration of the Managed Forest Law (MFL) and Forest Crop Law (FCL) programs, including the following:

- Evaluating applications for designation.
- Determining compliance with MFL and FCL requirements.

DNR employees do not have the right to enter private property to administer standards of the MFL Certified Group except with landowner permission. Failure to provide permission to DNR employees and auditors to ensure that certification criteria are being met is cause for decertification from the MFL Certified Group. *(Note: There are few situations in which DNR employees would be required to investigate certification standards that are also not required as part of the MFL program. A list of the certification standards can be found in Chapter 21, Forest Tax Law Handbook.)*

Forestry Research Projects

Landowners are generally prohibited from conducting silvicultural or other research on MFL lands that would lead to the implementation of practices (even to a limited extent) that are contrary to the range of silvicultural practices detailed in the Silvicultural Handbook or would promote uses specifically prohibited by rule or statute (an example is domestic livestock grazing).

Exceptions can be made on a case by case basis for research that may lead to a change in our current definition of sound forestry. In making a determination on whether a proposed research trial would be allowed on MFL lands the Tax Law Forestry Specialist (in consultation with TLS) should evaluate the proposal for its likelihood of yielding peer reviewed and replicated research. Answers to these questions will help to evaluate the proposed research:

- Are the trials limited to this property or are they part of a large trial that covers a wider range of site variables and stand characteristics.
- Is the proposal supported by a well-known researcher, a University or research organization?
- Are the trials replicated and is the experimental design done in such a way that it will yield statistically viable results?
- Is the research independent of the landowner?
- Will the results be published or is the researcher willing to share results with the Department?
- Is the research trial longer term, so as to draw conclusions over a longer time frame?

If research is approved on MFL lands the landowner will receive written notification of the conditions of the research.

Compatibility with Other Programs

Lands enrolled in the MFL program may also be enrolled in other conservation and/or tax programs, including Farmland Preservation, Environmental Quality Incentive Program (EQIP), Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), Deer Management Assistance Program (DMAP), Young Forest Initiative (YFI) or other programs as long as the following conditions are met:

- Lands continue to meet all provisions of the MFL program.
- Sound forestry continues according to the landowner's management plan.

Other program provisions do not subordinate MFL provisions. Landowners may need to decide which program is best suited to their needs if program provisions are not compatible.

Examples of evaluations of land uses that commonly occur on MFL lands:			
If the land is used for:	And the reason is to:	Then the activity is:	Justification:
Land Use or Alteration			
Frac Sand Mining	Extracting sand for use in the petroleum industry or any other industry.	Not Allowed	The land is held for an industrial use. Leases to use lands for frac sand mining are acceptable until mining begins.
Orchard and vineyard	Grow and sell fruits for wholesale or retail.	Not allowed	The land used for the purpose of conducting trade, production or manufacturing activities other than forest product production (i.e. developed for industry).
Game farm	Game animals are raised for the commercial sale of meat.	Not allowed	The land used for the purpose of conducting trade, production or manufacturing activities other than forest product production (i.e. developed for industry).
Wildlife Food Plot	Provide additional food sources for wildlife and enhance recreational hunting opportunities.	Conditionally allowed	Wildlife food plots are compatible with the practices of forestry and may meet landowner recreational goals. (Note: Wildlife food plots have been excised from the MFL Group Certificate so genetically modified organisms (e.g. Roundup Ready corn or soybeans) that may be used as wildlife food sources are allowed but not encouraged under the MFL program. FSC prohibited chemicals may also be applied on wildlife food plots however use of alternative, FSC approved chemicals is encouraged.)
Mowed grass area	Decorate lands for personal pleasure.	Not allowed	Lawns are commonly associated with domiciles and areas developed for human residence.
	Provide fire protection following FireWise recommendations	Conditionally allowed	Mowing to protect buildings from wild fire constitutes a sound forestry practice. Acreage would be included in the 20 unsuitable category if 2 acres in size or larger. FireWise guidelines recommend mowed grass within 30 feet of a building and thinning, pruning and fuel management up to 100 feet from buildings. One acre would be plenty of defensible space for most buildings.
Harvesting and Foraging			
Apple trees	Sell picked apples at a farmers market	Conditionally allowed	Picking of apples for home use or sale at a farmer's market can be done as long as the apple trees are not cultivated. The absence of an orchard should be readily apparent.
	Improve wildlife habitat	Conditionally allowed	Apples provide a food source for many species of wildlife. Planting of apple trees should be done in accordance with a site specific project plan. Consult with the local wildlife biologist for help in determining if the planting of apple trees will provide missing wildlife habitat components on the landscape.
Berry patches	Sell picked berries at a farmers market	Conditionally allowed	Picking of berries for home use or sale at a farmer's market can be done as long as the berry patch is not cultivated. Berry patches would be allowed to seed in with trees and convert to a fully forested condition. Cultivation of berry patches is akin to an agricultural or farming practice since it prevents tree seedling establishment and growth of young trees in order to maintain environments that promote berries. Look for maintained rows of berries to facilitate berry picking and growth, irrigation systems, mulching, and other methods of cultivation.
Sphagnum moss harvesting	Sell the moss for uses such as gardening	Conditionally allowed	The harvesting of sphagnum moss is similar to harvesting boughs, mushrooms, or ginseng. Harvesting must not have a detrimental effect on forest productivity or the forest ecosystem.

Grazing

(s. [77.875](#), Wis. Stats.)

Grazing by domesticated animals is not permitted (s. [77.875](#), Wis. Stats.). DNR has considered browsers to also not be permitted on MFL lands, since browsers (i.e. goats) have the same effect on the landscape as animals that are generally considered grazers.

Christmas Tree Plantations

Christmas tree plantations are acceptable for entry, but must meet and maintain a minimum medium density (s. NR [46.18\(2\)](#), Wis. Adm. Code) of stocking and must be managed in accordance with normal guidelines of the industry. Increasing the stocking level to meet the minimum medium density may be a mandatory practice.

Bulk Sampling for Ferrous Ore

(s. [77.883](#), Wis. Stats.)

On March 11, 2013, Wisconsin adopted a new iron mining law, 2013 Wisconsin Act 1. While the law mainly addresses regulatory requirements for mining operations, it also included amendments to Forest Crop Law (FCL) and Managed Forest Law (MFL). 2013 Wisconsin Act 1 makes it easier for landowners to test their lands to determine if ferrous minerals are present in quantities worthy of mining before undertaking land conversion activities.

The 2013 mining bill allows landowners to test their FCL and MFL lands for ferrous minerals and to cut trees or engage in other activity as necessary to conduct the sampling without withdrawal from FCL or MFL. The legal term of the testing is called bulk sampling. The bulk sampling area that can be affected by cutting trees or other activities cannot exceed 5 acres. The acreage does not need to be contiguous.

Bulk sampling means excavating in a potential mining site by removing less than 10,000 tons of material for the purposes of obtaining site-specific data to assess the quality and quantity of the ferrous mineral deposits and of collecting data from and analyzing the excavated materials in order to prepare an application for a mining permit or for any other approval. (s. [295.41\(7\)](#), Wis. Stats.)

In order to engage in bulk sampling, a bulk sampling plan must be on file with the DNR and all approvals that are required for bulk sampling have been issued by the DNR. A re-vegetation plan is a part of the bulk sampling plan and must include forestry practices that will ensure that the timber, forest crops, and other vegetation that will be cut or otherwise affected will be restored to the greatest extent possible. Currently, bulk sampling application forms do not exist, however landowners are expected to submit their plan by providing all information requested in ch. [295](#), Wis. Stats.

The requirement to have a re-vegetation plan addressing timber and forestry practices does not apply to FCL or MFL lands that are within a mining site described in a pre-application notification under s. [295.465](#) or in an application for a ferrous mining permit under s. [295.58](#). A pre-application notification assumes that a person is planning on developing a mining operation after having conducted sampling, so other rules and regulations apply. The DNR is required to prepare a comprehensive environmental impact statement for any proposed mining project. Within the environmental impact statement the DNR will need to address any withdrawal of lands from FCL and MFL as a result of the proposed mining operation. Approval of a ferrous mining permit assumes that all conditions identified in a reclamation plan will minimize adverse effects to the environment to the extent practicable.

Tree cutting does not need to conform to an MFL management plan, nor is the DNR required to assist the landowner with developing an acceptable cutting plan before approving the cutting if all the requirements for ferrous mining testing are met. Filing of cutting notices and reports still apply, however.

The DNR is the state agency with primary responsibility for regulating environmental aspects of metallic mining activities. The DNR has the lead role in reviewing applications for mining permits and coordinating the required environmental impact analysis of a proposed mining project. Mining operations may also require permits from a number of programs including Waste and Materials Management, Watershed Management, Drinking Water and Groundwater and Air Management programs. Specialists from a number of other programs - for example, Fisheries, Wildlife and Forestry - are also involved in the review of any major mining project.

MFL-OPEN LANDS AND MFL-CLOSED LANDS

Designation of Land as Open or Closed to the Public

(s. [77.83](#), Wis. Stats., s. NR [46.19](#) Wis. Adm. Code)

The landowner may designate portions of their entry as open or closed to public access for hunting, fishing, hiking, sightseeing, and cross-country skiing. The designation of MFL lands as open or closed may be adusted **twice** during the order period (s. [77.83\(1m\)](#), Wis. Stats.). These designated areas may also be adusted as a result of transfers or withdrawals (s. [77.83\(1\)\(c\)](#), Wis. Stats.). Adustments made during a transfer do not count toward the two-time limit.

Changes to open/closed designation during the order period

The request to change must be in writing through the MFL Public Access Modification Request (Form [2450-193](#)). The open/closed designation must meet the closed area criteria as specified by law. The Tax Law Forestry Specialist is responsible for updating the map in WisFIRS identifying the change in open-closed designations. Changes in closed/open acreage designations are done by Amended Orders. Orders issued before December 15 will take effect January 1 of the following year. The request to change the open and closed designation must be received by the Tax Law Forestry Specialist by December 1 in order to be effective the following January 1.

Changes to open/closed after a Transfer

If all or any part of an owner's closed managed forest land is transferred, the landowner may designate a different or additional area as closed. The new closed area must also meet the criteria allowed by law (s. [77.83\(1\)\(c\)](#), Wis. Stats.). For transferred land, the request to change the open/closed areas may be written on the MFL Ownership Change Request Form (Form [2450-159](#)). These designation changes do not count toward the two-time limit.

If the acquisition of additional closed MFL land results in an ownership exceeding the allowable closed acreage, the landowner(s) must decide which lands will be open to public access and which lands will be closed. The closed acreage limitation of 320 acres must not be exceeded (s. [77.83\(1\)\(c\)](#), Wis. Stats.).

Additions to Existing Entries

Additions may be designated as closed at the time of entry if the total closed area per ownership, per municipality meets the requirements of the law (s. [77.83\(1\)\(b\)](#), Wis. Stats.).

Identifying Open and Closed Areas

Landowners are responsible for identifying the specific on-the-ground boundaries of MFL areas closed and/or open to public access and place signs indicating these locations, if desired, or in some cases required (see [Signing MFL and FCL](#)).

The designated closed or open area on the application may require adustment after field inspection and/or discussion with the landowner. The MFL map is the legal documentation of the location and acreage of closed lands. Lands that are open to public recreation are posted on the DNR internet site at <http://dnr.wi.gov/>, search keywords "MFL open lands". Open areas are not required to be posted to identify they are MFL, except in specific situations (see [Signing MFL and FCL](#)).

Closed area must be designated with cross hatching () on the MFL map and by description on the application. Open areas must be designated by highlighting the area in yellow (see [MFL Map](#)).

If a specific access point or route to an MFL-open area is identified, this route needs to be generally shown on the MFL map and signed on the ground (see [Signing MFL and FCL](#)).

Open Areas

(ss. [77.83\(2\)](#), [77.82\(1\)\(b\)4.](#), Wis. Stats.)

Public Access for Recreation

Lands under MFL are open to public access unless specifically designated as closed. A landowner may not restrict the number of people who access land designated as open-MFL for an approved use.

Approved uses include only the following recreational activities: hunting fishing, hiking, sightseeing, and cross-country skiing (s. [77.83\(2\)\(a\)](#), Wis. Stats.). It is the position of the DNR for purposes under 77 of the Wisconsin Statutes that hunting does not include trapping, bear dog training, target practice, sighting a rifle or driving of motorized vehicles for any reason.

Recreational users who wish to conduct recreational activities not authorized under the MFL or FCL programs must obtain the permission of the landowner.

Activities associated with a recreational use on MFL-Open lands			
If the activity is:	And the Reason is to:	Then the activity is:	Justification
Temporary tree stands and temporary hunting blinds	Hunt animals according to established hunting seasons	Allowed	Hunting from tree stands is an acceptable hunting method conditional upon no damage to the property, including cutting trees, brush, building permanent blinds or tree stands, putting nails in trees, etc. Temporary stands should be removed at the end of the day, unless authorized to leave up by the landowner.
Permanent tree stands or tree stands left overnight or the hunting season	Hunt animals according to established hunting season	Not allowed except with landowner permission	The MFL law does not grant the public the right to leave or erect their own personal property on another person's private lands without the landowner's permission. Landowners should be directed to call their local sheriff's department or law enforcement agency for damage and trespass problems.
Trail camera	Take pictures of deer and other wildlife.	Not allowed except with landowner permission	The MFL law does not grant the public the right to leave or erect their own personal property on another person's private lands without the landowner's permission. Landowners should be directed to call their local sheriff's department or law enforcement agency for damage and trespass problems.
Bait stations	Lure animals to specific locations in order to hunt wildlife	Allowed	Bait stations are an accepted and allowable method of hunting. Section NR 10.07(2m) , Wis. Admin. Code, regulates baiting of animals, including deer and bear baiting. For circumstances where baiting is legal, bait can be placed on the ground following all baiting regulations as determined by law and made available to the public through DNR hunting regulation pamphlets. Bait or feeding sites which contain any animal parts or byproducts, or which contain metal, paper, plastic, glass, processed wood or other similar processed materials is a violation of the state baiting and feeding regulations and may be considered littering and subject to local ordinances and state littering laws. Landowners and hunters should be referred to the deer and bear hunting regulations for baiting requirements and specifications.
Vehicle access, including ATVs	Access lands for any recreational reason	Not allowed except with landowner permission	Access by motor vehicles or snowmobiles may be prohibited by the landowner on open as well as closed lands. The landowner should contact the local sheriff's department or law enforcement agency for trespass problems. In some circumstances, credentialed DNR staff may be available to assist (s. 77.83(2)(c) , Wis. Stats.). Tax Law Forestry Specialists may assist landowners with wording on signs which prohibits vehicle access. See Signing MFL and FCL for examples.

Evaluating Public Access

(s. [77.82\(1\)\(b\)4.](#), Wis. Stats.)

All land designated as MFL-open (to public recreation) must be accessible to the public on foot by public road or from other land open to public access (s. [77.82\(1\)\(b\)4.](#), Wis. Stats.). See the following for how to evaluate whether or not MFL land meets the access criteria.

Access is available from a public road or other public land.

If MFL-open lands are accessible to the public from other land open to public access *on foot*, then the access requirement is met.

Other lands open to public access may include:

- Other land open to the public
 - Public lands (state, county, federal)
 - MFL-open land
- Land accessible by easement or other agreement may qualify as open to public access (see [Access by Easement or Agreement of Neighboring Landowner](#)).

Please keep in mind the following items related to other lands open to public access :

- Generally FCL land is not considered open to public access except for purposes of hunting and fishing.
- Federally designated and listed tribal trust lands, which are typically listed as SA or SA trust in plat books, whether within or outside of established tribal reservations, are not open to public access. Failure to obtain tribal permission to cross those lands could subject a member of the public to a trespass citation.

Access Across Land Under the Same Ownership

The owner is required to provide access to open lands, even if it involves crossing their adjacent non-MFL land or their adjacent MFL land designated as closed . Public access may be limited to a reasonable corridor or location designated by the owner (s. NR [46.20](#), Wis. Adm. Code). If a specific access point or route is identified, signs indicating its location are required (s. NR [46.21\(3\)\(c\)](#), Wis. Adm. Code) and the route needs to be generally shown on the MFL map.

Access by Easement or Agreement of Neighboring Landowner

If the MFL landowner can only obtain access to their MFL property by easement or other written agreement, the landowner must ensure that the public can also use the easement/agreement or secure a different easement/agreement for public use. If the landowner cannot obtain permission for the public to use the access and there is no other access point, the land may not be eligible to be designated as MFL-open.

Ultimately it is the responsibility of the owner of the MFL-open to ensure that the public can access the land. In situations where an easement or written agreement cannot be obtained that ensures public access and that the public access route can be signed, the landowner can request to change to MFL-closed designation or may face withdrawal from the program.

If the access route is limited to an easement or agreed upon area, then the access route is required to be signed (s. NR [46.21\(3\)\(c\)](#) Wis. Adm. Code) and the route needs to be generally shown on the MFL map. The MFL landowner must work with the neighboring landowner to ensure they are given permission to place signs indicating the location of the easement or agreed upon route so that the general public is aware of the designated access route to the MFL-open.

MFL-Open (and FCL) Access in Relation to Wisconsin's Trespass Law

Landowners who have enrolled their lands as MFL-Open or FCL have expressly consented that their lands are available for access by the public for recreational activities according to program requirements, including crossing MFL-Closed, lands not enrolled in the program or through an access by easement or otherwise if access is solely by crossing the landowner's contiguous lands (i.e. other public access is not available).

Recreational users who access MFL-Open or FCL lands are encouraged to contact landowners to understand the location of designated access routes, however if recreational users are unable to contact the MFL or FCL landowner access is still available according to program requirements.

Recreational users should report to local Tax Law Forestry Specialist if landowners are preventing or restricting access to MFL-Open or FCL.

Although the department's long-standing interpretation and position is that enrollment in the MFL as MFL-open and enrollment in the FCL program constitutes an express waiver by an owner from being able to prohibit trespassing on enrolled property for the purposes allowed for and in the manner allowed for in the MFL and FCL programs, be advised that some landowners may attempt to get a sheriff's department or other local law-enforcement to intervene and issue a citation for trespass under s. [943.13](#) Wis. Stats. after expressly warning members of the public to not recreate on their land. Although the department's position remains the same, recreational hunters or fishers or hikers or cross-country skier should keep this in mind when being threatened by a landowner and should be encouraged to contact their local Tax Law Forestry Specialist so that appropriate measures can be taken. The allegation should be investigated according to the enforcement procedures outlined in Chapter 60, Forest Tax Law Handbook.

Landowner Regulated Uses

This list of landowner regulated uses, or retained rights, is not all inclusive. Landowners reserve all property rights that are not prohibited or inconsistent with the purpose of the program.

Retention of Hunting Rights

In a few cases, the grantor of MFL land has retained hunting rights upon sale of the land and the new owner has chosen to designate the land as open. The department does not have the authority to force the new owner to change the designation of the land to closed. The new owner is responsible if the previous owner restricts public access to the land designation as open. Retention of hunting rights on the deed should be viewed as an encumbrance holder, similar to a mortgage holder (s. NR [46.15\(23\)](#), Wis. Adm. Code).

Property Damage

Landowners may prohibit any activity associated with public use of open MFL land which may cause property damage (e.g. cutting trees, brush, building permanent blinds or tree stands, putting nails in trees). Temporary tree stands are an accepted and allowable method of hunting conditional upon no damage to the property, including the tree. **Temporary stands should be removed at the end of the day, unless authorized to leave up by the landowner.** The landowner should contact the local law enforcement agency for damage and trespass problems.

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Restricted Access

(s. [77.83\(2\)\(b\)](#), Wis. Stats.)

The landowner may restrict public access to any area of open MFL land within 300 feet of any building.

Access may also be restricted within 300 feet of an active commercial logging operation that conforms to the management plan. Signs may not restrict public access prior to the date cutting begins on the timber sale. Restricted signing may be continued only if the sale is active (i.e. 50% or more of the timber sale volume is cut within one year of the date cutting begins) (s. [77.83\(2\)\(b\)](#), Wis. Stats., and s. NR [46.21\(4\)](#), Wis. Adm. Code).

Vehicle Access

(s. [77.83\(2\)\(c\)](#), Wis. Stats.)

Access by motor vehicles or snowmobiles may be prohibited by the landowner on open as well as closed lands. The landowner should contact the local sheriff for trespass problems. In some circumstances, credentialed DNR staff may be available to assist (s. [77.83\(2\)\(c\)](#), Wis. Stats.). TLS staff may assist landowners with wording on signs which prohibits vehicle access. See [Signing - MFL and FCL](#) for examples.

Signing - MFL and FCL

(s. [77.83\(3\)](#), Wis. Stats., s. NR [46.21](#), Wis. Adm. Code)

For posting violations, refer to the Enforcement chapter (Chapter 60).

Landowners are required to post signs in certain situations where access is unclear or restricted (see [Evaluating Public Access](#)). When signage is not required, landowners may also post signs specifying the designation of the area. Signs must identify permitted activities or any restrictions which apply, be a minimum size of 11" x 11" and be in conspicuous view. Words that identify access points must be in print of equal size to other print on the sign. Signs must be a minimum of 4 feet above the ground and at intervals of at least two per one-quarter mile on the boundary of the designated area (s. [77.83\(3\)](#), Wis. Stats., and s. NR [46.21](#), Wis. Adm. Code).

Closed areas may be posted with commonly used "no trespass" or "private property" signs in conformance with s. [943.13](#), Wis. Stats.

If landowners have open MFL land surrounded by their own closed or non-MFL land, and they post the closed/non-MFL land, signs must also be posted indicating that there is open MFL land and the designated access point if one exists. If a landowner chooses to place "no trespassing" or "private property" signs on non-MFL land or closed MFL land which is the only access to the open MFL land, signs must list the allowable uses and be located to provide reasonable notice to those attempting access.

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Example wording for signs on tax law lands:

MFL landowners may restrict the access of motorized vehicles.

FCL landowners may restrict the access of motorized vehicles however, there is no statutory reference.

OPEN MANAGED FOREST LAND
NO MOTORIZED VEHICLES OR
SNOWMOBILES ALLOWED.
(Wis. Stats. 77.83(2)(c))
PUBLIC USES PERMITTED: HUNTING, HIKING
FISHING, X-COUNTRY SKIING, SIGHT SEEING
(Wis. Stats. 77.83(2)(a))

MFL and FCL landowners may restrict any uses not authorized under the law, but the sign must state the uses that are permitted.

OPEN MANAGED FOREST LAND
NO BERRY PICKING PERMITTED

PUBLIC USES PERMITTED:
HUNTING, HIKING, FISHING, X-
COUNTRY SKIING, SIGHT
SEEING
(Wis. Stats. 77.83(2)(a))

FOREST CROP LAND
NO MUSHROOM PICKING

PUBLIC USES PERMITTED:
HUNTING, FISHING
(Wis. Stats. 77.01)

On open MFL, the access may be restricted within 300 feet around any buildings.

OPEN MANAGED FOREST LAND

NO PUBLIC ACCESS WITHIN 300 FEET OF
BUILDINGS (Wis. Stats. 77.83(2)(b))

PUBLIC USES PERMITTED ON REMAINING OPEN
MANAGED FOREST LAND: HUNTING, HIKING,
FISHING, X-COUNTRY SKIING, SIGHT SEEING
(Wis. Stats. 77.83(2)(a))

On open MFL, access can be restricted around a commercial logging operation.

OPEN MANAGED FOREST LAND

**COMMERCIAL LOGGING OPERATION,
NO PUBLIC ACCESS WITHIN 300 FEET**
(Wis. Stats. 77.83(2)(b))

**PUBLIC USES PERMITTED ON REMAINING OPEN
MANAGED FOREST LAND: HUNTING, HIKING,
FISHING, XCOUNTRY SKIING, SIGHT SEEING**
(Wis. Stats. 77.83(2)(a))

Landowners are required to provide access to their open-MFL properties. If access to open-MFL land or FCL land is across closed-MFL or non-tax law land, the owner may place no trespassing or private property signs on the closed or non-tax law land. This is with the condition that signs with lettering of equal size are placed next to them indicating the presence of open-MFL land/FCL land, the permitted public uses and the access to it (if one is designated) (s. NR [46.21](#), Wis. Adm. Code). The landowner may want to include a map or air photo showing the location of the open MFL/FCL land and access route.

**ACCESS TO
OPEN MANAGED FOREST LAND IS
FROM (describe location)**

**PUBLIC USES PERMITTED ON
OPEN MANAGED FOREST LAND:
HUNTING, HIKING, FISHING, X-
COUNTRY SKIING, SIGHT SEEING**
(Wis. Stats. 77.83(2)(a))

**ACCESS TO
FOREST CROP LAND
IS FROM (describe location)**

**PUBLIC USES PERMITTED:
HUNTING, FISHING**
(Wis. Stats. 77.01)

- * Describe the location in this section such as:
1. At a point 1/4 mile south of County Road P
 2. From County Road P along the south fence line

Additional signs should be placed along the access route.

**ACCESS TO
OPEN MANAGED FOREST LAND**

**ACCESS TO
FOREST CROP LAND**

Many landowners in Wisconsin are becoming involved in Quality Deer Management (QDM). While this program is not in conflict with the tax law programs, signing for the program cannot infer a restriction on what deer can be harvested. The following signs were drawn up using wording from a pre-printed sign for quality deer management.

MANAGED FOREST LAND
PUBLIC USES PERMITTED:
HUNTING, HIKING, FISHING, XCOUNTRY SKIING, SIGHT SEEING
(Wis. Stats. 77.83(2)(a))

LANDOWNER SUPPORTS QUALITY DEER MANAGEMENT (QDM)
ON THIS PROPERTY

QDM IS A VOLUNTARY PROGRAM

QDM PROMOTES AN ADEQUATE HARVEST OF ADULT DOES.
RESTRAINT IN HARVESTING 1.5 YEAR OLD Bucks,
COOPERATION/EDUCATION IN DEER MANAGEMENT, SAFE
ETHICAL HUNTING, OBEYING TRASPASSING LAWS.

Additional Deer Quality Management signs:

FOREST CROPLAND
PUBLIC USES PERMITTED: HUNTING, FISHING
(Wis. Stats. 77.01)

LANDOWNER SUPPORTS QUALITY DEER MANAGEMENT (QDM)
ON THIS PROPERTY

QDM IS A VOLUNTARY PROGRAM

QDM PROMOTES AN ADEQUATE HARVEST OF ADULT DOES.
RESTRAINT IN HARVESTING 1.5 YEAR OLD Bucks,
COOPERATION/EDUCATION IN DEER MANAGEMENT, SAFE
ETHICAL HUNTING, OBEYING TRASPASSING LAWS.

MFL Approval Process

(s. [77.82\(7\)](#), Wis. Stats.)

Tax Law Team Leaders are responsible to ensure that all reviews are completed within 45 calendar days using the MFL Packet Review Checklist or comparable WisFIRS procedures. Reviews may be completed by the Team Leaders or delegated to other forestry staff.

The reviewer has the responsibility for the accuracy of the facts and the mandatory practices documented in WisFIRS. Each entry / order number must be checked for completeness, accuracy, consistency, and inclusion of sufficient information to support the recommendations.

MFL applications may be approved or returned to the CPW for amendments. Return reasons will be provided to the CPW. The CPW is expected to work with the landowner to revise the application. Amendments that affect land eligibility requirements, program requirements or future management of the land will need initialing and dating by landowners and all those with management rights. Approved applications must be resubmitted in WisFIRS before October 1.

If all MFL eligibility requirements are met, TLS will issue an Order of Designation or Denial Order on or before November 20. The MFL Orders become effective January 1 of the following year. Orders issued on or after November 21 take effect on the second January 1 after the date of issuance. The original Order of Designation and map are mailed to the Register of Deeds for recording. Copies of the Order of Designation and map(s) are mailed to the landowner, Department of Revenue, supervisors of assessments, clerk of the municipality, assessor of the municipality, and the Tax Law Forestry Specialist. Electronic copies of the files are kept in WisFIRS.

Landowners may withdraw an area of land or their entire MFL application on or before December 31 in the year prior to the effective date of the MFL Order of Designation by submitting a signed letter to the Tax Law Forestry Specialist explaining what portion is to be removed from the application or if it is the entire application.

Landowners may also change the length of the order period for their MFL application on or before December 31 in the year prior to the effective date of the MFL order of designation by submitting a signed letter to the Tax Law Forestry Specialist explaining the change. If the landowner is choosing to change the order length from 25 to 50 years, additional practices must be supplied by a CPW and approved by the department for the change in order designation to be approved.

Public Notice and Hearings

(s. [77.82\(5\)](#) [\(6\)](#), Wis. Stats.)

By August 15 of the year in which the MFL order will be issued, DNR will notify each municipal clerk of MFL applications to provide notice of lands to be enrolled into MFL (s. [77.82\(5\)\(a\)](#), Wis. Stats.).

The governing body, a resident, or a taxpayer of the municipality may request that the DNR deny the MFL entry on the grounds that the lands (or the entire forest parcel in case of addition) fail to meet eligibility requirements. A written request must be submitted to the DNR within 15 days after notice has been provided. The request must specify the reason for ineligibility. (s. [77.82\(5\)\(b\)](#), Wis. Stats.)

The DNR may, but is not required to, schedule a public hearing to take testimony relating to the eligibility of the lands. At least 10 days prior to the hearing, the DNR will mail a notice of the date, time, and place of the hearing to the landowner, persons requesting the denial of the application, and the clerk of the municipality (s. [77.82\(6\)](#), Wis. Stats.).

After the public hearing, the DNR will approve the application if (s. [77.82\(7\)](#), Wis. Stats.):

- The land (or total forest parcel for additions) meets the eligibility requirements.
- All the facts on the application are correct.
- 80% of the land is productive.
- The use of the land as managed forest land is compatible with existing uses.

There are no delinquent taxes on the lands.

For additions, the landowner agrees to amend the management plan.

If the application is denied, TLS notifies the landowner in writing on or before November 20 specifying the reason for denial. The landowner may request a hearing on the decision, which will be handled by the Bureau of Legal Services ([s. 77.90](#), Wis. Stats.)

Denials of Entire Entries

(s. [77.82\(7\)](#), Wis. Stats.)

MFL applications can be denied if any of the eligibility requirements are not met, however it is expected that Tax Law Forestry Specialists work with certified plan writers to adjust or reconfigure application boundaries, amend management plans or provide additional documentation to meet eligibility before recommending denial where practical, reasonable and based on workload. This would occur through the ‘return’ and ‘resubmittal’ process in WisFIRS.

If the Tax Law Forestry Specialist’s recommendation is to deny entry for any reason, the recommendation to deny is recorded in WisFIRS. Tax Law Forestry Specialists are required to explain why denial is recommended and communicate that recommendation to the certified plan writer and landowner. If denied, the Department shall state the reason for the denial in writing. The Tax Law Forestry Specialist should include all supporting documentation in WisFIRS.

Reasons for Denial	Explanation	Legal Reference	Handbook References
npaid Property Taxes	The county treasurer reported delinquent property taxes on the land subject to the MFL application and the landowner failed to provide proof that taxes were paid	s. 77.82(7)(a)5. , Wis. Stats.	Delinquent Property Taxes
Less than 20 acres (not renewal)	The application contains less than 20 contiguous acres of eligible forest land.	s. 77.82(1)(a)1. , Wis. Stats.	Acreage
Renewals less than 10 acres	The application contains less than 10 contiguous acres of eligible forest land.	s. 77.82(1)(a)1. , Wis. Stats.	Acreage
Renewal for non-identical lands	Lands must be identical to qualify for a renewal.	s. 77.82(12)(a)2. , Wis. Stats.	Renewals
Contains building or improvement associated with a building	Buildings and improvements associated with buildings are prohibited on MFL lands.	s. 77.82(1)(b)3. , Wis. Stats.	Buildings and Improvements
Lands are not 80 productive	Less than 80 of the land is producing or capable of producing 20 cubic feet of merchantable timber per acre per year.	s. 77.82(1)(a)2. , Wis. Stats.	Productivity
Lands are more than 20 unsuitable to produce timber products	More than 20 percent of the land is unsuitable for producing merchantable timber.	s. 77.82(1)(b)1. , Wis. Stats.	unsuitability
Incompatible land uses	Lands are developed for commercial recreation, for industry or for any other use determined by the department to be incompatible with the practice of forestry.	s. 77.82(1)(b)2. , Wis. Stats.	Land Developed for Industry Land Incompatible with the Practice of Forestry
Human residences and platted lands	Lands are developed for a human residence or land is located within a registered subdivision plat as defined under s. 236.02(12), Wis. Stats., or pursuant to s. 236.03(1), Wis. Stats.	s. 77.82(1)(b)3. , Wis. Stats. ss. NR 46.15(9), (18) , Wis. Admin. Code	Buildings and improvements Recorded Subdivision Plats
No approved management plan	Landowner and DNR could not come to agreement on the forestry practices, including harvesting, thinning and reforestation that will be undertaken during the term of the order, specifying the period of time in which each will be completed.	s. 77.82(3)(ar) , Wis. Stats. ss. NR 46.18(5)(am), (bm)1.3. , Wis. Adm. Code	MFL Approval Process

Reasons for Denial	Explanation	Legal Reference	Handbook References
Corrected application not re-submitted for review and approval on or before October 1	Failure to have a management plan approved on or before October 1 of the year in which the order of designation will be issued or a later date agreed to by the department will result in a denial of the application.	ss. NR 46.18(5)(bm)3. , Wis. Adm. Code	MFL Approval Process
Missing encumbrance holder signatures	The signatures of all encumbrance holders were not obtained.	s. 77.82(2)(f) , Wis. Stats.	Deed Restrictions
Missing owner signatures	An application for designation of land as managed forest land does not contain the required landowner signature(s).	s. NR 46.16(1) , Wis. Admin. Code	Signatures
Missing proof of ownership	A copy of an instrument that has been recorded in the office of the register of deeds of each county in which the property is located that shows the ownership of the land sub ect to the application is missing.	s. 77.82(2)(cm) , Wis. Stats.	Proof of Ownership
Lands not wide enough	Lands do not meet the minimum width of 120 feet or exceed the length to width ration of 4 to 1.	s. NR 46.17(2) , Wis. Admin. Code	Definition of Forest Parcel
Additions less than 3 contiguous acres	Lands to be added to an existing MFL are less than 3 contiguous acres.	s. 77.82(4) , Wis. Stats.	Additions
Currently designated as FCL or MFL	Lands may be enrolled into MFL if they are currently on the regular property tax rolls. Lands that that are already designated as MFL or FCL cannot be enrolled into MFL. Options available for lands already enrolled in MFL or FCL are FCL to MFL Conversions.	s. 77.82 , Wis. Stats.	FCL Conversions
Applied lands are sold or transferred	The ownership of the lands sub ect to the application changed after the application was filed and before the MFL Order of Designation was issued.	s. NR 46.16(1)(d) , Wis. Admin. Code	Ownership Changes Prior to MFL Effective Date
Landowner failed to follow current management plan on date filed for MFL renewal	Landowners are out of compliance with their current MFL management plan on the date that a renewal application is filed.	s. 77.82(12) , Wis. Stats.	Failure to Comply with Current Management
Landowner(s) deceased	Lands cannot continue with the MFL designation if all landowners are deceased. If deceased landowner's ownership transfers to an existing owner(s) of the land and no new owners are added to the land ownership (i.e. no new signatures are needed), the MFL application may continue when proof of the land transfer is provided.	ss. NR 46.16(1), (1)(d) , Wis. Admin. Code	Signatures

Harvesting Prior to Entry

Harvests can be established and conducted during the application period, and if so, the CPW can indicate this in WisFIRS Private Lands. This notification allows Tax Law Forestry Specialists to understand which stands will need follow-up monitoring for updating management plans and/or obtaining cutting notices if harvests are not completed by January 1.

In the event that the timber harvest does not conform to the recently written management plan or sound forestry practices, DNR is required to work with the landowner and/or CPW to amend the management plan to reflect the new stand conditions. The process to amend the plan is different based on the situation:

If the MFL application has not been approved and harvesting occurs that does not conform to the landowner's management plan or sound forestry, the Tax Law Forestry Specialist should return the MFL application to the CPW and require that an amended management plan be developed. Amended management plans should be re-submitted as soon as possible, and no later than October 1st. Management plans that cannot be approved by October 1 will be denied, however the landowner can re-apply for MFL at the next available application deadline.

If the MFL application has been approved and harvesting that does not conform to the landowner's management plan or sound forestry occurs **prior to January 1st**, the Tax Law Forestry Specialist has the responsibility to amend the management plan unless that landowner desires to hire a CPW. If the MFL application has been approved and harvesting that does not conform to the landowner's management plan or sound forestry occurs **after January 1st**, the Steps to Successful Compliance and Enforcement should be initiated (see chapter 60).

Ownership Changes Prior to MFL Effective Date

If the land applied for entry is **sold after the application is filed and before the MFL Order is issued**, the new owner(s) must file a new application. The new application will be processed for entry based on the date it is received. Exceptions may be made for one of the following reasons:

For transfers where the change in ownership is only a removal of one of the owners and no new owners are being added or,

When the individuals who applied for entry transfer their interest to a trust, LLP, or LLC and no new signatures are required for the new entity.

Tax Law Forestry Specialists should recommend denial in WisFIRS.

If the land is sold **after the order is issued and before January 1**, it may be handled as a normal transfer or the new owner may stop the entry (s. NR [46.16\(1\)](#), Wis. Adm. Code).

If only part of the land under the application was sold, the piece remaining under the original landowner's name(s) may continue if eligible, but a new application is needed for the piece sold. If the piece sold is expiring from FCL (Special Class Lands not included) and a new application for this piece is filed, this application may be processed under the entry year of the original application.

Voluntary Withdrawal of Application by the Landowner

The landowner **must** indicate in writing the desire to withdraw the MFL application or parts thereof. This should include the legal description of the land or the MFL order number and the date and signature(s) of the owners. The signature of all owners is preferred but as long as we have the signature of one, the application will be withdrawn. The letter must be uploaded into WisFIRS and the Tax Law Forestry Specialist can retain a copy in the landowner's file.

If the landowner elects to withdraw his application after the order has been issued, but before the effective date (January 1), the Tax Law Administration Specialist will issue a [rescinding correction order](#). If the request is made after the effective date, it must be handled as a withdrawal, and the owner must complete a Declaration of Withdrawal form. All withdrawal taxes and fees will apply.

Examples of When MFL Renewal Requests Should Be Approved or Denied			
If the situations is:	And it is determined that:	Then renewal should be:	Justification
The landowner is currently implementing a mandatory practice.	The mandatory practice was scheduled late in MFL order period and the landowner has not had the time to complete the practice.	Approved	A landowner who is implementing a mandatory practice is complying with the current management plan, regardless of whether the practice is completed.
The landowner is currently implementing a mandatory practice, but enforcement action was taken to gain compliance.	An NOI had been issued before the landowner complied with the mandatory practice.	Approved	A landowner who is implementing a mandatory practice is complying with the current management plan, regardless of the stage within the stepped enforcement process.
The landowner is not implementing a mandatory practice.	An NOI has been issued, yet the landowner has not made a good faith effort to begin implementing the mandatory practice.	Denied	Landowners are showing that they are not committed to completing their mandatory practices. Tax Law Forestry Specialists can justify recommending denial of the application by submitting copies of the enforcement case, even if the compliance deadline is after the date the MFL renewal application is submitted.
The landowner was given a deadline to complete a mandatory practice, yet hasn't finished the practice.	The landowner is making a good faith effort to complete the mandatory practice, but has been unable to finish it due to specific sets of circumstances.	Approved	Unfavorable weather conditions, equipment limitations, contractor conflicts, etc. may be acceptable reasons for delaying implementation. Tax Law Forestry Specialists must justify that the reasons for the delay are reasonable when compared to similar circumstances encountered by other MFL landowners.
The landowner was given a deadline to complete a mandatory practice, yet hasn't finished the practice.	The landowner is not making a good faith effort to complete the mandatory practice.	Denied	Landowners must make good faith efforts to complete their mandatory practices within the time frames allowed. Unfavorable weather conditions, equipment limitations, contractor conflicts, etc. may be acceptable reasons for delaying implementation. Tax Law Forestry Specialists must justify that the reasons for the delay are unreasonable when compared to similar circumstances encountered by other MFL landowners.
The landowner has chosen not to continue implementing a mandatory practice.	Various reasons provided by the landowner.	Denied	Tax Law Forestry Specialists should immediately begin the stepped enforcement process to document landowner refusal to complete a mandatory practice. Tax Law Forestry Specialists can justify recommending denial of the application by submitting copies of the enforcement case.
The landowner has cut in violation of the cutting notice and management	The landowner has made restitution or remediated the violation.	Approved	Landowners have come back into compliance with their current management plan by the date of the MFL renewal application is filed.
The landowner has cut in violation of the cutting notice and management plan.	The landowner has not made restitution or remediated the violation.	Denied	Landowners are showing that they are not committed to practicing sound forestry. Tax Law Forestry Specialists can justify recommending denial of the application by submitting copies of the enforcement case, even if the restitution or mediation deadline is after the date the MFL renewal application is submitted.
Renewals less than 10 acres	The application contains less than 10 contiguous acres of eligible forest land.	Denied	The land does not meet the minimum acreage requirement for a renewal.
Renewal for non-identical lands	Lands must be identical to qualify for a renewal.	Denied	The land does not meet the standards for a renewal.

SALE OR TRANSFER

(s. [77.88\(2\)](#), Wis. Stats., and s. NR [46.23](#), Wis. Adm. Code Form [2450-159](#), MFL Ownership Change Request Form)

Transfer Requirements

What can be transferred

(s. [77.88\(2\)](#), Wis. Stats.)

All, or parts, of an entry may be sold/conveyed. This is a change due to 2015 Wisconsin Act 358 where transfers can occur even if the transfer splits a legal description.

When a land conveyance occurs, the new landowner must either file a MFL Ownership Change Request (Form [2450-159](#)) within 30 days of the date of the deed or withdraw all of the land in the MFL entry under their ownership. Transfers with a change in open and closed designation must be received by the Tax Law Forestry Specialist by December 1 in order for the transfer order to be issued before December 15 and the change to be effective the following January 1.

When land that is enrolled in MFL is conveyed, the Tax Law Forestry Specialist will evaluate the conveyed land and any land remaining under the original order number to determine if both pieces of land meet eligibility requirements. For both the conveyed and remaining land to stay in the MFL program all eligibility criteria must be met. This means:

For 2017 or later entries:

- Each parcel at least 20 contiguous acres
- Each parcel at least 80 productive
- No buildings or improvements associated with buildings
- Land not developed for commercial recreation or industry
- Minimum width of 120', if less if 4:1 is not exceeded
- If designated as open, land is accessible by foot and signed according to s. NR 46.21(3)(c), Wis. Adm. Code if the access route is limited to a corridor or location

For 2016 and earlier entries:

- Each parcel at least 10 contiguous acres
- Each parcel at least 80 productive
- If buildings or improvements, 4 of the 8 characteristics are not exceeded
- Land not developed for commercial recreation or industry
- Minimum width of 120', if less if 4:1 is not exceeded
- If designated as open, land is accessible by foot and signed according to s. NR 46.21(3)(c), Wis. Adm. Code if the access route is limited to a corridor or location

For parcels under 20 acres because of a one-time renewal:

- Each parcel at least 10 contiguous acres
- Each parcel at least 80 productive
- No buildings or improvements associated with buildings
- Land not developed for commercial recreation or industry
- Minimum width of 120', if less if 4:1 is not exceeded
- If designated as open, land is accessible by foot and signed according to s. NR 46.21(3)(c), Wis. Adm. Code if the access route is limited to a corridor or location

Ineligible lands cannot be transferred any ineligible lands must be withdrawn. Conveyed land that is ineligible because it is not 80 productive that becomes eligible after a partial productivity/sustainability withdrawal is allowed to transfer.

The key questions that a forester should ask when evaluating the eligibility of conveyed and remaining land are:

1. When was the land enrolled (this will impact acreage and building eligibility requirements)
2. What is the productivity of the transferred land
3. What is the productivity of the remaining land
4. What is the amount of open/closed-MFL of both ownerships

Withdrawal of lands after a land conveyance

(ss. [77.88\(2\)\(am\)](#) [\(c\)](#), Wis. Stats.)

Any land that does not meet the eligibility requirements after a land conveyance will need to be withdrawn. Tax Law Forestry Specialists will need to initiate the stepped enforcement processes if voluntary withdrawal does not occur (Chapter 60). In certain instances where productivity requirements are not met after a land conveyance, landowners **may** be eligible for a withdrawal without a tax and fee. In other instances landowners will be invoiced a withdrawal tax and fee for ineligible lands. In cases where all the land under a new ownership is to be withdrawn the landowner is not required to submit a transfer form and may go directly to submitting the withdrawal form.

See [Withdrawals](#) for more information on withdrawing land from MFL.

Transfer Process

Standard Operating Procedures

The goal of this is to ensure that the Tax Law Forestry Specialist reviews transfer packets within the 30 day timeline.

If there is a vacancy in a Tax Law Forestry Specialist staff position responsible for MFL transfers, the vacant position’s direct supervisor will ensure that the review and approval of transfer packets happens within the 30 day timeline.

STEP 1	Tax Law Forestry Specialists must date stamp the transfer packet upon receipt. The date of receipt must be entered into the transfer tracking tool in WisFIRS Private Lands. Data entry by the forester into WisFIRS Private Lands transfer tracking tool should occur when review of packet begins.
STEP 2	<p>Tax Law Forestry Specialists must complete the For Department Use Only portion of the MFL Ownership Change Request Form (2450-159).</p> <p>As part of step 2, the TLS staff should review the Transfer Checklist to ensure that the transfer will not cause any eligibility problems, but if it does, the Tax Law Forestry Specialist should present the landowner with the appropriate correction or withdrawal options.</p> <p>Options for correcting a transfer that would make land ineligible may include (situation dependent):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Putting the land back together ▪ Reconfiguring the part transferred <p>The Tax Law Forestry Specialist must contact the landowner/submitter if the transfer packet is not complete and/or if the following issues apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the land will be ineligible after the transfer (e.g. productivity or acreage requirement not met)* • the closed lands acreage limit for the ownership has been exceeded. • the deed(s) submitted with the transfer packet do not show 100% ownership of the land enrolled in the MFL program. • the transfer fee is missing. • a landowner signature(s) is missing. • the deed(s) are not recorded (see below). <p>*If the conveyed lands and/or the remaining lands do not meet MFL eligibility requirements, the TLS staff must present the appropriate, potential withdrawal options to the landowner(s). Withdrawal form(s) can be sent in any time to the TLS. If MFL land has been sold/changed ownership and the new landowner does not want to be enrolled in MFL, the new landowner does not have to submit a transfer form and they may go directly to submitting the withdrawal form for the land they have acquired.</p> <p>Tax Law Forestry Specialists may return the transfer packet for completion to the landowner/submitter if needed to correct error(s)/omission(s). When a transfer packet is returned, the Tax Law Forestry Specialist must communicate with the landowner/submitter why the transfer packet was returned. Upon return of the transfer packet, the Tax Law Forestry Specialist needs to enter a Return Date in WisFIRS and click the Returned button. When the transfer is</p>

	<p>resubmitted, the Tax Law Forestry Specialist can find the existing tracking record in WisFIRS, enter the Re-Submittal Date and click the Re-Submitted button.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In general, when Tax Law Forestry Specialists receives a transfer packet, they should make an attempt to fix all aspects of the packet that need to be fixed in an effort to avoid sending the transfer packet back to the landowner/submitter if possible. This can include legal description errors, missing or errors in parcel ID numbers, missing tax bills, etc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the case of a missing fee or signature, if the missing check or missing signature can be easily and prudently obtained by the forester, this fix would be preferred over returning the packet to the landowner/submitter. • In the case of an unrecorded deed, instead of returning the packet, Tax Law Forestry Specialists should try to obtain a recorded copy of the deed in the most expedient manner. In doing this, if the forester discovers the deed has never been recorded, the packet must be returned to the landowner/submitter. <p>Tax Law Forestry Specialists do not need to acquire in-between deeds to show prior ownership transfers. A Tax Law Forestry Specialist’s review must be limited to the deeds submitted with the transfer packet. If the current deed(s) submitted with the transfer packet show 100 ownership of the lands enrolled under an MFL Order, then that portion of the review is completed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verify that current ownership on the recorded deed matches the current landowner(s) signature(s) on the transfer form. (It does not matter and does not need explaining if the landowner listed in WisFIRS does not match the seller/grantor on the recorded document submitted with the transfer.) <p>Tax Law Forestry Specialists should communicate with their supervisor about a returned transfer packet to determine whether to begin the enforcement process in Chapter 60.</p> <p>If the transfer is approvable and all documentation has been acquired, the Tax Law Forestry Specialist continues the transfer process.</p>
STEP 3	The Tax Law Forestry Specialist scans and uploads the transfer form, legal documents showing ownership, tax bill, and if applicable, a Certified Survey Map (CSM) in WisFIRS Private Lands and completes the transfer tracking.
STEP 4	The Tax Law Forestry Specialist sends only the payment and remittance form to the Forestry lockbox (DNR Cashier’s Office, PO Box 93151, Milwaukee, WI 53293-0151)
STEP 5	<p>The Tax Law Forestry Specialist will keep original transfer packet in their files.</p> <p>If the Tax Law Administration Specialist determines they are unable to complete the transfer process for any reason (e.g. incorrect legal description, an ownership exceeding closed acreage limits, certification opt in/out choice not selected), the Tax Law Administration Specialist will notify the Tax Law Forestry Specialist that the transfer is being re ected in WisFIRS and delete the Tax Law Forestry Specialist approval of that transfer (it will appear as S BMITTED on the Tax Law Forestry Specialist’s To Do tab in WisFIRS). The Tax Law Forestry Specialist will be responsible for promptly evaluating the transfer and addressing the issue(s), for example contacting the landowner to acquire missing information or returning the form to the landowner for a signature, etc.</p> <p>Tax Law Administration Specialists will continue to mail local government copies of transfer orders on a periodic basis, and will continue to mail transfer orders to the Tax Law Forestry Specialists when the copy of the transfer order is mailed to the landowner. <i>In the future when transfer transactions can be processed in WisFIRS, transfer orders will be saved in WisFIRS under an order number. Tax Law Forestry Specialists will be able to access, view, and print these orders from WisFIRS Private Lands. How Tax Law Forestry Specialists will be electronically notified when the transfer order is issued and placed in WisFIRS Private Lands has yet to be determined.</i></p>
STEP 6	Updated MFL map(s) are required to be uploaded to WisFIRS by the Tax Law Forestry Specialist when a transfer is completed (processed and new order number(s) assigned, etc.)
STEP 7	<p>Updating and mailing of management plans and maps.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tax Law Forestry Specialists must follow the current process to update and send the management plan(s) and map(s) to the new landowner. Tax Law Forestry Specialists are required to send an updated management plan(s) and map(s) to the new landowner within 1 year of the transfer order being issued to the landowner. The completion of this final step must be entered in WisFIRS transfer tracking.

Transfer Checklist

I. Proof of Ownership and Other Legal Documents

- a. Deed(s) represents all acreage being transferred
- b. Deed(s) are recorded
- c. Deed(s) submitted must represent 100% of ownership
- d. Deed(s) shows all land under same ownership
- e. Land not part of recorded plat
- f. Tax bills enclosed

II. MFL Ownership Change Request Form

- a. Most recent revision date of the transfer form submitted (Form 2450-159)
- b. Certification statement for opting in or out
- c. Signatures of all owners, see [Signatures](#)
- d. Landowner contact information correct and legible
- e. Fee attached and all required documents submitted including CSMs, if applicable to the land transferred
- f. Correct MFL land information, including: order number, location, correct acreage, legal description(s) and parcel ID (s) listed
- g. Open/closed designation is indicated and is appropriate/eligible within the closed allowable limits
- h. 'Department Use Only' box completed

III. Verifying Eligibility (s. 77.82(1) Wis. Stats.)

- a. For 2017 or later entries:
 1. Each parcel at least 20 contiguous acres
 2. Each parcel at least 80% productive
 3. No buildings or improvements associated with buildings
 4. Land not developed for commercial recreation or industry
 5. Minimum width of 120', if less if 4:1 is not exceeded
 6. If designated as open, land is accessible by foot and signed according to s. NR 46.21(3)(c), Wis. Adm. Code if the access route is limited to a corridor or location.
- b. For parcels under 20 acres because of a one-time renewal:
 1. Each parcel at least 10 contiguous acres
 2. Each parcel at least 80% productive
 3. No buildings or improvements associated with buildings
 4. Land not developed for commercial recreation or industry
 5. Minimum width of 120', if less if 4:1 is not exceeded
 6. If designated as open, land is accessible by foot and signed according to s. NR 46.21(3)(c), Wis. Adm. Code if the access route is limited to a corridor or location
- c. For 2016 and earlier entries:
 1. Each parcel at least 10 contiguous acres
 2. Each parcel at least 80% productive
 3. If buildings or improvements, 4 of the 8 characteristics are not exceeded
 4. Land not developed for commercial recreation or industry
 5. Minimum width of 120', if less if 4:1 is not exceeded
 6. If designated as open, land is accessible by foot and signed according to s. NR 46.21(3)(c), Wis. Adm. Code if the access route is limited to a corridor or location
- d. Remaining lands of a partial transfer (if applicable):
 1. Meets all eligibility requirements listed above based on year of entry

IV. Updating a Map

- a. For partial transfers, the Tax Law Forestry Specialist should update the map for the transferred and remaining lands

Special Transfer Types

Land Contracts

Lands can be sold and transferred by land contract as long the transfer criteria are met. Vendees (buyers) of the land contract have ownership in the land and therefore must transfer lands to their names. Vendors (sellers) of the land contract have an interest in the land similar to that of a mortgage holder or bank. Landowners who buy land by land contract and have their transfer forms received by Tax Law Forestry Specialists on or after May 15, 2009 must meet the transfer requirements.

Easements

When an easement is given, the title to the land does not change, and therefore, a transfer is not required. Whether or not the land can continue under MFL after an easement is given will depend on what use the easement is for. If the land still meets the [eligibility requirements](#) listed earlier in this chapter, then it can continue.

The most common easement is for purposes of ingress (entrance) and egress (exit) given to the grantor and heirs and assignees. These types of easements generally do not cause a withdrawal because they are not incompatible with the practice of forestry and do not affect the percent of non-productive land.

An easement given for a cell tower or airstrip would result in a withdrawal because these uses are considered incompatible with the practice of forestry and are not eligible for entry.

Division by "Will"

MFL land cannot be divided by a will and allowed to remain under MFL. A will transfers the ownership and must follow all rules associated with transfers.

"Trust" Transfers

When a title changes to a trust it is considered a transfer of ownership, even if the title goes from one individual or individuals to the same individual or individuals as trustee(s) of a trust.

Transfer to a Governmental Unit

(Form [2450-162](#), Declaration of Withdrawal Exempt)

Land conveyed to a governmental unit (federal, state, local) must be withdrawn from MFL designation. Some of these withdrawals may be exempt from withdrawal taxes and fees. See [Government Exempt Withdrawals](#).

Transfers from a Large Account Landowner to a Small Account Landowner

Large landowners have a management commitment on file with the DNR instead of a management plan. Land transfers from a large landowner to a small landowner are processed by Tax Law Forestry Specialists within 30 days of the date the transfer is received, unless there are extenuating circumstances.

Small landowners who purchase lands from a large account landowner on or after January 1, 2012 are required to develop a management plan through a certified plan writer within one year of the date the MFL Transfer Order is issued. The management plan must be submitted through WisFIRS for approval. Until the new management plan is developed, the small landowner must follow the management commitment on file for the large account landowner.

If landowners fail to submit a proposed management plan within one year of the date of the transfer, they are in violation of the MFL program and subject to enforcement actions, including withdrawal from the MFL program. The new owner should be made aware of this obligation.

If the DNR disapproves the management plan, landowners will be given a reasonable amount of additional time to amend the proposed management plan where practical, reasonable and based on workload, but cannot exceed statutory and administrative rule requirements. Tax Law Forestry Specialists shall inform the certified plan writer of the changes necessary to qualify the plan for approval upon subsequent review.

Lands transferred from a large account landowner to a small account landowner must meet all eligibility requirements under s. 77.82(1), Wis. Stats. including minimum size requirements, 80% productive, and no more than 20% unsuitable. Landowners who purchase largely non-productive lands may no longer be eligible to keep the lands under the MFL program. If lands have the ability to be brought back into compliance through tree planting, silvicultural work or any other type of activity, management plans should include these activities and a reasonable time frame established for the landowner to comply. Lands that fail to meet eligibility must be withdrawn and a withdrawal tax and fee may be assessed (see withdrawal types).

When a Transfer Form is Required

If the original ownership type is:	And the change in ownership is to a:	Then a transfer is:	Justification
General Liability Partnership	Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) where the partnership and entity are still the same.	Not needed	The lands are still in a partnership with the same owners. The only change is that the partnership type changed from general to limited. Documentation must be provided to show the change in partnership type. Example: Black River General Partnership conveys land to Black River LLP.
General Liability Partnership	Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) where the partnership and entity are different from the General Partnership	Needed	An entire ownership change has occurred. Example: Bob and Tom Smith, General Partnership, conveys land to Jacobsons LLP. This transfer is to an entirely different and unrelated party.
Corporation	A merger of several corporations into a single entity	Not Needed	Mergers of companies do not convey ownership in the same manner as changes in deeds. Companies that acquire ownership of property pursuant to a merger need to file forms with the Department of Revenue indicating the properties that have been merged. Documentation that a merger has occurred and a list of the legal descriptions affected need to be provided in order to process a name change in the MFL database.
Corporation	A conversion of one corporation type to another	Not Needed	Conversions of company types do not convey ownership in the same manner as changes in deeds. Companies that convert ownership type of property need to file forms with the Department of Revenue indicating the properties that have been converted. Documentation that a conversion has occurred and a list of the legal descriptions affected need to be provided in order to process a name change in the MFL database.
Husband and wife, with survivorship marital property	One spouse passes away.	Not Needed	A death certificate or Termination of Decedent's Interest is required.
Husband and wife, where no other ownership relationship is stated	Husband or wife transfers their interest in the land to another person	Needed	An ownership change has occurred.
Husband and wife, where no other ownership relationship is stated	The husband or wife passes away and the lands are transferred to another person	Needed	The deceased person's interest in the land goes into an estate. Once the estate is settled, the lands are transferred to a new person, causing a change in ownership.
Joint Tenants	One of the joint owners passes away.	Not Needed	An affidavit of death of joint tenant, death certificate or other document is needed to remove the deceased person's name from the record
Joint Tenants	One of the joint owners sells or conveys their land to another person other than a joint tenant	Needed	The joint tenancy is broken and the new landowner has a tenancy in common.
Individual Owner	Owner transfers land to children and keeps a life estate	Needed	The lands have been transferred by deed to another person or persons. A transfer is needed to show that additional people have ownership interest in the land.

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If the original ownership type is:	And the change in ownership is to a:	Then a transfer is:	Justification
Multiple individual owners	Percentage changes where one owner(s) is/are buying out ownership right(s) from another owner(s) over time.	Not needed	A transfer of percent ownership between the same landowners does not require new signatures.
Life Estate and Individual Owners	Life estate holder passes away.	Not Needed.	The life estate holder has ownership in the land as long as they live. Upon death, the ownership interest of the life estate holder reverts to the original owner of the land. A death certificate is required to remove the life estate holder from the MFL documents.
Life Estate and Individual Owners	Transfer of life estate to a third person.	Needed	A transfer in ownership of the life estate holder to a third person allows the third person to use the lands as long as the third person lives or the first life estate tenant lives. A transfer is needed to show that an additional person has an interest in the lands.
Life Estate and Individual Owners	Individual owner passes away.	Needed	The deceased person's interest in the land goes into an estate. Once the estate is settled, the lands are transferred to a new person, causing a change in ownership. The person holding the life estate remains an owner in the land until their death.
LLC or Corporation	Changes in officers and members	Not Needed	The entity is the owner, not the individual officers or members.
LLC or Corporation	Sale or transfer of land to a different owner	Needed	An ownership change has occurred. Example: High Cliff LLC sold lands to Jeffery Johnson LLC.
LLP or Partnership	Change in partners	Not Needed	The entity is the owner, not the individual officers or members.
LLP or Partnership	Sale or transfer of land to a different owner	Needed	An ownership change has occurred. Example: Smith and Smith, Partnership sold lands to The Henderson Corporation.
Survivorship Marital Property	Sale or transfer of land to a different owner	Needed	An ownership change has occurred.
Tenants in Common	Sale or transfer of land to a different owner	Needed	An ownership change has occurred.
Tenants in Common	An owner passes away.	Needed	The deceased person's interest in the land goes into an estate. Once the estate is settled, the lands are transferred to a new person, causing a change in ownership.
Individual person	Transfers lands to a trust, where the same individual is the trustee of the trust.	Needed	An ownership change has occurred.
Trust	Sale or transfer of land to a different owner.	Needed	An ownership change has occurred.
Individual Landowner	Name change as a result of marriage or divorce	Not Needed	Documentation that a name change has occurred and a list of the legal descriptions affected need to be provided in order to process a name change in the MFL database. Other eligibility criteria need to be evaluated to determine if lands can continue as MFL or FCL. For example, a split of ownership within a legal description due to a divorce.

Please note the following guiding principles:

If ownership changes due to a deed or document change, a copy of the recorded ownership change is required.

If ownership changes due to a death and does not require a transfer, a copy of the death certificate or termination of decedent's interest is required.

Correction orders for lands enrolled in 2008-2011

Lands that were listed as a trust on legal documents and that were enrolled with an effective date of 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011, or transferred under Managed Forest Law (MFL) during the periods of July 28, 2006 through February 28, 2010 listed the trustee as the owner instead of the name of the trust. An administrative code change effective March 1, 2010 now requires the name of the trust to be listed as the owner on new entries and transfers. Since administrative code cannot be made retroactive, and since DNR has a desire to ensure that county land records match MFL land records, DNR will issue correction orders to correct the name on the MFL record to the name of the trust. The following guidance should be followed to determine if a correction order is required on lands enrolled in the name of trustee or where lands were transferred in the name of a trustee.

1. Determine if lands were enrolled in the years 2008, 2009, 2010 or 2011. If the name on the MFL Order of Designation lists the names of the trustee instead of the name of the trust, a correction order will be issued.
2. Determine if lands were transferred from July 28, 2006 through February 28, 2010. If transfers to a trust were complete during this time frame a correction order will be issued. Note: Transfers to trust that do not meet this requirement are processed using normal MFL transfer procedures.

Transfer Examples

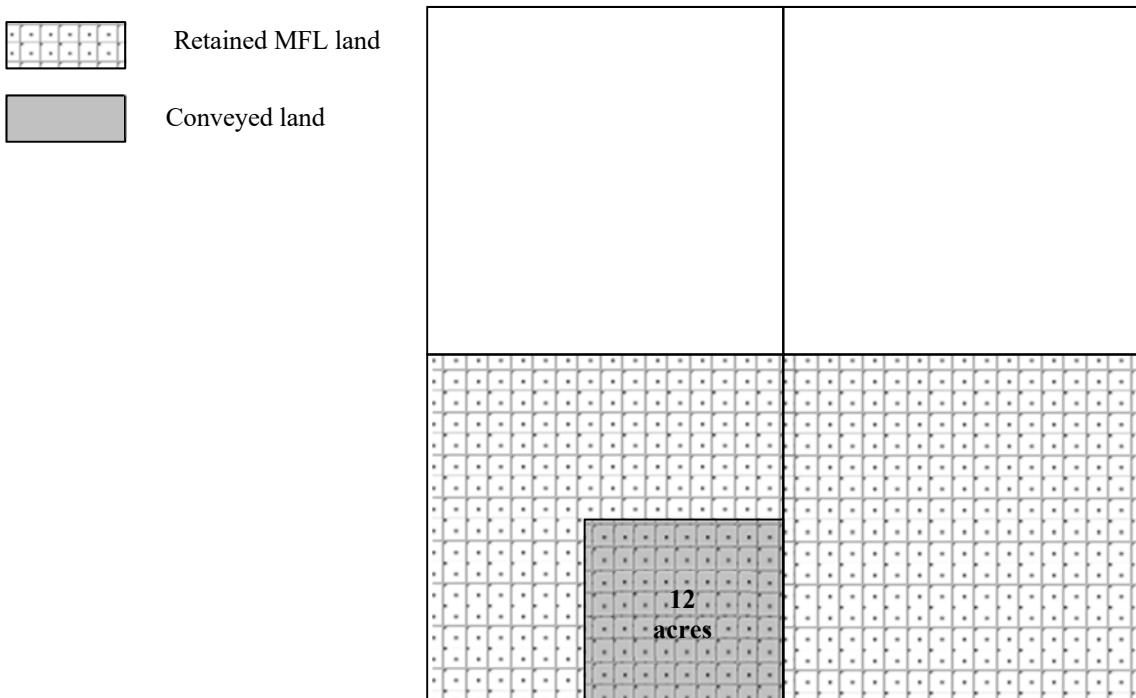
1. a. **Can the 12 acres of conveyed MFL land continue?**

IF 2016 or earlier entry, YES, the conveyed land can remain in the program if all other eligibility requirements are met (productivity). A transfer form must be filed.

IF 2017 or later entry, NO, the minimum acreage requirement for MFL parcels is 20 acres. If this were a 2017 or later order, the 12 acres would need to be withdrawn. The owner of the 12 acres can file a withdrawal form and does not need to file a transfer form since all of the land under their ownership in this order will be withdrawn.

b. **Can the retained MFL land continue?**

YES if all other eligibility requirements are met. Both transferred and remaining land must meet minimum eligibility requirements to continue in MFL.



2. a. Can the conveyed MFL land continue?

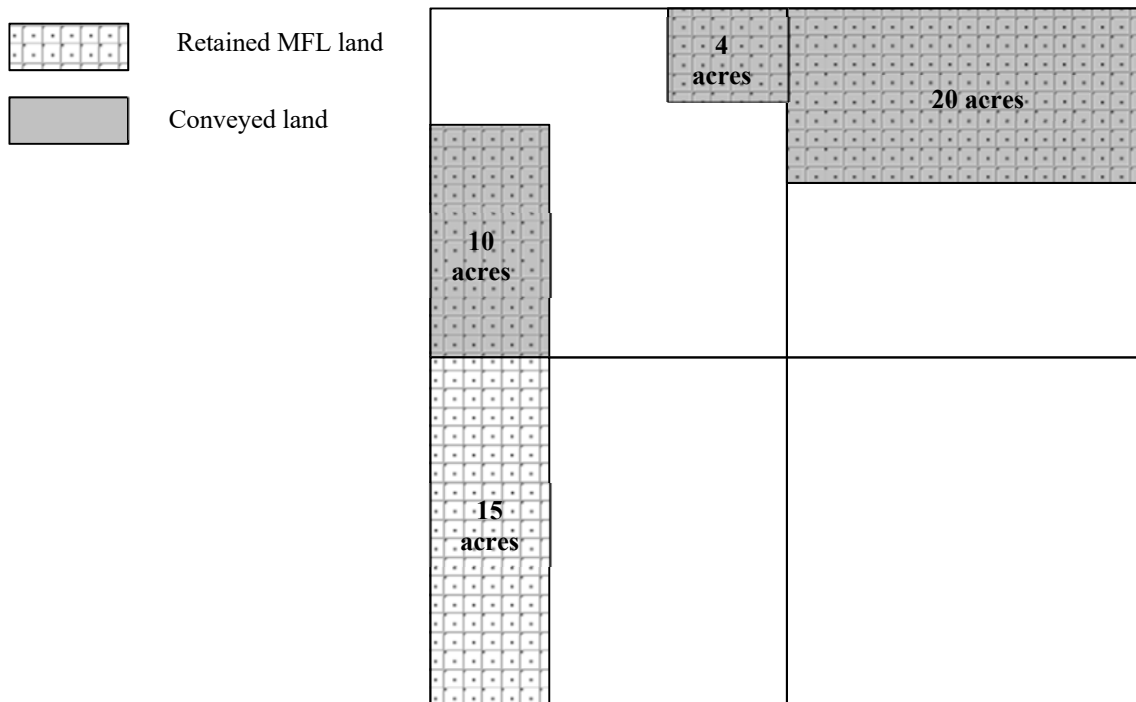
IF 2016 or earlier entry, YES, the conveyed land could remain in the program since all parcels are greater than or equal to 10 acres, if all other eligibility requirements are met. A transfer form must be filed.

IF 2017 or later entry, only the 24 acre parcel (20+4) could continue in MFL. The minimum acreage requirement for MFL parcels is 20 acres. If this were a 2017 or later order, the 10 acre parcel would need to be withdrawn. Since the withdrawal would not be for all the acreage under the new ownership in this order, a transfer form must be filed prior to the withdrawal of the 10 acre parcel.

b. Can the retained MFL land continue?

IF 2016 or earlier entry, YES, the 15 acre parcel could continue if all other eligibility requirements are met (productivity). A transfer form must be filed.

IF 2017 or later entry, NO, the minimum acreage requirement for MFL parcels is 20 acres. If this were a 2017 or later order, the 15 acres would need to be withdrawn.



3. a. Can the conveyed MFL land continue?

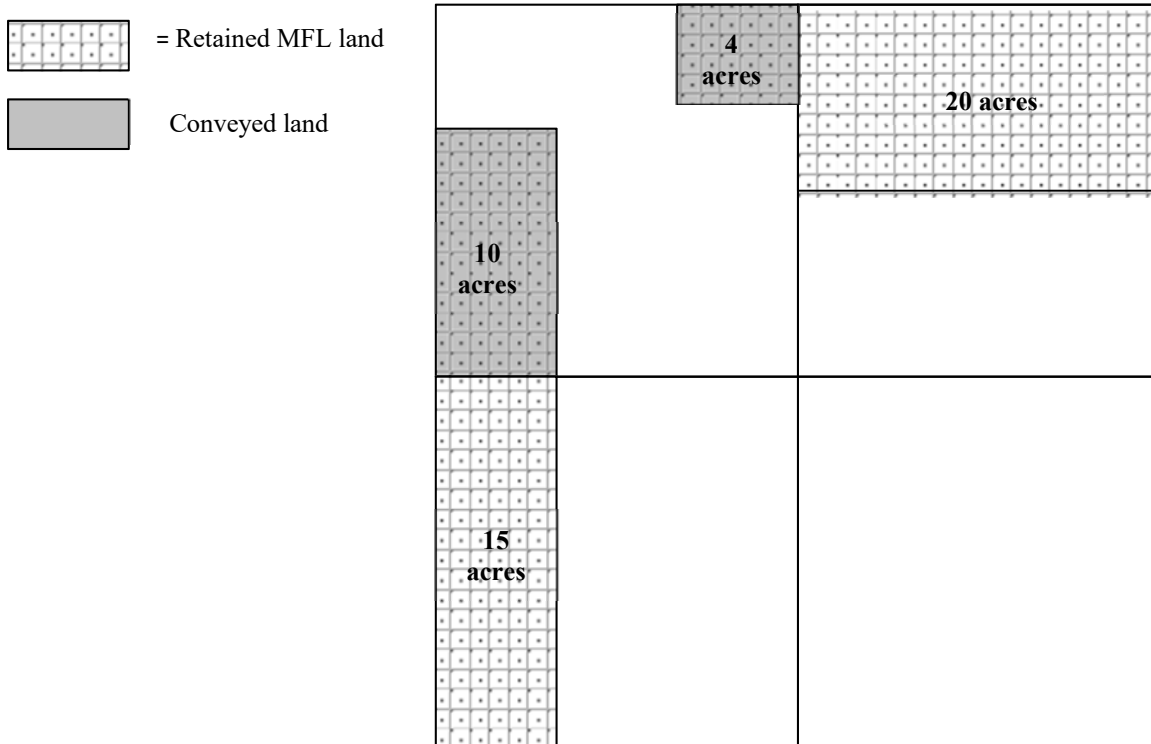
IF 2016 or earlier entry, only the 10 acre parcel could continue (if it meets all other eligibility requirements). The 4 acre parcel would need to be withdrawn because it does not meet the minimum acreage requirement. Since the withdrawal would not be for all the acreage under the new ownership in this order, a transfer form must be filed prior to the withdrawal of the 4 acre parcel.

IF 2017 or later entry, NO, the minimum acreage requirement for MFL parcels is 20 acres. If this were a 2017 or later order, all of the transferred land would need to be withdrawn. The new owner can file a withdrawal form and does not need to file a transfer form since all of the land under their ownership in this order will be withdrawn.

b. Can the retained MFL land continue?

IF 2016 or earlier entry, YES, both parcels could continue if all other eligibility requirements are met (productivity).

IF 2017 or later entry, only the 20 acre parcel could continue. The minimum acreage requirement for MFL parcels is 20 acres. If this were a 2017 or later order, the 15 acres would need to be withdrawn.



CHAPTER 202: PRINCIPLES OF SOUND FORESTRY

I. PURPOSE and SCOPE

The procedures provided in this chapter are for determining whether sound forestry is being proposed in a Managed Forest Law (MFL) management plan, or Forest Crop Law or MFL cutting notice. They apply to Tax Law Staff, Certified Plan Writers (CPWs), cooperating foresters and other forestry professionals. Procedures include guidance for creating justification for proposed practices and for review and approval of justification for proposed practices.

II. POLICY

The primary purpose of the MFL program is the production of forest crops, however multiple uses are allowed when compatible. Both the statutory definition of forestry, and the administrative code definition of sound forestry practices include provisions for the management of ecological and non-timber resources along with the timber resource. All the following Principles of Sound forestry, herein referred to as the Principles, must be met when considering whether current and future forestry practices are sound forestry for the purposes of the MFL program:

Fundamental Principles of Sound Forestry

- A. The management of the forest stand is for the primary purpose of timber production, taking into consideration other compatible landowner objectives which cannot supersede timber production.
- B. Management decisions are based on scientific information, and consider current and future site capability, productivity and forest health concerns, in order to achieve ecological, economic and social benefits from forestry.
- C. The practice meets one of the following conditions:
 1. If the practice is a regeneration treatment, the stand will be adequately regenerated.
 2. If the practice is a tending treatment, the stand productivity is maintained or improved.

When a management practice or prescription is proposed on the cutting notice or in the management plan, the practice must be clearly described to encourage transparency with the landowner and to enable the department to consistently evaluate and determine if sound forestry will be followed. Management strategies lacking consideration for specific tree species or forest stand silvics are not considered sound forestry. If the TLFS, in their professional opinion, determines that Principles may not be met, the TLFS will work with the submitter and landowner to develop an acceptable proposal. These conversations should happen early in the planning process. If disagreement arises regarding whether sound forestry is being proposed, landowners along with their professional representatives can choose to initiate the Dispute Resolution Process.

III. DEFINITIONS

“Justification” Means the entirety of the information submitted to the department which demonstrates the rationale for the proposed practice and support for its efficacy. Includes the information that is required to be completed on a cutting notice and in preparing a management plan.

IV. PROCEDURES

A. Creating a complete and adequate justification for proposed practices

The justification for the proposed practice should be included in the management plan and/or on the cutting notice (whichever applies to the situation at hand). As much detail should be provided as possible. If the prescription being proposed is not a generally accepted practice for the cover type, provide supporting evidence showing that the proposal is likely to achieve the Principles. More justification may be required for uncommon or higher risk practice proposals. TLFS may make reasonable requests for additional information when needed to determine whether the Principles will be met, if the proposed management practice is not clear.

In considering whether your proposed practice is consistent with sound forestry, ask yourself these questions:

- How will the proposed practice achieve the Fundamental Principles of Sound Forestry
- How does the proposed practice achieve landowner objectives for the treatment
- What evidence, background information, or previous experience is the proposed practice based on
- If the practice is unsuccessful, what mitigation steps will be taken to bring the land back into compliance with productivity standards
- Are risks to success of the practice meeting the Principles described and any necessary mitigation strategies contained in the cutting notice and management plan, as appropriate
 - Examples of risk may include: high deer population, poor regeneration survival, invasive species, forest health concerns, and other characteristics to be evaluated on a site-specific basis.

B. Evaluation of Justification for Proposed Practices

TLFS should use professional judgement to determine if the Principles are met. Professional judgement, supported by best available science and field experience, should be used to determine if information presented and proposed practices are acceptable. When using professional judgement, if a proposed practice is likely to achieve the Principles, it should be approved.

Team leaders should be informed of controversial proposals. In instances when a proposal is denied, and the submitter or landowner disagrees with the determination, the submitter or landowner may initiate a Dispute Resolution Process (See the DRP section of this Handbook).

The following should be used to help evaluate the justification provided for a proposed practice to ensure it meets the Principles. This list is not all inclusive, and other reasonable site appropriate considerations may be warranted to evaluate if the proposed prescription will achieve the Principles.

- Silvicultural strategies that do not place the production of forest products as the primary objective are incompatible with the program.
- Program density standards must be able to be met within a reasonable period of time following a treatment. Environmental and ecological factors will influence what is considered a reasonable period of time.
- Economic objectives for prescribing a practice are acceptable if the practice will achieve the Principles.
- Appropriate regeneration methods should be identified, based on site capabilities and cover type.
- Subsequent management activities that are needed to ensure adequate regeneration should be identified.
- Intermediate treatments will be scheduled and implemented to maintain stand stocking levels within the acceptable limits of variation from identified targets using recognized stocking guides or other appropriate resources.

V. BACKGROUND

The Principles were developed collaboratively with Tax Law Staff throughout the state and in consultation with key stakeholder groups, in 2018. The Principles offer more flexibility in proposing and justifying practices than prior department requirements, while also strengthening accountability of landowners, forestry professionals and the department to achieving the purpose of MFL.

VI. REFERENCES AND RELATED DOCUMENTS

Requirement Source	Summary of Requirement
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<p>s. 77.80 Wis. Stats</p>	<p>the purpose of the Managed Forest Law Program (MFL): is to encourage the management of private forest lands 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, development of wildlife habitat and accessibility of private property to the public for recreational purposes.</p>
<p>s. 77.81(2)</p>	<p>“Forestry” means managing forest lands and their related resources, including trees and other plants, animals, soil, water and air.</p>
<p>s. 77.82(3)(c) Wis. Stats</p>	<p>To qualify for approval, a management plan shall include all of the following:</p> <p>77.82(3)(c)3. A statement of the owner’s forest management objectives.</p> <p>77.82(3)(c)6. A description of the forestry practices, including harvesting, thinning and reforestation, that will be undertaken during the term of the order, specifying the period of time in which each will be completed.</p> <p>77.82(3)(c)7. 7. A description of soil conservation practices that may be necessary to control any soil erosion that may result from the forestry practices specified under subd. 6.</p> <p>77.82(3)(d) (d) The management plan may also specify activities that will be undertaken for the management of forest resources other than trees, including wildlife habitat, watersheds and aesthetic features.</p>
<p>s. NR 46.15 (29) Wis. Adm. Code</p>	<p>Sound forestry practices, for the purposes of MFL, are defined as: 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’ may also 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.</p>

VII. DOCUMENT HISTORY

<p>This version Rescinds and Replaces</p>	<p>-Information on p. 20-72 through p. 20-73 regarding determining whether proposed practices demonstrate the Fundamental Principles of Sound Forestry</p>
<p>Summary of Changes from previous version</p>	<p>New stand-alone chapter created. Separated procedures into creation of adequate justification and evaluation of the justification. Additional sections were added (scope, policy, etc.).</p>

CHAPTER 204: CUTTING NOTICES AND CUTTING REPORTS

I. PURPOSE and SCOPE

The policies and procedures in this section include how to develop a complete and approvable cutting notice, submission of the cutting notice to Tax Law staff, review and approval processes for the cutting notice, renewal, expiration of cutting notices, and requirements for cutting reports. Staff and partners affected include landowners, forestry professionals and Tax Law staff.

II. POLICY

Forestry practices must be consistent with sound forestry and the approved management plan. Filing a complete cutting notice with the department ensures that practices reflected on the notice are consistent with sound forestry and the management plan.

It is DNR policy to assist the landowner to ensure that all cutting notices for MFL and FCL lands are complete and accurate and are consistent with sound forestry and the landowner’s goals as reflected in the management plan. Incomplete cutting notices do not provide DNR enough information to determine whether sound forestry is proposed in the cutting notice. For consistency with the statutory and rule definitions of forestry and sound forestry practices, Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) information and recommended mitigations are required, as are recommendations to mitigate effects on archeological and historical (Arch/Historical) resources and best practices for water quality. Incomplete cutting notices will be returned to the submitter and landowner, with only complete notices qualifying for approval or exemption from department approval. DNR will assist landowners and submitters to develop approvable cutting notices as needed. Failure to file a cutting notice, cutting contrary to a cutting notice, and failure to report the completed cutting all carry penalties such that department review of the process is necessary even when approval is not required.

2015 Wisconsin Act 358 added categories of individuals who can submit a cutting notice without department approval. Sections NR 46.10 and 46.185 clarify requirements for individuals to be able to submit a cutting notice without department approval. Such individuals have to certify on the cutting notice form that they meet the requirements of submitting a cutting notice without department approval, and if the cutting notice is complete and adheres to sound forestry and the management plan and the landowner does not request department approval, then department approval is not required. For all other situations department approval is required.

III. DEFINITIONS

Reasonable in this document is defined as fair, proper, just, moderate, and suitable under the circumstances, not arbitrary or capricious.

Other terms are used consistent with their definitions statute, code and commonly-accepted silvicultural meaning.

IV. PROCEDURES

A. Completing the Cutting Notice Form

Please complete the form as indicated below. Whether or not DNR approval is required, cutting notices must be complete, demonstrate sound forestry practices and be consistent with the management plan. Cutting notices that are lacking any required information, are incomplete and shall be returned to the submitter. All sections of the form must be filled out, except optional items indicated on the form. All information is required unless otherwise indicated as if known, optional, or if applicable. For those submitters using hard copy only forms, the lists needed to fill some information in the form are found at the end of the form. These lists are available as drop-down menus in the fillable PDF form.

To complete a cutting notice:

Form

- select the correct and current form:
 - Managed Forest Law and Forest Crop Law Cutting Notice and Report of Wood Products Form 2450-032
 - For the most current version, visit www.dnr.wi.gov keyword ‘2450-032’

Landowner Information

- Name: Ownership of property

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- C/O: Care of, if applicable
- Address, City, State, Zip Code: Owner's mailing address
- Phone Number: primary contact's main phone number
- Email Address: primary contact's main email

Certification:

- MFL Certified Group, check yes or no
 - To obtain this information, visit WisFIRS (if access granted) or www.dnr.wi.gov keyword 'forest certification', to view the list of MFL certified land
- FSC Certificate Number: SCS-FM/COC-004622 and Tree Farm Certificate Number: NSF-ATF-1Y942 are reference only
 - Certificate numbers do not apply to Large Ownerships
 - Certificate numbers do not apply to Forest Crop Law (FCL) lands

Managed Forest Law (MFL) or Forest Crop Law (FCL) Information

- MFL/FCL Order Number: found on MFL/FCL plan or Order of Designation
- County, Municipality, Section(s): Property information

Submitter information:

- Submitted By: indicate name of individual submitting the cutting notice form
- Qualification: use the dropdown box to identify the qualification of individual submitting the form or select none. When selecting none, the cutting notice requires DNR review and approval.
 - Qualifications are defined under s. 77.86(1)(b)2, Wis. Stats.
 - If hand-written submission, indicate one of the following:
 - Cooperating Forester
 - Accredited Forester
 - Experienced Individual (Person with 5 years of experience engaged in the full-time profession of managing forests)
 - None
- Email Address: contact primary email
- Phone Number: contact primary phone number
- Administered by: primary contact for timber sale administration
 - Once the cutting notice is approved, all future correspondence pertaining to the status of the cutting may be directed towards the sale administrator.
- Phone Number: primary phone number
- Logging Contractor: name of logging contractor
- Phone Number: primary phone number
- Sale ID (optional): Indicate sale name, number or other identifier

Map

- Sale Map included: Attach a map with enough detail to identify the cutting area illustrating information in the cutting notice narrative
 - A map must be attached for the cutting notice to be considered complete.
 - A copy of the MFL plan map without additional information is insufficient.

NHI Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) Prescription

- NHI public portal ID: indicate
- Date checked and by whom: indicate
- Endangered resource(s) present: check 'no', 'yes, no suitable habitat', 'yes, suitable habitat'
- If suitable habitat, identify general element occurrence groups (i.e. Bird, Turtle, Lizard, Plant, Community, etc.) and describe recommended avoidance measures or any management considerations needed
 - Do not list element occurrence by species due to confidentiality laws
- Visit www.dnr.wi.gov keyword 'MFL NHI' for more information
 - Include public portal ID and email requests to DNRTaxLawNHICheck@wisconsin.gov

Archeological, Historical, Cultural (AHC) Prescription

- Date of check and checked by: indicate
- Resource(s) present: check 'no' or 'yes'
- When implementing management practices, mitigation is recommended to minimize potential legal liability. Describe type of resource(s) and protection measures to be implemented.
- Visit www.dnr.wi.gov keyword 'MFL Archeological' for more information
 - Email requests for AHC data to DNRTaxLawNHICheck@wisconsin.gov

Water Quality Prescription

- Water features potentially impacted: choose from list to indicate water feature presence and type(s)
- Describe recommended BMP measures, including permits required and/or obtained.
 - BMP's for water quality are required for certified lands and may be required for non-certified lands
 - Visit www.dnr.wi.gov keyword 'forestry bmp' for more information

Soil Conservation Practices

- Soil type(s): choose from list to indicate soil(s) present in timber sale area
- Slope: choose from list
- Describe soil conservation practices: indicate measures to be implemented
 - Identify conditions suitable for harvest (Example: dry, frozen)
 - Describe measures for roads, landings, skid trails (Example: water bars or broad-based dips installed as soon as possible after no activity on slopes greater than and installed every feet)
 - Visit www.dnr.wi.gov keyword 'forestry bmp' for more information
 - Visit <https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/HomePage.htm> to learn property soil types

Stand Information

- This section is to be filled out for each stand
- Stand : indicate
- Harvest acres: indicate
- Current Timber Type: choose from list
- Current Age Class: choose from list
- Post-harvest timber type: choose from list
- Post-harvest age class: choose from list
- Additional stands with same prescriptions: indicate 'no' or 'yes'. Only use 'yes' if the cutting prescription will be identical to the first stand indicated. If yes, either:
 - Check the [] symbol to add stand(s) information lines this option to be used when timber type and age class structure vary by stand
 - Indicate all stands and total harvest acres this option to be used when timber type and age class structure are the same in the stands.

Cutting Prescription

- Harvest type: choose from list to indicate harvest type(s) for the stand(s)
- Describe, in detail, the proposed harvest to be implemented in the stand. Include enough information to account for every tree within the stand. Required information includes:
 - Tree selection (how trees are chosen for removal or retention)
 - Representation (how trees are identified for removal or retention)
 - Current and target residual stand conditions (e.g. basal area, crown closure, gaps, seed trees per acre, etc.)
 - When applicable, indicate pre and/or post-harvest treatments needed to meet stand/prescription objectives
- Invasive(s) Present: Indicate invasive species presence and use drop-down list to identify species and density. When 'other' is selected, indicate species name in the species box. Describe mitigation steps to be implemented.
 - Certified land requires consideration to a range of management options, including non-chemical options
- Insect and disease concerns: Indicate 'no' or 'yes'. If yes, explain concerns and mitigations.
 - Certified land requires consideration to a range of management options, including non-chemical options

- Forest chemical use (certified land only): Certified land restricts the use of prohibited chemicals and requires reporting.
 - Visit www.dnr.wi.gov keyword ‘MFL Certification’ for a complete list of prohibited chemicals.
 - Visit www.dnr.wi.gov keyword ‘Forest Chemical’ to report chemical use.
- Indicate if the cutting prescription matches the MFL plan/commitment. If no, explain reasoning. When selecting `no`, the cutting notice requires DNR review and approval.
- Use the `[]` symbol, when applicable, for additional stand(s) and prescription(s)

Cutting Notice Authorization To be completed by the Landowner/Agent prior to harvest

- Read and initial next to the following statements, then sign and date below. Submit completed form to DNR Tax Law Forestry Specialist serving the county where cutting will occur, at least 30 days prior to cutting (s. 77.86(1)(b) and s. 77.06(1), Wis. Stats.).
- Request for DNR approval: initial next to ‘yes’ or ‘no’
 - ‘No’ may only be checked if the person submitting the cutting notice is exempt from DNR approval.
 - All notices must clearly show consistency with sound forestry and management plan objectives.
 - Incomplete cutting notices shall be returned to the submitter.
- Landowner or Authorized Rep: representative signing for landowners must provide proof that they are authorized to act as the owner’s agent.

Submission

- Submit through mail or email to the DNR Tax Law Forestry Specialist serving the county where cutting will occur
 - Visit www.dnr.wi.gov keyword `Forestry Assistance Locator` to find the name and contact information of the local Tax Law Forestry Specialist

B. Tax Law Forestry Specialist (TLFS) review for completeness and documentation of department approval (if required, or denial if a complete and approvable notice cannot be developed)

- Review for completeness: Whether or not DNR approval is required, cutting notices must be complete, demonstrate sound forestry practices and be consistent with the management plan. Cutting notices that are lacking any required information, are incomplete and must be returned to the submitter and landowner. All sections of the form must be filled out, except those indicated as `if known`, `optional`, or `if applicable` on the form. Completeness tips: to determine if the form is complete, use the form instructions in procedure A. If directions are followed and information is complete and accurate, the notice is complete.
- Special note on BMP’s for water quality prescription: information must be complete and accurate if any optional BMP’s (only required for certified group members) are missing, the landowner/submitter should be warned that measures must be taken for certified group membership to continue. For the notice to be approved, permits do not have to be applied for already.
- Special completeness tip for NHI prescription: information must be complete and accurate, and correct mitigation measures must be included in the notice. Once the cutting notice is acknowledged complete, no approval required, or complete and approved, the cutting cannot be further restricted based on new NHI information.
- Special completeness tip for Arch/Historical prescription: the resource must be listed, and recommended protection measures described.
 - If the form is incomplete, fill in the ‘For Department Use Only’ portion of the form, complete the questions, sign and date the cutting notice, and return to the submitter and landowner. Acknowledge the following:
 - Request to provide the missing information and any necessary clarifications
- Retain a copy of the cutting notice electronically in WisFIRS. If the form is complete determine if department approval is required and document department decision process.

1. Determine if department approval is required and document department decision process. The department must approve all cutting notices submitted prior to cutting, unless department approval is not required. To determine

whether the cutting notice requires department approval, and to document appropriately, follow the steps below. For guidance on whether a field visit is warranted, see guidance below these steps.

- a. Was the cutting notice submitted by a qualified individual
 - (i) If no, department approval is required. Conduct a field visit if warranted and go to step 3.
 - (ii) If yes, approval may still be required and go to (b)
 - b. Did the landowner request DNR review and approval
 - (i) If yes, department approval is required per landowner request, conduct a field visit if warranted and go to step (3)
 - (ii) If no, DNR approval may still be required go to (c)
 - c. Is the proposed cutting consistent with sound forestry and the management plan
 - (i) If no, department approval is required to determine sound forestry and consistency with the management plan, conduct a field visit if warranted and go to (3)
 - (ii) If yes, go to (2)
2. Document department acknowledgement of a complete notice, no approval required. If department approval is not required (i.e. the notice was submitted by a qualified individual, the landowner did not request department approval, the notice demonstrates sound forestry and is consistent with the management plan), fill in the cutting notice authorization portion of the form, complete the questions, sign and date the cutting notice. Return the completed notice to the landowner and submitter. Acknowledge the following:
- Cutting notice is acknowledged as complete and does not require DNR approval
- Retain a copy electronically in WisFIRS.
3. Document department approval required. If department approval is required because the notice is different from the management plan, the landowner and the department may mutually agree to the cutting as described if it is consistent with sound forestry. This is mutual agreement to amend the management plan. If mutual agreement cannot be achieved, proceed to step 4. Once there is a complete and approvable notice, (to include an updated landowner and submitter signature) fill in the cutting notice authorization portion of the form, complete the questions, sign and date the cutting notice. Return the complete notice to the landowner and submitter. Acknowledge the following:
- Cutting notice is acknowledged as complete and is approved
- Retain a copy electronically in WisFIRS.
4. Document department denial. The cutting notice is denied and considered stepped enforcement. If the landowner and the department cannot agree on an acceptable notice, the department shall send notice to the landowner and the submitter by certified mail or electronic mail no later than the end of the next business day of the department's decision to deny a cutting notice and the reason for the denial (s. 77.86(1)(f) and s. 77.06(1)(b)1.). Acknowledge the following:
- Cutting notice is denied and the reason for the denial.
- Retain a copy of the cutting notice and letter for the Tax Law Forestry Specialists file.

Certification considerations

If the cutting notice is complete and approvable but is lacking any voluntary elements which are certification requirements, the submitter and landowner should be informed of the department's assessment and informed that certification requirements must be met during harvest or group certification status may be revoked.

Guidance for determining whether a field visit is warranted when evaluating a cutting notice:

The purpose of these criteria is to provide a relatively consistent method to determine when to spend time on field reviews. Complete documentation should be maintained in WisFIRS. Staff, supervisors, and partners need to communicate often when questions arise. Field visit may be warranted when:

1. Does not comply with GAP's (Generally Accepted Practices) and justification for the proposal is not included.

2. Silvicultural prescription does not match plan silvicultural prescription
3. Timber sale map does not reflect MFL stands being treated
4. No professional forester involved
5. If the treatment is a regeneration harvest, reliable regeneration is highly questionable and not expected within 3-5 years because it is a difficult type to regenerate (e.g. oak, bottomland hardwoods) and adequate steps are not in place to ensure target regeneration of stand
6. BMPs, NHI, Archaeological and Historical Sites not adequately addressed
8. Mitigation for soil protection not addressed adequately.
9. Invasive plant presence and forest health issues may have an adverse effect on successful regeneration.
10. The sale is a salvage sale that needs qualifications
11. Landowner requests approval - for those instances that a cooperating forester or is involved but the landowner wants DNR approval

Time Limit to Commence Harvesting and Renewing a Cutting Notice:

All cutting specified in the cutting notice shall be commenced within one year after the date the proposed cutting is approved. The owner shall report to the department the date on which the cutting is commenced (s. 77.86(3) and s. 77.06(4) Wis. Stats.). These requirements of the MFL and FCL programs are established to ensure that landowners are completing mandatory harvests in a timely manner.

Tax Law Forestry Specialists should work with the submitter, sale administrator, and/or landowner to monitor harvest activities to ensure that harvesting is being completed within a reasonable time period. A reasonable time will be dependent on the Tax Law Forestry Specialist's judgment and knowledge regarding size of the sale, season of the year, local timber markets, etc.

NR 46, Wis. Admin Code allows cutting notices to be renewed if no significant change has occurred, the cutting will occur within a reasonable timeframe and the submitter, sale administrator and/or landowner submitter is in contact with the department. This alleviates burden on an industry where harvesting contracts are often more than one year long. The renewed cutting notice cannot be further restricted based on new NHI information. Cutting notices may not be renewed indefinitely, for guidance as to when to begin stepped enforcement due to failure to complete the practice, see the compliance chapter of this handbook.

C. Filing a Cutting Report and Time Limit to Report Harvested Volumes

Within 30 days after cutting is complete, the owner shall file a Cutting Report with the DNR listing the species of wood, kind of product and the quantity of each species cut as shown by the scale or measurement made on the ground as cut, skidded, loaded or delivered, or by tree scale certified by a Cooperating Forester acceptable to the department if the wood is sold by tree measurement cut (s. 77.86(4) and s. 77.06(4), Wis. Stats.).

Landowners may supply the information even if the sale is not complete. If the original contractor will not be completing the harvest within a reasonable time frame, the cutting notice and report will be closed out and the remaining harvest to be completed shall be filed on a new cutting notice.

Completing a cutting report:

MFL/FCL Order Number

- Indicate

Cutting Report complete post-harvest

- Use the drop-down box to identify the tree species and product harvested
- Indicate actual volumes harvested
- Report log products in board feet (i.e. 3000)
- Report other products in whole cords or tons (i.e. 55)
- Report Christmas trees in number of trees cut (i.e. 50)

Cutting Report To be completed by the Landowner/Authorized Rep post-harvest

- Report total harvest volumes, complete the question, then sign and date.
- Authorized representative signing for landowners must provide proof that they are authorized to act as the owner's agent.

Submission

- Submit through mail or email to the DNR Tax Law Forestry Specialist serving the county where cutting occurred, within 30 days of cutting completion (s. 77.86(4) and s. 77.06(4), Wis. Stats.).
 - Visit www.dnr.wi.gov keyword Forestry Assistance Locator to find the name and contact information of the local Tax Law Forestry Specialist

D. TLFS Review of a Cutting Report

Once the completed report has been submitted, within a reasonable amount of time, the Tax Law Forestry Specialist will verify sale completion, adherence to cutting practices, and accuracy of reported volumes. Determination will be made as to whether harvesting occurred according to sound forestry practices (s. NR 46.18(2)(a) and (b), Wis. Admin Code). The Harvest Monitoring Checklist (**Form 2450-196**) will be used as appropriate. The TLFS will consider whether the map needs to be updated, and whether the Land Exam (lines 1-15 on form 2450-128) data need to be collected, collect any necessary data note which data were updated in the stand comments and update the Land Exam Date (line 3) and data in WisFIRS.

If the treated stands are productive with identified risk assess the forest health and regeneration concerns and relate them to the practices in the plan. As appropriate, apply the identified risk decision flow. Assess whether to recategorize the stand and remove identified risk.

- Unless practices are changed, updates to data are not amendments and do not require mutual agreement. To document mutual agreement to amend plans see Chapter 205.
- If the TLFS finds that the cutting did not adhere to sound forestry practices or certification standards, stepped enforcement, a voluntary compliance agreement and / or a management plan amendment with mitigation practices may be required.

Cutting Notice Summary Steps

<u>Step</u>	<u>Who</u>	<u>Action</u>
1	Submitter	Complete NHI and Archeological/Historical/Cultural review. Assess the harvesting site for BMP needs for water quality, soil conservation practices, invasive species, and forest health issues.
2	Tax Law Administration Specialist	Provide NHI and Archeological/Historical/Cultural review results to submitter.
3	Submitter	Develop cutting prescriptions including practices to address any NHI, AHC and BMP concerns.
4	Submitter	Complete cutting notice form.
5	Landowner or Authorizing Agent	Review cutting notice document for completeness and fill in the Cutting Notice Authorization section.
6	Submitter	Submit the cutting notice to the Tax Law Forestry Specialist at least 30 days prior to cutting timber.
7	Tax Law Forestry Specialist	Review the cutting notice for completeness return incomplete notice to get missing information as needed and then determine if department approval is required.

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Under Cutting Notice Signature, For Department Use Only
section, complete the questions, sign and date the cutting notice.

- 8 Tax Law Forestry Specialist Return the cutting notice to landowner and submitter, acknowledging one of the following:
- Cutting is approved
 - Cutting is not approved
 - Cutting notice does not require DNR approval
- The department shall send notice to the submitter and landowner by certified mail or electronic mail no later than the end of the next business day of the department's decision to deny a cutting notice and the reason for the denial (77.86(1)(f)).
- Retain a copy electronically in WisFIRS.
- 10 Tax Law Forestry Specialist Input cutting notice information into WisFIRS Private Lands.

Cutting Report Summary Steps

<u>Step</u>	<u>Who</u>	<u>Action</u>
1	Submitter	Complete the last page of the cutting report document (page 3, unless the document expanded in length)
2	Landowner or Authorizing Agent	Review the cutting report document for completeness and accuracy. Under the Cutting Report Signature section, answer the question, sign and date the cutting notice.
3	Submitter	Submit the cutting report to the Tax Law Forestry Specialist within 30 days of cutting completion.
4	Tax Law Forestry Specialist	Within a reasonable amount of time, verify sale completion, adherence to cutting practices (s. NR 46.15, Wis. Admin Code), and accuracy of reported volumes. Determination will be based on whether harvesting occurred according to sound forestry practices (s. NR 46.18(2)(a) and (b), Wis. Admin Code). Update land exam date and document the data that was collected in the stand conditions field.
5	Tax Law Forestry Specialist	Work with the landowner to resolve problems, if applicable (see Chapter 60).
6	Tax Law Forestry Specialist	Update WisFIRS management plan as needed. Input cutting report information into WisFIRS Private Lands.
7	Tax Law Forestry Specialist	Complete the ‘For Department Use Only’ section and route for data entry.
8	Tax Law Forestry Specialist	Input data into internal database tracking system. Confirm scanned electronically in WisFIRS.

V. BACKGROUND

**VI. REFERENCES and RELATED DOCUMENTS
(Includes Drop-Down menus for Cutting Notice Form)**

<u>Source</u>	<u>Summary of Requirement</u>
s. 77.06(1)(a) and s. 77.86(1)(b) , Wis. Stats	Cutting notice must be filed with the Department at least 30 days before cutting
s. NR 46.15(29)	Sound forestry practices means timber cutting, transporting and forest cultural methods recommended or approved by the department for the effective propagation and improvement of the various timber types common to Wisconsin. Sound forestry practices also may include, where consistent with landowner objectives and approved by the department, the management of forest resources other than trees including wildlife habitat, watersheds, aesthetics and endangered and threatened plant and animal species.

s. NR 46.10(1) and 46.185(1) Wis. Admin Code	Incomplete cutting notices shall be returned to the submitter (and landowner)
s. 77.86(1)(b)2. and s. 77.06(1)(b)2. , Wis. Stats	Qualifications of individuals that may not require department approval for the cutting notices they submit
s. 77.86(1)(d) , Wis. Stats	If the cutting notice does not conform to the management plan or is not consistent with sound forestry practices, the department shall assist the owner in developing an acceptable proposal before approving the request.
s. NR 46.185(3) , Wis Admin Code	Cutting notices may be renewed if the owner or filer are in communication with the department and have adequately shown that a plan for the cutting within a reasonable timeframe is in place, and a new notice would not be significantly different from the cutting notice on file. Also applies to FCL.
Cutting notice violations: See <i>Compliance Section of Handbook to follow-up</i>	
s. 77.86(5) and 77.06(1)(c)	77.86(5) (a) Any person who fails to file the notice required under sub. (1) (b) , who fails to file a report as required under sub. (4) , or who files a false report under sub. (4) shall forfeit not more than 1,000. 77.86(5)(b) (b) Any owner who cuts merchantable timber in violation of this section is sub ect to a forfeiture equal to 20 percent of the current value of the merchantable timber cut, based on the stumpage value established under s. 77.91 (1) . Cutting in excess of the amount prescribed by the department of natural resources, or cutting that the department finds is inconsistent with sound forestry practices, shall render the owner liable to a forfeiture equal to 20 percent of the value of the timber cut and sub ect to cancellation under s. 77.10 . Wis. Stats.
s. 77.86(4) and s. 77.06(4) , Wis. Stats	Cutting must be reported within 30 days of completion.
s. 77.88(1)(b)3. , Wis. Stats.	Failure to adhere to requirements for cutting notices is grounds for involuntary withdrawal from MFL.
s. 77.10(1)(a) , Wis. Stats	Failure to practice sound forestry is grounds for withdrawal from FCL.

Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI):

Screening for potential impacts to rare species is required for projects that are approved by the Department (s. [29.604\(6r\)](#) Wis. Stats.) however, the department shall not restrict an approved cutting based on standards established under the NHI Program (s. [77.86\(1\)\(e\)](#) Wis. Stats.). When implementing management practices, mitigation is recommended to minimize potential legal liability arising out of the management practice.

Other Laws and Regulations

It is important to note that the landowner is responsible for adhering to all other laws, regulations, permits, or authorizations. Frequent laws and regulations that the landowner may run into include:

- Bureau of Natural Heritage Conservation (NHC) Species Guidance for Threatened and Endangered Species
- Archaeological, Historical, and Cultural Resource Practices
- Waterway and Wetland Permits
- County Cutting Notice of Intent to Harvest (Wis. Stats. s. 26.03). This is required in addition to the MFL/FCL Cutting Notice.

Related Documents:

- Land Exam and Practices Report Form 2450-128
- Chapter 205 Management Plan Amendments
- Voluntary Compliance Agreement Interim Guidance
- MFL Map Form 2450-133
- Cutting Notice Form Dropdown Menus

Qualification:

- Cooperating Forester
- Forester accredited by the Society of American Foresters, Association of Consulting Foresters, or Wisconsin Consulting Foresters
- Person with 5 years of experience engaged in the full-time profession of managing forests
- None

Streams: Check all that apply

- Stream 1ft wide
- Stream 1-3ft wide
- Stream 3ft wide or wider
- Designated Trout stream

Other Water Features: Check all that apply

- Ephemeral pond
- Lake
- Dry wash
- Wetland

Slope:

- Level
- Gently rolling
- Moderate slope
- Steep slope

Soil Type:

- Clay
- Clay Loam
- Loam
- Loamy Sand
- Muck
- Peat
- Poorly Drained Mineral
- Sand
- Sand Mantled Clay (use with Lake Superior Red Clay Plain)
- Sandy Loam

Harvest Type: Check all that apply

- Coppice
- Clearcut (relying on regeneration by seed)
- Clearcut (rely on planting or direct seeding)
- Seed tree harvest Seeding cut
- Seed tree harvest final cut

- Shelterwood Harvest preparatory cut
- Shelterwood Harvest seeding cut
- Shelterwood Harvest Final Cut
- Overstory Removal
- Group Selection
- Single Tree Selection
- Conversion from Even-age to uneven-age
- Patch Selection Harvest
- Thinning
- Sanitation and Salvage Cutting

Current timber type and Post-harvest timber type:

- Aspen
- Balsam Fir
- Black Spruce
- Bottomland Hardwoods
- Central Hardwoods
- Hemlock
- Jack Pine
- Miscellaneous Coniferous
- Miscellaneous Deciduous
- Northern Hardwoods
- Oak
- Red Maple
- Red Pine
- Scrub Oak
- Swamp Conifer
- Swamp Hardwoods
- Tamarack
- Walnut
- White Birch
- White Cedar
- White Pine
- White Spruce

Current Age class structure and post-harvest age class structure:

- Even-Aged
- Two-Aged
- uneven-Aged

Invasive Species:

- Autumn Olive
- Black Locust
- Honeysuckle
- Buckthorn
- Reed Canary Grass
- Multi-Flora Rose

- Other
- Invasive density:
- 5
 - 5-20
 - 20-35
 - 35-50
 - >50
- Species name:
- Aspen
 - Ash
 - Basswood
 - White Birch
 - Yellow Birch
 - Cedar
 - Cherry
 - Fir
 - Hemlock
 - Hickory
 - Sugar Maple
- Red Maple
 - Miscellaneous Hardwood
 - Miscellaneous Conifer
 - Black Oak
 - Red Oak
 - White Oak
 - Jack Pine
 - Red Pine
 - White Pine
 - Spruce
 - Tamarack
 - Walnut
- Product:
- Board Feet
 - Tons
 - Cords
 - Christmas Trees

VII. DOCUMENT HISTORY

This version Rescinds and Replaces	-Information on p. 20-72 through p. 20-85 regarding how to develop a complete and approvable cutting notice, submission of the cutting notice to Tax Law staff, review and approval processes for the cutting notice, renewal, expiration of cutting notices, and requirements for cutting reports.
Summary of Changes from previous version	New stand-alone chapter created. Complete revision of prior guidance reflecting NR 46 requirement to return incomplete cutting notices to the submitter, and updates to the cutting notice / cutting report form. Additional sections were added (scope, policy, etc.).

CHAPTER 205: UPDATING AND AMENDING MANAGEMENT PLANS, LAND EXAM DATA AND DOCUMENTING MUTUAL AGREEMENT

I. PURPOSE and SCOPE

These procedures describe the use of field visits and data collection to inform decisions to propose plan amendments, and how to achieve and document mutual agreement to amend. The cutting notice is signed by the landowner and the department and is an acceptable mechanism by which the landowner and the department mutually agree to amend the current management plan. The procedures in this section include changes made outside of the cutting notice process. Staff and partners affected include Tax Law Staff, Certified Plan Writers (CPWs) and landowners.

II. POLICY

As part of MFL contracts, management plans can only be amended via mutual agreement. Management plans must be adaptive to reflect changing conditions on the ground, promote sound forestry practices and ensure compliance. Tax Law Forestry Specialists (TLFS) are expected to use sound professional judgement and be proactive in helping landowners sustainably manage their woodlands. TLFS shall propose an amendment to the landowner when conditions on the ground or science changes the appropriate silvicultural practice for the stands being managed, and shall approve and agree to landowner-proposed amendments that are consistent with sound forestry and program requirements. Mutual agreement will be documented via a letter to the owner accompanying the proposed amendment. The landowner is asked to review the proposed amendment and contact the TLFS if they have questions, disagree with the details, or would like to propose an alternative to the amendment. Land Exam (Form 2450-128) data will be used to guide decisions related to management plan amendments and maps (2450-133) will be updated as appropriate. Corrections or updates to data and maps, do not constitute amendments to the plan.

III. DEFINITIONS

Amendment means a change to the plan that affects or changes a practice, and which is mutually agreed upon by the landowner and the department.

Stand assessment means a Tax Law Forestry Specialist's evaluation and judgement of the stand's conditions. It includes an evaluation of the existing Land Exam data (lines 1-15 on form 2450-128) and whether new data need to be acquired. May be used to inform proposed management plan amendments.

update means data (including Land Exam data and maps) are made current, errors are corrected.

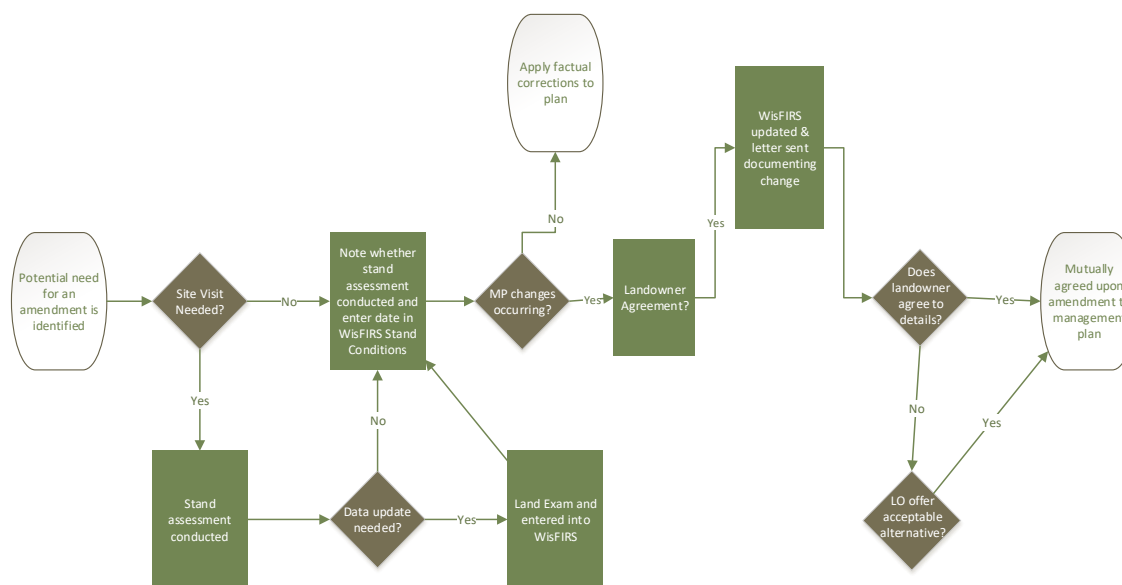
IV. PROCEDURES

A. Once the potential need for updated facts and/or practices in the current management plan is identified by a landowner or the TLFS, follow the procedures below to determine whether to amend the plan via mutual agreement.

1. Determine whether a field visit is warranted.
 - a. If yes, TLFS are encouraged to offer the opportunity to the landowner to be present. Conduct a stand assessment, decide if updated Land Exam data is needed
 - (i) If Land Exam data needs updating, collect the data and enter it into WisFIRS. Note which data were collected and update Land Exam date.
 - (ii) If existing Land Exam is sufficient, simply note stand assessment conducted with the date in WisFIRS stand conditions field.
 - b. If no field visit is needed, note in WisFIRS stand conditions that though changes to practices may be necessary, new data is not needed to justify the changes.
 - c. If uncertain whether a field visit is warranted, consult with your team leader.
2. Determine whether changes to mandatory practices are warranted.
 - a. If no changes to mandatory practices are warranted, no amendment is needed.
 - b. If changes to mandatory practices are warranted, an amendment to the management plan shall be proposed, and mutual agreement obtained and documented, see step 3.
3. If warranted, reach out to the landowner, amend the management plan, obtain and document mutual agreement:
 - a. Reach out to the landowner ahead of time and discuss the reason for the amendment and its details. Mutual agreement achieved via a phone call or an in-person conversation or email, is ideal.

- b. Update the practices in WisFIRS to generate the proposed amendment.
- c. Using the plan amendment template, generate a letter to the landowner describing the changes made to the management plan and send it with the amended plan.
 - (i) In all cases send a letter asking the landowner to review the proposed amendment and contact the TLFS if they have questions, disagree with the details, or would like to propose an alternative.
 - (ii) The landowner may respond and propose an alternative amendment to the management plan. If the alternative is workable and reflects sound forestry, the revised amendment to the management plan may be mutually agreed upon as above.

Figure 1 - Management Plan Amendment Workflow



B. Changes to non-mandatory practices may be proposed by TLFS or the landowner and the plan amended via mutual agreement to offer improved management options and potential cost sharing opportunities.

V. BACKGROUND

Examples of instances that may prompt a proposal to amend a management plan (this list is not all-inclusive)

- Landowner requests change
 - Their management goals may have changed
 - The forestry professional they’re working with may recommend a change
- Proximity to nearby practices being implemented
- Changes to stand conditions
 - Natural successional trends conversion from one vegetation type to another, including the presence of native or exotic species that may impact regeneration of the timber types common to Wisconsin.
 - Harvest stand condition changes following logging and removal.
 - Fire man-caused or natural fire starts.
 - Insects Emerald ash borer, gypsy moth, forest tent caterpillar, etc.
 - Diseases oak wilt, beech bark disease, pine bark beetle, etc.
 - Weather wind, ice, drought, extreme cold, etc.
 - Changing water tables man-caused or natural causes.
 - Wildlife deer browse, etc.
- Changes to statute, admin code, or FSC and ATFS certification standards

V. REFERENCES and RELATED DOCUMENTS

Source	Summary of Requirement
s. 77.82(11), Wis. Stats	MFL Orders are contracts
s. 77.82(3)(f)	An owner and the department may mutually agree to amend a management plan.

<p>s. 77.88(1)(a) Wis. Stats.</p>	<p>The DNR may investigate to determine whether the designation of MFL should be withdrawn</p>
<p>s. NR 46.18(10), Wis. Admin Code</p>	<p>Reasons for amending a management plan may include: changes to landowner goals, changes in on-the-ground conditions, and changes in science-based silviculture. NR 46.18(10) Amending a management plan. Owners may amend their management plan under s. 77.82 (3) (f), Stats., for reasons that include:</p> <p>NR 46.18(10)(a) Landowner requests a change that maintains the management plan s required compliance with the provisions of this chapter and subch. VI of ch. 77, Stats.</p> <p>NR 46.18(10)(b) The management plan is inaccurate or missing information.</p> <p>NR 46.18(10)(c) On-the-ground conditions have changed since the time of entry to the extent that the prescribed practices in the plan are no longer considered sound forestry practices.</p> <p>NR 46.18(10)(d) Changes in silvicultural research and practices, including invasive species management, to the extent that the prescribed practices in the plan are no longer considered sound forestry practices.</p>

VI. DOCUMENT HISTORY

<p>This version Rescinds and Replaces</p>	<p>-Appendix 14: Changing Management Plan Prescriptions on Existing Plans. -Information on p. 20-48 and p. 20-56 regarding amending management plans.</p>
<p>Summary of Changes from previous version</p>	<p>Complete revision of prior guidance on amending, updating management plans and documenting mutual agreement. Includes rearrangement of content and inclusion of more headings (scope, policy, etc.)</p>

NATURAL DISASTERS AND DAMANGE TO LANDS

There are two potential routes that are most likely to bring attention to a MFL forest parcel that no longer meets productivity requirements due to a natural disaster (defined as fire, ice, snow, wind, flooding, insects, drought or disease, per s. [77.81\(4m\)](#), Wis. Stats.).

1. MFL landowners may notify the Tax Law Forestry Specialist that their lands have been damaged by a natural disaster.
2. A Tax Law Forestry Specialist or CPW determines in their work that a forest parcel may have gone below the 80 productivity requirement after a natural disaster.

Following one of these instances, the Tax Law Forestry Specialist will conduct a site visit to determine the following

- Does the land meet productivity requirements
- If not, is it reasonably possible to restore the forest parcel to meet productivity requirements

If the land is less than 80 productive for a reason not defined as a natural disaster, the landowner may not have to attempt restoration (See [Withdrawals](#)), however, restoration should be an option given to landowner if restoration is possible.

Restoration Plans

In instances where restoration is possible, the Tax Law Forestry Specialist should confirm if and how the productivity of the land could be restored and establish a time period that the landowner will have to restore the site's productivity. Generally, approximately 3 to 5 years will be allowed for restoration (bringing the entry/forest parcel back into eligibility) the exact length of time will be determined on a case by case basis.

The restoration plan should be monitored to ensure that it is followed. Restoration plans can be adapted as needed.

Proceeding to Withdrawal

(See section on [Withdrawals for Productivity/Sustainability](#))

After determining a natural disaster occurred and either when restoration is not possible or restoration has failed, a landowner may need to withdraw some or all of their land due to eligibility requirements not being met.

Restoration not feasible

If restoration is not feasible, the Tax Law Forestry Specialist should begin to discuss withdrawal options with the landowner. The landowner **may** be eligible for a withdrawal due to productivity/sustainability issues without a withdrawal tax and fee.

Restoration failed

If the landowner attempts the restoration but the restoration fails to bring the forest parcel back up to 80 productivity, the landowner may be able to voluntarily withdraw the minimum number of acres that would bring the forest parcel back up to being at least 80 productive (under the productivity/ sustainability withdrawal) with no withdrawal tax and fee.

Restoration not attempted

If restoration is possible and reasonable but the landowner does not adequately attempt the restoration, the land may be withdrawn with a withdrawal tax and fee. This would be an involuntary withdrawal. See chapter 60: Enforcement for details on how to proceed with an involuntary withdrawal.

WITHDRAWALS

(ss. [77.88\(1\), \(3\), \(3 \), \(3k\), \(3L\) \(8\)](#), Wis. Stats., s. [NR 46.22](#), Wis. Adm. Code) (Form [2450-140](#) and [instructions](#))

General Information

All, or parts of an entry, **within certain limitations**, may be withdrawn. A landowner must file a Declaration of Withdrawal (Form [2450-140](#) and [instructions](#)). A withdrawal tax and fee may be assessed (s. [NR 46.22](#), Wis. Adm. Code). Declarations of withdrawal must be received by the department on or before December 1 to have the withdrawal order issued before December 15 and effective the following January 1.

One withdrawal form should be submitted per order number per withdrawal type.

Note: Updated MFL map(s) are required to be submitted by the Tax Law Forestry Specialist with the withdrawal form when withdrawing anything less than entire entry/order the new MFL map will be recorded by the county.

Effective Date for Withdrawals

(s. [77.88\(9\)\(d\)1](#), Wis. Stats.)

Withdrawals orders issued before December 15 are effective on the January 1 following the date of the order. Withdrawal orders issued on or after December 15 are effective on the second January 1 after the date of the order. However, a landowner can begin with an activity that is inconsistent with the MFL or plan, except restrict public access on open lands, once the withdrawal order has been issued and the withdrawal tax has been paid, or the effective date of the order, whichever comes first.

Withdrawal Tax and Fee

(ss. [77.88\(5\)](#), [\(5m\)](#), Wis. Stats.)

Upon voluntary withdrawal of land from the MFL program, a \$300 withdrawal fee plus a withdrawal tax will be assessed to the current owner of record for the acres withdrawn, unless otherwise noted. The type of MFL order determines the way the withdrawal tax is calculated.

DNR staff is not to provide MFL or FCL withdrawal tax estimates to landowners, real estate agents, potential buyers, or members of the public. MFL withdrawal tax estimates are available through the Department of Revenue (DOR) (s. [77.88\(5g\)](#), Wis. Stats.). The DOR Request for Estimate of Withdrawal Tax for Managed Forest Law (MFL) form can be found at <http://www.revenue.wi.gov/forms/govtvc/pr-296f.pdf>.

After the Order of Withdrawal is issued, the landowner may not retract the withdrawal and is liable for all withdrawal taxes and fees assessed.

The invoice for the withdrawal tax and the \$300 withdrawal fee follows in approximately 6 - 12 weeks. Payment is due to the DNR by January 31 following the issuance of the order or by the date specified by TLS on the invoice.

If the withdrawal tax is delinquent, the DNR will certify to the tax district (municipality) the amount due. The amount will be added to the property tax bill as a special charge.

Withdrawal taxes are credited to the Conservation Fund and the DNR pays 100% of each withdrawal tax to the taxation district (municipality). The municipality pays 20% of the payment received to the county. The department retains the \$300 withdrawal fee.

Large Properties

(s. [77.88\(5\)\(af\)](#), Wis. Stats.)

Large properties are defined as one or more forest parcels of land enrolled in a tax law program that are under the same ownership and that are collectively greater than 1,000 acres.

For large property MFL orders, the withdrawal tax will be the **higher** of the two equations below.

- $((\text{Total net property tax rate in the year prior to withdrawal order being issued}) \times (\text{assessed value in the year prior to the withdrawal order being issued}) \times (\text{number of years the land was designated MFL}))$ (all acreage share tax payments made during the order period)
- $(5 \text{ of the established stumpage value of merchantable timber present})$ (any acreage share tax payments made during the order period)

Regular MFL Orders

(s. [77.88\(5\)\(ae\)](#), Wis. Stats.)

Regular MFL orders refer to orders that are not considered a large property.

For regular MFL orders, the withdrawal tax is the **lower** of 1 or 2 below.

- $(\text{Total net property tax rate in the year prior to withdrawal order being issued}) \times (\text{assessed value in the year prior to the withdrawal order being issued}) \times 10$
- $(\text{Total net property tax rate in the year prior to withdrawal order being issued}) \times (\text{assessed value in the year prior to the withdrawal order being issued}) \times (\text{number of years the land was designated MFL})$

Land Converted to MFL from FCL in the last 10 years Large Properties

(s. [77.88\(5\)\(am\)](#), Wis. Stats.)

For large properties (ownerships of MFL/FCL land that are collectively greater than 1,000 acres) converted from Forest Crop Law (FCL) to MFL that are being withdrawn within 10 years after the date in which it was converted, the withdrawal tax will be the **higher** of the following.

- $((\text{Total net property tax rate in the year prior to withdrawal order being issued}) \times (\text{assessed value in the year prior to the withdrawal order being issued}) \times (\text{number of years the land was designated MFL}))$ (all acreage share tax payments made during the order period)
- $(5 \text{ of the established stumpage value of merchantable timber present})$ (any acreage share tax payments made during the order period)
- The FCL withdrawal tax at the time of conversion to MFL (property taxes saved while under FCL plus 5 or 12 simple interest). This applies to FCL to MFL conversions only.

Land Converted to MFL from FCL in the last 10 years Regular Properties

(s. [77.88\(5\)\(am\)](#), Wis. Stats.)

For regular MFL properties converted from Forest Crop Law (FCL) to MFL that are being withdrawn within 10 years after the date in which it was converted, the withdrawal tax will be the **higher** of the following.

- $(\text{Total net property tax rate in the year prior to withdrawal order being issued}) \times (\text{assessed value in the year prior to the withdrawal order being issued}) \times (\text{number of years the land was designated MFL})$
- The FCL withdrawal tax at the time of conversion to MFL (property taxes saved while under FCL plus 5 or 12 simple interest). This applies to FCL to MFL conversions only.

General Voluntary Withdrawals

(s. [77.88\(3\)](#), Wis. Stats.)

An MFL withdrawal order may be issued any time of the year however, the land may not be classified as general property until January 1 following the date of the order. The Declaration of Withdrawal Managed Forest Law Form (Form [2450-140](#)) must be received by the department by December 1 in order to be processed (order issued) by December 15 and effective the following January 1. An owner may file a Declaration of Withdrawal for:

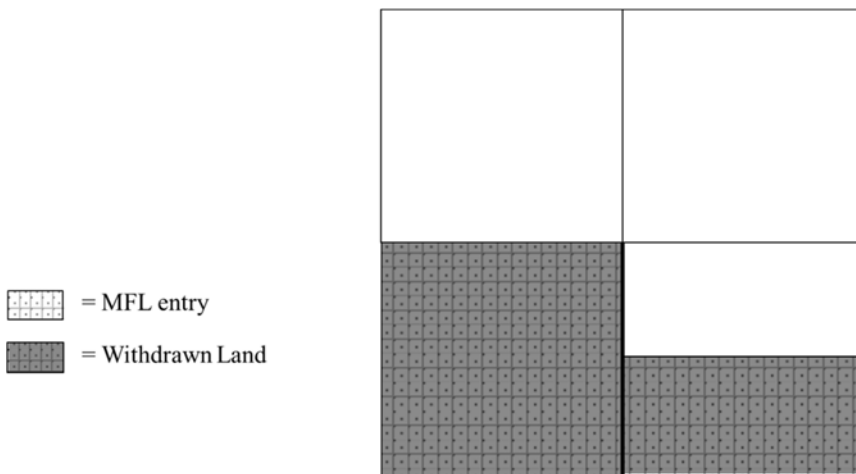
- An entire MFL entry.
- An entire forest parcel of managed forest land.
- All of an owner's managed forest land in a quarter-quarter section, government lot, or fractional lot, if any remaining land is eligible.

Department Procedure:

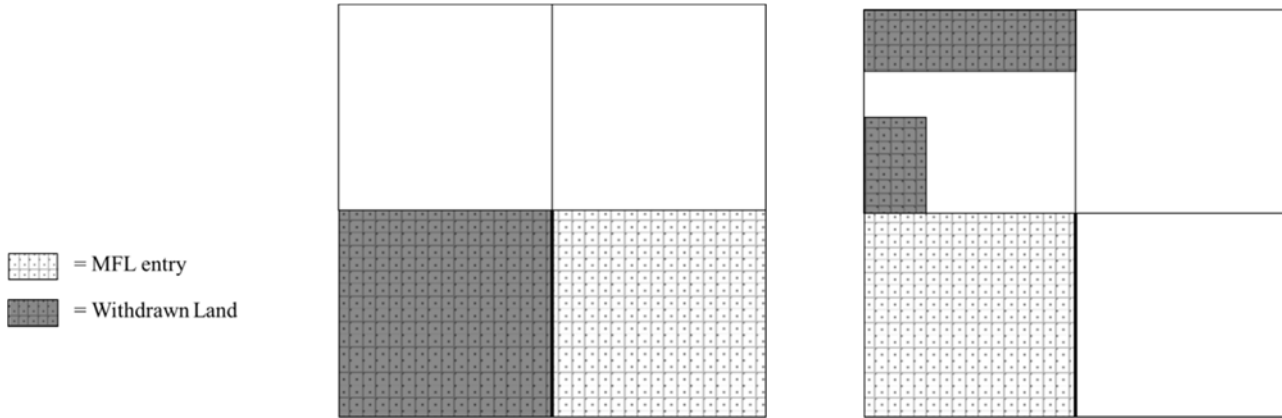
- Tax Law Forestry Specialist reviews remaining land, if any, for productivity, eligibility, etc., per s. [77.88\(3\)\(b\)2.](#), Wis. Stats.
- Tax Law Forestry Specialist sends landowner signed, completed withdrawal form to the Tax Law Administration Specialist (until WisFIRS can be updated to accept withdrawal forms) and uploads updated map into WisFIRS, if needed (i.e. if it is not a withdrawal of an entire entry/order)
- Tax Law Administration Specialist processes withdrawal and assesses withdrawal tax fee for withdrawn acres
- After withdrawal order is issued, the Tax Law Forestry Specialist updates WisFIRS if there is any remaining land

Examples

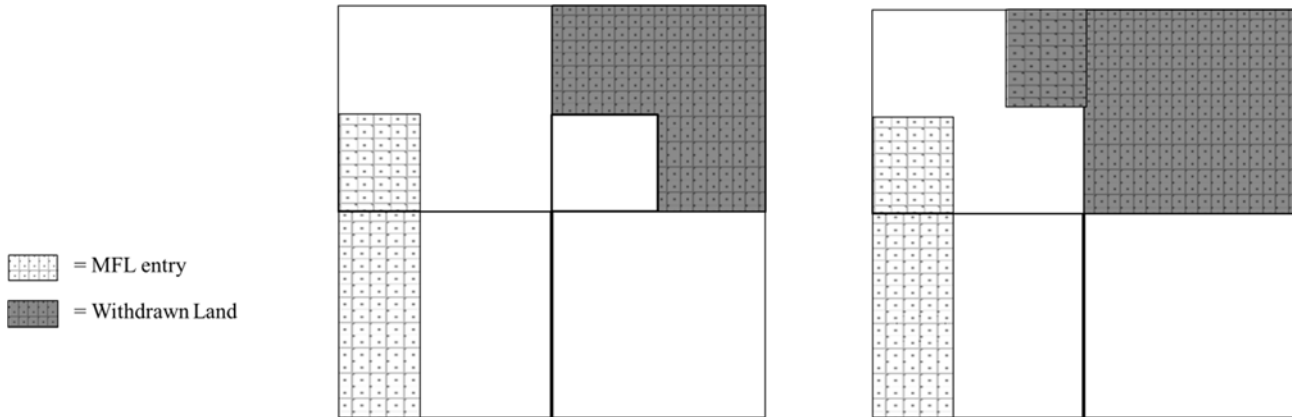
1. An entire MFL entry. 60 acres entered as MFL. The entire parcel (60 acres) may be withdrawn because it's an entire MFL entry.



2. All the land in a legal description. Both entries below contain MFL land in multiple legal descriptions. In both entries, all the land in an entire legal description could be withdrawn (if the remaining land meets eligibility requirements). This would not affect the eligibility of the land in other legal descriptions unless it altered the productivity or acreage requirements of land in an adjoining parcel.



3. Entry 1 (left below) and Entry 2 (right below) both contain 2 parcels of MFL land. In both entries, either parcel may be withdrawn without affecting the eligibility of the other parcels.



4. **NOT ALLOWED**, land is not an entire MFL parcel or all the MFL in a legal description



Voluntary Withdrawal for Construction or Small Land Sales

(s. [77.88\(3\)](#), Wis. Stats.)

Landowners can withdraw one to five contiguous whole acres for the purpose of construction or small land sale (i.e. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 **NOT** 1.5, 2.3, 6, etc. acres) if the remaining land is eligible. For land that contains an ineligible building or structure, this type of withdrawal may be used to rectify the situation.

When using this type of withdrawal landowners should check for any zoning ordinance(s) that may apply to the land that establishes a minimum acreage for ownership of land/small land sales or construction sites. It is the landowner’s responsibility, not the Tax Law Forestry Specialist’s responsibility, to make sure that local zoning ordinances are followed and that not less than the minimum acreage is withdrawn.

This withdrawal type can be used 1 time *per parcel* for a 25 year order or 2 times *per parcel* for a 50 year order *per ownership*.

Department Procedure:

Tax Law Forestry Specialist reviews remaining land, for productivity, eligibility, etc., per s. [77.88\(3\)\(a\)4.](#), Wis. Stats.

Tax Law Forestry Specialist sends landowner signed, completed withdrawal form to the Tax Law Administration Specialist (until WisFIRS can be updated to accept withdrawal forms) and uploads updated map into WisFIRS, if needed (i.e. if it is not a withdrawal of an entire entry/order)

Tax Law Administration Specialist processes withdrawal and assesses withdrawal tax fee for withdrawn acres
After withdrawal order is issued, the Tax Law Forestry Specialist updates stands in WisFIRS

Examples

1. **NOT ALLOWED**, withdrawal of 3.5 acres for the purpose of constructing a building.



2. **ALLOWED**, withdrawal of 4.0 acres for the purpose of constructing a building.



Voluntary Withdrawal for Productivity/Sustainability

(ss. [77.88\(3k\)](#) [\(3L\)](#), Wis. Stats.)

MFL landowner can file a request to voluntarily withdraw lands from their MFL entry if the MFL forest parcel has become:
less than **80% productive**, or
more than **20% unsuitable for producing** merchantable timber due to environmental, ecological, or economic factors.

If the forest parcel has gone below productivity requirements due to a natural disaster, see [Natural Disasters](#).

The Tax Law Forestry Specialist will evaluate the request to confirm that the forest parcel is either less than 80% productive or more than 20% unsuitable. If confirmed, the Tax Law Forestry Specialist will determine the **MINIMUM** number of **WHOLE ACRES** that would need to be withdrawn in order for the forest parcel to again meet the productivity requirements. No withdrawal tax or fee will be assessed for these types of voluntary withdrawals.

Department Procedure:

- Tax Law Forestry Specialist starts documentation and conducts site visit
- Tax Law Forestry Specialist, team leader and Tax Law Policy Specialist determines whether the landowner is eligible to withdraw their land under this provision

If determined that the landowner **is** eligible for withdrawal under this provision

Tax Law Forestry Specialist determines **MINIMUM** number of **WHOLE ACRES** to withdraw (confirms with team leader) to bring entry/forest parcel back up to 80% productivity and verify remaining land is eligible per s. [77.82\(1\)](#), Wis. Stats.

Tax Law Forestry Specialist updates map

Tax Law Forestry Specialist sends landowner signed, completed withdrawal form to the Tax Law Administration Specialist (until WisFIRS can be updated to accept withdrawal forms) and uploads updated map into WisFIRS

Tax Law Administration Specialist processes withdrawal with no withdrawal tax fee

After withdrawal order issued, Tax Law Forestry Specialist updates stands in WisFIRS

If determined that the landowner **is not** eligible for withdrawal under this provision, Tax Law Forestry Specialist presents options to the landowner, like restoration (i.e. planting, natural regeneration, etc., if applicable) or voluntary withdrawal of an entire MFL entry, an entire forest parcel of MFL land, all of the MFL land in a quarter-quarter section, or all of the MFL land in a government/fractional lot or other voluntary withdrawal options, if appropriate (with a withdrawal tax and fee).

Some examples of items that may have caused the property to fall below the 80% productivity requirement due to natural disasters or other environmental, ecological, or economic factors are:

- Emerald ash borer (EAB)
- Deer browsing
- Hail
- Tornado
- Invasive plants

The landowner may need to demonstrate the attempt(s) made to address or correct the problem before a final determination will be made by the DNR. Reasonable attempts may include, but are not limited to the following:

The use of deer damage tags and DMAP to decrease the deer herd.

Seedling protection

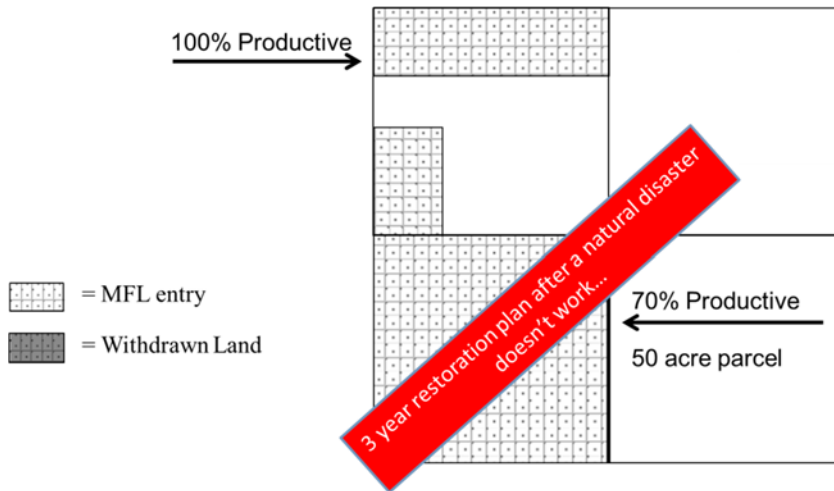
Tree planting

Invasive species control

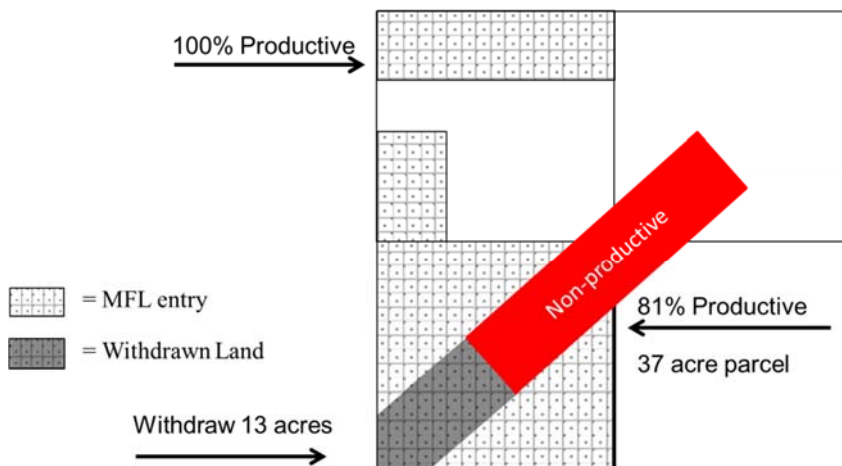
Examples of a situation that has caused a property to fall below productivity for reasons **not** due to environmental, ecological, or economic factors are actions like cutting contrary to the landowner's management plan or sound forestry or not being able to obtain access to complete a mandatory practice.

Example

A tornado makes 20 acres of a 50 acre forest parcel non-productive along the tornado path. The landowner works with the Tax Law Forestry Specialist to come up with a restoration plan. It is determined that the plan will take approximately 3 years (based on sound forestry). After 3 years, it is determined that the landowner reasonably attempted the restoration plan, but the restoration was not successful.



After determining that the restoration plan did not work, the Tax Law Forestry Specialist determines the minimum number of **WHOLE ACRES** that would need to be withdrawn to bring the forest parcel back up to the productivity requirement.



Involuntary Withdrawals

(s. [77.88\(1\)](#), Wis. Stats.) (Refer to Chapter 60 on Enforcement)

The DNR may withdraw all or any part of an MFL order based on investigation substantiating:

1. Failure of the land to conform to an eligibility requirement under s. [77.82\(1\)](#), Wis. Stats.
2. The owner's failure to comply with subchapter [VI of ch 77](#), Wis. Stats. or the management plan.
3. Cutting by the owner in violation of s. [77.86](#), Wis. Stats.
4. The owner's development or use of any part of the forest parcel for a purpose which is incompatible with the purposes specified in s. [77.80](#), Wis. Stats.
5. The owner's posting of signs or otherwise denying access to open managed forest land.
6. The county taking a tax deed on the property (s. [77.84\(3\)](#), Wis. Stats.).

Involuntary Withdrawal – Delinquent Personal Property Tax

(s. [77.88\(3m\)](#), Wis. Stats.)

Structures located on land designated as managed forest land are assessed/taxed as personal property. If the owner fails to pay the personal property tax when due, the land will be withdrawn from designation as managed forest land and assessed the withdrawal tax and fee.

It is the municipality's responsibility to certify to the Department that the personal property tax is delinquent. The certification will be sent to the Tax Law Administration Coordinator and will include the legal description, forest parcel identification number(s), certified survey map information (if applicable), landowner name, and MFL order number. Upon receipt of the certification, the department will issue an order withdrawing the land involved.

The Withdrawal Order will include all the managed forest land in the legal description where the personal property tax is delinquent, plus any of the remaining land that does not meet the eligibility requirements (less than 10 or 20 contiguous acres depending on entry year requirements, more than 20 non-productive, etc.).

Government Exempt Withdrawals

(s. [77.88\(8\)](#), Wis. Stats.)

Land transferred to a governmental unit (federal, state, local) for uses listed below are exempt from withdrawal taxes and the withdrawal fee under ss. [77.88\(8\)](#) and [77.885](#), Wis. Stats. Land transferred for any other use is subject to withdrawal tax and all rules regarding withdrawals. Uses exempt from withdrawal tax:

- park
- recreational trail
- wildlife habitat area
- fish habitat area
- public forest (including school forests and natural areas acquired by the state)
- public communications tower
- transfer of tribal land into trust status. A Memorandum of Understanding must be in effect to manage the land similar to MFL prior to an exempt withdrawal.
- public road
- railroad or utility right-of-way. Any lands transferred for use a public road or railroad or utility right-of-way must be withdrawn, but is exempt from withdrawal taxes, even if it is not purchased by a governmental unit.

Any land uses, such as increasing the size of a water treatment plant, building a town hall or developing an industrial park, do not meet the definition for an exempt withdrawal. Lands would need to be withdrawn with payment of a withdrawal tax and fee. Withdrawal taxes collected from these withdrawals are returned to the local municipality, who is required to share the withdrawal tax with the county on an 80-20 split.

The purchaser must complete the Declaration of Withdrawal Exempt (Form [2450-162](#)) signifying that it will be used for an exempt use.

If exempt withdrawal is a partial withdrawal, the land remaining may continue under MFL designation unless the land fails to meet the eligibility requirements under s. [77.82\(1\)](#). ([77.88 \(8\)](#), Wis. Stats.)

Non-profit organizations do not qualify for an exempt withdrawal since exempt withdrawals can only be issued if lands are sold for the purposes above. Even though a non-profit organization may be exempt from payment of property taxes, assessors may only authorize that exemption if the lands are on the regular ad valorem property tax rolls. Therefore, lands owned by a non-profit organization that are enrolled in the MFL or FCL programs will need to be withdrawn from the MFL or FCL programs prior to receiving this tax exempt status. Withdrawal taxes and fees would be assessed against the landowner.

Land Remaining After a Withdrawal

All land remaining after a withdrawal (voluntary or involuntary) must meet the following requirements (based on entry/order year which is the last four digits of the MFL order number) in order to continue to be enrolled in the MFL program.

For pre-2017 MFL entries, each forest parcel of land remaining after a withdrawal will be considered eligible for continued MFL enrollment:

- if it is at least 10 acres
- even if it has an improvement, building or structure (as long as it is not a domicile, a building that does not have 5 or more of the 8 building characteristics, not a building/structure used for commercial recreation, industry, or any other use determined to be incompatible with the practice of forestry)
- if it is at least 80 productive
- and it meets all of the other eligibility requirements in s. [77.82\(1\)](#), Wis. Stats.

For 2017 and later MFL entries, each forest parcel of land remaining after a withdrawal will be considered eligible for continued MFL enrollment if:

- it is at least 20 acres
- it has no buildings, structures or improvements (see Buildings and Improvements section)
- it is at least 80 productive
- and it meets all of the other eligibility requirements in s. [77.82\(1\)](#), Wis. Stats.

If the land remaining after the withdrawal does not meet the productivity requirements (at least 80 productive no more than 20 unsuitable), the landowner may be able to apply for the new voluntary withdrawal provision described in the Voluntary Withdrawals Productivity Sustainability section.

If a landowner has renewed an MFL entry of less than 20 acres under the one time renewal provision in s. [77.82\(1\)\(a\)1.](#), Wis. Stats., then the remaining land must be at least 10 acres in size for continued MFL enrollment.

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MFL ORDERS

The DNR has sole authority to issue Orders to describe adjustments to lands enrolled in the MFL program. These actions order a change relating to MFL lands and are sent to the landowner, Department of Revenue (DOR) and DOR Equalization Districts, municipal clerk, municipal assessor, the register of deeds and the forester, the local municipality. There are different types of orders categorized below.

Orders of Designation

Orders of Designation are used when new land is entered or renewed in the program. This document orders the land to be taxed at the MFL rate. For lands to be designated as MFL applications must be submitted by June 1st of the previous year. Orders of Designation become effective on January 1st. See [MFL applications](#) for more information.

Conversion and Designation Orders

Conversion and Designation Orders are a type of Designation order that results from the conversion of land from an existing FCL order to a new MFL entry. These orders convert the existing order from FCL to MFL designation. See [FCL Conversions Applications](#) for more information.

Amendment and Designation Orders

Amendment and Designation Orders are a type of Designation order that results from the addition of land to an existing MFL entry. These orders amend the existing order to add land, and designate the added land as Managed Forest land. See [Applications for Additions](#).

Transfer Orders

Transfer Orders are used when land is transferred to new ownership. Transfers are submitted using MFL Ownership Change Request form ([form 2450-159](#)) following the [Transfer Process](#). Transfers take effect once the order is processed.

Withdrawal Orders

Withdrawal Orders are used when land is removed from the program. This document orders the land to return to the normal tax roll and may order a withdrawal tax and fee. Withdrawal requests submitted on or before December 1st will result in Withdrawal Orders that take effect on the following January 1st. Withdrawals must be submitted on one of the following forms:

- Declaration of Withdrawal Managed forest Law ([form 2450-140](#))
- Declaration of Withdrawal Exempt ([form 2450-162](#))

Correction Orders

Corrections to existing MFL Orders may be needed to correct a previously issued MFL Order ([NR 46.15\(5\), Wis. Admin. Code](#)). There are general Correction Orders and more specific Rescinding Correction Orders. Changes in policy may also result in a Correction Order (see [Trust Correction Orders for Lands Enrolled in 2008-2011](#)).

General Correction Orders

General Correction Orders are made when an original order of designation contains factual errors. Correction Orders correct aspects of an MFL order to coincide with facts that are determined to be in place at the time the land was entered into MFL.

- **Acreage.** Acres were entered incorrectly.
- **Legal descriptions.** Errors in data entry may show that land locations were not identified correctly.
- **Name changes.** Landowner names are incorrectly identified in the database and/or on the original MFL Order of Designation.
- **Building location changes.** Buildings and structures that were in place at the time of enrollment and can be verified on air photos from the time of entry yet were not placed correctly onto MFL maps.
- **Errors upon entry of land.** This includes things like keying errors, wrong order period (25 or 50 years), errors in open or closed designation, or errors on a map.

Rescinding Orders

Rescinding Orders are used to cancel or adjust plans or other orders after the original order is issued.

- **Landowners choose not to enroll into MFL.** Landowners have until December 31 (date stamp) to submit a request to cancel their MFL application and enrollment. Correction Orders will be developed prior to the printing of the Master List placing the lands back on the regular property tax roll.
- **Landowners not eligible for enrollment.** One example is when landowners sell lands after the application deadline and before the MFL Order of Designation are printed are not eligible to continue with the enrollment of their lands. If a land transfer occurs in this time period, and the DNR learns of the land transfer after printing of the MFL Order of Designation and before printing the Master List, lands will be returned back to the regular property tax roll.
- **It is determined that another order should not have been issued.** The TLS may determine at times that a Withdrawal or Transfer Order was issued erroneously. These orders can be rescinded.

Amended Orders

Amended Orders result from new facts that change an existing entry. For Amendment Orders resulting from any action other than the modification of public access (designating land as open-MFL or closed- MFL), the process outlined for [Submitting Correction Orders](#) should be used.

- **Acreage.** New surveys including certified surveys, assessors' plats, county GIS or monument re-establishment projects may more clearly calculate acreage of lands.
- **Change in public access designation.** Changes in open/closed to public access designation must be submitted on the MFL Public Access Modification Request form ([form 2450-193](#)). If the form is filed before December 1st, the change will occur the following January 1st. See [Designation of Land as Open or Closed to the Public](#)
- **Adverse possession.** Additions or deletions of lands may occur due to landowners entering into litigation regarding adverse possession. Once a legal action is filed by a landowner, a court order will eventually be issued. Court orders may determine the land ownership, or may order the parties to buy, sell or trade lands to resolve the dispute. In all cases, a copy of the court order must accompany requests for corrections. Note: landowners swapping or exchanging land outside of an adverse possession situation described above would not be eligible for a correction.
- **Landowners request to make late changes to their MFL Order.** Landowners who request to make adjustments to their MFL Order after the orders are printed and before the end of the year would have Correction Orders issued prior to the printing of the Master List. Corrections can range from removing building sites or complete areas or stands, but would not include the addition of new lands. Adjustments to acreage may be made depending up specific situations, such as new information on acreage after review by the register of deeds or property lister.

Submitting Correction Order Requests

TLS staff and/or county officials must provide information to support the request for a correction, including the following:

- Request for master file change ([Form 2450-156](#)) signed by forester and supervisor describing the situation.
- Surveys, maps, etc. showing location and acreage of lands. Maps that show the MFL boundary and the survey or other boundaries on the same map are ideal.
- Tax statements and deeds showing locations of land ownership and names of owners.
- Name change documentation when a person changes their names (marriage or divorce).
- Court documents showing settlement of adverse possession claims, including the actual court decision or acceptance of settlement as a result of adverse possession. (The documents must identify that adverse possession had been claimed. A notation stating that the land transaction is a result of adverse possession is not enough to prove that adverse possession has occurred according to [s. 893.25, Wis. Stats.](#))
- Air photos, maps and other documentation to support the relocation of a building, structure or MFL boundary.

Additional documentation may be requested for individual situations.

CHAPTER 221: MANAGED FOREST LAW CERTIFIED GROUP

I. Purpose and Scope

II. Policy

III. Definitions

IV. Procedures

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B. Eligibility Requirements

C. MFL Forest Stewardship Plans

D. Updating Certified Group Management Plans

E. Certified Group Administration

1. New MFL orders and transferred lands
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F. Maintaining Group Records

1. WisFIRS Documentation
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H. Monitoring

1. Internal
 - a. Routine Monitoring
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2. External Audit

I. Conformance Process

J. Dispute Resolution Process

K. Group Chain of Custody

L. Logo or Trademark Use Approval

V. Background

VI. References and Related Documents

I. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This chapter applies to all Managed Forest Law (MFL) lands enrolled in the MFL Certified Group. Staff and partners affected include Tax Law Section staff, Division of Forestry staff (for the purposes of outreach, small grants assistance), landowners and forestry professionals. The focus of this chapter is to describe procedures and responsibilities for managing the MFL Certified Group. Procedures include: the activation/deactivation of group members, records maintenance, roles and responsibilities, routine monitoring, annual audits, reporting and general administration. Throughout the other chapters of the Forest Tax Law Handbook, policies and procedures relevant to specific aspects of MFL program include consideration of forest certification requirements and highlight where requirements for certified group members differ from general MFL program requirements. All group members are responsible for being knowledgeable on certification requirements and group procedures.

II. POLICY

The department is committed to offering all small account MFL participants the opportunity to join the MFL Certified Group and conform to American Tree Farm System (ATFS) and Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) standards via administration of the Managed Forest Law. The rigorous standards for certification and the regular evaluation of conformance to these standards is consistent with the department's commitment to continuous improvement. The department facilitates participation in the Certified Group to support our vital Wisconsin forest industries and the thousands of jobs they represent by building a credible supply of certified raw materials while further optimizing the added social and ecological benefits certified forests provide.

Participation in the MFL Certified Group is entirely voluntary and separate from statutory MFL regulations under Chapter 77, Wis. Stats., and NR 46, Wis. Adm. Code. Forest certification under the MFL Certified Group is available to all MFL participants not enrolled in Large Account status and is not available to Forest Crop Law (FCL) participants. Certified group members must agree to conform to ATFS and FSC standards. Participating MFL orders cannot be covered under other FSC certificates and must disclose any past participation in an ATFS group. The department, third party certifying bodies, third party accreditation bodies, and ATFS and FSC may publish evaluation reports of the group and maintain group member information in databases.

The group administrators must interpret and appropriately apply certification standards in the context of the Managed Forest Law program and clearly explain the requirements to group members. Certification considerations are addressed through the Forest Tax Law Handbook, the Private Forestry Handbook, the Silviculture Handbook, Wisconsin Forest Management Guidelines, Forestry Best Management Practices manuals for Water Quality and Invasive species, and certified Tree Farm inspector training. Note that per the American Forest Foundation (AFF) policy on inspector training, Tax Law Forestry Specialists (TLFS) do not need to recertify after initial inspector training since Tree Farm proficiency is maintained through routine administration of the MFL program on participating MFL orders, except for training related to standard updates.

The department does not provide the official American Tree Farm sign to MFL Certified Group members. MFL Certified Group members may order signs through the Wisconsin Tree Farm Committee at their own expense. Subscription to the American Tree Farm Magazine and attendance at Tree Farm training conferences or meetings are also optional activities at the expense of individual group members.

The department pays the cost of the third-party certification audits, including 5-year full reviews and annual surveillance audits; annual ATFS Group Administrative Fee; FSC Annual Administrative Fee; and

other miscellaneous expenses related to maintaining the certificates. MFL Certified Group members are not required to hire Cooperating Foresters for any services under this chapter other than Certified Plan Writers (CPW) for plan preparation.

III. DEFINITIONS

“Audit” An examination of the group management organization and group members’ documentation and participating MFL property to establish conformance with applicable requirements and standards.

“Compliance” means adherence to applicable laws and regulations as supported by evidence.

“Conformance” means demonstrable adherence to certification requirements and standards as supported by verification, either through field observation or applicable document review.

“Conformance process” means the sequence of events and actions described in Chapter 60 and Appendix 600A through which a nonconformity on a specific MFL order is resolved through corrective and preventive action or the MFL order is decertified.

“Certifying body” An FSC-accredited or an ATFS-accredited third-party auditor.

“Chain of Custody” The channel through which products are distributed from their origin in the forest to their end use.

“Corrective Action Request” means a finding issued at the group or individual level when a nonconformity has been identified.

“Corrective and Preventive Action” means an action taken by the group management or individual in response to a Corrective Action Request.

“Department” means the Department of Natural Resources

“High-Risk Site” means an MFL Certified Group timber harvest that meets one or more of the criteria for when a site visit may be warranted in Chapter 204.

“MFL Large Account” means land enrolled in the MFL program pursuant to s. 77.82(3)(h), Wis. Stats., as part of an ownership that exceeds 1,000 acres and meets the requirements established in NR 46.18(4), Wis. Admin. Code.

“Routine monitoring” Regular site visits and evaluation of documentation associated with MFL program administration and processes to confirm compliance with MFL and conformance to group rules and applicable ATFS and FSC standards.

Commonly used acronyms:

ATFS	American Tree Farm System
CoC	Chain of custody
CPW	Certified plan writer
ESRA	Environmental and Social Risk Assessment
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
MFL	Managed Forest Law
TLFS	Tax law forestry specialist
WisFIRS	Wisconsin Forest Inventory and Reporting System

IV. PROCEDURES

This section contains both summary and descriptive information as well as procedural steps specific to the MFL Certified Group. Where existing MFL procedures contribute to implementation and administration of the MFL Certified Group, references to the relevant sections of the Forest Tax Law Handbook are provided.

A. Roles and Responsibilities

The department oversees all aspects of maintaining group certification. Most aspects of implementing forest certification and administering the MFL Certified Group are in the scope of the Division of Forestry. The responsibilities detailed are not all inclusive and may be delegated to the Forest Certification Coordinator, Tax Law Section staff, other Division of Forestry staff, and Cooperating Foresters. As a state agency, other units of the department also contribute to conformance to certification standards including, Bureau of Legal Services and Agency Tribal Liaison. External partners may not offer all listed services as part of their everyday business but are expected to be aware of the responsibilities of operating on certified MFL land and conform to the group rules and relevant ATFS and FSC standards.

ROLE	RESPONSIBILITIES
Division Forest Certification Coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply for certification on behalf of landowners in the MFL Certified Group and select an accredited certification body to conduct the certification audit • Maintain the ATFS and FSC group certificate on behalf of the group organization and control the claims that the organization can make • Ensure use of applicable logos are in accordance with ATFS and FSC guidelines. • Ensure any public claims about the independent certification are accurate and consistent with truth in advertising guidelines • Ensure timely reporting to ATFS and FSC (See Reporting Requirements section) • Ensure timely payment of fees to ATFS, FSC, and certifying bodies.
MFL Certified Group Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain records of group organization • Track participation in the MFL Certified Group • Review applications for membership into the group organization • Process deactivation of participating MFL enrollments due to nonconformity with certification standards and routine data maintenance • Conduct ongoing monitoring of conformance of group administration and members with the ATFS and FSC standards • Represent the group organization throughout the audit process

ROLE	RESPONSIBILITIES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate internal and external communication and education regarding the MFL Certified Group • Maintain Tree Farm inspector credentials
Certified Group Member	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply for MFL designation and group membership • Notify the department of current or past participation in an FSC or ATFS certified group at the time of application for the MFL Certified Group • Agree to follow a department approved MFL Stewardship Plan that may include practices that go beyond those stipulated in MFL statutes or administrative rules or other state, federal or local laws • Comply with MFL and other relevant statutes and regulations • Conform to ATFS and FSC certification standards, including any practices in addition to the DNR-approved MFL Stewardship Plan • Adhere to chain of custody requirements (see Chain of Custody section) • Allow access to land and documentation for the department, certifying bodies, and/or accreditation bodies during certification audits • Implement the Environmental and Social Risk Assessment prior to using pesticides, do not use FSC prohibited pesticides, and record and report any use of pesticides (see Pesticides section) • Not plant Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO) in the forest • Keep forest products harvested from MFL Certified Group land separate from forest products harvested from non-MFL Certified Group land • Adhere to Wisconsin’s Forestry Best Management Practices • Consider appropriate liability insurance and safety requirements in timber sales and other contracts • Use ATFS and FSC logos in conformance with their respective trademark policies • Maintain records of non-timber forest products harvested from the property
Tax Law Forestry Specialist (TLFS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide Tax Law-specific forest management guidance including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Timber harvest advice ▪ Guidance on forest protection measures (e.g. fire, insects, invasive species, disease) ▪ Prescribe pesticides ▪ Tree and shrub planting plans ▪ Assistance sourcing trees and shrubs for planting • Review and approve MFL Stewardship Plans prepared by CPWs • Amend and update MFL Stewardship Plans

Forest Tax Law Handbook

ROLE	RESPONSIBILITIES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administer MFL program requirements • Monitor group member conformance to ATFS and FSC certification standards • Implement conformance process • Consult with tribal representatives, primarily when MFL property has tribal ownership • Review and approve MFL Cutting Notice and Reports • Provide guidance on forest protection measures (e.g., fire, insects, invasive species, disease) • Participate in forestry education • Provide referrals to private cooperating foresters and other natural resource professionals • Maintain Tree Farm inspector credentials • Write MFL Stewardship Plans when CPW services are unavailable to landowners
Tax Law Administration Specialist (TLAS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide Natural Heritage Inventory, cultural and historic database checks • Update certification status in WisFIRS during transfer, application/deactivation form, and withdrawal and send certification application or deactivation letter to landowner • Process and mail withdrawal orders
Certified Plan Writer (CPW)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Write MFL Stewardship Plans • Provide general information to landowners to make an informed decision to enroll in MFL Certified Group when applying for MFL
Cooperating, Consultant, or Industrial Forester (may not offer all services listed)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide MFL mandatory and non-mandatory practice implementation services • Appraise land, timber, damage, or theft • Forest inventory and cruising • Logging engineering • Log scaling and grading • Pest control/pesticide application • Prescribed burning • Road location, design, and construction • Surveying (if licensed) and boundary establishment • Timber tax counseling • Timber sales: preparation & administration • Timber sales: solicit bids & prepare contracts • Timber stand improvement • Tree planting and site preparation
DNR Integrated Forestry Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide general forest management guidance to forest landowners (see TLFS list above) • Wisconsin Forest Landowner Grant Program (WFLGP) cost-sharing applications and information on other cost-sharing opportunities • Post-harvest forest recon update and regeneration monitoring

ROLE	RESPONSIBILITIES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with TLFS when working on MFL lands
Credentialed DNR Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist with investigation as necessary • Issue citations for MFL violations
DNR Tribal Liaison	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate communication with Tribal governments Consultation further defined in department <i>Policy Regarding Consultation with American Indian Tribal Nations in Wisconsin</i>.

B. Eligibility Requirements

1. An MFL enrolled property of 10 to 2,470 acres (1,000 hectares), and all forest parcels must be a minimum of 10 contiguous acres
2. Have a DNR-approved MFL Management Plan
3. Designate an entire MFL Order to be certified, excluding food plots, which are excised from the MFL Certified Group.
4. MFL Order to be certified is small account

C. MFL Forest Stewardship Plan

Group members must have a department approved MFL Forest Stewardship Plan, commonly referred to as the MFL management plan. MFL management plans summarize the mandatory and non-mandatory practices for the term of the MFL enrollment period (25 or 50 years). Group members may have additional practices and requirements to meet certification standards than standards of the MFL program. The MFL management plan contains the following information:

1. General information on the MFL program, plans, and amending plans
2. Landowner goals
3. Mandatory and non-mandatory practices
4. Stand and cover type descriptions
5. Ecological landscapes and NHI
6. Historical and archaeological resources
7. Invasive species and forest health
8. Best Management Practices for water quality
9. Forest carbon and non-timber forest products
10. Forest certification, specifically identifying some of the core group member responsibilities
11. Wildfire prevention and planning

D. Updating Certified Group Management Plans

While MFL management plans are intended to address management issues that are needed during the entire term of the MFL order, the plans are also adaptive and subject to update and amendment to reflect changing stand conditions, updated knowledge about what constitutes “sound forestry”, or changing landowner goals and objectives. The landowner may contact their TLFS to request an amendment to their management plan at any time and is expected to stay abreast of updates to the ATFS and FSC standards. The primary mechanism for management plan updates and/or amendments is the cutting notice filed in advance of mandatory practice completion. The following events could prompt plan updates specifically for group members, typically via the cutting notice and report process:

1. New or recently discovered NHI or cultural/historic element occurrences

2. Changes to the ATFS or FSC standards
3. Advances in silviculture or ecosystem management sciences
4. Plan contains practices not in conformance with certification standards (e.g., prescription to use an FSC prohibited pesticide)
5. Natural disturbance or changes to natural regimes (e.g. storm damage, altered hydrology)
6. Forest reconnaissance after management activity (including water quality and/or soil erosion practices) has been implemented on the property
7. Change in landowner objectives

The complete guidance for updating and amending MFL management plans is found in Chapter 205 of this handbook.

E. Certified Group Administration

Group application

1. New applicants for MFL designation must apply for group membership by indicating such on the application for designation.
2. Owners acquiring MFL land through transfers must apply for group membership by indicating such on the required transfer forms.
3. Owners acquiring MFL land from large accounts must have an MFL management plan prepared by a CPW (or the Department if CPW services are not available) and approved by the Department before joining the Certified Group. Application for group membership is indicated both on the transfer form and the prepared MFL management plan.
4. MFL landowners may elect to apply to join the MFL Certified Group at any time by submitting a MFL Certified Group Application/Deactivation Request (Form 2450-092).
5. Certification under the MFL Certified Group is effective immediately or when the MFL designation begins.

Group deactivation

1. MFL landowners may elect to leave the MFL Certified Group at any time without prejudice by submitting a MFL Certified Group Application/Deactivation Request (Form 2450-192).
2. Any lands that are withdrawn from MFL, whether voluntarily, involuntarily or through expiration, are also removed from group membership.
3. Deactivation from the MFL Certified Group is effective upon receipt of deactivation request or upon department action pursuant to items 2 and 4 of this list.
4. The department may deactivate a group member's membership for any of the following reasons:
 - a. Use of an FSC prohibited pesticide, except on a food plot that has been excised from the MFL group certificate
 - b. Planting genetically modified organisms (GMOs) on MFL lands, except on a food plot that has been excised from the MFL group certificate
 - c. Mixing forest products harvested from non-MFL Certified Group land with MFL Certified Group wood to falsely claim the non-MFL products under the MFL Chain of Custody certification
 - d. Willful or blatant violations of Wisconsin Forestry Best Management Practices
 - e. Refusal to allow forest certification auditors or department staff onto the property for the purpose of conformance monitoring and review

- f. Deliberate or repeated violations of federal, state or local laws and regulations applicable to forest management
- g. Inappropriate use of certification logos or trademarks
- h. Deliberate or manifest non-conformance with other forest certification indicators

Reactivating group membership and limitations

1. MFL landowners who previously departed the MFL Certified Group may reactivate membership by submitting a Managed Forest Law Certified Group Application/Deactivation Request
2. The following limitations apply to reactivation of membership:
 - a. An MFL landowner may only deactivate group membership twice. After a second deactivation request, any subsequent application to group membership will be denied.
 - b. Any MFL landowner with an outstanding corrective action request may be denied group membership.
 - c. Any MFL landowner who deactivates group membership to conduct an activity not allowed under the ATFS or FSC standards will be denied group membership.
 - d. Any MFL landowner that was previously deactivated for any of the nonconformities listed under item 4 of “Group deactivation” may not reactivate group membership for at least 12 months after deactivation and may be evaluated for conformance prior to reactivation.

F. Maintaining Group Records

WisFIRS Documentation

WisFIRS is the default tool for data entry and document upload for most records pertinent to individual MFL entries. However, the development of WisFIRS and staged releases with increased functionality are not retrospective. Therefore, older MFL orders may still have these records in the local field office file. Relevant records for older MFL orders are created and loaded in WisFIRS as needed during administration of the MFL program (e.g. mandatory practice implementation, plan updates or amendments, transfers, internal or external certification audits, etc.). WisFIRS currently captures the following records pertaining to forest certification:

1. General comments (may include productivity, history of landowner contacts, management recommendation, etc.)
2. MFL Land Exam
3. MFL Management Plan
4. Cutting Notice and Report
5. Monitoring records (e.g. harvest monitoring checklist, regeneration monitoring)
6. Landowner Correspondence
7. Voluntary Compliance Agreement
8. Group certification status and application/deactivation requests

Other Documentation

Other documentation necessary for MFL Certified Group administration is maintained outside of WisFIRS when it is not specifically related to individual MFL orders. This documentation described below is found on SharePoint or on the department’s external website.

1. MFL Certified Group roster
 - a. The MFL Certified Group roster containing MFL order numbers, county, municipality, township, range, section, legal description, and certification date is made available on the Department website so that any timber purchaser can verify harvests claiming use of the group certificate numbers.
 - b. The MFL Certified Group roster is updated annually to coincide with the publication of the MFL Master File.
 - c. Certifying bodies will be provided with the MFL Certified Group roster annually to document any added or deleted group members the preceding year.
 - d. Real-time data on group membership is available to partners requiring more frequent group member updates through WisFIRS.
2. Group organization monitoring reports, including pesticide use
3. Audit findings and reports, including:
 - a. A list of group members that were part of the audit
 - b. The total number of acres included within the scope of the audit
 - c. The final report and any corrective action requests issued
 - d. Corrective Action Plans
 - e. Evidence of corrective action monitoring
4. Group organization corrective action requests

Reporting Requirements

The MFL Certified Group manager is responsible for the following:

1. Annual reporting as defined by ATFS IMG Reporting Guidance for ATFS Data Integration and maintenance of copies of past annual reports.
2. Submission of a copy of the IMG Group Certificate and a summary of the audit report that is appropriate for public distribution to ATFS.
3. Annual data updates as required or requested by certifying bodies.
4. Internal reports covering aspects of MFL program needed to evaluate overall program performance, consistency, and management efficiency.

Group members are required to report pesticide applications on their certified lands to the department as detailed in the Pesticide Use section.

G. Education and Communication

The department's responsibilities include providing training and education to group members, department staff, and partners to ensure adequate knowledge to implement, achieve and monitor conformance with the ATFS and FSC standards.

The Certified Group takes responsibility for ensuring members are aware of certification requirements and group procedures. The strategy for ensuring this among the tens of thousands of certified group members has several components:

1. TLFS, Cooperating Foresters, CPWs, and other forestry professionals provide certification knowledge and guidance when working with group members

2. Engagement with group members at key points of interaction with MFL such as enrollment, management practice implementation, transfer, plan amendment, internal/external audit, etc.
3. Collaboration with partners such as University of Wisconsin Extension, Wisconsin Tree Farm Committee, Wisconsin Woodland Owners Association, and other partners for education, training, and outreach opportunities
4. Other high-priority targeted outreach to current and future MFL Certified Group participants
5. Maintenance of up to date website with links to ATFS and FSC certification standards

In practice, education and communication for group members includes:

- Direct mailing
- One-on-one communication
- Mandatory Practice reminder letters
- MFL Management Plan
- MFL Welcome Packet
- MFL Certified Group Tip Sheet
- MFL Certified Group Web Pages
- Gov Delivery
- Newsletters
- Stakeholder input opportunities
- New forester training series
- Tax Law team meetings and training
- CPW certification and recertification
- Wisconsin Tree Farm Committee Field Days
- Regional Woodland Owner Conferences
- UW Extension Learn About Your Land series
- WWOA Landowner Field Days
- Mandatory practice workshops
- Virtual training and “just-in-time” videos (e.g. Cutting Notice how-to, CPW training, etc)

H. Monitoring

1. Internal Monitoring

Internal monitoring is a fundamental component of administering the MFL Certified Group and further supports the departments’s commitment to continuous improvement. It is required under both ATFS and FSC standards for certified groups. Internal monitoring looks at both the process by which the group is administered (how DNR conforms to the ATFS and FSC certified group standards) and on-the-ground forest management on certified MFL enrollments (how forest management conforms to the ATFS and FSC forest management standards). Internal monitoring is achieved through a) routine administration of the Tax Law Program and b) annual internal audits of the MFL Certified Group.

a. Routine Monitoring

Timber Harvest

To verify that MFL Certified Group timber sales conform to sound forestry and forest certification standards, TLFS follow the guidance in Chapter 204: Cutting Notices and Reports and Chapter 205: Updating and Amending Management Plans, Land Exam Data, and Documenting Mutual Agreement of the Forest Tax Law Handbook. TLFS use the Harvest Monitoring Checklist, field notes, and/or WisFIRS as appropriate to document results of post-harvest inspection.

The scale, intensity, and risk associated with a timber harvest factors into the harvest monitoring strategy. For high-risk sites, TLFS are encouraged to schedule visits for field checks when sales are active. Harvest sites may also be monitored remotely as appropriate and at the discretion of the TLFS. High and low risk harvest sites must be inspected within a reasonable time of an MFL Cutting Report being filed. If any nonconformities are observed, the TLFS follow the conformance process.

TLFS may ask landowners or their agents about timber sale contract terms to verify certification standards compliance, but TLFS do not administer private contracts. The Department does not require or keep copies of private timber sale contracts on MFL land.

Regeneration

ATFS standards state that reforestation shall be achieved by a suitable process ensuring adequate stocking. Likewise, FSC standards declare that forest regeneration and succession is an ecological function that shall be maintained intact, enhanced, or restored. Compliance with MFL requires that stands in establishment phase are required to meet minimum density standards for commercial species developing over a reasonable amount of time into cohorts of merchantable size. Sound forestry practices are needed to assure successful regeneration of merchantable stands, and the department has the obligation to monitor compliance and to follow up where additional practices are needed to ensure successful regeneration.

Regeneration monitoring within the MFL Certified Group occurs following the procedures described in the *MFL Regeneration Monitoring Procedures*.

Pesticide Use

Pesticide applications on MFL Certified Group lands shall conform to the “FSC Pesticides Policy (FSC-POL-30-001 V3-0)”, incorporate use of the Environmental and Social Risk Assessment (ESRA), minimize the use of pesticides, use the least hazardous pesticide possible, abstain from using prohibited pesticides indicated in the “FSC Lists of highly hazardous pesticides (FSC-POL-30-001a)”, and be reported to the department.

The MFL Certified Group has a web page dedicated to pesticide use that contains information on the group member responsibilities with pesticides and FSC pesticide policy, template ESRAs for common forestry pesticides, and an online pesticide use reporting form. Template ESRAs for common forestry pesticides are also available from FSC-US.

After applying pesticides, group members are expected to monitor the treatment for results and efficacy, which can inform future pesticide use and integrated pest management.

The department may become aware of prohibited applications during routine business associated with MFL and/or Private Forestry (e.g. harvest or post-harvest inspection, administration of cost-sharing grant projects, communication with group member or contractors working on certified lands, etc.). In the event that the department becomes aware of violation of pesticide policies the TLFS follows the conformance process. Depending upon the scale, intensity, and risk of the pesticide nonconformity, the TLFS may request the Group Manager to deactivate the MFL order from the certified group.

b. Internal Audits

On a rotating basis, the Tax Law Section conducts an annual internal audit among the Tax Law Teams. A sample of MFL Certified Group members and field offices within the audited Tax Law Team is visited to evaluate the following:

1. Conformance to ATFS and FSC standards (if not all standards are evaluated, the selection of evaluated standards is documented)
2. Administrative consistency
3. Record keeping
4. Routine monitoring
5. Working relationships with landowners and cooperating foresters
6. Cooperation with other agencies

The internal audit report evaluates program performance, consistency, and management efficiency. Additionally, the internal audit report documents the completion of any corrective action plan implementation along with a summary of conformance cases.

2. External Audits

On a rotating basis, Tax Law Teams are selected for annual surveillance audits conducted by third-party certification bodies. Full certification audits occur on a five-year cycle.

If a certification audit results in a corrective action request, the Group Manager must coordinate with the group organization or individual group members to develop corrective action plans and work to ensure timely implementation.

I. Conformance Process

The conformance process assures that the landowner is apprised of the applicable MFL regulation or certification standard and given an opportunity to respond or correct the nonconformity within a reasonable timeline.

For members of the certified group, the processes for identifying, documenting, correcting, and closing out noncompliance and nonconformity issues are very similar, but follow slightly different pathways depending on whether the landowner is out of compliance with MFL requirements and thus also out of conformance with the certified group requirements, or whether the violation is one of the certification principles and criteria which do not overlap with MFL requirements. Ultimately, violations strictly related to certification conformance can only result in decertification whereas MFL violations can result in penalties, citations, and involuntary withdrawal from MFL as allowed in chapter 77, Wis. Stats. In all cases, the Group Manager is included in the communications with landowners involving nonconformity with certification requirements.

After a violation has been identified, TLFS follow the Steps to Successful Compliance and Enforcement in Chapter 60 and the Voluntary Compliance Agreement (VCA) process in Appendix 600A, both of which identify considerations unique to MFL Certified Group violations.

J. Dispute Resolution Processes

Dispute resolution within the MFL Certified Group relies on the Dispute Resolution Process (DRP) described in Chapter 310 of the Forest Tax Law Handbook to resolve disputes related to the MFL management plan, plan amendment, or MFL cutting notice and report. Consistent with dispute resolution requirements for family forests in the FSC standard, this process seeks timely resolution of disputes outside of court.

Group members and stakeholders may also have appeal rights with respect to the Managed Forest Law and department decisions as allowed in Wisconsin State Statute and Administrative Code:

1. Judicial review, ss. 227.52 and 227.53, Wis. Stats.
2. Contested case hearing, ss. 77.90 and 227.42, Wis. Stats.
3. Petition for disputing MFL designation, s. 77.82(5)(b), Wis. Stats.

Separate dispute resolution processes also exist for the Cooperating Forester and CPW programs.

K. Group Chain of Custody

MFL Certified Group Chain of Custody (CoC) applies *only* to stumpage. The MFL chain of custody ends either at the stump, log landing, or roadside. MFL CoC certification does not apply to non-timber forest products (such as maple syrup, bark, herbs, etc.) or any value-added products that might be sold by individual group members. Loggers, paper mills, sawmills, MFL large accounts, and other businesses that intend to market MFL Certified Group wood as certified must obtain their own FSC, SFI, or PEFC CoC certification or operate under an SFI approved procurement audit system.

The department is the custodian of the following MFL Group certificate numbers and claims:

- ATFS Certificate Number NSF-ATF-1Y942 (Certifying Body: NSF-International Strategic Registrations)
- FSC Certificate Number SCS-FM/COC-004622 and claim FSC 100% (Certifying Body: SCS Global Services).

The following apply to all Chain of Custody claims:

1. MFL Group certificate numbers shall be included on all timber sale prospectuses, contracts, shipping documents and invoices, with a statement certifying that wood sold under the FSC certificate are FSC 100% if the landowner or purchaser intends to market harvested products as certified.
2. Only MFL Certified Group members are eligible to use the MFL Certified Group ATFS and FSC certificate numbers for sales of stumpage.
3. Only forest products that are reported on the MFL Cutting Report can be marketed under the MFL Certified Group certificate numbers. MFL Certified Group members must clearly separate non-MFL stumpage or cut products from wood that is advertised or sold as certified under the MFL Certified Group's certificates
4. TLFS verifies on the Cutting Notice if the land is included in the MFL Certified Group. The landowner or the landowner's agent shall provide a copy of the department approved cutting notice to the purchaser of the stumpage or cut products (in the event the landowner sells cut products directly to primary or secondary producers). Timber producers buying stumpage are provided the entire cutting notice, including any harvest specifications and maps. Buyers of cut products may be given just the page of the cutting notice displaying the ATFS and FSC certificate

numbers if the buyer wishes to establish a documentation chain. The Cutting Notice specifies that MFL Certified Group CoC ends at the stump, landing or roadside.

5. Timber purchasers can verify harvests claiming use of the group certificate numbers through the MFL Certified Group roster.
6. MFL Certified Group members may not use the FSC or ATFS logos on any non-timber forest products or value-added products unless they obtain separate, independent CoC certification for those ventures.
7. Any use of FSC or SCS Global Services certification trademarks and public information related to certification claims shall be submitted through the MFL Certified Group Manager to SCS Global Services for review and approval.
8. The department provides ATFS or FSC certifying bodies with certified product harvest volumes as needed.

L. Logo or Trademark Use Approval

Group members are eligible to use the FSC logo and/or trademark on products that they market or on brochures, advertising, websites, etc. All questions about and requests for approval of logo or trademark use shall be referred to the Forest Certification Coordinator. In general, the approval process is as follows:

1. The Forest Certification Coordinator will obtain the logo or trademark from the FSC label generator site and provide it to the group member
2. The group member must create a mock-up of the specific use of the logo or trademark
3. The Forest Certification Coordinator will submit the mock-up to the certifying body for approval
4. Upon approval, the Forest Certification Coordinator will notify the group member of the approval and the approved use to the MFL Certified Group documentation.

Use of ATFS logo and/or trademark is subject to the AFF guidance document, *Rules For Use of AFF's American Tree Farm System® Owned Logo Registered Marks*.

V. BACKGROUND

The Department created the MFL Certified Group under authority in ss. 23.11, 28.01, 28.07 and 28.11, Wis. Stats. Specific to MFL, the purpose clause in s. 77.80, Wis. Stats., vests authority in the DNR "to encourage the management of private forest lands 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, development of wildlife habitat and accessibility of private property to the public for recreational purposes."

The Wisconsin Managed Forest Law Certified Group is registered by third-party auditors and found to be in conformance with standards for well-managed forests established by the American Tree Farm System® (ATFS), a program of the American Forest Foundation, and the Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC). The MFL Certified Group first received ATFS certification in 2005 and FSC certification in 2008.

The American Tree Farm System® (ATFS) was founded in 1941. It was envisioned as a method to educate and motivate private forest owners to sustainably manage their forests and assure the United States Congress and public that the forests are being renewed and managed responsibly. The department, University of Wisconsin Extension, forestry industry and other partners including the Wisconsin Tree Farm Committee have cooperated to promote sustainable management of small private forest holdings since the early 1950s. Up to 2004, those efforts recognized about 3,600 traditional Tree Farms covering

approximately one million acres. That number of tree farms increased ten-fold with the creation of the MFL Certified Group in 2005. Since participation in the MFL Certified Group is voluntary, landowners can decide to not participate in the MFL Certified Group and apply for participation in the traditional Tree Farm program. More information about the traditional Tree Farm program can be found through the website of the Wisconsin Tree Farm Committee (<https://www.witreefarm.org/>).

The Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC) was formed by a confederation of loggers, foresters, environmentalists, sociologists, and others at the first FSC General Assembly in 1993. It was created to influence the practice of forestry worldwide through market demand. FSC sets forth principles, criteria, and indicators that span economic, social, and environmental concerns. The FSC family forest indicators contained in the forest management standard are designed specifically for small private forest owners and this FSC guidance for “Small and Low Intensity Managed Forests” applies to family woodlands like those in Wisconsin’s MFL Certified Group.

Possible benefits of membership in the MFL Certified Group include increased private woodland owners’ confidence in responsible forest management through third-party certification and access to markets demanding certified raw materials.

Between 2005 and 2015 MFL participants were automatically included in the MFL Certified Group. MFL landowners had the opportunity to opt out of the certification program by submitting a MFL Certified Group Deactivation Request. Since 2015, a landowner must voluntarily apply for membership in the certified group through the MFL application for entry process, during the MFL transfer process, or for existing MFL owners – through the Managed Forest Law Certified Group Application/Deactivation Request.

Group members are encouraged to be actively involved in the Wisconsin Tree Farm Committee to promote sustainable forestry. They can assist the State Tree Farm Committee by providing training to other landowners, hosting tours on their property, contributing to newsletters and publications, and being involved in the ATFS and FSC group certification field audits.

VI. REFERENCES AND RELATED DOCUMENTS

Reference	Summary of Reference
s. 23.11, Wis. Stats.	Describes general powers of the department to create the MFL Certified Group
s. 28.01, Wis. Stats.	The department shall execute all matters pertaining to forestry within the jurisdiction of the state, direct the management of state forests, collect data relative to forest use and conditions and advance the cause of forestry within the state.
s. 28.07, Wis. Stats.	“The department may cooperate with the University of Wisconsin System, with departments and agencies of this or other states, with federal agencies and with counties, towns, corporations and individuals, to promote the best interest of the people and the state in forest surveys, research in forestry and related subjects, forest protection and in assistance to landowners to secure adoption of better forestry practice.”

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Chapter 77, Wis. Stats.	Chapter of Wisconsin Statutes containing provisions for MFL in subchapter VI.
s. 77.80, Wis. Stats.	Establishes the purpose of the Managed Forest Law.
s. 77.82(3)(h)	Sets acreage and ownership threshold for MFL large ownership and permits the department to promulgate rules for large ownerships.
s. 77.82(5)(b), Wis. Stats.	Allows for governing body of municipality or resident of municipality where an MFL is to be designated to request denial of said MFL application on the basis of ineligibility within 15 days of notice of application to municipal clerk.
s. 77.90, Wis. Stats.	“An applicant under s. 77.82 or an owner of managed forest land who is adversely affected by a decision of the department under this subchapter is entitled to a contested case hearing under ch. 227 .”
s. 77.91(7), Wis. Stats.	Directs participation in MFL Certified Group to be on opt-in basis.
s. 227.42, Wis. Stats.	Establishes the right to a hearing associated criteria, requirements and timelines for persons with a substantial interest that is “injured in fact or threatened with injury by agency action or inaction.”
ss. 227.52 and 227.53, Wis. Stats.	Establishes that “administrative decisions which adversely affect the substantial interests of any person, whether by action or inaction, whether affirmative or negative in form, are subject to review” and the procedural requirements for judicial review.
Chapter NR 46, Wis. Adm. Code	Chapter of Wisconsin Administrative code containing provisions for MFL in subchapter III.
Ch. NR 46.18(4), Wis. Adm. Code	Establishes rules for MFL large ownerships
DNR Manual Code 2406.1	Establishes department policy and procedures on forest certification implementation.
Silviculture Handbook 2431.5	DNR handbook containing silvicultural guidelines for forest management practices and forest cover types in Wisconsin.
Forest Tax Law Handbook 2450.5	DNR handbook containing information, policies and procedures for administering the Forest Tax Law program
Private Forestry Handbook 2470.5	DNR handbook containing information, policies and procedures for administering the Private Forestry program.
DNR PUB-FR-226 2018, “Wisconsin Forest Management Guidelines”	Describes guidelines for generally accepted forestry management practices in Wisconsin to protect functions and values of forest resources during forest management activities.
DNR Form 2450-192	Standalone form for voluntary application to and deactivation from the MFL Certified Group.

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American Forest Foundation 2021 Standards of Sustainability V2.0	AFF standards and performance measures applicable to certification of tree farms
2021 Independently Managed Group (IMG) Certification Standards V2.0	AFF standards for certified groups
Rules for Use of AFF's American Tree Farm System® Owned Logo Registered Marks	AFF logo use rules.
FSC-US Forest Management Standard (v1.0) with family forest indicators and guidance	FSC principles, criteria, and indicators applicable to certification of family forests
FSC-STD-30-005 V2-0	FSC standards for certified groups
FSC-POL-30-001 V3-0	FSC Pesticides Policy
FSC-POL-30-001a	FSC Lists of highly hazardous pesticides

VII. DOCUMENT HISTORY

This version rescinds and replaces Summary of changes from previous version	Chapter 21 Managed Forest Law Certified Group Content was rearranged and sections were added to conform to this template. References to new and updated guidance were incorporated where relevant to administering or implementing forest certification on MFL land. Obsolete references were removed. Renumbered to Chapter 221.
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CHAPTER 222: CERTIFIED PLAN WRITER**I. SCOPE**

These procedures apply to all Certified Plan Writers (CPW's) and to the DNR Bureau of Forestry Operations, Tax Law Section. Included are procedures for initial certification, certification maintenance, compliance warnings and revocation, and certification following decertification.

II. POLICY

CPW's are highly responsible forestry professionals, charged with creating and submitting consistently approvable Managed Forest Law (MFL) applications to regulatory and technological specifications that change over time. Certification is granted to individual forestry professionals, not a company or organization. DNR has the authority to revoke CPW certification for failure to meet any of Tax Law program requirements for MFL applications. [NR 46.165\(4\)\(d\)](#). Rather than revoke certification for missing a single requirement, Tax Law first holds CPW's accountable to requirements for MFL applications by returning individual MFL applications to CPWs for corrections. Tax Law develops and regularly updates the MFL Application Review Checklist to reflect the program requirements which if missed will result in the MFL application being returned for corrections. The list is utilized when reviewing all MFL applications prepared by a CPW, and while the list is not exhaustive, it captures most requirements and provides the basis for providing guidance to CPW's on program requirements. If MFL applications submitted by a CPW show a pattern of non-compliance with program requirements, DNR will warn the CPW that revocation is a probable result. If the quality of the MFL applications they submit does not improve, revocation will likely occur. If a CPW is found to knowingly submit fraudulent data, revocation will be immediate. Certification after revocation is provided for in this Handbook Chapter, and offers an opportunity to regain the skills necessary to consistently meet program requirements.

III. DEFINITIONS

“MFL Application” – Means an application for enrollment into the Managed Forest Law program by a Forest Landowner which is prepared by a CPW. The MFL application includes the application form(s), management plan, management map, and all other documents and information required for enrollment.

“MFL Application Review Checklist” – Means a form used by DNR and CPWs that contains a list of MFL application requirements (return reasons) for filling out forms required by statute and code, for use by CPWs and MFL application reviewers when preparing or reviewing MFL applications. Most of these requirements relate to WisFIRS, prescribed for use in NR 46.

“Return Reason” – Means a missed program requirement for MFL applications, which is detected by the Tax Law MFL application reviewer, who returns the MFL application to the CPW with an explanation of the mistake and request for correction. These reasons are listed on the MFL application review checklist and provide the basis for guidance to CPWs. Return reasons result in a compliance warning if they become excessive.

“Return Reason rate” – Means the average number of return reasons per submitted MFL application calculated by dividing the total number of return reasons received by the CPW by the number of MFL applications submitted. The return reason rate was determined by analyzing MFL application return data from 2016-2020. The return reason rate will be periodically calibrated to ensure that it reflects a reasonable level of MFL application quality.

“Revocation for Failure to Comply” - Occurs if a CPW fails to prepare MFL applications consistent with department guidelines or fails to comply with all guidelines, manuals and directives provided by the department at the time the MFL application is submitted or during training. The CPW compliance monitoring program is one method used to measure this standard.

“Revocation for Lapse” - Occurs if a CPW fails to attend the annual recertification training, does not complete at least one MFL application every 2 years that has been approved by the Department, discontinues or fails to renew their Cooperating Forester (CF) status or fails to submit a report of MFL application fees charged as a CPW in compliance with Department timeline and procedure.

“MFL Application Review Process” Means the review process that begins when a CPW submits a MFL application on behalf of a landowner intending to enroll lands in the MFL program. The MFL application is submitted via the WisFIRS on-line system and received by the Tax Law Forestry Specialist (TLFS) who reviews the submitted MFL application to ensure the MFL application meets the requirements of the MFL program as established in state statutes or codes.

IV. PROCEDURE

- A. **Certification Requirements.** Certification Eligibility: To be certified (certification requirements as detailed in s. NR 46.165(3), Wis. Adm. Code) as a plan writer, the forester must complete the following certification process:
1. Be a cooperating forester (CF) in the Department’s cooperating forester program and comply with all the CF program requirements. Foresters must attain CF status before attending the CPW basic training course.
 2. Submit an application to be a CPW. This is accomplished by submitting the registration form for the basic CPW training. Also, as a pre-requisite for the basic CPW training, the applicant must pass the pre-study test. Pre-study material and the pre-study test are available from the Tax Law Section and will be sent to foresters registered for the CPW training course.
 3. Successfully complete the basic CPW training session covering the CPW program and MFL plans.
 4. Within 120 calendar days of completing the basic CPW training, a CPW candidate must submit required training materials, as assigned by the Department for review. The training materials must be complete, to include all required documentation and must be approved by the Department.
 5. If the required training materials are approved, meeting the Department guidelines for a complete MFL application and management plan, CPW certification will be granted.
 6. If the training materials are not approved, the individual will be notified of the the errors and omissions in the form of return reasons. The individual will be given an opportunity to correct the errors or omissions the Department identified in the review. Training requirements with identified errors or omissions should be corrected and returned within 45 days of notification. Training materials which are not returned, or returned without acceptable corrections, will not be approved and certification will be denied.
 7. If the errors or omissions identified in the training requirements are corrected in a manner acceptable to the Department, certification will be granted.
 8. If the errors or omissions are not corrected or new errors are created in the revised training requirement(s), certification will be denied. The individual must begin the certification process again at step two.
- B. **Certification Maintenance:** The CPW must meet the following conditions to maintain certification (as detailed in s. NR 46.165(4), Wis. Adm. Code):
1. Comply with all guidelines, manuals and directives provided by the department at the time of application and during training. (s. NR 46.165(4)(a), Wis. Adm. Code)
 2. Prepare at least one MFL (application) plan every two years that has been approved by the Department. (s. NR 46.165(4)(b), Wis. Adm. Code)
 3. Attend the annual MFL update recertification training presented by the Department (s. NR 46.165(4)(c), Wis. Adm. Code). This training will present changes and new information on the MFL. will be publicized on the DNR web site and CPWs on the current list of CPWs will be notified of the location and timing of update recertification sessions.
 4. Maintain CF status and comply with all requirements of the CF program (s. NR 46.165(4)(e), Wis. Adm. Code).
 5. Submit MFL application and management plan packet preparation costs charged as an independent certified plan writer for each plan submitted in WisFIRS annually on or before May 1st. The data is used to calculate the DNR plan preparation fee (s. NR 46.18(8)(b), Wis. Adm. Code).
- C. **Certification compliance monitoring and compliance warnings for failure to comply with program requirements.**

1. The MFL Application Review Checklist will be utilized when reviewing all MFL applications prepared by a CPW.
2. CPW's must develop and submit consistently approvable MFL applications. Consistently approvable MFL applications means that on average, a CPW must submit MFL applications with 3 or fewer missed requirements/return reasons per MFL application, when calculated using the last 15 MFL applications submitted or submitted over the past 3 years.
3. After a CPW has submitted 15 MFL applications or after 3 years, whichever comes first, if the return reason rate exceeds 3 reasons per MFL application, the CPW will receive a written compliance warning from a tax law team leader. After receiving a written compliance warning, if the return reason rate exceeds 3 reasons per MFL application for the next 5 MFL applications reviewed the revocation process will be initiated.
4. MFL applications that are in the Submitted status prior to the CPW receiving a compliance warning will not be included in the next 5 MFL applications reviewed.
5. If after receiving a written compliance warning, the return reason rate falls below 3 per MFL applications for the next 5 MFL application, or 3 years, whichever comes first, the warning is resolved, and these MFL applications become the first of the next 15 MFL applications or 3 years which are subject to the maximum return rate standard.
6. If the CPW's return reason rate continues to be higher than 3 return reasons per MFL application for the 5 MFL applications submitted or 3 years after the compliance warning is received, the revocation process will be initiated.
7. Each CPW will receive one opportunity to improve in response to a compliance warning. If compliance is achieved after the first compliance warning, but the return reason rate for 15 MFL applications or 3 years goes above 3, the revocation process will be initiated without the opportunity to demonstrate improvement a second time.
8. CPW's are kept informed of their average return reasons per MFL application (return reason rate) at least once a year, and may be requested at any time.
9. Exception: If a CPW is found to knowingly submit fraudulent data to the Department as part of a MFL application, revocation will result immediately, and a complaint will also be made by the Tax Law section to the Cooperating Forester program.

D. Certification Revocation and Certification Following Revocation

1. The CPW will be notified in writing that their CPW status is being revoked. Notification will include the reason for revocation, the length of revocation, steps to become certified and the process for contesting the decision.
2. Certification may be revoked if the individual fails to meet any of the certification maintenance requirements. Revocation is divided into two basic types:
 - a. Revocation for Lapse
 - b. Revocation for Failure to Comply
3. Revocation for Lapse.
 - a. An individual can pursue CPW certification immediately after Revocation for Lapse following the procedures in Section A, above.
4. Revocation for Failure to Comply.
 - a. The Tax Law Section Chief (TLSC) will notify the CPW in writing of their revocation
 - b. The standard revocation period will be 1 year but can be extended up to, but not exceeding, 2 years.
 - c. CPWs recommended for revocation will be allowed to complete all MFL applications they have committed to write for that entry year.
 - d. The CPW will provide a list of orders/landowners which the CPW has committed to for the current entry year to the TLSC.
 - e. Revocation will begin once the MFL applications on that list have been finalized. Finalized means application approved, cancelled, denied or the October 1st deadline has passed.
 - f. The individual cannot initiate the certification process until after the revocation period has expired.

g. In addition to meeting certification standards following procedures in section A, above, the individual must submit 2 MFL applications within 120 days of attending the basic training session, which are approved by the department rather than 1 MFL application which is required when initially seeking certification. After approval, the individual will be eligible for CPW certification.

E. Dispute Resolution and Appeal Procedures

1. A CPW can appeal a compliance decision. The appeal can occur during three separate occasions during the MFL application Review Process, after a CPW has received a compliance warning and after revocation of CPW status.
 - a. When a dispute(s) occurs during MFL application Review Process the MFL application reviewer and CPW will attempt to resolve the dispute. It is the DNRs intent to resolve disputes at this point in the process whenever possible. If a resolution is unable to be reached a Tax Law Team Leader will mediate the dispute and decide whether the return reason is valid.
 - b. If a CPW disputes the compliance warning, the CPW will notify the TLSC in writing outlining the reasons they believe they should not have received a compliance warning. The TLSC will decide whether the determination followed department guidance.
 - c. If a CPW disputes the decision to revoke their certification they must notify the Forestry Field Operations Bureau Director (FFOBD) in writing. The FFOBD will review the circumstances surrounding the revocation and decide whether the revocation stands. The FFOBD may appoint a review panel consisting of another CPW, a Tax Law Team Leader, and a member of the Society of American Foresters (SAF) nominated by the State SAF Chair. The review panel will assist the FFOBD review the circumstances and advise the FFOBD whether the revocation decision is substantiated.
2. The decision of the department may be subject to judicial review under s. 227.52, Wis. Stats. A contested case hearing may be also available under s. 227.42, Wis. Stats. Both processes require that the petition or request for review or contested case hearing be served and filed in a manner and within the time limits required by statute and Wis. Adm. Code.

F. Delegated Signature Authority

1. Section NR 46.165, Wis. Adm. Code, establishes the program that the Department uses to certify cooperating foresters to prepare MFL applications for the MFL.
2. The Tax Law Section Chief will provide general administration of the CPW program for the Division of Forestry.
3. The Tax Law Section Chief is delegated the authority to sign on behalf of the Department all correspondence for acceptance or denial in to the program. This position will also sign on behalf of the Department all CPW maintenance correspondence.

V. BACKGROUND

The Certified Plan Writer (CPW) program was created in accordance with the Managed Forest Law (Subch. VI, Ch 77, Wis. Stats.) in 2003 Wisconsin Act 228. Act 228 included the requirement

A proposed management plan shall cover the entire acreage of each parcel subject to the application and shall be prepared by an independent certified plan writer or by the department if par. (am) applies. (s. 77.82(3)(ag), Wis. Stats.)

If the department determines that an applicant is not able to have a proposed management plan prepared by a certified independent plan writer, the department shall prepare the plan. The department shall promulgate rules establishing the criteria that shall be met in order to determine that an applicant is unable to prepare such a plan. (s. 77.82(3)(am), Wis. Stats.)

The legislature, through Act 228, directed the department to promulgate rules regarding the qualifications needed to become a CPW (s. 77.82(3)(g), Wis. Stats.). To become a CPW, an individual must meet the following criteria, established in s. NR 46.165, Wis. Adm. Code:

1. Apply and submit information required consistent with application deadlines specified by the department on forms prepared and provided by the department for certification to prepare applications under the managed forest land program.
2. Be a cooperating forester as defined in s. NR1.21(2)(b) and participates and complies with the "cooperating forester program" as provided in s. NR 1.213.
3. Complete the basic training session sponsored by the department.
4. Submit within 120 days of attending the basic training session under par. (c) any required training materials which must be reviewed and approved by the department.

This legislative change, along with other changes, was recommended in the Governor’s Council on Forestry Special Committee Report Review of Wisconsin’s Managed Forest Law (MFL), approved December 5, 2002. This special committee, which included a variety of interested partners, was assigned the task of reviewing the MFL program and developing recommendations to improve the program and its efficiency.

It was recognized that the Department foresters were spending a large percentage of their time reviewing plans prepared by others (cooperating foresters and landowners). The review process would require less time if the quality of the plans prepared improved.

VI. REFERENCES AND RELATED DOCUMENTS

[MFL Application Review Checklist Form 2450-189](#)

Requirement Source	Summary of Requirement
s. 77.82(3)(g) Wis Stats	The DNR must certify plan writers and promulgate rules specifying the qualifications that a person must satisfy to become a certified plan writer.
NR 46.165 Wis Admin Code	Establishes the CPW program to identify and qualify non-department individuals to become certified to prepare management plans for the department under the managed forest land program.

VII. DOCUMENT HISTORY

This version Rescinds and Replaces	Chapter 22 Certified Plan Writer
Summary of Changes from previous version	Content was re-arranged and sections were added to conform to this template. Transparency and accountability expectations, and consequences of non-compliance were added, along with a voluntary dispute resolution process. Improvements were made throughout to reflect department procedures and improve the usefulness of the document. Renumbered Chapter 222.

CHAPTER 30: FOREST CROP LAW

GENERAL INFORMATION

(ch. [77](#), Wis. Stats., and ch. [NR 46](#), Wis. Adm. Code)

The Forest Crop Law (FCL) program was available from 1928 through 1986. There were no 1972 entries. The last contracts expire December 31, 2035. FCL orders are tracked in WisFIRS. FCL order numbers (2 digit county code, 3 digit sequence number, 4 digit entry year) were assigned when a new database was created in 1999. The order number for an existing entry is found on the Master File printout and in WisFIRS.

FCL is a contract between the State of Wisconsin and a landowner as established by statute, therefore when changes to the FCL law occurred DNR maintained the individual FCL provisions through the Forest Tax Law Handbook. It is important for Tax Law Section (TLS) staff to understand when FCL lands were enrolled and the provisions that existed at the time of enrollment when advising landowners of future land management decisions.

	<u>Entries prior to 1972</u> (There were no 1972 entries)	<u>Entries after 1972</u>
ACRES ELIGIBLE	40 or more contiguous acres	Only entire quarter-quarter sections, government lots, or fractional lots (excluding public roads and railroad right-of-ways [ROW])
ANNUAL TAX	0.10/acre/year 0.20/acre/year for special class (Note: All special class FCLs have expired)	2.52/acre/year (effective through 2017)
CONTRACT PERIOD	50 years only	25 or 50 years (landowner's choice)
PRODUCTIVITY		No more than 20 non-productive (Note: This provision became effective on February 1, 1980, affecting FCL Orders issued after that date s. NR46.07 (1)(c) Wis. Adm. Code.)
TRANSFER ACREAGE	Must transfer the entire FCL entry or 40 or more contiguous acres. If remaining lands are less than 40 contiguous acres, they must be withdrawn.	Entire entries, quarter-quarter sections, government lots or fractional lots only
BUILDINGS	Buildings or structures used as a domicile are not allowed. Buildings with no landscaping or those utilizing fire prone property management techniques are permitted. Any building allowed is taxed as personal property.	

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CONVERSION TO MFL	Owners of FCL land may apply to convert their FCL land to a new Managed Forest Law (MFL) order prior to the end (expiration) of the FCL contract. This should not be confused with a FCL contract that is expiring and being entered under MFL at the end of the FCL contract to continue without lapse in a tax law program. More information follows in this chapter.
CUTTING NOTICE	Must be filed at least 30 days prior to the beginning of cutting (Form 2450-32). No merchantable wood may be cut if FCL taxes are delinquent (see Chapter 20, Cutting Notice and Report).
CUTTING REPORT	Must be filed within 30 days after cutting is completed or within one year of submitting the cutting notice (see Chapter 20, Cutting Notice and Report).
HARVEST TAX	Beginning in April 2016, the DNR no longer has authority to collect the 10 severance tax for merchantable wood harvested. No invoices for severance tax have been sent or assessed since April 16 th 2016. For FCL lands with outstanding severance tax due, the invoice was voided and any payments received from those invoices on or after April 16 th , 2016 were refunded.
MANAGEMENT SCHEDULE	<p>The FCL program did not originally require a management plan. In the 1990s DNR developed management schedules to help landowners manage their woodlands. Schedules were written for 25 years using Form 2450-121, or substitute Form 2450-132 with landowner objective and signature options. 50 year contracts were to have a new schedule developed during the 25th year for the last half of the contract.</p> <p>New management plans should be updated when practices are re-scheduled using the WisFIRS Private Lands database.</p>
MANDATORY PRACTICES	Include harvest of mature timber, commercial thinning of plantations or natural stands, release of conifers from competing vegetation, reforestation of land to meet minimum density requirements, and post-harvest treatment to ensure adequate regeneration.
MAP	Includes timber types, buildings, fences, roads, railroads, lakes, streams, buildings, adjacent ownership, and any other pertinent information. Updated maps should be sent to landowners after a harvest, planting or when the land has been transferred to a new landowner (Form 2450-133).
OTHER REQUIREMENTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Located outside the incorporated limits of a city or registered plat.• Held permanently for growing timber under sound forestry practices.• Capable of producing merchantable wood products within 100 years of entry.• A minimum level of tree stocking must be present at time of entry.• No mining or landfill operations present (exploration operations not adversely affecting the forest resource are allowed).• No unpaid taxes at entry.

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PUBLIC ACCESS

Open for public hunting (not trapping or scouting) and fishing only. Signs against such activities are not allowed. Landowner may not restrict the number of persons engaging in hunting and/or fishing.

Access must be provided across contiguous non-FCL lands under the same ownership contiguous to FCL designated lands refusal may lead to an involuntary withdrawal (Attorney General's opinion dated September 9, 1982).

Anyone seeking access to FCL land across adjoining lands not owned by the FCL owner should secure the adjoining landowner's express permission, unless the adjoining landowner has granted an easement that clearly allows public access to the FCL parcel. Access may also be gained through other lands open to public recreation, including other FCL, MFL-Open and public lands.

RENEWALS

None, after January 1, 1987. Expiring FCL contracts were not renewed due to repeal of the law. Expiring FCL lands may, however, be eligible for the MFL if the land meets the minimum eligibility requirements.

SIGNS

Posting against uses such as snowmobiling, vehicular traffic, berry picking, etc. is allowed. Signs which state prohibited uses also must indicate allowed uses in equal sized lettering (e.g. These forest crop lands are open to public hunting and fishing, but closed to vehicular traffic). See Chapter 20 for examples of wording.

SPECIAL CLASSIFICATION

This provision, in effect from 1950 - 1963, applied only to lands of 40 acres or more lying outside an intensive forest protection district in the year of entry (s. 77.15, Wis. Stats., repealed in 1964). Special Classification designations continued until 2013 (the last special class FCL expired December 31, 2012) and had the following modifications:

- acreage share payments are 0.20/acre/year for the contract period,
- no state contribution is paid nor severance tax levied,
- a cutting notice must be filed with the DNR however, a cutting report is not required (note: after reviewing the cutting notice, the original should be returned to the landowner keeping a copy for their files for follow up contacts to ensure harvests were conducted as approved),
- use of lands for grazing or any other purpose except forestry is cause for withdrawal.
- no termination tax for land designated FCL special class

TERMINATION TAX

Termination taxes were assessed against a landowner if their land expired from FCL and was not immediately enrolled into the Managed Forest Law. DNR authority to assess, collect and distribute FCL termination taxes was removed in 2016 with Act 358. This removal of authority does not impact termination taxing authority for those FCL lands that expired on 12/31/2015 or earlier. However, for lands that expire after Act 358 took effect (i.e. lands that expire on 12/31/2016 or later) the DNR will no longer be requiring the payment of termination taxes.

Termination taxes were calculated as 10% tax on the value of the standing merchantable timber. The merchantable volume estimates calculated by the

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department could be determined using forest cover type maps or aerial photo interpretation (s. [NR 46.08\(5\)](#), Wis. Adm. Code). Merchantable volume estimates calculated by all others must meet standards established in s. [NR 46.08\(6\)](#), Wis. Adm. Code (accuracy level of 15 to 20 at 2 standard deviations).

The value of the merchantable volume is established using the current stumpage rates in s. [NR 46.30](#), Wis. Adm. Code. Current rates are those in effect at the time the FCL contract expires. See appendix 4 for an appraisal example.

TRANSFERS

Must be reported within 10 days of the transfer of the deed. A transfer order is not issued for survivors of joint ownership.

WITHDRAWAL (Voluntary)

All or part of an order may be withdrawn provided the remaining lands meet the requirements in effect for the specific year of entry (Form [2450-008](#)).

Withdrawals are effective the January 1 following the date of the withdrawal order.

Land sold to a governmental unit must be withdrawn. Some of these withdrawals may be exempt from withdrawal taxes. Lands sold for utility corridors are withdrawn utility easements, however, are allowed (s. [77.10\(2\)\(c\)](#), Wis. Stats.).

WITHDRAWAL PENALTY

Calculated as the difference between the ad valorem tax and the FCL tax paid. Simple interest is applied at 5% (years prior to 1978) or at 12% (1978 and later). Credit is given for annual acreage share payments made to the local town and for severance tax paid including interest.

EXPIRING CONTRACTS

(s. [77.03](#), Wis. Stats., and s. [NR 46.08](#), Wis. Adm. Code)

In June of each year, TLS mails a notice of FCL expiration to affected landowners via certified mail of FCL orders expiring December 31 of the following year (2nd December 31 following the date of the notification). An option to apply for MFL designation is included lands must meet the minimum MFL requirements to be eligible. A listing of expiring contracts and a copy of the letter sent to the landowner is posted in WisFIRS for Tax Law Forestry Specialists at the same time.

After January 1, 1987, expiring FCL contracts were not renewed due to repeal of the FCL. Existing FCL contracts remain in effect until their contract period ends. The last FCL contracts expire on December 31, 2035.

MANAGEMENT SCHEDULE

A management schedule, written for all entries except industrial owners, is developed for a 25 year period and includes all mandatory and recommended practices to be completed during the contract period. The management schedule does not require landowner signature and is considered a minimum plan for implementing sound forestry during the contract period (s. [77.03](#), Wis. Stats.). An FCL management plan is available through WisFIRS Private Lands.

Mandatory practices for forest crop lands include only:

- harvest of mature timber,
- commercial thinning of plantations or natural stands,
- release of conifers from competing vegetation,
- reforestation of land to meet minimum density requirements,
- post-harvest treatment to ensure adequate regeneration.

Management of older forests is not allowed under the FCL program. Reserved, managed old growth and extended rotation management regimes significantly limit the production of recurring timber crops, and thus would not be permissible objectives. Extended rotations may produce future crops through sound forestry. However, extending rotations to a point just short of the average life expectancy of the species that make up the various timber types would hamper the tax revenues that the towns would receive if these lands were managed based on more traditional rotation lengths that seek to maximize the mean annual increment of the stand. Therefore, even extended rotations would not be a permissible management alternative on land enrolled under FCL.

Landowners are not allowed to increase the size of non-forested openings, create wildlife food plots or conduct practices that are not in accordance with the purposes of the FCL program (s. [77.01](#), Wis. Stats.). The purposes of the FCL program include:

- Protect from destructive or premature cutting the forest growth in the state
- Reproduce and grow future forest crops through sound forestry practices on lands that are not more useful for other purposes
- Provide public hunting and fishing as extra public benefits
- Conduct such practices in a manner that does not hamper the towns from receiving their just tax revenue from FCL lands

Landowners with Mandatory Practices to Complete

By February two (2) years prior to the year the practice is due, the TLS will mail landowners a reminder to complete scheduled mandatory practices. The letters will be generated through the WisFIRS Private Lands database. Landowners will be requested to contact their Tax Law Forestry Specialist if they have questions. The forester's address and phone number will be provided to the landowner.

The management schedule may be revised if there is a basis in sound forest management.

The steps for successful enforcement should be followed as outlined in Chapter 60 if by the January 1 following date the practice is due the landowner is not in compliance with completing the management practice.

Updating Plans

Management schedules must be updated when:

- mandatory practices have been re-scheduled,
- land is transferred to a new landowner,
- for the subsequent 25-year period for 50-year contracts, a mandatory practice has been completed and another mandatory practice, which was not included in the initial plan, is scheduled (e.g. additional thinnings).

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TRANSFER

(s. [77.10\(1\)\(b\)](#), Wis. Stats. Form [2450-035](#))

Entries Prior to 1972	Must transfer the entire FCL entry or 40 or more contiguous acres. If remaining lands are less than 40 contiguous acres, they must be withdrawn.
Entries After 1972	Must transfer the entire FCL entry or a complete quarter-quarter sections, government lots, or fractional lots.

Distribution of non-productive land has no effect on the eligibility of transferred or remaining land except that lands must meet the eligibility criteria established under the FCL law, including productivity requirements.

Procedures

Landowner: Within 10 days of a deed transfer, submits a Transfer of Ownership (Form [2450-035](#)) to the Tax Law Forestry Specialist. The signature(s) of the current owner(s) and a copy of the signed and notarized deed are required. There is no transfer fee collected by the DNR, but the landowner will be billed by the Register of Deeds for the recording fee when the transfer order is recorded.

If the purchaser refuses to sign the transfer of ownership, withdrawal procedures will commence without a hearing and with associated penalties assessed.

Tax Law Forestry Specialist: Reviews the form for completeness and legality of FCL transfer (see transfer checklist below). If all is correct and complete, signs and dates the form, then enters the transfer in the WisFIRS transfer tracking system. If information is missing or there are problems with the transfer, contacts the landowner for follow-up.

Tax Law Forestry Specialist: Issues a transfer order. Sends original to be recorded at the Register of Deeds. Sends a copy of the order to the new landowners, Tax Law Forestry Specialist, municipality clerk and assessor, and Department of Revenue.

Tax Law Forestry Specialist: Sends new landowner a management plan, map, and information on FCL. Updates recon and uploads new map in WisFirs Private Lands and the Open Private Forest Lands Website

A transfer order is not issued for survivors of joint ownership (joint tenants or survivorship marital property). These are handled as a name change in WisFIRS Private Lands with notification and documentation sent to TLS.

Transfer Checklist

Entire Transfer:

- Copy of deed, land contract, document transferring title enclosed and complete.
 - Note that all deeds, from the owner shown on the current master list to the new owner, must be included to verify ownership history and changes in legal interest.
- Copy of tax bills or other documents showing county parcel identification numbers enclosed.
 - All owners have signed, including life estate holders (unless an official document ,e.g. Power of Attorney, provides otherwise). See signing authority as identified in Chapter 20.
 - Encumbrance holder question has been answered and all encumbrance or deed restriction holders have signed (if applicable).
- Sign and date the transfer at the bottom of the transfer form.

Partial Transfer:

- All of the items under entire transfer completed.
- Pre-1972 entries
 - The land being transferred is 40 or more contiguous acres
 - The land retained is 40 or more contiguous acres
- Post-1972 entry
 - The land being transferred is an entire legal description(s).
 - The land being retained is one or more entire legal description(s).

Land Contracts

Lands can be sold and transferred by land contract as long as the transfer criteria are met. Vendees (buyers) of the land contract have ownership in the land and therefore must transfer lands to their names. Vendors (sellers) of the land contract have an interest in the land similar to that of a mortgage holder or bank. Landowners who buy land by land contract and have their transfer forms received by the Tax Law Forestry Specialist on or after May 15, 2009 must meet the transfer requirements.

Lands that were transferred by land contract in which their transfer form was received by the Tax Law Forestry Specialist on May 14, 2009 or earlier were allowed to partition their lands in a way not allowed under the law. It had been assumed that land contracts did not cause a partition of the land until the land contract was completed because the deed was still held by the old landowner (vendor of the land contract). Lands that have been partitioned by land contract in a way not allowed under the law will become splits once the land contract is satisfied or if there are multiple transfer of land, and one or more of the transferred areas is by deed. In these situations all of the land partitioned must be withdrawn.

Easements

When an easement is given, the title to the land does not change, and therefore a transfer is not required. Whether or not the land can continue under FCL after an easement is given will depend on what use the easement allows. If it can be proven that the land is no longer being held for the purpose of producing forest products, the DNR may request a hearing to have the land withdrawn.

The most common easement is for purposes of ingress (entrance) and egress (exit) given to the grantee and heirs and assignees. These types of easements generally do not cause a withdrawal because they do not alter the purpose for holding the land. Sometimes the grantor retains an easement when the land is sold to access neighboring land.

An easement given for a cell tower or airstrip would be reason to request a hearing for withdrawal of part or all of the FCL land.

Land Transferred to a Governmental Unit

(see [Withdrawals](#) also Form [2450-162](#), Declaration of Withdrawal Exempt)

Land conveyed to a governmental unit (federal, state, local) must be withdrawn from FCL designation. Some of these withdrawals may be exempt from withdrawal taxes. See [Exempt Withdrawals](#) in the withdrawal section of this chapter.

Transfer Types – When a Transfer Form is Required

See information in Chapter 20.

WITHDRAWALS

Withdrawal Voluntary

(s. [77.10](#), Wis. Stats. Form [2450-008](#))

An owner may file a request to withdraw all or part of the FCL entry. Lands remaining after the withdrawal must meet the minimum size requirements in effect at the time of entry to continue under the law.

- Pre 1972 entries: 40 contiguous acres.
- Post 1972 entries: entire legal description.

Withdrawal Order

A landowner remains liable to comply with the provisions of the law until the withdrawal order is issued. The land will be taxed as general property beginning January 1 following the date of the withdrawal order.

Withdrawal Tax

The FCL withdrawal tax is calculated by the Department of Revenue and equals the back taxes with simple interest (5 for entries prior to 1978 or 12 for entries 1978 and later), less a credit for severance taxes and acreage share payments. This calculation may take up to three months to complete. Withdrawal of an entry renewed after expiration of the initial 50 year contract incurs a penalty beginning with the first year of the renewal.

The withdrawal tax for FCL lands converted to MFL during the first 10 years, will be the higher of either the MFL withdrawal tax or what the FCL withdrawal tax would have been at the time the MFL Order of Designation was issued.

Failure to pay the withdrawal penalty results in cancellation of the request and continuation under the FCL law.

Lands being withdrawn due to transfer to a governmental unit for the purposes in s. [77.10\(2\)](#), Wis. Stats., are exempt from withdrawal tax and fee (Form [2450-159](#)).

Procedures

Landowner: Initiates the process by filing a Declaration of Withdrawal (Form [2450-008](#)) with the DNR. A worksheet, available from TLS, can assist the landowner in estimating the withdrawal cost.

Tax Law Forestry Specialist: Sends a copy of the withdrawal request to the tax law forestry specialist for informational purposes.

Requests the Department of Revenue to provide the gross withdrawal tax. Upon receipt, calculates the interest and credits to determine the net withdrawal penalty, then bills landowner.

Landowner: Within 60 days remits payment to the DNR.

Tax Law Forestry Specialist: Prepares the Order of Withdrawal upon receipt of payment from the landowner.

Specialist: Within 20 days, remits withdrawal payment to the local town after retaining previously paid state aid payments and interest.

Tax Law Forestry Specialist: Updates recon after receipt of the Order of Withdrawal via WisFIRS Private Lands.

Involuntary Withdrawal

(Refer to Chapter 60 - Enforcement)

Involuntary withdrawals may be initiated for the following reasons:

- the land is used for purposes other than forestry,
- sound forestry is not being practiced (e.g. destructive cutting),
- lands no longer meet entry requirements,
- the county takes tax deed for delinquent taxes,
- within 10 days of the deed transfer, the new landowner declines to certify an intention to continue the practice of forestry,
- posting violations.

Withdrawal taxes for involuntary withdrawals are the same as withdrawal taxes for voluntary withdrawals discussed above except that a hearing is required before the lands can be withdrawn and the landowner pays the withdrawal tax after the FCL Order of Withdrawal is issued. (Note: In voluntary withdrawals landowners pay the withdrawal tax prior to the DNR issuing the FCL Order of Withdrawal.)

Exempt Withdrawals

(s. [77.10\(2\)\(c\)](#), Wis. Stats.)

Land conveyed to a governmental unit (federal, state, local) for uses listed below are exempt from the withdrawal tax and fee. Land transferred for any other use to a governmental unit is subject to withdrawal tax and all rules regarding withdrawals.

uses exempt from withdrawal tax:

- park
- recreational trail
- wildlife habitat area
- fish habitat area
- public forest (including natural areas acquired by the state)
- railroads
- utility right-of-ways
- public roads

The purchaser must complete a Declaration of Withdrawal Exempt (Form [2450-162](#)) signifying that it will be used for an exempt use.

Chapter [77](#), Wis Stats., does not directly address the land remaining after an exempt FCL withdrawal however, it has been the policy of the DNR to allow land remaining after an exempt withdrawal to continue under FCL designation even if it is less than 40 contiguous acres (pre 1972 entries) or less than a full legal description (post 1972 entries).

Annexed Land

Existing Forest Crop Law entries which are annexed to a village continue under the law until expiration.

Forest Crop Law entries that are annexed to a city or registered plat are no longer eligible to continue as FCL lands (s. [NR 46.07\(1\)\(a\)](#), Wis. Adm. Code). FCL lands that are annexed into a city are eligible for conversion from FCL to MFL if all eligibility criteria are met.

CONVERSION TO MFL

(s. [77.82](#), Wis. Stats., First Conversion in 1993 WI Act 131, effective March 19, 1994 Second Conversion in 2001 Wis. Act 109, effective July 30, 2002 Form [2450-129](#))

Conversion to MFL is when the FCL contract is converted to a new MFL order effective prior to the expiration of the FCL contract. There is no early withdrawal penalty assessed to these FCLs during the process. This process should not be confused with FCL contracts that are expiring and the land is being entered into MFL effective immediately after the FCL contract expires (i.e. the FCL contract expires December 31, 2003 and the MFL contract is effective January 1, 2004).

1993 Wisconsin Act 131 created the first opportunity to convert FCL to MFL. Applications to convert were accepted from September 1, 1994 to January 1, 1998.

2001 Wisconsin Act 109 created the second and continuing opportunity to convert. Act 109 did not limit the opportunity to a specific span of time but created a permanent opportunity.

FCL Landowner Options

1. Convert from FCL to MFL before the FCL contract expires (i.e. the MFL order would take effect before the FCL contract is completed). Landowners must convert **all of their lands in a municipality** or municipalities for which the petition is submitted regardless of entry year. No FCL withdrawal penalty is assessed for ending the FCL contract early.
2. Enter the land under MFL effective immediately after FCL expires. This requires that an MFL application be filed by the appropriate deadline.
3. Remain under FCL until the contract expires and do not renew/enter MFL.
4. Withdraw from FCL before contract expiration. An early withdrawal penalty will be assessed according to Chapter [77](#), Wis. Stats.

General Information

Application can be submitted at any time. The conversion petition was made a part of the MFL Petition for Designation/Conversion (Form [2450-129](#)).

MFL application fees, processes and deadlines detailed in Chapter 20 apply.

All or Nothing

- Landowners must convert **all** FCL land under the same ownership in a municipality or municipalities for which the petition is submitted regardless of entry year.
- **All** FCL land within a municipality must meet the MFL eligibility requirements. If any of it fails to meet the minimum requirements, then none of the FCL lands within the municipality may be converted.

The withdrawal tax for converted FCL lands, during the first 10 years, will be the higher of either the MFL withdrawal tax or what the FCL withdrawal tax would have been at the time of MFL designation.

A FCL conversion to MFL will have a sequence number in the 200, 300 or 400 series (e.g. 27-[205](#)-1996).

A Conversion and Designation Order must be issued by November 20 to be effective the following January 1.

FCL recon data will be updated by the Tax Law Forestry Specialist via WisFIRS.

Only land being converted from FCL may be included on the Conversion and Designation Order. This is to clearly identify lands that are converted. Lands may be added in years following the conversion. (i.e. lands converted in 2005, can have additions beginning in 2006).

CHAPTER 310: TAX LAW DISPUTE RESOLUTION PROCESS

I. PURPOSE and SCOPE

The Dispute Resolution Process (DRP) is a voluntary process that can be used when disagreements on lands enrolled in the Managed Forest Law (MFL) and Forest Crop Law FCL cannot be readily resolved between Department of Natural Resources (DNR) foresters and private sector foresters (cooperators and others), loggers, or landowners. The disagreements can result from differences in professional opinion regarding silvicultural prescriptions, forest health and disease restrictions, BMPs, and logging practices, and their adherence to the principles of sound forestry for lands enrolled in MFL and FCL and forest certification requirements for land enrolled in the MFL Certified Group. Provided the landowner or landowners agree, the DRP can be initiated by written request submitted by any involved party disagreeing with a decision made to approve, reject or pursue compliance related to one of the following:

- MFL management plan
- MFL management plan amendment
- MFL Cutting notice and report

This DRP is not designed to be used in the following instances:

1. Lands not enrolled in MFL or FCL.
2. Issues related, but not limited to: MFL eligibility (except for productive requirements), business practices of cooperators, and/or timber theft.
3. After the forestry inventory has been updated by the DNR forester following a timber sale.
4. By parties who are not involved in the writing of a management plan or its implementation (e.g. a third-party who was not hired by the landowner but is concerned that sound forestry is not being practiced).
5. If the landowner of the involved property does not agree to participate in the process. The landowner then has the following options which are outside the DRP:
 - a. Accept the Department's decision and make needed changes (or direct their contractor) to the management plan, plan amendment or cutting notice as determined by DNR to ensure sound forestry is being planned/implemented within MFL/FCL guidelines, the management plan and landowner's objectives.
 - Note: For an active timber sale, where modifications are requested by the department, if the landowner allows the timber sale to be completed without modifications requested by the department, then the landowner assumes the risk that later the property may be withdrawn from the program for failure to implement sound forestry practices.
 - b. Request a contested case hearing under ch 227.42, Wis. Stats. and meet the conditions required for a hearing to be granted, or seek other legal or equitable relief as they or their attorneys believe is legally available. Note that the request for a contested case hearing could be made concurrently with the initiation of the DRP.

II. POLICY

It is DNR policy to offer alternative dispute resolution to facilitate mutual learning among the professional forestry community and foster collaborative outcomes to disagreements. This is accomplished by contracting a third party administrator to facilitate the DRP process.

III. DEFINITIONS (if needed)

Dispute Resolution Administrator or **DRP Administrator** Means a third-party contractor that assumes oversight of the DRP.

IV. PROCEDURE

A. Responsibilities

DRP Administrator

1. Act solely as the administrator of the DRP. It is not the responsibility of the DRP Administrator to attempt to get the parties to come to resolution or act in other mediation type activities within the DRP.
2. Administer the list of Forestry Mediators including soliciting applicants, determining if qualification standards are met by applicants, facilitating selection of qualified applicants by the Chair and Vice Chair of the Council of Forestry and the State Forester, determining which counties Mediators are willing to work in, developing summaries that detail Mediators' and Experts' qualifications and experience, and ensuring all materials are up-to-date.
 - a. Obtain background releases from applicants and work with the DNR's Private Lands Forestry Law Enforcement Specialist to conduct necessary checks for violations of Chapter 26, Wis. Stats. or any county or local ordinances directly addressing forestry practices.
3. Facilitate selection of the Mediator and panel of Experts by the parties involved in the dispute per the DRP procedure.
4. Ensure that required reports and associated materials are provided by the Mediator and Expert Panel.
5. Distribute submitted materials to Mediator, Expert Panel and involved parties (sharing of fact finding materials).
6. Distribute copies of Mediator's and Expert Panel's reports and associated materials to involved parties.
7. Ensure that all parties adhere to the DRP timelines.
8. Ensure that the landowner is notified that a DRP involving their property has been initiated and that the landowner agrees to involved.
9. By February 1st of each year provide a report on the use of the DRP to the Council on Forestry. The report will include the number of disputes, analysis of types of disputes, who was involved including statistics on number initiated and by whom (cooperator, logger, landowner), number approved and not approved to enter process, number ending with step one (working with Mediators) and duration of process, number going to step two (Expert Panel) and duration of process and recommendations of the Expert Panel, feedback received from participants and any other pertinent information. Ensure that in February of even numbered years the DRP is analyzed for process improvements and lessons learned and provide recommendations to address unforeseen complications in its administration.

Involved Parties: DNR Foresters, Landowners, Consulting Foresters, Cooperating Foresters, and Loggers

1. Approach the DRP process in good faith with a willingness to resolve the issues.
2. Agree to all the procedural terms of this process and understand that failure to do so may result in termination of the DRP. If termination of the process occurs, it cannot be used again for the same or substantially related dispute.
 - a. Cooperating Foresters understand that the Expert Panel may determine that the DNR should assess whether or not they were adhering to their Cooperating Forester agreement. The Department may use the information, recommendations and determinations resulting from the DRP in the assessment in lieu of or addition to the Cooperating Forester Resolution Process in the Private Forestry Handbook.
3. Be prepared to respectfully discuss the issues and to work toward a resolution of the dispute. It is the goal of the DRP process that the negotiating parties arrive at a resolution that is acceptable to all parties involved.
4. Answer any questions, provide any requested materials, and comply with any instructions provided by the Mediator or Expert Panel.
5. Be available in person and provide access to the site.
6. Be respectful in discussions and not engage in inappropriate or hostile questioning of the other party.
7. Be allowed to provide such evidence to, and as directed by, the Forestry Mediator or Expert Panel as they believe relevant to support their position.

Forestry Mediators (Mediator): (See qualifications in Appendix 310 A)

The role of the forestry Mediator is to provide neutral third party expertise in contested forestry matters as specified as part of the DRP. This means the forestry Mediator will

1. Be impartial and fair to all parties involved. Leave any affiliation at the door .
2. Facilitate discussions and communications between the parties. The goal is to help the parties reach an equitable settlement of their differences.
3. Probe issues and confirm understandings to ensure that the participants and the Mediator have a full understanding of the issue.
4. If needed, may conduct joint sessions with the parties as well as individually to gain balanced insight into the issues of both parties.
5. Adhere to the DRP and associated guidelines and timelines. The parties are in charge of the outcome.
6. Aid in the discussions by asking questions to gain an understanding of the issues, helping the parties understand the other person's point of view, discussing weaknesses in the arguments of the parties, and offering recommendations to solve the conflict. The Mediator, however, will not make the final decisions.

7. Ensure that the discussion regarding sound forestry practices is based upon the silvicultural guidelines in DNR handbooks and directives under which the MFL and FCL programs operate and are consistent with the management plan and the landowner's objectives.
8. Provide necessary documentation as outlined in this guidance.

Experts: (See qualifications in Appendix 310 B)

1. Be impartial and fair to all parties involved. Leave any affiliation at the door.
2. Ensure that recommended solution(s) or, in the case of completed timber sales, that the determination of whether sound forestry was practiced is based upon the silvicultural guidelines in DNR handbooks and directives under which the MFL and FCL programs operate and consistent with the management plan and the landowner's objectives.
3. In the cases involving cooperating foresters determine if the actions of the cooperating forester were pronounced enough to warrant recommending that the Department further assess whether or not they were adhering to their Cooperating Forester agreement.
4. Probe issues and confirm understandings to ensure the Expert Panel has a full understanding of the issue.
5. Ensure that the dispute resolution process adheres to the timelines outlined in this guidance.
6. Provide necessary documentation as outlined in this guidance.

B. Dispute Resolution Process Steps for Management Plans, Management Plan Amendments, Cutting Notices, and Active Timber Sales:

The following process is to be followed for disputes involving management plans, management plan amendments, cutting notices and active timber sales. In these situations the question to be addressed is, What compromises can be identified so that both parties can agree that sound forestry is taking place consistent with the MFL/FCL guidelines and the landowner's objectives

Initiation of Process:

- The initial request for a Forestry DRP is made to the DRP Administrator. The request should be in writing, and include the following information:
 - Parties involved
 - Documentation showing the landowner, if not the initiator, agrees to allow access to property for the dispute resolution process.
 - Property identifier/landowner/legal description/order /stand
 - Problem from initiator's perspective
 - Who else is involved, if anybody, and to what extent
 - Extenuating circumstances, if any
- The DRP Administrator has 3 days¹, if practicable, (inclusive of the day of contact if that day is a work day) to:
 - In consultation with the DNR Private Lands Forestry Mediator, decide if issue is within the scope of this process.
 - The DRP Administrator utilizes a randomized list to determine three Mediators that are willing, available and do not have conflict of interest or a potential perception of conflict of interest with either involved party.
 - Work with involved parties to select the Mediator.
 - DRP Administrator will provide the parties with a list of three Mediators and a summary of their qualifications and experience. If they choose to do so, each party has 24 hours, if practicable, to strike one of the Mediators. If at the end of the striking process more than one Mediator remains then the DRP Administrator will select the Mediator.
 - The Mediators will be notified by the DRP Administrator that they were not selected.

Or

- The two parties can mutually agree to a Mediator from the list.
 - The parties must immediately notify the DRP Administrator that they are utilizing this method for choosing the Mediator.

¹ Days work days, Monday – Friday, not including state holidays. Wisconsin State Holidays: New Year's Day (*January 1*), Martin Luther King Jr.'s Birthday (*Third Monday in January*), Memorial Day (*Last Monday in May*), Independence Day (*July 4*), Labor Day (*First Monday in September*), Thanksgiving Day (*Fourth Thursday in November*), Christmas Eve Day (*December 24*), Christmas Day (*December 25*), New Year's Eve Day (*December 31*).

- Within 1 day, the parties must provide the names of 3 Mediators to which they mutually agree to the DRP Administrator.
- Within 2 days, the DRP will work through the list of 3 Mediators provided by the parties until one indicates he/she is willing, available and does not have conflict of interest or a potential perception of conflict of interest with either involved party.

Resolution with help of Forestry Mediator - LEVEL 1:

- As soon as possible, within a 10 day maximum, after being notified of being assigned the case, the Mediator will:
 - Contact involved parties and gather needed information.
 - Each party may submit a written position statement and supporting documents
 - Arrange and facilitate meeting(s) (in person or tele conference) to discuss issue(s) and associated alternatives/compromises.
 - Visit site if Mediator deems it is necessary for reaching agreement.
 - The Mediator or the Parties can ask to involve forestry experts (e.g. Silviculturist), if agreeable to both parties.
- If agreement is reached, the Mediator will:
 - Immediately, notify the DRP Administrator of agreement and verbally summarize how it was achieved (i.e. what actions the parties agreed to).
 - The DRP Administrator will notify the landowner of the agreement and solicit feedback from the involved parties in regards to:
 - Fairness and timeliness of the process
 - Performance of the Mediator
 - Suggestions on how the process could be improved
 - If they would use the process again or recommend it and if not, why
 - Any other information deemed valuable by the Administrator, Council on Forestry or DNR
 - Within 2 days, if practicable, the Mediator will:
 - Provide to the DRP Administrator a written report (electronic or hard copy) summarizing the disagreement, how it was resolved and all materials provided by the involved parties.
 - The DRP Administrator will send the entire package to the DNR Private Lands Forestry Mediator for inclusion in a case study library. Versions of the case study that have the identifying information redacted will be made publicly available. A copy of the report will be provided to the involved parties including the landowner.

Solution Identified by Forestry Expert Panel - LEVEL 2 (If the dispute was not resolved with help of Forestry Mediator)

- Within 1 day, if practicable, of the Mediator knowing that resolution is not possible, he/she will notify the DRP Administrator that the disagreement will be advancing to the process's second step a DRP Forestry Expert Panel (Panel).
- Within 2 days, if practicable, (simultaneous with B determining pool of experts) after notification, the Mediator will develop a summary of the issue, solutions offered/discussed that, in the opinion of the Mediator, met the criteria for sound forestry under MFL and FCL and which are consistent with the management plan and the landowner's objectives, as well as any evidence provided by the parties.
- The DRP Administrator has 3 days, if practicable, from notification from the Mediator to determine pool of available experts for the Panel.
- For each dispute, the DRP Administrator randomizes the list of experts and works through the list contacting individuals until the Administrator has 5 that are available, willing and without a conflict of interest or a potential perception of conflict of interest.
- The DRP Administrator will then work with involved parties to select the three experts.

- DRP Administrator will provide the parties with the list of five experts. If they choose to do so, each party has 2 days to strike one of the experts. If at the end of the striking process, more than three experts remain then the DRP Administrator will randomly select the three experts.
- The experts will be notified by the DRP Administrator that they were not selected.
- Immediately, if practicable, after the Panel membership is agreed to by the parties, the DRP Administrator will provide the Panel with the Mediator's written summary of the issue and any evidence provided by the parties.
- As soon as possible, within a 15 day maximum, after receipt of the Mediator's summary of the issue and any evidence provided by the parties the Panel will:
- Conduct a site visit, if necessary. The parties (or their representative) should be invited to the site visit, but their attendance is not mandatory.
- Once a site visit is requested by the Panel, the DRP Administrator will make the necessary arrangements (i.e. determining available date and time) for site visit.
- No fewer than five days prior to the site visit, a Panel member can request the DRP Administrator provide additional material(s). Any resulting materials will be provided by the DRP Administrator to all Panel members.
- If at the site visit additional materials are identified as being needed, parties must provide them to DRP Administrator within three days, if practicable, after the site visit.
- The Panel will review all of relevant evidence collected during the Forestry DRP process, meet (in person or via conference call) to discuss and vote on the solution to recommend to the State Forester and if involved, whether the actions of the cooperating forester were pronounced enough to warrant recommending that the Department further assess whether or not they were adhering to their Cooperating Forester agreement.
- The Panel will provide the majority recommendation in writing, supported by any relevant evidence, to the DRP Administrator.
- Included with the recommendation will be an explanation of the minority opinion, if one exists.
- The DRP Administrator will promptly send the recommendation along with any supporting materials to the State Forester with copies to the parties including the landowner.
- If the State Forester seeks additional clarification on the Panel's recommendation, the State Forester may convene the Panel. This should occur within 5 days, if practicable, of receipt of Panel's recommendation.

State Forester Decision:

- The State Forester will render a written decision as soon as practicable after receipt of the Panel's recommendation, which would include a description of the applicable appeal rights.
- The State Forester will send the written decision to the involved DNR staff and the DRP Administrator.
- The DRP Administrator will disseminate the decision to the other involved parties, including the landowner.
 - The DRP Administrator will package the Panel recommendation with all other relevant materials (i.e. Mediator report) and send to the DNR Private Lands Forestry Mediator for inclusion in a case study library. Versions of the case study that have the identifying information redacted will be made publicly available.

- The Department will review the findings and take the appropriate action with respect to Department staff. Recommendations for further evaluation of a Cooperating Forester's adherence to the Cooperating Forester Agreement will be forwarded to the DNR Private Lands Forestry Mediator for further action as deemed appropriate by State Forester.
- The DRP Administrator will promptly solicit feedback from the involved parties in regards to:
 - Fairness and timeliness of the process
 - Performance of the Mediator
 - Suggestions on how the process could be improved
 - If they would use the process again or recommend it and if not, why
 - Any other information deemed valuable by the Administrator, Council on Forestry or DNR.

C. DISPUTE RESOLUTION PROCESS STEPS FOR COMPLETED TIMBER SALES:

In these situations the ability to compromise is no longer present, therefore the question being asked is, Did sound forestry practices take place within the MFL/FCL guidelines, the management plan and landowner's objectives

Initiation of Process:

- The initial request for a Forestry DRP is made to the DRP Administrator. The DRP Administrator has 5 days (inclusive of the day of contact if that day is a work day) to:
 1. In consultation with the DNR Private Lands Forestry Mediator, decide if issue is within the scope of this process.
 - Information to be submitted by initiator of DRP:
 - Parties involved
 - *Documentation showing the landowner, if not initiator, agrees to allow that a dispute resolution process.*
 - Property identifier/landowner/legal description/order /stand
 - Problem from initiator's perspective
 - Who else is involved if anybody and to what extent
 - Extenuating circumstances, if any
 2. Notify the landowner.

Determination by Forestry Expert Panel whether or not sound forestry practices were followed within the MFL/FCL guidelines, the management plan and landowner's objectives.

- Once it has been decided that the dispute is appropriate and ripe for this process, the DRP Administrator has 5 days, if practicable, determine pool of available candidates for the Panel.
 - For each dispute, the DRP Administrator randomizes the list of experts and through the list contacting individuals until the Administrator has 5 that are available, willing and without a conflict of interest or a potential perception of conflict of interest.
 - The DRP Administrator will then work with involved parties to select the three experts.
 - DRP Administrator will provide the parties with the list of five experts. If they choose to do so, each party has 2 days to strike one of the experts. If at the end of the striking process, more than three experts remain then the DRP Administrator will randomly select the three experts.

- The experts will be notified by the DRP Administrator that they were not selected.
- Within 5 days after the Panel membership is agreed to by the parties, the DRP Administrator will provide the Panel with the materials provided by the initiator.
 - Each party may submit a written position statement and supporting documents
- The Panel will conduct a site visit, within 15 days of receipt of the materials. The parties (or their representative) should be invited to the site visit, but their attendance is not mandatory.
 - The DRP Administrator will make the necessary arrangements (i.e. determining available date and time) for site visit.
- No fewer than 5 days prior to the site visit, a Panel member can request the DRP Administrator provide additional material(s) deemed needed by the expert. Any resulting materials will be provided by the DRP Administrator to all Panel members.
 - If at the site visit additional materials are identified as being needed, parties must provide them to DRP Administrator within 5 days after the site visit.
- The Panel will review all of relevant evidence collected during the DRP process, meet (person or conference call) to discuss and vote on whether or not sound forestry was practiced within the MFL/FCL guidelines, the management plan and landowner's objectives and if involved, the actions of the cooperating forester were egregious enough to warrant recommending that the Department further assess whether or not they were adhering to their Cooperating Forester agreement.
- Within 10 days of the site visit, whenever practicable, the Panel will provide the majority determination in writing, supported by any relevant evidence to the DRP Administrator. Included with the determination will be an explanation of the minority determination, if one exists.
- The DRP Administrator will promptly send the determination and any supporting materials to the State Forester with copies to the parties including the landowner.
- If the State Forester seeks additional clarification on the Panel's determination, the State Forester may convene the Panel, but this should occur within 15 days, if practicable, of receipt of Panel's recommendation.

State Forester Decision:

- The State Forester will render a written decision within 15 days, if practicable, of receipt of the Panel's determination, which would include a description of the applicable appeal rights.
- The State Forester will send the written decision to the involved DNR staff and the DRP Administrator. The DRP will disseminate decision to the other involved parties, including the landowner.
 - The DNR Private Lands Forestry Mediator will copy the materials for inclusion in a case study library. Versions of the case study that have the identifying information redacted will be made publically available.
 - The Department will review the findings and take the appropriate action with respect to Department staff. Recommendations for further evaluation of a Cooperating Forester's adherence to the Cooperating Forester Agreement will be forwarded to the DNR Private Lands Forestry Mediator for further action as deemed appropriate by State Forester
- The DRP Administrator will promptly solicit feedback from the involved parties in regards to:
 - Fairness and timeliness of the process

- Performance of the Mediator
- Suggestions on how the process could be improved
- If they would use the process again or recommend it and if not, why
- Any other information deemed valuable by the Administrator, Council on Forestry or DNR.

V. BACKGROUND

The DRP was developed to provide a voluntary mechanism to challenge and resolve forestry-related decisions on private lands enrolled in the Managed Forest Law (MFL) and Forest Crop Law (FCL) programs. It was developed by a committee consisting of representatives from the Division of Forestry, non-industrial private forest landowners, large block forestland managers, Society of American Foresters, consulting foresters, and the logging, lumber, and pulp and paper industries.

VI. REFERENCES AND RELATED DOCUMENTS

Requirement Source	Summary of Requirement
None	DRP is voluntary

Appendices

- APPENDIX 310A: FORESTRY MEDIATOR QUALIFICATIONS
- APPENDIX 310B: QUALIFICATIONS FOR FORESTRY EXPERTS
- APPENDIX 310C: TIMING OF DISPUTE RESOLUTION PROCESS

VII. DOCUMENT HISTORY

This version Rescinds and Replaces	Chapter 31 and Appendices 13A-C Dated 1-29-2016 (renumbered 310A, 310B, 310C)
Summary of Changes from previous version	Added certified group requirements as explicitly in-scope for the DRP. Minor clarifying edits throughout. Renumbered to Chapter 310.

FORESTRY MEDIATOR QUALIFICATIONS

Forestry Mediators are to facilitate discussions and communications between the parties in order to help the parties reach an equitable settlement of their differences. If the parties cannot settle their differences, then the Mediator must capture the solutions discussed. Mediators must ensure that the discussion, possible solutions and resulting settlement regarding sound forestry practices is based upon the silvicultural guidelines in DNR handbooks, directives under which the MFL and FCL programs operate, and are consistent with the management plan and landowners objectives.

In January of each year, the DRP administrator will solicit for applicants and confirm that applicants have the minimum experience necessary. The Administrator will facilitate selection of Mediators by the Chair and Vice Chair of the Council of Forestry and the State Forester. This effort should result in a list that contains qualified and respected Mediators who have a variety of expertise. The list should contain an adequate number to provide a minimum pool of three Mediators for each county.

Minimum Standard:

- a. Has a minimum of 7 years professional forestry work and has an applied working knowledge of the Wisconsin Forest Tax Law Programs including forest certification, and application of the guidelines within the Division of Forestry's Silviculture Handbook.
- b. Three references from individuals who can attest to the applicant's track record of professional forestry work experience involving Wisconsin's forest tax law programs and application of the guidelines within the Division of Forestry's Silviculture Handbook and/or successfully resolving disputes, either within forestry, natural resources, or other areas of dispute resolution.
- c. Has not been convicted in past 10 years of violations of Chapter 26, Wis. Stats. or any county or local ordinances directly addressing forestry practices.

Additional Qualifications which may be considered:

1. Has numerous clients whose property is enrolled in MFL or FCL
2. Has established or administered numerous MFL/FCL timber sales
3. Has written or approved numerous MFL management plans
4. Has established or administered timber sales on State or County Forests
5. Has training or experience in dispute resolution/mediation
6. Has worked with a diversity of clients: landowners, loggers, mills, consultants and DNR foresters
7. Is a member of a professional forestry organization (SAF, GLTPA, WCF, WWOA or ACF)
8. Has held a leadership position within a professional forestry organization (SAF, GLTPA, WCF, WWOA or ACF)
9. Is a SAF Certified Forester
10. Is a Cooperating Forester in good standing
11. Is a Certified Plan Writer in good standing
12. Is a SDA Forest Service Certified Silviculturist
13. Is an auditor for a certification system (SFI , FSC or ATF)

Q UALIFICATIONS FOR FORESTRY EXPERTS

Forestry Experts are responsible for determining what changes, if any, must take place in order for sound forestry to be practiced or in the case of a completed timber sales to determine if sound forestry was practiced. These determinations must be based upon the silvicultural guidelines in DNR handbooks, directives under which the MFL and FCL programs operate the management plan and the landowner's objectives. Determinations must explain in silvicultural terms why or why not sound forestry is (was) being practiced.

In January of each year, the DRP Administrator will create a list of experts by soliciting a minimum of 3 and a maximum of 6 nominations from each of the following organizations: *DNR*, *WVOA*, *WCF*, *GLTPA*, and *SAF*. Other professional forestry organizations (e.g. Wisconsin Paper Council, Lake State Lumber Association, and Association of Consulting Foresters) may also nominate up to 6 individuals. The organizations must ensure that the nominated people have the qualifications identified for Experts. This effort should result in a list that contains qualified and respected Experts who have a variety of expertise

and provides an adequate number to provide a minimum pool of five Experts in each of the four Districts of the Division of Forestry.

- (a) Individuals can be on the Mediator list and the Expert Panel list, but an individual cannot serve as both a Mediator and an Expert on the same dispute.
- (b) Organizations may nominate the same individual.
- (c) Selection of an Expert to be included in the pool of Experts shall be unanimous.
- (d) A pool of five candidates cannot contain more than one current DNR employee.

Minimum standard:

- a. Bachelor's or higher degree in forestry from a school with a curriculum accredited by the Society of American Foresters or a substantially equivalent degree¹ or an associate's degree in forestry from a school with a curriculum accredited by the Society of American Foresters.

AND

- b. Has a minimum of 10 years professional forestry work and has a working knowledge of the Wisconsin Forest Tax Law Programs including forest certification and application of the guidelines within the Division of Forestry's Silviculture Handbook.

AND

- c. Has not been convicted in past 10 years of violations of Chapter 26, Wis. Stats. or any county or local ordinances directly addressing forestry practices.

Additional Qualifications which may be considered:

1. Has numerous clients whose property is enrolled in MFL or FCL
2. Has established or administer numerous MFL/FCL timber sales
3. Has written or approved numerous MFL management plans
4. Has established or administered timber sales on State or County Forests
5. Has training or experience in dispute resolution/mediation
6. Has worked with a diversity of clients: landowners, loggers, mills, consultants and DNR foresters
7. Is a member of an organization focused on individuals involved in forestry. (SAF, GLTPA, WCF, WWOA and ACF)
8. Has held a leadership position within an organization focused on individuals involved in forestry (SAF, GLTPA, WCF, WWOA or ACF)
9. Is a SAF certified Forester.
10. Is a Cooperating Forester in good standing
11. Is a Certified Plan Writer in good standing
12. Is a SDA Forest Service Certified Silviculturist
13. Is an auditor for a certification system (SFI , FSC or ATFS)

¹ A substantially equivalent degree as determined by the chief state forester and including a minimum of eleven courses across four broad areas of study. The list of these courses can be found in the educational requirements of the Cooperating Forester Program.

<http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/ForestManagement/coopTraining.html> eligibility

TIMING OF DISPUTE RESOLUTION PROCESS

DRP for Management Plans, Management Amendments, Cutting Notices and Active Timber Sales:

Step	Step Length (Days)	Process Total (Days)
Decision re: scope/ripeness	2	2
Section and Work of Mediator	12	14
Notification of Continuation to Panel	1	15
Determine Pool of Experts	2	17
Selection of Experts	2	19
Work of Panel	15	34
Convening of Panel by State Forester, if needed	5	39
Total	39	39
Decision by State Forester	ASAP	

The step length is the maximum time allowed, if practicable. Steps may be completed in a shorter time period.

Process for Completed Timber Sales:

Step	Step Length (Days)	Process Total (Days)
Decision re: scope/ripeness	5	5
Determine Pool of Experts	5	10
Selection of Experts	2	12
Work of Panel	15	27
Provide materials to Panel	5	32
Conduct site visit	15	47
Make determination	10	57
Convening of the Panel by State Forester, if needed	15	72
Total	72	72
Decision by State Forester	ASAP	

CHAPTER 40: WOODLAND TAX LAW

The Woodland Tax Law program was available from 1954 to 1986. The last contracts expired December 31, 2000.

This section should be kept as a **reference**.

GENERAL INFORMATION

(s. [77.16](#) Wis. Stats., and ch. [NR 46](#), subchapter 2, Wis. Adm. Code)

The Woodland Tax Law program was available from 1954 to 1986. The last contracts expire December 31, 2000.

ANNUAL TAX	\$1.67/acre/year through 2000
BUILDINGS	Improvements with assessed values are not allowed.
CONTRACT PERIOD	10 years for entries between 1954 - 1976 15 years for entries between 1977 - 1986
CUTTING NOTICE/REPORT	None, but cutting must conform to the management plan.
DECLASSIFICATION	All or part of an entry may be withdrawn (refer to following examples for details). A penalty is assessed, billed through landowner's next tax bill and payable to local town.
EXPIRING CONTRACTS	By September of the year prior to the contract expiration, the Forest Tax Section notifies effected landowners indicating an option for petitioning for Managed Forest Law designation. Forest Tax Section notifies the forester and appropriate local officials of expired contracts and deletes recon data. No termination order is issued
HARVEST TAX	None
MANAGEMENT PLAN	Landowners are required to sign an approved management plan which details the mandatory and recommended practices to complete during the contract period. Mandatory practices include only the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • harvest of mature timber, • thinning of plantations and natural stands for merchantable products according to sound forestry practices, • release of pine from competing vegetation, reforestation of open or understocked areas.
OTHER REQUIREMENTS	Ten (10) or more contiguous acres excluding entire quarter-quarter sections, fractional lots or government lots. The non-productive portion is limited to 20% of the contiguous area. Minimum stocking requirements must have been met at the time of entry. Proof of ownership.

Must sign and follow an approved management plan which includes mandatory practices limited to the harvesting of mature timber, thinning plantations or natural stands, pine release and post harvest treatments.

Must be outside recorded plats, incorporated villages or city limits at the time of entry.

Suitable for growing timber and other forest products, including Christmas trees, and are not more useful for other purposes such as residential, commercial, industrial or recreational areas.

Grazing, burning, or surface mining (gravel, oil, gas) are not permitted.

PUBLIC ACCESS	Not required.
RENEWAL	None, but lands may be designated as Managed Forest Lands if they meet the minimum eligibility requirements.
STATE CONTRIBUTION	None
TERMINATION TAX	None
TRANSFER	All or part of an entry may be transferred within the definition of partition.
WITHDRAWAL TAX	One percent of the average full value per acre of the productive forest land in the year before declassification in the county where the land is located for each acre for each year the land was under the provisions of the law. Payable with the next property tax bill.

MANAGEMENT PLAN

(s. [77.16](#), Wis. Stats.; Form 2450-31)

The management plan, signed by the landowner(s), includes all mandatory and recommended practices to be completed during the contract period. Owner-agent prepared plans must be approved by a Department forester.

Mandatory practices for Woodland Tax Law lands include only:

- harvest of mature timber
- thinning of plantations and natural stands for merchantable products
- release of pine from competing vegetation
- reforestation of open or understocked areas

Landowners with mandatory practices to complete

In February foresters will receive a list of mandatory practices to be completed within the next two years. Individual landowner letters which identify the mandatory practices by stand are available upon request from the Bureau of Forestry's data coordinator.

By March 31 of the year the practice is due foresters should contact landowners having mandatory practices to discuss the landowner's intentions and need for compliance by December 31 of that year. The forester's address and phone number should be provided to the landowner.

The forester may re-schedule the mandatory practice if there is a basis in sound forest management.

If by October 31 there is no positive response from the landowner toward completion of the mandatory practice, the forester should pursue enforcement actions which may lead to an involuntary declassification.

Updating plans

Amendments should be based on current silvicultural standards using enforceable language.

Management plans must be updated when:

- mandatory practices have been rescheduled
- the landowner gives consent
- if the land is transferred and the new owner requests a revised plan and the forester agrees to the changes
- a mandatory practice has been completed and another mandatory practice which was not included in the initial plan is scheduled (i.e. additional thinnings)

TRANSFER

(Form 2450-158)

Woodland Tax Law contracts are conveyed with the land to the new owner. While there is no statutory requirement for filing a transfer form, a WTL Notice of Transfer form is available from the Department. Landowners are encouraged to use it. The Department also learns of transfers through assessors, real estate agents, foresters and others.

Partial transfer

Parts of a contract may be transferred under certain conditions (see examples which follow).

Procedure

New Landowner	Notifies the Department by letter or with the Notice of Transfer Form. The land description, order number and former landowner's name should be included.
Forest Tax	Provides the new landowner an informational packet regarding the Woodland Tax law along with an acknowledgement letter. Updates the master file.
Forester	Provides the new landowner with a copy of the management plan and map. A new plan may be prepared if the landowner requests one and the forester agrees. Updates the recon.

Land Contracts

Partitioning of lands involving a land contract must be evaluated closely. Land contracts do not cause a partition of the land until the land contract is completed. The Department will transfer the tax law contract for the land to the new landowner (vendee of the land contract), but the deed is still held by the old landowner (vendor of the land contract).

In cases where a partition occurs due to multiple transfers of land and one or more of the transferred areas is by deed, then all of the land partitioned must be withdrawn.

WITHDRAWAL (DECLASSIFICATION), VOLUNTARY

(s. [77.16\(7\)](#), Wis. Stats.; Form 2450-116)

An owner may withdraw land from a WTL contract any time prior to expiration with payment of a declassification penalty provided the conveyance does not result in a "partition".

Conveyance of lands resulting in a partition of the lands under a Woodland Tax Law contract shall be cause for declassification (s. [77.16\(7\)](#), Wis. Stats.). Since the definition of partition influences whether or not part of a contract can be withdrawn, the Department's legal counsel has provided an interpretation.

Existing tax law entries which are annexed to a municipality continue under the law until expiration. Lands being withdrawn due to transfer to a governmental unit for the purposes in s. [77.10\(2\)\(c\)](#), Wis. Stats., are exempt from withdrawal tax (Form [2450-159](#)).

Partition Interpretations

- Conveyance of an entire parcel of land (contiguous land) identified in a WTL order is not considered a partition and in itself does not require declassification of other eligible contiguous parcels in the order.
- If separate WTL applications were submitted by a landowner but the Department combined them into a single WTL order, then the lands may be divided along the same lines as indicated on the application without declassification.
- Conveyance of part of contiguous land identified in a WTL order and submitted on a single application continues to be considered a partition and will require declassification of the contiguous land only.
- Land contracts which divide forest tax lands are not considered partitions until the land contact is satisfied. The forester should advise the landowner(s) of this interpretation if the situation is known.

Procedures

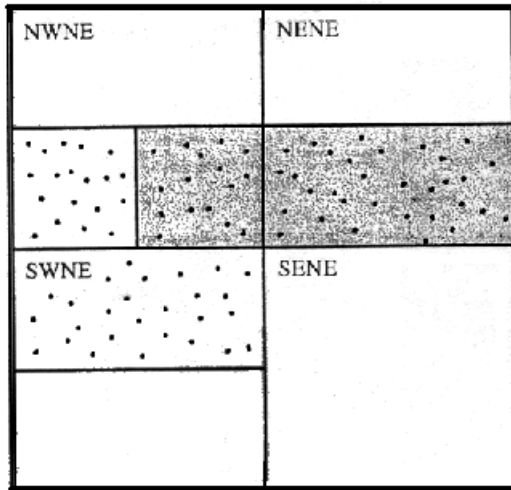
Landowner	Submits a Declaration of Withdrawal form to the Department, including the name and address of any new landowner.
Forest Tax	Using the current average F-1 land values provided by the Department of Revenue, calculates the withdrawal tax then issues a Withdrawal Order to the landowner detailing how the withdrawal tax is prorated between various holders. Updates Master File.
Forester	Updates recon upon receipt of Withdrawal Order.
Landowner	Pays withdrawal tax to town treasurer with the following year's property tax bill.

1. Conveyance Results in a Partition

Requires declassification of the entire WTL Order (60 acres)

- = WTL land

Shaded = transferred land

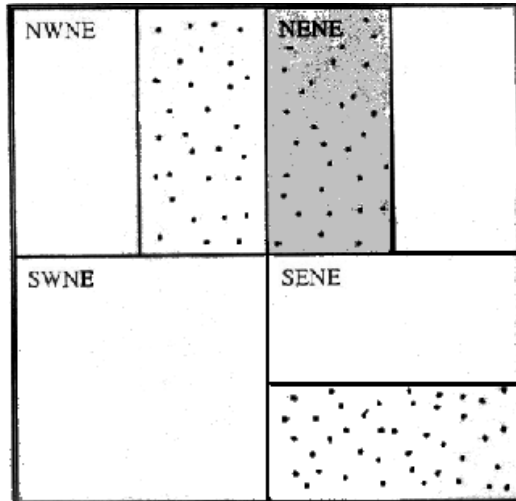


2. Conveyance Results in a Partition

Requires declassification of partitioned contiguous land only (40 acres). The remaining south 20 acres may continue under the law because it is a separate parcel.

- = WTL land

Shaded = Transferred land

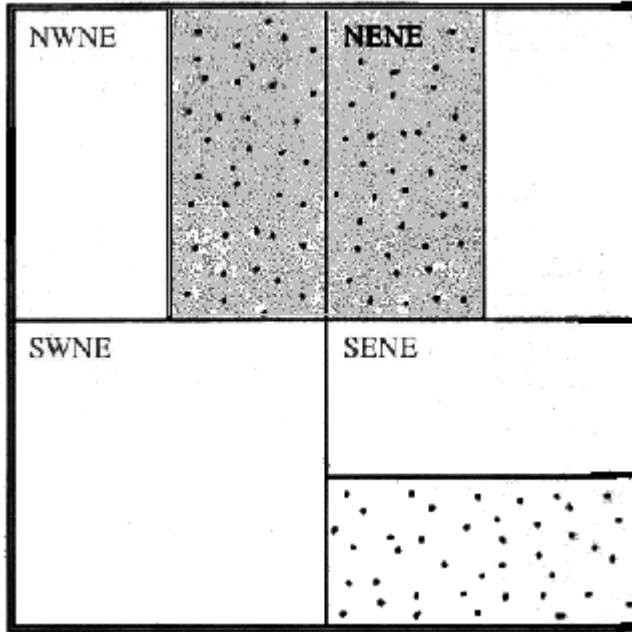


3. Conveyance Results in **no** Partition

All lands may remain under the law, or either entire parcel may be voluntarily declassified.

- = WTL land

Shaded = Transferred land

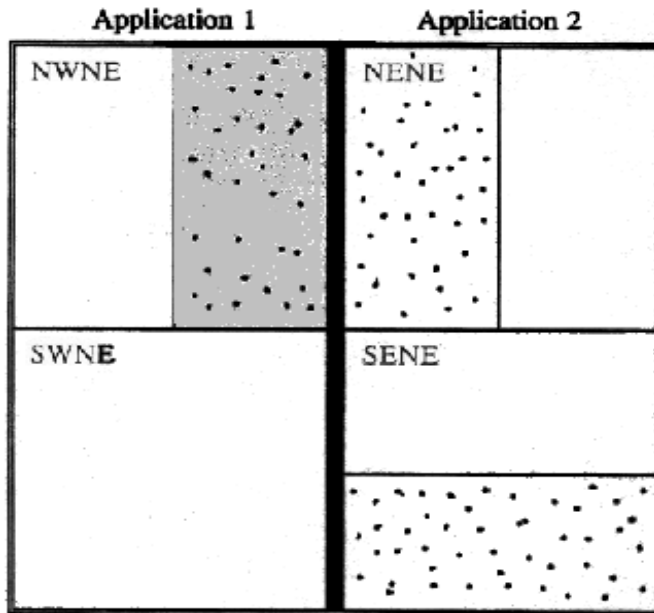


4. Conveyance Results in **no** Partition

Two or more applications arbitrarily combined by the Department under one entry. All lands may remain under the law. Any entire parcel in either application may be voluntarily declassified or transferred.

- = WTL land

Shaded = Transferred land



CHAPTER 60: ENFORCEMENT

The Department’s enforcement philosophy is to gain voluntary compliance with the law. The goal is sound, sustainable resource management. This chapter is a guide for enforcement of the MFL and FCL programs, and the American Tree Farm System® (ATFS®) and Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC®) group certifications. **All enforcement actions and follow-up documentation that are sent to the Compliance Specialist should have the team leader included (or cc’d).**

STEPS TO SUCCESSFUL COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT

The goal for tax law enforcement is to gain compliance before having to withdraw a landowner. The stepped enforcement process, known as the Steps to Successful Compliance and Enforcement, allows the Tax Law Section (TLS) to use all tools available to gain compliance before having to withdraw a landowner including up to three written notices, noncompliance assessments, and/or citations. These tools may work to gain compliance and can be much lower than the cost of withdrawal taxes.

Documentation is critical to any successful enforcement action. Use the Management Recommendations Record or other methods described in the Office Records protocols in the Private Forestry Handbook. Be sure to document phone calls, emails, meetings, etc. so that you have evidence as to how/when the landowner was contacted. This creates a timeline of events that will be helpful when developing a case for withdrawal or, if needed, for a contested case hearing.

The Steps to Successful Compliance and Enforcement should also be used when handling violations of the American Tree Farm System (ATFS) and/or the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) Certification Standards. Specific guidance related to ATFS/FSC violations is noted within each step. Refer to the Certified Group Enforcement section of Chapter 21 for more information about the reasons for which a landowner could be deactivated from the MFL Certified Group. There may be times when a landowner is in violation of an ATFS or FSC standard but it would not cause a withdrawal from MFL. If the violation is related only to the ATFS/FSC standards, a Notice of Investigation (NOI) should not be sent. For example:

- Incorrect application of a pesticide. This would be a violation of ATFS Standards related to compliance with laws and regulations and the safe use of pesticides.
- Use of a FSC prohibited pesticide. The standard prohibits use of pesticides that are persistent, toxic or whose derivatives remain biologically active and accumulate in the food chain beyond their intended use as well as any pesticides banned by international agreement. A list of prohibited pesticides can be found on the DNR internet and intranet.
- MFL Group certified stumpage or cut products were not separated from non-MFL products. This would be a violation of the relevant FSC indicators and MFL Group chain of custody (CoC) control system presented in Chapter 21. The FSC standard states that the manager needs to be able to trace each forest product from its origin and the CoC system requires that non-MFL stumpage or cut products must be clearly separated from MFL Group certified products. Only forest products reported on the MFL Cutting Notice (Form [2450-032](#)) can be marketed under the DNR certification numbers.

Note that any violation of the MFL that would result in withdrawal from MFL would automatically result in decertification of those lands co-enrolled in the ATFS/FSC Certified Group.

All of the following steps may not be needed in order to achieve success. A situation could be resolved at the end of any step. The extent of the use of the steps depends upon the tax law experience of the individual landowner(s) involved in the case. For example you may need to go through every step for a landowner that has never been contacted about a violation before, but, for an owner that has been contacted and informed about a violation in the past, you may start with step 3 or step 4. When in doubt, use all steps or contact your supervisor or the Tax Law Compliance Specialist to discuss.

Step 1	Tax Law Forestry Specialist determines/verifies a violation/potential violation has occurred
Step 2	Tax Law Forestry Specialist 1 st contact with landowner regarding violation
Step 3	Tax Law Forestry Specialist 2 nd contact with landowner regarding violation

Step 4	Tax Law Forestry Specialist sends Notice of Investigation
Step 5	Tax Law Forestry Specialist sends recommendation for citation or withdrawal to the Tax Law Compliance Specialist
Step 6	Tax Law Compliance Specialist reviews withdrawal or citation recommendation
Step 7	Tax Law Compliance Specialist decision and next steps

Step 1. Determine that a violation or potential violation has occurred (one or more)

Tax Law Forestry Specialist has determined that a violation or violations have occurred or that there is a potential violation. Statute, administrative code, handbook, and/or ATFS/FSC Standards should be referenced to confirm the specific violation.

Remember: Enforcement actions may be affected by the year in which the land was enrolled, or whether the land is enrolled in MFL or FCL.

Step 2. 1st contact with landowner informing landowner of violation

As soon as the Tax Law Forestry Specialist has gathered the relevant information to confirm that a violation or potential violation has occurred, the Tax Law Forestry Specialist contacts the landowner to inform them of the violation. This can be written, via phone or in person. If phone or in person, the contact should be followed with written correspondence regarding the contact and the violation. See section immediately following on Written Enforcement Correspondence for more information on written correspondence requirements and recommendations. Keep in mind that at this point the landowner may not be aware that they have violated the law, so the tone of your correspondence should reflect that you are informing them of the violation at this step, not reprimanding the landowner for not having corrected a violation they may not be aware of.

Be sure to verify the current ownership and address with the county property listing office if not done previously. In contacting the landowner in this step, a deadline to correct the violation should be given.

For MFL Certified Group violations: Document the mailing of the letter in the file including the date and time of delivery to the .S. Post Office and the location of that office.

TIP Before face to face meetings about violations, check probation and parole records and the list of records and warrants available through your nearest credentialed DNR employee.

Step 3. 2nd contact with landowner regarding violation

Once the deadline given in the second step (1st contact) has passed, if the Tax Law Forestry Specialist has not received a response to the first letter, or a response was received, but the violation has not been corrected, a 2nd enforcement letter should be sent to the landowner. The Tax Law Forestry Specialist should consider following the correspondence with a phone call or face-to-face meeting to explain the information in the letter verbally. In contacting the landowner in this step, a deadline to correct the violation should be given.

For MFL Certified Group violations: Document the mailing of the letter in the file including the date and time of delivery to the .S. Post Office and the location of that office.

Step 4. Notice of Investigation

Once the deadline in the third step (2nd contact) has passed, if the Tax Law Forestry Specialist has not received a response to the second letter, or a response was received, but the violation has not been corrected, a Notice of Investigation (NOI) should be sent to the landowner. The Tax Law Forestry Specialist should consider following the NOI with a phone call or face-to-face meeting to explain the information in the NOI verbally.

Sec. [77.88\(1\)\(a\)](#), Wis. Stats., requires that the Department use a Notice of Investigation for Managed Forest Law investigations. It reads, in part, The department shall notify the owner of the land and the mayor of the city, the chairman of the town, or the president of the village in which the land is located of the investigation. It is Division of Forestry policy to apply the NOI to both MFL and FCL even though it is only written in the Managed Forest Law portion of [Chapter 77](#).

For MFL Certified Group violations: A NOI should not be sent if the violation is related only to the Managed Forest Law Certified Group (ATFS/FSC Standards). A NOI should only be sent if the consequence for not correcting the violation would result in the issuance of a citation or withdrawal from the MFL or FCL program.

For violations related only to the Certified Group, the Tax Law Forestry Specialist should work with the Certified Group Manager to develop a letter to send to the landowner.

When a NOI is sent, the following people should be copied (cc):

- Landowner's agent if applicable
- First-line supervisor
- Tax Law Compliance Specialist
- Town Chairman, Village President, or City Mayor where the property is located (s. [77.88\(1\)\(a\)](#), Wis. Stats.)
- Municipal Clerk, only if certifying for the 250 noncompliance assessment

Important and more detailed information about the noncompliance assessment is provided later in Chapter 60 in the section titled Noncompliance Assessment for Failure to Implement a Mandatory Practice . Be sure to refer to this additional information.

There are examples of NOIs in Appendix 7.

Remember! If compliance is gained through the Steps to Successful Compliance and Enforcement, notify the Tax Law Compliance Specialist so that the resolution can be documented.

Step 5. Withdrawal or Citation Recommendation

Once the deadline in the NOI has passed, if the Tax Law Forestry Specialist has not received a response to the NOI, or a response was received, but the violation has not been corrected, a recommendation for either a citation to be issued or for the lands to be withdrawn from the MFL/FCL program should be made to the Tax Law Compliance Specialist.

Before sending the withdrawal or citation recommendation to the Tax Law Compliance Specialist, the recommendation should be reviewed with the first-line supervisor.

If the recommendation is to withdraw, [the Forest Tax Law Enforcement Case cover sheet](#), along with supporting documentation, should accompany every withdrawal recommendation and should be signed by both the Tax Law Forestry Specialist and the first-line supervisor. Note: the link for the Forest Tax Law Enforcement Case cover sheet above can only be accessed by DNR employees on the DNR intranet. If you do not have access to this and would like to view it, please contact the Tax Law Compliance Specialist.

The Forest Tax Law Enforcement Case cover sheet requests the following information to be provided with every withdrawal recommendation:

- Name and current address(es) of landowner(s) involved
- MFL or FCL order number(s)
- Whether landowner is member of the MFL Certified Group
- Description of violation(s)
- Chronological summary of events (an Investigative Report [Form 4100-161] and/or Case Activity Report [Form 4100-160] are recommended but not required). See Appendices 8 and 9 for samples.
- All pertinent letters sent to landowner(s), including NOI
- Copy of original Order of Designation
- Copy of management plan (or pertinent pages, including both original and new versions as needed)
- Copy of original entry map, marked-up map(s) describing the issue, and most up-to-date map
- Copies of other Orders such as transfers, corrections, amendments, withdrawals, etc.
- Copy of transfer/withdrawal applications/forms signed by landowner(s)
- Copy of pertinent deed(s)
- Copy of pertinent tax bill(s)
- Other supporting information/documents (investigation write-up, old and/or new recon data, land exams, photos, cutting notices/reports, witness statements, etc.)

For MFL Certified Group violations: A recommendation for deactivation from the MFL Certified Group should be made to the MFL Certified Group Manager.

Step 6. Review of Withdrawal or Citation Recommendation

The Tax Law Compliance Specialist will respond within 7 to 10 working days regarding receipt of the withdrawal or citation recommendation. The Tax Law Compliance Specialist will review the recommendation to determine if withdrawal or citation is the appropriate course of action.

For MFL Certified Group violations: The MFL Certified Group Manager will respond within 7 to 10 working days regarding receipt of the recommendation for deactivation from the MFL Certified Group. The MFL Certified Group Manager will review the recommendation to determine if the landowner will be removed from the MFL Certified Group.

Step 7. Decision and Next Steps

The Tax Law Compliance Specialist, in consultation with other Tax Law, Bureau of Forest Operations, and/or Bureau of Legal Services staff as needed, determines if withdrawal or citation is the appropriate course of action.

If citation is the correct course of action, a credentialed officer will issue the citation.

If withdrawal is the correct course of action:

For MFL, the Tax Law Compliance Specialist (TL) will issue the withdrawal order OR

For FCL, the Tax Law Compliance Specialist (TL) will begin the Contested Case Hearing process.

Once a withdrawal order is issued for either MFL or FCL by the Tax Law Compliance Specialist, copies are sent to the Tax Law Forestry Specialist, landowner, register of deeds (who records the order), municipal clerk (who makes note of the information), assessor (who adjusts the tax roll for the year the withdrawal is effective), Department of Revenue (DOR) - district supervisor of assessment, and DOR Madison.

The Tax Law Administration Specialist sends a request to Department of Revenue to calculate the withdrawal tax and a request to the Tax Law Forestry Specialist to calculate the 5 stumpage value, if applicable.

Once the information from DOR and the Tax Law Forestry Specialist are returned to Madison, the Tax Law Administration Specialist applies the acreage share tax credits to the withdrawal tax if applicable, prepares the invoice for the withdrawal tax and fee, and sends the invoice to the landowner.

If the withdrawal is a partial withdrawal, once the withdrawal is effective, (January 1st), the Tax Law Forestry Specialist adjusts stand acreages and other recon information within WisFIRS Private Lands.

If withdrawal or citation are determined not to be the appropriate course of action, the Tax Law Compliance Specialist will provide the appropriate next steps to the Tax Law Forestry Specialist involved and their first-line supervisor.

For MFL Certified Group violations: The MFL Certified Group Manager, in consultation with the Certification Coordinator, other Tax Law, Bureau of Forest Operations, and or Bureau of Legal Services staff as needed, determines if the landowner will be removed from the MFL Certified Group. The MFL Certified Group Manager will issue a letter to the landowner indicating that they have been deactivated from the MFL Certified Group, the reasons for deactivation, and advises the landowner of the appeal procedures. The MFL Certified Group Manager should notify the Tax Law Forestry Specialist so that the Tax Law Forestry Specialist can remove the landowner from the Certified Group.

WRITTEN ENFORCEMENT CORRESPONDENCE

Written enforcement correspondence is critical to tax law enforcement. However, do not forget the value of face-to-face interaction. It can be difficult to explain the statutory requirements of the program, forestry concepts, rules, etc. in written format. Tax Law Forestry Specialists should always consider asking the landowner to meet with them whether in the office or on site or to talk on the phone to explain the situation in addition to their written correspondence. Tax Law Forestry Specialists can ask a credentialed officer to attend if necessary. When a Tax Law Forestry Specialist has the ability to explain

the severity of withdrawal and the risks of not complying, it can help the landowner to understand what is at stake. It is important that all phone calls and face-to-face meetings are documented in the landowner file for enforcement purposes.

Consider including the following information in enforcement correspondence. Any questions regarding what to include or not include should be referred to the first-line supervisor or the Tax Law Compliance Specialist.

- Order number(s)
- Legal description(s) of involved parcel
- Description of the MFL/FCL violation(s) and applicable statutory/administrative code references and/or ATFS/FSC certification non-conformances when applicable.
 - Include the specific statutory/administrative code references if sending NOI
 - A full copy of the statute/code upon request may be provided
- Action required to correct the violation(s)
 - Be sure to offer any/all options to correct the violation. If proper options are not offered, the Tax Law Forestry Specialist may have to repeat some enforcement steps over again.
 - Tax Law Forestry Specialist should contact their immediate supervisor for instruction if they are unsure of what steps the landowner should take to comply with statutes and/or ATFS/FSC standards.
 - Voluntary withdrawal can be offered as an option to correct a violation, where appropriate. However, it is essential that it is made clear that that by using these withdrawal types the land will go back on the regular tax roll and a withdrawal tax and fee may be assessed.
 - a withdrawal for construction or small land sale, s. [77.88\(3\)](#), Wis. Stats., may be used to rectify the inclusion of an illegal building on MFL
 - a withdrawal for productivity/sustainability, ss. [77.88\(3k\)](#) and [\(3L\)](#), Wis. Stats., may be used to rectify lands that do not meet the productivity requirements
- Deadline for correcting violation(s)
 - Reasonable timelines for correcting violations are described within the sections for specific violations described in this chapter.
 - Length of negotiations is up to the Tax Law Forestry Specialist and their supervisor.
 - Provide a realistic amount of time for the landowner to comply but do not drag things out.
 - 10-14 days may be a reasonable amount of time to allow for some actions to take place (e.g. file a transfer) or for a response from the landowner.
 - 1-3 months may be reasonable for correcting a split in ownership, but the Tax Law Forestry Specialist should consider requiring the landowner to contact the tax law forestry specialist regarding the violation within 10-14 days.
 - Completing mandatory practices depends on sale specifics, season, etc.
 - Tree planting is season dependent.
- Consequence for not correcting violation(s), which may include:
 - 250 non-compliance assessment for failure to complete a mandatory practice (more information about the noncompliance assessment is provided later in this chapter in the section titled Noncompliance Assessment for Failure to Implement a Mandatory Practice . Be sure to refer to this additional information.)
 - Citation (see [Citations or Seizures](#))
 - Withdrawal

Correspondence should always be sent to the landowner, but the landowner's agent/logger/consultant forester/etc. should be copied (cc) on the letter when appropriate. Certified mail may also be used (but is not required) to document the mailing and may document the receipt, if a return receipt is requested and signed for by the landowner. Forestry Specialists should work with the Compliance Specialist to determine when certified mail should be used.

For group certification issues, include a copy of the ATFS/FSC standards, and document the mailing of the letter in the file including the date and time of delivery to the U.S. Post Office and the location of that office. Refer to Chapter 21 of the Forest Tax Law Handbook for more information about Forest Certification.

Be clear on what the issue/violation is and what the expectation is from the landowner. Try to answer the following questions in the first paragraph of the letter:

- What is this about (e.g. lands in the MFL program are out of compliance)
- What's in it for me (e.g. you may face withdrawal from the MFL program)
- What do you want from me (e.g. file the transfer form)

Provide more detail later in the letter to elaborate as needed. If a detailed chronology of events is desired, consider placing that as an enclosure rather than within the body of the letter so as not to confuse/overwhelm the landowner.

Focus on the resource needs and not just the program requirements. For example, explain to the landowner why it is important that they harvest so that their forest stays healthy, etc. rather than simply saying that they are required to harvest timber because the program and their management plan requires them to do so.

Tax Law Forestry Specialists should try to put themselves in the landowner’s shoes when writing the letter. It does not hurt to have someone else, even a non-forester, to review the letter before it is sent to help understand if the letter is too complex or too harsh. Try to close the letter in a friendly manner by stating that the Tax Law Forestry Specialist is there to help and would be happy to talk with the landowner further.

Try to avoid forestry terms that the landowner may not understand. Most landowners do not know terms such as single tree selection, basal area, stand, etc.

Although it can be difficult because the letters are dealing with enforcement situations, Tax Law Forestry Specialists should try to be conscientious of the tone of letters. Landowners may be in an enforcement situation, but Tax Law Forestry Specialist’s role is to assist the landowner with coming into compliance. Try to be firm yet courteous.

CITATIONS OR SEIZURES

In some specific cases a citation can be used and/or wood products may be seized. Credentialed forestry staff or DNR Wardens should be contacted if seizure or citation actions are being considered. Non-credentialed staff should contact credentialed staff for assistance. Keep in mind that non-credentialed foresters have the authority to seize timber on tax law lands, but they do not have such authority on private non-tax law lands. When products are seized the Department is responsible for the security of those products.

Credentialed forestry staff or DNR Wardens should issue the citation. Tax Law Forestry Specialists should assist in the issuance of the citation and provide the credentialed officer the elements of the violation. The citation should list the dollar amount in the DNR bond book using the current figures in the DNR Bond Schedule. Citations may be issued by mail pursuant to s. [23.62\(2\)](#), Wis. Stats.

It is advisable for the officer to meet with the District Attorney when possible to discuss the forest tax laws that the DNR enforces with which the District Attorney may not be familiar especially if there is concern that the citation may be contested. A short conversation with the District Attorney may make the difference between the case being prosecuted and the case being dismissed.

[Chapter 77](#), Wis. Stats. provides citation authority for the following tax law violations. In these situations, enforcement letters should reference citation as a consequence for failure to correct the violation. More detail about the following citations is found within the sections describing specific tax law violations later in this chapter.

Violation	MFL/FCL	Citation/Forfeiture	Statutory Reference
Failure to file cutting notice	MFL only	Not more than 1,000	s.77.86(5)(a), Wis. Stats.
Failure to file cutting report	MFL and FCL	Not more than 1,000	s.77.86(5)(a), Wis. Stats. (MFL) s.77.09(1), Wis. Stats. (FCL)
Filing false cutting report	MFL and FCL	Not more than 1,000	s.77.86(5)(a), Wis. Stats. (MFL) s.77.09(1), Wis. Stats. (FCL)
Harvesting contrary to management plan, approved cutting notice, and/or inconsistent with sound forestry	MFL and FCL	20% of value of merchantable timber cut contrary to management plan	s.77.86(5)(b), Wis. Stats. (MFL) s. 77.06(1)(c), Wis. Stats. (FCL)
Posting violations	MFL only	Not more than 500	s. 77.83(4), Wis. Stats.
Not allowing public access to open land	MFL only	Not more than 500	s. 77.83(4), Wis. Stats.

INVOLUNTARY WITHDRAWAL

(MFL s. [77.88](#), Wis. Stats. FCL s. [77.10](#), Wis. Stats.)

For MFL, statute provides that the Department may, at the request of the governing body of any municipality in which any managed forest land is located, or at its own discretion, investigate to determine whether the designation as managed forest land should be withdrawn.

For FCL, statute provides that the Department of Natural Resources shall on the application of the Department of Revenue or the owner of any forest croplands or the town board of the town in which said lands lie and may on its own motion at any time cause an investigation to be made and hearing to be had as to whether any forest croplands shall continue to be enrolled.

While this may not be a complete list, investigations for involuntary withdrawals may be initiated for (for more information on these topic areas, see relevant sections in Chapter 20, 30 and 60):

Violation	Legal Reference(s)	Citation Authority?	Non-Compliance Assessment?
MANAGED FOREST LAW			
<i>Eligibility Requirements</i>			
Pre-2017 entries or one time renewal (see Renewal): lands are not 10 acres	s. 77.82(1)(a)1., Wis. Stats. s. NR 46.15(25), Wis. Adm. Code	No	No
2017 and later entries: lands are not 20 acres.			
Lands are not 80 productive because they are not capable of growing 20 cubic feet of merchantable timber per acre per year.	s. 77.82(1)(a)2., Wis. Stats. s. NR 46.15(2), Wis. Adm. Code		
Lands are not 80 productive because more than 20 of the acreage is not stocked with trees.	s. 77.82(1)(a)2., Wis. Stats. s. NR 46.15(22), Wis. Adm. Code		
Lands are more than 20 unsuitable to produce timber products.	s. 77.82(1)(b)1., Wis. Stats.		
Lands are developed for commercial recreation.	s. 77.82(1)(b)2., Wis. Stats. s. NR 46.15(8), Wis. Adm. Code		
Lands are developed for industry.	s. 77.82(1)(b)2., Wis. Stats. s. NR 46.15(10), Wis. Adm. Code		
Lands are developed for a use incompatible with the practice of forestry.	s. 77.82(1)(b)2., Wis. Stats. s. NR 46.15(11), Wis. Adm. Code		
Lands lie within a subdivision plat for human residence.	s. 77.82(1)(b)2., Wis. Stats. s. NR 46.15(18), Wis. Adm. Code		
2017 and later entries: Lands where a building or an improvement associated with a building is located.	s. 77.82(1)(b)3., Wis. Stats. s. 77.82(1)(bp), Wis. Stats.		
Pre-2017 entries: Lands are developed as a human residence as evidenced by having a building with living space that contains 5 or more building characteristics.	s. 77.82(1)(b)3., Wis. Stats. () s. NR 46.15(9), Wis. Adm. Code s. NR 46.15(12), Wis. Adm. Code s. NR 46.15(24), Wis. Adm. Code		
And/or lands have a building that is used as a domicile.			
Lands surrounding buildings are landscaped, improved or have ornamental plantings or other alterations of vegetation.	s. 77.82(1)(b)3., Wis. Stats. s. 77.82(1)(bp)1.b., Wis. Stats. s. NR 46.17(3), Wis. Adm. Code		
<i>Closed Acreage Limitation</i>			
The number of acres in lands closed to public recreation exceeds 320 acres.	s. 77.83(1)(am), Wis. Stats.	No	No

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Violation	Legal Reference(s)	Citation Authority?	Non-Compliance Assessment?
MANAGED FOREST LAW			
<i>Public Access</i>			
Failure to provide public access to lands enrolled as MFL-Open. (see Access)	s. 77.83(2)(a), Wis. Stats. s. NR 46.20(1), Wis. Adm. Code	Yes	No
Failure to provide public access to lands enrolled as MFL-Open by crossing contiguous lands that are not entered as managed forest land, contiguous managed forest land that is designated closed, or an access by easement or otherwise that provides the owner access.	s. 77.83(2)(a), Wis. Stats. s. NR 46.20(2), Wis. Adm. Code	Yes	
Posting of signs or otherwise denying access to open managed forest land.	s. 77.88(1)(b)5., Wis. Stats. s. NR 46.21, Wis. Adm. Code	Yes	
<i>Grazing</i>			
Failure to prevent grazing by domesticated animals.	s. 77.875, Wis. Stats. s. NR 46.15(16), Wis. Adm. Code	No	No
<i>Forestry Practices</i>			
Cutting on lands in which acreage share taxes are delinquent.	s. 77.86(1), Wis. Stats.	No	No
Failure to comply with the management plan.	s. 77.88(1)(b)2., Wis. Stats.	Yes	Yes
Failure to practice sound forestry.	s. 77.88(1)(b)2., Wis. Stats. s. NR 46.15(29), Wis. Adm. Code	Yes	No
Cutting in violation of an approved cutting notice, the management plan, or sound forestry.	s. 77.88(1)(b)3, Wis. Stats.	Yes	No
<i>Transfer of Land</i>			
Failure of transferred land to meet eligibility requirements.	s. 77.88(2)(am), Wis. Stats. s. NR 46.23(2), Wis. Adm. Code	No	No
Land remaining after a transfer fails to meet the eligibility requirements.	s. 77.88(2)(c), Wis. Stats.		
Failure to develop a management plan within one year of purchasing lands from a large landowner or losing large account status.	s. 77.82(3)(ag), Wis. Stats. s. NR 46.23(2m), Wis. Adm. Code s. NR 46.18(4)(b), Wis. Adm. Code		
Failure to file a transfer form within 30 days of obtaining ownership of MFL lands.	s. 77.88(2)(ac), Wis. Stats.		
<i>Payment of Taxes</i>			
County has taken a tax deed for delinquent taxes.	s. 77.84(3), Wis. Stats.	No	No
Failure to pay personal property taxes for buildings on MFL lands.	s. 77.88(3m), Wis. Stats.		

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Violation	Legal Reference(s)	Citation Authority?	Non-Compliance Assessment?
FOREST CROP LAW			
<i>Eligibility Requirements</i>			
Pre 1972 Lands are not 40 acres.	s. 77.02, Wis. Stats.	No	No
Post 1972 Lands are not an entire quarter-quarter section, fractional lot or government lot.	s. 77.02, Wis. Stats.		
Land is used for purposes other than forestry.	s. 77.02, Wis. Stats.		
Post 1980 Lands are not 80 productive.	s. 77.02, Wis. Stats. s. NR 46.07(1)(c), Wis. Adm. Code		
Lands are within a registered plat.	s. NR 46.07(1)(a), Wis. Adm. Code		
Lands which contain a domicile.	s. NR 46.07(1)(b), Wis. Adm. Code		
Lands upon which surface disturbance in the form of mining or landfill operations is present.	s. NR 46.07(1)(d), Wis. Adm. Code		
Lands are landscaped, improved or have ornamental plantings or other alterations of vegetation.	s. NR 46.07(1)(e), Wis. Adm. Code		
<i>Public Access</i>			
Failure to provide public access.	s. 77.01, Wis. Stats. s. 77.03, Wis. Stats.	No	No
Posting of signs or otherwise denying access to FCL land.	s. 77.01, Wis. Stats. s. 77.03, Wis. Stats.		
<i>Forestry Practices</i>			
Cutting on lands in which acreage share taxes are delinquent.	s. 77.06(1), Wis. Stats.	No	No
Failure to file a cutting notice at least 30 days before harvesting.	s. 77.06(1), Wis. Stats.	No	
Harvesting in excess of amount prescribed on cutting notice.	s. 77.06(1)(c), Wis. Stats.	Yes	
<i>Transfer of Land</i>			
Pre 1972 Failure to transfer at least 40 acres of FCL land or failure of remaining land to be at least 40 acres.	s. 77.02, Wis. Stats. s. 77.10(1), Wis. Stats.	No	No
Post 1972 Failure to transfer an entire quarter-quarter section, fractional lot, or government lot or failure of remaining land to be an entire quarter-quarter section, fractional lot, or government lot,	s. 77.02, Wis. Stats. s. 77.10(1), Wis. Stats.		
Failure to file a transfer form within 10 days of obtaining ownership of FCL lands.	s. 77.10(1)(b), Wis. Stats.		
<i>Payment of Taxes</i>			
County has taken a tax deed for delinquent taxes.	s. 77.04(2), Wis. Stats.	No	No

CHAPTER 601: MANDATORY PRACTICE COMPLIANCE PROCEDURES

I. PURPOSE and SCOPE

These policies and procedures apply to Tax Law Staff, Landowners and Forestry Professionals involved in carrying out mandatory practices on Managed Forest Law (MFL) and Forest Crop Law (FCL) lands. Procedures include both proactive measures to gain compliance by providing informational letters as well as stepped enforcement procedures for mandatory practices that are unresolved after the calendar year in which they are due. Roles and responsibilities are provided, followed by procedures for gaining compliance and following through with enforcement in cases of non-compliant mandatory practices (MP). Procedures to gain compliance with the requirement to implement practices that do not involve cutting merchantable timber and those that do and thus require a cutting notice (CN) are different and treated separately in this document

II. POLICY

This policy establishes acceptable timeframes for completion of mandatory practices. The Department allows broad flexibility when ensuring that mandatory practices are completed. Ultimately, the Department must ensure that sound forestry principles are maintained on MFL and FCL lands. To set landowners up for success and prevent predictable issues with compliance the department is committed to working collaboratively with landowners and professional forestry partners. Management plans are adaptive tools and the mandatory practices they contain may need to change throughout the length of the order commitment. As mandatory practice due dates approach, TLFS will reach out to landowners and forestry partners with willingness to adjust MP as needed to accomplish sound forestry. Mandatory practices must be evaluated at the time they become due and stand conditions may warrant amending the practices via mutual agreement. Not all mandatory practices will be completed as commercial timber sales and may involve the implementation of noncommercial practices. When the mandatory practice is deemed necessary for sound forestry, the Department recognizes there may be challenges to completing the practice. Recognizing that fact, the department establishes reasonable timeframes for landowners and professional partners to accomplish mandatory practices and comply with program requirements to manage their forests. Nevertheless, if there are imminent threats to the health and vigor of the stand, MP must be completed, or if the parcel will remain 80% productive, the stand may be taken out of production and placed in the 20% allowable non-productive area.

Valid reasons to extend the date of completing MP beyond the year in which they are due include being on the services accepted list until the end of the 3rd year following non-compliance, and renewed cutting notices which extend the period to complete the practice if the landowner is in communication with the department and there are credible reasons to believe the practice will be completed. Once the timeframes allowed to show satisfactory progress towards mandatory practice resolution are exceeded, the Department will investigate to determine whether the land should be withdrawn. To guide the landowner to compliance, voluntary compliance agreements may be used.

III. DEFINITIONS

“Mandatory Practice” means a management practice required to accomplish sound forestry as determined by the department.

“Resolved” means the mandatory practice is in services accepted status, has an active cutting notice, is completed, rescheduled, removed or has been referred to the Compliance Specialist and is removed from practice status of planned in WisFIRS.

“Services Accepted” means objective evidence that professional forestry services are secured. Written evidence of services accepted is preferred. Verbal statements by the landowner if confirmed by the service provider may also be acceptable.

IV. PROCEDURES

A. Roles and Responsibilities

Landowners: As legal participants in the FCL and MFL programs, landowners are the parties responsible for the completion of the mandatory practice(s) as described and agreed upon in their approved MFL management plan or FCL schedule of practices. Landowners are responsible for contacting the Department if the MP in their plans will not be completed in the year they are due, and for responding to compliance correspondence from the Department.

Forestry Professionals: Entities that may serve to consult, administer, and/or implement MP for landowners as described in their approved management plans and are responsible to the landowner for services rendered. CPWs, Cooperating Foresters, other Consultants, Logging Contractors, and other forestry management contractors are included in this category. Cooperating Foresters are required to inform the TLFS when they agree to provide services to a Forest Tax landowner other forestry professionals are also encouraged to contact the TLFS when they are working with a landowner to complete MP's on Forest Tax land.

Tax Law Operations Specialist: Creates and provides reports indicating Mandatory Practice status (i.e. Services Accepted, overdue, completed) and generates template letters for TLFS to send to landowners.

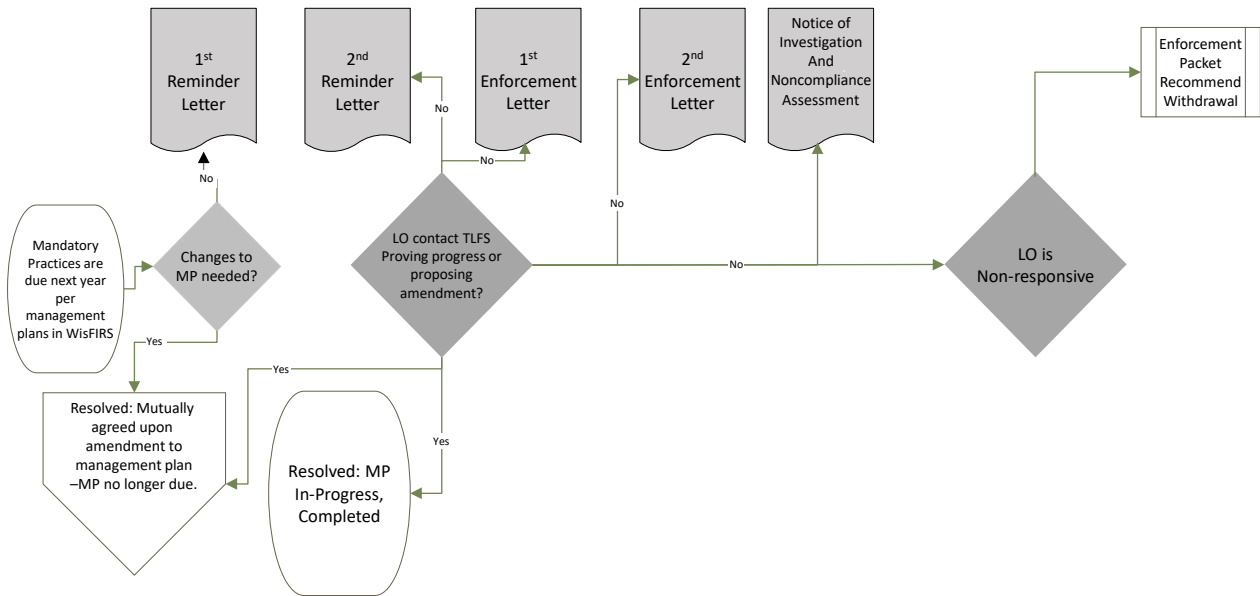
Tax Law Forestry Specialist (TLFS): Administers the Forest Tax Law programs at the local level, working with landowners, forestry professionals, and other partners. Responsibilities include monitoring, evaluating and verifying landowner's MP, communicating with landowners regarding MPs, and following up with compliance and enforcement actions as necessary.

Tax Law Team Leaders: Provide case-specific enforcement direction to TLFS regarding non-compliant landowners and MP's. Responsible for approving enforcement packets recommending involuntary withdrawal orders.

Tax Law Compliance Specialist: Provides support, consultation and expert guidance to Tax Law Section (TLS) staff, landowners, and partners to collaboratively resolve compliance issues in a timely and effective manner. Responsible for approving recommendations for involuntary withdrawals and other compliance measures for failure to implement MP.

B. Steps for Routine Resolution of Mandatory Practices

1. Compliance and Enforcement Process for Mandatory Practices (Figure)



2. Example Timeline for Routine MP Reminders and Compliance Progression (Table)

In compliance			Out of Compliance				All MP in Planned Status
Practice Due	1 st reminder letter	2 nd reminder letter	Practice Overdue	1 st enforcement letter	2 nd enforcement letter	NOI	Resolution
2021	1/2020	1/2021	1/1/22	By 3/31/22	By 4/30/22	By 5/31/22	By 9/1/22
2022	1/2021	1/2022	1/1/23	By 3/31/23	By 4/30/23	By 5/31/23	By 9/1/23

3. For practices in planned status: landowners will receive letters following the chart above until the practice is resolved. Resolution statuses may include rescheduled, removed, services accepted, cutting notice approved, cutting report submitted, and completed, see process flow diagram
 - a. If a landowner has multiple Order Numbers with practices due, the orders will not be consolidated into one letter, though mailing all letters for the same landowner in the same envelope is encouraged.
 - b. TLFS will save a PDF copy of each letter sent to the respective Order in WisFIRS.
 - i. Stepped Enforcement (SE) Documents should follow this naming convention:
SE1 MP DateSent Order
 - ii. Ex. SE1 MP 3-01-2019 05-138-2002
 - c. Letters should be saved as a Correspondence document type in WisFIRS.
4. If contact is made by the landowner at any point in this process, TLFS will work with them to resolve their mandatory practice according to acceptable timeframes.
5. If no contact has been made following the 2nd enforcement letter, TLFS will inform their Team Leader and the Compliance Specialist, and send a Notice of Investigation (NOI) by Certified Mail, giving the landowner 45 days to resolve the practice.
 - a. The NOI certifies to the local municipality the landowner’s failure to complete the practice, and the municipalities are provided a copy of the NOI along with an explanation of their authority to assess and collect the noncompliance assessments (250.00 per practice).
 - b. If the landowner does not respond to the NOI by the deadline, the TLFS will submit the case to the Compliance Specialist through the Team Leader following the stepped enforcement process to recommend involuntary withdrawal.

All practices should be resolved or referred to the Compliance Specialist through the Team Leader by September 1, the year after it is scheduled to ensure timely withdrawal from the program if necessary.

Once the landowner is in contact with the Department, follow the procedures below to ensure practices are completed within acceptable timeframes

- C. Ensuring compliance of practices on the Services Accepted (SA) List
 1. TLFS periodically monitor the list and
 - a. Identify and resolve all overdue practices that predate this policy
 - b. Verify list of practices in Services Accepted Status is accurate and valid
 - c. In collaboration with partners and landowners, verify that practices are still necessary remove, reschedule and amend the plan via mutual agreement as appropriate.
 - d. pdate completed practices in WisFIRS to remove them from the list.
- D. Ensuring that Services Accepted Timelines are followed Cutting Notice Required
 1. Focus on practices that are overdue for resolution: the practice is overdue beginning in the year after it was scheduled see table below.
 2. SA List Example Compliance Timelines (Table)

Practice Due	Overdue	Reminder letter of SA timeframe ending	SA Three Years acceptable timeframe ends	Begin sending NOI’s requiring CN be filed within 45 days
Calendar 2021	1/1/2022	6/1/2024	12/31/2024	1/2/2025
Calendar 2022	1/1/2023	6/1/2025	12/31/2025	1/2/2026

3. When informed that services are accepted, the TLFS informs the landowner of the 3 year maximum acceptable timeframe to file a cutting notice.
4. All landowners with MP in SA status will be reminded via letter six months before the acceptable timeframe for being in SA status ends.
5. If a cutting notice is filed, the landowner has achieved compliance.

6. If a CN is not filed for the practice the TLFS sends an NOI to the landowner providing the landowner 45 days to file a cutting notice. The NOI certifies to the local municipality the landowner's failure to complete the practice, and the municipalities are provided a copy of the NOI along with an explanation of their authority to assess and collect the noncompliance assessments (250.00 per practice).
7. If the landowner fails to file a cutting notice, the TLFS assembles an enforcement packet recommending withdrawal and submits it to the Team Leader and Compliance Specialist.

E. Ensuring practices described on approved cutting notices are completed in a timely fashion

1. The TLFS will annually renew cutting notices as long as the owner or authorized agent are in communication with the department and show that a plan for the cutting within a reasonable timeframe is in place.
2. If the practices are not completed while the CN is current, and the landowner or authorized agent are not in communication with the Department, the TLFS will send an NOI providing the landowner 30-45 days to request that the CN be renewed or to file a new notice. The NOI certifies to the local municipality the landowner's failure to complete the practice, and the municipalities are provided a copy of the NOI along with an explanation of their authority to assess and collect the noncompliance assessments (250.00 per practice).
3. If the landowner fails to respond or complete the MP in a timely fashion, the TLFS will assemble an enforcement packet recommending withdrawal and submit it to the Team Leader and Compliance Specialist.

F. Ensuring that Services Accepted Timelines are followed No Cutting Notice Required (mandatory plantings, invasives control, etc.)

1. The three-year allowable timeframe for being in SA status only applies if a cutting notice is required to complete the practice.
2. Voluntary Compliance Agreements (VCA) should be used to develop acceptable timeframes to complete overdue MP where no CN is required.
3. Includes regeneration checks (and requiring supplemental planting) after harvest
4. If acceptable timelines reflected in the VCA are not met, send an NOI to the landowner. The NOI certifies to the local municipality the landowner's failure to complete the practice, and the municipalities are provided a copy of the NOI along with an explanation of their authority to assess and collect the noncompliance assessments (250.00 per practice).

G. Completion of MP that would normally require a cutting notice, but that cannot be completed commercially.

1. If the stand is beyond its biological life expectancy, is declining and will not regenerate to a productive stand without intervention, or is extremely overcrowded to the detriment of the stand, the TLFS will work with the landowner and forestry professional(s) to ensure completion of the practice.
2. Secure landowner agreement to complete MP. se VCA to document steps and timeframes.
3. If acceptable timelines reflected in the VCA are not met, send an NOI to the landowner. The NOI certifies to the local municipality the landowner's failure to complete the practice, and the municipalities are provided a copy of the NOI along with an explanation of their authority to assess and collect the noncompliance assessments (250.00 per practice).

H. Submission of Enforcement Packets to the Compliance Specialist:

1. Prioritize chronologically, use the coversheet and remember to assemble complete packets, see the enforcement packet section of this Handbook for details.

V. V. BACKGROUND

Mandatory practice completion is typically a multi-year process, replete with the challenges presented by varying operability of sites and availability of forestry professionals across the state. Once services are accepted, common challenges to completing MP within a year of their due date in the management plan include:

- o Markets (example: white cedar) small pine stands
- o Ground conditions (example: wet ground)
- o Silvicultural considerations (example: regeneration harvest to coincide with timing of mast fruiting)
- o Low volume. (example: sale was advertised but didn't sell)
- o Seasonal restrictions

VI. REFERENCES and RELATED DOCUMENTS

Related Documents:

Voluntary Compliance Agreement Procedure and Templates

Source	Summary of Requirement
s., Wis. Stats 77.81(3)	Merchantable timber means standing trees which, because of their size and quality, are salable.
s. 77.86(3) Wis. Stats.	TIME LIMIT. All cutting specified in the notice under sub. (1)(b) shall be commenced within one year after the date the proposed cutting is approved or, if approval is not required under sub. (1)(b) 2. , within one year after the date on which the notice under sub. (1)(b) 1. is filed. <i>The owner shall report to the department the date on which the cutting is commenced.</i>
s. 77.876 Wis. Stats.	77.876 Noncompliance assessment. s 77.876(1) ASSESSMENT. The department shall certify to each municipality in which the property is located an owner's failure to complete a forestry practice during the period of time required under an applicable management plan, and the municipality shall impose a noncompliance assessment of 250 against the owner for each failure. The department shall mail a copy of the certificate of assessment to the owner at the owner's last-known address and to the municipality.
s., NR 1.213(3)(b) Wis. Admin Code	(b) The cooperating forester shall manage private lands where the cooperator provides service in a manner which maintains the long-term capacity of the land to provide forest products, uses and values desired by landowners in accordance with the silvicultural guidelines in department handbooks and directives or a written, science-based forest management commitment submitted to and approved by the department in advance.
NR 46.185(3) Wis. Admin Code	EXPIRATION OF NOTICES OF INTENT TO C T. If the cutting has not commenced within 1 year of cutting notice submission or approval, as provided in s. 77.86 (3) , Stats., the department may renew the cutting notice if all of the following apply: NR 46.185(3)(a) (a) The owner or filer are in communication with the department and have adequately shown that a plan for the cutting within a reasonable timeframe is in place. NR 46.185(3)(b) (b) A new notice would not be significantly different from the cutting notice on file, as determined by the department.
Private Forestry Handbook 2470.5	Cooperating Forester Responsibilities

VII. DOCUMENT HISTORY

This version Rescinds and Replaces	Info on mandatory practice compliance on pp 60-10 and 60-11.
Summary of Changes from previous version	Documents policy to allow mandatory practices (MP) which require a cutting notice only be allowed to remain in services accepted status for 3 years after the end of the year in which it is due specifies that voluntary compliance agreements (VCA's) be used for overdue MP that don't require a cutting notice and the stand conditions that would mandate completion of regeneration harvests and thinning for sound forestry.

Information replaced by Chapter 601

NONCOMPLIANCE ASSESSMENT FOR FAILURE TO IMPLEMENT A MANDATORY PRACTICE

(MFL - s. [77.876](#), Wis. Stats.)

When an MFL landowner has not followed through with completing a required mandatory practice, the DNR has the authority to certify to the local municipality the landowner's failure to complete the practice. The certification to the municipality occurs when the Tax Law Forestry Specialist issues the NOI to the landowner for failure to complete a mandatory practice. Refer to Appendix 7 for suggested wording for the NOI. The Tax Law Forestry Specialist must copy (aka cc) the municipal contact on the NOI in order to properly certify the municipality. The first line supervisor should approve the assessment of the noncompliance assessment(s) and review the NOI before delivery to the landowner and government officials. Additionally, Tax Law Forestry Specialists should consult with their supervisor and the Tax Law Compliance Specialist to determine whether one or more noncompliance assessments (250) should be certified to the municipality.

Some municipalities are not aware of their authority to bill and collect the noncompliance assessments. Tax Law Forestry Specialists are encouraged to reach out to the municipality to explain the statutory authority as a means to get cooperation with the noncompliance assessment. The noncompliance assessment is an enforcement tool for DNR to encourage the landowner to get their mandatory practice completed or face withdrawal.

The municipality shall then bill and collect from the landowner a 250 assessment per noncompliance. The landowner is required to pay the assessment by the last day of the month following the date the assessment is mailed. The payment is shared between the municipality (80) and the county (20).

For any assessment paid later than the due date, the municipality shall collect interest at the rate of 12 per year. The landowner becomes personally liable for any unpaid noncompliance assessments which become a lien against the merchantable timber cut.

If a noncompliance assessment is not paid on or before the August 31st following the payment due date, the municipality shall certify to the taxation district clerk the description of the land and the amount due for the assessment and interest. The taxation district clerk shall enter the delinquent amount on the property tax roll as a special charge.

FAILURE TO FILE A CUTTING NOTICE

(MFL - s. [77.86\(1\)\(b\)](#), Wis. Stats. s. [77.86\(5\)\(a\)](#), Wis. Stats.)

This section discusses the enforcement process for when a cutting notice has not been filed. These situations may or may not involve unsound forestry (i.e. sound forestry may occur without the filing of a cutting notice). If the situation does involve unsound forestry, use the information below along with the information in the section titled *Harvesting Violations* for more information.

Cutting Notices are required to be filed by both MFL and FCL landowners.

MFL: A cutting notice must be filed by the owner at least 30 days before the cutting is to take place according to s. [77.86\(1\)\(b\)](#), Wis. Stats. Section [77.86\(5\)\(a\)](#), Wis. Stats., provides up to a \$1,000 forfeiture for failing to file a cutting notice.

FCL: A Cutting Notice must be filed by the owner at least 30 days before the cutting is to take place according to [s. 77.06\(1\)\(a\)](#), Wis. Stats. There is no citation authority for FCL lands for failure to file a Cutting Notice.

When it is determined that a Cutting Notice has not been filed on a proposed or active cutting operation, Tax Law Forestry Specialists should start the Steps to Successful Compliance and Enforcement and consider the following:

- **Assess the situation.**
Evaluate whether cutting has been started, how long cutting has been going on, how much volume has been cut, whether the proposed or actual cutting is or can be modified to achieve acceptable silviculture, owner willingness to cooperate and any other pertinent factors.
- **Determine if a County Cutting Notice has been filed.**
The county may be contacted to determine if a notice of intent to cut under s. [26.03\(1m\)](#), Wis. Stats., has been properly filed with the county clerk. Failure to file such notice may justify prosecution. The action may be initiated by a conservation citation. Under such an action, together with the authority in s. [23.79](#), Wis. Stats., the judge may order a person to take various actions (such as filing a Cutting Notice and Report under s. [77.06](#) (FCL) or s. [77.86](#) (MFL), Wis. Stats.) or refrain from certain conduct (such as continuing to cut).
- **Determine if cut products should be seized.**
With the cooperation of a credentialed Department employee, Tax Law Forestry Specialists may seize cut products on the sale area (s. [26.06\(1\)](#), Wis. Stats.) thereby stopping further removal. Cutting without having filed a notice of intent to harvest on tax law lands (i.e. the MFL/FCL Cutting Notice) and/or a county cutting notice is considered unlawful cutting, making seizure of cut products appropriate. Keep in mind that non-credentialed foresters have the authority to seize timber on tax law lands, but they do not have such authority on non-tax law lands. This applies to both MFL and FCL. **The local district attorney should be contacted prior to seizure.** The Department is responsible for the security of all seized items.

Release of seized products and resumption of cutting on the sale area should not be allowed until the owner has complied with the law or until release is authorized by the court.
- **Require the landowner to file a Cutting Notice.**
Inform the owner of the Cutting Notice requirement under s. [77.86](#), Wis. Stats., and county requirements for a notice of intent to cut under s. [26.03](#), Wis. Stats. and require that the owner must file a Cutting Notice **within 10 days**. This contact should be in writing and serves as Step 2 in the Steps to Successful Compliance and Enforcement. Harvesting cannot continue until the Cutting Notice is filed and approved if required. Continue the Steps to Successful Compliance and Enforcement as needed.

In situations where the harvest is totally completed, the filing of a Cutting Notice may not be required. This should be assessed on a case-by-case basis. Tax Law Forestry Specialists should indicate in WisFIRS Private Lands that harvesting occurred without the filing of a Cutting Notice (practice status of *Cutting Notice Never Filed*).

- **Determine if a citation should be issued.**

For MFL, landowners who fail to file a Cutting Notice may forfeit up to 1,000 (maximum). For FCL, there is no citation for failure to file a Cutting Notice, but under s. [26.06](#), Wis. Stats., the wood products cut unlawfully can be seized and held until the owner complies with the law. The county notice of intent to cut, s. [26.03](#), Wis. Stats., applies to any lands (even non-tax law) and carries a lower forfeiture.

Credentialed law enforcement personnel can issue citations for failure to file the MFL Cutting Notice and the county cutting notice, s. [26.03](#), Wis. Stats.

Elements of the Offense

For successful prosecution the violation must have the following elements:

- The person according to s. [77.86\(1\)\(b\)](#), Wis. Stats. is the owner of the MFL lands.
- Cutting notice not filed.
- Harvest of merchantable timber occurred.
- Timber harvested was not for use as fuel in the owner's dwelling.

If a citation will be issued for the Cutting Notice or the county notice of intent to cut, use an NOI to inform the landowner(s) that a citation(s) will be issued.

It is advisable for the officer to meet with the District Attorney when possible to discuss the forest tax laws that the DNR enforces which the District Attorney may not be familiar with, especially if there is concern that the citation may be contested. A short conversation with the District Attorney may make the difference between the case being prosecuted and the case being dismissed.

- **Determine if a withdrawal should be recommended.**

The Department may initiate involuntary withdrawal for failure to file a cutting notice however, a withdrawal may not be pursued if a citation has been issued.

Remember, if the failure to file a cutting notice situation does involve unsound forestry, refer to the information in the section below titled *Harvesting Violations* for more information.

HARVESTING VIOLATIONS

(MFL - s. [77.86\(1\)\(c\)](#), Wis. Stats. s. [77.86\(5\)\(b\)](#), Wis. Stats. FCL s. [77.06\(1\)\(c\)](#)., Wis. Stats.)

If concerns are identified after review of the cutting report and mandatory practice, follow-up management actions may be necessary. As with any enforcement situation, when pursuing initial actions in stepped enforcement, a suite of options should be provided to allow the landowner to determine the preferred course to remedy the situation. Examples of actions to get lands back into compliance with eligibility requirements include planting, herbivory protection, site preparation for natural regeneration, and release of conifers and hardwoods from competing vegetation.

Compliance will be based on whether the harvesting of mature timber and the thinning of plantations and natural stands for merchantable timber were completed according to sound forestry practices (s. NR [46.18\(2\)\(a\) and \(b\)](#), Wis. Admin. Code).

Sound forestry can encompass many practices designed to attain reasonable and justifiable landowner management objectives. Determination of sound forestry should be consistent with the Fundamental Principles of Sound Forestry section in Chapter 20 and based on forest cover type guidelines found in the DNR Silviculture Handbook and the other listed Department guidance.

Sound forestry practices for the purposes of the MFL is defined under s. NR [46.15\(29\)](#), Wis. Adm. Code.

Sound forestry for purposes of the FCL is defined under s. [NR 46.02\(17\)](#), Wis. Adm. Code.

Depending on the nature of the harvesting violation and implementation of compliance measures, the landowner can be issued a citation, withdrawn from the MFL/FCL program with the assessment of a withdrawal tax (and withdrawal fee if MFL), or both.

The Tax Law Forestry Specialist should indicate on the Cutting Notice and in the landowner file and/or in WisFIRS Private Lands (using DNR Notes) that the harvest was done in a manner that is not considered sound forestry, noting which

descriptions will require a citation or withdrawal, and, if the harvest occurred without a Cutting Notice, note what the prescription for cutting would have been.

A Cutting Report is required to be filed for all harvesting, even in instances of harvesting violations.

Citation Options for Harvesting Violations

For MFL, s. [77.86\(5\)\(b\)](#), Wis. Stats. states that an owner who cuts merchantable timber in violation of s. [77.86](#) Wis. Stats. is subject to a forfeiture equal to 20% of the current value of the merchantable timber cut, based on the stumpage value established under s. [77.91\(1\)](#), Wis. Stats. This 20% is based on trees harvested in violation of the program, not on the entire harvest if a portion of the harvest can be considered in line with the program.

Elements of the Offense

For successful prosecution the violation must have the following elements:

- The person according to s. [77.86\(5\)\(b\)](#), Wis. Stats. is the owner of the MFL lands.
- Harvest of merchantable timber occurred.
- Harvesting was not according to management plan, sound forestry practices, or contrary to an approved cutting notice.

For FCL, s. [77.06\(1\)\(c\)](#), Wis. Stats. states that an owner who harvests in violation of s. [77.06](#), Wis. Stats. is subject to a forfeiture equal to 20% of the current value of the merchantable timber cut, or withdrawal (s. [77.10\(1\)](#), Wis. Stats.). This 20% is based on trees harvested in violation of the program, not on the entire harvest if a portion of the harvest can be considered in line with the program.

For both MFL and FCL citations, Tax Law Forestry Specialist may contact the Tax Law Compliance Specialist to determine the bond amount.

It is advisable for the person issuing the citation to meet with the District Attorney when possible to discuss the forest tax laws that the DNR enforces which the District Attorney may not be familiar with, especially if there is concern that the citation may be contested. A short conversation with the District Attorney may make the difference between the case being prosecuted and the case being dismissed.

Withdrawal Options for Harvesting Violations

A MFL or FCL landowner may also be subject to withdrawal for harvesting violations. Often times, the issuance of a citation, along with other actions such as stopping the harvest, requiring remediation, updating the landowner's management plan with new mandatory practices (e.g. planting if needed), ensuring a Cutting Report is filed, etc. are considered strong and sufficient enforcement actions. Be sure that a strong case for withdrawal due to the landowner's failure to practice sound forestry can be established. Remember that involuntary withdrawal from FCL requires a Contested Case Hearing to occur prior to withdrawal.

For MFL, according to s. [77.88\(1\)\(b\)](#), Wis. Stats., withdrawal may be based on the landowner's failure to comply with their management plan or the landowner's failure to comply with s. [77.86](#), Wis. Stats., which describes the requirement to file a cutting notice and that the cutting notice must be consistent with the landowner's management plan and sound forestry. These instances of noncompliance are generally referred to as:

- Harvesting without filing a Cutting Notice (see section titled Failure to File a Cutting Notice)
- Harvesting in a manner which does not comply with the landowner's management plan
- Harvesting in a manner which does not comply with sound forestry and/or
- Harvesting in a manner which does not comply with an approved cutting notice

For MFL, if unsound forestry practices have occurred resulting in understocked stands, a withdrawal may occur for a landowner's failure to meet the minimum medium densities found in the table in s. NR [46.18\(2\)\(d\)](#), Wis. Adm. Code (failure to follow the landowner's management plan).

If withdrawal will be pursued for either MFL or FCL, the recommendation for withdrawal should be sent to the Tax Law Forestry Specialist using the [Forest Tax Law Enforcement Case Cover Sheet](#), complete with documentation sufficient for use at a hearing. Note: the link for the Forest Tax Law Enforcement Case cover sheet above can only be accessed by DNR employees on the DNR intranet. If you do not have access to this and would like to view it, please contact your Tax Law Forestry Specialist. Supervisory review of recommendations for withdrawal may include field inspection of the land in question. The legal descriptions and acreage subject to the withdrawal recommendation should be determined:

- For MFL, withdrawals due to a failure to practice sound forestry must comprise the entire MFL entry, an entire MFL parcel, or all of the MFL land within a quarter-quarter section, government lot, or fractional lot.
- For FCL post-1972 contracts, withdrawals due to a failure to practice sound forestry must be for one or more entire legal descriptions.
- For FCL pre-1972 contracts, withdrawals due to a failure to practice sound forestry can be for less than an entire legal description where forty or more contiguous acres would remain under the law if there is justification for that option.)

FAILURE TO FILE A CUTTING REPORT

(MFL - s. [77.86\(4\)](#), Wis. Stats. s. [77.86\(5\)\(a\)](#), Wis. Stats. FCL ss. [77.09\(1\)](#) [77.06\(4\)](#), Wis. Stats.)

Cutting reports are required to be filed by both MFL and FCL landowners. Forfeitures for failure to file a cutting report are shown below:

MFL: A cutting report must be filed within 30 days of completion of cutting according to s. [77.86\(4\)](#), Wis. Stats. Section [77.86\(5\)\(a\)](#), Wis. Stats., provides up to a 1,000 forfeiture for failing to file a cutting report and/or for filing a false Cutting Report.

FCL: A Cutting Report must be filed by the owner within 30 days of completion of cutting but not more than one year after filing the Cutting Notice according to s. [77.06\(4\)](#), Wis. Stats. . Section [77.09\(1\)](#), Wis. Stats., provides for up to a 1,000 forfeiture for failure to file a cutting report and/or intentionally filing a false cutting report.

Issuance of citations described above can be initiated only after the Department has determined that the cutting has been completed and the 30 day period has expired (or one calendar year has passed from the filing date of the FCL cutting notice). The determination as to whether cutting has been completed based on an inspection of the sale area and consideration and documentation can be made on factors such as:

- Absence of cut products on the site.
- Absence of logging equipment or evidence of current logging activity on the site.
- Absence of standing merchantable timber as per the approved Cutting Notice.
- Presence of cut stumps and length of time since cutting (which can often be determined by the age of aspen sprouts or other tree and shrub regeneration).

If cutting has been determined to be completed, Tax Law Forestry Specialists should contact landowners to get a cutting report and follow the Steps to Successful Compliance and Enforcement, including:

1. Tax Law Forestry Specialists determines that a cutting report has not been filed within 30 days after the cutting is completed (or one calendar year has passed from the filing date of the FCL cutting notice).
2. Once the Tax Law Forestry Specialist determines that it has been 30 days since the cutting was completed (or one calendar year has passed from the filing date of the FCL cutting notice) and no Cutting Report has been received, the Tax Law Forestry Specialist should issue a letter to landowner informing the landowner of the requirement to file a cutting report and requiring the cutting report to be filed within 30 days. 30 days is considered to be a reasonable timeline for compliance since the MFL statute establishes a 30 day period in which landowners are required to submit a cutting report after completion of a timber sale however, the Tax Law Forestry Specialist has the discretion to determine a shorter or longer time period for compliance (than 30 days) based on the specifics of the case.
3. If the deadline in the 1st letter has passed and the cutting report has not been received, the Tax Law Forestry Specialist should issue a second letter to the landowner informing the landowner of requirement to file a cutting report and requesting the cutting report to be filed within 30 days. The Tax Law Forestry Specialist has the

discretion to determine a shorter or longer time period for compliance (than 30 days) based on the specifics of the case.

4. If the landowner has not submitted the Cutting Report after two letters, the Tax Law Forestry Specialist should issue an NOI requiring the landowner submit the Cutting Report within 30 days. The Tax Law Forestry Specialist has the discretion to determine a shorter or longer time period for compliance (than 30 days) based on the specifics of the case. Remember that different messages should be included in the NOI based on whether the landowner is enrolled in MFL or FCL.

For MFL NOIs, the landowner should be informed that they are subject to a forfeiture of up to \$1,000 for failure to file a cutting report according to s. [77.86\(5\)](#), Wis. Stats. and that if the landowner fails to file a cutting report, the Tax Law Forestry Specialist will determine the volume of the merchantable timber cut. The NOI should not request that a voluntary withdrawal be filed nor should it state that involuntary withdrawal of the lands would occur if the landowner fails to file the cutting report.

For FCL NOIs, the landowner should be informed that they are subject to a forfeiture of up to \$1,000 for failure to file a cutting report according to s. [77.09\(1\)](#), Wis. Stats.

5. If the conditions in the NOI are not completed in accordance with s. [77.86\(4\)](#), Wis. Stats. (MFL) or s. [77.06\(4\)](#), Wis. Stats. (FCL), a citation must be issued to the landowner for failure to file a cutting report.

For MFL, the landowner must be issued the citation and the Tax Law Forestry Specialist must determine the volume of the merchantable timber cut so that a cutting report can be filed by the DNR.

Citations may be issued by mail pursuant to s. [23.62\(2\)](#), Wis. Stats. Credentialed forestry staff or DNR Wardens, should issue the citation. Tax Law Forestry Specialists should assist in the issuance of the citation and provide the credentialed officer the elements of the violation. The citation should list the dollar amount in the DNR bond book using the current figures in the DNR Bond Schedule.

Elements of the Offense

For successful prosecution the violation must have the following elements:

- The person according to s. [77.86\(4\)](#), Wis. Stats. (MFL) or s. [77.06\(4\)](#), Wis. Stats. (FCL), is the owner of the MFL/FCL lands.
- Cutting has been complete for over 30 days (or one calendar year has passed from the filing date of the FCL cutting notice)
- A cutting report was not filed.

It is advisable for the officer to meet with the District Attorney when possible to discuss the forest tax laws that the DNR enforces which the District Attorney may not be familiar with, especially if there is concern that the citation may be contested. A short conversation with the District Attorney may make the difference between the case being prosecuted and the case being dismissed.

6. If lands are enrolled in the MFL program and the landowner fails to file a cutting report, the Tax Law Forestry Specialist should determine the volume of species harvested after citations have been issued. The Tax Law Forestry Specialist should fill in the harvested volumes on the cutting report, and attach all copies of reminder letters and NOIs. For signatures on the cutting report, the Tax Law Forestry Specialist should write in the space for the landowner signature the words "unable to obtain landowner signature", and sign their name (the tax law specialist filling out the cutting report) in the space for the DNR Forester signature. This documentation should then be submitted to the Tax Law Forestry Specialist. In situations where a landowner signature is not obtained (either because they have failed to file the cutting report or they refuse to sign the cutting report), the Tax Law Forestry Specialist cannot sign the cutting report for a landowner because DNR is not allowed to act as an agent for any landowner.

Once a landowner has been issued a citation under s. [77.86\(5\)](#), Wis. Stats. and DNR determined the cut volume under s. [77.87\(1\)](#), Wis. Stats., it is no longer necessary to request the landowner to file a cutting report. The landowner has missed their opportunity to voluntarily file a cutting report and has been issued a citation for this missed opportunity. The cutting report that DNR filed serves the purpose of determining if the harvest was completed correctly and if the volumes harvested were accurate.

In situations where the DNR determined the cut volume, a citation must be issued to the landowner. If a cutting report is submitted to the Tax Law Forestry Specialist without documentation showing that the steps above have been followed, the materials will be returned with a request that a citation be issued.

If, upon review of the Cutting Report, the Tax Law Forestry Specialist determines that the landowner cut more than what was indicated on the cutting notice or in the management plan, the Tax Law Forestry Specialist should follow the Steps to Successful Compliance and Enforcement and refer to the sections titled *Harvesting Violations* for more information on how to handle these types of violations.

According to s. [77.86\(5\)\(a\)](#), Wis. Stats., a citation can also be issued to an owner who files a false cutting report. The citation should be based on the investigation which would have determined whether there was a motive for providing false information, if the volume differences were egregious and not reasonable, or if there was no factual basis to the volumes provided.

Elements of the Offense

For successful prosecution the violation must have the following elements:

- The person according to s. [77.86\(4\)](#), Wis. Stats. and s. [77.06\(4\)](#), Wis. Stats. is the owner.
- Cutting is complete.
- A cutting report with falsified information is submitted.

FAILURE TO FILE A TRANSFER FORM

(MFL - s. [77.88\(2\)\(ac\)](#), Wis. Stats. FCL - s. [77.10\(1\)\(b\)](#), Wis. Stats.)

MFL: According to s. [77.88\(2\)\(ac\)](#), Wis. Stats., within 30 days after a transfer of ownership, the new landowner must file a Managed Forest Law Ownership Change Request (Form [2450-159](#)). This certifies to the Department the new landowner's intent to comply with the existing management plan for the land and with any amendments agreed to by the Department and the new landowner.

FCL: According to s. [77.10\(1\)\(b\)](#), Wis. Stats, within 10 days of the date of the deed the new owner must submit a Forest Crop Law Transfer of Ownership and Acceptance of Transfer (Form [2450-035](#)) certifying that the grantee intends to continue the practice of forestry,

If it is discovered that a transfer form has not been filed, the Steps to Successful Compliance and Enforcement should be followed:

1. Verify that a transfer has not been filed by the new owner.
2. Inform the landowner in writing of the requirement to file a transfer and send the appropriate transfer form. Specify a date that the form and required attachments must be submitted. Usually 10-14 days is a reasonable amount of time for a transfer to be filed. Send a copy of the management plan so that the new owner can become familiar with the program requirements.
3. If the first letter is not acted upon, send a follow up letter to the landowner reminding them of their requirement to file a transfer and requesting that the transfer be filed in 10-14 days.
4. If the landowner still fails to comply send a NOI informing the landowner that if the transfer form is not filed that a recommendation to withdraw the lands will be sent forward to the Tax Law Forestry Specialist. The NOI should also make the landowner aware that if the land is withdrawn from MFL or FCL for failure to file the transfer the owner does not have the right to appeal for a contested case hearing.
5. If the landowner does not file the applicable transfer form by the date specified in the NOI, submit a [Forest Tax Law Enforcement Case Cover Sheet](#) with the appropriate supporting materials to the Tax Law Compliance Specialist to recommend withdrawal for failure to file a transfer. Note: the link for the Forest Tax Law Enforcement Case cover sheet above can only be accessed by DNR employees on the DNR intranet. If you do not have access to this and would like to view it, please contact the Tax Law Compliance Specialist.

In situations where a new landowner may have a mandatory practice to complete, but has not yet filed a transfer, Tax Law Forestry Specialists should not request the landowner to complete their mandatory practice until after the transfer is filed.

While working through the Steps to Successful Compliance and Enforcement above, Tax Law Forestry Specialists may want to notify the new landowner that they will be required to start working on the mandatory practice after the transfer is filed, but the practice should not be initiated until the transfer has been successfully filed.

LAND SALE/OWNERSHIP CHANGE VIOLATIONS

(MFL - s. [77.88\(2\)](#), Wis. Stats. FCL - ss. [77.02\(1\)](#), [77.10\(1\)\(b\)](#), Wis. Stats.)

A land sale/ownership change violation occurs when a landowner sells/transfers a part of the tax law entry and it does not follow the rules established for a legal transfer under the law. The rules for transfers are discussed within Chapter 20 for MFL and Chapter 30 for FCL. Remember There are different transfer rules for MFL versus FCL. To quickly summarize:

MFL: For 2017 and later orders, the lands sold/transferred and the lands remaining after a transfer must be 20 acres, 80% productive, and meet all other eligibility requirements.

For pre-2017 orders, the lands sold/transferred and the lands remaining after a transfer must be 10 acres, 80% productive, and meet all other eligibility requirements. Buildings on these orders must follow the building rules for the entry date (see chapter 20)

See additional important details for MFL land sales/ownership changes in Chapter 20.

FCL: For 1972 and later orders, the lands sold/transferred and the lands remaining after a transfer must be an entire quarter-quarter section, fractional lot, or government lot.

For pre-1972 orders, the lands sold/transferred and the lands remaining after a transfer must be 40 acres and meet all other eligibility requirements.

See additional important details for FCL land sales/ownership changes in Chapter 30.

If one of the following scenarios are discovered, the Steps to Successful Compliance and Enforcement which are detailed below should be followed. In certain situations, a voluntary withdrawal option may be given to landowners to rectify these violations.

MFL:

- For 2017 and later orders, lands are sold/transferred which are less than 20 acres.
- For 2017 and later orders, land remaining after a sale/transfer are less than 20 acres.
- For pre-2017 orders, lands are sold/transferred are less than 10 acres.
- For pre-2017 orders, lands remaining after a sale/transfer are less than 10 acres.

FCL:

- For 1972 and later orders, lands are sold/transferred which do not comprise an entire quarter-quarter section, fractional lot, or government lot.
- For 1972 and later orders, lands remaining after a sale/transfer do not comprise an entire quarter-quarter section, fractional lot, or government lot.
- For pre-1972 orders, lands are sold/transferred are less than 40 acres.
- For pre-1972 orders, lands remaining after a sale/transfer are less than 40 acres.

1. Verify that an illegal land sale/ownership change of MFL or FCL lands has occurred. If necessary, obtain documentation such as deeds from the Register of Deeds.
2. Inform the owner of the ineligible lands (could be the buyer or the seller) that the lands have been sold/transferred in a manner not allowed under the law and provide options for rectifying the violation. Specify a date that the landowner(s) must contact the Tax Law Forestry Specialist so that the options to rectify the situations can be discussed further. Usually 10-14 days is a reasonable amount of time for the landowner(s) to respond to the letter.
3. If a response is not received 10-14 days after the first letter is sent, send a follow up letter to the landowner(s) reminding them of the violation and requiring the landowner(s) to contact the Tax Law Forestry Specialist within 10-14 days.

4. If a response is not received 10-14 days after the second letter is sent, send a NOI informing the landowner that if the violation is not corrected, a recommendation to withdraw the lands will be sent forward to the Tax Law Forestry Specialist. Again require the landowner to contact the Tax Law Forestry Specialist within 10-14 days.
5. If a response is not received 10-14 days after the NOI is sent, submit a [Forest Tax Law Enforcement Case Cover Sheet](#) with the appropriate supporting materials to the Forest Tax Compliance Specialist to recommend withdrawal for an illegal land sale/ownership change of MFL/FCL lands. Note: the link for the Forest Tax Law Enforcement Case cover sheet above can only be accessed by DNR employees on the DNR intranet. If you do not have access to this and would like to view it, please contact Tax Law Compliance Specialist.

If at any point during the Steps to Successful Compliance and Enforcement, the landowners contact the Tax Law Forestry Specialist and indicate a desire to rectify the violation, the Tax Law Forestry Specialist should establish a new deadline for the violation to be corrected by. Typically one to three months is a reasonable timeline in which landowners would be able to execute a land sale and record deeds.

OPEN ACCESS AND POSTING VIOLATIONS

(MFL - ss. [77.83\(2\)](#), [\(3\)](#), [\(4\)](#), Wis. Stats. FCL - s. [77.03](#), Wis. Stats.)

Be sure to review Chapter 20, Signing MFL and FCL , for an explanation on allowable signs and landowner requirements.

For any perceived access or posting violations, the Steps to Successful Compliance and Enforcement should be followed:

1. Determine if an access/posting violation is occurring. Documentation should include some or all of the following:
 - Pictures of the signs
 - Wording of the signs
 - Diagram of sign positions
 - Notes of complaints from the public (circumstances of ejection from the land, etc.)
 - Responses and actions of the owner when questioned about alleged access/posting violations
2. Tax Law Forestry Specialist contacts the landowner to inform them of the violation. This can be written, via phone or in person. If phone or in person, the contact should be followed with written correspondence regarding the contact and the violation. Document the contact, whether by phone, in person or by letter, in the landowner file. Either state that the landowner must immediately cease and desist from restricting public access or, for posting violations, specify a date by which the landowner must remove any illegal signs.
3. If the landowner does not comply, send a letter stating that the landowner must immediately cease and desist from restricting public access or, for posting violations, specify a date by which the landowner must remove any illegal signs.
4. If the landowner does not comply, send a NOI stating that the landowner must immediately cease and desist from restricting public access or, for posting violations, specify a date by which the landowner must remove any illegal signs.
5. Determine if and when a citation should be issued. A citation could be used as early as after the second step in the Steps to Successful Compliance and Enforcement described above or in any subsequent step. This is up to the Tax Law Forestry Specialist's discretion after consideration of the history with the landowner and consultation with the Tax Law Team Leader.

MFL: A citation may be issued to an owner who:

- Fails to permit public access to the land for the purposes of hunting, fishing, hiking, sight-seeing, and cross-country skiing (s. [77.83\(2\)](#) s.[77.83\(4\)](#), Wis. Stats.)
- Posts an open area improperly (s. [77.83\(3\)](#) s. [NR46.21](#), Wis. Adm. Code s.[77.83\(4\)](#), Wis. Stats.)

The forfeiture shall not exceed 500. Note that a judge may order a landowner to refrain from posting or prohibiting public use required under s. [77.83](#), Wis. Stats. (see s. [23.79\(3\)](#), Wis. Stats.), but talk to the district attorney to determine the appropriate process to seek such a court order.

It is advisable for the officer to meet with the District Attorney when possible to discuss the forest tax laws that the DNR enforces which the District Attorney may not be familiar with, especially if there is concern that

the citation may be contested. A short conversation with the District Attorney may make the difference between the case being prosecuted and the case being dismissed.

FCL: There are no provisions in the FCL statutes for citations for posting violations. The Steps to Successful Compliance and Enforcement are the only route to take. Advise the landowner that repeated violations may result in withdrawal from the program with a withdrawal tax. For FCL, a hearing must be held before a withdrawal from FCL can occur.

Document completely all actions, contacts, and correspondence to ensure the Department's ability to present a strong case in any subsequent legal action.

6. If the landowner does not come into compliance or continues to violate the open access or posting requirements, determine if a recommendation to withdraw the lands should be made.

Be aware of the modifications to the trespass law, s. [943.13](#), Wis. Stats. A trespass citation issued under this statute for entry onto open MFL or FCL land would be considered a violation of the MFL/FCL access requirements and may be cause for withdrawal.

EROSION VIOLATIONS

Landowners are required to protect watersheds (s. [77.80](#), Wis. Stats.) by implementing soil conservation practices to control soil erosion that may result from forestry practices (s. [77.82\(3\)\(c\)7](#), Wis. Stats.). Additionally, soil conservation and associated BMPs are considered essential to sound forestry practices and are required to be addressed in the management plan (s. NR46.15(29) Wis. Adm. Code and s. [77.83\(3\)\(c\)7](#), Wis. Stats.).

Site specific Best Management Practices (BMPs) for Water Quality are required when implementing management practices to prevent or minimize impacts to water quality and are recorded in the following documents:

- Cutting Notice and Report of Wood Products from Forest Crop and Managed Forest Lands (Form [2450-32](#))
- Practice Plans
- Management Plans

Most erosion and watershed protection violations will occur during or immediately after forest management activities. Withdrawal of lands may occur if erosion problems are not corrected (s. [77.88\(1\)\(b\)](#), Wis. Stats.).

If a water quality violation is discovered, follow the Steps to Successful Compliance and Enforcement:

- **Evaluate the erosion or watershed protection problem.**

Items to identify and evaluate include the following:

Identify the problem, including natural resources impacted. Erosion and watershed protection violations usually include the movement of soil and sediments from upland sites to streams, lakes, wetlands, etc.

Determine the location of the problem. A detailed map should be developed to clearly identify areas that need remediation. Include areas where the erosion problem originated, areas of special concern, and areas where immediate and longer term protection devices must be installed.

Determine the severity of the problem. Include information related to slope, volume and velocity of water drainage or runoff. Different remediation actions may be needed to rectify individual areas involved. Determine where immediate actions are needed to protect natural resources.

- **Meet with the landowner(s) as soon as possible.**

Inform the landowner(s) of the violation and establish a time to meet on the property. It is recommended to involve the local water management specialist or other specialists as needed to discuss remediation. This is considered the 1st contact with the landowner regarding the violation.

- **Develop a remediation plan.**

Determine the actions that are needed to protect natural resources. Other resources professionals could be consulted with in developing the remediation plan, including local Land and Water Conservation District staff, Natural

Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) staff, etc. In fact, financial assistance may be available to help landowners pay for necessary remediation. Share the remediation plan with the landowner in a written format. A remediation plan includes two types of remediation:

Immediate remediation actions. These types of actions require immediate attention to protect natural resources. In the case of erosion, immediate actions may include the use of silt fences, straw bales, or other actions to immediately stop soil from entering a body of water or wetland. Immediate actions may need to be implemented within 24 hours.

Long Term Actions. These types of actions prevent the erosion from occurring and may include the establishment of water bars, broad based dips, seeding of access roads, or any other measure or combination of measures to prevent soil from leaving the site. Timelines should be discussed with the landowner and contractors and work completed as soon as possible. At no time should timelines exceed one year.

- **Require landowner to file cutting report.**

- **Tax Law Forestry Specialist signs cutting report.**

If the cutting was done correctly and the volumes are accurate, yet there is an erosion or watershed protection violation that needs correcting, the Tax Law Forestry Specialist should still sign the cutting report. Signing of the cutting report does not condone any violation that has occurred, but allows DNR to record the volumes harvested. Tax Law Forestry Specialists should write on the cutting report or attach additional documents to briefly describe the violation.

- **Monitor completion of the remediation plan.**

Erosion and watershed protection violations are serious and require monitoring by Tax Law Forestry Specialists. If remediation deadlines are not met, Tax Law Forestry Specialists should send a Notice of Investigation to the landowner notifying the landowner that they may face withdrawal if the remediation is not completed in a timely fashion.

If specific violations of Chapter 30 Wis. Stats. related to navigable water laws occur, be sure to let the local water management specialist handle any enforcement action since Chapter 30 Wis. Stats. violations are outside of the authority of the Division of Forestry. MFL enforcement and Chapter 30 Wis. Stats. enforcement can run concurrently.

APPEALS

Any decision the Department makes may be reviewed under s. [227.42](#), Wis. Stats. (contested case hearings) or ss. [227.52](#) and [227.53](#), Wis. Stats. (judicial reviews), by anyone who has been adversely affected by the decision and who meets the other requirements provided in statute.

A contested case hearing is an administrative hearing in front of an administrative law judge and generally takes place in the county seat where the land is located. These are less formal hearings with relaxed rules of evidence, with the administrative law judge's decision generally becoming the department's decision. The purpose of a contested case hearing is to develop a formal record.

A judicial review generally occurs in the county circuit court where the petitioner resides. These are formal hearings that are restricted to a review of the record of the department's decision, which is either developed in a contested case hearing or based on the file record prior to the decision if there is no contested case hearing.

Chapter 77, Wis. Stats., specifies only three cases where the landowner does not have the right to a contested case hearing. The affected landowner may file a petition for review in the appropriate court under s. [227.53](#), Wis. Stats. (judicial review), but has no right to a contested case hearing under s. [227.42](#), Wis. Stats.:

1. When land remaining after a transfer is withdrawn because it does not meet the eligibility requirements, s. [77.88\(2\)\(c\)](#), Wis. Stats.
2. Failure of transferee to file a MFL transfer form (Form [2450-159](#)) within 30 days of land transfer, s. [77.88\(2\)\(ac\)\(3\)](#), Wis. Stats., or failure to file a FCL transfer form (Form [2450-035](#)) within 10 days of the date of the deed s. [77.10\(1\)\(b\)](#),

Wis. Stats. in order to certify to the Department their intent to comply with the management plans. Land transfer or date of deed refers to when the document is executed (or signed).

3. When a withdrawal occurs for failure to pay personal property taxes on buildings located on MFL lands, s. [77.88\(3m\)](#), Wis. Stats.

Appeal Process

Landowners who are adversely affected by a decision of the DNR (e.g. involuntary withdrawal) may request a contested case hearing, judicial review, or both **within 30 days of the decision**. For judicial review of a decision pursuant to sections 227.52 and 227.53, Wis. Stats., they have 30 days after the decision is mailed, or otherwise served by the Department, to file their petition with the appropriate circuit court and serve the petition on the Department. Such a petition for judicial review must name the Department of Natural Resources as the respondent.

Pursuant to section 77.90, Wis. Stats., a petitioner under section 77.82, Wis. Stats., or an owner of managed forest land who is adversely affected by a decision of the Department under Subch. VI, Ch. 77, Wis. Stats., other than as provided in sections 77.88(2)(ac)3., (2)(c), and (3m), Wis. Stats., may request a contested case hearing pursuant to section 227.42, Wis. Stats. They have 30 days after the decision is mailed, or otherwise served by the Department, to serve a petition for hearing on the Secretary of the Department of Natural Resources. A petition for hearing must be made in accordance with section NR 2.05(5), Wis. Adm. Code, and served on the Secretary in accordance with section NR 2.03, Wis. Adm. Code. The filing of a request for a contested case hearing does not extend the 30 day period for filing a petition for judicial review.

The Bureau of Legal Services will make a determination on whether or not to proceed with a hearing.

- If a hearing is scheduled, the Tax Law Forestry Specialist or other expert may be called upon to provide further information or to testify at the hearing.
- If a hearing is denied, the Bureau of Legal Services will send a letter to the petitioner stating the reason for the denial and provide the petitioner other courses of action, if available within 20 days (s. [227.42](#), Wis. Stats.).

The Tax Law Compliance Specialist, Tax Law Forestry Specialist, other DNR staff as needed, and the Bureau of Legal Services, will develop evidence and testimony and present evidence in support of the Department's case at any scheduled hearings.

In the case of decertification for non-conformances with ATFS or FSC standards that **would not result in withdrawal from MFL**, the landowner may appeal decertification in writing to the DNR Tax Law Section Chief within 30 days after service of the decision. Upon notification of appeal, the DNR Tax Law Section Chief will convene a dispute resolution committee. The committee will be composed of three members including another group member or forester agreed to by the landowner, a non-DNR member of the Wisconsin Tree Farm Committee and a qualified tree farm inspector chosen by the Department (excluding the forester who brought the complaint). All non-Departmental costs associated with establishing this committee will be borne by the group member who wishes to appeal the Department's decision to decertify. The Dispute Resolution Committee will review the facts of the case and advise the DNR Tax Law Section Chief, whose decision will be final.

Forest Crop Law Hearings

A contested case hearing is required before any involuntary FCL withdrawal. The only exception is when a new owner fails to file a FCL transfer form, s. [77.10\(1\)\(b\)](#), Wis. Stats.

Appendix 600 A

VOLUNTARY COMPLIANCE AGREEMENT (VCA)

I. PURPOSE and SCOPE

The VCA is a tool to help landowners complete corrective and mitigation measures successfully and demonstrate satisfactory progress towards compliance to the Department. The VCA accommodates greater detail and more variety of corrective measures than afforded by the management plan amendment process. This guidance provides instructions to Tax Law Staff on how to create, monitor and close out voluntary compliance agreements (VCA) with cooperative landowners, and recommends they be used in documenting landowner and DNR agreement to implement a series of steps to regain compliance with MFL requirements and conformance with forest certification standards, principles and criteria. Staff and partners affected include Tax Law Staff, primarily Tax Law Forestry Specialists, and landowners.

Tax Law Section Staff will use VCA's to secure and document landowner agreements to take steps resulting in restored compliance and conformity. If the TLFS chooses another method to achieve purpose and results of regained landowner compliance and conformance, they should be able to justify their choice.

II. POLICY

A VCA is appropriate when there is a documented violation of MFL requirements and/or nonconformity with forest certification standards, there are actions that can be taken to regain compliance and conformance, and landowners are cooperative and indicate they want to regain compliance and conformance. Using a VCA is strongly recommended for documenting multi-step corrections to nonconformance and non-compliance to cement agreement with cooperative landowners. Staff who wish to use other methods to document agreements to implement corrective actions should be able to justify their choice.

The VCA should be used in conjunction with amending the mandatory practices in the plan as appropriate. An active VCA means that further compliance activities or removal from the certified group are put on hold as long as the landowner complies with the VCA. The steps to successful compliance and enforcement are followed simultaneously, meaning that the landowner's failure to adhere to the terms of the VCA results in the Department moving forward with the next step in compliance and conformance, whether that is sending the notice of investigation (NOI), or forwarding the enforcement packet and recommending involuntary withdrawal or recommending removal from the certified group. The result of failure to adhere to the VCA without renegotiation is removal from the certified group, receipt of a NOI with recommended enforcement actions, or both.

III. DEFINITIONS

“Compliance” means adherence to applicable laws and regulations as supported by evidence.

“Conformance” means demonstrable adherence to certification requirements and standards as supported by verification, either through field observation or applicable document review.

IV. PROCEDURES

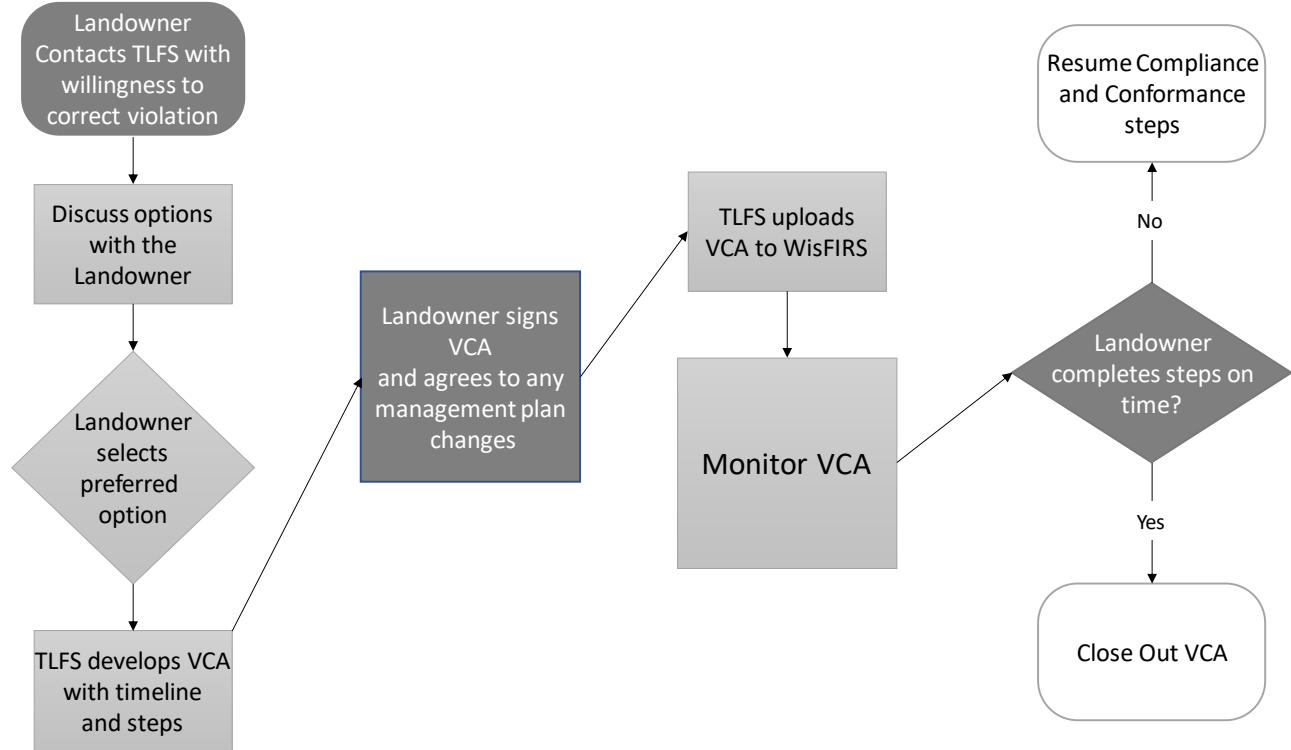
MFL Violations: All mandatory practices to address MFL violations must be reflected in an amended management plan. VCAs provide detailed steps on the actions required to complete the practice(s) which are not typically available to a landowner in their management plan. For certification nonconformities, where there is no corresponding MFL violation, the management plan should not be amended, and only membership in the certified group is at stake.

A. Developing a VCA

1. Identify and describe the violations as issues of compliance with MFL requirements, forest certification conformance or both.
 - a. Compile field notes, anonymous complaints, audit finding reports, and photos, as applicable.
 - b. Identify whether each violation is a MFL compliance issue, a forest certification nonconformity, or both.
2. Identify options for resolution of each issue
 - a. All reasonable options should be presented to the landowner
 - b. Work with your Team Leader to include additional subject matter experts (e.g., silviculturist, hydrologist, forest health).
3. Inform the landowner of the violations, non-conformities and options for resolution in the 1st Stepped Enforcement Letter to the landowner.

4. If the landowner is responsive, and a VCA is deemed appropriate, schedule a meeting with the landowner(s) to discuss options.
 - a. Discuss violations of MFL requirements and nonconformities with forest certification
 - i. Provide documentation, conduct site visit, or both, as appropriate, with landowner
 - b. Present options for resolution
 - i. Landowners may also bring forth options for resolution. Work with your Team Leader to include subject matter experts, as needed, to review such options and determine its acceptability.
 - c. Landowner selects preferred option for resolution
 5. Using the VCA template, to document your discussion with landowner and formalize landowner's acceptance of the selected option for resolution.
 - a. For MFL Violations involving Mandatory Practices: Amend the management plan to include the appropriate mandatory practice(s). You may need to use the Other category (e.g., for soil conservation practices).
 6. Complete the VCA-Cover Letter template to inform landowners that they need to sign both copies of the Department-signed agreement and return one to the Department. The VCA is considered active upon receipt of the dual signed VCA by the Department. Landowners are expected to complete the stipulated actions by the indicated dates.
 - a. For MFL Violations involving mandatory practices: Landowners must also mutually agree to their amended management plan
 7. Upload the dual signed VCA to WisFIRS under correspondence
- B. Monitoring a VCA: Check-ins and evidence of completion should be documented for each step detailed in the VCA depending on the scope of the project, you may choose to conduct site visits to observe and evaluate progress. You may choose to add a reminder to your Outlook calendar to check-in around the expected completion date of each step.
- C. Amending a VCA: VCA's may be amended by mutual agreement of both parties, if amendments continue to reflect a landowner's active cooperation in regaining compliance and conformance. Use discretion in documenting mutual agreement to amend a VCA.
- D. Close-Out of a VCA:
1. Field verification
 - a. In most cases, a site visit will be needed to verify resolution of the violation/nonconformance. In some situations, landowners can provide photos or other documentation to document resolution.
 2. Complete VCA-Completion Letter template to inform the landowner that they have regained compliance/conformance and the VCA is now considered complete.
 - a. For MFL Violations: Mark the mandatory practice as 'complete' in WisFIRS

E. VCA Process diagram (Figure)



V. **BACKGROUND**

Forest Certification audit results revealed an opportunity to improve our methods of documenting and closing out corrective actions. The VCA was developed with corrections of BMPs for water quality and other management plan violations and non-conformities in mind, but its utility across violation types quickly became apparent. Its use was piloted in responding to the 2019 Forest Certification External Audit findings, and further formalized as interim guidance in Fall of 2020. The VCA is designed to be used at any point in the compliance and conformance process when there is a violation or nonconformity and the landowner is willing to commit to correcting the violation or non-conformity.

A. Examples of when a VCA can be used (Table)

Violation	Sample VCA steps	WisFIRS “Other” Mandatory Practice Sample Language
Active, ongoing erosion on forest roads	Install diversionary structures, protect/armor road, stabilize and revegetate	Control active and prevent future soil erosion according to specific management recommendations prescribed or approved by a forest hydrologist, forester, or other resource professional.
Landowner has a stand with a failed plantation. The stand is capable of being productive but must be replanted to meet the 80 productivity requirement	Establish a realistic timeline for the site to be replanted.	
Multiple transfers needed to match up WisFIRS ownership records	File all transfer forms within agreed timeframes	

B. Timeline ID of violation to enforcement action (Table)

Recommended Timeframes	Step
N/A	ID or notification of potential violation. inform TLFS within one week of potential violation (DNR staff)
Within 15 working days	TLFS determine if sufficient evidence to proceed. Send initial stepped enforcement letter .
Within 10 working days	LO Response required. Send second stepped enforcement letter.
Within 10 working days	LO Response required. Send NOI. Request decertification (certified group nonconformance only).
Within 10 working days	Request enforcement action. Request decertification.
Within 10 working days	TLCS review and respond to request.

VI. REFERENCES and RELATED DOCUMENTS

Reference used in Background: Process steps for identifying, documenting, correcting and closing out noncompliance and nonconformance issues (from draft Chapter 221 of Tax Law Handbook).

VII. DOCUMENT HISTORY

This version Rescinds and Replaces	-Voluntary Compliance Agreement (VCA) for Compliance and Conformance Interim Guidance
Summary of Changes from previous version	-Editorial changes for enhanced clarity

APPENDIX 4: WITHDRAWAL/TERMINATION APPRAISAL EXAMPLE

Appraisals are required for determination of the MFL withdrawal tax for large properties (more than 1,000 acres enrolled), and for land converted from Forest Crop Law (FCL) to MFL that is being withdrawn within 10 years after the date in which it was converted. Tax Law Administration Specialists will notify Tax Law Forestry Specialists when an appraisal is required.

The following information is an example of the estimation of the volume and value of merchantable timber on a MFL property.

Species	Product	Estimated Volume	Tax Value/ nit	Payment Due
Red Oak	Sawlogs	27,800 BF	23.90/1000 BF	664.42
Sugar Maple	Sawlogs	18,800 BF	40.30/1000 BF	757.64
Other Hardwood	Sawlogs	10,600 BF	18.20/1000 BF	192.92
Other Hardwood	Pulpwood	788 Cords	2.80/cord	2,206.40
TOTAL				3,821.38

se rates in effect at the time of the withdrawal or expiration (s. [NR 46.30](#), Wis. Adm. Code). The tax rates can be found on at <http://dnr.wi.gov>, search *Managed Forest Law*, under Forest tax laws, click on *Tax rates*.

Data for FCL and MFL withdrawal and enforcement taxes calculated by an estimator other than the Department must be at a sampling accuracy level of +/- 15 to +/- 20 at two standard deviations. (ss. [NR 46.08\(6\)](#) and [NR 46.24\(2\)](#), Wis. Adm. Code)

The sampling accuracy for appraisals completed by the Department do not have to meet the above standards, however, the forester must be confident with the data and be prepared to present it in court.

An analysis such as this is needed for each stand in the area being withdrawn. Merchantable timber included in the appraisal should meet the following standards:

- a. Of size, quality and species to meet commonly accepted industry standards for a specific timber project and
- b. A timber product which is or has been salable within the last calendar year preceding the date of the owner's Declaration of Withdrawal within the Department's Administrative Area identified under NR 46.24(4) in which the subject land is located and
- c. Located in terrain which can be commercially logged with equipment and logging methods commonly used by the timber producers operating within the Department's Administrative Area identified under NR 46.24(4) in which the subject land is located and
- d. In sufficient volume to attract a commercial buyer if it were to be offered for sale.

APPENDIX 6: LIST OF TAX LAW FORMS

The most current version of each form must be used when using these forms. Current forms can be found on the internal forms catalog and on the external website at: <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/ForestLandowners/taxResources.html>

Form Name	Which Law	Form Number	Where Found
Certified Group Application/Departure Request	MFL	2450-192	e-forms, public web site
Cutting Notice and Report of Wood Products	MFL, FCL	2450-032	e-forms, public web site
Declaration of Withdrawal	FCL	2450-008	e-forms, public web site
Declaration of Withdrawal	MFL	2450-140	e-forms, public web site
Declaration of Withdrawal Exempt	MFL, FCL	2450-162	e-forms, public web site
Land Exam and Practice Report	MFL, FCL	2450-128	see WisFIRS for the most current version
FCL Management Schedule	FCL	2450-121	see WisFIRS for the most current version
Management Plan Review Checklist	MFL		WisFIRS
Managed Forest Law Map	MFL, FCL	2450-133	e-forms, WisFIRS
Master File Change Request	MFL, FCL	2450-156	e-forms
MFL Ownership Change Request	MFL	2450-159	e-forms, public web site
MFL Application for Designation/Conversion	MFL	2450-129	see WisFIRS for the most current version
Public Access Modification Request	MFL	2450-193	e-forms, public web site
Forest Tax Law Printout Order (price list)	MFL, FCL	2450-190	e-forms, public web site
FCL Transfer of Ownership and Acceptance of Transfer	FCL	2450-035	e-forms, public web site

APPENDIX 7: SAMPLE NOTICES OF INVESTIGATION

The following pages contain examples of Notice of Investigation letters. Foresters are encouraged but not required to use them. If the following letters are not used, be sure that all NOIs include the following information. Any questions regarding what to include or not include should be referred to the first-line supervisor or the Tax Law Compliance Specialist.

- Order number(s)
- Legal description(s) of involved parcel
- Description of the MFL/FCL violation(s) and applicable statutory/administrative code references and/or ATFS/FSC certification non-conformances when applicable.
 - Include the specific statutory/administrative code references if sending NOI
 - Forester may offer to provide a full copy of the statute/code upon request
- Action required to correct the violation(s)
 - Be sure to offer any/all options to correct the violation. If proper options are not offered, the Tax Law Forestry Specialist may have to repeat some enforcement steps over again.
 - The Tax Law Forestry Specialist should contact their immediate supervisor for instruction if they are unsure of what steps the landowner should take to comply with statutes and/or ATFS/FSC standards.
 - Voluntary withdrawal can be offered as an option to correct a violation, where appropriate. However, it is essential that it is made clear that that by using these withdrawal types the land will go back on the regular tax roll and a withdrawal tax and fee may be assessed.
 - a withdrawal for construction or small land sale, s. [77.88\(3\)](#), Wis. Stats., may be used to rectify the inclusion of an illegal building on MFL
 - a withdrawal for productivity/sustainability, ss. [77.88\(3k\)](#) and [\(3L\)](#), Wis. Stats., may be used to rectify lands that do not meet the productivity requirements
- Deadline for correcting violation(s)
 - Reasonable timelines for correcting violations are described within the sections for specific violations described in Chapter 60.
 - Length of negotiations is up to the Tax Law Forestry Specialist and their supervisor.
 - Provide a realistic amount of time for the landowner to comply but do not drag things out.
 - 10-14 days may be a reasonable amount of time to allow for some actions to take place (e.g. file a transfer) or for a response from the landowner.
 - 1-3 months may be reasonable for correcting an ownership change/land sale violation, but the Tax Law Forestry Specialist should consider requiring the landowner to contact the Tax Law Forestry Specialist regarding the violation within 10-14 days.
 - Completing mandatory practices depends on sale specifics, season, etc.
 - Tree planting is season dependent.
- Consequence for not correcting violation(s), which may include:
 - 250 non-compliance assessment for failure to complete a mandatory practice (more information about the noncompliance assessment is provided later in Chapter 60 in the section titled Noncompliance Assessment for Failure to Implement a Mandatory Practice . Be sure to refer to this additional information.)
 - Citation (see chapter 60)
 - Withdrawal

Correspondence should always be sent to the landowner, but the landowner's agent/logger/consultant forester/etc. should be copied (cc) on the letter as deemed appropriate. Certified mail may also be used (but is not required) to document the mailing and may document the receipt, if a return receipt is requested and signed for by the landowner.

More information can be found in the section titled *Written Enforcement Correspondence* in Chapter 60.

MANDATORY PRACTICE ENFORCEMENT

For Mandatory Practice enforcement only, three template letters are provided. This includes the first and second enforcement letters and the NOI which are available on the following pages.

These letters would be sent by the Tax Law Forestry Specialist when a landowner has not completed a mandatory practice. Please be aware that these are different letters than the mandatory practice reminder letters that are sent before the practice is due. These letters are the stepped enforcement process to use after the landowner has passed the December 31st deadline to complete a mandatory practice.

- For a practice due December 31, YEAR B, the landowner would receive reminder letters in YEAR A and YEAR B (sent by the Tax Law Section unless the landowner has services accepted or a submitted cutting notice).
- The landowner becomes out of compliance if the practice has not been completed (or in progress) once January 1, YEAR C has passed.
- After January 1, YEAR C, the first enforcement letter would be sent.
- If no contact or action received from the 1st enforcement letter, the 2nd enforcement letter would be sent.
- If no contact or action received from the 2nd enforcement letter, the NOI would be sent (with the NOI, the Tax Law Forestry Specialist is certifying to the municipality to charge the landowner the 250 non-compliance assessment). If the landowner receives both reminder letters, the two enforcement letters and the NOI, the landowner will receive a total of five letters.
- If no contact or action received from the NOI, the withdrawal process would begin.

Mandatory Practice enforcement letters make reference of the 250 Noncompliance assessment. See the section titled Noncompliance Assessment for Failure to Implement a Mandatory Practice in Chapter 60.

State of Wisconsin
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
Medford Ranger Station
660 Wheelock Street
Medford WI 54451

Scott Walker, Governor
Cathy Stepp, Secretary
Telephone 608-266-2621
Toll Free 1-888-936-7463
TTY Access via relay - 711



Date

Name
Address Line 1
Address Line 2
City, WI 54321

Subject: Reminder of Requirement to Complete MFL Mandatory Harvest

Dear Name,

I am writing to check in on the status of your Managed Forest Law (MFL) mandatory harvest practice that was scheduled for completion by December 31, YEAR. Because this practice has not been completed, your property is currently out of compliance with the MFL program. Failure to complete this mandatory harvest practice could put your MFL status in jeopardy. I would like to work with you to avoid that situation. Please call me at (XXX) XXX-XXXX by Date [insert date approx. two weeks from when you send letter] so that we can discuss your harvest.

The mandatory harvest practice you are required to complete is called a single tree selection, and it is to occur on 10 acres of land you have enrolled under MFL Order No. 05-017-1994 in the Town of Holland (T21N R20E Section 25). This practice is described in your MFL management plan and is a requirement to achieve your management goals, will promote the health of your woodland, and will potentially allow you to earn income. I have enclosed a map that shows the area that is to be harvested. [last sentence optional]

Time is of the essence. Keeping you in compliance with the MFL program is my main goal. I hope to speak with you soon.

Sincerely,

Name
Tax Law Forestry Specialist
(XXX) XXX-XXXX
first.last@wisconsin.gov

Please see additional information
for how to get started with your
mandatory harvest practice on
Page 2 of this letter

Enclosure

How do I get started with my mandatory practice?

The recommended options for how to get started with your mandatory practice(s) are listed below.

- **Contract with a Professional Forester.** Professional foresters may mark or designate trees for cutting, sell these trees to loggers on your behalf, and/or assist you with other non-timber harvest mandatory practices you may need to complete on your property. You can find a list of these foresters through your Tax Law Forestry Specialist or the online Forestry Assistance Locator. Go to dnr.wi.gov and search 'Forestry Assistance Locator'. Please note that not all professional foresters may be on this list.
- **Contract with a Professional Logger or Contract Crew.** Professional loggers are available to cut trees on your property, while contract crews are available to plant trees or release young trees from competition. Lists of professional loggers and contract crews are available from your Tax Law Forestry Specialist.

Is there any paper work that I will need to fill out before I cut trees on my property?

If your mandatory practice will include cutting trees, you are required to notify your Tax Law Forestry Specialist by submitting a Cutting Notice and Report Form. This form, and instructions for completing it, can be obtained from your Tax Law Forestry Specialist or by going to dnr.wi.gov, searching 'Managed forest law', and clicking on 'Harvesting'. You are also required to notify the county clerk prior to the cutting of any trees on your property.

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TTY Access via relay - 711



Date

Name
Address Line 1
Address Line 2
City, WI 54321

Subject: Reminder of Requirement to Complete MFL Mandatory Harvest

Dear Name,

I haven't heard from you after the letter I sent on DATE. I am writing again to check in on the status of your Managed Forest Law (MFL) mandatory harvest practice that was scheduled for completion by December 31, YEAR. Because this practice has not been completed, your property is currently in violation of the MFL program. Failure to complete this mandatory harvest practice could result in withdrawal of your lands from the MFL program along with the payment of a withdrawal tax and fee. I would like to work with you to avoid that situation. Please contact me by DATE [insert date approx. two weeks from when you send letter] to update me on your progress in completing this mandatory harvest practice.

Mandatory Harvest Practice

As a reminder, the mandatory harvest practice you are required to complete is called a single tree selection, and it is to occur on 10 acres of land you have enrolled under MFL Order No. 05-017-1994 in the Town of Holland (T21N R20E Section 25). This practice is described in your MFL management plan and is a requirement to achieve your management goals, will promote the health of your woodland, and will potentially allow you to earn income.

Correcting the Violation

Please let me know what progress you are making to complete this mandatory harvest practice. I would consider progress as you providing me with a signed timber sale contract, submitting the required MFL Cutting Notice, or by informing me that trees on your property have been marked for cutting.

Consequence of Not Correcting the Violation

Failure to contact me by DATE [same as above] will result in me certifying to the local municipality to issue you a 250 non-compliance assessment. Beyond that if you still do not complete the practice, you may face withdrawal from the MFL program which involves the payment of a significant withdrawal tax and fee.

Please act quickly to resolve this violation in order to continue receiving the benefits of the MFL program. Keeping you in compliance with the MFL program is my main goal. I hope to speak with you soon.

Sincerely,

Name

Tax Law Forestry Specialist

(XXX) XXX-XXXX

first.last wisconsin.gov

State of Wisconsin
 DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
 Medford Ranger Station
 660 Wheelock Street
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 Cathy Stepp, Secretary
 Telephone 608-266-2621
 Toll Free 1-888-936-7463
 TTY Access via relay - 711



Date

Name
 Address Line 1
 Address Line 2
 City, WI 54321

NOTICE OF INVESTIGATION

You are hereby notified that the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) has conducted an investigation and determined that a violation has occurred on lands you have enrolled in the Wisconsin Managed Forest Law (MFL). This notice also certifies the local municipality to issue you a non-compliance assessment of 250. You are required to correct the violation using the steps described further in this letter. Failure to correct the violation may result in these lands being withdrawn from the MFL program along with an assessment of a withdrawal tax and fee.

DESCRIPTION OF VIOLATION

Violation	Failure to comply with the mandatory harvest as stated in the Managed Forest Law management plan, violation of s.77.88, Wis. Stats.
Harvest Practice	Single Tree Selection of Northern and Central Hardwoods, 10 acres
County	Brown County
Municipality	Town of Holland
Legal Description	Township 21N Range 20E Section 25
MFL Order No.	05-017-1994

Your MFL management plan required a mandatory harvest practice to achieve your management goals and maintain a healthy forest and was scheduled to be completed by December 31, YEAR. You were sent two letters to complete your mandatory harvest prior to the December 31, YEAR deadline. After the deadline passed you were sent two additional letters. Since this practice has not been completed, your property is currently in violation of the MFL program.

METHOD TO CORRECT VIOLATION

Complete the mandatory harvest practice.

Contact me by DATE [insert date approx. two weeks from when you send NOI] to confirm your intent to complete the mandatory harvest practice. At that time, we can discuss the appropriate steps for completing the harvest.

CONSEQUENCE OF FAILURE TO CORRECT VIOLATION

Failure to complete your mandatory harvest practice may result in withdrawal from the MFL program and payment of a substantial withdrawal tax which could amount to thousands of dollars. In addition, there is a 300 withdrawal fee. If you are considering not following through with this harvest I strongly recommend that you submit a request

Forest Tax Law Handbook

to the Department of Revenue for an estimate of what the withdrawal tax would be for your property before you finalize that decision (there is a fee to obtain this estimate). Go to dnr.wi.gov and search keywords 'managed forest law'. Click on 'withdrawal' for more information, including the form to use to request a withdrawal tax estimate from the Department of Revenue.

Please act quickly to resolve this violation in order to continue receiving the benefits of the MFL program. Keeping you in compliance with the MFL program is my main goal. I hope to speak with you soon.

Sincerely,

Name
Tax Law Forestry Specialist
(XXX) XXX-XXXX
first.last wisconsin.gov

cc: Name, DNR Tax Law Team Leader Location [insert your first line supervisor]
Name, DNR Tax Law Compliance Specialist Madison
Town chair

PRODUCTIVITY VIOLATIONS

New NOIs, updated from Act 358, coming soon.

FAILURE TO FILE A TRANSFER

The following NOI would be sent after a landowner has failed to respond to previous enforcement letters requiring that a Managed Forest Law Ownership Change form be filed after an ownership change/land sale.

**State of Wisconsin
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL
RESOURCES
404 North Lake Avenue
Crandon WI 54520**

**Scott Walker, Governor
Cathy Stepp, Secretary
John Gozdziński, Regional Director
Telephone 715-478-3717
TTY Access via relay - 711**



Date

Name
Address Line 1
Address Line 2
City, WI 54321

NOTICE OF INVESTIGATION

You are hereby notified that the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) has conducted an investigation and determined that a violation has occurred on lands you now own which are enrolled in the Wisconsin Managed Forest Law (MFL). You are required to correct the violation using the steps described further in this letter. Failure to correct the violation may result in these lands being withdrawn from the MFL program along with an assessment of a withdrawal tax and fee.

DESCRIPTION OF VIOLATION

Violation	Failure to certify to the Department an intent to comply with the existing management plan for Order No. XX-XXX-XXXX by submitting a Managed Forest Law Ownership Change (form 2450-159) within 30 days of acquiring ownership, which is a violation of Wisconsin Statute s.77.88(2)(ac).
County	Forest County
Municipality	Town of Hiles
Legal Description	Township 37N Range 12E Section 24 NENW and SENW
MFL Order No.	21-008-1998

The property you acquired from [insert previous owner] in [Month YEAR] was enrolled in Managed Forest Law (MFL) on January 1, YEAR with an order length of 25 years.

Reminders were sent to you about submitting your Managed Forest Law Ownership Change form on the following dates:

- 1) April 10, 2013 First reminder letter
- 2) April 23, 2013 Second reminder letter
- 3) May 1, 2013 Third reminder during phone conversation you requested additional time to obtain a lender signature for a mortgage lien and we set a deadline of May 10, 2013 for you to file completed transfer.

To date, your Ownership Change Request form still has not been received.

METHOD TO CORRECT VIOLATION

Return the completed Managed Forest Law Ownership Change (form 2450-159) and attachments to my office by [INSERT DATE TWO WEEKS FROM DATE OF LETTER].

CONSEQUENCE OF FAILURE TO CORRECT VIOLATION

Failure to submit the required Managed Forest Law Ownership Change form may result in withdrawal from the MFL program and payment of a substantial withdrawal tax which could amount to thousands of dollars. In addition, there is a 300 withdrawal fee. If you are considering not submitting the form, I strongly recommend that you submit a request to the Department of Revenue for an estimate of what the withdrawal tax would be for your property before you finalize that decision (there is a fee to obtain this estimate). Go to dnr.wi.gov and search keywords 'managed forest law'. Click on 'withdrawal' for more information, including the form to use to request a withdrawal tax estimate from the Department of Revenue.

You should also be aware that failure to file the Managed Forest Law Ownership Change form can lead to withdrawal without a hearing.

Please act quickly to resolve this violation in order to receive the benefits of the MFL program. Keeping you in compliance with the MFL program is my main goal. If you have any questions, or need more information concerning the filing of the Managed Forest Law Ownership Change form, please contact me and I would be happy to talk with you. I can be reached at (XXX) XXX-XXXX or first.last@wisconsin.gov. I hope to speak with you soon.

Sincerely,

Name
Tax Law Forestry Specialist

cc: Name, DNR Tax Law Team Leader Location [insert your first line supervisor]
Name, DNR Tax Law Compliance Specialist Madison
Town chair

**APPENDIX 8: EXAMPLES OF INVESTIGATIVE REPORT
AND CASE ACTIVITY REPORT**

INVESTIGATIVE REPORT
Form 4100-161 8-97

State of Wisconsin
Department of Natural Resources
Law Enforcement

Case Number	93-PND-1		
Date	8-10-93		
Title of Case	EMMERSON AND ISABEL BEHRENS		
Character of Case	Report Made By		
FOREST CROP LAW VIOLATION, SS. 77.03, 77.08	JOHN E. LUBBERS		
Case Status	Investigative Period		
REFERRED FOR WITHDRAWAL HEARING	2-12-69 TO 3-5-93		

Synopsis¹

This investigation was predicated by observations of Department of Natural Resources Forestry personnel of Forest Crop Law violations and by receipt of numerous complaints from the public of denied access to forest crop land for the purpose of hunting.

On 2-11-69, after finding "No Trespassing" signs on Behrens' forest crop land, Forester Gottwald visited Behrens, explained the Forest Crop Law regulations and requested the signs be taken down. On 2-18-69 Gottwald saw that the signs were removed. On 11-19-79 Area Forester Cook contacted Behrens and informed him of provisions of the Forest Crop Law. After examining Behrens' forest crop land, Forester Hubbard on 11-16-84 sent a letter to Behrens scheduling his red pine plantation for a thinning in 1989 and explaining the need to file a notice of intent to cut before harvest and tiling a cutting report after harvest.

On 10-17-85 Area Forester Cook sent a letter to Behrens explaining the FCL provisions that allow public access for hunting and fishing on Behrens' FCL land. Isabel Behrens called Area Forester Cook on 10-21-85 to explain that they limit the number of hunters on their FCL at any given time. On 9-26-89 John Terrell filed a complaint against Behrens stating Behrens didn't file a notice of intent to cut prior to harvesting red pine from his FCL land and Behrens refused Terrell permission to hunt on the FCL land.

Responding to Terrell's complaint Forester/Ranger Wendler on 9-27-89 took a cutting notice to Behrens for signing. Isabel Behrens signed it. Also on 9-

¹ This document was produced as a result of an official Law Enforcement investigation. Contents, in whole or part, are privileged by s. 905.09, Wis. Stats., and may not be used without express permission of the Wisconsin Warden service or appropriate prosecutor
5-30-14 A8-1 HB24505.70

Forest Tax Law Handbook

27-89 Wendler discovered a "No Trespassing" sign facing Schwalla Rd. on Behrens' FCL property. Wendler informed Isabel Behrens about allowing access to FCL land and her son (FNU) Behrens asked Wendler to remove the sign. Emmerson Behrens called Forester/Ranger Wendler at home on 9-28-89 and told him the sign was not on FCL property. Later that day Wendler measured the location of the sign and determined it was on FCL land.

On 11-27-89 Forester/Ranger Wendler called Dave Semrow about a complaint Semrow filed with the Marinette DNR office of being denied access to hunt on Behrens' FCL land. Area Forestry Supervisor Folgert took a signed statement from Todd Schmadl on 8-25-90 stating he was confronted by Behrens after hunting on Behrens' FCL land and that Behrens then called Schmadl's boss, getting him into trouble at work. Also that day, Forestry Supervisor Folgert took a signed statement from Tom Marking detailing the same incident with Behrens and Schmadl. Forester/Ranger Wendler received a memo from Forestry Supervisor Folgert on 9-6-90 listing steps to take to handle the Behrens' complaints. On 9-7-90 Schmadl called Forester/Ranger Wendler asking if he needed permission to hunt on Behrens' FCL property and was told he did not. Jeff Lewis called Forester/Ranger Wendler on 10-5-90 and said he was denied access to bow hunt on Behrens' FCL land and that after grouse hunting on the FCL land he found a note on his vehicle from Behrens' stating he was on private land.

Forester/Ranger Wendler called Paul Pingrey, Supervisor of the Forest Tax Unit on 10-16-90 explaining Behrens' cutting report is overdue since 9-27-90. Also on this day, Behrens called Forester/Ranger Wendler at home about giving permission to hunters to use Behrens' land. On 10-22-90 Forester/Ranger Wendler contacted Marinette County District Attorney Miron who told Wendler to cite Behrens if a cutting report isn't submitted by Behrens' within 7 days of Wendler's request for it. On 10-23-90 Forester/Ranger Wendler mailed a Notice of Withdrawal Investigation to Behrens using certified mail. Forestry Supervisor Folgert received the signed domestic Return Receipt on 10-25-90 from the Notice of Withdrawal Investigation mailed to Behrens indicating delivery on 10-24-90. On 10-25-90 Behrens called Forestry supervisor Folgert to discuss the Notice of Withdrawal Investigation and Folgert explained how Behrens can comply with it. An unsigned cutting report from Behrens was received by the Madison DNR office on 10-29-90. on 11-5-90 Forester/Ranger Wendler called Janet Calkins of the DNR Forest Tax Unit asking if Behrens filed a cutting report. Calkins couldn't find a cutting report but found a cutting notice from 1989. Forester/Ranger Wendler issued Behrens a citation for failure to file a cutting report on 11-6-90.

On 11-12-90 Behrens cutting report was delivered to the Pound Ranger Station from the Wausaukee Ranger Station. Schmadl submitted another signed statement on 1-2-90 detailing Behrens calling him at work after hunting on Behrens' FCL property and telling Schmadl to stay off the land. Schmadl called

Forest Tax Law Handbook

Forester/Ranger Wendler that same evening complaining Behrens is harassing him and asked who could take action to stop the harassment. Schmadl was referred to Marinette County Sheriff Dept. and on 11-14-90 filed a complaint against Behrens harassing him. On 11-15-90 an unsigned copy of the cutting report was received by Paul Pingrey of the Forest Tax Unit from Behrens. Forester/Ranger Wendler dismissed the citation he wrote Behrens for failure to file a cutting report on 11-15-90. The signed cutting report was received at Pound Ranger Station on 11-20-90 from Behrens.

Also on 11-20-90 District Forestry Supervisor Lanquist wrote a letter to Behrens reminding him that provisions of the FCL were discussed with him at a meeting in Green Bay on 11-9-90.

On 11-21-90 Forester Mertz wrote a memo to Forester/Ranger Wendler explaining the delays in routing Behrens' cutting report. On 12-31-90 Behrens wrote a letter to the DNR explaining his response to the Notice of Withdrawal Investigation of 10-19-90. Behrens filed a cutting notice for the remaining pine thinning of his FCL land that was received at the Pound Ranger Station on 1-2-91. On 3-4-91 Forester/Ranger Wendler talked with Ken Hujanen of the Forest Tax Unit about Forester Mertz taking Wendler's place on future forestry work on Behrens' property.

On 12-4-92 Wayne and Kathy Kamka provided a signed statement to Area Forestry Staff Specialist Lubbers detailing an incident of being denied access to deer hunt on Behrens' FCL land. Forestry Staff Specialist Lubbers inspected Behrens' FCL land on 3-5-93 and determined the remaining pine plantation had not been thinned following the cutting notice filed by Behrens in 12/90. A cutting report was never received from Behrens within the specified time period.

Forest Tax Law Handbook

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Case Number 93-PND-1	Case Title EMMERSON AND ISABEL BEHRENS
Activity TRESPASSING SIGNS FOUND	Date of Activity FEBRUARY 12, 1969

Narrative

On February 11, 1969 Forester Paul J. Gottwald found No Trespassing signs facing Schwalla Road on Emmerson Behrens Forest Crop Law land. Gottwald visited Behrens and his wife Isabel on February 12, 1969 to explain the Forest Crop Law and requested the signs be taken down. Gottwald explained he would check in 2 weeks to see if the signs were removed.

Warden Report JOHN L BBERS	Date of Report APRIL 1, 1993
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¹
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CASE ACTIVITY REPORT
Form 4100-160 1-89

State of Wisconsin
Department of Natural Resources
Law Enforcement

Case Number 93-PND-1	Case Title EMMERSON AND ISABEL BEHRENS
Activity NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL INVESTIGATION MAILED	Date of Activity October 23, 1990

Narrative

On October 23, 1990 Forester/Ranger John G. Wendler mailed a Notice of Withdrawal Investigation to Emmerson and Isabel Behrens using certified mail service. Wendler did this according to instructions in the Department of Natural Resources Forest Tax Law Handbook.

In the notice Wendler states the reasons for the investigation. These are:

1. Behrens has established a history of excluding people from hunting on his Forest Crop Law lands.
2. Behrens illegally established a gravel pit or quarry on part of his Forest Crop Law lands.
3. Behrens has not submitted a cutting report required after harvesting forest products from his Forest Crop Law lands.
4. Behrens has failed to practice sound forestry on part of his Forest Crop Law land.

Wendler further explained that Behrens has three options voluntarily withdrawing his property from the Forest Crop Law, correcting the four violations, or doing nothing.

Behrens can correct the violations by: immediately allowing anyone and any number of people to hunt his Forest Crop Law land, abandoning the gravel quarry and replanting trees on the site by June 15, 1991, submitting a cutting report within 7 days of receipt of this notice and finishing the thinning of the pine plantation by June 15, 1991.

If Behrens chooses to do nothing a withdrawal hearing date will be set and a hearing examiner will decide whether or not the Forest Crop Law land should be withdrawn.

Warden Report JOHN L BBERS	Date of Report APRIL 1, 1993
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Forest Tax Law Handbook

CASE ACTIVITY REPORT
Form 4100-161 1-89

State of Wisconsin
Department of Natural Resources
Law Enforcement

Case Number 93-PDN-1	Case Title EMMERSON AND ISABEL BEHRENS
Activity DOMESTIC RETURN RECEIPT RECEIVED	Date of Activity October 25, 1990

Narrative

On October 25, 1990, Marinette Area Forestry Supervisor Mike Folgert received in the mail the Domestic Return Receipt from the Notice of Withdrawal Investigation mailed to Emmerson and Isabel Behrens.

The receipt was signed by Isabel Behrens in box 5 with a delivery date in box 7 of 10-24-90.

Warden Report JOHN L BBERS	Date of Report APRIL 1, 1993
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APPENDIX 9: SAMPLE OF SUMMARY OF EVENTS/CORRESPONDENCES

Correspondence with Ben Fries

<u>Number</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	11/10/94	Letter from Witmer to Fries with new MFL plan.
2	11/18/94	Letter from Craig Smith, Biewer on recommendations.
3	11/30/94	Initial letter from me to Fries offering to assist in developing an acceptable management plan.
4	12/23/94	Letter from to Fries following phone call, sending Twigs info, etc.
5	12/29/95	Letter and management plan proposal from Fries.
6	1/11/95	My management plan compromise proposal.
7	1/12/95	Letter from Fries to Addis asking for help.
8	1/27/95	Letter from rso to Fries in response to above.
9	2/24/95	Letters from Fries to Peter Munoz, Governor, selected legislators, Pepe Indalecio.
10	3/3/95	Notice of Investigation from me.
11	3/17/95	Letter from George Meyer to NRB.
12	3/22/95	Letter from Fries to me stating he was bringing dispute to higher levels.
13	4/19/95	Memo to FT requesting Fries be withdrawn.
14	4/25/95	Letter to Fries from Governor.
15	5/4/95	Fries letter to me relaying responses from legislators and making another plea for his case.
16	5/10/95	Letter from Hu anen to Fries stating withdrawal order would be issued.
17	5/18/95	Letter from Fries stating all future correspondence will be with Ken Hu anen.
18	5/17/95	Letter from Fries to George Meyer.
19	5/17/95	Letter from Fries to Hu anen.
20	5/23/95	Letter from Hu anen to Fries.
21	6/15/95	Letter from Robert Selk (Asst. Attorney General) to Fries.
22	6/22/95	Letter from Fries to Selk.
23	6/29/95	Letter to Fries from Dosch (Asst. Attorney General)
24	9/8/95	Letter from Christenson to Judge and Fries on hearing procedure.
25	9/28/95	Fries response to Christenson.
26	1/24/96	Letter to Judge from Fries about department improprieties with copies of letters from Einspahr, Onernick, and Craig Smith.
27	1/31/96	Memo from Hu anen.
28	2/20/96	Letter from Fries to Judge Boldt requesting hearing on cutting notice re ection.
29	3/15/96	Letter from Christenson to Judge on above.
30	3/20/96	Letter from Judge stating Fries accepts Christenson proposal.
31	6/15/96	My response to Fries last management proposal.
32	6/7/96	Fries Exhibit 10 Condition and loss of white pine stand P4.
33	6/14/96	Fries Exhibit 11 Einspahr re ection.