

27-024-2021

MANAGED FOREST LANDS STEWARDSHIP FORESTRY PLAN

Landowner(s) as Shown on Deed:

BADGER MINING CORP

Name and Address of Contact Person:

BADGER MINING CORP, ATTN: MATHEW HESS

409 S CHURCH ST
BERLIN, WI 54923-2114

Entry Period: 25 years

Starting January 1, 2021 Ending December 31, 2045

Municipality(s): Town of Alma (Jackson County)

Total Acres: 307.990

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.

27-024-2021

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:

- Harvest timber to generate revenue.
- Manage for long term productivity.

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
2021	1	65	Red Maple	COPPICE REGENERATION HARVEST
2021	4	6	Red Maple	THINNING
2021	5	26	Oak	COPPICE REGENERATION HARVEST
2021	6	77	White Pine	COPPICE REGENERATION HARVEST
2021	7	20	Aspen	COPPICE REGENERATION HARVEST
2021	8	42	Oak	COPPICE REGENERATION HARVEST
2021	10	25	Oak	COPPICE REGENERATION HARVEST
2024	1	65	Red Maple	CHECK REGENERATION
2024	5	26	Oak	CHECK REGENERATION
2024	6	77	White Pine	CHECK REGENERATION
2024	7	20	Aspen	CHECK REGENERATION
2024	8	42	Oak	CHECK REGENERATION
2024	10	25	Oak	CHECK REGENERATION
2036	2	18	Red Maple	THINNING
2036	3	8	White Birch	THINNING
2036	4	6	Red Maple	THINNING

27-024-2021

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.

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
2021	2	18	Red Maple	THINNING
2021	3	8	White Birch	RELEASE
2026	1	65	Red Maple	RELEASE
2026	5	26	Oak	RELEASE
2026	6	77	White Pine	RELEASE
2026	7	20	Aspen	RELEASE
2026	8	42	Oak	RELEASE
2026	10	25	Oak	RELEASE
2036	1	65	Red Maple	THINNING
2036	5	26	Oak	THINNING
2036	7	20	Aspen	THINNING
2036	8	42	Oak	THINNING
2036	10	25	Oak	THINNING

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.

27-024-2021

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.

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.

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.

White birch grows best on well-drained loamy soils but can do well within a wide range of soil conditions.

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.

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.

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.

White Pine Forest

White Pine Forests consist of more than 50% white pine. Red and jack pine, aspen, paper birch, red maple, oak, balsam fir, white spruce, eastern hemlock and other native trees commonly grow with white pine. White pine is a long-lived tree species that was common in Wisconsin's historic forests. Heavy logging during the cutover made white pine scarce for a time. As trees are becoming old enough to be good seed producers, its numbers are increasing.

White pine grows in almost all soil conditions in Wisconsin but does best on loamy sands, sandy loams, and loam soils.

27-024-2021

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 Central Sand Plains. 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](#).

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](#)'.

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.

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

Members of the MFL certified group must follow NHI procedures.

Archeological and Historical Resources

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

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

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

Invasive Plant Species

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

27-024-2021

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](#).

Members of the MFL certified group must follow best management practices 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		65 Acres
Primary Type:	Red Maple Forest -- Poletimber	
Secondary Type:	Red Maple Forest -- Small Sawtimber	

Stand Information

The most abundant tree species in this stand include Red Maple (74%), Bur Oak (11%), White Oak (6%) and Red Oak (6%).

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

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

This stand has a 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.

Your plan writer found the following invasive plant species during the forest inventory process:

- Common Buckthorn

Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

The water table is high, and pit/mound topography and blowdowns are apparent. The overstory has two primary age classes; 110 years and 75 years. The poletimber class is about 40 years old. Many of the red oak were removed in a past harvest, and in some places the ironwood understory captured the site. The harvest will be a combination of a seed tree and coppice harvest with reserve trees. Retain the trees with the largest crowns and highest vigor since they are likely to be the best seed producers. It will be important to shear trees down to 1 to 2 inches in diameter to reduce competition to stump sprouts and seedlings from undesirable species. Scarification will improve oak regeneration. Without scarification and a good acorn crop, the stand will be more heavily dominated by red maple.

Management (Silvicultural) System

27-024-2021

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

NATURAL EVEN-AGED REGENERATION OF TIMBER TYPE 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.

Year Scheduled	Mandatory Practice
2021	<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.</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>
2024	<p>CHECK REGENERATION. Determine if adequate regeneration is present.</p>

Year Scheduled	Approved (Non-Mandatory) Practice
2026	<p>RELEASE. Remove or kill overtopping or competing trees to benefit trees that are more desirable.</p>
2036	<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.</p>

STAND NUMBER 2		18 Acres
Primary Type:	Red Maple Forest -- Poletimber	
Secondary Type:	Aspen Forest -- Poletimber	

Stand Information

The most abundant tree species in this stand include Red Maple (46%), Aspen (23%), White Birch (8%) and Black Oak (8%).

These trees make up an even aged stand that originated about 1995. Tree ages in even-aged stands may vary slightly, but the trees began growing in relatively the same period.

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

This stand has a 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.

27-024-2021

Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

This young red maple dominated stand was an ag field that naturally regenerated. The non-mandatory thinning would release the best crop trees and remove short lived species like paper birch. It would be performed in conjunction with harvests in adjacent stands if merchantable and desired by the landowner.

Management (Silvicultural) System

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

NATURAL EVEN-AGED REGENERATION OF TIMBER TYPE 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.

Year Scheduled	Mandatory Practice
2036	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.

Year Scheduled	Approved (Non-Mandatory) Practice
2021	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.

STAND NUMBER 3		8 Acres
Primary Type:	White Birch Forest -- Poletimber	
Secondary Type:	Oak Forest -- Poletimber	

Stand Information

The most abundant tree species in this stand is White Birch (75%). In addition to the poletimber and/or sawlog-sized trees, there is an understory of seedlings and/or saplings in the stand, including Black Oak.

These trees make up an even aged stand that originated about 1995. Tree ages in even-aged stands may vary slightly, but the trees began growing in relatively the same period.

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

27-024-2021

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.

Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

This paper birch dominated stands has we soils and continues to regenerate naturally after ag abandonment. The non-mandatory release is designed to remove birch and other less desirable species competing with oak and pine regeneration. The mandatory harvest should also favor oak and pine.

Management (Silvicultural) System

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

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.

Year Scheduled	Mandatory Practice
2036	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.

Year Scheduled	Approved (Non-Mandatory) Practice
2021	RELEASE. Remove or kill overtopping or competing trees to benefit trees that are more desirable.

STAND NUMBER 4		6 Acres
Primary Type:	Red Maple Forest -- Poletimber	
Secondary Type:	White Birch Forest -- Poletimber	

Stand Information

The most abundant tree species in this stand include Red Maple (78%) and White Birch (22%).

These trees make up an even aged stand that originated about 1979. Tree ages in even-aged stands may vary slightly, but the trees began growing in relatively the same period.

27-024-2021

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

This stand has a muck soil. Muck soils usually occur in wetlands, and have a surface layer of decomposed plant material at least 16" thick. The extent of decomposition of plant parts prevents identification of the original vegetation. Muck soils are wet, so organic matter decomposes slowly and nutrients may not always be available for tree growth. Trees that grow on muck soils are adapted to wet conditions and are typically slow growing. 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.

Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

This red maple stand is similar to stand 2 to the east, but it is older and wetter. Remove birch and release crop tree red maple.

Management (Silvicultural) System

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

NATURAL EVEN-AGED REGENERATION OF TIMBER TYPE 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.

Year Scheduled	Mandatory Practice
2021	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.
2036	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.

STAND NUMBER 5		26 Acres
Primary Type:	Oak Forest -- Small Sawtimber	
Secondary Type:	Oak Forest -- Large Sawtimber	

Stand Information

The most abundant tree species in this stand include Red Maple (32%), White Oak (28%), Red Oak (24%) and Bur Oak (4%).

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).

27-024-2021

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

This stand has a sandy 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.

Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

This stand contains old, large diameter oak and white pine on a small sandy mound. The harvest will be a combination of a seed tree and coppice harvest with reserve trees. Retain the trees with the largest crowns and highest vigor since they are likely to be the best seed producers. It will be important to shear trees down to 1 to 2 inches in diameter to reduce competition to stump sprouts and seedlings from undesirable species. Scarification will improve oak regeneration. Without scarification and a good acorn crop, the stand will be more heavily dominated by red maple.

Management (Silvicultural) System

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

NATURAL EVEN-AGED REGENERATION OF TIMBER TYPE 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.

Year Scheduled	Mandatory Practice
2021	<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.</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>
2024	CHECK REGENERATION. Assess stand for adequate regeneration.

Year Scheduled	Approved (Non-Mandatory) Practice
2026	RELEASE. Remove or kill overtopping or competing trees to benefit trees that are more desirable.
2036	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.

27-024-2021

STAND NUMBER 6

77 Acres

Primary Type: White Pine Forest -- Large Sawtimber

Secondary Type: Red Maple Forest -- Poletimber

Stand Information

The most abundant tree species in this stand include Red Maple (40%), White Pine (30%), Bur Oak (16%) and Red Oak (7%).

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

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

This stand has a 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.

Your plan writer found the following invasive plant species during the forest inventory process:

- Garlic Mustard

Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

This large stand is found on generally flat ground. It has pit/mound topography and a high water table. Large, old white pine are the dominant overstory trees, and red maple is the most common tree. Ironwood is the most common tree in the understory. Parts of the stand were partially cut sometime in the past. The harvest will be a combination of a seed tree and coppice harvest with reserve trees. Retain the trees with the largest crowns and highest vigor since they are likely to be the best seed producers. It will be important to shear trees down to 1 to 2 inches in diameter to reduce competition to stump sprouts and seedlings from undesirable species. Scarification will improve oak regeneration. Without scarification and a good acorn crop, the stand will be more heavily dominated by red maple.

Management (Silvicultural) System

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

NATURAL EVEN-AGED REGENERATION OF TIMBER TYPE 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.

27-024-2021

Year Scheduled	Mandatory Practice
2021	<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.</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>
2024	CHECK REGENERATION. Assess stand for adequate regeneration.

Year Scheduled	Approved (Non-Mandatory) Practice
2026	RELEASE. Remove or kill overtopping or competing trees to benefit trees that are more desirable.

STAND NUMBER 7		20 Acres
Primary Type:	Aspen Forest -- Poletimber	
Secondary Type:	Red Maple Forest -- Poletimber	

Stand Information

The most abundant tree species in this stand include Aspen (45%), Red Maple (30%), White Pine (20%) and Black Oak (5%).

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

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

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

Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

This stand is at a slightly lower elevation than the adjacent oak dominated forest. Deer browse is high. A portion of the stand has been marked for harvest and a narrow strip has been harvested. White pine seedlings and saplings are present and white pine will probably be a larger component of the next stand.

Management (Silvicultural) System

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

27-024-2021

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.

Year Scheduled	Mandatory Practice
2021	<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.</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>
2024	CHECK REGENERATION. Check stand for adequate regeneration.

Year Scheduled	Approved (Non-Mandatory) Practice
2026	RELEASE. Remove or kill overtopping or competing trees to benefit trees that are more desirable.
2036	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.

STAND NUMBER 8		42 Acres
Primary Type:	Oak Forest -- Poletimber	
Secondary Type:	Oak Forest -- Small Sawtimber	

Stand Information

The most abundant tree species in this stand include Red Maple (35%), Bur Oak (28%), Red Oak (23%) and Black Oak (5%).

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

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

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

Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

27-024-2021

Old oak are the dominant overstory trees. Ironwood dominates the understory. Portions of the stand are wet. White pine seedlings and saplings are established in parts of the stand. The central part of the stand was partially cut more recently than the rest of the stand. The harvest will be a combination of a seed tree and coppice harvest with reserve trees. Retain the trees with the largest crowns and highest vigor since they are likely to be the best seed producers. It will be important to shear trees down to 1 to 2 inches in diameter to reduce competition to stump sprouts and seedlings from undesirable species. Scarification will improve oak regeneration. Without scarification and a good acorn crop, the stand will be more heavily dominated by red maple.

Management (Silvicultural) System

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

NATURAL EVEN-AGED REGENERATION OF TIMBER TYPE 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.

Year Scheduled	Mandatory Practice
2021	<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.</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>
2024	<p>CHECK REGENERATION. Assess stand for adequate regeneration.</p>

Year Scheduled	Approved (Non-Mandatory) Practice
2026	<p>RELEASE. Remove or kill overtopping or competing trees to benefit trees that are more desirable.</p>
2036	<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.</p>

STAND NUMBER 9		6 Acres
Primary Type:	White Pine Forest -- Seedlings and Saplings	
Secondary Type:		

Stand Information

The most abundant tree species in this stand is White Pine seedlings and/or saplings.

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).

27-024-2021

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

This stand has a 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.

Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

This wetland is naturally regenerating with white pine.

Management (Silvicultural) System

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

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

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

STAND NUMBER 10		25 Acres
Primary Type:	Oak Forest -- Large Sawtimber	
Secondary Type:	Red Maple Forest -- Poletimber	

Stand Information

The most abundant tree species in this stand include Red Maple (38%), Red Oak (21%), White Oak (17%) and Bur Oak (17%).

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.

27-024-2021

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

Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

This oak dominated stand has more volume and better quality trees than adjacent stand 8. It is slightly higher in elevation, and the soils aren't as wet. The central portion of the stand was partially cut in the past. The harvest will be a combination of a seed tree and coppice harvest with reserve trees. Retain the trees with the largest crowns and highest vigor since they are likely to be the best seed producers. It will be important to shear trees down to 1 to 2 inches in diameter to reduce competition to stump sprouts and seedlings from undesirable species. Scarification will improve oak regeneration. Without scarification and a good acorn crop, the stand will be more heavily dominated by red maple.

Management (Silvicultural) System

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

NATURAL EVEN-AGED REGENERATION OF TIMBER TYPE 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.

Year Scheduled	Mandatory Practice
2021	<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.</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>
2024	CHECK REGENERATION. Assess stand for adequate regeneration.

Year Scheduled	Approved (Non-Mandatory) Practice
2026	RELEASE. Remove or kill overtopping or competing trees to benefit trees that are more desirable.
2036	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.

STAND NUMBER 11		14 Acres
Primary Type:	Lowland Herbaceous Vegetation	
Secondary Type:		

Stand Information

27-024-2021

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

This stand has a muck soil. Muck soils usually occur in wetlands, and have a surface layer of decomposed plant material at least 16" thick. The extent of decomposition of plant parts prevents identification of the original vegetation. Muck soils are wet, so organic matter decomposes slowly and nutrients may not always be available for tree growth. Trees that grow on muck soils are adapted to wet conditions and are typically slow growing. 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.

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

Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

This stand consists of three open wetlands.

Management (Silvicultural) System

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

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.

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

27-024-2021

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

27-024-2021

- 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: Jackson		Municipality: Town of Alma			
23N-04W-09	SWSE, PART OF	006-0143.0005	Lot 3 CSM 3722 Vol 15S Pg 415 Doc 369655, Jackson Co.	0.000	3.000
23N-04W-09	SESE, PART OF	006-2041.0005	Lot 1 CSM 2963 Vol 125 Pg 256 Doc 332442, Jackson Co.	0.000	2.000
23N-04W-10	NESE	006-0157.0000		0.000	40.000
23N-04W-10	SESE	006-0160.0000		0.000	10.000
23N-04W-10	SESE	006-0160.0005		0.000	30.000

27-024-2021

23N-04W-15	NENE, PART OF	006-0225.0000		0.000	20.000
23N-04W-15	NWNW, PART OF	006-0241.0005	Lot 1 CSM 2963 Vol 125 Pg 256 Doc 332442, Jackson Co.	0.000	3.000
23N-04W-16	NENE, PART OF	006-0241.0000		0.000	1.990
23N-04W-16	NENE, PART OF	006-0241.0005	Lot 1 CSM 2963 Vol 125 Pg 256 Doc 332442, Jackson Co.	0.000	39.000
23N-04W-16	NWNE	006-0242.0000		0.000	4.000
23N-04W-16	NWNE	006-0242.0005		0.000	36.000
23N-04W-16	SWNE, PART OF	006-0243.0000		0.000	39.000
23N-04W-16	NENW	006-0245.0000		0.000	40.000
23N-04W-16	SENE	006-0248.0000		0.000	40.000
			Total Acreage:	0.000	307.990

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

WYSE, THOMAS
THOMAS WYSE FORESTRY LLC
416 EAST COURT STREET
VIROQUA, WI 54665
(608) 606-5815
FORESTER@THOMASWYSEFORESTRY.COM

Tax Law Forestry Specialist Contact Information

SCHMITZ, CHRIS
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
400 HEWETT ST RM 106
NEILLSVILLE, WI 54456-1974
(715) 937-0160
CHRIS.SCHMITZ@WISCONSIN.GOV

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	Initial and Date for Changes
BADGER MINING CORP			

Primary Owner

BADGER MINING CORP, ATTN: MATHEW HESS
409 S CHURCH ST
BERLIN, WI 54923-2114

Other Owners

LAND EXAM AND PRACTICES REPORT

Form 2450-128 Run Date: 05/11/2020 Page 1 of 4

Entry Year: 2021 Length: 25 yrs. Exp Date: 12/31/2045

MFL #: 27-024-2021 -- Jackson Co. -- Alma (T)

A. Stand Number		1				2				3									
	1	Productivity				PRODUCTIVE 80% - Productive and meets minimum stocking				PRODUCTIVE 80% - Productive and meets minimum stocking									
	2	Stand Prefix																	
	3	Exam Date				04/28/2020				04/28/2020									
	4	Age Structure				Uneven-Aged				Even-Aged									
	5	Timber Type - Primary		Red Maple	5-11	2	Timber Type - Secondary		Red Maple	5-11	1	Timber Type - Understory							
	6	Habitat Type																	
	7	Acres				65				18									
	8	Year of Origin				1945				1995									
	9	Total Height				80				35									
	10	Mean Stand Diameter				8				5									
	11	Site Index & Species				61 - Maple, Red				61 - Maple, Red									
	12	Total Basal Area				117				65									
	13	Total Volume-Cds/Acre				11				9									
		Total Volume-BF/Acre				3586				641									
	14	Tree Species		Species	BA	Cds	BF	Tree Species		Species	BA	Cds	BF						
		1st Major Tree Species		Maple, Red	87	9	2,121	1st Major Tree Species		Maple, Red	30	5	0						
		2nd Major Tree Species		Oak, Bur	13	1	427	2nd Major Tree Species		Aspen	15	2	0						
		3rd Major Tree Species		Oak, White	7	0	519	3rd Major Tree Species		Birch, White	5	1	0						
		4th Major Tree Species		Oak, Red	7	0	519	4th Major Tree Species		Oak, Black	5	1	0						
	15	Invasive Level				Present				Not Present									
		1st Inv Species/Density		Common Buckthorn		<5%													
		2nd Inv Species/Density																	
		3rd Inv Species/Density																	
		4th Inv Species/Density																	
	16	Soil Type				Loam (may include silt loam or silt)				Loam (may include silt loam or silt)									
	17	Management Objective				Natural even-aged regeneration of Timber Type with future thinning				Natural even-aged regeneration of Timber Type with future thinning									
	18	Last Changed				4/29/2020 10:34:41 AM				4/28/2020 1:15:42 PM									
B. Mandatory Practice				Practice		Yr				Practice		Yr							
				Coppice		2021				Thinning		2036							
				Other-Check regeneration		2024													
C. Non-Mandatory Practice				Practice		Yr				Practice		Yr							
				Release-Regeneration		2026				TSI Thinning		2021							
				TSI Thinning		2036													
Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics		Stand Number: 1 The water table is high, and pit/mound topography and blowdowns are apparent. The overstory has two primary age classes; 110 years and 75 years. The poletimber class is about 40 years old. Many of the red oak were removed in a past harvest, and in some places the ironwood understory captured the site. The harvest will be a combination of a seed tree and coppice harvest with reserve trees. Retain the trees with the largest crowns and highest vigor since they are likely to be the best seed producers. It will be important to shear trees down to 1 to 2 inches in diameter to reduce competition to stump sprouts and seedlings from undesirable species. Scarification will improve oak regeneration. Without scarification and a good acorn crop, the stand will be more heavily dominated by red maple.						Stand Number: 2 This young red maple dominated stand was an ag field that naturally regenerated. The non-mandatory thinning would release the best crop trees and remove short lived species like paper birch. It would be performed in conjunction with harvests in adjacent stands if merchantable and desired by the landowner.						Stand Number: 3 This paper birch dominated stands has we soils and continues to regenerate naturally after ag abandonment. The non-mandatory release is designed to remove birch and other less desirable species competing with oak and pine regeneration. The mandatory harvest should also favor oak and pine.					

Primary Owner

BADGER MINING CORP, ATTN: MATHEW HESS
409 S CHURCH ST
BERLIN, WI 54923-2114

Other Owners

LAND EXAM AND PRACTICES REPORT

Form 2450-128 Run Date: 05/11/2020 Page 2 of 4

Entry Year: 2021 Length: 25 yrs. Exp Date: 12/31/2045

MFL #: 27-024-2021 -- Jackson Co. -- Alma (T)

A. Stand Number		4				5				6			
1	Productivity	PRODUCTIVE 80% - Productive and meets minimum stocking				PRODUCTIVE 80% - Productive and meets minimum stocking				PRODUCTIVE 80% - Productive and meets minimum stocking			
2	Stand Prefix												
3	Exam Date	04/28/2020				04/28/2020				04/28/2020			
4	Age Structure	Even-Aged				Uneven-Aged				Uneven-Aged			
5	Timber Type - Primary	Red Maple	5-11	3	Oak	11-15	3	White Pine	15+	3			
	Timber Type - Secondary	White Birch	5-11	1	Oak	15+	2	Red Maple	5-11	1			
	Timber Type - Understory	Red Maple	0-5	1	Miscellaneous Deciduous	0-5	2	Miscellaneous Deciduous	0-5	2			
6	Habitat Type												
7	Acres	6				26				77			
8	Year of Origin	1979				1910				1910			
9	Total Height	48				95				110			
10	Mean Stand Diameter	9				15				20			
11	Site Index & Species	56 - Maple, Red				68 - Oak, Red				64 - Pine, White			
12	Total Basal Area	90				125				123			
13	Total Volume-Cds/Acre	13				9				9			
	Total Volume-BF/Acre	504				5379				5964			
14	Tree Species	Species	BA	Cds	BF	Species	BA	Cds	BF	Species	BA	Cds	BF
	1st Major Tree Species	Maple, Red	70	10	504	Maple, Red	40	4	893	Maple, Red	49	5	1,465
	2nd Major Tree Species	Birch, White	20	3	0	Oak, White	35	2	1,785	Pine, White	37	2	2,433
	3rd Major Tree Species					Oak, Red	30	1	2,197	Oak, Bur	20	1	1,399
	4th Major Tree Species					Oak, Bur	5	0	252	Oak, Red	9	0	667
15	Invasive Level	Not Present				Not Present				Present			
	1st Inv Species/Density									Garlic Mustard		<5%	
	2nd Inv Species/Density												
	3rd Inv Species/Density												
	4th Inv Species/Density												
16	Soil Type	Muck				Sand				Loam (may include silt loam or silt)			
17	Management Objective	Natural even-aged regeneration of Timber Type with future thinning				Natural even-aged regeneration of Timber Type with future thinning				Natural even-aged regeneration of Timber Type with future thinning			
18	Last Changed	4/29/2020 7:26:23 AM				4/28/2020 2:54:08 PM				4/29/2020 10:34:56 AM			
B. Mandatory Practice			Practice		Yr		Practice		Yr		Practice		Yr
			Thinning		2021		Coppice		2021		Coppice		2021
			Thinning		2036		Other-Check regeneration		2024		Other-Check regeneration		2024
C. Non-Mandatory Practice						Practice		Yr		Practice		Yr	
						Release-Regeneration		2026		Release-Regeneration		2026	
						TSI Thinning		2036					
Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics		Stand Number: 4 This red maple stand is similar to stand 2 to the east, but it is older and wetter. Remove birch and release crop tree red maple.				Stand Number: 5 This stand contains old, large diameter oak and white pine on a small sandy mound. The harvest will be a combination of a seed tree and coppice harvest with reserve trees. Retain the trees with the largest crowns and highest vigor since they are likely to be the best seed producers. It will be important to shear trees down to 1 to 2 inches in diameter to reduce competition to stump sprouts and seedlings from undesirable species. Scarification will improve oak regeneration. Without scarification and a good acorn crop, the stand will be more heavily dominated by red maple.				Stand Number: 6 This large stand is found on generally flat ground. It has pit/mound topography and a high water table. Large, old white pine are the dominant overstory trees, and red maple is the most common tree. Ironwood is the most common tree in the understory. Parts of the stand were partially cut sometime in the past. The harvest will be a combination of a seed tree and coppice harvest with reserve trees. Retain the trees with the largest crowns and highest vigor since they are likely to be the best seed producers. It will be important to shear trees down to 1 to 2 inches in diameter to reduce competition to stump sprouts and seedlings from undesirable species. Scarification will improve oak regeneration. Without scarification and a good acorn crop, the stand will be more heavily dominated by red maple.			

Primary Owner

BADGER MINING CORP, ATTN: MATHEW HESS
409 S CHURCH ST
BERLIN, WI 54923-2114

Other Owners

LAND EXAM AND PRACTICES REPORT

Form 2450-128 Run Date: 05/11/2020 Page 3 of 4

Entry Year: 2021 Length: 25 yrs. Exp Date: 12/31/2045

MFL #: 27-024-2021 -- Jackson Co. -- Alma (T)

A. Stand Number			7				8				9					
	1	Productivity	PRODUCTIVE 80% - Productive and meets minimum stocking				PRODUCTIVE 80% - Productive and meets minimum stocking				PRODUCTIVE 80% - Productive and meets minimum stocking					
	2	Stand Prefix														
	3	Exam Date	04/28/2020				04/28/2020				04/28/2020					
	4	Age Structure	Uneven-Aged				Uneven-Aged				Uneven-Aged					
	5	Timber Type - Primary	Aspen	5-11	2	Oak	5-11	2	White Pine	0-5	1					
		Timber Type - Secondary	Red Maple	5-11	1	Oak	11-15	1								
		Timber Type - Understory	Miscellaneous Deciduous	0-5	2	Miscellaneous Deciduous	0-5	2								
	6	Habitat Type														
	7	Acres	20				42				6					
	8	Year of Origin	1972				1925				1995					
	9	Total Height	60				90				30					
	10	Mean Stand Diameter	10				10				2					
	11	Site Index & Species	61 - Oak, Black				68 - Oak, Red				69 - Pine, White					
	12	Total Basal Area	100				100				0					
	13	Total Volume-Cds/Acre	12				10				0					
		Total Volume-BF/Acre	1648				2667				0					
	14	Tree Species	Species	BA	Cds	BF	Species	BA	Cds	BF	Species	BA	Cds	BF		
		1st Major Tree Species	Aspen	45	6	504	Maple, Red	35	3	881	Pine, White	0	0	0		
		2nd Major Tree Species	Maple, Red	30	5	0	Oak, Bur	28	2	950						
		3rd Major Tree Species	Pine, White	20	1	755	Oak, Red	23	2	710						
		4th Major Tree Species	Oak, Black	5	0	389	Oak, Black	5	1	0						
	15	Invasive Level	Not Present				Not Present				Not Present					
		1st Inv Species/Density														
		2nd Inv Species/Density														
		3rd Inv Species/Density														
		4th Inv Species/Density														
	16	Soil Type	Sandy Loam				Sandy Loam				Peat					
	17	Management Objective	Natural even-aged regeneration of Timber Type with future thinning				Natural even-aged regeneration of Timber Type with future thinning				Natural uneven-aged regeneration of Timber Type					
	18	Last Changed	4/29/2020 10:31:21 AM				4/29/2020 10:30:30 AM				4/29/2020 10:11:27 AM					
B. Mandatory Practice N = Cutting Notice Approved R = Cutting Report Approved				Practice			Yr		Practice			Yr		Practice		Yr
				Coppice			2021		Coppice			2021		None Expected		
				Other-Check regeneration			2024		Other-Check regeneration			2024				
C. Non-Mandatory Practice				Practice			Yr		Practice			Yr				
				Release-Regeneration			2026		Release-Regeneration			2026				
				TSI Thinning			2036		TSI Thinning			2036				
Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics			Stand Number: 7 This stand is at a slightly lower elevation than the adjacent oak dominated forest. Deer browse is high. A portion of the stand has been marked for harvest and a narrow strip has been harvested. White pine seedlings and saplings are present and white pine will probably be a larger component of the next stand.				Stand Number: 8 Old oak are the dominant overstory trees. Ironwood dominates the understory. Portions of the stand are wet. White pine seedlings and saplings and established in parts of the stand. The central part of the stand was partially cut more recently than the rest of the stand. The harvest will be a combination of a seed tree and coppice harvest with reserve trees. Retain the trees with the largest crowns and highest vigor since they are likely to be the best seed producers. It will be important to shear trees down to 1 to 2 inches in diameter to reduce competition to stump sprouts and seedlings from undesirable species. Scarification will improve oak regeneration. Without scarification and a good acorn crop, the stand will be more heavily dominated by red maple.				Stand Number: 9 This wetland is naturally regenerating with white pine.					

Primary Owner

BADGER MINING CORP, ATTN: MATHEW HESS
409 S CHURCH ST
BERLIN, WI 54923-2114

Entry Year: 2021 **Length:** 25 yrs. **Exp Date:** 12/31/2045

MFL #: 27-024-2021 -- Jackson Co. -- Alma (T)

Other Owners

A. Stand Number		10				Z 11			
1	Productivity	PRODUCTIVE 80% - Productive and meets minimum stocking				NON-PRODUCTIVE 20% - Does not meet minimum stocking requirements			
2	Stand Prefix					Z=No Management Zone			
3	Exam Date	04/28/2020				04/28/2020			
4	Age Structure	Uneven-Aged							
5	Timber Type - Primary	Oak	15+	2	Lowland Herbaceous				
	Timber Type - Secondary	Red Maple	5-11	2					
	Timber Type - Understory	Miscellaneous Deciduous	0-5	1					
6	Habitat Type								
7	Acres	25				14			
8	Year of Origin	1925							
9	Total Height	90							
10	Mean Stand Diameter	17							
11	Site Index & Species	68 - Oak, Red							
12	Total Basal Area	120							
13	Total Volume-Cds/Acre	12							
	Total Volume-BF/Acre	4120							
14	Tree Species	Species	BA	Cds	BF	Species	BA	Cds	BF
	1st Major Tree Species	Maple, Red	45	6	504				
	2nd Major Tree Species	Oak, Red	25	1	1,945				
	3rd Major Tree Species	Oak, White	20	1	1,030				
	4th Major Tree Species	Oak, Bur	20	2	641				
15	Invasive Level	Not Present				Not Present			
	1st Inv Species/Density								
	2nd Inv Species/Density								
	3rd Inv Species/Density								
	4th Inv Species/Density								
16	Soil Type	Sandy Loam				Muck			
17	Management Objective	Natural even-aged regeneration of Timber Type with future thinning				Designated as a non-forest management zone			
18	Last Changed	4/29/2020 10:32:31 AM				4/29/2020 9:34:46 AM			
B. Mandatory Practice N = Cutting Notice Approved R = Cutting Report Approved		Practice			Yr	Practice			Yr
		Coppice			2021	None Expected			
		Other-Check regeneration			2024				
C. Non-Mandatory Practice		Practice			Yr				
		Release-Regeneration			2026				
		TSI Thinning			2036				
Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics		Stand Number: 10 This oak dominated stand has more volume and better quality trees than adjacent stand 8. It is slightly higher in elevation, and the soils aren't as wet. The central portion of the stand was partially cut in the past. The harvest will be a combination of a seed tree and coppice harvest with reserve trees. Retain the trees with the largest crowns and highest vigor since they are likely to be the best seed producers. It will be important to shear trees down to 1 to 2 inches in diameter to reduce competition to stump sprouts and seedlings from undesirable species. Scarification will improve oak regeneration. Without scarification and a good acorn crop, the stand will be more heavily dominated by red maple.				Stand Number: Z 11 This stand consists of three open wetlands.			

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

MFL Order Number	Account
27-024-2021	Small

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)			
BADGER MINING CORP			
Name of contact person		Daytime Telephone Number (include area code)	
BADGER MINING CORP, ATTN: MATHEW HESS		(927) 570-4949	
Contact person's address		City/State/Zip	
409 S CHURCH ST		BERLIN, WI 54923-2114	
Email Address (optional)			
MATTHESS@BADGERMININGCORP.COM			
Order Length:	25 years		
Type of Order:	New Order / Entry		

II. Location of Land

County Name: Jackson				Municipality Name: Town of Alma			
Town	Range	Section	Legal Description	Tax Parcel ID No.	CSM Information	Acres Open to Public Recreation	Acres Closed to Public Recreation
23N	04W	09	SWSE, PART OF	006-0143.0005	Lot 3 CSM 3722 Vol 15S Pg 415 Doc 369655, Jackson Co.	0.000	3.000
23N	04W	09	SESE, PART OF	006-2041.0005	Lot 1 CSM 2963 Vol 125 Pg 256 Doc 332442, Jackson Co.	0.000	2.000
23N	04W	10	NESE	006-0157.0000		0.000	40.000
23N	04W	10	SESE	006-0160.0005		0.000	30.000
23N	04W	10	SESE	006-0160.0000		0.000	10.000
23N	04W	15	NENE, PART OF	006-0225.0000		0.000	20.000
23N	04W	15	NWNW, PART OF	006-0241.0005	Lot 1 CSM 2963 Vol 125 Pg 256 Doc 332442, Jackson Co.	0.000	3.000
23N	04W	16	NENE, PART OF	006-0241.0005	Lot 1 CSM 2963 Vol 125 Pg 256 Doc 332442, Jackson Co.	0.000	39.000
23N	04W	16	NENE, PART OF	006-0241.0000		0.000	1.990
23N	04W	16	NWNE	006-0242.0000		0.000	4.000
23N	04W	16	NWNE	006-0242.0005		0.000	36.000



County Name: Jackson				Municipality Name: Town of Alma			
Town	Range	Section	Legal Description	Tax Parcel ID No.	CSM Information	Acres Open to Public Recreation	Acres Closed to Public Recreation
23N	04W	16	SWNE, PART OF	006-0243.0000		0.000	39.000
23N	04W	16	NENW	006-0245.0000		0.000	40.000
23N	04W	16	SEnw	006-0248.0000		0.000	40.000
					Total Acreage	0.000	307.990

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.
- CERTIFIED SURVEY MAP. Copy of the RECORDED certified survey map pertaining to 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 certify that there are no buildings or improvements associated with buildings on the land being enrolled in MFL and agree not to place or construct a building or improvement associated with a building on the enrollment for the term of the order, unless this application is for addition of land to a 2016 or earlier entry, in which case, after entry buildings may be placed or constructed on the added land if the building meets applicable requirements.

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".

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	Initial and Date for Changes
BADGER MINING CORP			

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).



