

November 13, 2018



000479

JTK INVESTMENTS LLC
ATTN: JASON KRATOCHWILL
7702 PAYVERY TRL
MIDDLETON, WI 53562-4106

DEAR JTK INVESTMENTS LLC,

Welcome to the Managed Forest Law (MFL) program! As an owner of woodlands enrolled in the MFL program, you are among an important group of woodland owners committed to sustainable forest management in Wisconsin. You are now nationally recognized as practicing sustainable forestry by being a member of the Managed Forest Law Certified Group (Forest Stewardship Council® and American Tree Farm System®). As an MFL landowner, your commitment positively contributes to Wisconsin's economy, hunting, fishing, wildlife, recreation, and improves the quality of our air, soils, and waterways.

Please review the enclosed MFL order and map. If you find any errors, notify your local DNR Tax Law Forestry Specialist (TLFS), JASON SABLE at (608) 219-1842 or jason.sable@wisconsin.gov, as soon as possible. Your MFL management plan has been approved and should be used as a resource to achieve your objectives and maintain compliance with the program. If you need a copy of your management plan, you may request a copy from your TLFS.

Your MFL order has been sent to local tax officials and goes into effect on January 1, 2019. It will first affect your property tax bill for 2019, which you will most likely receive in December of that year. Your taxes will show a charge of \$2.04 per acre for your MFL land plus an additional \$8.16 per acre for lands (if any) you closed to public access. MFL taxes are adjusted by a statutory formula every 5 years. The current rates will be in effect from 2018 through 2022, so the next time your tax rate will change will be in 2023. Please note that MFL taxes must be paid by the end of January in the year they are due, and not in installments.

Please be aware that there are many rules and regulations that affect MFL land. You can read more about the MFL program, find program forms, and sign up for electronic updates by visiting our website at: <http://dnr.wi.gov> and searching keywords 'Managed Forest Law'.

Key program requirements to be familiar with:

- Completion of mandatory practices
- Submission of a cutting notice 30 days prior to harvest
- Notification of ownership changes within 30 days of conveyance

Please feel free to contact your local DNR Tax Law Forestry Specialist any time you have questions about the program. Thank you for your commitment to sustainable forest management.

Sincerely,

Division of Forestry – Forest Tax Program

The following are statewide woodland owner organizations promoting sustainable management of privately owned woodlands and providing education, information and/or certification for owners of private woodlands. You can find more information online:

Wisconsin Woodland Owners Association - wisconsinwoodlands.org

Wisconsin Tree Farm Committee (American Tree Farm System®) - witreefarm.org

Wisconsin Chapter of the Walnut Council - <http://www.wiscwalnutcouncil.org/indexwisc.html>



Managed Forest Law - Order of Designation issued by Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

Order No: 22-010-2019

Effective Date: January 1, 2019

In the matter of designation of land located in

Grant County, Township of Ellenboro

as Managed Forest Land under Chapter 77 Wisconsin Statutes,
for a period of 25 years on petition of the following parties:

Landowner(s): JTK INVESTMENTS LLC

Address: ATTN: JASON KRATOCHWILL
7702 PAYVERY TRL
MIDDLETON, WI 53562-4106

Register of Deeds:

Return document and invoice to:

Department of Natural Resources
Forest Tax Program
PO Box 7963, Madison, WI 53707

See Parcel Identification No. on the following pages

Findings of Fact

1. The Petitioner has filed a timely petition under s.77.82(2), Wis. Stats., and in accordance with s.77.82, Wis. Stats., to enter the land as Managed Forest Land.
2. The lands described in the petition meet the eligibility requirements of s.77.82(1), Wis. Stats.
3. The facts in the petition are correct.
4. A merchantable stand of timber will be developed on the land within a reasonable period of time.
5. The use of the land as Managed Forest Land is not incompatible with the existing uses of land in the municipality.
6. There are no delinquent taxes on the land.

Conclusions of Law

The Department of Natural Resources, pursuant to s. 77.82(8), Wis. Stats., based upon the foregoing Findings of Fact is required to approve the petitioners' petition and designate the land described in the petition as Managed Forest Land.

Order

It is hereby ordered that the legal descriptions listed on the following pages of the order be designated Managed Forest Land.

Date: November 13, 2018

Notice of Appeal Rights on next page of document

Pursuant to s. 77.91(6), Wis. Stats., the authentication requirements of s.706.05(2)(b), Wis. Stats., do not apply to this order.

**This instrument drafted by State of Wisconsin
Department of Natural Resources**

State of Wisconsin
Department of Natural Resources
For the Secretary

By


Jeffrey S. Simon, Forest Tax Operations Specialist
Forest Tax Program

Form 2450-167 (R 3/06) N657



Managed Forest Law - Order of Designation
issued by Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

Order No: 22-010-2019

Effective Date: January 1, 2019

Town-Range-Sec	Description	Parcel Identification No.	Open Acres	Closed Acres	Total Acres
04N-02W-15	SESW, PART OF	014-00335-0000	0.000	28.000	28.000
04N-02W-21	SENE, PART OF	014-00449-0000	0.000	10.000	10.000
04N-02W-22	NENW, PART OF	014-00470-0000	0.000	39.000	39.000
04N-02W-22	NWNW, PART OF	014-00471-0000	0.000	2.000	2.000
04N-02W-22	SWNW, PART OF	014-00473-0000	0.000	35.000	35.000
04N-02W-22	SENW, PART OF	014-00476-0000	0.000	2.440	2.440
Total Acreage for Order			0.000	116.440	116.440



22-010-2019

MANAGED FOREST LANDS STEWARDSHIP FORESTRY PLAN

Landowner(s) as Shown on Deed:

JTK INVESTMENTS LLC

Name and Address of Contact Person:

JTK INVESTMENTS LLC, ATTN: JASON KRATOCHWILL

7702 PAYVERY TRL
MIDDLETON, WI 53562-4106

Entry Period: 25 years

Starting January 1, 2019 Ending December 31, 2043

Municipality(s): Town of Ellenboro (Grant County)

Total Acres: 116.440

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" includes timber cutting, transporting, pruning, planting, and other activities recommended or approved by the WDNR for the effective propagation and improvement of the various timber types common to Wisconsin. It includes 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.

Contact your local WDNR Forester for information about:

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

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Management Plan Amendment

Your WDNR forester 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. Amendment might include 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.

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:

- Alleviate burden of high taxes
- Maintain or manage toward a healthy forest
- Manage for wildlife
- Maintain an aesthetically pleasing landscape

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
2038	1	73	Walnut	GROUP SELECTION HARVEST
2038	2	26	Oak	PATCH SELECTION HARVEST

Cutting Notice

A Cutting Notice and Report (Form 2450-032) is required to be submitted to the DNR forester 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
ANY	1	73	Walnut	CULL TREE REMOVAL
ANY	1	73	Walnut	INVASIVE PLANT CONTROL
ANY	2	26	Oak	CULL TREE REMOVAL
ANY	2	26	Oak	INVASIVE PLANT CONTROL
ANY	3	17	True Grasses	INVASIVE PLANT CONTROL

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.

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.

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.

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Black Walnut Forest

Black Walnut Forests consist of more than 50% black walnut. Black walnut stands naturally occur in southwestern Wisconsin. Elsewhere in Wisconsin, shorter growing seasons limit growth of quality sawtimber. Central hardwoods, oaks, northern hardwood species as well as red cedar, box elder and white pine commonly grow with walnut.

Good soil quality is extremely important to walnut trees. Well-drained, fertile loamy soils support the best growth.

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 Western Coulees and Ridges. 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 lists the following resources on or in the area surrounding your property and suitable habitat for them is found on your property:

- 1 State Listed Frog(s)

When implementing management practices, mitigation might be required, such as:

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

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 WDNR Forester 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. 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.

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Best Management Practices for Water Quality (BMPs)

To protect the water quality in Wisconsin's lakes, streams and wetlands and to prevent soil erosion, implement *Wisconsin's Forestry Best Management Practices for Water Quality* during all forest management activities, such as road building or timber harvesting. 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 WDNR Forester or go to <http://dnr.wi.gov> and search 'Forest health'.

STAND NUMBER 1

73 Acres

Primary Type: Black Walnut Forest -- Small Sawtimber

Secondary Type: Black Walnut Forest -- Poletimber

Stand Information

The most abundant tree species in this stand include Walnut (67%), Black Oak (7%), Elm (4%) and Basswood (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).

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:

- Bush Honeysuckle Spp.
- Multiflora Rose
- Garlic Mustard

Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

This stand is located in the central portion of the enrollment on rolling terrain. The stand is comprised primarily of black walnut in the small sawlog and pole size classes. Other species within the stand are black oak, white oak, bur oak, hickory, red maple, basswood, cherry, aspen, and elm. Land was previously pastured. The invasive species are at heavy levels in areas and should be controlled. The previous landowner had a harvest performed in winter of 2017-2018 removing a large component of the better quality trees within the stand. Control invasive and non-desirable species.

Management (Silvicultural) System

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

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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

2038

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.

For most Wisconsin forest types, adequate tree reproduction will be established in 3 to 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.

Year Scheduled

Approved (Non-Mandatory) Practice

ANY

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.

ANY

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.

STAND NUMBER 2

26 Acres

Primary Type:

Oak Forest -- Large Sawtimber

Secondary Type:

Central Hardwood Forest -- Poletimber

Stand Information

The most abundant tree species in this stand include Bur Oak (27%), Walnut (18%), White Oak (14%) 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 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:

- Bush Honeysuckle Spp.
- Multiflora Rose
- Garlic Mustard

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Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

This stand is located in the NE portion of the enrollment on rolling terrain. The stand is comprised primarily of low quality oak in the sawlog class, and walnut in the pole class. Other species within the stand are sugar maple, hickory, ash, basswood, cherry, aspen, and elm. Land was previously pastured. The invasive species are at heavy levels in areas and should be controlled. The previous landowner had a harvest performed in winter of 2017-2018 removing a large component of the better quality trees within the stand. Control invasive and non-desirable species.

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

2038 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.

Year Scheduled

Approved (Non-Mandatory) Practice

ANY 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.

ANY 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.

STAND NUMBER 3

17 Acres

Primary Type: True Grass Lands
Secondary Type:

Stand Information

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.

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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.

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

- Bush Honeysuckle Spp.
- Garlic Mustard
- Multiflora Rose

Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

This stand is located in the south portion of the enrollment. It is mostly open grassy areas that have been pastured. There are some scattered pockets of central hardwood trees. Recommend controlling invasive species for overall health of the property.

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.

Year Scheduled

Approved (Non-Mandatory) Practice

ANY

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.

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'.

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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 WDNR Forester 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
 - 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 DNR Forester or visit <http://dnr.wi.gov> and search for '[Forest Certification](#)'

22-010-2019

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: Grant		Municipality: Town of Ellenboro			
04N-02W-15	SESW, PART OF	014-00335-0000		0.000	28.000
04N-02W-21	SENE, PART OF	014-00449-0000		0.000	10.000
04N-02W-22	NENW, PART OF	014-00470-0000		0.000	39.000
04N-02W-22	NWNW, PART OF	014-00471-0000		0.000	2.000
04N-02W-22	SWNW, PART OF	014-00473-0000		0.000	35.000
04N-02W-22	SENW, PART OF	014-00476-0000		0.000	2.440
Total Acreage:				0.000	116.440

22-010-2019

Forester Contact Information

Contact your local DNR Forester 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

KLONSINSKI, DAN
BROOKS & CHRISTIE FORESTRY CONSULTANTS, LLC
129 W. WINDSOR AVE.
COTTAGE GROVE, WI 53527
(608) 513-0486
DKLON@CHARTER.NET

DNR Forester Contact Information

SABLE, JASON
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
1500 N JOHNS STREET
DODGEVILLE, WI 53533
(608) 219-1842
JASON.SABLE@WISCONSIN.GOV

ORDER NUMBER
Co. Code/Seq. No./Yr. of Entry 22-010-2019

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

Acreage Entered 10.000

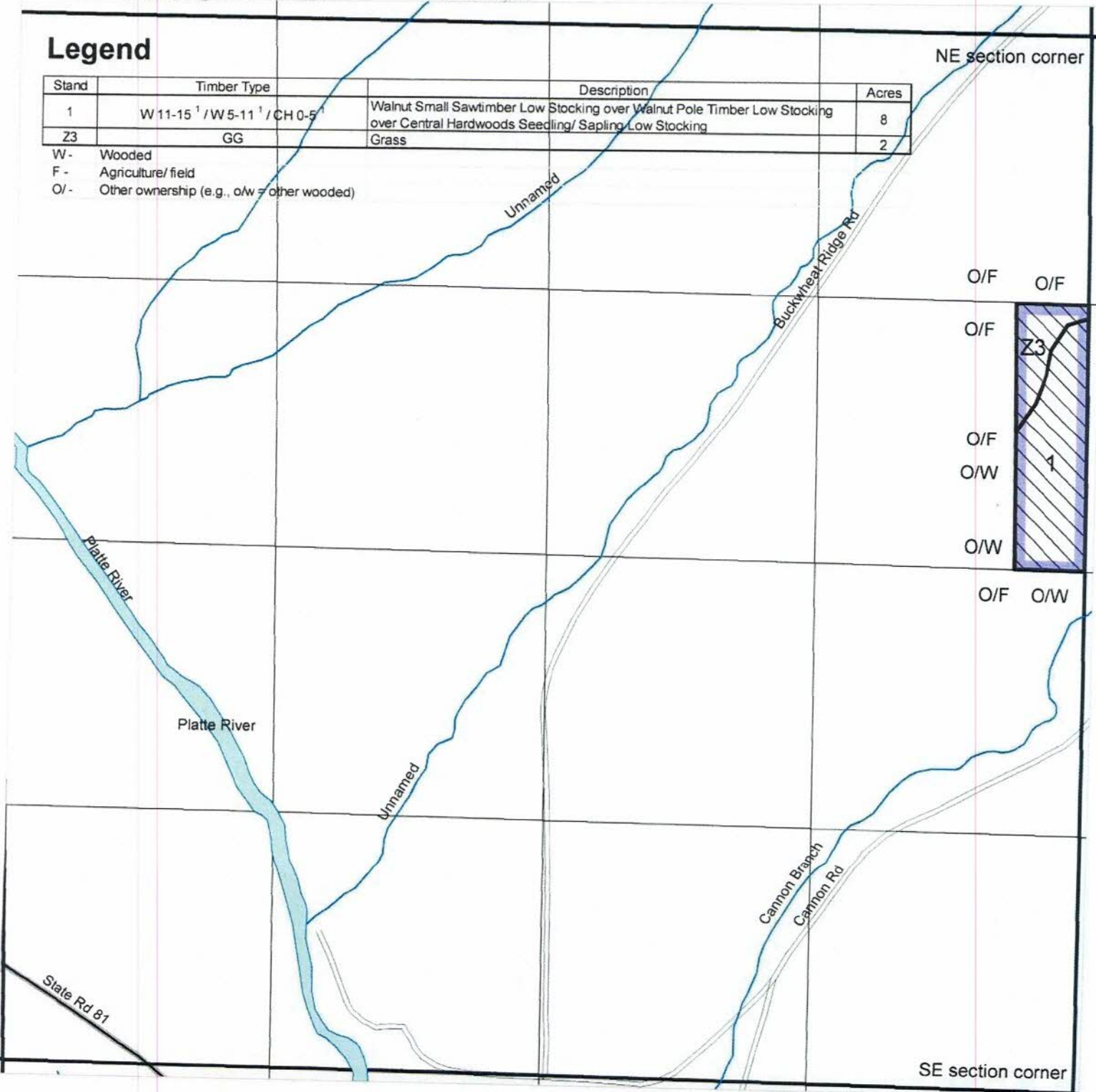
Owner's Name JTK INVESTMENTS LLC		☐ Multiple Owners	Municipality Name TOWN OF ELLENBORO		County GRANT
Township # 04 N	Range # 02	☐ East ☒ West	Section 21	Open Acres 0.000	Closed Acres 10.000

Closed Area  Open Area  Section Diagram 8" = 1 Mile
 Prepared By: DAN KLONSINSKI Date: 4/26/2018
 Scale 1:7,920

Legend

Stand	Timber Type	Description	Acres
1	W 11-15' / W 5-11' / CH 0-5'	Walnut Small Sawtimber Low Stocking over Walnut Pole Timber Low Stocking over Central Hardwoods Seedling/ Sapling Low Stocking	8
Z3	GG	Grass	2

W - Wooded
 F - Agriculture/ field
 O/- Other ownership (e.g., o/w = other wooded)



O/F O/F
 O/F O/F
 O/F O/W
 O/W
 O/F O/W



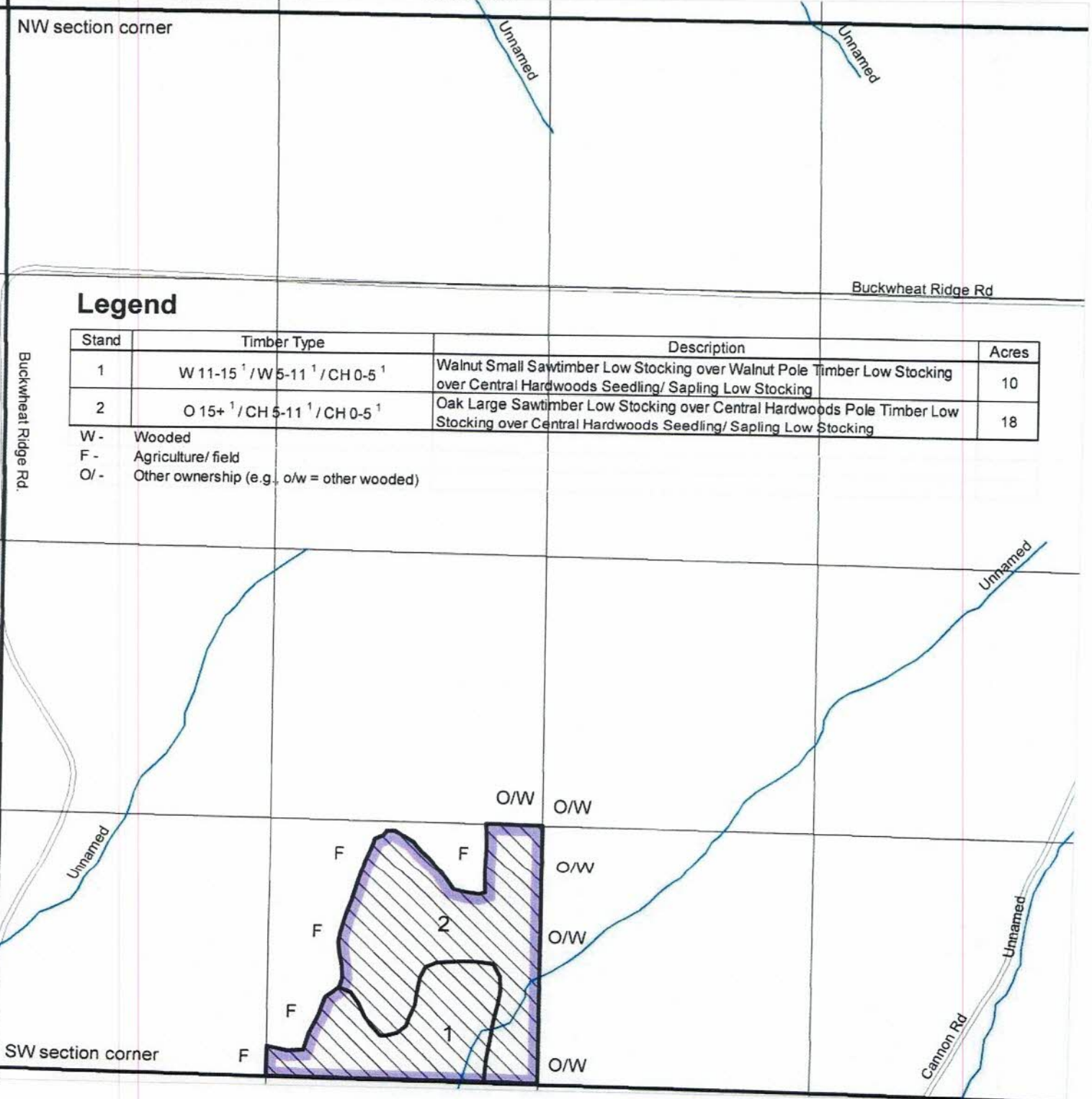
ORDER NUMBER
Co. Code/Seq. No./Yr. of Entry
22-010-2019

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

Acreage Entered
28.000

Owner's Name JTK INVESTMENTS LLC		☐ Multiple Owners	Municipality Name TOWN OF ELLENBORO		County GRANT
Township # 04 N	Range # 02	☐ East ☒ West	Section 15	Open Acres 0.000	Closed Acres 28.000

Closed Area  Open Area  Section Diagram 8" = 1 Mile  Scale 1:7,920 Prepared By: DAN KLONSINSKI Date: 4/26/2018



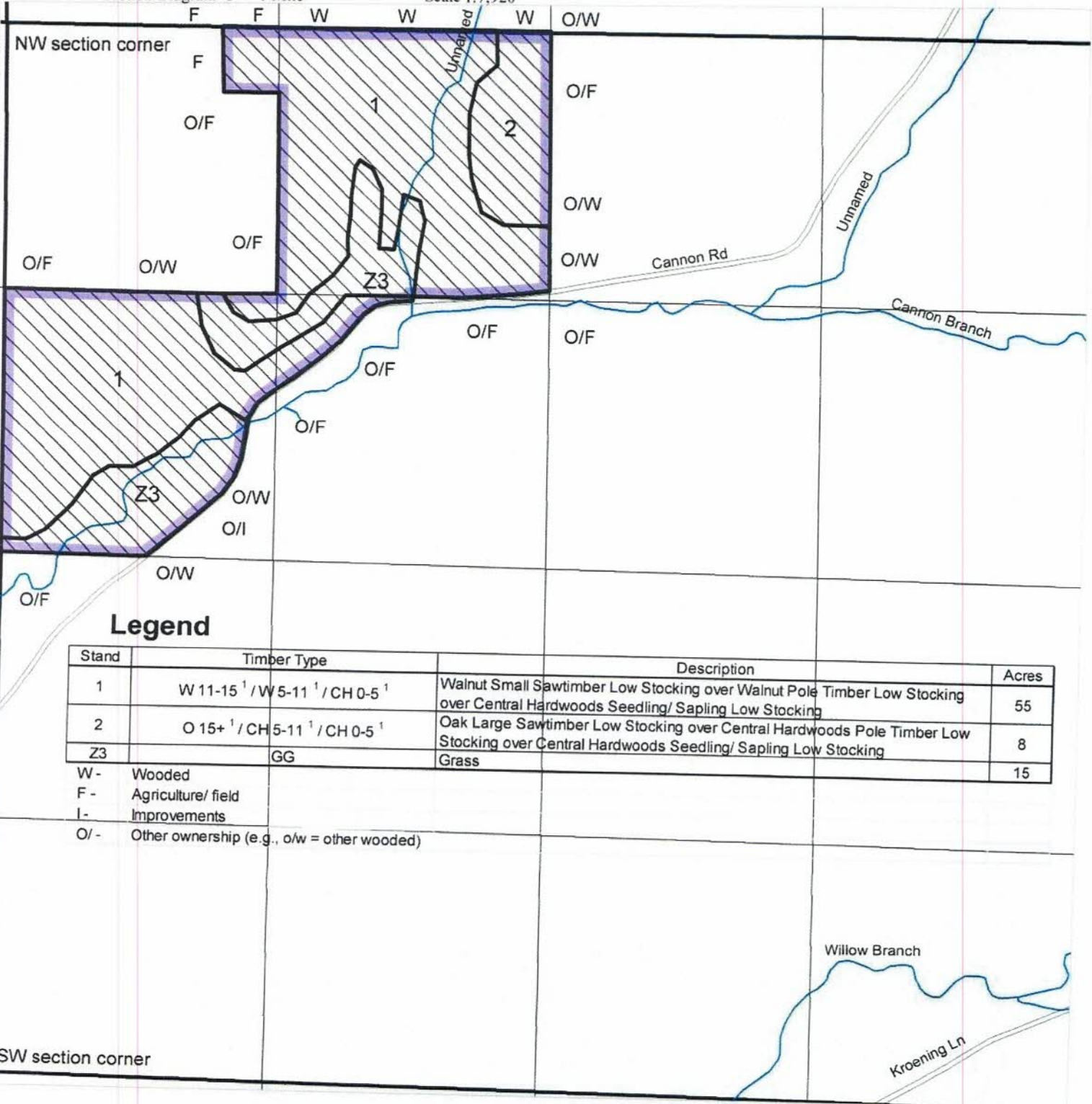
ORDER NUMBER
Co. Code/Seq. No./Yr. of Entry 22-010-2019

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

Acreage Entered 78.440

Owner's Name JTK INVESTMENTS LLC		☐ Multiple Owners	Municipality Name TOWN OF ELLENBORO		County GRANT
Township # 04 N	Range # 02	☐ East ☒ West	Section 22	Open Acres 0.000	Closed Acres 78.440

Closed Area  Open Area  Section Diagram 8" = 1 Mile
 Prepared By: DAN KLONSINSKI Date: 4/26/2018



APPLICATION DEADLINE: June 1

Entry of land begins 7 months after this annual deadline

MFL Order Number

22-010-2019

Account

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. Eligible renewal applications may be submitted directly to the local Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Forester. Please contact the local DNR Forester for more information on renewals. 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)

JTK INVESTMENTS LLC

Name of contact person

JTK INVESTMENTS LLC, ATTN: JASON KRATOCHWILL

Daytime Telephone Number (include area code)

(608) 220-6391

Contact person's address

7702 PAYVERY TRL

City/State/Zip

MIDDLETON, WI 53562-4106

Email Address (optional)

JASON@JASONTOMASHOMES.COM

Order Length: 25 years

Type of Order: New Order / Entry

II. Location of Land

County Name:

Grant

Municipality Name:

Town of Ellenboro

Town	Range	Section	Legal Description	Tax Parcel ID No.	CSM Information	Acres Open to Public Recreation	Acres Closed to Public Recreation
04N	02W	15	SESW, PART OF	014-00335-0000		0.000	28.000
04N	02W	21	SENE, PART OF	014-00449-0000		0.000	10.000
04N	02W	22	NENW, PART OF	014-00470-0000		0.000	39.000
04N	02W	22	NWNW, PART OF	014-00471-0000		0.000	2.000
04N	02W	22	SWNW, PART OF	014-00473-0000		0.000	35.000
04N	02W	22	SENW, PART OF	014-00476-0000		0.000	2.440
Total Acreage						0.000	116.440



III. Acknowledgement and Certification

1. I/We certify that all the information contained herein is true and correct. I/We further understand that:

- Provisions of the Managed Forest Law (MFL) program are understood and agree to carry out the provisions of the MFL promptly and as proficiently as possible.
- Private contractors may need to be hired to establish management practices on lands enrolled in the MFL program.
- Failure to carry out the 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.

I/We authorize the employees and the 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".

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

Name (please print)

Signature

Date Signed

Initial and Date for Changes

JTK INVESTMENTS LLC

 5/31/18

2. This property is subject to an encumbrance or deed restriction that affects ownership or management of the property. (e.g., lien, mortgage, conservation easement, land contract). This application must include the printed name and signature of the holder(s) of the deed restriction, encumbrance or vendor(s) in a land contract.

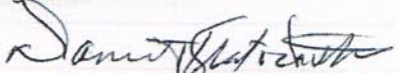
Name of institution and/or individual

Signature

Date Signed

Initial and Date for Changes

DANIEL T. KRATOCHWILL

 5-31-18

Verification of notice: A signature by the mortgage holder/lender (or other encumbrance holder) acknowledges that it has been given notice of this application and does not object to the designation of the lands as MFL with its associated management conditions. The signature shall not be constructed as subordination of the mortgage lien (or encumbrance right) or of any other significance.

V. 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).
- 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)

