

ORDER NUMBER

Co. Code/Seq. No./Yr. of Entry

50-011-2020

State of Wisconsin Dept. of Natural Resources

MANAGED FOREST LAW MAP

Form 2450-133 R(1/14)

Acreage Entered

46.000

Owner's Name CHARLES E HANSEN		☐ Multiple Owners		Municipality Name Town of Lanark		County Portage	
Township # 22	Range # 10	Section 21	East ☐ West ☐	Open Acres 0.000	Closed Acres 46.000		

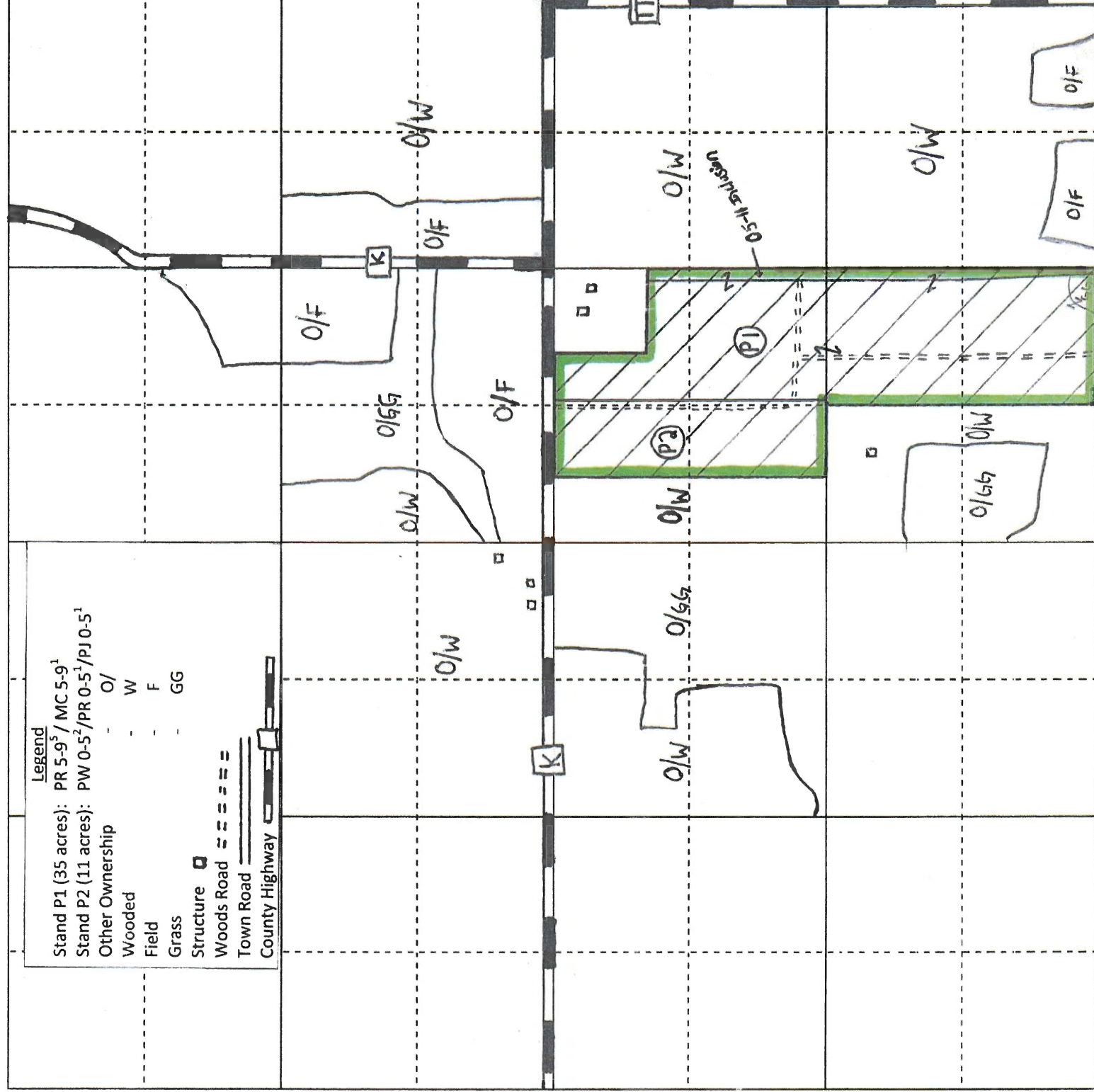
Closed Area  Open Area 

Section Diagram 8" = 1 mile



Prepared By: STEVE BARCZI

Date: 3/21/2019



Primary Owner

Form 2450-128 Run Date: 09/16/2024

CHARLES E HANSEN
E2855 GOLDSMITH RD
WAUPACA, WI 54981-8726

Entry Year: 2020 Length: 25 yrs. Exp Date: 12/31/2044

MFL #: 50-0111-2020 -- Portage Co. -- Lanark (T)

Other Owners

A. Stand Number		P 1	P 2
1	Productivity	PRODUCTIVE 80% - Productive and meets minimum stocking	PRODUCTIVE 80% - Productive and meets minimum stocking
2	Stand Prefix	P=Plantation	P=Plantation
3	Exam Date	08/13/2024	03/14/2019
4	Age Structure	Even-Aged	Even-Aged
5	Timber Type - Primary	Red Pine	White Pine
			0-5
	Timber Type - Secondary		Red Pine
			0-5
	Timber Type - Understory		Jack Pine
			0-5
6	Habitat Type		
7	Acres	35	11
8	Year of Origin	1994	2012
9	Total Height	45	6
10	Mean Stand Diameter	7	1
11	Site Index & Species	88 - Pine, Red	
12	Total Basal Area	110	0
13	Total Volume-Cds/Acre	35	0
	Total Volume-BF/Acre	0	0
14	Tree Species	Species	Species
		BA	BA
		Cds	Cds
		BF	BF
	1st Major Tree Species	Pine, Red	Pine, White
		110	0
	2nd Major Tree Species		0
	3rd Major Tree Species		0
	4th Major Tree Species		0
	Invasive Level	Present	Present
15	1st Inv Species/Density	Autumn Olive	Black Locust
			<5%
	2nd Inv Species/Density		Autumn Olive
			5% - 20%
	3rd Inv Species/Density		Common Buckthorn
			5% - 20%
	4th Inv Species/Density		Other Invasive Species
			<5%
16	Soil Type	Loamy Sand	Loamy Sand
17	Management Objective	Artificial Regeneration: Type must be regenerated by seeding, planting, site preparation,	Artificial Regeneration: Type must be regenerated by seeding, planting, site preparation,
18	Last Changed	8/13/2024 2:23:11 PM	3/9/2021 1:32:39 PM
B. Mandatory Practice		Practice	Practice
N = Cutting Notice Received		Thinning	Thinning
R = Cutting Report Received		Thinning	Thinning
		Yr	Yr
		2034	2044
		2044	2044
C. Non-Mandatory Practice		Practice	Practice
		Invasive Plant Control	ANY
Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics		Stand Number: P 2 This stand was planted in 2012 following a Scots Pine clearcut. Trees were planted between the rows of the Scots pine that was cut. The year of planting had a very dry summer and a number of the trees did not make it. As a result of the drought, there are some areas of this stand that are somewhat patchy and rows are not distinct. The health of the trees is fair to good. Some of the white pine has sustained tip weevil damage. This stand should be evaluated in 2040 for a row thinning.	
		Stand Number: P 1 This stand is a red pine plantation that was planted in 1994. Scotch pine has sporadically seeded in between the rows. The health of the trees is good. The trees exhibit overall good form, average live crown ratio is ~35%. The vast majority of the trees contain 3 or 4 pulpsticks. This stand is ready for a row thinning. The rows were planted fairly tight together, average spacing between the rows is just shy of 6' with approximately 11' of clearance between every other row. Row thinning operations will need to account for machine clearance. Last thinned during 2024 harvest.	

MANAGED FOREST LANDS STEWARDSHIP FORESTRY PLAN

Landowner(s) as Shown on Deed:

CHARLES E HANSEN

Name and Address of Contact Person:

CHARLES E HANSEN

E2855 GOLDSMITH RD
WAUPACA, WI 54981-8726

Entry Period: 25 years

Municipality(s): Town of Lanark (Portage County)

Starting January 1, 2020 Ending December 31, 2044

Total Acres: 46.000

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

Purpose and Expectations of the MFL Program

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

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

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

Management Plan

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

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

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Contact your local Tax Law Forest Specialist for information about:

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

Management Plan Amendment

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

Landowner Goals

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

- To produce high quality timber products
- To provide quality wildlife habitat and food source
- To promote a healthy forest

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	PRACTICE
2034	1	35	THINNING
2044	1	35	THINNING
2044	2	11	THINNING

Cutting Notice

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

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

Cutting Report

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

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Approved (Non-Mandatory) Practices

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

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

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

Approved (non-mandatory) Practices Summary for Individual Stands			
YEAR	STAND(S)	ACRES	PRACTICE
ANY	2	11	White Pine 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.

Red Pine Forest

Red Pine Forests are composed of more than 50% red pine. White and jack pine, aspen, oak and other native trees commonly grow with red pine. Red pine has been a common tree in plantations.

Red pine grows best in well-drained loamy sands and sandy loams within its range in northern and central Wisconsin. It can grow well on a wide range of other soil conditions if introduced by planting.

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.

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 Hills. You can find an overview of the landscape, species of greatest conservation need, management opportunities and much more. Go to: <http://dnr.wi.gov> and search [Landscapes](#).

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Endangered, Threatened and Special Concern Species and Plant Communities

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

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 Federally Protected Species or Habitat Other(s)

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 graveling. 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 more information on invasive plant control, consult the Wisconsin Council on Forestry's website on [Invasive Species Best Management Practices for Forestry](#).

Best Management Practices for Water Quality (BMPs)

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

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		35 Acres
Primary Type:	Red Pine Forest -- Poletimber	
Secondary Type:		

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Stand Information

The most abundant tree species in this stand is Red Pine (100%).

These trees make up an even aged stand that originated about 1994. 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 loamy sand soil. Loamy sand soils are 70% to 85% sand with up to 30% silt plus clay. Loamy sand soils are well-drained and somewhat nutrient poor, but the finer soil particles provide a greater moisture and nutrient supply than pure sands. Trees that are adapted to grow on these soils must be able to tolerate periods of drought.

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

- Autumn Olive

Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

This stand is a red pine plantation that was planted in 1994. Scotch pine has sporadically seeded in between the rows. The health of the trees is good. The trees exhibit overall good form, average live crown ratio is ~35%. The vast majority of the trees contain 3 or 4 pulpsticks. This stand is ready for a row thinning. The rows were planted fairly tight together, average spacing between the rows is just shy of 6', with approximately 11' of clearance between every other row. Row thinning operations will need to account for machine clearance.

Last thinned during 2024 harvest.

Management (Silvicultural) System

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

FORCED REGENERATION OF TIMBER TYPE -- Manage and regenerate the tree species in your forest after harvesting or completing your prescribed management treatments through a combination of seeding, planting, site preparation, prescribed burning, etc. Natural conversion is not expected because desired tree seedlings are not present or will not become established without developing the proper seedbed, light and crown canopy conditions, or by planting trees.

Your management plan prescribes the best method to regenerate new trees. Forced maintenance of your timber type may take time or extra expense. The success of your practice will take diligence and monitoring on your part.

Year Scheduled	Mandatory Practice
2034	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.
2044	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.

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STAND NUMBER 2		11 Acres
Primary Type:	White Pine Forest -- Seedlings and Saplings	
Secondary Type:	Red Pine Forest -- Seedlings and Saplings	

Stand Information

The most abundant tree species in this stand include White Pine, Red Pine, Jack Pine and Black Oak seedlings and/or saplings.

These trees make up an even aged stand that originated about 2012. 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 loamy sand soil. Loamy sand soils are 70% to 85% sand with up to 30% silt plus clay. Loamy sand soils are well-drained and somewhat nutrient poor, but the finer soil particles provide a greater moisture and nutrient supply than pure sands. Trees that are adapted to grow on these soils must be able to tolerate periods of drought.

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

- Autumn Olive
- Common Buckthorn
- Box Elder
- Black Locust

Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

This stand was planted in 2012 following a Scots Pine clearcut. Trees were planted between the rows of the Scots pine that was cut. The year of planting had a very dry summer and a number of the trees did not make it. As a result of the drought, there are some areas of this stand that are somewhat patchy and rows are not distinct. The health of the trees is fair to good. Some of the white pine has sustained tip weevil damage. This stand should be evaluated in 2040 for a row thinning.

Management (Silvicultural) System

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

FORCED REGENERATION OF TIMBER TYPE -- Manage and regenerate the tree species in your forest after harvesting or completing your prescribed management treatments through a combination of seeding, planting, site preparation, prescribed burning, etc. Natural conversion is not expected because desired tree seedlings are not present or will not become established without developing the proper seedbed, light and crown canopy conditions, or by planting trees.

Your management plan prescribes the best method to regenerate new trees. Forced maintenance of your timber type may take time or extra expense. The success of your practice will take diligence and monitoring on your part.

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Mandatory Practice	
Year Scheduled	
2044	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.
Approved (Non-Mandatory) Practice	
Year Scheduled	
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'.

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'.

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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 <http://dnr.wi.gov> 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 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](#)'.

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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	Open to Public Access	Closed to Public Access
County: Portage		Municipality: Town of Lanark			
22N-10E-21	NWSE, PART OF	022-22-1021-14.02		0.000	26.000
22N-10E-21	SWSE, PART OF	022-22-1021-15.01		0.000	20.000
		Total Acreage:		0.000	46.000

Forester Contact Information

Contact your local Tax Law Forestry Specialist for information about:

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

Plan Preparer Contact Information

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Tax Law Forestry Specialist Contact Information

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