MANAGED FOREST LANDS
STEWARDSHIP FORESTRY PLAN

Landowner(s) as Shown on Deed:

LEK TWO, LLC

Name and Address of Contact Person:

LEK TWO, LLC, ATTN: LEONARD KASPRZAK

34595 SPRINGBANK RD
OCONOMOWOC, WI 53066-4047

Entry Period: 25 years **Starting** January 1, 1999 **Ending** December 31, 2023

Municipality(s): Town of Salem (Pierce County) **Total Acres:** 80.000

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.

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:

- Timber/Wildlife

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
2018	3	23	Central Hardwoods	SINGLE TREE SELECTION HARVEST

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
2015	2	5	Herbaceous Vegetation	CLEARCUT AND CONVERSION TO A FOOD PLOT.

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.

Central Hardwood Forest

Central Hardwood Forests consist of mixtures of upland hardwood species, predominantly oaks, hickory, elms, black cherry, red maple, ash, basswood, hackberry, or sugar maple. Depending upon site conditions and history, the relative abundance of these tree species can vary greatly, but oak or maple do not dominate these stands. Many central hardwood forests are in the process of succession from oak forests.

Central hardwoods grow best on well-drained loamy soils.

Herbaceous Vegetation

Herbaceous (non-woody) Vegetation grows on upland sites and contains a variety of plants, including bracken fern, sweet clover, giant ragweed, stinging nettle, upland aster, goldenrod, prairie dock and other types of herbaceous plants. Many sites with herbaceous vegetation are former agricultural fields left fallow for a number of years that are unable to grow trees because of frost pockets or other environmental conditions. Tree or shrub seedlings may have started from natural seed dispersal but the grassland still dominates. Herbaceous vegetation grows on a variety of soils.

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.

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 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 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 2		5 Acres
Primary Type:	**Herbaceous Vegetation**	
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.

You have chosen to designate this stand as non-productive to achieve resource management goals that are incompatible with the production of forest products. Under the Managed Forest Law Program, you can enter areas like this as being non-productive. This area, as well as other non-productive areas, cannot exceed 20% of the total enrolled acreage. If you harvest timber products from this area, you must file a cutting notice and report.

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

- Common Buckthorn

Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

Thinned 2008 by Mike Anderson -usual excellent job.This stand has been very well managed. Evergreen stands provide excellent winter cover (often good forage in the understory, after early thinnings) for a variety of wildlife species, in landscapes dominated for hardwood forests. You are provided the option (but not encouraged to) clearcut this stand and convert to a grain/forage food plot. NOTE, no portion of food plots may be harvested and must remain to be entirely consumed by wildlife. No more than 20% of an individual MFL parcel may be comprised of non-forest/non productive forest types.

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
2015	CLEARCUT AND CONVERSION TO A FOOD PLOT.. You are provided the opportunity (but not encouraged) to clearcut and mechanically prepare the site for seeding to a grain or forage food plot.

STAND NUMBER 3		23 Acres
Primary Type:	**Central Hardwood Forest -- Small Sawtimber**	
Secondary Type:	**Central Hardwood Forest -- Poletimber**	

Stand Information

The most abundant tree species in this stand include Black Oak (33%), White Oak (28%), Black Cherry (18%) and Basswood (11%).

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

Stand 3 thinned in 2000. Group selection harvest in 2018 when projected BA to be about 110'/ac

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
2018	SINGLE TREE SELECTION HARVEST. Regenerate this stand by harvesting individual trees of various size and age classes. This single tree selection regeneration method provides space for natural regeneration and promotes growth of the remaining trees. Select individual trees for removal from all overstocked size classes to achieve desired residual density levels by following the order of removal and tree retention guidelines. Create canopy regeneration gaps on approximately 10% of the stand to provide adequate sunlight to establish vigorous tree seedlings. 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.

STAND NUMBER 4		14 Acres
Primary Type:	**Oak Forest -- Small Sawtimber**	
Secondary Type:	**Central Hardwood Forest -- Small Sawtimber**	

Stand Information

The most abundant tree species in this stand include White Oak (34%), Red Maple (30%), Black Oak (22%) and Basswood (11%).

These trees make up an even aged stand that originated about 1888. 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.

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

- Common Buckthorn

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

STAND NUMBER 6		36 Acres
Primary Type:	**Oak Forest -- Small Sawtimber**	
Secondary Type:	**Oak Forest -- Poletimber**	

Stand Information

The most abundant tree species in this stand include White Oak (33%), Black Oak (26%), Red Oak (21%) and Black Cherry (16%).

These trees make up an even aged stand that originated about 1955. 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.

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

- Common Buckthorn

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

STAND NUMBER 7		2 Acres
Primary Type:	**Oak Forest -- Small Sawtimber**	
Secondary Type:	**Oak Forest -- Poletimber**	

Stand Information

The most abundant tree species in this stand include Bur Oak (39%) and White Oak (30%). In addition to the poletimber and/or sawlog-sized trees, there is an understory of seedlings and/or saplings in the stand, including Black Cherry and Aspen.

These trees make up an even aged stand that originated about 1893. 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:

- Common Buckthorn

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

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
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: Pierce		Municipality: Town of Salem			
25N-16W-27	NESW	026-01059-0400		0.000	40.000
25N-16W-27	SESW	026-01060-0100		0.000	40.000
			Total Acreage:	0.000	80.000

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	Tax Law Forestry Specialist Contact Information
	MOLBACK, MATT
	DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
	921 BRICKYARD RD
	MENOMONIE, WI 54751-1758
	(715) 579-1799
	MATTHEW.MOLBACK@WISCONSIN.GOV

Department of Natural Resources

Primary Owner

LEK TWO, LLC, ATTN: LEONARD KASPRZAK
34595 SPRINGBANK RD
OCONOMOWOC, WI 53066-4047

Other Owners

LAND EXAM AND PRACTICES REPORT

Form 2450-128 Run Date: 10/07/2022

Entry Year: 1999 **Length:** 25 yrs. **Exp Date:** 12/31/2023

MFL #: 48-222-1999 -- Pierce Co. -- Salem (T)

A. Stand Number		Z 2				3				4			
1	Productivity	NON-PRODUCTIVE 20% - Landowner chooses to meet other resource management goals				PRODUCTIVE 80% - Productive and meets minimum stocking				PRODUCTIVE 80% - Productive and meets minimum stocking			
2	Stand Prefix	Z=No Management Zone											
3	Exam Date	10/28/2015				01/01/2011				01/01/1998			
4	Age Structure					Uneven-Aged				Even-Aged			
5	Timber Type - Primary	Herbaceous Vegetation				Central Hardwoods	11-15	2		Oak	11-15	3	
	Timber Type - Secondary					Central Hardwoods	5-11	1		Central Hardwoods	11-15	2	
	Timber Type - Understory					Central Hardwoods	0-5	3					
6	Habitat Type	ATiSa				ATiSa				ATiSa			
7	Acres	5				23				14			
8	Year of Origin	2015				1928				1888			
9	Total Height					73				60			
10	Mean Stand Diameter					10				13			
11	Site Index & Species					62 - Oak, Red				47 - Oak, Red			
12	Total Basal Area					93				91			
13	Total Volume-Cds/Acre					8				1			
	Total Volume-BF/Acre					4400				2550			
14	Tree Species	Species	BA	Cds	BF	Species	BA	Cds	BF	Species	BA	Cds	BF
	1st Major Tree Species					Oak, Black	31	1	1,360	Oak, White	31	1	800
	2nd Major Tree Species					Oak, White	26	2	1,140	Maple, Red	27	0	600
	3rd Major Tree Species					Cherry, Black	17	2	750	Oak, Black	20	0	500
	4th Major Tree Species					Basswood	10	1	440	Basswood	10	0	200
15	Invasive Level	Present				Present				Present			
	1st Inv Species/Density	Common Buckthorn		<5%		Common Buckthorn		<5%		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)				Loam (may include silt loam or silt)			
17	Management Objective	Designated as a non-forest management zone				Natural uneven-aged regeneration of Timber Type				Natural even-aged regeneration of Timber Type with future thinning			
18	Last Changed	11/17/2015 3:30:54 PM				1/21/2015 11:28:38 AM				1/21/2015 11:27:53 AM			

B. Mandatory Practice

N = Cutting Notice Approved
R = Cutting Report Approved

Practice	Yr	Practice	Yr	Practice	Yr
None Expected		Single Tree Selection	2018	None Expected	

C. Non-Mandatory Practice

Practice	Yr
Other-Clearcut and conversion to a	2015

Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

Stand Number: Z 2
Thinned 2008 by Mike Anderson -usual excellent job.This stand has been very well managed. Evergreen stands provide excellent winter cover (often good forage in the understory, after early thinnings) for a variety of wildlife species, in landscapes dominated for hardwood forests. You are provided the option (but not encouraged to) clearcut this stand and convert to a grain/forage food plot. NOTE, no portion of food plots may be harvested and must remain to be entirely consumed by wildlife. No more than 20% of an individual MFL parcel may be comprised of non-forest/non productive forest types.

Stand Number: 3
Stand 3 thinned in 2000. Group selection harvest in 2018 when projected BA to be about 110'/ac

Stand Number: 4

Department of Natural Resources

LAND EXAM AND PRACTICES REPORT

Form 2450-128 Run Date: 10/07/2022

Primary Owner

LEK TWO, LLC, ATTN: LEONARD KASPRZAK
34595 SPRINGBANK RD
OCONOMOWOC, WI 53066-4047

Other Owners

Entry Year: 1999 **Length:** 25 yrs. **Exp Date:** 12/31/2023

MFL #: 48-222-1999 -- Pierce Co. -- Salem (T)

A. Stand Number		6				7			
1	Productivity	PRODUCTIVE 80% - Productive and meets minimum stocking				PRODUCTIVE 80% - Productive and meets minimum stocking			
2	Stand Prefix								
3	Exam Date	01/01/1998				01/01/1998			
4	Age Structure	Even-Aged				Even-Aged			
5	Timber Type - Primary	Oak		11-15	1	Oak		11-15	1
	Timber Type - Secondary	Oak		5-11	1	Oak		5-11	1
	Timber Type - Understory								
6	Habitat Type	ATiSa				ArCi-Ph			
7	Acres	36				2			
8	Year of Origin	1955				1893			
9	Total Height	44				69			
10	Mean Stand Diameter	12				13			
11	Site Index & Species	58 - Oak, Red				50 - Oak, Red			
12	Total Basal Area	43				33			
13	Total Volume-Cds/Acre	6				4			
	Total Volume-BF/Acre	710				540			
14	Tree Species	Species	BA	Cds	BF	Species	BA	Cds	BF
	1st Major Tree Species	Oak, White	14	2	250	Oak, Bur	13	2	250
	2nd Major Tree Species	Oak, Black	11	2	150	Oak, White	10	2	240
	3rd Major Tree Species	Oak, Red	9	1	100	Cherry, Black	5	0	0
	4th Major Tree Species	Cherry, Black	7	1	100	Aspen	5	0	0
15	Invasive Level	Present				Present			
	1st Inv Species/Density	Common Buckthorn		<5%		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)				Loamy Sand			
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	1/21/2015 11:22:49 AM				1/21/2015 11:26:57 AM			

B. Mandatory Practice

N = Cutting Notice Approved
R = Cutting Report Approved

Practice	Yr	Practice	Yr
None Expected		None Expected	

C. Non-Mandatory Practice

Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics	**Stand Number: 6**	**Stand Number: 7**

ORDER NUMBER
Co. Code/Seq. No./Yr. of Entry
48-222-1999

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

Acreage Entered
80.000

Owner's Name	☐ Multiple Owners	Municipality Name	County
LEK TWO, LLC		Town of Salem	Pierce

Township #	Range #			Section	Open Acres	Closed Acres
25	16	☐ East	■ West	27	0.000	80.000

Closed Area ▨ Open Area ▭

Section Diagram 8" = 1 Mile

N

Prepared By: MATT MOLBACK

Date: revised 4/5/18