



Focus on Financial Resources



Kristin Lambert, WI DNR
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United States Department of Agriculture

USDA FOREST PROGRAMS



CHRIS MILLER
SAUK COUNTY
DISTRICT
CONSERVATIONIST



Natural
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Conservation
Service

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Environmental Quality Incentive Program (EQIP)

- Initially created in 1996 Farm Bill
- Voluntary federal program that provides financial and technical assistance to plan and implement conservation practices that address resource concerns
- Participants can enter into agreements up to 10 years in length



Producer Eligibility



Must have an interest in the forestry operation

- Owner or renter of the land (include legal entities, Indian Tribes, joint operations/partnerships)
- Federal, state, county, local governments, and political subdivisions are NOT eligible

Must control the land for the length of the contract

Be in compliance with highly erodible land and wetland provisions

Must meet Adjusted Gross Income Requirements (less than \$900,000)



Land Eligibility



Agricultural land and non-industrial private forestland (NIPF)

- NIPF
 - Existing tree cover or is suitable for growing trees
 - Owned by any “nonindustrial” private individual, group, association, corporation, Indian Tribe, or other private legal entity

Be privately owned or Indian land

- Public land may be eligible if leased to private producer

Have permission of the landowner to install structural practices





FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN REQUIREMENTS

State of Wisconsin
Department of Natural Resources
Managed Forest Law Order Number:
[XX-XXX-XXX]

Form 2450-194 Rev. 1-10
Section 77.82(3), Wis. Stats

Page 1 of 10

MANAGED FOREST LANDS STEWARDSHIP FORESTRY PLAN

Name(s) and Address of Landowner(s):



Order Length: [] years

Starting January 1, 20[] and ending December 31, 20[]

County: [County]

Municipality Name: [Municipality]

[Town: N; Range Section(s)]

[Town: N; Range Section(s)]

Total Plan Acreage: [ACRES]

Attached maps show the location of Managed Forest Lands and the areas open or closed to public access.

MANAGED FOREST LAW (MFL) PLAN

Forest Management Plan

County: Sauk

Municipality Name: Fairfield

Town: 13 N; Range 7 E Sections 3, 33, 34

Total Plan Acreage: 313

Landowner Goals or Objectives:

- Control invasive species
- Promote open habitat as recommended in the Leopold-Pine Island Important Bird Area report
- Promote oak regeneration

FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN (CAP 106)



Resource Concern to Solve

Degraded Plant Condition

- Inadequate Structure and Composition
- Excessive Plant Pest Pressure
- Plant Productivity and Health
- Wildfire Hazard, Excessive Biomass Accumulation

Fish & Wildlife

- Inadequate Habitat, Cover and Shelter
- Inadequate Habitat Continuity
- Inadequate Food

Soil Erosion

- Sheet & Rill/Wind



FMP COST SHARE AVAILABILITY

- **FMP PLAN DEVELOPMENT – EQIP FUNDS**
 - CONTINUOUS SIGN UP
 - NO MINIMUM ACREAGE
 - FLAT RATE PAYMENT BASED OFF OF ACRES
 - MUST USED A TECHNICAL SERVICE PROVIDER (TSP)



HOW PAYMENTS WORK



EQIP STARTED AS A COST-SHARE PROGRAM

RATES ARE NOW BASED ON A PAYMENT SCHEDULE DEVELOPED OVER A GEOGRAPHIC REGION

THESE RATES ARE CALLED FLAT RATES

PAYMENT RATES:

- (EXAMPLE: BRUSH MANAGEMENT, DENSE INFESTATION - \$218/ACRE)
- Based on 75% of an average cost for the state/region



FOREST PRACTICES - EQIP

Forest Stand Improvement



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FOREST PRACTICES - EQIP

Prescribed Fire



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FOREST PRACTICES - EQIP

Tree/Shrub Establishment



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Service

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FOREST PRACTICES - EQIP

Brush Management- Before



IDENTIFIED
SPECIES:

IRONWOOD

JAPANESE
BARBERRY

BUSH
HONEYSUCKLE

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FOREST PRACTICES - EQIP

Brush Management- After



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Forest Management Plan

County: Sauk

Municipality Name: **Fairfield**

Town: 13 N; Range 7 E Sections 3, 33, 34

Total Plan Acreage: 313

Landowner Goals or Objectives:

- Control invasive species
- Promote open habitat as recommended in the Leopold-Pine Island Important Bird Area report
- Promote oak regeneration

General Property Overview:

The Aldo Leopold Foundation property is located in east central Sauk County on the Wisconsin River. The property consists of floodplain forest, upland forest, conifer plantations, barrens and remnant and restored prairie and savannah habitats. Portions of the property are enrolled in Wisconsin's Managed Forest Law program. The Aldo Leopold Foundation has an aggressive and effective invasive species control program and they are actively promoting oak regeneration using timber harvests and fire. Portions of the property are used by visitors for educational programs. Many of the forests are degraded and lack vigorous trees.

The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) also divides and classifies lands into 22 different Geographical Management Units (GMUs). This classification system identifies the watershed (river, stream, lake) in which surface water will drain. The classification system also identifies the general property characteristics of that watershed, including the amount of agricultural, forest, wetland, urban and other land uses. Information on the GMU also breaks down the amount of forest land into the common timber and habitat types. This information was used to develop management practices for your property.

Your land lies in the Lower Wisconsin GMU. For more information on GMUs and their characteristics, please visit <http://dnr.wi.gov/water/basin/>.





STAND NUMBER 3 Information & Prescriptions	
High density small sawtimber mixed species pine over low density mixed pine poletimber and low density central hardwoods seedlings and saplings	Acreage: 33

This area of land is a White Pine Forest. White Pine Forests consist of more than 50% white pine. Trees commonly growing with white pine can be red and jack pine, aspen, paper birch, red maple, oak, balsam fir, white spruce, or eastern hemlock as well as other native trees. White pine is a long lived tree species that was common in Wisconsin's historic forests. It was heavily logged during the Cutover and was scarce for a time, but is now increasing as trees become old enough to be good seed producers.

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

These trees make up a two aged stand. The overstory trees originated around 1935, and a hardwood understory that initiated later is also present.

The most abundant tree species in this stand include white pine and red pine.

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 that can be sustained over time. It also affects other forest attributes, such as wildlife habitat and





Invasive Plants

During the forest inventory process invasive plants were discovered in this stand. The most abundant invasive plant species found were garlic mustard and Japanese hedge parsley.

Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

This stands consist of white pine and red pine that were planted by the Leopold family. There is a small strip of lowland hardwoods in the west half of the stand. The pine were thinned in 2005, but unfortunately, they were not thinned soon enough. Many of the red pine have very small crowns and very flexible stems. The white pine have better crowns and are more likely to grow well into the future. Pine will be maintained in this stand for their historical and cultural significance.

Average diameter	Basal area (sq. ft./ac.)	Cords per acre	Board feet per acre	Site index (species)
14.1"	133	18.6	9,393	75 (white pine)



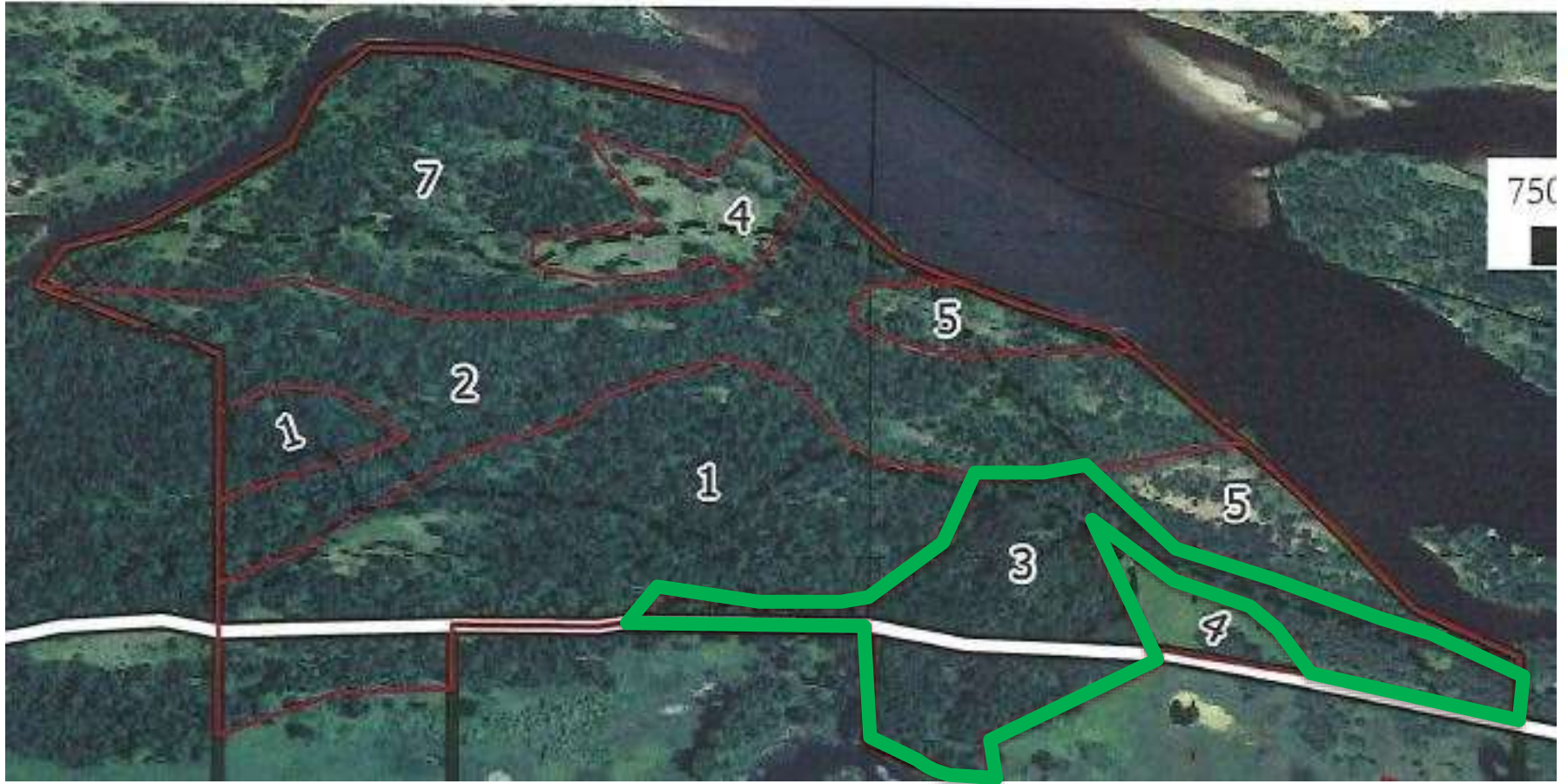


Year Scheduled	Recommended Practices
2015	<p><u>OVERSTORY REMOVAL HARVEST.</u> Harvest all overstory trees in this stand (except reserve trees) to release established seedlings and saplings to full sunlight. . Evaluation of adequate established advanced regeneration depends on the number and size of desirable seedlings and saplings present.</p>
2015, 2025	<p><u>RELEASE.</u> Cut to free young trees (saplings and seedlings) from undesirable, usually overtopping, competing vegetation. The purpose of a release cut is to regulate species composition and to improve tree growth and quality.</p>
Ongoing	<p><u>INVASIVE PLANT CONTROL:</u> Take specific measures to manage plant or tree species whose aggressive growth or reproductive patterns threaten the health, diversity or regeneration of the stand. Get the latest information on control measures from your local DNR office or DNR Website.</p>
Ongoing	<p><u>HABITAT MANAGEMENT.</u> Manage this area for wildlife habitat. Specifically, it is recommended that you: maintain open habitat.</p>



Aldo Leopold Foundation forest management plan map





STAND 3 – BEFORE PHOTOS



DEFINITION

Brush management is the management or removal of woody (non-herbaceous or succulent) plants. Invasive and noxious woody species are included as target species for management or removal.

PURPOSE

- » Create the desired plant community consistent with the ecological site.
- » Restore or release desired vegetative cover to protect soils, control erosion, reduce sediment, improve water quality or enhance stream flow.
- » Maintain, modify, or enhance fish and wildlife habitat.
- » Reduce risk of wildfire
- » Improve forage accessibility, quality and quantity for livestock and wildlife.
- » Manage fuel loads to achieve desired conditions.
- » Manage noxious woody plants.



PLANNING REQUIREMENTS

Plans and specifications for the treatment option(s) selected by the decision maker will be recorded for each field or management unit where brush management will be applied.

Prepare brush management plans and specifications that conform to all applicable federal, state, and local laws. These documents will contain the following data as a minimum:

- » Goals and objectives clearly stated.
- » Pre-treatment cover or density of the target plant(s) and the planned post-treatment cover or density and desired efficacy.
- » Maps, drawings, and/or narratives detailing or identifying areas to be treated, pattern of treatment (if applicable), and areas that will not be disturbed.
- » A monitoring plan that identifies what should be measured (including timing and frequency) and that documents the changes in the plant community (compare with objectives) will be implemented.

BRUSH MANAGEMENT METHODS

Mechanical Treatments, such as hand cutting or mowing, frilling, or girdling will be done at a time that is most critical to control the target brush species. In some cases, forage production may have to be sacrificed to control brush. In addition to items 1-4 above, include the following:

- » Type of equipment and modifications to enable the job to be adequately completed.
- » Dates of treatment to best effect control.
- » Operating instructions (if applicable).
- » Techniques or procedures to follow.

Chemical Treatment methods include 1-4 above and the following:

- » Acceptable chemical treatment references for containment and management or control of target species
- » Evaluation and interpretation of herbicide risks associated with selected treatment

- » Acceptable dates or plant growth stage at application to best effect control and slow re-invasion
- » Special mitigation, timing, or other factors such as soil texture and organic content that must be considered to ensure safety, effectiveness and
- » Reference to product label instructions

Foliage Stem Spraying – Herbicide sprays are applied to the stem and foliage. This type of application is least effective on re-sprouting species. Application should be made from the time that leaves are fully expanded in the spring until fall color. Preventing drift to surrounding areas is more difficult with this method. Low pressure coarse spraying with drift reduction additives is recommended.

Basal Bark Application – Basal spraying is a technique to deaden small trees, shrubs and occasionally vines by spraying the green bark of the lower trunk (12 to 18 inches or 30 to 46 cm) with herbicide. Herbicides used for basal spraying are generally applied with oil carriers. The technique is effective on species less than four to six inches in diameter. Care must be taken when herbicide is applied to minimize the amount that runs into the soil.

Cut Stump Application – The chemical is applied to freshly cut stump surfaces. Treat before the cut surface dries (within two to three hours after cutting) for the optimum control. Stump treatment with the water-soluble herbicides must be done immediately after cutting the tree or vine in order to be effective. The critical area of the stump must be treated to prevent sprouting in the sapwood and bark of the stump's cut surface. Oil-based carrier herbicides do not move readily within the plant, but penetrate the bark. To be effective in suppressing stump sprouting, the entire stump, and particularly the bark and exposed roots, must be thoroughly sprayed. Treatment with an oil-based carrier herbicide is recommended in the spring when treating species that exhibit a spring "sap flow".

Frill, Hatchet, or Girdling Application – Frilling and girdling are methods of controlling standing trees and shrubs that may be done with or without a herbicide. The bark around the base of the trunk is cut and the herbicide is either applied as a separate step or injected simultaneously in the cambium area. These techniques require

a considerable amount of time and labor to implement.

Tree Injection with Spaced Cuts Application – Tree injection involves introducing a herbicide into the undesirable species through spaced cuts made around the trunk of the woody plant with an axe, hatchet, or tree injector. The amount of herbicide to be placed in the cut is specified on the herbicide label. There are various tree injectors available such as "hypo-hatchet," which is a hatchet constructed to inject herbicide when it is struck into the tree.

Soil Application – This type of treatment includes pellets, beads, granules or concentrated liquids applied to the soil at the base of the plant within the dripline. Soil-applied herbicides usually remain active in the soil for several months or even years. Treatments can be made at any time of the year when the ground is not frozen, but control will only occur after sufficient rain has fallen. This method should only be used on non-erosive soils. Nearby trees may be injured or killed if their roots extend into the treated area.

Biological Treatment methods include biological agents, such as insects that feed on or disrupt the functions of the target species and the use of livestock trained or managed to graze and/or browse the target species. NRCS will only develop biological treatment plans utilizing grazing animals. The grazing animals may be livestock owned and managed by the landowner or trained herds/flocks leased by the landowner. To ensure an enduring desired response to brush management, the conservation plan will include Wisconsin NRCS Conservation Practice Standard, "Prescribed Grazing" (528).

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

- » Evaluate the post-treatment regrowth of target species. Monitor over time. Site conditions will determine how much monitoring will be needed and is based on seed sources, and methods of control used.
- » A safety plan for individuals exposed to chemicals will include phone numbers and addresses of emergency treatment centers, poison control centers, mixing and loading setbacks, signs defining label directions, restricted entry information.
- » Dispose of herbicides and containers in accordance to all laws and label directions.



GENERAL INFORMATION

Client name: JOE FARMER

County: SAUK Acres to be treated: 15.0

Purpose and objectives for using brush management: control undesirable woody veg/inv species

Target species to be controlled: buckthorn, honeysuckle, black locust, prickly ash, m.f.r, cherry, maple

Species to be benefited: white pine and oak regeneration

BRUSH MANAGEMENT DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS

Brush canopy and/or species count or transect line locations and percent canopy or species numbers per acre of the target plant(s): 70 % canopy in current condition OR _____ (number) of undesirable woody veg (species).

Photopoint picture taken as documentation? Yes No | 100 %planned control of target species.

Treated and untreated areas are designated on: Map

Map or sketch included in client folder? Yes

Year and season of planned treatment(s): winter 2017
(date treatment should be planned to achieve best control by selected method)

Treatment method: Chemical* Mechanical
 Biological Prescribed Burning (338) required

(mark all that apply)

**Chemical treatment - any herbicide used to control woody species must be federally and locally registered and must be applied strictly in accordance with registered uses, direction on the label, and other federal or state policies and requirements. The safety measures for the user must be adhered to at all times.*

Planned application method: Foliage Stem Basal Bark
 Cut Stump Girdling/Frill with Herbicide
 Tree/Shrub Injection Soil

Evaluation & interpretation of herbicide risk:
WINPST attached; discussed with landowner? Yes No

Chemical treatment reference(s) (list all or attach): client to follow WI DNR recommendations

*****client chose to use triclopyr in foliar, cut stump, hack and squirt or basal bark methods following rec's**

Chemical product label reference(s) (list all or attach): follow label attached

Acceptable planned date ranges or growth stages for application: None present

Any special mitigation, timing considerations, or other factors that must be considered to ensure the safest, most effective application of herbicide (drift reduction, soil texture and organic matter, for example):



MECHANICAL TREATMENT

Planned treatment date listed above is selected as the opportune time for best control of target species:

see attached/follow DNR restrictions

- Planned application method:
- Girdling. Equipment needed: _____
 - Hand cutting. Equipment needed: lopper brush hog, chainsaw
 - Brush-hog mowing
 - Flail mowing
 - Dozer/Backhoe/Bucket
 - Other, as described: Forestry mower

Operating instruction, as applicable: _____

BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT

Grazing plans will include periods of targeted grazing to achieve planned utilization of target species. Temporary fencing may be required to limit access to other forage. There should be enough livestock to completely defoliate (100%) the brush within 3-5 days. Multiple (more than 3) defoliations are generally necessary the first year, with fewer needed each year thereafter.

Planned application method: Targeted grazing with livestock.
Describe kind of livestock: NA

Time, frequency, duration and intensity of grazing and/or browsing: _____

Planned utilization of target species _____ %

Maximum allowable utilization of desirable non-target species: _____

Special mitigation, precautions, or requirements associated with the selected treatment: _____

Year and season of planned treatment(s): _____

(date of treatment should be planned to achieve best control by selected method)

Name: _____ Phone Number: _____

- National Pesticide Information Center: 1-800-858-7384
- National Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTRAC): 1-800-424-9300

Follow label requirements for mixing/loading setbacks from wells, intermittent streams and rivers, natural or impounded ponds, lakes, and reservoirs.

Post signs according to label directions and/or federal, state, tribal or local laws, around fields that have been treated. Follow restricted entry intervals.

Dispose of herbicide and herbicide containers in accordance with label directions and adhere to federal, state, tribal, and local regulations. Read and follow label directions and maintain appropriate Material Safety Data Sheets.

Calibrate application equipment according to manufacturer's recommendations before each seasonal use and with each major chemical and site change.

Replace worn nozzle tips, cracked hoses, and faulty gauges on spray equipment. Maintain records of brush/shrub control for at least 2 years. Records shall be in accordance with USDA AMS Pesticide Record-keeping Program and Wisconsin Department of Agriculture requirements.



STAND 3 – DURING PHOTOS



STAND 3 – AFTER PHOTOS



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CONSERVATION STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM

The word "CONSERVATION" is in a light green, sans-serif font. "STEWARDSHIP" is in a larger, bold, teal sans-serif font. "PROGRAM" is in a bold, dark blue sans-serif font. To the right of "STEWARDSHIP" is a green leaf with three lobes and a brown root system. To the left of "PROGRAM" is a blue wave graphic.

Building Better Outcomes



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Determine Applicant and Land Eligibility

- Applicant Eligibility
 - AGI, HELC and WC & at least one farm associated with the applicant
 - **Operator of Record** (FSA Farm Records)
 - Effective Control of Land





- Land Eligibility
 - Private agricultural land
 - Agricultural Indian lands
 - Nonindustrial private forest land



Application Type

- Agricultural land applications will compete separately from NIPF applications.
- Applicants with both Ag land and NIPF may elect to apply for:
 1. One application for NIPF
 2. One application for agricultural land
 3. Two applications, one for each land type





Review all Land Uses

- NIPF applications include:
 - Forest (possibly Multiple Management Systems)
 - Farmstead
 - Associated Ag Land





United States Department of Agriculture



Conservation Activity Evaluation Tool



United States Department of Agriculture

Natural Resources Conservation Service

Conservation Activity Evaluation Tool

CONSERVATION STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM

Welcome Jessica Michalski

Help Connect To Logout



United States Department of Agriculture

Conservation Activity Evaluation Tool

Natural Resources Conservation Service

Enter Tool

Conservation Activity Evaluation Tool

TOGETHER WE CAN DO MORE.

You are being redirected to your home page!

70%

What is the purpose of the CAET?

- ✓ Defines the Resource Concerns met
(Stewardship Eligibility and Existing Activity Payment)
- ✓ Identifies additional activities
(Stewardship Eligibility and Additional Activity Payment)
- ✓ Facilitates the development of the Stewardship Plan and CSP contract.



Stewardship Threshold Eligibility

- An application must meet TWO resource concerns for each land use and land management system at the time of application At a minimum, an applicant must meet or exceed ONE ADDITIONAL resource concern for each land use by the end of the stewardship contract



Field Verification:

- NRCS will examine the field conditions and written records to determine if planning criteria or evaluation criteria is met during the CAET process.
- MFL, CAP 106, Stewardship Plans, Records, Planning Criteria (eFOTG sec III), etc



Minimum Stewardship Threshold Requirement Met

Select additional activities in
the CAET



Popular Forestry CSP Activities

Establish Monarch Butterfly Habitat

Tree/Shrub Establishment

Snags, Den Trees, and Coarse Woody Debris for Wildlife Habitat

Brush Management

Creating Structural Diversity with Patch Openings

Herbaceous Weed Control



E666137z1

CONSERVATION ENHANCEMENT ACTIVITY

CONSERVATION
STEWARDSHIP
PROGRAM

E666137Z1

Snags, den trees, and coarse woody debris for wildlife habitat

Conservation Practice 666: Forest Stand Improvement

APPLICABLE LAND USE: Forest

RESOURCE CONCERN ADDRESSED: Fish & Wildlife – Inadequate Habitat

PRACTICE LIFE SPAN: 10 Years

Enhancement Description

Improve wildlife habitat through creation and retention of snags, den trees, forest stand structural diversity, and coarse woody debris on the forest floor, to provide cover/shelter for native wildlife species.



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Payment Rates

Existing Activity Payment :

*Number of resource concerns met at the time of application x \$350 (land use neutral)

Land use rate x acres:

- Crop and Pastured Cropland= \$7.50 per acre
- Pasture = \$3.00 per acre
- Forest = \$0.50 per acre
- Farmstead=\$7.50 per acre
- Associated Agriculture Land=\$0.50 per acre



Payment Example

Existing Payment for Forestry Land Use:

$$\begin{aligned} & - (4 \text{ RC} \times \$350) + (400 \text{ acres} \times \$0.50/\text{acre}) = \\ & \quad \$1400 + \$200 = \$1600 \end{aligned}$$

Additional Practice for Enhancement E666137Z1 Snags and den trees

$$10 \text{ acres / year} \times \$50.40 = \$504.00/\text{year}$$

$$\text{Annual Payment} = \$2104.00$$



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Washington, DC 20250-9410**

Or call toll free at (866) 632-9992 (voice) to obtain additional information, the appropriate office or to request documents. Individuals who are deaf, hard of hearing, or have speech disabilities may contact USDA through the Federal Relay service at (800) 877-8339 or (800) 845-6136 (in Spanish). USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer, and lender.

Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (e.g., Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD).



Wisconsin Forest Landowner Grant Program

Kristin Lambert, WI DNR





WFLGP Basics

- State administered/funded financial incentive program (approx. \$1 million annually)
- For non-industrial private forest landowners
- For lands 10-500 acres
- Landowner receives reimbursement for up to 50% of incurred eligible expenses for eligible practices



Stewardship Plan Required

- The practice must be identified your Stewardship Plan
- Therefore...
- Lands must fall under an existing Stewardship Plan, OR
- You must be applying for a WFLGP grant to develop a Stewardship Plan for your property

State of Wisconsin
Department of Natural Resources
Managed Forest Law Order Number:
01-601.2017

Section 77.42(3), Wis. Stats
Printed: 05/12/17
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MANAGED FOREST LANDS STEWARDSHIP FORESTRY PLAN

Landowner(s) as Shown on Deed:
.....

Name and Address of Contact Person:
.....

Entry Period: 50 years Starting January 1, 2017 Ending December 31, 2066
Municipality(s): Town of Preston (Adams County) Total Acres: 77.000

Attached maps 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.

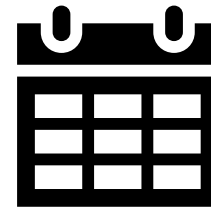
Contact your local WDNR Forester for information about:

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



Planning Ahead is Critical!

- Demand for WFLGP is HIGH!
- Waitlist can sometimes be over a year
- Applications can be submitted anytime
 - Held in first-come, first-served order until awarded
- Grants are awarded (if funding available)
 - August 1st (bulk of grants awarded)
 - November 1st
 - February 1st
 - May 1st





Work with your Forester

- DNR Tax Law Specialist, DNR Integrated Forester, consulting forester
- Understand what the practice is and what it entails
- Identify project area
- Understand the project timing before submitting the application
- Decide if you will do the work or contract it out
- Understand what expenses are eligible for reimbursement and what are not



Common WFLGP Practices in the Driftless

- Site preparation associated with a timber sale
 - e.g. cutting undesirable trees 2 – 12” in diameter
- Invasive species control
- Tree planting
 - As part of a timber sale
 - Planting non-forested areas
- Stewardship plan development





Work with your Forester

- Your forester can help you with your application
- The application is submitted to the DNR integrated forester





I submitted the application, now what?

- You will receive a letter from the DNR when your grant is officially awarded
- You have 2 years from the date of the letter to complete your project
- Only those costs incurred during the 2-year grant period are eligible for reimbursement
 - IMPORTANT: DON'T START YOUR PROJECT UNTIL YOU RECEIVE YOUR AWARD LETTER!





During Your Grant Period

- Get started with your project right away
- Good record keeping is critical
 - You must provide proof of expenses at the end of your project in order to receive your reimbursement
 - Receipts, paid invoices, cancelled checks, work logs, etc.
 - Your reimbursement is based on actual expenses incurred
- Keep your DNR integrated forester up-to-date as your project progresses





When Practice Completed

- Contact DNR integrated forester; submit payment records
- Forester may come to your property to review practice completion
- You will receive a check for up to 50% of your eligible expenses
- You must maintain practice for 10 years



Up To 50%? What's up with that?

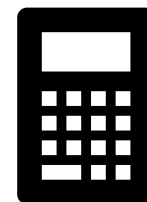
- Not-to-Exceed Rates are established
 - The highest rate that a practice can be reimbursed
 - You may not always receive 50% of your expenses



Up To 50%? What's up with that?

- Example:

- Practice: heavy site preparation
- Not-to-Exceed rate: \$131/acre
- You spend: \$2,500 on 7 acres
- 50% of \$2,500: \$1,250
- $\$1,250 / 7 \text{ acres} = \$179/\text{acre} = \text{HIGHER THAN the "NTE" rate of } \$131/\text{acre}$
- Therefore you would receive $\$131 \times 7 \text{ acres}$, or \$917 (\$333 less than the full 50%)



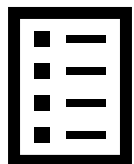


Review

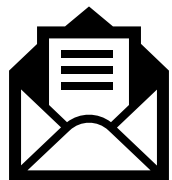
- Plan ahead; demand is HIGH!
- Work with your forester
- Do not start your project until you get your award letter
- Get to work once you get your award letter; you have two years to complete your practice
- Keep good records; stay in touch with your forester
- Know that in some cases you may not receive the full 50% of your expenses



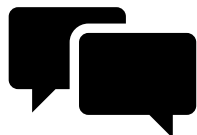
If you're interested...



- Sign-up sheet
 - DNR integrated forester will call you
 - Potential for property visit with DNR forester



- Post-card in your folder
 - Property visit with DNR forester



- Lunchtime chat with your local forester



- dnr.wi.gov; search keyword 'WFLGP'



THANK YOU!

QUESTIONS?