

# HIGHWAY, INFRASTRUCTURE & RECREATION COMMITTEE AGENDA

**DATE:** Thursday, December 3, 2020  
**TIME:** 9:00 a.m.  
**PLACE:** Wood County Highway Department  
555 17<sup>th</sup> Ave North  
Wisconsin Rapids, WI 54495

1. Call meeting to order.
2. Declaration of Quorum.
3. Public comments.
4. Correspondence
5. Approve minutes from previous committee meetings.
6. ATV Trail/Route System Update
7. **HIGHWAY**
  - a. Highway Staff Reports.
  - b. Highway Revenue Report.
  - c. Highway Vouchers
  - d. Modification to WR Highway Entrance
  - e. Wild Cucumber
  - f. Highway Department Solar Options
  - g. Budget Resolution
8. **PARKS AND FORESTRY**
  - a. Parks & Forestry Staff Reports
  - b. Special Use Permits
  - c. Timber Contract Extensions: #748, #749, #758, #762, #764
  - d. Chapter 800 of the Forestry 15-Year Plan.
  - e. 2020 ATV and Snowmobile account budget amendment resolution
  - f. Parks Revenue Report.
  - g. Forestry Revenue Report.
  - h. Parks and Forestry Vouchers.
  - i. 2021 HIRC meeting dates.
9. The committee may go into closed session pursuant to Wis. Stat. s. 19.85(1)(c) to conduct performance evaluations of the Highway Commissioner and Parks and Forestry Director.
10. Return to open session.
11. Future Agenda Items
12. Set next regular meeting date: January 7, 2021 at the Wood County Highway Department, 555 17<sup>th</sup> Ave North, Wisconsin Rapids, WI 54495
13. Adjournment

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**Join by phone**

+1-408-418-9388 United States Toll  
Meeting number (access code): 146 136 1824

**Join by WebEx App or Web**

<https://woodcountywi.webex.com/woodcountywi/j.php?MTID=m14bceec41e08b710fc0b136bc3cc9c9f5>

Meeting number (access code): 146 136 1824  
Meeting password: HIRC1203

**MINUTES OF THE  
HIGHWAY, INFRASTRUCTURE & RECREATION COMMITTEE**

1. **DAY & DATE:** October 1, 2020
2. **PLACE:** Wood County Courthouse, Rm 114,  
400 Market Street, Wisconsin Rapids, WI 54495
3. **MEETING TIME:** 9:00 A.M.
4. **ADJOURNMENT TIME:**
5. **MEMBERS PRESENT:** Chairman Jacob Hahn, Supervisor John Hokamp,  
Supervisor Lee Thao, Supervisor David LaFontaine  
**PRESENT VIA WEBEX:** Supervisor Al Breu

**OTHERS PRESENT:** Chad Schooley, Parks & Forestry Director; Fritz Schubert, Forest Administrator; Roland Hawk, Highway Commissioner; Supervisor Dennis Polach; Supervisor Bill Clendenning;

**PRESENT VIA WEBEX:** Chairman Lance Pliml; Sarah Christensen, Emergency Mgmt.; Dan Knoeck, City of Marshfield.

6. Call meeting to order. Meeting called to order at 9am.
7. Declaration of quorum. Yes. Caller identified as Sarah Christensen from Emergency Management.
8. Public comments. None.
9. Correspondence. None.
10. Approve minutes from previous committee meetings.

**Motion by D. LaFontaine, second by A. Breu. Motion carried.**

Skip to Parks & Forestry section.

11. ATV Trail/Route system update. R. Hawk handed out maps with the updated and highlighted mainline routes North to Marathon County, West to Clark County and East to Portage County. We would then have route connections to all neighboring counties. In addition, there are other open roads access to other towns and municipalities. The ATV planning group is requesting approval for this plan. It is roughly 25 miles and with signs and materials we currently have in our stock, Hwy could begin install this fall. The CEED Economic Development grant for \$10,000.00 could be used immediately for additional sign purchase. The North/South could be done by this fall and the East/West sections in the spring if the additional \$10,000 is approved in the P&F 2021 budget.

**Motion by D. LaFontaine and second by A. Breu. Motion carried.**

Request from R. Hawk to move up items 8.e. and 8.f. for City of Marshfield as they are on WebEx.

12. Parks, Forestry, and Highway tour. This was placed on the agenda to discuss the annual tour. C. Schooley asked the committee if they are interested in doing this in 2020. A more favorable time is to do it in the spring or early summer and at that time, look at the projected projects for 2021. Now is not a time to do this. Consensus is to hold off. J. Hokamp requested that we put together a list of what would normally be on a tour for this time of year. R. Hawk will try to put a virtual tour together for November's meeting at the Hwy. Dept.

**13. HIGHWAY**

- a. Highway staff reports. Schedule is back to 7-3. M-F. Staggering groups so Covid19 does not spread amongst the staff. CTU is complete but have a few small things to wrap up. Had a small issue with the concrete that is resolved. As of last week, they are at 98% of the expected budget so they should be right on target for EOY budget dollars. DOT is asking them for a few maintenance items to be completed. Hwy. met with T. of Dexter last night for an amendment to

their ordinance to allow ATV's to cross the dam from Dexter Park to access the gas station and Dexter Drive-In. This information will be shared with the DNR/DOT for a final blessing. As soon as this is received, this portion of the route will need to be signed and then it can be opened.

- b. Highway revenue report. Revenues are on target. County Trunk Y will be a little over budget because it had wider shoulders and ran a little over on pavement.
- c. Highway vouchers.

**Motion by D. LaFontaine and second by L. Thao. Motion carried.**

- d. Sale of out-lot, Town of Cary highway property. R. Hawk provided some information regarding this situation. He handed out some information including the Resolution, Quit Claim Deed and the Certified Survey Map from Badger-Land Survey. The price for the 5-acres is \$7,500.

**Motion to move forward with the sale of this out-lot in the Town of Cary by D. LaFontaine to approve sale of property and resolution and second by A. Breu. R. Hawk answered a question regarding surveying by B. Clendenning. Motion carried.**

- e. Adler Street, No Parking request from City of Marshfield. Request to remove parking and move to an existing area and reduce the speed. An additional alternative from the City came forward to relocate and remove the parking on the south side, open up more areas on the north side and keep everyone on the north side of the road so one side of parking reduces the width, which is a good alternative to removing parking altogether. R. Hawk will also be doing an official speed study and putting a document together to show he went through the official process.
- f. Adler Street (CTH Y) speed reduction request from City of Marshfield.

**Motion to approve the City of Marshfield's request to reduce the speed limit to 35 and restrict parking on the south side of the road while opening it on the North. Motion carried.**

- g. Review of Highway 5 YR plan. R. Hawk emailed the 5-year plan to all the committee members and reviewed the information with them. Discussion only.

#### **14. PARKS AND FORESTRY**

- a. Parks & Forestry Staff Reports.
- b. Special Use permits. There is one permit request for the week of October 4-10, 2020 is a National Mental Illness Awareness Week. NAMI from Portage/Wood County requesting to place ribbons around Lake Wazeecha walking path. There are no issues from the committee to leaving the ribbons up for approximately a week and be taken down.
- c. 2021 Parks & Forestry fees. Where are we compared to adjacent counties? C. Schooley reviews the fees and asks Sandy to update the spreadsheet with the current year information. Our fees are on the average side as far as the adjoining counties. C. Schooley would like to address the dump station fee. Only for individuals not camping but want to utilize our dump station. Wisconsin Rapids currently charges \$10. We do not want to attract people to use our dump station that are not camping, so the fee should be comparable to the City. C. Schooley is requesting the dump station fee to \$10.

**A motion by D. LaFontaine to raise the dump station fee to \$12 and second by L. Thao. No discussion. Motion carried.**

- d. Emergency Management storm shelter building. C. Schooley handed out information he recently received from E.M. There are available funds through State and Federal Emergency Management programs to fund construction of a storm shelter building. E.M. made application for this project following the 2019 storms. The project has received tentative approval for a location at South Wood County Park. E.M. decided on this location based on the number of severe storms in the Lake Wazeecha area in recent history, and the number of large events held at this park. Anyone in the community would be able to use the shelter in times of severe weather. Wood County would be responsible for 12.5% of project cost, or approximately \$56,250. Schooley still has questions regarding this project, including design and use options for this building. C. Schooley just wanted to bring this before the committee so they are aware of it. As funds are concerned, in-kind work or donations could be used, as well as possibly the P&F Capital Projects non-lapsing funds. This is not currently budgeted for 2021. S. Christensen is requesting that a decision be made on if we would like to proceed with building plans by next month's meeting if possible. C. Schooley will bring this back to the November HIRC meeting.

**Motion made by D. LaFontaine to begin the planning for this project and second by A. Breu. Motion carried.**

J. Hokamp would like to at least have additional ideas of what this building could be used for. J. Hahn asked about the value of the land the building would be built on. The cost of real estate could go toward our share of the grant and C. Schooley would need to get clarification on this. D. LaFontaine asked about the public getting into the building and would it be open 24-7 and what about vandalism? S. Christensen suggested putting a system in there to unlock it during severe weather. It would not be open at all times and this would be determined between dispatch and Emergency Management – remote unlocking mechanism. This building can also be used for possibly longer-term use for example, loss of electricity in the area, medical needs, etc.

L. Thao asked if we could charge a usage fee if someone wanted to use the building for an event. Will this have a hindrance on whether or not we can obtain funds? C. Schooley's thoughts are to charge a user fee for this building for regular recreational events so we can re-coup some of the maintenance costs through user fees. B. Clendenning is requesting this be looked at by the Township of Grand Rapids before applying for grants. S. Christensen stated that in order to continue the approval process, we do need a preliminary floor plan, which will cost about \$3700 for a schematic design. All in-kind work and donations will be applied to the county's share.

- e. Wood County Wildlife Area Committee – Applicant for consideration to fill vacant position. F. Schubert placed the application into the packet. We have a vacancy on this committee. This will then be forwarded to the Chairman of the board where they appoint this individual.

**Motion by D. LaFontaine to approve applicant and move to County Board to approve and second by J. Hokamp. Motion carried.**

- f. Parks revenue report. Parks is going very strong in revenues. C. Schooley stated there have been approximately 4,000 additional camping unit nights compared to 2019. D. LaFontaine asked where this additional revenue would go. C. Schooley stated these additional would go towards reducing our department's tax levy. However, in years where there have been revenues exceeding the budgeted amount, the department has been allowed to place some of those funds into their Capital Projects non-lapsing account. If this is the case at the end of the year, Schooley stated he would make this request to the Committee.

- g. Forestry revenue report. F. Schubert stated it was a very slow month. We did receive our settlement for the performance bonds issue (discussed at previous meetings) which was \$35K, which is listed under parks miscellaneous revenue.
- h. Parks & Forestry vouchers. No discussion.

**Motion by D. LaFontaine and second by A. Breu to approve vouchers. Motion carried.**

Return to Item #6, ATV Trail System update.

15. Future Agenda Items

16. Set next regular meeting date: November 5, 2020 at 9:00am at ***Wood County Highway Department***,  
555 17<sup>th</sup> Ave North, Wisconsin Rapids, WI 54495

17. Adjournment. Meeting adjourned at 10:22 am.

***Recording Secretary: Sandra Green, Parks & Forestry, Office Supervisor***



# Wood County

## WISCONSIN

OFFICE OF  
HIGHWAY COMMISSION

*Roland Hawk*  
COMMISSIONER

December 3, 2020

To: Highway, Infrastructure & Recreation Committee

From: Roland Hawk, Highway Commissioner

Subject: Commissioner Report for December 3, 2020 HIRC meeting

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### **Department Activities**

#### Personnel

Commissioner planning to move forward with interviews for Administrative Assistant position in December. Plan to fill the position by Early January.

Department checks are in place to deal with COVID issues.

#### Public Relations

*(On going)* Commissioner is working with Steve Budnik, Community Resource Supervisor with Wood County Human Services Department for parking buses at the Marshfield Highway Facility.

There has been several concerns raised with security and public health during the pandemic shutdown. Alternatives have been raised to protect employees and eliminate interruptions at the Wisconsin Rapids office. Estimated changes to front entrance to protect from public directly entering offices and shop is \$7000-\$10,000.

#### Highway Projects

All 2020 construction projects have been completed. Crews are conducting minor clean up tasks and documenting records.

Design and engineering of 2021 construction projects is well under way. Staff are bidding contract work and materials for the 2021 season.

CTH U Eagle Road (STH 54 – South Biron Drive) Vibration Monitoring Results and Crack Survey of residence at 2931 Eagle Road. Under WisDOT contract, the contractor performed a Vibration Monitoring Survey as well as a Crack Survey at the residence and the final report concluded “No change in condition.” It has been reported to the commissioner that the resident is claiming there is damage resulting from the construction project.

#### Highway Maintenance

Culvert replacement is complete for 2020, ditch maintenance will continue until frost makes digging cost prohibitive.

Crews have been installing snow fence posts and will wait to hang snow fence until the ground is frozen to prevent posts from tipping over due to wind.

Advertisements for crushing  $\frac{3}{4}$ " aggregate will be posted soon, along with  $\frac{1}{2}$ " bituminous aggregate and clean sand for asphalt pavement.

#### ATV Plan

Department is utilizing the P & Z Economic Development Grant funds for installation of signs for northern ATV route through the county.

#### Equipment

Highway Department may need to purchase a transport tank to deliver brine to the Marshfield shop. Shop supervisor and commissioner are investigating options. If a purchase is necessary, the equipment CIP will be modified and department will work within its budget during the acquisition.

The two tandem patrol trucks ordered in 2019 are nearly complete. One truck should be ready for delivery in early December and the second by end of December or early January. COVID shut down and reduction in work force are purpose for delay. Original schedule was to take delivery of both trucks by November 1, 2020.

## **Accounting Supervisor Report**

By John Peckham, Wood County Highway Department Accounting Supervisor

HIRC Meeting

### **Revenues**

Revenues are as anticipated.

We are in the final stages of construction for county-aid projects so the final bridge-aid invoices will be going out and those revenues will increase.

### **Expenses**

Expenses are as anticipated.

Expenses to bridge-aid projects have predictably gone up as we have transitioned from county construction projects.

### **Other**

I have created a budget amendment resolution for the HIRC based on the current 2020 budget overages.



**County of Wood**  
**DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT W/SUBTOTALS**  
**Highway Departmentwide**  
**Monday, November 30, 2020**

	Actual	2020 Budget	Variance	Variance %
<b>REVENUES</b>				
<b>Intergovernmental Revenues</b>				
43531 State Aid-Transportation	\$2,523,588.81	\$2,194,425.00	\$329,163.81	15.00%
43534 State Aid-LRIP		218,258.00	(218,258.00)	(100.00%)
Total Intergovernmental	2,523,588.81	2,412,683.00	110,905.81	4.60%
<b>Licenses and Permits</b>				
44101 Utility Permits	16,030.00	1,050.00	14,980.00	1,426.67%
44102 Driveway Permits		860.00	(860.00)	(100.00%)
44260 Moving Permits		1,025.00	(1,025.00)	(100.00%)
Total Licenses and Permits	16,030.00	2,935.00	13,095.00	446.17%
<b>Intergovernmental Charges for Services</b>				
47230 State Charges	922,663.60	1,702,757.00	(780,093.40)	(45.81%)
47231 State Charges-Highway	219,424.47	232,838.00	(13,413.53)	(5.76%)
47232 State Charges-Machinery	19,075.49		19,075.49	0.00%
47300 Local Gov Chgs	368,801.57	594,327.00	(225,525.43)	(37.95%)
47330 Local Gov Chgs-Transp	1,938,367.55	1,277,200.00	661,167.55	51.77%
47332 Local Gov Chgs-Roads	78,103.77	420,187.00	(342,083.23)	(81.41%)
47333 Local Gov Chgs-Bridges	126,190.46	78,103.00	48,087.46	61.57%
Total Charges to Other Governments	3,672,626.91	4,305,412.00	(632,785.09)	(14.70%)
<b>Interdepartmental Charges for Services</b>				
47470 Dept Charges-Highway	2,329,276.28	2,169,804.00	159,472.28	7.35%
Total Interdepartmental Charges	2,329,276.28	2,169,804.00	159,472.28	7.35%
Total Intergovernmental Charges for Services	6,001,903.19	6,475,216.00	(473,312.81)	(7.31%)
<b>Miscellaneous</b>				
48100 Interest	1.11		1.11	0.00%
48300 Gain/Loss-Sale of Property	185,060.00		185,060.00	0.00%
48340 Gain/Loss-Sale of Salvage and Waste	4,547.20	6,700.00	(2,152.80)	(32.13%)
48500 Donations	13,584.37		13,584.37	0.00%
Total Miscellaneous	203,192.68	6,700.00	196,492.68	2,932.73%
<b>Other Financing Sources</b>				
49110 Proceeds from Long-Term Debt		2,300,000.00	(2,300,000.00)	(100.00%)
Total Other Financing Sources		2,300,000.00	(2,300,000.00)	(100.00%)
<b>TOTAL REVENUES</b>	<b>8,744,714.68</b>	<b>11,197,534.00</b>	<b>(2,452,819.32)</b>	<b>(21.90%)</b>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>				
<b>Public Works-Highway</b>				
53110 Hwy-Administration	314,240.31	351,879.80	37,639.49	10.70%
53120 Hwy-Engineer	206,033.79	254,866.05	48,832.26	19.16%
53191 Hwy-Other Administration	317,404.32	335,532.33	18,128.01	5.40%
53210 Hwy-Employee Taxes & Benefits	(966,650.45)	1,753,982.36	2,720,632.81	155.11%
53220 Hwy-Field Tools	(21.91)	(1,839.92)	(1,818.01)	98.81%
53230 Hwy-Shop Operations	257,565.35	247,343.16	(10,222.19)	(4.13%)
53232 Hwy-Fuel Handling	(17,983.01)	(23,105.00)	(5,121.99)	22.17%
53240 Hwy-Machinery Operations	(889,480.42)	92,274.18	981,754.60	1,063.95%
53260 Hwy-Bituminous Ops	141,270.36	230,793.04	89,522.68	38.79%
53262 Hwy-Bituminous Ops	21,864.91		(21,864.91)	0.00%
53266 Hwy-Bituminous Ops	2,042,827.57	1,856,661.62	(186,165.95)	(10.03%)
53270 Hwy-Buildings & Grounds	175,484.95	181,404.12	5,919.17	3.26%
53290 Hwy-Salt Brine Operations	22,374.98		(22,374.98)	0.00%
53291 Hwy-Salt Brine Operations	(28,667.80)	150.00	28,817.80	19,211.87%
53281 Hwy-Acquisition of Capital Assets	400,190.69		(400,190.69)	0.00%
53310 Hwy-Maintenance CTHS		21,950.55	21,950.55	100.00%
53311 Hwy-Maint CTHS Patrol Sectn	1,661,441.63	1,907,786.45	246,344.82	12.91%
53312 Hwy-Snow Remov	602,259.78	802,481.54	200,221.76	24.95%
53313 Hwy-Maintenance Gang	133,615.39	103,111.16	(30,504.23)	(29.58%)
53314 Hwy-Maint Gang-Materials	7,227.36	2,900.00	(4,327.36)	(149.22%)
53320 Hwy-Maint STHS	992,907.25	1,442,910.19	450,002.94	31.19%
53330 Hwy-Local Roads	1,962,505.13	1,195,139.14	(767,365.99)	(64.21%)

11/17/2020

**County of Wood**  
**DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT W/SUBTOTALS**  
 Highway Departmentwide  
 Monday, November 30, 2020

		Actual	2020 Budget	Variance	Variance %
53340	Hwy-County-Aid Road Construction	134,875.59	456,930.91	322,055.32	70.48%
53341	Hwy-County-Aid Bridge Construction	244,844.22	131,193.61	(113,650.61)	(86.63%)
53490	Hwy-State & Local Other Services	243,118.33	555,188.46	312,070.13	56.21%
	Total Public Works-Highway	7,979,248.32	11,899,533.75	3,920,285.43	32.94%
	<b>Capital Outlay</b>				
57310	Highway Capital Projects	2,300,806.22	2,132,862.32	(167,943.90)	(7.87%)
	Total Capital Outlay	2,300,806.22	2,132,862.32	(167,943.90)	(7.87%)
	<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>10,280,054.54</b>	<b>14,032,396.07</b>	<b>3,752,341.53</b>	<b>26.74%</b>
	<b>NET INCOME (LOSS) *</b>	<b>(1,535,339.86)</b>	<b>(2,834,862.07)</b>	<b>1,299,522.21</b>	<b>(45.84%)</b>

## Committee Report

County of Wood

Report of claims for: Highway Department

For the period of: October, 2020

For the range of vouchers: 16202199 - 16202500

Voucher	Vendor Name	Nature of Claim	Doc Date	Amount	Paid
16202199	SOLARUS	TELEPHONE - WR AND ASPHALT	11/01/2020	\$143.46	P
16202200	WHIRLWIND SWEEPING WI INC	SWEEPING COUNTY ROADS	10/04/2020	\$1,000.00	P
16202201	WI DEPT OF TRANSPORTATION - BFS	PROJECT COSTS	10/01/2020	\$185,030.05	P
16202202	WI DEPT OF TRANSPORTATION - BFS	PROJECT COSTS	10/01/2020	\$10,328.57	P
16202203	TOWN OF WOOD	APPLE ROAD ADMIN FEE REF.	10/31/2020	\$196.33	P
16202204	ADAMS COUNTY HIGHWAY DEPT	Painting	10/24/2020	\$3,632.28	P
16202205	ADVANCE JANITORIAL SERVICE & SUPPLY	Cleaning Service	10/25/2020	\$569.05	P
16202206	AT&T-ATLANTA	Phone Service	10/21/2020	\$90.79	P
16202207	BECKER TRUCKING & EXCAVATING INC	Rock/Gravel	10/01/2020	\$3,584.72	P
16202208	BECKER TRUCKING & EXCAVATING INC	Shellrock	10/16/2020	\$324.00	P
16202209	BECKER TRUCKING & EXCAVATING INC	Breaker	11/01/2020	\$216.13	P
16202210	CROCKETT SEPTIC LLC	Pumping	10/14/2020	\$115.00	P
16202211	FRONTIER	TELEPHONE	10/28/2020	\$60.38	P
16202212	HENRY G MEIGS LLC	OIL	10/13/2020	\$10,850.78	P
16202213	HENRY G MEIGS LLC	OIL	10/20/2020	\$44,134.25	P
16202214	HENRY G MEIGS LLC	OIL	10/27/2020	\$11,041.61	P
16202215	HENRY G MEIGS LLC	OIL	10/27/2020	\$16,968.54	P
16202216	KARTECHNER BROTHERS LLC	MILLING	10/16/2020	\$15,538.81	P
16202217	LIBERTY TIRE RECYCLING LLC	TIRE DISPOSAL	10/24/2020	\$4,002.00	P
16202218	MARSHFIELD UTILITIES	UTILITIES	10/30/2020	\$121.05	P
16202219	MARSHFIELD UTILITIES	UTILITIES	10/30/2020	\$129.11	P
16202220	MARSHFIELD UTILITIES	UTILITIES	10/30/2020	\$64.25	P
16202221	MARSHFIELD UTILITIES	BRINE BUILDING	10/30/2020	\$1,313.54	P
16202222	MENARDS-MARSHFIELD	PARTS	10/07/2020	\$29.97	P
16202223	MENARDS-MARSHFIELD	PARTS	10/20/2020	\$100.56	P
16202224	MENARDS-MARSHFIELD	PARTS	10/16/2020	\$100.56	P
16202225	MILESTONE MATERIALS	BASE	10/07/2020	\$340.96	P
16202226	MILESTONE MATERIALS	BASE	10/20/2020	\$398.52	P
16202227	MILESTONE MATERIALS	BASE	10/28/2020	\$184.85	P
16202228	MILESTONE MATERIALS	BASE	10/28/2020	\$119.07	P
16202229	OMNI ASSOCIATES	ENGINEERING	10/19/2020	\$5,281.10	P
16202230	PETROTECH LLC	FUEL PUMP REPAIR	10/30/2020	\$702.10	P
16202231	PETROTECH LLC	FUEL PUMP REPAIR	10/30/2020	\$282.50	P
16202232	PRECISE MRM LLC	SOFTWARE	10/30/2020	\$648.00	P

## Committee Report - County of Wood

Highway Department - October, 2020

16202199 - 16202500

Voucher	Vendor Name	Nature of Claim	Doc Date	Amount	Paid
16202233	PROVISION PARTNERS	FUEL	10/31/2020	\$31,578.66	P
16202234	REIGEL PLUMBING & HEATING	PARTS	10/13/2020	\$276.17	P
16202235	REIGEL PLUMBING & HEATING	PARTS	10/15/2020	\$771.06	P
16202236	REIGEL PLUMBING & HEATING	PARTS	10/16/2020	\$334.22	P
16202237	REIGEL PLUMBING & HEATING	PARTS	10/16/2020	\$18.36	P
16202238	ROBERT E LEE & ASSOCIATES INC	ENGINEERING	10/08/2020	\$4,171.00	P
16202239	ROBERT E LEE & ASSOCIATES INC	ENGINEERING	10/08/2020	\$5,857.00	P
16202240	RTVISION	PERMITTING PROJECT	10/28/2020	\$2,500.00	P
16202241	STERLING WATER INC	WATER	10/31/2020	\$32.75	P
16202242	TRIANGLE GRAVEL INC	BLACK DIRT	10/01/2020	\$53.00	P
16202243	UNITED RENTALS NORTH AMERICA INC	EQUIPMENT RENTAL	10/08/2020	\$4,657.61	P
16202244	UNITED RENTALS NORTH AMERICA INC	EQUIPMENT RENTAL	10/12/2020	\$73.20	P
16202245	WATER WORKS & LIGHTING COMM	UTILITIES	10/27/2020	\$12.82	P
16202246	WATER WORKS & LIGHTING COMM	UTILITIES	10/27/2020	\$1,826.17	P
16202247	WATER WORKS & LIGHTING COMM	UTILITIES	10/27/2020	\$11.56	P
16202248	WATER WORKS & LIGHTING COMM	UTILITIES	10/27/2020	\$3,456.36	P
16202249	WATER WORKS & LIGHTING COMM	UTILITIES	10/27/2020	\$330.67	P
16202250	WE ENERGIES	NATURAL GAS	11/05/2020	\$283.02	P
16202251	WE ENERGIES	NATURAL GAS	10/29/2020	\$13.06	P
16202252	WE ENERGIES	NATURAL GAS	10/29/2020	\$531.54	P
16202253	WE ENERGIES	NATURAL GAS	10/29/2020	\$31.44	P
16202254	WOOD COUNTY FIRE CHIEFS ASSOCIATION	DUES AND FEES	11/02/2020	\$284.00	P
16202255	ACE HARDWARE	PARTS	10/23/2020	\$19.03	P
16202256	ADVANCE AUTO PARTS (Wis Rapids)	PARTS	10/01/2020	\$7.81	P
16202257	ADVANCE AUTO PARTS (Wis Rapids)	PARTS	10/05/2020	\$14.74	P
16202258	ADVANCE AUTO PARTS (Wis Rapids)	PARTS	10/06/2020	(\$5.73)	P
16202259	ADVANCE AUTO PARTS (Wis Rapids)	PARTS	10/06/2020	\$13.35	P
16202260	ADVANCE AUTO PARTS (Wis Rapids)	PARTS	10/06/2020	\$113.89	P
16202261	ADVANCE AUTO PARTS (Wis Rapids)	PARTS	10/06/2020	\$17.45	P
16202262	ADVANCE AUTO PARTS (Wis Rapids)	PARTS	10/06/2020	\$23.78	P
16202263	ADVANCE AUTO PARTS (Wis Rapids)	PARTS	10/07/2020	(\$8.54)	P
16202264	ADVANCE AUTO PARTS (Wis Rapids)	PARTS	10/07/2020	\$11.75	P
16202265	ADVANCE AUTO PARTS (Wis Rapids)	PARTS	10/08/2020	\$6.28	P
16202266	ADVANCE AUTO PARTS (Wis Rapids)	PARTS	10/09/2020	\$164.67	P
16202267	ADVANCE AUTO PARTS (Wis Rapids)	PARTS	10/12/2020	\$144.42	P
16202268	ADVANCE AUTO PARTS (Wis Rapids)	PARTS	10/13/2020	\$155.99	P
16202269	ADVANCE AUTO PARTS (Wis Rapids)	PARTS	10/14/2020	\$25.72	P
16202270	ADVANCE AUTO PARTS (Wis Rapids)	PARTS	10/14/2020	\$22.74	P
16202271	ADVANCE AUTO PARTS (Wis Rapids)	PARTS	10/16/2020	(\$22.00)	P
16202272	ADVANCE AUTO PARTS (Wis Rapids)	PARTS	10/16/2020	\$41.24	P
16202273	ADVANCE AUTO PARTS (Wis Rapids)	PARTS	10/16/2020	\$6.40	P
16202274	ADVANCE AUTO PARTS (Wis Rapids)	PARTS	10/19/2020	(\$135.89)	P
16202275	ADVANCE AUTO PARTS (Wis Rapids)	PARTS	10/19/2020	\$135.89	P
16202276	ADVANCE AUTO PARTS (Wis Rapids)	PARTS	10/20/2020	\$53.00	P

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Voucher	Vendor Name	Nature of Claim	Doc Date	Amount	Paid
16202277	ADVANCE AUTO PARTS (Wis Rapids)	PARTS	10/20/2020	\$143.62	P
16202278	ADVANCE AUTO PARTS (Wis Rapids)	PARTS	10/21/2020	\$34.36	P
16202279	ADVANCE AUTO PARTS (Wis Rapids)	PARTS	10/22/2020	\$99.05	P
16202280	ADVANCE AUTO PARTS (Wis Rapids)	PARTS	10/22/2020	\$67.30	P
16202281	ADVANCE AUTO PARTS (Wis Rapids)	PARTS	10/22/2020	\$100.08	P
16202282	ADVANCE AUTO PARTS (Wis Rapids)	PARTS	10/23/2020	(\$67.30)	P
16202283	ADVANCE AUTO PARTS (Wis Rapids)	PARTS	10/26/2020	\$90.08	P
16202284	ADVANCE AUTO PARTS (Wis Rapids)	PARTS	10/26/2020	\$178.79	P
16202285	ADVANCE AUTO PARTS (Wis Rapids)	PARTS	10/27/2020	\$7.35	P
16202286	ADVANCE AUTO PARTS (Wis Rapids)	PARTS	10/29/2020	\$21.98	P
16202287	ADVANCE AUTO PARTS (Wis Rapids)	PARTS	10/29/2020	\$18.85	P
16202288	APPLIED INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY	PARTS	10/06/2020	\$282.28	P
16202289	APPLIED INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY	PARTS	10/05/2020	\$23.99	P
16202290	APPLIED INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY	PARTS	10/29/2020	\$1,065.94	P
16202291	BADGER STATE INDUSTRIES	SIGNS	10/27/2020	\$2,654.08	P
16202292	BADGER STATE INDUSTRIES	SIGNS	10/27/2020	\$645.60	P
16202293	BADGER STATE INDUSTRIES	SIGNS	10/27/2020	(\$2,275.00)	P
16202294	BATTERIES PLUS BULBS	PARTS	10/21/2020	\$42.68	P
16202295	BATTERIES PLUS BULBS	PARTS	10/22/2020	\$80.75	P
16202296	BAUER BUILT INC	PARTS	10/05/2020	\$230.52	P
16202297	BAUER BUILT INC	PARTS	10/05/2020	\$748.93	P
16202298	BAUER BUILT INC	PARTS	10/12/2020	\$9.00	P
16202299	BAUER BUILT INC	PARTS	10/12/2020	\$3,444.64	P
16202300	BAUER BUILT INC	PARTS	10/12/2020	\$496.91	P
16202301	BAUER BUILT INC	PARTS	10/26/2020	\$3,444.64	P
16202302	BAUER BUILT INC	PARTS	10/26/2020	\$6,889.28	P
16202303	BAUER BUILT INC	PARTS	10/26/2020	\$230.00	P
16202304	BAUER BUILT INC	PARTS	10/19/2020	\$124.08	P
16202305	BEAVER OF WISCONSIN INC	PARTS	10/09/2020	\$475.25	P
16202306	BROCK WHITE COMPANY	PARTS	10/16/2020	\$212.50	P
16202307	BROOKS TRACTOR COMPANY	PARTS	10/16/2020	\$527.80	P
16202308	BURNS INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CO INC	PARTS	10/22/2020	\$766.50	P
16202309	BURNS INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CO INC	PARTS	10/30/2020	\$280.11	P
16202310	COUNTY MATERIALS CORP	PARTS	10/07/2020	\$6,256.00	P
16202311	JFTCO INC	PARTS	10/21/2020	\$615.14	P
16202312	FARRELL EQUIPMENT & SUPPLY CO	PARTS	10/06/2020	\$50.00	P
16202313	FARRELL EQUIPMENT & SUPPLY CO	PARTS	10/06/2020	\$50.00	P
16202314	FASTENAL COMPANY	PARTS	10/28/2020	\$339.11	P
16202315	FIRE & SAFETY EQUIPMENT INC	FIRE EXT. SERVICE	10/14/2020	\$506.66	P
16202316	GRAY'S INC	PARTS	09/20/2020	\$20,976.00	P
16202317	HAAS BUILDER SUPPLY	PARTS	10/07/2020	\$26.25	P
16202318	HAAS BUILDER SUPPLY	PARTS	10/05/2020	\$823.74	P
16202319	HAAS BUILDER SUPPLY	PARTS	10/07/2020	\$210.48	P
16202320	HAAS BUILDER SUPPLY	PARTS	10/07/2020	\$274.12	P

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16202321	HALRON LUBRICANTS INC	LUBES	10/15/2020	\$2,422.43	P
16202322	HALRON LUBRICANTS INC	LUBES	10/15/2020	(\$60.00)	P
16202323	INSIGHT FS	LP GAS	10/23/2020	\$17.06	P
16202324	ISTATE TRUCK CENTER	PARTS	10/14/2020	\$85.30	P
16202325	ISTATE TRUCK CENTER	PARTS	10/01/2020	\$61.10	P
16202326	ISTATE TRUCK CENTER	PARTS	10/01/2020	\$337.78	P
16202327	ISTATE TRUCK CENTER	PARTS	10/02/2020	\$194.60	P
16202328	ISTATE TRUCK CENTER	PARTS	10/02/2020	\$211.92	P
16202329	ISTATE TRUCK CENTER	PARTS	10/01/2020	\$7.56	P
16202330	ISTATE TRUCK CENTER	PARTS	10/12/2020	\$246.42	P
16202331	ISTATE TRUCK CENTER	PARTS	10/01/2020	(\$175.70)	P
16202332	ISTATE TRUCK CENTER	PARTS	10/06/2020	\$5.08	P
16202333	ISTATE TRUCK CENTER	PARTS	10/06/2020	\$120.06	P
16202334	ISTATE TRUCK CENTER	PARTS	10/06/2020	(\$345.00)	P
16202335	ISTATE TRUCK CENTER	PARTS	10/06/2020	\$56.38	P
16202336	ISTATE TRUCK CENTER	PARTS	10/08/2020	\$63.72	P
16202337	ISTATE TRUCK CENTER	PARTS	10/14/2020	\$81.99	P
16202338	ISTATE TRUCK CENTER	PARTS	10/07/2020	(\$48.84)	P
16202339	ISTATE TRUCK CENTER	PARTS	10/08/2020	\$120.06	P
16202340	ISTATE TRUCK CENTER	PARTS	10/08/2020	\$337.78	P
16202341	ISTATE TRUCK CENTER	PARTS	10/16/2020	\$230.67	P
16202342	ISTATE TRUCK CENTER	PARTS	10/16/2020	\$230.67	P
16202343	ISTATE TRUCK CENTER	PARTS	10/09/2020	\$1,251.32	P
16202344	ISTATE TRUCK CENTER	PARTS	10/12/2020	(\$38.84)	P
16202345	ISTATE TRUCK CENTER	PARTS	10/13/2020	\$70.04	P
16202346	ISTATE TRUCK CENTER	PARTS	10/12/2020	\$45.50	P
16202347	ISTATE TRUCK CENTER	PARTS	10/14/2020	\$691.84	P
16202348	ISTATE TRUCK CENTER	PARTS	10/13/2020	\$35.65	P
16202349	ISTATE TRUCK CENTER	PARTS	10/13/2020	(\$1,370.19)	P
16202350	ISTATE TRUCK CENTER	PARTS	10/13/2020	\$166.12	P
16202351	ISTATE TRUCK CENTER	PARTS	10/13/2020	(\$517.50)	P
16202352	ISTATE TRUCK CENTER	PARTS	10/15/2020	\$53.30	P
16202353	ISTATE TRUCK CENTER	PARTS	10/14/2020	\$311.55	P
16202354	ISTATE TRUCK CENTER	PARTS	10/15/2020	(\$9.46)	P
16202355	ISTATE TRUCK CENTER	PARTS	10/15/2020	(\$33.02)	P
16202356	ISTATE TRUCK CENTER	PARTS	10/15/2020	(\$45.50)	P
16202357	ISTATE TRUCK CENTER	PARTS	10/19/2020	\$11.93	P
16202358	ISTATE TRUCK CENTER	PARTS	10/16/2020	\$308.26	P
16202359	ISTATE TRUCK CENTER	PARTS	10/19/2020	\$20.83	P
16202360	ISTATE TRUCK CENTER	PARTS	10/19/2020	\$286.10	P
16202361	ISTATE TRUCK CENTER	PARTS	10/27/2020	\$107.42	P
16202362	ISTATE TRUCK CENTER	PARTS	10/22/2020	\$133.07	P
16202363	ISTATE TRUCK CENTER	PARTS	10/26/2020	\$420.29	P
16202364	ISTATE TRUCK CENTER	PARTS	10/22/2020	\$27.18	P

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Voucher	Vendor Name	Nature of Claim	Doc Date	Amount	Paid
16202365	ISTATE TRUCK CENTER	PARTS	10/22/2020	\$205.12	P
16202366	ISTATE TRUCK CENTER	PARTS	10/22/2020	\$25.50	P
16202367	ISTATE TRUCK CENTER	PARTS	10/22/2020	\$97.36	P
16202368	ISTATE TRUCK CENTER	PARTS	10/29/2020	\$69.60	P
16202369	ISTATE TRUCK CENTER	PATRS	10/23/2020	\$57.17	P
16202370	ISTATE TRUCK CENTER	PARTS	10/23/2020	\$57.17	P
16202371	ISTATE TRUCK CENTER	PARTS	10/26/2020	\$670.61	P
16202372	ISTATE TRUCK CENTER	PARTS	10/26/2020	\$54.36	P
16202373	ISTATE TRUCK CENTER	PARTS	10/27/2020	\$42.36	P
16202374	ISTATE TRUCK CENTER	PARTS	10/27/2020	\$30.36	P
16202375	ISTATE TRUCK CENTER	PARTS	10/27/2020	\$29.81	P
16202376	ISTATE TRUCK CENTER	PARTS	10/28/2020	\$122.78	P
16202377	ISTATE TRUCK CENTER	PARTS	10/28/2020	\$3.30	P
16202378	ISTATE TRUCK CENTER	PARTS	10/28/2020	\$170.97	P
16202379	ISTATE TRUCK CENTER	PARTS	10/28/2020	\$137.84	P
16202380	ISTATE TRUCK CENTER	PARTS	10/28/2020	\$2.87	P
16202381	ISTATE TRUCK CENTER	PARTS	10/28/2020	\$21.69	P
16202382	ISTATE TRUCK CENTER	PARTS	10/29/2020	\$6.51	P
16202383	ISTATE TRUCK CENTER	PARTS	10/29/2020	\$3.42	P
16202384	ISTATE TRUCK CENTER	PARTS	10/29/2020	\$99.20	P
16202385	ISTATE TRUCK CENTER	PARTS	10/30/2020	\$114.34	P
16202386	MID-STATE TRUCK SERVICE INC	PARTS	10/08/2020	\$65.75	P
16202387	MID-STATE TRUCK SERVICE INC	PARTS	10/07/2020	\$29.62	P
16202388	MID-STATE TRUCK SERVICE INC	PARTS	10/22/2020	\$512.57	P
16202389	MID-STATE TRUCK SERVICE INC	PARTS	10/20/2020	\$60.00	P
16202390	MID-STATE TRUCK SERVICE INC	PARTS	10/23/2020	\$81.99	P
16202391	MID-STATE TRUCK SERVICE INC	PARTS	10/26/2020	\$3,212.60	P
16202392	MID-STATE TRUCK SERVICE INC	PARTS	09/30/2020	(\$21.71)	P
16202393	MID-WISCONSIN TECH SUPPLY	PARTS	10/19/2020	\$236.50	P
16202394	MILLER-BRADFORD & RISBERG INC	PARTS	10/02/2020	\$1,071.59	P
16202395	MILLER-BRADFORD & RISBERG INC	PARTS	10/30/2020	\$380.82	P
16202396	MILLER-BRADFORD & RISBERG INC	PARTS	10/30/2020	\$3,837.95	P
16202397	RICHARDSON ANDY	DEPOSIT RETURN	09/15/2020	\$300.00	P
16202398	RABER CHRIS	DEPOSIT RETURN	09/29/2020	\$300.00	P
16202399	MISSISSIPPI WELDERS SUPPLY CO INC	PARTS	10/02/2020	\$44.00	P
16202400	MISSISSIPPI WELDERS SUPPLY CO INC	PARTS	10/02/2020	\$44.35	P
16202401	MISSISSIPPI WELDERS SUPPLY CO INC	PARTS	10/08/2020	\$28.49	P
16202402	MISSISSIPPI WELDERS SUPPLY CO INC	PARTS	10/30/2020	\$201.50	P
16202403	MONROE TRUCK EQUIPMENT	PARTS	10/01/2020	\$693.80	P
16202404	MONROE TRUCK EQUIPMENT	PARTS	10/12/2020	\$501.48	P
16202405	MONROE TRUCK EQUIPMENT	PARTS	10/27/2020	\$261.06	P
16202406	MONROE TRUCK EQUIPMENT	PARTS	10/27/2020	\$117.27	P
16202407	NAPA AUTO PARTS NEKOOSA	PARTS	10/14/2020	\$15.29	P
16202408	NAPA CENTRAL WI AUTO PARTS	PARTS	10/20/2020	\$37.38	P

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16202409	NAPA CENTRAL WI AUTO PARTS	PARTS	10/23/2020	\$10.89	P
16202410	NAPA CENTRAL WI AUTO PARTS	PARTS	10/23/2020	\$13.24	P
16202411	NAPA CENTRAL WI AUTO PARTS	PARTS	10/26/2020	\$391.95	P
16202412	NAPA CENTRAL WI AUTO PARTS	PARTS	10/26/2020	\$42.50	P
16202413	NAPA CENTRAL WI AUTO PARTS	PARTS	10/28/2020	\$13.24	P
16202414	NORTH CENTRAL UTILITY OF WI	PARTS	10/09/2020	\$9.84	P
16202415	NORTH CENTRAL UTILITY OF WI	PARTS	10/16/2020	\$54.91	P
16202416	NORTH CENTRAL UTILITY OF WI	PARTS	10/21/2020	\$362.70	P
16202417	NORTH CENTRAL UTILITY OF WI	PARTS	10/21/2020	\$73.64	P
16202418	NORTH CENTRAL UTILITY OF WI	PARTS	10/22/2020	\$17.18	P
16202419	NORTH CENTRAL UTILITY OF WI	PARTS	10/30/2020	\$54.91	P
16202420	NORTH CENTRAL UTILITY OF WI	PARTS	10/30/2020	\$29.05	P
16202421	NORTH CENTRAL UTILITY OF WI	PARTS	10/30/2020	\$167.80	P
16202422	NORTH CENTRAL UTILITY OF WI	PARTS	10/30/2020	\$229.66	P
16202423	RAPIDS RENTAL & SUPPLY	EQUIPMENT RENTAL	10/13/2020	\$260.00	P
16202424	RAPIDS RENTAL & SUPPLY	PARTS	10/13/2020	\$71.96	P
16202425	RENT-A-FLASH INC	SIGNS	10/13/2020	\$410.94	P
16202426	RENT-A-FLASH INC	SIGNS	10/29/2020	\$1,002.08	P
16202427	SCAFFIDI TRUCK CENTER	PARTS	10/22/2020	\$172.93	P
16202428	SCAFFIDI TRUCK CENTER	PARTS	10/22/2020	\$125.00	P
16202429	SCHILLING SUPPLY COMPANY	SUPPLIES	10/27/2020	\$437.20	P
16202430	STAINLESS & REPAIR INC	PARTS	10/07/2020	\$1,278.34	P
16202431	STAINLESS & REPAIR INC	PARTS	10/16/2020	\$7,517.40	P
16202432	STAINLESS & REPAIR INC	PARTS	10/20/2020	\$649.99	P
16202433	STAINLESS & REPAIR INC	PARTS	10/27/2020	\$640.45	P
16202434	STATE INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS	PARTS	11/03/2020	\$352.00	P
16202435	TIMEMARK INCORPORATED	EQUIPMENT REPAIR	10/22/2020	\$611.56	P
16202436	TRACTOR SUPPLY CREDIT PLAN	PARTS	10/30/2020	\$280.04	P
16202437	TRIERWEILER CONSTRUC & SUPPLY	CONCRETE	10/14/2020	\$7,417.50	P
16202438	TRIERWEILER CONSTRUC & SUPPLY	CONCRETE	10/27/2020	\$360.00	P
16202439	TRUCK COUNTRY OF WISCONSIN	PARTS	10/15/2020	\$19.50	P
16202440	TRUCK COUNTRY OF WISCONSIN	PARTS	10/15/2020	\$378.43	P
16202441	TRUCK COUNTRY OF WISCONSIN	PARTS	10/19/2020	\$210.84	P
16202442	WHEELERS OF WISCONSIN RAPIDS	PARTS	10/23/2020	\$53.24	P
16202443	WISCONSIN METALS	PARTS	10/16/2020	\$2,525.00	P
16202444	CITY OF WISCONSIN RAPIDS	PARTS	10/20/2020	\$372.52	P
16202445	WISCONSIN VALLEY BUILDING PRODUCTS	PARTS	10/07/2020	\$1,191.85	P
16202446	WISCONSIN VALLEY BUILDING PRODUCTS	PARTS	10/07/2020	\$11.28	P
16202447	WISCONSIN VALLEY BUILDING PRODUCTS	PARTS	10/07/2020	\$316.82	P
16202448	WISCONSIN VALLEY BUILDING PRODUCTS	PARTS	10/09/2020	\$42.30	P
16202449	WISCONSIN VALLEY BUILDING PRODUCTS	PARTS	10/15/2020	\$30.90	P
16202450	WISCONSIN VALLEY BUILDING PRODUCTS	PARTS	10/26/2020	\$1,224.35	P
16202451	WISCONSIN VALLEY BUILDING PRODUCTS	PARTS	10/26/2020	\$14.50	P
16202452	WISCONSIN VALLEY BUILDING PRODUCTS	PARTS	10/28/2020	\$16.30	P



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Voucher	Vendor Name	Nature of Claim	Doc Date	Amount	Paid
16202453	WISCONSIN VALLEY BUILDING PRODUCTS	PARTS	10/29/2020	\$58.20	P
16202454	CASSIDY TIMOTHY	DEPOSIT RETURN	05/06/2020	\$300.00	P
16202455	BALTUS JOHN	DEPOSIT RETURN	05/11/2020	\$300.00	P
16202456	ORTNER DAN	DEPOSIT RETURN	05/14/2020	\$300.00	P
16202457	BURKE KELLY	DEPOSIT RETURN	06/02/2020	\$300.00	P
16202458	KUNDINGER MIKE	DEPOSIT RETURN	06/02/2020	\$300.00	P
16202459	KRONSTEDT SAMANTHA	DEPOSIT RETURN	06/09/2020	\$300.00	P
16202460	NOAH MARCUS	DEPOSIT RETURN	06/15/2020	\$300.00	P
16202461	PETERSON DAN	DEPOSIT RETURN	06/25/2020	\$300.00	P
16202462	MANN TENA	DEPOSIT RETURN	07/21/2020	\$300.00	P
16202463	HERKERT TOM	DEPOSIT RETURN	08/11/2020	\$300.00	P
16202464	MILL CREEK CAPITAL LLC	DEPOSIT RETURN	08/27/2020	\$300.00	P
16202465	MEYER KACEY	DEPOSIT RETURN	08/31/2020	\$300.00	P
16202466	HOLLAR THOMAS	DEPOSIT RETURN	09/08/2020	\$300.00	P
16202467	US BANK	P-Card Purchases	11/17/2020	\$929.76	
16202468	ADVANCED DISPOSAL	GARBAGE DISPOSAL	10/31/2020	\$117.95	P
16202469	ADVANCED DISPOSAL	GARBAGE DISPOSAL	10/31/2020	\$624.57	P
16202470	AMAZON CAPITAL SERVICES	SHOP SUPPLIES	11/12/2020	\$389.91	P
16202471	BADGER-LAND SURVEYING INC	SURVY LAND BY SMITH PIT	11/10/2020	\$860.00	P
16202472	CINTAS CORPORATION	CLEANING RUGS AND UNIFORMS	10/05/2020	\$238.36	P
16202473	CINTAS CORPORATION	CLEANING RUGS & UNIFORMS	10/06/2020	\$50.00	P
16202474	CINTAS CORPORATION	CLEANINIG RUGS & UNIFORMS	10/12/2020	\$254.36	P
16202475	CINTAS CORPORATION	CLEANINIG RUGS & UNIFORMS	10/19/2020	\$238.36	P
16202476	CINTAS CORPORATION	CLEANINIG RUGS & UNIFORMS	10/20/2020	\$50.00	P
16202477	CINTAS CORPORATION	CLEANINIG RUGS & UNIFORMS	10/26/2020	\$254.36	P
16202478	CINTAS CORPORATION	CLEANINIG RUGS & UNIFORMS	10/07/2020	\$696.20	P
16202479	CINTAS CORPORATION	CLEANINIG RUGS & UNIFORMS	10/09/2020	\$106.00	P
16202480	CINTAS CORPORATION	CLEANINIG RUGS & UNIFORMS	10/14/2020	\$699.32	P
16202481	CINTAS CORPORATION	CLEANINIG RUGS & UNIFORMS	10/21/2020	\$696.20	P
16202482	CINTAS CORPORATION	CLEANINIG RUGS & UNIFORMS	10/23/2020	\$106.00	P
16202483	CINTAS CORPORATION	CLEANINIG RUGS & UNIFORMS	10/28/2020	\$762.41	P
16202484	CINTAS CORPORATION	CLEANINIG RUGS & UNIFORMS	10/07/2020	\$42.70	P
16202485	CINTAS CORPORATION	CLEANINIG RUGS & UNIFORMS	10/21/2020	\$42.70	P
16202486	CNE GAS	NATURAL GAS-HOTMIX PLANT	11/09/2020	\$3,927.99	P
16202487	HENRY G MEIGS LLC	OIL FOR HOT MIX OPERATIONS	11/10/2020	\$48,535.33	P
16202488	HENRY G MEIGS LLC	OIL FOR HOT MIX OPERATIONS	11/10/2020	\$11,039.45	P
16202489	HENRY G MEIGS LLC	OIL FOR HOT MIX PLANT	11/16/2020	\$22,096.06	P
16202490	MILESTONE MATERIALS	BASE	11/04/2020	\$2,337.21	P
16202491	REIGEL PLUMBING & HEATING	MFLD BRINE BUILDING	11/12/2020	\$4,013.65	P
16202492	SCHILL TRUCKING INC	HIRED TRUCKS	10/20/2020	\$1,377.65	P
16202493	WATER WORKS & LIGHTING COMM	UTILITIES - HOT MIX PLANT	11/12/2020	\$106.64	P
16202494	WAUSHARA COUNTY TREASURER	MILLING & PAVING	11/05/2020	\$7,791.50	P
16202495	WAUSHARA COUNTY TREASURER	MILLING AND PAVING	11/12/2020	\$6,733.30	P
16202496	WE ENERGIES	NATURAL GAS-HM/BRINE/WR&MFLD	11/06/2020	\$1,873.51	P

# Committee Report - County of Wood

Highway Department - October, 2020

16202199 - 16202500

Voucher	Vendor Name	Nature of Claim	Doc Date	Amount	Paid
16202497	ARNOLD THOMAS L	DEPOSIT RETURN	10/21/2020	\$300.00	P
16202498	BENDICKSON CARL	DEPOSIT RETURN	11/18/2020	\$300.00	P
16202499	SCHNEIDER GENE	DEPOSIT RETURN	09/17/2020	\$300.00	P
16202500	WEILER DANIEL	DEPOSIT RETURN	06/08/2020	\$300.00	P
<b>Grand Total:</b>				<b>\$598,552.64</b>	

## Signatures

Committee Chair: \_\_\_\_\_

Committee Member: \_\_\_\_\_

Committee Member: \_\_\_\_\_

Committee Member: \_\_\_\_\_

Committee Member: \_\_\_\_\_

Committee Member: \_\_\_\_\_

Committee Member: \_\_\_\_\_

Committee Member: \_\_\_\_\_

Committee Member: \_\_\_\_\_



555 17th Avenue North  
Wisconsin Rapids, WI 54495  
715-421-8875

**WOOD COUNTY HIGHWAY SHOP  
FRONT ENTRY REMODEL**

DRAWING NAME

**PLAN  
VIEW**

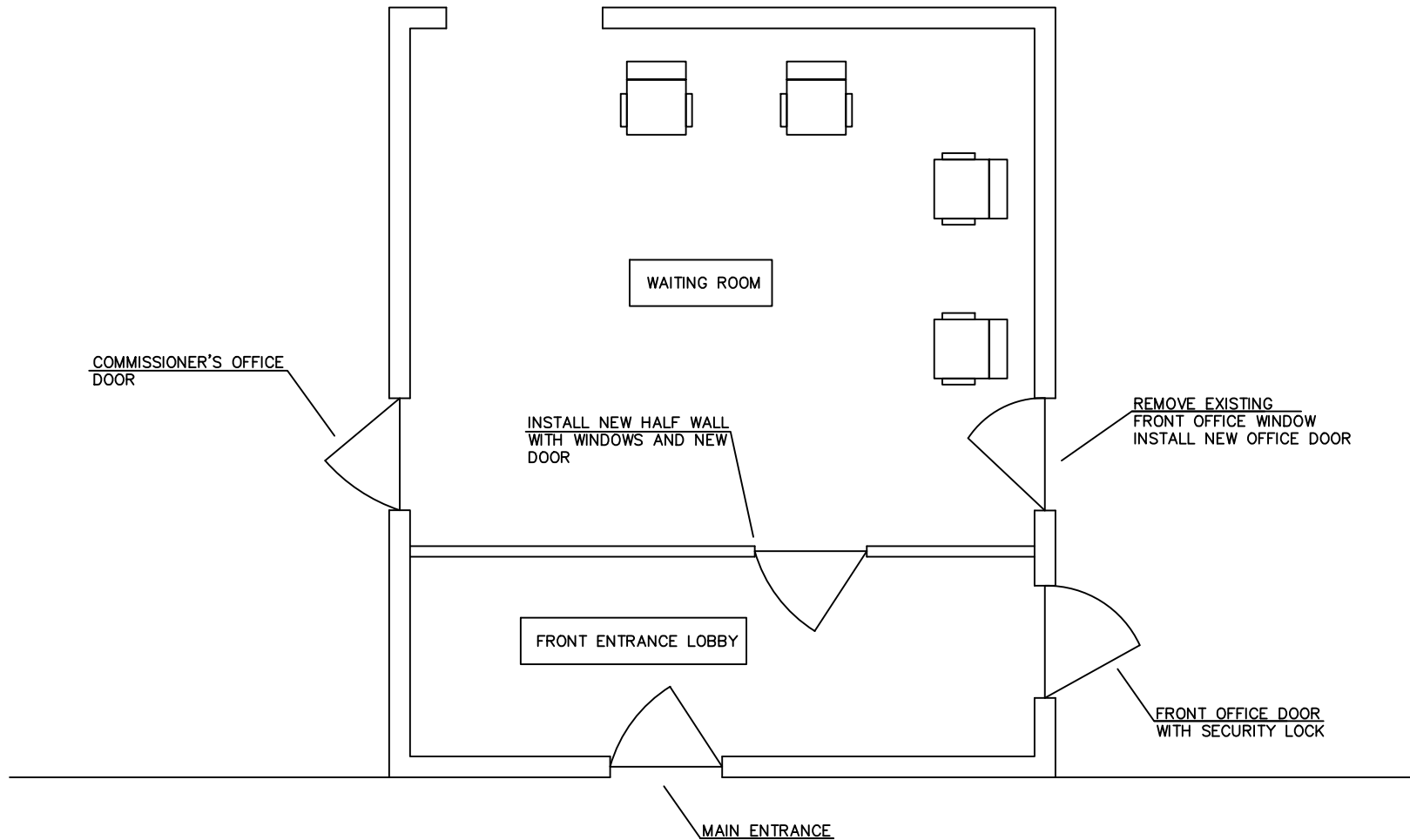
DATE

**11/16/2020**

PLOT BY : Justin Green

PROJECT NUMBER

SHEET NUMBER





## Wild Cucumber



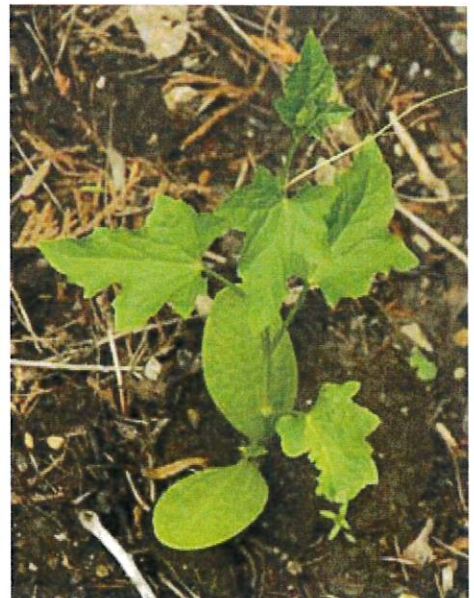
Flowering wild cucumber covering a dead spruce tree.

In late summer you may notice trees or shrubs festooned with crowns of white flowers that obviously are not the woody plant blooming. Look closely and you'll notice the leaves and individual flowers look just like that of cucumber – this is wild cucumber or balsam-apple, *Echinocystis lobata*. The name *Echinocystis* comes from the Greek *echinos* for “hedgehog” and *cystis* for “bladder”, appropriately describing the spiny fruit.

A vining native annual in the cucumber or gourd family (Cucurbitaceae), wild cucumber is often overlooked until it is large and sometimes has engulfed the other plants it is growing on. It occurs throughout much of North America, including all of Wisconsin. Its native habitat is along streambeds, swamps, and moist thickets or roadsides. It is not common in home landscapes, but will occasionally be spread from adjacent rural areas.

As a fast-growing, warm season annual, wild cucumber grows from seed each year, germinating after the last frost. The large, oval cotyledons look just like that of a regular cucumber. The smooth, fleshy stems are grooved lengthwise. The large, alternate leaves are palmate with 3-5 pointed lobes. Each is borne on a long petiole. The branching vines can grow up to 25 or 30 feet long, climbing onto other foliage with curling, 3-forked tendrils that arise from the leaf axils. The tendrils coil when they touch anything to attach onto for support.

As a fast-growing, warm season annual, wild cucumber grows from seed each year, germinating after the last frost. The large, oval cotyledons look just like that of a regular cucumber. The smooth, fleshy stems are grooved lengthwise. The large, alternate leaves are palmate with 3-5 pointed lobes. Each is borne on a long petiole. The branching vines



The palmate leaves are deeply lobed. Curling tendrils arise from leaf axils. A seedling wild cucumber.



Starting in mid-summer the vines begin to produce fragrant, pale yellowish-white flowers. The plants are monoecious (separate male and female flowers are produced on the same plant) and the flowers are pollinated by insects. The numerous male flowers form in clusters on a long, erect raceme from the leaf axils. Each  $\frac{1}{2}$  -  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch wide flower has 6 long, thin petals, giving a star-like appearance. The filaments of the three stamens form a column, with the yellow anthers on the end. The female flowers occur singly or in pairs interspersed among the male flowers, with a small, rounded spiny ovary below the yellow-green petals.



Wild cucumber in full flower.



The male flowers are produced in large racemes (L), with each flower having 6 long, thin petals (R).

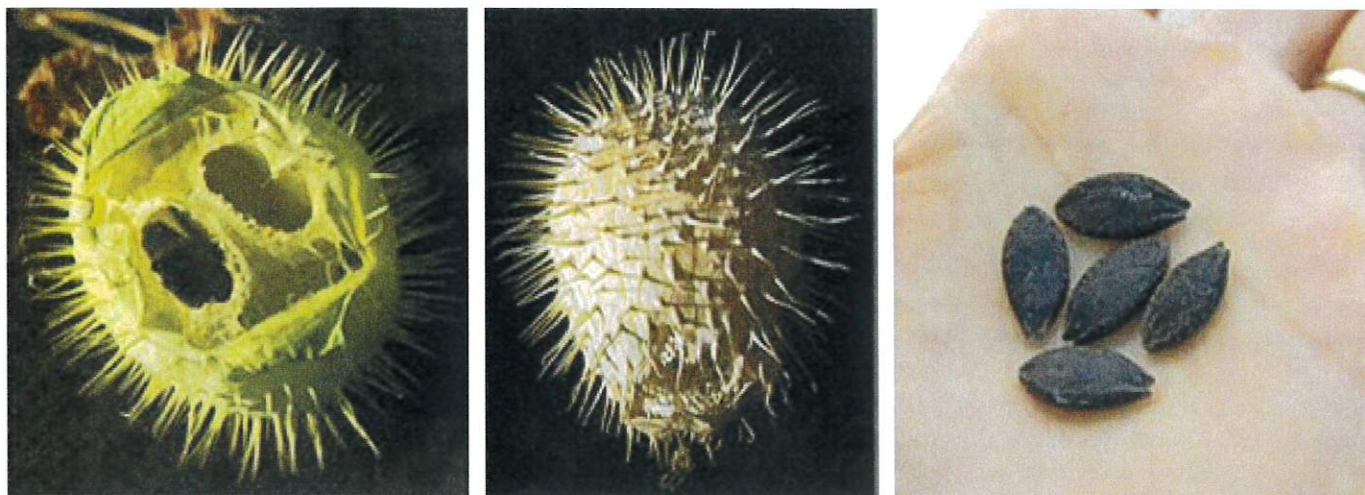
Superficially the fruit resembles a small and rounded cultivated cucumber, but with prickles all over it. The puffy, spherical to oblong, green pods with long, soft spines grow up to two inches long. Despite the common name, the fruits are not edible, and can cause burning reactions in some people. The pods can be used in dried flower arrangements.



Female flowers have a prickly ovary beneath the petals, which quickly develops into the spiny fruit.



When ripe, the fruit becomes dry and brown and the inflated capsules burst open at the bottom to eject the seeds. Each pod contains four large, flat black or brown seeds, two in each of the two cavities in the pod. The fruits should be bagged well before maturity if you wish to collect seed, as they are forcibly expelled by hydrostatic pressure as soon as the pods are dry.



The mature fruits (L) dry out (C) and expell the dark brown or black seeds (R).

Wild cucumber can be cultivated as an ornamental annual vine, and would be great for covering arbors and pergolas, or for rambling horizontally along fences, walls and other low structures. It does best in full sun and rich, moist soil. Seed can be sown directly outdoors as soon as the soil warms, or seeds can be started early indoors to be transplanted outside after the last frost. Only a few suppliers offer seed (one is Prairie Moon Nursery in Minnesota at [www.prairiemoon.com/](http://www.prairiemoon.com/)), so you may have to collect your own seed in the fall to grow the following year.



Wild cucumber can look like strings of green Chinese lanterns hanging in a tree.

Even though this is an attractive native plant, it is generally considered a weed when climbing on planted trees because of its aggressive growth. It is easily controlled in the home landscape by pulling or hoeing the young plants. Plants will self-seed readily, so controlling before the plants begin to flower and fruit is important for reducing infestations. Chemical control can be used over larger areas, such as shelter belts.

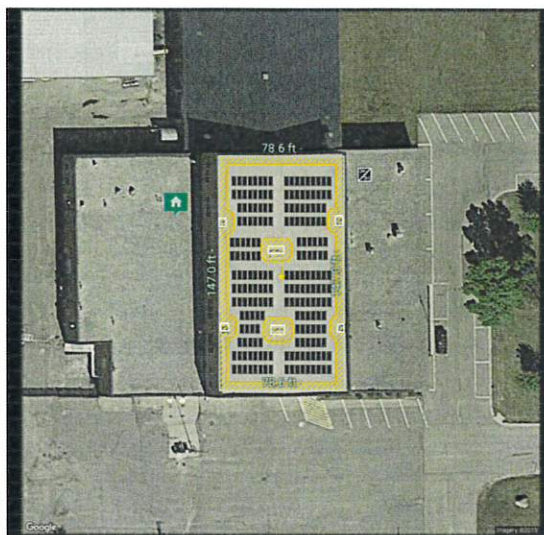
Another similar, but less common, plant is bur cucumber, *Sicyos angulatus*, but that plant is easily differentiated by the degree of indentation of the leaf lobes and the fruits. Wild cucumber has deeply lobed leaves and inflated fruits, while bur cucumber has broad, shallowly lobed leaves and the fruit is much smaller and not inflated.



Wild cucumber is an aggressive vine that can nearly smother small trees.

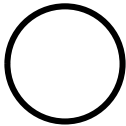
– Susan Mahr, University of Wisconsin - Madison





## Highway Department Solar

	Roof Mount	Ground Mount
<b>PV System Size</b>	73 kW (205 modules)	116.6 kW (324 modules)
<b>Estimated Annual Energy Production</b>	86,368kWh – 56% offset	155,059 kWh – 101% offset
<b>Levelized Cost of Energy (30 year)</b>	\$.057	\$.048
<b>System Cost</b>	\$171,000 - \$34,547 (\$/.40/kWh) Focus Rebate = \$136,453 net cost	\$272,00 - \$62,023 (\$/.40/kWh) Focus Rebate = \$209,977 net cost
<b>30 year IRR</b>	8.13%	9.74%
<b>Simple Payback</b>	Approx 14 years	Approx 12 years



RESOLUTION#

Introduced by  
Page 1 of 2

Highway Infrastructure and Recreation and Operations

ITEM#

DATE

December 15, 2020

Effective Date

Upon Passage & Publication

Committee

jbp

**Motion:**

Adopted:

1<sup>st</sup>

Lost:

2<sup>nd</sup>

Tabled:

No:  Yes:

Absent:

Number of votes required:

☐ Majority ☒ Two-thirds

Reviewed by:

, Corp Counsel

Reviewed by:

, Finance Dir.

INTENT & SYNOPSIS: To amend the 2020 budget of various Highway functions listed below for additional expenditures of \$1,112,239 not anticipated during the original budget process.

FISCAL NOTE: No additional cost to Wood County.

Source of Money: Available appropriations in revenues in excess of budget of \$1,067,183 and functions under budget of \$45,056.

The adjustment to the budget is as follows:

		NO	YES	A
1	LaFontaine, D			
2	Rozar, D			
3	Feirer, M			
4	Wagner, E.			
5	Fischer, A			
6	Breu, A			
7	Ashbeck, R			
8	Hahn, J			
9	Winch, W			
10	Thao, L.			
11	Curry, K			
12	Valenstein, L.			
13	Hokamp, J			
14	Polach, D			
15	Clendenning, B			
16	Pliml, L			
17	Zurfluh, J			
18	Hamilton, B			
19	Leichtnam, B			

Account	Account Name	Debit	Credit
43531	State Aid – Transportation	47,970	
47470	Dept Charges – Highway	186,166	
47330	Local Gov Chgs-Roads	764,960	
47333	Local Gov Chgs-Bridges	68,087	
53240	Hwy-Machinery Operations	45,056	
53230	Hwy – Shop Operations		10,223
53266	Hwy – Bituminous Ops		186,166
53313	Hwy – Maint. Gang		30,505
53314	Hwy – Maint Gang – Materials		4,328
53330	Hwy-Local Roads		767,366
53341	Hwy-County-Aid Bridge Construction		113,651

( )

ED WAGNER (Chair)

DONNA ROZAR

MIKE FEIRER

ADAM FISCHER

LANCE PLIML

JAKE HAHN (Chair)

AL BREU

JOHN HOKAMP

DAVE LAFONTAINE

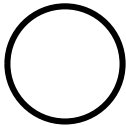
LEE THAO

Adopted by the County Board of Wood County, this                      day of                      20                      .

County Clerk

County Board Chairman





RESOLUTION#

Introduced by  
Page 2 of 2

Highway Infrastructure and Recreation and Operations

ITEM#

DATE

December 15, 2020

Effective Date

Upon Passage & Publication

Committee

WHEREAS, final funding of expenditures for highway shop operations, bituminous operations-maintenance, highway maintenance-gang, highway maintenance – gang materials, highway local roads, and highway county bridge aid construction are able to be funded by higher than anticipated revenues, as well as functions under budget, and

WHEREAS, Rule 26 of the Wood County Board of Supervisors states than “an amendment to the budget is required any time the actual costs will exceed the budget at the function level,” and

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, to amend the Wood County Highway budget for 2020 by appropriating unanticipated revenues of \$1,067,183 and functions under budget funds of \$45,056, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that pursuant to Wis. Stats. 65.90 (5), the County Clerk is directed to publish a Class I notice of this budget change within 10 days.

( )

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\_\_\_\_\_

Adopted by the County Board of Wood County, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_\_\_ .

\_\_\_\_\_  
County Clerk

\_\_\_\_\_  
County Board Chairman



## Parks & Forestry Department Reports

Thursday, December 3, 2020

### **Director Report, by Chad Schooley**

- As approved at the October HIRC, I have been working with E.M., and their selected designer, to move forward with design work for a grant application for a storm shelter building at our Red Sands Beach location. I have included the floorplans that are being used for compiling cost estimates. As discussed at our meeting, this design is meant to be as “multi-use” as possible. The location of the building would be adjacent to the South Park open shelter, and includes features that improve useability of that shelter as well.
- We held a ski/snowboard rental equipment inventory sale at Powers Bluff on November 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup>. We will be putting the remaining items on the Wisconsin Surplus Auction site. We did end up keeping a small inventory of snowboards and ski sets to have on hand for rentals.
- The updated Powers Bluff winter trails map was completed by Paul S. from P&Z, and a copy is included in the packet.
- Working on employee evaluations. I will bring a summary of my 2020 goals to the meeting, along with options for 2021 goals.
- Started planning for the Dexter Beachhouse remodel grant application. This would be a major renovation, similar to the W. Beachhouse remodel that we completed this year. I will also be resubmitting a grant application for the Powers Bluff trail head/welcome center, which was designed in 2019 by MSA.
- **Special Use Permits**
  - None at this time.

### **Construction Supervisor Report, by Dennis Quinnell**

#### **Construction Projects**

- We are currently working on a project at North Park Shelter which includes: replacing old fixtures, and adding LED lighting, increasing outlets, and kitchen remodel.

#### **Maintenance Operations**

- Fall/Winter work; trail maintenance, cutting dead trees, buzzing limbwood, repairing tables and buildings.
- Getting Powers Bluff ready for the season.

#### **Employee Matters**

- All LTE's but two are laid off until Powers Bluff opens.
- We have scheduled an Employee meeting for December 13<sup>th</sup>, 2020 for Powers Bluff training and updating.

#### **OTHER**

- Highway Dept. is planning to repair a snowmobile bridge for us 4 miles west of Marshfield on Highway “H”.

- I will be working with an engineer to plan, quote and bid a snowmobile bridge replacement near Arpin.
- We are preparing plans for remodeling the Dexter beach house to apply for a Stewardship Grant in May.
- We are working with Emergency Management to establish a Storm Shelter in South Park near the campground.

## **Office Supervisor Report, by Sandra Green**

### **Snowmobile / ATV**

- I did not attend the November 2nd monthly AWSC snowmobile meeting due to a death in the family on 10/28/20.

### **Office**

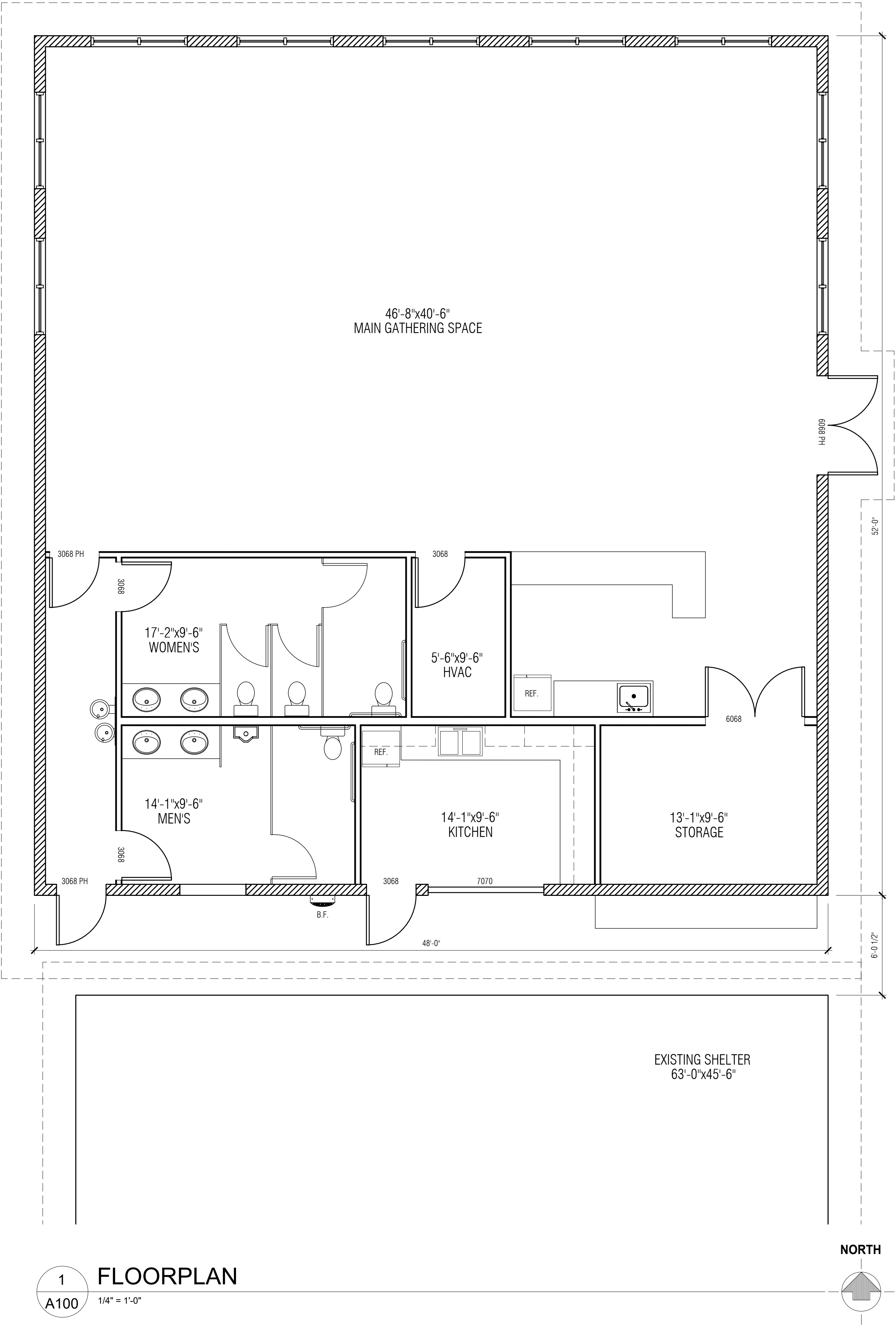
- Camping season at Dexter County Campground will end on Monday, November 30<sup>th</sup> after the close of the gun deer season.
- Sent out a news release regarding closing of ATV Park for the gun deer season.
- We had a sale of the winter recreation rental equipment out at Powers Bluff on November 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> where I worked from 3-7. The equipment included snowboards, skis, boots & poles. We made about \$2,215.
- I attended the Town of Port Edwards monthly meeting on November 10<sup>th</sup> as a representative for the county regarding a snowmobile trail re-route for the Sunset Drifters which would only be used in emergency purposes. They are forming a resolution and will send it to us for review. This resolution will be finalized and voted on at the December Town meeting.
- The ATV Intensive Use Area parking lot improvements are complete. If you have time, take a drive to see it. It looks great thanks to the Wood County Hwy. Dept. I will be processing the grant paperwork in the next couple of weeks and sending it to the DNR for reimbursement.
- Placed orders for masks and gaiters for the staff.
- Attended and took minutes at the November 5<sup>th</sup> HIRC meeting at the Hwy. Dept.
- Attended the Wellness meeting on November 10<sup>th</sup> (virtual).
- Attended the Wood County Board of Supervisors meeting on November 10<sup>th</sup> (virtual).
- Continuing to work on transferring reconciliation files over to 2021.
- Began to update South Park Campgrounds campsite information on Facebook.
- Updated our website, Facebook & Instagram with miscellaneous announcements.
- Continue to work with Paul Bernard, Planning and Zoning, on various aspects of the ARC GIS system.

## **Forest Administrator, by Fritz Schubert**

- Routine timber sale administration of active timber contract (sale #767). Scaled wood and inspected harvest activities (multiple site visits).
- Met loggers and started firewood harvest for parks wood sales. Harvest located near park road within Dexter Park. Plans are to harvest approximately 150 cords.
- Met logger and laid out roads for future winter harvest on contract #770.
- DNR dozers continued site prep. project in compartment 71, north of HWY 54.
- Finished Draft Chapter 800 of Wood County Forest 15-Year plan (Included in December HIRC packet).
- Started Draft Chapter 900 of Wood County Forest 15-year Plan.
- Forestry Tech. has been mowing several forest roads and hunter-parking areas as machinery is available. Also road grading and improvements on Hazelnut Trail, East Hazelnut, and other minor forest roads.
- Mowed brush and replaced signs around public shooting range.
- Cleaned up public shooting range.
- Marked public firewood cutting areas.
- Investigated illegal deer stand complaint.
- Visited deer camps and talked to hunters, discussed rules, answered questions.







PROPOSED FOR:  
**WOOD COUNTY SAFE ROOM**  
6411 SOUTH PARK ROAD, WISCONSIN RAPIDS WI 54494

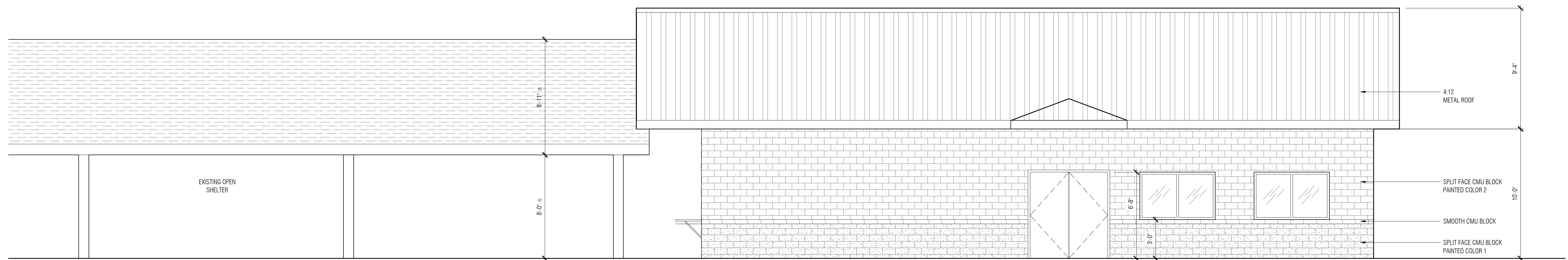
**FLOOR PLANS**

**DESIGN & ENGINEERING**  
with framework design inc

2023 6th Street West, Ashland, WI 54806  
Telephone (715) 682-0330  
www.csdesignengineering.com

DESIGNED:	<b>L.D.</b>
DRAWN:	<b>L.D.</b>
SCALE:	<b>AS NOTED</b>
DATE:	<b>November 18, 2020</b>
PROJECT NO.	<b>20-3501</b>
REVISIONS:	November 18, 2020
APPROVED:	
<b>NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION OR FINAL PRICING</b>	
SHEET NO.	<b>A100</b>





1  
A200

EAST ELEVATION

1/4" = 1'-0"

PROPOSED FOR:  
**WOOD COUNTY SAFE ROOM**  
6411 SOUTH PARK ROAD, WISCONSIN RAPIDS WI 54484

**C+S** DESIGN & ENGINEERING  
with framework design inc

2023 6th Street West Ashland, WI 54806  
Telephone (715) 682-0330 [www.csdesignengineering.com](http://www.csdesignengineering.com)

DESIGNED: **L.D.**DRAWN: **L.D.**

SCALE: **AS NOTED**

DATE: **November 18, 2020**

PROJECT NO.

**20-3501**

REVISIONS:

November 18, 2020

APPROVED:

**NOT FOR  
CONSTRUCTION  
OR FINAL PRICING**

SHEET NO.

**A200**

County Highway N

North Entrance - 7141 County Hwy N, Arpin



Arpin Richfield Road

Weber Drive

WC N (Bakerville Snow Rovers)

## Winter Trail Map Powers Bluff County Park

6990 Bluff Drive, Arpin WI 54410

- |  |                  |  |            |
|--|------------------|--|------------|
|  | Service Road     |  | Trail Head |
|  | Park Road        |  | Parking    |
|  | Snowmobile Trail |  | Shelter    |
|  | Snowshoe Trail   |  | Toilet     |
|  | Multi-Use* Trail |  |            |

\*Cross-Country Skiing, Fat Tire Biking and Snowshoeing are Allowed

Bluff Drive

Exit

South Entrance - 6990 Bluff Dr



Arpin  
Richfield  
Road





## **Contract Extension Notes – December 2020**

### **#748 Futurewood**

- Bid October 2016 – original contract expiration: October 15, 2018.
- Contract extensions: Two, will expire December 31, 2020.
- % completion = 0%, job not started.
- Job constraints: Seasonally wet access, ground needs to be frozen for access, special silvicultural goals/contract requirements.
- Considerations: Contractor has completed many contracts in past years, has had a good payment history, and quality of work is excellent. Cut/operated **4** contracts (completed 2) according to specs in the past year and generated **\$36,391.76** total revenue to the Wood County Forest.

Recommendation:

Grant contract extension to December 31, 2021 with **no increase in stumpage.**

### **#749 Futurewood**

- Bid October 2016 – original contract expiration: October 15, 2018.
- Contract extensions: two, expired will expire December 31, 2020.
- % completion = 30%
- Job constraints: Seasonally wet access, ground needs to be frozen for access and to operate in portions of the sale area. Oak wilt restriction. Access across private lands is necessary.
- Considerations: Same as #748 above.

Recommendation:

Grant contract extension to December 31, 2021 with **no increase in stumpage.**

### **#758 Futurewood**

- Bid November 2017 – original contract expiration: December 31, 2020.
- Contract extensions: None.
- % completion = 32%
- Job constraints: Remainder to cut requires frozen conditions for access. Oak wilt restriction.
- Considerations: Same as #748 above.

Recommendation:

Grant contract extension to December 31, 2021 with **no increase in stumpage.**

### **#762 Futurewood**

- Bid November 2017 – original contract expiration: December 31, 2019.
- Contract extensions: One, will expire December 31, 2020.
- % completion = 0%, job has not been started.
- Job constraints: Seasonally wet access, Oak wilt restriction, Invasive species (buckthorn).
- Considerations: Same as #748 above.

Recommendation:

Grant contract extension to December 31, 2021 with **no increase in stumpage.**

### **#764 Futurewood**

- Bid November 2017 – original contract expiration: December 31, 2019.
- Contract extensions: One, will expire December 31, 2020.
- % completion = 0%, job has not been started.
- Job constraints: Seasonally wet access, ground needs to be frozen for access and to operate in portions of sale area. Annosum root disease/ fungicide application requirement.
- Considerations: Same as #748 above.

Recommendation:

Grant contract extension to December 31, 2021 with **no increase in stumpage.**

COUNTY FOREST COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN

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Rev. 05/21/19

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## 800 CHAPTER OBJECTIVES

1. To introduce and communicate to the public, the County Board of Supervisors, and to the Wisconsin DNR, the integrated resource approach that forestry, wildlife and other natural resource staff will use on the Wood County Forest during this planning period.
2. Counties may wish to consider "Integrated Resource Management Units" (IRMU) that will identify and summarize the natural resources, social and physical management potential and opportunities for each unit. *(These units are identified and are to be updated in the Appendix Chapter 3000.) If your forest has specific management goals for a block that are different from the rest of the forest, they should be identified within this chapter. (Examples: designated motorized areas, silent sport areas, ruffed grouse areas, etc...)*

## 805 INTEGRATED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT APPROACH

Integrated Resource Management is defined as: "the simultaneous consideration of ecological, physical, economic, and social aspects of lands, waters and resources in developing and implementing multiple-use, sustained yield management" (Helms, 1998).

This balance of ecological, economic, and social factors is the framework within which the Wood County Forest is managed.

**The working definition of Integrated Resource Management means, in large part, keeping natural communities of plants and animals and their environments healthy and productive so people can enjoy and benefit from them now and in the future.**

The remainder of this chapter is written to help communicate how the Forest is managed on an integrated resource approach.

## 810 SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY

"The practice of managing dynamic forest ecosystems to provide ecological, economic, social and cultural benefits for present and future generations" NR 44.03(12) Wis. Adm. Code and s.28.04 (1) (e), Wis. Stats.

**For the purpose of this chapter, sustainable forestry will be interpreted as the management of the Forest to meet the needs of the present without knowingly compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (economic, social, and ecological) by practicing a land stewardship ethic which integrates the growing, nurturing, and harvesting of trees for useful products with the conservation of soil, air and water quality, and wildlife and fish habitat. This process is dynamic, and changes as we learn from past management.**

### 810.1 TOOLS IN INTEGRATED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

#### 810.1.1 Compartment Recon

The County will support and utilize the compartment reconnaissance procedures as set forth by the DNR Public Forest Lands Handbook 2460.5. WisFIRS serves as the database for housing recon information.

#### 810.1.2 Forest Habitat Classification System

The Forest Habitat Classification System (*A Guide to Forest Communities and Habitat Types of Northern Wisconsin Second Edition; Kotar, et al.*) is a natural classification system for forest communities and the sites on which they develop. It utilizes systematic interpretation of natural vegetation with emphasis on understory species.

Forest Habitat Classification Types are discussed in detail in the "Integrated Resource Management Units" (Section 880) section of this chapter.

#### 810.1.3 Soil Surveys

Forestry staff's knowledge of forest ecology and their experience across the landscape can assist in associating forest habitat types and site indices with soil type information. These



associations can be beneficial in determining management prescriptions for specific sites. **WisFIRS contains soil survey data, and this information can be found on the NRCS website-based soil survey.**

#### 810.1.4 Ecological Landscapes of Wisconsin

The Wisconsin DNR uses Ecological Landscapes of Wisconsin (WDNR Handbook 1805.1) which is an ecological land classification system based on the National Hierarchical Framework of Ecological Units (NHFEU). Ecological landscapes distinguish land areas different from one another in ecological characteristics. A combination of physical and biological factors including climate, geology, topography, soils, water, and vegetation are used. They provide a useful tool and insight into ecosystem management. Land areas identified and mapped in this manner are known as ecological units.

**Generally accepted silvicultural systems are prescribed on a stand level scale, in recognition of the position within an ecological landscape.**

#### 810.1.5 Integrated Pest Management

“The maintenance of destructive agents, including insects, at tolerable levels, by the planned use of a variety of preventive, suppressive, or regulatory tactics and strategies that are ecologically and economically **efficient and socially acceptable**”

The Committee has the authority to approve and direct the use of pesticides and other reasonable alternatives in an integrated pest management program on the Forest.

Refer to Chapter 600 (610.3) for discussion that is more detailed and integrated pest management strategies.

#### 810.1.6 Best Management Practices for Water Quality

The most practical and cost-effective method to assure that forestry operations do not adversely affect water quality on the County Forest is to utilize "best management practices" (BMP's) as described in *Wisconsin's Forestry Best Management Practices for Water Quality. Publication number FR-093.*

Consistent with the aforementioned manual (page 6), Wood County will use BMP's on the Forest with the understanding that the application of BMP's may be modified for specific site conditions with guidance from a forester or other natural resource professional. Modifications will provide equal or greater water quality protection or have no impact on water quality. Areas with highly erodible soil types, proximity to streams or lakes, or steep slopes may require mitigating measures in excess of those outlined in the manual. All Wood County employees practicing forestry will receive BMP training. Additionally, Wood County will encourage BMP training of all logging contractors that operate on County timber sales.

#### 810.1.7 Fire Management

Reference Chapter 600.

##### 810.1.7.2 Prescribed Fire

Prescribed burning on the County Forest may play an important role in management. Many of the plant communities present today are the result of wild fires.

As the needs are presented to regenerate or maintain timber types or other plant communities, the Committee will examine the costs and benefits of each opportunity. Increased regulations, the county's cost of completing the burn, and the risk of breakouts and uncontrolled fires will have to be considered with any benefits of vegetation management through prescribed burning.

All prescribed burning will be done in accordance with Wisconsin State Statutes 26.12, 26.14, and the DNR Prescribed Burn Handbook 4360.5 and in cooperation with the Department of Natural Resources per section 605.5 of this plan.

#### 810.1.8 Outside Expertise, Studies and Survey

Additional data necessary to make management decisions on the County Forest will be sought from agencies or individuals, who have the best capability and technical expertise, including, but not limited to:

- Water Resources: WDNR

- Wildlife Resources: WDNR
- Soil Resources: NRCS
- Mineral Resources: WDNR
- Wetland Resources: WDNR, Army Corps of Engineers, County Zoning
- Navigable Streams: WDNR, Army Corps of Engineers, County Zoning
- Floodplains: County Zoning
- Cultural Resources: WDNR, State Historical Society
- Entomology / Pathology: WDNR
- Endangered Resources: WDNR
- Forestry: Cooperative Field Trials, see WDNR website
- Other subjects as needed

#### 810.1.9 Local Silvicultural Field Trials

To date, numerous silvicultural field trials have been completed, or are ongoing on Wisconsin's County Forests. However, currently there are no trials taking place on the Wood County Forest.

## 815 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS TO REDUCE LOSS

### 815.1 RISK FACTORS

Refer to Chapter 600 for Wood County Forest plans for protection (i.e. fire, insects, diseases, illegal cutting, etc.).

Natural disasters and occurrences such as wind, flooding, fire are unpredictable. In the event of these and other occurrences, Wood County Forest will work to salvage the affected timber as quickly as possible given: immediate hazard to public, scope, location, time of year, markets, availability of contractors. Etc.

## 820 PLANT COMMUNITIES MANAGEMENT

Wood County recognizes the importance of maintaining the diversity of the forest under an ecosystem approach. The process involved in making management decisions to encourage or not encourage specific species or communities is complex. It includes an

understanding of:

- Objectives of the County
- Integration of landforms, soils, climate, and vegetative factors
- Habitat classification
- Past, present and future desired condition
- Surrounding ownership patterns and general objectives
- Wildlife habitat and other values
- Social needs

## 820.1 SILVICULTURAL PRACTICES/TREATMENTS

Silviculture is **the art and science** of controlling forest composition, structure, and growth to maintain and enhance the forest's utility for any purpose. **These practices are based on research and general silviculture knowledge of the species being managed.** The goal is to encourage vigor within all developmental stages of forest stands, managed in an even aged or uneven aged system. The application of silviculture to a diverse forest needs a unified, systematic approach. The DNR Public Forest Lands Handbook (2460.5) and DNR Silvicultural Guidance will be used as guidelines for management practices used on the County Forest.

### 820.1.1 Natural Regeneration

Where feasible, natural regeneration will be encouraged with silvicultural methods that promote regrowth and recruitment of the forest. In general, the particular silvicultural method chosen will depend on the biological functions of the target species or forest type.

#### 820.1.1.1 Clearcutting/Coppice

Clearcutting is a silvicultural method used to regenerate shade intolerant species. Complete or nearly complete removal of the forest canopy will stimulate the regeneration and growth of species such as aspen, jack pine and white birch. This method is also used as a final rotation removal in species such as red oak, red pine and others. Tree retention guidelines are followed when prescribing clear-cut or coppice cuts.

#### 820.1.1.2 Shelterwood / Seed Tree

Shelterwood harvest is a method used to regenerate mid-shade tolerant and shade tolerant species. Partial canopies stimulate regeneration, enhance growth and can provide seed source. Canopies are eventually removed. This method is used for white birch, white pine, red oak, and northern hardwood (when managing even aged).

#### 820.1.1.3 All Aged Regeneration Harvests

All aged regeneration harvests are used in shade tolerant species. Gaps in the forest canopy allow regeneration to occur throughout the stand. Over time, multiple entries into the stand will create multiple age class structure with the intent of creating a fully regulated stand. All aged regeneration harvests may be prescribed in the form of single tree selection, group selection or patch selection. This method is used in northern hardwood and occasionally in swamp hardwoods (when managing for all aged)

#### 820.1.1.4 Prescribed Burning

Prescribed burning may be utilized as a tool to promote regeneration. A few forest types in the Wood County Forest are ecologically tied to fire. Burning may create seeding conditions or release regeneration from competing vegetation. Although prescribed fire has not been used on the Wood County Forest, it is a tool available to forest managers, and may be used for regeneration of red oak, jack pine or white pine. Any prescribed burns will be conducted in consultation with Wisconsin DNR Forestry personnel, according to DNR Prescribed Burn Handbook 4360.5, and according to DNR burning regulations.

#### 820.1.1.5 Soil Scarification

Scarification is a technique used to prepare a seedbed beneath forest stands scheduled for harvest and regeneration. This mechanical disturbance that exposes bare mineral seedbeds and creates conditions necessary for regeneration of pine species. Disturbance that mixes seed into duff and soil layers creates optimal

conditions for regeneration of oak, white birch, fir and others. Wood County may utilize salmon blades, root rakes, straight blade, and anchor chain for soil scarification.

#### 820.1.1.6 Other

Other natural regeneration techniques may be considered where necessary and appropriate. New methods for natural regeneration are continually tested for effectiveness.

### 820.1.2 Artificial Regeneration

When natural regeneration fails, or when tree species present do not coincide with management objectives for the site, artificial means will be employed to establish a desirable stand of trees. Artificial regeneration on a site usually requires some form of site preparation followed by seeding or planting.

#### 820.1.2.1 Mechanical Site Preparation

Mechanical site preparation includes the use of soil disturbance equipment such as a disc, roller chopper, patch scarifier, disk trencher, root rake, or V-plow prior to tree planting or seeding. These types of equipment are used to reduce logging debris to a smaller size, incorporate debris into the soil, clear brush and debris from the site, prepare a bare mineral seedbed, and to reduce competition from other vegetation.

#### 820.1.2.2 Chemical Site Preparation

Herbicide application can be an effective means of controlling unwanted vegetation in order to establish seedlings or plantations. It should be used sparingly and in situations where mechanical treatment is not expected to provide the level of vegetative control needed. Chemical will be applied in strict accordance with label recommendations, requirements, and under the oversight of a certified applicator. The objective of herbicide use is not to kill all competing vegetation, but rather kill or set back competing vegetation enough to allow

establishment of a reasonably stocked stand of desirable tree trees. Proximity to private lands, residences, highways, and other public use areas shall be considered in selecting both the herbicide(s) and the means of application. **Herbicides will normally be applied with motorized, ground based equipment, hand applications, or aerially.** A written prescription for each herbicide application will be prepared and kept on file.

#### **820.1.2.3 Prescribed Burning**

Prescribed burning for site preparation can be used to reduce logging debris, clear the site, reduce competing vegetation, and to release nutrients into the soil.

#### **820.1.2.4 Tree Planting / Seeding**

Both machine and/or hand planting/seeding will be utilized to insure adequate regeneration. The selection of species will be determined according to the specific management objectives and capabilities of each site. Planting or seeding will primarily occur in areas where natural regeneration is inadequate **or conflicts with the management goals of the site.** Planting/seeding may also be employed to maintain a desirable species distribution on the forest for purposes of aesthetics, biodiversity, and wildlife habitat. **Wood County will make all reasonable efforts to source seeds/seedlings from local genetics.**

### **820.1.3 Intermediate Treatments**

**Intermediate treatments are those practices used to enhance the health and vigor of a forest stand. In general, intermediate treatments are applied to forest stands managed as even aged.**

#### **820.1.3.1 Mechanical Release**

**Mechanical release is the removal of competing vegetation by means other than herbicide or fire. Mechanical may include releasing young pine plantations from competing vegetation using chain saws or other hand-held equipment; or mowing to release regeneration.**

#### 820.1.3.2 Chemical Release

Chemical Release is the removal of competing vegetation from desirable trees using herbicides. It should be used sparingly and in situations where mechanical treatment is not expected to provide the level of vegetative control needed. Chemical will be applied in strict accordance with label recommendations, requirements and under the oversight of a certified applicator. A written prescription for each herbicide application will be prepared and kept on file.

#### 820.1.3.3 Non-Commercial Thinning (TSI)

In general, most thinning needs are accomplished through commercial harvest operations. Non-commercial thinning may be considered if the individual site requirements, funding and/or available labor make it desirable.

#### 820.1.3.4 Thinning / Intermediate Cuts

Management of some even aged forest types necessitates the use of commercial thinning, also known as intermediate harvests, to maintain forest health and vigor. Thinning is generally prescribed in forest types such as red pine, red oak, and in cases of even aged hardwood management. Thinning may be prescribed on other even aged types as appropriate and where feasible. Intermediate harvests include prescriptions for residual densities, marking priorities, spacing, crown closure, diameter distribution, or other measurements.

#### 820.1.3.5 Pruning

Pruning is the removal of limbs from lower sections of trees to increase log quality. Additionally, pruning may be conducted to enhance aesthetics in certain situations. Pruning efforts may have been conducted in the past on a limited basis, but it is not generally recognized as economically viable on the forest.

### 820.2 SILVICULTURAL PRESCRIPTIONS

#### 820.2.1 Even-Aged Management

A forest stand composed of trees having relatively small differences in age. Typical



cutting practices include clear cutting, shelterwood cutting and seed-tree cutting. Even aged management is generally required to manage shade intolerant, early successional forest types.

#### 820.2.1.1 Aspen

These are types where aspen trees comprise of more than 50% of the stems. On the forest, quaking or big tooth aspen or a combination of both may dominate aspen types. Aspen stands contain a wide variety of associated hardwood and conifer species.

<u>Shade tolerance:</u>	<i>Intolerant</i>
<u>Habitats:</u>	<i>PVG</i>
<u>Intermediate treatments:</u>	<i>None</i>
<u>Median rotation age:</u>	<i>45</i>
<u>Primary regeneration method:</u>	<i>Natural</i>
<u>Harvest method:</u>	<i>Clearcutting with coppice, Coppice with reserves</i>
<u>Habitat value:</u>	<i>Early successional related species</i>
<u>Economic value:</u>	<i>Fiber production / bolts</i>
<u>Insect disease considerations:</u>	<i>Hypoxylon and other cankers</i>
<u>Trends:</u>	<i>General declines on statewide acreage</i>
<u>Landscape considerations:</u>	<i>Retain/increase acreages where possible</i>

#### Aspen Management

Aspen is a shade intolerant species that is found throughout the Wood County Forest and is managed on an even-aged basis. This means that aspen needs full sunlight to regenerate and the best method for creating these conditions for stand replacement is using clearcutting.

The aspen type is recognized as providing habitat values to a wide variety of wildlife species as well as being an important species for economics and fiber production. A bulk of the County Forest revenue is generated through the management of aspen.

The extent of this vital resource is declining to a degree. The chief reason for the decline has been a lack of harvest as stands reach maturity. Forty-seven percent (*down from 60% in the previous planning period*) of Wood County's forested acreage is in the aspen forest type with most of that acreage originating from fires in the 1930's and 1940's. As a

result, Wood County has been faced with a large acreage of stands that have matured at the same time. Over the last ten to fifteen years, Wood County has focused on regenerating mature and over-mature aspen stands. Even with this harvest emphasis, Wood County anticipates that the amount of aspen on the forest by the end of this planning period will likely decrease by at least five percent for a number of reasons. Some stands decline to the point where aspen regeneration is no longer possible (these stands typically succeed to red maple, oak and/or white pine). Other stands present opportunities to encourage other valuable species, such as oak, which are not as abundant on the forest. In addition, acreage reductions occur as recon updates fine tune the database. Red maple and oak are the most common species replacing aspen along with white pine.

Wood County is committed to maintaining as much of its aspen acreage as possible and will accomplish this by regenerating the mature aspen stands using clear-cuts. Aesthetic concerns can be mitigated by retaining pine and/or hardwood tree species on the sites, limiting the size of harvests, and creating irregularly shaped sale boundaries.

#### 820.2.1.2 Oak

These are types where oak species makes up more than 50% of the basal area in pole and saw timber stands, and more than 50% of stems in seedling and sapling stands. Common associates in Wood County are aspen, red maple, white pine, jack pine, white birch.

Shade tolerance: *intolerant to intermediate tolerance depending on species*

Habitats: *PVG, PVRh, PVHa*

Intermediate treatments: *improvement thinning*

Median rotation age: *70-100 years*

Primary regeneration method: *Natural*

Harvest method: *Shelterwood, coppice, overstory removal, group selection*

Habitat value: *Mast-producing species, longer lived den and cavity trees*

Economic value: *fiber production, bolts, sawlogs*

Insect disease considerations: *Oak wilt, gypsy moth, and deer herbivory*

Trends: *somewhat poor regeneration, oak replaced by other species (white pine, red maple)*

Landscape considerations: *Try to maintain or increase oak as major cover type on Wood County Forest.*

## Oak Management

Oak forests comprise 22% of the forested acreage and include pin oak/black oak stands on the sand soils and red oak stands on the loamy soils. Northern red oak stands are found in the Hiles block, Yellow River Bottoms, in the Hemlock Creek bottoms of the Hemlock Creek block, and in the northern edge of Owl Creek block. Pin oak and black oak are more common and are found in all blocks of the forest.

Management of red oak forests to date has been primarily limited to improvement thinning's designed to increase the growth and future value of the oak resource.

Regeneration harvests in many stands are projected in this planning cycle as stands reach 80 to 100 years and beyond in age. Red oak stands are managed on an even-aged basis using clear-cut harvests, shelterwood harvests and group selection harvests depending on stand conditions. Wood County will strive to maintain or expand the red oak forest wherever it is found.

The pin and black oak stands are found primarily on the sandier soils. These stands are managed for pulpwood, firewood and low-grade sawlogs. Because of the low value of these stands for saw timber production, they are not generally thinned during their life cycle and are typically managed with one harvest at maturity. Regeneration harvests are scheduled between the ages of 60 and 80 years using clear-cuts, shelterwood harvests, and occasionally seed tree harvests. Oak wilt is a management problem with the black/pin oak forest type (white oaks are encouraged wherever they are found on the forest for long-term protection against oak wilt). Clearcutting and conversion to pine are options for stands severely infected with oak wilt. **Additionally, some stands severely impacted by oak wilt are candidates for scarification and seeding to jack pine as a post-harvest option and opportunity to promote biodiversity on the Wood County Forest.**

Wood County does not anticipate any significant loss of black/pin oak acreage as losses are offset by gains from pine and aspen stands that convert to oak. **Aside from oak wilt and gypsy moth, deer herbivory (browsing) is becoming an increasing concern with**

potential negative impacts to oak regeneration. This is a topic of current interest and study on many County and State Forests.

#### 820.2.1.2 Red and White Pine

These are types where red pine or white pine make up more than 50% of the basal area in pole and saw timber stands, and more than 50% of stems in seedling and sapling stands. Common associates in Wood County are red maple, black oak, jack pine, white birch.

Shade tolerance: *intolerant to intermediate tolerance depending on species*

Habitats: *PVG, PVRh, PVHa*

Intermediate treatments: *row thinning, improvement thinning*

Median rotation age: *70 years – red pine, 120 years – white pine*

Primary regeneration method: *both artificial and Natural depending on species and stand conditions.*

Harvest method: *Shelterwood, seed tree, overstory removal, clear-cut.*

Habitat value: *conifer species, biodiversity, thermal cover, longer lived den, cavity and nest tree species (white pine).*

Economic value: *fiber production, bolts, sawlogs*

Insect disease considerations: *Bark beetles, pocket decline, annosum root rot (Heterobasidion annosum)*

Trends: *Red pine acreage decreasing over time, white pine acreage increasing.*

Landscape considerations: *Try to maintain or increase conifer component on Wood County Forest for habitat and diversity purposes.*

#### Red and White Pine Management

Red and white pine forests account for 15% of the forested acreage. The vast majority of this acreage is in plantations; especially red pine. Pine management consists of a series of thinning's, beginning around age 25 and continuing every 7-10 years to maturity.

First thinning's generally remove every third or every other row. Subsequent thinning's marked; improvement thinning's of approximately one-third of the trees at each entry. In the central sands area of the state, many red pine plantations begin to experience health problems between ages 45 and 60 which is dictating the maturity age. Red pine pocket mortality is the most common problem in planted red pine stands on Wood County in this age range. Because of this condition, some plantations are experiencing mortality rates

that are significantly affecting annual stand growth. Where this is occurring, Wood County plans to conduct regeneration harvests to limit further timber losses.

Mature red pine stands are commonly regenerated using a clear-cut harvest followed by replanting of nursery stock. Wood County may use this method for regenerating red pine. **In many mature red pine stands, the site conditions are more favorable for white pine, and may contain significant advance white pine regeneration.** In some cases, mature red pine stands will be allowed to convert to white pine, oak, and red maple following the final harvest, depending on stand location, size, and advance regeneration present.

White pine stands are managed similar to red pine with intermediate thinning's beginning at age 25 and continuing every ten years or so. White pine does not suffer from the decline facing red pine stands and white pine stands will be managed to 100-120 years in age on the Wood County Forest. White pine regenerates naturally very well on the Wood County Forest. Wood County anticipates that shelterwood harvests, or clear-cut harvests with reserve trees depending on advance regeneration, will be sufficient to regenerate mature white pine stands.

**Over time, Wood County anticipates an increase of white pine acreage compared to its current level. This is mostly due to strong white pine natural regeneration trends. Red pine acreage is expected to decrease over time. This is because most red pine plantations are naturally converting to other species (previously mentioned), and new plantings of red pine are not occurring at the same rate as in the past.** Overall, total pine acreage is expected to increase significantly from current levels. Most of this is due to natural regeneration of white pine that is occurring on the landscape wherever a white pine seed source exists.

#### **820.2.2 Uneven-Aged Management**

**A forest stand composed of trees in various age and size classes. The typical cutting practice is selection cutting, where individual trees are removed from the**

stand. Regeneration is continually occurring after the stand is cut. Uneven-aged management is generally used to manage shade tolerant forest types such as Northern Hardwoods. Other forest types that may be considered for uneven-aged management include Bottomland Hardwoods, and Central Hardwoods.

Wood County Forest does not contain any Northern Hardwoods. However, small amounts of Bottomland Hardwoods (4%) and Central Hardwoods (1%) do occur and could be considered for uneven-aged management. It should be noted that historically management in the Bottomland Hardwood type has occurred sporadically and at a relatively low level. Reasons include accessibility difficulties, as well as sensitive, threatened, and endangered species considerations.

### 820.3 LOCALLY UNCOMMON TREES / FOREST TYPES

The presence or lack of a particular tree species is dependent on land capability, climate, natural range, natural or human disturbance and many other factors. The following trees and types are considered uncommon on the Wood County Forest and likely across the general region. These trees may be left as reserves in even aged management prescriptions, or in thinning's and all aged regeneration harvests.

820.2.1      820.3.1 *American Elm* (*Ulmus americana*) is scarce primarily due to mortality caused by the introduction of Dutch elm disease. On Wood County Forest, elm is primarily found in small numbers in bottomland hardwood forests. Healthy elm will normally be left uncut in hopes that they may continue in the landscape as potential resistant seed source individuals.

820.3.2 *Butternut* (*Juglans cinerea*) is declining due to butternut canker. Healthy individuals that appear to be canker free will be reserved in the forest as potential resistant seed sources.

#### 820.4 FOREST TYPES REQUIRING INTENSIVE EFFORT TO REGENERATE

There are certain forest types within the County Forest that are difficult to regenerate. In many cases, this difficulty may be related to the exclusion of fire from the landscape, **deer herbivory or other factors**. The following list itemizes forest types with difficult regeneration and County management goals:

##### 820.4.1 Northern Red Oak

*Northern red oak is a shade intolerant to mid tolerant species found in primarily even aged stands. Northern red oak appears to require disturbance to regenerate and deer herbivory appears to be a limiting factor on regeneration success. The red oak type is more abundant in the Hiles block of Wood County Forest. Red oak grows best on sites that are also suitable for other hardwoods, especially maples. On many sites, normal thinning practices tend to promote these other species and in many cases, regeneration in red oak stands tends towards red maple. Over time, this shade tolerant seral stage will replace the red oak. The difficulty in regenerating red oak on these sites appears to be related to lack of soil disturbance with the removal of fire from the landscape*

*Red oak has very high wildlife value due to its mast production and tendency to produce cavities that are suitable for wildlife dens. It also has very high timber value in sawlog-sized timber. Because of these factors, Wood County will work to retain and promote red oak on the forest.*

*Silvicultural trials using prescribed burns coupled with shelterwood harvests appear to be successful. However, conducting these burns on a large scale has proven difficult. Scarification and other methods will continue to be investigated. Wood County is committed to retain as much of the existing acreage of northern red oak as possible.*

*Regeneration efforts will focus on timing soil scarification with good acorn crops and shelterwood harvests. Regeneration may require prescribed burning to release seedlings from competing vegetation.*

## 820.5 INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES OF CONCERN

Invasive plants can cause significant damage to the forest. Invasive species can displace native plants and hinder the forest regeneration efforts. Preventing them from dominating forest understories is critical to the long-term health of the forest. There are a number of invasive plant species in varying densities on the County Forest. Some warrant immediate and continual treatment efforts while others may be allowed to remain due to extent and financial ability to control them. Currently Buckthorn (Common and Glossy) is the invasive species of greatest concern for Wood County Forest. It occurs throughout most of the forest to some degree, with the greatest densities found in stands close to Wisconsin Rapids, Port Edwards, Dexterville, and in the Richfield 360. The County will continue to train staff in invasive species identification as well as attempt to secure funding sources to control them as much as is practical. Other invasives noted on the Wood County Forest include Spotted Knap Weed, Purple Loosestrife, Phragmites, Honeysuckle, and Japanese Barberry.

## 820.6 LEGALLY PROTECTED AND SPECIAL CONCERN PLANT SPECIES

There are plants in Wisconsin that are protected under the Federal Endangered Species Act, the State Endangered Species Law, or both. On County Forest, no one may cut, root up, sever, injure, destroy, remove, transport or carry away a listed plant without a valid endangered or threatened species permit. There is an exemption on public lands for forestry, agriculture and utility activities under state law. **The County will, however, make reasonable efforts to minimize impacts to endangered or threatened plants during the course of forestry/silviculture activities (typically identified in the timber sale narrative).**

**The Wisconsin Department Natural Resources Bureau of Natural Heritage Conservation tracks information on legally protected plants with the Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) program. The NHI program also tracks Special Concern Species, which are those for which some problem of abundance or distribution is suspected, but not yet proven. The main purpose of this category is to focus attention on certain species before they become threatened or endangered.**



The County has access to this data under a license agreement and is committed to reviewing this database for endangered resources that may occur within proposed land disturbing project areas.

## 820.7 TREE RETENTION GUIDELINES

Tree retention Guidelines became a topic of increasing importance to all Wisconsin County Forests towards the end of the last planning period (2017,2018), primarily due to shortcomings identified during forest certification audit process. During this same general timeframe, Wisconsin DNR developed tree retention guidelines as part of a chapter in the Silviculture Handbook (HB24315), chapter 24. Many Counties have adopted these guidelines, or a modified version of them.

The following are the tree retention guidelines that will be applied for the timeframe covered under the current planning period:

### **Wood County Forest TREE RETENTION GUIDELINES**

#### **Reserve Trees**

Reserve trees are living trees,  $\geq 5$  inches dbh, retained after the regeneration period under even-aged or two-aged silvicultural systems. They are retained well beyond stand rotation, and for purposes other than regeneration. They may be harvested eventually or retained to complete their natural lifespan (becoming a snag and then coarse woody debris). Reserve trees can be dispersed uniformly or irregularly, as single trees or aggregated groups or patches, or any mixture thereof. Synonyms include standards, legacy trees, and green tree retention.

The characteristics of desirable reserve trees are highly variable and depend on the intended benefits, the species present, stand condition, and site. Desired compositional and structural attributes may be present when trees are selected and stands are rotated, or additional time may be required for development.

Typical characteristics of desirable individual reserve trees (either scattered or within patches) include:

- Large size (tree height, diameter, crown dimensions) for the species and site.
  - If large trees are lacking, then potential future large trees can be selected.
- Older trees with large size and rough bark.
- A mix of vigorous and decadent trees.

- Vigorous trees of long-lived species can enable long-term retention and potentially yield a variety of benefits.
  - Decadent trees can provide current and future cavity trees, as well as future snags and down coarse woody debris.
  - A mix of species, including locally uncommon species and mast trees.
- The development and maintenance of large structures (vigorous trees, cavity trees, snags, down woody debris) and species diversity is typically encouraged.

Generally, poor candidates for individual reserve trees include:

- Relatively small (height, diameter, crown), suppressed to intermediate trees.
- Relatively young trees within the stand.

These smaller, younger trees are retained in reserve groups and patches along with larger, older trees.

Exceptions to these typically desirable and generally poor reserve tree characteristics will occur.

### Benefits of Reserve Tree Retention

Silvicultural practices are designed to manipulate vegetation to achieve management objectives. At its foundation, silviculture is based on understanding and working with ecological processes. Silvicultural practices that more closely emulate natural disturbance and stand development processes are more likely to sustain a wide array of forest benefits. Most natural disturbance regimes and events retain compositional and structural legacies in heterogeneous patterns and create ecological complexity. Silvicultural practices that develop and maintain reserve trees in managed stands can enable the promotion of ecological complexity – composition, structure, and pattern.

The retention of reserve trees can provide a “lifeboat” function that contributes to the conservation of biological diversity (see preceding section). These structures facilitate the perpetuation of some biota (plant and animal species and genotypes) on site. They also perpetuate habitat for re-colonization and occupation. They can improve landscape connectivity, facilitating the movement of some organisms. Reserve trees influence reorganization and recovery processes in post disturbance ecosystems; they can sustain functional roles and modify the post-disturbance environment.

The actual benefits achieved through the retention of reserve trees can be variable, depending on such factors as landscape composition and structure, stand composition and structure, site, retention design, and management objectives.

Some specific potential benefits include:

- Timber Production
  - Reserve high quality trees for future harvest
  - Perpetuation of tree species diversity
- Wildlife and Plant Habitat (Biodiversity)
  - Cover
  - Cavity (den) and nest trees
  - Display locations
  - Food (foraging, hunting)

- Future snags and down woody debris (coarse and fine)
- Habitat diversity
- Protect special habitat
- Travel corridors
- Aesthetics
  - Limit line of vision
  - Break up “clear-cut” look
  - Retain visually unique trees
  - Provide diversity in future stand
- Water and Soil Quality
  - Reduce run-off
  - Reduce erosion
  - Maintain water and nutrient cycles
- Miscellaneous
  - Buffer adjacent stands
  - Protect cultural resources
  - Landmarks, such as marker trees and witness trees

### Potential Costs of Reserve Tree Retention

The retention of reserve trees in actively managed stands can provide ecological benefits desired by landowners and society. However, there are also costs or trade-offs. The primary potential cost is reduced timber yield at the stand-level. In addition, retention can result in less available habitat for some wildlife species, particularly those that prefer open, treeless habitat. However, impacts on long-term forest ecosystem sustainability and productivity are uncertain; current understanding suggests that the maintenance of ecological complexity will more likely sustain long-term productivity.

Some specific potential costs include:

- Potential additional operational costs to manage reserve tree retention
- Potential for reduced timber growth rates maintained by larger, older trees
- Potential for reduced short-term stand-level timber yields by foregoing harvest of some trees
- Potential for epicormic branching
- Potential for stem and crown damage during stand harvest
- Potential for crown dieback and mortality following harvest
- Potential for wind throw, particularly on wet or shallow soils, or for shallow rooted species
- Potential damage to younger stand if reserve trees are harvested during mid-rotation
- Reduced growth rates of regeneration occurring beneath reserve trees
- Potential sites for pathogen breeding and maintenance
- Potential for reduced habitat for or increased predation of certain wildlife species

### Considerations for Reserve Tree Retention

Reserve overstory trees will shade portions of a newly developing stand. Increased numbers of dispersed reserve trees and trees with larger and denser crowns will cause more shading. Furthermore, reserve tree crowns can expand over time, increasing shading effects. Shading by reserve trees potentially can reduce growth within portions of newly developing established

even-aged stands. The point at which growth reductions become significant depends on a variety of factors, including: stand management objectives (for reserve trees and young trees), growth rates and potential development of reserve trees, growth rates and shade tolerance of species comprising the new stand, site quality, understory competition, and potential damaging agents. In general, to promote optimum growth of established even-aged stands of reproduction, (nearly) full sunlight is preferred. Under even-aged management systems, when objectives include the retention of reserve trees beyond the regeneration establishment phase, crown cover of <20% generally (for most species and conditions) will not significantly reduce vigor, growth, and development of most of the developing stand. If reserve trees are dispersed and expected to survive and grow, crown cover will increase over time; 15% crown cover is a generally recommended maximum for dispersed retention at final rotation. If reserve trees are aggregated, then shading impacts will be reduced; total crown cover retained could be greater, and will depend on stand management objectives.

Excessive shading may also be a concern when regenerating shade intolerant species in small stands or in narrowly linear stands, surrounded by relatively mature forest. In such cases, it may be necessary to retain fewer reserve trees. Alternatively, there may be opportunities to redesign stand boundaries creating a larger stand with increased opportunities for internal tree retention.

Reserve tree retention is a generally recommended silvicultural practice for stands  $\geq 10$  acres. It is encouraged in smaller stands, but operational, shading, and other biological issues may limit application.

Insect and disease issues and potential impacts on tree health should be another consideration in reserve tree selection and design. Regeneration methods are designed to foster the vigor of the regenerating stand. Although the imminent mortality of some reserve trees may be desirable or acceptable, typically some vigorous trees will be retained with the expectation of continued growth and survival (perhaps for a long time). When regenerating a stand and retaining reserve trees, potential risks to tree health should be evaluated, and methods implemented to reduce risks while achieving stand management objectives. In most cases, well-designed regeneration and retention strategies can minimize risks; however, stand and site conditions may limit options in some cases. Refer to the cover type chapters in this handbook and forest pest management guidelines to appropriately consider and address insect and disease risks when selecting and designing regeneration methods and reserve tree retention for a specific stand and site.

Two examples of how insect and disease considerations can influence reserve tree selection and design:

- **Red pine:** Retaining red pine reserve trees when regenerating a new red pine stand may significantly increase the risk of *Sirococcus* and *Diplodia* incidence within the young stand. This risk is highly variable geographically; where experience has shown the risk to be significant, then retaining red pine reserve trees over red pine regeneration would be poor silviculture. In such cases, retain other species (e.g. oak) as reserve trees if available; if not available, then it may not be possible to retain reserve trees as generally recommended, but consider including representation of other species as part of stand regeneration to provide increased options for future managers. Red pine can be an excellent reserve tree when regenerating other species (e.g. aspen or oak).
- **Jack Pine:** In general, retaining jack pine reserve trees when regenerating a new jack pine

stand is not recommended, because of the risk of budworm outbreaks. When regenerating jack pine, other species (e.g. oak) should be retained as reserve trees if available. Jack pine can be retained as a reserve tree when regenerating other species.

Representation of reserve trees can range from none to many. If silviculture is to simulate, to some extent, natural disturbance processes, then most actively managed stands should include some level of structural retention. To accomplish general sustainable forestry goals that include multiple stand management objectives, recommended representation could typically range from 3-15% of stand area or crown cover. In some stands, particularly intensively managed single objective stands (e.g. maximize short-term economic returns, maximize pulp production, or maximize populations of wildlife species that prefer completely open, treeless habitat), landowners may choose to not retain reserve trees. In some stands, with appropriate species and site characteristics, where the optimization of tree vigor and timber quantity and quality is a minor concern, adaptive silvicultural practices that retain 20-60% cover could be considered by the landowner. It is recommended that sound reasons and expected impacts be documented when the decision is to retain reserve trees at less than or greater than the recommended level of 3-15% of stand area or crown cover.

Distribution of reserve trees can be evenly or irregularly dispersed individuals, groups, and patches.

Retention in aggregated patches generally provides the most benefits, including:

- patches of habitat that maintain forest floor, understory plants, and vertical structure within the patch, and increase compositional and structural diversity,
- more heterogeneity across the stand,
- less damage to retained trees during harvesting operations, and
- less impact on regeneration in stand matrix.

Patch retention should consider retention of large trees, cavity trees, and snags within the patches. Reserve patches can be thinned during the even-aged rotational harvest of the matrix; however, retention of unthinned patches potentially provides the greatest benefit. Patches can be located to complement other management objectives or respond to stand conditions; for example, patches can be located in riparian management zones, to provide connectivity between stands, and to protect sensitive sites (e.g. cliff faces and vernal pools) or endangered resources. Patches should be >0.1 acres and generally <2.0 acres, but can be larger; patches, particularly large ones, should be documented as retention patches.

Retention of evenly dispersed individual trees also provides unique benefits, including:

- retention of comparatively more large trees, and
- wide distribution of structural benefits (large trees, snags, and coarse woody debris) and seed sources.

Retention of irregularly dispersed individual trees and small groups provides another strategy; this can be particularly useful to develop feathered edges to stands and reduce abrupt transitions and edge effects.

The general recommended strategy is to retain irregularly distributed patches along with scattered groups and individuals.

Table 24.1 Patch sizes for retention and approximate dimensions (circular and square)		
Area (acres)	Diameter (feet)	Square (feet)
0.1	74	66 x 66
0.25	118	104 x 104
0.5	167	148 x 148
0.75	204	181 x 181
1.0	236	209 x 209
1.5	288	256 x 256
2.0	333	295 x 295

Stand representation and spatial distribution patterns of reserve trees can be highly variable. The goal of heterogeneity of conditions indicates a wide array of retention strategies. Retention design, including amount to retain, species, and distribution, can enable the production of increased benefits and minimize potential costs. Criteria to consider when determining desired representation and distribution include: landowner goals and stand management objectives, current and desired stand and community condition, characteristics of current and desired plant and animal species, potential damaging agents, site, and landscape characteristics. Detailed landscape analysis and planning that clearly addresses the sustainable allocation of resources, including the production of timber and the conservation of biodiversity, can improve upon stand-based management guidelines (such as those offered herein).

### **Recommendations for Retention in Managed Stands: Reserve Trees, Mast Trees, Cavity Trees, and Snags**

Sustainable forest management is implemented within a framework defined by landowner goals and objectives, ecosystem condition and potential and sustainable silvicultural systems and practices. Forests are cultivated to provide a variety of socio-economic and ecological benefits. Sustainable forest management integrates multiple management goals and objectives into most silvicultural systems and the management of most stands and landscapes.

Most stands that are actively managed include timber production as a management goal (often in concert with other goals). Tree retention typically focuses on crop tree selection and regeneration methods. To satisfy multiple objectives and provide multiple benefits, retain additional trees to achieve non-timber management objectives. Integrate the following recommendations for tree and snag retention into the management of most forest stands:

- Even-aged rotations
  - Retain  $\geq 3$  (if available), preferably large, snags per acre.
  - Retain reserve trees and/or patches at 3-15% crown cover or stand area, including large vigorous trees, mast trees, and cavity trees. Reserve tree retention is a generally recommended silvicultural practice for stands  $\geq 10$  acres. It is encouraged in smaller stands, but operational, shading, and other biological issues may limit application.
- Even-aged intermediate treatments
  - Retain  $\geq 3$  (if available), preferably large, snags per acre.
  - Retain  $\geq 3$  (if available), preferably large, cavity trees per acre.
  - Retain  $\geq 3$  (if available), preferably large, mast trees per acre.
  - If previously established, manage reserve trees and patches. Management may include



timber harvesting or passive retention. Consider retaining  $\geq 3$  trees per acre to develop into large, old trees and to complete their natural lifespan. These trees may also satisfy cavity and mast tree recommendations. These trees will often become large snags and coarse woody debris.

- Uneven-aged systems
  - Retain  $\geq 3$  (if available), preferably large, snags per acre.
  - Retain  $\geq 3$  (if available), preferably large, cavity trees per acre.
  - Retain  $\geq 3$  (if available), preferably large, mast trees per acre.
  - Consider retaining  $\geq 3$  trees per acre to develop into large, old trees and to complete their natural lifespan. These trees may also satisfy cavity and mast tree recommendations. These trees will often become large snags and coarse woody debris.

In cases where these recommendations for retention are not applied, then sound reasons and expected impacts of deviation should be documented.

**When applying retention recommendations, be sure to consider:**

- Retention will occur at the “Harvest Unit” level. Harvest Unit is defined as the stands within a timber sale. RMZ or Z prefix stands occurring within or adjacent to the Harvest Unit can provide retention opportunities. Retention will be encouraged in stands 10 acres in size or less that are managed as even-aged, but will not be required.
- Individual trees can provide multiple benefits and fulfill the intent of more than one of the above recommendations. For example, three large oak trees with cavities could satisfy the mast tree and cavity tree recommendations, as well as the large, old tree consideration.
- Retention of both vigorous and decadent trees will provide an array of benefits.
- In general, species diversity is encouraged when selecting trees to retain.
- Large trees and snags are  $>12$  inches dbh, and preferably  $>18$  inches dbh.
- Trees retained can be scattered uniformly throughout a stand or irregularly dispersed, as single trees, groups, and patches. The general recommended strategy is to retain irregularly distributed patches along with scattered groups and individuals.
- Retention in aggregated patches generally provides the most benefits for wildlife and biodiversity. In addition, patches retained can satisfy multiple benefits; for example, at stand rotation, an internal or adjacent unharvested buffer along a stream (RMZ) could provide a portion of reserve tree retention as well as satisfy BMP (water quality) recommendations. Patches should be  $>0.1$  acres and generally  $<2.0$  acres, but can be larger; reserve tree patches, particularly large ones, should be documented as retention patches.
- Harvesting of reserve trees may occur in the future or may be foregone to achieve other benefits. Retain reserve trees for at least one-half the minimum rotation age of the new stand (e.g. retain reserve trees at least 20-25 years if regenerating aspen). Consider retaining some trees to develop into large, old trees and to complete their natural lifespan; these trees will often become large cavity trees, snags, and coarse woody debris.
- Retain as many snags as possible. Retention of snag diversity (species and size) can potentially provide the greatest array of benefits. Snags that are determined to be a threat to human safety can be cut and retained on site as coarse woody debris.
- Clearly designate, in writing and/or by marking, which trees should be retained prior to any cutting operations.

## **Dominant Tree Retention under Even Aged Management Justification for Guidance Variance**

### **Standard Guidance:**

Tree retention guidance under even aged management generally recommends retention of 3 – 15% of tree cover, including representation of the dominant tree species present on the harvest unit. Guidance also recommends retention in individual trees or in islands and also cavity, den and mast trees.

### **Variance Needs:**

Tree retention under even aged management schemes is an important wildlife habitat component. There are cases, however, when retention of reserve trees may conflict with management objectives. Variances from tree retention guidance must be documented, along with a description of management conflict, in the timber sale narrative. It is also acceptable to document variance rationale in the County Forest Comprehensive Land Use Plan in cases where the variance need is a common management occurrence.

### **Example language for variance to < 3% - General**

- Excessive shading is a concern when regenerating shade intolerant species in small stands (<10 acres) or in narrowly linear stands that are surrounded by relatively mature forest or stands not ready for concurrent harvest.
- There is no opportunity for acceptable retention trees (possibly for reasons below). In this case, note how this may be mitigated in future rotations.
- Regeneration success could be compromised when using accepted silvicultural methods such as seed tree or shelterwood harvests to regenerate shade intolerant species (white pine, white birch, oak, etc.)
- Stands adjacent to the harvest unit can provide retention opportunities when a portion of a cover-type will be harvested (i.e. black spruce/tamarack strip regeneration harvests)

### **Example language for not retaining dominant species – General**

- Other species (oak/pine) were selected to enhance/maintain the diversity of the stand, and/or to provide retention trees with longer lifespans and increased ability to withstand the wind, providing retention further into the future.
- Abundant snags are already present and will be left standing.

### **Example language for retention variance – aspen stands**

- Hypoxylon canker is present in the stand and leaving isolated trees or small clones could result in substantially increased risk of introducing canker into the new stand.
- Aspen may be declining, low stocking, poor site index, poor quality, scattered or understory competition exists and trees will not be retained in order to maximize aspen suckering potential.
- In aspen areas being specifically managed for grouse/woodcock, retaining trees throughout the site create raptor perch trees which may be counterproductive to the intent of the wildlife habitat created. In addition, providing additional drumming logs at these sites or protecting existing drumming logs may also be beneficial to the targeted wildlife species. Less perch trees and increased drumming logs in these areas would be justification for altering

retention of dominant species.

Example language for retention variance – jack pine stands

- Retaining jack pine reserve trees when regenerating a new jack pine stand is not recommended because of the significant risk of budworm outbreaks resulting in defoliation and death of the new stand.
- The residual trees will have a very good chance of being killed by bark beetles.
- Increased shading is detrimental to growth of the new stand.
- High risk of blow-down of retained trees (sandy sites, high water table).

Example language for retention variance – red pine stands

- Retaining red pine reserve trees when regenerating a new red pine stand may significantly increase the risk of Sirococcus and Diplodia incidence within the young stand.
- The residual trees will have a very good chance of being killed by bark beetles.
- Increased shading is detrimental to growth of new stand.

## 820.8 BIOMASS HARVESTING GUIDELINES

Biomass harvesting has historically been a rare occurrence on the Wood County Forest. Currently there is very little demand for this forest product from Wood County Forest primarily due to local markets, haul distances and associated lack of economic feasibility to reach markets further distances away. In the event biomass harvest occurs in the future, Wood County Forest will apply principles and guidance contained in: *Wisconsin's Forestland Woody Biomass Harvesting Guidelines – Field Manual for Loggers, Land Owners, And Land Managers*, and Wisconsin DNR PUB-FR-435-2014.

## 825 ANIMAL SPECIES MANAGEMENT

Wood County Forest provides a wide range of wildlife habitats from open grasslands to mature forests, from bogs to forested wetlands, from spring ponds to lake shorelines. A primary goal of wildlife management on the Wood County Forest is to provide a diversity of healthy ecosystems necessary to sustain and enhance native wildlife populations. This forest will be managed primarily to provide habitats for a wide range of species rather than focusing on a specific species, with exceptions made for Federal or State Listed Endangered or Threatened Species.

### 825.1 TECHNICAL PLANNING

Management of wildlife populations on the Wood County Forest falls under the jurisdiction of the DNR. Planning may be a cooperative effort of the County Forest staff,

DNR liaison forester and wildlife manager in formulating management plans, utilizing forest, and wildlife management techniques to accomplish desired forest and wildlife management goals.

#### 825.2 GUIDELINES

DNR operational handbooks including the Public Forest Lands Handbook (2460.5), manual codes and guidance documents are important references and guidelines to utilize in fish and wildlife planning efforts.

#### 825.3 INVENTORY

Habitat needs will be determined by analysis of forest reconnaissance information. Population estimates will be conducted periodically by DNR wildlife, endangered resources personnel, and other trained cooperators. Currently, Department Wildlife staff conduct the following surveys on or adjacent to the Wood County Forest:

- Biotic Inventories
- Summer deer observations
- Brood surveys
- Furbearer tracking
- Bat Monitoring
- Bear bait surveys
- Snowshoe Hare surveys

Additionally, Wood County Forest has frequently used nickel-an-acre grant monies to hire an avian ecologist to perform surveys to detect the presence of special concern raptors such as Red-Shouldered Hawk and Goshawk, as well as any active nests.

#### 825.4 RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS FOR WILDLIFE

The following areas of focus are identified for achieving plan objects and for benefit of wildlife.

#### 825.4.1 General Management Policies

Forest management practices may be modified to benefit wildlife and diversity. The following will be considered when planning for management activities:

- Even-aged regeneration harvests (clear-cuts) should vary in size and shape and include retention considerations.
- A diversity of stand age, size and species.
- Mast-bearing trees and shrubs, cavity trees, and an adequate number and variety of snags.
- Cull trees (future snag or den trees) not interfering with specific high value trees.
- Timber types, habitat conditions and impacts on affected wildlife.
- Access management.
- Best management practices for water quality (BMP's).<sup>[A1]</sup>

### 825.5 IMPORTANCE OF HABITATS

Important habitat types are those cover types known to be of importance to certain native wildlife and whose absence would make that wildlife significantly less abundant. These shortages may be on a local or broader scale. The following habitat types can be considered important:

#### 825.5.1 Non-forested wetlands

The Wood County Forest contains 7847 acres (20% of recon acres) of non-forested wetland types providing a variety of habitats for common, rare and endangered species. Emergent wetland, sedge meadow, muskeg bog and deep marsh provide habitat for species such as wood turtle, black tern, American bittern, and numerous other species.

#### 825.5.2 Aquatic habitats

The Wood County Forest includes 572 acres (1.2% of recon acres) of lakes, rivers, streams, ponds and other aquatic habitats. Open water provides habitat for species such as wood duck, boreal chorus frog, water shrew and many other species reliant on water related resources.

### 825.5.3 Riparian and other non-managed areas

Undisturbed shoreline and riparian areas present on the forest and provide habitat for species such as red-shouldered hawk, green frog, and woodland jumping mouse.

### 825.5.4 Early successional forests

Management of aspen, white birch, jack pine and other shade intolerant species creates habitat for a variety of wildlife species that benefit from early successional forests. On the Wood County Forest, there are currently 13,589 acres of these forest types present. This is a key habitat used for recreational hunting activities providing conditions favorable for American woodcock, ruffed grouse, white-tailed deer and non-game species such as golden-winged warbler, Kirtland's warbler and black-billed cuckoo.

#### 825.5.4.1 Aspen

Aspen is recognized as providing important habitat values to the greatest diversity of wildlife species. This type will continue to be regenerated, with consideration given to reserving scattered den, mast-producing trees, and conifers in the process.

#### 825.5.4.2 Jack pine

Jack pine and its associated plant understory provide a vital mix of breeding and winter habitat for many wildlife species. This type will become increasingly important as conversion to other tree species occurs on private lands. Jack pine forests are not abundant on the Wood County Forest but will be maintained where possible.

### 825.5.5 Conifers

Conifers whether jack pine, white pine, spruce, fir or other types appear to be an important habitat for a number of wildlife species. The Wood County Forest currently has 4846 acres of coniferous habitat. Connecticut warbler, red crossbill, northern flying squirrel, and many others utilize conifer types. Jack pine areas can be managed to provide temporary barrens habitat providing habitat for Kirtland's warbler and other barren related species.

#### 825.5.5.1 Lowland conifer

Lowland conifers on the forest consist of tamarack swamps. While this forest type does not provide quality winter cover compared to cedar, hemlock, and balsam fir, tamarack does provide cover for some species. This forest types is generally not managed on Wood County for timber production due to the small acreage and the isolated location of tamarack stands.

#### 825.5.6 Oak management

Oak is an important mast producing food source on the forest, providing acorns for a wide variety of game and non-game species. The Wood County Forest has 6412 acres of oak habitat. It is considered a critical resource to retain on the landscape for both its timber and wildlife value, providing habitat for species such as scarlet tanager, wood thrush, red headed woodpecker, and black bear. Additionally the oak type is important to wildlife because of its cavity-forming potential and mast production. Future management will focus on protecting and regenerating this type.

#### 825.5.7 Uneven/all aged management

Management of uneven aged stands provides for multi-storied canopies, diverse age structure and potentially older forest characters. The Wood County Forest has 587 acres being managed under an all aged management system. Species such as Canada warbler, little brown bat, black throated blue warbler and many others benefit from these forest types, In addition, numerous amphibian and reptiles utilize these forest types.

#### 825.5.8 Large forest blocks

Large blocks of County Forest provide habitat for numerous interior species. Gray wolf, black throated blue warbler, Canada warbler and least flycatcher are a few examples of animals that rely on these large blocks.

#### 825.5.9 Grasslands, openings, upland brush

Wildlife openings, grass rights-of-way, natural openings, upland brush and other upland open habitats provide for diversity and unique habitats benefitting pollinators, numerous



species including upland plover and whip-poor-will. Wood County Forest currently has 203 acres identified as open grassland or upland brush habitat.

#### 825.5.10 Other local habitats

Other habitats currently present on Wood County Forest include Rock Outcrops (6 acres), pipeline and utility Right of Way (117 acres).

### 825.6 INTENSIVE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT PROJECTS

#### 825.6.1 Wisconsin Wildlife Action Plan / Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN)

In addition to species listed as endangered, threatened or special concern within the NHI database, the Department also maintains a statewide list of species of greatest conservation need.

This list includes species that have low or declining populations and may be in need of conservation action. The list includes birds, fish, mammals, reptiles, amphibians and insects that are:

- Already listed as threatened or endangered
- At risk due to threats
- Rare due to small or declining populations
- Showing declining trends in habitat or populations

The WWAP working list can provide information on how management activities may affect, or in many cases benefit species of greatest conservation need. More information is available on the WWAP website: <https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/wildlifehabitat/actionplan.html>.

### 825.7 FISH AND WATERS MANAGEMENT

Public waters shall be managed to provide for optimum natural fish production, an opportunity for quality recreation, and a healthy balanced aquatic ecosystem. Emphasis

will also be placed on land-use practices that benefit the aquatic community. Management of County Forest lands will attempt to preserve and/or improve fish habitat and water quality.

#### 825.7.1 Technical Planning and Surveys

Management of all waters within the County Forest is the responsibility of the DNR. Technical assistance will be provided by the local fisheries biologist. Studies and management will be conducted in the manner described in DNR Fish Management Handbook 3605.9. Water and Population Surveys fall under the jurisdiction of the Department and will be conducted as needed by fisheries biologists.

#### 825.7.2 Special Projects

Wood County Forest has collaborated with local lions club and Wisconsin DNR Fisheries staff to accomplish a fish habitat improvement project (i.e. fish sticks) on Lake Dexter. This project was completed during the winter of 2018-2019 and was funded through the County Conservation Aids Grant program. Initially the project has been viewed as a success and there is potential for similar projects in the future.

#### 825.7.3 Shoreland Zoning

See Shoreland Zoning Ordinance contained in the Appendix.

#### 825.7.4 Access and development

Access and development of County Forest waters will be limited to those activities consistent with the above water management policies. See Chapter 740 also for further information on water access.

#### 825.7.5 Important Water Resources

Management activities adjacent to these water resources, or in areas with sensitive soils or severe slopes, should consider measures above and beyond the customary BMP practices. County staff may work with their liaison forester in cooperation with the local

DNR water resources staff to develop site-specific measures where appropriate. An inventory of water resources can be obtained from DNR Water staff for the County.

Important water resources on the Wood County Forest include:

Dexter Lake/Yellow River

Hemlock Creek

East Fork Black River

Hay Creek

Owl Creek

Skunk Creek

## 830 EXCEPTIONAL RESOURCES, UNIQUE AREAS

### 830.1 HCVF FOR FSC AND DUAL CERTIFIED COUNTIES

The DNR established criteria for establishing HCVFs on state lands is found below. For the purpose of this plan, the county recognizes this criterion for identifying HCVFs on county land. This does not preclude the county from identifying other unique areas that do not meet the definition of HCVFs.

<https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/TimberSales/documents/DNRLandsHCVFSelectionCriteriaFinal.pdf>

#### HIGH CONSERVATION AREAS

- Forest areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant concentrations of biodiversity values including RTE species.
- Forest areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant large landscape level forests, contained within, or containing the management unit, where viable populations of most if not all naturally occurring species exist in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.
- Forest areas that are in or contain rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems.
- Forest areas that provide basic services of nature in critical situations (e.g., watershed protection). **Wisconsin does not have known locations meeting this criterion.**
- Forest areas fundamental to meeting basic needs of local communities (e.g.

subsistence, health of indigenous communities) **Wisconsin does not have known locations meeting this criterion.**

- Forest areas critical to local communities' traditional cultural identity (e.g. areas of cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance identified in cooperation with such local communities).

The HCVFs on Wood County Forest are the following:

- Red Oak Bottoms State Natural Area
- Owl Creek Fen Savanna State Natural Area
- Hiles Wetlands State Natural Areas
- Skunk Creek Woods State Natural Area

## 830.2 AREAS RECOGNIZED BY STATE OR FEDERAL GOVERNMENT (define management prescriptions if managed by county.)

### 830.2.1 State Natural Areas

#### **Red Oak Bottoms**

Goal: Manage the site as a floodplain forest with a heavy red oak component, rare bird habitat, and an ecological reference area. Natural processes will primarily determine the structure of the forest. The stand will be managed passively in the near term to develop old-growth characteristics. In the long-term, if natural disturbances of flood and wind throw do not create conditions for red oak regeneration, then patchy harvests would be conducted to regenerate the red oak. The site will be used as a reference area to compare management techniques on other similar cover type stands to assess retention of species diversity, differences in regeneration and other important ecological values.

Permitted management activities: removal of invasive exotic plant species, non-manipulative research, educational activities, hunting and trapping, low-impact recreation, access to suppress fires, harvests to meet natural area regeneration objectives (see above), salvage of trees after a major wind event, management to prevent and suppress insect or disease infestations using best available scientific knowledge and in consultation with the DNR Bureau of Endangered Resources and maintenance of any existing facilities.

Prohibited activities: motorized vehicles off designated trails, permanent hunting stands, mountain bikes, horse-based recreation, and alteration of the hydrology.

Other activities may occur pending discussion and consultation with partners, NAPC and science experts.

### **Owl Creek Fen Savanna**

Goal: Manage the site as a central poor fen reserve, unique wet aspen fen savanna habitat, and an ecological reference area. Natural processes will primarily determine the structure of the forest. The sparse, scattered, and off site trees will be managed passively. Small stands of more productive wetland forest and the more easily accessible islands may be managed to enhance regeneration of the tree species while providing diversity in rare bird habitat.

Permitted management activities: removal of invasive exotic plant species, non-manipulative research, educational activities, hunting and trapping, low-impact recreation, access to suppress fires, harvests to meet natural area aspen regeneration objectives (see above), salvage of trees after a major wind event, management to prevent and suppress insect or disease infestations using best available scientific knowledge and in consultation with the DNR Bureau of Endangered Resources and maintenance of any existing facilities.

Prohibited activities: motorized vehicles off designated trails (except winter access across ice roads to conduct timber harvest on adjacent uplands), permanent hunting stands, mountain bikes, horse-based recreation, and alteration of the hydrology.

Other activities may occur pending discussion and consultation with partners, NAPC and science experts.

### **Hiles Wetlands Natural Areas**

Goal: Manage the site as a northern sedge meadow, tamarack poor fen, wet meadow and central poor fen reserve and an ecological reference area. Natural processes will primarily determine the structure of the wetlands. The sparse, scattered, and off site trees will be managed passively. Stands of more productive wetland forest on the edge may be managed to enhance regeneration of the tree species while providing diversity. Some trees may be removed from the wetlands to maintain an open landscape character.

Permitted management activities: removal of invasive exotic plant species, non-manipulative research, educational activities, hunting and trapping, low-impact recreation, access to suppress fires, salvage of trees after a major wind event, management to prevent and suppress insect or disease infestations using best available scientific knowledge and in consultation with the DNR Bureau of Endangered Resources and maintenance of any existing facilities.

Prohibited activities: motorized vehicles off designated trails (except winter access across ice roads to conduct timber harvest on adjacent uplands), permanent hunting stands, mountain bikes, horse-based recreation, and alteration of the hydrology.

Other activities may occur pending discussion and consultation with partners, NAPC and science experts.

### **Skunk Creek Woods Natural Area**

Goal: Manage the site as a representative example of the widespread white pine – oak forests of central Wisconsin, and an ecological reference area. Natural processes will primarily determine the structure of the forest. The stand will be managed to enhance old-growth characteristics in the near term, which may include removal of competing red maple and aspen. In the long-term, harvest to regenerate the white pine – oak forest will be necessary. The site will be used as a reference area to compare

management techniques on other similar cover type stands to assess retention of species diversity, differences in regeneration and other important ecological values.

Permitted management activities: removal of invasive exotic plant species, non-manipulative research, educational activities, hunting and trapping, low-impact recreation, access to suppress fires, harvests to meet natural area objectives (see above), salvage of trees after a major wind event, management to prevent and suppress insect or disease infestations using best available scientific knowledge and in consultation with the DNR Bureau of Endangered Resources and maintenance of any existing facilities.

Prohibited activities: motorized vehicles off designated trails, permanent hunting stands, mountain bikes, horse-based recreation, and alteration of the hydrology.

Other activities may occur pending discussion and consultation with partners, NAPC and science experts.

#### 830.2.2 State Scientific Areas

There are no known State Scientific Areas currently located on Wood County Forest.

#### 830.2.3 Endangered species habitats (Karner Blue Butterfly, Kirtland's Warbler, etc.)

Wood County conducts annual surveys for Karner blue butterfly. To date, there is one population identified on the forest. The county is cooperating with the DNR to promote this population through shifting mosaic management of the surrounding forest.

Habitat for bird species of high conservation need has been identified in the Owl Creek Fen Savanna.



830.2.4 Rare communities (mesic cedar forest, boreal rich fen, calcareous fen, dry prairie, etc.)

- South Bluff - this area contains open cliffs and rare species habitat.
- Remington Pines – this site contains pine-oak forest and barrens species.
- Hemlock Creek – this floodplain forest contains a similar mix of unusual species as the Red Oak Bottoms.

#### 830.4 CULTURALLY SIGNIFICANT SITES

##### 830.4.1 Burial mounds, cemeteries

There is one known gravesite on Wood County Forest. This site is associated with a logging campsite from the late 1800s.

##### 830.4.2 Logging Camps, Dams, Forest History

Aside from the gravesite mentioned above, other culturally significant sites include:

- Lake Dexter Dam
- Skunk Creek Dam
- South Bluff Fire Tower

##### 830.4.3 Landmarks

Landmarks include:

- Lake Dexter and Dam
- Skunk Creek Dam
- South Bluff and Fire Tower
- Wood County Forest Shooting Ranges

## 835 AESTHETICS

Public perception of forestry has changed over the last planning period and in general, it appears that the public is much more accepting of the visual impact of sound forestry. In response to this, aesthetic management planning is intended to be much more simplified in this Plan.

### 835.1 AESTHETIC MANAGEMENT

Aesthetic management techniques may be applied in areas of high visibility or high public use. Altered management, visual screens, slash disposal, conversion to other species, no cut zones or other methods may be employed, depending on the circumstances of the specific site.

### 835.2 AESTHETIC MANAGEMENT ZONES

Aesthetic Management Zones include areas where there may be high levels of public presence because of scenic attraction, or some use of the area that would be enhanced by special timber management practices.

#### 835.2.1 Aesthetic Management Zone Examples

- Park and recreation areas including Dexter Park and Campground, Wood County Forest Shooting Ranges.
- Lakes and rivers with significant recreational use including Lake Dexter and Yellow River.
- Roads with heavy traffic or scenic drive: HWY 54, HWY 173, County Highway X, Park Road, South Bluff Road.

#### 835.2.2 Aesthetic Management Prescriptions/Options

- Adjustment timing of timber harvesting
- Slash restrictions/requirements
- Staggered Harvests / Visual Screens
- Forced conversion to longer lived species
- Irregular harvest lines, interrupted sight distances

## 840 LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT

The County will make efforts to evaluate surrounding landscapes while managing the County Forest. The County will strive to provide management that compliments the

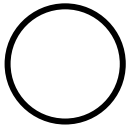
landscapes, but also try to provide for resources or forest types that are lacking or declining within surrounding landscapes.

#### 840.1 CONSERVATION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

For the purposes of this plan, biological diversity will be interpreted to reference the variety and abundance of species, their genetic composition, and the communities, ecosystems, and landscapes in which they occur. Forest management activities on the Wood County Forest enhance biological diversity by managing for a wide variety of habitat types, age structures and by attempting to perpetuate and protect declining forest types. Opportunities to manage Wood County Forest lands toward these ends will be continued and improved provided they are deemed to be in the public's best interest by the Committee and within the framework of the County Forest Law (s.28.11 Wis. Stats.).

#### 840.2 HABITAT FRAGMENTATION

For the purposes of this plan, habitat fragmentation is interpreted as conversion of forests to land uses other than forestry. Lands enrolled in the County Forest Law help protect against habitat fragmentation. A continued program of encouraging land acquisition within the forest blocking boundary will help to decrease negative impact of forest fragmentation by land uses other than forestry.



RESOLUTION#

Introduced by  
Page 1 of 1

Highway Infrastructure & Recreation & Executive Committees

ITEM#  
DATE January 18, 2021  
Effective Date Upon passage of publication  
Committee

SMG

Motion:

Adopted:

1<sup>st</sup>

Lost:

2<sup>nd</sup>

Tabled:

No: Yes:

Absent:

Number of votes required:

☒ Majority ☐ Two-thirds

Reviewed by: , Corp Counsel

Reviewed by: , Finance Dir.

INTENT & SYNOPSIS: To provide for unanticipated expenses and revenue from the State of Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, and Wood County Economic Development grant, to finance additional maintenance and grooming, and for payments for ATV trail projects after the 2020 budget was approved, for the Wood County Snowmobile and ATV Trail/Route System for 2019-2020.

FISCAL NOTE: ATV: No cost to Wood County. The source of the funding is increased revenues from the Wood County Economic Development grant and the State of WI DNR ATV Trail Aids Grant, and offsets both revenues and expenditures. The adjustment to the budget is as follows:

Account	Account Name	Debit	Credit
43572	ATV Program Rev	\$33,000.00	
	CEED Grant Rev.	\$10,000.00	
55442	ATV Program Exp		\$33,000.00
	CEED Grant Exp.		\$10,000.00

Source of Money: Non-lapsing ATV program revenue account (43572).

FISCAL NOTE: SNOWMOBILE: No cost to Wood County. The source of the funding is increased revenues from the State of WI DNR Snowmobile Trail Aids Grant. The adjustment to the budget is as follows:

Account	Account Name	Debit	Credit
43574	Snow Program Rev	\$43,291.56	
55441	Snow Program Exp		\$43,291.56

SOURCE OF MONEY: Non-lapsing SNOWMOBILE program revenue account (43574).

WHEREAS, the additional expenses and revenues were not anticipated during the 2020 budget process, and

WHEREAS, both the ATV & Snowmobile budgets will incur expenses that were not anticipated or approved prior to the 2020 budget process, and

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED to amend the 2020 Wood County Parks & Forestry ATV Trail Aids budget by appropriating \$43,000.00 of additional revenue (43572) monies to Parks & Forestry Maintenance ATV Trails (55442) and:

to amend the 2020 Wood County Parks & Forestry Snowmobile Trail Aids budget by appropriating \$43,291.26 of additional revenue (43574) monies to Parks & Forestry Maintenance Snowmobile Trails (55441).

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that pursuant to Wisconsin Statutes 65.90(5), the County Clerk be directed to publish a Class I notice of this budget change within 10 days.

{ }

Jake Hahn (Chairman)

Lee Thao

David LaFontaine

John Hokamp

Al Breu

Ed Wagner (Chairman)

Lance Pliml

Mike Feirer

Adam Fischer

Donna Rozar

Adopted by the County Board of Wood County, this day of 20 .

County Clerk

County Board Chairman

FOREST ADMINISTRATOR  
REVENUE REPORT & TIMBER SALE BALANCES

**Nov-20**

CONTRACT	TRACT	CONTRACTOR	CONTRACT AWARD AMOUNT	CONTRACT AWARD DATE	CONTRACT EXPIRATION DATE	\$ RECEIVED CURRENT MONTH	AMOUNT BILLED TO DATE CURRENT YR	AMOUNT RCVD TO DATE CURRENT YR	ENDING MONTH BALANCE
719	9-13	SCHREINER	47,060.00	10/03/13	03/31/21		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
724	14-13	FUTUREWOOD	28,856.00	06/05/14	03/31/21		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
741	8-15	THURS LOGGING	23,936.00	04/07/16	03/31/21		\$3,417.68	\$3,417.68	\$0.00
744	2-16	DELANEY FP	26,079.50	04/07/16	03/31/21		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
748	5-16	FUTUREWOOD	18,522.10	10/06/16	12/31/20		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
749	6-16	FUTUREWOOD	33,638.00	10/06/16	12/31/20		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
758	13-16	FUTUREWOOD	37,074.50	11/14/17	12/31/20		\$14,768.80	\$15,407.25	\$638.45
762	4-17	FUTUREWOOD	14,431.60	11/14/17	12/31/20		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
764	6-17	FUTUREWOOD	14,091.00	11/17/17	12/31/20		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
765	2-17	FUTUREWOOD	16,850.05	07/02/18	06/01/21		\$23,420.66	\$23,420.66	\$0.00
766	7-17	YODER LOGGING	6,120.00	07/02/18	06/01/21		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
767	2-18	WIITALA & VOZKA	189,002.00	07/07/18	12/31/20	\$154,356.33	\$193,561.97	\$154,356.33	-\$39,205.64
770	6-18	LAMBERT FP	64,706.00	07/07/18	06/01/21		\$27,580.08	\$27,580.08	\$0.00
771	3-18	YODER LOGGING	64,671.00	07/07/18	07/01/21		\$39,548.17	\$39,548.17	\$0.00
773	7-18	KOERNER	22,990.00	03/29/19	04/01/21		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
775	9-18	COUNTRY F.P.	37,260.00	03/29/19	04/01/21		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
776	10-18	FUTUREWOOD	15,998.50	03/29/19	04/01/21		\$1,553.73	\$1,553.73	\$0.00
777	1-19	KOERNER	38,680.50	03/29/19	04/01/21		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
755		FIREWOOD				\$20.00			
Payments Received This Month:						\$154,376.33			(38,567.19)

CR

<b>2020 Budgeted Total Revenues</b>				<b>\$385,000</b>		Jobs Finished	
<b>2020 Total County Forestry Revenues this month (90%) \$</b>				<b>138,938.70</b>		Jobs Started	
<b>2020 Total Township Revenues this month (10%):</b>				<b>\$15,437.63</b>		Jobs Continuing	
						Jobs Gone Inactive	

**2020 TOTAL NET FORESTRY REVENUE TO DATE: \$ 312,758.30**

# Committee Report

County of Wood

Report of claims for: PARKS & FORESTRY

For the period of: NOVEMBER (DEC. HIRC)

For the range of vouchers: 21200934 - 21201032

Voucher	Vendor Name	Nature of Claim	Doc Date	Amount	Paid
21200934	AMAZON CAPITAL SERVICES	Recess Ceiling Light-NP Shelter	10/28/2020	\$79.23	P
21200935	DIAMOND BUSINESS GRAPHICS	Boat Launch Tickets-11,000	10/28/2020	\$2,302.33	P
21200936	DIAMOND BUSINESS GRAPHICS	Campsite Tickets-20,000	10/28/2020	\$881.19	P
21200937	ERON & GEE/HERMAN'S PLUMBING & HEATING	Winterize Water Pipes-NP	10/28/2020	\$334.70	P
21200938	LADICK TRUCKING & EXCAVATING	Shellrock & Crushed-PB Trails	10/28/2020	\$3,195.42	P
21200939	LAKESIDE OASIS LLC	Gas for DP and Forestry	10/28/2020	\$655.51	P
21200940	MENARDS-MARSHFIELD	Assorted Supplies for NP	10/28/2020	\$62.86	P
21200941	MENARDS-MARSHFIELD	Items for Trails at PB	10/28/2020	\$19.98	P
21200942	MENARDS-MARSHFIELD	Culverts for Trails at PB	10/28/2020	\$344.97	P
21200943	MENARDS-MARSHFIELD	Antifreeze, Etc. for NP	10/28/2020	\$57.12	P
21200944	RAPIDS RENTAL & SUPPLY	Weedie Blade for SP	10/28/2020	\$21.95	P
21200945	US BANK	Water Heater Part-DP Showers	10/28/2020	\$71.31	P
21200946	STATE OF WISCONSIN	PB Tows Annual Inspect '19-'20	10/28/2020	\$420.00	P
21200947	WISCONSIN VALLEY BUILDING PRODUCTS	Retain Wall Block-ATV Ramp Project	10/28/2020	\$156.00	P
21200948	ACE HARDWARE	Assorted Supplies for SP	11/04/2020	\$27.11	P
21200949	ACE HARDWARE	NP Shelter Maintenance Items	11/04/2020	\$31.98	P
21200950	ACE HARDWARE	Propane Fill-NP	11/04/2020	\$69.99	P
21200951	ACE HARDWARE	Heater and Antifreeze-SP	11/04/2020	\$141.98	P
21200952	ACE HARDWARE	Item for NP	11/04/2020	\$7.74	P
21200953	AFTER ALL INC	Septic Pumping for October '20	11/04/2020	\$536.00	P
21200954	AMAZON CAPITAL SERVICES	Hustle Mower Parts for SP	11/04/2020	\$81.86	P
21200955	BEAR GRAPHICS INC	Wall Calendars	11/04/2020	\$33.52	P
21200956	BEAVER CREEK NURSERY & LANDSCAPING LLC	Lawn Mowing-Aug-Sept at NP & DP	11/04/2020	\$5,375.00	P
21200957	BROCK TRANSPORATION LLC	Truck Pine- ATV Area to Domtar	11/04/2020	\$232.96	P
21200958	HAAS BUILDER SUPPLY	Picnic Area Roof Repairs-DP	11/04/2020	\$291.20	P
21200959	HAAS BUILDER SUPPLY	Swinging Bridge Repairs-NP	11/04/2020	\$248.40	P
21200960	HAAS BUILDER SUPPLY	Picnic Area Roof at DP	11/04/2020	\$21.12	P
21200961	HAAS BUILDER SUPPLY	Picnic Roof Repairs at DP	11/04/2020	\$1,402.46	P
21200962	HAAS BUILDER SUPPLY	Hand Pump Roof Repairs-DP	11/04/2020	\$35.00	P
21200963	HAAS BUILDER SUPPLY	Hand Pump Roof Repairs-DP	11/04/2020	\$124.80	P
21200964	HAAS BUILDER SUPPLY	ATV Area Ramp Supplies	11/04/2020	\$97.20	P
21200965	HILLER'S TRUE VALUE HARDWARE	Supplies for DP	11/04/2020	\$35.72	P
21200966	JCS SEAMLESS GUTTERS	Seamless Gutters-PB & WSB Shelter	11/04/2020	\$1,264.00	P
21200967	LADICK TRUCKING & EXCAVATING	Haul Clay & Level-Wildlife Area	11/04/2020	\$4,000.00	P
21200968	LADICK TRUCKING & EXCAVATING	Shellrock, Ballast-PB & ATV Project	11/04/2020	\$449.96	P
21200969	RAPIDS RENTAL & SUPPLY	Blades for SP Weed Trimmer	11/04/2020	\$10.99	P
21200970	SCHIERL TIRE & SERVICE CENTER	Hustler Mower #534 Repairs	11/04/2020	\$13.75	P
21200971	WATER WORKS & LIGHTING COMM	Electric Service for SP	11/04/2020	\$58.33	P
21200972	WATER WORKS & LIGHTING COMM	Electric Service for SP	11/04/2020	\$19.13	P

## PARKS &amp; FORESTRY - NOVEMBER (DEC. HIRC)

21200934 - 21201032

21200973	WATER WORKS & LIGHTING COMM	Electric Service for SP	11/04/2020	\$54.74	P
21200974	WATER WORKS & LIGHTING COMM	Electric Service for SP	11/04/2020	\$260.24	P
21200975	WATER WORKS & LIGHTING COMM	Electric Service for SP	11/04/2020	\$65.63	P
21200976	WATER WORKS & LIGHTING COMM	Electric Service for SP	11/04/2020	\$142.97	P
21200977	WATER WORKS & LIGHTING COMM	Electric Service for SP	11/04/2020	\$41.46	P
21200978	WATER WORKS & LIGHTING COMM	Electric Service for SP	11/04/2020	\$388.55	P
21200979	WATER WORKS & LIGHTING COMM	Electric Service for RSBP-SP	11/04/2020	\$40.19	P
21200980	WATER WORKS & LIGHTING COMM	Electric Service for SP	11/04/2020	\$267.97	P
21200981	WATER WORKS & LIGHTING COMM	Electric Service for SP	11/04/2020	\$245.37	P
21200982	WE ENERGIES	Gas Service for SP	11/04/2020	\$15.73	P
21200983	ADVANCED DISPOSAL	Monthly Garbage Service	11/11/2020	\$886.00	P
21200984	ALLIANT ENERGY/ WP&L	Electric Service for ATV Park	11/11/2020	\$30.72	P
21200985	ALLIANT ENERGY/ WP&L	Electric Service-Nepco Shelter	11/11/2020	\$172.02	P
21200986	ALLIANT ENERGY/ WP&L	Electric Service for NP Shower	11/11/2020	\$130.85	P
21200987	ALLIANT ENERGY/ WP&L	Electric Service for NP Cabin	11/11/2020	\$156.62	P
21200988	ALLIANT ENERGY/ WP&L	Electric Service for NP Shop	11/11/2020	\$116.02	P
21200989	ALLIANT ENERGY/ WP&L	Electric Service for NP	11/11/2020	\$178.21	P
21200990	ALLIANT ENERGY/ WP&L	Electric Service for NP	11/11/2020	\$69.00	P
21200991	ALLIANT ENERGY/ WP&L	Electric Service - NP Shelter	11/11/2020	\$179.25	P
21200992	ALLIANT ENERGY/ WP&L	Electric Service-NP Showers	11/11/2020	\$201.78	P
21200993	ALLIANT ENERGY/ WP&L	Electric Service for NP	11/11/2020	\$160.27	P
21200994	ALLIANT ENERGY/ WP&L	Electric Service for PB	11/11/2020	\$142.57	P
21200995	BATHKE MARY	Nepco Shelter Cancellation	11/11/2020	\$235.00	P
21200996	BUDS CORNER MART	Gas-SP Vehicles & Equipment	11/11/2020	\$451.21	P
21200997	HIGH TECH - HVAC CO	Nepco Shelter Furnaces-Maintenance	11/11/2020	\$180.00	P
21200998	INSIGHT FS	Gas and Diesel for Parks	11/11/2020	\$1,427.12	P
21200999	OAKDALE ELECTRIC CO	Electric Service-DP Bath	11/11/2020	\$33.72	P
21201000	OAKDALE ELECTRIC CO	Electric Service for DP	11/11/2020	\$71.55	P
21201001	OAKDALE ELECTRIC CO	Electric Service for DP Dam	11/11/2020	\$84.36	P
21201002	OAKDALE ELECTRIC CO	Electric Service-DP Loop 3	11/11/2020	\$60.00	P
21201003	OAKDALE ELECTRIC CO	Electric Service-DP Shelter	11/11/2020	\$46.24	P
21201004	OAKDALE ELECTRIC CO	Electric Service-DP Loop 2	11/11/2020	\$427.34	P
21201005	OAKDALE ELECTRIC CO	Electric Service-DP/Lake Rd	11/11/2020	\$41.84	P
21201006	OAKDALE ELECTRIC CO	Electric Service-DP ATV Area	11/11/2020	\$45.88	P
21201007	OAKDALE ELECTRIC CO	Electric Service-DP Site #7 Area	11/11/2020	\$275.52	P
21201008	OAKDALE ELECTRIC CO	Electric Service for DP	11/11/2020	\$405.43	P
21201009	OAKDALE ELECTRIC CO	Electric Service-DP Office	11/11/2020	\$113.19	P
21201010	OAKDALE ELECTRIC CO	Electric Service-DP Loop 3	11/11/2020	\$311.64	P
21201011	OAKDALE ELECTRIC CO	Electric Service for DP Shop	11/11/2020	\$202.68	P
21201012	PITTSVILLE FARM & HOME CENTER	Assorted Supplies for DP	11/11/2020	\$70.35	P
21201013	POWER PAC INC	Rental for Harley Rake at NP	11/11/2020	\$175.00	P
21201014	POWER PAC INC	Part for NP Tractor #484	11/11/2020	\$349.43	P
21201015	POWER PAC INC	Repairs for NP Chainsaw	11/11/2020	\$141.73	P
21201016	PROVISION PARTNERS	Diesel- Dump Truck #426-Forestry	11/11/2020	\$63.21	P
21201017	WISCONSIN VALLEY BUILDING PRODUCTS	Tool Repair Labor	11/11/2020	\$10.00	P
21201018	WISCONSIN VALLEY BUILDING PRODUCTS	Bits for Tool Truck	11/11/2020	\$10.28	P
21201019	WISCONSIN VALLEY BUILDING PRODUCTS	Item for ATV Ramp Project	11/11/2020	\$12.15	P
21201020	WPRA	Dues '21-Chad, Sandy, Dennis	11/11/2020	\$450.00	P



PARKS & FORESTRY - NOVEMBER (DEC.  
HIRC)

21200934 - 21201032

21201021	ADVANCE AUTO PARTS (Atlanta GA)	Oil Change Items-#757/Forestry	11/18/2020	\$55.16	P
21201022	CARQUEST OF WISCONSIN RAPIDS-JACKSON	Oil & Battery for Trucks	11/18/2020	\$351.75	P
21201023	CINTAS CORPORATION	Camp Rangers Uniform Cleanings	11/18/2020	\$47.04	P
21201024	CINTAS CORPORATION	Camp Rangers Uniform Cleanings	11/18/2020	\$45.41	P
21201025	CINTAS CORPORATION	Camp Rangers Uniform Cleanings	11/18/2020	\$45.41	P
21201026	HOME DEPOT CREDIT SERV (Parks)	Electric Items-NP Shelter Project	11/18/2020	\$666.38	P
21201027	LAKESIDE OASIS LLC	Gas-DP/Forestry Vehicles & Equipment	11/18/2020	\$527.59	P
21201028	NELSON CONSTRUCTION OF ARPIN INC	Assorted Supplies for NP & PB	11/18/2020	\$94.77	P
21201029	POMP'S TIRE SERVICE INC - Milw	Tire Repairs & Labor-DP GMC Canyon	11/18/2020	\$40.90	P
21201030	RAPIDS RENTAL & SUPPLY	Parts for SP Weed Trimmer	11/18/2020	\$45.41	P
21201031	REIMER JULIE	Nepco Shelter Cancellation	11/18/2020	\$235.00	P
21201032	US BANK	Hose Reel, Member Fee-WI ATV	11/18/2020	\$124.99	

**Grand Total:****\$35,133.61**Signatures

Committee Chair:

Committee Member:

Committee Member:

Committee Member:

Committee Member:

Committee Member:

Committee Member:

Committee Member:

Committee Member:



# Wood County WISCONSIN

PARKS AND  
FORESTRY  
DEPARTMENT

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## 2021 HIRC Meetings

**Location: Wood County Highway Department**

Thursday, January 7th  
Thursday, February 4th  
Thursday, March 4<sup>th</sup>  
Thursday, April 1<sup>st</sup>  
Thursday, May 6<sup>th</sup>  
Thursday, June 3<sup>rd</sup>  
Thursday, July 1<sup>st</sup>  
Thursday, August 5<sup>th</sup>  
Thursday, September 2<sup>nd</sup>  
Thursday, October 7<sup>th</sup>  
Thursday, November 4<sup>th</sup>  
Thursday, December 2<sup>nd</sup>

Sandra Green, Parks Office Supervisor / HIRC Recording Secretary

**Copy to (when finalized): LaCinda Terry in the County Clerk's Office**