



# SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY INITIATIVE

SFI-00001

## 2012 Progress Report Form for SFI Program Participants March 15, 2013

The information included in this report, provided by DNR, was entered into the SFI database online on March 15, 2013 at the following link: [www.sfiprogram.org/sfidatabase/login](http://www.sfiprogram.org/sfidatabase/login)

*DNR is not responsible for completing all sections of this report, only those required of Public Agencies.*

*Formatting of this report has been changed from previous years due to SFI's implementation of an on-line database.*

*The end notes within this report are not included in the SFI database due to field unavailability within the database. This information represents the best available data DNR had at the time of completing report and is subject to change.*

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Contact (for more information)

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# General Information

Program Participant Name

Washington State Department of Natural Resources

Certification Body (if 3rd party certified)

Bureau Veritas Certification North America, Inc.

## Forestland Information<sup>1</sup>

Hectares  Acres

Total Acres Managed<sup>2</sup>

Acres Certified to the SFI Forest Management Standard<sup>3</sup>

United States

2,056,488

Canada - Crown License

Canada - Private Land

## Recreation

Hectares  Acres

Open to Public for Recreation - US

2,056,488

Open to Public for Recreation - Canada

## Conservation Partnerships

SFI Inc. presents conservation awards to organizations and individuals involved in conservation partnerships on a regular basis and would like to be aware of any conservation projects currently underway.

Is your organization currently involved in any conservation partnerships/projects?  Yes  No

If yes, please include the project name, short project description, partners, objective, estimated start and completion date, total cost of project, your organization's contribution and any other information.

See Attachment A: 2012 SFI Progress Report - WA State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) - Conservation Partnerships

Please also indicate if SFI may share conservation partnership data with other organizations

Yes, SFI may share my conservation information  No, please keep this information confidential

If you have more than one document or any additional information that you would like to provide, please upload one here and email the rest to [Rachel.dierolf@sfiprogram.org](mailto:Rachel.dierolf@sfiprogram.org).

<sup>1</sup> A forested area is classified as "forestland" if it is at least one acre in size and contains ten percent tree cover.

<sup>2</sup> Include acreage in Canada and/or the United States that is enrolled in the SFI program

<sup>3</sup> Include only forest management certifications on the acres managed.

# Profile

SFI Inc. produces many different editorials, marketing materials and news items and would like to feature SFI companies and products with samples of SFI labeled products to be used at appropriate venues such as tradeshow, conferences and magazine product placements. If you are interested in your organization being featured, please forward any SFI labeled samples to the SFI main office in Washington DC.

SFI Inc. is often asked for short profiles on SFI Program Participants. If possible, please provide a brief profile of your organization including the number of employees you had at the end of the year and any product information in the space below.

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*The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) plays a variety of roles that support the vision of a sustainable future for state trust lands and beneficiaries, native ecosystems, and natural resources that provide jobs, recreation and inspiration for the people of Washington.*

*Employing approximately 1,300 full-time, part-time, seasonal and temporary employees, DNR manages more than 5 million acres of lands including forest, range, commercial, agricultural and aquatic lands along with innovative new programs like biomass and wind power; mostly producing revenue in support of public schools, state institutions and county services.*

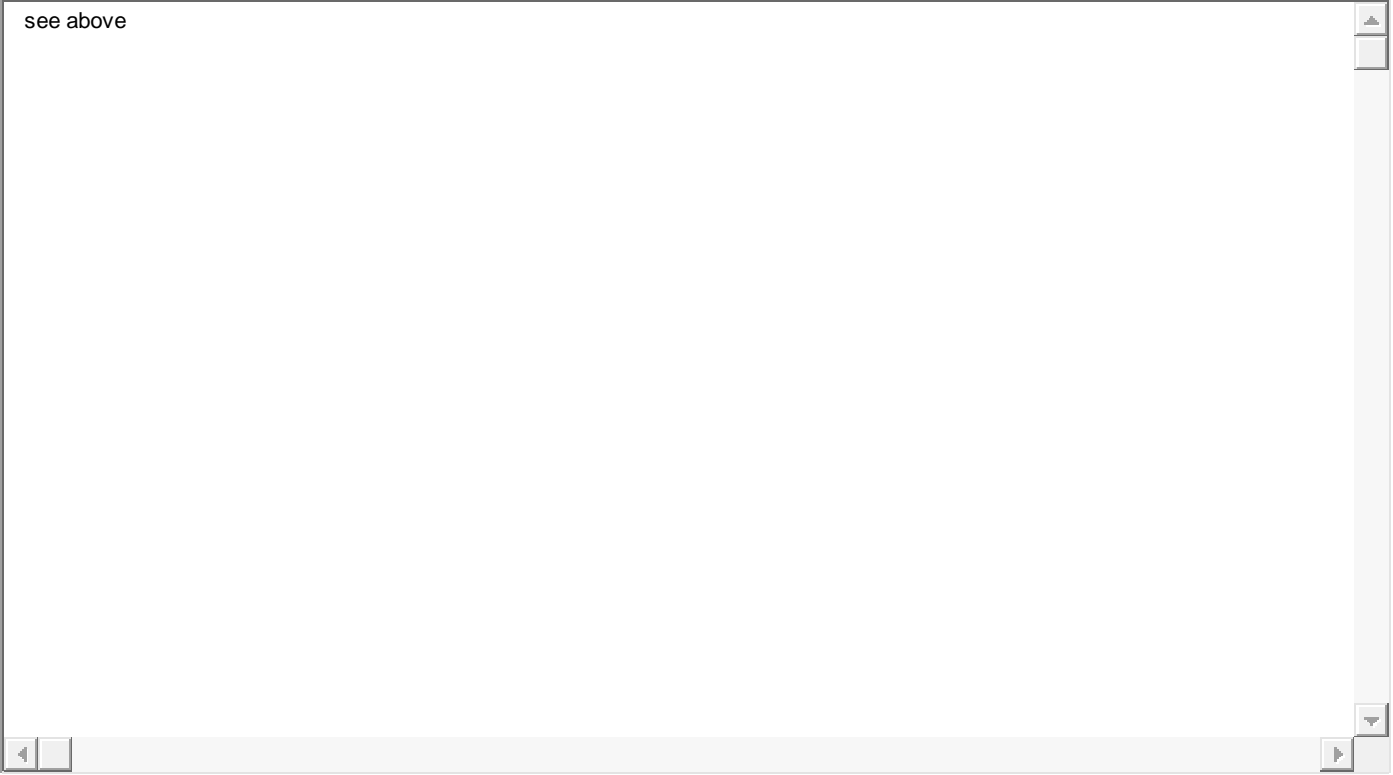
*DNR also manages Natural Resources Conservation Areas (NRCA) and Natural Area Preserves (NAP) that protect unique and threatened native ecosystems which also offer educational and research opportunities, helps protect Washington State's natural resources by improving forest health conditions through suppressing and preventing wildfires on more than 12 million acres of state-owned and private forestlands and maintaining forest conditions that are resilient to insect and disease, regulates surface mine reclamation, provides information about geologic hazards and rare native plant species and ecosystems and provides public access for outdoor recreation opportunities.*

*Currently, all 2.1 million acres of DNR- managed forested state trust lands in Washington State are certified under the Sustainable Forestry Initiative® (SFI®) program Standard. About 166,000 acres of lands within the South Puget Habitat Conservation Plan Planning Unit (located within King, Peirce, Thurston, Lewis, Kitsap, and Mason counties) are also certified under the Forest Stewardship Council™ (FSC®) US Forest Management Standard (v1.0). Every 10 years, or as environmental or other regulations change, DNR recalculates the sustainable timber harvest level to provide sustainability into the future. With some of the highest environmental standards in the world, DNR-managed forests offer local markets a continuous flow of high-quality wood that feeds Northwest mills and woodworkers.*

*Having some of the most commercially productive forests in the United States, DNR is working hard to ensure that products for business, home construction or weekend projects are grown and harvested to protect core environmental and social values. From lumber to paper, buyers can do their part by asking for FSC- and SFI-certified products. Products grown, harvested, made and milled in the Pacific Northwest support our local communities and help retain working forests that contribute to our quality of life in Washington.*

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see above



# Harvesting and Reforestation - Participant Land

List in acres only. To convert from hectares to acres, multiply number of hectares by 2.471

<b>How many acres of <u>harvest units</u><sup>4</sup> were completed in 2012<sup>5</sup> by:</b>	<b>US acres</b>	<b>Canadian acres</b>
<u>Clearcutting</u> <sup>6</sup>	96	<input type="text"/>
Average size of clearcut harvest areas	96	<input type="text"/>
Seed Tree and Shelterwood	18,854	<input type="text"/>
Selection Methods	807	<input type="text"/>
Thinning or Sanitation Salvage	4,903	<input type="text"/>

*\*WA DNR uses the term clearcut for units that meet the definition in WAC 222-16-10 which states: "Clearcut means a harvest method in which the entire stand of trees is removed in one timber harvesting operation." A literal interpretation is used so that only units that have had all trees removed are classified as clearcut. Due to legacy tree requirements, riparian management zones, other retention areas etc., clearcuts only occur when there are no standing trees available to meet these requirements such as after a fire or severe blow down event.*

*WA DNR uses the term variable retention harvest (VRH) for units that are regeneration harvests yet retain structural elements or biological legacies (trees, snags, logs, etc.) from the harvested stand for integration into the new stand to achieve various ecological objectives. VRH is distinguished from thinning in that after VRH, as with all final harvests, the commercial cohort is the newly reforested cohort. The commercial, reforested cohort would occur in openings whose size, shape, and orientation allow for relatively unrestricted growth and vigor for the species at hand. After all types of thinning, meanwhile, one or more future commercial cohorts remain in the previous, dominant canopy. For the purposes of this report; VRH acres (13,993) are included in the Seed Tree / Shelterwood harvest method.*

<sup>4</sup> **Completed harvest units:** these questions are directed solely at harvest and regeneration activities on participant-owned lands, or lands under long-term lease to the participant, or lands for which the participant has forest management responsibilities. (A long-term lease is one that extends beyond a single rotation. If the number of years specified in or remaining on a lease is less than one rotation, the lands covered by such a lease would be considered "nonindustrial" lands for SFI program compliance and reporting requirements).

<sup>5</sup> Only refer to units where harvesting was completed in 2012. This includes harvesting activities that were started in 2011 and completed in 2012, but not those that were still underway by the end of the 2012 calendar/fiscal year.

<sup>6</sup> **Definition of "clearcut:"** a variety of definitions exist for the term "clearcut." In order of preference, the following definitions should be used:

- First, use the legal definition within the state or province in which harvesting activities took place;
- Second, if no legal definition exists within the state or province, use the Society of American Foresters (SAF 1998) definition: Clearcutting is a regeneration or harvest method that removes essentially all trees in a stand;
- Third, if the SAF definition is deemed to be inappropriate for your operations, use a company-specific definition that is consistent with the spirit and intent of the SFI, but please provide SFI with the definition used.

Note: Note: SFI 2010-2014 Performance Measure 5.2 states: *Program Participants shall manage the size, shape, and placement of clearcut harvests. Indicators: 1. Average size of clearcut harvest areas does not exceed 120 acres (50 hectares), except when necessary to meet regulatory requirements or to respond to forest health emergencies or other natural catastrophes. 2. Documentation through internal records of clearcut size and the process for calculating average size.*

**Please provide explanation if the average size of your clearcut harvest exceeds 120 acres (or 50 hectares) : N/A to DNR**

Disease or insect outbreak	<input type="text"/>
Fire Salvage	<input type="text"/>
Windthrow	<input type="text"/>
Hurricane	<input type="text"/>
Government regulations requiring larger harvest areas	<input type="text"/>
Other	<input type="text"/>

# Harvesting and Reforestation - Reforestation Activities

## Reforestation<sup>7</sup> Activities and Five Year Assessment

Reforestation Data for the United States					
Regeneration Type	Within 1 year of final Harvest (acres)	Within 2 years of final Harvest (acres)	More than 2 years of final Harvest (acres)	Total for 2012 (sum of all three-acres)	Percent of Harvest Units Regenerated After 5 Growing seasons
<b>Artificial</b>					
Planting	5,814 +	11,147 +	3,883 =	20,844	
Direct Seeding	0 +	0 +	0 =	0	
<b>Natural</b>					
Acres in 2012					
All types	1,267				
<b>Artificial and Natural</b>					
All types					100* %

DNR requires, at a minimum, every reforestation project shall receive an early survey (a stocking survey the first year after planting, or a natural regeneration survey within two years following harvest) and at least one survey to certify that desired species are present in prescribed distribution and numbers and are beyond lethal vegetative competition ("free-to-grow"). Additional surveys shall be added as needed to ensure timely re-planting or vegetation management. To assess progress toward meeting the free-to-grow condition, the department tracks the certification of units as free-to-grow and, for harvested units not certified, the activities that are planned for achieving a free-to-grow condition.

This approach, while assuring the department meets its objectives, does not provide information specifically after five growing seasons. However, based on harvest methods and assessments done on these units during this five year period it can be reasonably presumed that 100% of them are regenerated to the standard established by forest practices rules.

Using the department's free-to-grow approach; a silvicultural prescription is required for each unit. This prescription details the distribution and numbers of desired species to be regenerated on the unit. The prescribed regeneration must always meet, but normally exceeds, forest practices rule requirements.

<sup>7</sup> **Replanting and Direct Seeding Timing.** The replanting "clock" starts after the entire unit is harvested or the sale has been completed (see guidance under completed harvest units above). Do not include areas that were replanted due to poor seedling survival. "Failed plantation" data are ultimately captured in the five year regeneration success question.



**Reforestation Data for Canada**

List in acres only. To convert from hectares to acres, multiply number of hectares by 2.471.

<b>Regeneration Type</b>	<b>Within 1 year of final Harvest (acres)</b>	<b>Within 2 years of final Harvest (acres)</b>	<b>More than 2 years of final Harvest (acres)</b>	<b>Total for 2012 (sum of all three- acres)</b>	<b>Percent of Harvest Units Regenerated After 5 Growing seasons</b>			
<b>Artificial</b>								
Planting	<input type="text"/>	+	<input type="text"/>	+	<input type="text"/>	=	<input type="text"/>	
Direct Seeding	<input type="text"/>	+	<input type="text"/>	+	<input type="text"/>	=	<input type="text"/>	
<b>Natural</b>								
All types	Acres in 2012							
	<input type="text"/>							
<b>Artificial and Natural</b>								
All types					=	<input type="text"/>	%	

# Research Funding – Internal & External - (\$US and \$Canadian)

## Research Funding – Internal & External<sup>8</sup> - (\$US and \$Canadian)

Research Funding Category	Internal (\$US)	External (\$US)	Internal (\$Canadian)	External (\$Canadian)
Forest Health and Productivity	87,482	75,427		
Water Quality	87,805	-		
Wildlife and Fish	241,673			
Landscape/Ecosystem Management and Biodiversity	3,471	7,500		
All Other				

<sup>8</sup> **Internal and External Research Funding:** List the amount of funding in \$US your organization provided this year for forest-related research within your organization (internal) and outside your organization (external) through grants, in-kind assistance, cooperatives, etc. Internal research funding includes salaries for forest-related research staff. While it is difficult in many instances to identify to which category research funding should be allocated, use your best judgment as to the primary intent of the given research project. If you find it impossible to allocate funding to the categories listed, list the total funding you provided in the “other” category and note as such.

# Raw Material Supply - Participant Land and Procurement from Other Sources

**Raw Material Supply DNR COMPLETES THE SIC CONTRIBUTION ONLY WITHIN THIS SECTION**

**US**

**Canada**

- Number of private forest landowners selling timber (stumpage or logs) directly to your organization last year: <sup>9</sup>	n/a	
- Number of those private landowners who received information directly from your employees on the advantages of reforestation and Best Management Practices (BMPs):	n/a	
- Funding provided last year for SFI program implementation activities at the state or provincial level <sup>10</sup> (Support for US SICs in \$US. Support for Canadian SICs in \$Canadian):	2,876	

To assist in implementing Objective 8 of the SFIS Principles and Objectives, our organization has clearly defined in writing, and distributed to loggers, chip suppliers, dealers and other raw material suppliers, our organization specific procurement policy, program or plan.  Yes  No

<sup>9</sup> Landowners selling timber directly to your organization” means those private landowners with which your organization has a contractual relationship to purchase or harvest timber (i.e., stumpage or logs).

<sup>10</sup> Include all funding your organization provided last year to SFI Implementation Committees and others for logger training and education and all other SFI program implementation activities at the state or provincial level.

Total volume of raw material (roundwood and whole log chips) your manufacturing facilities used (including log & chip exports) that was sourced directly from the forest. Volumes do not have to be absolutely precise; they should be rounded to the nearest unit. Please specify the units you are reporting in column 3. <sup>11</sup>

**U.S. Only**

Sources	Volume	Volume Unit	% Delivered by Trained Loggers <sup>12</sup>	% from SFI certified forests <sup>13</sup>	% from ATFS certified forests <sup>14</sup>	% from CSA certified forests <sup>15</sup>
<b>United States</b>						
Fee and long-term lease <sup>16</sup>	<input type="text"/>	Bone Dry Tons <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
U.S. Federal Lands <sup>17</sup>	<input type="text"/>	Bone Dry Tons <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
All other Public Lands <sup>18</sup>	<input type="text"/>	Bone Dry Tons <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Direct purchase from private landowners <sup>19</sup>	<input type="text"/>	Bone Dry Tons <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
All other sources <sup>20</sup>	<input type="text"/>	Bone Dry Tons <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

<sup>11</sup> Raw Material Consumption. In this question SFI Inc. is seeking the volume of raw material (roundwood and whole log chips) your manufacturing facilities (including log and chip exports) used sourced directly from the forest. Volumes do not have to be absolutely precise; they should be rounded to the nearest unit. Please specify the units (board feet, cubic feet, cords, tons, etc.) you are reporting in column 2. ANNEX 1, which can be found at the end of this document, contains the multipliers that are used by SFI Inc. staff to convert various volume units to “thousands of cubic feet” for reporting totals. If you are converting volumes for this report, please use the appropriate multiplier from the table in ANNEX 1, unless you have a more accurate multiplier or conversion factor for your specific region and species.

<sup>12</sup> See: White Paper on Logger Training Guidelines for State Logger Training and Education Programs to Ensure Consistency with The Sustainable Forestry Initiative® (SFI) program, for more information on the definition of trained loggers. **Trained Logger:** A person with specialized skills in timber harvesting gained through experience or formal training who has successfully completed wood producer training programs recognized by SFI Implementation Committees as meeting the spirit and intent of performance measure under Objective 8 of the SFI Standard.

a. For a logging crew to be considered trained, each crew must operate under the direction of an individual, with on-site responsibility, who has completed the SIC approved state or provincial logger training program.

b. All of the components of a training program could take several years to carry out, determining the point at which a logger is considered a “qualified logging professional” should be based on an individual logger’s commitment to the program. That is, if a logger completes all the components or modules offered in a given year, that logger should be considered as a “qualified logging professional”. If all available components or modules are not completed, then the logger is no longer considered trained until all available components are completed.

<sup>13</sup> Your best estimate of the percentage of raw materials that came from forests that have been certified to the SFI Standard.

<sup>14</sup> Your best estimate of the percentage of raw materials that came from forests that have been certified to the American Tree Farm Standard.

<sup>15</sup> Your best estimate of the percentage of raw materials that came from forests that have been certified to the Canadian Standards Association standards.

<sup>16</sup> Private land you own (fee) or control through a long-term lease. A long-term lease is one that extends beyond a single rotation. If the number of years specified in or remaining on a lease is less than one rotation, the lands covered by such a lease are considered “non-industrial” lands for SFI program conformance and reporting requirements.

<sup>17</sup> Include the total raw material sourced from U.S. Federal Lands (USFS, BLM and any other federal land). This includes direct purchases and your best estimate of indirect purchases-- raw material sourced from U.S. Federal Lands that are supplied by loggers, wood dealers and others.

<sup>18</sup> Include direct and indirect purchases or raw material from State & County lands and all other non-federal public lands

<sup>19</sup> Purchases you made directly from private forests (family forests, industry, TIMOs, and all other privately held forests).

<sup>20</sup> Include raw material originating from private forests (family forests, industry, TIMOs, and all other privately held forests) that was not purchased directly from the landowner.

**Canada Only**

Sources	Volume	Volume Unit	% Delivered by Trained Loggers <sup>21</sup>	% from SFI certified forests <sup>22</sup>	% from ATFS certified forests <sup>23</sup>	% from CSA certified forests <sup>24</sup>
Canada						
<u>Private and long-term lease</u> <sup>25</sup>	<input type="text"/>	Bone Dry Tons <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<u>Crown land</u> <sup>26</sup>	<input type="text"/>	Bone Dry Tons <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<u>Non-controlled Crown land</u> <sup>27</sup>	<input type="text"/>	Bone Dry Tons <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<u>Direct purchase from private landowners</u> <sup>28</sup>	<input type="text"/>	Bone Dry Tons <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<u>All other sources</u> <sup>29</sup>	<input type="text"/>	Bone Dry Tons <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

**Off-Shore Fiber**

SFI Inc. is often asked for details on fiber supply. Currently, only US and Canadian information is included in our data collection. However, SFI is interested in how much program participant fiber (used by manufacturing facilities in the US or Canada that are enrolled in the SFI program) is procured from off-shore. The SFI definition of procurement is: Acquisition of roundwood (sawlogs or pulpwood) and field-manufactured or primary-mill residual chips, pulp, and veneer to support a forest products manufacturing facility.

Does your company procure fiber outside the U.S. or Canada ?  Yes  No

<sup>21</sup> See: White Paper on Logger Training Guidelines for State Logger Training and Education Programs to Ensure Consistency with The Sustainable Forestry Initiative® (SFI) program, for more information on the definition of trained loggers. **Trained Logger:** A person with specialized skills in timber harvesting gained through experience or formal training who has successfully completed wood producer training programs recognized by SFI Implementation Committees as meeting the spirit and intent of performance measure under Objective 8 of the SFI Standard.

a. For a logging crew to be considered trained, each crew must operate under the direction of an individual, with on-site responsibility, who has completed the SIC approved state or provincial logger training program.

b. All of the components of a training program could take several years to carry out, determining the point at which a logger is considered a “qualified logging professional” should be based on an individual logger’s commitment to the program. That is, if a logger completes all the components or modules offered in a given year, that logger should be considered as a “qualified logging professional”. If all available components or modules are not completed, then the logger is no longer considered trained until all available components are completed.

<sup>22</sup> Your best estimate of the percentage of raw materials that came from forests that have been certified to the SFI Standard.

<sup>23</sup> Your best estimate of the percentage of raw materials that came from forests that have been certified to the American Tree Farm Standard.

<sup>24</sup> Your best estimate of the percentage of raw materials that came from forests that have been certified to the Canadian Standards Association standards.

<sup>25</sup> Private, freehold land you own or control through a long-term lease.

<sup>26</sup> Crown land (federal and provincial) that you control through a long-term lease.

<sup>27</sup> Direct and indirect purchases from Crown land (federal and provincial) that you do not control through a long-term lease.

<sup>28</sup> Purchases you made directly from private (freehold) forests (family forests, industry, TIMOs, and all other privately held forests).

<sup>29</sup> Include raw material originating from private forests (family forests, industry, TIMOs, and all other privately held forests) that was not purchased directly from the landowner.

If yes, how much fiber used by your manufacturing facilities in the US or Canada enrolled in the SFI program is procured from off-shore (**please specify units-green tons, MCF, etc.**)?

# Landowner Assistance Programs

## DNR DOESN'T COMPLETE THIS SECTION

### Landowner Assistance Programs- 2012 Report <sup>30</sup>(for Fall of 2011, Spring of 2012)

A Landowner Assistance Program report for 2011 - 2012 planting season (Fall of 2011, Spring of 2012). Please check one of the boxes below and attach additional sheets if your organization has programs in both the U.S. and Canada.

The report is for:  U.S. Operations  Canada Operations

1. Does your organization provide forest management assistance to non-industrial private forest (NIPF) landowners? If no, then skip the remaining questions on this page.  Yes  No

2. Do you supply a forest management plan to your clients? If no, then go to question 4.  Yes  No

3. Which of the following are addressed in the management plan that you provide? Check all that apply.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Timber Management                       | <input type="checkbox"/> Soil and Water Conservation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife Management                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Best Management Practices   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Recreational Uses                       | <input type="checkbox"/> Endangered Species          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Forestry Initiative Program |  |

4. Number of acres managed by landowners participating in your assistance program. Do not include agricultural or other lands unless they are referenced in the management plan:

5. What percentage of the acres artificially regenerated with your assistance in the 2011-2012 planting season were completed within 2 years of the final harvest (%)?

6. How many family forest owners receive forest management advice from you on a continuing basis, year after year (include the total number of family forest owners formally enrolled in your assistance program in 2011-2012)?

7. How many other NIPF landowners did you assist in 2011-2012?

<sup>30</sup> Data for landowner assistance programs (LAP) are collected on a planting season basis rather than a calendar year. Provide the data requested for the fall of 2011 and spring of 2012 planting seasons.

	Conifer	Hardwood
8. How many NIPF acres were artificially regenerated with your assistance in the 2011-2012 planting season?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
9. How many NIPF acres did you assist NIPF landowners in planning for natural regeneration?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
10. How many seedlings did your organization provide to NIPF landowners at no cost in the 2011-2012 planting season?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

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# Biotechnology and Genetic Engineering

## Biotechnology and Genetic Engineering

Forest tree biotechnology includes the study of genes and genomes and the asexual insertion of genes into trees, or genetic engineering (GE). Genetically engineered plants are regulated in the US by the USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). To date APHIS has approved the use of 70 products including two trees (papaya and plum), but no forest trees have been submitted for approval at this time.

Are you:

Currently doing research with GE trees?

Yes

No

Planning any research with GE trees?

Yes

No

Planning commercial plantings of GE trees?

Yes

No

If yes, year of anticipated deployment

What % of your current US and Canadian supply is from GE trees?

What % of your current off-shore supply is from GE trees?

What do you project your % will be in 5 years?

What do you project your % will be in 5 years?

## Other information

### Other Information

SFI works with governments at the local, state/provincial and federal levels to enhance recognition of the value of the SFI program across public and private lands and certified and uncertified lands through our fiber sourcing program, our forest management standard and key outreach activities such as conservation projects, Habitat for Humanity and research. Information regarding your organization's involvement in government programs, partnerships and projects would be helpful for SFI to support your work and develop further opportunities to build strong relationships with governments to increase understanding and support of the SFI program. SFI Inc. is also interested in any challenges or unexplored opportunities to build those relationships and ensure strong support of the SFI program and acceptance of SFI certified forest products.

Please use the space below to let us know of any current projects you are involved in that involve government, if you have suggestions on opportunities to involve government moving forward, any current challenges related to SFI and government acceptance as well as any comments on other issues or ideas you may have for the Sustainable Forestry Initiative Program. Please also note any emerging issues which may need to be addressed by the SFI program and its participants.

NO INFORMATION PROVIDED

Please contact [Rachel.dierolf@sfiprogram.org](mailto:Rachel.dierolf@sfiprogram.org) if you require a copy of your report or if you have any questions.

# ANNEX I. Volume Multipliers for Converting to Thousand Cubic Feet (MCF)

SFI Inc. uses the following multipliers to convert various volume units to thousands of cubic feet for reporting the total raw material used at your manufacturing facilities (including log & chip exports). Please use the appropriate multiplier unless you have a more accurate multiplier or conversion factor for your specific region and species.

<b>Bone Dry Tons</b>	<b>0.0713</b>
<b>Bone Dry Units</b>	<b>0.0825</b>
<b>Cords</b>	<b>0.0750</b>
<b>Cubic Meters</b>	<b>0.0353</b>
<b>Cunits-Chips (CCF)</b>	<b>0.1000</b>
<b>Cunits-Roundwood</b>	<b>0.1000</b>
<b>Cunits of Sawdust</b>	<b>0.1470</b>
<b>Cunits-Whole Tree Chip</b>	<b>0.1260</b>
<b>Green Tons</b>	<b>0.0315</b>
<b>Green Metric Tonnes</b>	<b>0.3472</b>
<b>MBF-Doyle</b>	<b>0.2220</b>
<b>MBF-International 1/4"</b>	<b>0.1460</b>
<b>MBF-Scribner ("C" or "Small")</b>	<b>0.1650</b>
<b>MBF-Scribner ("Large" or "Long")</b>	<b>0.1450</b>
<b>MCF-Thousand Cubic Feet</b>	<b>1.0000</b>
<b>Oven Dried Metric Tons</b>	<b>0.0758</b>

## Attachment A: 2012 SFI Progress Report

### WA State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) - Conservation Partnerships

The following tables represent Conservation Partnerships that DNR was involved in that were active or concluded during calendar years 2011 and/or 2012. The tables represent the best available information as of March 14, 2013.

**Table A**

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Integrating management, natural disturbances, and forest succession in an eastern Washington landscape (Forest Resources Division-HCP &amp; Scientific Consultation Section)</b>
<b>Short Project Description</b>	Working across management boundaries, this project identifies how different ecological, social, and economic values may change in the future under current and alternative management scenarios.
<b>Partners</b>	The Tapash Sustainable Forest Collaborative – TNC (The Nature Conservancy), USFS (United States Forest Service), USFWS (United States Fish & Wildlife Service), WDFW (WA State Department of Fish & Wildlife), Conversation NW, and Yakama Nation.
<b>Conservation Objective</b>	To create sustainable and resilient east-side forests.
<b>Start Date (estimated)</b>	12/11/2011
<b>Completion date (estimated)</b>	6/30/2013
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	\$70,000.00
<b>Contribution</b>	\$70,000.00
<b>Other</b>	

**Table B**

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Carlton WUI Fuels Reduction (Northeast Region)</b>
<b>Short Project Description</b>	The desired outcome of this project is to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfire and protect Carlton (mid-Methow Valley) area high risk communities through a coordinated effort of fuels reduction projects across private and state lands within the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI). This project focuses on the non-federal lands prioritized in the Okanogan County Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP) for fuels reduction. The project focuses on the development of strategically located fuel breaks and defensible space treatments. These treatments will modify fire size, intensity and behavior; thereby reducing risk to lives, homes, infrastructure and natural resources. The created fuel breaks will assist firefighters in fire suppression, reduce costs, and increase firefighter safety. The project is currently underway. A total of 400 acres are targeted for treatment on private lands with grant Title III and National Fire Plan funding. 146.4 acres of private land has been treated as of 2/15/13. Approximately 200 acres of State Trust Land are targeted for treatment.
<b>Partners</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Landowners: fuel reduction implementation &amp; 10 year maintenance</li> <li>• DNR: program administration &amp; technical assistance</li> <li>• BLM: consultation &amp; fuel reduction on adjacent federal land</li> <li>• USFS: consultation &amp; fuel reduction on adjacent federal land</li> <li>• WSU Extension: public outreach</li> <li>• Okanogan Fire Districts #15: promotion, public education &amp; public outreach</li> <li>• Okanogan Co Conservation District: consultation &amp; landowner outreach</li> <li>• Okanogan Co Emergency Management: consultation &amp; landowner outreach</li> </ul>
<b>Conservation Objective</b>	Reduce fuel loadings, protect forest communities and in the process improve forest health and make forest more resilient. Conserve and protect wildlife habitat and water quality by limiting the catastrophic losses due to large wildfires.
<b>Start Date (estimated)</b>	March 2012
<b>Completion date (estimated)</b>	August 2015
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	\$508,500
<b>Contribution</b>	\$200,000 - 2009 BLM National Fire Plan Grant \$11,000 - DNR Landowner Assistance Staff In-Kind Contribution \$187,000 - Private Landowner In-Kind Contribution \$108,500 - Okanogan County Title III Funds \$2,000 - Okanogan County LCG In-Kind Contribution
<b>Other</b>	

Table C

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Chewelah Basin WUI Fuels Reduction (Northeast Region)</b>
<b>Short Project Description</b>	The desired outcome of this project is to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfire and protect Chewelah Basin high risk communities through a coordinated effort of fuels reduction projects across private and state lands within the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI). This project focuses on the non-federal lands prioritized in the Stevens County Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP) for fuels reduction. The project focuses on the development of strategically located fuel breaks and defensible space treatments. These treatments will modify fire size, intensity and behavior; thereby reducing risk to lives, homes, infrastructure and natural resources. The created fuel breaks will assist firefighters in fire suppression, reduce costs, and increase firefighter safety. The project is currently underway. A total of 600 acres of are targeted for treatment. Approximately 100 acres of State Trust lands are targeted for treatment. Approximately \$244,822 has been spent and 286.1 acres of WUI fuels reduction have been completed as of 02/15/13.
<b>Partners</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participating landowners: fuel reduction implementation &amp; 10 year maintenance</li> <li>• WA DNR: program administration, project planning and implementation</li> <li>• Colville National Forests: Consultation</li> <li>• Bureau of Land Management: Consultation</li> <li>• Stevens County Fire Districts: consultant and public outreach</li> <li>• Conservation District: landowner outreach</li> </ul>
<b>Conservation Objective</b>	Reduce fuel loadings, protect forest communities and in the process improve forest health and make forest more resilient. Conserve and protect wildlife habitat and water quality by limiting the catastrophic losses due to large wildfires.
<b>Start Date (estimated)</b>	July 2010
<b>Completion date (estimated)</b>	August 2015
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	\$623,999
<b>Contribution</b>	\$223,999 - 2009 USFS American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Fuels Grant \$200,000 - 2009 BLM National Fire Plan Grant \$11,000 - DNR Landowner Assistance Staff In-Kind Contribution \$187,000 - Private Landowner In-Kind Contribution \$2,000 - Stevens County LCG In-Kind Contribution
<b>Other</b>	

Table D

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Republic WUI Fuels Reduction (Northeast Region)</b>
<b>Short Project Description</b>	The desired outcome of this project is to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfire and protect Republic area high risk communities through a coordinated effort of fuels reduction projects across private and state lands within the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI). This project focuses on the non-federal lands prioritized in the Ferry County Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP) for fuels reduction. The project focuses on the development of strategically located fuel breaks and defensible space treatments. These treatments will modify fire size, intensity and behavior; thereby reducing risk to lives, homes, infrastructure and natural resources. The created fuel breaks will assist firefighters in fire suppression, reduce costs, and increase firefighter safety. The project is currently underway. A total of 900 acres are targeted for treatment. Approximately \$384,655 has been spent and 905.4 acres of WUI fuels reduction have been completed as of 02/15/13.
<b>Partners</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ferry County: Title III funds, hard match, \$38,000</li> <li>• Landowners: fuel reduction implementation &amp; 10 year maintenance</li> <li>• DNR: program administration</li> <li>• BLM: consultation &amp; fuel reduction on adjacent federal land</li> <li>• USFS: consultation &amp; fuel reduction on adjacent federal land</li> <li>• WSU Extension: outreach</li> <li>• Ferry Fire District #1: promotion, education &amp; outreach</li> <li>• Ferry Co Conservation District: consultation &amp; outreach</li> </ul>
<b>Conservation Objective</b>	Reduce fuel loadings, protect forest communities and in the process improve forest health and make forest more resilient. Conserve and protect wildlife habitat and water quality by

	limiting the catastrophic losses due to large wildfires.
<b>Start Date (estimated)</b>	April 2011
<b>Completion date (estimated)</b>	August 2015
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	\$712,000
<b>Contribution</b>	\$314,000 - 2009 USFS American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Fuels Grant \$200,000 - 2009 BLM National Fire Plan Grant \$11,000 - DNR Landowner Assistance Staff In-Kind Contribution \$147,000 - Private Landowner In-Kind Contribution \$40,000 - Ferry County LCG and Title III In-Kind Contribution
<b>Other</b>	

Table E

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Rocky-Sacheen WUI Fuels Reduction (Northeast Region)</b>
<b>Short Project Description</b>	The desired outcome of this project is to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfire and protect Rocky Gorge and Sacheen Lake area high risk communities through a coordinated effort of fuels reduction projects across private and state lands within the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI). This project focuses on the non-federal lands prioritized in the Pend Oreille County Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP) for fuels reduction. The project focuses on the development of strategically located fuel breaks and defensible space treatments. These treatments will modify fire size, intensity and behavior; thereby reducing risk to lives, homes, infrastructure and natural resources. The created fuel breaks will assist firefighters in fire suppression, reduce costs, and increase firefighter safety. The project is currently underway. A total of 400 acres (350 private & 50 State Trust) are targeted for treatment. Approximately \$0.00 has been spent and 0.0 acres of WUI fuels reduction have been completed as of 02/15/13.
<b>Partners</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pend Oreille County and Sacheen Lake Sewer Association</li> <li>• Landowners: fuel reduction implementation &amp; 10 year maintenance</li> <li>• DNR: program administration</li> <li>• USFS: consultation &amp; fuel reduction on adjacent federal land</li> <li>• WSU Extension: outreach</li> <li>• South County Fire and Rescue: promotion, education &amp; outreach</li> <li>• Pend Oreille Co Conservation District: consultation &amp; outreach</li> </ul>
<b>Conservation Objective</b>	Reduce fuel loadings, protect forest communities and in the process improve forest health and make forest more resilient. Conserve and protect wildlife habitat and water quality by limiting the catastrophic losses due to large wildfires.
<b>Start Date (estimated)</b>	February 2012
<b>Completion date (estimated)</b>	December 2014
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	\$400,000
<b>Contribution</b>	\$200,000 - 2012 National Fire Plan Grant \$12,000 - DNR Landowner Assistance Staff In-Kind Contribution \$186,750 - Private and State Capital In-Kind Contribution \$1,250 - Pend Oreille County LCG
<b>Other</b>	

Table F

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Canada Lynx Seasonal Habitat Use and Selection (Northeast Region)</b>
<b>Short Project Description</b>	Canada Lynx habitat use and selection during snow-on/snow-off seasons in managed and unmanaged landscapes. Lynx are live-trapped and fitted with GPS collars, which take coordinates every four hours. Collar locations are visited and vegetative measurements are taken and analyzed.
<b>Partners</b>	WDFW, USFS, BLM, USFWS, WSU, ALEA Grant Volunteers, Conservation Northwest, Oregon Zoo, and Seattle City Light.
<b>Conservation Objective</b>	Determine how lynx select for different habitat types during snow-on and snow-off seasons, when competitors (bobcats, coyotes etc.) are present or absent from the landscape. Also to better understand how lynx may use the landscape differently depending on the degree of forest management and fragmentation and apply these findings to DNR's Lynx Habitat Management Plan (2006).

<b>Start Date (estimated)</b>	December 2006
<b>Completion date (estimated)</b>	December 2013
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	\$620,000+
<b>Contribution</b>	\$140,000+ in the form of staff time, trap construction and monitoring, snowmobiles and fuel, and monitoring of collared animals.
<b>Other</b>	

Table G

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Snowshoe Hare Productivity and Causes of Mortality in Occupied Lynx Habitat (Northeast Region)</b>
<b>Short Project Description</b>	Determine snowshoe hare productivity and survivability in mature and young forests and determine sources of predator-caused mortalities. Snowshoe hares are live-trapped and radio collared with both VHF and GPS collars, which emit a mortality signal when animals stop moving, mortalities are then investigated and causes of death are determined.
<b>Partners</b>	University of Washington, WDFW, USFS
<b>Conservation Objective</b>	Determine productivity of snowshoe hares in different forest types (mature vs. young regeneration) and determine if hares are more vulnerable in some stands than others. Determine sources of mortality and level of competition between lynx, coyotes, and bobcats.
<b>Start Date (estimated)</b>	June 2010
<b>Completion date (estimated)</b>	June 2014
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	\$250,000+
<b>Contribution</b>	\$20,000+. DNR is providing staff to train field technicians, providing vehicle and fuel for snowmobiles, field equipment for summer vegetative data collection, and monitoring of collared hares.
<b>Other</b>	

Table H

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Grimm Road Seed Orchard (Northeast Region)</b>
<b>Short Project Description</b>	Development of a NE Region seed orchard specializing in the production of improved Douglas-fir, western larch, and lodgepole pine seed.
<b>Partners</b>	Inland Empire Tree Improvement Cooperative. DNR Genetic Resources Program in Olympia, WA.
<b>Conservation Objective</b>	Cultivate local seed sources and improve genetic diversity of planting stock specific to NE Region's management area. Meet DNR and local partners' seed needs and provide a long-term solution to difficulties in accumulating needed seed stock.
<b>Start Date (estimated)</b>	Logging, site clearing and fence installation occurred in the Fall of 2010.
<b>Completion date (estimated)</b>	This is a long-term project with no planned termination date.
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	DNR staff costs for development, site clearing, vegetation management and planting.
<b>Contribution</b>	Thirteen acres of State Trust Land was cleared through a direct sale process. DNR Webster Nursery staff provides ongoing site management.
<b>Other</b>	Chemical site preparation followed by the planting of grafted stock occurred in 2011. Additional grafted stock was planted in 2012. The western larch and lodgepole pine orchard blocks are now complete. Additional grafted stock is needed to complete the Douglas-fir orchard block. These trees are scheduled for planting in 2014. Additional trees of all three species may be needed over time to replace dead trees and maintain desired cone production levels.

Table I

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Northeast Washington Tree Improvement FIT (Northeast Region)</b>
<b>Short Project Description</b>	Treated overcrowded DNR managed forests infested with, or susceptible to, insects, diseases, wind, ice storms, and fire. Intent was to treat up to 7500 acres of DNR managed stands located in Northeast Washington's 5 <sup>th</sup> Congressional District located in Stevens, Pend Oreille, Lincoln, Ferry and Okanogan Counties identified to be at-risk of catastrophic loss from forest health related issues. This project was amended to allow non-commercial stands to be pre-commercially thinned to further reduce overcrowding and risk of catastrophic loss. Treatments resulted in healthier forests and provided funding for non-funded DNR and private forestry consulting jobs.



<b>Partners</b>	US Forest Service – through ARRA Stimulus Funds
<b>Conservation Objective</b>	Reduce risk of catastrophic loss due to fire, insects and disease.
<b>Start Date (estimated)</b>	February 1, 2010
<b>Completion date (estimated)</b>	December 31, 2012
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	\$281,000
<b>Contribution</b>	N/A
<b>Other</b>	Approximately 3,800 acres were treated.

Table J

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Old Goody Seed Orchards (Northeast Region)</b>
<b>Short Project Description</b>	Orchard site consists of three orchard blocks containing White Pine, mid elevation Douglas-fir and high elevation Douglas-fir.
<b>Partners</b>	Inland Empire Tree Improvement Cooperative. DNR Genetic Resources Program in Olympia, WA.
<b>Conservation Objective</b>	Cultivate local seed sources and improve genetic diversity of planting stock specific to NE Region's management area. Meet DNR and local partners' seed needs and provide a long-term solution to difficulties in accumulating needed seed stock.
<b>Start Date (estimated)</b>	Seed Orchard was established in 1988.
<b>Completion date (estimated)</b>	This is a long-term project with no planned termination date.
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	DNR staff costs for development, site clearing, vegetation management and planting.
<b>Contribution</b>	Ten acres of State Trust Land was cleared through a timber sale process. DNR Webster Nursery staff provides ongoing site management.
<b>Other</b>	All three seed orchard blocks were thinned in 2012. In addition, cribbing was built around trees in the orchard blocks using trees removed in the thinning. The purpose of this cribbing is to prevent bear damage from occurring on trees in the orchard blocks. All three blocks will be monitored for the occurrence of bear damage.

Table K

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Pullman Seed Orchard (Northeast Region)</b>
<b>Short Project Description</b>	Development of a seed orchard in SE Region at Pullman, WA specializing in production of improved ponderosa pine seed for NE Region planting stock.
<b>Partners</b>	Natural Resource Conservation Service, Inland Empire Tree Improvement Cooperative, DNR Genetic Resources Program in Olympia, WA and Washington State University.
<b>Conservation Objective</b>	Cultivate local seed sources, and improve genetic diversity of ponderosa pine planting stock specific to NE Region's management area and meet DNR and local partners' seedling needs. In addition, provide seedlings that have a genetic gain of 10-20%, compared to seed collected from wild stands.
<b>Start Date (estimated)</b>	Site preparation completed and irrigation system installed in 2007. Planting occurred in 2007, 2008, and 2009. Additional plantings were completed in 2010 and 2011 to replace dead trees and maintain desired seed production capabilities.
<b>Completion date (estimated)</b>	This is a long-term project with no planned termination date.
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	DNR received a grant from the USFS for purchase of materials, and to cover contractor costs associated with establishment of this seed orchard.
<b>Contribution</b>	DNR has matched the USFS grant from in-kind staff time to establish and manage the site. WSU students provide annual site maintenance labor.
<b>Other</b>	The orchard is now established and growing and we are waiting for seed production.

Table L

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Silvis Project – Intermountain Forest Tree Nutrition Cooperative (Northeast Region)</b>
<b>Short Project Description</b>	DNR is working in cooperation with the Intermountain Forest Tree Nutrition Cooperative at the University of Idaho in Moscow on this research project. This research is designed to investigate young western larch stand density, fertilization and thinning management activities to accelerate young forest stand productivity and develop non-lynx/hare habitat into desired lynx/hare habitat in less time. The Cooperative established a 36 acre western larch seedling spacing, fertilization and thinning study trial at this site, known as "Silvis", in northeast Washington. Six thousand seven hundred (6,700) western larch seedlings were planted in 4 blocks and 32 plots in the research area. Treatments include three planting



	densities, two fertilizer blends, and, eventually, two thinning regimes.
<b>Partners</b>	University of Idaho, College of Natural Resources and the Intermountain Forest Tree Nutrition Cooperative.
<b>Conservation Objective</b>	To determine which stocking and nutrition combinations will improve quality and longevity of snowshoe hare habitat, and which stocking and nutrition combinations maximize western larch seedling productivity.
<b>Start Date (estimated)</b>	Summer 2007
<b>Completion date (estimated)</b>	A five year report is being prepared. Further study will continue as this is a long-term study site.
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	\$109,000 DNR funding
<b>Contribution</b>	In addition to the \$109,000 cash contribution, DNR has supported this project by supplying 7,500 larch seedlings and labor for planting and vegetation management. Support levels have been adjusted to reflect available budget dollars.
<b>Other</b>	Planting in 2008 involved 6,700 larch seedlings. Additional plantings of 800 trees were conducted in 2009, 2010 and 2011 to replace dead trees and maintain desired stocking levels. Site is currently being maintained for future measurements.

Table M

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Slice Above Research Installation - Intermountain Forest Tree Nutrition Cooperative - Nutrition Effects on Future Forest Productivity Study (Northeast Region)</b>
<b>Short Project Description</b>	This installation is part of ongoing nutrient management research involving the establishment of long-term plots on recently harvested sites using bole-only and whole-tree harvesting in commercial thinning and final harvest stands. In addition, a wide array of post-harvest silvicultural treatment options, including site preparation variations (slash treatment and prescribed burning), "weed and/or feed" operations, and various levels of biomass utilization (retention or removal) are being studied. Each of these treatments can affect a site's nutrient status and therefore its productivity. In the core experiment, a series of permanent plots, each classified by level of site disturbance and slash retention, were located within each of the general bole-only and whole-tree harvest treatment units.
<b>Partners</b>	University of Idaho, College of Natural Resources and the Intermountain Forest Tree Nutrition Cooperative.
<b>Conservation Objective</b>	To develop forest management guidelines for various site types that land managers can use to assess probable impact of management operations on nutrient retention and future growth.
<b>Start Date (estimated)</b>	Harvesting was completed and plots were installed in the Fall of 2010.
<b>Completion date (estimated)</b>	This is a long-term nutrition study that will go on for decades.
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	\$75,500 by the Intermountain Forest Tree Nutrition Cooperative.
<b>Contribution</b>	Adjustments to harvest contract, seedlings, some labor for planting seedlings, and financial support of the cooperative. Approximately 1500 seedlings were planted by DNR in the Spring of 2012. In addition, DNR pays annual dues of \$31,120 to the IFTNC that helps pay for this work.
<b>Other</b>	Plots were prepared for planting using chemical site preparation in 2011. Trees were planted and measured in 2012.

Table N

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Stevens County Pre-Commercial Thinning (Northeast Region)</b>
<b>Short Project Description</b>	Project thinned overstocked young (non-merchantable) forests to improve forest health and reduce wild fire risk.
<b>Partners</b>	US Forest Service – through ARRA Stimulus Grants
<b>Conservation Objective</b>	Improve forest health by thinning to reduce susceptibility to insects, disease and fire. In the process, help protect homes in the rural forest interface from the threat of wildfire.
<b>Start Date (estimated)</b>	November 2009
<b>Completion date (estimated)</b>	December 31, 2012
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	\$65,000
<b>Contribution</b>	No contribution required, but DNR provided unit layout, contracting and compliance of the thinning as part of budget.

<b>Other</b>	As of December 31, 2012 - 575 acres were thinned.
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Table O

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Urban Forest Restoration (Resource Protection Division)</b>
<b>Short Project Description</b>	The Urban Forestry Restoration Project provides Washington Conservation Corps or Puget Sound Corps crews to local governments in Pierce, King, and Clark counties to conduct urban forest restoration projects on public land (parks, rights-of-way, open space, watersheds, etc.). These projects include removal of non-native invasive plant species, tree planting, young tree pruning, and similar work that restores health to trees and forests in urban settings. The project is funded through the 2012 Jobs Now Bill (Engrossed Senate Bill 5127) and is administered by the Washington State Department of Natural Resources' Urban and Community Forestry Program.
<b>Partners</b>	Department of Ecology, Washington Conservation Corps, local jurisdictions
<b>Conservation Objective</b>	The Urban Forestry Restoration Project is an opportunity to partner with local communities to enhance the health of urban forests in the Puget Sound Basin and Southwest Washington in order to restore ecosystem services, especially stormwater management that affects regional and local water quality.
<b>Start Date (estimated)</b>	August 2011
<b>Completion date (estimated)</b>	September 2014
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	\$1.4M
<b>Contribution</b>	DNR provides project oversight, detailed project maps developed by GIS specialist, and project coordination. DNR special project coordinator works with local partners and Washington Conservation Corps crews to ensure urban forest restoration work is completed and maintained.
<b>Other</b>	

Table P

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Land Use License #60-WS0480 (South Puget Sound Region)</b>
<b>Short Project Description</b>	Monitor stream temperatures in the Nisqually Basin.
<b>Partners</b>	Nisqually Indian Tribe
<b>Conservation Objective</b>	The Washington State Department of Ecology (WDOE) criteria for the highest 7-DADMax for streams in the Nisqually Basin forest lands (the area of interest) is 17.5 degrees Celsius from June 15 to September 15 (WAC 173-201A-200). The goal of this proposal is to determine, on an annual basis, if there is any proportion of the stream miles in Nisqually forest lands with temperatures for the 7-DADMax equal to or less than 17.5 degrees Celsius from June 15 to September 15. Additional Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construct summer temperature regimes for sites</li> <li>• Detect temperature regime changes over the long term (20 years)</li> </ul>
<b>Start Date (estimated)</b>	7/15/09
<b>Completion date (estimated)</b>	7/14/14
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	Unknown
<b>Contribution</b>	Staff time to prepare and execute the license.
<b>Other</b>	

Table Q

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Land Use License #60-WS0497 (South Puget Sound Region)</b>
<b>Short Project Description</b>	Create forest edge openings & remove downed trees to enhance wildlife mobility and foraging on DNR property east of North Bend.
<b>Partners</b>	Upper Snoqualmie Elk Management Group
<b>Conservation Objective</b>	Improve elk habitat.
<b>Start Date (estimated)</b>	1/15/10
<b>Completion date (estimated)</b>	1/15/15
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	Unknown
<b>Contribution</b>	Staff time to prepare and execute the license.
<b>Other</b>	

Table R

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Land Use License #60-WS0499 (South Puget Sound Region)</b>
<b>Short Project Description</b>	Conduct research on black-tailed does and fawns in the Green Mountain and Tahuya State Forests.
<b>Partners</b>	WDFW
<b>Conservation Objective</b>	To estimate black-tailed deer populations, and the effects of forest management on black-tailed deer ecology and populations.
<b>Start Date (estimated)</b>	3/1/10
<b>Completion date (estimated)</b>	12/31/12
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	Unknown
<b>Contribution</b>	Staff time to prepare and execute the license.
<b>Other</b>	

Table S

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Interagency Agreement #IAA-10-381 (South Puget Sound Region)</b>
<b>Short Project Description</b>	Ensure production of high quality water from the Green River Watershed and support the land management objectives of the Watershed landowners.
<b>Partners</b>	City of Tacoma
<b>Conservation Objective</b>	To maintain this working forest and a clean water supply.
<b>Start Date (estimated)</b>	2/1/11
<b>Completion date (estimated)</b>	6/30/20
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	Unknown
<b>Contribution</b>	Staff time to prepare and execute the agreement, and to enforce and maintain the agreement.
<b>Other</b>	

Table T

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>MTS Heritage Area Study (South Puget Sound Region)</b>
<b>Short Project Description</b>	Beginning in late 2009, a broad coalition including the DNR is working together for 18 months to define the resources that illustrate the Greenway's national significance and devise a multi-party framework for efficiently managing them.
<b>Partners</b>	Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust
<b>Conservation Objective</b>	To retain working farms and forests; sustainable communities, and quality outdoor recreation.
<b>Start Date (estimated)</b>	1/15/10
<b>Completion date (estimated)</b>	7/30/11
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	Unknown
<b>Contribution</b>	\$18,000.00
<b>Other</b>	

Table U

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Land Use License #50-WS0541 (South Puget Sound Region)</b>
<b>Short Project Description</b>	Remove scotch broom in order to enhance winter big game forage, and improve habitat.
<b>Partners</b>	Muckleshoot Indian Tribe, Wildlife Program
<b>Conservation Objective</b>	Improve habitat, enhance forage.
<b>Start Date (estimated)</b>	5/1/11
<b>Completion date (estimated)</b>	12/31/15
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	Unknown
<b>Contribution</b>	Staff time to prepare and execute the license.
<b>Other</b>	

Table V

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Land Use License #60-WS0542 (South Puget Sound Region)</b>
<b>Short Project Description</b>	Install radio collars/GPS tracking units and ear marking for research and population dynamics of the Snoqualmie sub-herd of the North Rainier elk herd.
<b>Partners</b>	Upper Snoqualmie Elk Management Group
<b>Conservation Objective</b>	Improve elk habitat.

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Start Date (estimated)	4/15/11
Completion date (estimated)	12/31/15
Total Project Cost	Unknown
Contribution	Staff time to prepare and execute the license.
Other	

Table W

Project Name	<b>Land Use License #60-WS0557 (South Puget Sound Region)</b>
Short Project Description	Remove small amounts of soil samples for a national study of organic matter.
Partners	USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service
Conservation Objective	Manage and conserve natural resources.
Start Date (estimated)	7/20/11
Completion date (estimated)	7/31/11
Total Project Cost	Unknown
Contribution	Staff time to prepare and execute the license.
Other	

Table X

Project Name	<b>Land Use License #60-WS0600 (South Puget Sound Region)</b>
Short Project Description	Monitor and maintain flow systems on streams.
Partners	WDFW
Conservation Objective	Monitor and maintain two flow stations located on Stavis Creek.
Start Date (estimated)	5/15/2012
Completion date (estimated)	5/14/2016
Total Project Cost	Unknown
Contribution	Staff time to prepare and execute the license; and to enforce and manage the project.
Other	

Table Y

Project Name	<b>Land Use License #60-WS0615 (South Puget Sound Region)</b>
Short Project Description	Treat/remove noxious weeds.
Partners	Mason Conservation District.
Conservation Objective	Survey for, treat, and/or remove knotweed and other noxious weeds.
Start Date (estimated)	9/5/2012
Completion date (estimated)	12/31/2013
Total Project Cost	Unknown
Contribution	Staff time to prepare and execute the license; and to enforce and manage the project.
Other	

Table Z

Project Name	<b>Land Use License #60-WS0621(South Puget Sound Region)</b>
Short Project Description	Model stream locations and typing.
Partners	Kitsap County Dept. of Community Development & The Wild Fish Conservancy
Conservation Objective	To field collect "Bank Full Width" (BFW) and gradient data that will allow them to test their ability to predict those two parameters using the LiDAR DEM in the steeper terrains of Kitsap County. This project was carried out by The Wild Fish Conservancy, under a contract from Kitsap County, to model stream locations and typing.
Start Date (estimated)	12/3/2012
Completion date (estimated)	12/17/2012
Total Project Cost	Unknown
Contribution	Staff time to prepare and execute the license.
Other	

Table AA

Project Name	<b>Kittitas and Chelan Counties Recreation/Wildlife Plan (Asset Management &amp; Protection Division-Recreation Section)</b>
Short Project Description	The Washington State Departments of Natural Resources (DNR) and Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) are working together to create a joint recreation plan for a state forest and 3 state

	wildlife areas that cover more than 230,000 acres in Kittitas and Chelan counties. When completed, the plan will guide recreation management for the next 10 to 15 years in the DNR-managed Naneum Ridge State Forest and the WDFW-managed Colockum, Quilomene, and Whiskey Dick wildlife areas.
<b>Partners</b>	WDFW (WA State Department of Fish & Wildlife), Recreation Groups, Local Officials, and other interested parties.
<b>Conservation Objective</b>	Sustainable Management of Recreation
<b>Start Date (estimated)</b>	April 2012
<b>Completion date (estimated)</b>	September 2013
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	\$250,000
<b>Contribution</b>	\$250,000
<b>Other</b>	

Table BB

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Uno Bull hardened watering site (Southeast Region)</b>
<b>Short Project Description</b>	To help manage sedimentation, fecal coliform levels, and stream bank erosion in the Rattlesnake Creek basin, the Underwood Conservation District installed cattle watering sites throughout the Gilmer Range area.
<b>Partners</b>	DNR—landowner, SDS Lumber—landowner, Keith Kreps—Rancher, Underwood Conservation District
<b>Conservation Objective</b>	Water Quality
<b>Start Date (estimated)</b>	9/1/2012
<b>Completion date (estimated)</b>	11/1/2012
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	unknown
<b>Contribution</b>	DNR supplied the water rights, location, and woody debris to be used for drift fencing in the riparian area.
<b>Other</b>	

Table CC

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Risk Assessment for Placement of Large Woody Debris in Buck Creek (Southeast Region)</b>
<b>Short Project Description</b>	Risk assessment was completed evaluating the potential salvage of severe storm damaged timber for use as large woody debris placement in Buck Creek. With the removal of Condit Dam on the White Salmon River, Buck Creek (tributary, 2 <sup>nd</sup> order stream) is expected to play a large role in the recovery of Salmon to the White Salmon River.
<b>Partners</b>	DNR—landowner, Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group—funding, Yakima Nation Fisheries—proponent, Herrera Environmental Consultants--contractor
<b>Conservation Objective</b>	Manage stream temperature, nutrient availability, water velocity, and spawning habitat in the structure deprived reach of Buck Creek.
<b>Start Date (estimated)</b>	1/1/2012
<b>Completion date (estimated)</b>	8/8/2012
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	Unknown
<b>Contribution</b>	DNR provided access to the stream reach, technical advice, was a reviewer of the project scope and outputs.
<b>Other</b>	

Table DD

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Riparian Status and Trends Monitoring in the Olympic Experimental State Forest (OESF)</b>
<b>Short Project Description</b>	The OESF riparian status and trends monitoring will evaluate the recovery of aquatic and riparian habitat conditions at watershed level and more specifically Stream Type 3 basin. This will be achieved by assessing individual monitoring indicators (such as stream temperature and in-stream large woody debris) as well as by aggregating their values into a single watershed condition score and tracking the changes in the scores over time.
<b>Partners</b>	Forest Service Pacific Northwest Research Station

<b>Conservation Objective</b>	The project's goal is to document the recovery of riparian and aquatic habitat in the OESF as DNR implements the OESF Forest Land Plan. Specific Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Document the status and trends in riparian and aquatic conditions in the OESF.</li> <li>• Test the assumptions around the recovery of riparian and aquatic conditions and evaluate the projections of riparian habitat over time as presented in the Environmental Impact Statement for the OESF Forest Land Plan.</li> <li>• Supply information for implementation monitoring of the OESF Forest Land Plan.</li> <li>• Supply information useful for HCP effectiveness and validation monitoring.</li> <li>• Supply information for inferences about management effects on habitat as a basis for adaptive management.</li> </ul>
<b>Start Date (estimated)</b>	July 2012
<b>Completion date (estimated)</b>	December 2022
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	\$1,395,000 for 10 years
<b>Contribution</b>	DNR provided \$145,000 in FY 2013 FS PNW contributed \$18,000 in FY 2012
<b>Other</b>	GIS and field reconnaissance was conducted on potential sample basins in 2012. 50 OESF basins and 4 reference basins in the Olympic National Park were selected. Sample sites were identified, marked and monumented. Water and temperature data loggers were installed in all basins. Field sampling of the other monitoring indicators will begin in 2013.

Table EE

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Clearwater River Watershed Restoration (Engineering Division)</b>
<b>Short Project Description</b>	Road repairs and restoration of forest lands along the Clearwater River.
<b>Partners</b>	The Nature Conservancy
<b>Conservation Objective</b>	The project is intended to initiate long-term restoration of vital salmonid spawning and rearing habitat within the Clearwater River.
<b>Start Date (estimated)</b>	September 2012
<b>Completion date (estimated)</b>	June 2014
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	\$435,000
<b>Contribution</b>	In-kind
<b>Other</b>	

Table FF

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Ellsworth Creek Preserve Watershed Restoration Project (Engineering Division)</b>
<b>Short Project Description</b>	Road repairs and forest treatments in the Ellsworth Creek Watershed.
<b>Partners</b>	The Nature Conservancy
<b>Conservation Objective</b>	The project is intended to restore forest and stream health through active restoration of the former industrial timberlands, which, over time, will restore the entire watershed for the benefit of marbled murrelets, salmon, and other forest dependent species.
<b>Start Date (estimated)</b>	July 2012
<b>Completion date (estimated)</b>	June 2014
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	\$1,020,000
<b>Contribution</b>	In-kind
<b>Other</b>	

Table GG

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Uno Bull hardened watering site (Southeast Region)</b>
<b>Short Project Description</b>	To help manage sedimentation, fecal coliform levels, and stream bank erosion in the Rattlesnake Creek basin, the Underwood Conservation District installed cattle watering sites throughout the Gilmer Range area.
<b>Partners</b>	DNR—landowner, SDS Lumber—landowner, Keith Kreps—Rancher, Underwood Conservation District
<b>Conservation Objective</b>	Water Quality
<b>Start Date (estimated)</b>	9/1/2012
<b>Completion date (estimated)</b>	11/1/2012
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	unknown
<b>Contribution</b>	DNR supplied the water rights, location, and woody debris to be used for drift fencing in the



	riparian area.
Other	

Table HH

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Risk Assessment for Placement of Large Woody Debris in Buck Creek (Southeast Region)</b>
<b>Short Project Description</b>	Risk assessment was completed evaluating the potential salvage of severe storm damaged timber for use as large woody debris placement in Buck Creek. With the removal of Condit Dam on the White Salmon River, Buck Creek (tributary, 2 <sup>nd</sup> order stream) is expected to play a large role in the recovery of Salmon to the White Salmon River.
<b>Partners</b>	DNR—landowner, Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group—funding, Yakima Nation Fisheries—proponent, Herrera Environmental Consultants—contractor
<b>Conservation Objective</b>	Manage stream temperature, nutrient availability, water velocity, and spawning habitat in the structure deprived reach of Buck Creek.
<b>Start Date (estimated)</b>	1/1/2012
<b>Completion date (estimated)</b>	8/8/2012
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	Unknown
<b>Contribution</b>	DNR provided access to the stream reach, technical advice, was a reviewer of the project scope and outputs.
Other	

Table II

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Stand Management Cooperative Type I, Douglas-fir and Western Hemlock established stand spacing studies (Forest Resources Division- Silviculture and Monitoring Section, and Northwest, Olympic and Pacific Cascade Regions)</b>
<b>Short Project Description</b>	Long term regional study with 32 installations across the PNW (3 are on DNR) in established stands covering a range of trees per acre and spacing treatments. Thinning regimes, fertilization, pruning and selective vs. systematic spacing treatments imposed. Re-measurements and analysis on-going.
<b>Partners</b>	University of Washington and 28 cooperators from industry, agencies, tribes, consultants and BC Ministry of Forests
<b>Conservation Objective</b>	Improve our understanding of how Douglas-fir and western hemlock trees and stands grow in relation to growing space.
<b>Start Date (estimated)</b>	1986
<b>Completion date (estimated)</b>	2026
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	Stand Management Cooperative annual budget is approximately \$600,000 paid by dues paying members and funds numerous projects
<b>Contribution</b>	\$25,000 annual Co-op dues plus researcher time. Land for study sites.
<b>Other</b>	The exceptional database that has been developed allows the Co-op to bring in another \$600,000 annually in grants to conduct related research that benefits all the members. The database is also used to update G&Y models (through a different Co-op) that DNR depends on for its forest planning and sustainable yield calculations.

Table JJ

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Stand Management Cooperative Type III, Stand development across a wide range of initial plantation spacing of Douglas-fir, western hemlock and mixtures (Forest Resources Division- Silviculture and Monitoring Section, and Northwest, Olympic and Pacific Cascade Regions)</b>
<b>Short Project Description</b>	Long-term regional study with 33 installations across the PNW (7 are on DNR land) studying the effects of initial spacing on subsequent stand dynamics. All installations are large fixed area plots planted at a range of tpa. Site are measured on a five year basis and thinned when specified density targets are met.
<b>Partners</b>	University of Washington and 28 cooperators from industry, agencies, tribes, consultants and BC Ministry of Forests
<b>Conservation Objective</b>	Improve our understanding of how Douglas-fir and western hemlock trees and stands grow in relation to growing space. Develop an understanding of how species mixtures perform.
<b>Start Date (estimated)</b>	1986
<b>Completion date (estimated)</b>	2046

<b>Total Project Cost</b>	Stand Management Cooperative annual budget is approximately \$600,000 paid by dues paying members
<b>Contribution</b>	\$25,000 annual Co-op dues plus researcher time. Land for study sites.
<b>Other</b>	The exceptional database that has been developed allows the Co-op to bring in another \$600,000 annually in grants to conduct related research that benefits all the members. The database is also used to update G&Y models (through a different Co-op) that DNR depends on for its forest planning and sustainable yield calculations.

Table KK

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Stand Management Cooperative Type II, Mid-rotation stand developmental dynamics in Douglas-fir and western hemlock. (Forest Resources Division- Silviculture and Monitoring Section, and Northwest Region)</b>
<b>Short Project Description</b>	Long-term regional study with 12 installations across the PNW (1 on DNR land) studying how mid-rotation stand develop in relation to growing space and thinning. Study complements the Type I and Type II studies in older stands.
<b>Partners</b>	University of Washington and 28 cooperators from industry, agencies, tribes, consultants and BC Ministry of Forests
<b>Conservation Objective</b>	Improve our understanding of how Douglas-fir and western hemlock trees and stands grow in relation to growing space. Develop an understanding of how species mixtures perform.
<b>Start Date (estimated)</b>	1986
<b>Completion date (estimated)</b>	2046
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	Stand Management Cooperative annual budget is approximately \$600,000 paid by dues paying members
<b>Contribution</b>	\$25,000 annual Co-op dues plus researcher time. Land for study sites.
<b>Other</b>	The exceptional database that has been developed allows the Co-op to bring in another \$600,000 annually in grants to conduct related research that benefits all the members. The database is also used to update G&Y models (through a different Co-op) that DNR depends on for its forest planning and sustainable yield calculations.

Table LL

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Stand Management Cooperative Type IV, Realized genetic gain trials for Douglas-fir (Forest Resources Division-Silviculture and Monitoring Section, and Pacific Cascade Region)</b>
<b>Short Project Description</b>	Long-term regional study with 6 installations (one on DNR land) studying the realized gains from two levels of genetic improvement compared to woods-run seed. Also examining spacing and vegetation control effects by gain level and family.
<b>Partners</b>	University of Washington and 28 cooperators from industry, agencies, tribes, consultants and BC Ministry of Forests; Oregon State University; PNW Tree Improvement Cooperative; NW Tree Improvement Research Cooperative
<b>Conservation Objective</b>	Understand the gains we realize from tree improvement. Understand how spacing and competition affect tree and stand growth by genetic gain level.
<b>Start Date (estimated)</b>	2004
<b>Completion date (estimated)</b>	2064
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	Each installation is estimated to have over \$70,000 invested to date.
<b>Contribution</b>	\$35,000 annual Co-op dues (SMC, PNWTIC and NWTIRC) plus researcher time and land for study sites.
<b>Other</b>	This is an effort that brings together three different cooperatives and their respective memberships. Nearly every major landowner in the PNW is a participant.

Table MM

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Hardwood Silviculture Cooperative Type II, Intensive management of Red alder in variable density plantations (Forest Resources Division- Silviculture and Monitoring Section, and Northwest, Olympic and Pacific Cascade Regions)</b>
<b>Short Project Description</b>	Long-term regional study with 26 installations across the PNW (3 on DNR land) investigating tree and stand growth in relation to spacing and density control.
<b>Partners</b>	Oregon State University and 11 cooperators from industry, agencies, BC Ministry of Forests.
<b>Conservation Objective</b>	Develop knowledge to establish and manage plantations of red alder.
<b>Start Date (estimated)</b>	1988



<b>Completion date (estimated)</b>	2018
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	Annual co-op budget approximately \$88,000 which funds multiple studies
<b>Contribution</b>	\$4,250 annual dues plus researcher time and land for study sites.
<b>Other</b>	Data being used to develop a red alder G&Y model

Table NN

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Hardwood Silviculture Cooperative Type III, Growth and yield of mixed Douglas-fir / red alder plantations (Forest Resources Division- Silviculture and Monitoring Section, and Northwest and Olympic Regions)</b>
<b>Short Project Description</b>	Long-term regional study with 7 installations across the PNW (1 on DNR land) investigating the effects of various proportions of Douglas-fir and red alder on tree and stand growth
<b>Partners</b>	Oregon State University and 11 cooperators from industry, agencies, and BC Ministry of Forests.
<b>Conservation Objective</b>	Improve our understanding of mixed species stand growth and yield.
<b>Start Date (estimated)</b>	1988
<b>Completion date (estimated)</b>	2018
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	Annual co-op budget approximately \$88,000 which funds multiple studies
<b>Contribution</b>	\$4,250 annual dues plus researcher time and land for study sites.
<b>Other</b>	Various add-on projects are conducted with additional grant money to leverage the Co-op data for example HSC recently published a paper entitled "Climate effects on red alder growth in the Pacific Northwest of America"

Table OO

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Hardwood Silviculture Cooperative Taper equations for thinned red alder (Forest Resources Division- Silviculture and Monitoring Section and Northwest Region)</b>
<b>Short Project Description</b>	Compare taper equations for thinned and unthinned red alder to determine if they are affected by thinning. Taper is critical for volume estimation.
<b>Partners</b>	Oregon State University and 11 cooperators from industry, agencies, and BC Ministry of Forests.
<b>Conservation Objective</b>	Improve our understanding of how red alder grows in relation to cultural activities.
<b>Start Date (estimated)</b>	2011
<b>Completion date (estimated)</b>	2014
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	Annual co-op budget approximately \$88,000 which funds multiple studies
<b>Contribution</b>	\$4,250 annual dues plus researcher time and land for study sites.
<b>Other</b>	

Table PP

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Intermountain Forest Tree nutrition Cooperative Site Characterization Study (Forest Resources Division- Silviculture and Monitoring Section and Northeast Region)</b>
<b>Short Project Description</b>	Develop process-level predictions of site quality at the landscape scale using bio-geo-climatic predictor variables and forest inventory data. Provide wall-to-wall predictions of potential productivity for all lands east of the Cascade crest.
<b>Partners</b>	University of Idaho and 10 cooperators from industry and agencies.
<b>Conservation Objective</b>	Understand sustainable productivity in relation to the factors controlling it and be able to understand the impacts of a changing climate on productivity.
<b>Start Date (estimated)</b>	2011
<b>Completion date (estimated)</b>	2014
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	Annual IFTNC budget is approximately \$300,000 and contributes to many studies
<b>Contribution</b>	\$14,000 annual Co-op dues plus data sharing and researcher time
<b>Other</b>	As with other Co-ops multiple additional projects are conducted using Co-op data and expertise as leverage to gain outside funding. Projects include investigations into Sustainable Bioenergy, Nutrient effects on sustainable productivity, and developing Tools for Estimating and Managing Soil-Site Productivity.

Table QQ

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Intermountain Forest Tree Nutrition Cooperative – Site type effects on Stocking and Density Management (Forest Resources Division- Silviculture and Monitoring Section and Northeast Region)</b>
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**Attachment A: 2012 SFI Progress Report  
WA State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) - Conservation Partnerships**

<b>Short Project Description</b>	Install 100-150 study sites investigating precommercial thinning in relation to timing, spacing, species and site quality.
<b>Partners</b>	University of Idaho and 10 cooperators from industry and agencies.
<b>Conservation Objective</b>	Understand the optimal timing for PCT as well as the effects of site quality and density on tree and stand development.
<b>Start Date (estimated)</b>	2012
<b>Completion date (estimated)</b>	2042
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	Annual IFTNC budget is approximately \$300,000 and contributes to many studies
<b>Contribution</b>	\$14,000 annual Co-op dues plus data sharing and researcher time
<b>Other</b>	

**Table RR**

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Vegetation Management Research Cooperative – Evaluating Common Vegetation Control Regimes (Forest Resources Division- Silviculture and Monitoring Section and Pacific Cascade Region)</b>
<b>Short Project Description</b>	Quantify the impact six herbaceous vegetation control regimes on Douglas-fir seedling establishment, monitor changes to the vegetation community resulting from herbicide use, and intensively measure seedling xylem water potential and soil moisture conditions created through the use of these management regimes.
<b>Partners</b>	Oregon State University and 15 cooperators from industry and agencies.
<b>Conservation Objective</b>	Understand how vegetation control practices affect the vegetative community as well as the effects on tree growth.
<b>Start Date (estimated)</b>	2005
<b>Completion date (estimated)</b>	2025
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	Annual VMRC budget is approximately \$150,000 and contributes to many different studies
<b>Contribution</b>	\$4,250 annual dues plus research time and land for study site.
<b>Other</b>	Data from this and other Co-op studies is being used to improve young stand growth and yield models to accommodate the effects of vegetative competition.

**Table SS**

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Land acquisition and protection of habitat lands for threatened and endangered species (Asset Protection &amp; Management Division-Land Management Section)</b>
<b>Short Project Description</b>	The Department of Natural Resources, Conservation Lands Program, manages the Section 6 non-traditional Grant Program. This is funded by the US Fish & Wildlife Service and is intended for acquisition and protection of habitat lands for threatened and endangered species. This partnership has been in existence since 2000, with DNR receiving over 30 federal Grants, while successfully completing 38 conservation transactions. DNR currently has 5 federal Grants open.
<b>Partners</b>	Forterra NW (I-90 Corridor Phase 4) open Pierce County (Puyallup River Levee Setback) open Whidbey-Camano Land Trust (Golden Paintbrush @ Heritage Preserve) open DNR (Mt. Si Conservation Area In-holding) open Columbia Land Trust (Mt. St. Helens Forest) open Nisqually Land Trust (Ashford Spotted Owl Phase 3) closed 2012
<b>Conservation Objective</b>	The purpose of the Section 6 Program is to acquire and protect land in perpetuity to benefit threatened and endangered species in support of Habitat Conservation Plans. The US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) administers this land acquisition grant program under the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation fund which was established by Section 6 of the Endangered Species (ESA). In being awarded grants DNR is required to provide non-federal Match Property and record a “Notice of Grant Agreement” on said Match Property.  A component of any endangered species recovery plan for marbled murrelet, bull trout and/or the northern spotted owl is the overall protection of their specific habitat. The Section 6 program provides federal funding to purchase existing and future habitat in support of DNR and other HCPs on private lands not currently protected.
<b>Start Date (estimated)</b>	See detailed list below
<b>Completion date (estimated)</b>	2011-2012

<b>Total Project Cost</b>	\$19,280,108 Total Grant Awards
<b>Contribution</b>	\$26,066,973
<b>Other</b>	

Table SS continued: Section 6 Program (Asset Protection &amp; Management Division-Land Management Section)

FUNDING ENTITY	GRANT NAME	GRANT STARTING DATE	GRANT ENDING DATE	DNR MATCH
USFWS	I 90 Corridor Phase IV	9/1/09	12/31/13	Yes
USFWS	Golden Paintbrush @ Heritage Preserve	6/20/10	6/20/13	No
USFWS	Mt. St. Helens Forest	9/20/10	9/20/13	Yes
USFWS	Mt. Si Conservation Area	8/20/10	8/20/13	Yes
USFWS	Puyallup River Levee Setback	6/20/10	6/20/13	No
USFWS	Ashford Spotted Owl Phase 3	10/01/09	12/31/12	Yes

Table TT

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Natural Heritage Program (Asset Management &amp; Protection Division-Natural Heritage Section)</b>
<b>Short Project Description</b>	<p>The Washington Natural Heritage Program is responsible for the collection and distribution of scientific data regarding the rare plants, animals and native ecosystem of the state. It was created specifically to provide an objective basis for establishing conservation priorities and to inform policy makers and land managers about needed conservation actions.</p> <p>The Washington Natural Heritage Program and the methodology it uses is intended to help answer these questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Which species need conservation attention?</li> <li>• What ecosystems are being lost to development or undergoing degradation from other human activities?</li> <li>• Where are the best places to conserve rare species and ecosystems?</li> </ul> <p>Established in state statute, the Natural Heritage Program's mandate, from the Legislature, is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify which species and ecosystems are priorities for conservation effort,</li> <li>• Build and maintain a database for priority species and ecosystems, including information about known locations and about their ecological requirements, and</li> <li>• Share the information with others so that it can be used for environmental assessments and conservation planning purposes.</li> </ul>
<b>Partners</b>	See detailed list below
<b>Conservation Objective</b>	The projects the on which the Natural Heritage Program is working include monitoring of rare plant inventories and conservation status updates, mapping and classifying vegetation communities in the state, monitoring of ESA listed plants on federal lands, providing rare species and ecosystems data, developing data on rare mosses, lichens, fungi, and plants, updating information on ecological condition of wetlands in Washington and developing data on species of conservation concern statewide.
<b>Start Date (estimated)</b>	See detailed list below
<b>Completion date (estimated)</b>	See detailed list below
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	\$635,000 (calendar year 2011-2012)
<b>Contribution</b>	\$200,000
<b>Other</b>	

Table TT continued: Natural Heritage Program (Asset Management & Protection Division-Natural Heritage Section)

FUNDING ENTITY	GRANT NAME	GRANT STARTING DATE	GRANT ENDING DATE	DNR MATCH
Dept. of Ecology	National Wetland Condition Assessment	9/9/11	12/31/11	No
EPA	EPA - Western Washington Wetlands - Phase 1	10/1/10	9/30/12	Yes
EPA	EPA - Western Washington Wetlands - Phase 2	1/1/12	12/31/13	Yes
EPA	EPA - Wetlands - Phase 3	1/1/13	12/31/14	Yes
NPS	San Juan Island National Historic Park Map	5/5/10	3/30/12	No
NPS	San Juan Island National Historic Park Map	5/5/10	5/31/12	No
Squaxin Island Tribe	Potential Woodard Bay NRCA Expansion	5/1/11	12/31/12	No
US Dept. of Defense	Fairchild AFB Vernal Pool study	9/26/07	10/31/11	No
USDA FS	Computer Data Services 2010	9/1/10	9/30/11	Yes
USDA FS	Computer Data Services 2011	9/19/11	9/30/12	No
USDA FS OLY NF	Olympic Alpine Butterfly Surveys	8/25/11	9/30/13	Yes
USFS	Computer Data Services 2012	9/14/12	9/30/13	No
USFWS	Review of ESA Candidate Species	9/3/09	12/31/12	No
USFWS	Support to Natural Heritage Program	9/7/10	12/31/11	Yes
USFWS	Support to the NHP statewide database	7/1/12	12/31/14	Yes
USFWS	Willapa Bay Vegetation Condition Mapping	6/4/12	10/31/13	No
USFWS	Olympic pocket gopher surveys	5/1/12	12/31/13	Yes
USFWS	Seg. 79 – Sisyrinchium (blue-eyed grasses)	8/1/12	3/31/14	Yes
USFWS	Seg. 80 - SW Washington Prairies	8/1/12	3/31/14	Yes
USFWS	Seg. 81 - Pollinators	8/1/12	6/30/14	Yes
USFWS	Seg. 82 - Mobile devices	8/1/12	3/31/14	Yes
USFWS	Seg. 83 - Lime Hill Conservation Recommendations	8/1/12	3/31/14	Yes
USFWS	Seg. 84 - Wenatchee Mtns. Endemic	8/1/12	3/31/14	Yes
USFWS	Seg. 85 - Climate change / Listed plant species	8/1/12	3/31/14	Yes
USFWS - ESA Sect 6	Seg. 62 - Palouse Plant Species' Conservation	6/12/08	12/31/11	Yes
USFWS - ESA Sect 6	Seg. 64 - Review of Northern Wormwood status	10/1/08	12/31/11	Yes
USFWS - ESA Sect 6	Seg. 65 - Review of WA Bugseed Species: status and taxonomy	9/1/08	12/31/11	Yes
USFWS - ESA Sect 6	Seg. 66 - Recovery of Golden Paintbrush	7/1/08	12/31/11	Yes
USFWS - ESA Sect 6	Seg. 67 - Wenatchee Mtns. Endemics	7/27/09	3/31/12	Yes
USFWS - ESA Sect 6	Seg. 68 - Obscure buttercup	7/27/09	12/31/12	Yes
USFWS - ESA Sect 6	Seg. 69 - Pale blue-eyed grass	7/27/09	12/31/11	Yes
USFWS - ESA Sect 6	Seg. 70 - Rare Plant Pollinators	7/27/09	12/31/11	Yes
USFWS - ESA Sect 6	Seg. 71 - SW Washington Prairies	8/1/10	3/31/13	Yes
USFWS - ESA Sect 6	Seg. 72 - Spalding's Catchfly	8/1/10	12/31/12	Yes
USFWS - ESA Sect 6	Seg. 73 - Hanford Endemics	8/1/10	3/31/13	Yes
USFWS - ESA Sect 6	Seg. 74 - Wenatchee Mtns. Endemics	8/1/10	3/31/13	Yes
USFWS - ESA Sect 6	Seg. 75 - Evaluate Candidate Plant Taxa in Columbia River Riparian Habitats	8/1/11	3/31/14	Yes
USFWS - ESA Sect 6	Seg. 76 - Plant Taxa Info Dissemination	8/1/11	6/30/13	Yes
USFWS - ESA Sect 6	Seg. 77 - Howellia aquatilis (aquatic plant)	8/1/11	6/30/13	Yes
USFWS - ESA Sect 6	Seg. 78 - Monitor Fed Listed Candidate Plant Taxa	8/1/11	3/31/13	Yes