FSC Digital Audit Report Template - Forest Management (v1.3.12)

Report Setup

Licence Code	FSC-C012959
Language	EN
Default Area Units	ha
Default Wood Volume Units	m3
Default NTFP Volume Units	metric tonnes
Default Pesticide Volume Units	litres
Display / Print Level	All - Data Entry
Sheet Integrity Complete	Yes

Page	Progress
Certificate Holder and Certification Body Details	OK
The evaluation process	OK
Personnel / audit team	2 entries
Audit itinerary	4 entries
Forest management enterprise information	Incomplete
Group members	0 entries
Management Units	1 entry

Main commercial timber species included in scope of the certificate	16 entries
NTFP - non-timber forest products	8 entries
Pesticide use since previous audit/year	7 entries
Forest context and management plan	OK
Stakeholder comment(s)	7 entries
Complaint(s) received	0 entries
Nonconformities/Observations raised	1 entry
Peer review(s)	0 entries
Results of the evaluation for ES impacts	0 entries
Ecosystem Services Sponsor information	0 entries
Principles & Criteria Summary	48 entries
Checklist of Indicators	0 entries
Annexes	3 entries
Template Error Reporting	0 entries
Improving Question Translations	0 entries

FSC Forest Management Audit

Public Summary Report

Audit Conducted By	Bureau Veritas Certification Holding SAS Tour Alto 4 Place des Saisons COURBEVOIE 92400 France https://certification.bureauveritas.com/wood-scheme-certification-documents-and-standards
Contact Person	Krzysztof Wypij
Report last updated on	13 November 2024
Certificate Holder	Washington State Department of Natural Resources 1111 Washington Street. SE P.O.Box 47014 Olympia Washington State Department of Natural Resources 98504-7016 United States www.dnr.wa.gov
Contact Person	Tracy Petroske
Certified Forest Areas	South Puget Sound
FSC certificate registration code	BV-FM/COC-080501
Certificate issue date	14 May 2023
Certificate expiry date	13 May 2028
Audit Sequence	Surveillance

This forest has been certified by Bureau Veritas Certification Holding SAS as meeting the requirements of FSC national forest standard FSC-US Forest Management Standard V1.1.

Certificate Holder and Certification Body Details

Question	Inputs	Units	Validation
Certificate Holder			
1.01 Certificate holder name *	Washington State Department of Natural Resources		OK
1.02.1 Street Address *	1111 Washington Street. SE		OK
1.02.2 Address Line 2	P.O.Box 47014		OK
1.02.3 City *	Olympia		OK
1.02.4 State or Province	Washington State Department of Natural Resources		OK
1.02.5 Postal Code	98504-7016		OK
1.03 Country *	United States		OK
1.04 Contact person full name *	Tracy Petroske		OK
1.05 Email *	Tracy.Petroske@dnr.wa.gov		OK
1.06 Telephone	360-790-9356		OK
1.07 Website *	www.dnr.wa.gov		OK
Certificate Parameters			
1.08 FSC licence code *	FSC-C012959		OK
1.09 Certificate code *	BV-FM/COC-080501		OK
1.10 Former certificate code (if any)			
1.11 Certificate type *	FM/COC		OK
1.12 Group certificate *	No		OK
1.13.1 Initial certification date *	2008-06-25		OK
1.13.2 Most recent certification date *	2023-05-14		OK
1.13.3 Certificate expiry date *	2028-05-13		OK
1.14 Total number of MUs in the scope of certificate *	1		OK
1.15 Total area certified *	71289.00	ha	OK
1.16 Change of scope since previous audit *	No		OK
1.16.1 Nature of scope change			
1.17 Ecosystem services (ES) in the scope *	No		OK
1.26 Continuous Improvement Procedure being followed	No		OK
1.25 Name and/or location of the certified forest area(s)	South Puget Sound		OK
Certification Body			
1.18 Certification body name *	Bureau Veritas Certification Holding SAS		OK
1.19.1 Street Address *	Tour Alto 4 Place des Saisons		OK
1.19.2 Address Line 2			
1.19.3 City *	COURBEVOIE		OK
1.19.4 State			
1.19.5 Postal Code	92400		OK
1.20 Country *	France		OK
1.21 Contact person full name *	Krzysztof Wypij		OK
1.22 Email *	krzysztof.wypij@bureauveritas.com		OK
1.23 Telephone			
1.24 Website *	https://certification.bureauveritas.com/wood-scheme-certification-documents-and-standards		OK

The evaluation process

Question	Inputs	Units	Validation
Audit Parameters			
2.01 Audit type *	Surveillance		OK
2.01.1 Audit sequence	Surveillance		OK
2.02 Audit start date *	2024-09-23		OK
2.16 First stakeholder consultation date for this audit	2024-09-23		OK
2.03 Audit finish date *	2024-09-26		OK
2.04 Total person days *	7.0		OK
2.05 Date of report *	2024-11-13		OK
2.06 Total area under evaluation *	71289.0	ha	OK
Normative Documents			
2.07 Evaluated international normative document(s)			
2.07.1 Trademark standard FSC-STD-50-001 *	Yes		OK
2.07.2 Group standard FSC-STD-30-005 *	No		OK
2.07.3 CoC standard FSC-STD-40-004 *	No		OK
2.07.4 ES procedure FSC-PRO-30-006 *	No		OK
2.07.5 Excision Policy FSC-POL-20-003 *	Yes		OK
2.07.6 Pesticides Policy FSC-POL-30-001 *	Yes		OK
2.07.7 Applicable NTFP Standard *	No		OK
2.07.8 CIP FSC PRO 30-011 *	No		OK
2.08 Code(s) of NFSS or INS used *	FSC-US Forest Management Standard V1.1		OK
2.09 Web link to the standard used	https://us.fsc.org/en-us/certification/forest-management-certification		OK
2.10 If applicable, the adaptation process of CB interim standard			
Evaluation Methodology			
2.11 Sampling system employed for the audit			
2.11.1 stratified sampling			
2.11.2 cluster sampling			
2.11.3 random sampling			
2.11.4 systematic sampling	Yes		OK
2.11.5 Other, please specify your input here	Sampling followed FSC-STD-20-007 and BV FSC Auditor Handbook.	Sites sele	OK
2.12 Rationale for selection of MU/ members, including a clear description of the surveillance schedule that will be implemented by the certification body	See comments in 2.11.5.		OK
2.13 Documentation reviewed during this audit			
2.13.1 copies of applicable laws	Some		OK
2.13.2 long term management plans	All		OK
2.13.3 technical management guides relating to operations	All		OK
2.13.4 concession agreements	Not Requested		OK
2.13.5 documentation showing tenure or land-use rights	Not Requested		OK
2.13.6 up to date maps of roads, management sites, etc	Some		OK
2.13.7 inventory records	Some		OK
2.13.8 work instructions	Some		OK
2.13.9 contractor contracts	Some		OK
2.13.10 agreements with affected local communities	Some		OK
2.13.11 agreements with affected Indigenous Peoples, etc	Not Requested		OK
2.13.12 records of payments of royalties, fees, or taxes	Some		OK
2.13.13 records of complaints/disputes and resolution	All		OK
2.13.14 records of payments to workers	Not Requested		OK
2.13.15 wildlife evaluation records	Some		OK
2.13.16 environmental impacts monitoring records	Some		OK
2.13.17 social impact survey results	All		OK
2.13.18 results of monitoring forest growth and health	All		OK
2.13.19 harvesting and production records	All		OK
2.13.20 chemical use records	All		OK
2.13.21 communications with stakeholders	Some		OK
2.13.22 purchasing and sales documentation	Some		OK
2.13.23 Integrated pest management	All		OK
2.13.24 ESRA	All		OK
2.13.25 agreements with group members	Not Applicable		OK
2.13.26 CIP: Self-Conformity Check Results	Not Applicable		OK
2.13.27 CIP: Action Plan	Not Applicable		OK
2.13.28 CIP: Self-Monitoring Results	Not Applicable		OK

The evaluation process

Question	Inputs	Units	Validation
2.13.98 Other, please specify			
2.13.99 Further information on documents reviewed			
2.14 Additional techniques employed for evaluation			
2.15 Geographically relevant tools employed by the auditing team for evaluation			
2.15.1 FSC GIS Portal	No		OK
2.15.2 Google maps, Bing maps and similar			
2.15.3 Global Forest Watch			
2.15.4 GPS tracking devices (including GPS-enabled smartphones)	Yes		OK
2.15.5 Desktop GIS tools QGIS, ArcGIS			
2.15.6 CB´s own GIS system			
2.15.7 CH's own GIS system	Yes		OK
2.15.8 Drones, UAVs or similar	Yes		OK
2.15.9 Other, please specify Your input here			
2.17 Means of stakeholder engagement			
2.17.1 Face to face meetings	Yes		OK
2.17.2 Virtual meetings			
2.17.3 Contacted by phone	Yes		OK
2.17.4 Email, or letter	Yes		OK
2.17.5 Notice published in the national and/or local press			
2.17.6 Notice published on relevant websites			
2.17.7 Local radio announcements			
2.17.8 Local customary notice boards			
2.17.9 Social media broadcast			
2.17.10 Other, please specify Your input here			
2.18 Stakeholder groups engaged in audit			
2.18.1 Economic interests	Yes		OK
2.18.2 Social interests	Yes		OK
2.18.3 Environmental interests	Yes		OK
2.18.4 FSC-accredited certification bodies active in the country	No		OK
2.18.5 National and state forest agencies	No		OK
2.18.6 Experts with expertise in controlled wood categories	No		OK
2.18.7 Research institutions and universities	Yes		OK
2.18.8 FSC regional offices, FSC network partners, registered standard development groups and NRA working groups in the region	No		OK
2.18.9 Forest workers, contractors	Yes		OK
2.18.10 Local communities, residents	Yes		OK
2.18.11 FME personnel	Yes		OK
2.18.12 Indigenous Peoples	No		OK
2.18.13 Other, please specify Your input here			
Certification Decision			
2.19 Difficulties identified during the evaluation	None.		OK
2.20 Conditions (corrections of minor non-conformities) or pre-conditions (corrections of major non-conformities) associated with the certification decision			
2.20.1 No specific condition *	Yes		OK
2.20.2 Correction of minor NCRs issued within required timelines *	No		OK

The evaluation process

Question	Inputs	Units	Validation
2.20.3 Correction of major NCRs issued within required timelines *	No		OK
2.20.4 Correction of the pre-conditions to certification identified *	No		OK
2.20.5 Other			
2.21 Lead auditor opinion			
2.21.1 The certificate holder's system of management, if implemented as described, is capable of ensuring that all of the requirements of the applicable standard(s) are met over the whole forest area covered by the scope of the evaluation. *	Yes		OK
2.21.2 The certificate holder has demonstrated, subject to correction of the identified non-conformities, that the described system of management is being implemented consistently over the whole forest area covered by the scope of the certificate. *	No		OK
2.22 Auditor recommendation for the certificate holder's management system and performance			
2.22.1 A certificate can only be issued/reissued/maintained when all identified Major CARs are closed *	Yes		OK
2.22.2 The FM system of the evaluated enterprise does not comply with the provisions and standards of FSC. Due to the number of identified major non-compliances the auditors recommend the immediate suspension of the certificate *	No		OK
2.22.3 Other			
2.23 Certification decision *	Maintain		OK
2.24 Decision detail	Bureau Veritas Certification decides that the FSC FM certificate of Washington State Department of Natural Resources, USA, is maintained.		OK
2.25 Decision date *	2024-12-05		OK
2.26 Decision making entity *	FSC FM HUB of Bureau Veritas Certification		OK

Personnel / audit team

3.01 Name *	3.02 Role *	Person Days: 3.03 Prep / pre-evaluation *	Person Days: 3.04 On-site *	Expertise: 3.05.1 Forestry	Expertise: 3.05.2 Ecology	Expertise: 3.05.3 Sociology	Expertise: 3.05.4 Environment	Expertise: 3.05.5 Economics	3.06 Auditor UAN (enter 0 if none) *	3.07 Profile
Sarah Bros	Audit team leader	0.00	3.50	Yes		Yes	Yes		ASI1ZFN6ZY	Sarah Bros is a licensed professional forester with over 40 years' experience in forest management planning, silviculture, forest
Brian Callaghan	Team member	0.00	3.50	Yes	Yes		Yes		ASI14D6245	Mr. Callaghan is forester who has been leading and participating in FSC FM audits since 1999. His background is in planning, analysis

Audit itinerary

4.01 Audit Itinerary Item Start Date	4.02 Hours	4.03 MUs or members	4.04 Activities	4.05 Site detail	Type of Site															
					4.06.1 Office	4.06.2 Seed orchards	4.06.3 Nursery	4.06.4 Protected area	4.06.5 Production forest area	4.06.6 Workers' amenities	4.06.7 Areas used by local communities and indigenous peoples	4.06.8 Water courses	4.06.9 Forest roads	4.06.10 Chemical storage sites	4.06.11 HCVs	4.06.12 Monitoring sites	4.06.13 Logging trails	4.06.14 Restoration area	4.06.15 Pesticide application area	4.06.16 Other, please specify
2024-09-23		South Puget Sound	Opening meeting; field visits	office; Kennedy Creek NAP	Yes			Yes			Yes	Yes			Yes					
2024-09-24		South Puget Sound	field visits	Snoqualmie Unit - Tiger Mt Summit gate bridge, trail head; Long Cut TS recreation; South Paw TS planned; Basaltmuch TS & Karisrun PCT; Tree Tip TS active Black Diamond - South Grass TS silviculture & NSO; G Sabrinas SWT planned thin; Charlie Ck NAP OG; Cougar Flats TS active; Wild Rover TS planned VRH; City of Tacoma Water Intake Room water protection	Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes		Yes		
2024-09-25		South Puget Sound	field visits	Elbe Hills Unit - Sahara Ck recreation; Railroad Ck TS planned VRH & VDT tribal/landowner outreach; Freda road maintenance & NSO habitat thinning Tahoma Unit - Forgotten Top TS NSO VDT squirrel nest boxes; 26 Road bridge abutment removal; Harrington Rocks PCT planned; Crow Bait U2 planting & survival assessments; Snow Bowl Hut recreation agreement; Ham Hock TS active riparian thinning; Rocket Launch NSO management & outreach				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes		Yes	research	
2024-09-26		South Puget Sound	document review; site visit; closing meeting	2023 observation; office	Yes				Yes											

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Question	Inputs	Units
Forest Area		
5.01 Area certified both to FSC and another scheme (specify if non-PEFC)		
5.01.1 Area certified both to FSC and another scheme (PEFC Endorsed) *	71832.00	ha
5.01.2 Other certification scheme used (Non-PEFC) - name		
5.01.3 Other certification scheme used (Non-PEFC) - area certified		ha
5.02 Brief description of any area of forest over which the certificate holder has some responsibility, whether as owner (including shared or partial ownership), manager, consultant or other responsibility) which the certificate holder has chosen to exclude from the scope of the certificate, together with an explanation of the reason.	In 2019 DNR applied to excise work centers in 6 locations, Meridian Seed Orchard, Tumwater Compound and the Webster Nursery from their certified area. The certificate area at that time was 71,311 hectares (176,207 acres). Some of the area included in the above is outside the boundaries of the certified forest lands and, as such, a total of 19.02 hectares (47 acres) of certified forest lands were excised.	
5.03 Area of forest owned/managed but excluded from MUs in the scope of certification		
5.03.1 According to FSC-POL-20-003 *	19	ha
5.03.2 Other reasons *	0	ha
5.04 Explanation as to how MUs designated as SLIMF meet the eligibility criteria as a SLIMF (as per FSC-STD-01-003)	N/A	
Forest Workers		
5.05 Male forest workers *	128	
5.06 Female forest workers *	50	
5.07 Average wage in USD paid to males employed in managerial positions during the last calendar year		USD
5.08 Average wage in USD paid to females employed in managerial positions during the last calendar year		USD
5.09 Number of males employed in managerial positions during the last calendar year	81	
5.10 Number of females employed in managerial positions during the last calendar year	71	
5.11 Total number of local community members employed through management activities, including contractors, during the last calendar year		
5.12 Number of accidents since previous audit	17	
5.13 Direct costs in USD associated with forest management induced to comply with the requirements for FSC certification		USD
Impacted Parties		
5.15 Third parties related/impacted by forest management activities		
5.15.1 Third parties related/impacted by forest management activities (Local Communities) *	Yes	
5.15.2 Third parties related/impacted by forest management activities (Traditional Peoples) *	No	
5.15.3 Third parties related/impacted by forest management activities (Indigenous Peoples) *	Yes	

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Question	Inputs	Units
5.15.4 Third party description (existence, interests or activities etc.)	The Washington State Department of Natural Resources (Washington DNR) manages state forest lands for a variety of public trusts (i.e., local communities) which fund state-wide school construction, universities, state institutions, and county services. Forest management is directed by the Policy for Sustainable Forests (PSF), and DNR's Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP), which is a contractual agreement with the U.S. Federal Services (United States Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) which include DNR-managed forested state trust lands within the western part of the State as well as lands on the east slopes of the Cascade Range. DNR carries out the planning and implementation of forest management activities through a hierarchy of planning processes. All of which is subject to a public review process by local communities.	
5.16 Services provided to local communities		
5.16.1 water source *	No	
5.16.2 recreation *	Yes	
5.16.3 training *	Yes	
5.16.4 road maintenance *	No	
5.16.5 other, please specify		
Environmental Values		
5.17 Area of forest classified as High Conservation Value forest *	29091.14	ha
5.18 HCVs Present		
5.18.1 HCV1 Species diversity *	Yes	
5.18.2 HCV2 Landscape-level ecosystems and mosaics *		
5.18.3 HCV3 Ecosystems and habitats *	Yes	
5.18.4 HCV4 Critical ecosystem services *	Yes	
5.18.5 HCV5 Community needs *	No	
5.18.6 HCV6 Cultural values *	Yes	
5.19 Environmental safeguards relevant to forest operations		
5.19.1 buffer zone *	Yes	
5.19.2 chemical use control *	Yes	
5.19.3 conservation area set aside *	Yes	
5.19.4 erosion control *	Yes	
5.19.5 other, please specify		
5.20 Description of environmental safeguards	The Forest Handbook contains procedures related to environmental safeguards. Timber sale and silviculture contracts require buffer zones. Silviculture contracts require specific nozzles to control chemical application; as well use of ground applicators reduces risk of damage to non-target species. Road guidelines and timber sale contracts include measures for erosion control.	
Commercial Stocks		
5.21 Total growing stock of broadleaves	822,327.4	m3
5.22 Total growing stock of conifers	9,456,764.6	m3
5.23 Species selection and rationale		
5.23.1 fast growing *	Yes	
5.23.2 pest & disease resistant *	No	
5.23.3 climate change *	No	
5.23.4 other, please specify	native species	
Management Changes		
5.24 The main obstacles to meeting the requirements of FSC certification	None.	

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Question	Inputs	Units
5.25 Main changes in forest management implemented to comply with requirements for FSC certification	One main change in forest management is the requirement for ESRAs to continue with pesticide use.	
5.26 Main strengths and weaknesses with respect to the overall conformity with the Forest Stewardship Standard used for the evaluation	Main strengths: 1. As a government agency, DNR has access to resources in other departments,and other agencies. 2. DNR has been certified since 2008 and understands the FSC process. Main Weaknesses: None.	
Group Management	**Only required for Group Certificates**	
5.27 Total number of group members		
5.28 Group members located in more than one country		
5.29 Maximum manageable number of group members		
5.30 Number of members sampled annually by group entity		
5.31 Sampling system implemented by the group entity		
5.31.1 stratified sampling		
5.31.2 cluster sampling		
5.31.3 random sampling		
5.31.4 systematic sampling		
5.31.5 other, please specify		
5.32 Group entity's sampling system employed to select MUs for evaluation, and its implementation		
5.33 Responsibilities for implementation of the applicable standard(s) in the group		
5.33.1 Management planning		
5.33.2 Forest protection		
5.33.3 Silviculture		
5.33.4 Harvesting		
5.33.5 Sales & marketing		
5.33.6 Use of trademark		
5.33.7 Stakeholder engagement		
5.33.8 Training		
5.33.9 Ecosystem services impacts		
5.34 Elaboration of responsibilities of group entity, members and contractors, include ecosystem services if applicable		

Management Units

									Area Units: ha										
7.01 MU name *	7.02 Forest zone *	7.03 SLIMF type *	7.04 Tenure-ownership *	7.05 Tenure-management *	7.06 Centroid Latitude *	7.07 Centroid Longitude *	7.08 Total production forest area *	7.09 Total non-production forest area *	7.10 Total area of MU *	7.11 Natural Forest area *	7.12 Plantation area *	7.13 Replanted Forest area *	7.14 Natural regenerated forest area *	7.15 Conservation area *	7.16 Strictly protected area *	7.17 NTFP area *	7.18 Area with ecosystem services claims	7.19 Annual allowable cut (AAC) *	7.19.1 Units *
Number of Valid Entries:	**1**	**Area Totals**					**65,586.00**	**5,703.00**	**71,289.00**	**71,289.00**	**0.00**	**3,909.00**	**14,257.00**	**41,606.00**	**517.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**		
South Puget Sound Region	Temperate	Non-SLIMF	State	State	121.99150000°	47.20430000°	65,586.00	5,703.00	71,289.00	71,289.00	0.00	3,909.00	14,257.00	41,606.00	517.00	0.00	0.00	136,256.00	m3

Main commercial timber species included in scope of the certificate

8.01 Species *	8.02 Product code *	8.03 Trade name	8.04 Harvest planned in current calendar year *	8.04.1 Units *	8.05 Remarks	8.06 Sold with FSC Claim in previous calendar year *	8.06.1 Units *
Abies amabilis	W1.1 Roundwood (logs)	SPF	0.00	MBF		0.00	MBF
Abies grandis	W1.1 Roundwood (logs)	Grand Fir	0.00	MBF		0.00	MBF
Abies procera	W1.1 Roundwood (logs)	Noble Fir	177.00	MBF		1,758.00	MBF
Acer glabrum	W1.1 Roundwood (logs)	Douglas Maple	0.00	MBF		0.00	MBF
Acer macrophyllum Pursh	W1.1 Roundwood (logs)	Bigleaf Maple	0.00	MBF		0.00	MBF
Alnus rubra var. pinnatisecta Starker	W1.1 Roundwood (logs)	Red Alder	84.00	MBF		718.00	MBF
Betula papyrifera	W1.2 Fuel wood	Birch	12.00	MBF		0.00	MBF
Pseudotsuga menziesii	W1.1 Roundwood (logs)	Douglas Fir	16,588.00	MBF		37,551.00	MBF
Thuja plicata	W1.1 Roundwood (logs)	Western Red Cedar	0.00	MBF		0.00	MBF
Tsuga heterophylla (Raf.) Sarg	W1.1 Roundwood (logs)	Western Hemlock	3,069.00	MBF		10,481.00	MBF
Populus deltoides	W1.1 Roundwood (logs)	Cottonwood	142.00	MBF		134.00	MBF
Picea spp.	W1.1 Roundwood (logs)	SPF	0.00	MBF		0.00	MBF
Pinus contorta	W1.1 Roundwood (logs)	Lodgepole Pine	295.00	MBF		41.00	MBF
Pinus monticola	W1.1 Roundwood (logs)	White Pine	139.00	MBF		79.00	MBF
Abies alba	W1.1 Roundwood (logs)	Silver Fir	0.00	MBF		2,351.00	MBF
Acer spp.	W1.1 Roundwood (logs)	Maple	0.00	MBF		210.00	MBF

NTFP - non-timber forest products

9.01 Species *	9.02 Product code of NTFP *	9.03 Trade name	9.04 Current annual harvest	9.04.1 Units
Gaultheria shallon	N6 Plants and parts of plants	Salal	2,384,135.00	# items
Vaccinium	N6 Plants and parts of plants	Huckleberry	79,646.00	# items
Pseudotsuga menziesii	N6 Plants and parts of plants	Douglas Fir	356,235.00	lbs
Thuja plicata	N6 Plants and parts of plants	Western Red Cedar	186,614.00	lbs
Pinus monticola	N6 Plants and parts of plants	Western White Pine or Princess Pine	103,920.00	lbs
Bryophyta spp.	N6 Plants and parts of plants	Moss species	78.00	lbs
Polystichum munitum	N6 Plants and parts of plants	Sword fern	10,102.00	# items
Pinus contorta	N6 Plants and parts of plants	Shore Pine or Lodgepole Pine	12,780.00	lbs

Pesticide use since previous audit/year

Pesticide Restrictions Data Last Updated		3/31/2021					
10.01 Active ingredient *	**10.02 Restriction**	**10.03 Applied area ***	**10.03.1 Units ***	**10.04 Reason for use ***	**10.05 Quantity of ingredient ***	**10.05.1 Units ***	**10.06 Summary of ESRA ***
clopyralid	Unrestricted	1,779.53	acre	control of competing vegetation and/or protection of vegetation/seedlings and/or weed control. ** NB: chemical applied in combination with other chemicals listed here.	161.00	US gallons	Permitted use as per FSC-POL-30-001a V3. Application is broadcast foliar with backpack sprayers applied by trained workers in PPE. Application to native, non-native and/or invasive brush and weed species to reduce competing vegetation of planted seedlings. Pre-work stakeholder engagement, public information, spray signage, pre-work conference between CH & contractor to discuss contractual obligations (e.g., health & safety of workers, environmental safeguards, treatment logistics, on-site emergency equipment, incident reporting), monitoring during application, following chemical label guidance related to water reduce risk. Chemical is not highly volatile, is non-toxic to mammals, birds and fish and does not introduce substantial risk to the ability to harvest NTFP. The risk to HCVF's is low as it may be applied to target invasive, exotic and/or noxious weeds species to aid in restoration and conservation of native plants and animal habitats. Chemical is not expected to degrade ecosystem services such as water and soil quality or the forest's ability to sequester carbon. Chemical is only applied 1-2x in a rotation (not less than 30 years).

Pesticide use since previous audit/year

Pesticide Restrictions Data Last Updated				3/31/2021			
10.01 Active ingredient *	**10.02 Restriction**	**10.03 Applied area ***	**10.03.1 Units ***	**10.04 Reason for use ***	**10.05 Quantity of ingredient ***	**10.05.1 Units ***	**10.06 Summary of ESRA ***
glyphosate	Restricted	76.86	acre	control of competing vegetation and/or protection of vegetation/seedlings and/or weed control. ** NB: chemical applied in combination with other chemicals listed here.	81.00	US gallons	Permitted use as per FSC-POL-30-001a V3. Application is broadcast foliar with backpack sprayers applied by trained workers in PPE. Application to native, non-native and/or invasive brush and weed species to reduce competing vegetation of planted seedlings. Pre-work stakeholder engagement, public information, spray signage, pre-work conference between CH & contractor to discuss contractual obligations (e.g., health & safety of workers, environmental safeguards, treatment logistics, on-site emergency equipment, incident reporting), monitoring during application, following chemical label guidance related to water reduce risk. Chemical is not highly volatile, is non-toxic to mammals, birds and fish and does not introduce substantial risk to the ability to harvest NTFP. The risk to HCVF's is low as it may be applied to target invasive, exotic and/or noxious weeds species to aid in restoration and conservation of native plants and animal habitats. Chemical is not expected to degrade ecosystem services such as water and soil quality or the forest's ability to sequester carbon. Chemical is only applied 1-2x in a rotation (not less than 30 years).

Pesticide use since previous audit/year

Pesticide Restrictions Data Last Updated				3/31/2021			
10.01 Active ingredient *	**10.02 Restriction**	**10.03 Applied area ***	**10.03.1 Units ***	**10.04 Reason for use ***	**10.05 Quantity of ingredient ***	**10.05.1 Units ***	**10.06 Summary of ESRA ***
imazapyr	Unrestricted	76.86	acre	control of competing vegetation and/or protection of vegetation/seedlings and/or weed control** NB: chemical applied in combination with other chemicals listed here.	32.00	US gallons	Permitted use as per FSC-POL-30-001a V3. Application is broadcast foliar with backpack sprayers applied by trained workers in PPE. Application to native, non-native and/or invasive brush and weed species to reduce competing vegetation of planted seedlings. Pre-work stakeholder engagement, public information, spray signage, pre-work conference between CH & contractor to discuss contractual obligations (e.g., health & safety of workers, environmental safeguards, treatment logistics, on-site emergency equipment, incident reporting), monitoring during application, following chemical label guidance related to water reduce risk. Chemical is not highly volatile, is non-toxic to mammals, birds and fish and does not introduce substantial risk to the ability to harvest NTFP. The risk to HCVF's is low as it may be applied to target invasive, exotic and/or noxious weeds species to aid in restoration and conservation of native plants and animal habitats. Chemical is not expected to degrade ecosystem services such as water and soil quality or the forest's ability to sequester carbon. Chemical is only applied 1-2x in a rotation (not less than 30 years).

Pesticide use since previous audit/year

Pesticide Restrictions Data Last Updated				3/31/2021			
10.01 Active ingredient *	**10.02 Restriction**	**10.03 Applied area ***	**10.03.1 Units ***	**10.04 Reason for use ***	**10.05 Quantity of ingredient ***	**10.05.1 Units ***	**10.06 Summary of ESRA ***
trichlopyr	Unrestricted	28.34	acre	control of competing vegetation and/or protection of vegetation/seedlings and/or weed control** NB: chemical applied in combination with other chemicals listed here.	43.00	US gallons	Permitted use as per FSC-POL-30-001a V3. Application is broadcast foliar with backpack sprayers applied by trained workers in PPE. Application to native, non-native and/or invasive brush and weed species to reduce competing vegetation of planted seedlings. Pre-work stakeholder engagement, public information, spray signage, pre-work conference between CH & contractor to discuss contractual obligations (e.g., health & safety of workers, environmental safeguards, treatment logistics, on-site emergency equipment, incident reporting), monitoring during application, following chemical label guidance related to water reduce risk. Chemical is not highly volatile, is non-toxic to mammals, birds and fish and does not introduce substantial risk to the ability to harvest NTFP. The risk to HCVF's is low as it may be applied to target invasive, exotic and/or noxious weeds species to aid in restoration and conservation of native plants and animal habitats. Chemical is not expected to degrade ecosystem services such as water and soil quality or the forest's ability to sequester carbon. Chemical is only applied 1-2x in a rotation (not less than 30 years).

Pesticide use since previous audit/year

Pesticide Restrictions Data Last Updated				3/31/2021			
10.01 Active ingredient *	**10.02 Restriction**	**10.03 Applied area ***	**10.03.1 Units ***	**10.04 Reason for use ***	**10.05 Quantity of ingredient ***	**10.05.1 Units ***	**10.06 Summary of ESRA ***
aminopyralid	Unrestricted	0.00	acre	control of competing vegetation and/or protection of vegetation/seedlings and/or weed control** NB: chemical applied in combination with Triclopyr.	0.00	US gallons	Permitted use as per FSC-POL-30-001a V3. Application is broadcast foliar with backpack sprayers applied by trained workers in PPE. Application to native, non-native and/or invasive brush and weed species to reduce competing vegetation of planted seedlings. Pre-work stakeholder engagement, public information, spray signage, pre-work conference between CH & contractor to discuss contractual obligations (e.g., health & safety of workers, environmental safeguards, treatment logistics, on-site emergency equipment, incident reporting), monitoring during application, following chemical label guidance related to water reduce risk. Chemical is not highly volatile, is non-toxic to mammals, birds and fish and does not introduce substantial risk to the ability to harvest NTFP. The risk to HCVF's is low as it may be applied to target invasive, exotic and/or noxious weeds species to aid in restoration and conservation of native plants and animal habitats. Chemical is not expected to degrade ecosystem services such as water and soil quality or the forest's ability to sequester carbon. Chemical is only applied 1-2x in a rotation (not less than 30 years).

Pesticide use since previous audit/year

Pesticide Restrictions Data Last Updated				3/31/2021			
10.01 Active ingredient *	**10.02 Restriction**	**10.03 Applied area ***	**10.03.1 Units ***	**10.04 Reason for use ***	**10.05 Quantity of ingredient ***	**10.05.1 Units ***	**10.06 Summary of ESRA ***
sulfometuron	Unrestricted	47.53	acre	control of competing vegetation and/or protection of vegetation/seedlings and/or weed control** NB: chemical applied in combination with other chemicals listed here and as a mix with sulfometuron.	4.00	US gallons	Permitted use as per FSC-POL-30-001a V3. Application is broadcast foliar with backpack sprayers applied by trained workers in PPE. Application to native, non-native and/or invasive brush and weed species to reduce competing vegetation of planted seedlings. Pre-work stakeholder engagement, public information, spray signage, pre-work conference between CH & contractor to discuss contractual obligations (e.g., health & safety of workers, environmental safeguards, treatment logistics, on-site emergency equipment, incident reporting), monitoring during application, following chemical label guidance related to water reduce risk. Chemical is not highly volatile, is non-toxic to mammals, birds and fish and does not introduce substantial risk to the ability to harvest NTFP. The risk to HCVF's is low as it may be applied to target invasive, exotic and/or noxious weeds species to aid in restoration and conservation of native plants and animal habitats. Chemical is not expected to degrade ecosystem services such as water and soil quality or the forest's ability to sequester carbon. Chemical is only applied 1-2x in a rotation (not less than 30 years).

Pesticide use since previous audit/year

Pesticide Restrictions Data Last Updated				3/31/2021			
10.01 Active ingredient *	**10.02 Restriction**	**10.03 Applied area ***	**10.03.1 Units ***	**10.04 Reason for use ***	**10.05 Quantity of ingredient ***	**10.05.1 Units ***	**10.06 Summary of ESRA ***
metsulfuron	Unrestricted	48.52	acre	control of competing vegetation and/or protection of vegetation/seedlings and/or weed control** NB: chemical applied in combination with other chemicals listed here and as a mix with sulfometuron.	0.00	US gallons	Permitted use as per FSC-POL-30-001a V3. Application is broadcast foliar with backpack sprayers applied by trained workers in PPE. Application to native, non-native and/or invasive brush and weed species to reduce competing vegetation of planted seedlings. Pre-work stakeholder engagement, public information, spray signage, pre-work conference between CH & contractor to discuss contractual obligations (e.g., health & safety of workers, environmental safeguards, treatment logistics, on-site emergency equipment, incident reporting), monitoring during application, following chemical label guidance related to water reduce risk. Chemical is not highly volatile, is non-toxic to mammals, birds and fish and does not introduce substantial risk to the ability to harvest NTFP. The risk to HCVF's is low as it may be applied to target invasive, exotic and/or noxious weeds species to aid in restoration and conservation of native plants and animal habitats. Chemical is not expected to degrade ecosystem services such as water and soil quality or the forest's ability to sequester carbon. Chemical is only applied 1-2x in a rotation (not less than 30 years).

Forest context and management plan

Question	Inputs
11.28 Description of the forest	The South Puget Sound (SPS) HCP Planning Unit is located in west central Washington. It stretches from the cities of Everett in the north to Olympia in the south. The counties and parts of counties in this planning unit that contain DNR-managed lands are southern King, Pierce, eastern Thurston, north-central Lewis, Kitsap and eastern Mason. The Cedar, Green, White, Carbon, Puyallup, Nisqually and Deschutes rivers are also included in the planning unit. The planning unit encompasses the cities of Seattle and Tacoma and is the most populated part of Washington state. The boundaries of the SPS planning unit are based on biophysical attributes determined by the 1997 Habitat Conservation Plan. Within the boundaries of the planning unit there are approximately 71,503 hectares of DNR-managed State Trust forest lands organized into 8 landscape blocks: Green Mountain, Tahuya forest, Sherwood Forest, Capital Forest, portion of Crawford Mountain, Elbe Hills, Tahoma Forest, Enumclaw Forest and Tiger Mountain. The SPS HCP planning unit is predominantly conifer with the majority species Douglas Fir (69.2%) and, Western Hemlock (15.5%) and to a lesser degree occurrences of Grand Fir, Pacific Silver Fir, and Noble Fir. Approximately 17% of the forest is hardwood comprised of Red Alder (7%) and Bigleaf Maple (~1%) with the balance Black Cottonwood.
11.29 Description of the management system	The CH employs "cohort management" to implement even-age variable retention harvest methods so that a variety of stand attributes are retained including large woody debris, snag (habitat) trees, super-canopy trees and legacy (old growth) trees. The silviculture systems applied on the SPS planning unit use even-aged variable retention (VRH) harvest, commercial thinning and variable density thinning (VDT). Prescriptions are based on stand and site characteristics in addition to habitat requirements, and strategic goals (e.g., revenue generation, habitat development). The CH employs innovative methods to create or enhance habitat for northern spotted owl, an R.T.E. species.
11.01 Legislative, administrative and land use context of the forest operation	"In 1957, the legislature created the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to manage state trust lands for the people of Washington. Under the elected leadership of the Commissioner of Public Lands, DNR manages seven specific trusts to generate revenue and preserve forests, water, and habitat. DNR now manages 5.6 million acres of forest, range, agricultural, aquatic, and commercial lands for more than $200 million in annual financial benefit for public schools, state institutions, and county services."(www.dnr.wa.gov/about-washington-department-natural-resources). DNR manages more than 2 million acres of forested state trust lands for long-term timber production, specific habitat objectives, and protection of clean, abundant water. These forests often provide public recreation opportunities too. Of that, 176,000 acres are certified to FSC.
11.02 Roles of responsible government agencies involved in aspects of forest management	DNR, as a state agency, is responsible for the management of forested state trust lands as stated in 11.01 above. A number of committees, councils, advisory boards, advisory groups and roundtables including the Forest Practices Board oversee forest management by providing guidance, support opportunities for education and make recommendations on the State Trust lands rules and requirements. Other agencies such as Department of Archeology and Historical Preservation, Departments of Ecology and Fish and Wildlife, and local government work with DNR forestry staff to ensure values are protected.
11.03 Ownership and use-rights (both legal and customary) of lands and forest of external parties other than the certificate holder	Washington DNR maintains government-to-government relations with the 13 federally-recognized Tribes residing in the South Puget Sound HCP planning area. The department recognizes the separate Tribal rights and authorities and commits to work to resolve problems, and to develop relations at all levels of the department to assure good communication and availability of technical and policy expertise. The Commissioner's order on tribal relations -- "It is further ordered that DNR staff members are encouraged to resolve mutual issues and concerns with the Tribes whenever possible at the organizational level that is closest to the issue and that has appropriate delegated authority" has been seen to be well implemented. DNR involves local stakeholders and stakeholder groups (e.g., recreationists), adjacent landowners, communities as volunteers who assist with monitoring (e.g., wildlife, property damage) and managing the forest.
11.04 Non-forestry activities being undertaken within the area evaluated, whether they are undertaken by the certificate holder or by some other party (e.g. mining, industrial operations, agriculture, hunting, commercial tourism, etc.)	
11.04.1 mining	No
11.04.2 industrial operation	No
11.04.3 agriculture	No
11.04.4 hunting	Yes
11.04.5 commercial tourism	Yes
11.04.6 other, please specify	non-commercial tourism

Forest context and management plan

Question	Inputs
11.05 Forest management objectives	Management objectives outlined in the SPS Habitat Conservation Plan Forest Plan are categorized into 3 main groups: a) uplands with general ecological management - objective is to manage under DNR's general policies, procedures, plans and applicable state Forest Practice Rules b) uplands with specific management objectives - lands contain designated wildlife habitat, are visually sensitive, or have been identified as needing a specific strategy to address protection of public resources (e.g. unstable land forms), and c) riparian and wetland areas - objective is manage toward the goal of maintaining or restoring riparian or wetland functions. Those goals are further broken down into sub-objectives: i) revenue production - DNR has a responsibility to provide a sustainable flow of revenue to its trust beneficiaries; ii) northern spotted owl conservation strategy - to restore and maintain at least 40% by area in each of the 11 landscapes as young forest habitat and better (young forest or old forest habitat), at least 20% in each landscape as old forest habitat and, an overall habitat threshold target of 50 percent for each SOMU with dispersal management areas with an additional target of at least 35 percent of each SOMU will be movement, roosting, and foraging (MoRF) habitat or better (MoRF Plus). The remaining habitat must be Movement habitat or better (Movement Plus); iii) riparian conservation strategy - maintain or restore and protect riparian forest and prevent increases in peak flow during storm events (>=10%); iv) marbled murrelet strategy - protect identified habitat; v) multispecies conservation strategy - maintain a variety of habitat conditions that support multispecies goals by meeting all of the other objectives (i.e., i-iv) or by implementing site or species specific conservation measures; vi) adaptive management - use best science, where science is incomplete assess the risks around outcomes and provide information to decision makers to consider in future management; and, vii) research and monitoring - conduct monitoring (effectiveness, validation, implementation) to assess implementation of conservation strategies and research to gain new information for L/T conservation strategies and improve effectiveness of the 4 major habitat conservation strategies identified above.
11.06 Land use and ownership status of the forest resource	See 11.01
11.07 Socio-economic conditions of the forest management	See 11.01
11.08 Brief description of forest composition	See 11.28

11.09 Profile of adjacent lands	
11.09.1 urban	Yes
11.09.2 agriculture	Yes
11.09.3 wetland	Yes
11.09.4 mining	No
11.09.5 desert	No
11.09.6 pasture	Yes
11.09.7 orchards	No
11.09.8 other, please specify	communication sites

11.10 Management structure of the certificate holder	The certificate holder is a government agency led by an elected Commissioner of Public Lands. There are 3 main management heads: Chief Operating Officer (COO), Tribal Relations Director and Chief of Staff. Under the COO, there are 8 Directors/Deputy Supervisors that manage the agency. The Deputy COO is responsible for the Region Managers, law enforcement and risk and legal affairs. Within the SPS HCP planning unit there are 4 administrative units: Belfair, Snoqualmie, Black Diamond and Elbe. Each unit reports to SPS region office.

Forest context and management plan

Question	Inputs
11.11 Division of forest management responsibilities	DNR is responsible for all forest management activities in the certified forest area.
11.12 Use of contractors by the certificate holder	
11.12.1 silviculture	Yes
11.12.2 road building	Yes
11.12.3 harvesting	Yes
11.12.4 transportation	Yes
11.12.5 forest protection	No
11.12.6 pest and disease control	Yes
11.12.7 other, please specify	DNR also has a roads department that does road maintenance and/or road repairs or culvert replacements. DNR's Forest Resilience Division monitors forest insects and disease conditions and works with field offices to control outbreaks.
11.13 Training implemented by the certificate holder	DNR has a comprehensive training program available to all staff through their intranet site. Examples of training include: old growth, history and policies of DNR Trust lands, science updates, understanding cultural resources and health and safety. Training is also done periodically by Department Managers such as Department of Archeology and Historic Preservation that conduct training updates related to identifying grave sites.
11.14 Silvicultural system/regime implemented by the certificate holder	See 11.29
11.15 Technique used for harvesting operations of the certificate holder	
11.15.1 mechanized harvesting	Yes
11.15.2 manual harvesting	No
11.15.3 semi-mechanized harvesting	Yes
11.15.4 animal hauling	No
11.15.5 other, please specify	steep slope cable yarding
11.16 Management strategy for the identification and protection of rare, threatened and endangered species	The HCP aligns with the State's Natural Heritage Program that "catalogs plants, animals and ecosystems" and prioritizes their conservation requirements and that determines funding levels and provides the template for the state-wide system of natural areas. The HCP includes objectives for 2 key State and federally listed species that occur within the SPS planning unit: marbled murrelet and northern spotted owl.
11.17 Forest monitoring methods implemented by the certificate holder	
11.17.1 forest inventory	Yes
11.17.2 drone monitoring	Yes
11.17.3 remote sensing	No
11.17.4 social survey	Yes
11.17.5 sampling plots	Yes
11.17.6 other, please specify	

Forest context and management plan

Question	Inputs
11.18 Elaboration of Monitoring of growth, yield and forest dynamics including change of fauna and flora	DNR forestry staff conducted surveys on approximately 5,000 acres (2023.5 hectares) in 2021. The surveys included forest health, initial permanent survival plots on regeneration, post harvest survey to assess retention, pre-commercial thinning surveys, pre-harvest survey to verify stand information, stocking assessments on regeneration, survival assessments on regeneration, pre- and post vegetation competition surveys. These surveys are in addition to surveys carried out by other departments.
11.19 Environmental and social impacts, and costs, productivity, and efficiency	Each year DNR reports on the revenues generated, collected and expended during a fiscal year. Auditors reviewed the report for FY2023. The report details all expenditures for managing the resource including protection, forest practices, law enforcement, forest health, recreation and natural area, community forest and agency operations. Also, DNR monitors roads infrastructure including maintenance, new road construction and decommissioning of roads and water crossings.
11.20 Explanation of the assumptions (e.g. silvicultural) on estimate of the maximum sustainable yield for the main commercial species	DNR used a spatial model (Remsoft Spatial Planning System) based on linear programming. The program assumptions include the forest vegetation simulator (FVS) using Pacific Northwest coast variant to generate yields. The variant was developed by the USDA Forest Service (Dixon 2002), and simulates forest vegetation change in response to natural succession, natural disturbances, and management. Two classes of yield tables are generated for a stratum: stands <= 25 years and, stands >25 years. This allows the model to project slower growth in stands harvested using variable retention because not all trees are removed. This allowed for a more realistic sustainable harvest level and yields into the future. New yields were developed that included cover types based on dominant or co-dominant species: Douglas Fir, Western Hemlock and Red Alder. The harvest flow constraint was set at 15% (harvest levels could not fluctuate more than 15% in any planning decade). Themes were created to allow for reporting information by county. Financial assumptions (discount rate) was set at 3% and management costs and timber prices were set based on actual data for 2016 & 2017. The inventory was updated to reflect all disturbances (recent harvests) plus land acquisitions since 2018. The model included assumptions for northern spotted owl and marbled murrelet habit projections. Budget for management activities revenue was set at $1.5 million over cost per decade.
11.21 Reference to the source of data (e.g. inventory data, permanent sample plots, yield tables) on which estimates are based	See 11.18 and 11.20 above.
11.22 Investments and measures taken for the prevention and control of natural hazards (fires, storm, flood, disease, pests, pathogens etc.) during the last calendar year	As a state agency, DNR is the intitial response to wildfires. Work with landowners, communities, fire districts and public in prevention and response to wildfires. DNR sets Fire Precaution levels for working in the woods, issue fire bans, control issuance of burn permits, provide Fire Prevention and Fuels Management Mapping and fire risk ratings in each county within the SPS. DNR relies on partnerships with communities to restore and/or maintain the health of Washington forests. The Good Neighbor Authority agreements with US Forest Service is a partnership for restoring federal forests through knowledge and technology transfer. DNR may issue Forest Health Hazard warnings in response to threats to forest health due to insects, disease or unhealthy stand conditions. These warning create cost-sharing opportunities for private landowners. DNR partners with federal agencies to monitor and protect forest condition through the State Forest Health Program and the Good Neighbor Authority. These programs share knowledge and technology transfer with public and private landowners. DNR's urban and Community forestry program works with local governments and landowners to educate the public is healthy forests.

Forest context and management plan

Question	Inputs
11.23 The risk of products from non-certified sources (including any areas specifically excluded from the scope of the certificate) being mixed with products from the forest area evaluated	All DNR timber sales within the SPS planning unit are sold as FSC certified 100%. There are special load tickets and contract specifications (G115) in the Timber Sale contracts for the SPS planning unit that must be adhered to so there is no chance of mixing with non-certified sources. This was verified during field audit.
11.23.1 Description of segregation controls implemented	See 11.23 above.
11.24 Explanation of the control (tracking and tracing) systems in place that address the risk identified	Load tickets for scale sales accompany each load as a requirement of all Timber sale contracts. A summary of the amount of material sold and removed, from State Trust Forests within the SPS planning unit, is sorted from mill receipts provided for each calendar year.
11.25 The documentation or marking system that allows products from the certified forest area to be reliably identified	
11.25.1 documents with transportation	Yes
11.25.2 tree mark	No
11.25.3 bar code or quadratic code	No
11.25.4 other, please specify	
11.26 Elaboration of the chain of custody documentation or marking system	DNR maintains a summary of timber sales for State and is able to sort that data into planning units, regions, and timber sale contract. This allows DNR staff to track contract volumes from the certified forest to the mill.
11.27 The final point or forest gate of the certified product	
11.27.1 log yard	No
11.27.2 road side	Yes
11.27.3 other, please specify	

Stakeholder comment(s)

12.01 Stakeholder group	12.02 Stakeholder description	12.03 Stakeholder's comment	12.04 Notified before audit?	12.05 Interviewed during this audit?	12.06 CB's follow up
Indigenous Peoples	local Tribes (3)	No response.	Yes	No	None. Attempt to reach out at the next surveillance audit.
Social interests	back country horse recreationists (2)	very complimentary of DNR staff and efforts to accommodate needs of the user group;	Yes	Yes	None. Stakeholders thanked for input and that comments are considered in the evidence gathered in the audit.
FME personnel	21 Management Staff, Regional staff Managers, District staff foresters, Regional Engineers, Archeologists, Product Sales Department, Information Management, Silviculture Proram Manager/Forest Resources Division, Scientific Consultation/Cultural Resources	good organization to work for; explanation of sites;	Yes	Yes	None. Staff thanked for input and that comments are considered in the evidence gathered in the audit.
Forest workers, contractors	forest workers (4) and purchaser reps (2)	complimentary of staff at DNR and willingness to work to resolve issues	No	Yes	None. Stakeholders thanked for input and that comments are considered in the evidence gathered in the audit.
Social interests	ski/hike recreationists (1)	very complimentary of DNR staff and efforts to accommodate needs of the user group;	Yes	Yes	None. Stakeholders thanked for input and that comments are considered in the evidence gathered in the audit.
Forest workers, contractors	roads crew (2)	complimentary of DNR staff	No	Yes	None. Stakeholders thanked for input and that comments are considered in the evidence gathered in the audit.
Local communities, residents	city workers (1)	City staff were complimentary and appreciative of WDNRs efforts.	Yes	Yes	None. Stakeholders thanked for input and that comments are considered in the evidence gathered in the audit.

Complaint(s) received

13.01 Received date *	13.02 First received by *	13.03 Complainant *	13.04 Complaint detail *	13.05 Open/Closed *	13.06 Actions *	13.07 Close date *

Nonconformities/Observations raised

14.01 Unique Finding number *	14.02 CB Non-conformity Ref	14.06 Grading *	14.07 Open / Closed *	14.08 Standard *	14.09 Clause *	14.03 Issue date *	14.04 Due date *	14.05 Close date *	14.10 Requirement *	14.11 Description of audit finding *	14.12 Corrective action taken by the auditee	14.13 CB's review of corrective actions
2023-C012959-01	OBS/SB-01	Obs	Closed	NFSS	6.5.d	13-10-2023	12-10-2024	12-10-2024	The transportation system, including design and placement of permanent and temporary haul roads, skid trails, recreational trails, water crossings and landings, is designed, constructed, maintained, and/or reconstructed to reduce short and long-term environmental impacts, habitat fragmentation, soil and water disturbance and cumulative adverse effects, while allowing for customary uses and use rights. This includes: sediment discharge to streams is minimized;	During the site visits, auditors observed on one steep slope road (B-Line Rd), DNR had installed “speed” bumps to slow the velocity of run off water and direct it into the ditch before reaching the low point of the road (bridge). Auditors noted that the bridge deck was collecting water and when trucks crossed, the silt collected from the road was spilling into the water course. Interviews with DNR staff indicated the “speed bumps” were recently installed and they were working with Forest Practices to monitor the success of the “speed bumps” in preventing run off into the water course. An observation (OBS/SB-01) has been issued to ensure this issue is properly addressed.	In responseto the observation the State has installed a diversion strip on hill before the bridge. The strip is diverting water and sediment away from the bridge.	Auditors returned to the B Line bridge in response to an observation that water was carrying on to the bridge in wet weather and could be a source for sediments getting into the creek. The strip is diverting water and sediment away from the bridge. There is still some water collecting at the bridge, due to the nature of the asphalt road which has developed shallow wheel ruts along the road, but there is no sediment entering the stream. Auditors took photos (see audit checklist) of the diversion strip and bridge deck to support the closure of this finding.

Principles & Criteria Summary

Version	V4			
Display	Index	18.01 Standard Requirement	18.02 Num CARs	18.03 Summary Assessment
	P1	**Forest management shall respect all applicable laws of the country in which they occur, and international treaties and agreements to which the country is a signatory, and comply with all FSC Principles and Criteria.**	**0**	
	C1.01	Forest management shall respect all national and local laws and administrative requirements.	0	not audited
	C1.02	All applicable and legally prescribed fees, royalties, taxes and other charges shall be paid.	0	not audited
	C1.03	In signatory countries, the provisions of all binding international agreements such as CITES, ILO Conventions, ITTA, and Convention on Biological Diversity, shall be respected.	0	not audited
	C1.04	Conflicts between laws, regulations and the FSC Principles and Criteria shall be evaluated for the purposes of certification, on a case by case basis, by the certifiers and the involved or affected parties.	0	not audited
	C1.05	Forest management areas should be protected from illegal harvesting, settlement and other unauthorized activities.	0	regulatory requirements are met. The FPA officers approve timber sale applications and carry out compliance inspections on forest operations. DNR field staff regularly inspect forest operations for compliance with HCP and FPA. DNR also has an enforcement Division: DNR Police. The DNR Police oversee public safety, assets and the environment through enforcement on all DNR lands. Auditors did not observe any non-compliances with past harvest operations during site visits. regulatory requirements are met. The FPA officers approve timber sale applications and carry out compliance inspections on forest operations. Additionally, as above (1.1a) field staff regularly inspect forest operations for compliance with HCP and FPA. DNR also has an enforcement Division: DNR Police. The DNR Police oversee public safety, assets and the environment through enforcement on all DNR lands. Also, auditors found DNR works with local recreation groups to control unauthorized activities. Auditors did not observe any non-compliances with past harvest operations during site visits.
	C1.06	Forest managers shall demonstrate a long-term commitment to adhere to the FSC Principles and Criteria.	0	not audited
	C1.07		0	not audited
	C1.08		0	not audited
	P2	**Long-term tenure and use rights to the land and forest resources shall be clearly defined, documented and legally established.**	**0**	
	C2.01	Clear evidence of long-term forest use rights to the land (e.g. land title, customary rights, or lease agreements) shall be demonstrated.	0	not audited
	C2.02	Local communities with legal or customary tenure or use rights shall maintain control, to the extent necessary to protect their rights or resources, over forest operations unless they delegate control with free and informed consent to other agencies.	0	not audited

Principles & Criteria Summary

Version	V4			
Display	**Index**	**18.01 Standard Requirement**	**18.02 Num CARs**	**18.03 Summary Assessment**
	C2.03	Appropriate mechanisms shall be employed to resolve disputes over tenure claims and use rights. The circumstances and status of any outstanding disputes will be explicitly considered in the certification evaluation. Disputes of substantial magnitude involving a significant number of interests will normally disqualify an operation from being certified.	0	DNR Title & Records Office maintains scanned and indexed documents including deeds, leases, contracts, permits, agreements, road plans, and commissioner orders. DNR works with the Attorney General's Office to resolve legal disputes. The AG's office documents cases involving litigation in their database. See AG website for description of legal services provided to DNR (link only): "The division provides a broad spectrum of client advice, dispute resolution and litigation services to DNR, which manages 7 million acres of forest, range, commercial, agricultural, conservation and aquatic lands." No new litigation involving tenure or use rights since Oct. 2016 in the South Puget Planning Unit.
	C2.04		0	
	C2.05		0	
	C2.06		0	
	P3	**The legal and customary rights of indigenous peoples to own, use and manage their lands, territories, and resources shall be recognized and respected.**	**0**	**audited**
	C3.01	Indigenous peoples shall control forest management on their lands and territories unless they delegate control with free and informed consent to other agencies.	0	N/A
	C3.02	Forest management shall not threaten or diminish, either directly or indirectly, the resources or tenure rights of indigenous peoples.	0	The FME employs 2 full-time Cultural Resource Specialists along with the Tribal Relations Manager who are responsible for the protection of 36 archeological and historical sites within the FMU. Training is conducted through the "onboarding" intranet for FME staff. The FME Cultural Resource specialists conduct lecture series about tribal values (e.g. History of Capital Forest).
	C3.03	Sites of special cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance to indigenous peoples shall be clearly identified in cooperation with such peoples, and recognized and protected by forest managers.	0	Kennedy Ck Preserve was visited during the audit. Native Chum run important to Squaxin Tribe and important salmonid spawning area for Chum salmon. Land was purchased from Green Diamond in 2016 and, m ore recently from Taylor Shellfish. Both entities retain lease rights in addition to agreements with Squaxin and other user groups Committee formed to make decisions about how to develop the preserve includes Green Diamond, Taylor Shellfish, Squaxin, SPS Enhance Group & DNR - educational trail with signs - signs recently updated tell story of Squaxin connection to the salmon and their struggle to get the right to take salmon During salmon run there are 2,000 people/day come to this spot to watch the salmon. Accommodations for local tribes were seen at numerous stops where fuelwood is provided for tribal use or where culturally modified trees (CMT) had been protected. Auditors visited one timber sale (Ham Hock) where CMTs were protected from forest management.

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	C3.04	Indigenous peoples shall be compensated for the application of their traditional knowledge regarding the use of forest species or management systems in forest operations. This compensation shall be formally agreed upon with their free and informed consent before forest operations commence.	0	DNR is required by law to use traditional knowledge. The HCP states that the SEPA EIS process provides an opportunity for agencies, stakeholders, Tribes and the public to participate in identifying …detailed in Chapter 197-11 WAC. DNR staff interviewed are well aware of the sensitivity around traditional knowledge. There is no evidence to support that Tribes are monetarily compensated for their knowledge but auditors viewed evidence and heard from DNR staff that Tribes work collaboratively with DNR using traditional knowledge.
	C3.05		0	
	C3.06		0	
	P4	**Forest management operations shall maintain or enhance the long-term social and economic well-being of forest workers and local communities.**	**0**	
	C4.01	The communities within, or adjacent to, the forest management area should be given opportunities for employment, training, and other services.	0	not audited
	C4.02	Forest management should meet or exceed all applicable laws and/or regulations covering health and safety of employees and their families.	0	Evidence from the renewal audit has not changed for this Indicator. Auditors checked training records for 4 DNR staff and found regular training is taking place that is relevant to their job responsibilities. Audit check of Timber sale agreements list clause G-116.1 under SFI that requires at least one person on site that has completed an approved training program. Auditors did not view any active operations. A check of the WA Contract Logger Association against audit timber sales visited found each of the contractors on the list of qualified contractors. Auditors did not view unsafe conditions during the audit.
	C4.03	The rights of workers to organize and voluntarily negotiate with their employers shall be guaranteed as outlined in Conventions 87 and 98 of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).	0	not audited
	C4.04	Management planning and operations shall incorporate the results of evaluations of social impact. Consultations shall be maintained with people and groups (both men and women) directly affected by management operations.	0	No change to the evidence from the renewal audit. DNR's SEPA Center assists DNR programs and regions to conduct clear, concise and consistent evaluations, coordinate public review, and ensure proper SEPA records. DNR makes decisions on projects or other actions on DNR-managed state lands and for activities regulated by DNR on other lands, such as forest practices and mining reclamation. Forest Practices Application (FPA) Environmental checklist addresses impacts to public. The FPA process also has a public review process where interested parties can comment on any activity requiring an FPA (timber harvest and road construction, aerial site prep spray). Auditors also reviewed field notes on sites visited for communications/notifications to adjacent landowners, counties and other interested parties.
	C4.05	Appropriate mechanisms shall be employed for resolving grievances and for providing fair compensation in the case of loss or damage affecting the legal or customary rights, property, resources, or livelihoods of local peoples. Measures shall be taken to avoid such loss or damage.	0	not audited
	P5	**Forest management operations shall encourage the efficient use of the forest's multiple products and services to ensure economic viability and a wide range of environmental and social benefits.**	**0**	
	C5.01	Forest management should strive toward economic viability, while taking into account the full environmental, social, and operational costs of production, and ensuring the investments necessary to maintain the ecological productivity of the forest.	0	not audited

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	C5.02	Forest management and marketing operations should encourage the optimal use and local processing of the forest's diversity of products.	0	not audited
	C5.03	Forest management should minimize waste associated with harvesting and on-site processing operations and avoid damage to other forest resources.	0	not audited
	C5.04	Forest management should strive to strengthen and diversify the local economy, avoiding dependence on a single forest product.	0	not audited
	C5.05	Forest management operations shall recognize, maintain, and, where appropriate, enhance the value of forest services and resources such as watersheds and fisheries.	0	not audited
	C5.06	The rate of harvest of forest products shall not exceed levels which can be permanently sustained.	0	In December 2019, halfway through the decade FY15-24, the Westside Sustainable Harvest Target was set at 465.4 mmbf/year average (from 551.3). Individual years may be +/-25%. Harvesting sold and tracked by harvest unit of which there 9 in South Puget. Over the past decade, South Puget harvests have been below the target at 1048.672 mmbf.
	P6	**Forest management shall conserve biological diversity and its associated values, water resources, soils, and unique and fragile ecosystems and landscapes, and, by so doing, maintain the ecological functions and the integrity of the forest.**	**0**	
	C6.01	Assessment of environmental impacts shall be completed - appropriate to the scale, intensity of forest management and the uniqueness of the affected resources - and adequately integrated into management systems. Assessments shall include landscape level considerations as well as the impacts of on-site processing facilities. Environmental impacts shall be assessed prior to commencement of site-disturbing operations.	0	not audited
	C6.02	Safeguards shall exist which protect rare, threatened and endangered species and their habitats (e.g., nesting and feeding areas). Conservation zones and protection areas shall be established, appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management and the uniqueness of the affected resources. Inappropriate hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting shall be controlled.	0	No change to the evidence for this Indicator. The audit visited examples (Forgotten Top, Rocket Launch) of where Climate Change Act funding is supporting NSO restoration through improving habitat for northern flying squirrel (NFS), primary prey of the NSO. The project involved adjusting harvest prescriptions and installing NFS nesting boxes and monitoring to see if nest boxes are used by the squirrels.The objective for the project is “if we build the habitat, they will come” and if there are NFS present, the hope is that eventually NSO will return. To date there is evidence of use by NFS but no observations of NSO.
	C6.03	Ecological functions and values shall be maintained intact, enhanced, or restored, including: a) Forest regeneration and succession. b) Genetic, species, and ecosystem diversity. c) Natural cycles that affect the productivity of the forest ecosystem.	0	See comments in 6.02 above. In addition to the HCP landscape objectives, detailed site specific objectives are identified in each UMP reviewed in the audit. Auditors visited both VDT (Forgotten Top) and VRH timber sales (Basaltmuch, Tree Tip, Ham Hock) where prescriptions were designed to meet HCP objectives consistent with this Indicator. DNR, through Climate Committment Act (CCA) funding, has established PSP’s on recent plants to monitor tree survival and competition. Auditors viewed sites where Df and Ce have been planted to maintain natural diversity (Harrington Rocks proposed PCT site, Crow Bait PSPs). Auditors observed TS prescriptions are tailored to the habitat, values, tree types, terrain and ecological systems present on the site. All contracts reviewed during the audit contain clauses specific to tree retention (i.e., 5 large structurally unique trees per acre and 3 snags/ac).
	C6.04	Representative samples of existing ecosystems within the landscape shall be protected in their natural state and recorded on maps, appropriate to the scale and intensity of operations and the uniqueness of the affected resources.	0	not audited

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	C6.05	Written guidelines shall be prepared and implemented to: control erosion; minimize forest damage during harvesting, road construction, and all other mechanical disturbances; and protect water resources.	0	Auditors returned to the B Line bridge in response to the 2023 observation(OBS-01) that was issued because it was observed that water was carrying on to the bridge in wet weather and could be a source for sediments getting into the creek. The strip is diverting water and sediment away from the bridge. There is still some water collecting at the bridge, due to the nature of the asphalt road which has developed shallow wheel ruts along the road, but there is no sediment entering the stream. Auditors took photos (see audit checklist) of the diversion strip and bridge deck to support the closure of this finding.
	C6.06	Management systems shall promote the development and adoption of environmentally friendly non-chemical methods of pest management and strive to avoid the use of chemical pesticides. World Health Organization Type 1A and 1B and chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides; pesticides that are persistent, toxic or whose derivatives remain biologically active and accumulate in the food chain beyond their intended use; as well as any pesticides banned by international agreement, shall be prohibited. If chemicals are used, proper equipment and training shall be provided to minimize health and environmental risks.	0	not audited
	C6.07	Chemicals, containers, liquid and solid non-organic wastes including fuel and oil shall be disposed of in an environmentally appropriate manner at off-site locations.	0	not audited
	C6.08	Use of biological control agents shall be documented, minimized, monitored and strictly controlled in accordance with national laws and internationally accepted scientific protocols. Use of genetically modified organisms shall be prohibited.	0	not audited
	C6.09	The use of exotic species shall be carefully controlled and actively monitored to avoid adverse ecological impacts.	0	DNR does not use exotic species.
	C6.10	Forest conversion to plantations or non-forest land uses shall not occur, except in circumstances where conversion: a) entails a very limited portion of the forest management unit; and b) does not occur on high conservation value forest areas; and c) will enable clear, substantial, additional, secure, long term conservation benefits across the forest management unit.	0	not audited
	P7	**A management plan - appropriate to the scale and intensity of the operations - shall be written, implemented, and kept up to date. The long term objectives of management, and the means of achieving them, shall be clearly stated.**	**0**	**not audited**
	C7.01	The management plan and supporting documents shall provide: a) Management objectives. b) Description of the forest resources to be managed, environmental limitations, land use and ownership status, socio-economic conditions, and a profile of adjacent lands. c) Description of silvicultural and/or other management system, based on the ecology of the forest in question and information gathered through resource inventories. d) Rationale for rate of annual harvest and species selection. e) Provisions for monitoring of forest growth and dynamics. f) Environmental safeguards based on environmental assessments. g) Plans for the identification and protection of rare, threatened and endangered species. h) Maps describing the forest resource base including protected areas, planned management activities and land ownership. i) Description and justification of harvesting techniques and equipment to be used.	0	

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	C7.02	The management plan shall be periodically revised to incorporate the results of monitoring or new scientific and technical information, as well as to respond to changing environmental, social and economic circumstances.	0	
	C7.03	Forest workers shall receive adequate training and supervision to ensure proper implementation of the management plan.	0	
	C7.04	While respecting the confidentiality of information, forest managers shall make publicly available a summary of the primary elements of the management plan, including those listed in Criterion 7.1.	0	
	P8	**Monitoring shall be conducted - appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management - to assess the condition of the forest, yields of forest products, chain of custody, management activities and their social and environmental impacts.**	**0**	
	C8.01	The frequency and intensity of monitoring should be determined by the scale and intensity of forest management operations as well as the relative complexity and fragility of the affected environment. Monitoring procedures should be consistent and replicable over time to allow comparison of results and assessment of change.	0	not audited
	C8.02	Forest management should include the research and data collection needed to monitor, at a minimum, the following indicators: a) Yield of all forest products harvested. b) Growth rates, regeneration and condition of the forest. c) Composition and observed changes in the flora and fauna. d) Environmental and social impacts of harvesting and other operations. e) Costs, productivity, and efficiency of forest management.	0	No change to the evidence for this Indicator. Auditors reviewed the DNR datacube and found it contains all the required elements for monitoring yields of products harvested, growth rates, and regeneration. DNR has a comprehensive forest health monitoring program that is supported through collaboration with other state agencies and local counties within the FMU. DNR monitors all forest roads for adherence to the Forest Practices Rules. Auditors reviewed the FPHCP Annual Report for FY23. Auditors noted there are separate reports for County Income, Economic Forecasts, Mill Surveys and Timber Harvest Reports for the State.
	C8.03	Documentation shall be provided by the forest manager to enable monitoring and certifying organizations to trace each forest product from its origin, a process known as the "chain of custody".	0	No change to the evidence for this Indicator. Auditors checked all TS agreements on sites visited and they contain the FSC-certified clause. All timber is sold on the stump. DNR produces a variety of reports that enables tracing of harvested material that auditors reviewed. Auditors also reviewed annual reports that summarize volumes delivered to local mills for the State.
	C8.04	The results of monitoring shall be incorporated into the implementation and revision of the management plan.	0	not audited
	C8.05	While respecting the confidentiality of information, forest managers shall make publicly available a summary of the results of monitoring indicators, including those listed in Criterion 8.2.	0	not audited
	P9	**Management activities in high conservation value forests shall maintain or enhance the attributes which define such forests. Decisions regarding high conservation value forests shall always be considered in the context of a precautionary approach.**	**0**	
	C9.01	Assessment to determine the presence of the attributes consistent with High Conservation Value Forests will be completed, appropriate to scale and intensity of forest management.	0	not audited
	C9.02	The consultative portion of the certification process must place emphasis on the identified conservation attributes, and options for the maintenance thereof.	0	not audited
	C9.03	The management plan shall include and implement specific measures that ensure the maintenance and/or enhancement of the applicable conservation attributes consistent with the precautionary approach. These measures shall be specifically included in the publicly available management plan summary.	0	not audited

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	C9.04	Annual monitoring shall be conducted to assess the effectiveness of the measures employed to maintain or enhance the applicable conservation attributes.	0	No change to the evidence for this Indicator. Documents reviewed in the renewal audit are still relevant as are the web links. DNR has a robust monitoring program for HCVs. Auditors visited 2 sites (Rockit Launch Smallwood Thinning & Forgotten Top) where projects were initiated or are planned to enhance habitat for NSO. Forgotten Top was harvested in a "skip & gap" VDH units and the impact of this type of harvest is being monitored annually for impact on NFS (NSO prey). Nest boxes were installed and monitored for use by NFS. DNR shared results with auditors. Interviews and documents reviewed show DNR monitors annually, HCV attributes. DNR works with other organizations, other departments, state and federal agencies to monitor the status of a specific HCV. Procedures in the Forestry Handbook provide direction for habitat protection and enhancement.
	P10	**Plantations shall be planned and managed in accordance with Principles and Criteria 1-9, and Principle 10 and its Criteria. While plantations can provide an array of social and economic benefits, and can contribute to satisfying the world's needs for forest products, they should complement the management of, reduce pressures on, and promote the restoration and conservation of natural forests.**	**0**	**not audited**
	C10.01	The management objectives of the plantation, including natural forest conservation and restoration objectives, shall be explicitly stated in the management plan, and clearly demonstrated in the implementation of the plan.	0	
	C10.02	The design and layout of plantations should promote the protection, restoration and conservation of natural forests, and not increase pressures on natural forests. Wildlife corridors, streamside zones and a mosaic of stands of different ages and rotation periods, shall be used in the layout of the plantation, consistent with the scale of the operation. The scale and layout of plantation blocks shall be consistent with the patterns of forest	0	
	C10.03	Diversity in the composition of plantations is preferred, so as to enhance economic, ecological and social stability. Such diversity may include the size and spatial distribution of management units within the landscape, number and genetic composition of species, age classes and structures.	0	
	C10.04	The selection of species for planting shall be based on their overall suitability for the site and their appropriateness to the management objectives. In order to enhance the conservation of biological diversity, native species are preferred over exotic species in the establishment of plantations and the restoration of degraded ecosystems. Exotic species, which shall be used only when their performance is greater than that of native species, shall be carefully monitored to detect unusual mortality, disease, or insect outbreaks and adverse ecological impacts.	0	
	C10.05	A proportion of the overall forest management area, appropriate to the scale of the plantation and to be determined in regional standards, shall be managed so as to restore the site to a natural forest cover.	0	
	C10.06	Measures shall be taken to maintain or improve soil structure, fertility, and biological activity. The techniques and rate of harvesting, road and trail construction and maintenance, and the choice of species shall not result in long term soil degradation or adverse impacts on water quality, quantity or substantial deviation from stream course drainage patterns.	0	
	C10.07	Measures shall be taken to prevent and minimize outbreaks of pests, diseases, fire and invasive plant introductions. Integrated pest management shall form an essential part of the management plan, with primary reliance on prevention and biological control methods rather than chemical pesticides and fertilizers. Plantation management should make every effort to move away from chemical pesticides and fertilizers, including their use in nurseries. The use of chemicals is also covered in Criteria 6.6 and 6.7.	0	

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	C10.08	Appropriate to the scale and diversity of the operation, monitoring of plantations shall include regular assessment of potential on-site and off-site ecological and social impacts, (e.g. natural regeneration, effects on water resources and soil fertility, and impacts on local welfare and social well-being), in addition to those elements addressed in principles 8, 6 and 4. No species should be planted on a large scale until local trials and/or experience have shown that they are ecologically well-adapted to the site, are not invasive, and do not have significant negative ecological impacts on other ecosystems. Special attention will be paid to social issues of land acquisition for plantations, especially the protection of local rights of ownership, use or access.	0	
	C10.09	Plantations established in areas converted from natural forests after November 1994 normally shall not qualify for certification. Certification may be allowed in circumstances where sufficient evidence is submitted to the certification body that the manager/owner is not responsible directly or indirectly of such conversion.	0	

Checklist of Indicators

19.04 Criterion Index	19.01 Indicator Definition	19.02 Observation	19.03 Conformant?
C1.01	1.1.1 This sheet is optional: CBs can provide their own Checklist instead, if they prefer		
C1.01	1.1.2 CB should enter the list of indicators checked here		
C1.02	1.2.1 Can be either full NFSS or just those elements audited		
C2.01	2.1.1 Number the indicators like this Principle.Criterion.Indicator		
C2.01	2.1.2 That will ensure the conformancy results are picked up automatically in sheet 18 P&C		
C2.01	a) Entries that are not numbered using this convention will be treated as sub-indicators		
C2.01	b) Sub-indicators will be treated as part of the same indicator above		

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Annexes

20.01 Annex No.	20.02 Annex Contents
1	This Annexes sheet can be used and edited anyway you see fit. It is not locked against any edits.
2	You can paste in screenshots and other images.
3	You can refer to any annex by number in the text of any question answer.
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Template Error Reporting

Report other problems and provide feedback here

21.01 Question ID	21.02 Attempted Input	21.03 Error Encountered

Improving Question Translations

22.01 Question ID	22.02 Question Text in English	22.03 Current Question Text	22.04 Improved Question Text