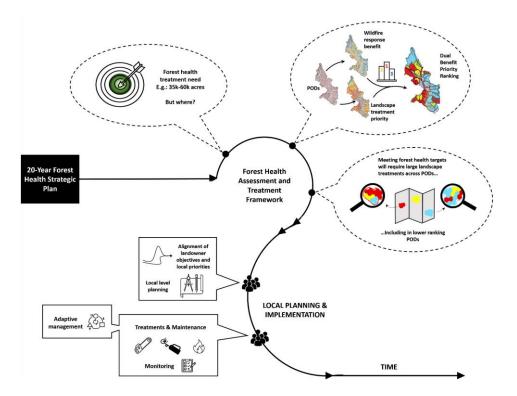
2020 Forest Health Assessment and Treatment Framework Report



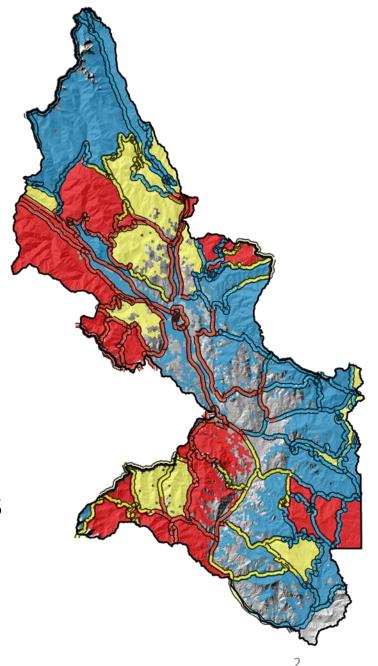


Jennifer Watkins and Chuck Hersey Washington State Dept. of Natural Resources



What is new for 2020?

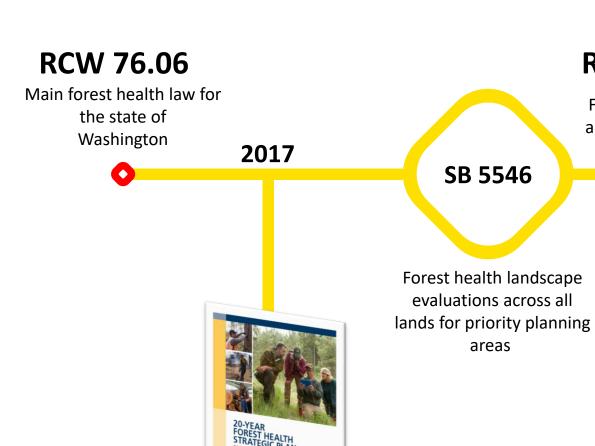
- 18 planning areas assessed
 - 8 assessed for dual benefit under HB 1784 pilot project
- New landscape evaluation components
 - Large tree/dense forest sustainability
 - Landscape treatment priority
 - Wildfire response benefit priority
 - Dual benefit priority (forest health and wildfire response)
- Forest health treatment tracking and accomplishments
- Monitoring framework



Big thanks to the Forest Health Science and Planning Team!

- Ana Barros, Fire Scientist
- Derek Churchill, Forest Health Scientist
- Aleksandar Dozic, GIS Analyst
- Stevie Mathieu, Communications Manager
- Garrett Meigs, Forest Health Scientist
- Amy Ramsey, Forest Health Planner
- Annie Smith, Forest Health Scientist
- Andrew Spaeth, Forest Health Planner

Legislative context



RCW 76.06.200

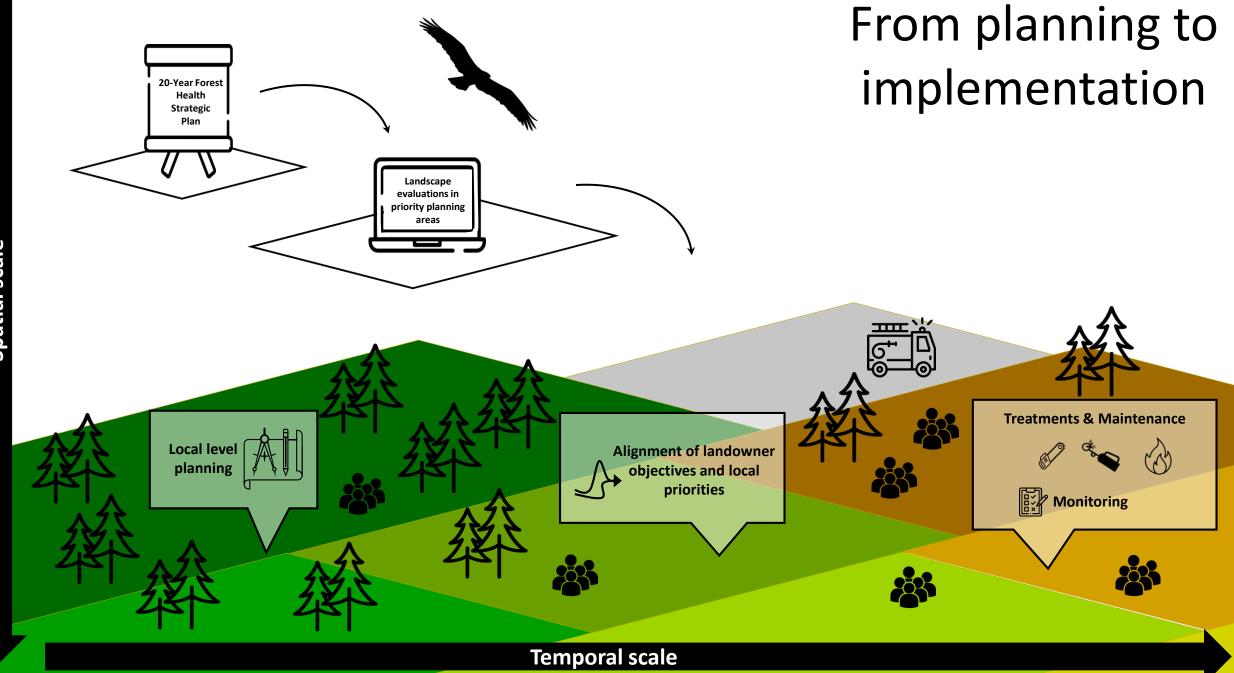
Forest Health Assessment and Treatment Framework

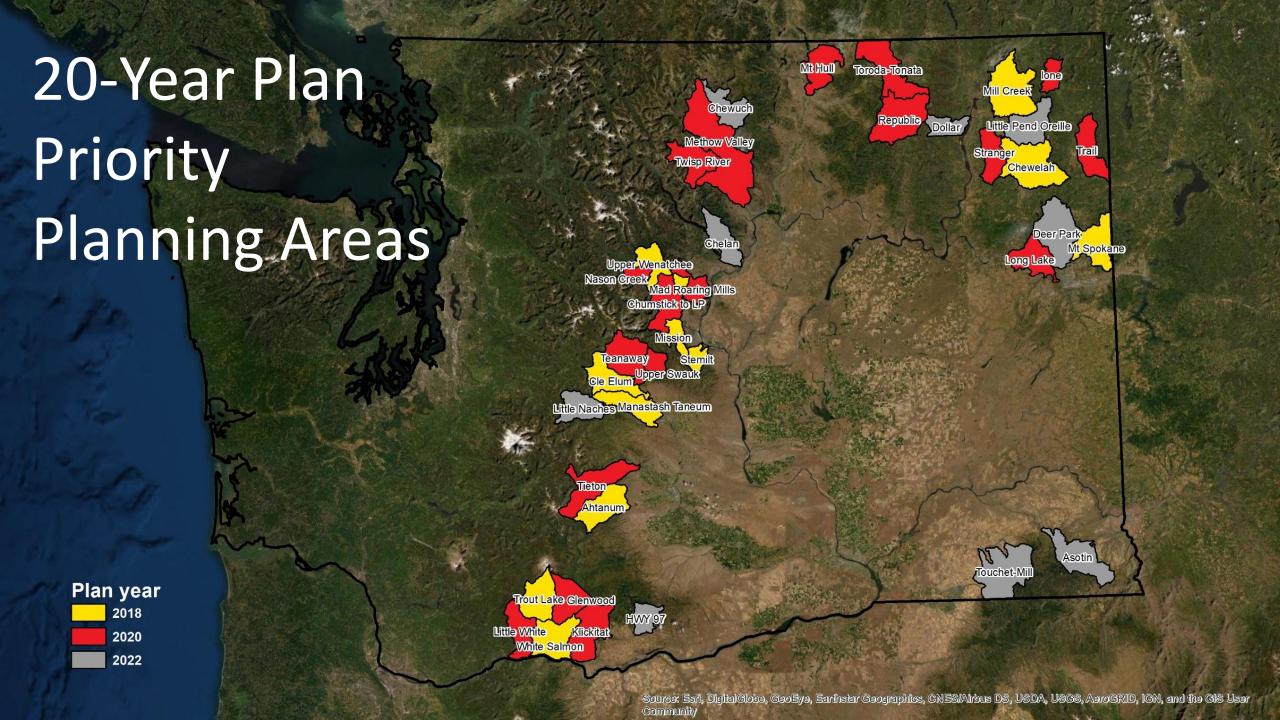


2019

Dual benefit: forest health and fire response

HB 1784





Landscape evaluations

- 12 planning areas Completed in 2018
- 18 planning areas Completed in 2020

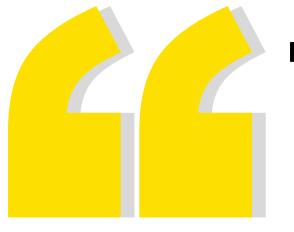
(8 with the full 14-step dual benefit process)

9 planning areas To be analyzed by December 2022

(31 for dual benefit)

3.4 million acres assessed for forest health need and

1 million acres for dual benefit



New landscape evaluation components

Landscape evaluations

- 1. Identify ownership types and management objectives
- 2. Map vegetation and forest types
- 3. Map current forest structure and species composition
- 4. Assess departure of forest structure
- 5. Assess wildfire risk
- 6. Analyze drought vulnerability
- 7. Map habitat for focal species
- 8. Evaluate aquatic functions
- 9. Estimate treatment targets
- 10. Evaluate operational feasibility and economics
- 11. Map dense forest, large tree sustainability
- **12.** Prioritize landscape treatments
- 13. Prioritize wildfire response benefit
- 14. Prioritize for dual benefit using Potential wildland fire Operational Delineations

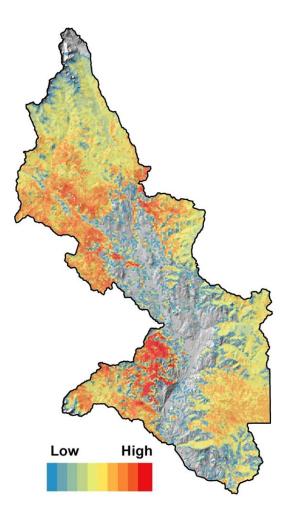
2018 Version 1.0

> 2020 Version 2.0

HB1784

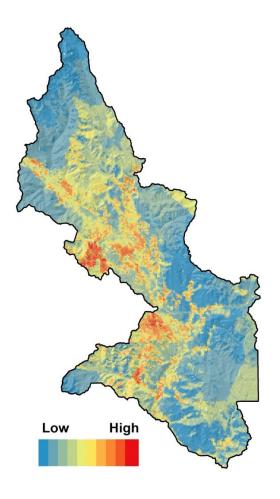
Forest fire Drought risk vulnerability Wildfire Overabundant forest transmission to homes structure High Low

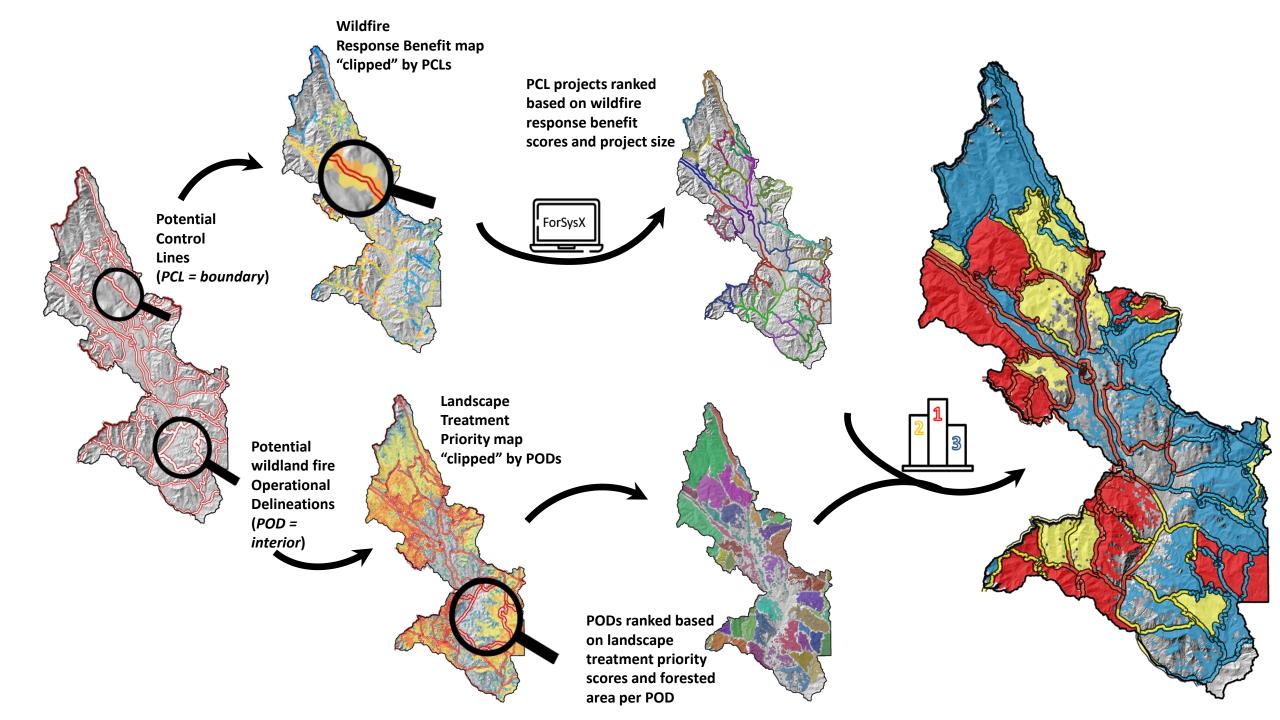
Landscape Treatment Priority

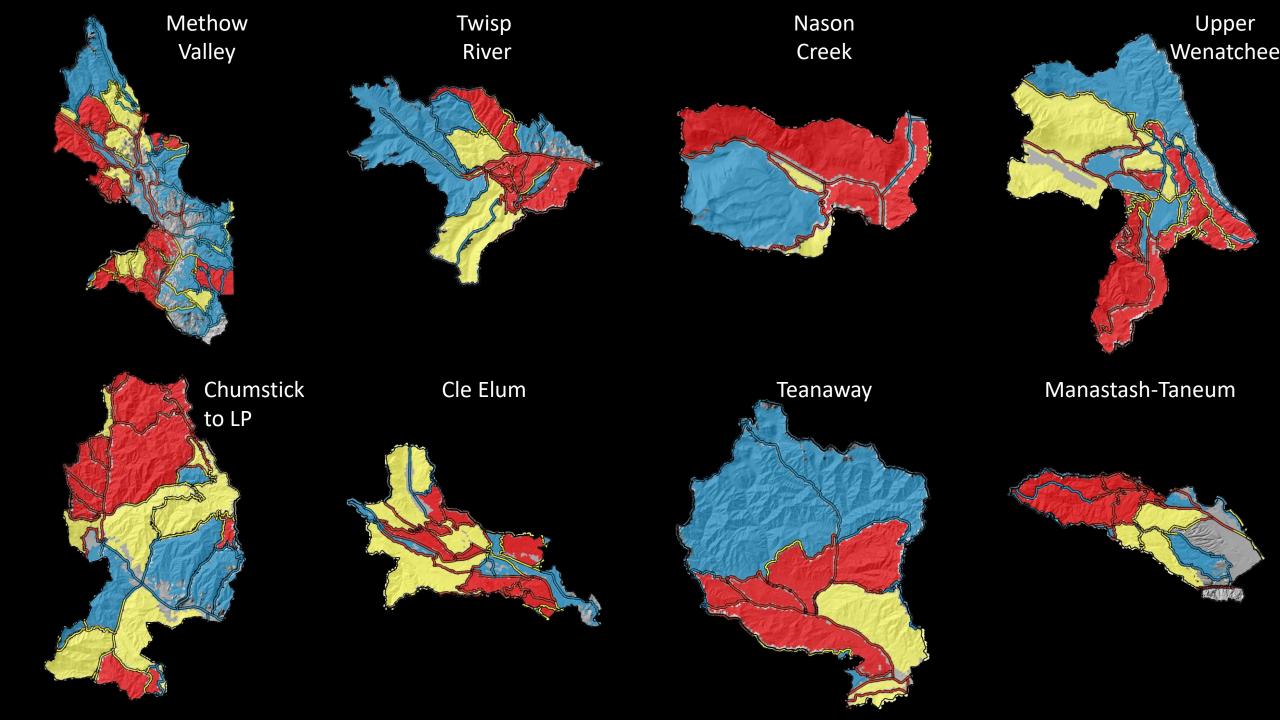


Wildfire risk Homes and Drinking Commerciallyinfrastructures managed lands water Wildfire Crown Landscape fire transmission Treatment to homes potential Priority High Low

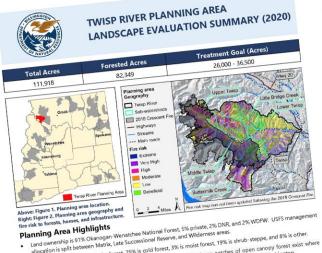
Wildfire Response Benefit Priority







Legislative report: LE summaries



- Lanu ownetonip is эт но малидант-четнастве мешилы ситезс, это рителес, сло иляту, allocation is split between Matrix, Late Successional Reserve, and Wilderness areas.
- 45% of the planning area is dry forest, 25% is cold forest, 3% is moist forest, 19% is shrub-steppe, and 8% is other. Fire risk is very high across much of the planning area (Fig. 2), but large patches of open caropy forest exist where

 till fire will be benefitied by opening finds. But people believe the benefitied by opening finds.
- rife risk is very riigit across much of the planning area (rg. a), out large passing or synes can be wildfires will be beneficial by consuming fuels. Burn probability is among the highest in eastern Washington. Treating 32.44% of forested acres is recommended to move the landscape into a resilient condition using a combination.

 Treating 32.44% of forested acres is recommended to move the landscape into a resilient condition using a combination. Treating 32: 44% of forested acres is recommended to move the landscape into a resilient condition using a combination of medianical, prescribe fire, and managed wildfire treatments. The Okanogan Wenatchee National Forest is currently
- Priority areas for potential treatments that maximize forest health and wildfire response benefit include high priority bottoms south of the Twisp. River in the Lower Twisp sub-watershed and in the north-central portion north of Little RECURSION SOURCE OF THE ENTRY PRIVATE IN THE LOWER TWIST SUD-Watershed and IN THE NORTH CENTRAL Bridge Creek and moderate priority locations throughout the Buttermilk Creek sub-watershed. In 2018, the Crescent Mountain Fire burned -52,000 acres (32,000 acres within the planning area). The fire did some
- in 2018, the Crescent Mountain hire burned ~52,000 acres (32,000 acres within the planning area). The fire did some good restoration work, however there is still a need for thinning and fuel reduction treatments in some low- and modgood resourceurt work, rowever, there is suit a need for unitality and releasing and their reduced in seatherns at so, earlier severify areas as well a need to monitor and possibly plant trees in some high-severify areas.

This landscape evaluation was completed in 2020. More details about DNR's priority planning areas are available at https://www.dnr.wa.gov/ForestHealthPlan Data products are available at: https://bit.ly/ForestHealthData Forest Health Strategic Plan Coordinator 360-902-1694 amy.ramsey@dnr.wa.gov

tolerant species will support forest persistence

nount habitat for dry forest, large tree, open cies (e.g. White Headed Woodpecker) is within ges in the planning area, but habitat is fragpatch sizes that are too small. Similarly, habcles that depend on moist, closed canopy large trees (e.g. Northern Spotted Owl) is agmented and within desired ranges for most overabundant in the Middle Twisp sub-waddress these habitat needs, patches of open aree forest can be expanded in high fire and cations, while large-tree, closed canopy expanded in more sustainable locations for cold forest, large-tree, closed canopy erican Marten) is within desired ranges for ing area, but overly abundant in the

conomic development

k will help sustain recreation and tourism he high and medium priority treatment ovide a significant amount of forest train will limit what is commercially viaing trends and high probability will ing for more drought-tolerant species cross much of the planning area limon. North-facing slopes and higher el



his target range will require multiple treatment (Table 1), including managed wildfire in Wilderlless, and other locations. Many areas are comviable based on tree size, although treatment epend on access, logging systems, markets, and tors. Individual landowners will conduct their ing processes to determine acres and types of is to achieve the landscape goals while meeting objectives and regulatory requirements.

I high end of treatment

| rent acres by major landowner* | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|--|
| DNR-Trustlands | DFW | | | |
| 0 | 0 | | | |
| 159 | 0 | | | |
| 64 | - 20 | | | |
| 22 | 28 | | | |
| | DNR-Trustlands 0 159 64 | | | |

be fire only (prescribed or managed wildfire) exists. May be noncommercial, fire only (pre-

ged wildfire, or mechanical fuels treatment. n and 25-50% of moist open forests.



amount of high-severity fire in the 2018 Crescreased the amount of early-open (stand initiove desired ranges in the Upper and Middle watersheds by 4,000-8,000 acres. Where future r is desired, natural regeneration should be mond planting added where necessary. We recomnting ponderosa pine and western larch on sites to shift to dry forest and where seed sources for

rest maintenance treatment need

next 15 years, an estimated 3,750-6,000 acres of open forests on dry and moist sites will need ed fire, managed wildfire, or mechanical methods n open conditions by reducing surface fuels and s. This does not include areas within the Cresthat may need additional fuel and green tree reduction. Specific approaches will depend on er objectives and time since treatment.

able locations for dense forest with large trees s with low to moderate current and future mois-

cits (Fig. 3) and low fire risk (Fig. 2) offer the most ole locations to maintain sufficient area and patch this forest habitat type and associated ecosystem s. Sustainable locations include the valley floor of nd middle Twisp River, draws, lower slopes and devation areas in the Buttermilk sub-watershed Less sustainable locations represent opportunities e large tree, open forest structure that is needed



8. Fire transmission to homes shows where fire xpose structures are most likely to originate. It is on simulated fire perimeters given contempoterns of fuels, topography, and wind.

Definitions

with high-severity fires every 80-200+ year Dry forest: Ponderosa pine and Douglas fir do

erity fires every 30-100 years and were of Woodland/Steppe: Grass and shrub lands that

ments, treatments along escape routes, resident munity fire mitigation activities (e.g. defensible me hardening), and improving signage and road . The WRB metric provides a high-level prioritiid additional work at the local level will be reidentify appropriate actions and assess their WRB is useful for prioritizing Potential Control (Ls) for fire operations (Fig. 11). PCLs are a part tial Operational Delineations (PODs); see page 7.

isp River planning area, wildfire response benefit t along the eastern portion of Twisp River road to the town of Twisp (Fig. 2), encompassing the lewby Creek to Newby Ridge. This area includes est fire risk of homes and infrastructure as well as nmercially managed lands and transmission to Twisp (Fig. 8). Crown fire potential is high but the planning area with the exception of the ned by the tragic Twisp River Fire in 2016.



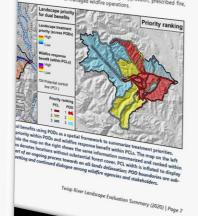
ents for Dual Benefits

gagement).

isponse goal

There is important work to do in all PODs to achieve the d identify la forest health treatment targets in Table 1. First priority PODs include areas south of the Twisp River. These PODs ODs are large are generally delimited by first priority PCLs, highlighting Control Lines important opportunities for dual benefit. Additional first rescribed fire, priority PODs occur in the north-central portion along perations nerhompson Ridge. PODs in the western part of the planny artificial or ning area are mostly third priority but include pockets pportunity for with moderate treatment need. Further work is needed to atment priori assess PCLs locally for their condition and detailed treatse benefit pri ment needs, which will depend on management goals and planners and values at risk. Ideally, landscape treatments will be impleons where for mented adjacent to priority PCLs where feasible to maxcted to a high imize both forest health and wildfire response goals. perations (e.g.

Achieving forest health and wildfire response dual benefits will require primarily large, landscape-level treatments across PODs (~100's-1,000's of acres) and, to a lesser extent, targeted treatments along PCLs. These two approaches combined will contribute to restoring and maintaining large portions of the landscape in a resilient condition while providing safe and effective areas for firefighter engagement during suppression, prescribed fire,



dnr.wa.gov/ForestHealth



Forest health treatment need assessment results

Assessed forest health treatment need for 2018 and 2020 planning areas (30 planning areas)

Treatment need across 30 planning areas:

807,720 acres

to

1,162,620 acres

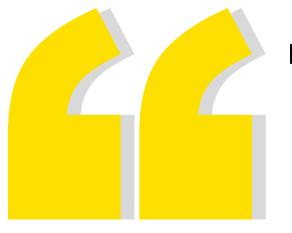
| | Forest Structure Class (acres) | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Planning Area Totals (Year) | Small Dense ¹ | Medium-Large Dense ² | Medium-Large Open ³ | | | | |
| 2018 Structure Class Total | 9,500 - 16,500 | 238,200 - 338,400 | 32,500 - 65,200 | | | | |
| 2018 Total | 298,220 - 438,120 acres | | | | | | |
| 2020 Structure Class Total | 17,750 - 30,900 | 378,500 - 516,100 | 113,250 - 177,500 | | | | |
| 2020 Total | 509,500 - 724,500 acres | | | | | | |
| Grand Total (2018 and 2020 areas) | 807,720 - 1,162,620 acres | | | | | | |
| | ¹ Noncommercial thin plus fuels treatment. May be fire only (prescribed or managed wildfire). | | | | | | |
| Anticipated Treatment Type | ² Commercial thin plus fuels treatment if access exists. May be regeneration treatment or fire only (prescribed or managed wildfire). | | | | | | |
| Турс | ³ Maintenance treatment: prescribed fire, managed wildfire, or mechanical fuels treatment. Target range corresponds to 50-75% of dry open and 25-50% of moist open forests. | | | | | | |
| Notes | 2018 Total includes acres from planned USDA Forest Service treatments in the Tillicum and Mission Maintenance planning areas that are not in the Structure Class Total. | | | | | | |

Assessed forest health treatment need for 2020 planning areas (18 planning areas)

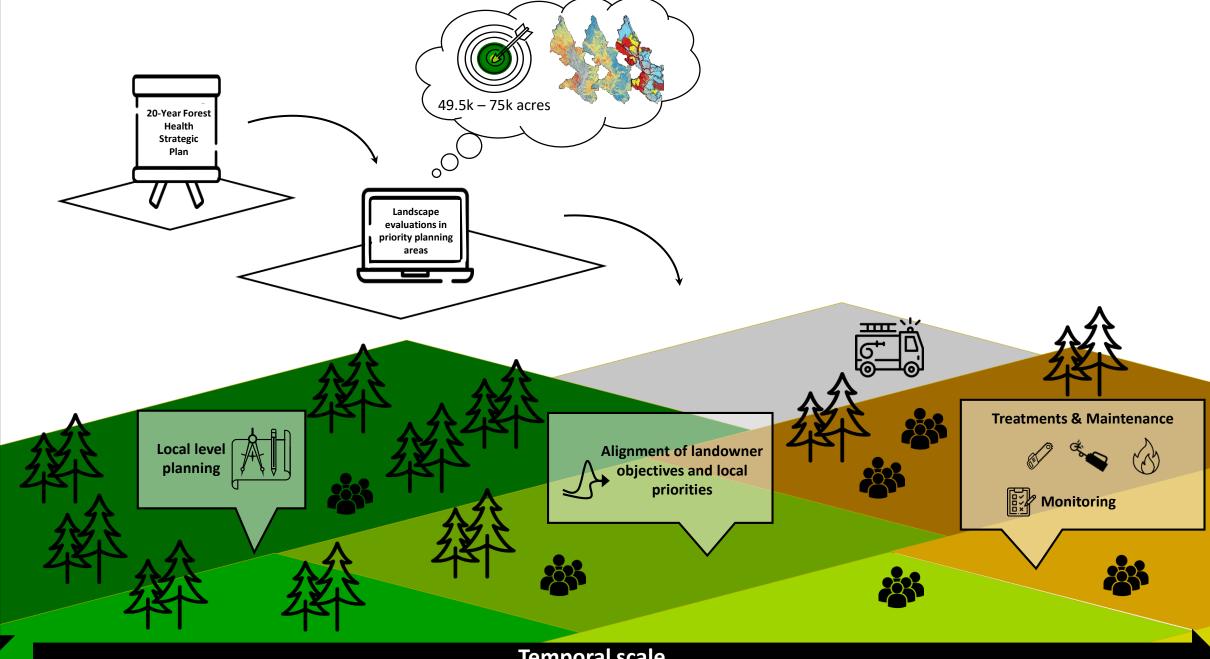
| Dia | Forest Structure Class (acres) | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Planning Area (2020) | Small Dense ¹ | Medium-Large Dense ² | Medium-Large Open ³ | | | | | |
| Chumstick to LP | 1,250 - 2,750 | 25,000 - 33,750 | 10,250 - 16,500 | | | | | |
| Glenwood | 750 - 1,000 | 17,000 - 22,000 | 5,750 - 9,000 | | | | | |
| lone | 250 - 500 | 15,500 - 19,000 | 750 - 1,500 | | | | | |
| Klickitat | 4,000 - 6,500 | 34,000 - 41,500 | 5,000 - 7,000 | | | | | |
| Little White | - | 17,750 - 27,500 | - | | | | | |
| Long Lake | - | 6,500 - 8,250 | 7,500 - 11,750 | | | | | |
| Mad Roaring Mills | 7,500 - 11,250 | 1,000 - 1,750 | 5,000 - 7,000 | | | | | |
| Methow Valley | - | 33,500 - 50,500 | 16,000 - 24,500 | | | | | |
| Mt Hull | 250 - 900 | 6,750- 9,600 | 5,000 - 8,000 | | | | | |
| Nason Creek | 750 - 2,000 | 5,000 - 8,000 | 1,000 - 1,500 | | | | | |
| Republic | - | 33,000 - 43,500 | 13,500 - 20,500 | | | | | |
| Stranger | 500 - 1,000 | 23,500 - 28,000 | 6,000 - 9,000 | | | | | |
| Teanaway | 1,500 - 3,000 | 26,000 - 40,000 | 11,000 - 17,000 | | | | | |
| Tieton | - | 31,250 - 49,500 | 6,750 - 11,000 | | | | | |
| Toroda-Tonata | - | 43,500 - 54,000 | 7,500 - 12,000 | | | | | |
| Trail | 750 - 1,500 | 26,250 - 33,000 | 5,500 - 9,500 | | | | | |
| Twisp River | 250 - 500 | 22,000 - 29,500 | 3,750 - 6,500 | | | | | |
| Upper Swauk | - | 11,000 - 16,750 | 3,000 - 5,250 | | | | | |
| Total | 17,750 - 30,900 | 378,500 - 516,100 | 113,250 - 177,500 | | | | | |
| Grand Total | | 509,500 - 724,500 acres | | | | | | |
| Anticipated Treatment Type | Noncommercial thin plus fuels treatment. May be fire only (prescribed or managed wildfire). Commercial thin plus fuels treatment if access exists. May be regeneration treatment or fire only (prescribed or managed wildfire). | | | | | | | |
| | ³ Maintenance treatment: prescribed fire, managed wildfire, or mechanical fuels treatment. Target range corresponds to 50-75% of dry open and 25-50% of moist open forests. | | | | | | | |

Assessed forest health treatment need for 2018 planning areas (12 planning areas)

| | Forest Structure Class (acres) | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Planning Area (2018) | Small Dense ¹ | Medium-Large Dense ² | Medium-Large Open ³ | | | | |
| Chewelah ⁴ | 500 - 1,000 | 50,000 - 65,000 | 8,500 - 14,000 | | | | |
| Mill Creek | 1,000 - 2,000 | 54,000 - 72,000 | 2,000 - 6,000 | | | | |
| Mt Spokane | 500 - 1,000 | 21,000 - 29,000 | 4,000 - 8,500 | | | | |
| Upper Wenatchee | - | 15,000 - 25,000 | 500 - 2,000 | | | | |
| Stemilt | - | 6,200 - 7,900 | 3,000 - 5,700 | | | | |
| Manastash-Taneum | 3,500 - 6,500 | 11,000 - 19,000 | 2,000 - 4,000 | | | | |
| Cle Elum⁴ | 1,500 - 2,500 | 15,500 - 24,000 | 5,000 - 9,000 | | | | |
| Ahtanum | 2,000 - 2,500 | 13,000 - 18,500 | 4,000 - 8,000 | | | | |
| Trout Lake | - | 17,500 - 31,000 | 1,000 - 2,000 | | | | |
| White Salmon | 500 - 1,000 | 35,000 - 47,000 | 2,500 - 6,000 | | | | |
| 2018 Structure Class Total | 9,500 - 16,500 | 238,200 - 338,400 | 32,500 - 65,200 | | | | |
| 2018 Subtotal | 280,200 - 420,100 acres | | | | | | |
| Tillicum ⁵ | 7,614 | | | | | | |
| Mission Maintenance ⁵ | 10,406 | | | | | | |
| 2018 Total | 298,220 - 438,120 acres | | | | | | |
| | Noncommercial thin plus fuels treatment. May be fire only (prescribed or managed wildfire). | | | | | | |
| Anticipated Treatment Type | ² Commercial thin plus fuels treatment if access exists. May be regeneration treatment or fire only (prescribed or managed wildfire). | | | | | | |
| | ³ Maintenance treatment: prescribed fire, managed wildfire, or mechanical fuels treatment. Target range corresponds to 50-75% of dry open and 25-50% of moist open forests. | | | | | | |
| | ⁴ Chewelah and Cle Elum acre targets were updated in 2020. Cle Elum includes an additional sub-watershed. | | | | | | |
| Notes | ⁵ Full landscape evaluations were not conducted for Tillicum and Mission Maintenance. Acres for these two areas reflect planned USDA Forest Service treatments and were added to bottom and top of range in 2018 subtotal. | | | | | | |



Understanding treatment need & spatial priorities



Landscape treatments

Forest health treatment goals will primarily be achieved with large, landscape-level treatments

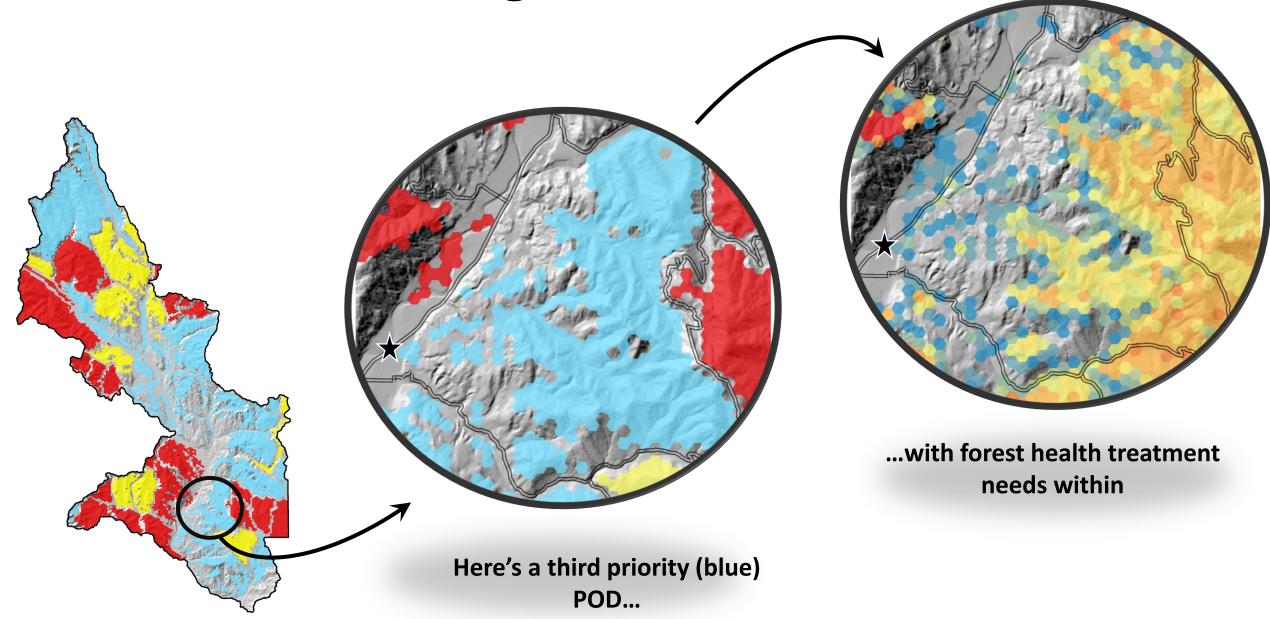


49.5k - 75k acres

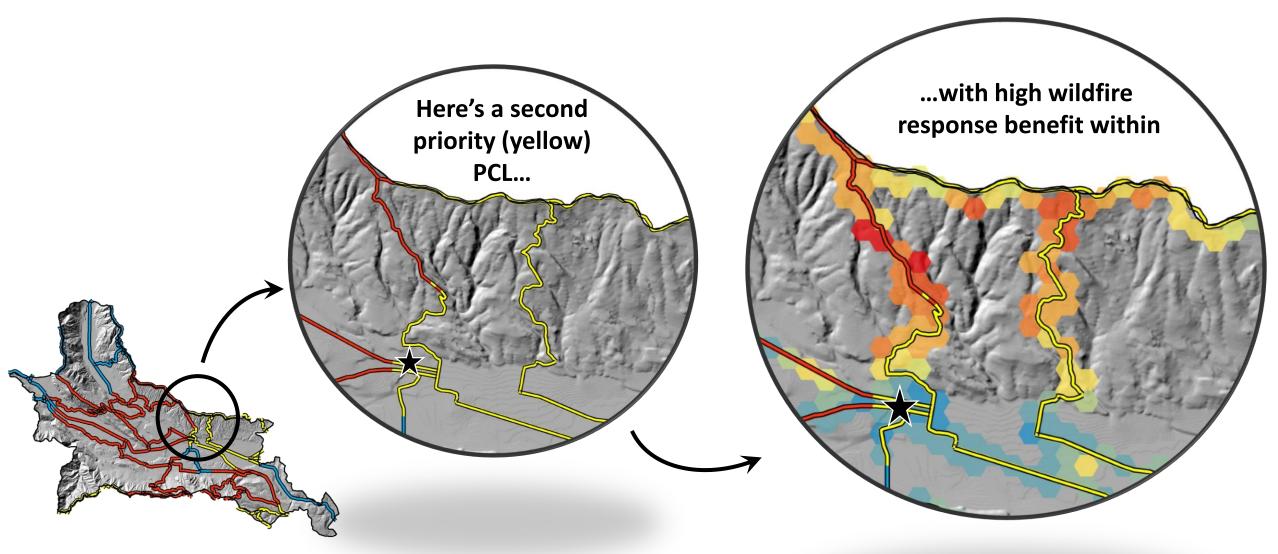


Recently completed 700-acre forest health treatment on DNR trust lands in the Methow Valley priority planning area. Credit: John Marshall.

Are blue PODs all good?



Qualitative ranking or hexels?





Landscape treatments

Landscape-level treatments should intersect with potential control lines wherever possible



Example of a landscape-level treatment melding with a potential control line. Credit: John Marshall

Landscape treatments

- Large: 100's or 1000's of acres need to treat 30 to 40% of a watershed to create resilient, healthy forests
- Heterogeneous: leave untreated areas to provide closed canopy forest for habitat and a mosaic of forest structures and patch sizes
- Resilient: reduce severe fire behavior and risk and also provide strategic opportunities for firefighters



Treatments along PCLs

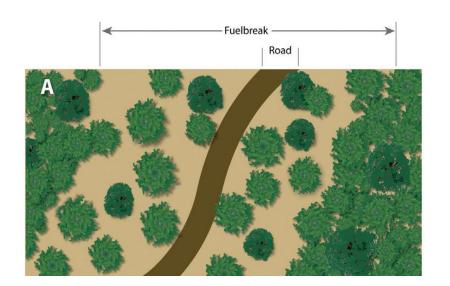
Targeted treatments along potential control lines should be limited to areas near communities (or other highly valued resources), that are likely to be exposed to fire and where treatments can be easily maintained.



Credit: Chuck Hersey, DNR

Treatments along PCLs

- Provide safe zones for firefighter engagement
- Provide opportunities for prescribed fire and managed wildfire
- Do not greatly alter fire risk and fire effects
- Can increase probability of fire containment
- Do not act as stand-alone firebreaks
- Can have negative ecological consequences
- Integrated into large landscape treatments





Credit: Kara Karboski\TREX

Forest health toolbox

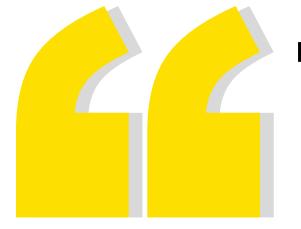
A variety of **forest health treatment types** will be needed
to achieve forest health
treatment goals in a priority
planning area.



Treatment types

- -Commercial thinning
- -Managed wildfire
- -Prescribed fire
- -Non-commercial treatments





Monitoring forest health conditions

Monitoring Progress

-Three scales:

Regional, priority planning area, and stand/unit levels

Two driving questions:

How are forest conditions and associated forest health indicators changing over time?

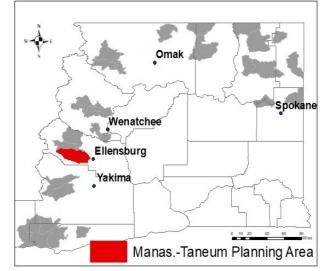
What are the outcomes of forest health treatments?

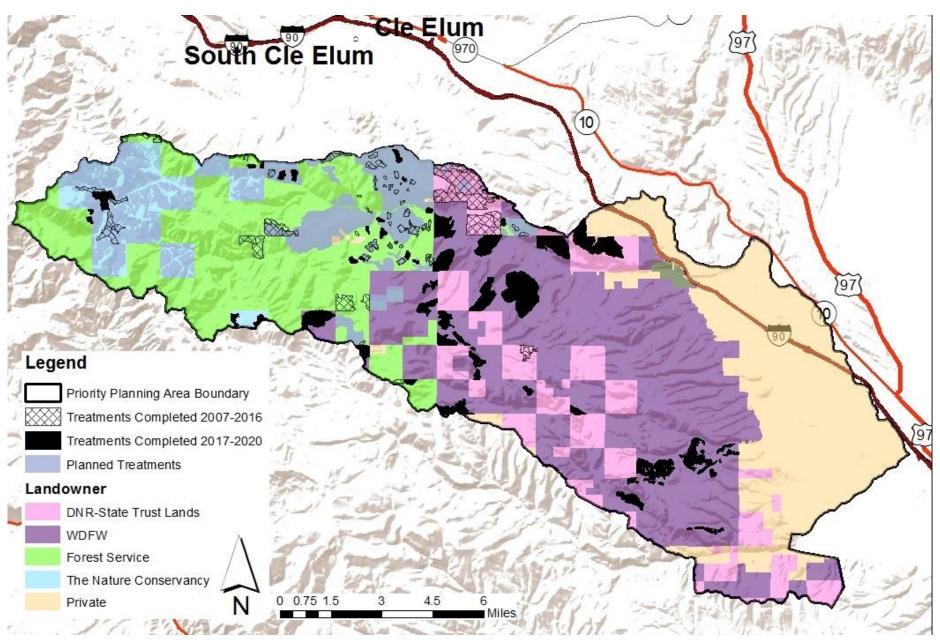




Treatment tracking and forest health accomplishments

| | EASTERN WASHINGTON TREATMENT ACRES | | | | PR | IORITY PLANI | NING AREA T | REATMENT A | ACRRES | |
|--|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|--------------|-------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | TOTAL ACRES | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | TOTAL ACRES |
| WA DNR State Trust Lands | 18,119.75 | 24,095.50 | 16,994.90 | 20,751.85 | 79,962.00 | 7,428.80 | 8,324.80 | 7,935.19 | 8,975.65 | 32,664.44 |
| Commercial Vegetation | 7,950.78 | 5,832.30 | 7,444.13 | 5,197.42 | 26,424.63 | 3,320.37 | 1,656.64 | 3,583.69 | 2,240.81 | 10,801.51 |
| Non-commercial Vegetation | 10,168.97 | 18,263.20 | 9,550.77 | 15,554.43 | 53,537.37 | 4,108.43 | 6,668.16 | 4,351.50 | 6,734.84 | 21,862.92 |
| WA DNR Landowner Assistance | 2,723.98 | 3,174.67 | 4,251.53 | 3,888.05 | 14,038.24 | 1,087.89 | 1,413.82 | 1,817.87 | 1,825.52 | 6,145.10 |
| Non-commercial Vegetation | 2,723.98 | 3,174.67 | 4,251.53 | 3,888.05 | 14,038.24 | 1,087.89 | 1,413.82 | 1,817.87 | 1,825.52 | 6,145.10 |
| WA State Parks | 66.10 | 247.55 | 1,461.45 | 348.49 | 2,123.59 | 66.10 | 247.55 | 1,447.25 | 344.29 | 2,105.19 |
| Commercial Vegetation | 61.80 | 92.07 | | | 153.87 | 61.80 | 92.07 | | | 153.87 |
| Non-commercial Vegetation | 4.30 | 155.48 | 1,461.45 | 348.49 | 1,969.73 | 4.30 | 155.48 | 1,447.25 | 344.29 | 1,951.33 |
| WA Dept. Fish & Wildlife | 5,169.60 | 4,331.42 | 4,749.66 | 782.39 | 15,033.07 | 3,429.55 | 2,247.25 | 2,326.75 | 535.23 | 8,538.77 |
| Commercial Vegetation | 1,930.80 | 1,538.46 | 521.39 | | 3,990.64 | 1,500.24 | 1,047.15 | 518.34 | | 3,065.73 |
| Non-commercial Vegetation | 479.85 | 447.34 | 3,509.84 | 770.47 | 5,207.51 | 381.46 | 51.26 | 1,267.27 | 523.32 | 2,223.31 |
| Prescribed Fire | 2,758.96 | 2,345.62 | 718.43 | 11.91 | 5,834.93 | 1,547.86 | 1,148.83 | 541.14 | 11.91 | 3,249.74 |
| US Forest Service | 34,445.42 | 39,047.17 | 44,148.75 | 19,080.14 | 136,721.48 | 17,211.93 | 16,274.69 | 20,382.50 | 10,996.29 | 64,865.41 |
| Prescribed Fire | 11,389.51 | 10,459.63 | 16,900.11 | | 38,749.25 | 2,785.93 | 6,354.64 | 5,891.53 | 3,047.22 | 18,079.32 |
| Non-commercial Vegetation | 12,036.50 | 17,620.18 | 15,926.20 | 13,994.36 | 59,577.24 | 8,684.12 | 6,248.52 | 7,182.28 | 7,949.06 | 30,063.98 |
| Commercial Vegetation | 11,019.41 | 10,967.35 | 11,322.44 | 5,085.78 | 38,394.98 | 5,741.88 | 3,671.54 | 7,308.70 | | 16,722.11 |
| US Fish & Wildlife Service | 549.45 | 779.50 | 1,041.48 | 1,151.03 | 3,521.45 | 549.45 | 779.50 | 1,041.48 | 1,151.03 | 3,521.45 |
| Commercial Vegetation | | | 492.55 | 572.42 | 1,064.97 | | | 492.55 | 572.42 | 1,064.97 |
| Non-commercial Vegetation | | 26.41 | 105.20 | 240.48 | 372.09 | | 26.41 | 105.20 | 240.48 | 372.09 |
| Prescribed Fire | 549.45 | 753.08 | 443.74 | 338.13 | 2,084.39 | 549.45 | 753.08 | 443.74 | 338.13 | 2,084.39 |
| Natural Resource Conservation Service | 1,244.20 | 924.40 | 911.00 | 896.40 | 3,976.00 | 1,244.20 | 924.40 | 911.00 | 896.40 | 3,976.00 |
| Non-commercial Vegetation | 1,244.20 | 924.40 | 911.00 | 896.40 | 3,976.00 | 1,244.20 | 924.40 | 911.00 | 896.40 | 3,976.00 |
| The Nature Conservancy | 206.59 | 108.67 | | 123.35 | 438.61 | 206.64 | 108.70 | | 123.38 | 438.72 |
| Commercial Vegetation | 206.59 | 108.67 | | | 315.26 | 206.64 | 108.70 | | | 315.34 |
| Non-commercial Vegetation | | | | 123.35 | 123.35 | | | | 123.38 | 123.38 |
| Kalispel Tribe of Indians | 81.58 | 96.62 | 103.30 | 115.79 | 397.30 | 81.58 | 96.62 | 103.30 | 115.79 | 397.30 |
| Commercial Vegetation | 81.58 | 96.62 | 103.30 | 115.79 | 397.30 | 81.58 | 96.62 | 103.30 | 115.79 | 397.30 |
| Colville Confederated Tribes | 175.60 | | | | 175.60 | 175.60 | | | | 175.60 |
| Commercial Vegetation | 175.60 | | | | 175.60 | 175.60 | | | | 175.60 |
| TOTAL TREATMENT ACRES | 62,782.26 | 72,805.50 | 73,662.08 | 47,137.49 | 256,387.33 | 31,481.74 | 30,417.33 | 35,965.34 | 24,963.58 | 122,827.98 |





Tracking investments

- Description of state dollars towards forest health from over last 2 biennia
- Identification of federal dollars invested in forest health in Washington through US Forest Service and NRCS in similar timeframe
- Case studies throughout the document of implementation occurring in place







Questions