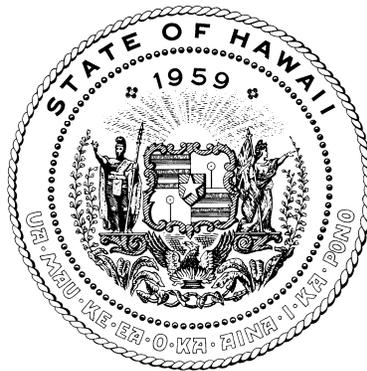


REPORT TO THE TWENTY-NINTH LEGISLATURE  
STATE OF HAWAII  
2017 REGULAR SESSION

RELATING TO THE FOREST STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM



Prepared by

THE STATE OF HAWAII  
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES  
DIVISION OF FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE

In response to Section 195F-6, Hawaii Revised Statutes

November 2016

## RELATING TO THE FOREST STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM

### PURPOSE OF THE FOREST STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM

This report complies with Section 195F-6, Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS), and covers specific topics relating to private forestland management through the Forest Stewardship Program and associated programs, management within the Forest Reserve System, and the status of the Forest Stewardship Special Fund within the Department of Land and Natural Resources (Department). The purpose of Section 195F, HRS, is to assist private landowners, including long-term leaseholders, in managing, protecting, and restoring important watersheds, native vegetation, timber resources, fish and wildlife habitats, isolated populations of rare and endangered plants, and promote forestry activities on forested or formerly forested lands throughout the State. This report includes actions taken during the period from July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016, as required to implement the statutory provisions of this Section.

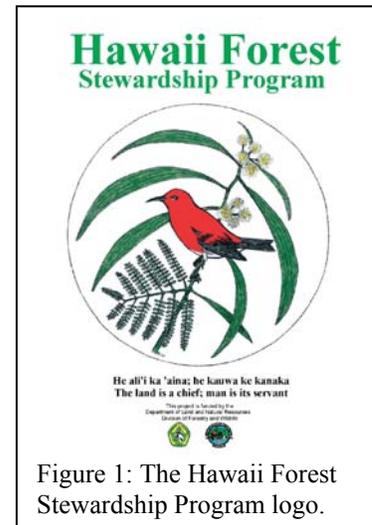


Figure 1: The Hawaii Forest Stewardship Program logo.

### BACKGROUND OF THE HAWAII FOREST STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM

The Forest Stewardship Program (FSP) became effective in July 1991 through the passage of Act 327, Session Laws of Hawaii 1991. The Act authorized the Department to provide state funds to assist, technically and financially, private landowners and managers in protecting, managing, and restoring important forest resources on their forested and formerly forested properties. Act 195, Session Laws of Hawaii 1993, established a dedicated funding source for FSP as a percentage of annual Conveyance Tax revenues that were deposited into the Natural Area Reserve Fund then disbursed by the Department to the Forest Stewardship Fund pursuant to Section 247-7, HRS. Act 084, Session Laws of Hawaii 2015 removed this dedicated funding source for the program, but instead provides for general fund allocations to continue implementation the program through the Department. The Forest Stewardship Program is implemented by the Department via its Division of Forestry and Wildlife and through the oversight of the Forest Stewardship Advisory Committee, a committee of 13 natural resource and forestry experts.

The Forest Stewardship Program enables private landowners or long-term leaseholders to restore, conserve, and responsibly manage important forest resources that provide vital public and private socioeconomic and environmental benefits. 66%, or 1,155,000 acres of Hawaii's 1,748,000 acres of forestland, is privately owned or managed. By establishing and maintaining FSP, the State recognizes that public-private partnerships are essential to the present and future health of Hawaii's forest resources and to the public benefits that forests provide. The Forest Stewardship Program encourages conservation of existing native forest, reforestation of degraded lands, and provides support for establishing forest production systems. With the change and/or withdrawal of much of Hawaii's agricultural industries, including sugarcane and pineapple, FSP serves to stimulate investment in forestry as an economically viable agricultural land-use alternative as well as a method

to encourage agricultural diversification. Support through FSP provides an option to landowners to keep their land in production while supplying Hawaii's rural communities with a source of revenue, providing locally grown products and energy, reducing Hawaii's dependence on imported goods, and contributing to environmental benefits, such as clean water and habitat for Hawaii's native wildlife.

The primary goals of FSP are watershed protection; native forest restoration and conservation; forest product development, including non-timber forest products and high-value commercial timber; threatened and endangered species recovery; environmental education and community outreach; restoration of formerly fallow and/or degraded agricultural lands; and establishment of agroforestry systems. The State Legislature in 2006 further expanded the FSP to include the development of a Hawaii Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) in partnership with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Hawaii CREP targets restoration of environmentally sensitive and/or degraded agricultural lands, in particular along streams and gulches that are subject to soil erosion that ultimately ends up on our coral reefs.

In addition to providing technical and financial support to qualified landowners and managers under the FSP, the Forest Stewardship Fund also collects moneys from the sale of forest products on State of Hawaii Forest Reserve System (FRS) lands. The Fund supports the management of the public forest reserves and state timber management areas, as well as environmental education and training programs pertaining to sustainable forestry management. Under Act 084, the Forest Stewardship Fund continues to serve as the repository of forest product revenue, but will no longer provide technical or financial support for participants of the Forest Stewardship Program.

### FOREST STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

Since 1990, approximately **\$4,576,276 in state funds have been distributed to 53 Forest Stewardship private landowners** conducting forest management activities under agreements spanning 10 or more years. The Program provides cost-share assistance for the development of Forest Stewardship management plans and implementation of management practices over a 10-year period. Some landowners commit to maintaining their projects for up to 20 additional years at no cost to the State. As detailed in Exhibit A, 28 projects are considered to be in the post 10-year maintenance phase; 16 projects are actively engaged in the cost-share agreement implementing their management plans (six of which will begin their project in fiscal year 2017); and nine projects have approved management plans, but are not seeking cost-share support for its implementation from FSP.



Figure 2: Field tour with Forest Stewardship Advisory Committee and project manager at Keauhou Bird Conservation Center Forest Stewardship project, Hawaii.

Where possible, some private landowners with approved Forest Stewardship management plans seek financial assistance to implement their plans from other forestry assistance programs. This became an option to landowners and managers in Hawaii through a Joint Forestry Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed in 2011 between the Department, U.S. Department of Agriculture

(Forest Service - USFS and Natural Resources Conservation Service - NRCS), and the Hawaii Association of Conservation Districts (HACD). The Department is still active in this MOU to continue our partnership with HACD, NRCS, USFS and private landowners interested forest management. The Joint Forestry MOU has allowed the Department to continue supporting forest management during the economic downturn; reducing the total cost to the state by leveraging available funding between partners. In many cases, Forest Stewardship projects use a number of programs to help implement their management plans targeting each program for its specific objectives and goals (e.g. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Partners Program provides assistance to manage endangered species habitat). Cost-share assistance from FSP, however, remains important for projects, as it is the most comprehensive and Hawaii-specific landowner assistance program.

Since entering into the Joint Forestry MOU, the program has created management plans for 20 Forest Stewardship projects - 16 of which are receiving implementation support from partner programs. This represents an **83% increase in program participation** over the last four years. The Department is actively working with 15 additional projects interested in developing Forest Stewardship management plans, and another 84 people have expressed interest in participating in FSP but have not submitted a request to develop a management plan.

The Forest Stewardship Program funds have contributed to the completion of sound **sustainable forest management on 26,741 acres**, or approximately **2.4% of Hawaii's private forestland** (Note: the Natural Area Partnership Program and Forest Stewardship Program have together reached approximately 5% of the private forestland). The U.S. Forest Service recently conducted a survey of private forest landowners in Hawaii and 40% of total acres of private forestland are held in 1,000 acre landholdings or less, and 30% of those lands are less than 500 acres. This is the prime target audience for FSP and as such, Department staff actively engage these small landowners and provide educational opportunities, including reaching approximately 300 different landowners and/or communities during Fiscal Year 2016 through workshops, field visits, public events, and presentations with community groups.

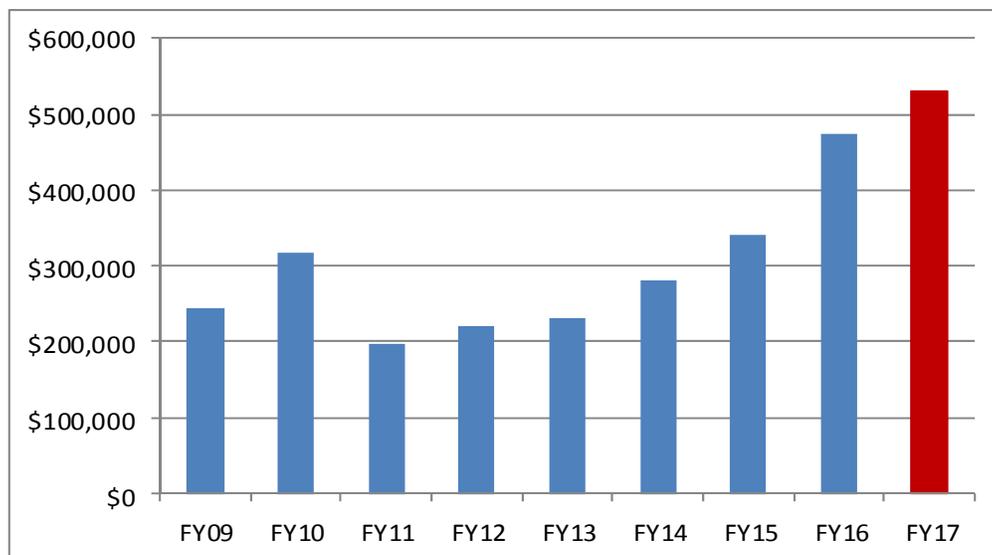
The U.S. Forest Service supports the development of long-term, comprehensive management plans on privately held lands and establishment of sustainable forest practices across Hawaii. The Forest Stewardship Program **leverages from \$80,000 to \$200,000 per year in U.S. Forest Service** funding support to administer the program. The State funds expended in this program since 1990 have **leveraged a total of \$6,567,168 in private funds** as a direct match spent on sustainable forest management. This represents a **59% contribution from private landowners** to the total cost of FSP. The total cost to the State for this program is equal to **\$172 per acre for 10 plus years of sustainable forest management** – making the Forest Stewardship Program one of the best investments in forestland management in Hawaii.



Figure 3. An outplanting of koa trees at a Forest Stewardship project, Kauai.

The following figure illustrates Forest Stewardship Program funds encumbered since Fiscal Year 2009 as well as the anticipated enrollment for the program for Fiscal Year 2017.

**Figure 4: Encumbered Funds for Forest Stewardship Projects by Fiscal Year.**



The majority of participants in the FSP would not have been able to pursue their sustainable and often innovative land-use objectives without the technical and financial assistance made available through this program. With recent cross-sector initiatives, such as the Aloha+ Challenge and the commitment to freshwater security, watershed protection, invasive species control, and native species restoration, the program continues to remain relevant through sustainable forest management actions and partnerships. The Forest Stewardship Program has engaged with five private landowners within the State of Hawaii Watershed Partnership Program in developing Forest Stewardship management plans that complement the partnership's landscape management plan. The Forest Stewardship Program allow these landowners to contribute to watershed initiatives, while providing a technical guide for the landowners to managing their specific natural resources.

Additionally, FSP interacts with various federal programs that rely on the Department to provide technical assistance to forest landowners interested in restoration, conservation, or forest production. The Forest Stewardship Program also supports the development of forest management plans associated with conservation easement acquisitions through the Hawaii Forest Legacy Program. The Department monitors six conservation easement projects under the Forest Legacy Program as well as one fee title acquisition project at Wao Kele O Puna Forest Reserve. The Department is also actively working with two new conservation easement projects both located in the South Kona District of Hawaii County, and two fee title acquisition projects, Helemano Wilderness Area in Central Oahu, and Kamehamenui Forest in Upcountry Maui.

## FOREST STEWARDSHIP PLANNING, MANAGEMENT, AND ACTIONS

The Department continues to identify adaptive methods to address the needs of landowners and the public, while maintaining accountability and furthering long-term objectives. The Forest Stewardship Program Handbook, links to important forest informational resources, and partner programs are accessible from FSP's web page.

In June 2010, the Department in partnership with the U.S. Forest Service completed the State of Hawaii Forest Action Plan that incorporates the State's landscape level forestry priorities and strategies. The Forest Action Plan allows the State to identify priority areas, resources, threats, and issues specific to Hawaii. Approximately 70% of all FSP projects fall in priority forestlands and address six out of the nine issues identified in the Forest Action Plan (Water Quality and Quantity; Forest Health; Wildfire; Conservation of Native Biodiversity; Nature-based Recreation; and Forest Products). The Forest Action Plan also opens a unique source of funding through the U.S. Forest Service's Landscape Scale Restoration competitive grant program. The Department successfully competes annually, region-wide, for these competitive funds. The Department is currently working on updating the Forest Action Plan, including reporting on accomplishments over the past five years as well as identifying new strategies for addressing natural resource threats and management concerns in the Hawaiian Islands. The revised Hawaii Forest Action Plan will be completed in December 2016.

## BACKGROUND OF THE CONSERVATION RESERVE ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM

The U.S. Secretary of Agriculture and the State of Hawaii Governor authorized the Hawaii Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) on January 15, 2009, as an initiative under the Forest Stewardship Program to expand the available financial assistance to landowners for restoration of degraded agricultural lands and protection of sensitive habitats. Hawaii CREP is a jointly run forestry program between the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Farm Service Agency, USDA NRCS, and Department of Land and Natural Resources. Hawaii CREP assists landowners and

leaseholders to restore watershed health on degraded agricultural lands, which contributes toward achieving the State's identified watershed goals. These goals include enhancing stream water quality and quantity; reducing coral reef degradation; enhancing near shore coastal waters by preventing land base pollution; increasing groundwater recharge; restoring native, threatened, and endangered species habitat; and controlling the spread of invasive species throughout the islands.

Participants receive financial assistance from the USDA and the State for installing conservation practices on their land. The State's commitment to the USDA for CREP is to provide 20% of the total program cost (10% of the program cost is paid directly to landowners and 10% can be met by an in-kind contribution by the State). Act 174, Session Laws of Hawaii 2006 provided additional financial resources to support the implementation of Hawaii CREP, as authorized by Section 195F-4,

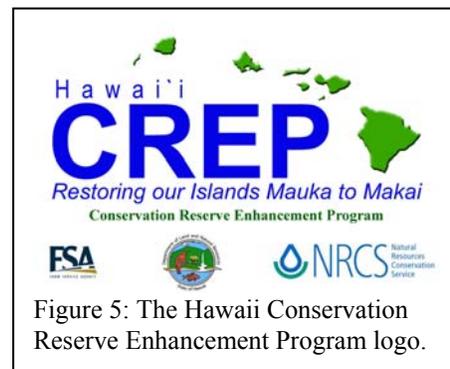


Figure 5: The Hawaii Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program logo.

HRS. Funds granted through Hawaii CREP support landowners in managing, protecting, and restoring important natural resources on Hawaii's forested and formerly forested lands.

### HAWAII CREP ACTIVITIES

As of October 1, 2012, Hawaii CREP was available to landowners across the State. To date, 18 project agreements have been executed covering over 982 acres. During Fiscal Year 2016, a total of \$92,809 direct state funds have been matched by \$547,686 of Federal USDA funds and an additional \$1,136,660 of private funds. Although Hawaii CREP strives for a 50% cost-share for conservation practice implementation based on current practice costs in Hawaii, landowners often end up paying for more than half. Some potential issues identified by landowners interested in the program include the cost-share rate for fencing being less than 50% of the actual costs in Hawaii, AGI limitations, and annual payment limitations. A significant delay to enrollment this year was a change in NRCS policy related to cultural resources review. This required a longer review process by the State Historic Preservation Division, which resulted in delays and cancellation of some projects. These issues have prevented several landowners from enrolling in the program.

### HAWAII CREP PLANNING, MANAGEMENT AND ACTIONS

During FY13, FY14, and FY15 the State was awarded a National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) grant supporting the creation of two CREP Planners in the State of Hawaii. The State applied for this grant, in cooperation with the federal Hawaii CREP partners, to address the need for dedicated positions to alleviate the backlog of potential projects, engage landowners, and increase participation in the program. The grant was awarded in January 2013 and through a Cooperative Working Agreement with the Hawaii Association of Conservation Districts, FSA, NRCS and DOFAW two CREP Planners were hired with one planner located in Hawaii County and the other based on Oahu but also servicing Maui, Honolulu, and Kauai Counties. For FY16, the State received a contribution agreement award from NRCS for \$49,995 to continue to support the Hawaii CREP planners following the ending of the NFWF grant. For FY16, the two CREP planners have conducted outreach to 150 landowners resulting in one completed contract, with an additional six projects with completed conservation plans nearing contracting. The CREP planners also participated in 16 outreach events and completed 65 site visits.



Figure 6: CREP planner visiting a new project for Hawaii CREP on Molokai.

Additionally, with the Joint Forestry MOU in place, Forest Stewardship management plans are used to establish the appropriate management practices for participants in Hawaii CREP; thus, reducing the delay for interested landowners to enter into an assistance program. Forest Stewardship management plans have also been providing cost-share support under Hawaii CREP over this fiscal year. For example, a number of landowners have used the Forest Stewardship Program to plan their conservation efforts over their entire property and then fund portions of their plan through Hawaii CREP or another partner program, such as the NRCS Environmental Quality Incentives Program.

The Department anticipates that enrollment in Hawaii CREP will increase with additional dedicated staff and increased project awareness.

### STATE FOREST RESERVE SYSTEM REVENUES

Act 174, Session Laws of Hawaii 2006, provides that revenue generated or accrued from any forest reserve be deposited into the Forest Stewardship Fund. Thus, in accordance with Section 183-16, HRS, revenues generated from services and/or the sale of forest products derived from Forest Reserve System (FRS) are deposited into the Forest Stewardship Fund. Revenue generated from the FRS range from camping fees, nursery sales, permits, leases, commercial timber, and sale of forest products, among others. As detailed in Table 1, a total of \$394,184.45 was deposited into the Forest Stewardship Fund from revenue generated from the FRS during the period from July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016.



Figure 7: Harvest site of Koke'e Timber Management Area, Kauai.

**Table 1. Deposits of Revenue into the Forest Stewardship Fund by Branch**

<b>Location</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Oahu	\$119,995.57
Kauai	\$144,511.06
Maui	\$6,519.87
Hawaii	\$112,885.93
Administration	\$10,272.02
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$394,184.45</b>

The primary source of revenue was generated from nursery sales of \$41,746, camping fees at \$42,113, lease and/or permits of \$100,145, and commercial timber at \$169,311. The largest contribution of revenue was from the salvage sale of fire burnt trees from the Koke'e Timber Management Area at the Green Energy Biomass Facility on Kauai. The Department is continuing to explore opportunities to generate revenue to support the management of the Forest Reserve System, including potential involvement in carbon sequestration services, commercial forest production, nursery sales, and compatible land use agreements, among others.

During this fiscal year, the Forest Stewardship Funds were used to support a portion of the management of FRS, including maintenance of camping facilities, road and trail access, post-fire hazard mitigation, reforestation, watershed protection, invasive plant and animal control, threatened and endangered species habitat protection, hazard tree removal, and nursery and seed storage improvements and operations. However, with over 680,000 acres within the FRS, the revenue generated is not sufficient to completely fund any of these management activities alone. During

Fiscal Year 2016, a total of \$701,976 was expended from the Forest Stewardship Fund in support of the management of the FRS and FSP. **Note:** Due to the transition from Conveyance Tax to General fund support for both the management of the FRS and FSP, in Fiscal Year 2016 the Forest Stewardship Fund was used to encumber multi-year projects in the Forest Stewardship Program.

**Table 2. Expenditures from the Forest Stewardship Fund by Branch in Fiscal Year 2016**

<b>Location</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Oahu	\$153,178
Kauai	\$255,213
Maui	\$26,009
Hawaii	\$67,512
Administration*	\$200,064
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$701,976</b>

\*Represents multi-year contracts in the Forest Stewardship Program

### **State of Hawaii Tree Nurseries and Seed Storage Development**

The Department continues to develop seed storage capacities with the support of state, federal and non-profit resources. The capacity to store seeds and then produce seedlings is a key strategy for the Department, especially in light of projected climate change impacts in order to mitigate damage to water resources and watersheds following wildfire or other disaster events. Further, the Department maintains the statewide and branch nurseries to support Department reforestation projects and for sale of plant stock for revenue generation. All seedlings produced and distributed through the Department nurseries are screened by the Hawaii-Pacific Weed Risk Assessment to determine their potential to be invasive.

A total of **84,588 seedlings** were produced by the state nurseries between July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016; details by nursery are listed below:

The Waimea-Kamuela State Tree Nursery produced a total of **79,219 seedlings**; 87% were native species and 13% were non-native species; and 69% of these seedlings were produced for private landowners and the other 31% were for state reforestation projects.

The Maui Branch Nursery produced **900 seedlings** all of which were native species.

The Oahu Branch Nursery produced **2,000 seedlings** 99% of which were native species.

The Kauai Branch Nursery produced **2,469 seedlings** all of which were native species.

A total of **52,980 seedlings** were distributed by the state nurseries between July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016; details by nursery are listed below:

The Waimea-Kamuela State Tree Nursery distributed a total of **49,166 seedlings**; 85% of these were native species and 15% were non-native; and 65% of these seedlings were distributed to private landowners and the other 35% were for state reforestation projects.

The Maui Branch Nursery distributed **126 seedlings** of which 105 were used in state reforestation efforts and 21 were distributed to private parties.

The Oahu Branch Nursery distributed approximately **2,000 seedlings**; 99% of which were native species.

The Kauai Branch Nursery distributed **1,688 seedlings** all of which were out-planted on state lands.

## RECOMMENDED CHANGES

### **Forest Stewardship Program:**

1. In conjunction with efforts under the Joint Forestry MOU to identify conflicting program policies that prohibit or discourage private forest lands from participating in forestry programs, Forest Stewardship Advisory Committee has identified several changes to Chapter 195F, HRS, that are necessary to better integrate the goals of the Joint Forestry MOU. For



Figure 8: Site visit of an existing Hawaii CREP project and developing Forest Stewardship project, Maui.

instance, cost-share reimbursements for the development of the Forest Stewardship management plans should be increased to encourage landowners to engage in sustainable forest management. The Committee and Department strongly believe financial barriers should not prohibit people from accessing technical expertise for the management of Hawaii's forests. Also, as mentioned above, the Department is currently only reaching two to five percent of private forest landowners in Hawaii; providing additional incentives for voluntary participation in beneficial programs is the best way to encourage enrollment in programs. Land management in Hawaii is expensive, but for those landowners interested in improving their management actions getting access to technical resources and experts should not be. Additionally, Section 195F, HRS, excludes landowners from participating in FSP if they are interested in forest production but their land was not cleared of native forest prior to 1991. Thus if a landowner is interested in managing their existing native forest in the Agricultural District for production, they cannot seek the technical assistance from experts provided by the development of a Forest Stewardship management plan. Accessing these technical resources from the program would ultimately improve their sustainable management of the forest while accounting for other sufficient public resources. The Department is submitting a bill relating to forest stewardship as part of the Department's legislative package for the 2017 regular session to clarify eligibility requirements to the Forest Stewardship Program as well as requested allowance to provide increased cost-share support for the development of Forest Stewardship management plan.

2. The Forest Stewardship Program currently does not allow federal funds (received by the same private landowner engaged in similar and/or related natural resource management goals) to be used as a match for state program dollars. In consultation with the Forest Stewardship Advisory Committee and the Department of the Attorney General, suggested amendments to the Hawaii Administrative Rules, Chapter 109, Rules for Establishing Forest Stewardship, have been drafted to allow state funded programs to utilize federal funds as a match when practices have similar goals. The Department will hold public informational meetings for the purposes of informing the public of the rulemaking proposal, gathering comments and input, and answering questions. The Department began a rule amendment for the program to separate out the program's ability to provide cost-share support on the development of Forest Stewardship management plans without the requirement of entering into a 10-year agreement with the state, and to further support the use of Forest Stewardship management plans in conjunction with financial assistance programs offered by U.S. Department of Agriculture including Hawaii CREP.

Exhibit A.

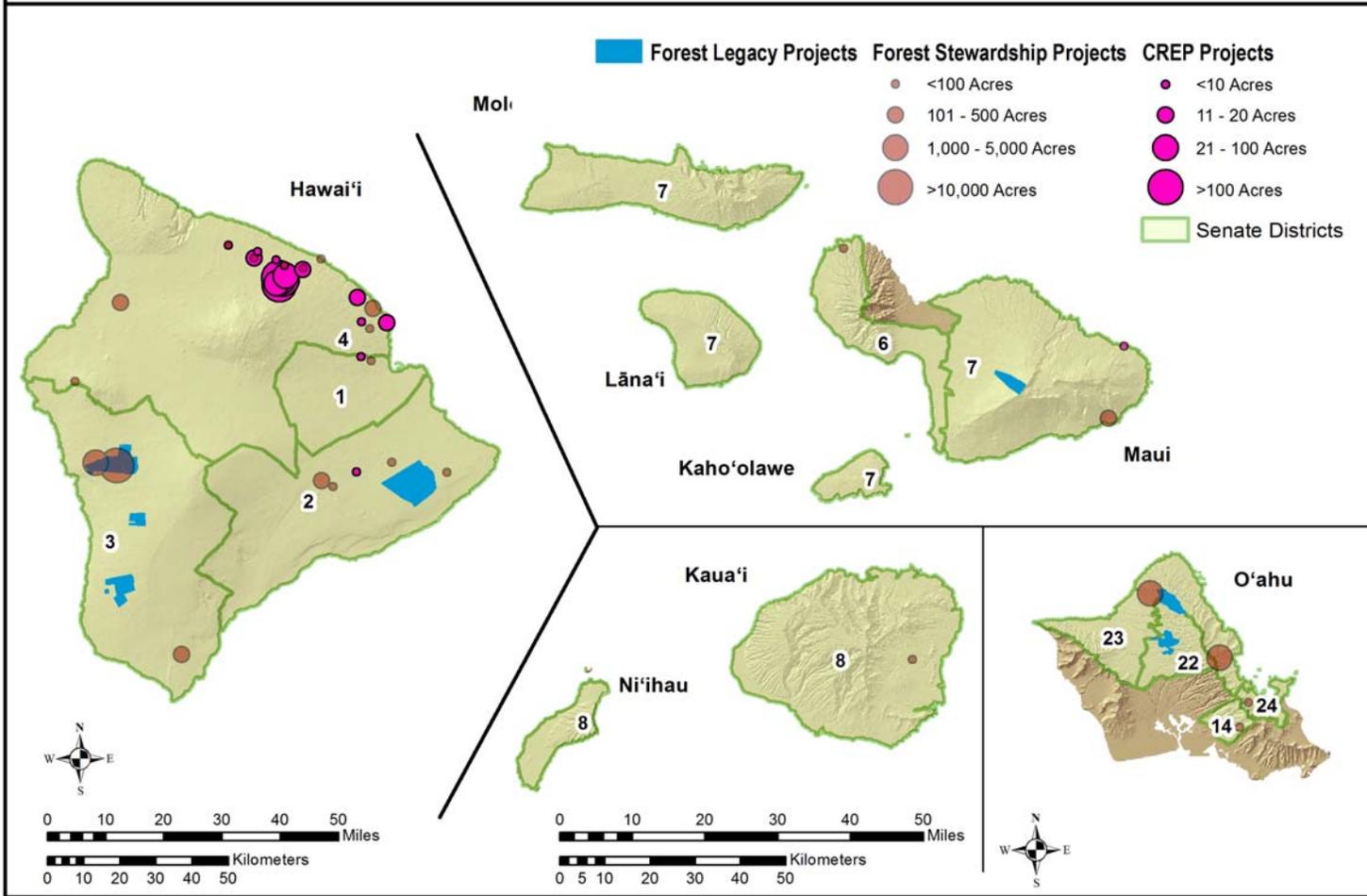
**State Forest Stewardship Program Agreements**

*Active State Cost-share Agreements/First 10 Years*

	Name of Project/ Landowner	Date Enrolled	State Contract Total	Funded to Date	Match to Date	Location	Size Acres	Management Practices
1*	Ukulele Native Forest	FY17	\$199,975	\$0	\$0	Upcountry Maui	100	Native forest restoration and management
2*	Ho'omau Ranch	FY17	\$169,456	\$2,500	\$2,500	South Kona Hawaii Island	1563	Native forest restoration (endangered species), agroforestry (silvopasture)
3*	Pace Demonstration Forest	FY17	\$188,751	\$4,000	\$4,000	South Kona Hawaii Island	389	Native forest restoration and production
4*	Duren Native Forest Restoration	FY17	\$85,628	\$1,500	\$1,500	North Kona, Hawaii Island	23	Native forest restoration and management
5*	Black Rhino Foundation	FY17	\$404,673	\$2,100	\$2,100	South Point, Hawaii Island	190	Agroforestry and native forest restoration and production
6*	Discovery Forest Restoration KS/KBCC, HFI	FY17	\$245,504	\$2,500	\$2,500	Kau, Hawaii Island	170	Native forest restoration and management
7	Ahualoa Homesteads/Everson	May-16	\$22,740	\$1,500	\$1,500	Hamakua, Hawaii Island	18	Native forest restoration and management
8	Waimea Valley/Hiipaka, LLC	Sep-15	\$422,639	\$42,432	\$82,888	Waimea Valley, Oahu	1,875	Native forest restoration and management
9	Kaupakuea Orchards, LLC	Apr-14	\$77,945	\$18,657	\$18,657	Hamakua, Hawaii Island	23	Timber production, native forest buffer
10	Saiva Siddhanta Church	Apr-14	\$127,862	\$39,091	\$39,091	Kalepa, Kauai	80	Timber production, native forest production
11	Lundburg	Mar-14	\$44,260	\$30,492	\$37,797	Hamakua, Hawaii Island	41	Native forest restoration, agroforestry
12	Hui Ku Maoli Ola, LLC	May-12	\$408,150	\$211,650	\$234,250	Haiku Valley, Oahu	20	Invasive species control and native forest restoration
13	Waikoloa Dry Forest Recovery	Aug-09	\$465,382	\$322,627	\$495,123	Waikalua Village, Hawaii Island	275	Dryland forest restoration, endangered species protection, fire control, education
14	Conant	Feb-09	\$6,833	\$6,426	\$7,553	Volcano, Big Island	7	Native forest restoration, pig control
15	Honohua Wao Kele/ Maui Land & Pineapple Co., Inc.	Nov-08	\$371,880	\$183,362	\$215,695	Kapalua, Maui	30	Conversion of degraded agricultural land to native forest, upland erosion control
16	Koa Aina/Kokua Kalihi Valley	Feb-08	\$355,520	\$336,176	\$417,984	Kalihi Valley, Oahu	30	Nature park/native forest restoration, cultural artifact protection and education
	*Plan approved contract pending		\$3,597,198	\$1,205,013	\$1,563,137		4,834	

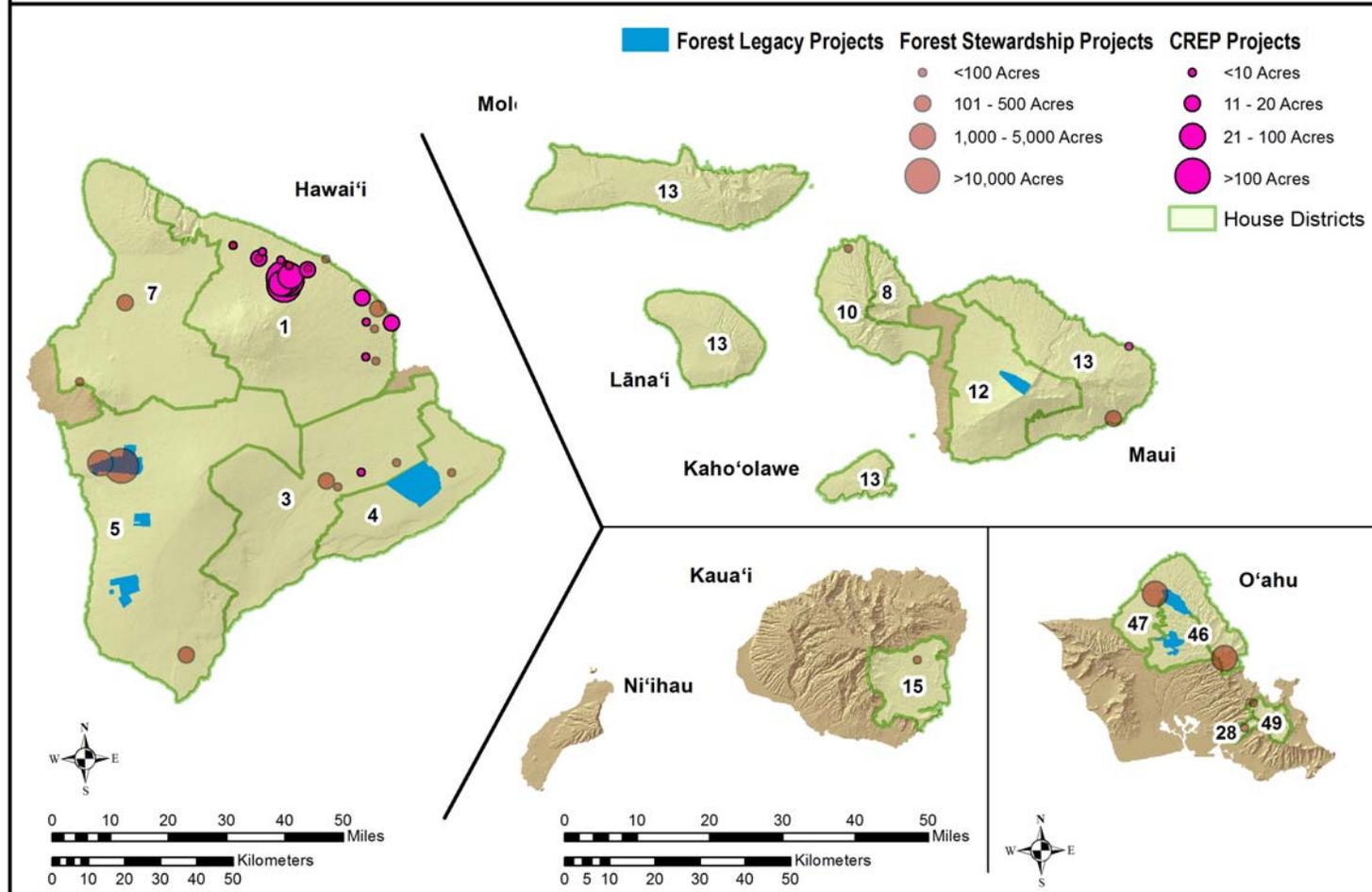


## Projects Actively Enrolled in Private Forest Land Programs within Senate District Boundaries





# Projects Actively Enrolled in Private Forest Land Programs within House District Boundaries





# Forest Reserves and Designated Timber Management Areas

