



October 26, 2010

RE: SFI Certification Audit Report

Chad Sanders, Land Management Administrator
ODNR-Division of Forestry
2045 Morse Road, Bldg H-1
Columbus, Ohio 43229-6693

Dear Mr. Sanders:

I have approved your two Corrective Action Plans.

The NSF Audit Team's recommendation of certification to the SFI Standard for the Ohio Division of Forestry has been approved by the Certification Board Reviewer assigned by NSF. Congratulations!

Contact me with any questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Michael Ferrucci".

Mike Ferrucci
Office and Mobile: 203-887-9248
mferrucci@iforest.com

SFI CERTIFICATION AUDIT FINAL REPORT

**Sustainable Forestry Initiative® Standard
2010-2014 Edition**



for

**Ohio Division of Forestry
Columbus, Ohio**

October 21, 2010

Mike Ferrucci, Lead Auditor

NSF-ISR

789 North Dixboro Road

Ann Arbor, MI 48105

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Ohio Division of Forestry SFI Summary Audit Report

The SFI Program of the Ohio Division of Forestry of Columbus, Ohio has achieved conformance with the SFI Standard®, 2010-2014 Edition, according to the NSF-ISR SFIS Certification Audit Process.

The following background on the certification goals and on the Ohio State Forests was excerpted from the Request for Proposals that initiated this project.

The Ohio Department of Natural Resources – Division of Forestry (ODNR-DOF) manages 20 state forests covering more than 185,000 acres in 21 Ohio counties mostly in Ohio’s un-glaciated southeastern region. The Chief of the Division and State Forester of Ohio, is given statutory authority for multiple-use management of state forests through Ohio Revised Code (ORC), Section 1503.

State forests are grouped into eight (8) administrative units; with each unit having a manager and associated support staff, as outlined in Appendix A. There are approximately 70 employees on state forests; approximately 20 professional foresters or administrators and 50 support staff. There are eleven (11) Division of Forestry field offices located throughout the State. Further, the ODNR-DOF is headquartered at 2045 Morse Road, Building H-1, Columbus, OH 43229-6693.

On October 25, 2007, Ohio Governor Ted Strickland issued a Directive to the Ohio Department of Natural Resources – Division of Forestry to obtain certification of Ohio’s State forests in order to promote good forest management practices. To comply with the Governor’s directive, maintain the market for forest products, and to continue sustainable, multiple-use management; ODNR-DOF desires services to conduct full assessments and ongoing surveillance audits of ODNR-DOF state forests relative to FSC and SFI certification.

STATUS OF ODNR-DOF CURRENT STATE FOREST MANAGEMENT:

In 1916, the state forest system in Ohio was born with the purchase of 1,721 acres to become the first two state forests. Most state forest land was acquired from the 1920’s through the 1950’s.

Forest management occurs on state forests to promote forest health and sustainability, wood products that contribute to local communities, recreational opportunities that require a large land base, and outreach and education to private landowners.

State forests have four (4) active programs: a land management program, a prescribed fire program, a recreation and law enforcement program, and an infrastructure and maintenance program. Each program has a program administrator. Each program conducts a variety of activities each year. Timber sales average approximately 8 million board feet on approximately 25 different sales each year. Both even-aged and uneven-aged management occurs on state

forests. State forest silviculture is actively focusing on the oak regeneration problem and developing even-aged harvesting coupled with prescribed fire silvicultural systems. Partial timber harvesting occurs on approximately 2,500 acres per year and regeneration harvesting occurs on approximately 400 acres per year. Revenue from state forest timber sales are distributed to local governments and ODNR. Prescribed fire activities average approximately 1500 acres each year on approximately eight (8) different units. Recreational opportunities exist and are managed in the form of 462 miles of bridle or hiking trails, and 40 miles of motorized trails.

The last two years have been a transition phase in the management of state forests. ODNR-DOF successfully procured an integrated forest information system to better utilize GIS technologies and to track forest activities. DOF also contracted to complete a comprehensive forest inventory of 80% of our state forest acreage. DOF desires to complete the remaining 20% in the next two years. The new information system; as well as the inventory data, is intended to transition our management to a more landscape approach replacing the file-based area approach.

Management of Ohio's state forest is being guided by a strategic plan implemented in 2008, as well as 5-year forest-specific management plans and annual work plans. Annual work plans have been completed for fiscal year 2010. Forest-specific management plans are in-progress at this time but are expected to be completed within the next ten (10) months. Further, all land management and prescribed fire activities follow the policies and procedures of an internal guidance manual that contains all aspects of operational, environmental, and governmental policies.

Ohio Division of Forestry is responsible for forest management and land administration for the Ohio State Forests. The organization's SFI Management Representative is Chad Sanders, Land Management Administrator.

The audit was performed by NSF-ISR on September 14-17, 2010 by an audit team headed by Mike Ferrucci, Lead Auditor, supported by Dr. Robert Hrubes (who also headed the joint FSC Audit Team), Gary Zimmer, and Andy Dickerson (Mr. Zimmer and Mr. Dickerson are biologists). Audit team members fulfill the qualification criteria for conducting SFIS Certification Audits of "Section 9. SFI 2010-2014 Audit Procedures and Auditor Qualifications and Accreditation" contained in Requirements for the SFI 2010-2014 Program: Standards, Rules for Label Use, Procedures, and Guidance.

The objective of the audit was to assess conformance of the Division of Forestry's SFI Program to the requirements of the Sustainable Forestry Initiative® Standard, 2010-2014 Edition.

The scope of the SFIS Audit included forest management operations. Forest practices that were the focus of field inspections included those that have been under active management over the planning period of the past two years. In addition practices conducted earlier were also reviewed

as appropriate (regeneration and BMP issues, for example). In addition, SFI obligations to promote sustainable forestry practices, to seek legal compliance, and to incorporate continual improvement systems were within the scope of the audit.

Several of the SFI Performance Measures or Indicators were outside of the scope of Ohio Division of Forestry's SFI program and were excluded from the scope of the certification audit as follows:

- Indicator 2.1.4 involving planting exotic species
- Performance Measure 2.5 and Indicator 2.5.1 involving improved planting stock
- Indicator 3.2.5 involving situations where the state lacks BMPs
- Objectives 8 through 13 for procurement
- Indicators 19.2.1 and 19.2.3 involving past reporting under the SFI program

No indicators were modified.

SFIS Audit Process

NSF-ISR initiated the SFIS audit process with a Readiness Review to confirm the scope of the audit, review the SFI Indicators and evidence to be used to assess conformance, verify that Ohio Division of Forestry was prepared to proceed to the SFIS Certification Audit, and to prepare a detailed audit plan. NSF then conducted the SFIS Certification Audit of conformance to the SFI Standard. A report was prepared and final approval was done by an independent Certification Board Member assigned by NSF. Follow-up or Surveillance Audits are required by the 2010-2014 Sustainable Forestry Initiative Standard ®. The initial Surveillance Audit is scheduled for mid-September 2010.

The audit was governed by a detailed audit plan designed to enable the audit team to efficiently determine conformance with the applicable SFI requirements. The plan provided for the assembly and review of audit evidence consisting of documents, interviews, and on-site inspections of ongoing or completed forest practices.

During the audit NSF-ISR reviewed a sample of the written documentation assembled to provide objective evidence of SFIS Conformance. NSF-ISR also selected field sites for inspection based upon the risk of environmental impact, likelihood of occurrence, special features, and other criteria outlined in the NSF-ISR SFI-SOP. NSF-ISR also selected and interviewed stakeholders such as contract loggers, landowners and other interested parties, and interviewed employees within the organization to confirm that the SFI Standard was understood and actively implemented.

The possible findings of the audit included Full Conformance, Major Non-conformance, Minor Non-conformance, Opportunities for Improvement, and Practices that exceeded the Basic Requirements of the SFIS.

Overview of Audit Findings

Ohio Division of Forestry's SFI Program was found to be in conformance with the SFIS Standard. NSF-ISR determined that there were two minor non-conformances:

- Indicator 3.1.1 requires a “Program to implement state or provincial best management practices during all phases of management activities.”
Minor Non-conformance 2010-01: BMPs are not in place on Blackburn Ridge Road.
- Indicator 4.1.4 requires the “Development and implementation of criteria, as guided by regionally appropriate best scientific information, to retain stand-level wildlife habitat elements such as snags, stumps, mast trees, down woody debris, den trees and nest trees.”
Minor Nonconformance 2010-02: Stand-level wildlife habitat guidelines are confusing and somewhat contradictory; foresters are unlikely to be able to consistently implement them.

Ohio Division of Forestry has developed plans to address these issues. Progress in implementing these corrective action plans will be reviewed in subsequent surveillance audits.

Opportunities for Improvement

Three opportunities for improvement were also identified:

- Indicator 1.1.1 requires “Forest management planning at a level appropriate to the size and scale of the operation, including: ... recommended sustainable harvest levels for areas available for harvest.”
Opportunity for Improvement: Recommended sustainable harvest levels are provided at the compartment level, but there is no document which compiles individual prescriptions to provide sustainable harvest levels across any individual forest or for the entire system.
- Indicator 4.2.1 requires “Collection of information on Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value and other biodiversity-related data through forest inventory processes, mapping or participation in external programs, such as NatureServe, state or provincial heritage programs, or other credible systems. Such participation may include providing non-proprietary scientific information, time and assistance by staff, or in-kind or direct financial support.”
Opportunity for Improvement: There is an opportunity to improve by more systematically contributing information to the Ohio Biodiversity Database.
- 17.1.5 requires “Program Participants are knowledgeable about credible regional conservation planning and priority-setting efforts that include a broad range of stakeholders and have a program to take into account the results of these efforts in planning.”
There is an opportunity to improve the program to specify how the landscape goals of the state forest system are implemented at each state forest.

These findings do not indicate a current deficiency, but served to alert Ohio Division of Forestry to areas that could be strengthened or which could merit future attention.

Exceeds the Standard

NSF-ISR also identified the following areas where forestry practices and operations exceed the basic requirements of the SFI Standard:

- Performance Measure 5.4: Program Participants shall support and promote recreational opportunities for the public.
Ohio Division of Forestry exceeds the standard by providing exceptional recreational opportunities.
- Performance Measure 15.3: Program Participants shall individually and/or through cooperative efforts involving SFI Implementation Committees, associations or other partners provide in-kind support or funding for forest research to improve forest health, productivity, and sustainable management of forest resources, and the environmental benefits and performance of forest products.
Ohio Division of Forestry exceeds the standard by extensive, long-term support of research.
- Performance Measure 17.1: Program Participants shall support and promote efforts by consulting foresters, state, provincial and federal agencies, state or local groups, professional societies, conservation organizations, indigenous peoples and governments, community groups, sporting organizations, labor, universities, extension agencies, the American Tree Farm System® and/or other landowner cooperative programs to apply principles of sustainable forest management.
Ohio Division of Forestry exceeds the standard through its extensive efforts to promote forest management.
- SFI Indicator 17.2.1 Periodic educational opportunities promoting sustainable forestry, such as field tours, seminars, websites, webinars or workshops; educational trips; self-guided forest management trails; publication of articles, educational pamphlets or newsletters; or support for state, provincial, and local forestry organizations and soil and water conservation districts.
Ohio Division of Forestry exceeds the standard in its efforts to provide periodic educational opportunities promoting sustainable forestry.

General Description of Evidence of Conformity

NSF's audit team used a variety of evidence to determine conformance. A general description of this evidence is provided below, organized by SFI Objective.

Objective 1. Forest Management Planning - To broaden the implementation of sustainable forestry by ensuring long-term forest productivity and yield based on the use of the best scientific information available.

Summary of Evidence –Forest management plans for these lands consists of several interlocked documents:

- a. The Ohio Land Management Manual
- b. The Shawnee Wilderness Plan
- c. The 2008 Strategic Plan for State Forests
- d. Forest-Specific 5-year management plans
- e. Forest-Specific Annual Work Plans
- f. The Backcountry Area Management Plan
- g. Grouse and Turkey Area Management Plan, and
- h. The RSA and HCVF Assessments.

Supporting documentation provided by the Ohio Division of Forestry also and the associated inventory data and growth models provided additional key evidence of conformance.

Objective 2. Forest Productivity - To ensure long-term forest productivity, carbon storage and conservation of forest resources through prompt reforestation, soil conservation, afforestation and other measures.

Summary of Evidence – Field observations and associated records were used to confirm practices. Ohio Division of Forestry has programs for reforestation, for protection against insects, diseases, and wildfire, and for careful management of activities which could potentially impact soil and long-term productivity.

Objective 3. Protection and Maintenance of Water Resources - To protect water quality in streams, lakes and other water bodies.

Summary of Evidence – Field observations of a range of sites were the key evidence. Auditors visited the portions of field sites that were closes to water resources.

Objective 4. Conservation of Biological Diversity including Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value To manage the quality and distribution of wildlife habitats and contribute to the conservation of biological diversity by developing and implementing stand- and landscape-level measures that promote habitat diversity and the conservation of forest plants and animals, including aquatic species.

Summary of Evidence – Field observations, written plans and policies detailed in the Ohio Land Management Manual, use of college-trained field biologists, availability of specialists, and regular staff involvement in conferences and workshops that cover scientific advances were the evidence used to assess the requirements involved biodiversity conservation.

Objective 5. Management of Visual Quality and Recreational Benefits - To manage the visual impact of forest operations and provide recreational opportunities for the public.

Summary of Evidence – Field observations of completed operations and policies/procedures for visual quality were assessed during the evaluation. Further maps of recreation sites, combined with field visits, helped confirm a strong recreation program.

Objective 6. Protection of Special Sites - To manage lands that are ecologically, geologically, or culturally important in a manner that takes into account their unique qualities.

Summary of Evidence – Field observations of completed operations, records of special sites, training records, and written protection plans were all assessed during the evaluation.

Objective 7. Efficient Use of Forest Resources - To promote the efficient use of forest resources.

Summary of Evidence – Field observations of completed operations, contract clauses, and discussions with supervising field foresters and with loggers provided the key evidence.

Objectives 8 through 13. NA

Objective 14. Legal and Regulatory Compliance -

Compliance with applicable federal, provincial, state and local laws and regulations.

Summary of Evidence – Field reviews of ongoing and completed operations were the most critical evidence. No evidence of regulatory problems was found.

Objective 15. Forestry Research, Science, and Technology - To support forestry research, science, and technology, upon which sustainable forest management decisions are based.

Summary of Evidence – Financial records were confirmed and some recipients of research support were interviewed.

Objective 16. Training and Education -To improve the implementation of sustainable forestry practices through appropriate training and education programs.

Summary of Evidence – Training records of selected personnel, records associated with harvest sites audited, and stakeholder interviews were the key evidence for this objective.

Objective 17. Community Involvement in the Practice of Sustainable Forestry -

To broaden the practice of sustainable forestry by encouraging the public and forestry community to participate in the commitment to sustainable forestry, and publicly report progress.

Summary of Evidence – Mailing lists, agendas for meetings, and selected summaries of comments were sufficient to assess the requirements.

Objective 18: Public Land Management Responsibilities -

To support and implement sustainable forest management on public lands.

Summary of Evidence – Interviews, review of policies and procedures, and review of correspondence were used to confirm the requirements.

Objective 19. Communications and Public Reporting - To broaden the practice of sustainable forestry by documenting progress and opportunities for improvement.

Summary of Evidence – This is a new program, so most requirements here are pending. Ultimately reports filed with SFI Inc. and the SFI Inc. website will provide evidence.

Objective 20. Management Review and Continual Improvement - To promote continual improvement in the practice of sustainable forestry, and to monitor, measure, and report performance in achieving the commitment to sustainable forestry.

Summary of Evidence – Records of program reviews, agendas and notes from management review meetings, and interviews with personnel from all involved levels in the organization were assessed.

Relevance of Forestry Certification

Third-party certification provides assurance that forests are being managed under the principles of sustainable forestry, which are described in the Sustainable Forestry Initiative Standard as:

1. Sustainable Forestry

To practice sustainable forestry to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs by practicing a land stewardship ethic that integrates reforestation and the managing, growing, nurturing and harvesting of trees for useful products and ecosystem services such as the conservation of soil, air and water quality, carbon, biological diversity, wildlife and aquatic habitats, recreation, and aesthetics.

2. Forest Productivity and Health

To provide for regeneration after harvest and maintain the productive capacity of the forest land base, and to protect and maintain long-term forest and soil productivity. In addition, to protect forests from economically or environmentally undesirable levels of wildfire, pests, diseases, invasive exotic plants and animals and other damaging agents and thus maintain and improve long-term forest health and productivity.

3. Protection of Water Resources

To protect water bodies and riparian zones, and to conform with best management practices to protect water quality.

4. Protection of Biological Diversity

To manage forests in ways that protect and promote biological diversity, including animal and plant species, wildlife habitats, and ecological or natural community types.

5. Aesthetics and Recreation

To manage the visual impacts of forest operations, and to provide recreational opportunities for the public.

6. Protection of Special Sites

To manage forests and lands of special significance (ecologically, geologically or culturally important) in a manner that protects their integrity and takes into account their unique qualities.

7. Responsible Fiber Sourcing Practices in North America

To use and promote among other forest landowners sustainable forestry practices that are both scientifically credible and economically, environmentally and socially responsible.

8. Avoidance of Controversial Sources including Illegal Logging in Offshore Fiber Sourcing

To avoid wood fiber from illegally logged forests when procuring fiber outside of North America, and to avoid sourcing fiber from countries without effective social laws.

9. Legal Compliance

To comply with applicable federal, provincial, state, and local forestry and related environmental laws, statutes, and regulations.

10. Research

To support advances in sustainable forest management through forestry research, science and technology.

11. Training and Education

To improve the practice of sustainable forestry through training and education programs.

12. Public Involvement

To broaden the practice of sustainable forestry on public lands through community involvement.

13. Transparency

To broaden the understanding of forest certification to the SFI 2010-2014 Standard by documenting certification audits and making the findings publicly available.

14. Continual Improvement

To continually improve the practice of forest management, and to monitor, measure and report performance in achieving the commitment to sustainable forestry.

Source: Sustainable Forestry Initiative® (SFI) Standard, 2010-2014 Edition

END OF PUBLIC REPORT

Other Required Information

Note: The remaining portions of this SFI Audit Report are not part of the Summary Report required by SFI, Inc. and thus may be kept confidential at the discretion of the SFI Program Participant.

Audit Team

The audit team is fully qualified to conduct the SFI Certification Audit, with an understanding of the forest industry, certification requirements of the SFI Standard, and of sustainable forestry practices within your region. Qualifications of audit team members are described in the Audit Plan.

Confidentiality

NSF requires all auditors to adhere to strict agreements regarding confidentiality and prohibiting consulting during audits. A copy of this agreement is available from NSF on request.

Scope of Audit

The scope statement to appear on the certificate is as follows:

Scope Statement: Land management on the Ohio state forests and the Vinton Furnace Experimental Forest and related sustainable forestry activities of the Ohio Division of Forestry. The SFI Certificate Number is NSF-SFIS-C0043580.

NSF-ISR SFI Audit Process and Reporting

The NSF-ISR Audit Report consists of all documents used in the audit process, including the Readiness Review, the Tentative Audit Plan, and the Certification Audit documents. The findings of the Readiness Review Report including the Document Review were provided previously.

The actual NSF-ISR SFI Certification Audit was governed by a detailed Audit Plan that was prepared specifically for your SFI Audit. The Audit Plan is included here as Section A (with various Attachments). The Audit Plan was focused on helping the audit team determine whether there were any deficiencies and inconsistencies between your SFI Program and the SFIS requirements that apply to your organization.

As described in the Audit Plan, the objective of the audit was to assess conformance of your SFI Program to the requirements of the Sustainable Forestry Initiative® Standard, 2010-2014 Edition. The possible findings of the audit included Full Conformance, Major Non-conformance, Minor Non-conformance, Opportunities for Improvement, and Practices that exceeded the Basic Requirements of the SFIS. The detailed spreadsheets addressing the above findings are contained in the SFI Certification Audit Matrix (Section B). Any non-conformances were fully documented and reported using the NSF-ISR Corrective Action Request process. Your organization can access these through the NSF On-line system.

NSF-ISR also identified a number of forest practices and operations that exceed the basic requirements of the SFI Standard. These practices are documented in the SFI Certification Audit

Matrix and summarized in the Public Report section. Your organization is to be commended for performance above and beyond the basic requirements of the SFIS in the areas specified.

Completion of Certification Process

This complete Final Report is the sole property of your organization and will be treated with the utmost confidentiality and privacy. The report is intended for use by your organization in understanding your conformance with the SFI Standard and for purposes of improving your SFI Program. NSF may provide copies of the report to audit team members.

The Public Audit Report section provides a summary of the audit results intended for public disclosure. If necessary, NSF's SFI Program Manager can work with your designee to modify the summary, consistent with SFI requirements, to meet your needs. The Sustainable Forestry Initiative® Standard requires the following:

A Certified Program Participant shall provide a report to the SFI Inc. not less than two weeks after the successful completion of certification, recertification, or surveillance audit to the 2010-2014 SFI Standard. The public report will be posted on the SFI Inc. website and available for public review.

The Lead Auditor may, at your direction, provide a copy of the final SFI Public Report to SFI, Inc. NSF must also provide the SFI Reporting Form (Section D) to SFI, Inc; the data from the form are posted on various certification-tracking websites.

You are responsible for informing NSF immediately regarding any change to your program or ownership that would affect the accuracy of the certificate. NSF will work with you to accommodate these changes.

Within 4 to 8 weeks NSF-ISR will issue a formal Certificate of Conformance to the SFI Standard to your organization. The Certificate includes the NSF-ISR Logo, your organization's name, the standard certified to, the date of the certification, and signatures of responsible authorities.

Follow-up or Surveillance Audits are required by the 2010-2014 Sustainable Forestry Initiative Standard ®. The Surveillance Audits can be conducted in the continuous or standard format. The initial Surveillance Audit is scheduled for mid-September 2011. The assigned lead auditor will contact you 2 months prior to this date to reconfirm and begin preparations.

Certification Report Sections:

Section A	Audit Plan
Section B	SFI Certification Audit Matrix
Section C	SFI Reporting Form



Section A
Audit Plan

Tentative SFIS Certification Audit Plan

**Sustainable Forestry Initiative® Standard
2010-2014 Edition**



For The

Ohio Division of Forestry

Draft July 20, 2010; Revised September 14, 2010

By Michael Ferrucci

**NSF-ISR
789 North Dixboro Road
Ann Arbor, MI 48105
888-NSF-9000
www.nsf-isr.org**

Introduction

Ohio Division of Forestry is seeking independent certification that its SFI Program conforms to the requirements of the Sustainable Forestry Initiative® (SFI) Standard, 2010-2014 Edition. An audit team assembled by NSF-ISR will make a determination of conformance according to “Section 9. SFI 2010-2014 Audit Procedures and Auditor Qualifications and Accreditation” of the Requirements for the SFI 2010-2014 Program: Standards, Rules for Label Use, Procedures, and Guidance. This Audit Plan describes the conduct of the NSF-ISR SFIS Certification Audit conducted to determine conformance.

Additional details about NSF-ISR’s SFIS Certification Audits are provided in the NSF-ISR SFIS Certification Process Standard Operating Procedure (4742), which is consistent with the SFI® requirements. Audits for the Sustainable Forestry Initiative Standard® (SFI) are also conducted in accordance with the principles of auditing contained in the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 19011:2002 guidelines for quality and/or environmental management systems auditing.

SFIS Certification Scope, Objectives, and Criteria

The audit will apply to Ohio Division of Forestry’s SFI Program implementation including land management operations and other related activities covered by the SFI Standard.

Scope Statement: Land management on the Ohio state forests and the Vinton Furnace Experimental Forest and related sustainable forestry activities of the Ohio Division of Forestry.

Determination of conformance to the SFI Standard will be based on the requirements of the 2010-2014 Sustainable Forestry Initiative® Standard. The SFIS Performance Measures included in and excluded from the audit scope are outlined in Appendix 1: Readiness Review Summary Sheet compiled during the Readiness Review.

The Certification Audit objective is to establish whether Ohio Division of Forestry’s SFI program is in conformance with the SFIS Objectives, Performance Measures, and Indicators. The certification indicators to be used are the standard set of SFI requirements as published and were approved as the criteria to be used to conduct the SFIS Certification Audit in consultation between Ohio Division of Forestry and the lead auditor during the Readiness Review.

Findings will be based upon the literal language of the SFIS Objectives, Performance Measures and Indicators as modified by any relevant SFI Interpretations. The NSF-ISR Audit Team will not add additional requirements that are not specified in the SFI Standard.

Roles and Responsibilities

Ohio Division of Forestry’s management representative with respect to this SFIS Certification Audit will be Chad Sanders or his/her clearly designated representative. Other members of Ohio Division of Forestry’s SFI Team that will be involved in the SFIS Certification Audit Process will be provided at the audit.

The NSF-ISR lead auditor will be Mike Ferrucci. The other members of the audit team will include:

Dr. Robert J. Hrubes, Lead Auditor FSC, Team Auditor SFI
Gary Zimmer, Biologist, Team Auditor
Andrew Dickerson, Biologist, Team Auditor
Dave Wager/FSC Project Coordinator

Auditor qualifications are consistent with Sustainable Forestry Initiative® requirements. Auditor qualifications are provided in Appendix 2.

Confidentiality and Conflict of Interest

NSF-ISR auditors have signed a confidentiality agreement (on file at NSF) that includes provisions regarding the avoidance of conflict of interest. Prior to finalizing the audit team, the auditor and audit team members shall disclose to Ohio Division of Forestry any prior land appraisal or assessment work or land brokerage activity they or their employers conducted related to the property to be audited.

Auditors will maintain strict confidentiality regarding all aspects of the audit. Ohio Division of Forestry reserves the right to release NSF-ISR and its subcontractors from specific terms of this confidentiality agreement in writing. NSF-ISR will retain a copy of the audit report, and audit team members may each retain the final report and selected components of Ohio Division of Forestry's documentation. All other Ohio Division of Forestry materials, including detailed evidence, will be destroyed at the conclusion of the final report (exception for public agencies subject to FOIA or similar laws).

Readiness Review and Report

A Readiness Review/ Scoping meeting between Ohio Division of Forestry's staff and the lead auditor was held at Ohio Division of Forestry's offices on Jan 13-14, 2010. A document review, limited field site reviews, and interviews, were performed at that time, the lead auditor's credentials were confirmed, and a framework for the audit plan was discussed and agreed to. Ohio Division of Forestry and the lead auditor also reviewed and came to agreement on the specific indicators of conformance that will be used to judge conformance with the SFI Standard. Agreement on the indicators of conformance is necessary to avoid surprises during the SFIS Certification Audit process.

As an outcome of the Readiness Review the lead auditor determined that Ohio Division of Forestry is prepared, and necessary documentation is sufficient, to undergo a full SFIS Certification Audit as outlined in this plan. The lead auditor prepared a Readiness Review Report documenting that Ohio Division of Forestry is ready to proceed with the SFIS Certification Audit.

Field Sites and Interviewees

Selection of actual sites was based on maps and a list of all silvicultural treatments and activities within the last 2 years. The lead auditor and Ohio Division of Forestry's representatives reviewed the criteria for selecting field sites and interviewees in order to obtain objective

evidence of conformance to the SFI Standard. The specific criteria for selecting these are presented in the following sections.

Ohio Division of Forestry's representatives are responsible for compiling field visit sites and interviewee lists that have a greater number of samples than are expected to be examined. Final selection of samples is at the discretion of the audit team.

Potential Field Visit Sites

The NSF-ISR audit team will inspect a variety of field sites to assess conformance with the SFI Standard. During audit planning the Lead Auditor and the Company's representative reviewed the range of field activities and formulated a sampling plan. The Lead Auditor and Company representatives first determined which of the state forests within which to sample field sites. The Lead Auditor then used randomized selection methods to select a subset of all available sales and assigned a priority number to each site. The lead auditor determined final selections based on available time and information.

Selected sites include:

- Stumpage sales where ODOF's policies related to BMPs, visual quality, utilization, species protection and cultural/historic issues have been communicated to the landowner
- Steeper terrain where erosion and soil stability may be issues of concern
- Any wet sites where soil compaction, rutting, and riparian protection may be of concern
- Active sites where contract loggers and/or landowners can be interviewed
- Sites where logging has been completed and the site has been closed-out
- Sites with a range of timber types that encompass the most common species or products harvested

A list of field site selections is contained in Appendix 3.

Potential Audit Interviewees

The NSF-ISR lead auditor has identified the following categories of potential interviewees that may be contacted during the SFIS Certification Audit. Ohio Division of Forestry personnel are requested to develop and organize a list of names and phone numbers so that the audit team may conduct appropriate interviews. This list will be inserted into this plan as Appendix 4 as potential interviewees.

- List of up to 5 Contract Loggers that harvest stumpage sales;
- Forestry Association staff;
- Staff or leadership of the SFI program State Implementation Committees;
- State Forest Service foresters within the procurement region;
- Ohio Division of Forestry's representatives on the SFI program State Implementation Committees; and
- Regulatory agencies.

SFIS Certification Audit Schedule

The SFIS Certification Audit will be conducted Tuesday, September 14 through Friday, September 17 commencing with an opening meeting at the offices of ODNR-Division of Forestry, 2045 Morse Road, Bldg H-1, Columbus, OH starting at 8 am on September 14. The schedule for the office and field audit to be performed by the NSF-ISR audit team is outlined below.

Audit Team Meeting Monday September 13

The Audit Team will receive introductory materials in advance of the audit, and may have preliminary e-mail and telephone discussions regarding the assignments and logistics. The audit team will meet prior to conducting the audit to review the audit plan and make any final adjustments. This meeting will occur 7 pm on Monday September 13 (the night before the audit's opening meeting) at the Hampton Inn Columbus Gateway (at airport; shuttle available) in Columbus, Ohio. 4280 International Gateway, Columbus, OH 43219 Tel: 614-235-0717

Tuesday 9.14.2010

ODNR Columbus central office (25 minute drive from Hampton Inn):

8 to 9 am Introductions and Opening Meeting
9 to 11 am Presentations by ODOF
11 to Noon Breakout Sessions: SFI and FSC
Noon to 1 Working Lunch
1 to 2 Final interviews (to be arranged)

Northern Team

Mid-Afternoon – Northern Team departs Columbus for Mohican SF (1.5 hours)
Tour of Mohican (1.5 hours)
Depart for Hotel – New Philadelphia area (1 hour)

Southern Team

Mid to Late-Afternoon – Southern Team departs Columbus for Pike SF (1.75 hours)
Tour of Pike APV area or selected sites (1 hour)
Depart for hotel – Chillicothe (.75 hours)

Wednesday 9.15.2010

Northern Team

Depart New Philadelphia hotel for either Fernwood SF, (1 hour)
Tour one or two forests (3 hours)
Depart for Blue Rock SF (2 hours)
Tour Blue Rock SF (2 hours)
Depart for Chillicothe Hotel (1.5 hours)

Southern Team

Depart Chillicothe hotel for Brush Creek SF (1 hour)
Tour Brush Creek SF (2 hours)

Depart for Shawnee SF (1 hour)
Tour Shawnee SF (4 hours)
Depart for Chillicothe Hotel (1.5 hours)

Note: Wednesday evening both teams are in Chillicothe, and will participate in a stakeholder meeting at 7 pm at the hotel.

Thursday 9.16.2010

Northern Team

7 am Departs Chillicothe hotel for Zaleski SF (1 hour)
Tour Zaleski SF (4 hours)
Return to Columbus hotel (2 hours) by 2 pm

Southern Team

7 am Depart Chillicothe Hotel for Shawnee SF (1.5 hours)
Tour Shawnee SF (3.5 hours)
Return to Columbus hotel (2.5 hours) by 2:30 pm

Afternoon / Evening: Audit team deliberations; Lead Auditors Prepare Closing Briefing

Friday 9.17.2010

8 am to Noon ODNR Office, Building H:

- Audit team deliberations
- Review of outstanding issues (ODNR staff available for consultation with team as needed)

Noon to 1 pm Lead Auditors Prepare Closing Briefing

1 to 2:15 pm Exit Briefing

2:15 pm End of Audit, Auditors depart for airport

3:46 pm Robert Hrubes flight from CMH airport)

4:30 pm Ferrucci flight from CMH airport (25 minute travel time from ODNR offices)

Daily Briefings

Each day of the SFIS Certification Audit will begin with a brief opening meeting to document the day's schedule, responsibilities, and arrangements; to obtain any needed documents; and to answer other preliminary questions. Each day will conclude with a short closing meeting to review the day's findings, to confirm plans for the evening, and to plan for activities the following day.

Potential areas of minor or major non-conformance identified during the field audit will be discussed at the daily closing meeting. Additional evidence or field site investigations that could clarify the areas of non-conformance should be identified and prepared for the following day.

Dispute Resolution Process

The NSF Lead Auditor is responsible for making a recommendation for certification. The NSF Certification Review Board member will review the audit report, consider the Lead Auditor's recommendation, and make a final determination regarding certification.

In the event that there is a dispute between the lead auditor and Ohio Division of Forestry over interpretations of the SFI Standard or any other aspect of the certification audit the first step is for the Program Participant's management representative to call the Audit Manager (888-NSF-9000) to resolve the dispute. If the dispute continues, the dispute resolution process of NSF-ISR (4876 NSF-ISR Policies for Management Systems Registration, Dispute Resolution Process) will be followed.

Reporting

Process for Preparation and Review of the Final Report

The lead auditor will prepare a draft report consistent with the format and contents outlined in the NSF-ISR SFIS Certification Process document. The lead auditor may confer with the audit team and the customer, but must provide the report to the assigned NSF CB Reviewer.

{ OPTIONAL, if customer wants to review the draft: The lead auditor shall forward the draft final report to Ohio Division of Forestry for a review of factual accuracy within two weeks of the Closing Meeting. Ohio Division of Forestry will have up to two weeks to submit comments to the lead auditor. The lead auditor will incorporate appropriate suggestions from Ohio Division of Forestry and then forward the Final Report to the NSF-ISR CB reviewer within one week of receipt of comments. }

The CB Reviewer will review the Final Report for thoroughness and completeness and shall make the final decision regarding certification. Upon approval, the SFI Program Manager will send the Final Report to NSF and will ensure that a copy and certificate are issued to Ohio Division of Forestry within eight weeks of the closing meeting. If additional time is required the SFI Program Manager and/or the Lead Auditor will so notify the Company.

Summary Report

A summary report must be provided to SFI Inc. for posting on their web site for public review (www.sfiprogram.org). Normally this public report is provided by the auditee. Send reports to Sustainable Forestry Initiative, Inc., 900 17th Street, NW; Suite 700 Washington, DC 20006 Amy.Doty@sfiprogram.org and jason.metnick@sfiprogram.org

The summary report will be agreed to by NSF-ISR and Ohio Division of Forestry to ensure that it captures all of the relevant findings. This summary report will normally consist of the first section of the SFI Audit Report and shall include mandatory items (all the following):

- Description of the audit process, objectives, and scope;
- Description of substitute indicators, if any, used in the audit and a rationale for each;
- Name of Program Participant that was audited, including its SFI representative;
- General description of the Program Participant's forestland and manufacturing operations included in the audit;
- Name of the audit firm and lead auditor (names of the audit team members, including technical experts may be included at the discretion of the audit team and Program Participant);

- Dates the certification was conducted and completed;
- Summary of the findings, including general descriptions of any nonconformances and corrective action plans to address them, opportunities for improvement, and exceptional practices; and
- Certification recommendation.

Final Report

In addition to the core elements of the Summary Report described above, the Final Certification Report shall include the following:

- The Audit Plan including audit team personnel;
- The Audit Matrix and Notes pages; and
- The SFI Reporting Form (also sent to SFI Inc. by NSF).

Distribution of Reports

The final and summary reports are the sole property of Ohio Division of Forestry which shall determine their distribution. All working documents, draft and final and summary reports in the possession of the audit team members and lead auditor shall be destroyed at the end of the SFIS Certification Audit process, unless agreed to in writing by NSF-ISR and Ohio Division of Forestry. NSF-ISR and the lead auditor may retain one copy of all documents related to the SFIS Certification in permanent files for purposes of conducting surveillance audits and re-audits, and for other legitimate purposes.

Certificate of Conformance

Upon successful completion of the SFIS Certification Audit process NSF-ISR shall issue a formal certificate of conformance with the SFI Standard. The content of the SFIS Certificate is outlined in the NSF-ISR SFIS Certification Process Standard Operating Procedure. Certificates are in effect for 3 years, with a recertification audit required before issuing each successive 3-year certificate.

Surveillance Audit and Re-audit Schedule

The final step in the audit planning process is to tentatively schedule periodic surveillance audits. The periodic surveillance audits will be scheduled within twelve months of the initial audit, and will generally occur annually or at shorter intervals.

Appendices

- Appendix 1 Readiness Review Summary Sheet
- Appendix 2 Qualifications of Auditors
- Appendix 3 Potential Field Sites
- Appendix 4 Potential Interviewees
- Appendix 5 Ohio Division of Forestry's SFIS Indicators

Appendix 1
NSF-ISR SFI Readiness Review Summary Sheet
2010-2014 Sustainable Forestry Initiative Standard ®

Reviewed by: Mike Ferrucci Date of Review: August 2010

Program Participant Name and Location: ODOF

Clause	Performance Measure Description	Indicators Which Do Not Apply	*Evidence Sufficient to Proceed	**Objective Evidence Incomplete
Objectives 1 to 7	Requirements for Land Management			
1.1	Sustainable Long-Term Harvest Levels		All*	
2.1	Prompt Reforestation After Harvest		All	
2.2	Minimize Use of Chemicals		All	
2.3	Protect and Maintain Forest & Soil Productivity		All	
2.4	Forest Protection		All	
2.5	Scientific Use of Improved Planting Stock		All	
3.1	Best Management Practices		All	
3.2	Riparian Protection Measures		All	
4.1	Conservation of Biodiversity		All other	4.1.4
4.2	Application of Research & Science to Cons. BioD.		All	
5.1	Visual Quality of Harvests		All	
5.2	Clear-cut Size, Shape, Placement		All other	5.2.2
5.3	“Green Up” or Alternative Methods		All	
5.4	Support Recreational Opportunities for the Public		All	
6.1	Identification & Management of Special Sites		All	
7.1	Efficient Utilization		All	
Objectives 8 to 13	Requirements for Procurement			
	<i>Sources Within US and Canada:</i>			
8.1	Provide Good Information to Landowners	All		
9.1	Use of Qualified Professionals	All		
10.1	Inventory and Procurement Practices	All		
10.2	Monitor Use of BMPs	All		

*Possible exception long-term harvest projections.

Clause	Performance Measure Description	Indicators Which Do Not Apply	*Evidence Sufficient to Proceed	**Objective Evidence Incomplete
	<i>Sources Outside of US and Canada:</i>			
11.1	Fiber Sourcing Promotes Conservation of Biodiversity	All		
12.1	Efforts to Thwart Illegal Logging (incl. Risk Assessments)	All		
13.1	Avoid Controversial Sources and Encourage Socially Sound Practices	All		
Objectives 14 to 20	Requirements for All Program Participants			
14.1	Forestry Law/Reg. Compliance System		All	
14.2	Social Law Compliance (including ILO)		All	
15.1	Support or Funding for Research		All	
15.2	Develop or Use Regional Analyses			
15.3	Broaden Awareness of Climate Change Impacts			All
16.1	Training of Contractors and Personnel		All	
16.2	Improved Wood Producer Professionalism		All	
17.1	Cooperative Efforts for Sustainable Forestry		All other	17.1.3
17.2	Outreach, Education, Involvement		All	
17.3	Inconsistent Practices or Concerns		All	
18.1	Public Lands Planning Involvement		All	
18.2	Public Lands Conferring with Native Peoples		All	
19.1	Summary Audit Report (following audits)		All	
19.2	Annual Reporting to SFI, Inc.		All	
20.1	Management Review System		All	

* Does not indicate conformance.

** Auditor and Program Participant must discuss the process for compiling sufficient evidence prior to audit.

Appendix 2

Qualifications of Auditors

Robert J. Hrubes, Ph.D.

Proposed Role: FSC Lead Auditor

Dr. Hrubes is a California registered professional forester (#2228) and forest economist with over 30 years of professional experience in both public and public forest management issues. He is presently Senior Vice-President of Scientific Certification Systems. In addition to serving as team leader for the Wisconsin state forestlands evaluation, Dr. Hrubes worked in collaboration with other SCS personnel to develop the programmatic protocol that guides all SCS Forest Conservation Program evaluations. Dr. Hrubes has previously led numerous SCS Forest Conservation Program evaluations of North American public forests, industrial forest ownerships and non-industrial forests, as well as operations in Scandinavia, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Australia and New Zealand. Dr. Hrubes holds graduate degrees in forest economics, economics and resource systems management from the University of California-Berkeley and the University of Michigan. His professional forestry degree (B.S.F. with double major in Outdoor Recreation) was awarded from Iowa State University. He was employed for 14 years, in a variety of positions ranging from research forester to operations research analyst to planning team leader, by the USDA Forest Service. Upon leaving federal service, he entered private consulting from 1988 to 2000. He has been Senior V.P. at SCS since February, 2000.

Michael Ferrucci

Proposed Role: SFI Lead Auditor

Michael Ferrucci is a founding partner and President of Interforest, LLC, and a partner in Ferrucci & Walicki, LLC, a land management company that has served private landowners in southern New England for 18 years. Its clients include private citizens, land trusts, municipalities, corporations, private water companies, and non-profit organizations. He has a B.Sc. degree in forestry from the University of Maine and a Master of Forestry degree from the Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies. Mr. Ferrucci's primary expertise is in management of watershed forests to provide timber, drinking water, and the protection of other values; in forest inventory and timber appraisal; hardwood forest silviculture and marketing; and the ecology and silviculture of natural forests of the eastern United States. He also lectures on private sector forestry, leadership, and forest resource management at the Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies.

Gary Zimmer

Proposed Role: Audit Team Member; Wildlife Biology Specialist

Gary Zimmer is the Western Great Lakes Regional Biologist for the Ruffed Grouse Society and resides in Laona, Wisconsin. Gary has extensive certification experience in Wisconsin having participated on the initial FSC and SFI main assessments for the Wisconsin County Forest Program and the DNR State Forests. In March of this year, Gary participated as an auditor in the FSC recertification assessment for the Menominee Tribe.

Gary joined the Ruffed Grouse Society in December of 2000 after 18 years with the US Forest Service, working as a District Biologist on the Lakewood/Laona Ranger District. He received his B.S. degree in wildlife management in 1976 and received a M.S. degree in natural resources in 1979 from the University of Wisconsin – Stevens Point. His M.S. thesis was entitled “The Status and Distribution of the Common Loon in Wisconsin”. An avid outdoorsman, Gary enjoys hunting, fishing, camping, outdoor photography and is a licensed bird bander. Gary is a Certified Wildlife Biologist and recently completed a two year term as Secretary/Treasurer for the Wisconsin Chapter of the Wildlife Society. Gary currently is the chairman of the Habitat Assessment and Management Committee for the Wisconsin Bird Conservation Initiative.

Gary has a significant background in forest management having worked throughout his career in planning and implementing a variety of wildlife and fish habitat projects. He has participated on a variety of forest management reviews in Wisconsin and has received numerous Special Achievement Awards throughout his career. Gary is especially proficient in the management of forest bird habitat both in his professional and private life.

Dave Wager

Proposed Role: FSC Project Coordinator

Mr. Wager is Director of Forest Management Certification for SCS. During his 5 plus years as Director Mr. Wager has administered Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) endorsed assessments on over 17 million acres of forestland worldwide. As a Forest Certification practitioner, he has led and/or participated in assessments of 18 forest management operations including Pennsylvania State Forests (2.2 million acres), Massachusetts State Forests (500,000 acres), and Wisconsin County Forests (2.1 million acres), as well as operations in Malaysia, Canada, Costa Rica, and Japan. Recent evaluations conducted by Mr. Wager include full assessment of Minnesota DNR, Wisconsin County Forests, State of PA Bureau of Forestry, State of Massachusetts, White Mountain Apache Forest lands, and Collins Lakeview Forest. In his role as Program Director, Mr. Wager oversees all first-time certification evaluations, annual audits, and contract renewal certifications on 65 active clients. In other natural resources work, Mr. Wager played a key role in the development of Starbucks CAFE Practices- a program to ensure procurement of sustainably grown and processed coffee. Mr. Wager has expertise in business and forest ecology (B.S. business, Skidmore College; M.S. Forest Resources, Utah State University) and utilizes both in his position with SCS. While studying forest ecology at Utah State University, Mr. Wager was awarded a NASA Graduate Student Research Fellowship to develop dendrochronological techniques to assess Douglas-fir growth reduction in Utah’s Central Wasatch Mountains.

Andrew P. Dickerson

Proposed Role: Audit Team Member; Wildlife Biology/Fire Ecology Specialist

Andrew is an experienced conservation/strategic planning facilitator, with considerable experience in the business of conservation. He is a nationally certified (NWCG) Burn Boss. Education includes Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, Bachelor of Arts - Zoology,

1993 and University of Wisconsin - Green Bay, Master of Environmental Science and Policy - Ecosystem Management, 1998. Currently he is employed by BHE Environmental, Cincinnati, Ohio as an Environmental Scientist where duties include creating ecological restoration plans based on Corporate Sustainability/ Responsibility principles, managing projects and clients from bid to deliverable, and facilitating the Federally Endangered Whooping Crane Life Cycle Conservation Action Recovery Plan and Salmon Recovery Plan. Previously (2007-2009) he served as the Director of Science & Measures for The Nature Conservancy, Dublin, Ohio.

Appendix 3

Potential Field Visit Sites

Sales with logging **completed** within last 12 months
 Sales **sold** last 12 months - in progress or not started
 Sales **planned** - layout completed
 Only forests selected for audit tour
 Alternate forests included that are fill in stops if needed
 Excluded forests visited during January scoping

State FY is 7/1 to 6/30

9.9	highest prior
9.6	second prior
84.9	as time allow

Forests selected for audit to
Forests selected as alterna
stops

	Status	Type	Fiscal Year Sold	Purchaser	Forest	Compartment
57.1	Completed in last year	Stumpage	2009	T&R Logging	Blue Rock	A25
9.6	Completed in last year	Stumpage	2009	Glatfelter	Blue Rock	A18
7.9	Sold - Not Started	Stumpage	2010	L.A. Horn Logging	Blue Rock	A18
24.0	Planned	Stumpage	2011		Blue Rock	A21
97.7	Planned	Stumpage	2011		Blue Rock	A21
97.1	Planned	Stumpage	2011		Blue Rock	A13
13.5	Planned	Stumpage	2011		Blue Rock	A13
27.8	Completed in last year	Merchandising	2010	Sissel Logging	Brush Creek	B
33.8	Sold - Inprogress	Stumpage	2010	L&L Excavating	Brush Creek	D57, D58, D62
81.2	Planned	Stumpage	2011		Brush Creek	C28
87.8	Planned	Merchandising	2011		Brush Creek	B30
22.8	Planned	Merchandising	2011		Brush Creek	B30
9.9	Planned	Stumpage	2011		Brush Creek	A43
98.6	Planned	Stumpage	2011		Brush Creek	B26
45.1	Completed in last year	Stumpage	2008	Doll Lumber Company	Fernwood	A4
64.8	Planned	Stumpage	2011		Harrison Yellow Creek	A2 A3 A4
96.1	Planned	Stumpage	2011		Harrison Yellow Creek	A4
84.9	Completed in last year	Stumpage	2009	T&R Logging	Hocking	B6 D8
83.1	Sold - Not Started	Stumpage	2010	Bray Brothers Logging	Hocking	B5

64.2	Sold - Inprogress	Stumpage	2009	Superior Hardwoods	Hocking	B2 B3
87.4	Planned	Stumpage	2011		Hocking	C10 D3
39.0	Planned	Stumpage	2011		Hocking	D15
40.7	Planned	Stumpage	2011		Hocking	C3
81.8	Planned	Merchandising	2011	JM Barbee Enterprises	Hocking	D13
93.2	Sold - Not Started	Stumpage	2010		Perry	A17
31.4	Planned	Stumpage	2011		Perry	A2 A8
5.5	Completed in last year	Stumpage	2008	Glatfelter	Pike	A10
41.6	Completed in last year	Merchandising	2010	Sissel Logging	Pike	D15
87.6	Sold - Not Started	Stumpage	2010	Rob Bray Logging	Pike	D6
23.8	Planned	Stumpage	2011		Pike	B5 B9
8.4	Planned	Stumpage	2011		Pike	B9
22.7	Planned	Merchandising	2011		Pike	D101
55.5	Planned	Stumpage	2011		Pike	C24
61.5	Completed in last year	Stumpage	2008	Larry Strickland	Shawnee	A15
10.1	Completed in last year	Stumpage	2008	Ohio Valley Veneer	Shawnee	C16
50.8	Completed in last year	Stumpage	2008	Robbins Lumber	Shawnee	G43
76.6	Completed in last year	Stumpage	2009	Superior Hardwoods	Shawnee	F5
99.0	Completed in last year	Stumpage	2010	L&L Excavating	Shawnee	A16b
26.9	Completed in last year	Stumpage	2010	Ohio Valley Veneer	Shawnee	B17
99.3	Sold - Inprogress	Stumpage	2009	Ohio Valley Veneer	Shawnee	G10
47.8	Sold - Inprogress	Stumpage	2010	L&L Excavating	Shawnee	B14
11.5	Sold - Inprogress	Stumpage	2010	Crownover Bray Brothers Logging	Shawnee	A16
71.5	Sold - Inprogress	Stumpage	2010		Shawnee	G1 E15 A1
85.5	Sold - Inprogress	Stumpage	2010	Alan Bray Logging	Shawnee	D37
39.2	Sold - Not Started	Stumpage	2010	Crownover	Shawnee	A14, A15
1.0	Sold - Not Started	Stumpage	2010	J. McCoy Lumber	Shawnee	D41
75.0	Planned	Stumpage	2011		Shawnee	G22
61.8	Planned	Stumpage	2011		Shawnee	C12

48.8	Planned	Stumpage	2011		Shawnee	C9
57.1	Planned	Stumpage	2011		Shawnee	D33
43.5	Planned	Stumpage	2011		Shawnee	G6
0.8	Planned	Stumpage	2011		Shawnee	A29
38.6	Planned	Stumpage	2011		Shawnee	D31 D33
95.9	Planned	Stumpage	2011		Shawnee	D28
27.0	Completed in last year	Stumpage	2009	Glatfelter	Zaleski	C8, C40, C4
3.8	Completed in last year	Stumpage	2009	Crownover Lumber Co	Zaleski	A2
16.5	Completed in last year	Stumpage	2009	T&R Logging	Zaleski	D9 D13
87.0	Completed in last year	Stumpage	2009	Bray Brothers Logging	Zaleski	D23
38.7	Completed in last year	Stumpage	2010	Superior Hardwoods	Zaleski	A31
58.0	Completed in last year	Stumpage	2010	T&R Logging	Zaleski	D35 D36
30.3	Sold - Inprogress	Stumpage	2010	White's Lumber	Zaleski	D35 D36
46.2	Sold - Not Started	Stumpage	2009	Glatfelter	Zaleski	C35
3.7	Planned	Stumpage	2011		Zaleski	A12
70.2	Planned	Stumpage	2011		Zaleski	C14
77.5	Planned	Stumpage	2011		Zaleski	D7 D8 D9
70.1	Planned	Merchandising	2011		Zaleski	C35

Appendix 4

Potential Audit Interviewees

Potential Audit Interviewees

The NSF-ISR lead auditor has identified the following categories of potential interviewees that may be contacted during the SFIS Certification Audit. Ohio Division of Forestry personnel are requested to develop and organize a list of names and phone numbers so that the audit team may conduct appropriate interviews. This list will be inserted into this plan as Appendix 4 as potential interviewees.

- List of up to 5 Contract Loggers that harvest stumpage sales;
- Forestry Association staff;
- Staff or leadership of the SFI program State Implementation Committees;
- State Forest Service foresters within the procurement region;
- Ohio Division of Forestry's representatives on the SFI program State Implementation Committees; and
- Regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over aspects of state forest management (wetlands issues, other).



Section B
SFI Certification Audit Matrix

Reviewed by Chad

Findings and Instructions:

C	Conformance
Exr	Exceeds the Requirements
Maj	Major Non-conformance
Min	Minor Non-conformance
OFI	Opportunity for Improvement (can also be in Conformance)
NA	Not Applicable
Likely Gap	Likely GAP Against 2010-2014 SFIS
Likely Conf.	Likely Conformance With 2010-2014 SFIS
Auditor	Optional; may be used for audit planning. <u>See initials, which indicate a leadership role.</u>
10, 11	Date Codes, for example: 10= July 2010; 11=Aug. 2011
Other	Words in <i>italics</i> are defined in the standard. Portions that are underlined are modified (and may be subject to transition rules); non-conformances against these for re-certifications will not adversely affect re-registration until after December 31, 2010. New certifications must be against the entire 2010-2014 SFI Standard. Readiness Review Code: Jan. 2010 Scoping = J Certification Audit Code: September 2010 = 10

ODOF: Ohio Division of Forestry

Objective 1. Forest Management Planning

To broaden the implementation of *sustainable forestry* by ensuring *long-term forest productivity and yield* based on the use of the *best scientific information* available.

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
1.1	Program Participants shall ensure that forest management plans include long-term harvest levels that are sustainable and consistent with appropriate growth-and-yield models.	MF	10					J	
Notes	<p>Review of documentation confirms that harvest levels are very conservative and consistent with growth and yield models. See indicators.</p> <p>DOF Indicators and Evidence: “DOF procured inventory services on 8 state forests in 2009 which covers 80% of our land. Those data were grown using FVS. The other 13 state forests (20% of land) estimated G&Y using FIA averages for each county. Historical harvesting data is available for past decades. A rolling 10 average harvest level shows harvest levels are 17% of calculated growth. Discussion of G&Y and harvest levels included in the 5-year forest specific management plan and the LM manual chapter 3.”</p> <p>Source: Ohio Division of Forestry SFI Indicators and Evidence Matrix</p>								

	2010-2014 Requirement (Performance Measures bold)	Audit or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
1.1.1	<p>Forest management planning at a level appropriate to the size and scale of the operation, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u>a long-term resources analysis;</u> b. <u>a periodic or ongoing forest inventory;</u> c. <u>a land classification system;</u> d. <u>soils inventory and maps, where available;</u> e. <u>access to growth-and-yield modeling capabilities;</u> f. <u>up-to-date maps or a geographic information system;</u> g. <u>recommended sustainable harvest levels for areas available for harvest; and</u> h. <u>a review of non-timber issues (e.g. recreation, tourism, pilot projects and economic incentive programs to promote water protection, carbon storage, bioenergy feedstock production, or biological diversity conservation, or to address climate-induced ecosystem change).</u> 	MF, All	10				10	J	

<p><i>Notes</i></p>	<p><u>Opportunity for Improvement: Recommended sustainable harvest levels are provided at the compartment level, but there is no compilation of individual prescriptions to provide sustainable harvest levels across any individual forest or for the entire system.</u></p> <p>Planning is conducted at multiple levels: strategic, state forest, and compartment, and is implemented through annual work plans. Plans reviewed cover the above requirements, except that draft plans do not currently include long-term harvest levels; growth and yield models are not far enough developed to ensure harvest levels are sustainable. A key feature of the planning is the compartment review process, linked to the cruise cycle of 20-years. The process includes a consideration of impacts. Complex areas or issues are subject to interdisciplinary review, generally by wildlife biologists. GIS maps include forest “zoning” showing: HCVF, Restricted, Intensive Management, and Intensive Recreation/Administration.</p> <p>Statewide Forest Resource Assessment and Strategy Document, mandated by federal law, were completed in July, 2010. Includes the “Nondiscrimination Notice”.</p> <p>Ohio Division of Forestry has an inventory database and forest information system with GIS. Stands are typed into one of 80 different strata. Prescriptions are determined based on the compartment review process which in-turn determines harvest levels. Annual harvest data available for decades. Pre-assessments address non-timber issues.</p> <p>DOF has a suite of documents that should be considered together that include inventory, G&Y, zoning, land classification, and non-timber considerations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Land Management Manual • The Shawnee Wilderness Plan • The 2008 Strategic Plan for State Forests • Forest-Specific 5-year management plans • Forest-Specific Annual Work Plans • The Backcountry Area Management Plan • Grouse and Turkey Area Management Plan • The RSA and HCVF Assessments 								
<p>1.1.2</p>	<p>Documentation of annual harvest trends in relation to the sustainable forest management plan <u>in a manner appropriate to document past and future activities.</u></p>	<p>MF</p>	<p>10</p>						<p>J</p>
<p><i>Notes</i></p>	<p>For each forest the forest management plan has a table showing past harvests and growth levels. Harvest as a percentage of growth averaged across the entire state forest system is 17%.</p> <p>Confirmed that growth far exceeds harvest levels for all forests visited (for example for Pike State Forest 16%, Brush Creek State Forest 11%, Shawnee State Forest 14%, Zaleski State Forest 23%)</p> <p>Harvest levels are covered in the strategic plan, forest-specific 5-year management plans, and LM manual. Annual harvest trends are updated yearly. Good records are available (GENUS information system); confirmed from FY 1999 through FY2010 (YTD 12/12/09). Harvest during that span ranged from 4 to 11 million board feet per year from the 190,000 acre state forest system. The ability to relate plans to actual harvest levels is a key focus of the requirement.</p>								

<p>2010-2014 Requirement</p>	<p>Audit -or</p>	<p><u>C</u></p>	<p><u>EXR</u></p>	<p><u>Maj</u></p>	<p><u>Min</u></p>	<p><u>OFI</u></p>	<p><u>Likely Gap</u></p>	<p><u>Likely Conf.</u></p>
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1.1.3	A forest inventory system and a method to calculate growth and yield.	MF	10						J
Notes	<p>Confirmed through review of documents and inventory data for most compartments visited that there is a robust inventory system in place that is found in a forest information system (GENUS) and the inventory database.</p> <p>2009 overall inventory of the largest forests, covering 80%+ of the forestland, supplemented by the 20-year inventory system in which each year 5% of the compartments are inventoried prior to the development of any harvest or treatment prescriptions. DOF approach to inventory updates is provided in Chapter 3 of the LM manual relating to the 20-year compartment review process and post-harvest cruising.</p> <p>Growth is calculated using FIA data and/or FVS (Northeast variant) based on the 2009 dataset of 80% of the land and models using FVS for growth. The remaining 20% is estimated using FIA data county average.</p>								
	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
1.1.4	Periodic updates of forest inventory and recalculation of planned harvests <u>to account for changes in growth due to productivity increases or decreases (e.g. improved data, long-term drought, fertilization, climate change, forest land ownership changes, etc.).</u>	MF	10						J
Notes	<p>A review of the data summary on a spreadsheet “Growth by Forest Summary FVS LandMark Data V4” showed the most recent recalculation of growth. Calculated growth rates range from 1.64% to 2.51% (the higher rates are based on inventory data on the 8 largest state forests, while the lower rates are using FIA data which is derived from the counties which contain state forests and includes mostly private lands that are not as well managed). Harvest levels have been 17-19% of the lower growth rates (1.64%).</p> <p>Ohio Division of Forestry’s approach to inventory updates is provided in Chapter 3 of the LM manual relating to the 20-year compartment review process and post-harvest cruising. Ohio Division of Forestry conducts post-harvest cruising to update the inventory data (on all partial cuts and shelterwood cuts.) Recalculation of the G&Y is possible based on the updated inventory data.</p>								
	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
1.1.5	Documentation of forest practices (e.g., planting, fertilization, and thinning) consistent with assumptions in harvest plans.	MF	10						J
Notes	<p>Forest practices are documented in the forest information system. System of 20-year inventory updates prior to developing prescriptions ensures that harvest levels are adjusted if stands do not develop as expected. Further there is no “allowable cut effect”; ODOF does not base current harvest levels on anticipated growth responses to forest practices such as fertilization or thinning.</p>								

Objective 2. Forest Productivity.

To ensure *long-term forest productivity*, carbon storage, and *conservation* of forest resources through prompt *reforestation*, *soil conservation*, *afforestation* and other measures.

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
2.1	Program Participants shall promptly reforest after final harvest.	MF	10						J
<i>Notes</i>	<p>Field observations confirm that regeneration treatments have been successful. Clearcuts rapidly re-grow with trees, shrubs, and herbs; sufficient numbers of young trees are present that the stands appear to be on a path towards full stocking. Regenerating oaks, particularly on mesic sites (coves, lower slopes) is a challenge, particularly when prescribed fire is not used.</p> <p>Programs have been in place for decades to address the overall SFI Objective 2; most reforestation is by natural regeneration, which is generally reliable. For example, final harvests in shelterwood systems (to promote oak-hickory types) are not done until after sufficient oak regeneration is present and established. The plantation management strategy specifies approaches, including planting, natural regeneration, etc.</p> <p>Confirmed all aspects of the evidence offered within the DOF Indicators and Evidence: “<i>DOF manages hardwood forests for natural regeneration. DOF has an oak ecology and management focus that seeks to provide advanced oak regeneration and tending prior to final harvest or overstory removal. DOF promotes improvement cuts, shelterwood and deferment harvests coupled with fire and other practices to promote oak regeneration prior to overstory removal. Regeneration is assessed during the prescription process. Artificial regeneration prescriptions are unique to land conversion practices for reclamation or carbon projects. Incidental plantings of pine may occur for aesthetic reasons and are planned and documented.</i>” Source: Ohio Division of Forestry SFI Indicators and Evidence Matrix</p>								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
2.1.1	Designation of all harvest areas for either natural regeneration or by planting.	MF	10						J
<i>Notes</i>	<p>The regeneration method is described in harvest proposals. All regeneration harvests are documented as <u>natural</u> regeneration in the marking estimate, but planting may be prescribed later by means of a pre-commercial project proposal if needed.</p>								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
2.1.2	Reforestation, unless delayed for site-specific environmental or forest health considerations or legal requirements, through planting within two years or two planting seasons, or by planned natural regeneration methods within five years.	MF	10						J

Notes	<p>Field observations confirm that regeneration treatments have been successful. Clearcuts rapidly re-grow with trees, shrubs, and herbs; sufficient numbers of young trees are present that the stands appear to be on a path towards full stocking. Regenerating oaks, particularly on mesic sites (coves, lower slopes) is a challenge, particularly when prescribed fire is not used.</p> <p>Planting is occasionally employed. Most planting occurs within two years, but in the past (2006) budget issues delayed planting.</p> <p>“DOF Indicators and Evidence: All harvests are documented as natural regeneration. DOF has policies in place to consider incidental planting for aesthetic or carbon projects and those occur as budgets allow. The scale of these projects is quite small.”</p>
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	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
2.1.3	Clear criteria to judge adequate regeneration and appropriate actions to correct under stocked areas and achieve acceptable species composition and stocking rates for both planting and natural regeneration.	MF	10						J
Notes	<p>Criteria are found based on USFS handbooks, including Ag. Handbook 355 for Upland Central Hardwoods (400 tpa of desirable hardwood species), Ag. Handbook 405 (describing alternate approaches), Central State Oak Guide (Sandler, et al), Allegheny Hardwood Guide, which is considered to be the primary guide used. Field foresters have familiarity with this documentation.</p> <p>Foresters do not implement formal survival checks or regeneration surveys following regeneration harvests. Under the shelterwood silvicultural system that is most commonly employed the overstory is not removed until adequate regeneration is present; this presence is based on formal regeneration surveys. Clearcuts (defined in silvicultural terms as those where regeneration arrives after harvest) are uncommon, except for removal of off-site or declining white or red pine plantations. Foresters follow-up on these areas; in most cases they do regenerate quickly.</p> <p>Most past regeneration efforts have been successful, with occasional challenges when pine plantations are harvested. Foresters informally track regeneration on clearcut sites (for example pine stands being converted to hardwood trees).</p>								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
2.1.4	Minimized plantings of exotic tree species, and research documentation that exotic tree species, planted operationally, pose minimal risk.	MF	N.A.						N.A.
Notes	N.A.; no longer plant exotic tree species.								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
2.1.5	Protection of desirable or planned advanced natural regeneration during harvest.	MF	10						J

Notes	Most species being regenerated are vigorous sprouters, so damage during overstory removals is often ameliorated by re-sprouting, often producing a seedling-sprout of superior form.
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	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
2.1.6	Planting programs that consider potential ecological impacts of a different species or species mix from that which was harvested.	All	10						J
Notes	<p>Planting is rarely done (most recently about two years ago), as natural regeneration is relied on. When planting is done it is consistent with the emphasis on restoring/maintaining an oak component. The organization has considered carefully the implications of changing species mixtures. Consideration of changing species composition is part of the pre-planting planning process.</p> <p>DOF Indicators and Evidence: “Regeneration focused on oak ecology is the vital consideration of ecological impacts. The context being Ohio’s forests are changing to shade tolerant species and DOF is likely the only organization attempting to influence that shift on our lands by promoting the intermediate tolerant or xeric species through our practices. The ecological impacts of this influence are positive to wildlife and a host of other forest attributes.”</p>								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
2.1.7	<u>Afforestation programs that consider potential ecological impacts of the selection and planting of tree species in non-forested landscapes.</u>	All	10						J
Notes	There have been few cases where open lands have been planted, generally as part of larger carbon sequestration projects. This is quite limited in scale; analysis is somewhat informal. The planting locations have been in generally forested regions, often restoring bottomland hardwood forests in the Appalachian hardwood region.								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
2.2	Program Participants shall minimize chemical use required to achieve management objectives while protecting employees, neighbors, the public and the environment, <u>including wildlife and aquatic habitats.</u>	MF	10						J
Notes	Chemical herbicides are used for crop-tree release and for site preparation. By policy, chemical herbicides are employed only if other non-chemical means (silvicultural methods, bio-control) are not effective.								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
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2.2.1	Minimized chemical use required to achieve management objectives.	MF	10						J
Notes	<p>Chemical herbicides are used on Ohio’s state forests for crop-release and for site preparation.</p> <p>By policy, chemical herbicides are employed only if other non-chemical means (silvicultural methods, bio-control) are not effective.</p> <p>“The recent federal grant for the formation of the Ohio Woodland Job Corps has given DOF new opportunity to increase TSI projects and chemical invasive species control.”</p>								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
2.2.2	Use of least-toxic and narrowest-spectrum pesticides necessary to achieve management objectives.	MF	10						J
Notes	<p>Required by policy; confirmed in the field. The list of chemical approved for state forests are listed in the LM manual and includes: Triclopyr, imazapyr, Glyphosate, picloram, and metsulfuron methyl.</p>								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
2.2.3	Use of pesticides registered for the intended use and applied in accordance with label requirements.	MF	10						J
Notes	<p>Confirmed that the herbicides used on the treatment of undesirable red maple on the Brush Creek State Forest are being used as intended and per the label. Also confirmed that pre-commercial projects are planned using the “Pre-commercial Project Proposal”. This project proposal includes written prescription, Ohio district-level review of proposal covers environmental protections, post treatment follow-up of completion as planned, and filing of records. 6-9 months later there is a follow-up site visit for effectiveness and to determine the need for follow-up treatment.</p> <p>Confirmed proper storage area for forest chemicals at the Scioto Trail State Forest.</p>								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
2.2.4	Use of integrated pest management where feasible.	MF	10						J
Notes	<p>The forests visited by the audit team were generally healthy and properly stocked, although some are overstocked. Species are well matched to the sites. Chemical treatments are applied only by prescription. Use of IPM is official policy; foresters are trained to manage to maintain healthy forests; staffing levels might affect implementation of timely forest treatments.</p>								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
2.2.5	Supervision of forest chemical applications by state- or provincial-trained or certified applicators.	MF	10						J
<i>Notes</i>	All projects must have a certified pesticide applicator person on site. 60 of 66 people hired for the OWJC thus far have become licensed pesticide applicator; all 66 have had the safety training. Ohio Job Corps' staff members interviewed all have pesticide applicator credentials and were quite knowledgeable regarding proper and safe use of pesticides.								

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2.2.6	Use of management practices appropriate to the situation, for example: a. notification of adjoining landowners or nearby residents concerning applications and chemicals used; b. appropriate multilingual signs or oral warnings; c. control of public road access during and immediately after applications; d. designation of streamside and other needed buffer strips; e. use of positive shutoff and minimal-drift spray valves; f. aerial application of forest chemicals parallel to buffer zones to minimize drift; g. monitoring of water quality or safeguards to ensure proper equipment use and protection of streams, lakes and other water bodies; h. appropriate storage of chemicals; i. filing of required state or provincial reports; and/or j. use of methods to ensure protection of threatened and endangered species.	MF	10						J
<i>Notes</i>	Management practices appropriate to the situation are routinely employed, are mandated by policy and ensured by training and supervision by experienced managers. Scoping January 2010: Confirmed proper storage area for forest chemicals at the Scioto Trail State Forest. “DOF Indicators and Evidence: These items are either included in the LM manual or in the project proposals. DOF employees and crew members receive proper training and PPE for chemical use. DOF units have proper pesticide storage with PPE and spill containment. TSI projects are mapped and environmental considerations are noted and delineated and reviewed. OSU extension and other experts have provided input and training to the Ohio Woodland Job Corp on many of these issues. Pesticide handling is compliant with ODA guidelines. Reports and records are filed at several levels and are maintained.”								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
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2.3	Program Participants shall implement <u>forest</u> management practices to protect and maintain forest and soil productivity.	MF	10						J
Notes	All harvests are planned, laid out, and supervised by trained foresters, who are supervised by experienced forest managers. The “Ohio Department of Natural Resources - Division of Forestry - Pre-Harvest Checklist” is used. “The policies and practices instituted within the Ohio Division of Forestry by Chief Lytle and Chad Sanders are rapidly moving the Division towards managing for sustainable, oak-dominated forested ecosystems. Historically, the state forests have been growing more wood than has been harvested, meeting one measure of sustainability. The Division has been quick to adopt new recommendations as they are developed by research conducted by the Forest Service and academia, to ensure oak forests are replaced by oak forests.” Quote from a USFS Research Scientist.								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
2.3.1	Use of soils maps where available.	MF	10						J
Notes	Soils information is available to forest managers on maps and in the GIS. This information is used in sale planning, as mandated by policy								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
2.3.2	Process to identify soils vulnerable to compaction, and use of appropriate methods to avoid excessive soil disturbance.	MF	10						J
Notes	ODOF has a wet weather policy; soils maps are routinely used to plan harvests and identify highly erodible sites. Observed proper skid road layout showing that soils are considered and potential impacts are mitigated.								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
2.3.3	Use of erosion control measures to <i>minimize</i> the loss of soil and site productivity.	MF	10						J
Notes	BMP use is specified in various documents and ODOF personnel are familiar with the various BMPs. Field observations confirm that BMP use is generally superb.								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
2.3.4	Post-harvest conditions conducive to maintaining site productivity (e.g. limited rutting, retained down woody debris, minimized skid trails).	MF	10						J
Notes	Field observations confirm limited rutting, retained down woody debris, minimized and well-planned skid trails. The harvest layout is determined and planned by the Timber Sale Administrator (TSA) who designates skid roads and landings in order to minimize impacts. All activities receive a pre-activity assessment. Final rehab of the site is required prior to releasing a performance bond.								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
2.3.5	Retention of vigorous trees during partial harvesting, consistent with <u>scientific silvicultural standards</u> for the area.	MF	10						J
Notes	Foresters are trained and conversant in silvicultural and forest health science to indicate that they can determine forest health while marking trees for partial harvest. Confirmed that most harvests are partial harvests designed to either improve the stand or to promote oak regeneration.								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
2.3.6	Criteria that address harvesting and site preparation to protect soil productivity.	MF	10						J
Notes	A formal wet weather policy specifying appropriate harvesting conditions has been in place for about 2 years. Soil maps are used to plan harvests and identify highly erodible sites.								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
2.3.7	<u>Road construction and skidding layout to minimize impacts to soil productivity and water quality.</u>	MF	10						J
Notes	Field observations confirm that forest access roads and skid trails and roads are planned and managed to minimize impacts. There is a cooperative program for roadways and bridges with ODOT. Requests for upgrades or projects are submitted through the Division of Engineering requests for work. Each year each county's ODOT office inspects all bridges. Illegal ORV trails are present, but such use is not overwhelming. DOF recreation program has trail maintenance standards and partnerships to minimize impacts from recreational trails.								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
2.4	Program Participants shall manage so as to protect forests from damaging agents, such as environmentally or economically undesirable wildfire, pests, diseases <u>and invasive exotic plants and animals</u>, to maintain and improve long-term forest health, productivity and economic viability.	MF	10						J
<i>Notes</i>	Forest health programs and issues are covered in Chapter 10 of the Ohio State Forest Land Management Manual.								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
2.4.1	Program to protect forests from damaging agents.	MF	10						J
<i>Notes</i>	<p>ODOF has a forest pest program that includes extensive monitoring and specific activities to protect the forest from damaging agents including silvicultural treatments, research, monitoring and forest health surveys, and by providing assistance to other forest managers and volunteer fire departments. Monitoring information is stored in a database which managers and field foresters contribute information to and can access.</p> <p>Ohio Division of Forestry's approach to forest protection is outlined in chapter 10 of the Ohio State Forest Land Management Manual. The manual describes the fire program, the forest health program, the key pests (Emerald Ash Borer, Gypsy Moth, White Oak Decline, Invasive plants). The forest health monitoring program is also described; some aspects were confirmed by interviews with staff.</p> <p>The forest health program has one program staff person and a fire program with associated staff.</p>								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
2.4.2	Management to promote healthy and productive forest conditions to minimize susceptibility to damaging agents.	MF	10						J
<i>Notes</i>	Forests visited were generally healthy and properly stocked, although some are overstocked. Species are well matched to the sites. Management practices are designed to promote healthy forest conditions. Salvage, pre-salvage, improvement thinning treatments were observed.								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
2.4.3	Participation in, and support of, fire and pest prevention and control programs.	MF	10						J

<i>Notes</i>	Confirmed by interviews and by review of documents, notably Chapter 10 of the Ohio State Forest Land Management Manual.								
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	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
2.5	Program Participants that deploy improved planting stock, including varietal seedlings, shall use sound scientific methods.	MF	NA						N.A.
<i>Notes</i>	See indicator below.								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
2.5.1	Program for appropriate research, testing, evaluation and deployment of improved planting stock, <u>including varietal seedlings</u> .	MF	NA						N.A.
<i>Notes</i>	In the past foresters planted some improved planting stock. The tree improvement program has since ended (not staffed). Very little tree planting is done; if improved planting stock is used in the future scientific methods would need to be used.								

Objective 3. Protection and Maintenance of Water Resources

To protect water quality in rivers, streams, lakes, and other water bodies.

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
3.1	Program Participants shall meet or exceed all applicable federal, provincial, state and local water quality laws, and meet or exceed best management practices developed under Canadian or U.S. Environmental Protection Agency–approved water quality programs.	MF	10						J
<i>Notes</i>	Confirmed by field observations that BMPs are routinely employed and timber harvests are professionally planned. Ohio Division of Forestry has a zoning system whereby all floodplain forests are protected and a SMZ policy with mandated buffer widths.								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
3.1.1	Program to implement state or provincial best management practices during all phases of management activities.	MF				10			J

Notes	<p><u>Minor Non-conformance 2010-02: BMPs are not in place on Blackburn Ridge Road.</u></p> <p>All harvests are planned, laid out, and supervised by trained foresters, who are supervised by experienced forest managers. Forest managers (who supervise foresters conducting the timber management program but who are also responsible for all management activities) ensure BMPs are used as needed.</p> <p>Blackburn Ridge Road is not being maintained to BMP standards, has significant rutting, and is experiencing severe erosion. The road is located at Shawnee State Forest and is accessible only through a right-of-way across private property. The right-of-way is only enjoyed by the state of Ohio. This road also receives very limited and sporadic use from horse riders since it also serves as a bridle trail. Horse riders can access the road via a bridle trail from the bottom. DOF uses Blackburn ridge road for timber access approximately 1 time per year.</p>								
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	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
3.1.2	Contract provisions that specify <u>conformance</u> to best management practices.	MF	10						J
Notes	Confirmed that BMP provisions are in place in the timber sale and timber harvesting (merchandizing program) contracts.								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
3.1.3	Plans that address wet-weather events (e.g. <u>forest</u> inventory systems, wet-weather tracts, definitions of acceptable operating conditions).	MF	10						J
Notes	Such plans are in place, including provisions in the timber sale and timber harvesting contracts and the ODOF has a wet-weather policy. BMP provisions are in place in contracts. Timber sale administrators' notes demonstrate that sales are occasionally closed or temporarily suspended due to wet weather.								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
3.1.4	Monitoring of overall best management practices implementation.	MF	10						J
Notes	Final inspections by foresters who administer the harvests and by their supervisors include a review of BMPs. Monitoring activities are discussed in chapter 12 of the LM manual. All foresters receive TSA training as part of their normal training; this covers monitoring protocols. There is also a process for inspections of harvest jobs by Ohio Master Loggers, but this includes all of their jobs so is of limited value.								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>

3.2	Program Participants shall have or develop, implement and document riparian protection measures based on soil type, terrain, vegetation, ecological function, harvesting system and other applicable factors.	MF	10						J
<i>Notes</i>	Such programs exist; see indicators below.								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
3.2.1	Program addressing management and protection of <u>rivers</u> , streams, lakes, and other water bodies and riparian zones.	MF	10						J
<i>Notes</i>	All harvests are planned, laid out, and supervised by trained foresters, who are supervised by experienced forest managers. Forest managers (who supervise foresters conducting the timber management program but who are also responsible for all management activities) ensure that these features are protected. The program makes extensive use of harvest buffers around sensitive features and resources. Ohio Division of Forestry has a zoning system whereby all floodplain forests are protected and a SMZ policy with mandated buffer widths.								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
3.2.2	Mapping of <u>rivers</u> , streams, lakes, and other water bodies as specified in state or provincial best management practices and, where appropriate, identification on the ground.	MF	10						J
<i>Notes</i>	Rivers, streams, lakes, and other water bodies are shown on USGS topographic maps, which are the base of many of the maps prepared in the GIS. Additional layers are available.								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
3.2.3	Implementation of plans to manage or protect <u>rivers</u> , streams, lakes, and other water bodies.	MF	10						J
<i>Notes</i>	Ohio Division of Forestry considers major water bodies in the zoning system and in management plans and considers intermittent streams and ephemerals within the individual harvest plans, often using buffering to manage impacts. Field visits confirmed that such plans are fully implemented. Interviews and the review of two harvest sites where logger supervision challenges are documented indicate that some loggers have occasionally not fully followed harvest requirements, but these major water features have not been affected.								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>

3.2.4	Identification and protection of non-forested wetlands, including bogs, fens and marshes, and vernal pools <u>of ecological significance</u> .	All	10						J
Notes	These features are uncommon on this ownership because ecologically significant wetlands were generally carved out and administered by the Ohio Division of Natural Areas and Preserves. Those that are within the ownership are identified during planning/layout and protected during harvest. Foresters refer to the layer of special sites within the GIS during the planning stages. Concentrations of special sites are zoned into one or more protected zones (HCVF, etc).								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
3.2.5	Where regulations or best management practices do not currently exist to protect riparian areas, use of experts to identify appropriate protection measures.	MF	N.A.						N.A.
Notes	N.A.								

Objective 4. Conservation of Biological Diversity including Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value.

To manage the quality and distribution of wildlife habitats and contribute to the conservation of biological diversity by developing and implementing stand- and landscape-level measures that promote a diversity of types of habitat and successional stages, and conservation of forest plants and animals, including aquatic species.

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
4.1	Program Participants shall have programs to promote biological diversity at stand- and landscape-levels.	GZ, AD	10						J
<i>Notes</i>	<p>Programs to promote biological diversity at stand- and landscape-levels are in place (see indicators below).</p> <p>The Ohio Division of Forestry’s “desired future condition” document (focus on restoring/maintaining oak-hickory type) was reviewed.</p> <p>The State Forests are zoned to manage for and/or protect essential attributes of biological diversity existing on the properties.</p> <p>MOU with Ohio Division of Wildlife; substantial cooperation from biologists in planning. DOF supports surveying efforts from state botanists and wildlife biologists for rare and endangered species</p> <p>Key resource documents include Source: Chapter 5 of the State Forest Land Management Manual:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Division of Wildlife’s “Guidelines for Management of Forestland Habitats” shall serve as the overall guideline for wildlife management on State Forests. • The Division of Wildlife and the Division of Forestry entered into a MOU for cooperative forest management in order to further each division’s objectives on both divisions land holdings. • The Division of Wildlife’s Strategic Plan and Forest Habitat Tactical Plan also play a supporting role and offer guidance to state foresters on habitat management. • The Division of Wildlife’s Publication 356 details all species that are of special concern in Ohio and shall serve as reference for state foresters. • The ODNR Indiana Bat Strategy also supports our wildlife habitat decisions and offers guidance on management of Indiana Bat habitat. • BMP’s for Erosion Control for Logging Practices in Ohio shall serve as a supporting document as proper BMP’s play an important role in wildlife habitat. 								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
4.1.1	Program to promote the conservation of native biological diversity, including species, wildlife habitats and <u>ecological</u> community types.	GZ, AD	10						J

Notes	<p>Ohio Division of Forestry has determined that one key role of the State Forests is the maintenance of a portion of the oak/hickory forest community.</p> <p>There are a variety of programs in place for T&E species, consulting ODOF staff, management for a variety of community types.</p> <p>Field staff is knowledgeable of and implements management strategies for a variety of wildlife species and the communities they are found in (ie. Karner blue butterfly, Indiana bat, cerulean warbler, wild turkey, ruffed grouse, etc.).</p> <p>Management strategies employ a variety of techniques to promote and perpetuate communities and habitats (ie. prescribed fire, zoning, timber harvest, invasive species control, etc.).</p> <p>DOF Indicators and Evidence: “DOF has a focus on oak ecology and has designed treatments specific to promoting and conserving xeric species and oak regeneration. DOF has a partnership with DOW and biologists are involved in our planning process.” Source: Ohio Division of Forestry SFI Indicators and Evidence Matrix</p> <p>Scoping January 2010: Cooperation between ODOF and ODOW (MOU); field-level consultation and cooperation between foresters, botanists and wildlife biologists.</p>
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	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
4.1.2	Program to protect threatened and endangered species.	GZ, AD	10						J

Notes	<p>Ohio State Forest Land Management Manual</p> <p>DOF Indicators and Evidence: ‘DOF activities are in compliance with DOW Wildlife Action Plans. DOF is a contributor to the Karner Blue Butterfly action plan. DOF consults with the Ohio Biodiversity Database during a pre-activity assessment. DOF consults with rattlesnake biologists at Shawnee SF. DOF complies with the ODNR Indiana Bat Management Strategy. DOW biologist reviews management plans and activities. DOF has “follow-up” policy for any “hit” on the database. DOF zones ensure that concentrations of RTE species are delineated in zone 1.’</p> <p>Source: Ohio Division of Forestry SFI Indicators and Evidence Matrix</p> <p>DOW staff conducts training of field foresters in T and E species identification and management.</p> <p>Scoping January 2010: ODOF has a comprehensive program to protect threatened and endangered species. Foresters check the database of threatened and endangered species during planning prior to ground disturbing activities. These are also covered in management plans.</p>
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	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
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4.1.3	Program to locate and protect known sites associated with viable occurrences of critically imperiled and imperiled species and communities <u>also known as Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value</u> . Plans for protection may be developed independently or collaboratively, and may include Program Participant management, cooperation with other stakeholders, or use of easements, conservation land sales, exchanges, or other conservation strategies.	GZ, AD	10						J
Notes	<p>DOF uses Ohio Biodiversity database during pre-assessment stage of ground disturbance projects to identify and protect known sites.</p> <p>The zoning process used in the development of State Forest Management Plans provides protection for special areas that may or do include communities with exceptional conservation value.</p> <p>Zelaski State Forest Raccoon Creek Bottoms floodplain forest zoned into protection status (zone 1) to protect unique conditions.</p> <p>Rezoning example at Fernwood State Forest to protect an imperiled aquatic species (Eastern hellbender Salamander) after consulting a specialist. DOF works in partnership with state botanists (now at DOW) in surveying areas previously identified to contain rare and endangered plants.</p> <p>DOF Indicators and Evidence: “See FSC – DOF HCVF Assessment documents. Areas were identified through a process. DOF considered datasets available and had outside consultation. DOF areas with exceptional conservation value have been delineated and zoned in our zone 1.” Source: Ohio Division of Forestry SFI Indicators and Evidence Matrix.</p>								

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4.1.4	Development and implementation of criteria, as guided by regionally appropriate <u>best scientific information</u> , to retain stand-level wildlife habitat elements such as snags, <u>stumps</u> , mast trees, down woody debris, den trees and nest trees.	GZ, AD				10		J	
<i>Notes</i>	<p><u>Minor Nonconformance 2010-02: Stand-level wildlife habitat guidelines are confusing and somewhat contradictory; forests are unlikely to be able to consistently implement.</u></p> <p>DOF has conflicting policies outlined in the LM manual to cover retention trees, snags, etc.</p> <p>Retention guidelines in Chapter 4, page 5 of the LM manual are clearly different from retention guidelines provided by the DOW that are included later in the LM Manual in Chapter 5. At the beginning of Chapter 5 a statement is included that DOW guidelines will be followed on all State Forests, a statement that implies that the DOW guidelines trump all others.</p> <p>The criteria are fairly recent, but are too recent to have been fully implemented in the field. This indicator should be assessed during the next surveillance audit.</p> <p>Biomass guidelines are in place, and were developed recently in response to the SFI Readiness Review and FSC Scoping Assessment.</p>								

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4.1.5	Program for assessment, conducted either individually or collaboratively, of forest cover types, <u>age or size classes</u> , and habitats at the individual ownership level and, where credible data are available, across the landscape, <u>and take into account findings in planning and management activities</u> .	GZ, AD	10						J
<i>Notes</i>	<p>DFC is the result of analysis and is the method for taking findings into account.</p> <p>DOF Indicators and Evidence: “DOF considers the 2009 dataset of inventory of the largest 8 forests. DOF also considers and relies on the findings of the FIA program for Ohio. DOF participated in a landscape management partnership for Shawnee and Zaleski. A section on landscape management is included in the 5-year plans.” Source: Ohio Division of Forestry SFI Indicators and Evidence Matrix</p> <p>State Forest Management plans include a wide variety of forest cover types and habitats ranging from old forest desired future condition (Mohican and Shawnee Wilderness) to the early successional communities associated with designated ruffed grouse management areas (Zelaski) and oak opening communities (Maumee).</p> <p>Scoping January 2010: Examples were provided, including “Shawnee and Zaleski Forest Focus Area Forest Landscape Management Geographic Information System”; more information needed to ensure that landscape assessment is considered across all 20 Ohio State Forests.</p>								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
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4.1.6	Support of and participation in plans or programs for the conservation of old-growth forests in the region of ownership.	GZ, AD	10						J
Notes	<p>Ohio Division of Forestry currently has no old growth, but has permanently set aside some areas from harvest that will eventually develop into old growth.</p> <p>DOF Indicators and Evidence: “Based on data known at present, DOF does not believe we have old growth on state forests. However, DOF partners with other organizations that manage old growth. Further, DOF has a DFC document that has an old forest component, has a zone system where exceptional conservation values will likely transition to old growth over time, and has one state forest (Mohican) with a DFC of old growth.” Source: Ohio Division of Forestry SFI Indicators and Evidence Matrix</p> <p>Future old growth conditions would be expected to continue developing with protective zoning designations (zone 1) across several areas of the SF system (ie. Mohican SF, Shawnee Wilderness Area, Zelaski SF’s Raccoon Creek Bottoms)</p> <p>Scoping January 2010: Known old growth areas in the region are all protected by the Ohio Division of Natural Areas and Preserves; many of the lands this agency protects came from (were carved out of) the state forests.</p>								

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4.1.7	Participation in programs and demonstration of activities as appropriate to limit the introduction, impact and spread of invasive exotic plants and animals that directly threaten or are likely to threaten native plant and animal communities.	GZ, AD	10						J
Notes	<p>DOF Indicators and Evidence: “DOF administers two programs currently to deal with invasive species: 1) The Ohio Woodland Job Corps – temporary crews of forest workers who treat invasive species on state forests 2) Private lands invasive species assistance – DOF has one full-time project employee who gives assistance to private landowners and other public land managers on the id and control of invasive species. This position also has an outreach and education. Source: Ohio Division of Forestry SFI Indicators and Evidence Matrix</p> <p>Pre-harvest treatments for invasive species, especially grape vine control, occurring are the result of pre-assessment evaluations of harvest units. Post harvest treatments being conducted to reduce impacts of invasives was observed on Fernwood SF timber sale A04.</p> <p>Management and monitoring (including use of aerial surveys) of invasives occurring on Blue Rock SF.</p> <p>Scoping January 2010: Ohio Woodland Job Corps (OWJC): 2-year Federal Stimulus (ARRA) grant project focused on the control of invasive plans in state forests. Will hire and train 132 workers who will treat sites of invasive plants; thus far have treated 326 acres of invasive plant, 94 acres of crop-tree release, 978 acres of grape vine control.</p>								

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4.1.8	Program to incorporate the role of prescribed or natural fire where appropriate.	GZ, AD	10						J

Notes	<p>The Ohio Division of Forestry’s program for the use of prescribed fire is quite active, although it is limited by manpower, regulatory, and public acceptance challenges. Reviewed the Prescribed Burn Plan for the East Fork Burn Unit on the Shawnee State Forest, the 10-Year Strategy for Regenerating Oak Forests in Ice Storm Damaged Areas of Shawnee State Forest Through the Implementation of Prescribed Burning, and other documentation that confirmed an active program for the use of prescribed fire.</p> <p>Prior to the use of prescribed fire the heritage database and other records of RTE species are reviewed. Most reported species are disturbance-dependent, and thus would benefit from prescribed fire; all other reported species are bottomland or wetland species, and fires would not affect these areas.</p> <p>DOF Indicators and Evidence: “DOF has a fire program and believes prescribed fire is a necessary tool to promote oak regeneration. Prescribed fire activities are integrated into state forest management. All necessary staff receives fire training. The fire program has a host of sub-programs and partnerships and is contributing to efforts to start an Ohio Fire Council.” Source: Ohio Division of Forestry SFI Indicators and Evidence Matrix</p> <p>Scoping January 2010: Some citizen-activists have strong objections to the use of prescribed fire. Despite frequent administrative appeals ODF continues to prescribe fire, and has been able to implement some of the proposed prescribed fires. Ohio’s Certified Prescribed Fire Manager Program helps ensure that trained personnel are available for prescribed fire.</p> <p>DOF is a regional leader in administering training associated with the National Wildland Coordinating Group standards and maintains certifications for crews that travel out west to fight wildfires.</p>
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	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
4.2	Program Participants shall apply knowledge gained through research, science, technology and field experience to manage wildlife habitat and contribute to the conservation of biological diversity.	GZ, AD							J
Notes	<p>See indicators below.</p> <p>DOF Indicators and Evidence: DOF evidence for these indicators is in the context that our focus on oak ecology is critical to wildlife habitats and biological diversity. Source: Ohio Division of Forestry SFI Indicators and Evidence Matrix</p> <p>DOF works closely with Forest Service researchers in a variety of issues related to biological diversity including the use of fire to promote oak/hickory communities. State Forests provide much of the on the ground locations for this research to occur. Decision makers have used this information during the development of SF management plans.</p> <p>DOF as dramatically increased their consultations with one of the premier wildlife biologists in the state for game and non-game species alike and will be trained in the near future on cerulean warbler breeding habitat needs.</p>								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>

4.2.1	Collection of information on <u>Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value</u> and other biodiversity-related data through forest inventory processes, mapping or participation in external programs, such as NatureServe, state or provincial heritage programs, or other credible systems. Such participation may include providing non-proprietary scientific information, time and assistance by staff, or in-kind or direct financial support.	GZ, AD	10				10		J
Notes	<p><u>There is an opportunity to improve by more systematically contributing information to the Ohio Biodiversity Database.</u></p> <p>Recent comprehensive FECV assessment; 1986 Natural Areas Evaluation.</p> <p>Foresters consult with Ohio Natural Heritage Database when developing management plans or harvest prescriptions.</p> <p>Species experts are often consulted when hits are made within potential project areas to insure protection of the resources.</p> <p>DOF partnered with DOW to put together detailed maps of forest community types over two of their largest forests and were careful to interpolate FIA data for the remainder.</p> <p>DOF Indicators and Evidence: “See FSC – HCVF Assessment. An assessment of areas of exceptional conservation value was completed that incorporated available datasets and outside consultation.” Source: Ohio Division of Forestry SFI Indicators and Evidence Matrix</p>								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
4.2.2	A methodology to incorporate research results and field applications of biodiversity and ecosystem research into forest management decisions.	GZ, AD		10					J
Notes	<p><u>Ohio Division of Forestry’s relationship with USFS Northern Station, ODOF, and TNC comprises an exceptional practice regarding support and use of forest research.</u></p> <p>Recent purchase of REMA.</p> <p>Involvement in the fire and oak conference; Mike Bowden, Ohio Division of Forestry has chaired some of the meetings.</p> <p>Many of the research sites are on the Ohio State Forests, making it easier to keep track of results.</p> <p>Silva-oak is used to guide regeneration decisions; this method ensures that relevant silvicultural research is incorporated into regeneration decisions.</p> <p>DOF Indicators and Evidence: “DOF has a relationship with USFS Delaware Research Lab and their scientists regularly contribute to trainings and review plans. DOF promotes research with many projects on state forests.” Source: Ohio Division of Forestry SFI Indicators and Evidence Matrix</p>								

Objective 5. Management of Visual Quality and Recreational Benefits.

To manage the visual impact of forest operations and provide recreational opportunities for the public.

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
5.1	Program Participants shall manage the impact of harvesting on visual quality.	MF	10						J
<i>Notes</i>	ODOF uses a variety of methods to manage the impact of harvesting on visual quality (see indicators below).								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
5.1.1	Program to address visual quality management.	MF	10						J
<i>Notes</i>	The core elements of the program are the use of trained foresters to plan all treatments and visual management zoning in sensitive areas. Foresters are trained in the guidelines from <i>a Guide to Logging Aesthetics</i> (NRAES-60) which is incorporated into the Ohio State Forest Land Management Manual (Chapter 6).								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
5.1.2	Incorporation of aesthetic considerations in harvesting, road, landing design and management, and other management activities where visual impacts are a concern.	MF	10						J
<i>Notes</i>	Trained foresters plan all sales and incorporate several approaches to visual management in visually sensitive areas, including visual buffers (less intensive harvesting), modified layout of clearcut blocks, adjusting road layout to screen landings, moving or hiding slash piles, and rehabilitation such as seeding and mulching exposed soil areas. Aesthetic considerations are documented in the pre-activity assessment and inspections are used to monitor effectiveness.								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
5.2	Program Participants shall manage the size, shape and placement of clearcut harvests.	MF	10						J
<i>Notes</i>	See timber harvest preparation chapter of the Land Management Manual.								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
5.2.1	Average size of clearcut harvest areas does not exceed 120 acres (50 hectares), except when necessary to meet regulatory requirements or to respond to forest health emergencies or other natural catastrophes.	MF	10						J
Notes	Average clearcut size is somewhat less than 20 acres; there is a 40-acre maximum size for clearcuts.								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
5.2.2	Documentation through internal records of clearcut size and the process for calculating average size.	MF	10					J	
Notes	Individual cutting sections (units) and sales are tracked in DOF's forest information system (Genus). DOF determines that the average size of clearcut cutting sections is 17.39 acres (for the last 5 years) by doing a simple average of all cutting sections in the GIS. For the last fiscal year, the average clearcut size is 18.00 acres.								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
5.3	Program Participants shall adopt a green-up requirement or alternative methods that provide for visual quality.	MF	10						J
Notes	See indicators below.								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
5.3.1	Program implementing the green-up requirement or alternative methods.	MF	10						J
Notes	The timber harvest preparation chapter of the Land Management Manual contains both green-up and adjacency requirements. These are relatively new provisions; the audit team did not see any recent clearcuts that took place under this policy.								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
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5.3.2	Harvest area tracking system to demonstrate <u>conformance</u> with the green-up requirement or alternative methods.	MF	10						J
Notes	Conformance is documented in the harvest plan and in the GIS. Also covered in the timber harvest preparation chapter of the Land Management Manual.								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
5.3.3	Trees in clearcut harvest areas are at least 3 years old or 5 feet (1.5 meters) high at the desired level of stocking before adjacent areas are clearcut, or as appropriate to address operational and economic considerations, alternative methods to reach the performance measure are utilized by the Program Participant.	MF	10						J
Notes	<input type="checkbox"/> Confirm: Required per timber harvest preparation chapter of the Land Management Manual. Green-up and Adjacency is outlined in Chapter 2 of the Land Mgmt Manual under zone 3. It is documented by foresters in the “Marking Estimate” for each timber sale; in the “Considerations” page for each cutting section. Foresters must confirm in that document that each cutting section meets green-up/adjacency policy. Scoping January 2010: Clearcuts observed during the scoping field visits met this requirement.								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
5.4	<u>Program Participants shall support and promote recreational opportunities for the public.</u>	MF		10					J
Notes	<u>Ohio Division of Forestry exceeds the standard by providing exceptional recreational opportunities.</u> DOF has a Law Enforcement and Recreation program. All state forests are open to some type of recreation. Recreation program has standards and guidelines and is a focus of the strategic plan. Also see indicator.								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
5.4.1	<u>Provide recreational opportunities for the public, where consistent with forest management objectives.</u>	MF		10					J

<i>Notes</i>	<p>All Ohio State Forests offer some form of recreation; the range of uses and activities offered is impressive, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 13 bridle trail systems (356 miles)• 4 Horsemen Campgrounds (143 sites)• 9 hiking trails (168 miles)• 3 forests offer backpack camping• 2 family campground (49 sites)• 1 hunters campground• 4 APV areas (40 miles)• 6 forests allow Mountain Biking (85 miles)• 3 shooting ranges• 1 rock climbing and rappelling area• All forests allow public hunting• Many recreation facilities combine forest management educational components <p>Many recreational user group partnerships are in place. Recreational User Group Partnerships include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ohio Horsemen's Council• Buckeye Trail Association• Hocking Valley Motorcycle Club• Boy Scouts of America• International Mountain Bike Association• National Wild Turkey Federation• Ruffed Grouse Society• League of Ohio Sportsmen• Numerous local organizations and volunteers
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Objective 6. Protection of Special Sites.

To manage lands that are ecologically, geologically or culturally important in a manner that takes into account their unique qualities.

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
6.1	Program Participants shall identify special sites and manage them in a manner appropriate for their unique features.	GZ, AD	10						J
<i>Notes</i>	See indicators below.								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
6.1.1	Use of information such as existing natural heritage data, expert advice or <u>stakeholder consultation</u> in identifying or selecting special sites for protection.	GZ, AD	10						J
<i>Notes</i>	<p>Ohio Division of Forestry policies and practices ensure that special sites are considered prior to activity. Ohio Division of Forestry has developed a database of special sites based on information that was already known to the division's staff. One challenge, since mostly resolved involved obtaining information on known archeological site locations from the Ohio Historical Society. The organization has developed a web-based map and tool; ODNR pays the required annual fee that allows access to this site and checks this data during our pre-activity assessments.</p> <p>During pre-activity assessments all sites are checked against the Ohio Biodiversity database and the Historical Society Database. DOF also maintains a GIS layer of special sites that was put together internally based on a self-assessment.</p>								

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6.1.2	Appropriate mapping, cataloging and management of identified special sites.	GZ, AD	10						J
<i>Notes</i>	<p>Special sites are mapped, maintained in GIS systems, and managed appropriately. All special sites are considered prior to activity Examples:</p> <p>Zaleski forest management plan: "<i>Cultural Areas</i>: These are primarily Adena Mounds, early settlement, and old homestead sites. These sites are designated for protection through forest zoning and/or a special sites zoning layer referenced prior to any forest management activities. As sites are found this layer is updated to reflect current knowledge.</p> <p>Oak-Openings associated with the Maumee State Forests, a Globally Rare community type, are being managed to restore and expand this vegetation community.</p> <p>Source DOF Indicators and Evidence, FSC: <i>DOF has trained staff in the recognition and protection of cultural resources. Staff attended a training session administered by the Hopewell National Historic Park archeologists on the history, identification, and protection of Indian mounds. DOF is engaged with the Newark Earthworks Center on future training sessions and their cooperation on identifying tribal contacts and the organizing of an advisory committee.</i></p>								

Objective 7. Efficient Use of Forest Resources.

To promote the efficient use of forest resources.

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
7.1	Program Participants shall employ appropriate forest harvesting technology and in-woods manufacturing processes and practices to minimize waste and ensure efficient utilization of harvested trees, where consistent with other SFI Standard objectives.	MF	10						J
<i>Notes</i>	Harvest contract specifications promote utilization. Based on field inspections these specifications and the SFI requirements appear to be met. Foresters review all harvests and use the Ohio Division of Forestry Cutting and Logging Inspection forms to assess utilization. ODOF has developed a wood yard for merchandizing trees harvested and delivered by a contractor; utilization in such harvests is thus directly controlled.								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
7.1.1	Program or monitoring system to ensure efficient utilization, which may include provisions to ensure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u>management of harvest residue (e.g. slash, limbs, tops) considers economic, social and environmental factors (e.g. organic and nutrient value to future forests) and other utilization needs;</u> b. training or incentives to encourage loggers to enhance utilization; c. cooperation with mill managers for better utilization of species and low-grade material; d. <u>exploration of markets for underutilized species and low-grade wood and alternative markets (e.g. bioenergy markets);</u> or e. periodic inspections and reports noting utilization and product separation. 	MF	10						J
<i>Notes</i>	<p>Andy Sabula, Ohio Forest Industries Forester (his forest utilization program provides marketing and utilization assistance for economic development) is working to improve markets for smaller, poor-quality trees. Recent success in Chillicothe for wood-powered district heating. He conducts periodic survey of wood use with published results (significant import of wood from WV with manufacturing in Ohio; primary and secondary manufacturing directories; BMP manual; price surveys and price reports; fairly new Ohio State Forest Merchandizing Program. His job includes the exploration of markets for low-grade wood /alternative markets. Examples include grant received for the “Mid-Ohio River Valley Woody Biomass Feedstock Zone” and VA Hospital Biomass Study which has led to the conversion of the boiler to wood.</p> <p>Merchandising program for some harvests in which the ODOF hires contract loggers and then uses state crews to buck logs which are merchandized in the wood yards in the forest; this has been very successful.</p> <p><i>“DOF partners with OFA on a host of manufacturing issues. DOF can show evidence of specific instances of wood utilization assistance in the EAB infestation zone, our firewood program, and our in-house sawmill.”</i> Source: Ohio Division of Forestry</p>								

Objective 14. Legal and Regulatory Compliance.

Compliance with applicable federal, provincial, state and local laws and regulations.

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
14.1	Program Participants shall take appropriate steps to comply with applicable federal, provincial, state and local forestry and related social and environmental laws and regulations.	MF	10						J
<i>Notes</i>	<p>See indicators below. Ohio Division of Forestry evidence described below was confirmed: DOF Indicators and Evidence: “DOF outlines relevant laws in the LM manual and trains staff appropriately. DOF has statutory authority and governing rules in code that the staff is trained on. DOF has a Law Enforcement program.”</p> <p>Statewide Forest Resource Assessment and Strategy Document, mandated by federal law and completed in July, 2010 includes the “Nondiscrimination Notice”.</p> <p>Ohio Division of Forestry safety committee.</p>								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
14.1.1	Access to relevant laws and regulations in appropriate locations.	All	10						J
<i>Notes</i>	<p>Confirmed that laws are available on internet sites, LM manual and other locations.</p> <p>Chapter 1 “State Forest Management Authority” of the State Forest Land Management Manual lists relevant natural resource laws, treaties, and agreements at the international, federal, and state levels.</p>								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
14.1.2	System to achieve compliance with applicable federal, provincial, state or local laws and regulations.	MF	10						J

Notes	<p>All projects are carefully planned; project approval process contributes to compliance record.</p> <p>A review of past and pending administrative appeals, generally processed through the Environmental Review Appeals Commission (ERAC), revealed that thus far all appeals have been dismissed with no finding of wrongful actions by the Ohio Division of Forestry.</p> <p>Ohio Inspector General investigation summary: ARRA funds used for the “Woodland Jobs Fund” addressing invasive species for state forests. Considerable use of herbicides. Two cohorts of trainees. Concerns about safety of reusing safety gear (PPE: helmets, earmuffs, chaps) that Ohio Division of Forestry considered to be a safety hazard. Complaint that this was wasteful, and that some of the trainees had retrieved the PPE out of the trash. IG report on 7.15.2010 found no evidence of wrongdoing with respect to disposal, in fact deemed it to be a good and economically efficient practice; concern that some of the trainees took the PPE out of the trash, so IG asked for the ODOF to consider alternate methods of disposal.</p> <p>Agricultural Pollution Abatement Laws, Division of Soil and Water Resources, DNR – no findings have been issued; take voluntary step to compile a “Timber Harvest Plan” and “Notice of Intent to Harvest”. Bob Mulligan, (also on SIC).</p> <p>Cooperative program for roadways and bridges with ODOT, submit through the Division of Engineering requests for work (Gus Smithheiser). Each year the county ODOT office inspects all bridges.</p>
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	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
14.1.3	Demonstration of commitment to legal compliance through available regulatory action information.	MF	10						J
Notes	Interviews with internal and external parties showed a good legal conformance record. Ohio Division of Forestry described recent investigations, inspections, etc to the audit team. In Ohio many decisions are appealable to the Environmental Review Appeals Commission (ERAC). Opponents of state forest management and burning practices have frequently appealed, but ERAC has always upheld the ODOF’s decisions and actions.								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
14.2	Program Participants shall take appropriate steps to comply with all applicable social laws at the federal, provincial, state and local levels in the country in which the Program Participant operates.	MF	10						J
Notes	Ohio has an array of policies and laws; staff is aware and regular training is offered. “DOF Indicators and Evidence: DOF human resources administrator oversees notices and trainings on this subject. Records are mandated and available. State agency mandates compliance and training on these issues.” Source: Ohio Division of Forestry								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>

14.2.1	Written policy demonstrating commitment to comply with social laws, such as those covering civil rights, equal employment opportunities, anti-discrimination and anti-harassment measures, workers' compensation, indigenous peoples' rights, workers' and communities' right to know, prevailing wages, workers' right to organize, and occupational health and safety.	MF	10						J
Notes	Policies are in place regarding social laws as listed in the indicator; bulletin board notices for some of these were confirmed. Ohio Division of Forestry has a human resources office and is guided by state and departmental policies.								

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14.2.2	<u>Forestry enterprises will respect the rights of workers and labor representatives in a manner that encompasses the intent of the International Labor Organization (ILO) core conventions.</u>	MF	10						J
Notes	If there are any ILO-related complaints NSF must be notified and will pass these along to SFI Inc. State employees are unionized. DOF Indicators and Evidence: “DOF does not have any ILO complaints. DOF employees are organized into 2 unions: one for public employees and one for law enforcement.” Source: Ohio Division of Forestry SFI Indicators and Evidence Matrix								

Objective 15. Forestry Research, Science, and Technology.

To support forestry research, science, and technology, upon which sustainable forest management decisions are based.

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
15.1	Program Participants shall individually and/or through cooperative efforts involving <u>SFI Implementation Committees</u>, associations or other partners provide in-kind support or funding for forest research to improve forest health, productivity, and <u>sustainable</u> management of forest resources, and the <u>environmental benefits and performance of forest products</u>.	MF		10					J
Notes	<p><u>Ohio Division of Forestry exceeds the standard by extensive, long-term support of research.</u></p> <p>Research is supported by allowing use of state forests, and by direct funding by the ODNR.</p> <p>Have agreements in several locales for long-term carbon storage in planted forests (voluntary carbon markets, funded by utilities).</p> <p><i>“The Division and its employees are very supportive of USDA Forest Service research. So much so, that the Division has been instrumental in organizing the ODNR purchase of the Vinton Furnace Experimental Forest and surrounding Raccoon Ecological Management Area to ensure the continued availability of the property for forest research as the Vinton Furnace Experimental State Forest. Many of our long-term studies, and studies conducted by researchers at Ohio State and Ohio Universities have replications located on State Forests. Scientists at the USDA Forest Service laboratory in Delaware, Ohio, are involved in the planning of the restoration of the oak opening sites of the Maumee State Forest.”</i></p> <p>Source: USFS Research Scientist.</p> <p>DOF Indicators and Evidence: <i>“DOF supports research by providing sites for research on state forests. A list of sites is available. DOF also partners with USFS Delaware in their myriad of research projects by assisting with prescribed burns and other activities. DOF is expected to complete the purchase of the Vinton Furnace Experimental Forests where over 50 years of forest research has taken place. DOF commits to maintaining that forest specifically for research purposes.”</i> Source: Ohio Division of Forestry SFI Indicators and Evidence Matrix</p>								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
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15.1.1	<p>Financial or in-kind support of research to address questions of relevance in the region of operations. The research shall include some of the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. forest health, productivity, and ecosystem functions; b. chemical efficiency, use rate and integrated pest management; c. water quality and/or effectiveness of best management practices <u>including effectiveness of water quality and best management practices for protecting the quality, diversity and distributions of fish and wildlife habitats;</u> d. wildlife management at stand- and landscape-levels; e. conservation of biological diversity; f. <u>ecological impacts of bioenergy feedstock removals on productivity, wildlife habitat, water quality and other ecosystem functions;</u> g. <u>climate change research for both adaptation and mitigation;</u> h. <u>social issues;</u> i. <u>forest operations efficiencies and economics;</u> j. <u>energy efficiency;</u> k. <u>life cycle assessment;</u> l. <u>avoidance of illegal logging; and</u> m. <u>avoidance of controversial sources.</u> 	MF	10						J
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Notes	<p>Research is only required for some (not all) of the listed items. Confirmed evidence of research involving:</p> <p>Item a: (fire ecology and silviculture studies);</p> <p>Item b: (bio control organisms are tested on state forests, Ohio Division of Forestry has been involved in research field trials to use remote sensing to identify Ailanthus pockets, and then follow-up with chemical treatment.);</p> <p>Item e: (Fire Surrogate Study Areas and Shelterwood Study)</p> <p>Much of the research (Fire Surrogate Study Areas and Shelterwood Study) is cooperative. Have cooperated with Master's and PhD research projects. Consider demonstration of good forestry to be a major goal of the entire state forest management program.</p> <p>Fire and Fire Surrogate Sites located on several forests are part of a National Research Program.</p> <p>All requests for research are reviewed through the Special Use Permit Process.</p> <p>USFS Ohio lab (Plant Physiologist):</p> <p>“I have conducted research within Ohio State Forests addressing the reintroduction of fire and thinning treatments to sustain healthy mixed oak forests. Our ecologically-based research program involves numerous governmental and academic scientists producing numerous peer-reviewed publications which the ODOF has contributed to and utilizes in the management of Ohio state forests. During that time, I have worked closely with a number of forest technicians, forest managers, service foresters, program managers and administrators within the Ohio Division of Forestry. Those interactions have been very positive. The USDA Forest Service Northern Research Station has developed a strong, active, collaborative and productive relationship with the ODOF. The ODOF has been very supportive and instrumental in the success of our research program from the implementation of our research studies as well as utilizing our findings.”</p> <p>And “partnering with the ODOF on a research project funded by the Interagency Joint Fire Science Program Governing Board to study the impacts of prescribed fire and other management practices on the spread of the invasive tree, Ailanthus altissima. This tree and other exotic invasives has become an issue in the management of many State forests within Ohio. In this project, we have already developed an efficient and economical tool (helicopter surveys) to locate seed-producing trees for eradication which has assisted in the prioritization of eradication areas within Ohio State Forests.”</p>
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	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFl</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
<i>15.1.2</i>	Research on genetically engineered trees via forest tree biotechnology shall adhere to all applicable federal, state, and provincial regulations and international protocols.	MF	10						N.A.
Notes	Not applicable								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFl</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
<i>15.2</i>	Program Participants shall individually <u>and/or</u> through cooperative efforts involving SFI Implementation Committees, associations or other partners develop or use state, provincial or regional analyses in support of their sustainable forestry programs.	MF	10						J

<i>Notes</i>	See indicators.
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	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	C	EXR	Maj	Min	OFI	Likely Gap	Likely Conf.
15.2.1	Participation, individually <u>and/or</u> through cooperative efforts involving SFI Implementation Committees <u>and/or</u> associations at the <u>national</u> , state, provincial or regional level, in the development or use of <u>some of</u> the following: a. regeneration assessments; b. growth and drain assessments; c. best management practices implementation and conformance; d. biodiversity conservation information for family forest owners; and e. <u>social, cultural or economic benefit assessments.</u>	MF	10						J
<i>Notes</i>	<p>USDA Forest Service FIA, Working on the Ohio Statewide Resource Assessment; DOF is leading this effort, to be completed in June and approved by July 1, 2010.</p> <p>DOF Indicators and Evidence: “DOF was major contributor of the statewide forest resource assessment (FRAS). It is updated every five years and covers these indicators. DOF incorporates the results and strategies outlined in the FRAS into our management plans.” Source: Ohio Division of Forestry SFI Indicators and Evidence Matrix</p>								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	C	EXR	Maj	Min	OFI	Likely Gap	Likely Conf.
15.3	<u>Program Participants shall individually and/or through cooperative efforts involving SFI Implementation Committees, associations or other partners broaden the awareness of climate change impacts on forests, wildlife and biological diversity.</u>	MF	10					J	
<i>Notes</i>	<p>Working on the Ohio Statewide Resource Assessment, which will have some information on greenhouse gas impacts. ODOF has at least four separate leases with local energy companies for carbon sequestration plantations (hardwood trees) located on state forests. The state has nearly completed its purchase of the Vinton Furnace Experimental Forest. The site has climate change research projects and data that will be maintained by the state once it has ownership.</p> <p>Confirmed DOF Indicators and Evidence: “The statewide forest resource assessment (FRAS) contains information on climate change. DOF partners with the USFS Delaware Lab who employs Dr. Louis Iverson and leading climatologist. Dr. Iverson’s work is integrated in a host of forest research that DOF is involved with. Employees are able to view an interactive website from Dr. Iverson that details current and future distributions of species and communities. Further, relevant DOF staff received training from a USFS climate workshop and seminars.” Source: Ohio Division of Forestry SFI Indicators and Evidence Matrix</p>								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
15.3.1	Where available, monitor information generated from regional climate models on long-term forest health, productivity and economic viability.	MF						J	
<i>Notes</i>	See above.								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
15.3.2	<u>Program Participants are knowledgeable about climate change impacts on wildlife, wildlife habitats and conservation of biological diversity through international, national, regional or local programs.</u>	MF, GZ, AD	10					J	
<i>Notes</i>	Foresters interviewed during the audit were able to describe climate change impacts in general terms. DOF Indicators and Evidence: Staff are able to view an interactive website from Dr. Iverson that details current and future distributions of species and communities. Further, relevant DOF staff received training from a USFS climate workshop and seminars.								

Objective 16. Training and Education.

To improve the implementation of sustainable forestry practices through appropriate training and education programs.

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
16.1	Program Participants shall require appropriate training of personnel and contractors so that they are competent to fulfill their responsibilities under the SFI 2010-2014 Standard.	MF	10						J
<i>Notes</i>	Personnel and contractors have considerable training; ODOF sponsors considerable training. Training of foresters, loggers is required.								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
16.1.1	Written statement of commitment to the SFI 2010-2014 Standard communicated throughout the organization, particularly to <u>facility</u> and woodland managers, fiber sourcing staff and field foresters.	MF	10						J
<i>Notes</i>	Memo from Governor Strickland (“Directive to ODNR Regarding Attainment of Third-Party Certification for Ohio’s Forest Lands”) on October 25, 2007 stated the commitment. This is backed up by statements from the Chief State Forester and Chief of the Forestry Division, as well as by verbiage in the 2008 State Forest Strategic Plan “Goal: Implement a proved, verifiable approach to sustainable forest management - Strategy: Achieve Certification of our state forests using the standards of The Sustainable Forestry Initiative and The Forest Stewardship Council in 2010								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
16.1.2	Assignment and understanding of roles and responsibilities for achieving SFI 2010-2014 Standard objectives.	MF	10						J
<i>Notes</i>	Chad Sanders has lead staff role; Chief State Forester has ultimate responsibility; staffers understand the standard.								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
16.1.3	Staff education and training sufficient to their roles & responsibilities.	All	10						J
<i>Notes</i>	<p>Staff members have professional degrees and/or advanced degrees. Additional training is routinely available. For example Ohio's Certified Prescribed Fire Manager Program helps ensure that trained personnel are available for prescribed fire. Training for road maintenance employees includes BMP training. There are 10 law enforcement officers and 3 supervisors, all of whom have 36 or more hours of in-service training annually.</p> <p>Training on pre-Columbian archeology and other cultural resources was provided to staff in May, 2010. 25 employees attended.</p> <p>During the week of Sept. 27, 2010, ODOF foresters will be attending The Oak Silviculture and Ecology Workshop sponsored by USFS Northern Research Station and Ohio State University Extension. During this special session for DOF, foresters will be trained to use Oak SILVAH, a systematic approach to making silvicultural decisions in mixed oak stands of the Allegheny Plateau eco-regions.</p> <p>Confirmed DOF Indicators and Evidence: <i>"DOF position descriptions detail responsibilities of different positions. Staff are mandated to complete a host of required trainings. DOF HR office maintains central training record. DOF programs have specific training requirements related to prescribed fire, law enforcement, forestry, etc."</i> Source: Ohio Division of Forestry SFI Indicators and Evidence Matrix</p>								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
16.1.4	Contractor education and training sufficient to their roles and responsibilities.	MF	10						J
<i>Notes</i>	All harvests of state forest timber must be conducted by companies who have at least one Ohio Master Logger present. This requirement is present in all harvest contracts; all three active harvests met the requirement.								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
16.1.5	<u>Forestry enterprises shall have a program for the use of certified logging professionals (where available) and qualified logging professionals.</u>	MF	10						J

<i>Notes</i>	All harvests of state forest timber must be conducted by companies who have at least one Ohio Master Logger present. This requirement is present in all harvest contracts; all three active harvests met the requirement.
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	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
16.2	Program Participants shall work <u>individually and/or with SFI Implementation Committees, logging or forestry associations, or appropriate agencies or others in the forestry community to foster improvement in the professionalism of wood producers.</u>	MF	10						J
<i>Notes</i>	Ohio Division of Forestry has been involved in the Ohio SIC for several years. Confirmed that Ohio Division of Forestry has a marketing / utilization / forest industries program and assists industry by producing several directories of producers and a long tradition of the Ohio Timber Price Report.								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
16.2.1	Participation in or support of SFI Implementation Committees to establish criteria and identify delivery mechanisms for wood producers' training courses that address: a. awareness of sustainable forestry principles and the SFI program; b. best management practices, including streamside management and road construction, maintenance and retirement; c. reforestation, <u>invasive exotic plants and animals</u> , forest resource conservation, aesthetics, and <u>special sites</u> ; d. awareness of responsibilities under the U.S. Endangered Species Act, the Canadian Species at Risk Act, and other measures to protect wildlife habitat (e.g. <u>Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value</u>); e. logging safety; f. <u>U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (COHS)</u> regulations, wage and hour rules, and other provincial, state and local employment laws; g. transportation issues; h. business management; i. public policy and outreach; and j. <u>awareness of emerging technologies</u> .	MF	10						J

Notes	Ohio Division of Forestry has been involved in the Ohio SIC for several years. Agency personnel have significant involvement in logger education and are also involved with the Ohio Forestry Association. The division is a long-time supporter of the Ohio Forestry Association and DOF staff serves on the Loggers Standard Council and serve as training instructors.
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	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
16.2.2	<u>Participation in or support of SFI Implementation Committees to establish criteria for recognition of logger certification programs, where they exist, that include:</u> <u>a. completion of SFI Implementation Committee recognized logger training programs and meeting continuing education requirements of the training program;</u> <u>b. independent in-the-forest verification of conformance with the logger certification program standards;</u> <u>c. compliance with all applicable laws and regulations including responsibilities under the U.S. Endangered Species Act, the Canadian Species at Risk Act and other measures to protect wildlife habitat;</u> <u>d. use of best management practices to protect water quality;</u> <u>e. logging safety;</u> <u>f. compliance with acceptable silviculture and utilization standards;</u> <u>g. aesthetic management techniques employed where applicable; and</u> <u>h. adherence to a management or harvest plan that is site specific and agreed to by the forest landowner.</u>	MF	10						J
Notes	Ohio Division of Forestry has been involved in the Ohio SIC for several years and provides consistent support for logger training programs, specifically the Ohio Master Logger Program.								

Objective 17. Community Involvement in the Practice of Sustainable Forestry.

To broaden the practice of sustainable forestry by encouraging the public and forestry community to participate in the commitment to sustainable forestry, and publicly report progress.

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFl</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
17.1	Program Participants shall support and promote efforts by consulting foresters, state, provincial and federal agencies, state or local groups, professional societies, <u>conservation organizations, indigenous peoples and governments, community groups, sporting organizations, labor, universities, extension agencies, the American Tree Farm System® and/or other landowner cooperative programs to apply principles of sustainable forest management.</u>	MF		10					J
<i>Notes</i>	<p><u>Ohio Division of Forestry exceeds the standard through its extensive efforts to promote forest management.</u></p> <p>All field staff is expected to provide information and education opportunities to the public. They are supported by the ODOF’s Communications Team and by the Ohio Department of Natural Resources’ Public Relations Group.</p> <p>Ohio Division of Forestry has several assistance programs, informational and educational programs, and dedicated communications staff that support these indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private Landowner Assistance • Urban Forestry • Information / Education program • Paul Bunyan Show • Farm Science Review • Ohio State Fair • Smokey the Bear • Project Learning Tree 								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFl</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
17.1.1	Support, <u>including financial</u> , for efforts of SFI Implementation Committees.	MF	10						J
<i>Notes</i>	Ohio Division of Forestry has been involved in the Ohio SIC for several years. The Ohio SIC Meeting Minutes (April 22, 2010) confirmed attendance by Andy Sabula.								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFl</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>

17.1.2	Support for the development of educational materials for use with forest landowners (e.g. <u>information packets, websites, newsletters, workshops, tours, etc.</u>).	MF	10						J
Notes	<p>Ohio Division of Forestry has been involved in the Ohio SIC for several years. The Ohio SIC Meeting Minutes (April 22, 2010) confirmed attendance by Andy Sabula; one agenda item involved the results of the Ohio Division of Forestry’s Readiness Review and action items for two SIC-related action items that arose from the review (climate change issues and development of information materials for landowners that include topics added to the SFI 2010-2014 Standard).</p> <p>Scoping January 2010: Foresters have been involved in Annual tours (Tar Hollow State Forest Project Learning Tree). There are 4 forest management demonstration areas.</p> <p>DOF Indicators and Evidence: “DOF has a landowner assistance program, Project Learning Tree (one part-time staff), a website with educational materials, workshops for landowners, information kiosks at the Paul Bunyan Show, Farm Science Review, and the State Fair. We support the Forest Heritage Festival. We have teacher field days and classroom field trips where students plant trees. State Forests promote proper forest management to landowners with many interpretive sites and driving tours.” Source: Ohio Division of Forestry SFI Indicators and Evidence Matrix</p>								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFl</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
17.1.3	Support for the development of regional, state or provincial information materials that provide forest landowners with practical approaches for addressing <u>special sites</u> and biological diversity issues, such as <u>invasive exotic plants and animals</u> , specific wildlife habitat, <u>Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value</u> , and threatened and endangered species.	MF	10					J	
Notes	Information on all of the topics is either provided in landowner packets developed by Ohio’s SIC or has recently been added to the Ohio SIC web site in the form of links to sites which cover the issues.								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFl</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
17.1.4	Participation in efforts to support or promote conservation of managed forests through voluntary market-based incentive programs such as current-use taxation programs, Forest Legacy Program or conservation easements.	MF	10						J
Notes	<p>Recent purchase of the Vinton Experimental Forest (50 year history of research and demonstration) and add it to the Ohio State Forest system. This will be a Forest Legacy project. Ohio DNR manages the Ohio Forest Legacy Program. The Nature Conservancy works closely with ODOF on forest conservation issues.</p> <p>Confirmed DOF Indicators and Evidence: “DOF manages the Ohio Forest Legacy Program and has enrolled at least 2 properties and submitting 4 additional properties this year. DOF has endeavored to complete the purchase of the Vinton Furnace Experimental Forest using Forest Legacy. The Vinton Furnace houses over 50 years of forest research.” Source: Ohio Division of Forestry SFI Indicators and Evidence Matrix</p>								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
17.1.5	Program Participants are knowledgeable about credible regional conservation planning and priority-setting efforts that include a broad range of stakeholders and have a program to <u>take into account the results of these efforts in planning.</u>	GZ, AD	10				10		J
<i>Notes</i>	<p><u>There is an opportunity to improve the program to specify how the landscape goals of the state forest system are implemented at each state forest.</u></p> <p>The Ohio State Forests have a landscape strategy which is applied at each forest, but is not yet customized to meet the unique conditions of individual forests. Instead the overall “Desired Future Condition” statement is included in each forest’s plan.</p> <p>Confirmed during audit at each state forest visited that foresters generally know how their forests fit into the landscape. For example many foresters know about the relevant parts of the Ohio State Wildlife Action Plan (SWAP).</p> <p>ODOF was the main contributor of the statewide forest resource assessment (FRAS). DOF contributes to DOW conservation action plans – Karner Blue Butterfly, Indiana Bat, etc. The US Forest Service, Ohio Division of Wildlife, and The Nature Conservancy all work with ODOF on forest conservation issues, particularly planning and large-landscape issues.</p> <p>DOF has a Forest Advisory Council that gives council to the Division.</p>								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
17.2	Program Participants shall support and promote, at the state, provincial or other appropriate levels, mechanisms for public outreach, education and involvement related to sustainable forest management.	MF	10						J
<i>Notes</i>	<p>Also see indicators below.</p> <p>Ohio Division of Forestry has a consultation process and encourages participation. This is communicated (Pathways to Participation) on our website and in open houses. DOF has an information / education program with one full time staff. DOF complies with public records requests and offers open houses and occasional public meetings. DOF has a Forest Advisory Council.</p>								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>

17.2.1	Periodic educational opportunities promoting sustainable forestry, such as a. field tours, seminars, <u>websites</u> , <u>webinars</u> or workshops; b. educational trips; c. self-guided forest management trails; d. publication of articles, educational pamphlets or newsletters; or e. support for state, provincial, and local forestry organizations and soil and water conservation districts.	MF		10					J
Notes	<p><u>Ohio Division of Forestry exceeds the standard in its efforts to provide periodic educational opportunities promoting sustainable forestry.</u></p> <p>Information and education activities occur on most of the state forests. A list of educational activities over past few years was provided. The organization considers demonstration of good forestry to be a major goal of the entire state forest management program. Use signs and other methods to promote the spread of best practices. Division of Forestry Communications Team; Division of Forestry Communications Strategy. Forestry Advisory Council.</p> <p>A notable example is the Mohican Discovery Forests, a self-guided demonstration area. Another example is the Zaleski State Forest Management Driving Tour, with 17 numbered stations keyed to an interpretive brochure that is well-written and informative. Other examples provided by Ohio Division of Forestry: The Vinton Furnace Exp Forest holds a variety of tours with several thousand visitors per year. The DOF website provides many educational materials. The Ohio Woodland Job Corp is primarily a training program. State Forests have interpretive sites.</p>								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
17.3	Program Participants shall establish, at the state, provincial, or other appropriate levels, procedures to address concerns raised by loggers, consulting foresters, employees, <u>unions</u>, the public or other Program Participants regarding practices that appear inconsistent with the SFI Standard principles and objectives.	MF	10						J
Notes	<p>Two approaches are employed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SFI inconsistent practices process outlined on the OFA website developed by the SIC; • The new dispute resolution process is posted on the ODOF's web-site. <p>Recent written dispute received involving a large mountain bike event that was permitted on state forests; inspected the impacts in the field following the event; Integration Committee was involved and decided that the permit was appropriate.</p>								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
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17.3.1	Support for SFI Implementation Committees (e.g. toll free numbers and other efforts) to address concerns about apparent nonconforming practices.	MF	10						J
<i>Notes</i>	Ohio Division of Forestry has been involved in the Ohio SIC for several years.								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
17.3.2	Process to receive and respond to public inquiries. <u>SFI Implementation Committees shall submit data annually to SFI Inc. regarding concerns received and responses.</u>	MF	10						J
<i>Notes</i>	<p>Managers follow-up on complaints; record-keeping regarding complaints varies. Formal appeals process is used, generally be experienced activists. See PM 17.3 above. Positive comments are circulated to involved staff.</p> <p>The new dispute resolution process is posted on the ODOF's web-site. One recent written dispute received involving a large mountain bike event that was permitted on state forests; inspected the impacts in the field following the event. The ODOF's Integration Committee was involved and decided that the permit was appropriate.</p>								

Objective 18. Public Land Management Responsibilities.

To promote and implement sustainable forest management on public lands.

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
18.1	Program Participants with forest management responsibilities on public lands shall participate in the development of public land planning and management processes.	MF	10						J
<i>Notes</i>	<p>ODOF solicits input from the general public on management decisions, generally through its regional open house process. At these open houses the public can review plans at all three levels (strategic, state forest, and annual work plans). These documents have recently also been made available in advance of the open house. Completed plans are posted on the division's web site, and are provided on request when people don't have access to the internet. These components of the ODOF planning process are outlined in the Ohio State Forest Land Management Manual.</p> <p>Ohio Division of Forestry in recent years has developed a Strategic Plan, 5-year management plans, and annual work plans. Partners and citizens were involved in the process and invited to participate. Confirmed that ODOF made extensive efforts to solicit substantial public input on the new Strategic Plan developed to guide State Forest management for the upcoming 2-5 years.</p> <p>Forest Advisory Council specified by law, governor appoints, provides input and advice to the Chief Forester, meet quarterly, specified roster of diverse interests. Chief Lytle uses the council as a sounding board, and gets good input from their constituent groups.</p> <p>The new dispute resolution process is posted on the ODOF's web-site. Discussed the recent written dispute involving a large mountain bike event that was permitted on state forests.</p>								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	C	EXR	Maj	Min	OFI	Likely Gap	Likely Conf.
18.1.1	Involvement in public land planning and management activities with appropriate governmental entities and the public.	MF	10						J
<i>Notes</i>	<p>Division of Forestry has a Forest Advisory Council.</p> <p>Ohio Division of Forestry has a “Pathways to Participation” document that describes avenues available for public input and participation. The document is available on the division’s web site and provides a full discussion of participation and consultation.</p> <p>Open houses are regularly held at groups of state forests (In 2010 Northern Region: 3 different open house meetings; while the Southern Region had 2 different open house meetings). Public has opportunity to provide input into planned activities at that time. Open houses are advertised locally and featured on the Division of Forestry’s web site.</p> <p>Timber harvest planning process includes a “pre-harvest” checklist that has an item for notification of neighbors and interested parties.</p> <p>Public meeting in Athens on June 2, 2010 to cover draft forest management plans and the draft HCVF policy consisted of 30-minute presentation and 90 minutes of open discussion. The meeting was publicized by news release and a stakeholder email list.</p> <p>Confirmed that the Integration Committee monitors and reviews plans, activities, and public comments.</p> <p>The division also regularly consults with sister divisions (DOW and DNAP) on input, and partners with USFS researchers and TNC on various projects with opportunities for input. It also offers cooperation to tribal contacts.</p>								
	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	C	EXR	Maj	Min	OFI	Likely Gap	Likely Conf.
18.1.2	Appropriate contact with local stakeholders over forest management issues through state, provincial, federal or independent collaboration.	MF	10						J
<i>Notes</i>	<p>See Performance Measure 18.1 above. The various efforts described comprise conformance to this indicator.</p> <p>“On the local level, foresters are required to make additional local contacts as part of the activity plan (timber sale or fire). DOF maintains good relationships with county governments and township trustees.”</p>								
	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	C	EXR	Maj	Min	OFI	Likely Gap	Likely Conf.
18.2	Program Participants with forest management responsibilities on public lands shall confer with affected indigenous peoples.	RH, MF	10						J
<i>Notes</i>	<p>Ohio Division of Forestry recently mailed an offer of cooperation with tribal contacts.</p> <p>Confirmed consultation with archeologists and experts from Hopewell NHP and Newark Earthworks Center. Also see indicators below.</p>								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	C	EXR	Maj	Min	OFI	Likely Gap	Likely Conf.
<i>18.2.1</i>	<p>Program that includes communicating with affected indigenous peoples to enable Program Participants to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. understand and respect traditional forest-related knowledge; b. identify and protect spiritually, historically, or culturally important sites; and c. address the use of non-timber forest products of value to indigenous peoples in areas where Program Participants have management responsibilities on public lands. 	RH, MF	10						J
<i>Notes</i>	<p>The ODOF continues its efforts to locate and identify representatives of extirpated tribes that were formerly found in Ohio. There are no federally-recognized Indian tribes in Ohio, but there are several Native American groups; ODOF has been trying to establish contacts with legitimate representatives. Two sets of letters were sent to potential tribal contacts but there has been no response thus far. The best contacts were provided by Hopewell National Historic Park (NPS) and the Newark Earthworks Center (OSU). Beginning to develop an advisory committee of tribal contacts, archeologists, and other experts to provide input into planning.</p> <p>Training on pre-Columbian archeology and other cultural resources was provided to staff in May, 2010. 25 employees attended.</p> <p>Special sites exist on state forests – Mounds from prehistoric tribes. Foresters and other staff routinely query the OHPA database prior to any activities. Special sites are shown in the GIS and are protected during operations.</p>								

Objective 19. Communications and Public Reporting.

To broaden the practice of sustainable forestry by documenting progress and opportunities for improvement.

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
19.1	<u>A Certified Program Participant shall provide a summary audit report, prepared by the certification body, to SFI Inc. after the successful completion of a certification, recertification or surveillance audit to the SFI 2010-2014 Standard.</u>	MF	N.A.						N.A.
Notes	N.A. until after the audit is conducted and the report is completed.								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
19.1.1	The summary audit report submitted by the <i>Program Participant</i> (one copy must be in English), shall include, at a minimum, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. a description of the audit process, <i>objectives</i> and scope; b. a description of substitute <i>indicators</i>, if any, used in the audit and a rationale for each; c. the name of <i>Program Participant</i> that was audited, including its SFI representative; d. a general description of the <i>Program Participant's</i> forestland and manufacturing operations included in the audit; e. the name of the <i>certification body</i> and <i>lead auditor</i> (names of the <i>audit team</i> members, including <i>technical experts</i> may be included at the discretion of the <i>audit team</i> and <i>Program Participant</i>); f. the dates the certification was conducted and completed; g. a summary of the findings, <u>including general descriptions of evidence of conformity</u> and any nonconformities and corrective action plans to address them, opportunities for improvement, and exceptional practices; and h. the certification decision. 	MF	N.A.						N.A.
Notes	N.A. until after the audit is conducted and the report is completed.								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
19.2	Program Participants shall report annually to SFI Inc. on their conformance with the SFI 2010-2014 Standard.	MF	N.A.						N.A.
<i>Notes</i>	DOF Indicators and Evidence: DOF commits to these indicators. DOF integration committee and certification committee provides the infrastructure through which this will be completed.								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
19.2.1	Prompt response to the SFI annual progress report.	MF	N.A.						N.A.
<i>Notes</i>	N.A.								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
19.2.2	Recordkeeping for all the categories of information needed for SFI annual progress reports.	MF	10						J
<i>Notes</i>	ODOF obtained an SFI annual progress reporting survey and determined that the appropriate information is being collected.								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
19.2.3	Maintenance of copies of past reports to document progress and improvements to demonstrate conformance to the SFI 2010-2014 Standard.	MF	N.A.						N.A.
<i>Notes</i>	NA – new Program Participant.								

Objective 20. Management Review and Continual Improvement.

To promote continual improvement in the practice of sustainable forestry, and to monitor, measure and report performance in achieving the commitment to sustainable forestry.

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
20.1	Program Participants shall establish a management review system to examine findings and progress in implementing the SFI Standard, to make appropriate improvements in programs, and to inform their employees of changes.	MF	10						J
<i>Notes</i>	<p>ODOF used the results of this scoping report to complete the management review.</p> <p>“DOF Indicators and Evidence: DOFs approach is outlined in chapter 1 of the LM manual and relies on the integration committee (management review committee) and the certification committee as the backbone of this process.”</p> <p>Source: Ohio Division of Forestry SFI Indicators and Evidence Matrix</p>								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
20.1.1	System to review commitments, programs and procedures to evaluate effectiveness. <u>Note: For multi-site programs the auditing requirements of Section 9 or the ISO requirements must be followed; at a minimum internal audits or monitoring that spans all sites and addresses the relevant part of the SFI Standard is expected.</u>	MF	10						J
<i>Notes</i>	<p>The Strategic Plan / 5 year forest-specific plans / Annual Work Plan process is used, in part, to review the effectiveness of existing programs.</p> <p>The Integration Committee – is a review process for all plans and selected high-risk activities that involves program heads with ODOF.</p> <p>20-yr compartment review process done by foresters. Post-activity inspection forms are reviewed and signed off by supervisors.</p> <p>DOF Indicators and Evidence: “DOF integration committee is tasked with meeting quarterly to review reports and plans, monitoring activities, and partner and citizen input. Integration committee makes decisions and recommendations in order to remain in compliance with SFI standard. DOF certification committee is tasked with writing and updating of any policies or procedures.”</p> <p>Source: Ohio Division of Forestry SFI Indicators and Evidence Matrix</p>								

	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
20.1.2	System for collecting, reviewing, and reporting information to management regarding progress in achieving SFI 2010-2014 Standard objectives and performance measures.	MF	10						J

Notes	<p>ODOF has assigned Chad Sanders the lead staff role for assessing the division’s ability to conform to the SFI Standard. He works closely with the ODOF leadership in this effort.</p> <p>Confirmed a broad set of monitoring activities as outlined in chapter 12 of the Ohio State Forest Land Management Manual.</p>
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	2010-2014 Requirement	Audit -or	<u>C</u>	<u>EXR</u>	<u>Maj</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>OFI</u>	<u>Likely Gap</u>	<u>Likely Conf.</u>
20.1.3	Annual review of progress by management and determination of changes and improvements necessary to continually improve conformance to the SFI 2010-2014 Standard.	MF	10						J
Notes	<p>Agenda for the Integration Committee’s August 18, 2010 meeting included “Annual Management Review –SFI”. The committee used the revised SFI Scoping Report to guide the discussions. Notes from this discussion were also reviewed.</p> <p>The intent is to conduct annual review during the summer meeting of the Integration Committee. All important proposed changes are communicated to staff and the certification committee for implementation.</p>								

Participants in Meetings

Tuesday September 14, 2010, Columbus Offices of Ohio Division of Forestry

David Lytle, Chief State Forester, ODOF

Nate Kirk, State Forests Administrator, ODOF

Chad Sanders - Land Management Administrator, ODOF

Bob Boyles, Southern District Forest Manager, ODOF

Gregg Maxfield, Northern District Forest Manager, ODOF

Andy Sabula, Forest Industries Forester, ODOF

Mike Bowden, Fire Program Coordinator, ODOF

Greg Guess, Southern District Land Management Coordinator, ODOF

Greg Smith, Information and Education, ODOF

Dick Lusk, Law Enforcement/Recreation, ODOF

Dan Balsar, Forest Health Program, ODOF

Jennifer Windus, Wildlife Program Administrator, Ohio Division of Wildlife

Dan Yaussy, US Forest Service, Northern Research Station

Greg Schneider, Ohio Biodiversity Program Administrator, Ohio Division of Wildlife

ODOF: Ohio Division of Forestry

Tuesday September 14, 2010

Ferrucci and Dickerson, Pike State Forest
Chad Sanders - Land Management Administrator, ODOF
Dick Lusk, Law Enforcement/Recreation, ODOF
Bob Boyles, Southern District Forest Manager, ODOF
Greg Guess, Southern District Land Management Coordinator, ODOF
John Bauerbach, Forester
Steve Rist, Forester

Wednesday September 15, 2010

Ferrucci and Dickerson, Brush Creek and Shawnee State Forests
John Bauerbach, Forester
Steve Rist, Forester
Nate Jester, Shawnee State Forest Property Manager
Brad Wireman, Forester
Mike Bowden, Fire Program Coordinator, ODOF
Chad Sanders - Land Management Administrator, ODOF
Bob Boyles, Southern District Forest Manager, ODOF
Greg Guess, Southern District Land Management Coordinator, ODOF
Randy Bobbins, Crew Leader, Ohio Jobs Corps
James Wallace, Adam Groomes, Josh Garland, Crew Members, Ohio Jobs Corps

Thursday September 16, 2010

Ferrucci, Zimmer, and Dickerson, Zaleski State Forest
Mike Reynolds, Biologist, Ohio Division of Wildlife
Tom Shuman, Property Manager, Zalesky State Forest
Danzil Walker, Forester, Zalesky State Forest
Ronald Collins, Forest Technician, Zalesky State Forest
Nate Kirk, State Forests Administrator, ODOF
Dick Lusk, Law Enforcement/Recreation, ODOF

Friday September 17, 2010

David Lytle, Chief State Forester, ODOF

Nate Kirk, State Forests Administrator, ODOF

Chad Sanders - Land Management Administrator, ODOF

Bob Boyles, Southern District Forest Manager, ODOF

Gregg Maxfield, Northern District Forest Manager, ODOF

Rick Miller, Forester, ODOF

Mike Bowden, Fire Program Coordinator, ODOF

Greg Guess, Southern District Land Management Coordinator, ODOF

Greg Smith, Information and Education, ODOF

Tom Shuman, Zaleski State Forest, ODOF

Dick Lusk, Law Enforcement/Recreation, ODOF

Dan Balser, Forest Health Program, ODOF

Aaron Kloss, Forest Planner, ODOF

Cotton Randall, Special Projects Administrator, Forest Legacy

Audit Sites

Tuesday September 14, 2010

Ferrucci and Dickerson, Pike State Forest

Site 1 Compartment D-1 Completed Pre-Salvage (Improvement) Thinning, Cut Section #1

Site 2 Compartment D-1 Completed Pre-Salvage (Improvement) Thinning, Cut Section #2

Site 3 Compartment D-1 Large culvert crossing for permanent forest road

Wednesday September 15, 2010

Ferrucci and Dickerson, Brush Creek Forest

Site 1 Compartment B-30 Completed harvest unit, selection and group openings

Site 2 Compartment B-30 Ongoing harvest unit, shelterwood harvest, logger interview with Mike Sissel, Sr. and Michael Sissels, Jr.

Site 3 Compartment B-30 Planned harvest unit, group opening, road system layout, biomass and cwd retention

Site 4 Dry Fork Tract, Ohio Woodland Job Corps, Brush Creek Forest Crew: site preparation red maple herbicide treatment in advance of shelterwood, interview and review of herbicide application practices

Ferrucci and Dickerson, Shawnee State Forest

Site 5 Overlook and review of approaches to forest health impacts including 2003 severe ice-storm damage and 2009 wildfire; need to apply prescribed fire to release oak/hickory regeneration from red maple/vines/etc.

Site 6 Compartment A-16, Cut Section 4: Active salvage harvest (no retention in cut blocks); interview loggers Jason Reffitt (Ohio Master Logger, son) and Herb Reffitt (father)

Site 7 Compartment B-17, Fire Salvage Sale: Completed salvage harvest (no retention in cut blocks); logger was shut down, told to do sale closeout, and ultimately banned from working on or purchasing timber from Ohio State Forests for a period of no less than one year. The issue was the logger's unwillingness to minimize soil disturbance; excessive logging roads and unnecessary blading of roads.

Site 8 State Forest Road 5, Back Country Burn Units 1, 2, and 3: Prescribed burns completed successfully in 2008, two small spots approximately 2 acres. A "Notice of Violation" was issued by Ohio EPA and then rescinded after Ohio Division of Forestry provided additional information showing that the spotting was within the contingency provisions of the burn plan.

Site 9 State Forest Road 5, East Fork Prescribed Burn: spots outside fire lines were controlled; allegations that further spotting about 3,500 feet to the north caused a 2,800 acre wildfire appeared to be unfounded; discussed 4 roadside ignitions that are the likely cause and other factors indicating that the two events were unrelated.

Thursday September 16, 2010

Ferrucci, Zimmer, and Dickerson, Zalesky State Forest

Site 1 East Raccoon Road (Forest Road #17) Road is in superb condition: ditched, crowned, surfaced, graded, with recently-installed cross-drain culverts. Two stops to inspect two different culverts.

Site 2 Review of 2005 understory burn done after a commercial thinning.

Site 3 Compartments 13 & 16, Cut Section 1 Pine Shelterwood, Pine being phased out, used shelterwood for visual management; Cut Section 2 Clearcut: no retention because planned & implemented under older guidelines.

Site 4 Compartment 13, Cut Section 3 Clearcut of Pine to convert to natural regeneration of hardwood, observed ample small regeneration; sale notes indicated issues with logger and rutting, but site remediation was generally effective.

Site 5 Indian mound (protected) and nearby memorial grove

Site 6 Compartment A-02 reviewed and discussed three cut sections with varying prescriptions: group selection, clearcut, thinning, Seed tree harvest. Varied treatments are needed to provide sites for the Driving Tour (see next site)

Site 7 Forest Management Driving Tour: multiple numbered stations keyed to interpretive brochure.

Site 8 Raccoon River HCVF

Hrubes, Shawnee State Forest



Section C

SFI Reporting Form

Form for Reporting a SFI 2005-2009, SFI 2010-2014 or CSA Z809 Certificate

Certification bodies are asked to complete this form with input from the organization having achieved certification to SFI 2005-2009, SFI 2010-2014 or CSA Z809. The form should be reviewed and revised as appropriate during surveillance audits.

Certification bodies are asked to send a copy of the certificate and the completed form to Rachel Dierolf (rachel.dierolf@sfiprogram.org). Reporting SFI and CSA information in the form is a requirement of PEFC International and will be included on the PEFC International searchable database. Once SFI certificates and the following form are received, companies are provided with access and guidelines for logo use and all SFI certificates are listed on the SFI website.

Rachel Dierolf is responsible for tracking and reporting forest management and chain of custody statistics on behalf of PEFC US and PEFC Canada to PEFC International.

COMPANY CONTACT INFORMATION

Company Contact Name		Chad Sanders- Land Management Administrator, ODNR-Division of Forestry		
Address	Street, No.	2045 Morse Road, Bldg H-1		
	City, State/Province	Columbus, Ohio	Zip/Postal Code	43229-6693
	Country	U.S.		
Telephone		614-265-6701	Fax	(614) 447-9231
E-mail		Chad.Sanders@dnr.state.oh.us	Web	

CERTIFICATE INFORMATION

Forest Certification achieved (mark one))	SFI 2005-2009 _____
	SFI 2010-2014 _____ SFI 2010-2014 Section 2 only <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	CSA Z809 _____
Certificate Number	<u>NSF-SFIS-C0043580</u>
Certification Date	(mm/dd/yy)
Certificate Expiry Date	(mm/dd/yy)
Text in Scope Line of Certificate	Land management on the Ohio state forests and the Vinton Furnace Experimental Forest and related sustainable forestry activities of the Ohio Division of Forestry.
Certification Body Name	NSF-ISR
Number of Sites and Locations Certified	1 State Forest System
Canada Only: Notification Fee Collected by Certification Body	____ Yes ____ No
Canada Only: Notification Fee paid to PEFC Canada	____ Yes ____ No

CERTIFIED FOREST INFORMATION

Forest area (to which certification applies)	<u>202,927 acres</u>		
SFI Certification Listing by State/Province if certificate covers forestland located in more than one state or province for accounting purposes. Circle that which applies	State/Province Ohio	<u>202,927 acres</u>	
Land ownership	<u>100</u> % public land		
Is this same area certified to another forest management standard?	Yes/No (circle one) If Yes, to which standard: CSA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SFI <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FSC		
CANADA ONLY What percentage of certified land is located in the Boreal?	% Boreal	AAC in m ³ (to which certification applies)	(For private lands use annual average harvest)

¹ Please refer to Principle 6 for AAC reporting guidelines
January 1, 2009

