

**THE GLOBAL STATE OF WASHINGTON:
A FOCUS ON HUMANS AND THE ENVIRONMENT**

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Washington's Non-Profit Organizations, Foundations, For-Profit Companies and Academic Institutions

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Introduction: The Global State of Washington – A Focus on Humans and the Environment

Known for our water, mountains, islands, national parks and forests, fisheries, and dramatic natural vistas, Washington's natural resources and beauty have long drawn visitors and new residents. For the people of Washington, there is a deep appreciation of the natural beauty of the state. This appreciation also led to an early commitment to environmental conservation and management when Washington was the first in the nation to establish a state level agency dedicated to the environment – The Department of Ecology.¹ Washington is known for leadership throughout the country in the private, non-profit, and academic sectors for preserving and maintaining environmental quality, from Seattle as the leading city signatory to the Kyoto Protocol to Washington State University's innovative effort to develop climate friendly farming technologies and methods. However, this recognition has not been systematically assessed. To our knowledge, no other state has attempted such an assessment. This third report of the *Global State of Washington* project takes the first step towards describing the many ways that citizens, organizations, foundations and businesses around the state of Washington work to address the environment, as well as contribute to the growth of economies without jeopardizing social cohesion.

The Global State of Washington Project

At the start of the Global State of Washington project, preliminary research was undertaken on the global sustainable activities initiated by organizations and individuals based in Washington as well as the global learning opportunities available through the state's colleges and universities. This Global State of Washington: A focus on Humans and the Environment report is one of four reports based on these preliminary research results. The others address global health, economic development, poverty, and social justice, and global learning.

Research about environmental contributions emanating from the state of Washington is part of a larger initiative led by the *Global State of Washington* team. Beginning in September 2006 through the initiative of the University of Washington's Office of Global Affairs and the Seattle International Foundation, the *Global State of Washington* was formalized with the inclusion of Washington State University's Office of International Programs and a three-way memorandum of understanding in January 2007. The partnership and project are dedicated to bringing Washington's resources to bear to lower poverty, improve health, preserve the environment, enhance rights and security, and increase opportunities for all people in the state of Washington and around the globe. The *Global State of Washington Initiative's* goals are to: (1) increase the effectiveness and impact of Washington State's global sustainable work, (2) grow awareness and support for our contributions to global sustainable development throughout the state and elsewhere, (3) make the State of Washington an important global center for sustainable development and policy work, (4) contribute to a vibrant economy, attracting investors, creating jobs, and enhancing the quality of life through our work, and, (5) offer Washington State students and citizens the opportunity to be "global citizens."

¹ Personal communication with Daniel P. Evans, former Governor of Washington.

During its first six months, the *Global State of Washington Initiative* garnered significant interest and excitement throughout the state. This is not surprising, as statewide initiatives like Washington Learns, the Global Competitiveness Council, and the Life Sciences Discovery Fund are uniformly oriented toward recognizing how the world is changing and uncovering the ways in which the new global economy will demand responsive citizenry as well as flexible and capable organizations and institutions. As *The Global State of Washington* began to define its scope of work in October 2006 and word started circulating among stakeholders, it soon became clear that there was a high demand for an effort to describe how a global sustainable development sector might be defined in Washington State, and how that sector could contribute to the state's overall economic and social well-being.

When the research team, the founding partners, and the project's steering committee members convened during January and February of 2007, it was soon apparent that the research project would be the first step in a larger vision to bring forth, publicize, and grow Washington's contributions to global sustainable development. To build momentum and develop a vision for Washington in the near future, the *Global State of Washington* facilitated three workshops to discuss each of the three substantive areas of focus: Health, Economic Development, Poverty and Social Justice, and the Environment. These three workshops culminated in a statewide forum on the *Global State of Washington*. The workshops and forum will help shape a plan for making the state an important global center for sustainable development and policy work, as well as further contributing to a vibrant state economy.

As Washington looks forward to the next 10 years of economic growth, vital development and continued global engagement, its citizens, organizations and businesses should continue to provide leadership in the areas of global health, poverty alleviation and environmental preservation. To do so, they require a baseline understanding of Washington's current strengths, continued efforts to communicate and collaborate within and across sectors, and a plan for achievable goals to mark progress. Towards this end, the research presented in this report begins to provide a baseline for future assessments.

The approach taken in this preliminary research effort was to first identify secondary data sources in each of the sectors that would provide an overview of the organizations within each sector (non-profit, academic, and for-profit) engaged in activities contributing to economic development, poverty and social justice. These secondary sources were mined to answer questions about the population and activities of these organizations. In a second phase of the research, more detailed and in-depth investigations explored particular cases and subsets of organizations and activities. This report contains the results for the first phase of the research project. A brief overview of the research approach and findings are provided here (more details can be found in Sections 1-4).

Non-Profit Sector Findings

For the non-profit sector a rich source of secondary data is available through the National Center for Charitable Statistics and the Washington State Charities Database. These data provide information about each Washington-based organization's name, purpose, mission statement, size, and contact information. Based on these data and supplemented with online research, the

team identified 805 organizations engaged in global sustainable development activities (see Section 3 for our definitions). 530 of these organization have been identified as working domestically and the other 275 were identified as working internationally (see Section 2 for definitions). Among these, 436 organizations were engaged in work addressing humans & the environment, 406 of which work domestically and 30 of which work internationally. These organizations include but are by no means limited to such programs as Earthcorps, Thornton Creek Legal Defense Fund, and Wild Salmon River Expeditions.

During the second phase of research with the non-profit sector, the team administered an online survey and received responses from more than a third of the 805 organizations. Through the survey, they collected detailed information about each organization's activities, their global reach, recent collaborative projects, and their interests in future collaborations. This research revealed a vibrant not-for-profit sector working on humans & the environment, primarily in the state of Washington and the U.S., but with some focus in Asia, Africa and the Americas. These organizations work across the entire spectrum of global sustainable development issues concerned with the environment from watersheds to sustainable farming, biodiversity & conservation to environmental justice, and others. Even so, most environmental organizations in Washington focus on the basic issues of watersheds, sustainable agriculture & farming, public environmental conceptions and behavior, and biodiversity & conservation. In addition, almost all of the organizational efforts of the non-profit sector are focused upon public awareness, education & training, and advocacy. Nonetheless, there is still comprehensive coverage in all other areas of programmatic approaches among the non-profit organizations surveyed including technology development, grant making & philanthropy, research, policy, technical assistance, capacity building, service delivery, and advocacy. These same non-profit organizations work with a broad spectrum of populations around the world, from low income communities here in the US and abroad, to children, women, refugees, indigenous peoples, and many more.

Besides demonstrating the comprehensive and vibrant character of the humans & environment efforts of the non-profit sector, the online survey results also revealed that the non-profit organizations take a comprehensive, systemic approach towards their work. A majority of organizations tackle environmental issues while also addressing health, economic development, poverty & social justice. For example, they may bundle their environment programs with approaches that also addresses literacy, income generation or livelihood concerns.

Finally, the environmental non-profit organizations demonstrate that their work moves forward through collaborative efforts both here and around the world. These collaborations have proved vital for organizational success. Nevertheless, most of the collaborations occur within the not-for-profit sector in the case of environmental non-profits; however, many fewer collaborations bridge the non-profit with the private or academic sectors. In contrast with health or poverty focused organizations, a substantial proportion occur with the public sector. An urgent need identified by the non-profit sector was greater collaboration with the private and academic sectors to better leverage non-profit capacities and resources.

Academic Sector Findings

During the first phase of the academic sector research, identifying adequate, secondary databases proved to be more difficult than anticipated. There are no comprehensive databases that could be

efficiently repurposed to answer questions about teaching, research or outreach pertaining to humans and the environment. Course and research databases are limited to cursory amounts of information and frequently grant or course titles are opaque, defying categorization. Instead, the team resorted to key informants and online research. In the first phase, the team focused exclusively upon Washington's largest two universities, Washington State University and the University of Washington. In a second phase the research extended to Washington's comprehensive universities, including Western Washington University, Central Washington, Eastern Washington University, and the Evergreen State College.

The online search of center-based activities provided the best and most comprehensive view of the formalized activities of the universities' faculty and students in relation to global sustainable development. Center or program related activities can be the best indication of the breadth and depth of a university's collective capacities for addressing such issues as the environment, and increasingly provide the infrastructure to support interdisciplinary research, teaching and outreach. Between the six universities there are 124 centers that address global sustainable development. Of these, 64 address economic development, poverty, and social justice, 67 address environmental concerns, and 57 address global health. At UW these centers are found throughout the campus and range from the Center for Studies in Demography & Ecology in the College of Arts and Sciences to the Marc Lindenberg Center in the Evans School of Public Affairs, while examples from WSU include the Center for Multiphase Environmental Research and the Center for Social and Environmental Justice. The four comprehensive universities have their own centers and sustainable development programs such as the Center for Farm Health and Safety at Eastern Washington University, the Civic Engagement Center at Central Washington University, The International Canopy Network based at the Evergreen State College, and the newly founded Institute for Global and Community Resilience at Western Washington University.

The environment issues addressed by these centers include the full range of concerns. Rather than a predominate focus on a few issues, university center activities represent a balanced coverage of environment issues from water and sanitation to oceans & estuaries, sustainable agriculture & farming to climate change, pollution, environmental history, and energy. Each university also has a unique and complementary array of centers, suggesting the possibilities for significant cross-campus collaborations. To our knowledge, there is only one formalized collaboration between universities: The William D. Ruckelshaus Center, a collaboration between the UW and WSU. We would suggest that many resources could be effectively leveraged through greater collaboration between centers and across the state's universities.

There are unique clusters of strengths across the six universities. Central Washington maintains its focus upon domestic environment issues as do Eastern Washington centers. EWU has the Center for Farm Health & Safety to promote the health and well being of rural farm communities. In contrast, the Evergreen State College concentrates environmental issues around the world as well as domestically. Its environmental center is the International Canopy Network (ICAN) devoted to facilitating interactions among people concerned about forest ecosystems. UW tends to have a more international focus, with significant strengths in regional and area studies. UW has nine centers focusing on climate change, oceans and estuaries, eight centers focusing on watersheds, and seven centers focusing on water and sanitation. Besides these, UW

has centers with expertise in urban ecology, sustainable cities, pollution and toxins, air quality, and ecosystem services. WSU is more domestically oriented and applies a large share of its efforts on environmental sustainability, with 22 of its 27 centers focusing upon human and environment interactions, sustainable farming, integrated pest management, climate friendly farming, and integrated forest management are well-established strengths of many of these centers. Lastly, Western Washington University has a growing focus in environmental concerns. The Huxley College of the Environment is host to the Institute of Environmental Toxicology a regional and national leader in environmental toxicology, risk assessment and management, research and education.

At all universities a sizeable number of centers take a comprehensive approach to environmental issues. Of the 67 university-based centers across the state that essentially address environmental issues, 35 also address either health or poverty concerns. These centers work on issues both domestically and around the globe.

The limitations of the current databases about courses and research suggest that it would behoove university institutions to enhance these databases by providing abstracts that describe the courses and project content. Further, including codes about the courses or research as it pertains to its global content, the geographic source of data or location of activities, and the type of collaborating partners and their geographic location would quickly reveal the extent of each institution's global reach.

Private Sector Findings

Our private, for-profit sector research also relied on secondary lists of organizations compiled by several different, issue-based umbrella organizations. This yielded a snowball, convenience sample of 293 Washington companies engaged in global sustainable development philanthropy, product and service development, and operations or business practices. Information about these organizations was supplemented by online research and a select set of key informant interviews. The 293 companies were identified to be working on 408 human & environment activities at home and around the world. These companies include big players like Microsoft and Starbucks as well as smaller companies such as Pacific Market International and Cutter and Buck.

183 or 62.5% of the companies engaged in global sustainable development activities contribute to human & environmental well being. 163 of the companies that contribute to human & environmental issues do so through product and service development and delivery, including lower level or toxin free products (100 products/services) or energy conscious products and services (92 products/services). Among the 17 companies engaged in philanthropy, much of the issue focus in the area of humans and environment is in environmental justice (27 projects) as well as more positively defining the public's conceptions and behaviors towards the environment (25 projects).

Assessing the for-profit sector's operations and businesses practices proved a more difficult task. Although some organizations publicize these efforts through their annual reports, generally this data is not easily accessible to the public. Instead, to learn about business practices as they relate to health, poverty or environment requires primary data collection. This could be accomplished through a survey of a representative sample of businesses in the state of Washington. To our

knowledge, there has not been an effort to compile such data. Nevertheless, our key informant interviews revealed a sense of an emergent corporate responsibility among Washington's business leaders to provide living wages and support the health and well-being of workers and citizens around the world as well as put forth large efforts to reduce toxins and pollutions (70 practices), keep our cities environmentally friendly and ecologically sound (43 practices), and improve the public's conceptions and behavior for the betterment of the environment (42 practices).

Conclusion

Despite the preliminary status of these research results, the data provides a strong and palpable sense of the depth and breadth of the human & environment activities taking place across the state of Washington amongst our citizens and organizations in the non-profit, academic and for-profit sectors. All three sectors appear to be strongly represented in this area.

This initial data provides a starting point to develop an assessment of Washington's strengths and make recommendations for future contributions to global human & environmental issues, and broader global sustainable development movements and projects. A striking commonality across all sectors is the comprehensive attention paid to human and environmental work through the bundling of activities that include work with global health and economic development, poverty, and social justice. Indeed, this isn't surprising given Washington's unique heritage of natural and human resources as well as its legacy of innovations and entrepreneurialism. Finally, these examples of comprehensive approaches also point to the uniqueness of the Washington's contribution to global sustainable development.

1

Background: Humans & the Environment²

Thinking Globally

Today, as politics, economics and communication occur on an increasingly global scale, it is imperative that humankind look at the state of the global environment as an indicator of the health of the totality of human civilization. Despite Hippocrates recognition of the linkage between human health and environmental quality, holistic and comprehensive understandings and approaches towards environment and society were not undertaken by western societies until the 20th century. By the late 20th century traditional assumptions about the environment were dramatically uprooted by the publication of several monumental reports. The first, and perhaps most controversial, of these was Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring* published in 1962. *Silent Spring* illustrated how the powerful pesticide DDT eroded the human environment. The book encouraged the human community to question its unwavering faith in technological advancement and economic development by calling attention to the detrimental effects that human activities were having on the environment. In its delineation of the causal relationship between human lifestyles and environmental degradation, *Silent Spring* served as the foundation for modern environmentalism (NRDC 1997).

Recognition of the geographic interconnectedness of natural systems was one among the many paradigm shifts demanded by Carson's controversial publication. Carson described the way in which DDT would enter the global ecosystem in one part of the world and then, carried by air and water and human uptake, how the impacts of the chemical would be felt and seen in a seemingly isolated part of the world. Carson further defined the interconnected quality of earthly life by declaring that DDT not only degraded water systems and other facets of natural ecosystems but also caused cancer and genetic damage in human populations. Carson thereby emphasized the deep interdependence of global health and environmental issues. The messages evoked by *Silent Spring* were compounded by a number of other publicized works including the iconic Apollo 11 photograph of Earth in its entirety, which inspired a new consciousness of human vulnerability embodied, a few years later, in the famous Club of Rome report *Limits to Growth* (1972).³ One of the conclusions of this revolutionary study was that "any deliberate attempt to reach a rational and enduring state of equilibrium by planned measures, rather than by chance or catastrophe, must ultimately be founded on a basic change of values and goals at individual, national and world levels."⁴ The pursuit of this value reformation, which included a new understanding of the relationship between local communities and global society, has shaped the ensuing environmental movement and allowed for the emergence of ecological sciences.

² The majority of this background section was drafted by Amanda Cats-Baril, an undergraduate senior at the Jackson School of International Studies at the University of Washington.

³ Stanford, Environmental Ethics

⁴ Limits to Growth Study, Commentary 10

The birth of ecology has restructured perceptions of humanity's relationship to the environment. Ecology demands acknowledgement of the globally complex character of all environmental issues, and is therefore one of the most salient frameworks for environmental analysis. Ecology is technically defined as "the totality of relations between organisms and their environment."⁵ The environmental movement has refined this definition, ensuring recognition of the fact that "humans" are one of many organisms on Earth and that as a species make up one link in a complicated, global system of interrelations and interdependence. As Carolyn Merchant (1989: 270) observes, "In the ecological model, humans are neither helpless victims nor arrogant dominators of nature, but active participants in the destiny of the webs of which they are a part." The analytical offshoots of ecology—agro-ecology, social ecology, economic ecology, industrial ecology, eco-health— explore the relationship between the environment and many central institutions of human civilization.

The web of ecology binds humans and all our practices inextricably to the environmental system in which we operate. Advocates of ecological thinking call for an integrated and global conception of nature that includes a reassessment of humankind's place in the worldwide ecosystem. Envisioning an integrated, global environment is not, however, only a philosophical ideal, it is also a worldview supported by scientific investigations and discoveries. In the 1970s, scientists demonstrated how chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) emitted in New York contributed to the depletion of the Earth's ozone layer and thereby caused skin cancer deaths in Punta Arenas, Chile (Singer 2002: 20); today, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) reports a 90% confidence rating for the fact that anthropogenic activities are the dominant cause of climate change. Both of these facts demonstrate the global impact of even the smallest human actions (i.e. spraying on deodorant, driving to work), the effects of which are felt throughout ecological systems.

Acting Locally

The challenge faced by most efforts to create global environmental policies is how to motivate more individuals to make changes in their routine activities. Despite scientific support for abstract principles of global interconnectivity, there are many people, nations, corporations and organizations that have not recognized how their practices or behaviors contribute to environmental degradation. Persistent psychological barriers prevent individuals from being able to connect the mundane activities of their daily lives to the large, dramatic, and global environmental effects that are being scientifically studied and revealed. While the global, ecological approach to environmental problems is realistic in its portrayal of the complex geographic interdependence of Earth, it has not proven to be a historically potent paradigm for inspiring action or for framing effective environmental policy. Instead, throughout much of the 20th century environmental issues were addressed through national policies and primarily related to resources with a nation's sovereign territory. This conception yielded a fragmented understanding of environmental management, in which the resources and landscapes within a nation's territorial boundaries were entrusted to the people who lived within those same boundaries; the inherent interconnected and supranational quality of the environment was thereby obscured by political constructions that bound borderless phenomena such as water systems and forests (Cronon 2000). This patchwork institutional landscape across the globe has

⁵ Merriam-Webster

fallen short of adequately addressing the global environmental challenges of the 21st century (Roberts and Parks 2007).

Similarly at the international level, although there are over 200 Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), very little concrete policy change has been enacted. Despite an increasing number of UN Conferences and international treaties, such as the Conference on the Human Environment (1972) and the Kyoto Protocol, the top-down approach to environmental policy has failed. In the wake of failed international policy, a new paradigm for action has emerged: the idea that because policy-making institutions are distanced from resource users, environmental activity is most effectively enacted on a local scale. Local environmental management has a distinct dynamic that enables more innovative and responsive approaches to environmental challenges. Increasingly, environmentalists are “shift[ing] their focus away from the national [and international] level back to the neighborhood, where their work has a more tangible influence and where polluters are more easily monitored (Adger 2001).”

The challenge of the 21st century, then, is to bridge the local and the global, by creating mechanisms that allow individuals and organizations to act on behalf of the global environment in a pluralistic, but coordinated way around the world. Encouraging localities to act in favor of the global environment, however, has depended on the development of a number of creative analytical systems and studies, which have proven that individuals, cities, industries and organizations, as well as nations, leave an imprint on the environment. New measures that better capture ecological concepts help to make real the connections between human behavior and environmental outcomes. These measures include the ecological footprint or food miles, which join older measures, such as carrying capacity. The development of an ecological footprint measure estimates how much land and water area a human population (population size can be one individual, a nation, or all of humanity) requires to produce the resources it consumes and to absorb its wastes, given available technology.⁶ The potency of this analysis lies in its adjustable population size, which encourages both individuals and whole cities to realize the agency that they possess when it comes to environmental conservation. An even more recent measure calculates “food miles” to estimate how far a consumer’s food has had to travel from source to market.

One initiative that has emerged from this acknowledgement of the link between local and global environments originated in Seattle under the tutelage of Mayor Greg Nickels who, on the day that the Kyoto Protocol went into effect (without the United States as a signatory), urged mayors across the nation “to join Seattle in taking local action to reduce global warming pollution.”⁷ This local initiative has evolved into the U.S. Mayors Climate Protection Agreement, which boasts the participation of over 141 cities throughout the country. Policies like the Mayors’ Agreement have successfully proven that local action can be enacted more quickly and more effectively than global-scale action, which is not to say that these types of agreements happen in absence of consideration of the global environment. On the contrary, initiatives such as this one are founded by institutions and people who are “thinking globally” and who understand the deep connection that exists between local, natural surroundings and global environmental resources.

⁶ Ecological Footprint Webpage

⁷ Seattle Government Webpage, U.S. Mayors Climate Protection Agreement, <http://www.seattle.gov/mayor/climate/>

The myth that large-scale environmental problems are solvable only at the international level has been devalued by the multitude of local movements, organizations and individual actors who have stepped into the void left by failed international environmental policies. Besides the over 2,500 environmental organizations catalogued in the 2001 edition of the *World Directory of Environmental Organizations*, more than 20,000 individuals registered as participants at the Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainability in 2002 (Axelrod et. Al 2005: 90); these figures demonstrate how significant non-governmental support for the formation of environmental policy truly is. As Mattias Finger and Thomas Princen noted in their book *Environmental NGOs in World Politics* (1994:3), it is non-governmental actors who have the ability to translate environmental issues into a “politics that is at once local and global, and both economic and moral.” Projects that bring together the force and knowledge of local and global actors are being looked at as the most promising way to develop appropriate and sustainable environmental policies. The understanding that we as humans must identify “ourselves with the whole Earth community as well as our local communities”⁸ is founding a new, global discourse on environmental policy.

Making Global-Local Connections

While acting locally is the first step towards developing a global environmental consciousness, the relationship between local action and global thinking is not linear but dialectical. Developing sustainable environmental policy depends on creating and maintaining networks of communication that connect local actions to global agendas. As “local approaches cannot escape from global processes, economic or political (Finger and Pincen 1994: 221)”, the development of sustainable environmental practices and policies requires restructuring at the local community level and at the larger global system level as well. Many systemic restraints, hangovers from international power politics, limit the effectiveness of local action in the absence of complementary change on the global level.

Projects like *The Earth Charter* recognize how important conjunctive local-global efforts are for successful environmental policy. Developed by a coalition of philanthropic donors, politicians, and NGOs (both international and local), The Earth Charter is a declaration of “interdependence and mutual responsibility” aimed at bringing “forth a sustainable global society founded on respect for nature, universal human rights, economic justice and a culture of peace.”⁹ Despite its global agenda, however, one of the Charter’s fundamental recommendations for environmental action is to “strengthen local communities enabling them to care for their environments, and assign environmental responsibilities to the levels of government where they can be carried out most effectively.” This recommendation is notable because it recognizes the importance of local actors, but also calls attention to the fact that communities often do not have the capacity, be it financial, institutional, intellectual or technical, to make responsible environmental choices. In its recommendation to “strengthen” local communities, the Earth Charter implies that the global caliber of environmental issues means that the entire “human community” is responsible for ensuring the integrity of ecological systems and that, therefore, if one community has access to resources that enable sustainable development they have a moral obligation to share these resources with others.

⁸ The Earth Charter

⁹ Earth Charter, 1.

Discussions of future sustainable development must consider the fact that access to these resources has been historically inequitable, empowering advanced nations to make choices about economic development and environmental conservation that low-income nations have not had the luxury to make. The inequitable distribution of the benefits and burdens associated with industrialization and environmental degradation are often discussed in the context of environmental justice. The concept of environmental justice was developed following the civil rights movement in the U.S. in order to combat “environmental racism and environmental inequality—the unequal distribution of pollution across the social landscape that unfairly burdens poor neighborhoods and communities of color” (Pellow and Brulle 2007: 37). As environmental organizations and individuals have drawn attention to the fact that the links between irresponsible corporate development, increased risk of environmental hazards, vulnerability and poverty were not unique phenomena within the United States, the analytical framework created by the U.S.’s environmental justice movement has “emerged as a significant player at the local, state, national, and, increasingly, global levels” (Pellow and Brulle 2007: 37). The global environmental justice movement has underlined the interconnection of global poverty, social injustice, health and environmental issues.

The Central and Eastern European Workshop on Environmental Justice developed a comprehensive, global definition of environmental justice (2003): “A condition of environmental justice exists when environmental risks and hazards and investments and benefits are equally distributed without direct or indirect discrimination at all jurisdictional levels and when access to environmental investments, benefits, and natural resources are equally distributed; and when access to information, participation in decision making, and access to justice in environment related matters are enjoyed by all.” A brief examination of political history quickly reveals that, at least until now, environmental justice has not been a condition of global politics. Advanced nations have accrued a severely disproportionate amount of the benefits of environmental degradation (i.e. industrialization), while most of the risks, hazards and burdens have been absorbed and are still being borne by developing nations.

Sadly, according to scientific predictions of global climate change, this unequal distribution of costs and benefits will be perpetuated and possibly even accentuated in this century as low-income nations are likely to be the most heavily impacted by global warming. To make matters worse, the nations who are most vulnerable to the negative effects of climate change are also in the worst position to respond to the environmental challenges that loom before them. Lack of public infrastructure, prevalence of poverty, and preoccupation with urgent health challenges (AIDs and other infectious disease epidemics, malnutrition, etc.) inhibit low-income nations’ capacity to make sustainable, environmental choices (IISD 2007). Addressing the immediate needs of growing populations often consumes the limited financial and institutional resources of poorer nations, forcing environmental issues to the bottom of political and economic agendas. The fact that low-income nations feel that they have to choose between protecting their natural resources and meeting the basic needs of their citizenries is proof that environmental injustice is prevalent in the world today.

Policy for a sustainable environmental policy depends on rectifying the prevalence of global environmental injustice. The local-global approach to environmental challenges directly addresses this issue, by calling for increased participation of traditionally marginalized or

impoverished voices and communities. As Finger and Pincen (1994: 39) note “local-global linkages can be distinguished from traditional linkages in international economic relations by the nature of the actors and the long-term consequences of their actions.” In encouraging a dialectic approach to environmental politics, the local-global framework relies on continual communication between a plurality of individuals, corporations, governments, NGOs, communities, and universities who are not included in conventional international responses to political challenges.

The inequality and injustice that characterize the international political system manifests itself in international environmental negotiation. Procedural inequality, by divesting local communities of their rights to participate in environmental negotiations, has been detrimental to “foreign assistance programs funded by industrialized countries and channeled through large donor agencies [which] are unlikely to fine-tune such aid to local needs. In part, this is a problem of scale...but it is also a problem of distance and cultural ignorance: donors cannot possibly know all that is necessary to fit their projects to local needs” (Finger and Pincen 1994: 32). Bridging the gap between local needs and global resources is therefore necessary to building effective sustainable policy. This will require the strengthening of a global civil society and the development of innovative partnerships across private, governmental, and non-profit sectors (Engfeldt 2002); an observation repeated in many of the World Resources, UN, and WHO publications.

Programs like Thomas Lovejoy’s debt-for-nature are exemplary of these types of inter-sectoral policies. The debt-for-nature program involves international organizations, NGOs, communities, and governments. Environmental organizations identify biologically sensitive tracts of land in indebted nations and essentially trade its conservation for a portion of the nation’s debt from international institutions like the World Bank and the IMF; the land is then dedicated to environmental conservation and placed under the stewardship of local NGOs and communities. This program proves the potential innovation that can result from the convergence of global resources and local knowledge and activity. It honors the UN Conference on the Environment’s conclusion that sustainable policy depends on the encouragement of “partnerships in caring for the environment [by] inspiring, informing and enabling nations and people to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations” (1972 cited Edwards 2005: 15).

The debt-for-nature program is also exemplary insofar as it is a policy that works to address poverty and environmental issues together. In this way, it inherently recognizes that environmental and economic interests are indivisible. Policies and theories that separate economic development from environmental conservation have expired in the wake of new fields of analysis like ecological economics. Ecological economics redefines economic objectives, so that the goal is to: “have a healthy economy in a healthy ecosystem that provides a high quality of life for all people...Human welfare will not be sustained over time if ecosystems are liquidated” (EE: 2006). The last clause of this definition is important in its explicit recognition of the fact that human welfare, whether economic or physical, depends on living ecosystems.

Environmental policy-makers must realistically assess the strains that basic human needs place on limited natural resources. The most challenging aspect of sustainable policy development is balancing concrete health and poverty concerns with the abstract imperative of environmental

protection. All too often environmental preservation is framed as a moral and ethical choice instead of as a necessary condition for addressing all the problems that plague human society. The local-global approach to environmental sustainability will encourage a plurality of voices to participate in the formulation of global sustainable policy. Ultimately this will press global environmental governance to become more sophisticated, requiring environmental agendas to incorporate the disparate interests, opinions and expertise of academic, non-profit, governmental, for profit and corporate actors who all have stakes in both environmental preservation and resource exploitation (WRI: 2005). Effective global environmental action is based on honoring local opinions and actions, and should focus on encouraging partnerships between local, regional, and eventually global institutions and organizations. Enabling impoverished and wealthy communities alike to act in favor of the environment will depend on cultivating new ecologically-based values and frameworks for economic and social analysis that clearly link local actions to global ideologies.

Methodology

As a first attempt to observe Washington's strengths and activities related to human and environmental issues, this study took a multi-method, multi-pronged approach. Drawing upon key informants, secondary data, an online survey, and in-depth interviews, a first look at sustainable development activities linked to Washington State has been conducted. We know of no other state that has attempted such an accounting.

To set the stage for analysis, this section first defines what is meant by 'sustainable development,' 'human and environmental issues,' and 'global' for the purposes of this research, paving the way for a discussion of how activities promoting global sustainable development were observed and categorized. For the purposes of this report, we refer to 'humans and the environment' (H&E) as an umbrella phrase that captures a spectrum of natural and social environmental issues and their relationships. This phrase represents one of three non-exclusive and interdependent 'clusters' of issues areas (along with 'global health' and 'economic development, poverty and social justice') that constitute our operational definition of global sustainable development. Finally, this section describes the methods used to observe human and environmental activities in the not-for-profit, academic, and for-profit sectors.

Defining Terms

Identifying organizations based in Washington and observing their efforts to address human and environmental concerns requires defining terms as they are generally understood and crafting a working definition for the purposes of this study. As with any recently defined field there are multiple definitions and interpretations. We draw upon generalized and widely accepted definitions for each to offer more specific, working definitions for the purposes of this study.

Sustainable development is defined as a holistic and multi-dimensional development process predicated on economic growth and social cohesion that does not compromise the natural environment.¹⁰ Global sustainable development takes into account the connections between the local and the global, between Washington State and the world. For the purposes of our study, we characterize sustainable development activities broadly to include a range of economic, social justice, health and environmental projects and concerns oriented towards improving human and environmental well-being.

Human and environmental activities aim to capture a wide range of issues and relationships between the environment, humans, and social systems. Climate change, biodiversity, natural disasters, sustainable agriculture, and renewable energy are examples of the variety of issues understood to influence environment sustainability and to structure the relationship between humans and the environment. In contrast to the analysis of global health, poverty and social justice activities, we do not draw a fine distinction between 'domestic' and 'international'

¹⁰ Buntland, G (ed) 1987. *Our Common Future: The World Commission on Environment and Development*. Oxford, Oxford University Press.

activities promoting environmental sustainability because we understand environmental systems to be distinctly global. See table 2.1 for a complete list of environmental sub-issues addressed.

Global in this case relates to the social, technological and biophysical systems¹¹ that rework boundaries of national borders, class, race, ethnicity and culture. Systems connect what happens here to what happens anywhere else in the world. As such, they draw attention to local action and global awareness.

Global Sustainable Development Framework

The figure below describes our three-tier approach for conceptualizing global sustainable development capacity and activity. Organizations, companies and individual actors may take one or more program approaches from philanthropy to education, research to service provision, and advocacy to policy. These approaches may address issues along a continuum of concern from human to environmental well-being. And, the issues addressed through various program approaches are generally situated within a global system that interconnects localities, whether social (political, economic, cultural, etc.), technological (transportation, communication, etc.), or biophysical (ecological, climatic, or epidemiological).

This understanding of the ‘global’ enables us to think about environmental activities implemented here in Washington State as connected to the world through the flows and networks of people, goods, and ideas. In other words, this systems approach recognizes that projects and activities that Washington-based organizations conduct in other parts of the globe are likely to have impacts both there and in Washington. Similarly, global health activities conducted in the state of Washington will also generate ripple effects to other parts of the globe through the movement of people, goods and ideas.

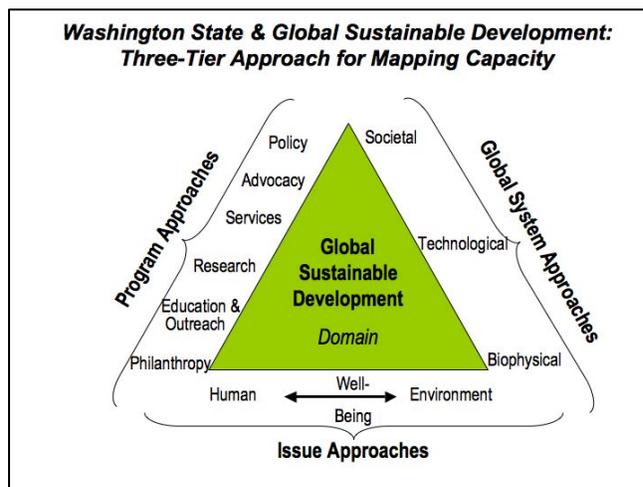


Figure 2.1: Three Tier Approach to Global Sustainable Development

In addition to human & environmental concerns, the *Global State of Washington initiative* has conducted research and mapping of the dimensions of economic development, poverty and social

¹¹ Systems describe the organizational structures and complex processes created from the interactions and transactions of various social actors with and within environmental settings.

justice issues, as well as global health activities linked to Washington State. Short definitions follow.

Economic Development, Poverty and Social Justice Activities

Our working definition of economic development, poverty and social justice issues encompasses a spectrum of social concerns and systems that produce material and social gains and inequalities, as well as power relations that can be unequal or unjust. These include global economic systems like trade, economic development, democracy and political participation, as well as social issues such as education and literacy and economic and social inequalities. This approach includes a focus on the agency of individuals that address the poverty and injustice they encounter in their own lives as well as the structural production of inequality and social exclusion.

Global Health Activities

Our approach to global health encompasses the health problems, issues and concerns that transcend national boundaries and are best addressed by cooperative actions.¹² Global health highlights the global interdependence of the determinants of health, the transfer of health risks and the policy response of countries, international organizations and the many other actors in the global health arena. Many organizations working on global health seek to promote equitable access to health in all regions of the globe.¹³

Measuring Human & Environmental Activities: Methodology

Our methodological approach aims to identify activities and organizations in the not-for profit, for-profit and academic sectors in Washington State that address human and environmental issues by: issue area, program approach, geography of program implementation, and targeted beneficiaries (or populations). Before discussing our distinct approaches for these three sectors, we first describe our measures of global sustainable development issues (Table 2.1), geography (Table 2.2) and program approaches (Table 2.3).

For the purposes of our study, we have identified 53 global sustainable development issues, which have been grouped into the three broad, overlapping, and non-exhaustive categories of: Global Health, Economic Development, Poverty & Social Justice, and Humans & the Environment. This framework was developed from extensive analysis of existing approaches employed in practitioner and academic publications¹⁴, and was further refined through the

¹² <http://www.nap.edu/readingroom/books/avi/#sim> ‘America’s Vital Interest in Global Health’, Board on International Health, INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE

¹³ Kickbusch

¹⁴ For example, the United Nations Dept. for Social & Economic Affairs, Dept. for Sustainable Development, ‘Sustainable Development Indicators’. Available online:

http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/natlinfo/indicators/isdms2001/table_4.htm,

Brundtland, Gro Harlem. *Our common future: The world Commission on Environment and Development*. Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1987.

The Earth Institute at Columbia, ‘Cross-Cutting Themes’. Available online: <http://www.earthinstitute.columbia.edu/>

feedback of over 13 individual sustainable development scholars and practitioners¹⁵ in Washington State.

Table 2.1 Global Sustainable Development Issues

Global Sustainable Development Issue Clusters		
Global Health	Economic Development, Poverty & Social Justice	Humans & the Environment
Accidental Injury	Economic Development	Climate Change
Chronic Disease	Education & Literacy	Air Quality
Clean Water & Sanitation Access	Housing	Watersheds
Food, Water Borne & Diarrheal Illnesses	Migration	Water & Sanitation
Health Care & Drug Access	Human Rights	Energy
HIV/AIDS	Security, Conflict & Violence	Oceans and Estuaries
Malaria	Foreign Policy	Aquaculture
Maternal, Newborn & Child Health	Land Distribution & Reform	Ecosystems Services
Medical Biotechnology	Transportation	Biodiversity
Medicinals & Pharmaceuticals	Internet and Communication	Pollution & Toxins
Mental Health & Drug Addiction	Economic & Social Inequities	Natural Disasters
Nutrition	Employment & Income Generation	Sustainable Agriculture & Farming
Other Infectious Diseases	Microfinance	Urban Ecology & Sustainable Cities
Reproductive health/Family Planning	Democracy & Political Participation	Eco-tourism
Tuberculosis	Fair Trade	Wildlife
Upper & Lower Respiratory Infection	International Trade	Public Environmental Conceptions & Behavior
Vaccine-Preventable Diseases	Community Development	Environmental Justice
Violence Recovery		Environmental History

The geography of program activity implementation has been categorized by country into five regions listed in Table 2.3. The classification scheme we employ in our analysis was developed by the United Nations Statistics Division.¹⁶

Table 2.2: Regions of the World

Regions of the World
Africa
Asia
Europe
North, Central, South America & the Caribbean
Oceania

Finally, the survey employed with the non-profit organizations and foundations allowed us to make some finer distinctions about program approaches. Table 2.3 defines the nine types of

¹⁵ Special thanks to Susan Jeffords, Bill Clapp, Amy Hagopian, Sally Weatherford, Steve Gloyd, Vicky Lawson, Lucy Jarosz, Joel Migdal, Angelina Godoy, Dave Secord, Stephanie Harrington, Chris Pannkuk, Ken Spitzer, and Lance Leloup for shaping this framework.

¹⁶ <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/m49/m49regin.htm>

program approaches employed to categorize global human and environmental activities of non-profit organizations and foundations located in Washington State.

Table 2.3 Categories and Definitions of Program Approaches

Categories and Definitions of Program Approaches	
Public Awareness	includes public media and education campaigns.
Capacity Building	includes building institutions or institutional strengths.
Technical Assistance	provides technical expertise to other organizations.
Service Delivery	includes direct services to clients.
Education & Training	works to increase human capital and knowledge.
Advocacy	includes work with social movements and includes efforts to influence public policy makers.
Research	provides information and area-specific research.
Technology Development	includes developing technologies or means of applying knowledge to promote sustainable development.
Grant making & Philanthropy	provides funds to individuals or organizations
Policy	programs are intended to influence and determine decisions, plans, or courses of action.

Sector Specific Research

For each of the not-for-profit, for-profit, and academic sectors we took a different methodological approach when analyzing organizational activities within those sectors. Each is addressed in turn.

Non-profit sector

Approximately 15,000 not-for-profit organizations with offices located in Washington State and with 501c(3) status were identified using the National Center for Charitable Statistics and the Washington State Charities databases. Using the organizations’ stated mission statements within these databases and supplemented by online research, we identified 805 organizations that address one or more of the global sustainable development issues listed in Table 2.2. Based on the issues addressed, organizations were categorized as working in one, two or all three of the global sustainable development issue clusters.

An online survey was administered to the 805 identified organizations addressing global sustainable development. The goal of the survey was to refine our understanding of an organization’s contributions to global sustainable development and to elaborate upon the nature of their collaborations and projects around the world. 295, or 37%, of the organizations fully or partially completed the survey. The survey allowed respondents to identify which of the 53 sustainable development issues they address, and thus which issue cluster(s) the organization belongs to. This research design allowed organizations to select issues across the spectrum of sustainable development issues, from health to economic development, poverty and social justice to the environment. Organizations that self-identify as addressing at least one issue in the category of humans and the environment are the focus of Section 3 of this report.

As described in Section 3, survey participants identified which human and environmental issues they address, the program approaches their organization employs to address these issues, the

countries and regions of the world where their programs are implemented, and which sub-populations their programs target. In addition, survey respondents described their US and international partnerships and discussed the opportunities collaborations offer, as well as barriers they face in partnering with other organizations. Lastly, respondents offered insight into how private sector companies, academic institutions, state government and other non-profits could enhance the effectiveness of their work.

Academic Sector

For the purposes of this report, we limited our scope to center-based activities taking place at the University of Washington, Washington State University, Central Washington University, Eastern Washington University, Western Washington University and the Evergreen State College. Together, these institutions constitute the six comprehensive four-year universities in Washington State. While activities taking place across the state in the remaining educational institutions certainly merit analysis, a census of academic activities is beyond the scope of this research and poses directions for further research. Despite this limited focus, this analysis is the first of its kind and provides a window into the collective efforts of Washington State's universities to address human and environmental issues.

Focusing on sustainable development activity emanating from centers allows us to capture research taking place at universities that is funded both externally and internally. Centers were identified through previous analysis of center activities at the UW, through online research, and through the research conducted for the *Global State of Washington Global Learning Report*. This distinct study focuses on global learning at 19 of Washington's four-year colleges and universities and the 34 community colleges, accompanied by interviews with key informants in the 19 four-year colleges. This study will be published in June of 2007.

Private Sector

293 Washington companies have thus far been identified as the initial sample of companies participating in global sustainable development activities.¹⁷ This list of companies was generated through snowball (convenience) sampling, starting from the *Puget Sound Business Journal 2006 Book of Lists*,¹⁸ the *National Green Pages*,¹⁹ the Washington Biotechnology and Biomedical Association industry directory,²⁰ and interviews with business leaders from Boeing, Microsoft, Starbucks and PATH.²¹

¹⁷ 291 companies headquartered in Washington are included in this study. Boeing and CH2MHill are also included due to their unique presence and history in the region, completing the sample at 293.

¹⁸ "Corporate Philanthropists," p. 88; "Largest Private Companies," pps. 114-120; *Puget Sound Business Journal Book of Lists*, 2006, Vol. 27, No. 35.

¹⁹ Co-op America's National Green Pages, <http://www.coopamerica.org/pubs/greenpages/>, Accessed 4/11/07.

²⁰ WBBA Industry Directory, <http://www.wabio.com/industry/directory>, accessed 4/13/07.

²¹ From Boeing, Billy Glover, Managing Director Environmental Strategy Commercial Airplanes and Gordon McHenry, Dir. Corporate Strategy & NW Region Global Corporate Citizenship, were interviewed on March 13th, 2007. From Microsoft, Akhtar Badshah, Director of Community Affairs, and Timothy Dubel, Senior Manager Community Affairs were interviewed on March 16th, 2007. From Starbucks, Dennis Macray, Dir. Business Practices Corporate Social Responsibility, and Brantley Browning, Social Programs Corporate Social Responsibility, were interviewed on March 23rd, 2007. From PATH, Scott Jackson, Vice-President of External Relations, Ellen Cole, Senior Communications Officer, and Jan Jacobs, Director of Development were interviewed on March 30th, 2007.

Private sector global sustainable development activities have been categorized in three areas that include philanthropy, products and services, and operations. Table 2.4 outlines our framework for analysis and defines these three areas of activity by issue cluster. This framework is built upon the Center for Corporate Citizenship categories of private sector activities²² and was refined based on the definitions of corporate social responsibility and corporate citizenship of Washington-based companies.

Table 2.5: Corporate Citizenship Framework

	Philanthropy	Products & Services	Operations
Health	<i>Companies engaged in philanthropic health activities</i>	<i>Companies producing products and services that address health needs</i>	<i>Companies integrating health concerns into their business practices</i>
Economic Development, Poverty & Social Justice	<i>Companies engaged in philanthropic poverty activities</i>	<i>Companies producing products and services that address poverty & social justice needs</i>	<i>Companies integrating poverty & social justice concerns into their business practices</i>
Environment	<i>Companies engaged in philanthropic environmental activities</i>	<i>Companies producing products and services that address environmental needs</i>	<i>Companies integrating environment concerns into their business practices</i>

²² **New Citation Needed**

3

Activities in Washington's Non-Profit Sector

We successfully advocated for and achieved agreements with the Cities of Seattle and Shoreline, to implement development projects that enhance watersheds. One of those will result in the 'daylighting' of Thornton Creek within a development project.

-Thornton Creek Legal Defense Fund

Creating a new model of service, distinct from AmeriCorps and the Peace Corps, which brings junior staff or volunteers from community-based NGOs, student groups or public agencies [to] biodiversity hotspots primarily in the developing world.

-Earthcorps

Established and awarded four year scholarships...for Russian students in conservation biology, ichthyology, biology, wildlife management or related fields.

-Wild Salmon River Expeditions

These quotes were collected as part of the Global State of Washington survey, in response to a question asking about organizational accomplishments. These accomplishments highlight just a small portion of the global work in humans & the environment being done by Washington-based non-profit organizations and foundations.

Washington has a strong non-profit sector. The initial database of organizations used in this research listed 15,000 organizations based in Washington filing for tax exempt status in 2006.²³ These organizations are mission driven, and are staffed with passionate people (often volunteers) working to “make a difference.”

This section will look at the global human and environmental (H&E) issues addressed by Washington's non-profit organizations and foundations, the activities those organizations are undertaking, and the populations and geographies targeted by those activities. The section concludes with a snapshot of organizations working across global sustainable development issues, as well as a quick look at collaborative activities taking place.

Washington's Tax Exempt Organizations

²³ 501 (c) organizations include: 501(c)(1), corporations organized under acts of Congress such as Federal Credit Unions; 501(c)(2), title holding corporations for exempt organizations; 501(c)(3), various charitable, non-profit, religious, and educational organizations; 501(c)(4), various political education organizations; 501(c)(5), labor unions and agriculture ;501(c)(6) business league and chamber of commerce organizations; 501(c)(7), recreational club organizations; 501(c)(8), fraternal beneficiary societies; 501(c)(9), voluntary employee beneficiary associations; 501(c)(10), fraternal lodge societies; 501(c)(14), credit unions; 501(c)(19) or (23), U.S. Veterans' posts and auxiliaries.

Of the approximately 15,000 organizations registered in Washington State under IRS provision 501(c) (which grants federal tax-exempt status to organizations including non-profits, foundations, and political education associations), 805 were identified through their mission statements to be carrying out activities fitting within this project’s definition of global sustainable development.²⁴ Among these, 23% work in global health (183 organizations), 32% work in economic development, poverty, & social justice (259 organizations), and 55% work in humans & the environment (439 organizations). (See Figure 3.1)

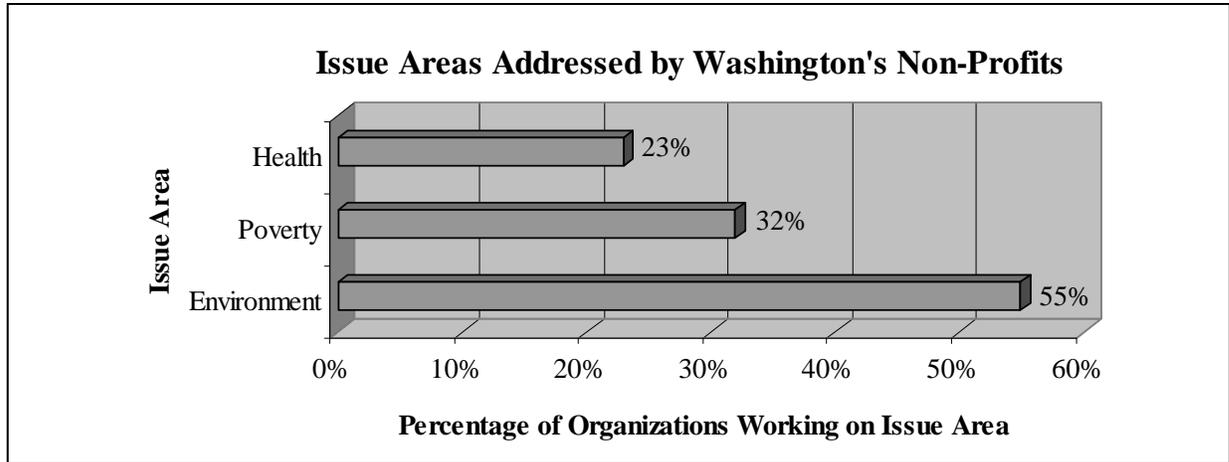


Figure 3.1 Global Sustainable Development Issue Areas

Table 3.1 outlines the distribution of these 805 organizations around the project’s three issue clusters of health, poverty, social justice & society, and humans & the environment. The table further separates the organizations into those addressing issues domestically, and those addressing them internationally.²⁵

Table 3.1 Washington State Non-Profit Organizations’ Distribution across Issue & Global Focus²⁶

Issue	Organizations working on global issue domestically	Organizations working on global issue internationally
Health	36	149
Economic Development, Poverty and Social Justice	99	163
Humans & the Environment	408	32

While the full database of 805 non-profit organizations and foundations was classified through examinations of mission statements and websites, organizations were also asked

²⁴ See the methodology section for more information on the definition of global sustainable development and further information about the methods used to develop and implement this survey.

²⁵ See the methodology section for a detailed explanation of the differences between domestic and international global sustainable development work.

²⁶ Total does not equal 805, as some organizations work on multiple issue areas

to self-identify by means of an online survey, distributed to all 805 organizations in the population. Of these 805 organizations, 295, or 37%, took part in the survey.

Table 3.2 outlines the issue clusters that these 295 organizations self-identified through the survey. This categorization is not separated into domestic and international global sustainable development work, as organizations were not asked to identify an international or domestic focus.

Table 3.2 Washington State Non-Profit Organization & Foundation Sample Distribution²⁷

Issue	Organizations' self-identification
Health	116
Economic Development, Poverty & Social Justice	174
Humans & the Environment	186

Washington's Global Reach

Washington's global H&E non-profit organizations and foundations work throughout the state, the country, and the world. Programs linked to Washington State are implemented in places as diverse as Benin, Bangladesh, and Colombia. In the course of the team's research into non-profits working on health and poverty issues, a clear differentiation was drawn between programs implemented with populations living abroad, 'international programs', and those programs working with international populations within the borders of Washington State, 'domestic programs'. Environmental interventions, however, are somewhat different. For the purposes of this research, global environmental work was defined as work emanating from non-profit organizations and foundations linked to Washington State working on environmental issues that have global impact. As many of these environmental issues are inherently global, most environmental work is not easily defined by the terms 'international' and 'domestic.'

Nonetheless, organizations responding to the survey were asked to identify the geographic implementation area of their programs. Of the 186 surveyed organizations working in humans & the environment, 57% indicated that their programs were exclusively implemented in the United States (103 organizations), 15% were doing work both at home and abroad (27 organizations), and 30% were working exclusively internationally (56 organizations).

The greatest number of Washington's H&E non-profit organizations and foundations work internationally in Africa (32), followed by Asia (29) and the Americas (non-U.S.) (27). Figure 3.2 shows the various geographic regions where Washington's H&E non-profit organizations and foundations have programs.²⁸

²⁷ Total does not equal 295, as some organizations work on multiple issue areas

²⁸ The following outline the actual number of organizations working in each region: United States, 103; Africa, 32; Asia, 29; Americas (non U.S.), 27; Europe, 16; Oceania, 10.

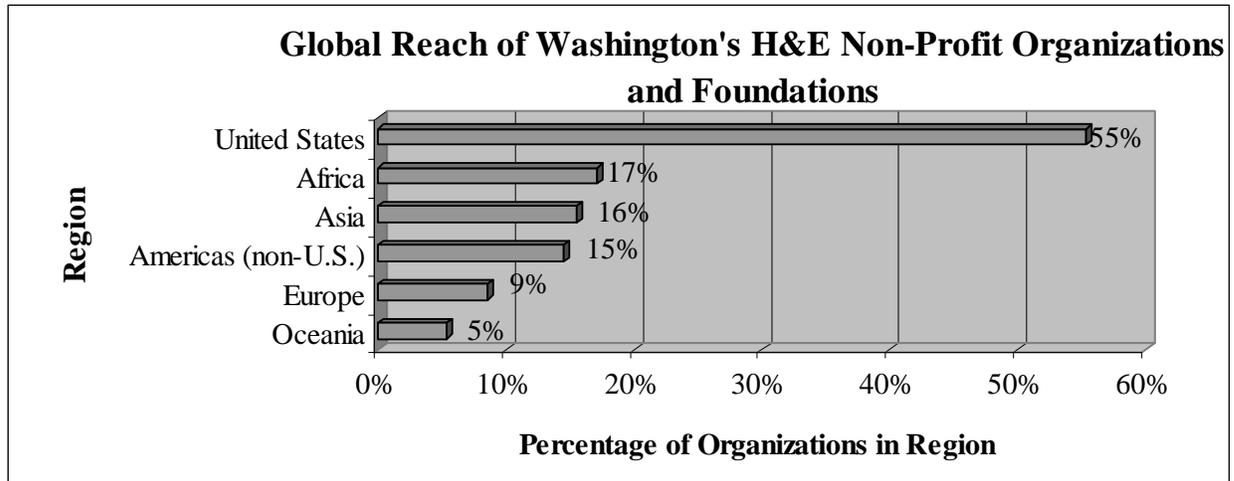


Figure 3.2 Global H&E Non-Profit Organization and Foundation Geographic Reach

Global Human & Environmental Issues

Washington’s non-profit organizations and foundations are working on a wide range of global H&E issues. These issues run the gamut from urban ecology to climate change. The global H&E issues most often addressed by Washington’s non-profits and foundations are watersheds (54%), sustainable agriculture & farming (51%) and public environmental conceptions & behavior (47%). Environmental justice, environmental history, aquaculture and natural disasters were selected by less than 20% of the organizations responding.

Table 3.2 indicates the number of organizations identifying each individual issue of global H&E as an area where they work.

Table 3.2 Non-Profit Organization and Foundation Global H&E Issues

Human & Environmental Issue Areas	Number of Organizations Working on Issue	Percentage of Organizations Working on Issue
Watersheds	101	54%
Sustainable Agriculture & Farming	94	51%
Public Environmental Conceptions & Behavior	88	47%
Biodiversity & Conservation	79	42%
Wildlife & Human Health	73	39%
Water & Sanitation	65	35%
Urban Ecology & Sustainable Cities	64	34%
Oceans and Estuaries	57	31%
Ecosystems Services	58	31%
Climate Change	53	28%

Energy	50	27%
Air Quality	49	26%
Pollution & Toxins	47	25%
Eco-tourism	38	20%
Environmental Justice	35	19%
Environmental History	32	17%
Aquaculture	25	13%
Natural Disasters	21	11%

Approaches to Human & Environmental Issues

Washington’s non-profit organizations and foundations take a variety of approaches to the global H&E issues they address. Among the most common approaches to H&E issues were increasing public awareness (87%) and improving education & training (75%).

A variety of program approaches were presented in the survey. Figure 3.3 indicates the percentage of organizations selecting each type of program approach.²⁹

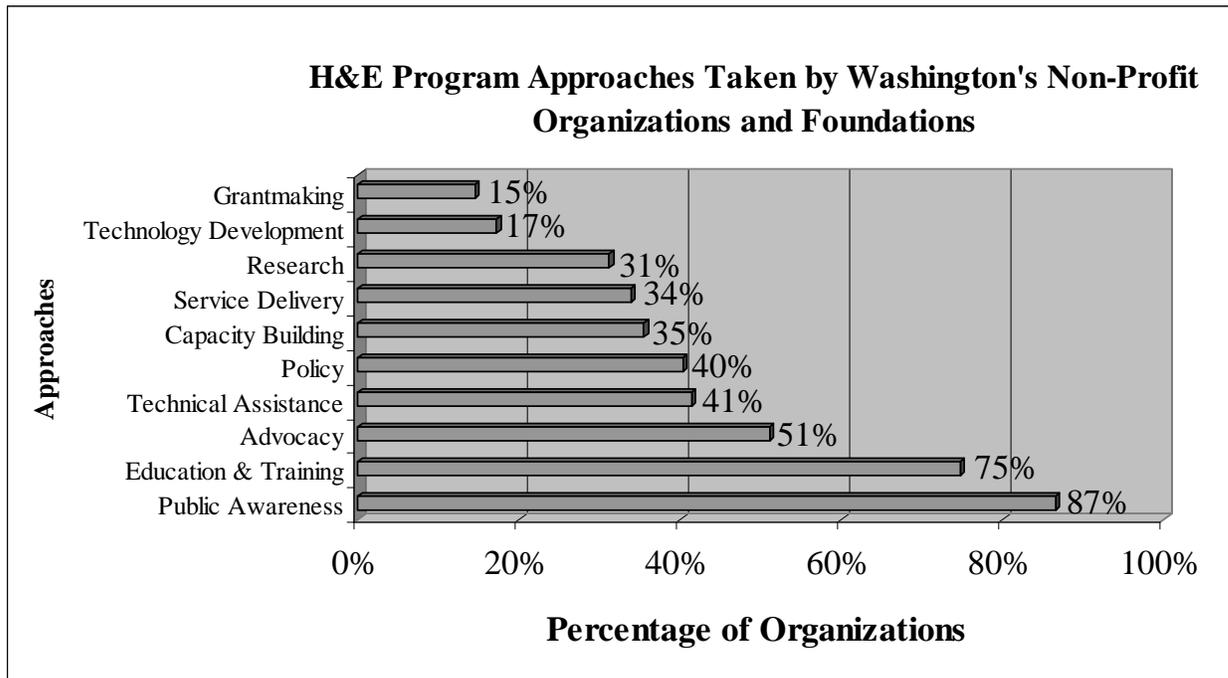


Figure 3.3 Non-Profit Organizations and Foundation Global H&E Program Approaches

²⁹ The following outlines the actual number of organizations identifying each approach: Public Awareness, 161; Education & Training, 139; Advocacy, 95; Technical Assistance, 77; Policy, 75; Capacity Building, 66; Service Delivery, 63; Research, 58; Technology Development, 32; and Grantmaking & Philanthropy, 27;.

Target Populations

Almost 40% of the H&E organizations responding to the survey did not target specific population groups. This makes sense, considering that environmental interventions are often not human-focused.

Of those organizations working with specific populations, the most targeted were adults, children, teens, women, those in low-income brackets, and the organization's own membership bases. 10% or less of the organizations targeted the homeless, migrant workers, victims of violence, gay, lesbian, bisexual, trans-sexual, and queer populations, or sex workers.

Table 3.3 indicates the number of organizations specifically targeting each population.

Table 3.3 Non-Profit Organization and Foundation Global EDP&SJ Target Populations

H&E Target Populations	Number of Organizations Targeting Population	Percentage of Organizations Targeting Population
Organization does not target a specific population	73	39%
Adults	57	31%
Children	55	30%
Low Income	53	28%
Teens	53	28%
Organization's membership base	49	26%
Women	44	24%
Men	36	19%
Seniors	36	19%
Indigenous People	35	19%
Elected and/or Government Officials	34	18%
Ethnic or Racial Minorities	27	15%
Business leaders	25	13%
Middle Income	22	12%
Refugees	21	11%
Other	21	11%
Infants	20	11%
Immigrants	20	11%
Homeless Population	16	9%
Migrant Workers (domestic or international)	13	7%
Victims of Violence	12	6%
Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, Trans-sexual, Queer	8	4%
Sex Workers	2	1%

Organizations Working Across Issues

Organizations completing the survey did not have to pigeonhole themselves into one issue or another. It is striking that the majority of the organizations surveyed (71) chose issues across the spectrum of health, poverty and the environment. 57 organizations selected issues exclusively from the category of humans and the environment.

Figure 3.4 shows how organizations' issue areas break down across issue clusters. The cases listed pertain to those organizations identifying themselves as working exclusively on each issue or set of issues.

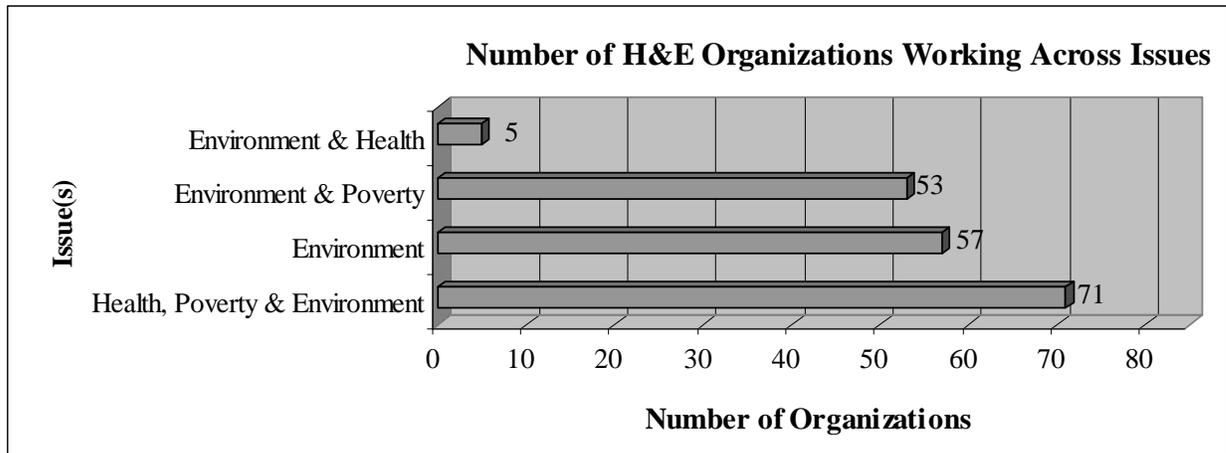


Figure 3.4 Organizations Working Across Issue Areas

The most common economic development, poverty and social justice issues selected alongside H&E issues were community development, economic development and education and literacy. Table 3.4 outlines all of the economic development, poverty and social justice issues that were also selected by organizations selecting H&E issues.

Table 3.4 Economic Development, Poverty and Social Justice Issues Selected with H&E Issues

Economic Development, Poverty and Social Justice Issues	Number of Organizations working on H&E and Poverty Issues
Community Development	88
Economic Development	68
Education & Literacy	57
Economic & Social Inequities	46
Employment & Income Generation	42
Housing	39
Land Distribution & Reform	29
Transportation	29
Human Rights	26
Microfinance	23
Democracy & Political Participation	23
Fair Trade	20
Internet and Communication	19
International Trade	16

Economic Development, Poverty and Social Justice Issues	Number of Organizations working on H&E and Poverty Issues
Security, Conflict & Violence	15
Foreign Policy	10
Migration	9

The most common health issues selected alongside H&E issues were clean water and nutrition. Table 3.5 outlines all of the health issues that were selected by organizations that selected H&E issues.

Table 3.5 Health Issues Selected with H&E Issues

Global Health	Number of Organizations working on H&E and Health Issue
Clean Water & Sanitation Access	52
Nutrition	41
Maternal, Newborn & Child Health	25
HIV/AIDS	25
Food, Water Borne & Diarrheal Illnesses	19
Chronic Disease	17
Mental Health & Drug Addiction	15
Health Care & Drug Access	15
Malaria	14
Vaccine-Preventable Diseases	13
Other Infectious Diseases	12
Reproductive health/Family Planning	12
Tuberculosis	9
Violence Recovery	9
Medical Biotechnology	7
Upper & Lower Respiratory Infection	4
Accidental Injury	3
Medicinal & Pharmaceuticals	2

Non-Profit Organization and Foundation Collaborations

The GFMG in partnership with the Port of Coupeville, rehabilitated a turn of the century farm into a rural marketplace and organic farm.

–Greenbank Farm Management Group, in collaboration with the Port of Coupeville

[This collaboration resulted in] the shift in the dynamic of coffee purchases to sustainable choices and the coincidental changes in coffee farming practices as a result.

- The Songbird Foundation, in collaboration with Transfair USA and the Northwest Shade Coffee Campaign

MERC and Wildland Adventures have created an award winning Maasailand Safari program that gives tourists a unique opportunity to experience Maasai culture and wildlife in Kenya and Tanzania.

-Maasai Environmental Resource Coalition, in collaboration with Maasai Mara Women’s Group, Pastoralist Indigenous NGO, and Wildland Adventures

These quotes were collected from the survey, in answer to a question regarding the outcomes of collaborations. It is clear from the survey responses that Washington State has a healthy collaborative environment. 82% of the H&E organizations surveyed identified that they collaborate with other organizations domestically, although only 29% have collaborations internationally. The greatest number of collaborations was with others in the non-profit sector.

The most common program approaches to collaborate around were public awareness (101) and education & training (83). The greatest number of international collaborations took place in the Americas (20), and Africa (13).

Figure 3.5 and 3.6 illustrate the spread of collaborations across sectors for Washington’s EDP&SJ non-profit organizations and foundations, both within the U.S. and internationally.³⁰

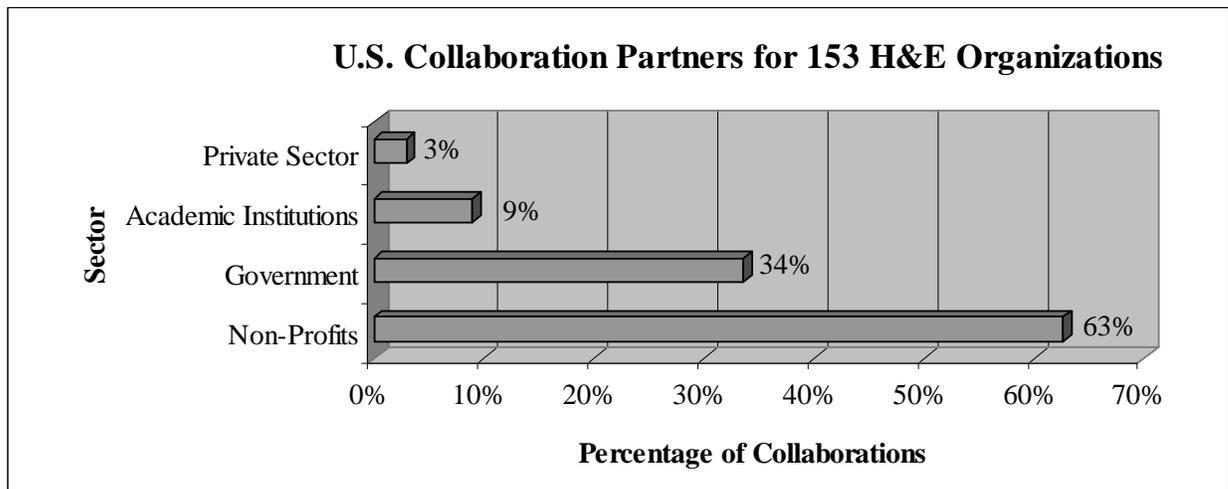


Figure 3.5 U.S. Collaboration Partners for 153 H&E Organizations

³⁰ Note that respondents were asked to identify two collaborations, so these numbers aggregate answers about each partner.

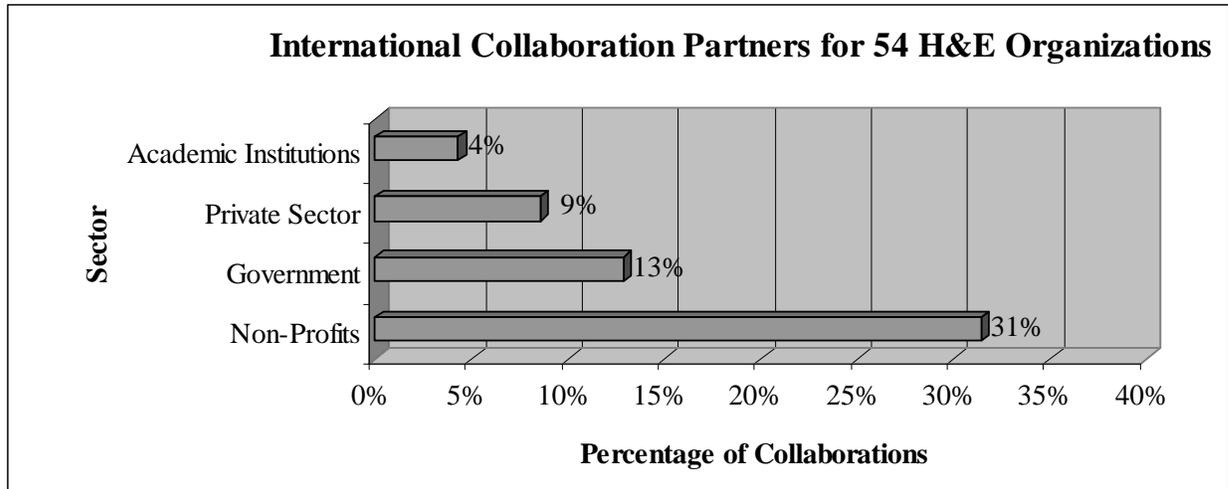


Figure 3.6 International Collaboration Partners for 54 H&E Organizations

Conclusion

The data that has been collected in this study of Washington State’s non-profit organizations and foundations working on human and environmental issues confirms the initial broad hypothesis of the Global State of Washington project: there is a lot of work occurring in global sustainable development emanating from the state of Washington.

There are some interesting characteristics of the H&E programming detailed in this report. The first is that the international reach of the Washington’s H&E programs may be under-represented. Because so many environmental organizations work locally, their survey responses would indicate a lack of international reach. However, as the impacts of their work are, for the most part, global, these results may be misleading.

Washington’s environmental non-profit organizations and foundations most often focus on improving access to basic necessities like clean water and healthy food. Another important issue worked on by Washington’s H&E organizations is affecting public environmental conceptions and behavior. This may be reflective of the ‘think global, act local’ mentality that has developed in the United States in recent years.

The most common non-profit organization and foundation approaches to program activities are consistent across the issue areas of health, economic development, poverty & social justice, and humans & the environment: education & training, and public awareness. These are the broadest of the categories, and are generally packaged with some of the more specific program approaches such as capacity building.

Non-profit organizations and foundations working on human and environmental issues differed from those working on health and economic development, poverty & social justice issues in that they were more likely to identify themselves as exclusively working on environmental issues. Furthermore, only 5 organizations identified both health and environmental issues as issues of focus. This may reflect the differing focus of many environmental organizations: they do not generally work directly with populations, so

they may not see their work as directly impacting people across other aspects of their well-being.

A final aspect that differentiates those non-profits working on environmental issues from those working on health and poverty issues relates to collaboration. Environmental organizations collaborated with other organizations less than those organizations working in health or poverty. This could be for the same reasons as their narrower issue focus: interrelations are not as readily apparent. Interestingly, however, the environmental organizations did have a much higher percentage of collaborations with governmental entities than did those working on health or poverty issues. This probably relates to sovereignty, environmental issues relating to parks and public lands, and the regulations often necessary to drive people to environmental action.

This snapshot of Washington's non-profit sector can contribute to the state's ability to promote Washington as a region of excellence in education, research, service and advocacy in global H&E issues. There is a large number of organizations working on and passionate about global H&E issues in this state, and this analysis of the non-profit sector, along with those on the private and academic sectors, will reinforce with statistics what is already becoming anecdotally accepted: Washington is a leader in global human and environmental issues.

Finally, the database of non-profit organizations and foundations that will be developed out of this research will greatly benefit Washington State and its global H&E organizations by giving them easy access to information about other organizations and individuals working on global H&E and other sustainable development issues. This information can be used not only to make contacts and improve partnerships and collaborations, but can also help the state identify areas where its organizations truly excel. These areas of global sustainable development work, evidenced across issues as well as sectors, will be invaluable when taken to the next step: to develop Washington State's resources into an integrated system working to influence global sustainable development worldwide.

4

Activities in Washington's Academic Sector

Washington State is home to 19 accredited, non-professional four-year degree-granting institutions of higher learning. These academic institutions promote sustainable development here in Washington State and across the globe in numerous ways. They play a key role on our state's economy, produce world-class research, serve Washington State's population through community extension and outreach, and most importantly, educate and prepare students to become global citizens.

Our assessment of the academic sector's environmental activities examines center- and program-related activities. Center- or program-related activities are a good reflection of the cross-cutting and interdisciplinary responsiveness of the institutions and individuals working within them. As knowledge has grown and the issues and concerns of the globe become more complicated, single disciplinary responses have fallen short of providing adequate training or knowledge. Increasingly, universities have responded to this dilemma by establishing interdisciplinary structures that create communities of collaboration across disciplines to focus on particular intersections of ideas or problems. Center- or program-related activities can be the best indication of the breadth and depth of a university's collective capacity for addressing complex human and environmental issues. As such, center- or program-related activities increasingly provide the infrastructure to support research, teaching and outreach.

This analysis is limited to the six public four-year universities in Washington State: Central Washington University (CWU), Eastern Washington University (EWU), the Evergreen State College, the University of Washington (UW), Washington State University (WSU), and Western Washington University (WWU)³¹. Center-based research, teaching and outreach housed at WSU, CWU, EWU, WWU and Evergreen are not as well represented as activities taking place at the UW. This bias stems from the research being lead and conducted by UW faculty, staff and research assistants, a bias we aim to address in future *Global Washington* research projects. For a complete list of the centers included in this analysis see Appendix II.

While the activities taking place across the state in institutions of higher learning in areas of teaching, research and K-12 education certainly merit analysis, a census of academic activities is beyond the scope of this research but provides directions for future research. Despite this limited focus, this analysis is the first of its kind and provides a window into the collective efforts of Washington's universities in promoting environmental sustainability.

In addition to these efforts, our research team has identified international and global learning opportunities for students at the 19 four-year degree granting institutions in

³¹ For information and a complete index of Washington State institutions of higher education, see the Washington State Higher Education Coordinating Board, available: <http://www.hecb.wa.gov/links/colleges/collegesindex.asp>

Washington State in addition to an aggregate view of the 34 community and technical colleges. This research is the subject of the Global Learning Report.

For the purposes of our research, ‘centers’ are identified and defined by engaging in research or community outreach activities. While most centers included in this analysis also teach students through center-affiliated courses or programs, centers or programs that solely teach matriculated students were not included. Centers addressing human and environmental issues have been identified using a multi-method approach. Activities emanating from the UW were identified through previous research conducted by the Office of Global Affairs benchmarking the UW’s international activities, online research, and through data collection on international resource centers and research institutes for the forthcoming global learning report.

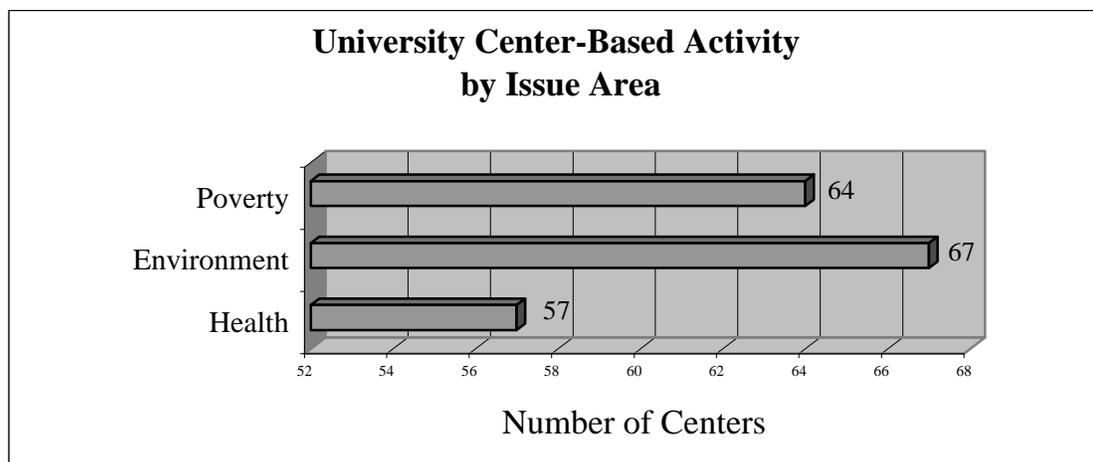


Figure 4.1 University Center-Based Activities by Issue

To date, our research has identified a total of 124 centers engaged in global sustainable development. As detailed in Figure 4.1, 67 centers address issues of humans & the environment, 64 of the centers promote economic development, poverty alleviation and social justice, and 57 centers address global health concerns.³² The 124 centers housed in Washington State’s six public, four-year degree granting universities represent a diversity of global environmental, economic development, social justice and health activities. This section aims to describe and analyze center-based research, teaching and community outreach activities that address issues pertaining to human interaction with the environment. We examine the cross-issue sustainable development approaches being taken by centers addressing environmental concerns, look at the geographical focus of activities, and then describe the issues

³² The total number of centers equals more than 124, as several centers address more than one sustainable development issue area.

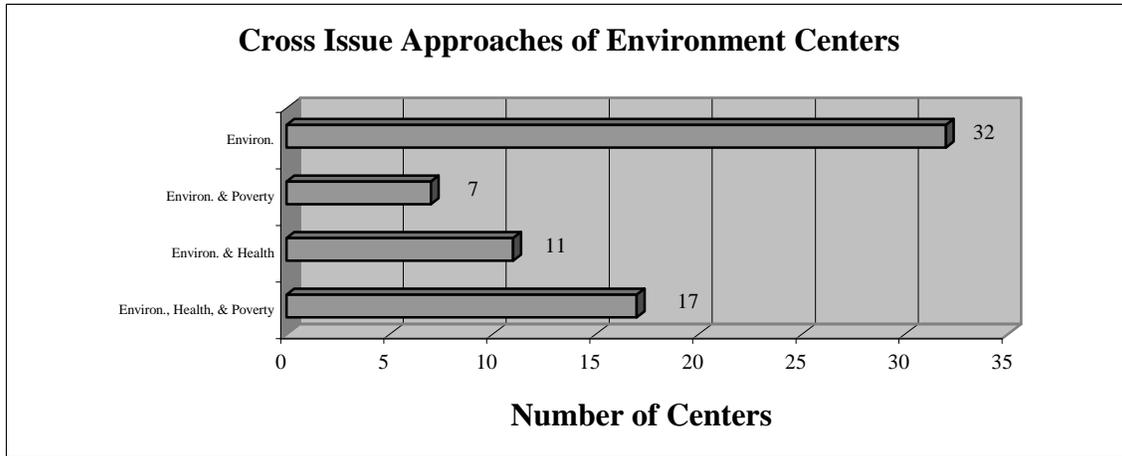


Figure 4.2 Cross-Issue Approaches of Environmental Centers

As Figure 4.2 describes, 32 of the centers focus only on environmental issues, 17 of the total 67 environment focused centers address issues across the sustainable development spectrum, while 11 address issues of health and the environment, and seven centers include a focus on the intersection of poverty and environment issues. That is 48% of the H&E centers identified focus exclusively on human and environmental issues and 26% address issues across all three issue clusters. This distribution is distinct from that of the non-profit sector, where 31% of survey respondents focused solely on human and environmental issues and 38% addressed issues from all three clusters (see figure 3.4). Furthermore, in the non-profit sector a greater percentage of organizations are working at the intersection of environmental and poverty (28%) issues in contrast to a much smaller slice of H&E centers (10%).

Table 4.1 Domestic and International Focus of University Centers

Issue Area	Total Number of Centers	Centers Working Domestically	Centers Working Internationally
Economic Development, Poverty and Social Justice	64	48	27
Humans & the Environment	67	60	14
Health	57	37	28

Of the 67 H&E centers, 90% (60 centers) include a focus on domestic environmental issues and 21% (14 centers) focus on international issues. The geographical focus is different from poverty and health centers due to the much wider margin of difference in Humans & the environment versus a smaller margin of difference in both the Health fields and the Economic Development, Poverty, and Social Justice fields. This distinction, in large part, stems from our conceptualization of the ‘domestic’ environment as Washington State ecosystems as the unit of analysis rather than international population living in Washington State. However, this observation suggests a clear competitive advantage in human-environmental issues of Washington State-based centers.

Washington State academic centers address a variety of H&E issues, which are detailed in Table 4.2. Center-based activity reflects Washington State’s rich aqua environments, as 28% (19) centers address water and sanitation issues, 25% (17) engage in ocean and estuary environments and 23% (16) address issues affecting watersheds. Our environmentally focused centers also demonstrate clear strengths in sustainable agriculture and farming (17 centers), biodiversity (17 centers), wildlife (15 centers), and eco-system services (17 centers). Washington State’s developing leadership in issues of climate change is also reflected in our analysis with 15 centers addressing the various social and biophysical dimensions of the issue. In addition to natural science based centers, several centers are promoting sustainable living in cities through the study of urban ecology, are addressing public behavior and understanding of the environment, and are promoting environmental justice. In sum, Washington based centers exhibit expertise across the spectrum of human-environmental issues, with clear strengths in aqua sciences, climate change, sustainable agriculture, wildlife and biodiversity.

Table 4.2 Humans and the Environment Issues Addressed by University Centers

Humans and the Environment Issue Areas	Number of Centers Working on Issue	Percentage of Organizations Working on Issue
Water and Sanitation	19	28%
Oceans and Estuaries	17	25%
Sustainable Agriculture and Farming	17	25%
Biodiversity	17	23%
Ecosystem Services	17	23%
Watersheds	16	23%
Climate Change	15	20%
Pollutions and Toxins	14	20%
Wildlife	14	20%
Public Environmental Conceptions and Behaviors	11	14%
Urban Ecology and Sustainable Cities	11	14%
Aquaculture	8	11%
Air Quality	8	9%
Environmental History	7	9%
Environmental Justice	7	9%
Natural Disasters	5	8%
Eco-Tourism	4	6%
Energy	3	5%

As we shortly discuss, each of the six universities included in our research exhibit distinct strengths and expertise in human and environmental issues, as well as the more broadly defined global sustainable development. The remainder of this section provides a brief glimpse at the center-based activities taking place at Central Washington University, Eastern

Washington University, the Evergreen State College, the University of Washington, Washington State University, and Western Washington University. In addition to looking at the breadth of sustainable development issues these centers address, the complementary and differences between universities are explored and examples are provided.

Central Washington University

Table 4.3 CWU Center-Based Activity by Issue Area

Issue Area	Total Centers	Centers Working Domestically	Centers Working Internationally
Economic Development, Poverty and Social Justice	1	1	1
Humans & the Environment	4	4	1
Health	4	4	1

Central Washington University center-based activity exhibits a focus on issues pertaining to health and environmental concerns here at home. An example of this focus includes the Yakima WATERS program (Yakima Watershed Activities To Enhance Research in Schools) that aims to introduce interdisciplinary watershed research into elementary through high school curriculum in public schools. This educational outreach approach provides a learning experience for CWU students as well, as graduate students conduct watershed-related research for his/her Masters in Science degree and are teamed with a local K-12 teacher to incorporate a facet of the thesis project into the K-12 curriculum. All the participating public schools are in the Yakima River watershed, a tributary of the Columbia River that drains eastward from the crest of the Cascades.³³

Eastern Washington University

Table 4.4 EWU Center-Based Activity by Issue Area

Issue Area	Total Centers	Centers Working Domestically	Centers Working Internationally
Economic Development, Poverty and Social Justice	7	6	2
Humans & the Environment	2	2	0
Health	2	2	0

As Table 4.4 describes, centers at Eastern Washington University exhibit a strong focus on issues of domestic economic development, poverty and social justice. We have identified two centers that address issues of humans and their relationship to the environment. The mission of one of these centers, the Center for Farm Health and Safety, is to promote the health and well being of the rural and farm communities in Eastern Washington through research, community programs and building coalitions. To accomplish this mission, the center works to understand the socio-cultural and behavioral elements of the health and

³³ See the Yakima WATERS website, available: <http://www.cwu.edu/~waters/>

safety process in order to design effective programs which will help to prevent injuries and illness in agriculture, including forestry and fisheries industries.³⁴

Evergreen State College

Table 4.5 Evergreen State College Center-Based Activity by Issue Area

Issue Area	Total Centers	Centers Working Domestically	Centers Working Internationally
Economic Development, Poverty and Social Justice	7	7	2
Humans & the Environment	1	0	1
Health	1	1	1

Of nine centers identified at the Evergreen State College, one focuses on environmental issues, seven focus on global economic development, poverty and social justice, and one addresses global health concerns internationally. The International Canopy Network (ICAN), housed at Evergreen, is a 501c3 organization devoted to facilitating the continual interaction of people concerned with forest canopies and forest ecosystems around the world. ICAN engages in forest canopy research, publishes a directory of forest canopy researchers. ICAN also engages in education outreach at the 4th-12th through the ‘Temperate Rainforest Canopy Curriculum’ and has developed a graduate-level ‘mini-course’ in canopy studies.³⁵

University of Washington

We have identified 67 centers based at the University of Washington. Of these centers, 32 address concerns of humans and the environment, 34 address economic development, poverty and social justice issues, and 34 address global health issues. Unlike the other five universities included in our research, in all three issue areas UW centers tend to be more internationally focused.

Table 4.6 UW Center-Based Activity by Issue Area

Issue Area	Total Centers	Centers Working Domestically	Centers Working Internationally
Economic Development, Poverty and Social Justice	34	15	27
Humans & the Environment	32	22	25
Health	34	16	28

Table 4.7 details the issues of focus of UW based environmental centers, which exhibit strengths in climate change (nine centers), ocean and estuaries (nine centers), watersheds (eight centers), and issues of water and sanitation (eight centers). UW-based centers also

³⁴ See the Center for Farm Health and Safety website, available: <http://www.ewu.edu/x11667.xml>

³⁵ See the ICAN website, available: <http://academic.evergreen.edu/projects/ican/conservation/home.php?t=conservation>

demonstrate an expertise is the urban ecology and sustainable cities, pollution and toxins, air quality, and eco-system services.

Table 4.7 Human and Environmental Issues Addressed by UW Centers

Humans and the Environment Issue Areas	Number of Centers Working on Issue	Humans and the Environment Issue Areas	Number of Centers Working on Issue
Climate Change	9	Wildlife	2
Oceans and Estuaries	9	Ecosystem Services	2
Water and Sanitation	8	Sustainable Agriculture and Farming	1
Watersheds	8	Energy	1
Pollutions and Toxins	7	Environmental History	1
Urban Ecology and Sustainable Cities	5	Aquaculture	0
Air Quality	3	Eco-Tourism	0
Biodiversity	3	Environmental Justice	0
Natural Disasters	2	Public Environmental Concepts and Behavior	0

An example of cross-issue environment work taking place at the UW is the Center for Ecogenetics and Environmental Health that strives to understand and communicate how genetic factors influence human susceptibility to environmental health risks. The center aims to foster collaborations between investigators working in toxicology, molecular biology, genetics, and environmental epidemiology, apply basic research on biomarkers of disease susceptibility to studies in human populations, catalyze the development of multi-investigator grants in the research core areas, and support community outreach and education that informs the public about eco-genetics and encourages environmental health education in the broader community.³⁶

Washington State University

27 centers have been identified at WSU. Of the twenty two that address human and environmental issues, centers, seven also address economic development, poverty and social justice issues and eight address issues of global health.

Table 4.8 WSU Center-Based Activity by Issue Area

Issue Area	Number of Centers	Centers Working Domestically	Centers Working Internationally
Economic Development, Poverty and Social Justice	9	7	3
Humans & the Environment	22	20	10
Health	12	8	6

³⁶ <http://depts.washington.edu/ceeh/about/about.html>

WSU’s focus on domestic concerns pertaining to humans and their interaction with the environment stems, in part, from its status as a land-grant university. WSU has been entrusted nearly 200,000 acres of state land for agricultural and environmental research purposes throughout the Pacific Northwest. WSU clearly demonstrates an expertise in sustainable agriculture and farming with 14 of 22 centers including a focus on these human-environmental relationships. In addition to shaping the focus of WSU center-based activity, this expertise has enabled WSU to develop a robust and diverse extension program with 42 extension offices in all 39 counties³⁷. Furthermore, WSU was the first four-year public university in the United States to offer a major in organic agriculture.³⁸ These characteristics position WSU to be a leader in domestic sustainable development issues, while UW’s location in Seattle facilitates its connections with international business and non-profit organizations.

Table 4.7 Human and Environmental Issues Addressed by WSU Centers

Humans and the Environment Issue Areas	Number of Centers Working on Issue	Humans and the Environment Issue Areas	Number of Centers Working on Issue
Sustainable Agriculture and Farming	14	Air Quality	2
Ecosystem Services	7	Aquaculture	2
Biodiversity	6	Environmental History	2
Wildlife	6	Oceans and Estuaries	2
Pollutions and Toxins	5	Eco-Tourism	1
Water and Sanitation	4	Energy	1
Climate Change	3	Urban Ecology and Sustainable Cities	1
Environmental Justice	3	Watersheds	1
Public Environmental Conceptions and Behavior	3	Natural Disasters	0

The organic agriculture major is affiliated with WSU’s Center for Sustaining Agriculture and Natural Resources. The center focuses on fostering approaches to agriculture and natural resource stewardship that are economically viable, environmentally sound, and socially responsive. The center’s issues of focus include exploring agriculture’s relationship to energy, the environment and society through research, teaching, and community outreach. The center also aims to better understand the relationship between climate change and farming.

At WSU’s Vancouver campus, the Center for Social and Environmental Justice acts to fulfill Washington State University's land grant mission by engaging community

³⁷ <http://ext.wsu.edu/overview.html>

³⁸ “First in Organic Ag Systems: Organic Agriculture Major Approved by State Board” <http://www.wsutoday.wsu.edu/completestory.asp?StoryID=2988>

capacities to address poverty, inequality, discrimination, and unequally borne environmental dangers.

Western Washington University

Table 4.9 WWU Center-Based Activity by Issue Area

Issue Area	Total Centers	Centers Working Domestically	Centers Working Internationally
Economic Development, Poverty, and Social Justice	6	5	6
Humans & the Environment	6	6	5
Health	4	4	2

In contrast to CWU, EWU, and the Evergreen State College, WWU centers demonstrate clear strengths in environmental and global health issues. Of the six centers identified as addressing environment issues, all six are working domestically and five out of the six are also working internationally. The Institute of Environmental Toxicology and the Institute for Watershed Studies are examples of Western’s center-based leadership in environmental issues. The mission of the Environmental Toxicology Institute is to be a regional partner and national leader in environmental toxicology, risk assessment and management, research and education, and to provide information and training to both students and professionals in risk assessment as well as serve as a nonpartisan resource for the public, industry, and government.³⁹ The Institute for Watershed Studies actively supports student and faculty research on freshwater lakes, streams, and wetlands by providing training, supervision of student projects, assistance with program development, and by sponsoring seminars and presenting guest lectures on a wide range of topics relating to watershed studies.

Conclusion

Washington State institutions support a diversity of expertise in issues of environmental sustainability and human interaction with the natural environment. Collectively, center-based activities in research, teaching and community outreach taking place at Central, Eastern and Western Washington Universities, the Evergreen State College, the University of Washington and Washington State University are addressing the most prominent environmental issues of our time. These issues range from climate change, to biodiversity and conservation, sustainable agriculture to environmental justice.

While Central Washington University center-based activity displays leadership in the areas of the domestic environment and health, Eastern Washington University and the Evergreen State College activities focus of issues of economic development, poverty and social justice. Western Washington University centers hold an expertise in marine environments, water and sanitation, aquaculture, and watersheds. The University of Washington’s environmental foci focus both internationally and domestically on a diversity of issues. Washington State University is a national, if not global leader, in the areas of sustainable agriculture and farming in addition to wildlife conservation and biodiversity.

³⁹ <http://www.ac.wvu.edu/%7Eietc/missionstatement.html>

Washington State is a growing center of excellence in environmental issues and our institutions of higher education are a large part of the state's leadership. The six universities analyzed in this research display differing strengths and areas of expertise that complement one another both within environmental issues as well as across issues of economic development, poverty alleviation, social justice and global health.

5

Activities in Washington's Private Sector

121 publicly traded companies are headquartered in Washington State, and more than 250,000 businesses are registered in Reference USA's database.⁴⁰ Companies such as Microsoft, Costco, Nordstrom, REI, Weyerhaeuser, Starbucks, Amazon, and Expedia help create a diverse, robust and thriving economy here in Washington. The economic impact of these companies extends well beyond our state to the global economy, through the creation of jobs, the manufacturing and trade of products, the provision of services, and contributions to philanthropy. Our private sector firms are crucial to our state's innovative and entrepreneurial spirit and energy. This energy is being harnessed to address global sustainable development issues in a multitude of ways.

This section describes the global sustainable development contributions of Washington State's headquartered companies, with a particular focus on humans & the environment (H&E). These activities are often described as corporate social responsibility (CSR) or corporate citizenship (CC). While an exhaustive account of these initiatives is outside the scope of this research, this section will provide the first analysis of the collective H&E efforts and activities of companies headquartered in Washington State. To this end, we first review the terms corporate citizenship and social responsibility, then briefly review the definition used in this research.

Corporate Citizenship & Social Responsibility

In recent years many corporations and small enterprises have begun to challenge business models that evaluate success strictly by measuring the bottom line. Today, environmental regulations and labor laws, pressure from consumers, and increased social consciousness have resulted in a corporate shift toward greater emphasis on sustainability, accountability, and equity. As result some corporations have begun to demonstrate leadership and innovation in social and economic development, environmental conservation, health care, and humanitarian relief.

Companies are now recognizing that in addition to meeting requirements set by governments and regulating bodies, corporate social responsibility⁴¹ and sustainability are also good for business. For example, investments in sustainable agriculture increase the supply of primary products for companies like Starbucks and Weyerhaeuser, fairly traded and organic products often have higher market values, and investments in the work place lead to greater employee satisfaction and employee retention.

⁴⁰ Reference USA database, <http://www.referenceusa.com/>

⁴¹ The terms corporate social responsibility (CSR), corporate citizenship (CC), and corporate responsibility systems (CRS) are used interchangeably.

Corporate social responsibility and corporate citizenship are defined in several ways, which we review before introducing our framework for classifying private sector activities that promote global sustainable development.

Definition and Justification for Corporate Social Responsibility

The Center for Corporate Citizenship at Boston University identifies four core principles of corporate social responsibility: 1) Minimize the negative consequences of business activities and decisions on stakeholders 2) Maximize benefits and contributions to societal and economic well-being 3) Increase accountability and responsiveness to key stakeholders 4) Build support for strong financial results⁴².

Companies operationalize these principles for a variety of reasons including compliance with national or international trade regulations, ensuring sustainable access to commodities necessary for production, meeting the expectations of more socially and environmentally conscious consumers, increasing profits by fulfilling demand in niche markets for environmentally friendly, socially conscious goods and services, a sense of responsibility to various stakeholders, and the economic benefits that can be gained through compliance with CSR principles. “Ultimately, what distinguishes a company’s practice of corporate citizenship is expressed by the way in which it delivers its core values. The competitive companies of the future will find how to fundamentally align and embed their core values — including the values that society expects them to hold. Values are becoming a new strategic asset and tool that establishes the basis of trust and cooperation.”⁴³

The Corporate Citizenship Framework

This research draws upon the work of groups such as the Center for Corporate Citizenship, companies’ own definitions of corporate social responsibility, and the overall research framework of this project to develop the Corporate Citizenship Framework used in this section.

Table 5.1 defines this framework, based on two dimensions: the domain of activity (philanthropy, products & services, and operations) and the issue area addressed (health, poverty & social justice, and environment).

Table 5.1: Corporate Citizenship Framework

	Philanthropy	Products & Services	Operations
Health	<i>Companies engaged in philanthropic health activities</i>	<i>Companies producing products and services that address health needs</i>	<i>Companies integrating health concerns into their business practices</i>
Economic Development, Poverty & Social	<i>Companies engaged in philanthropic poverty activities</i>	<i>Companies producing products and services that address poverty &</i>	<i>Companies integrating poverty & social justice</i>

⁴² Center for Corporate Citizenship
<http://www.bcccc.net/index.cfm?fuseaction=Page.viewPage&pageId=567&nodeID=1&parentID=473>,
 Accessed 4/11/07

⁴³ Ibid.

Justice		<i>social justice needs</i>	<i>concerns into their business practices</i>
Environment	<i>Companies engaged in philanthropic environmental activities</i>	<i>Companies producing products and services that address environmental needs</i>	<i>Companies integrating environment concerns into their business practices</i>

Philanthropic activities included are those non-commercial activities that address social and cultural challenges from the local to the global. Products and services included are activities that address societal needs with marketplace solutions and return a profit to the company. Operations included are responsible business practices that integrate a commitment to promoting global sustainable development.

The issues addressed under health, poverty and the environment are those global sustainable development issues previously delineated in the methodology section (section 2).

Washington’s Companies and Activities

293 Washington companies were included in the initial sample of companies participating in global sustainable development activities.⁴⁴ As outlined in the methodology, this list of companies was generated through snowball (convenience) sampling, starting from the *Puget Sound Business Journal 2006 Book of Lists*,⁴⁵ the *National Green Pages*,⁴⁶ the Washington Biotechnology and Biomedical Association industry directory,⁴⁷ the Washington Council on International Trade membership list,⁴⁸ and interviews with business leaders from enterpriseSeattle, Microsoft, Boeing, Starbucks and PATH.

The data shows that, in this sample, a large percentage of the companies work with global environmental issues, a smaller percentage with health, and still less with economic development, poverty and social justice. This distribution is in part due to the more clearly defined global sustainable development business sectors that have developed around health (medical biotechnology) and the environment (clean technology and sustainable resources). There are less clearly defined boundaries for economic development, poverty & social justice, so there are fewer easily accessible resources.

⁴⁴ 291 companies headquartered in Washington are included in this study. Boeing, headquartered in Washington until September 2001, is also included due to its unique presence and history in the region, as is CH2MHill, completing the sample at 293.

⁴⁵ “Corporate Philanthropists,” p. 88; “Largest Private Companies,” pps. 114-120; Puget Sound Business Journal Book of Lists, 2006, Vol. 27, No. 35.

⁴⁶ Co-op America’s National Green Pages, <http://www.coopamerica.org/pubs/greenpages/>, Accessed 4/11/07.

⁴⁷ WBBA Industry Directory, <http://www.wabio.com/industry/directory>, accessed 4/13/07.

⁴⁸ Washington Council on International Trade Member Directory, http://www.wcit.org/membership/member_directory.htm accessed 4/26/07.

As can be seen in Figure 5.1, 62% of the companies contribute to human and environmental issues (183 companies), 43% contribute to health (127 companies), and 25% contribute to economic development, poverty and social justice issues (74 companies).⁴⁹

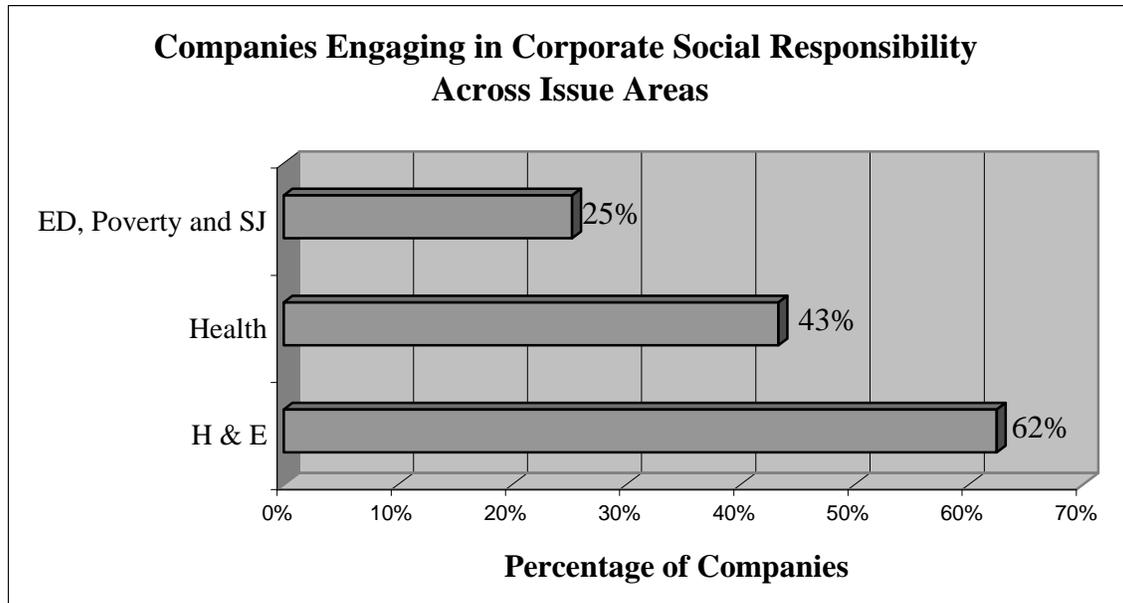


Figure 5.1 Company Distributions across Issue Areas

These 293 companies were examined and identified to be working on 408 global sustainable development activities at home and around the world. These activities were identified using the same resources as those used to generate the sample companies: secondary materials and primary interviews.

When it comes to private sector activities, the distribution of activities echoes that of the companies. 54% contributed to humans & the environment (219 activities), 38% contributed to health (155 activities), and 38% addressed poverty & social justice (153 activities).⁵⁰ (See Figure 5.2)

⁴⁹ Companies often contribute to more than one issue area, so these percentages add up to more than 100%.

⁵⁰ Again, these totals do not equal 408 as activities can contribute to more than one issue area.

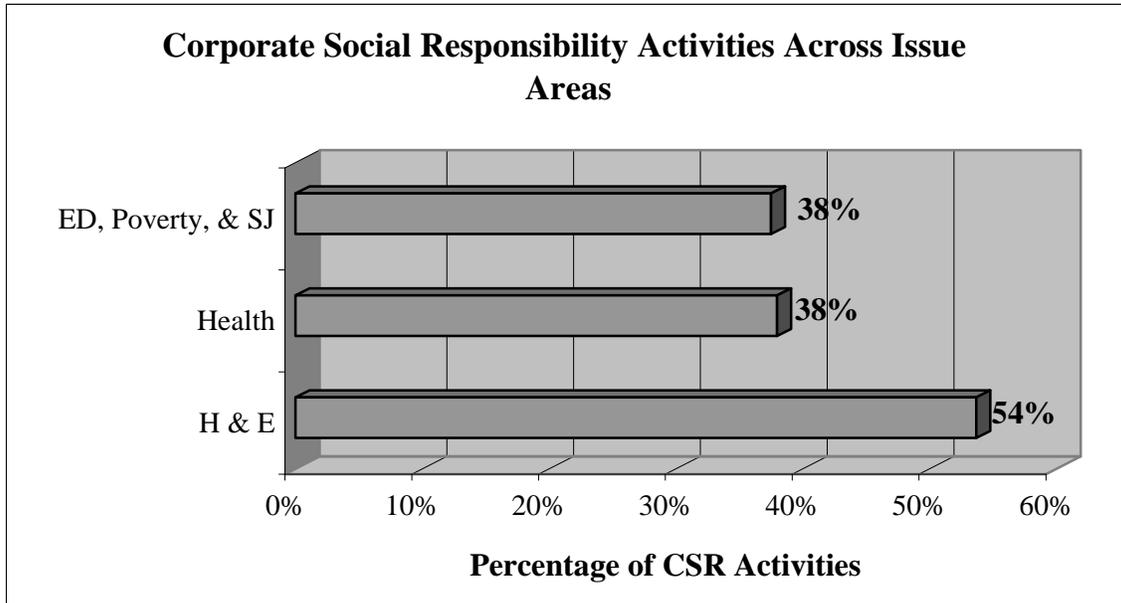


Figure 5.2 Activity Distributions across Issue Areas

Types of Corporate Citizenship

Non-profit organizations and foundations contribute to global sustainable development in many ways, depending on the focus of each particular organization. Companies also have various ways of contributing to global sustainable development – or being good corporate citizens. In order to help analyze the various approaches, three domains for analysis were developed to help distinguish company activities. These are: philanthropy, products and services, and operations.

Products and services is the domain of activity where the greatest numbers of Washington’s companies are working (266 companies). It should be noted, however, that the greatest number of activities per company can be seen in the domain of philanthropy, where 28 companies undertake 124 distinct activities. Operations activities are difficult to uncover through secondary research. Nonetheless, this cursory look saw 119 companies undertaking responsible business practices.

A few comments on bias: the results in the philanthropy section demonstrate a bias that may support the hypothesis that individual companies contributing philanthropic dollars undertake a greater number of global sustainable development activities per capita than those contributing through the production of goods and services or operations. However, philanthropy is the domain of activity most reported in annual reports, and companies that put out such reports tend to highlight a number of different philanthropic activities.

The results in the products and services section may support the assertion that this is the most common domain of CSR activity for Washington’s companies. This may well be true, considering that products and services are the main purview of businesses.

A final comment: this research has not been able to fully examine corporate citizenship taking place through business operations. This is the most difficult area to assess, as CSR reports and websites rarely emphasize companies' internal business practices to the public.

Table 5.2 defines the domains of corporate citizenship and identifies the number of companies that promote global sustainable development either through philanthropy, producing or performing sustainable goods or services, or conducting business responsibly. It also includes the breakdown of CSR activities across the domains.

Table 5.2: Distribution of Companies and Activities across Domains

Domain	Definition	Number of Companies	Number of Activities
Philanthropy	Non-commercial activities that address social and cultural challenges from the local to the global	28	124
Products and Services	Activities that address societal needs with marketplace solutions and return a profit to the company	266	268
Operations	Responsible business practices that integrate a commitment to promoting global sustainable development	119	119

When the domains of CSR activity are broken down across issue areas, some different patterns emerge. As can be seen in table 5.3, although the domain of products and services still dominates in both health and humans & the environment, philanthropy is the most common domain of activity for economic development, poverty and social justice work. Companies engaging in philanthropy most often address economic development, poverty & social justice work (21 companies and 92 activities), while companies engaged with products & services have the greatest number of links to the area of humans and the environment (163 companies and 163 activities). Operations are most responsibly conducted in the area of humans & the environment (90 companies with 96 activities).

In the current sample, products & services dominate activities in both sectors, but most particularly in health. A contributing factor to this skew is the large number of research-related health activities undertaken by the private sector that contribute to health worldwide.

Table 5.3: Number of Companies & Activities in Each CSR Domain

	H&E Companies	H&E Activities	Health Companies	Health Activities	EDP&SJ Companies	EDP&SJ Activities
Philanthropy	17	38	11	37	21	92
Products & Services	163	163	118	119	43	43
Operations	90	96	8	8	46	46

Philanthropy

One of the most recognizable ways that companies contribute to global sustainable development is through philanthropy. There are a variety of ways that companies accomplish their philanthropic goals. Some companies give through their own foundations, some manage funds from within the corporation, some have matching gift programs that they offer to their employees, and others have additional ways to give. The activities captured in this research undercount Washington’s private sector philanthropic activities, as they do not measure employee match programs, nor do they capture activities other than the representative giving that is published in annual reports.

Nonetheless, the data does give a snapshot of Washington’s private sector philanthropic priorities. Table 5.4 demonstrates that the largest number of Washington’s companies engage philanthropically with EDP&SJ issues (21 companies and 92 activities).

Table 5.4: Philanthropic Companies and Activities by Issue Area

Issue	Number of Companies	Number of Activities
Health	11	37
Economic development, poverty & social justice	21	92
Humans & the environment	17	38

38 environmentally oriented philanthropic activities have been uncovered by this research connected to Washington’s private sector. Figure 5.3 demonstrates how these 38 philanthropic activities are distributed across the world. The greatest number of philanthropic activities are deployed in the USA (15 activities) followed by those activities being implemented globally (11 activities). 13 more activities were implemented outside the U.S.⁵¹

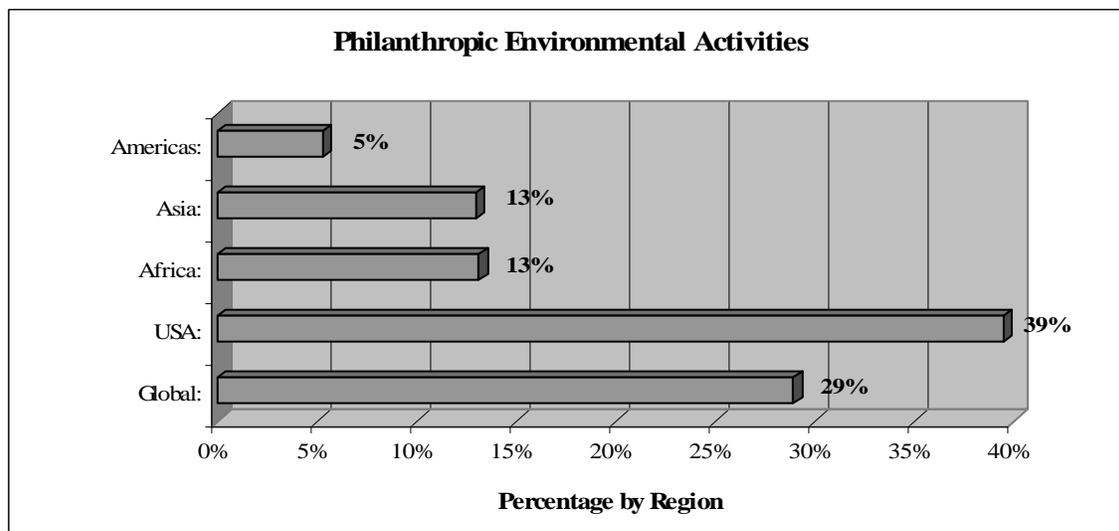


Figure 5.3 Geographic Distributions of Philanthropic Activities

⁵¹ Activities for each region: USA, 15; Global, 11; Africa, 5; Asia, 5; Americas, 2; Oceania, 0; Europe, 0.

Washington’s private sector supports a wide range of H&E philanthropic activities. For example, Mithun funds select nonprofits locally, regionally and internationally that concentrate on environmental sustainability, and Expedia lends their employees' travel-industry expertise to help local entrepreneurs in World Heritage communities increase the economic well-being of their people through sustainable tourism.

38 human & environmental projects are supported by Washington’s private sector. Table 5.5 describes the focus of the 38 activities. The greatest numbers of projects relate to environmental justice (27), the public’s conception and behavior toward the environment (25), biodiversity (19) and ecosystems services (18). However, the spread of issues reaches across all of the human and environmental issues examined in this report.

Table 5.5: Global Human & Environmental Issues Supported by Private Sector Philanthropy

Global H&E Sub-Issues	Number of Activities Supported
Environmental Justice	27
Public and Environmental Conceptions and Behavior	25
Biodiversity	19
Ecosystem Services	18
Water & Sanitation	18
Pollutions and Toxins	18
Urban Ecology and Sustainable Cities	16
Eco-Tourism	15
Wildlife	14
Aquaculture	12
Oceans and Estuaries	11
Environmental History	10
Watersheds	9
Natural Disasters	8
Sustainable Agriculture and Farming	6
Air Quality	5
Climate Change	4
Energy	3

Products and Services

Many firms in Washington State promote human & environmental issues through production and service activities that return a profit to the company. This is by far the

largest domain of activity for Washington’s private sector. Many of the products and services that contribute to H&E relate to energy production or pollution reduction. For example, Alpha Energy is one of the nation’s leading developers of turnkey photovoltaic systems for commercial, residential, institutional and remote (off-grid) applications. The Institute for Environmental Health offers research and consultation for investigating microbiology problems in air, water, wastewater, and food.

Table 5.6 describes the number of firms from our sample engaged in producing goods and providing services that promote global sustainable development.

Table 5.6: Products and Services Related to Global Sustainable Development

Issue	Number of Companies	Number of Activities
Health	118	119
EDP&SJ	43	43
Humans & the Environment	163	163

Table 5.7 describes the focus of the 163 H&E products and services produced by Washington’s private sector. By far the largest number of these goods and services are related to pollutions and toxins (100), followed by energy (91), urban ecology and sustainable cities (62) and public environmental conceptions and behavior (59). There is distribution of products and services across all of the other human and environmental issues as well.

Table 5.7: Products and Services by Issue Code

Global H&E Sub-Issues	Number of Products and Services
Pollutions and Toxins	100
Energy	91
Urban Ecology and Sustainable Cities	62
Public Environmental Conceptions and Behavior	59
Environmental Justice	56
Sustainable Agriculture and Farming	48
Ecosystem Services	43
Biodiversity	39
Air Quality	37
Water and Sanitation	30
Aquaculture	19
Oceans and Estuaries	18
Climate Change	17
Wildlife	15
Watersheds	14

Global H&E Sub-Issues	Number of Products and Services
Environmental History	12
Natural Disasters	9
Eco-tourism	9

Operations

Businesses can promote global sustainable development not only through production and service provision, but through their operations and business practices as well. As can be seen in table 5.8, 90 companies in Washington State contribute to human and environment issues through responsible operations. For example, Café Humana sells fair trade, organic, shade grown coffees from around the world and donates 100% of the proceeds to promote global sustainability. The Port of Seattle's storm water management program protects area creeks from flooding, contamination and sediment.

Table 5.8: Operations Related to Global Sustainable Development

Issue	Number of Companies & Activities ⁵²
Health	8
EDP&SJ	46
Humans & the Environment	90

Table 5.9 describes the H&E issue foci of these 90 companies. By far the greatest number of responsible business practices concentrate on pollution & toxins (70), followed by environmental justice (52).

Table 5.9: Operations by Issue Code

Global H&E Sub-Issues	Number of Operations Activities
Pollutions and Toxins	70
Environmental Justice	52
Urban Ecology and Sustainable Cities	43
Public Environmental Conceptions and Behavior	42
Energy	41
Ecosystem Services	39
Biodiversity	35
Sustainable Agriculture and Farming	33
Water & Sanitation	26
Air Quality	19
Aquaculture	19

⁵² In the case of operations, there are an equal number of companies and activities.

Global H&E Sub-Issues	Number of Operations Activities
Oceans and Estuaries	16
Wildlife	16
Climate Change	11
Watersheds	10
Environmental History	9
Eco-tourism	4
Natural Disasters	2

Conclusion

Washington’s private sector companies contribute to global sustainable development across the areas of philanthropy, goods and services, and operations. However, by far the most significant commitment of Washington’s companies is in an area of private sector core competency: the production of goods and services. While issues of economic development, poverty & social justice are the most popular for private sector philanthropic activities, issues of humans & the environment were the most supported through the development of goods and services and the concentration on responsible business practices.

Philanthropic activities related to humans & the environment are implemented both at home in Washington State, and across the world. Philanthropic activities related to human & environmental issues tend to support long-term issues such as environmental justice and ecosystems services, as well as issues with immediate impact such as natural disasters.

In the realm of products and services, those areas that most directly impact human existence are privileged, including energy products and services for sustainable cities. Finally, responsible operations concentrate on the protection of food and health security through sustainable agriculture and farming, as well as pollution and toxic abatement.

More research is needed into all of these CSR activities, and the state could greatly benefit through the distribution of a detailed survey to capture the true breadth and depth of the private sector’s contribution to global sustainable development in Washington State.

Appendix I: Non-Profits Responding to Survey

No.	Company Name	No.	Company Name
1	A World Institute for a Sustainable Humanity	53	ECOSTUDIES INSTITUTE
2	ADOPT-A-STREAM FOUNDATION	54	ECOTEACH FOUNDATION
3	ADOPTION ADVOCATES INTERNATIONAL	55	Educational Resources Ukraine
4	Agathos Foundation	56	Elisabeth Carey Miller Botanical Garden Trust
5	Aglow Relief	57	Embrace Guatemala
6	Agriculture and Forestry Education Foundation	58	Empty Vessel Ministry Foundation
7	AGROS International	59	ENTRE HERMANOS
8	AHOPE for Children	60	Environmental Media Northwest
9	Airboats North By Northwest	61	Environmental Policy Interest Coalition, The
10	Ameri-Asia Charities, Incorporated	62	Eppard Vision
11	American Civil Liberties Union of Washington Foundation	63	ESPERANZA INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION
12	AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP FOUNDATION	64	EVERGREEN LAND TRUST ASSOCIATION
13	Architects Without Borders Seattle	65	Facing the Future: People and the Planet
14	Ashesi University Foundation	66	Fertile Ground Community Center
15	Asian & Pacific Islander Women & Family Safety Center	67	Fisher Broadcasting Company Minority Scholarship Fund
16	Bahia Street	68	For the Children of the World
	BAINBRIDGE ISLAND LAND TRUST		Foundation For The Orphanage Of The Virgin Of
17		69	Guadalupe
18	BLACK MOUNTAIN FORESTRY CENTER	70	FOX ISLAND MUTUAL WATER ASSOCIATION
19	Blue Earth Alliance	71	FRED HUTCHINSON CANCER RESEARCH CENTER
20	Blue Mtn. Resource Conservation & Development Council	72	Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center Foundation
21	Boreal Songbird Initiative	73	FRIENDS OF CAMANO ISLAND PARKS
22	Botswana Orphan Program	74	Friends of Jose Carreras International Leukemia Foundation
23	Breakthrough Partners	75	Friends of Pierce County
24	Bremerton Rotary Foundation	76	FRIENDS OF SEATTLES OLMSTED PARKS
25	BRIDLE TRAILS PARK FOUNDATION	77	FRIENDS OF SKAGIT COUNTY
26	Brigand's Hideout	78	Friends of the Anacortes Community Forest Lands
27	Cafe Femenino Foundation	79	FRIENDS OF THE CEDAR RIVER WATERSHED
28	Cambodia Tomorrow, Inc. DBA Cambodia Tomorrow	80	FRIENDS OF THE FIELDS INC
29	Carbon Forest Foundation, The	81	Friends Of The Hylebos Wetlands
30	Care To Help Project	82	FRIENDS OF THE SAN JUANS
31	CASA LATINA	83	Friends of the Trail
32	CASCADE HARVEST COALITION	84	GBCRI - Global Burn Care & Reconstructive Institute
33	CHAMBERS CREEK FOUNDATION	85	Gear for Good
34	Chaya	86	Giving Anonymously
35	CHERUBS	87	Glaser Progress Foundation
36	CHEWUCH BASIN COUNCIL	88	Global ENT Outreach
37	Childcare Worldwide	89	Global Partnerships
38	Children of the Nations	90	GLOBAL VISIONARIES
39	Cigarra	91	GLOBAL-HELP ORGANIZATION
40	CITIZENS FOR A HEALTHY BAY	92	GREAT PENINSULA CONSERVANCY
41	COLUMBIA PACIFIC RESOURCES CENTER INC	93	GREENBANK FARM MANAGEMENT GROUP
42	Confluence Project	94	HANDS OF HOPE FOR HUMANITY
43	COWICHE CANYON CONSERVANCY	95	HARDY FERN FOUNDATION
44	Cross Cultural Health Care Program	96	Healing the Children
45	Cuentas de Esperanza (Beads of Hope)	97	Health Alliance International
46	Divers Ecological Society	98	HEALTH EMERGENT INTERNATIONAL SERVICES
47	DRY CREEK WATER ASSOCIATION INC	99	HENRY M JACKSON FOUNDATION

Appendix I: Non-Profits Responding to Survey

48	Earth Economics	100	Heritage University HEP Alliance
49	EARTH MINISTRY	101	Hispanic Roundtable
50	EARTH SYSTEMS INSTITUTE	102	Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group
51	EarthCorps	103	Humble Hearts
52	ECO ENCORE	104	IAM Children's Family Foundation
No.	Company Name	No.	Company Name
105	INDIAN AMERICAN EDUCATION FOUNDATION	157	NORTH CASCADES INSTITUTE
106	INFECTIOUS DISEASE RESEARCH INSTITUTE	158	NORTH OLYMPIC SALMON COALITION
107	Initiative for Global Development	159	Northwest Biosolids Management Association
108	INLAND POWER & LIGHT CO	160	NORTHWEST COMMUNITY LAND TRUST
109	International Bicycle Fund	161	COALITION
110	International Children's Drive	162	NORTHWEST ENERGY EFFICIENCY COUNCIL
111	International Children's Network	163	NORTHWEST HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY
112	International Childrens Outreach Network	164	Northwest Natural Resource Group
113	INTERNATIONAL DISTRICT HOUSING ALLIANCE	165	NORTHWEST NATURAL RESOURCE GROUP
114	International Drop-in Center (IDIC)	166	NORTHWEST NATURAL RESOURCES INSTITUTE
115	International Evangelism Outreach	167	NORTHWEST PERENNIAL ALLIANCE
116	International Smile Power Foundation	168	Northwest Sustainable Energy for Economic Development
117	International Snow Leopard Trust	169	Northwest Wilderness and Parks Conference NWWPC
118	Intracranial Hypertension Research Foundation	170	NORTHWEST WILDERNESS PROGRAMS
119	IRTHLINGZ	171	NOVA SERVICES
120	Islandwood	172	NURIA PAGES FOUNDATION
121	Ivory Coast Medical Relief Team (ICMRT)	173	NW ENERGY COALITION
122	JEFFERSON LAND TRUST	174	OCEAN INQUIRY PROJECT
123	JIII FOUNDATION	175	Olympia Salvage
124	Kin On Health Care Center	176	OPAL COMMUNITY LAND TRUST
125	Kind-Hearts Child Aid Development Organization	177	OPERACION ESPERANZA
126	KITTITAS CONSERVATION TRUST	178	Orca Network
127	KRUCKEBERG BOTANIC GARDEN FOUNDATION	179	Organic Seed Alliance
128	LEAD INTERNATIONAL MINISTRY NETWORK	180	Orphan's Hope
129	LELO Legacy of Equality, Leadership and Organizing	181	PACIFIC ECOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
130	Lewis County Literacy Council	182	PACIFIC NORTHWEST SALMON CENTER
131	LifeNets - Puget Sound	183	Pacific Sound Resources Environmental Trust
132	Lighthouse Environmental Programs	184	PADILLA BAY FOUNDATION
133	LINGOS	185	PARTNERS FOR HEALTH
134	Literacy Council of Kitsap	186	Partnership For A Sustainable Methow, The
135	Literacy Source, A Community Learning Center	187	Passing The Light Ministries
136	Long Live the Kings	188	PATH
137	Lopez Community Land Trust	189	PAUL G ALLEN FAMILY FOUNDATION
138	Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group	190	PCC FARMLAND TRUST
139	Lummi Island Community Land Trust	191	PENINSULA TRAILS COALITION
140	Lummi Island Heritage Trust	192	PIPELINE SAFETY TRUST
141	Maasai Environmental Resource Coalition	193	Planet Earth Foundation
142	Marine Affairs Research And Education	194	PLANTAMNESTY
143	MBO Development Foundation	195	POINT DEFIANCE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY
144	MEDIA ISLAND INTERNATIONAL DTD 0391	196	POOREST OF THE POOR EDUCATION FOUNDATION
145	MEDRIX	197	P-Patch Trust
146	METHOW RECYCLES	198	Prakash Foundation
147	Middleton Foundation For Ethical Studies	199	PRESERVE OUR ISLANDS
148	MISSION AND WELFARE SOCIETY-INDIA	200	Project Uplift, Inc.
			Protect the Peninsula's Future

Appendix I: Non-Profits Responding to Survey

149	Nature Consortium, The	201	PUGET CREEK RESTORATION SOCIETY
150	NATURE VISION INC	202	PUGET SOUNDKEEPER ALLIANCE
151	NatureScaping, Wildlife Botanical Gardens	203	PURA VIDA PARTNERS
152	Neighborhood Farmers Market Alliance	204	Rabour Village Project
153	New World Villages	205	RAINCOAST CONSERVATION SOCIETY
154	Nisqually Reach Nature Center	206	Rainier Valley Community Development Fund
155	NISQUALLY RIVER FOUNDATION	207	RE SOURCES
156	North American Hazardous Materials Management Assn.	208	Recycling Foundation, The
No.	Company Name	No.	Company Name
209	RenegAID(tm)	261	Tri-State Steelheaders
210	RHODODENDRON SPECIES FOUNDATION	262	Ukrainian Community Center of Washington
211	Rose International Fund For Children, The	263	Unitus, Inc.
212	Roses And Rosemary	264	Viet Nam Scholarship Foundation
213	Rural Development Institute (RDI)	265	VillageReach
214	SAFARI CLUB INTERNATIONAL	266	VOLUNTEERS FOR OUTDOOR WASHINGTON
215	Sahr Thomas Education Fund	267	WALLA WALLA WATERSHED ALLIANCE
216	SAN JUAN PRESERVATION TRUST	268	WA Association of Community & Migrant Health Centers
217	Save Our Wild Salmon Coalition	269	Washington Environmental Alliance for Voter Education
218	Sea Shepherd Conservation Society	270	WASHINGTON ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL
219	SEA-MAR COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER	271	WASHINGTON FISH GROWERS ASSOCIATION
220	SEATTLE BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE	272	WASHINGTON FOREST LAW CENTER
221	SEATTLE URBAN NATURE PROJECT	273	WASHINGTON FOREST PROTECTION ASSOCIATION
222	Servants to Missions	274	Washington Native Plant Society
223	Shalom Ministries	275	Washington State Farm Worker Housing Trust
224	SHARE IN ASIA	276	WASHINGTON STATE MARITIME COOPERATIVE
225	SHARED STRATEGY FOR PUGET SOUND	277	Washington State Migrant Council
226	Shrifan Clinic Foundation	278	Washington Sustainable Food & Farming Network, The
227	Sister Island Project	279	WASHINGTON TILTH ASSOCIATION
228	Skagit Land Trust	280	WASHINGTON WHEAT FOUNDATION
229	SKAGIT WATERSHED COUNCIL	281	Washington Wildlife and Recreation Foundation
230	SKAGITONIANS TO PRESERVE FARMLAND	282	Water And Sanitation Health
231	Skagitonians to Preserve Farmland, aka SPF	283	Partnership for Water Conservation
232	Skill Training For Afghan Youth (Stay)	284	WESTERN LANDS PROJECT
	SKOOKUM EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS		Western Washington Indian Employment and Training
233		285	Program
234	SOMALI COMMUNITY SERVICES OF SEATTLE	286	WHATCOM LAND TRUST
235	Songbird Foundation, The	287	WHATCOM LITERACY COUNCIL
236	SOROPTIMIST FOUNDATION INC	288	WHIDBEY ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION NETWORK
237	Soroptimist International of Port Angeles Jet Set	289	WHIDBEY WATERSHED STEWARDS
238	SOUTH LAKE UNION FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS	290	Wild Fish Conservancy
239	South Puget Intertribal Planning Agency	291	WILD SALMON RIVER EXPEDITIONS
240	South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group	292	WILLAPA BAY FISHERIES ENHANCEMENT GROUP
241	SPAFFORD CHILDRENS CENTER ASSOCIATION	293	Wise Use Movement
242	Sportsmen's National Land Trust - Washington Chapter	294	WOLF HAVEN INTERNATIONAL
243	Starfish Ministries	295	Wolfstown
244	STEWARDSHIP PARTNERS	296	Woodland Park Zoological Society
245	Stillwaters Environmental Education Center	297	World Aid
246	STILLY-SNOHOMISH FISHERIES	298	WORLD IMPACT NETWORK
247	SUSTAINABLE CONNECTIONS	299	World Medical Fund USA
248	TACOMA COMMUNITY HOUSE	300	WORLD OUTREACH MINISTRIES FOUNDATION
249	Tacoma Rescue Mission	301	WORLD STEWARD

Appendix I: Non-Profits Responding to Survey

250	TAHOMA AUDUBON SOCIETY	302	Yakima Area Arboretum
251	Tathagat Welfare Trust	303	Zoological Society of Washington Cougar Mountain Zoo
252	TEACHERS WITHOUT BORDERS		
253	THE LANDS COUNCIL		
254	THE MOUNTAINS TO SOUND GREENWAY TRUST		
255	Thornton Creek Legal Defense Fund		
256	Thurston Santo Tomas Sister County Assoc		
257	TRANSPORTATION CHOICES COALITION		
258	Transportation Choices Coalition		
259	TRANSVERSE MYELITIS ASSOCIATION		
260	TRIBAL SOLID WASTE ADVISORY NETWORK		

* While 303 organizations ultimately responded to the survey, only 295 were included in the analysis.

Appendix II: University Centers

Central Washington University Centers
Center for Spatial Information
Civic Engagement Center
Geo-Ecology Research Group
Yakima Waters

Eastern Washington University Centers
American Indian Studies Program
Center for Entrepreneurial Activities
Center for Farm Health and Safety
Center for Social Justice Research
College Assistance Migrant Program
Division for International Education and Outreach
Northwest and Alaska Tribal Technical Assistance Program

The Evergreen State College Centers
Bacteriophage Biology
Center for Community-Based Learning and Action
The Evergreen Center for Educational Improvement
The International Canopy Network
Labor Education and Research Center
The Longhouse Education and Cultural Center
Northwest Indian Applied Research Institute At The Evergreen State College
Reservation Based/Community Determined program
Washington Center for Improving the Quality of Undergraduate Education

University of Washington Centers
Air Pollution Training Center
Alaska Salmon Project
APEC Emerging Infections Network (EINet)
Berman Environmental Law Clinic
Center for AIDS & STD's
Center for Conservation Biology
Center for Ecogenetics and Environmental Health
Center for Labor Studies
Center for Law, Science, and Global Health
Center for Multicultural Education
Center for Science in the Earth System (CSES)
Center for Studies of Demography & Ecology
Center for Study of Ethnic Conflict & Conflict Resolution
Center for Sustainable Forestry at Pack Forest
Center for the Advancement of Health Disparities Research (CAHDR)
Center for Urban Horticulture
Center for West European Studies & European Union Center of Excellence
Center for Women's Health and Gender Research (CWHGR)
Center for Workforce Development
Climate Dynamics Group (CDG)

Appendix II: University Centers

University of Washington Centers
Climate Impacts Group (CIG)
Columbia Basin Research Group
Comparative Law and Society Studies (CLASS) Center
Department of Medical Education and Biomedical Informatics
Earth Initiative
East Asia Resource Center
Ellison Center for Russian, East European and Central Asian Studies
Global Business Center
Global Health Resource Center (GHRC)
Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowship Program
Institute for Public Health Genetics
Institute for Transnational Studies
Institutes of Excellence
Interdisciplinary Program in Humanitarian Relief (IPHR)
International AIDS/HIV Research & Training Program
International Health Group (IHG)
International Health Program
International Scholars in Occupational & Environmental Health Program (ISOEH)
International Studies Center
International Training and Education Center on HIV (I-TECH)
International Training and Research in Emerging Infectious Diseases (ITREID)
Joint Institute for the Study of the Atmosphere and Ocean (JISAO)
Latin American Studies Center
Marc Lindenburg Center
Middle East Center
Multidisciplinary International Research Training (MIRT)
Native American Law Center
Northwest Center for Public Health Practice (NWCPHP)
Office of UW-Community Partnerships
Pacific Northwest Center for Human Health and Ocean Studies (CH2O)
Polar Science Center
Policy Consensus Center
Population Leadership Program
Program on the Environment (PoE)
Quaternary Research Center
Research Center for International Economics (RCIE)
School of Marine Affairs
School of Public Health and Community Medicine
South East Asia Center
Superfund Basic Research Program
The Center for International Trade in Forest Products (CINTRAFOR)
The Center for International Studies at the University of Washington's Henry M. Jackson School of International Studies
The Water Center
UW Coastal Studies Group
UW Worldwide
UW World-Wide: IGERT/Sustainable Multinational Collaboration and Challenges to Environment

Appendix II: University Centers

University of Washington Centers
Washington Sea Grant Program
West Coast Poverty Center
William D. Ruckelshaus Center
Women's Center

Washington State University Centers
Agricultural Research Center (ARC)
Bear Center
Center for Environmental Research, Education, and Outreach
Center for Integrated Biotechnology
Center for International Health Services Research and Policy
Center for Multiphase Environmental Research
Center for Social and Environmental Justice
Center for Sustaining Agriculture and Natural Resources
Center to Bridge the Digital Divide
College of Agricultural, Human, and Natural Resource Sciences (CAHNRS)
Colockum Unit
E. H. Steffen Center
IMPACT Center
Institute of Biological Chemistry
Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Program
Intercollegiate College of Nursing International Learning Opportunities
International Research and Development
Irrigated Agriculture Research & Extension Center (IAREC), WSU Prosser
Large Carnivore Conservation Lab (LCCL)
Nutrition Program
Organic Nutrient Management and Water Quality
Pullman Plant Materials Center
Small Farms Team
Tree Fruit Research and Extension Center (TFREC)
Washington Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (WADDL)
Water Research Center
William D. Ruckelshaus Center
Zoonosis Research Unit (ZRU)

Western Washington University Centers
Border Policy Research Institute
Center for Cross Cultural Research
Center for Educational Pluralism
Center for Educational Business
Center for Law, Diversity, and Justice
Institute of Environmental Toxicology
Institute for Global and Community Resilience
Institute for Watershed Studies
Shannon Point Marine Center

Appendix II: University Centers

Western Washington University Centers
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WWU Office of Sustainability

Appendix III: Private Sector Companies/Businesses

1.	3Netics Corporation
2.	3Tier Environmental Forecast Group, Inc
3.	Acucula Inc
4.	Adi Thermal Power
5.	Advanced Imaging Technologies
6.	Advantage IQ
7.	Agbanga Karite
8.	Alaffia Fair Trade Shea Butter
9.	Alder BioPharmaceuticals, Inc.
10.	Aller Verte Shirts
11.	Alpha Technologies
12.	Alpha-Tec Systems, Inc.
13.	Amazon.com
14.	Amkor Pharma
15.	Amnis Corporation
16.	Ample Power
17.	Anchor Environmental LLC
18.	Annie Grant
19.	Applied Process Engineering Laboratory (APEL)
20.	Aprons Tied Round
21.	Aquatic Research, Inc.
22.	ARC Architects
23.	Archus Orthopedics, Inc.
24.	ARI Technologies
25.	AudienceCentral
26.	Avista Corporation
27.	Baby Bunz
28.	Barooti Bedwear
29.	Barrentine Bates Lee
30.	Bassetti Architects
31.	Beecher's Handmade Cheese
32.	Belshire Concrete Restoration, LLC
33.	Bennett Homes
34.	Berryman Family Orchard
35.	Big Dipper Wax Works
36.	Bio Research Laboratories, Inc.
37.	Boeing
38.	Boxwood Architecture
39.	Brooks Rand, LLC
40.	Brooks Solar, Inc.
41.	Bryant Christie
42.	Burke Electric
43.	Burnstead Construction

44.	Café Flora
45.	Café Humana
46.	Calistoga Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
47.	Callison Architecture
48.	Calypso Medical Technologies
49.	Cancer Research and Biostatistics
50.	Canyon Hydro
51.	Capstone Manufacturing LLC
52.	Cardiac Dimensions, Inc.
53.	Cardiac Science Corporation
54.	CardioMetrix, Inc.
55.	Carlson Sales, Inc.
56.	Cascade Design Collaborative
57.	Cascade Recycling Center – Waste Management
58.	Cascadia Consulting Group
59.	Cascadian Farm
60.	Catapult Community Developers
61.	Catch Incorporated
62.	CDi Engineers
63.	Cell Therapeutics, Inc. (CTI)
64.	CellCyte Genetics, Inc.
65.	CEPTYR, Inc.
66.	Certified Jean Co.
67.	CG Therapeutics
68.	CH2M Hill
69.	Childsake
70.	Chinook Wind
71.	Choice Organic Teas/Granum, Inc.
72.	Chrondrex
73.	Clario Medical Imaging
74.	Cleaner Production International LLC
75.	CoAptus Medical Corporation
76.	Coffman Engineers
77.	Columbia Gem House, Inc. - Trigem Designs
78.	CombiMatrix
79.	ComleGen
80.	Composite Power Corp.
81.	Control Contractors Inc.
82.	Costco
83.	Costich Co.
84.	Crooked Trails
85.	Cusp Natural Products
86.	Cutter and Buck

Appendix III: Private Sector Companies/Businesses

87.	Cytopeia
88.	Davis Wright Tremaine LLP
89.	Decent Exposures Inc
90.	Dendreaon
91.	Dharma Therepeutics Inc.
92.	Dial Discoveries LLC
93.	DKA
94.	DLR Group
95.	Dungeness Organic Produce, Nash Huber
96.	Ecco Recycles
97.	Eco Depot, Inc.
98.	EcoDeposits at ShoreBank Pacific
99.	Ecolights
100.	Ecotope
101.	Eddie Bauer
102.	Edtek, Inc.
103.	EES Consulting
104.	EIC Environmental Health and Safety
105.	EKOS Corporation
106.	EKOS International
107.	El Quetzal
108.	Elcon Corporation
109.	Ellard Instrumentation Ltd.
110.	EMP2
111.	EndoGastric Solutions
112.	Energy Market Innovations, Inc.
113.	Energy NewsData
114.	EnerWaste International Corporation
115.	Envirolssues
116.	Envirometrics Inc.
117.	Environment International Ltd.
118.	Environmental Alternatives
119.	Environmental Home Center
120.	Essential Baking Company
121.	Essential Innovations Technology
122.	Etubics
123.	Evergreen Recycling
124.	Ex Officio
125.	Expedia
126.	Far East Handicrafts
127.	Fire Mountain Solar
128.	Flying Apron Organic Bakery
129.	Frause Group, The

130.	Full Circle Farm
131.	Ganesh Himal Trekking & Trading Co.
132.	Genelex
133.	GenPrime
134.	GeoEngineers, Inc. Redmond
135.	GGLO Architecture and Design
136.	Glacier Northwest
137.	Global Energy Concepts
138.	Global Folk Art
139.	Global Smart Energy
140.	Golden Glen Creamery
141.	Grays Harbor Paper
142.	Green for Good LLC
143.	GreenDisk Inc.
144.	Greener Lifestyles
145.	Hallmark Refining
146.	Hargis Engineers
147.	Harris Group Inc.
148.	Hart Crowser, Inc.
149.	Helix BioMedix
150.	Heller Ehrman LLP
151.	Hematologics
152.	Herrera Environmental Consultants, Inc.
153.	Holland America Cruise Lines
154.	Hollister-Stier Laboratories LLC
155.	Holy Lamb Organics
156.	Hydrogen Power Inc.
157.	Icogenex
158.	Illumigen Biosciences, Inc.
159.	Inaba Farms
160.	InfrastruX
161.	InnovaTek
162.	Insilicos
163.	Institute for Environmental Health
164.	Interface Engineering
165.	Intertox, Inc.
166.	Island Spring
167.	ISM Therapeutics
168.	IsoRay Medical, Inc.
169.	JAMTOWN
170.	JATS Alternative Power Co.
171.	Jones & Jones Architects and Landscape Architects, Ltd.
172.	JX Crystals, Inc.

Appendix III: Private Sector Companies/Businesses

173.	Karisma Ltd.
174.	Kitsap SEED Project
175.	Koronis Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
176.	Leader International Corp.
177.	LifeSpan BioSciences, Inc.
178.	Light Green Advisors
179.	Light Sciences Corporation
180.	Lighting Design Lab
181.	Living Shelter Design Architect, PLLC
182.	LMN Architects
183.	LS Pharma, Inc.
184.	Lumera, Inc.
185.	MagnaDrive
186.	Magnusson Klemencic Associates
187.	Mahlum Architects
188.	Many Hands
189.	Marigold Fair Trade
190.	Mariposa Indigenous Art
191.	Mark Ryan Winery
192.	Medchem Source LLP
193.	MediQuest Therapeutics
194.	Med-Tox Northwest
195.	MicroPlanet Technology Corp.
196.	Microsoft
197.	Miller Hayashi Architects
198.	Miller Hull Partnership, LLP
199.	Mithun
200.	Moka Joe Certified Organic Coffee
201.	Moon Valley Organics
202.	Moonflower Enterprises
203.	Morning Myst Botanics
204.	Mountain Spirit
205.	Namu Baru Inc.
206.	NanoString Technologies
207.	Nastech Pharmaceutical Company Inc.
208.	Natural Choice Directory
209.	NBBJ
210.	Neah Power Systems, Inc.
211.	Neurovista Corporation
212.	Nonprofits Unlimited
213.	Northstar Neuroscience, Inc.
214.	Northwest Kinetics
215.	Northwest Solar Electric

216.	Ojoba Collective
217.	Omeros Corporation
218.	Onconome, Inc.
219.	Organic Gift Shop
220.	Otte Farm, George and Apple Otte
221.	Outback Power Systems
222.	Paccar
223.	Pacific Biometrics, Inc.
224.	Pacific Bioscience Laboratories
225.	Pacific Market International
226.	Pacific Northwest Biotechnology
227.	Pacific Northwest National Laboratory
228.	Paloma Pottery
229.	Parsons Public Relations
230.	Pathway Medical Technologies, Inc.
231.	Pavidia Farms
232.	PCS Utilidata
233.	Pelican Packers, Inc.
234.	Pharmaln, Ltd.
235.	PhenoPath Laboratories
236.	Port of Everett
237.	Port of Longview
238.	Port of Olympia
239.	Port of Seattle
240.	Port of Tacoma
241.	Portage Bay Goods
242.	Powerit Solutions, LLC
243.	PriTest Inc.
244.	Progressive Kid
245.	Prometheus Energy Company
246.	ProteoTech, Inc.
247.	Puget Sound Consumers Coop (PCC) Foods
248.	Pulsar Vascular Inc.
249.	Pura Vida Coffee
250.	Pure Farms Pork
251.	Quillisascut cheese
252.	REI
253.	ReliOn, Inc.
254.	Rent's Due Ranch
255.	Sally Jackson Cheeses
256.	Samish Bay Cheese
257.	Sasak Gallery & Imports
258.	SCOLR Pharma, Inc.

Appendix III: Private Sector Companies/Businesses

259.	Scott Leach Orchards
260.	Seattle Genetics, Inc.
261.	ShoreBank Enterprise Cascadia
262.	Show Off Promotions
263.	Skin Biology, Inc.
264.	Sonus Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
265.	Sound Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
266.	Spaltudaq Corp.
267.	Spencer Technologies, Inc.
268.	Spiration, Inc.
269.	Starbucks
270.	Stecher Proprietary Interests, LLC
271.	Sunny Pine Farm
272.	Sustainable Group
273.	Syntrix BioSystems
274.	Targeted Genetics Corporation
275.	Therus Corporation
276.	T-Mobile USA
277.	Traditions Cafe & World Folk Art
278.	Trubion Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
279.	Tully's Coffee
280.	Ultreo, Inc.
281.	Uptake Medical Corporation
282.	Urban Visions
283.	Vashon Organics
284.	VentriPoint, Inc.
285.	VisionGate, Inc.
286.	Vital Choice Seafood
287.	VizX Labs, maker of GeneSifter
288.	VLST Corporation
289.	Washington Biodiesel
290.	Weyerhaeuser
291.	Williamson Farms
292.	XactaGen, LLC
293.	ZymoGenetics, Inc.

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- 2 [2005 Weyerhaeuser Sustainability Report](#)
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- 4 [Boeing Philanthropy Report 07](#)
- 5 [Eddie Bauer Corporate Responsibility](http://www.eddiebauer.com/about/company_info/corp_resp_global.asp) (http://www.eddiebauer.com/about/company_info/corp_resp_global.asp)
- 6 [Expedia "What is Expedia Doing"](http://www.expedia.com/daily/vacations/world-heritage/default2.asp?ccheck=1&) (http://www.expedia.com/daily/vacations/world-heritage/default2.asp?ccheck=1&)
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- 8 [Interview w/Microsoft Corporate Social Responsibility Representatives-Achtar Badshah, Director of Community Affairs and Timothy Dubel, Senior Manager Community Affairs](#)
- 9 [Interview w/Starbucks Corporate Social Responsibility Representatives - Dennis Marcray \(Dir. Business Practices Corporate Social Responsibility\) and Brantley Browning \(Social Programs Corporate Social Responsibility\)](#)
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- 11 [Microsoft Citizenship Report 2005](#)
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- 16 [Port of Tacoma "Environmental Projects" Page](http://www.portoftacoma.com/aboutus.cfm?sub=28&lsub=4) - http://www.portoftacoma.com/aboutus.cfm?sub=28&lsub=4
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