SFI Urban and Community Forest Sustainability Standard

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Trees close to home—where we live, work, learn, and play—have many benefits. They help us combat *climate change* by capturing greenhouse gases and mitigate the heating of cities while improving public health and wellbeing, providing recreation space, and so much more. Collectively, these trees and their associated environments make up our urban and *community forests*.

Urban and *community forestry* is essential to maximizing the benefits provided by forests and trees, while minimizing the risks they can pose in our cities and towns. We refer to both urban and *community forests* and their care as *urban forests* and *urban forestry*, respectively, throughout this standard.

Considering the value of the benefits and how many people around the world live in cities and towns, maintaining the vitality of these resources is essential. SFI and its partners see a great opportunity to provide leadership in *urban forestry* and raise the profile of *urban forests* and trees as *green infrastructure* and *nature-based solutions*. Urban and *community forests face* significant threats, such as from *climate change*; *invasive* and *native* insects, animals, plants, and diseases; water shortages, and so on. To counter these threats, raise awareness, and to assist communities in managing these resources, *SFI* has engaged the *urban forestry* sector to create a standard for sustainable urban and *community forests*.

Standards and their associated certifications are effective tools to increase engagement and improve performance. Standards are sector-developed minimum guidelines for appropriate planning, management, and care of a resource and their associated benefits and risks. Not only do standards provide a roadmap to sustainable management, they also allow *organizations* to prove their efforts through *third-party verification and certification*.

Scope

The *SFI* Urban and Community Forest Sustainability Standard promotes sustainable *urban forests* based on 16 *objectives*. This standard is appropriate for *organizations* that own, manage, or are responsible for *urban forests*. These *organizations* can come from all facets of the *urban forest* sector including but not limited to: governmental *organizations* (i.e. municipalities, counties, states, provinces), non-governmental *organizations*, *Indigenous Peoples*, community groups, healthcare *organizations*, educational *organizations*, and corporate *organizations*.

This standard is based on 5 guiding **PRINCIPLES:**

- ***Urban forests* and trees** are vital for community well-being, health, *resiliency*, and sustainability.

- ***Urban forests* and trees** require proper planning, care, and management to optimize benefits and *minimize* risks.

- ***Urban forests* and trees** depend upon understanding, awareness, appreciation, and engagement by people to thrive in communities.

- ***Urban forests* and trees** and their associated benefits should be accessible and available to everyone.

- ***Urban forests* and trees** are *nature-based solutions* to pressing issues and essential *green infrastructure*.

The *SFI* Urban and Community Forest Sustainability Standard strives to address the environmental, social, and governance issues that will help ensure the sustainability of our *urban forests*. We can meet these *principles* by building our capacity, growing our network of support, and continually striving to improve our forests and *programs* through the following *objectives*:

- **Objective 1: Community and People**
- **Objective 2: Human Health and Well-being**
- **Objective 3: Conservation and Protection of Biodiversity**
- **Objective 4: Stewardship of Natural Resources including Air, Water, and Soil**
- **Objective 5: Forest and Tree Health and Vitality**
- **Objective 6: Special Sites including Natural Areas**
- **Objective 7: Climate-Smart Management**
- **Objective 8: Urban Forest Planning**
- **Objective 9: Management and Care of Urban Forests and Trees**
- **Objective 10: Disaster Readiness, Response, and Recovery**
- **Objective 11: Capacity Building**
- **Objective 12: Urban Wood Utilization**
- **Objective 13: Communications**
- **Objective 14: Science, Research, and Technology**
- **Objective 15: Legal and Regulatory Compliance**
- **Objective 16: Reporting**

Objective 1: Community and People

To strengthen the community, enhance local economies, broaden public engagement, respect diverse perspectives, recognize *Indigenous rights*, and ensure equitable access for all to the many benefits of *urban forests*.

- **Performance Measure 1.1 –***Organization* actively seeks and promotes public engagement

    o **Indicator 1.1.1:** *Organization* identifies opportunities and events for community members to support and celebrate trees.

    o **Indicator 1.1.2:** *Organization* has a body of *stakeholders* and partners that actively participates in *planting* and maintaining community trees.

    o **Indicator 1.1.3:** *Organization* recognizes people in the community who are champions of the *urban forest* and its wood resources.

- **Performance Measure 1.2 –** *Organization* respects diverse perspectives.

    o **Indicator 1.2.1:** *Organization* involves communities with diverse cultural and socioeconomic backgrounds.

    o **Indicator 1.2.2:** *Organization* includes perspectives from *diverse communities* partners in planning, management, and educational opportunities.

- **Performance Measure 1.3 –** *Organization* upholds *Indigenous rights* and perspectives.

- o **Indicator 1.3.1:** *Organization* acknowledges land rights and treaties in communications, plans, and policies, and provides access to education and training for employees and volunteers.

- o **Indicator 1.3.2:** *Organization* upholds *Indigenous rights* through meaningful engagement, access to decision making, and a culturally safe place to share information and perspectives.

- o **Indicator 1.3.3:** *Organization* uses a mechanism to embrace, welcome, and prioritize local Indigenous ways of knowledge in urban *forest* planning and management.

- o **Indicator 1.3.4:** *Organization* has active projects that increase access to land and water for healing, celebration, learning, and growth.

- ● **Performance Measure 1.4 –** *Organization* ensures equitable access to *urban forests*, trees, and their associated benefits.

    - o **Indicator 1.4.1:** Demonstrates that the *program* prioritizes *tree equity* for all *stakeholders*.

    - o **Indicator 1.4.2:** *Organization* uses a metric to quantify equitable access to *urban forests*, green spaces, and their associated benefits.

Objective 2: Human Health and Well-being

To promote human and community health and well-being through equitable management and distribution of tree and forest related benefits, fair and safe access to and within green spaces, and nature-based recreational opportunities.

- ● **Performance Measure 2.1:** *Organization* includes human health and well-being in assessment, planning, and management efforts.

    - o **Indicator 2.1.1:** *Organization* identifies how human health and well-being are addressed in *urban forest*-related resource assessments and *strategies*.

    - o **Indicator 2.1.2:** *Organization* demonstrates how human health and well-being aspects are integrated in forest- and tree-related management decisions.

- ● **Performance Measure 2.2:** *Organization* promotes human health benefits of forests, trees, and greenspaces.

    - o **Indicator 2.2.1:** *Organization* uses multiple approaches to communicate the connection between human health and well-being and forests and trees to public and internal audiences.

    - o **Indicator 2.2.2:** *Organization* gathers information from internal and external audiences to establish feedback mechanisms and evaluate its *program* as related to human health and well-being.

- **Performance Measure 2.3:** *Organization* establishes metrics for assessing recreational, commuting, and travel opportunities.

    o **Indicator 2.3.1:** *Organization* has accessible parks or greenspaces that are utilized.

    o **Indicator 2.3.2:** *Organization* has and implements *strategies* to increase universal access and utilization of parks and greenspaces.

    o **Indicator 2.3.3:** *Organization* includes *urban forests* and trees in travel, commuting, and mobility plans and *strategies*.

Objective 3: Protection and Conservation of Biodiversity

To *protect*, conserve, and improve *biodiversity* through *urban forestry*, including *threatened* and endangered species, *wildlife habitat*, trees, forests, and associated ecological systems.

- **Performance Measure 3.1:** *Organization* incorporates the *conservation* of *native biological diversity* at *urban forest*, urban park, and street tree levels.

    o **Indicator 3.1.1:** *Organization* develops criteria and implements *practices*, as guided by regionally based *best scientific information*, to retain urban-level *wildlife habitat* elements.

    o **Indicator 3.1.2:** *Organization* works individually or collaboratively to support diversity of *native* forest cover types and age or size classes that enhance *biological diversity* at the urban and community scale.

    o **Indicator 3.1.3:** *Organization* participates in or incorporates the results of state, provincial, or regional *conservation* planning and priority-setting efforts to conserve *biological diversity* in *urban forest* management.

    o **Indicator 3.1.4:** *Organization* participates in *programs* and demonstrates activities to limit the introduction, spread, and impact of *invasive* exotic insects, animals, and plants that directly threaten or are likely to threaten *native* plant and animal communities.

- **Performance Measure 3.2:** *Organization protects threatened and endangered* species, *Forests with Exceptional Conservation Values*, and *old-growth forests* or trees.

    o **Indicator 3.2.1:** *Organization protects threatened and endangered* species.

    o **Indicator 3.2.2:** *Organization* locates and *protects* known *sites* of flora and fauna associated with viable occurrences of *critically imperiled* and *imperiled* species and communities.

    o **Indicator 3.2.3:** *Organization* supports or participates in plans or *programs* for the *conservation* of old-growth *urban forests* or trees.

- **Performance Measure 3.3:** *Organization* manages *wildlife habitat* and contributes to the *conservation* of *biological diversity*.

- o **Indicator 3.3.1:** *Organization* collects information on *Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value* and other *biodiversity*-related data through *forest inventory*, mapping, and/or participation in external *programs*.

- o **Indicator 3.3.2:** *Organization* utilizes a *strategy* to incorporate research results and field applications of *biodiversity* and ecosystem research into *urban forest* management decisions.

Objective 4: Stewardship of Natural Resources including Air, Water, and Soil

To consider the impact of the *urban forest* and *organization*'s *program* on natural resources including air, water, and soil.

- ● **Performance Measure 4.1:** *Organization* meets or exceeds all applicable water and air quality laws, regulations, and meets or exceeds *best management practices* developed under government–approved water and air quality *programs*

  - o **Indicator 4.1.1:** *Organization* implements water and air quality *best management practices* during all phases of management activities.

  - o **Indicator 4.1.2:** *Organization* monitors implementation of overall *best management practices* to *protect* air, water, and soil.

- ● **Performance Measure 4.2:** *Organization* implements water, *wetland*, and *riparian protection* measures based on soil type, terrain, vegetation, ecological function, harvesting system, governmental *best management practices* and guidelines, and other applicable factors.

  - o **Indicator 4.2.1:** *Organization* addresses management and *protection* of rivers, streams, lakes, *wetlands*, other water bodies, and *riparian areas* during all phases of management, including the layout and construction of roads and urban infrastructures, to maintain water reach, flow, and quality.

  - o **Indicator 4.2.2:** *Organization* maps rivers, streams, lakes, *wetlands*, and other water bodies as specified in governmental *best management practices* and, where appropriate, identifies them on the ground.

  - o **Indicator 4.2.3:** *Organization* documents and implements *strategies* to manage and *protect* rivers, streams, lakes, *wetlands*, other water bodies, and *riparian areas*.

  - o **Indicator 4.2.4:** Plans that address wet-weather events to maintain water quality (e.g., *urban forest inventory* systems, wet-weather tracts, definitions of acceptable operating conditions).

- ● **Performance Measure 4.3.** *Organization* implements a *strategy* to *protect* soil quantity, quality, and health during *urban forest* management.

  - o **Indicator 4.3.1:** *Organization* considers soil attributes during tree *planting* and *reforestation* activities.

o **Indicator 4.3.2:** *Organization* implements *best management practices* to *protect* soils from degradation and/or rehabilitate damaged soils.

Objective 5: Forest and Tree Health and Vitality

To ensure the long-term viability of *urban forests* by maximizing their health, longevity/age, *diversity*, *resilience*, and size to optimize benefits and resource availability and use.

- **Performance Measure 5.1:** *Organization* uses *integrated plant management* or *plant health care* procedures during operations.

  - o **Indicator 5.1.1:** *Organization* implements holistic *strategies* that consider tree and plant needs, including spacing, water requirements, pest associations, and proper fertility.

  - o **Indicator 5.1.2:** *Organization* utilizes alternate management options where appropriate such as prescribed fire, rotational grazing, and *natural regeneration* to increase *forest health* and vitality.

- **Performance Measure 5.2:** *Organization* uses planning to guide *planting* and establishment to enhance *urban forest* health and vitality.

  - o **Indicator 5.2.1:** *Organization* ensures that tree species and specimens are well-suited to local growing conditions, are climate-adapted, and are not *invasive* or otherwise destructive.

  - o **Indicator 5.2.2:** *Organization* selects tree *planting sites* for optimal tree growth and performance.

  - o **Indicator 5.2.3:** *Organization* utilizes a regular, proactive tree health monitoring *program* to assess tree stress and survival.

- **Performance Measure 5.3:** *Organization* facilitates the coexistence of trees and the built environment.

  - o **Indicator 5.3.1:** *Organization* ensures that the built environment is considered in *urban forest* planning and maintenance operations.

  - o **Indicator 5.3.2:** *Organization* modifies or removes the built environment, when feasible, to improve forest and tree health.

  - o **Indicator 5.3.3:** *Organization* has a process to prune or remove trees, as necessary, to *minimize* conflict with infrastructure and critical lines of sight.

- **Performance Measure 5.4:** *Organization* manages *soil health* to support *urban forest health*.

  - o **Indicator 5.4.1:** *Organization* **s**pecifies appropriate soil volumes for *sites* and species during *planting*.

  - o **Indicator 5.4.2:** *Organization* implements a continual soil improvement *program* that utilizes natural or augmented organic matter cycling, and tests soils prior to fertilization and modification.

- o **Indicator 5.4.3:** *Organization minimizes* negative effects of soil compaction through the use of protective measures during construction, utilizing engineered solutions, or using structural soils.

- **Performance Measure 5.5:** *Organization protects urban forests* and trees from damaging agents.

  - o **Indicator 5.5.1:** *Organization* implements a *strategy* to monitor for damaging agents and *invasive species*, prevent damage, and properly mitigate such damage.

  - o **Indicator 5.5.2:** *Organization* establishes policies or procedures to mitigate damage from human activities.

Objective 6: Special Sites including Natural Areas

To manage lands that are geologically, culturally, economically, or *ecologically important* in a manner that considers their unique qualities.

- **Performance Measure 6.1:** *Organization* identifies, evaluates, and maps natural areas, natural-area features, and *special sites* within *urban forests*.
  - o **Indicator 6.1.1:** *Organization* uses a system to identify, map, plan for, and manage natural areas and *special sites*, based on *conservation objectives* that have been prioritized by the *organization*.

- **Performance Measure 6.2:** *Organization* employs measures to manage natural areas and *special sites* to *protect*, preserve, conserve, maintain, restore, and/or enhance their functions based on *management* plan requirements.
  - o **Indicator 6.2.1:** *Organization* utilizes written policies, ordinances, by-laws, and/or codes that establish standards for the *protection* and *conservation* of *special sites* and natural areas.
  - o **Indicator 6.2.2:** *Organization* monitors performance against the standards for *protection*, preservation, and *conservation*.

- **Performance Measure 6.3:** *Organization* ensures that natural areas and *special sites* are managed to maintain, restore, or enhance their functions.
  - o **Indicator 6.3.1:** *Organization* has implemented *strategies* or written operational guidelines appropriate to the scope and scale of the managed *site(s)*.

Objective 7: Climate-Smart Management

To promote *climate change resilience* and address pressing environmental, social, and economic concerns using tree-related *adaptation* and *mitigation strategies*.

- **Performance Measure 7.1:** *Organization* monitors and strives to maximize the *ecosystem services* provided by their *urban forest*.

  - o **Indicator 7.1.1:** *Organization* quantifies annual carbon sequestration and total carbon storage benefits, stormwater benefits, air quality and temperature benefits, and aesthetic/economic benefits; and tracks trends over time.

- **Indicator 7.1.2:** *Organization* utilizes tree planning and management efforts to maximize *ecosystem* services related to carbon sequestration, energy *conservation*, urban heat island *mitigation*, stormwater *mitigation*, air-quality improvement, and economic vitality.

- **Indicator 7.1.3:** *Organization* incentivizes the use of trees and *green infrastructure* to *minimize* greenhouse gas emissions while maximizing carbon sequestration and avoided emissions.

- **Performance Measure 7.2:** *Organization* monitors and takes steps to *minimize* the carbon footprint of their *urban forestry* operations.

  - **Indicator 7.2.1:** *Organization minimizes* operational carbon footprints; includes a regular basic CO_2/Green House Gasses (GHGs) assessment for *urban forestry* operations.

  - **Indicator 7.2.2:** *Organization* demonstrates that *strategies* are in place to maximize *urban wood* and woody biomass utilization to close waste loops, *minimize* the release of GHGs into the atmosphere, and help create a circular economy.

- **Performance Measure 7.3:** *Organization* regularly assesses and works to address the various vulnerabilities within their jurisdictions related to *climate change* and extreme weather.
  - **Indicator 7.3.1:** *Organization* implements a *strategy* to address the effects of urban heat islands, ecological disruption, and social/economic disruption due to *climate* change.

  - **Indicator 7.3.2:** *Organization* promotes tree preservation and *planting* to maximize the provision of various *ecosystem services*, prioritizing areas with historically disadvantaged and vulnerable populations and low *tree equity*.

- **Performance Measure 7.4:** *Organization* works with cross-sector partners to create educational *programs*, policies, incentives, and regulatory measures aimed at building social and ecological *resilience* via trees and *nature-based solutions*.

  - **Indicator 7.4.1:** *Organization* demonstrates that its *urban forestry* goals are tied to social and environmental justice efforts, economic development, educational and cultural enhancement initiatives, and active transportation efforts.

  - **Indicator 7.4.2:** *Organization* promotes food production and green entrepreneurship *strategies* to build social *resilience*.

Objective 8: Urban Forest Planning

To ensure the long-term sustainability of the urban forest resource and management *program* through comprehensive planning and strategic goal setting.

- **Performance Measure 8.1**: *Organization* engages in comprehensive and regular *urban forestry* system assessments and monitoring sufficient to allow them to generate informed *management plans* and management *strategies* based on current conditions of their forest.

    o **Indicator 8.1.1**: *Organization* has a forest resource assessment underway or has a current forest resource assessment.

    o **Indicator 8.1.2**: *Organization* documents administrative and operational performance monitoring related to tree canopy extent, condition, and distribution; *ecosystem services*; operational costs and measurable results; and *urban forest* system vulnerabilities.

- **Performance Measure 8.2**: *Organization* supports and promotes planning efforts by consulting relevant and interested community *stakeholders*.

    o **Indicator 8.2.1**: *Organization* seeks input from advisory groups, professional consultants, intra-agency departments, and other community *stakeholders* to advise on the establishment, *conservation*, *protection*, and maintenance of urban and community trees and forests, to ensure inclusivity and collaboration.

- **Performance Measure 8.3**: *Organization* has comprehensive interdisciplinary planning *strategies* that are integrated with other departments and internal administrative groups and align with *stakeholder* interests and goals.
    o **Indicator 8.3.1**: *Organization* has a clearly defined vision that, at the highest level, guides planning and management decisions.

    o **Indicator 8.3.2**: *Organization* has documented *strategies* that support current goals and operational targets.

Objective 9: Management and Care of Urban Forests and Trees

To ensure that best *practices* are followed in the establishment, maintenance, and management of forests and trees.

- **Performance Measure 9.1:** *Organization* has management authority and a *qualified resource professional* directing *urban forest* management and maintenance activities.

    o **Indicator 9.1.1:** *Organization* employs or has an agreement with a professional that has the education and expertise required to effectively lead and manage the *community forestry program*.

    o **Indicator 9.1.2:** *Organization* has formally adopted responsibility and authority for the *protection*, care, and management of urban trees and forests through ordinances, charter, or other guiding *policies* or agreements.

    o **Indicator 9.1.3:** *Organization* regularly convenes *stakeholders* to coordinate *urban forestry policy*, *practices*, and/or project activities.

- **Performance Measure 9.2:** *Organization* adopts and implements *urban forest* policies, procedures, and standards.

- o **Indicator 9.2.1:** *Organization* has adopted *policies,* planning *strategies*, ordinances, and/or *best management practices* that govern the *planting*, establishment, maintenance, *protection*, risk management, and removal of trees.

- o **Indicator 9.2.2:** *Organization* has development policies, standard operating procedures, regulations, and standards that detail requirements for tree *protection*, permitting, inspection, *mitigation*, and noncompliance penalties for trees on *public and private property* during land disturbance, development, and infrastructure maintenance activities.

- o **Indicator 9.2.3:** *Organization* regularly assesses and utilizes current and scalable urban tree health, canopy distribution, and social and ecological vulnerability, and *ecosystem services* data to inform, formulate, and adopt *urban forest* policies, planning goals, management *strategies*, maintenance standards, and *program* goals.

- ● **Performance Measure 9.3:** *Organization* coordinates tree *planting* and establishment.

  - o **Indicator 9.3.1:** *Organization* has an established *program* for *planting* and establishing urban tolerant trees on managed *public and/or private property*, including green stormwater infrastructure, in accordance with nationally or regionally adopted *best management practices.*

  - o **Indicator 9.3.2:** *Organization* demonstrates appropriate follow-up care and establishment for all trees planted based on species, size and type of stock, *site* characteristics, local climate, and maintenance needs.

  - o **Indicator 9.3.3:** *Organization* has *policy*, public relations, educational outreach, and/or public assistance *programs* that encourage private landowners to replace trees that have died, blown down, or been removed.

  - o **Indicator 9.3.4:** *Organization* demonstrates that the five-year rolling average of trees planted within managed areas is equal to or greater than the number of trees removed, for all reasons in the absence of a catastrophic disaster.

- ● **Performance Measure 9.4:** *Organization* maintains managed forests and trees under their jurisdiction.

  - o **Indicator 9.4.1:** *Organization* has an established *program* of care for young trees that is aligned with nationally or regionally adopted *best management practices*.

  - o **Indicator 9.4.2:** *Organization* implements proactive resource management, monitoring, and maintenance *strategies* for established trees that optimize tree health and longevity, public safety, and resource allocations.

  - o **Indicator 9.4.3:** *Organization* annually conducts systematic, visual assessments of 15% or more of the managed tree population for *forest health*, structural defect, and risk management, and prescribes and performs proactive pruning and restorative maintenance as needed to sustain a safe and healthy *urban forest* that coexists with the built environment.

- **Performance Measure 9.5:** *Organization* preserves and *protects* trees and forests.

    - **Indicator 9.5.1:** *Organization* has the authority and capacity to implement and enforce tree *protection* codes, policies, standards, and construction specifications through *site* plan reviews, on-site inspections, and monitoring and administrative actions.

    - **Indicator 9.5.2:** *Organization* demonstrates inclusive community engagement, equitable protocols, and targeted programming to ensure that trees and forests are preserved and protected in all neighborhoods regardless of social, ethnic, or economic demographics.

Objective 10: Disaster Readiness, Response, and Recovery

To limit undesirable effects and aid in the recovery of communities and forest resources from disasters through strategic planning, preparation, effective response, restoration, and improved *resilience*.

- **Performance Measure 10.1:** *Organization* proactively plans and prepares for catastrophic natural events and disasters that can reasonably be anticipated.

    - **Indicator 10.1.1:** *Organization* assesses risks and develops written and equitable disaster response *strategies*, including debris management, appropriate for events in its region.

    - **Indicator 10.1.2:** *Organization* implements appropriate prevention and *mitigation programs* and *strategies* to reduce risks prior to an event, including appropriate funding sources, operational capacity, mutual aid agreements, and standing contracts or agreements in place with private contractors for surge capacity.

- **Performance Measure 10.2:** *Organization* implements adopted disaster-response *strategies* in response to events.

    - **Indicator 10.2.1:** *Organization* activates appropriate response teams, integrates with other emergency management operations, and follows governmental emergency management guidelines or *programs* where appropriate.

    - **Indicator 10.2.2:** *Organization* maximizes opportunities to preserve damaged trees and divert woody debris for highest and best uses.

- **Performance Measure 10.3:** *Organization* implements recovery *strategies* after an event.

    - **Indicator 10.3.1:** *Organization* has and implements a risk *mitigation program* to reduce residual risk following events.

    - **Indicator 10.3.2:** *Organization* implements effective *reforestation*, restoration, or replanting *strategies* following events.

    - **Indicator 10.3.3:** *Organization* assesses the impact of events and evaluates the effectiveness of their readiness, response, and recovery efforts.

Objective 11: Capacity Building

To promote continued improvement in the *practice* of sustainable management through education, outreach, sufficient resourcing and funding, professional development, engagement and stewardship, and performance review.

- **Performance Measure 11.1**: *Organization* ensures budgets are in place for *urban forestry* operations.

  o **Indicator 11.1.1:** *Organization* has a dedicated budget for *urban forestry* related activities.

  o **Indicator 11.1.2:** *Organization* assesses current and future budgeting needs based on *strategies*, plans, and desired future conditions and/or goals.

- **Performance Measure 11.2**: *Organization* actively engages *stakeholders*.

  o **Indicator 11.2.1:** *Organization* produces an annual report of engagement with decision makers, leaders, citizens, and interdivisional actors based on outreach and engagement plans.

  o **Indicator 11.2.2:** *Organization* works with volunteers and tracks the number of hours worked, if applicable.

- **Performance Measure 11.3**: *Organization* utilizes performance reviews to improve its *program*.

  o **Indicator 11.3.1:** *Organization* employs a regular review process of the implementation of relevant *strategies* with action steps identified to achieve desired future conditions and/or goals.

  o **Indicator 11.3.2:** *Organization* identifies staff and/or *organizations* for various ancillary functions such as: outreach, volunteer management, *planting*, tree care management, inter-department communication, etc.

- **Performance Measure 11.4**: *Organization* supports professional development and improvement.

  o **Indicator 11.4.1:** *Organization* has trained and credentialed managers, crews, or contractors.

  o **Indicator 11.4.2:** *Organization* provides opportunities for continuing educational development.

Objective 12: Urban Wood Utilization

To ensure the highest and best use of *urban wood* resources and *minimize* waste from our urban and *community forests*.

- **Performance Measure 12.1**: *Organization* has a verifiable *strategy* stating that living trees are the highest and best use until the risk exceeds tolerance or the tree has reached the end of its useful living, standing life, and then defines what to do when trees or parts of trees are removed and supports their best utilization in compliance with controlling regulations.

- o **Indicator 12.1.1:** *Organization* includes *urban wood* utilization targets including criteria used to determine the best use for various wood products based upon size, quality, circumstances, and available local resources.

- o **Indicator 12.1.2:** *Organization* utilizes an evaluation process to assess past performance and establish future goals for *urban wood* utilization.

- ● **Performance Measure 12.2:** *Organization* values and manages trees as full-cycle resources that are utilized even after removal to support environmental, economic, and social values, while understanding that the highest and best use will vary due to region and circumstance.

  - o **Indicator 12.2.1:** *Organization* supports local utilization of wood through investments, purchases, or supplying materials.

  - o **Indicator 12.2.2:** *Organization* facilitates ongoing training that ensures trees are removed in a manner that supports the highest use and value.

- ● **Performance Measure 12.3:** *Organization* engages property *stakeholders* and *urban wood* professionals in support of a self-sustaining network to build sufficient long-term capacity.

  - o **Indicator 12.3.1:** *Organization* facilitates community engagement with *urban wood* utilization.

  - o **Indicator 12.3.2:** *Organization* participates in *urban wood* use *organizations*, memberships, arrangements, or contracts with *urban wood* professionals.

  - o **Indicator 12.3.3:** *Organization* supports industry approved standards and chain-of-custody procedures or *policies*.

Objective 13: Communications

To invest in and utilize effective communications both internally and externally to support and promote all aspects of the *urban forest* and *program*.

- ● **Performance Measure 13.1:** *Organization* has a communication *strategy* that includes outreach, engagement, and education about *urban forests* and trees, the associated values and benefits, and the need for management and care.

  - o **Indicator 13.1.1:** *Organization* prioritizes bi-directional and diverse communication.

  - o **Indicator 13.1.2:** *Organization* utilizes multiple methods of shareable and accessible information about the *urban forest,* communicating about policies and who's responsible for them, with contact information.

  - o **Indicator 13.1.3:** *Organization* evaluates the effectiveness of communication efforts annually and adjusts as needed.

- ● **Performance Measure 13.2:** *Organization* invests in *urban forest* and tree-related communication efforts.

- o **Indicator 13.2.1:** *Organization* documents the resources utilized to communicate about the *urban forest* and trees inside and outside of the *organization*.

- o **Indicator 13.2.2:** *Organization* implements a communication *strategy* and shares its accomplishments internally and externally.

Objective 14: Research, Science, and Technology

To invest in, utilize, and promote, research, science, and technology that supports sustainable resource management.

- ● **Performance Measure 14.1:** *Organization* has a *strategy* for staying informed about new research.

  - o **Indicator 14.1.1:** *Organization* makes support available for *urban forestry* and *urban wood* practitioners to sustain membership in or receive training from professional *organizations*.

  - o **Indicator 14.1.2:** *Organization* participates in groups or *organizations* that increase access to research.

- ● **Performance Measure 14.2:** *Organization* participates and/or invests in research that advances *urban forestry practices* locally and/or at larger scale.

  - o **Indicator 14.2.1:** *Organization* commits resources to collaborate with *stakeholders* and partners to advance social science or applied *urban forestry* research when opportunities arise.

  - o **Indicator 14.2.2:** *Organization* demonstrates willingness to participate in research that advances knowledge of *urban forestry* when opportunities arise, including contributing to projects or sharing findings within peer networks.

- ● **Performance Measure 14.3:** *Organization* demonstrates commitment to applying findings from relevant research to the professional, sustainable management of their *urban forest*.
  - o **Indicator 14.3.1:** *Organization* is involved in activities that promote the dissemination of research.

  - o **Indicator 14.3.2:** *Organization* applies relevant, current research in management *strategies*.

- ● **Performance Measure 14.4:** *Organization* acquires and utilizes technology that supports sustainable resource management.

  - o **Indicator 14.4.1:** *Organization* invests in staff training for applications of technology used in sustainable resource management.

  - o **Indicator 14.4.2:** *Organization* is transparent regarding data collected via technology.

  - o **Indicator 14.4.3:** *Organization* utilizes technology and related data to promote equitable access to *urban forests* within jurisdiction or *organization*.

Objective 15: Legal and Regulatory Compliance

To comply with applicable laws and regulations.

- **Performance Measure 15.1:** *Organization* complies with applicable *urban forestry* and related social and environmental laws and regulations.

    o **Indicator 15.1.1:** *Organization* has access to relevant laws and regulations in appropriate locations.

    o **Indicator 15.1.2:** *Organization* has a system for achieving compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

    o **Indicator 15.1.3:** *Organization* demonstrates a commitment to legal compliance through available regulatory action information.

- **Performance Measure 15.2:** *Organization* complies with all applicable social laws in the country in which the *organization* operates.

    o **Indicator 15.2.1:** *Organization* has written *policy* demonstrating commitment to comply with social laws, such as those covering civil rights, equal employment opportunities, gender equality, *diversity*, inclusion, anti-discrimination and anti-harassment measures, workers' compensation, *indigenous rights*, workers' and communities' right to know, prevailing wages, workers' right to organize, and occupational health and safety.

    o **Indicator 15.2.2:** *Organization* respects the rights of workers and labor representatives in a manner that encompasses the intent of the International Labor Organization fundamental conventions.

Objective 16: Reporting

To annually report progress on conformance with the *SFI* Urban and Community Forest Sustainability Standard to increase transparency.

- **Performance Measure 16.1:** *Organization* reports annually to *SFI* on their conformance with the *SFI* Urban and Community Forest Sustainability Standard.

    o **Indicator 16.1.1:** *Organization* provides prompt responses to the *SFI* annual progress report survey.

    o **Indicator 16.1.2:** *Organization* keeps records for all the categories of information needed for *SFI* annual progress report surveys.

    o **Indicator 16.1.3:** *Organization* maintains copies of past survey reports to document progress and improvements that demonstrate conformance to the *SFI* Urban and Community Forest Sustainability Standard.

- **Performance Measure 16.2:** *Organization* provides a summary audit report, prepared by the *certification body*, to *SFI* after the successful completion of a certification, recertification, or surveillance audit to the *SFI* Urban and Community Forest Sustainability Standard.

- o **Indicator 16.2.1:** The summary audit report submitted by the *organization* (one copy must be in English), shall include, at a minimum:

  - ▪ The name of the *Organization* that was audited, including its *SFI* representative

  - ▪ A general description of the *Organization*'s *urban forest* included in the audit

  - ▪ The name of the *certification body* and *lead auditor* (names of the *audit team* members, including *technical experts*, may be included at the discretion of the *audit team* and *organization*)

  - ▪ A description of the audit process, *objectives*, and scope

  - ▪ The dates the audit was conducted and completed

  - ▪ A description of substitute *indicators*, if any, used in the audit and a rationale for each

  - ▪ A summary of the findings, including general descriptions of evidence of conformity and any nonconformities and corrective action plans to address them, opportunities for improvement, and exceptional *practices*

  - ▪ The certification decision.

The summary audit report will be posted on the *SFI* website (forests.org) for public review.

Glossary

adaptation:	Climate change adaptation refers to actions that reduce the negative impact of climate change, while taking advantage of potential new opportunities. It involves adjusting policies and actions because of observed or expected changes in climate.
aquatic habitat:	An area where water is the principal medium that provides the resources and environmental conditions to support occupancy, survival, and reproduction by individuals of a given species
aquatic species:	Animals that live on or within water during some stage of their development.
audit team:	One or more auditors conducting an audit, supported if needed by technical experts (ISO 19011:2018).
auditor:	A person with the competence needed to conduct an audit (ISO 19011:2018).
best management practices (BMPs):	A practice or combination of practices for protection of water quality that is determined by a federal, provincial, state, or local government or other responsible entity, after problem assessment, examination of alternative practices, and appropriate public participation, to be the most effective and practicable means (including technological, economic, and institutional considerations) of conducting a forest management operation while addressing any environmental considerations.
best scientific information:	Available factual information that is generally accepted by the broad scientific community. It includes but is not limited to peer-reviewed scientific information

	obtainable from any source, including government and non-governmental sources, that have been verified by field testing to the maximum extent feasible.
biodiversity:	The variety and abundance of life forms, processes, functions, and structures of plants, animals, and other living organisms, including the relative complexity of species, communities, gene pools and ecosystems at spatial scales that range from local to regional to global.
biological diversity:	The variety and abundance of life forms, processes, functions, and structures of plants, animals, and other living organisms, including the relative complexity of species, communities, gene pools, and ecosystems at spatial scales that range from local to regional to global.
certification body:	An independent third party that is accredited by: • ANSI-ASQ National Accreditation Board (ANAB) as being competent to conduct certifications to the 2022 Forest Management Standard, SFI Fiber Sourcing Standard, SFI Chain-of-Custody Standard or SFI Certified Sourcing Standard, SFI Small Lands Group Certification Module, or SFI Small Scale Forest Management Module for Indigenous Peoples and Families. • Standards Council of Canada (SCC) as being competent to conduct certifications to the SFI 2022 Forest Management Standard, SFI Fiber Sourcing Standard, SFI Chain-of-Custody Standard or SFI Certified Sourcing Standard, SFI Small Lands Group Certification Module, or SFI Small Scale Forest Management Module for Indigenous Peoples, and Families
climate change:	A change in the state of the climate that can be identified (e.g., by using statistical tests) by changes in the mean and/or the variability of its properties and that persists for an extended period, typically decades or longer. Climate change may be due to natural internal processes or external forcings or to persistent anthropogenic changes in the composition of the atmosphere or in land use. Note: Taken from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPPC).
community forest:	Term used in the USA for smaller communities that don't consider themselves 'Urban'; see urban forest. Note that "community forests" is often used in connection with community-based forestry, which is described as a participatory approach to forest management in which people in cities and towns manage areas of forest for a range of ecological, social, and economic values. For more information, see the Trust for Public Lands' report, "Community Forests: A Path to prosperity and connection," and the US Forest Service's Community Forest and Open Space Conservation Program.
conservation:	1. Protection of plant and animal habitat. 2. The management of a renewable natural resource with the objective of sustaining its productivity in perpetuity while providing for human use compatible with sustainability of the resource.
critically imperiled:	A plant or animal or community, often referred to as G1, that is globally extremely rare or, because of some factor(s), especially vulnerable to extinction. Typically, five or fewer occurrences or populations remain, or very few individuals (<1,000), acres (<2,000 acres or 809 hectares), or linear miles (<10 miles or 16 kilometers) exist. (Further information can be found under Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value in Section 7 — Guidance to SFI 2022 Standards.)
culturally important:	Having significance for or being representative of human activities or beliefs (e.g., documented areas such as cemeteries, sacred sites).
degree:	A professional academic degree (e.g., bachelor's) or equivalent.
diversity:	1. Diversity refers to individual and group/social differences. These include, but are not limited to, psychological, physical, and social differences that occur among any and all individuals, such as race, ethnicity, nationality, religion, economic class, age, gender, sexual orientation, and mental and physical ability. 2. The variety and abundance of life forms, processes, functions, and structures of plants, animals, and other living organisms, including the relative complexity of species, communities, gene pools, and ecosystems at spatial scales that range from local to regional to global.

diverse communities:	A diverse group, community or organization is one in which a variety of social and cultural characteristics exist.
ecologically important:	Ecologically important can be defined as applying to natural communities, biological, ecological, or physical features which, either by themselves or in a network, contribute significantly to an ecosystem's productivity, biodiversity, and resilience. Ecologically important areas may be so identified by the inclusion viable occurrences of species or natural communities that are integral to the identity or function of an ecosystem, but which may be relatively uncommon, including species or ecological communities with a high "S-Rank" or "G-Rank" from NatureServe, subject to the discretion of the Certified Organization.
ecosystem services:	Components of nature, directly enjoyed, consumed, or used to yield human well-being.
endemic:	Native or indigenous to a region.
exotic tree species:	A tree species introduced from outside its natural range. This does not include species that have become naturalized in an area and have a naturally reproducing population. (Note: Hybrids of native species or native plants that have been derived from genetic tree improvement and biotechnology programs are not considered exotic species.)
forest health:	The perceived condition of a forest derived from concerns about such factors as its age, structure, composition, function, vigor, presence of unusual levels of insects or disease, and resilience to disturbance.
forest inventory:	1. A set of objective sampling methods that quantify the spatial distribution, composition, and rates of change of forest parameters within specified levels of precision for management purposes. 2. The listing of data from such a survey.
forestry:	The profession embracing the science, art, and practice of creating, managing, using, and conserving forests and associated resources for human benefit and in a sustainable manner to meet desired goals, needs, and values.
Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value:	Critically imperiled (G1) and imperiled (G2) species and ecological communities.
geographic information system (GIS):	An organized collection of computer systems, personnel, knowledge, and procedures designed to capture, store, update, manipulate, analyze, report, and display forms of geographically referenced information and descriptive information.
green infrastructure:	Living plants and natural materials within developed areas. Can be incorporated with gray infrastructure (utilities, paved surfaces, and buildings) to perform important ecological functions such as stormwater management, erosion control, temperature buffering, and more.
habitat:	1. A unit area of environment. 2. The place, natural or otherwise (including climate, food, cover and water), where an individual or population of animals or plants naturally or normally lives and develops.
human damage:	Injuries to trees and forests caused by human activity such as soil compaction, lawn mower or string trimmer impact to trunks, or improper pruning.
imperiled:	A plant or animal or community, often referred to as G2, that is globally rare or, because of some factor(s), is very vulnerable to extinction or elimination. Typically, six to 20 occurrences, or few remaining individuals (1,000 to 3,000), or acres (2,000 to 10,000 acres or 809 to 4,047 hectares), or linear miles (10 to 50 miles or 16 to 80.5 kilometers) exist. (Further information can be found under Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value in Section 7 of the SFI 2022 Standards and Rules.)
indicator:	A specific metric that provides information about an organization's forestry and environmental performance, and that is integral to assessing conformance to the SFI 2022 Standards' objectives and performance measures.

Indigenous Peoples:	Inclusive of all Indigenous Peoples residing in Canada and the United States. More specifically, Indigenous Peoples are defined in the United States as members of federally recognized tribes and in Canada as those peoples that are recognized by section 35(2) of the Constitution Act, 1982. In the United States, the US Department of Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs publishes a list of each of the 573 federally recognized tribes. In Canada, Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada provides a list of the 619 recognized First Nations by province. Rights-holding Métis communities in Canada, as per S. 35(2) of the Constitution Act, 1982, include but are not limited to governing members of the Métis National Council as well as the Métis Settlements General Council.
Indigenous rights:	Aboriginal rights refer to practices, traditions, and customs that distinguish the unique culture of each First Nation and were practiced prior to European contact. These are rights that some Aboriginal peoples of Canada hold as a result of their ancestors' longstanding use and occupancy of the land. The rights of certain peoples to hunt, trap, and fish on ancestral lands are examples of Aboriginal rights. Aboriginal rights vary from group to group, depending on the customs, practices, and traditions that have formed part of their distinctive cultures. Aboriginal rights are protected under s.35 of the Constitution Act, 1982.
integrated pest management:	The careful consideration of all available pest control techniques and subsequent integration of appropriate measures that discourage the development of pest populations and keep pesticides and other interventions to levels that are economically justified and reduce or minimize risks to human health and the environment (source: FAO 2018).
integrated plant management:	A comprehensive program to manage the health, structure, and appearance of plants in the landscape, similar to integrated pest management. See also plant health care.
invasive:	Species introduced from another country or geographic region outside its natural range that may have fewer natural population controls in the new environment, becoming a pest or nuisance species.
invasive species:	Species introduced from another country or geographic region outside its natural range that may have fewer natural population controls in the new environment, becoming a pest or nuisance species.
land classification:	The process of designating areas of land into classes or strata that are sufficiently homogeneous in their physical, vegetative, and development attributes.
landscape:	1. A spatial mosaic of multiple ecosystems, landforms, and plant communities across a defined area, irrespective of ownership or other artificial boundaries and repeated in similar form throughout. 2. An area of land characterized by: • similar biogeoclimatic conditions that influence site potential; • similar historical disturbance regimes that influence vegetation structure and species composition; and • sufficient size to provide the range of habitat conditions for naturally occurring communities (except for a few megafauna with large spatial needs, e.g., wolves).
lead auditor:	An auditor appointed to lead an audit team. Also referred to as an audit team leader (ISO 19011:2018, 3.14, note 1).
least-toxic and narrowest-spectrum pesticide:	A chemical preparation used to control site-specific pests that minimizes impact to non-target organisms while meeting management objectives. The management objectives should consider the target pest, the degree of control needed, and other issues, such as season and timing of application, rates and methods, terrain, forest conditions, and the presence or absence of water bodies that may be impacted.
maintenance plan:	Short term (generally one to two years) implementation, work, or action plan for the maintenance of an organizations urban forest and trees.

master plan:	An Urban Forest Master Plan (UFMP) is a road map providing detailed information, recommendations, and resources needed to effectively and proactively manage and grow a city's tree canopy. More important, it provides a shared vision for the future of the urban forest to inspire and engage stakeholders in the care and protection of trees.
minimize:	To do only that which is necessary and appropriate to accomplish the task or objective described or to reduce an action's impacts.
mitigation:	1. Climate change mitigation consists of actions to limit the magnitude or rate of global warming and its related effects. This generally involves reductions in human emissions of greenhouse gases. 2. Reduce effect or impact (i.e. from tree removal).
native:	Species or ecological communities occurring naturally in an ecological region, as neither a direct nor indirect consequence of recent human activity. (Ecological Regions of North America: Levels I-II)
natural community:	Natural communities are combinations of native plants and animals that are regularly found together in particular settings. Human-caused disturbances have been minimal or are consistent with historical disturbance regimes (e.g., prescribed fire); the natural community has recovered from that disturbance; or the human-caused disturbance falls within the range of natural variation. (Adapted from NatureServe).
natural regeneration:	Establishment of a plant or a plant age class from natural seeding, sprouting, suckering, or layering.
nature-based solutions:	Sustainable planning, design, environmental management, and engineering practices that weave natural features or processes into the built environment to promote adaptation and resilience.
objective:	In the SFI Urban and Community Forest Sustainability Standard, a fundamental goal of sustainable forest management.
old-growth forests:	A forested ecosystem distinguished by old trees and related structural attributes, such as tree size, down woody debris, canopy levels, and species composition. Organizations should utilize a definition specific to their region and particular forest types.
organization:	Person or group of people that has its own functions with responsibilities, authorities, and relationships to achieve its objectives.
performance measure:	A means of judging whether an objective has been fulfilled.
plant health care:	Comprehensive program to manage the health, structure, and appearance of plants in the landscape.
planting:	The establishment of a group or stand of young trees created by direct seeding or by planting seedlings or plantlets.
policy:	A written statement of commitment to meet an objective or to implement a defined program or plan to achieve an objective or outcome.
practice(s):	The actual application or use of an idea, belief, or method, as opposed to theories relating to it.
principle:	The vision and direction for sustainable urban forest management as embodied in the principles of the SFI Standards.
program:	An organized system, process, or set of activities to achieve an objective or performance measure.
protection (or protect):	Maintenance of the status or integrity, over the long term, of identified attributes or values including management where appropriate and considering historical disturbance patterns, fire risk, and forest health when determining appropriate conservation strategies.

public land:	Land that is owned or administratively managed by a government entity (federal, state, provincial, county, or local), excluding easements or other encumbrances held by a government entity on private land.
qualified resource professional:	A person who by training and experience can make urban forest management recommendations. Examples include foresters, soil scientists, hydrologists, forest engineers, forest ecologists, and fishery and wildlife biologists, or technically trained specialists in such fields.
reforestation:	The reestablishment of forest cover either naturally or by seeding or planting of seedlings.
resilience or resiliency:	The overall capacity to recover from anthropogenic and natural disturbances.
riparian area:	Transition zone characterized by vegetation or geomorphology adjacent to rivers, streams, lakes, wetlands, and other water bodies.
SFI 2022 Audit Procedures and Auditor Qualifications and Accreditation:	The principles and guidelines that detail specific requirements to Certified Organizations and certification bodies for conducting audits to the SFI 2022 Forest Management, Fiber Sourcing, Chain-of-Custody, and Certified Sourcing Standards and the SFI Small Lands Group Certification Module and the SFI Small-Scale Forest Management Module for Indigenous Peoples and Families.
SFI certification:	A systematic and documented verification process to obtain and evaluate evidence objectively to determine whether a Certified Organization conforms to the requirements of SFI Standards and Rules.
SFI Implementation Committee:	A state, provincial, or regional committee organized by Certified Organizations to facilitate or manage the programs and alliances that support the growth of SFI certification, including sustainable forest management.
site:	1. A permanent location where an organization carries out work or a service. 2. An area in which a plant or forest stand grows, considered in terms of its environment, particularly as this determines the type and quality of the vegetation in the area can carry (*Dictionary of Forestry*, Society of American Foresters).
soil health:	The continued capacity of soil to function as a vital living ecosystem that sustains plants, animals, and humans. (USDA)
special sites:	Sites that include geologically unique or culturally important features.
stakeholder:	A person, group, community, or organization with an interest in the subject of the standard.
strategy:	Organized system, process, plans, or set of activities to achieve a goal or objective.
Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI):	SFI is a 501c(3) non-profit charitable organization, and is solely responsible for maintaining, overseeing and improving the Sustainable Forestry Initiative. SFI directs all elements of the Sustainable Forestry Initiative and the SFI Standard(s), including forest management, fiber sourcing, and chain-of-custody certifications, and labeling and marketing. SFI is overseen by a three-chamber board of directors representing social, environmental, and economic sectors.
sustainable forestry:	To meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs, by practicing a land stewardship ethic that integrates reforestation and the managing, growing, nurturing, and harvesting of trees for useful products and ecosystem services such as the conservation of soil, air and water quality, carbon, biological diversity, wildlife and aquatic habitats, recreation, and aesthetics.
technical expert:	A person who provides specific knowledge or expertise to the audit team (ISO 19011 2018, 3.16).

third-party verification and certification:	An assessment of conformance to the SFI 2022 Standards and Rules conducted according to the requirements of SFI Section 10 SFI 2022 Audit Procedures and Auditor Qualifications and Accreditation, and ISO 19011, by a qualified certification body.
threatened and endangered:	Listed under The U.S. Endangered Species Act or the Canadian Species at Risk Act and/or listed under applicable state or provincial laws requiring protection.
traditional forest-related knowledge:	Forest-related knowledge owned and maintained by Indigenous Peoples as a result of their traditional use of or tenure on forestland.
tree equity:	Tree equity is achieved when a community has enough canopy cover for residents to reap the health, economic, and other benefits that trees provide.
management plan:	A document that describes how urban forestry goals are to be accomplished within a defined time frame; includes tasks, priorities, best management practices, standards, specifications, budgets, and staffing analyses.
urban forest:	Trees, forests, greenspace, and related abiotic, biotic and cultural components in areas extending from an urban core to the urban-rural fringe. Urban forests may include parks, street trees, landscaped boulevards, gardens, river and coastal promenades, greenways, river corridors, wetlands, nature preserves, shelter belts of trees, and working trees at former industrial sites. Urban forests, through planned connections of green spaces, form the green infrastructure on which communities depend (U.S. Forest Service).
urban forester:	An individual trained in or practicing urban forestry.
urban forestry:	Management of naturally occurring and planted trees and associated plants in urban areas or communities.
urban wood:	Woody biomass reclaimed from urban areas for other purposes, often at their highest and best use. Urban wood is a plentiful, local, and renewable resource with unique design characteristics.
verifiable monitoring system:	A system capable of being audited by a third party that includes: 1. A means to characterize the Certified Organization's wood and fiber supply area, which may include sources certified to a standard that requires conformance with best management practices, including those sources from certified logging professionals; 2. A process to identify and use sources of available data (e.g., state or provincial monitoring programs, certification status of suppliers) in the use of best management practices; and 3). A method to assess supplier performance, if needed, to supplement available data.
vernal pool:	A seasonal wetland with sufficient water present during amphibian breeding season, an absence of fish, and the presence of wetland obligate fauna.
visual quality:	The visual aspects of both the landscape and the activities that occur on it.
wetland:	1. Seasonally or permanently water-logged areas characterized by vegetation adapted for life in saturated /flooded conditions; 2. Wetlands can be forested, shrubby, grassy, or open and may include bogs, fens, swamps, marshes, and shallow open water areas; 3. wetlands may be stagnant systems (e.g., bogs, vernal pools), slow flowing (e.g., fens, swamps), or have fluctuating water levels (e.g., marshes, shallow open water).
wildlife:	Aquatic (marine and freshwater) and terrestrial fauna