

SFI Small-Scale Forest Management Module for Indigenous Peoples and Families

1. GENERAL

1.1 Scope

The *SFI Small-Scale Forest Management Module for Indigenous Peoples and Families* (the module) applies to individual *small-scale forest properties or forest licenses* and to groups of small-scale forests co-operating for the purposes of obtaining *sustainable forest management* certification.

The module offers the owners of small-scale forests and the managers of small-scale public forests the opportunity to participate in a *group certification organization* and benefit from the economies of scale afforded by working with a group of small-scale forest owners and managers of forest licenses.

Forestland converted from forest to non-forest uses shall not be certified to this *SFI Small-Scale Forest Management Module for Indigenous Peoples and Families*. This does not apply to forestlands used for forest management infrastructure such as forest roads, log processing areas, recreation trails or hunting. Land used for purposes other than forest management are not within the scope of this module.

1.2 Eligibility for certification under the *SFI Small-Scale Forest Management Module for Indigenous Peoples and Families*

Any *small-scale forest property or forest license* owned or managed by Indigenous peoples, families, or communities where the area in timber production does not exceed 20,000 hectares is eligible for certification to the module. The total area certified to the module may exceed 20,000 hectares when the non-timber producing areas and areas managed for *conservation* or recreation purposes are included.

Small-scale forest properties and forest licenses between 5,000 and 20,000 hectares must be under the management of a *qualified resource professional*.

Small-scale forest properties and forest license include but are not limited to:

- Small forest properties or woodlots;
- British Columbia Woodlot Licences;
- Forestlands owned or managed by municipalities/counties or First Nations or Métis communities (e.g., First Nations Woodland Licences — British Columbia; County Forests — Ontario); and
- Crown forest licensed to communities (e.g., Community Forest Agreement — British Columbia; Lots Intramunicipaux — Quebec; Community Forests - Nova Scotia).

Forests with more than 20,000 hectares of land managed for timber production shall certify to the *SFI 2022 Forest Management Standard*.

1.3 What the *SFI Small-Scale Forest Management Module for Indigenous Peoples and Families* does

The module offers a pathway to certification for individual forests or for a group of forests operating as a *group certification organization* under a single certificate. The module allows *members* to sell fiber as *certified forest content* and satisfies the requirements for the use of *SFI 2022 Chain-of-Custody Standard*.

The *certified organization* as defined in this module can also provide the management structure to address the forest management requirements when implementing a carbon-offset protocol on the *certified area*.

1.4 What the *SFI Small-Scale Forest Management Module for Indigenous Peoples and Families*:

- requirements of the *SFI 2022 Forest Management Standard* applicable to small-scale managed forests and includes measures to broaden *practices* to address the *conservation of biodiversity*, the use of forestry *best management practices* to protect water quality and quantity, *soil health* and productivity, reforestation and the use of forest management and harvesting professionals;
- additional requirements for *sustainable forest management* that are applicable to small-scale managed forests; and
- requirements relating to the management of the *group certification organization*¹.

1.5 Geographic Application of the *SFI Small-Scale Forest Management Module for Indigenous Peoples and Families*

The module applies to individually owned forests or managed public forests and *group certification organizations* in Canada.

2. REFERENCES

This module incorporates, by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative and informative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed in 2.1. For dated and undated references, the latest edition of the application applies.

2.1 Normative references

- i. ISO/IEC 17021-1 — Conformity Assessment – Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems
- ii. ISO/IEC Guide 2:2004 — Standardization and Related Activities – General Vocabulary
- iii. *SFI 2022 Standards and Rules*:
 - Section 2 — *SFI 2022 Forest Management Standard*
 - Section 8 — SFI Policies

¹ The requirements for the management of the *group certification organization* are based on Appendix 2 of Section 10 of the SFI 2022 Standards and Rules.

- Section 10 — SFI 2022 Audit Procedures and Auditor Qualification and Accreditation
 - Section 11 — Communication and Public Reporting
 - Section 13 — Optional Modules
 - Section 14 — SFI Definitions
- iv. Interpretations for the Requirements for the SFI 2022 Standards and Rules
- For the purposes of this module, the relevant definitions given in ISO/IEC Guide 2:2004 apply together with the definitions in the SFI Definitions (Section 14).

2.2 Informative References

- i. PEFC ST 1002:2018 — Group Forest Management Certification
- ii. PEFC ST 1003:2018 — Sustainable Forest Management – Requirements
- iii. Section 4 — *SFI 2022 Chain-of-Custody Standard*
- iv. Section 6 — Rules for Use of *SFI On-Product Labels and Off-Product Marks*
- v. Section 7 — Guidance to SFI 2022 Standards and Rules
- vi. Section 9 — SFI Standards Development and Interpretations Process
- vii. Section 12 — Public Inquiries and Official Complaints

2.3 Definitions

All italicized terms in the SFI *Small-Scale Forest Management Module for Indigenous Peoples and Families* are defined in Appendix 1.

3. PRINCIPLES

The principles underlying this module are based on a belief that small-scale forest landowners and *managers* of small-scale public tenures have an important stewardship responsibility and a commitment to society, and that they recognize the importance of maintaining viable commercial, family and community forests and managing forests for *conservation* or traditional values. Additionally, *members* and *managers* understand the need to keep forestland as forest and protected from conversion to non-forest use.

Private forest ownership in Canada consists of more than 450,000 forestland owners. In addition, there are many small-scale forests under the management of communities, Indigenous peoples, or the federal government on behalf of Indigenous peoples. The limited revenues from forest management operations on small-scale forests, their periodic management activities, as well as a limited financial ability to demonstrate their conformity to the requirements of a forest management certification system, may present significant barriers to certification.

To address these potential barriers to certification, multiple forest properties can group together to form a *group certification organization* to capture economies of scale and

efficiencies in forest management. Group certification can also facilitate auditing to the requirements of the module.

Individual forest landowners or *managers* of public forest tenures and *group certification organizations* certified to the module shall have written procedures to implement and achieve the requirements included in the module together with the following principles:

3.1 Voluntary Participation

The module is based on a respect for property rights and on the voluntary commitment and participation of *members* or *land managers* representing landowners. Participation in the *group certification organization* shall not require or bind *members* to harvest and sell timber. SFI and *Certified Organizations* are committed to compliance with the competition laws of Canada, and the module shall not be used to conflict with those laws.

3.2 Shared Responsibility

The *manager* and the *member* have shared responsibility for and commitment to *sustainable forestry practices* on the land they own and /or manage. The *manager* has additional responsibility for setting up the policies, and procedures that ensure conformance with the requirements detailed in section 4.1.

3.3 Efficiency

The module allows a group certification approach to *sustainable forest management* (e.g., planning or monitoring of forest resource management) where this approach is more suitable and efficient due to the limited property size and resources of individual forest *members* or *managers*.

3.4 *Certified Forest Content*

The module uses a combination of i) one or more forest management objectives covering the health and productivity of the *certified area* and ii) management plans for individual forestlands consistent with the size of the forest, the management objectives of the forest landowners, *members* (or *land managers* acting on behalf of *members*) and *managers* of a *group certification organization* and the scale of management activities.

3.5 Continual improvement

The module fosters a continual improvement approach allowing individual forest landowners or managers certified to the module or *members* of the *group certification organization* to improve their overall performance to meet the requirements of the module over the life of the certification.

The *manager* is required under 4.1 to monitor *members'* conformance to the forest management *practices* listed under part 5 of the module. The agreement between the *manager* and *members* shall define the conditions under which fiber from the *certified area* shall be sold as SFI *certified forest content*.

4. REQUIREMENTS FOR MANAGEMENT OF THE *GROUP CERTIFICATION ORGANIZATION*

4.1 Responsibilities of the group *manager*²:

- 4.1.1 Provide a commitment³ on behalf of the *group certification organization* to establish and maintain *practices* and procedures in accordance with the requirements of this module.
- 4.1.2 Represent the *group certification organization* in the certification process, including communications and relationships with the *certification body*, submission of an application for a certification audit and the contractual relationship with the *certification body*.
- 4.1.3 Establish a formal relationship with each *member* based on a written agreement that shall include the *member's* commitment to participate in the *group certification organization* and comply with the conditions of membership, the requirements of the module and have their lands or tenures included in the *forest certificate*. The written agreement shall:
 - i. cover general information on the size and location of the property and the management objectives,
 - ii. give the *manager* access to the *member's* management plan and
 - iii. give the *manager* the authority to identify and require any corrective or preventive measures and to initiate the suspension of any *member* from the *forest certificate* in the event of continuing nonconformity with the requirements of the module.
- 4.1.4 Establish procedures for inclusion of new *members* within the *group certification organization* including an internal assessment of conformity with the module as well as identification and implementation of corrective and preventive measures. The procedures will include receiving and reviewing applications from potential *members*, management plans and a field inspection of the managed forest to identify conditions that may require corrective action.
- 4.1.5 Maintain and achieve conformance with all requirements of the module.
- 4.1.6 Establish written procedures for the management of the *group certification organization* and clearly define and assign responsibilities for *sustainable forest management* and conformance with the requirements for certification to the module.
- 4.1.7 Provide all *members* with information and guidance needed for effective implementation and maintenance of *practices* and procedures in accordance with the requirements of this module. This includes:

² The requirements for the management of the group are based on eligibility criteria in Appendix 2 to Section 10. In cases where the requirements of this document differ from Appendix 2 to Section 10, the requirements of this document are definitive.

³ The requirement for *member* commitment is consistent with a requirement for a policy (or policies) to maintain and achieve principles of the *SFI Small-Scale Forest Management Module for Indigenous Peoples and Families* and the principles of the *SFI 2022 Forest Management Standard*.

- i. information sessions on various aspects of *sustainable forest management* and *best management practices*.
- ii. information on *threatened and endangered species* including species at risk found in the region including their habitat and requirements for protection.
- iii. information on provincial and local regulations applicable to forest management.

4.1.8 Keep records on:

- i. all *members*, including their contact details, identification of their property and the *certified area*;
- ii. the total area covered by the group *forest certificate*;
- iii. *commercial harvesting operations* carried out on the forests owned/managed by the group *members*;
- iv. the internal monitoring program and audits;
- v. the *members'* conformity with the certification requirements of the module and
- vi. forest management objectives as defined in part 5.

4.1.9 Maintain an annual monitoring program sufficient to ensure conformance with the requirements of the module by the *group certification organization* and individual *members*. The monitoring program shall be based on *members'* reports of *commercial harvesting operations* and a sampling of *members'* properties provided:

- i. it is based on an appropriate risk management methodology considering:
 - a. the scale and type of *members'* activities (*commercial harvesting operations*, road/trail construction, pesticide use, reforestation, silviculture);
 - b. geographic distribution of *members* within the area covered by the *group certification organization*;
 - c. categories of forestland ownership or tenure and size and
 - d. previous non-conformities;
- ii. the number of sites sampled equals at least the square root of the total number of participating *members* who have reported management activities in accordance with Part 5 during the interval between the annual monitoring programs.

4.1.10 Establish and maintain a system to monitor the conformity of *members* based on results of the monitoring data sufficient to assess performance of the *group certification organization*. This shall include a system for collecting, reviewing, and reporting information to the *manager* regarding progress in achieving conformity with the module.

- 4.1.11 Establish corrective and preventive measures as required and evaluate the effectiveness of corrective actions taken by *members* of the *group certification organization*.
- 4.1.12 Based on the results of the monitoring program communicate to the relevant *certification body* those *members* with serious and continuing non-conformities that have not been resolved and that resulted in the *member's* removal from the *group certification organization*.
- 4.1.13 Prepare an annual summary report detailing:
- i. evaluation of achievement of the forest management objectives as defined in part 5;
 - ii. the *members* in the *group certification organization*;
 - iii. the total *certified area*;
 - iv. the area covered by forest management activities;
 - v. the types of forest management activities used by *members* (*commercial harvesting operations*, road/trail construction and maintenance, reforestation *silviculture*);
 - vi. a list of known *special sites*;
 - vii. the volumes of products harvested; and
 - viii. the progress of conformance with the module including the implementation of an internal monitoring program and measures to address preventative and/or corrective actions.
- 4.1.14 Establish a *program(s)* to:
- i. support and promote mechanisms for public outreach, including other forest owners and managers and
 - ii. engage at the local or provincial level on issues related to *sustainable forest management*.
- 4.1.15 Establish a *program* to respond annually to the SFI annual progress report surveys.

4.2 Responsibilities of the *member*:

- 4.2.1 To commit, through a written agreement with the *manager*, to implement and maintain the relevant requirements of the module as listed in part 5.
- 4.2.2 To present a management plan appropriate to the size of the forest property or license, the *member's* management objectives, the scale and intensity of management that conforms to the forest size and management plan structure, components, and detail.
- 4.2.3 To respond effectively to all requests from the *manager* or a *certification body* for relevant data, documentation, or other information whether in connection with third-

party audits, internal monitoring, annual reports on management operations, reviews, or other requirements.

4.2.4 To implement relevant corrective and preventive actions required by the *manager*.

5. REQUIREMENTS FOR *SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT*

The individual forest landowner or *manager* of a public forest tenure or *group certification organization manager* shall ensure conformance with the requirements outlined in the module⁴ and the following additional requirements outlined this section for the forest management objectives and forest management *practices* on the *certified area*. Individual forest landowners or a *manager* of a public forest tenure seeking certification to the module must conform to all the requirements of Objectives 1 to 9 applicable to *members*. Where the term *member* is used, the individual forest landowner (or *land manager*) or *manager* of a forest public forest tenure shall understand these requirements to apply to him/her.

Examples of forest management objectives are:

- i. improve age class distribution;
- ii. promote *long-term* sustainable harvest levels;
- iii. increase hardwood component;
- iv. increase amount of saw-timber;
- v. promotion of *non-timber forest products* (e.g., maple syrup);
- vi. encourage *afforestation* of marginal/sub-marginal lands no longer suitable for agriculture;
- vii. support of *programs* for *conservation* of *old growth forests*, *biological diversity*, and water quality and quantity;
- viii. promotion of *integrated pest management practices*; and
- ix. promotion of opportunities for recreation.

(Note: Guidance text appears throughout this section inside boxes. This guidance is meant to inform the forest landowner, *manager* of a public forest tenure,, and the *manager* of the *group certification organization* about the intent of the *SFI Small-Scale Forest Management Module for Indigenous Peoples and Families* and how it may be applied on-the-ground. Guidance text is not considered normative language. Where the term *member* is used, the individual forest landowner may consider this guidance as being appropriate to him/her.)

Objective 1 — Forest Management Planning: To ensure forest management plans include *long-term* sustainable harvest levels and measures to avoid conversion to non-forest use.

⁴ This list and guidance also includes Interpretations for the Requirements for the *SFI 2022 Standards and Rules* relevant to the *SFI 2022 Forest Management Standard* or to additional requirements as specified by SFI Inc.

(Note: *Members* may consider adopting some of the forest management objectives in the Guidance box above to improve *forest health* and *productivity*, promote *biodiversity* and protect water quality and quantity on the *certified area*.)

Using *members* and/or *land managers* information sessions, a *verifiable monitoring system*, and individual outreach to *members*, the *manager* shall ensure that the following aspects of forest management are implemented in conformance with the requirements of the module.

The management plan shall:

- i. be appropriate to the size of the managed forest, the *member's* or *land manager's* management objectives, the scale and intensity of management.
- ii. describe present forest conditions and forest conditions to be achieved;
- iii. make all practical efforts to promote *forest health*, including *prevention*, control, or response to disturbances such as wildfire, *invasive species* and other pests, pathogens, or unwanted vegetation, to achieve specific management objectives;
- iv. address species at risk and their *habitat* requirements as well as measures to conserve these species and their *habitats* within the area of management;
- v. include measures to address known *special sites* and
- vi. provide information on other local, provincial, and federal regulations applicable to forest management and *threatened and endangered* including species at risk.

Forests from 10 hectares to 20,000 hectares in area are eligible for certification under the module. The management plans will reflect the management objectives, size of the forest and the scale of management operations. Larger forests will require an inventory upon which to base an assessment of the *long-term* sustainable harvest level and to permit planning and scheduling of harvest operations. Smaller forests require a simpler management plan.

The forest management plan is based on sound forest management science and embodies the *members* or *manager's* current management objectives. It describes the present forest conditions and provides a practical schedule of *silvicultural* treatments to achieve the management objectives. It includes a map showing significant features of the forest and includes considerations of *forest health*, *conservation* of soil *productivity* and water quality, timber production, protection of *threatened and endangered* species including species at risk and *sites*, *special sites*, *traditional forest-related knowledge*, and *ecologically important sites*. Forest management operations such as road construction, *commercial harvesting operations* and *reforestation* should be covered by an operating plan or comply with *best management practices*. See Appendix 2 for additional information regarding forest management plans.

Objective 2 — Forest Health and Productivity. To ensure *long-term* forest *productivity*, carbon storage and *conservation* of forest resources through prompt *reforestation*, *afforestation*, *minimized* chemical use, soil *conservation*, and *protecting* forests from damaging agents.

- i. An operating plan shall be prepared for each harvest activity (other than cutting volumes for *personal use or cultural use*) to document appropriate *silviculture* and regeneration methods and other forest management *practices*;
- ii. All harvested areas shall be promptly regenerated through planting within two years or two *planting* seasons, or by planned natural regeneration methods within five years. Desirable advanced natural regeneration shall be protected during harvest;
- iii. Plantings of *native* or non-*invasive* naturalized tree species are preferred. In exceptional circumstances where *exotic tree species* are planted, they should not increase the risk to *native* ecosystems;
- iv. The use of fire is allowed as a *silvicultural* or forest management technique for achievement of defined forest management goals (e.g., enhancing the growth of *non-timber forest products*, enhancement of *wildlife* forage, hazard abatement near communities, etc.);
- v. The use of *integrated pest management* is preferred. When pesticides are used, they shall be the *least-toxic and narrowest-spectrum pesticides* necessary to achieve forest management objectives. The use of pesticides shall be controlled and minimized with preference for the use of *integrated pest management* methods;
- vi. Use of pesticides registered for the intended use and applied in accordance with label requirements; and
- vii. The use of WHO Type 1A and 1B pesticides⁵, chlorinated hydrocarbons and any pesticides banned by the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants is prohibited.

The *member* ensures adequate stocking with desirable and site-adapted species throughout the harvested area by prompt tree planting or natural regeneration within five years of harvesting. Tending of young trees may be required to achieve free-to-grow status. Use of prescribed burning, when it is utilized, complies with all local and provincial regulations.

Afforestation, where it is practiced, should consider potential ecological impacts of the selection and *planting* of tree species in non-forested landscapes. It is best suited to soils that are marginal or sub-marginal for agricultural use (stony soils, steep topography, etc.). *Afforestation* can increase habitat for forest-dependent *wildlife*, moderate stream flow and contribute to the rural economy.

Although pesticides can be an effective *silvicultural* tool, *members* should first consider *integrated pest management* techniques. Pesticides are to be used by trained and licensed applicators.

Objective 3 — Protection and Maintenance of Water Resources: To *protect* the water quality and quantity of rivers, streams, lakes, *wetlands*, and other water bodies through meeting or exceeding *best management practices*.

⁵ Exemptions are allowed where no other viable alternative exists.

- i. *Members* shall implement federal and provincial water quality *best management practices* and *practices* to *protect* water quantity during all phases of management activities.
- ii. Contract provisions shall specify conformance to *best management practices*.
- iii. Harvest and road building activities shall be conducted during weather conditions that *minimize* impacts on residual trees, *biodiversity*, water quality and quantity and soil resources.
- iv. *Member* shall have measures for the *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 *skid trails* to maintain water quality and quantity.
- v. Use *qualified logging or qualified resource professionals* where they are available if the *member* is not conducting the work him/herself.
- vi. Harvesting and log transportation operations shall be conducted in conformity with the requirements of this module.

Carry out forest management and road construction operations during weather conditions that *minimize site* disturbance. The *member* applies provincial regulations and *best management practices* to mitigate impacts of forestry operations on water resources. *Members* should have written agreements with contractors that have completed training *programs* and are recognized as *qualified logging or resource professionals* where they are available. *Members* should keep records of harvests and ensure the efficient utilization of all felled trees.

Road construction and other operations likely to cause soil disturbance are *minimized* in *riparian areas* and near *wetlands*. Drainage structures of sufficient size are installed to maintain natural drainage patterns and do not impede the passage of fish.

Objective 4 — Conservation of Biological Diversity: To maintain or advance *conservation of biological diversity* at the *stand-* and *landscape-level* and across a diversity of *forest cover types*, vegetation cover types and successional stages, including the *conservation* of forest plants and animals, including *aquatic species, as well as threatened and endangered species, Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value, old-growth forests, and ecologically important sites.*

- i. Implementation of *practices*, as guided by regionally based *best scientific information, or traditional forest-related knowledge* to retain *stand-level wildlife habitat* elements such as snags (where safe to do so), stumps, mast trees, down woody debris, den trees and nest trees.
- ii. Identification and *protection* of *non-forested wetlands*, including bogs, fens and marshes, and *vernal pools* that are *ecologically important*.

- iii. Maintain *habitat* for *threatened and endangered* species including species at risk by providing age class diversity wherever feasible and appropriate considering other *conservation* and ecological factors or *culturally important* species.
- iv. The *member* shall have access to information on the occurrence, *habitat*, and requirements for *protection* of *threatened and endangered* species including species at risk found in the *certified area* covered by the *forest certificate*.

The *member* is aware of the presence and location of *ecologically important sites* such as *vernal pools, riparian areas, wetlands, stick nests and den trees*. The *member* has received and has used information on local occurrence of *threatened and endangered* species including species at risk and requirements for *habitat protection*. Use of *qualified logging or resource professionals* where available should be considered for planning and conducting forest management activities.

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

- i. When considering harvest opening size the *member* shall take into account:
 - a. municipal or regional district regulations applicable to tree harvesting;
 - b. management plan objectives and current *stand* conditions;
 - c. topography and viewpoints; and
 - d. local values and *practices* regarding harvest opening size.
- ii. Average size of clearcut harvest areas does not exceed 50 hectares (120 acres), except when necessary to meet regulatory requirements, achieve ecological objectives or to respond to forest health emergencies or other natural catastrophes.
- iii. Trees in clearcut harvest areas are at least 3 years old or 1.5 meters high at the desired level of stocking before adjacent areas are clearcut, or as appropriate to address operational and economic considerations, alternative methods to reach the intent of the objective are utilized by the *member*.
- iv. On public forests, provide recreational opportunities for the public, where consistent with forest management objectives.

The *member* applies the appropriate management *practices* to determine the cut block size and shape in order to mitigate impacts on aesthetics.

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

- i. Using information such as existing natural heritage data or expert advice, *members* shall be aware of heritage and cultural sites on their properties or tenures and will consider local values when conducting operations to *minimize* impacts on these sites.

Heritage sites such as stone walls, old foundations, or other sites of geological or *cultural importance*, including sites of cultural importance for *Indigenous Peoples*, are identified before a forest management operation takes place. The *member* or *land manager* uses good judgement based on local values to decide on protection.

Objective 7 — Recognize and Respect *Indigenous Peoples’* Rights: To recognize and respect *Indigenous Peoples’* rights and traditional knowledge.

- i. *Members* managing forestland that is wholly or partially on public lands shall recognize and respect *Indigenous Peoples* rights. This requires a *program* for conferring with affected *Indigenous Peoples* to enable *members* to:
 - a. understand and respect *traditional forest-related knowledge*;
 - b. identify and protect spiritually, historically, or *culturally important* sites;
 - c. address the use of *non-timber forest products* of value to *Indigenous Peoples* in areas where *members* have management responsibilities on public lands; and
 - d. respond to *Indigenous Peoples’* inquiries and concerns received.
- ii. Where there are government agencies responsible for consultation with affected *Indigenous Peoples* regarding forest management operations on forestland that is wholly or partially on public lands, this government agency shall be the primary means of communicating with *Indigenous Peoples* whose rights may be affected by the *member’s* management *practices*.

Consultation is required only when the forestland under management is public Land. In all cases *Certified Organizations* shall respect the processes, laws, and direction received from relevant government agencies derived through nation-to-nation relationships where the certification takes place.

Objective 8 — Legal and Regulatory Compliance: To comply with applicable federal, provincial, and *local* laws and regulations.

- i. The *member* shall hold legal title to the property and shall ensure that property boundaries are clearly defined. *Managers* of small-scale public forests will demonstrate legal tenure and that property or tenure boundaries are clearly defined;
- ii. There is a program to ensure legal and regulatory compliance. The program shall ensure that *members*:
 - a. are aware of applicable federal, provincial, and *local* environmental laws and regulations;

- b. have a system to achieve compliance with applicable federal, provincial, or *local* laws and regulations; and
- c. have access to information on *threatened and endangered* species including *sspecies* at risk in the *certified area*.

The *manager* of a *group certification organization* should provide the *member* a copy of all applicable environmental and water quality and quantity regulations. These regulations can be provided in digital format. *Members* should use this information to ensure compliance. Use of *qualified logging* or *resource professionals* where available should be considered for conducting forest-management activities.

Objective 9 – Community Involvement and Landowner Outreach: To broaden the *practice of sustainable forestry* through public outreach, education, and involvement and to support the efforts of *SFI Implementation Committees*.

- i. *Members and managers of group certification organizations* shall engage with their provincial or regional *SFI Implementation Committee*.
- ii. *Members and managers of group certified organizations* promote certification among the forest-owners community.
- iii. When requested by the *members* the *manager of the group certification organization* shall organize an annual meeting to review the activities, accomplishments and problems encountered during the year, as well as future plans for the *group certification organization*.

Having the *manager* represent their *members* on the *SFI Implementation Committee* will assist with representing *members* within the provincial or regional SFI community. This will allow *managers* and *members* to stay informed about developments with the SFI program.

Annual meetings of the *group certification organization* are an effective means of sharing group accomplishments, discussing developments in forest management and learning of updates to provincial programs supporting small-scale private forest *members* or small-scale public forest tenures.

Appendix 1. Definitions (normative)

The following definitions apply to *italicized* words in the SFI Small-Scale Forest Management Module for Indigenous Peoples and Families.

afforestation: Establishment of forest through planting and/or deliberate seeding on land that, until then, was under a different land use, implies a transformation of land use from non-forest to forest (source: FAO 2018).

aquatic species: Animals that live on or within water during some stage of their development.

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 (including technological, economic, and institutional considerations) means 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.

biological diversity, 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.

certification body: An independent third party that is accredited by:

- ANSI-ASQ National Accreditation Board (ANAB) 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*.
- 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*.

certified area: The forest area covered by a *SFI 2022 Forest Management Standard* or *SFI Small-Scale Forest Management Module for Indigenous Peoples and Families* certificate. In the group certification context, the certified area is the sum of forest areas of the participants and covered by a group forest certificate.

certified forest content: Raw material from lands third-party certified to *acceptable forest management standards*.

certified organization: An organization certified by an accredited *certification body* to be in conformance with the *SFI 202215-2019 Forest Management Standard*, *SFI Small-Scale Forest Management Module for Indigenous Peoples and Families* and/or *SFI 2022 15-2019 Fiber Sourcing Standard* and/or *SFI 202215-2019 Chain of Custody Standard* and/or *the SFI 2022 Certified Sourcing Standard*.

commercial harvesting operations: Wood harvested for sale or trade.

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.

culturally important: Having significance for or being representative of human activities or beliefs (e.g., documented areas such as cemeteries, sacred sites).

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 on the landscape, including species or ecological communities with a high "S-Rank" or "G-Rank" from NatureServe, subject to the discretion of the *Certified Organization*.

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 certificate: A document confirming that an individual small-scale forest or *members* of a *group certification organization* conform to the requirements for certification to the *SFI Small-Scale Forest Management Module for Indigenous Peoples and Families*.

forest cover type: Classification of a forest *stand* by the dominant tree species or combination of tree species present. Unless required to use a regulatory system of *forest cover type* classification the *Certified Organization* shall use the Society of American Foresters Forest Cover Types of the United States and Canada (Eyre, 1980).

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.

Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value: *Critically imperiled (G1)* and *imperiled (G2)* species and ecological communities.

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 of the *SFI 2022 Standards and Rules*).

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*.)

group certification organization: A specific type of multi-site organization where forest owners, forest owners' organizations, forest managers, forest products manufacturers or forest products distributors without a pre-existing legal or contractual link can form a group for the purposes of achieving certification and gaining eligibility for a sampling approach to certification audits.

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.

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: 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.

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).

invasive species(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.

land manager: An individual or organization authorized by the *member*/license holder to manage their forestland within the *certified area* and has the ability and management authority to implement the certification requirements of the SFI *Small-Scale Forest Management Module for Indigenous Peoples and Families*.

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).

least-toxic and narrowest-spectrum pesticide: A chemical preparation used to control site-specific pests that *minimizes* impact to non-target organisms and causes the least impact to 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.

local (when used in Objective 11 Forest Management Standard and Objective 4 Fiber Sourcing Standard): a level of government below federal, state or province such as county, district, city, township, municipality, town, or parish.

long-term: Extending over a relatively long time period — for the *SFI 2022 Standards*, this means the length of one forest management rotation or longer.

manager: The *manager* may be a forest owners' association, a forest management consultant or an individual who undertakes the organization and management of the *group certification organization*.

member: A landowner, or a *land manager* duly authorized by the *member*, who has agreed to join the *group certification organization* and conform with the requirements of the *SFI Small-Scale Forest Management Module for Indigenous Peoples and Families*.

minimize: To do only that which is necessary and appropriate to accomplish the task or *objective* described.

native: Species of ecological communities occurring naturally in an ecological region, as neither a direct or indirect consequence of recent human activity. (Ecological Regions of North America: Levels I-II)

non-forested wetland: A transitional area between aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems that does not support tree cover and is inundated or saturated for periods long enough to produce hydric soils and support hydrophytic vegetation.

non-timber forest products (NTFPs): Products derived from forests other than round wood or wood chips. Examples include, but are not limited to, seeds, fruits, nuts, honey, maple syrup, and mushrooms.

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. *Certified Organizations* should utilize a definition specific to their region and particular forest types.

personal use: Firewood or logs cut for personal use, not for sale or trade, limited to 50 cubic metres per year.

planting: The establishment of a group or *stand* of young trees created by direct seeding or by *planting* seedlings or plantlets.

practice(s): The actual application or use of an idea, belief, or method, as opposed to theories relating to it.

productivity: The inherent capacity of a particular site or ecosystem to produce a crop or tree *stand*, often measured in volume or height.

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*.

qualified logging professional: A person with specialized skills in timber harvesting who has successfully completed *wood producer training programs* and continued education requirements recognized by *SFI Implementation Committees* as meeting the spirit and intent of *performance measure* under Objective 13 in the *SFI 2022 Forest Management Standard* or Objective 6 in the *SFI 2022 Fiber Sourcing Standard*.

- a. Each crew must include a *qualified logging professional* who (1) has completed the *SFI Implementation Committee* approved *wood producer training program*; (2) is an owner of, employee of, or contracted by the *wood producer*; (3) has direct responsibility and is on-site regularly to consistently carry out the roles and responsibilities of the *qualified logging professional* under the *SFI 2022 Standard(s)* (e.g., safety, *protection* of soils, streams, and other water bodies).
- b. To be considered a *qualified logging professional*, an individual must complete the required training appropriate to their level of responsibility (e.g., owner, supervisor, employee) within the specified time period required by their *SFI Implementation Committee*. *SFI Implementation Committees* have the flexibility to require different training requirements for owners of logging businesses versus training requirements for other employees (e.g., supervisors). Once classified as a *qualified logging professional*, the individual must complete the required *SFI Implementation Committee* maintenance training within the prescribed time period to retain their status as a *qualified logging professional*.

qualified resource professional: A person who by training and experience can make forest management recommendations. Examples include foresters, soil scientists, hydrologists, forest engineers, forest ecologists, 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.

riparian area: Transition zone characterized by vegetation or geomorphology adjacent to rivers, streams, lakes, *wetlands*, and other water bodies.

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.

SFI Small-Scale Forest Management Module for Indigenous Peoples and Families: The *principles, policies, objectives, performance measures* and *indicators* that detail specific forest management requirements for *Certified Organizations*.

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* and *Chain-of-Custody Standards*.

SFI 2022 Chain-of-Custody Standard: The requirements that detail processes for tracking fiber content from *certified forest content, recycled content, and certified sourcing*.

SFI 2022 Forest Management Standard: The *principles, policies, objectives, performance measures* and *indicators* that detail specific forest management requirements for *Certified Organizations*.

silviculture: The art and science of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health, and quality of forests and woodlands to meet the diverse needs and values of landowners and society on a sustainable basis.

site: A site is a permanent location where an organization carries out work or a service.

skid trail: A temporary path through the woods to transport felled trees or logs to a collection area for further transportation.

small-scale forest property or forest license: A forest on fee-simple, private land, owned by an individual, group of investors or a municipality or county. British Columbia Woodlot Licensees and public forests licensed to Indigenous peoples and Métis communities and Community Forests (public forestland licensed to a community) that meet the size requirements in clause 1.1.2 are eligible to participate in an *SFI Small-Scale Forest Management Module for Indigenous Peoples and Families* certification program.

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.

stand: A contiguous group of trees sufficiently uniform in age, composition, and structure, and growing on a site of sufficiently uniform quality, to be a distinguishable unit.

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.

sustainable forest management: The management of forests and forestland in a way and at a rate that maintains their *biodiversity*, productivity, regeneration capacity, vitality, and potential to fulfil ecological, economic, and social functions.

Sustainable Forestry Initiative Inc. (SFI): *SFI Inc.* is a 501c (3) non-profit charitable organization, and is solely responsible for maintaining, overseeing and improving the Sustainable Forestry Initiative. *SFI Inc.* directs all elements of the Sustainable Forestry Initiative including the *SFI Standard(s)*, including forest management, *fiber sourcing*, and chain-of-custody certifications, and labeling and marketing. *SFI Inc.* is overseen by a three-chamber board of directors representing social, environmental, and economic sectors.

threatened and endangered: Listed under The U.S. Endangered Species Act or The Canadian Species at Risk Act and 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.

verifiable monitoring system: A system capable of being audited by a third party that includes:

- a. 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;
- b. 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
- c. 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, absence of fish, and presence of *wetland* obligate fauna.

visual quality: The seen aspects of both the land and the activities that occur upon 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 or open and include bogs, fens, swamps, marshes, shallow open water areas or *non-forested wetlands*; (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.

Appendix 2. Forest Management Plan (informative)

In some jurisdictions small scale forest landowners and *managers* of small-scale public forests are required to use a government approved forest management plan template. For those jurisdictions where this is not a requirement this Appendix details the elements that should be considered when preparing a forest management plan. An illustrative table of contents is included to assist with preparation.

The forest management plan should document the following information:

- a. names and contact information of the registered landowners or tenure holders (the *members*)
- b. forest location (e.g., lot, concession, township, county) or tenure document
- c. the size of the managed forest
- d. a map (or aerial photo) showing:
 - i. property boundaries
 - ii. existing infrastructure (roads, trails, etc.)
 - iii. location of watercourses and wetlands
 - iv. area under management for timber production
 - v. area managed for *conservation*/recreation purposes
 - vi. known forest values (e.g., *special sites*), etc.
- e. description of forest *stands*
- f. prioritization of the management objectives for the next 10-year period (e.g., timber production, recreation, *conservation*, maple syrup production, etc.)
- g. professional recommendations to achieve the management objectives
- h. schedule of management operations including the timing of the next harvest, *silvicultural* activity, or construction of access roads/trails
- i. a brief history of the property (length of ownership, past management activities, etc.)
- j. a basic inventory of the forest under the plan. At a minimum, this inventory should consist of the species composition, basal area, and level of stocking

Where the *manager* or *member* has access to some or all of the above information in digital format, it may be possible to represent the location and schedule of forest management operations using GIS or similar tools.

A list of legislation and policies (federal, provincial, *local*) that may affect forest management activities on the forest will be available to all *group certification organization members*.

A forest operations prescription/operating plan should be required for all road construction, *silvicultural* treatments, and *commercial harvest operations*. A municipal permit may also be required.

Example Table of Contents for a Forest Management Plan

- 1: Property Owner Information
 - 1.1 Registered Property Owner(s).....
 - 1.2 Plan Author Information
- 2: Property Location Information.....
- 2.1 Property Location
- 2.2 Federal, Provincial and Local Policies and Regulations.....
- 3: Property History.....
- 3.1 History.....
- 3.2 Species at Risk
- 3.3 Local Natural Heritage Features
- 4: Property Map & Surrounding Area
- 5: Member Objectives
- 5.1 General Objectives.....
- 5.2 Detailed Property Objectives.....
- 5.3 Strategies to Meet Property Objectives
- 6: Detailed Property Map.....
- 7: Managed Forest Compartment Descriptions
- 7.1 Forest Inventory Techniques
- 7.2 Forest Compartment Summary by Land Parcel
- 7.3 General Forest Soil & Drainage Description
- 7.4 Wildlife Habitat Inventory
- 8: Ten-Year Activity Summary 202X–202X
- 9: Report of Activities 202X–202X
- 10: Access Trails.....
- 10.1 Access Trail Objectives.....
- 10.2 Basic Trail Design Concepts.....
- 10.3 Trail Construction Best Management Practices
- 11: Wildlife & Cavity Trees.....
- 12: Coarse Woody Debris & Fine Woody Debris.....
- 13: Buffer Zones Around Water & Open Wetlands