

**CSA Community Advisory Group**  
To Western Forest Products  
March 19, 2018  
Western Forest Products Boardroom

**Attendance**

**Present**

Jane Cameron - Chair

Dave Hodgins

Bill Maitland

Doug Fuller

Colin Palmer

Barry Miller

Paul Goodwin

Mark Hassett

Mark Anderson

Joseph McLean

Tom Koleszar

Wayne Brewer

Nate Ryant

Fred Westarp - WFP

Will Sloan - WFP

Darwyn Koch - WFP

Val Thompson – Facilitator/Secretary

**Absent**

Russ Parsons

Karen Skadsheim

Ben Berukoff

Rory Maitland

George Illes

Andy Payne

6:00 pm: Meeting called to order  
Quorum met.

**Safety Review**

Facilitator noted fire exits and first aid attendants in case of emergency. Meeting place in case of emergency was noted.

### **Code of Conduct**

Code of Conduct for Community Advisory Group was reviewed.

### **Review and Acceptance of Agenda**

Agenda was amended and accepted.

### **Review and Acceptance of Minutes**

Minutes not available. Will be distributed and accepted by email.

### **Welcome and Introductions**

Chair welcomed group.

### **Correspondence**

Copies of recent correspondence was provided and reviewed

Emails to First Nations

Letter to PRPAWS

AVICC Convention email

Northern Goshawk/Marbled Murrelet Implementation plans email

### **Company Update**

Jamie Kelly has been promoted into the Area Planner role and they will be looking for a Field Planner. Stillwater and Mainland Coast operations have merged certain aspects. Darwyn is now the Operations Planner for both of the operations. They will be merging administration staff so they will be sharing an operations administrator and they will also be crossing over with Field and Area Planners to a certain degree. There are only a few people at the Mainland Coast operation which is based out of Campbell River. With Darwyn's time being stretched between two operations he will be backing away from his representation on the CAG. Fred Westarp will be taking over. Darwyn will continue his involvement and transition Fred in. Fred will take over completely in September.

### **Operational Information Map Update**

#### **New blocks on the Map**

#### **New Blocks**

None.

#### **Current Activities**

**Harvesting** – ST-286, GI-134 (postponed), EL-702 (postponed), ST-028 (postponed), WL-948 (postponed), CH-030, CH-032, CH-305, CH-553, PL-004, ST-288, UL-831, ST-341 and WL-953.

**Road Construction** – ST-055 (postponed), PD-528 (postponed), UL-831, ST-069, ST-341, ST-116, ST-344, and WL-024.

#### **Sunshine Coast Trail**

ST-288 Road construction: Road construction Completed. Harvesting Started. Trail re-routed.

**Fires/Slides/Spills (YTD):**

No New Fires.

No New Spills.

No New Slides.

**Safety Stats (YTD):**

No new recordable incidents so far in 2018.

**Harvesting Stats (YTD):**

As of February 28, 2018 the total amount harvested from the TFL (YTD) is 58,600 m3.

**Comparison Between CSA and SFI Standards – Will Sloan**

One definition of forest management certification is “an established and recognized procedure which results in a certificate confirming the quality of forest management in relation to a set of predetermined standards, based on an independent (third party) assessment.” (Baharuddin and Simula, International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), December 1997)

Forest certification ensures that actions taken today do not restrict future generations ability to enjoy ongoing environmental, social and economic value from our forests. This is verified by an independent third party via audits and is proof to customers that products come from sustainably managed forests.

Organizations certify to respond to environmental concerns, which ensures access to markets including customers that are concerned about environmental issues. Certification gives a company social license to operate as an environmentally and socially responsible organization. Because there is a system in place with certification it is an excellent way to manage for risk and create improved operational efficiencies. Companies identify risks and create controls to plan and manage for them. Plus organized systematic processes over time make for more efficient operations.

The management system standard that WFP uses as the foundation of their sustainable forest management system is EMS (Environmental Management System). It is the foundation for all of the certification systems: CSA, SFI and FSC. The process behind it is: plan, do, check and act.

The 'Certification House' is made up of the EMS foundations with the commitment to environmental management and the supporting system. The sustainable forest management system is built on top of the foundation. This includes the indicators, SFM targets, SFM standards, 3<sup>rd</sup> party audits and chain of custody. The roof of the 'House' is all of the planning, procedures and reporting following the EMS and meeting the requirements of certification.

The three schemes of sustainable forest management used in Canada are: CSA (Canadian Standards Association), which is Canadian based, SFI (Sustainable Forestry Initiative), which is US based with Canadian offices, staff and participants, and FSC (Forest Stewardship Council), which is International. There is also PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification). PEFC is an umbrella organization. It works by endorsing national forest certification systems, including CSA and SFI, developed through multi-stakeholder processes and tailored to local priorities and conditions. FSC is not endorsed by PEFC. There are at least 40 others worldwide.

The three schemes used in Canada have third party audits, chain of custody, product labels and objectives, indicators and targets. SFI has fibre sourcing verification and CSA is the only scheme that has a public advisory process.

CSA is a National standard coordinated by a government agency called the Standards Council of Canada and was originally established in 1996. It is based on criteria set by the Canadian Council of Forest Ministers and is administered by CSA, a non-profit corporation. It is the only SFM standard used in Canada that requires significant local public participation. Both SFI and FSC only require public input when their standard is up for review which is a 90 day period every five years.

CSA has 7 criteria, 16 elements, and 33 core indicators that cannot be changed at a local level. However, the values, objectives and targets are developed with local Public Advisory Groups (PAG). The company monitors and reports back to the PAG.

SFI (Sustainable Forestry Initiative) is based on criteria set by the American Forest and Paper Association (AF&PA) and was led by industry not government. The national standards are coordinated by the Sustainable Forestry Board which is non-profit.

SFI is used by Canadian companies for a variety of reasons including: it is perceived to be more applicable to private lands than other systems, and to be more acceptable to US forest product customers.

SFI has 3 sectors with 18 board members. The sectors are environmental, social and economic. There are board members representing the environmental sector which includes non-profit environmental or conservation organizations, board members representing the social sector which includes community or social interest groups such as universities, labour, family forest owners or government agencies, and board members representing the economic sector which includes forest, paper, and wood products industry or other for-profit forest ownership or management entities.

SFI has 13 principles, 15 objectives, 37 performance measures and 101 indicators set as part of the standard and cannot be changed. The standard allows for additions but Will has never seen a company do so. There is a monitoring and reporting process and the external audit summary report is posted on the SFI website.

CSA and SFI share the following attributes: commitment & policy, planning, implementation, measurement & evaluation, review, improvement, continual improvement, indicators, and 3<sup>rd</sup> party audits of on-the-ground performance. SFI has fibre sourcing evaluation and CSI does not and SFI does not set targets for its indicators the way CSA does. CSA has public participation.

SFI promotes training for certified/qualified loggers and their certification actually requires this. It has a large annual conference. They provide funding for community and conservation projects. To be SFI certified there is a fee that goes to support these initiatives. SFI is a significant supporter of Ducks Unlimited and Habitat for Humanity. They also have a program called Project Learning Tree that provides forestry and environmental training materials to school grades K through 12. This has primarily been in the US up to this point but they are now starting to roll it out in Canada. SFI requires participants to support research, science and technology.

SFI also has standards for facilities that consume fibre. Many of the requirements are the same as for forest land management. The standard governs how SFI program participants procure fibre from non-certified forest land. It promotes responsible forestry practices through 14 principles, 13 objectives, 21 performance measures and 55 indicators. The intent is to promote sustainable forestry to individual land owners and small license holders who can't become certified on their own due to the cost and complexity. Participants must show that the raw materials in their fibre supply chain comes from legal and responsible sources, whether the forests are certified or not. They are also required to promote: forest certification, the use of best management practices, and the use of qualified logging professionals, certified logging professionals and resource professionals. This is verified through audits of the suppliers of the fibre.

Across Canada to the end of 2017 169,865,528 hectares are SFM certified. 23,132,933 hectares have more than one certification scheme. There are three schemes in use in Canada: CSA, SFI, and FSC. In BC to the end of 2017 50,473,380 hectares are SFM certified which is approximately 30% of the total certified hectares in Canada.

*Question: What percent of Canada's available hectares is that?*

I don't know

*Comment: I looked up the numbers on National Resource Canada. In Canada, 45% of the territory is forested, corresponding to 417.6 million hectares. There are 234.5 million hectares of commercial forests and 0.4% is harvested each year. Using the 234.5 figure means 72% of Canada's commercial forest base is certified to an SFM standard.*

SFM certification grew dramatically between 2000 and 2008 then levelled off and has been slightly increasing since then. After 2008 when the new CSA standard came in many companies switched to SFI.

At this time the BC companies that are CSA certified include: Aspen Planers, BCTS (very limited sites), Canfor, Gilbert Smith, TealJones, and WFP. The Canadian companies include: Algonquin Forestry Authority, Canadian Kraft Paper, Corner Brook Pulp and Paper, and Mistik Management (which is also FSC certified). The total hectares of CSA certified forest across Canada is 40,690,858. The total hectares of SFI certified forests across Canada is more than double at 97,583,532. There are 55 SFI certified companies across Canada compared to 11 CSA certified companies. 3 companies use both: WFP, BCTS, and Canfor.

Darwyn said it is the bigger companies with bigger holdings that have continued with CSA.

11% of the world's forests are certified and 37% of those are in Canada.

*Question: Is Canada the largest?*

Yes. By far. I would have included the graph but it is a bit skewed because it just showed total hectares without showing the percent of available forest so smaller countries like Norway look much worse than they actually are.

*Question: Is the market still demanding certification?*

This is often asked because of the large cost of certification. The answer is yes. Europe, Japan and big operations like Home Depot in the US require certification. There is demand but no extra money in it. Everybody thought you would be able to charge more for certified wood but that never materialized.

*Question: At an earlier meeting we were told that WFP saw value in maintaining the CSA lands because they found that the community consultation process provided value to the company. Is this still the case?*

Shannon clearly told me that this is still the case. When we were told as a timberland that we had to be 100% SFM certified by a certain very short time period we could not set up CSA on Mainland Coast or Nootka because we could not have set up an effective public process in time so we went SFI with those areas. My predecessor tried for several years to set up CSA in Nootka/Gold River but could not pull together a functional public advisory group. The geographic constraints proved too difficult and the Mainland Coast is a large area that goes way up the coast. From a cost perspective it would have made sense to just go with SFI but Shannon is committed to keeping CSA going as long as possible. If Aspen Planers or Canfor were to drop out the standard would be dead. Keeping the standard going is important because it is competition for SFI and gives a choice.

Darwyn said Canfor said the same. They want to have a presence in all 3 standards so that there are choices.

A monopoly could create potentially significant issues.

Adjourned: 8:40pm

#### **Action List Items**

<b>Action Items</b>	<b>Who</b>	<b>When</b>