

FSC National Risk Assessment for Canada – Draft 1
Control Measures summary – By MixedWood LLC

<p>2.1 N/A 2.2 N/A 2.3</p>	<p>1. Indigenous Peoples with legal and customary rights within the Forest Management Unit do not oppose * the Forest Management Plan. OR 2. An agreement exists between Indigenous Peoples and the resource manager/supplier that follows the principles of FPIC. OR 3. A co-management arrangement between Indigenous People and the resource manager/supplier is in place; AND A publicly available consultation and engagement process endorsed by the community is in place. *oppose = opposition demonstrated through active litigation, blockade, protest or other significant conflict of substantial magnitude.</p>
<p>3.1 HCV 1</p>	<p>Controlled measures for species listed in the NRA (including self-sustaining boreal woodland Caribou populations): For each province, the Organization shall demonstrate that the following measures have been implemented for each species listed: 1) Harvesting does not take place in the species critical habitat. OR 2) A SARA-compliant action plan exists and is being implemented in the supply area and/or the portion of critical habitat is considered protected by the federal government by not being listed in a section 63 report. OR 3) If 2) does not apply, then such a plan or other measures to protect critical habitat are being developed within a legally prescribed timeframe and are available on the SARA registry *. OR 4) In the absence of a SARA-compliant action plan, the Organization implement management actions that mitigates the risk of threat to the species and that are supported by independent expert **. Control measures specific for non self-sustaining woodland Caribou (boreal and southern mountain populations) in all Provinces where woodland caribou is present: 1) Range plan(s) and/or action plan(s) meeting or exceeding the minimum threshold in the 2012 (boreal) and 2014 (southern mountain) recovery strategies applies to the supply area and is (are) being implemented and/or the critical habitat has been identified as protected by the federal Minister.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Explanatory Note for Consideration during Consultation: * This Control Measure focuses on the legislation in place that requires action addressing Species at Risk. In Canada, Species at Risk Act (S.C. 2002, c. 29) stipulates that when a wildlife species is listed as an endangered species or a threatened species, the competent minister must prepare a strategy for its recovery and one or more action plans based on the recovery strategy. Both these steps are time bound and are grounded in the constant revision of status of species. In addition, the Minister should identify where there are gaps in critical habitat protection on non-federal lands, which is where most forestry activities take place, and track what is being done to address these gaps. In sum, Control Measure #3 refers to a legally binding process rather than an outcome but should, if implemented in a timely manner, lead to the risk being mitigated. ** It is acknowledged by the Working Group that Control Measure #4 may not ensure Species at Risk recovery. The existence of management plans is not a validation of their effectiveness, and maintaining self-sustaining woodland caribou requires action at the range level, which cannot be achieved by the Organization alone.</p>
<p>3.2 HCV 2</p>	<p>In the ecoregions of North Central Rockies forests (33) and Midwestern Canadian Shield forests (50) : in the Certificate Holders' supply area, harvesting and road building may proceed in IFLs, if: 1) Operations are conducted by an FSC FM certificate holder. OR 2a) Operations do not reduce any IFLs below the 50,000 ha threshold; AND 2b) Cumulative impacts of forest operations within any IFL remnant (IFL remnants are defined as IFL that are larger than 50,000 hectares but smaller than 500,000 hectares and that are separated from larger IFLs by more than 50 kilometres) does not impact more than 10% of any IFL remnant.</p>

FSC National Risk Assessment for Canada – Draft 1
Control Measures summary – By MixedWood LLC

	<p>OR</p> <p>3) An Indigenous-led or co-developed land use plan is in place within the supply area and addresses high conservation values.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>4a) A strong system of protection of HCVs is in place. The definition of strong shall be based on the effectiveness of law enforcement in the country. This can be demonstrated through a high rating ($\geq 75\%$) in the World Bank ‘rule of law’ index (www.govindicators.org); AND</p> <p>4b) There is significant support by relevant national/regional stakeholders from the assessed supply area; AND</p> <p>4c) There is no substantial objection from relevant national or regional stakeholders.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>5a) The forest manager has agreed to an approach of HCV protection at the supply unit level with national/regional environmental stakeholders relevant for the assessed supply area; AND</p> <p>5b) There is no substantial objection from relevant national or regional stakeholders.</p> <p>For all other Specified Risk ecoregions: in the Certificate Holders’ supply area, harvesting and road building may proceed in IFLs, if:</p> <p>1) Operations are conducted by an FSC FM certificate holder.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>2a) Operations do not reduce any IFLs below the 50,000 ha threshold; AND</p> <p>2b) Cumulative impacts of forest operations within any IFL remnant (IFL remnants are defined as IFL that are larger than 50,000 hectares but smaller than 500,000 hectares and that are separated from larger IFLs by more than 50 kilometres) does not impact more than 10% of any IFL remnant; AND</p> <p>2c) For a given ecoregion, if non-remnants IFLs total area within tenure is 75,000 hectares or less, cumulative impacts of forest operations does not impact more than 20% of IFLs total area within tenure; AND</p> <p>2d) For a given ecoregion, if non-remnants IFLs total area within tenure are from 75,001 to 200,000 hectares, cumulative impacts of forest operations does not impact more than 30% of IFLs total area within tenure; AND</p> <p>2e) For a given ecoregion, if non-remnants IFLs total area within tenure are from 201,000 to 500,000 hectares, cumulative impacts of forest operations does not impact more than 35% of IFLs total area within tenure; AND</p> <p>2f) For a given ecoregion, if non-remnants IFLs total area within tenure is more than 500,000 hectares, cumulative impacts of forest operations does not impact more than 45% of IFLs total area within tenure.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>3) An Indigenous-led or co-developed land use plan is in place within the supply area and addresses high conservation values.</p>
3.3 HCV 3	<p>New England Acadian forests & Gulf of St. Lawrence lowland forests:</p> <p>Age-Class Distribution:</p> <p>1) Demonstrate management towards the appropriate amount of late- successional and older forest age classes;</p> <p>AND</p> <p>2) Demonstrate the maintenance of key structural, composition and process attributes of late-successional, temperate-zone old-growth forest types.</p> <p>Species Composition:</p> <p>1) Demonstrate management practices that support natural species composition based on ecosite characteristics.</p> <p>Natural Disturbance Patterns:</p> <p>1) Demonstrate that harvest methods are aligned with the appropriate natural disturbance type for the region/ecodistrict (e.g. stand-replacing or gap replacing disturbance or some combination therein).</p> <p>Puget lowland forests:</p> <p>Natural Disturbance Patterns:</p> <p>1) Demonstrate that harvest methods are aligned with the appropriate natural disturbance types.</p>

FSC National Risk Assessment for Canada – Draft 1
Control Measures summary – By MixedWood LLC

	<p>Central Pacific coastal forests: Age-Class Distribution: 1) Demonstrate management towards the appropriate amount of old and mature age classes. (Refer to Forest Practices Biodiversity Guidebook for specific targets for each Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification (BEC) zone). Natural Disturbance Patterns: 1) Demonstrate that harvest methods are aligned with the appropriate natural disturbance types.</p> <p>Alberta-BC Foothills forests: Age-Class Distribution: 1) Demonstrate management towards the appropriate amount of old and mature age classes. Natural Disturbance Patterns: 1) Demonstrate that harvest methods are aligned with the appropriate natural disturbance types.</p>
3.4 HCV 4	<p>Saskatchewan Water Quality for Fish/Aquatic Wildlife and Flood Prevention: 1) Demonstrate that wood is only being sourced from forests where protective measure are being put in place and are effective in maintaining water quality for fish, aquatic wildlife and flood prevention.</p> <p>Alberta Protection for Erosion: Avalanches: 1) Demonstrate that wood is only being sourced from forests where there is negligible risk of avalanche; OR 2) Protective measures are put in place to prevent harvesting from increasing the risk of avalanche. Water Quality for Fish/Aquatic Wildlife and Flood Prevention: 1) Demonstrate that wood is only being sourced from forests where protective measures are being put in place and are effective in maintaining water quality for fish, aquatic wildlife and flood prevention.</p> <p>Northwest Territories Protection for Erosion: Landslides: 1) Demonstrate that terrain assessment studies have been conducted where landslide risk is at or above scale 5; OR 2) Areas where landslide risk is at or above scale 5 are avoided; OR 3) Where landslide risk is at or above scale 5, only partial harvesting occurs and no road or skid trail construction.</p> <p>Yukon Protection for Erosion: Landslides: 1) Demonstrate that terrain assessment studies have been conducted where landslide risk is at or above scale 5; OR 2) Areas where landslide risk is at or above scale 5 are avoided; OR 3) Where landslide risk is at or above scale 5, only partial harvesting occurs and no road or skid trail construction.</p>
3.5 HCV 5	<p>Saskatchewan 1) Demonstrate that no wood is being sourced from forests that provide water for communities or that protective measure are being put in place and are effective in maintaining water quality.</p> <p>Alberta 1) Demonstrate that no wood is being sourced from forests in watersheds that provide water for irrigation or for communities or that protective measure are being put in place and are effective in maintaining water quality.</p> <p>Claimed Traditional Territories of Indigenous Peoples 1) Indigenous Peoples with legal and customary rights within the Forest Management Unit do not oppose * forest management activities due to its impact on water sources for irrigation and sources for community water. OR</p>

FSC National Risk Assessment for Canada – Draft 1
Control Measures summary – By MixedWood LLC

	<p>2) An agreement exists between Indigenous Peoples and the resource manager/supplier that follows the principles of FPIC, and addresses water sources for irrigation and sources for community water. OR</p> <p>3) A co-management arrangement between Indigenous People and the resource manager/supplier is in place; AND A publicly available consultation and engagement process endorsed by the community is in place.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">*oppose = opposition demonstrated through active litigation, blockade, protest or other significant conflict of substantial magnitude.</p>
3.6 HCV 6	<p>Claimed Traditional Territories of Indigenous Peoples</p> <p>1) Indigenous Peoples with legal and customary rights within the Forest Management Unit do not oppose * forest management activities due to its impact on cultural sites of significance (also called sacred sites). OR</p> <p>2) An agreement exists between Indigenous Peoples and the resource manager/supplier that follows the principles of FPIC, and addresses the protection of cultural sites of significance (also called sacred sites). OR</p> <p>3) A co-management arrangement between Indigenous People and the resource manager/supplier is in place; AND A publicly available consultation and engagement process endorsed by the community is in place.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">*oppose = opposition demonstrated through active litigation, blockade, protest or other significant conflict of substantial magnitude.</p>
4.1	<p>Boreal Plains ecozone (extends through central Saskatchewan, Alberta and into east central BC), AND</p> <p>Mixedwood Plains ecozone (southern Ontario & Quebec)</p> <p>Companies shall demonstrate that supplied material does not originate from areas converted to non-forest use, or originates from acceptable sources of conversion (e.g. conversion that results in conservation benefits, SLIMF sources, publicly approved changes in zoning in urban areas, etc.)</p>