Forest Certification Auditing An Overview

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Forest Certification Auditing An Overview

How is an audit conducted
What are the consequences
Has it made a difference
Opportunities



Background

- B.S Forest Management-University of Missouri
- M.S. Forest Economics-Stephen F. Austin State Univ.
- Employed by forest industry for 22 years
- Involved primarily in wildlife management activities while employed by industry
- Chairman of the Black Bear Conservation Committee for 6 years
- Began forest certification auditing upon departure from industry in 2001
- Conduct audits to all forest management standards throughout the U.S; SFI, FSC, ATFS

 An evaluation, by an independent third party, of forest management activities against a set of requirements (criteria)
 Audit criteria-the requirements against which audit evidence is evaluated

- Criteria as set forth by the Standard
- The organization's own procedures



Forest Certification Standards

Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI)
 Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)
 American Tree Farm System (ATFS)



Does the organization have procedures in place that meet the requirements of the Standard?
 Does the organization follow its own procedures in the way in which it conducts management activities?
 Audit conformance, not <u>compliance</u>

>An audit is an evidence-gathering process

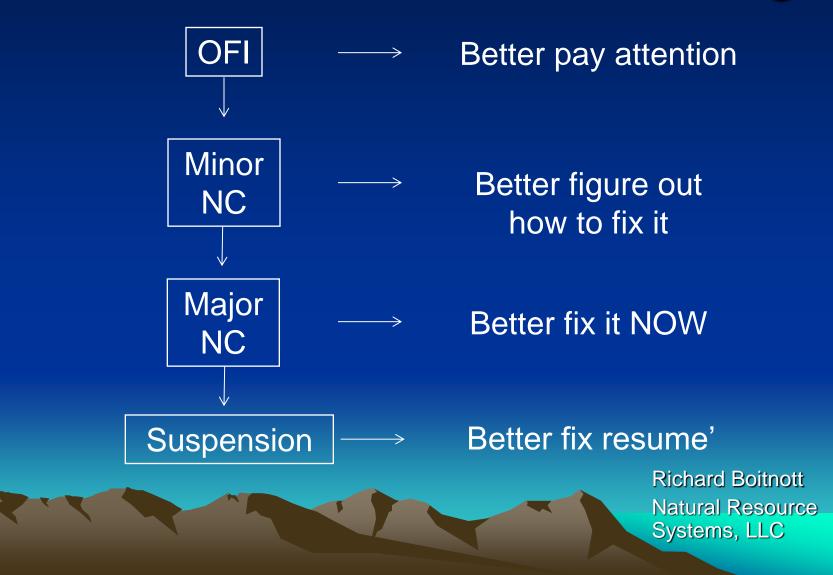
- Interviews
- Document reviews
- Observation of activities
 - Timber harvesting
 - Site preparation and regeneration
 - Road construction activities
 - Chemical use
 - Special sites
 - RTE sites

Audit findings-results of the evaluation of audit evidence against the criteria

- Conformance: meets the requirement
- Opportunity for Improvement (Close call)
- Minor non-conformance: Deviation from a requirement that does not pose substantial risk
- Major non-conformance: Significant deviation from a requirement that could pose substantial risk
 Richard Boit

Audits are based on a systematic approach

- Isolated deviations from a requirement that do not pose risk to either the system or to the environment do not neccessarily constitute a finding
- Patterns of minor deviations, or a single instance that represents a risk to the system or the environment, will result in a finding



Initial audit followed by annual surveillance audits

Renewal audit every 3 years (SFI, ATFS) or
 5 years (FSC)
 All sites or regions covered during the certification cycle



Audits conducted under ISO requirements (19011, 17021)

>Audits only conducted by accredited certification bodies (CB)

 Auditors must meet qualification and training requirements established by the CB
 Strict oversight by accreditation bodies

- ANAB (SFI, ATFS)
- ASI (FSC)

On-site witness audits

Has It Made a Difference?

➢ Major focus areas

- Chemical applications
- Soil productivity
- BMPs for water quality protection
- Stand- and landscape-level wildlife habitat
- Identification and protection of RTEs
- Petroleum spills
- SFI fiber sourcing standard requires compliance with BMPs and consideration of G1/G2 species when purchasing wood from private landowners

Has It Made a Difference?

Provides assurance

Narrows sideboards and reduces outliers

Creates internal accountability

- Internal audit requirements
- Personnel accountability for environmental performance and success of certification efforts

Employee and contractor training

- Public input
 - SFI-Inconsistent practices programs
 - FSC-Stakeholder consultation

Opportunities

Since the audit process evaluates a company's own procedures, the development of procedures to protect a species or suite of species not specifically covered under the forest certification standard would be subject to third-party audit.

