



SIERRA PACIFIC INDUSTRIES

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Information and/or services to forest landowners supplying logs to SPI to comply with the SFI 2022 Standard

- **Best Management Practices (BMPs)** - BMPs are standards and practices associated with the beneficial uses of water and riparian functions. SPI requires all suppliers to implement a system of BMPs for the logging activities that are associated with the raw materials supplied to SPI mills. Generally, compliance with the California Forest Practices Act and regulations, the Oregon Forest Practices Act and regulations, and the Washington Forest Practices Act and regulations constitute BMPs. Site-specific alternatives to standard procedures may be applied under guidance from regulatory agencies. Under the California State Forest Practices Act (FPA) rules, these guidelines are generally found in the provisions of Title 14, California Code of Regulations (CCR), Chapter 4, Subchapters 4, 5 & 6, Articles 3,4,5,6 and 12. If the logging occurs in a county with special rules, additional information can be found in Article 11 and 13 of this same section. Under the rules of the Washington State FPA, BMP guidelines are found in Title 222 of the Washington Administrative Code (WAC), Chapters 222-16 (*Definitions*), 222-24 (*Road Construction and Maintenance*), 222-30 (*Timber Harvesting*), 222-34 (*Reforestation*) and 222-38 (*Forest Chemicals*). Under Oregon Department of Forestry Forest Practice Administrative Rules and Forest Practices Act Chapter 629, Forest Practices Administration, BMP guidelines are found in Division 600 (*Definitions*), Division 625 (*Road Construction*), Division 630 (*Harvesting*), Division 635-660 (*Water Protection Rules*) and ORS 527.765 *Best management practices to maintain water quality*.
- **Visual Quality Management** - Standards and guidelines for management of aesthetic resources in California can be found in Subchapter 7, Article 2, Title 14, CCR. In Washington, they are found in Title 222, WAC, Chapter 222-16 (*Definitions*) and 222-30 (*Timber Harvesting*). In Oregon, they are found in Chapter 629, Division 600 (*Definitions*) and Division 605 (*Compliance*).
- **Reforestation and Afforestation** - Standards and practices to comply with the SFI standards can be found in the California FPA rules in Subchapters 4,5 &6, Articles 3,5 and 7, as well as in Subchapter 7, Articles 4, 5, 6, and 6.5, Title 14, CCR, Chapter 4. Guidelines for reforestation in Washington can be found in Title 222, Washington Administrative Code, Chapters 222-34 and 222-38. Reforestation rules for Oregon timberlands are found in Chapter 629, Division 600 (*Definitions*) and Division 605 (*Planning Forest Operations*), Division 610 (*Reforestation*), Division 611 (*Afforestation Incentive*), Division 615 (*Treatment of Slash*), Division 620 (*Chemical and Other Petroleum Products*), Division 623 (*Shallow, Rapidly Moving Landslides and Public Safety*), Division 642, 645, 655 (*Water Protection Rules*), Division 670 (*Enforcement and Civil Penalties*).

In some cases, such as under Section 1080.1 (Title 14, CCR, Chapter 4, Subchapter 7, Article 6), there are no requirements for reforestation in the case of emergency conditions on substantially damaged timberland. Nevertheless, Sierra Pacific Industries normally elects to reforest all of our timberlands (even those substantially damaged by wildfires, etc.) and we urge other log suppliers to do the same.

Another non-regulatory source for information on standards and guidelines for reforestation is the Oregon State University Extension Service handbook, "[*Regenerating Oregon's Forests*](#)".

- **Conservation of Critical Wildlife Habitat and biodiversity elements, Threatened and Endangered Species, Critically Imperiled and Imperiled species and communities, Special Sites and Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value** - Standards in California are found in (Title 14, CCR, Chapter 4)

Subchapters 4,5 & 6, Article 9 (*Wildlife Protection Practices*). In Washington, these standards and guidelines are found in (Title 222, WAC) Chapters 222-16-080 (*Critical Habitats of T&E Species*), 222-16-085 (*Northern Spotted Owl Habitats*), 222-16-086 (*Northern Spotted Owl Special Emphasis Areas and Goals*), 222-16-087 (*Marbled Murrelet special landscape*), 222-16-100 (*Planning Options for the Northern Spotted Owl*), and 222-16-105 (*Cooperative Habitat Enhancement Agreements*). In Oregon standards for protecting sensitive bird nesting, roosting, and watering resource sites, threatened and endangered fish and wildlife species, biological sites that are ecologically and scientifically significant, significant wetlands are found under Chapter 629, Division 665, (*Specified Resource Site Protection Rules*). Oregon standards providing for wildlife habitat are found in Division in Chapter 629, Division 600 (*Definitions*) and Division 605 (*Planning Forest Operations*), Division 610 (*Reforestation*), Division 611 (*Afforestation Incentive*), Division 615 (*Treatment of Slash*), and Division 625 (*Road Construction*).

- Another non-regulatory source for wildlife management information can be found at the SFI Implementation Committee Resources page, available at: [<https://forests.org/sic-resources/>]. Information concerning biodiversity can be obtained by clicking on the US state at the bottom of the page and then bioregion you are working in to access the biodiversity fact sheet for that area. The biodiversity fact sheets contain information about rare plants and animals in the region where you are working and include management guidelines that when implemented will help conserve biodiversity on the forests you are working on. Feel free to adopt one or more of these management guidelines at your next timber harvest operations to promote biodiversity in your state!
- **Management of harvest residue** - landowners should strive to maximize the utilization of forest products and reduce the potential for air emissions from field burning by transferring biomass to renewable energy facilities where feasible. Consideration should be given to economic, social, and environmental factors. California hazard reduction standards are found in Article 7, sections 917, 937, and 957. In Washington, forest practice rule 222-30-100 provides guidance on slash treatment. In Oregon standards for reducing fuels are found in Division in Chapter 629, Division 615 (*Treatment of Slash*).
- **Control of invasive exotic plants and animals** – According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, *invasive exotic plants and animals* are “any species, including its seeds, eggs, spores, or other biological material capable of propagating that species, that is not native to that ecosystem, whose introduction does or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health.” Examples would include gypsy moth and kudzu, but not the barred owl. *SFI Program Participants* are not required to eliminate *invasive exotic plants and animals* on their land. However, experts in this area believe the most effective means of addressing *invasive exotic plants and animals* include:
 - a. awareness building,
 - b. monitoring,
 - c. preventing new introductions, and
 - d. eliminating new occurrences.

Forest practices that reduce the abundance of *invasive exotic plants and animals* are preferred if they can be addressed within the context of overall management objectives.
- **Characteristics of special sites** – certain forest lands are home to special places such as archaeological sites, visual corridors, and recreational resources. Landowners should strive to locate these sites and manage their forest resources to best protect those characteristics of special sites that might be destroyed or altered through timber operations. California’s regulations address these situations in the Confidential Archaeological Addendum of the THP (Article 14, 14 CCR 929, 949, 969). The Cumulative Impacts Assessment Checklist

(14 CCR 912.9, 932.9, and 952.9) incorporates analysis procedures for visual, recreational, and other resources. In Washington, archaeological or historical sites are registered with the Washington state department of archaeology and historic preservation. See WAC 222-16-050 (1)(g); or sites containing evidence of Native American cairns, graves or glyptic records. See WAC 222-16-050 (1)(f). In Oregon the State Historic Preservation Office (OSHPO) manages the requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Forest operations notifications, required by the Oregon Forest Practices Act, initiate communication between the Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF), the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office and the landowner where forest operations occur. ODF works with OSHPO and tribes to protect cultural resources in forests by working directly with forestland owners to identify and protect known and unknown sites and artifacts. The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) provides statewide agency leadership to protect cultural resources. ORS 358.905 to 358. 961; ORS 390.235 to 390.240 and ORS 527.710.

- **Forest Certification Programs** – SPI encourages forest landowners to participate in a forest certification program. Certification under a program that is widely recognized is a form of assurance to your customers and the general public that you have committed to sustainably managing your forest lands and the protection of non-timber resources. In addition to SFI, such programs in North America include the American Tree Farm System, Canadian Standards Association, and Forest Stewardship Council.