

### Forest Certification Matrix

	American Tree Farm System	Sustainable Forestry Initiative™ (SFI)	Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)	Green Tag Forestry	Forest Stewardship Program (FSP)
<b>Developed By</b>	American Forest Foundation	American Forest and Paper Association (AF&PA)	Forest Stewardship Council (341 members in 51 countries) established policies and guidelines	National Forestry Association (NFA) in cooperation with the National Woodland Owners Association and Association of Consulting Foresters.	National Association of State Foresters in conjunction with U.S. Forest Service (USFS).
<b>Date of Inception</b>	1941	1994	1993	1990	1990
<b>Type Organization</b>	Nonprofit educational foundation	Independent not-for-profit trade organization	Self-appointed, independent not-for-profit organization	Independent not-for-profit	Government
<b>Funding Sources</b>	Contributions, grants, magazine sales, logo item sales.	The members fund individual programs and provide support to statewide and national activities.	Government and foundation grants, accreditation fees, membership fees	Fees for auditing services.	Federal and state funding.
<b>Focused On</b>	Nonindustrial private forests in the United States.	Industrial forestry practices on nonindustrial forests in the United States.	Small woodlands, industrial forests, and public forests on a worldwide basis.	Nonindustrial private woodland owners in the United States.	Nonindustrial private landowners in the U.S.
<b>Mission Statement</b>	To ensure sustainable forests in the U.S. To provide outreach to landowners with information, education, and voluntary verification of sustainable practices.	To promote sustainable forestry principles that constitute the AF&PA's members' commitment to sustainable forestry and the measures by which the public can benchmark this commitment.	To improve forest practices through market-based incentive programs.	To identify and recognize landowners whose stewardship incorporates good forestry practices that assure a balance of natural diversity and sustainable forest productivity.	To assist private forest landowners to more actively manage their forests by providing technical assistance, educational assistance, and recognition for their efforts.
<b>Objectives</b>	A Tree Farm is a privately owned forest dedicated to producing renewable and sustainable crops of forest products while protecting the soil, water, range, aesthetic, recreation, wood, fish and wildlife resources. Multiple-use management approach to the growing of renewable forest resources while protecting environmental benefits. Strive to increase public understanding of all benefits of productive forestry.	To practice sustainable forestry to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Accomplished by practicing a land stewardship ethic which integrates the reforestation managing, growing, nurturing, and harvesting of trees for useful products with the conservation of soil, air and water quality, fish and wildlife habitat, and aesthetics. Support for research, promotion, and education as part of the continuous improvement process. In this way AF&PA will perceptibly improve the performance of member companies, and will set new standards for the entire forest industry as well as for	Market-driven program that uses higher and more rigorous standards and a certification assessment process that is more rigorous than other programs. Emphasis is on natural forest management. Supports environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial, and economically viable management of the world's forests by evaluating and accrediting forest management capacity worldwide.	To provide private landowners recognition of their responsible and sustainable woodland ownership. Such designation may bring a market premium as 'green certified forest products.' The program complements those sponsored by the American Tree Farm and the International Forest Stewardship Council. Emphasis on quality logging practices.	To encourage management for multiple resources; increase public awareness of the importance of forests, and improve cooperation among natural resource agencies to meet state conservation and management needs and opportunities.
<b>Key Elements of Program</b>	Broaden the practice of sustainable forestry, reforestation, water quality, wildlife habitat, forest aesthetics, protect special sites, biodiversity, slash disposal and utilization, prudent use of chemicals, outreach, public reporting, public involvement.	To use responsible practices; to protect forest health and productivity; to protect special sites; to continuously improve the practice of forest management.	Compliance with laws and FSC principles; tenure and use rights and responsibilities; indigenous peoples' rights; community relations and worker's rights; benefits from the forest; environmental impact; management plan; monitoring and assessment; maintenance of natural forests; plantations.	Forest security, general management and planning, tree harvesting, road construction, skidding/forwarding, post harvest evaluation within one year, product utilization, chemical applications, community relations, employee relations, economic viability, optimizing forest potential, record keeping and tracking.	Timber growth and harvesting, fish and wildlife habitat enhancement, soil and water conservation, recreation and aesthetic enhancement. Woodland livestock grazing may also be included as one of a landowner's management objectives if a portion of the property is used for that purpose.
<b>Benefits of Certification</b>	Free visits every five years by professional resource managers, <i>Tree Farmer</i> magazine, state and local workshops, state newsletters, national convention, Feedback on forest management practices. Signage provided as recognition for good forest stewardship on private lands.	To meet the needs of humanity for essential wood and paper products while protecting and enhancing other forest values. Affiliation with internationally recognized environmental program. Recognition provided as recognition for good forest stewardship on private lands.	Independent review of operations, improvement of management over time, marketplace access and differentiation in the market place as an environmentally responsible company, empowerment of consumer to choose environmentally sensitive product.	Independent review of operations, improvement of management over time, marketplace access and differentiation of product (based on aspects of production), empowerment of consumer to choose environmentally sensitive product. Keep nonindustrial lands in a productive and healthy condition for present and future owners to increase the economic and environmental benefits of the land. Signage provided as recognition for good forest stewardship on private lands.	Keep nonindustrial lands in a productive and healthy condition for present and future owners to increase the economic and environmental benefits of these lands.

Forest Certification Matrix					
	American Tree Farm System	Sustainable Forestry Initiative™ (SFI)	Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)	Green Tag Forestry	Forest Stewardship Program (FSP)
<b>Types of Certification</b>	Forest Certification only—Pioneer and Certified	Forest Certification only	Forest Certification and Chain-of-Custody Certification for processing facilities	Forest Certification and Chain-of-Custody Certification for processing facilities	Forest Certification only.
<b>Program Requirements</b>	Voluntary, must have at least 10 acres and be willing to harvest trees to participate.	Required of all AF&PA members, open to nonmembers as well.	Interested landowners and companies that manage forestlands or produce forest products.	Must be member of the National Woodland Owners Association.	Individuals and noncommercial landowners with at least 25 acres who agree to actively implement the management plan for at least ten years.
<b>Audit Mechanism</b>	Third-party, Certified Tree Farms require onsite inspections.	Companies can choose between first, second, or third-party verification. Under the optional Voluntary Verification Process, companies can choose to apply a rigorous and internationally consistent self-verification approach to document conformance to SFI standards.	Independent, accredited third-party against published standards. Onsite inspection required.	Onsite third-party audits are conducted by specially trained consulting foresters.	Third-party, Forest Stewardship Plan prepared and implementation monitored by state forester designee with field program reviews by USFS.
<b>Number of Certified Forests to Date</b>	70,000 nonindustrial private landowners.	> 135 forest products companies participating	> 550 certification certificates issued to forest companies, state and local public forests, small private landowners, and wood products manufacturers and retailers.	21 woodlands as of 12-99.	123 certified Forest Stewardship Landowners as of 3-00 in Florida
<b>Acreage in Certified Forests</b>	25 million acres.	56 million acres representing 90% of U.S. industrial timberlands.	4.6 million acres in United States, 40 million acres total in 30 countries.	51,116 acres in seven states.	97,938 acres in Florida
<b>Standards Setting Process</b>	Periodic review by independent third party of forest conservation experts. Report presented to national operating committee. Standard creation of working groups within the national operating committee. Working group's proposals presented to all state leadership and other stakeholders during series of regional meetings. Consensus is reached at the regional level and presented to national operating committee. Standards crafted into final form and distributed to all state programs.	The SFI standards apply only to members of the AF&PA. The requirements of the Initiative are recommended by the SFI Task Group composed of members of the AF&PA and accepted and approved by the association's board of directors.	Multi-stakeholder, open, transparent and consensus-based process. Principles and Criteria for Forest Management developed by diverse group including landowners, professional resource managers, forest ecologists, forest products companies, and representatives from the environmental and community organizations. Processes occur at the international, national, and regional levels.	Developed by the association's membership, in cooperation with the National Woodland Owners Association and in consultation with individual members of the Association of Consulting Foresters. The original certification criteria were formulated by a national team of foresters and resource specialists. Designed as a U.S. program, Green Tag Forestry interacts with the Canadian Federation of Woodlot Owners and the Pan-European Forest Certification.	Basic policy and appropriations authority set in the 1990 Farm Bill. National standards and guidelines developed by USFS in consultation with state foresters. Further implementation measures developed by individual state committees. State committee membership stipulated by federal guides to include: USFS, Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), Farm Service agencies and Extension Service, local governments, soil and water conservation districts, consulting foresters, environmental nongovernment organizations, forest products industry, forest landowners, land trust organizations, conservation organizations, state fish & wildlife agencies, others as deemed appropriate.

**Forest Certification Matrix**

	<b>American Tree Farm System</b>	<b>Sustainable Forestry Initiative™ (SFI)</b>	<b>Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)</b>	<b>Green Tag Forestry</b>	<b>Forest Stewardship Program (FSP)</b>
<b>Monitoring and Assessment</b>	Foresters and other trained natural resource professionals audit member Tree Farms on a five-year basis. Management plan is reviewed with landowner. Property is physically inspected in accordance with program standards, guidelines, and performance measures.	Each member organization establishes its own policies and procedures for complying with the Principles and Implementation Guidelines. The CEO of the member organization must annually stipulate that their organization is in substantial compliance with the SFI. At that time, the organization is required to submit its data to the Association for the annual SFI Progress Report. The SFI Expert Review Panel, a group of independent forestry experts, reviews the annual report, evaluates the program, and makes recommendations to the board of directors for changes that clarify and improve the program.	Accredited certifiers verify organization's compliance on the ground to international/regional (if available) standards for forest management and against organization's forest management system. For chain-of-custody, ensure no contamination of noncertified wood into the certified production process.	NFA accredits individual foresters to certify against the standard. Landowner must seek professional advice at appropriate times. Post-harvest evaluation required. Green Tag recognizes six forest management regions in the U.S.	Agency representative or consultant contacts the State Forest Stewardship Coordinator to request a certification inspection. Inspection team consists of the Florida Division of Forestry (DOF) and Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) Stewardship Coordinators. Representatives from the NRCS or Cooperative Extension Service may be involved if a significant portion of the landowner's management program involves correcting soil erosion or water quality problems, woodland grazing, or some alternative resource. The landowner is encouraged to participate.
<b>Marketing Opportunity</b>	No product labeling	No product labeling at this time, can use SFI logo on company materials.	Yes, FSC logo on promotional materials. On-product and off-product labeling permitted dependent upon percentage of certified wood in final product. Labeling monitored by certifier.	Yes, Green Tag logo on promotional materials. On-product and off-product labeling permitted dependent upon percentage of certified wood in final product. Labeling monitored by Green Tag.	No product labeling
<b>Cost of Certification</b>	No charge for certification by professional forester/volunteers. \$15 subscription to Tree Farmer magazine is required.	Membership in AF&PA is on a graduated scale based on the type of organization and the size of the organization within the type. For example, nonindustrial forest landowners do not have the same dues structure as industrial forest landowners. Costs for AF&PA SFI State Implementation Committees, Best Management Practices training, logger training programs, etc., are supported by member contributions to the state programs.	Membership fees: Northern Organization (NGO) \$150, for-profit organization with >15 employees \$300; for-profit with <15 employees \$150; Southern individual \$38; NGO \$75; for-profit with <15 people \$75; for-profit with >15 people \$150. Certified operations pay annual program fees to FSC for use of the logo. Certifiers pay annual accreditation fees to FSC. Highest cost to landowner due to effort involved in meeting the higher certification standards and the costs associated with third-party assessment team. Possible to group several small landowners together to minimize costs.	\$150 one-time registration fee paid to NFA. The review cost is estimated by the Green Tag certifying forester with the landowner before field examinations are conducted, and are payable directly to the certifying forester. These costs range from @ \$0.10 to \$1.25/ac., depending on number of acres and completeness of forest management plan, maps, and records. Small tracts (20-75 acres) may be higher. Periodic accreditation fees at time of recertification.	Cost share variable depending on whom plan prepared. Other implementation costs borne by landowner. Administration, audit, etc. borne by government.
<b>Duration of Certification</b>	A five-year management history is accepted minimum. Tree Farms are reinspected every five years to verify adherence to standards.	SFI is not a certification program. The membership must reevaluate their compliance annually. The owner/CEO must stipulate each year that the organization was in substantial compliance with the program during the previous operating year. Contact AF&PA directly or the SFI State Implementation Committee.	Certificates are in place for five years, with annual audits.	Five years. Periodic audits required.	Established by state committees.
<b>Dispute/Resolution Process</b>	Appeals process through state committees.	Initial complaint addressed to certifier by complainer. If unresolved it moves to the Secretariat; if still unresolved it moves to board; if still unresolved to Dispute Resolution Committee for final decision.	Initial complaint addressed to certifier evaluating forester. If unresolved, complaint goes to National Forestry Association.	Forwarded to USFS for exceptions.	

**Forest Certification Matrix**

	<b>American Tree Farm System</b>	<b>Sustainable Forestry Initiative™ (SFI)</b>	<b>Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)</b>	<b>Green Tag Forestry</b>	<b>Forest Stewardship Program (FSP)</b>
<b>Standards</b>	Performance measures only. Ten standards and guidelines reviewed and approved in 1998. Places few limitations on landowners to achieve goals. States can develop standards more specific than national standards.	Combination of a performance program and environmental management system. Sustainable Forestry Initiative is based on a set of seven principles and a series of implementation guidelines consisting of 12 objectives and 29 performance measures last updated in 1998. The guidelines are suitably flexible to accommodate the wide variety of forest types, soil conditions, and other natural features across the U.S. Each participant will define its own policies, programs, and plans to implement and achieve the SFI Principles and Objectives. More protective of landowners rights to manage on a sustainable basis.	Combination of an environmental management system and performance measures. Ten principles of sustainable forestry. Standards go beyond general principles and criteria to include 36 specific indicators of good forest management. Standards emphasize both management plans and field performance. Address a variety of environmental, social, and economic issues. Places more limitations on landowners than other programs.	Combination of a performance program and environmental management system. Ten Principles, with specific objectives and performance measures to recognize regional silvicultural differences.	The plan is essentially an environmental management system. Minimum standards are established in six resource areas, with specific requirements based on whether the resource area is a primary or secondary objective of the landowner. To qualify for cost sharing, landowners must meet certain performance standards.
<b>Management Plan</b>	Must have a written and active forest management plan. Includes management recommendations for five- and ten-year planning horizons.	Must have a written forest management plan	Must have a written management plan that is implemented and up-to-date. The long-term objectives and the means of achieving them shall be clearly stated. Management plan shall be periodically revised to incorporate the results of new scientific or technical information, as well as to respond to changing environmental, social, and economic circumstances.	Landowner states personal management objectives in a written plan. Management plan covers ten years of future management and must be updated periodically. A complete and current forest inventory is maintained.	Must have a written forest management plan that includes the landowner's chosen objectives (primary or secondary) for the major resource areas. Landowners do not have to wait for certification until they have performed all practices described in their Forest Stewardship Management Plans.
<b>Sustainability</b>	Promote the growing of renewable forest resources while protecting environmental benefits.	Ensure long-term forest productivity and conservation of forest resources through prompt reforestation, soil conservation, afforestation, and other measures.	The rate of harvest of forest products shall not exceed levels which can be permanently sustained.	Landowner accepts responsibility as ultimate steward of the land. Good forest management is based on the premise that degradation should not occur as a result of land management activities.	Landowners must practice active multiple-use forest management based upon their own objectives as described in their Forest Stewardship Plan. Every benefit does not have to be obtained from every acre. Some areas may provide only one benefit, while other areas may provide many uses. When the property is considered as a whole, however, the landowner must demonstrate active management for each of the stated objectives.
<b>Reforestation</b>	Prompt restocking of harvested areas and idle areas where tree growing is the land use objective by natural seeding, sprouting, or replanting. Site preparation should assure that regeneration is successful by removing residual or competing vegetation. Must achieve satisfactory restocking within five years following harvest.	Reforest after final harvest by planting or direct seeding within two years, or by planned natural regeneration methods within five years.	Tree planting methods should avoid soil damage while providing for seedling survival. A percentage of the forest management area (ranging from 10-20% depending on size) shall be maintained or restored to a natural forest cover.	Site is regenerated within two years or less.	Regeneration planned in advance of timber harvest and completed within three years after final harvest unless there is to be a land-use change. Proper stocking levels established at the time of regeneration. Tree species favored and managed that are best adapted to specific sites. Encourage cost-effective treatments which minimize site disturbance and destruction of wildlife habitat.

**Forest Certification Matrix**

	<b>American Tree Farm System</b>	<b>Sustainable Forestry Initiative™ (SFI)</b>	<b>Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)</b>	<b>Green Tag Forestry</b>	<b>Forest Stewardship Program (FSP)</b>
<b>Protection</b>	Forest practices must protect from fire, diseases, insects, and destructive grazing.	Protect forests from damaging agents such as wildfire, pests, and diseases to maintain and improve long-term forest health and productivity.	Make effort to prevent illegal and unauthorized activities. Plant and post boundaries, use gates, make periodic inspections. Safeguards shall exist which protect rare, threatened and endangered species and their habitats.	Boundary lines are known and marked. Landowner holds clear title and has considered easements.	Active protection of all stands from wildfire and major outbreaks of insects or disease. Cooperate with state agencies responsible for the prevention and control of illegal hunting or fishing and other detrimental practices or influences. Litter controlled, unsightly areas eliminated, and steps taken to neutralize any hazardous materials that may be present on the site.
<b>Water Quality</b>	Must follow state Best Management Practices (BMPs) and other practices required by local, state, or federal regulations.	Protect the water quality in streams and lakes by implementing riparian protection measures based on soil type, terrain, vegetation, and other applicable factors. Must follow state BMPs or other practices required by local, state, or federal regulations.	Written guidelines to control erosion and minimize forest damage during harvesting and road construction to protect water resources. Must follow state BMPs or other practices required by local, state, or federal regulations.	Must follow state BMPs. Wetlands are identified and respected. Roads are planned and constructed to minimize loss of productive land without degrading nonforest areas. Roads and landings are "put to bed" with drainage and seeding. Appropriate size culverts are used. Stream bank grades are rocked.	Follow BMPs on forestlands to maintain water quality and minimize soil erosion. Construct firebreaks and access roads so as to minimize soil erosion. Maintain adequate cover to minimize soil particle detachment and transport. Protect areas prone to erosion from destructive silvicultural operations that would damage the ground cover and treating areas which have sustained previous damage.
<b>Wildlife Habitat</b>	Management practices must protect and enhance fish and wildlife habitat while considering floral and faunal diversity.	Enhance the quality of wildlife habitat by developing and implementing measures that promote habitat diversity.	Where nonforested land serves as exceptional wildlife habitat, conversion to forest cover is discouraged.	Appropriate retention of wildlife den trees and perch sites. Recreation and wildlife trails left free of debris following harvest.	Enough suitable habitat deliberately created, maintained and improved to support suitable populations of desired species. Natural diversity and abundance of nongame wildlife species achieved and maintained. Some provision made on some part of the property for species dependent on mature timber and/or cavity trees.
<b>Forest Aesthetics</b>	Follow forest practices that demonstrate concern for the aesthetic effects of forest activities.	Minimize the visual impact of clearcutting and other forest operations.	No specific requirement for forest aesthetics.	Effort made to achieve good utilization. Appropriate concern for vistas.	Contribute to the overall aesthetic appearance of the surrounding landscape as a whole. Retain large attractive specimen trees and trees with good fall colors. Plant or maintain native flowering trees, shrubs and wildflowers that are best adapted to the area.
<b>Protect Special Sites</b>	Recognize and protect recreational, historical, biological, archaeological and geological sites of special interest.	Manage company lands of ecological, geologic, or historic significance in a manner that recognizes their special qualities.	All sites and features of special cultural significance should be identified and protected. Representative samples of existing ecosystems shall be protected in their natural state and preserved.	Native American heritage sites are respected. Conservation easements may be used, if appropriate.	Identify and protect unique archeological or historical sites. Identify and maintain scenic areas and unique geological features such as rock outcrops, sinkholes, small ponds.
<b>Biodiversity</b>	Management practices must enhance the health and productivity of the woodland while considering biodiversity on a landscape or watershed basis. Acceptable forest management practices includes the range of even and/or uneven age classes.	Contribute to biodiversity by enhancing landscape diversity and providing a variety of plant communities.	Forest management practices shall maintain species and ecosystem diversity. Uneven-aged natural stands shall not be converted to even-aged stands. Forest conversion to plantations or nonforest land shall not occur except under limited conditions.	Recognition of a balance between productivity and natural diversity. Inventory of significant flora and fauna is completed. Special attention to rare or endangered species, if present.	Unique plant communities protected and maintained. This includes periodic prescribed burning of fire-dependent vegetation communities and use of native plants favored over nonnatives.
<b>Slash Disposal and Utilization</b>	Utilize in an environmentally and/or economically sound manner all severed and/or damaged materials on a harvest site. Consider harvest contract wording that addresses utilization and slash hazard reduction.	Employ appropriate forest technology and harvesting and manufacturing processes to minimize waste and ensure efficient utilization of trees harvested.	Forest management should minimize waste associated with harvesting and onsite processing operations and avoid damage to other forest resources.	Residual material either laid down or chipped.	No requirement

**Forest Certification Matrix**

	<b>American Tree Farm System</b>	<b>Sustainable Forestry Initiative™ (SFI)</b>	<b>Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)</b>	<b>Green Tag Forestry</b>	<b>Forest Stewardship Program (FSP)</b>
<b>Use of pesticides and fertilizers</b>	Use of herbicides, pesticides, and fertilizers must meet all applicable label requirements, laws, and regulations.	Continue prudent use while following all applicable label requirements, laws, and regulations.	Promote the use of environmentally friendly nonchemical methods of pest management and strive to avoid the use of chemical pesticides. If chemicals are used, ecological structures, functions, and components of a forest's diversity must be maintained.	Encourages use of nonchemical methods of pest and herbaceous control. Maintain records of chemical applications. Label guidelines and approved applications are followed.	Apply nutrients and pesticides according to label recommendations. Limit pesticide use and nutrient additions to the amounts and types necessary to protect water quality and the integrity of all forestland resources. Minimize off-site effects from pesticides and nutrients applied on the landowner's property. Harvest pine straw no more often than once every four years from the same stand, or every two years if fertilization is applied.
<b>Forestry Contractors</b>	Ensure that contractors are made aware of special requirements. Encourage using contractors having completed training, are insured, and comply with all state and federal regulations.	Encourage BMP training for operational contractors. Supportive of logger education.	Local contractors are given opportunities to provide services and supplies. Employment conditions are the same for local and nonlocal employees doing the same job. Contractors are appropriately skilled. Forest management must comply with all state and federal labor laws.	Landowner must seek professional forestry advice at appropriate times. Certified chemical applicators used when required.	The DOF makes available lists of forestry contractors (logging, tree planting, etc.) for landowners use.
<b>Clearcutting/Timber Harvest</b>	Harvesting practices must maintain or improve forest productivity, health and growth while protecting the associated resources. Harvest practices should be prescribed based on tree conditions, tree types and anticipated reforestation method, and desired species. Clearcutting, shelterwood cuts, thinnings, improvement cuts, and precommercial thinning are all acceptable practices as long as they are implemented properly.	Minimize the visual impact by designing harvests to blend into the terrain by restricting clearcut size and/or by using harvest methods, age classes, and judicious placement of harvest units to promote diversity in forest cover. Average size of clearcuts limited to 120 acres. Replant and wait three years or until trees are 5' tall before clearcutting adjacent stands.	Minimize damage to the forest during harvesting and other operations. Clearcutting is strongly discouraged but allowed as long as it is on a scale that maintains a diversity of physical structures in the forest, responds to the silvicultural needs or dominant species, and does not compromise a forest's ecology. Clearcutting is limited to 40 acres (some exceptions are possible up to a maximum of 80 acres). Clearcutting not allowed in <u>natural forests</u> .	Clearcuts are used only when the most appropriate silviculture. Certified loggers are used when available. Minimize soil disturbance and damage to residual trees. Leave trees are clearly marked and protected. Professional forester oversees harvest including a final harvest inspection before releasing logging bond. Post-harvest site inspection required 1-3 years following harvest.	Timber harvests conducted in a manner that enhances other resources. Size and shape of harvested areas compatible with other objectives. Rotation age can be defined, or determined in the future. Stands thinned as needed to maintain vigor. Timber is harvested before biological maturity of the stand but with some provision made on some part of the property for species dependent on mature timber and/or cavity trees.
<b>Indigenous Peoples' and Workers' Rights</b>	No requirement	No requirement	Forest management shall not threaten or diminish, either directly or indirectly, the resources or tenure rights of indigenous peoples. Must recognize and respect the interests and rights of workers and local communities.	No requirement	No requirement
<b>Information Available to Public</b>		Monitor, measure, and publicly report progress in fulfilling commitment to sustainable forestry. SFI annual progress report aggregates information for all participants.	Public summary reports for each certified forest.	Forest records are private information, and may be available for public review at the discretion and choice of the landowner. Landowners have option of listing the availability of their timber in the nationwide Green Tag Forestry database.	The DOF considers forest records public information. There have been no requests to date for any landowner's information under the FSP.
<b>Public Involvement</b>	Encouraged to increase public understanding of all benefits of productive forestry.	Encourage landowners to reforest following harvest and use BMPs by providing information on the environmental and economic advantages of these practices. Recommend communications with local communities regarding practices. Encourage landowners to use qualified resource professionals and trained loggers. AF&PA encourages public participation and reporting of questionable practices by toll free number.	Notification to potentially affected adjacent landowners or communities should be given prior to commencement of significant forest operations.	Landowners are fully informed of their rights and responsibilities as forest stewards. Communication maintained, as appropriate, with community officials. Encourage participation in forestry and landowner organizations.	There is no requirement to notify adjacent landowners about significant forest operations. DOF provides information to help landowners find and use locally experienced forestry consultants, wildlife biologists, loggers, and tree planting contractors.

### Forest Certification Matrix

	American Tree Farm System	Sustainable Forestry Initiative™ (SFI)	Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)	Green Tag Forestry	Forest Stewardship Program (FSP)
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.treefarmsystem.org">www.treefarmsystem.org</a>	<a href="http://www.afandpa.org">www.afandpa.org</a>	<a href="http://www.fscus.org">www.fscus.org</a> (U.S.), <a href="http://www.fsciap.org">www.fsciap.org</a> (International), <a href="http://www.foresttrust.org">www.foresttrust.org</a> (Southeast U.S.)	<a href="http://www.greentag.org">www.greentag.org</a> (website under construction)	<a href="http://www.sfc.uffl.edu/extension/fws/fsp.htm">www.sfc.uffl.edu/extension/fws/fsp.htm</a>
<b>Contact</b>	American Forest Foundation Washington, DC 888-889-4466	American Forest and Paper Association Washington, DC 202-463-0300	Forest Management Trust Gainesville, FL 352-846-2240	National Forestry Association Vienna, VA 888-50-FOREST	Florida Dept. of Agriculture Division of Forestry 850-414-9907

Other websites:  
[www.fscfacts.com](http://www.fscfacts.com)  
[www.sfcw.org](http://www.sfcw.org)