

**Forest Management and Stump-to-Forest Gate Chain-of-Custody
Certification Evaluation Report for the:**

Mendocino Redwood Company

**Conducted under auspices of the SCS Forest Conservation Program
SCS is an FSC Accredited Certification Body**

**CERTIFICATION REGISTRATION NUMBER
SCS-FM/COC-00026N**

Submitted to:

Mendocino Redwood Company

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**Re-Certified: November 30, 2005
Originally certified: November 2000**

By:

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Organization of the Report

This report of the results of our evaluation is divided into two sections. Section A provides the public summary and background information that is required by the Forest Stewardship Council. This section is made available to the general public and is intended to provide an overview of the evaluation process, the management programs and policies applied to the forest, and the results of the evaluation. Section A will be posted on the SCS website (www.scs-certified.com) no less than 30 days after issue of the certificate. Section B contains more detailed results and information for the use of Mendocino Redwood Company.

FOREWORD

Scientific Certification Systems, a certification body accredited by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), was retained by Mendocino Redwood Company to conduct a re-certification evaluation of its forest lands in Mendocino County, California. Under the FSC/SCS certification system, forest management operations meeting international standards of forest stewardship can be certified as “well managed”, thereby enabling use of the FSC endorsement and logo in the marketplace.

In June 2005, an interdisciplinary team of natural resource specialists was empanelled by SCS to conduct the evaluation. The team collected and analyzed written materials, conducted interviews and completed a 4 day field and office audit of the subject property as part of the certification evaluation. Upon completion of the fact-finding phase of the evaluation, the team determined conformance to the 56 FSC Criteria in order to determine whether award of certification was warranted.

This report is issued in support of a recommendation to award FSC-endorsed certification to Mendocino Redwood Company, for the management of its forest lands. As detailed below, certain pre-conditions (also known as Major Corrective Action Requests) that were stipulated by the audit team upon completion of the field audit were addressed by Mendocino Redwood Company and cleared by SCS prior to finalization of this report. In the event that a certificate is awarded, Scientific Certification Systems will post this public summary of the report on its web site (www.scscertified.com).

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SECTION A- PUBLIC SUMMARY AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.0 GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 FSC Data Request

Applicant entity	Mendocino Redwood Company
Contact person	Sarah Billig, Stewardship Director
Address	850 Kunzler Ranch Road, P.O. Box 996, Ukiah, CA 95482
Telephone	(707) 463-5110
Fax	(707) 463-5530
E-mail	sbillig@mendoco.com
Certificate Type	Single FMU
Number of FMUs in scope that are more than 10 000 ha in area	1
Location of certified forest area	
Latitude	W 39 degrees 9 minutes
Longitude	N 123 degrees 12 minutes
Forest zone	Temperate
Total forest area in scope of certificate which is:	
privately managed ¹	92361.6 ha
state managed	0
community managed ²	0
Number of forest workers (including contractors) working in forest within scope of certificate	85
Area of forest and non-forest land protected from commercial harvesting of timber and managed primarily for conservation objectives	754.66 ha
Area of forest protected from commercial harvesting of timber and managed primarily for the production of NTFPs or services	754.66 ha
Area of forest classified as 'high conservation value forest'	754.66 ha
List of high conservation values present ³	<p>HCV 1 – Globally, regionally, or nationally significant concentrations of biodiversity values HCV 2 – Globally, regionally, or nationally significant large landscape level forests HCV 3 – Rare, threatened, or endangered ecosystems</p> <p>All of MRC lands are in the redwood ecosystem, which is rare (found only on the north coast of California and the very southern coast of Oregon) and considered by most conservation groups to globally significant.</p>

¹ The category of 'private management' includes state owned forests that are leased to private companies for management, e.g. through a concession system.

² A community managed forest management unit is one in which the management and use of the forest and tree resources is controlled by local communities.

³ High conservation values should be classified following the numbering system given in the ProForest High Conservation Value Forest Toolkit (2003) available at www.ProForest.net

	MRC's land contains relatively high populations of a number of threatened or endangered species, including Northern Spotted owls, Coho Salmon, and Steelhead.
Chemical pesticides used	
Total area of production forest (i.e. forest from which timber may be harvested)	91498 ha
Area of production forest classified as 'plantation' for the purpose of calculating the Annual Accreditation Fee (AAF)	0
Area of production forest regenerated primarily by replanting ⁴	66%
Area of production forest regenerated primarily by natural regeneration	33%
List of main commercial timber and non-timber species included in scope of certificate (botanical name and common trade name)	redwood (<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>), Douglas-fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>), white fir (<i>Abies concolor</i>), hemlock (<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>), tanoak, madrone
Approximate annual allowable cut (AAC) of commercial timber	Redwood – 102041m ³ Douglas-fir – 66327 m ³ Fir/Hemlock – 10204 m ³
Approximate annual commercial production of non-timber forest products included in the scope of the certificate, by product type	No NTFP's are included in the scope of the certificate
List of product categories included in scope of joint FM/COC certificate and therefore available for sale as FSC-certified products	Logs

1.2 Management Context

California has some of the most rigorous forest practice regulations in the United States. These regulations are developed by a governor appointed Board of Forestry and based on the Z'Berg-Nejedly Forest Practices Act of 1973. Additionally, the Federal Endangered Species Act, the California State Endangered Species Act and EPA Clean Water Act also play a significant role in regulating forestry activities in California.

An overarching long-term sustained yield plan must be prepared for all ownerships larger than 50,000 acres (20,243 ha). Further, a Timber Harvest Plan (THP) must be prepared for every timber harvest project. The THP is considered the functional equivalent of an environmental impact report (EIR) under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The lead agencies for overseeing THP process are the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF) and California Regional Water Quality Control Board (CRWQCB). The California Department of Fish and Game (CDF&G) and the California Department of Mines and Geology (CDM&G) also provide significant input into the THP process. As a group, the agencies review the written THP and evaluate the company's compliance with the FPA by making onsite visits before, during and after harvest. Moreover, the THP process is a

⁴ The area is the *total* area being regenerated primarily by planting, *not* the area which is replanted annually. NB this area may be different to the area defined as a 'plantation' for the purpose of calculating the Annual Accreditation Fee (AAF) or for other purposes.

public process. The project proponent files their long-term plan and THP with the state and the public is given opportunity to provide written or verbal comment to the agencies. The agencies are required to respond to each comment in writing. Additionally, the National Marine Fisheries monitors each project's protection of RTE anadromous fish (salmon and steelhead). The California Department of Fish and Game monitors other RTE species on behalf of the National Fish and Wildlife Service.

The State also regulates the protection of historical and archeological sites. Native American Tribes are given significant opportunities to protect sites of cultural importance.

1.2.1 Environmental Context

The MRC property is located in the California coast range of Mendocino and Sonoma Counties, California. Most of the land is within 20 miles of the Pacific Ocean. Primary rivers include the Russian, Gualala, Garcia, Albion, Navarro, Big, Noyo, and Eel. Ninety-five percent of the MRC properties are in the timber production areas of Mendocino County, accounting for 10 percent of the county's private land. Other industrial and non-industrial forestlands along with small communities and subdivisions adjoin the property. In both counties timber production, ranching, agriculture (primarily vineyard production), urbanization, recreation and tourism are the common uses of the land.

Historically industrial ownerships in this region were heavily over-cut. In the 1970's, for example, Mendocino County was ranked second in the state for the most timber volume harvested. California, at this time, was ranked second in the nation in volume harvested. MRC's lands were among those heavily harvested by the previous owner. This led to the decline of some species that subsequently landed on rare, threatened and endangered (RTE) species lists. The RTE species that most notably affects forestry on the north coast of California are the northern spotted owl, marbled murrelet, coho salmon and steelhead, and, specific to Mendocino County, the Point Arena mountain beaver.

The MRC property is composed primarily of second and third growth natural forests. The forest type is primarily redwood/mixed conifer. Redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*), Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), grand fir (*Abies grandis*), hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*) and hardwoods, tanoak (*Lithocarpus densiflora*) and Pacific Madrone (*Arbutus menziesii*) are the primary tree species in this association with occasional chinquapin (*Castanopsis chrysophylla*), black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*), Oregon white oak (*Quercus garryana*), canyon live oak (*Quercus chrysolepis*), coastal live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) Bigleaf Maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), and red alder (*Alnus rubra*). There are some residual old-growth trees left in the stands and five small unentered old growth redwood stand (under permanent protection). Most of the lands classify primarily as site III (moderate growing potential). Slopes are moderate to steep in gradient.

1.2.2 Socioeconomic Context

Timbering began in Sonoma and Mendocino County in the late 19th century. After the San Francisco earthquake in 1906, timbering increased significantly and became the area's largest employer. Communities developed around sawmills sites along the coast (mostly at the mouth of rivers) as lumber was transported to San Francisco by ship. During the housing boom after World War II, more mills were built in the inland valleys as highways and

railways then provided for the bulk of the lumber transportation. There were literally hundreds of sawmills in Sonoma and Mendocino Counties. In 1955 the county produced an incredible 1 billion board feet of lumber

By the late 1970's when most of the old-growth had been liquidated timbering was tapering off, many of the least productive timber properties were subdivided into smaller parcels and the productive industrial forestlands were consolidated under fewer corporate ownerships. By the late 1980's, subdividing of forestlands had slowed considerably as a result of county planning and regulatory efforts. Many of these properties have traded hands several times over the last thirty years. Timber harvesting remains relatively light on these small forestland holdings because the primary objective of the owner is to maintain recreational, aesthetic, wildlife or spiritual values rather than timber production.

Timber production remained high until the mid 90's (around 600 million board feet), however, this severe over-harvesting led to social conflicts over forest management in NW California. At the same time, forest related employment began to plummet significantly. Reasons for the decline in timber employment could be attributed to range of issues including changes in mill technologies, corporate consolidation of the industry and associated downsizing, diminishing log supplies from historic over-harvesting mill capacity, shifting policy priorities on public lands, and increases in environmental regulation. The conflicts over forest management have subsided in the last few years as private owners like MRC have bought forestlands from corporate owners and have made significant improvements to the forest environment. Additionally, timber has become a secondary employer and timber receipts and taxes lag behind the wine and tourism industries. However with the exodus of the higher paying lumber manufacturing jobs, Mendocino county, as opposed to Sonoma, has a relatively high rate of people living on some form of public assistance.

Mendocino and Sonoma County has a relatively large population of Native American people. Before the white settlers came they lived freely throughout the area. Since then they have been relegated to reserves within the county. Round Valley Reservation in Mendocino County is the second largest reservation in California.

1.3 Forest Management Enterprise

1.3.1 Land Use

Mendocino Redwood Company, LLC (MRC), is owned and controlled by Sansome Forest Partners, Limited Partnership (hereinafter referred to as Sansome Partners) a private San Francisco-based firm specializing in long-term investments. The Fisher family is the primary investor in Sansome Partners. Sansome Partners acquired the forestlands in summer of 1998 and formed Mendocino Redwood Company on June 30, 1998. MRC owns the property as a titled, fee simple property with clear tenure. In general, the property boundaries are clearly identified on the ground. Surveyors are contracted on a regular basis wherever questions arise regarding boundary issues.

Timber management is the main land management activity occurring on MRC's land, with one hunting club lease maintained on the property.

1.3.2 Land Outside Scope of Certification

Mendocino Redwood Company's entire forest estate is under the scope of this certificate.

1.4 Management Plan

1.4.1 Management Objectives

As described in the MRC management plan, the main goal of their management is "to manage a large block of productive forestland utilizing high standards of environmental stewardship and at the same time to operate as a successful business"

Several management objectives have also been specified:

- Improve conifer inventory by doubling the standing volume in 50 years
- Improve terrestrial and aquatic habitat
- Restore species composition and wildlife to resemble the composition before commercial harvesting began
- Be a business that people want to work for and the community can be proud of
- Produce quality products
- Earn a return on investment.

1.4.2 Forest Composition

The forest type is primarily redwood/mixed conifer. Redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*), Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), grand fir (*Abies grandis*), and hardwoods, tanoak (*Lithocarpus densiflora*) and Pacific Madrone (*Arbutus menziesii*) are the primary tree species in this association with occasional chinquapin (*Castanopsis chrysophylla*), black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*), Oregon white oak (*Quercus garryana*), canyon live oak (*Quercus chrysolepis*), coastal live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) Bigleaf Maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), and red alder (*Alnus rubra*).

1.4.3 Silvicultural Systems

Whereas the prior owner's management regime was based upon either clearcutting or two- or three-entry even-aged management (i.e., shelterwood systems), MRC has adopted and is implementing a policy of moving to a broader mix of both even and un-even aged systems with a long term transition to exclusively un-even aged silviculture. At the end of 1998, MRC announced a policy of no clearcutting, in favor of "variable retention" harvesting. This system is predominantly employed in forest stands that have an over-abundance of hardwoods. During the first year of operations under MRC management, this new policy generally meant that approximately 10% of the basal area of a harvest block was retained, in clumps and scattered residual trees of both hardwood and conifer species. That is, variable retention harvests during the first year of MRC operations were largely one-entry regeneration harvests but with a fixed amount of green retention. However, under the direction of senior management, variable retention silviculture as practiced by MRC has undergone substantial evolution during the second year of operations. By the time of the

resumed (Phase III) certification evaluation in September 2000, MRC was employing variable retention silviculture in a manner more befitting its name, with the extent and spatial patterns of retained trees varying in response to site-specific circumstances (10% to 40% of pre-harvest basal area), but with the average level of retention at approximately 20%. These higher levels of retention are much more effective in maintaining diversity within harvest units and in transitioning the forest to an multi-aged structure.

Selection silviculture is increasingly being prescribed on the ownership. Under the tutelage of Chief Forester Mike Jani, whose background is in un-even aged timber management in the Santa Cruz Mountains of California's central coast, MRC is now on course to move fully to un-even aged silviculture, over time and as the backlog of stands with substantially unbalanced hardwood composition are treated with variable retention even-aged silviculture. The general approach is that variable retention harvesting will be prescribed on a stand only once, followed by subsequent entries employing selection silviculture.

1.4.4 Management Systems

The management system is overseen by the senior forestry personnel, including:

- Chief Forester: Oversees all forest management activities; reports to the president
- Stewardship Director: Responsible for overseeing stewardship goals of the company
- Timberland Manager: Supervisors the area foresters' daily management of the forestry operations.
- Forest Science Manager: Oversees biology staff, planning and research
- Area Forester: Implements the forest management plan for specifically assigned forest management block
- Biologists: Oversees survey and protection measures for RTE species. Provides consultation to the area foresters on plant, fish and wildlife issues.
- Administrative staff: Supports the forestry staff

The MRC forest is divided into 11 management blocks. Each block has an area forester who is responsible for the daily activities on those lands.

- Albion
- Big River
- Garcia
- Navarro East
- Navarro West
- Noyo
- Rockport
- Sonoma
- South Coast
- Ukiah

Most harvesting operations are performed by outside contractors, although MRC does maintain their own road crew.

1.4.5 Monitoring System

MRC has initiated a variety of monitoring programs to assess baseline conditions and changes in conditions over time. Monitoring programs assess:

- Timber inventory, growth and yield through sample plots and growth modeling;
- Fine-filter (species specific) and coarse-filter (faunal groups) ecological aspects;
- Broad-scale inventory and habitat (i.e. structure classes); and
- Aquatic habitat (i.e. watershed analysis).
- Road conditions, including stream crossings
- Economic (local purchasing) and social affects of forest management (responses to meetings regarding large planning initiatives).

1.4.6 Estimate of Maximum Sustainable Yield

The maximum sustainable yield on MRC’s land is estimated to be 35 million board feet. This figure is based on inventory data from permanent plots on MRC’s land, standard growth and yield calculation methods for the redwood region, while considering the constraints of MRC’s silvicultural system and management objectives..

1.4.7 Estimated, Current and Projected Production

Botanical name	Common trade name	Annual allowable cut	Actual harvest in last year	Projected harvest for next year
<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Redwood	102041 m3	90740 m3	102041 m3
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas fir	66327 m3	60974 m3	66327 m3
<i>Abies grandis / Tsuga heterophylla</i>	White fir / Hemlock	10204 m3	4097 m3	10204 m3
Total		178572 m3	m3	178572 m3
<i>Hardwoods</i>		20,000 tons	6654 tons	7000 tons
Total annual estimated log production:		178,572 m3		
Total annual estimates production of		m3		

1.4.8 Chemical Pesticide Use

Chemical pesticides are used on MRC’s land for control of competing vegetation, primarily tanoak. Pesticides are used in conjunction with mechanical management, and various alternatives have been investigated over the past five years. All pesticides used were reviewed by the auditors and none are in conflict with the FSC pesticide policy as described in “Chemical Pesticides in Certified Forests, Interpretation of FSC Principles and Criteria, July 2002”. The following pesticides are used by MRC:

- Glyphosate
- Imazapyr

Triclopyr
Sulfometuron Meth

2.0 GUIDELINES/STANDARDS EMPLOYED

As the applicant forest property is located in California, the certification evaluation that is the subject of this report was conducted against the duly-endorsed FSC Pacific Coast Regional Standard, version 9.0, May 9, 2005 (include version number and finalization date). The standard is available at the FSC-US web site (www.fscus.org) or is available, upon request, from Scientific Certification Systems (www.scscertified.com).

3.0 THE CERTIFICATION ASSESSMENT PROCESS

3.1 Assessment Dates

The field portion of the evaluation took place from June 27th through June 30th, 2005.

3.2 Assessment Team

Robert Hrubes, Ph.D., RPF, Team Leader - Robert is Senior Vice-President of Scientific Certification Systems (SCS). He is a California State Registered Professional Forester (RPF) and forest economist with 26 years of professional experience in both public and private forest management issues. He is the team leader for SCS' reassessment of MRC. He served as team leader for SCS for the initial MRC Forest certification evaluation in 2000. Before becoming Senior Vice-President of SCS, Robert worked in collaboration with SCS to develop the programmatic protocol that guide all their Forest Conservation Program evaluations. Robert has led numerous SCS Forest Conservation Program evaluations of North American (U.S. and Canada) industrial forest ownerships, as well as operations in Scandinavia, Chile, Solomon Islands, New Zealand, Australia and Japan. He also has professional work experiences in Brazil, Germany, Guam (U.S.), Hawaii (U.S.), and Malaysia. Robert is a founding member of the FSC and served on the first elected board of directors. He is a member of the FSC's Pacific Coast Working Group. He has a Ph.D. in Wildland Resource Science from the University of California, Berkeley.

Walter Smith, Senior Technical Specialist - Walter is a Senior Technical Specialist for the SmartWood Program of the Rainforest Alliance. He has seventeen years experience in logging, training and forest resource management and fifteen years experience in Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) forest management and chain of custody certification. Walter is a pioneer of the FSC system and considered a senior authority on certification. He developed an FSC type certification system with the Institute for Sustainable Forestry in 1990 before the establishment of the FSC. He is a founding member of the FSC and was on the original FSC Principles and Criteria Working Group. Walter began working with SmartWood in 1995. Since then he has been a team leader on over 150 forest management and chain of custody assessments and audits in Canada, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Nepal, Philippines, Singapore, Vietnam and all regions of the United States. He is a principal

instructor for the SmartWood Assessor Training Program and has participated in 22 training workshops in North America and Asia. Walter is the co-author of a book on certification with Chris Maser.

Steve Radosevich, Ph.D., Forest Ecology and Ethics - Steve is a professor of Forest Science at Oregon State University since 1983. Before relocating to OSU, he was an associate professor of Botany at the University of California at Davis. His current research and teaching includes early stages of forest succession, ecology of invasive plant species, influence of humans on plant succession and the ethics of natural resource management. He is the Program Leader of the OSU Sustainable Forestry program and member of the Sustainable Forestry Partnership. His teaching includes courses on issues in forest science, weed ecology, sustainable forestry, and ethical issues in the natural resource sciences. Steve is the author of the first book on weed ecology (now in its second edition) and more than 100 scientific papers. Steve is also co-author of the FSC's policy on herbicides. He has participated in a number of SmartWood certification assessments and audits, including Mendocino Redwood Company (2000), Hancock Timber Resources, Integrated Resource Management and Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs Reservation. He has a Ph.D. in Agronomic Crop Science from Oregon State University.

Jonathan Kusel, Ph.D., Resource Sociologist - Jonathan is founder and executive director of the Sierra Institute for Community and Environment, an organization that specializes in community-based natural resource research and education. Recently he served as the principal investigator of the National Community Forestry Center, and director of the Pacific West Community Forestry Center, which focused its work on underserved and ethnically diverse groups. As a community sociologist Jonathan participated on the Clinton Administration's "Option 9" Forest Ecosystem Management Assessment Team, He also led the community assessment team and public participation team for the Sierra Nevada Ecosystem Project. Jonathan has worked on the Montreal Indicators, serving as team leader for review of Criterion and, more recently as part of the final review team for Criterion 6 and Criterion 7 immediately prior to the ten-year world review. Jonathan has written or edited three books on community forestry: *Forest Communities*, *Community Forests*, *Community Forestry in the United States: Lessons from the Past, Crafting the Future* (coauthored with Mark Baker) and *Understanding Community-Based Forest Ecosystem Management* for which he served as science editor. Jonathan has a Ph.D. in resource sociology from the University of California, Berkeley.

Brendan Grady

Brendan Grady is a staff forester with Scientific Certification Systems, focusing on the Forest Conservation Program. He received his B.S. in Forestry from the University of California, Berkeley, in 2004. His previous experience includes forestry work with the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection and research on tropical plantations in Moorea, French Polynesia, with the Service du Developement Rurale.

3.3 Assessment Process

3.3.1 Itinerary

Date	General Location (main sites)	Main activities
June 27, 2005	MRC Ukiah Forestry Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interview MRC staff • Review documents and information • Develop schedule and itinerary for site visits
June 28, 2005	Ukiah Block Navarro Block	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest management activities, past and present • Road maintenance • Nursery and tree genetic research • Radiata site rehabilitation and site preparation • Buffer dispute with State Parks
June 29, 2005	Albion Block Rockport Block Big River Block	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder site tour of MRC road easement on State Park • Road construction and maintenance • Watershed Restoration • Active harvesting • Stakeholder interviews • Logger Interviews
June 30, 2005	MRC Ukiah Forestry Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessor deliberations • Staff Interviews • Debriefing meeting with MRC Staff

3.3.2 Evaluation of Management System

The MRC offices in Ukiah and Fort Bragg were visited and inspected during the evaluation. Evaluation of the management system was largely carried out through interviews with senior personnel and field staff. Management plans and maps were reviewed and field observations confirmed that the management system was properly implementing the management plan. In total, the auditors interviewed a large portion of the MRC management team, including the president, chief forester, timberlands manager, stewardship director, selected area foresters, reforestation forester, and Forest Science Manager.

3.3.3 Selection of FMU's to Evaluate

For the 2005 reassessment, a tentative itinerary for field visits was set after discussions between the assessment team and MRC staff, with the understanding that options for adjusting the itinerary would be open at any time. The team wanted to make sure that they

visited a cross section of sites that provided an accurate, current overview of MRC management with regards to conforming to the FSC Pacific Coast Regional Standards (see sites visited in the table below). Six of the MRC Management blocks were reviewed: Big River, Navarro East and West, Rockport, South Coast and Ukiah. On the third day of the assessment, the assessment team split so that they could cover more area. Several deviations from the itinerary occurred. Auditors met with stakeholders for a review of a MRC forest road easement that traverses a portion of a bordering state park. Additionally, auditors traveled to upper Big River to review upland watershed harvesting. Moreover, the auditors made random stops during the travel between scheduled review areas.

During the five previous years of evaluations, each management block has been visited multiple times. In addition to seeking a cross section of MRC’s land, management blocks were selected for review based on the frequency with which they had been audited in the past and whether stakeholder consultation had revealed concerns about specific sites.

3.3.4 Sites Visited

Type of site	Sites visited	Type of site	Sites visited
Road construction/ reconstruction	Rockport, Big River, Navarro West	Buffer zone	Navarro, Ukiah East/West, Big River, Rockport
Road Decommission	Rockport	Bridges/stream crossing	Ukiah, Rockport
Road erosion controls	Big River, Navarro East/ West, Rockport, Ukiah	Chemical storage	Navarro West
Tree nursery & genetic research	Navarro West	Steep slope	Navarro, Ukiah East/West, Big River, Rockport
Planned Harvest site	Rockport	Riparian zone	Navarro, Ukiah East/West, Big River, Rockport
Ongoing Harvest site	Rockport, Big River	Planting	Navarro West, Rockport
Completed logging	Navarro, Ukiah East/West, Big River, Rockport	Herbicide use	Rockport, Navarro East/West
Soil scarification	Navarro West	Natural regeneration	Navarro, Ukiah East/West, Big River, Rockport
Planting site	Navarro East/West, Big River, Rockport	Endangered species	Navarro East/West, Big River, Rockport
Site Preparation	Navarro West	Wildlife management	Navarro East/West, Big River, Rockport

Felling	Rockport, Big River	Nature Reserve	Navarro West
Skidding/Forwarding/Yarding	Rockport, Big River	Special management area	Navarro East/West, Big River, Rockport
Clearcutting	Rockport, Ukiah, Navarro West	Recreational site	Navarro West, Rockport
Selective felling	Navarro East/West, Big River, Rockport	Local community	Big River, South Coast, Ukiah
Stream restoration	Rockport, Ukiah	Dispute resolution	Big River, Navarro West
Forest type restoration	Navarro West		

3.3.5 Stakeholder Consultation

Pursuant to SCS protocols, consultations with key stakeholders were an integral component of the evaluation process. Consultation took place prior to, concurrent with, and following the field evaluation. The following were distinct purposes to the consultations:

To solicit input from affected parties as to the strengths and weaknesses of Sample Company’s management, relative to the standard, and the nature of the interaction between the company and the surrounding communities.

To solicit input on whether the forest management operation has consulted with stakeholders regarding identifying any high conservation value forests.

Principal stakeholder groups of relevance to this evaluation were identified based upon results from the scoping evaluation (if applicable), lists of stakeholders from the Sample Company, and additional stakeholder contacts from other sources (e.g., chair of the regional FSC working group). The following types of groups and individuals were determined to be principal stakeholders:

- MRC employees, including headquarters and field
- contractors
- lease holders
- adjacent property owners
- Pertinent Tribal members and or representatives
- Members of the Pacific Coast FSC Working Group
- FSC International
- Local and regionally-based environmental organizations and conservationists
- Local and regionally-based social interest organizations
- Forest industry groups and organizations
- Purchasers of logs harvested on MRC’s forestlands

- Local, State and Federal regulatory agency personnel
- User groups, such as hikers, ATV users, and others
- Other relevant groups

3.3.5.1 Summary of Stakeholder Concerns and Perspectives and Responses from the Team Where Applicable

A summary of the comments on the standard (where applicable) and major perspectives and concerns expressed by the stakeholders that were consulted during the course of this evaluation include:

Economic Concerns

Comment/Concern	Response
Commendations were received for MRC's watershed restoration work, along with the recognition of the importance of the flow of products from the forest. Most feel that MRC management has led to large-scale landscape improvements, especially over the previous owners.	Noted during deliberation
The company is recognized as a critical employer in the area.	Noted during deliberation
Stakeholders generally felt MRC complied with and exceeded all laws and rules. MRC was exemplary and set a standard for other area operations.	Noted during deliberation
MRC may take advantage of their certified status and "push" the edges of compliance.	The auditors investigated specific instances in which stakeholders felt MRC was trying to use their certified status to violate state regulations. In all cases, the disputes had been settled to the satisfaction of state agencies, and no further corrective action was warranted by the certifiers. MRC has an informal policy that forest practice violations are unacceptable, and any such violations are remedied swiftly.

Social Concerns

Comment/Concern	Response
The company has improved its tribal consultation process since the previous	Noted during deliberation

audit and beyond what is legally required.	
Tribal stakeholders agreed that MRC displays an exemplary relationship to tribal groups by regularly consulting, and closely working with them on educational projects, including joint grant writing, to advance projects on MRC land that are of mutual interest.	Noted during deliberation
A request was made to operation that it inform tribal contacts if any historical or cultural resources were discovered during field activities.	This is already standard procedure, but the request was relayed to MRC.
Many stakeholders indicated that consultation process and inclusion has improved and/or is sufficient. But concerns were voiced about the lack of public opportunity to comment on or participate in Habitat Conservation Plans.	CAR 2005.1 has been issued, asking MRC to develop an appropriate strategy for public consultation on management planning initiatives.
MRC employees felt that pay and benefits for employees is fair and better than most forestry companies. Company employees feel MRC tasks are distributed equitably, and that is a good company to work for. Contractors were pleased with company pay and the structure of MRC contracts.	Noted during deliberation
A legal challenge is currently being brought against the state for regarding MRC's restricting rights of access and the validity of company access through the state park land to its MRC property.	The auditors met with the complainants on the road access site in the park. The assessors also questioned park staff. The park recognizes MRC's right to use the road. The legal challenge has not as yet been as yet upheld by the courts and so SCS must conclude that MRC has legal rights to the road. The gate on the road only restricts public access by motorized vehicles.

Environmental Concerns

Comment/Concern	Response
Pesticides are being used too aggressively on MRC's land.	Pesticide use was one of the main topics of the evaluation, and has been the subject of numerous corrective action requests over the past five years. The auditors have observed a decline in

	<p>the total amount of pesticide being used over the past five years as applications have become more focused and selective. No FSC-banned chemicals are in use. No corrective actions were issued in regards to pesticide use, but the issue will be monitored in future audits.</p>
<p>The primary concern among several stakeholders is that the company does not do an adequate job on botanical surveys and there is no opportunity for the comment. Two interviewees indicated that monitoring was inadequate with respect to project monitoring and temporal landscape monitoring.</p>	<p>The assessors investigated the issue of monitoring extensively and a CAR was issued for MRC to clarify their monitoring procedures. MRC provided a thorough document describing how they are monitoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest growth, yield and inventory • Forest structure and composition • Regeneration • Post harvest implementation checklist • HCVF and reserve areas • Annual RT&E species and habitat surveys • Stream temperature, flow • Aquatic and terrestrial faunal groups • Herbicide usage and water contamination • Restoration • Annual employee attrition rates and job satisfaction • Community responses to management <p>The audit team determined that MRC's monitoring elements and procedures are adequate and will improve as the HCP and NCCP are finalized.</p> <p>Regarding botanical surveys in particular, surveys are done when there is a question of rare, threatened or endangered species. Surveys are either done by outside professional consultants or by MRC field personnel. More comprehensive botanical surveys are</p>

	being planned in coordination with the Habitat Conservation Plan and Natural Communities Conservation Plan, and will be implemented once the planning process is completed.
Similar to the above: concerns exist about spatial and temporal monitoring at the landscape scale, but most respondents felt that the forest under MRCs management is a considerable improvement over previous industrial managers.	The monitoring plan includes landscape scale monitoring of HCVF. MRC completed an analysis, consulting with appropriate experts, stakeholders, agencies and managers of other significant forested properties, across the regional landscape in which the MRC property is located, to determine if the reserve areas (HCVF) proposed on the MRC property can be augmented to fill any gaps that may exist at the landscape level.
MRC is not following its own old growth policy, specifically regarding mistakenly fallen old growth trees being left in the woods	The auditors investigated this claim, but could not determine a specific instance to which it referred. The MRC old growth policy was the subject of frequent discussion during the evaluation, and the audit team is satisfied that the existing policy complies with the requirements of the standard and is adequate to ensure ecosystem integrity.

3.4 Total Time Spent on audit

Approximately 30 person days were spent during the evaluation, including document review and audit preparation, stakeholder interviews, and field investigations.

3.5 Process of Determining Conformance

FSC accredited forest stewardship standards consist of a three-level hierarchy, principle, then the criteria that make up that principle, then the indicators that make up each criteria. Consistent with SCS Forest Conservation Program evaluation protocols, the team collectively determines whether or not the subject forest management operation is in conformance with every applicable indicator of the relevant forest stewardship standard. Each non-conformance must be evaluated to determine whether it constitutes a major or minor non-conformance at the level of the associated criterion or sub-criterion. Not all

indicators are equally important, and there is no simple numerical formula to determine whether an operation is in non-conformance. The team must use their collective judgement to assess each criterion and determine if it is in conformance. If the forest management operation is determined to be in non-conformance at the criterion level, then at least one of the indicators must be in major non-conformance.

Corrective action requests (CAR's) are issued for every instance of non-conformance. Major non-conformances trigger major CAR's and minor non-conformances trigger minor CAR's

Interpretations of Major CAR's (Preconditions), Minor CARs and Recommendations

Major CARs/Preconditions: Major non-conformances, either alone or in combination with non-conformances of other indicators, result (or are likely to result) in a fundamental failure to achieve the objectives of the relevant FSC Criterion given the uniqueness and fragility of each forest resource. These are corrective actions that must be resolved or closed out prior to award of the certificate. If major CAR's arise after an operation is certified, the timeframe for correcting these non-conformances is typically shorter than for minor CAR's. Certification is contingent on the certified operations response to the CAR within the stipulated time frame.

Minor CARs: These are corrective action requests in response to minor non-conformances, which are typically limited in scale or can be characterized as an unusual lapse in the system. Corrective actions must be closed out within a specified time period of award of the certificate.

Recommendations: These are suggestions that the audit team concludes would help the company move even further towards exemplary status. Action on the recommendations is voluntary and does not affect the maintenance of the certificate. Recommendations can be changed to CARs if performance with respect to the criterion triggering the recommendation falls into non-conformance.

4.0 RESULTS OF THE EVALUATION

Table 4.1 below, contains the evaluation team's findings as to the strengths and weaknesses of the subject forest management operation relative to the FSC Principles of forest stewardship. The table also presents the corrective action request (car) numbers related to each principle.

Table 4.1 Notable strengths and weaknesses of the forest management enterprise relative to the P&C

Principle/Subject Area	Strengths Relative to the Standard	Weaknesses Relative to the Standard	CAR/REC #s
P1: FSC Commitment and Legal Compliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meets or exceeds all laws and regulations • Commitment to FSC both written and demonstrated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No weaknesses were observed by the evaluation team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No CAR's were issued in response to Principle 1
P2: Tenure & Use Rights & Responsibilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land ownership is clear • Boundaries are marked prior to harvest. • MRC allows customary uses on their land given notification and permit • Easements and land transfers have taken place where stakeholder have identified special areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No weaknesses were observed by the evaluation team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No CAR's were issued in response to Principle 2
P3: Indigenous Peoples' Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MRC actively engages Native American tribes over identifying and protecting archaeological and cultural sites • MRC allows Native Americans to practice cultural activities on their land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No weaknesses were observed by the evaluation team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No CAR's were issued in response to Principle 3
P4: Community Relations & Workers' Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality employment is provided to staff and contract workers • Bilingual staff help communicate with Latino workers • Competitive compensation and above average benefit program • Goods purchased locally if available • MRC provides multiple educational opportunities for the public 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No opportunities for public comment on the HCP/NCCP process have been provided since 2002. • Sections of the MRC Website describing public input and long-term planning initiatives are out of date. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CAR 2005.1 • CAR 2005.2

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MRC and contractors have an excellent safety record • Archaeological, cultural and historical sites are identified prior to harvest and protected (See Principle 3). • Stakeholder grievances are consistently resolved before legal action is taken 		
P5: Benefits from the Forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MRC has invested significantly in forest management planning, restoration and road rehabilitation • Damage to residual stands are minimal • Large amounts of biomass and large woody debris are left in the forest. • MRC sells logs to local processors • MRC hires local contractors of varying sizes • MRC management and restoration enhances forest services and watershed resources • Harvest levels are well below AAC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No CAR's were issued in response to Principle 5
P6: Environmental Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-harvest environmental assessments are made • Historical species distribution is being restored • Threatened and endangered species are identified and protected • Ecological functions are maintained • Water and lake protection zones cover over 12% of the land base • Management promotes a diversity of tree 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MRC's current harvesting guidelines do not specifically preclude timber harvesting and road building on areas with extreme risk of landslides. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CAR 2005.3

	<p>species and sizes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type 1 old growth stands are preserves. Type 2 old growth is maintained. Single old growth trees that meet MRC's old growth policy are retained • Stream protection exceed both the state regulatory requirement and FSC Pacific Coast standards • Roads and stream crossings are rehabilitated. Failing culverts are replaced. Roads are reshaped to repel water. Problematic roads are decommissioned. • MRC has created a reserve system that includes nearly 20% of their land base • A tree propagation program is in place to enhance redwood genetic diversity. 		
<p>P7: Management Plan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The management plan is a compendium of documents that includes their Management Plan, Policies and Targets August 2000 version, Option A, Wildlife Planning Agreement, Road inventory and plan, watershed analysis and stand level timber harvest plans • The management plan contains goals and objectives • The management plan has data on growth and inventory, forest structure, wildlife habitat types, rare, threatened and endangered species, employment, worker safety, archaeological information and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MRC is considering altering their silvicultural system, but the ecological effects of proposed changes have not been fully documented and addressed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CAR 2005.4

	<p>community issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The plans describe silvicultural and logging systems • MRC staff and contractors are well trained to implement the plan • The entire MRC management plan is available to the public 		
<p>P8: Monitoring & Assessment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Forest growth, yield and inventory ○ Forest structure and composition ○ Regeneration ○ Post harvest implementation checklist ○ HCVF and reserve areas ○ Annual RT&E species and habitat surveys ○ Stream temperature, flow ○ Aquatic and terrestrial faunal groups ○ Herbicide usage and water contamination ○ Restoration ○ Annual employee attrition rates and job satisfaction ○ Community responses to management • MRC's forest CoC system is well documented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MRC needs to improve the public availability of results of their monitoring efforts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CAR 2005.5 • CAR 2005.6

P9: Maintenance of High Conservation Value Forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MRC has a reserve system that includes old growth set-asides • MRC has an old growth policy that protects both old growth stands and individual trees • MRC has no cut zones on category A streams • Stakeholders and experts have provided input for identifying HCVF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No weaknesses were observed by the evaluation team. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No CAR's were issued in response to Principle 9
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4.2 Preconditions

Preconditions are major corrective action requests that are placed on a forest management operation after the initial evaluation and before the operation is certified. Certification cannot be awarded if open preconditions exist. In the case of a re-certification evaluation, any pre-conditions would have to be cleared prior to the expiration of the existing certificate.

No pre-conditions were issued during this evaluation.

5.0 CERTIFICATION DECISION

5.1 Certification Recommendation

As determined by the full and proper execution of the SCS *Forest Conservation Program* evaluation protocols, the evaluation team hereby recommends that the Mendocino Redwood Company be awarded FSC certification as a “Well-Managed Forest” subject to the corrective action requests stated in Section 5.2. Mendocino Redwood Company has demonstrated that their system of management is capable of ensuring that all of the requirements of the Pacific Coast Regional Standard are met over the forest area covered by the scope of the evaluation. Mendocino Redwood Company has also demonstrated that the described system of management is being implemented consistently over the forest area covered by the scope of the certificate.

5.2 Open Corrective Action Requests

Background/Justification: The reserve system has not undergone review from outside experts and the general public.	
CAR 2003.1	MRC managers must complete and make public the initial delineation and outside review of its reserve system that includes and integrates areas categorized as high conservation value forest. Outside review must include scientific peer review as well as opportunities for comment and input from the general public.
Deadline	In conjunction with the finalization of the HCP/NCCP
Reference	Indicator 6.4
Company Actions: A reserve system has been created, including old growth, WLPZs, oak (<i>Quercus</i> spp.) woodlands, viewshed easements, conservation easements, TES species buffer zones, pygmy forest, special treatment zones, etc. In total, approximately 20% of MRC’s land is in reserved status. MRC completed an analysis of their reserve system, to determine if the reserve areas proposed on the MRC property can be augmented to fill any gaps that may exist at the landscape level and are considered HCVF. Consultation included contact with state agencies, regional scientific experts, environmental organizations, neighboring landowners, and other groups.	
Auditor Response: This CAR has been Closed	

Background/Justification: MRC has not yet completed their HCP/NCCP, which will comprise a significant portion of their overall management plan.	
CAR 2003.1	MRC must complete and publicly distribute the umbrella

	management plan document.
Deadline	Within 6 months of completion of the HCP/NCCP
Reference	Criterion 7.1
Company Actions: The HCP/NCCP process is nearing completion, but is not yet in a state where it can be publicly distributed in accordance with this CAR. Interim guidelines for forest management activities are in place, based on the completed portions of the HCP/NCCP.	
Auditor Response: This CAR remains open, as the final document is not ready for distribution. Several CAR's were issued during the evaluation in order to address the slow pace of the HCP/NCCP process, including 2005.1 regarding public input, and 2005.5 and 2005.6 regarding monitoring protocols.	

5.3 New Corrective Action Requests

Background/Justification: Maintaining a high level of stakeholder communication has always been of paramount importance to MRC. However, it was clear to the audit team that the level of public interaction has declined since the initial certification and needs to be augmented, especially in regards to keeping public information on the website current, staff outreach interested stakeholders, and offering input into land management planning.	
CAR 2005.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete an update of the company website • Analyze the capacity and training needs of the staff to consult with stakeholders and maintain public information. This analysis may be accomplished best through consultation with external experts in communications, public interaction, etc. • Develop a written strategy to provide information and opportunities for input to interested stakeholders regarding MRC management planning initiatives (e.g., HCP/NCCP, landscape planning)
Deadline	Within 90 days of re-certification
Reference	Indicator 4.4.a

Background/Justification: This CAR is issued in conjunction with CAR 2005.1 to allow for a separate timeline for implementing the stakeholder strategy required in that CAR.	
CAR 2005.2	Prior to the next annual audit, implement the stakeholder strategy for informing and receiving input on MRC's management planning initiatives.
Deadline	The first annual audit
Reference	Indicator 4.4.a

Background/Justification: MRC's current harvesting guidelines do not specifically preclude timber harvesting and road building on areas with extreme risk of landslides.	
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CAR 2005.3	MRC shall develop and implement a policy that excludes timber harvesting and roading on any areas rated as “extreme” with respect to risk of landslides (mass soil movement). In order to implement this policy, MRC must develop a credible working definition of extreme landslide risk, and means of determining the presence of such areas on the MRC property, that is consistent with available methodologies.
Deadline	Prior to the beginning of the next harvesting season- to be reviewed at the first annual audit.
Reference	Indicator 6.5.c

Background/Justification: MRC is currently considering altering their silvicultural regime, and the forest managers need to demonstrate that the proposed system does not violate the Pacific Coast Regional Standard.

CAR 2005.4	Prior to the next annual audit, MRC shall prepare a written assessment of all current and proposed silvicultural regimes. MRC shall consider whether a broad application of any silvicultural technique, especially variable retention (given the proposed retention levels and configuration) can maintain conformance with FSC Pacific Coast Regional Indicators 6.1.c, 6.1.d, 6.3.a, 6.3.c, 6.3.f, 6.6.b, 6.9.b.
Deadline	The first annual audit
Reference	Indicator 7.2.a

Background/Justification: The public summary of monitoring protocols and results does not currently address all required elements of the standard, and should be updated in conjunction with CAR 2005.5

CAR 2005.5	Prior to the next annual audit, a written summary of monitoring protocol and non-confidential results (per 8.5.a) shall be made public.
Deadline	The first annual audit
Reference	Indicator 8.5.a

Closed Corrective Action Requests

Background/Justification: Currently, monitoring on MRC’s land consists of a wide array of individual protocols and projects. However, a coordinated description of monitoring efforts does not exist, as required by criterion 8.5. As a result it is difficult for the auditors to determine to what level MRC is in conformance with the various monitoring requirements of the standard and whether or not any gaps exist in their monitoring

CAR	MRC shall design and put in written form a comprehensive and coordinated monitoring protocol that demonstrates conformance to
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	the content and analytical requirements contained in FSC Principle 8, particularly Pacific Coast Regional Indicators 8.1.a, 8.2.b.1, 8.2.c, 8.2.d.3, 8.2.d.4, 8.4.a, and 8.5.a.
Reference	Indicator 8.5.a
<p>Company Action: The document titled “MRC monitoring plan” was sent to the auditors by Sarah Billig on 8/18, describing what current and planned monitoring systems are in place to address the requirements of the specified indicators. Certain programs of the monitoring system have yet to be fully implemented, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disturbance tracking • Mesocarnivores • Small Mammals • Red-Legged Frogs • Tailed Frogs • Foothill yellow-legged frog • Stream Temperature, Watershed Analysis, Long-term Channel Monitoring, Turbidity, and Dissolved Oxygen • Rare plant surveys <p>The lack of these programs, however, does not warrant keeping this CAR open, as their absence does not trigger a non-conformance to any indicator in the standard. These programs are mostly tied to the completion of the HCP/NCCP. During future audits, auditors should verify that these elements have been implemented as planned.</p>	
<p>Auditor Response: This CAR has been closed.</p>	

6.0 SURVEILLANCE EVALUATIONS

If certification is awarded, surveillance evaluations will take place at least annually to monitor the status of any open corrective action requests and review the continued conformance of Mendocino Redwood Company to the Pacific Coast Regional Stewardship Standard. Public summaries of surveillance evaluations will be posted separately on the SCS website (www.scscertified.com).