Forest Sustainability Act in 1994, setting out new requirements for forest planning, management, and renewal. Equally significant is the 1994 Ontario Environmental Assessment Board's ruling on timber management on Crown lands. After more than four years of public hearings, the board issued over 115 legally binding conditions, including a requirement to establish local citizens committees.

Another example is the 1994 Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act, one of the most stringent pieces of forest legislation in existence. The Forest Practices Code includes eighteen regulations governing all aspects of sustainable management of the province's Crown forests. The legislation provides for heavy penalties for noncompliance. Since 1994, other provinces have also enacted new regulations on forest management, including Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan, and Quebec.

Many policy changes are embodied in new strategies and forest management plans developed through consultation with the public and industry. Newfoundland is encouraging public participation in the development of ecosystem management plans for each forest management district. Quebec released its forest preservation strategy, which includes commitments to sustain forest productivity and multiple use. Manitoba issued its long-term forest plan entitled *Toward Ecosystem-based Management*, and Nova Scotia initiated a pilot project to develop, based on regional consultations, integrated resource strategies for Crown lands.

In addition, industry associations have adopted self-regulating codes of practice. The Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, the Alberta Forest Products Association, and the Ontario Forest Industries Association are leaders in this regard.

The Canadian Federation of Professional Foresters
Associations has developed national codes of ethics, principles,
and standards that have been adopted by the Canadian Institute
of Forestry and five of the six professional foresters associations
across Canada. The Ontario association uses its own code,
developed previously. The National Aboriginal Forestry