



PROJECT SUMMARY WORKSHEET

All information in this report will be publicly available.

This project summary must be submitted to the Registry and Certifier in the first year of reporting at the time of certification. In some cases, it may be necessary to update parts of the Project Summary Worksheet in subsequent years.

If you have already submitted a pre-screening worksheet and none of the information in the worksheet has changed since its submission the Registry, you may provide this worksheet in lieu of Section I. However, you must fill out the remainder of the project summary information, starting with Section II.

Name of Entity:	The Conservation Fund
Name of person completing summary:	Evan Smith
Telephone	(503)407-0301
Email:	esmith@conservationfund.org
Address:	The Conservation Fund, 14951 "A" Caspar Road, Box 50, Caspar, CA 95420
Date of initial reporting year:	2004
Date Forest Entity Description submitted to Registry:	July, 2005
If different than above:	
Project start date (month/year)	Feb, 2004
Project end date (month/year) (expected)*	July, 2104
Project Developer Name:	Evan Smith
Title:	Forestry Projects Director
Telephone number:	(503)407-0301
Email:	esmith@conservationfund.org
Project Mailing address:	The Conservation Fund, 14951 "A" Caspar Road, Box 50, Caspar, CA 95420
Relationship to Entity:	Employee
Geographic scope of your report:	California (<i>Only California projects may be registered</i>)

**For consistency with entity reporting requirements a 100-year project lifetime is recommended.*

Section I. Project Description

1. Ownership Summary

- a. List the fee title owners of this land:

Names on Fee Title Record	% of timber ownership*	Management role
The Conservation Fund	100	All Management Oversight

*If ownership < 100%, list other owners and their respective ownership (%)

If more than one name is listed on the fee title, what is the ownership structure?

Individual ☐

Corporation ☐

Partnership ☐ Identify each partner, its equity share, and role in the forest management below.

- b. Who has legal right to the timber on this land? The Conservation Fund

Note: In order to report this information, you must have legal ownership of the timber.

2. Organizational Boundaries

Are you reporting by:

Equity Share ☒ *It is strongly recommended that you report according to your equity share.*

Management control ☐ *If you do not have management control, you cannot report emissions from your biological inventory.*

- a. If you are reporting by Management Control, under what financial or operational control criteria can your organization establish Management control?

- ☐ Your organization wholly owns the forest operation, forest lands or timber
- ☐ Your organization considers the forest land to be, for the purposes of financial accounting, a group company or subsidiary, and consolidates its financial accounts in your organization's financial statements
- ☐ The financial policies of this forest operation are governed by your organization through a statute, agreement or contract
- ☐ Your organization retains the rights to the majority of the economic benefits and/or financial risks from this forest operation or facility that is part of a joint venture or partnership (incorporated or unincorporated), however these rights are conveyed.
- ☐ Your organization has the full authority to introduce and implement operational and health, safety and environmental policies
- ☐ Your organization casts the majority of votes at a meeting of the board of directors
- ☐ Your organization has the right to appoint/remove a majority of the members of the board

3. Please list any other external programs with which you will be registering this project's GHG reductions:

- ☐ Chicago Climate Exchange
☐ US DOE 1605(b)
☐ Other _____

4. Have all or part of the GHG reductions resulting from the project been sold or will any part of the GHG reductions be sold or transferred to another party? If so, list the transferee, and the amount and date of transfer.

Transferee	Date of Transfer	Metric tons of CO ₂ Transferred
Unknown	Unknown	

5. Please specify your forest project type: (See Part II. A for additional information)

- a. ☒ Conservation-based forest management
b. ☐ Reforestation
c. ☐ Conservation

7. Physical description of forest project area

Please provide a map that demonstrates all of the required elements (a-f) listed below. You may choose to provide additional maps demonstrating elements (g-i), where these are relevant to your project and may assist with certification.

See attached maps.

Elements to be included in each map:

- Latitude/longitude, legal land description or USGS public land survey (township range & section)
- Topograph
- Major transportation systems used throughout the year by the public or land owner (private and public permanent roads)
- Permanently flowing watercourses
- Forest entity property boundaries
- Existing land cover, by broad vegetative communities (e.g., oak woodlands, conifer, hard wood, chaparral)

Optional elements you may choose to report in additional maps:

- More refined description of forest strata (species by size class, density and age, if available)
- Site Classes, with productivity expressed as height capability over time
- Wildlife Habitat Relationship (WHR) Classes

8. *Optional:* Please provide a description of the project's local environmental benefits (e.g. water quality, biodiversity, habitat etc.)

Beneficial uses of the Garcia River listed by the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (NCRWQCB) include:

- Commercial and sport fishing
- Cold freshwater habitat
- Wildlife management
- Migration of aquatic organisms
- Spawning, reproduction, and early development of anadromous fish; and
- Estuarine habitat.

The Garcia River remains a strong producer of steelhead trout, and sport fishing on the river is still a contributor to the local economy. As the river progresses in its recovery, restoration of coho salmon habitat in some parts of the basin is anticipated within a decade. Low numbers of coho have been detected in Brush Creek, Fleming Creek, South Fork Garcia, Signal Creek and the North Fork Garcia River in recent times (Bell 2003, California Department of Fish and Game [CDFG] 2003).

The Garcia River Forest Conservation Easement states that the conservation values of the property include (but are not necessarily limited to) habitats essential to maintaining various natural communities of sensitive, rare, and/or endangered plant and animal species. The protection of the property will also help to: support many other non-listed plant and animal species which are dependent on the water sources, nesting habitat, and food sources found on the property; enhance connectivity for wildlife, including anadromous salmonids; and ensure that this area and its existing features will continue to be available for its natural habitat values. The conservation values of the property also include the significant public benefits of preserving open space from development and providing protection for scenic qualities unique to the area.

Specific natural communities at the Garcia River Forest include Redwood, Douglas-fir, Coastal Oak Woodland, Montane Hardwood, Mixed Chaparral, Coastal Scrub and Grasslands. Specific ecosystem conservation targets include neotropical migratory birds, anadromous fish, riparian forests, intermittent and perennial streams and other wetland features, including seeps and springs.

Furthermore, by limiting vineyard development and logging, water quality will be improved in this drainage basin. Specifically, the sediment load and temperature of the watercourses fed by springs in this property or passing through this property should be reduced. Additionally, any chemical fertilizers or pesticides that would have entered the watershed as a result of viticulture or intensive timber management will be avoided.

9. Permanence and Environmental Integrity

- a. What is the date of easement execution and county in which easement was recorded? (a copy of the easement will also be reviewed by the certifier)

February 4th, 2004, Mendocino County, CA

- b. How do the terms of the easement conform with Section 42823 of the California Public Health and Safety Code (or Section 170(h)(4) (A)(ii) and (iii) of Title 26 of the United States Code¹) and support the project activity? Specifically, how does the easement address natural forest management, native species, and exceed mandatory law?

¹ Section 170(h)(4) (A) (ii) the protection of a relatively natural habitat of fish, wildlife, or plants, or similar ecosystem

The conservation easement, section 4(c) states that all forests must be certified according to both the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) forest management certification program and the Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI) standards within five years of initiating harvest. Both of these standards exceed federal, state, and local land use laws and regulations.² Additionally, the conservation easement conforms to the requirements listed in Section 170(h)(4)(A)(ii) and (iii) of Title 26 of the United States Code. Please see section 2b(6) of this document for a complete account.

Section 4(b and c) of the conservation easement states that all forest management be undertaken to maintain and restore the complex native coastal redwood ecosystem. This includes b) Respectfully maintain the vegetative diversity of the Property by maintaining Oak Woodlands and Serpentine Grasslands as designated in a map in the Easement Documentation Report and by not seeking to completely exclude native hardwoods from sites managed for conifer growth and harvest; c) Conserve and improve the habitat conditions for Northern spotted owl, marbled murrelet, coho salmon, and steelhead trout by increasing the forest inventory, late seral conditions, including large trees, structural diversity, high canopy closure and the maturity of the riparian forests.

Additionally, the easement purpose (section 1, a and b) states, “Grantor and Grantee intend that the Property be managed and maintained by Grantor, and by Grantor’s successors and assigns to enhance, restore and maintain in perpetuity the Conservation Values of the Property, including its complex native forest ecosystem, to: a) Restore and protect a productive and relatively natural coastal California forest ecosystem; b) Protect fish and wildlife habitat associated with this ecosystem, in particular the oak woodlands, serpentine grasslands, and redwood-Douglas-fir, forest, and spawning habitat for coho salmon and steelhead trout.

- c. Please list the native tree species that comprise the project area currently and how the species mix generally will or will not change over the course of the project. (Forest management, reforestation, etc.)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Big Leaf Maple	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>
California Buckeye	<i>Aesculus californica</i>
Madrone	<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>
California Hazelnut	<i>Corylus cornuta var. californica</i>
Tan Oak	<i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i>
Sugar Pine	<i>Pinus lambertiana</i>
Douglas Fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>
True Scrub Oak	<i>Quercus berberidifolia</i>

(iii) the preservation of open space where such preservation is for the scenic enjoyment of the general public or pursuant to a clearly delineated Federal, State or local governmental conservation policy, and will yield a significant public benefit.

² See Pacific Coast (USA) Regional Forest Stewardship Standard Version 7.9 (Approved by FSC-US Board 12 August 2002; Accredited by FSC International, 26 July 2003) and the 2002-2004 Edition SFI Standard (Adopted by the Sustainable Forestry Board, December, 2001, and amended, June 2002.

Canyon Live Oak	<i>Quercus chysolepis</i>
Oregon White Oak	<i>Quercus garryana</i>
California Black Oak	<i>Quercus kelloggii</i>
Interior Live Oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>
Coast Redwood	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>
California Bay	<i>Umbellularia californica</i>
California Torreya	<i>Torreya californica</i>

As discussed above in reference to Section 42823, part d (4 and 5) of the California Public Health and Safety Code, the conservation easement on this property explicitly outlines that native forest types are to be restored and/or maintained. The easement allows only those forest management activities that “are consistent with the Performance Goal above and the other terms of this Paragraph 4.” The performance goals and the rest of the material in paragraph 4 are discussed above. In addition to this, section 4 (h and i) of the conservation easement discuss fire management and herbicide use on this property.

(h) Fire management. Fire is recognized to be an infrequent but natural part of the California coastal forest ecosystem. Therefore fire management activities, including suppression or prescribed burning, may be permitted under this Easement by the Grantee for the purposes of achieving the Performance Goal. Copies of any relevant or required permits shall be furnished by Grantor to Grantee prior to fire management activities.

(i). Herbicides. Herbicides may only be used for control of non-native invasive species or to accelerate conifer competitiveness by reducing (but not excluding) hardwood or brush competition on sites that have desirable conifer regeneration already present and that were likely to have historically been dominated by conifers. Herbicides may only be used in oak woodlands to protect or maintain the oak woodland characteristics.

- d. If your project is conservation-based forest management, please describe how your project meets the natural forest management criteria to promote and maintain native forests comprised of multiple ages and mixed native species in the overstory and understory:

See above 9b and 9c.

Section II: Project Baseline and Additionality Analysis

Refer to Part 1, Sections F-G of the Forest Project Protocol, page 57-63. Please answer (A), and then complete the appropriate section, based on the project type indicated in question #6.

A. All Projects

- i. Project Goals: What are the GHG reductions you expect to achieve and over what time period? Please demonstrate this with a graph showing the project’s estimated stocks over the project lifetime. *Optional: To be consistent with your entity reporting, we recommend demonstrating a 100-year plan.*

After 100 years of growth, the Garcia River Forest (GRF) will store a total of 2,262,894.3 metric tonnes of C. After subtracting the baseline forest management scenario, the additional carbon stored in this forest as a result of The Conservation Fund's (TCF) management would be approximately 1,135,118 Mg of C (or 4,161,343 Mg of CO₂). Applying the 10% uncertainty deductions to this outcome, over 100 years (2004 to 2104) the GRF will have 3,745,208.7 Mg of certifiable CO₂e offsets.

Figure 1: Total Carbon Over Time

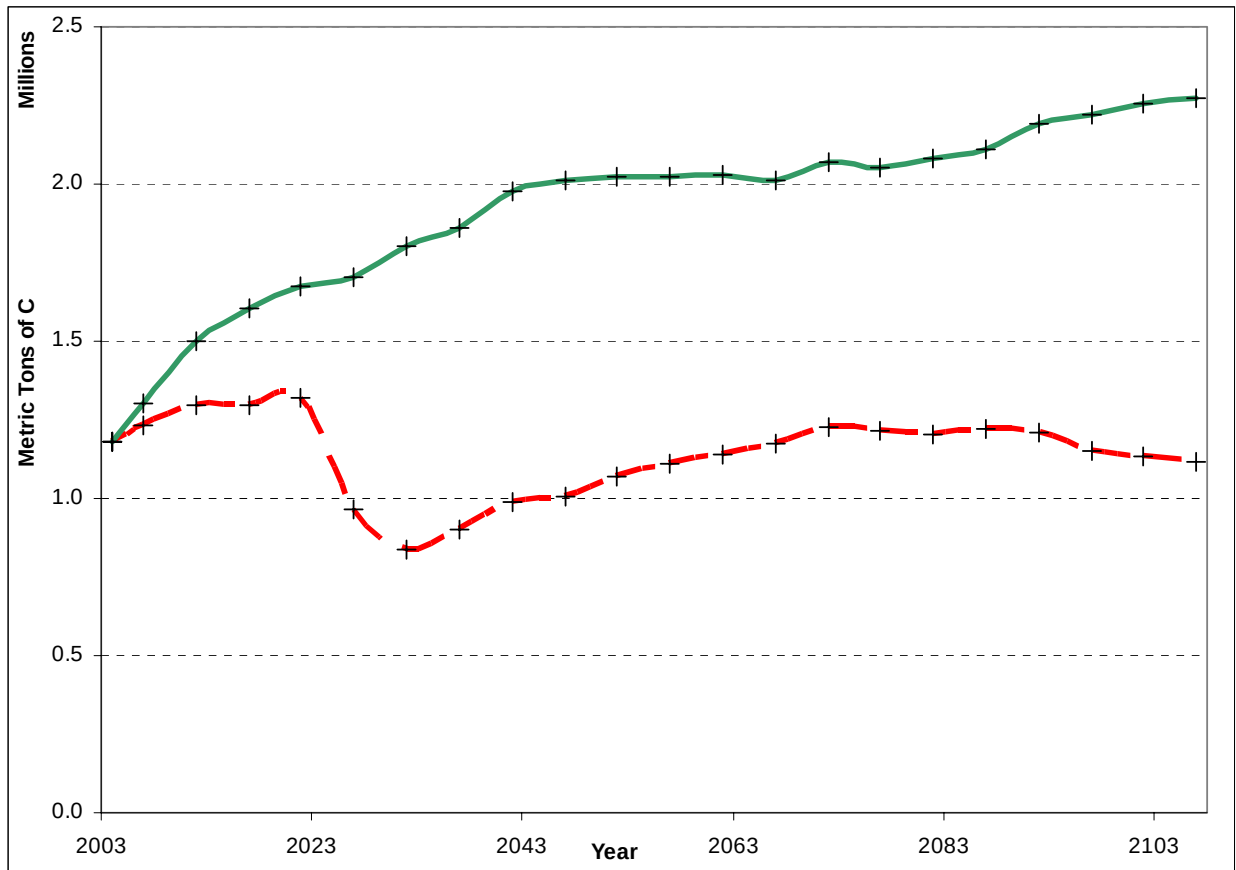
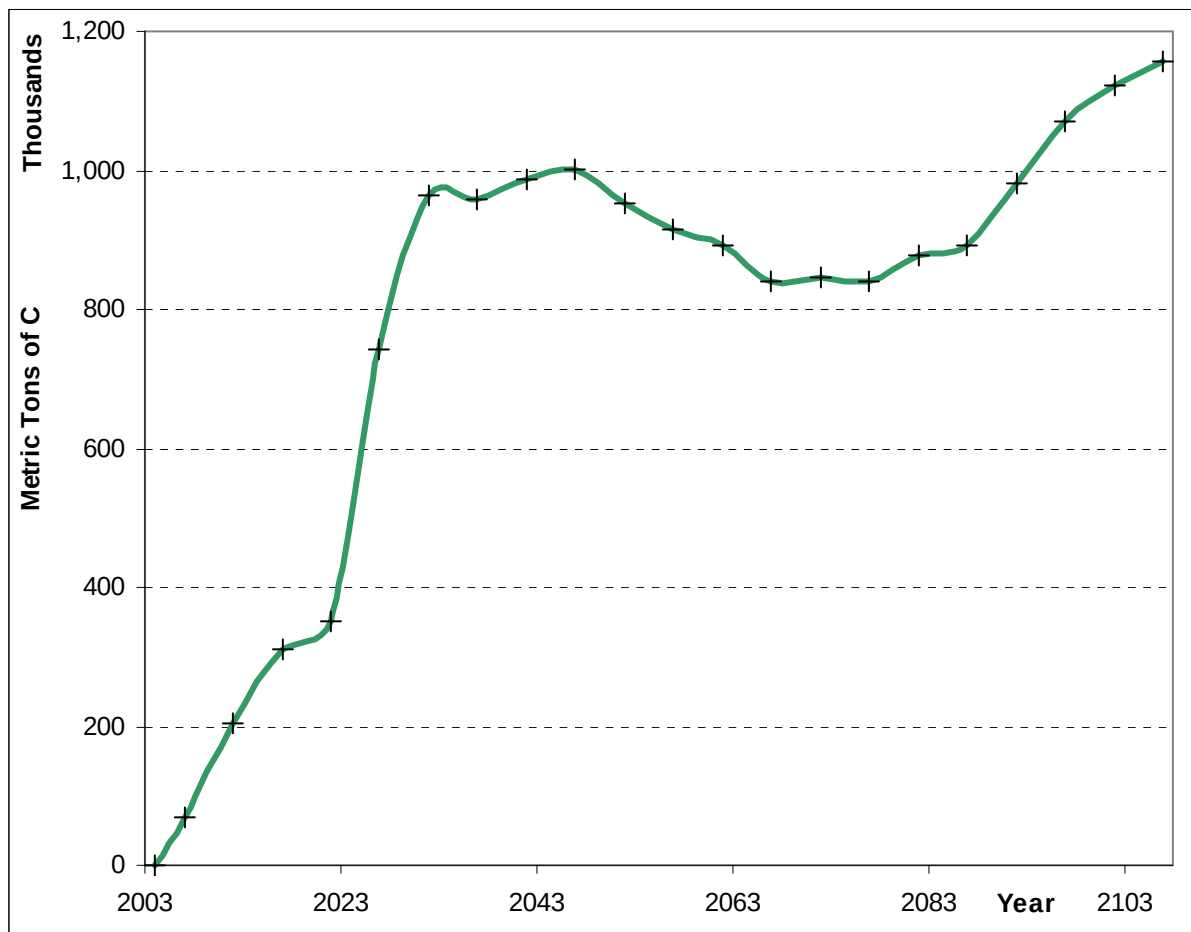


Figure 2: Project Activity Carbon (Mg of C)



ii. *Project Additionality*: How will your project provide carbon stocks additional to the baseline over time?

Figure 2 above shows the additional carbon stored in forest over time as a result of TCF management. Under the California Forest practice Rules, TCF is allowed to manage this forest resulting in the dashed red line (see below for a more complete description of the baseline characterization and the assumptions that underlie this baseline). Because TCF is using selection harvests as opposed to even aged management and increasing the forest inventory, more carbon is retained in this forest than would be required by law.

iii. *Graph*: Please provide a project baseline projection in graph form depicting your project baseline as carbon stocks over the course of the project's lifetime.

See figure 1 above. This graph is generated by tracking all stands using the Forest Projection and Planning Systems (FPS) software.

iv. *Sampling Methodology*: Please describe your sampling methodology here (see *Part III, Section D: About Forest Inventories* for guidance) _____

Estimating the harvestable volume or the carbon found in a forest requires an accurate sampling of the trees found in that forest. The Garcia River Forest (GRF) has been sampled several times by different groups. Although the data collected and the sampling procedures used are not the same across these different inventories, they all can be used to increase our understanding of the current state of the GRF and provide a basis for future projections of forest growth and yield.

Table 1 outlines the inventory data and some important attributes of this data. Figure 3 shows all of the plots by type within stands color coded by strata.

Inventory	Year	Sampling Entity	# of Plots	sampling methodology	unique data collected / missing data
Permanent Plots	2005	NCRM	44	1/5 (16m) acre fixed radii for trees >10" 1/250 acre understory veg plot	some snag or down dead data however, these are remeasurements of existing plots and provide growth rate info, no age data, live crown ratio
TNC/UCB Cruise	2005	TNC/UCBerkeley	28	1 central 17.95m radii plot central plot 3 satellite plots 4 subplots 7.32m radii for small trees 1 central microplot 2.07m radius for shrubs 17.95m line transect for dwd and shrubs	crown diameter, height below live crown, total height no age data taken
Terra Verde Cruise	2005	Terra Verde	833	20, 27.78, or 33.61 BAF variable radius prism cruises 11.78' fixed radius ingrowth plot 100 ft line transect for dwd	age data for some trees
Pioneer Cruise	1999 and 2000	Olympic Resource Management	2443	20 BAF cruise with 1/250th acre fixed area regeneration plot	LCR, total height

Table 1: Inventory Summary

Permanent Plots:

This description is taken from Evan Smith's Forest Inventory and Analysis Summary document from September 16, 2005.

A system of 56 permanent plots were established by Coastal Forest Lands in 1994-5, using 1/5 acre fixed radius plots with all conifers greater than 10" dbh tagged and a 1/250th acre understory vegetation plot. Because the distribution was randomized across the entire Longview property, their distribution is not necessarily representative of the Garcia River Forest. 44 plots were remeasured by NCRM in 2005, which included tagging the hardwoods greater than 10" dbh. Unfortunately information on snags and down material was not collected in this re-measurement (but will be in the future). Some plots were not re-measured because they were identified as too close to a road, were too repetitive within a small geographic area, or could not be found. The permanent plot network can be used to evaluate and/or calibrate growth models but their volumes should not be assumed to be representative of the property.

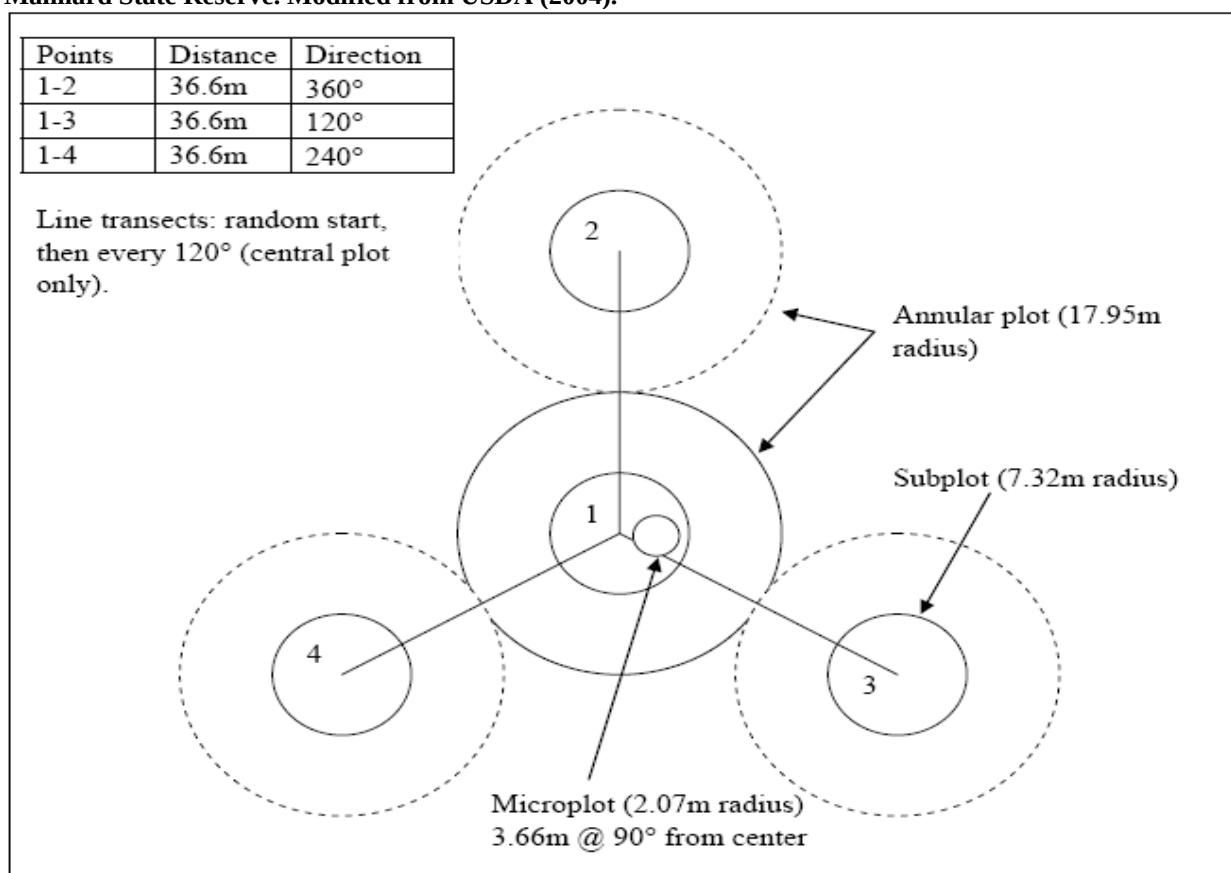
For the 2005 remeasurement, DBH, total height, and live crown ratio were measured for trees greater than 10.5 inches within the 1/5 acre fixed area plot. A 1/50th acre fixed area plot was used to measure all trees between 3.5 and 10.4 inches DBH. In some cases, a 1/250th of an acre fixed plot was used to measure lesser vegetation and regeneration. Merchantable height was measured by the cruiser on the tree at diameter inside bark of 6 inches. This information was

used as taper height and a taper diameter of 7 inches was used to account for bark thickness as FPS accepts a taper diameter outside of bark.

Gonzalez Cruise:

This information is taken from the Waring et al. document describing the results of the sampling and remote estimates of forest carbon in a portion of the GRF (Forest carbon and climate change in the Coast Range of California, September 21, 2006). This research was conducted in collaboration with The Nature Conservancy, TCF, and several scientists. One goal of this research was to determine if LIDAR or Quickbird data could be used in conjunction with ground data to generate accurate and reliable estimates of aboveground biomass. These plots only occur in the southeast portion of the GRF.

Figure 3. Plot design for forest inventory plots in the Garcia River Forest carbon area and Mailliard State Reserve. Modified from USDA (2004).



The ground data collected used a modified version of the USFS Forest Inventory and Analysis plot design that consists of one central plot with three satellite plots around the central plot. Figure 1 shows the plot design of this sampling. All trees greater than 12.5cm (~4.9 in) DBH were recorded in either the annular plot or the subplot data.

Terra Verde Cruise:

This description is taken from Evan Smith's Forest Inventory and Analysis Summary document from September 16, 2005.

Inventory layout

Twenty-three stands covering 5125 acres were randomly selected for sampling based on their size and type. In order to most efficiently generate new inventory information relevant to our operations, a couple of constraints were used in selecting stands for cruising. We required stands that had been treated with herbicide to be sampled (since the old data would not capture that). In addition we required that three stands (# 43, 72, 166) that were well-sampled in the 1999-2000 cruise to be sampled in this effort so we can informally assess the accuracy of the old data. In addition we directed TerraVerde to not sample stands that are oak woodlands, grasslands, less than 20% conifer, or within 200' of Class 1 streams. We decided to not install plots within 200' of Class 1 streams because we anticipated that those acres would be included in the ecological reserve and would see only incidental timber harvesting and we did not want to inflate the estimates of operable volume in the stand with the higher volume riparian areas. Within stands sampled there was approximately 1 plot for every 5 acres (most plots were on a 6 chain by 8 chain grid), unless the stand was less than 30 acres. Each plot center is marked with a numbered plastic stake and identified with flagging (this adds minor expense but was necessary to meet the carbon registry guidelines). The cruisers were able to collect GPS locations for most of the plots.

Plot measurements

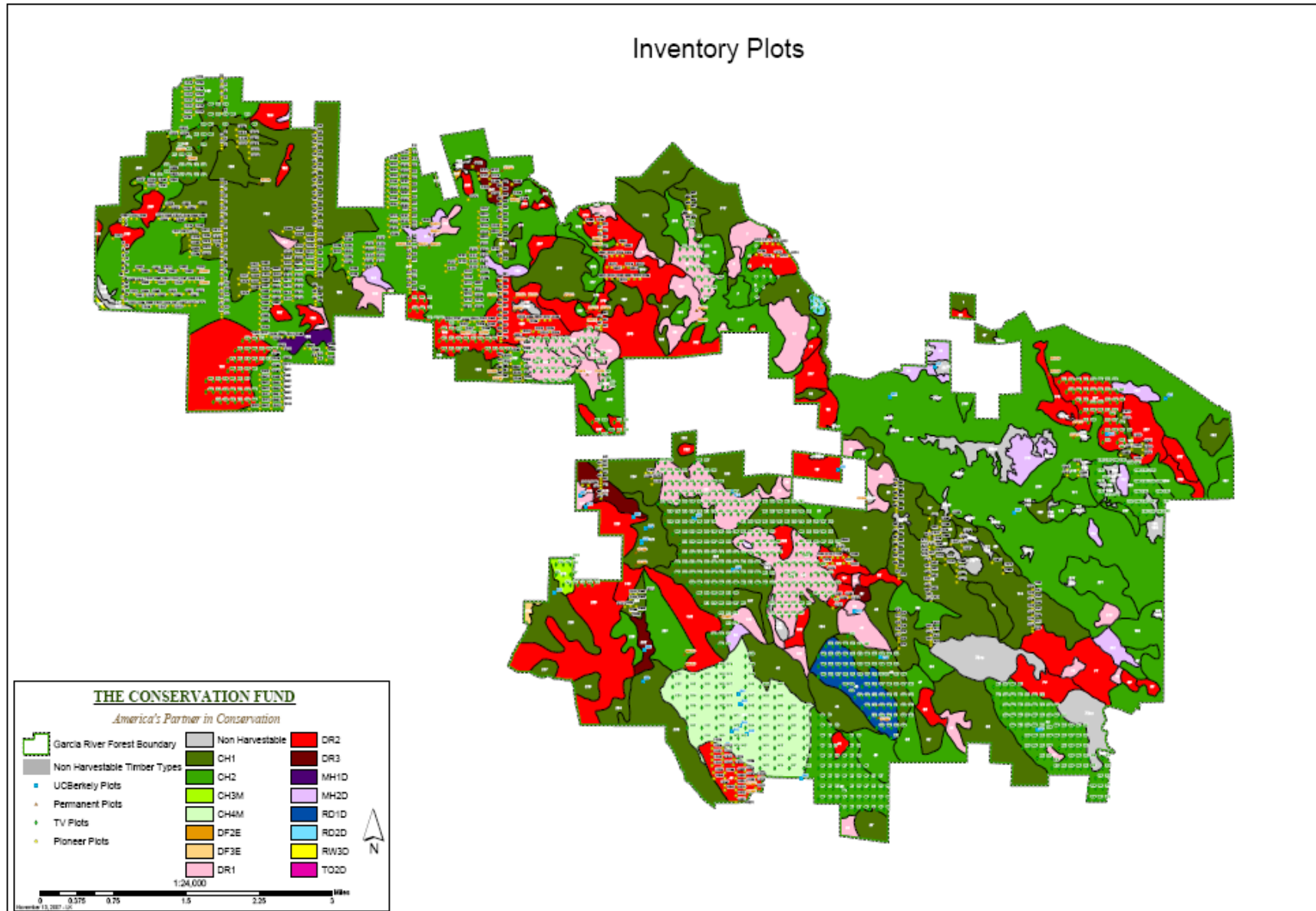
The cruise specifications are summarized below. There are two types of plots—measure plots and count plots. The measure plots provide height and volume information while the count plots only provide diameter information. This is a streamlined way to collect information across a large area because it efficiently generates a very good sense of the variability within a stand. Both are variable radius plots (typically 20 square foot basal area factor). On measure plots each “in” tree is measured for diameter, total height, taper height, live crown ratio, damage and defect. For hardwoods and trees less than 5” dbh, heights are visually estimated (not precisely measured). On count plots, only diameter is measured. On both types of plots there is also a nested 1/10 acre fixed area plot for assessing understory conditions and snags and a 1/100 acre fixed area plot for assessing regeneration. Down woody debris is measured on transects between points (and is converted to pieces per acre) with detail on diameter, length, and decay state. In addition, information was collected on one site tree per measure plot.

Pioneer Cruise

In 1999 and 2000 Pioneer Resources collected data on over 2000 plots across the entire GRF ownership. This cruise was part of a larger cruise that covered close to 70,000 acres over the entire Longview ownership. This ownership was later subdivided and one piece of this is now the GRF. The Pioneer 1999 cruise was done by Olympic Resource Management (ORM) and they installed 2410 plots across the Longview property (approximately 997 plots on GRF) using a systematic grid consisting of cruise lines running north-south and located approximately one mile apart, with 2.5 chains between plots. These were variable radius plots using a 20-factor prism and a 1/250th acre subplot. In 2000, ORM installed another 2986 plots across Longview (approximately 1235 plots on GRF) clustered in specific strata to improve the statistical accuracy of the strata-level calculations. These were variable radius plots using a 20-factor prism and a 1/250th acre subplot. For the carbon work on the GRF, these plots were used primarily in hardwood strata that was underrepresented by the 2004 cruises and only 568 of these plots were used (the balance of the plots were not included in this analysis). These stands will be selected for re-measurement in the future.

In conclusion, the strata sampled represent a total of 22,583 acres and the stands sampled sum to 14,893 acres out of a total of 23,781 acres. That represents 95% of the strata and 63% of the total area sampled. The inventory had an overall carbon sampling accuracy of 9% at the 90% confidence level weighted by the area of each strata.

Figure 4: Plot locations by plot type with stands colored by strata



1. Additionality will be specific to each project type (legal analysis)
2. threat is unique to conservation/reforestation
3. management only uses Forest Practices Rules for baseline (legal analysis)

A. Conservation-based forest management projects:

i. Baseline characterization: Provide a qualitative description of your baseline characterization including: 1) its duration; 2) practices that will occur in the baseline over the baseline duration and 3) the assumptions that underlie this baseline characterization

Under the baseline management, all forested stands outside of required buffers will be harvested. The non-harvestable area within any given stand based on the water courses, sensitive species occurrences, and mass-wasting sensitivity zones will all be removed as described above in the buffer area description and assumptions section. These buffers are no-cut buffers and no harvest will be modeled in these areas. In order to model the growth in these areas, the entire property will be modeled in a no cut management regime and the projected growth will only be applied to the acreage in the buffered areas by stand and strata.

The management of the non-buffered areas will initially be a clearcut management regime that cuts approximately 1/27th of the total available acreage every year for the next 27 years until the entire forested area of the property has been cut. The 1/27th will not be an exact acreage amount but will serve as a guide. Harvest will occur on a stand by stand basis based on the age of the stands. The oldest stands will be cut first insuring that over a 27 year period only those stands that are at least 60 years old will be cut.

This clearcut harvest will be modeled to retain 15 ft² of basal area to meet CA FPR requirements for protection of Class III watercourses and retention of wildlife trees. The 15 ft² of basal area retention will be distributed across all size classes and species. This initial even-aged harvest will be followed by a series of selection harvests designed to meet the “transition” and “selection” prescriptions under the FPR. The first stand re-entry for the transition management will occur no less than twenty years after the initial harvest followed by another transition harvest no less than 10 years later. The transition thinning will be a thin from below to a BA target of 60 ft² per acre to insure that at least 15 ft² of BA are trees larger than 12 inches DBH. 20 years after the second transition entry, stands will be re-entered for a selection harvest. The first entry will be a thin from below to a target BA of 85 ft² per acre. Re-entries will then occur every ten years and will thin from above from above to a minimum DBH of 20 inches with a BA target of 85 ft². Both types of selection entries are designed to provide for the minimum stocking (including 15 square feet of trees over 18”) requirements of the California Forest Practice Rules.

ii. Scope of legal analysis: Please cite the laws, regulations and rules that support your baseline characterization. In addition, list any other laws and regulations that you considered, or describe any legal analysis you conducted, when identifying the statutes and regulations to support your baseline characterization.

The legal basis for the regulations that guide the baseline analysis is found in the Z’Berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act of 1973. Specific regulations are pursuant to the California Public Resources Code –Section 4511 et sec., and include:

- Section 913.11(c)(1)
- Section 913.1

- Section 916.5
- Section 919.9

Section III: Leakage and Other Effects

10. Please complete and attach your project's Initial Leakage Assessment form.

11. How does your project design address mitigation of activity-shifting or market leakage?

The primary activity-shifting leakage concern for GRF would be if The Conservation Fund (TCF) increased harvest levels on other TCF properties to offset reduced harvest levels on the GRF. The Conservation Fund pledges to not engage in activity-shifting leakage. Furthermore, there is no reason for activity-shifting leakage to occur (because the revenues are tied to specific properties and shared with outside parties) and it would be very obvious if it did occur (because both our intended and actual annual harvest volumes are publicly available and subject to independent review by our forest management auditors). If, for some reason, activity-shifting leakage did occur, it would be easily remedied over the next year or two by reversing the change in harvest volumes to result in the original net emission reductions. Thus, activity-shifting leakage is highly unlikely and would be readily apparent and easily remedied.

Market-shifting leakage, because it occurs beyond the scope of the project manager is more difficult to assess and control. The primary market-shifting leakage concern for GRF would be if, because of an increase in log prices due to TCF's harvest restrictions, other landowners increased their harvest levels or consumers chose substitute materials with higher carbon emissions (tropical hardwoods). The likelihood of this is infinitesimal for two reasons. First, the annual harvest volume of the GRF is less than one percent of the annual harvest volume for the county, and thus represents such a small portion of the supply as to be irrelevant. Second, should the reduction in county supply because of the GRF be noticed by the mills or other landowners, there is no motivation for other landowners to increase harvest volume because supply and price are highly unrelated in Mendocino County. Timber harvest is constrained by over a dozen sets of state and federal regulations, requires 6-12 months of planning, and is subject to an inconsistent supply of contractors, and thus, supply is governed by many things in addition to price. Because of these pressures and constraints, Mendocino log markets can be characterized as highly inelastic; in short prices do not increase when supply decreases and supply does not increase when prices increases. Local prices and supply are likely more directly-related in the long-term, but in the short-term markets are more immediately influenced by stochastic factors such as private landowner needs, weather, environmental regulations, and the management of Jackson Demonstration State Forest. At the county level, there is very little explainable correlation between harvest volumes and price. At the state level a more linear pattern emerges, but is far from rational, and because of the increased cost of transporting logs long distances, it is irrelevant to the GRF.

If market-shifting leakage were to occur despite the miniscule contribution of the GRF and the chaotic market behavior, it would be near impossible to identify at a local level and completely undetectable at a state level. In the highly unlikely event that market-shifting leakage did occur it also would be very difficult to influence and/or remedy without governmental intervention

(also unlikely). Thus, market-shifting leakage is highly unlikely and would be virtually undetectable and difficult to remedy. Additionally, any market-shifting leakage would only be short-term because the carbon sequestration-oriented management of the Garcia River Forest will increase available timber in the long-term, thus reversing any short-term market impacts.

12. Based on your ownership, please identify the types of non-biological emissions that are or would be associated with your project (e.g. logging trucks, harvesting equipment) *For more information, refer to FPP, Part 2 Section H. (These emissions may also be quantified in your entity report but are also provided here for transparency)*

☒ Mobile Combustion (logging trucks, harvesting equipment, etc.)
Please describe: We anticipate using logging trucks and chainsaws

☐ Stationary Combustion (generators, turbines, etc.)
Please describe: _____

☐ Indirect Emissions (electricity, heat or steam purchases)
Please describe: _____



INITIAL LEAKAGE ASSESSMENT

To be completed with initial registration of project with Registry

All information in this report will be publicly available.

Project Name: The Garcia River Forest Project

Entity Name: The Conservation Fund

Project Developers: Evan Smith

Project Lifetime: 100 years

Please use this worksheet as a guide for completing your Initial Leakage Assessment. You may need to consult the Forest Project Protocol for details about the information this form requires. Use additional space or attachments as required.

For each forest project, please answer the following questions:

1. Activity-Shifting Leakage (Required)

- a. Do you expect your organization's biological forest carbon stocks outside of the forest project boundary, but inside your forest entity boundaries, to change as a direct result of the forest project? If yes, please explain. no
- b. Are you planning to establish/have you established an entity baseline? If not, how do you plan to demonstrate that any decrease in stock is not activity-shifting leakage? yes
- c. Has the forest project caused another entity to change its operations or business activities in a manner that results in increases or decreases in carbon stocks or CO₂ emissions? If so, please explain how and estimate to what extent. not as far as we know.
- d. If the answer to (c) is yes, will these potential stock and/or emissions be monitored? If yes, how? _____

2. Market Leakage (Optional)

- a. Will the project activity result in an increase or decrease in the production of commercial products? If yes, please estimate the amount of the increase or decrease in production.

- b. Will this project result in an increase or decrease in the availability of land and/or timber products (e.g. for development of agriculture or other commercial use)? If yes, please

explain the extent. _____

- c. If the answer to either question (a) or (b) is yes, will this change likely result in a change in the market? Please describe the potential market impacts. _____
- d. Using the table, estimate the foregone market products as a result of this project.

Volume of timber foregone (boardfeet)	
Expected timeframe?	
Break down by wood product type	
	Percentage (%)
Pulp and Paper	
Solid wood products	
Reconstituted wood products	
Chemicals	
Other (describe): _____	



Forest Project Annual Monitoring Report Narrative

All information in this report will be publicly available.

Please use this worksheet as a guide for completing your Annual Project Monitoring Report. You will need to consult the Forest Project Protocol for details about the information this form requires. Use additional space or attachments as required.

Entity Name:	The Conservation Fund
Project Name:	The Garcia River Forest Project
Your Name:	Evan Smith
Date:	November 18 th , 2007
Reporting year:	2006
First year for which emissions reported to the Registry:	2004
Measurement method?	☐ Direct sampling ☐ Modeling ☒ Combination
Year of last certification:	2005
Year of next certification:	2007

Leakage Assessment

1. Have your organizational boundaries changed in this reporting year due to structural changes? (mergers, divestitures, etc.)?

- ☒ No
☐ Yes. Please describe: _____

2. Have you developed an entity baseline?

- ☐ No. Please answer question 3A.
☒ Yes. Please answer question 3B.

3. In either question A or question B below, please state your estimated total carbon stocks and emissions for the year.

A. Projected Change in Carbon Stock (No Baseline projection)

	Carbon Stocks (metric tons)
Current Year Estimate	1,262,570.6
Prior Year Estimate	1,222,406.5
Change from Current Year Estimate	0

B. Projected Change in Carbon Stock (Baseline projection)

	Carbon Stocks (metric tons)
Current Year Estimate	1,215,871.2
Entity Baseline Projection	1,215,871.2
Change from Entity Baseline Projection	0

a. Has there been a change from your baseline projected carbon stocks for this year?

☐ Yes.

☒ No.

b. If so, what caused the change?

☐ Change in harvest schedule

☐ Inaccurate growth assumptions

☐ Inventory updates

☐ Natural disturbances. Please explain any disturbances (tree removals, natural significant disturbances etc.) that occurred, the date of the disturbance(s), the extent of the disturbance and whether it was originally included in your original projected entity activities.

☐ Other. Please explain: _____

Disturbance (tree removal, natural, etc.)	Date occurred	Extent of disturbance	Included in original activities?

If a natural disturbance occurred, please estimate when your next direct measurement will take place (must be within 3 years of the time of the significant disturbance). _____

3. What are the causes of any changes from projected stocks? Explain any significant increase or decrease in stocks that took place during the reporting year.

	Cause	Estimated Impact (metric tons)	Description
☐	Normal sampling variation		
☐	Pest infestation		
☐	Fire		
☐	Change in harvest schedule		
☐	Other		

4. Have you initiated any new forest projects in this reporting year?

☐ No

☒ Yes. Project name: Big River/Salmon Creek. This 16,100 acquisition occurred on November 1st, 2006. No management of any kind occurred on this land in 2006. Furthermore, since the months of November and December are after the growing season in 2006 little or change in carbon stocks occurred on this land in this period. As a result of these factors, The Conservation Fund will officially begin this project and account for the carbon on this land beginning in 2007.

5. Have you, to the best of your knowledge followed the reporting requirements set forth in the Forest Project Protocol?

☒ Yes

☐ No. If no, please explain: _____

6. Is there any information you would like to additionally report to the Registry to describe your forest activities this year?

☒ No

☐ Yes. Please explain: _____

7. Please identify and briefly describe any voluntary agreements that you have entered into within the past year that may impact your project's forest carbon stocks (e.g. habitat conservation plan). _____

I have completed and/or reviewed this form, and believe it contains the most accurate data and information possible.



Signature of person completing form

Evan Smith
Printed Name

December 11, 2007
Date

Signature of officer

Printed Name

Date

For each emission reduction **project**, please answer the following questions:

I. Activity-Shifting Leakage

On-site:

1. If your project's physical boundaries are smaller than your entity's physical boundaries: have your entity's forest carbon stocks outside of the forest project boundary, but within your entity boundary, decreased over the past year? If yes, please answer questions a –f.
 - a. Is this decline consistent with your established entity baseline (if applicable)?
 - b. If this decline is not reflected in an established entity baseline, please explain the reason for the decline in stocks.
 - c. If your decline in entity stocks is not a result of activity-shifting leakage on-site, please explain how one of the exceptions in is applicable.
 - d. If you have established an entity baseline and your annual entity results indicate a negative deviation from the baseline, please calculate the difference between the entity baseline carbon stocks and annual reported amount and state the amount here.
 - e. If you have not established an entity baseline and your reported annual entity stocks show a decline from the previous reporting year, please calculate the difference and state the amount here.

	Carbon stocks (metric tons)
Current Year Estimate	
Prior Year Estimate	
Change from Current Year Estimate	

- f. Please state the amount of on-site activity-shifting leakage that you attribute to your project over the past year.

Off-site:

2. Is there any evidence that your project caused another entity to change its operations or business activities? If so, what are the GHG implications of the changes to the other organization's activities? Does this represent positive or negative leakage?

Does it impact operations or business activities? If so, will these changes impact GHG emissions? Is this positive or negative leakage?

3. (Optional) Estimate the tons of C that will be lost due to activity-shifting leakage that occurred offsite in the past year.

Written Attestation Regarding On-site Activity-shifting Leakage

This statement serves as an assurance that activity-shifting leakage ☐ has ☒ has not been detected during annual monitoring of the project.

If activity-shifting leakage has been detected, please describe the nature and extent of the leakage:_____

Additional Supporting Rationale: The project extent and the entity extent are the same.

Please estimate the amount of emissions caused by the leakage:_____

Evan Smith
Authorized Representative