



TRINITY TIMBERLANDS LLC

**TRINITY TIMBERLANDS UNIVERSITY HILL
IMPROVED FOREST MANAGEMENT PROJECT**

**SUPPLEMENT TO APPLICATION FOR LISTING A U.S.
FOREST OFFSET PROJECT**

Under

Air Resources Board

Compliance Offset Protocol – U.S. Forest Projects

Adopted: October 20, 2011

Prepared June 30, 2014

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Reporting Period:

The reporting period for this Offset Project Data Report is 12 months (07/01/2013 – 06/30/2014).

Protocol Version:

Air Resources Board
Compliance Offset Protocol – U.S. Forest Projects
Adopted: October 20, 2011

Introduction

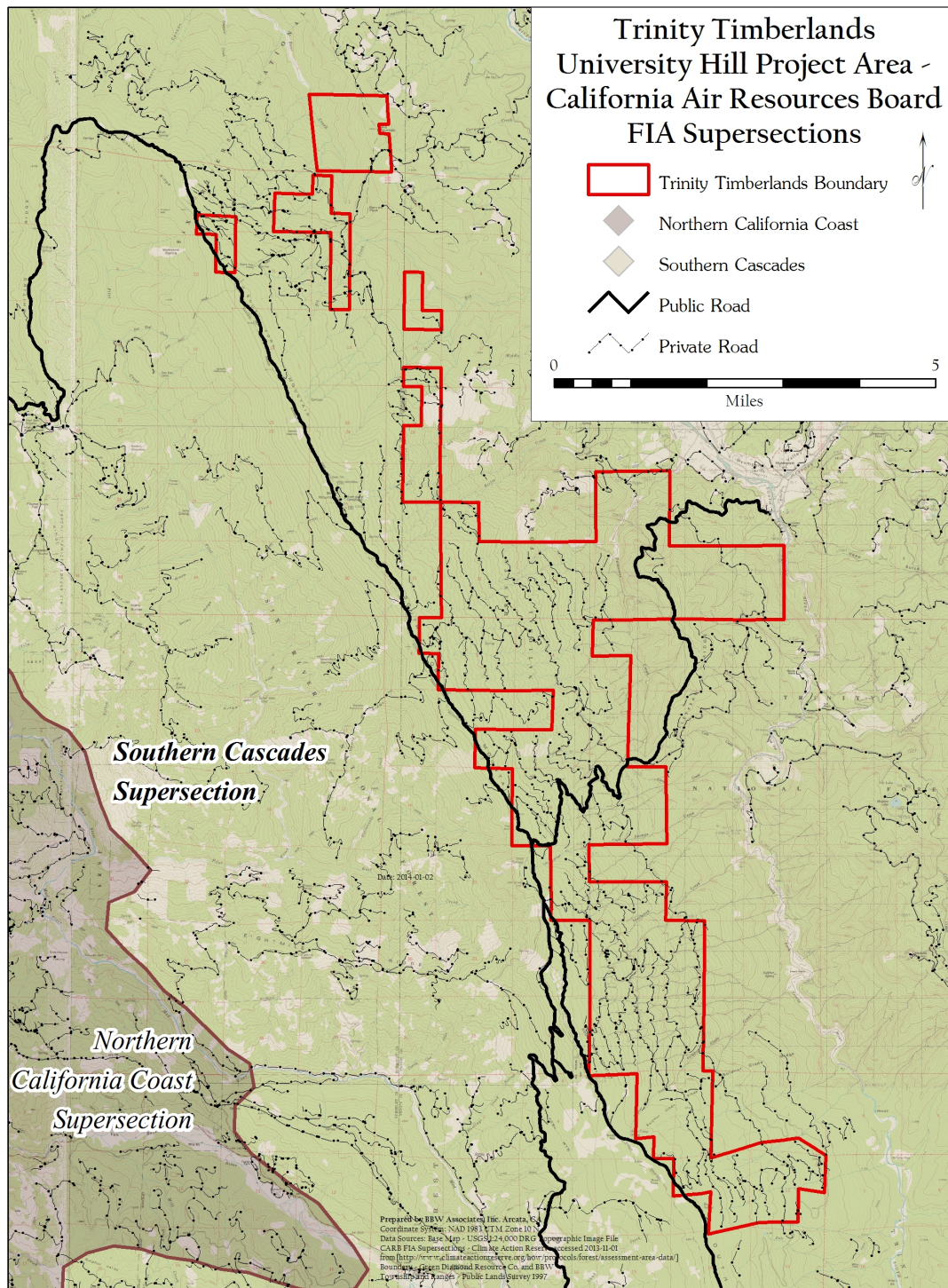
The Trinity Timberlands University Hill Forest Carbon Project is an Improved Forest Management (IFM) project developed pursuant to the California Air Resources Board Compliance Offset Protocol – U.S. Forest Projects adopted October 20, 2011. The Offset Project Operator is Trinity Timberlands LLC. Trinity Timberlands LLC has contracted with Forest Carbon Partners, L.P to be the Authorized Project Designee. The approximately 11,902-acre project is located on commercial timberland land held in fee ownership by Trinity Timberlands LLC, in western Trinity and eastern Humboldt counties, California.

All inventory information presented here comes from an analysis of data provided by the previous owner during the due diligence period. The actual project calculations will be based on a new permanent plot inventory and will be described in the OPDR submitted for project verification. Therefore, the numbers in this Listing document will not match identically the data ultimately submitted in the project's initial OPDR.

Part V Supplement to Listing Document Questions

- A. The entire project area lies within the Southern Cascades supersection. See Map 1 below.
- D. The Project Area is comprised of commercial timberland that is managed for income and amenity values. The timberland species composition (by cubic foot volume) is 66% conifer and 34% hardwood. Two percent of the land is covered by roads, and less than one percent is in other non-forested cover.
- E. The forest components of the 11,902-acre Project Area were inventoried by the previous owner, using 3,663 variable-radius plots across 287 stands. The higher elevation areas are primarily White fir and Red fir stands between 30 and 60 years old. The middle elevation sections of the property are dominated by Douglas-fir, while the lower slopes are comprised of dense, mixed hardwood and fir forest. Review of the inventory data for 16 stands that comprise 43 percent of the conifer volume found nearly all of the volume estimates to be reasonable.

Map 1



- F. The project area consists of commercial timberland of varying site qualities. According to data provided by the previous owner, 4 percent of the project area is considered to be Site Class II, with 38 percent in Site Class III, 44 percent in Site Class IV, and 12 percent in Class V.
- G. The climate of the project area is mountainous Mediterranean, consisting of hot, dry summers and cold, wet winters. The annual precipitation measured below the property at Hyampom (1100 ft elevation) is approximately 44 inches with 88 % of the precipitation occurring between November and April. However, this does not account for the substantial snowfall occurring on the property between 3,000 and 5,000 feet. The highest point on the property is about 5600 ft. Temperatures range from the high 90°s (F) in summer to below freezing in winter. The Project Area covers a wide range of elevations and aspects, which strongly influence the microclimate and vegetation types in this ecosystem. The greatest current land pressure is for subdivision into small parcels for agricultural (marijuana) production.
- H. The land was first harvested for timber in the late 1950s to early 1970s. Nearly all (97 percent) of it is designated as Timber Production Zone, with the remainder split between Timber Production/Agricultural Exclusive and Unclassified. Since 1992, 57 percent of the property (7,555 acres) was re-logged, two-thirds of it by “seed tree removal,” leaving an understory of advanced regeneration. Just over a thousand acres were clear-cut or subjected to a rehabilitation prescription. The projected land use on the property is timber production. The surrounding area is largely Forest Service where there is very little timber management taking place. Private parcels in the area will likely continue to be used for homesteading and agricultural activities.
- I. Douglas-fir is the predominant species, comprising 60% of the 165.7-million-board-foot net conifer volume. Other conifer species include white fir (27 percent of the volume), red fir (7 percent), and sugar pine (3 percent). Hardwood volume of 48.3 million board-feet consists primarily of giant chinquapin, Pacific madrone and tanoak. The majority of the forest — 62 percent — is composed of stands older than 60 years, with another 17 percent in stands aged 50 to 59 years. Eleven percent is aged 40-49 years, 4 percent aged 10 to 19 years, and 3 percent less than a decade old. All the conifer dominated stands have been subjected to partial harvesting during their lifetime, such that volumes are lower than would be expected in an unmanaged stand of the same age. The lower elevation forests comprised of more hardwoods have had little to no management in recent years, leading to higher overall biomass stocking.

Part VI Supplement to Listing Document Questions

B.4. No salvage logging has occurred in the past year within the project area (though salvage logging did occur there in 2009, following the 2008 Lime Fire, which affected 600 acres of the project area). No active removal of down dead wood has been conducted in the project area since then. Therefore, the project must maintain or demonstrate ongoing progress toward an average of at least:

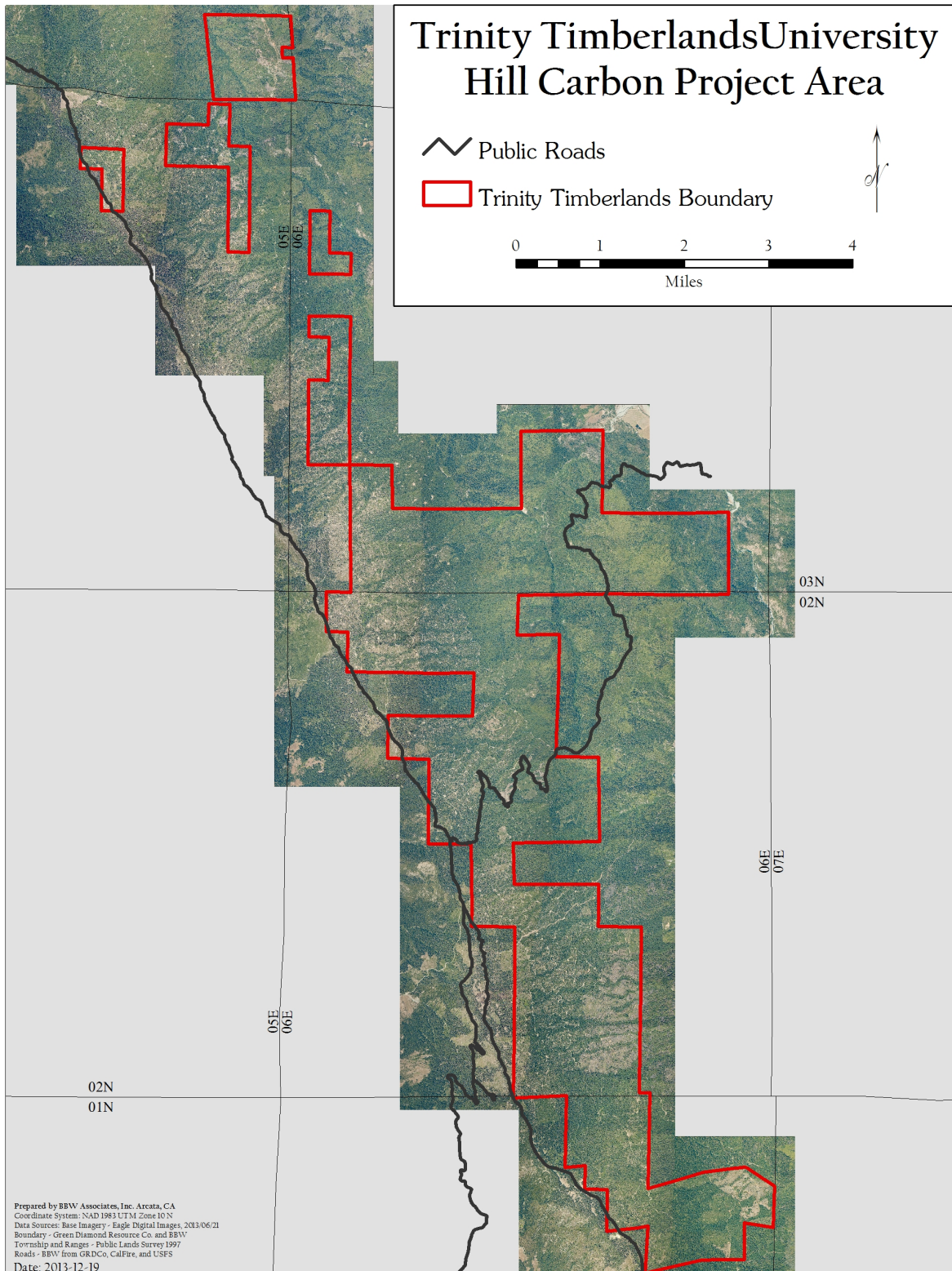
- one (1) metric ton of carbon (C) in standing dead wood per acre; or
- 1% of standing live carbon stocks, in standing dead wood, whichever is higher.

The current standing dead wood stocks are unknown at this time. For the purposes of project listing, they are estimated to be 6 tons of CO₂e per acre based on professional experience and observations of the property. The carbon inventory just completed included measuring snags > 5" and 15 ft. tall. This data will be worked up and presented in the OPDR for registering the project.

Down dead wood was not quantified as it is not a required pool.

C. Trinity Timberlands LLC is planning no timber harvest at this time. When Trinity Timberlands LLC does commence planning for timber harvests, it will manage its forestlands for long-term productivity and the production of high quality sawlogs derived from mature timber stands. The land would then be managed utilizing primarily uneven-aged management as the favored silvicultural system, ensuring that harvest does not exceed growth. Post-harvest stocking would be maintained at a substantially higher level than required by the California Forest Practice Rules (FPRs) and typically would include many of the largest trees from the pre-harvest stand. In addition, the landowner would maintain wider no-harvest stream buffers when compared to the FPRs. In aggregate, the current lack of timber harvest and planned timber harvest, and any future timber harvest management actions would lead to increasing stocks over time compared to the baseline.

Map 2



Part VII Supplement to Listing Document Questions

- A. The 2009 cruise data from the previous landowner was used to develop the initial estimate of the carbon stocks on the property. That inventory consisted of 3,663 temporary plots containing 30,912 tree records (about 10 trees/plot) where species specific diameter, height and tree condition information were taken. This data is the basis of the numbers presented in section C below, but it will not be used beyond this listing document.

The following inventory methodology will be used to quantify the following protocol carbon pools for Project registration:

A set of 820 permanent forest inventory plots were installed in July-October of 2013 on a uniform grid that covered all of the Project area. The plot design is a set of nested fixed-area plots with the largest plot being 1/5 acre in size.

Small tree (5.0" to 10.95") information was collected on a 1/50th acre circular plot for all live and dead trees. Data on each tree included diameter to the nearest 1/10th inch, crown ratio, damage code and defect. Heights were measured on all species other than tanoak, madrone, chinquapin, white fir and Douglas-fir. The same information was collected on trees 11.0-20.95" on a 1/20th acre plot. Trees > 21.0" were tallied on a 1/5th acre plot. For dead trees, the tree's decay class was assigned. On every 4th plot, all tree heights were measured and the radial increment for the first conifer to the right of north was collected in order to get growth data. If a suitable site tree was found at the measure plot, it was selected for measurement.

The on-site dead biomass which is limited to the standing dead trees will also be characterized by the data from the same 820 plots.

At the time of the 2013 measurement there was a detailed inventory manual that the cruisers followed as well as a documented QA/QC plan, which included internal checking of 10% of the plots to ensure accuracy in data collection.

IFM-6 and 9 are not modeled for the baseline or project harvesting scenarios because site preparation activities do not include deep ripping, furrowing or plowing or mechanical site treatments perpendicular to the contour.

IFM-7 and IFM-8 will be calculated based on modeling the baseline harvesting scenarios and following the steps in Appendix C of the Protocol.

IFM-14, biological emissions/removals from change in harvesting – will be based on the protocol requirement to use a standard 20% leakage factor applied against projected harvest difference between the baseline and the project.

IFM-17, biological emissions from decomposition of forest products will be quantified as a component of calculating carbon stored for 100 years in projected harvested wood products.

- B. The IFM-1 above-ground live tree portion of carbon will be calculated using the FIA equations and methodology for cubic foot volume and biomass (FIA 2010a, b) as required by the ARB. There are 3 different methods to calculate cubic volume, depending on the species. Both the equations and the method for calculation of volume and biomass vary by species and sometimes diameter. This requires a complex set of IF/THEN statements to assign equations, create temporary variables, and filter records.

Below ground live tree carbon will be estimated by using the protocol stipulated equation (Cairns et al. 1997). This equation uses the above ground biomass density in tons per hectare to predict the below ground biomass.

All biomass estimates are converted to carbon by multiplying by 0.5 and to CO₂e by multiplying by 3.664, which is the ratio of the atomic weights of CO₂ to C.

For the purposes of this listing document, all live trees from the 2009 inventory were run through FVS by aggregating plots into cover_ids (essentially stands), which were then aggregated into strata. Every stand had a site index which was used to grow the stands forward from 2009. The FVS carbon calculations were used. When the actual project is developed, the current stocks will vary somewhat depending on variation between the recently installed inventory and the 2009 inventory.

An estimate of snag volumes is made for this listing document – 6 tons/acre. The IFM-3 standing dead wood pool will be calculated for project verification using the snag data collected in the inventory, which included total height, dbh, and top diameter for all standing dead trees greater than 5" dbh and 15 ft tall.

IFM-6 is not included in this carbon project for the reasons stated above.

The IFM-7 & 8 in-use wood products and landfills pool requires an estimate of the average amount of carbon that is likely to remain stored in wood products over a 100-year period and how much goes to landfills. This will be done according to the steps outlined in Appendix C of the protocol, which utilize the average DOE (2007) wood products factors for accounting for the long-term storage of wood products.

The IFM-9 biological emissions from site preparation will be quantified based on measured carbon stock changes in included reservoirs.

The IFM-14 biological emissions/removals due to leakage/unintended changes in regional carbon stocks that may result from the Forest Project are always negative.

Secondary effects include activity shifting leakage that results from changes in forest management activity resulting from the Forest Project activity. The FVS baseline simulation of total merchantable harvested tree carbon will be used to estimate the secondary effects. No actual harvesting is expected to occur for at least the first 5 years, so the calculation of secondary effects is applied to the average annual harvested CO₂e from the baseline modeling. For each annual report, the actual harvested amount will be used. The calculation itself is 20% of any positive difference between actual and baseline carbon in harvested wood.

The IFM-17 biological emissions from decomposition of forest products will be quantified as a component of calculating carbon stored for 100 years in wood products and landfills.

- D. Statistics for live and standing dead carbon pools for each strata will be calculated. Average per acre values along with the standard deviation by strata will be used to calculate the standard error, 90% sampling error and project totals. The pooled sampling error for all strata shall be determined using the following formula from Iles (Kim Iles, Using Applied Growth and Yield Tools for Forest Land Planning and Inventory, 1996):

$$(SE_1^2 + SE_2^2 + SE_3^2)^{0.5} = \text{Total Combined Sampling Error}$$

It is anticipated that the Pooled SE at 90% level will be less than 5 percent so there will be no reduction for statistical uncertainty.

- E. Risk Reversal Rating by Category –

Financial Risk - Contributions to the buffer pool associated with financial risk come from the potential financial failure of an organization resulting in bankruptcy, which can lead to dissolution of agreements and forest management activities to recover losses that result in reversals. Forest Projects that employ a Qualified Conservation Easement, or that occur on public lands, have a 1% risk, while the default financial risk for the US is 5%. This project will employ a Conservation Easement.

- Financial Risk Default Buffer Pool Contribution 5%

Management Risk - Management failure is the risk of management activities that directly or indirectly could lead to a reversal. Forest Projects that occur on public lands, or employ a Qualified Conservation Easement are exempt from this risk category. There are three categories of management risk, Illegal Logging, Conversion to an Alternative Use, and over harvesting. The Trinity Timberlands University Hill Project is within the United States, and thus the default illegal harvesting risk of 0% is used.

The risk that Trinity Timberlands LLC, might overharvest as a result of high timber prices or due to fuel treatments is estimated to be the same as the default US rate and is assigned a Buffer Pool contribution of 2%.

- Default Illegal Harvesting (U.S) Buffer Pool Contribution 0%
- Default Conversion to Alternative Land Use Buffer Pool Cont. 2%
- Default Over Harvesting Buffer Pool Contribution 2%

Social Risk - Social risks exist due to changing government policies, regulations, and general economic conditions. The risks of social or political actions leading to reversals are low, but could be material.

The social risk for the Trinity Timberlands University Hill Project is identified as 2% since the project is within the United States.

- United States Default Social Risk Buffer Pool Contribution 2%

Natural Disturbance Risk I – Wildfire –

Natural disturbances can pose a significant risk to the permanence of the GHG reductions and GHG removal enhancements. Natural disturbance risks are only partially controllable by management activities. Management activities that improve resiliency to wildfire, insects, and disease can reduce these risks. Management activities that shift harvesting practices from live sequestering trees to trees that have succumbed to natural disturbances reduce or negate the reversal depending on the size and location of the disturbance.

A wildfire has the potential to cause significant reversals, especially in certain carbon pools. These risks can be reduced by certain techniques including reducing surface fuel loads, removing ladder fuels, adding fuel breaks, and reducing stand density. However, these techniques cannot reduce emission risk to zero because all landowners will not undertake fuel treatments, nor can they prevent wildfire from occurring.

Within the Project area, Trinity Timberlands LLC, has not completed a high level of fuel treatment thus the default wildfire risk of 4% is used. The resulting wildfire risk buffer pool contribution due to the low level of fuel treatment is calculated as

- Wildfire Risk Buffer Pool Contribution (as described above) 4%

Natural Disturbance Risk II: A disease or insect outbreak has the potential to cause a reversal, especially in certain carbon pools. The default assigned risk rating for disease or insect outbreak is 3%.

The Humboldt County portion of the Trinity Timberlands University Hill Project is within the sudden oak death zone of infestation established by the State Board of Forestry, but the known infestations are in cooler, more coastal parts of the county. No other insect or disease zones of infestation have been established in the project area. Because a zone of infestation has been established by the Board of Forestry, the default insect and disease buffer pool contribution is used.

- Default Insect and Disease Outbreak Buffer Pool Contribution 3%

Natural Disturbance Risk III: A major wind-throw event (hurricane, tornado, high wind event) has the potential to cause a reversal, especially in certain carbon pools. The default risk contribution from other catastrophic events is 3%.

The project area is not within an area that is subject to hurricanes or tornados. There has been only one serious wind event which was the Columbus Day windstorm of 1962. However, the inventory accounts for this. Given the low occurrence of wind events (1 in the last 50 years) and the small amount of snow damage that has occurred the buffer pool contribution from catastrophic events is rated at the default rate of 3%.

- Default Other Catastrophic Events Buffer Pool Contribution 3%

The Table below summarizes the assigned risk analysis by category for the Trinity Timberlands University Hill Improved Forest Management Project.

Project Contribution to the Buffer Account Based on Risk

Risk Category	Contribution from Risk Descriptions Above	
	Source	Forest Project without a Qualified Conservation Easement and/or Public Ownership
Financial Failure	Default Risk	5%
Illegal Forest Biomass Removal	Default Risk	0%
Conversion	Default Risk	2%
Over-harvesting	Default Risk	2%
Social	Default Risk	2%
Wildfire	Default Risk	4%

Disease or Insect Outbreak	Default Risk	3%
Other Catastrophic Events	Default Risk	3%
Overall Contribution Based on Appendix D.5 Calculation		19.2%

Overall Contribution to Buffer Pool is 19.2% as calculated per the equation in the Forest Offset Protocol, Appendix D.5 and as shown below:

$$100\% - ((1-5\%) \times (1-0\%) \times (1-2\%) \times (1-2\%) \times (1-2\%) \times (1-4\%) \times (1-3\%) \times (1-3\%)) = \mathbf{19.2\%}$$

Part VIII Supplement to Listing Document Questions on Offset Project Baseline Calculation

A.1. - Describe the Projects' Baseline Modeling Plan.

Step 1: Determining the Common Practice (CP) Carbon Stocks for the Project's Assessment Area. The Trinity Timberlands University Hill Project is entirely within the Southern Cascades Mixed Conifer Assessment area. Once the project acreage is allocated to the proper Assessment Area, a site determination must be made as High or Low. The Project Area was estimated to be 4% High site (Site Class 2) and 96% Low site (Site Class 3 and lower). Based on the acreage in each Assessment Area and the site class, the table below was constructed to identify Common Practice for the Project.

Common Practice Calculation

Ecosection/ Super-section	Assessment Area	Site Class	Acres	Common Practice: Aboveground CO₂e (tonnes/acre)
Southern Cascades	Southern Cascade Mixed Conifer	High	476	128
Southern Cascades	Southern Cascade Mixed Conifer	Low	11,426	86
Total Acres / Weighted Avg Common Practice			11,902	88

Common practice was calculated using the weighted average of the assessment area high and low values based on weighting the common practice values by acres. The weighted average common practice was 88 tonnes/acre of above-ground standing live carbon stocks in CO₂e. :

$$CP = ((476 \text{ ac} \times 128 \text{ t/ac}) + (11,426 \text{ ac} \times 86 \text{ t/ac}) / (11,902 \text{ total ac.}) = 88 \text{ tonnes/acre CO}_2\text{e}$$

Step 2: Determining if the Project Area's Initial Carbon Stocks (ICS) are above or below the Common Practice (CP). Based on the 2009 inventory of the Project Area, the initial carbon stocks (ICS) of the aboveground live tree component are estimated to be 164 tonnes CO₂e

per acre. The ICS is greater than the CP, therefore the minimum baseline level (MBL) is equal to the CP or 88 tonnes per acre CO₂e in the aboveground live tree component.

Step 3: Determine Baseline Above-Ground Standing Live Carbon Stocks. The baseline above-ground standing live carbon stocks were estimated by modeling above-ground standing live carbon stocks through a series of growth and harvesting scenarios over 100 years and averaging the model results over the 100-year timeframe, so that the baseline is expressed as a single (average) value for above-ground standing live carbon stocks per acre in every year.

The baseline simulation incorporates all legal and financial constraints. These are described below in section VIII.B.6.

The ICASCA variant of the Forest Vegetation Simulator (FVS) (Keyser, 2010) was used for the initial estimate and will be used for the final project to model forest growth, mortality and harvest over time. FVS is an ARB approved growth model designed for these sorts of applications. The model also can incorporate 10 year growth increment data collected during the inventory to calibrate the projected growth rates. Stand specific site indices were used from the previous landowner's data.

The baseline modeling plan was designed to emulate those harvest activities which have been applied historically to this property, such as clearcutting, selection and seed tree and shelterwood removal steps. Strata were delineated based on species composition – white fir, Douglas-fir and mixed hardwood – and the baseline modeling utilized common and legal harvesting practices which were assigned to each strata. Each of these strata was broken into site 3 and better stands and site 4 and worse stands because of the FPR limit on even-aged harvesting at 60 years old and 80 years old respectively. The better site stands were clearcut within 5 or 10 years and the lower site stands were subjected to heavy selection on a 20 year cutting cycle. The heavy selection prescription was intended to simulate the volume removals typical of the partial harvests observed on the property. A hypothetical regenerated stand which included commercial thinning and another harvest at 60 years was obtained from other nearby projects and applied after the clearcut in each strata. Also, 870 acres of recent clearcuts were included using the same regenerated yield streams.

The harvest schedule allocated acres to silvicultural prescriptions with the objective of ensuring that the 100-year average aboveground live tree pool is equal to or greater than the minimum baseline level (MBL) of 88 tonnes/acre CO₂e. Simulations were conducted in 5-year increments with harvests simulated at the start of the period and pre-harvest stocking reported at the start of the period. The result was 59% of the Project area being allocated to clearcuts, and 41% being allocated to partial harvests.

Growth and yield results for all strata/prescription/timing choice combinations were entered into a matrix for tracking and summarizing variables over time for the whole

project. Variables tracked included above ground live carbon stocking, conifer board foot harvested, and acres harvested per period. The below ground live pool was assumed to be 25% of the above ground live. For the actual project the Cairns equation will be used as specified in the Protocol.

A.2. - Describe and Estimate the Projects Baseline On-Site Carbon Stocks.

The pattern of baseline harvest and stocks over time is largely a function of the periodicity of the even-aged harvests modeled. For example, the baseline scenario consists mostly of even-aged management, which is implemented rapidly over the first 15 years. The early harvests establish well stocked conifer stands which grow until the decade of 2074 to 2084, at which time the higher site strata are harvested again and the rest continue to be thinned. In the decade beginning in 2084 most of the acreage gets a second even-aged harvest, producing the spike in harvested wood products in that decade and the immediate decline in onsite carbon stocks.

The harvest schedule meets all legal and economic feasibility tests and is a likely scenario under a no-carbon-project scenario. The horizontal lines are the averages across the planning period, which are used in the carbon credit calculations. Modeling the baseline stocking with legal and financial constraints yields an average onsite above ground standing live tree stocking of 1,152,114 total tonnes of CO₂e for the 100 year baseline modeling scenario, or 96.8 tonnes CO₂e per acre, which is above the MBL as required by the FPP.

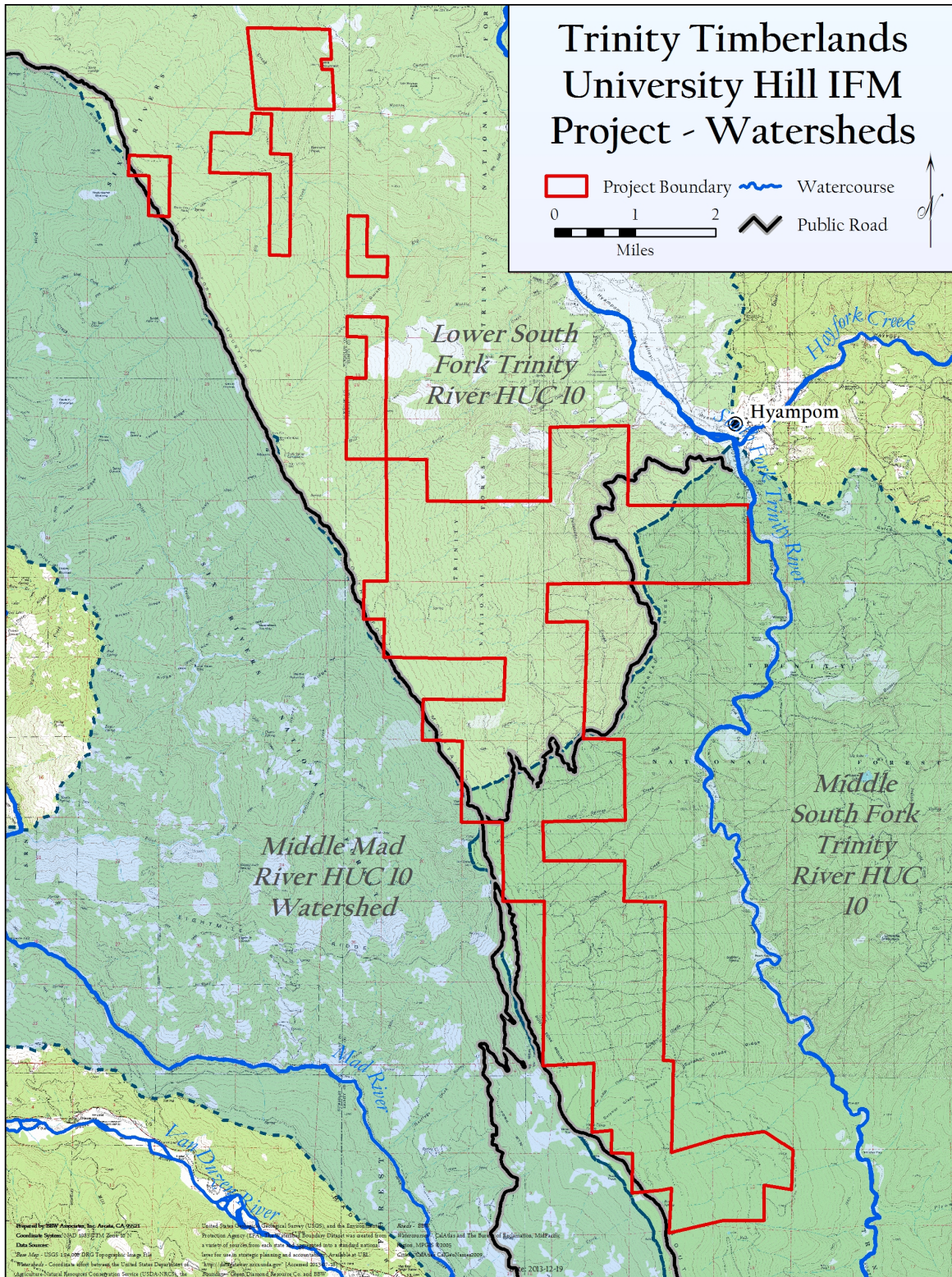
The average amount of merchantable carbon harvested each year as shown in the graph of Attachment H was estimated from the board foot harvested in the baseline modeling, using a conversion of 250 bf/ton CO₂e. For actual project registration, this will be done by using the cut tree list output from FVS for each strata/prescription/timing choice combination and following Appendix C of the Protocol. First, the merchantable cubic foot volume of all species that will be delivered to a mill will be selected from the complete cut tree list in the database. Only conifers are assumed to be sold from the project area to a sawmill to be turned into wood products, based on existing current markets. Some incidental hardwoods will also be harvested, but they would either become free firewood for logging crews and neighboring residents, or be left in the woods to decay naturally. Next, the following equation is used to calculate the total carbon weight in metric tons:

$$0.5 * \text{MCFper acre} * (\text{wood density by species from table C.1}) / 2,204.6$$

where MCF = merchantable cubic feet of the harvested tree excluding bark

Next, the results are summed by period to get the metric tons of carbon harvested in each period that will be delivered to a mill. Mill efficiency data from the ARB website will be used to arrive at the total carbon transferred into wood products (0.675 for the Southern Cascades). Next, the table C.2 worksheet will be used to calculate the long-term carbon storage in In-Use wood products. Product class assumptions are 70% softwood lumber, 28% softwood plywood, and 2% paper. Long-term storage in landfills will be determined using the table C.3. worksheet.

Map 3



Part VIII Supplement to Listing Document

B.6 . Legal Constraints.

The legal constraint to forest management on the Trinity Timberlands University Hill Project Area is the California Forest Practice Rules and the California Forest Practices Act. As a result, the baseline for this project is modeled using applicable provisions of California state law, including the Z'berg Nejedly Forest Practice Act and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act as well as California's rules for forest management at 14 CCR 895 through 14 CCR 1110 which are designed to protect water quality, archaeological resources, threatened and endangered species, cumulative impacts, etc. In doing so, we use the 14 CCR 895 through 14 CCR 1110 requirements which include stream buffer requirements for all class I and II watercourses, application of threatened and endangered species protections including protection of Northern Spotted Owl habitat, silvicultural requirements, adjacency requirements, archaeological resource protection, etc.

Consideration was given to financial, legal, and regulatory constraints by removing acres constrained. This resulted in a 12% reduction from the total property acreage.

The following are the Forest Practice Rule legal constraints accounted for in the Project baseline scenario.

- Watercourse and lake protection zones (WLPZ) required by the California forest practice regulations (California Code of Regulations 14). The WLPZ rules in the FPR's are 37 pages long and extremely complex. Stream locations were identified using a GIS overlay developed from the CALFIRE database. Class I and II streams were given an effective no-cut buffer width based on the level of canopy retention required. Because of the complexity of the rules with respect to the allowable silviculture within the three WLPZ zones required on Class I and II watercourses, for modeling purposes it was decided that all Class I streams in the project area would be modeled using a 125 ft. no-cut buffer on each side of all such streams, while Class II streams were assigned a 75 ft. no-cut buffer on each side of all such streams. This is a conservative approach to estimating the legally available operable ground for baseline calculation purposes. No distinction was made between Class II-L and Class II-S, since mapping was not done at that level of precision. No-cut buffers were calculated by strata using the GIS overlay and removed from the operable acreage.
- Wildlife buffers for Northern Spotted Owls (NSO) were estimated and removed from the operable acreage. This was done using a 500 ft. buffer around known NSO activity centers.
- Clearcutting and selection were the only FPR silvicultural prescriptions modeled in this preliminary estimate of the baseline. Modeling incorporated all age and stocking standards specified by the California forest practice rules (CCR 14). Even-aged harvesting in all strata was delayed until the strata reached 60 years old or 80 years in the case of

site IV and lower lands. Regeneration in clearcuts were simulated to undergo hardwood control and to be planted to fully occupy the site and pass point count stocking.

All modeling required for this project has been prepared by Professional Foresters as required in Section 9.1 of the Protocol by and with the oversight by Dr. Timothy Robards of New Forests Inc., RPF # 2521, and by Baldwin, Blomstrom, Wilkinson and Associates, Inc., Arcata, California, consulting foresters, specifically by Mr. Greg Blomstrom, RPF # 1877, Mr. Paul Harper, RPF # 2672 and Mr. Jared Gerstein, RPF # 2826.

I. Exhibit II: REFERENCES

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