

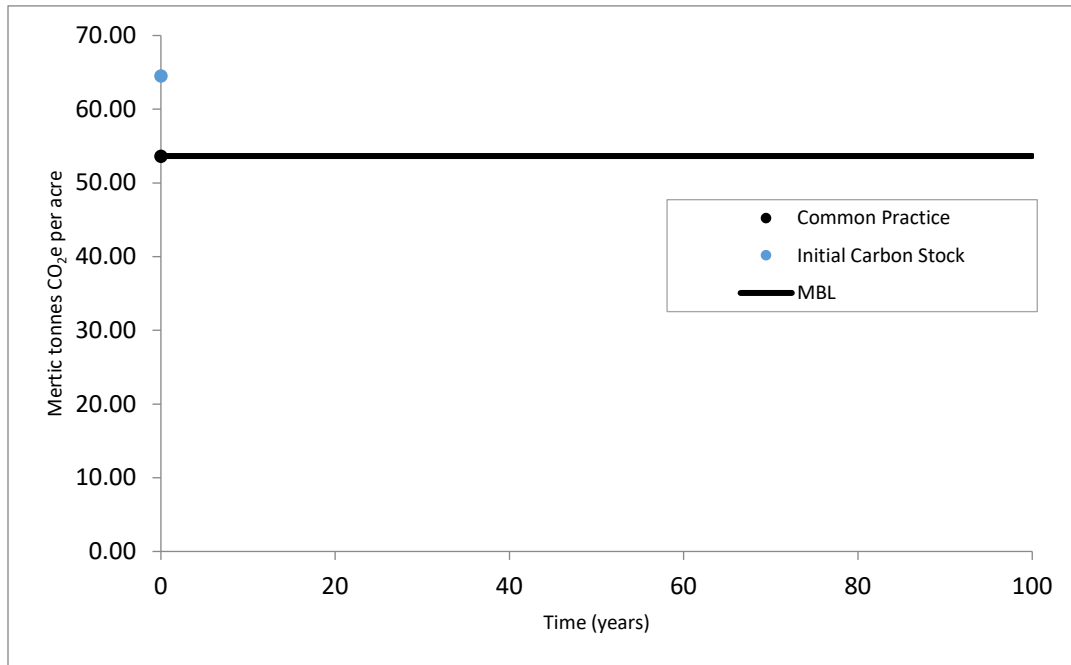
Attachments G and H: Baseline Carbon Stocks

Figure 1. Common Practice vs. Initial Carbon Stocks.

Figure 1 shows the Initial Carbon Stocks (standing live above-ground carbon) plotted against the Common Practice statistic. Based on this analysis, the total common practice carbon stock is **5,117,619.60 tCO₂e**. The weighted average common practice carbon stock on a per acre basis is **53.65 tCO₂e**.

Initial carbon stocks were determined using the inventory data and approved volume and biomass equations appropriate for the Project's Supersection and species as published and approved by ARB. The species observed in the project are listed in the Worksheet Calculations workbook submitted as part of the initial verification along with their cubic foot volume and biomass equation assignments. The total above-ground standing live carbon stock at the beginning of the initial reporting period was **6,154,272.08 tCO₂e**, which is above the common practice. The weighted average above-ground standing live carbon stock per acre was **64.52 tCO₂e**.

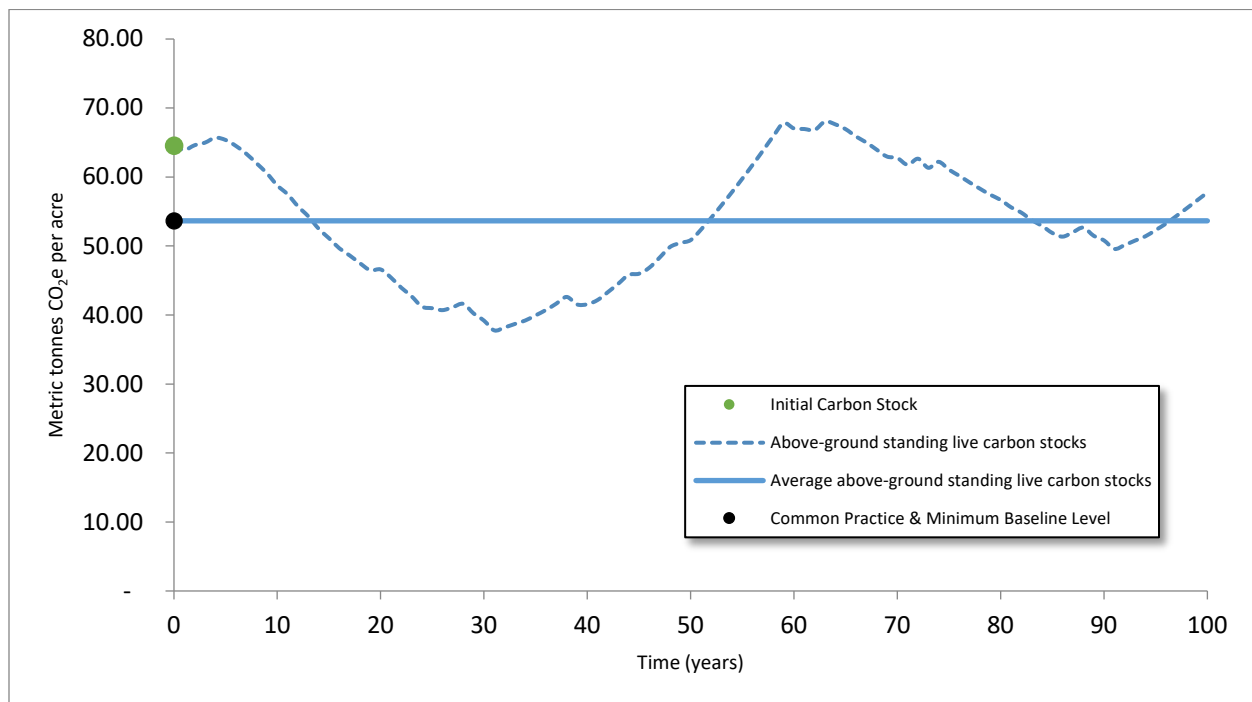


Figure 2. Baseline Above-Ground Standing Live Carbon Stocks.

Figure 2 plots above-ground standing live carbon stocks against time. The baseline model depicts a harvest schedule is operationally and legally feasible given current and projected inventory stocks over time. The baseline model assumes increased focus on timber production, as would be expected from an economically motivated owner in the region, while still meeting non-timber management goals as prescribed in the owner's resource management plans, covenants, and other legally binding documents.

Early on in the project baseline, average annual harvest levels remain at or under current annual allowable cut levels last determined in 2009 by the Spokane Tribe and described in the 2009 Forest Management Plan for the Spokane Indian Reservation (Hensold, 2009). Beginning in 2024, the year of the next scheduled periodic plan review, harvest levels are allowed to ramp up to 35 MMBF per year through 2033, after which harvest levels average approximately 21 MMBF for 20 years. Average harvest levels ramp down through 2078, followed by high harvest levels averaging 28 MMBF per year through 2109. Finally, harvest is reduced the last 10 years of the production, leaving ending inventory stocks at approximately 97% of the starting board foot inventory volume. The results in Figure 2 show the average above-ground standing live carbon stocks per acre, which constitutes the baseline and is a result of modeling the legal constraints as the basis for the project baseline, does not fall below the MBL.

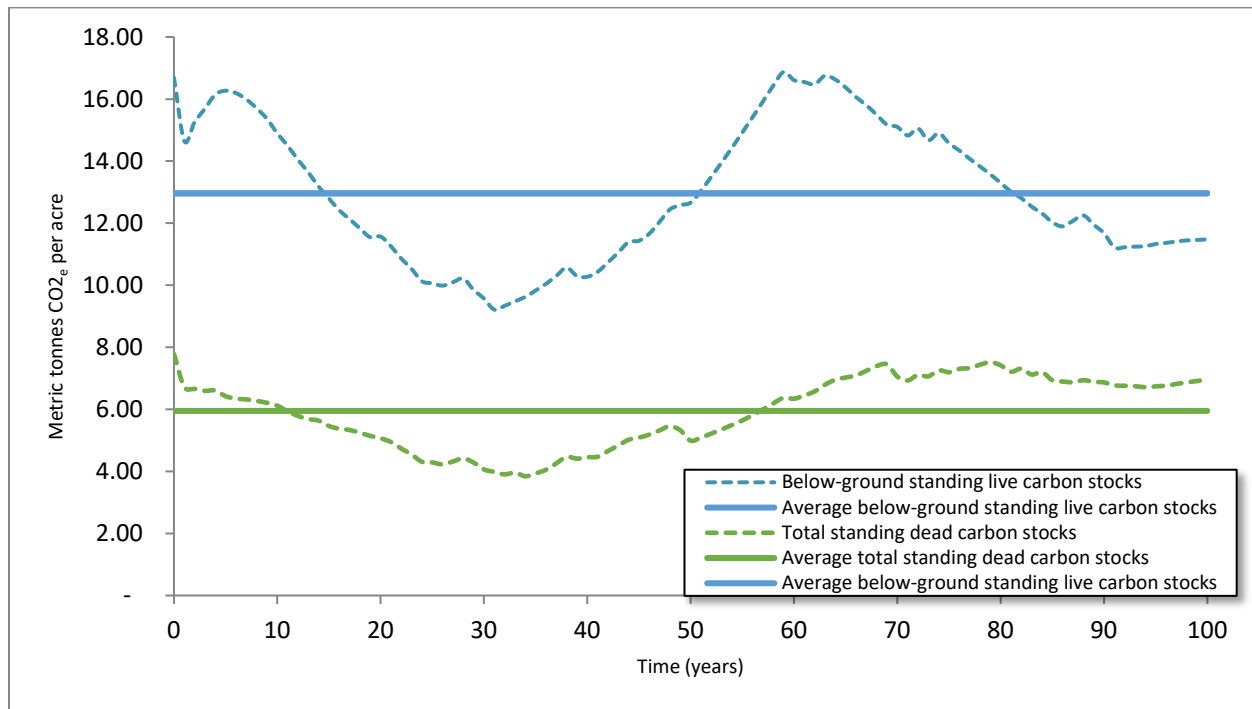


Figure 3. Additional Baseline Carbon Pools.

Additional pools were modeled and quantified in the same fashion as the above-ground standing live carbon stocks in the previous step. These additional pools were below-ground carbon stocks and standing dead carbon stocks (Figure 3). A diagram of the final baseline incorporating all required carbon stocks is also provided below, in Figure 4.

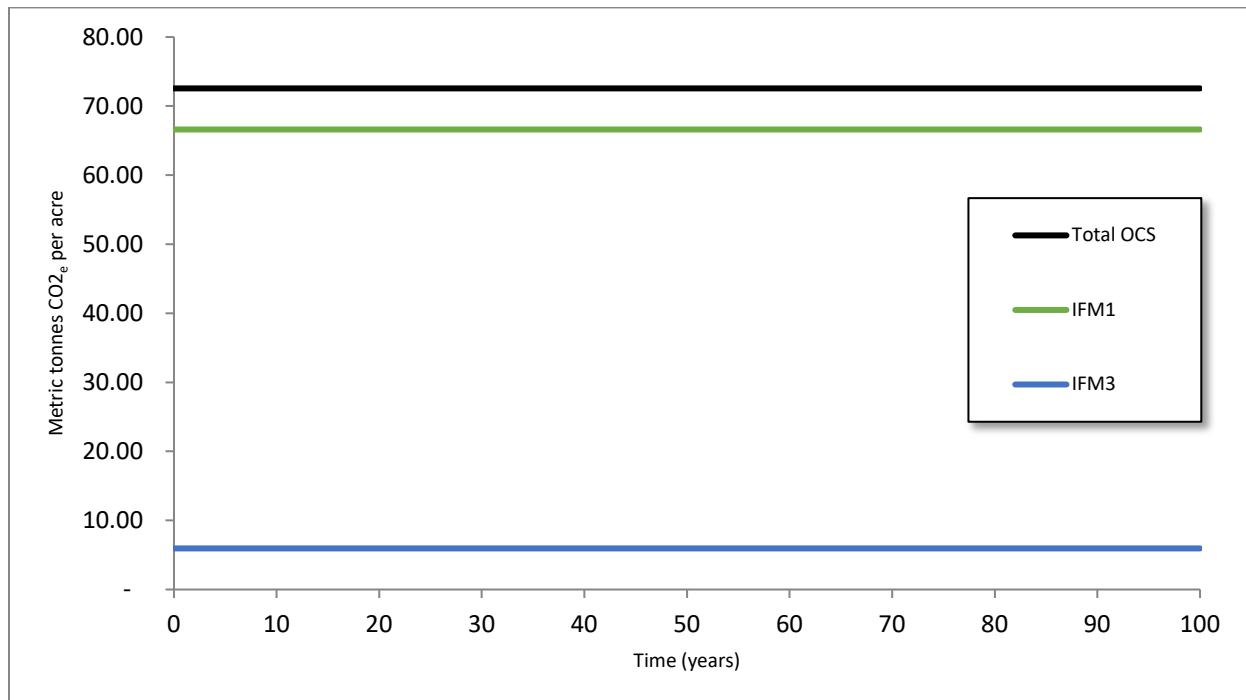


Figure 4. Final Baseline for IFM-1 and IFM-3 carbon pools.

The arrangement of the baseline treatments over time and space creates timber product value in yields during some periods and appreciation in other periods. The baseline also adheres to best management practices in streamside management zones where required and is in line with the baseline scenario characterization and legal constraints. The development case for each acre, and the management regime at the landscape level, yield an acceptable return on investment for the forest owner while also maintaining compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. Annual changes in baseline stocks reflects maximum return from timber harvesting with sustained periodic productivity and a harvest and growth pattern that indefinitely serves multiple management objectives.

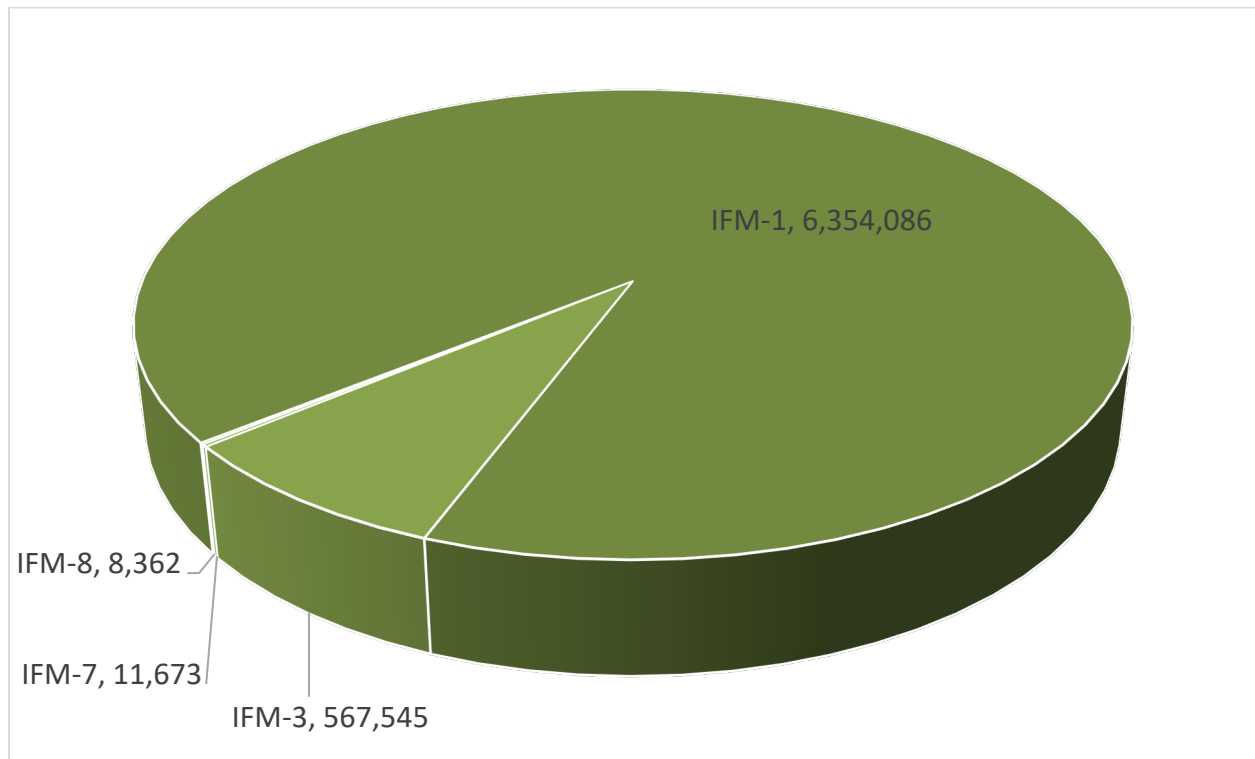


Figure 5. Final Baseline for all required carbon pools.

To estimate the amount of baseline carbon transferred to long-term storage in harvested wood products, first the amount of carbon in trees (i.e. standing live carbon stocks) harvested for wood products was determined from the growth and harvest regime used to develop the baseline for onsite carbon stocks. Second, the amount of baseline carbon in harvested wood delivered to the mill was calculated. This is only the carbon in the merchantable wood portion of the trees harvested for wood products prior to delivery to the mill. The stem bark, top, stump and below ground portions are assumed to be immediately emitted to the atmosphere for accounting purposes. The estimates were derived using the same volume and biomass equations to calculate biomass in live trees.

Baseline and project harvest volume projections in board feet are shown in a table in Initial OPDR Attachment I. The average of baseline carbon in trees harvested annually and carbon in wood delivered to mill are shown in Figure 6. If applicable, the baseline average is pro-rated for the initial reporting period length.

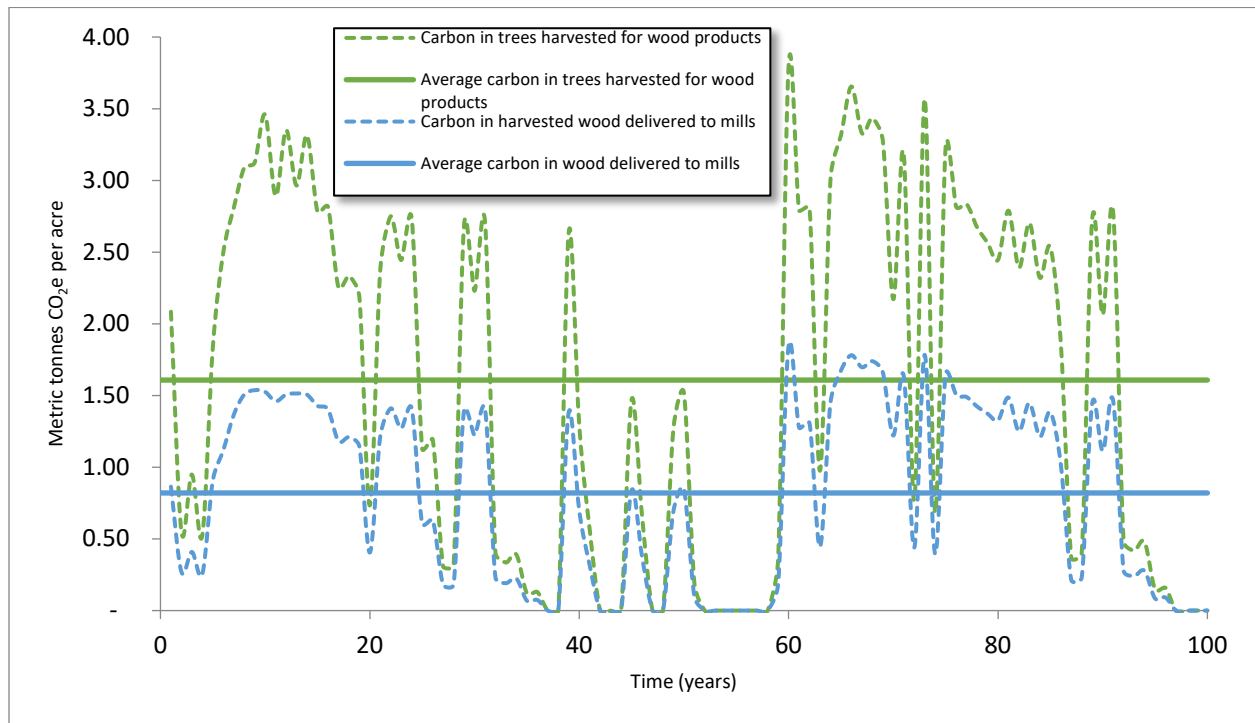


Figure 6. Baseline carbon in harvested trees and wood delivered to mill