

Attachment H. Legal Constraints Matrix.

The matrix below documents all the possible legal constraints affecting forest management in the project boundary.

Rule/Regulation	Description	Notes
Z'Berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act of 1973 (California Public Resources Code – Division 4, Chapter 8)	Designed to protect, enhance & restore California's timberland.	See California Forest Practice Rules
See California Forest Practice Rules California Forest Practice Rules (Title 14, California Code of Regulations, Chapter 4)	Regulations used to implement the Forest Practice Act that governs timber operations.	These rules are applied in both the baseline and project scenarios and have the greatest impact on additionality because of their specific prescriptive guidelines for forest management operations.
California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Pub.Res.C. 21000 et seq.)	This act requires state and local agencies to identify the significant environmental impacts of their actions and to avoid or mitigate those impacts, if feasible	The Forest Practice Rules Timber Harvest Plan process administered by the State is certified as a functional equivalent to an environmental impact report.
Clean Water Act (CWA) of 1972 & Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (California Water Code, Division 7. Water Quality):	The CWA establishes the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants into the waters of the United States and regulating quality standards for surface waters. The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Act is the primary vehicle for implementation of California's responsibilities under the federal 1972 Clean Water Act.	Water quality protection is applied in both the baseline and project scenarios, primarily through adherence to the Forest Practice Rules sections for Water Lake Protection Zones.
National Wild & Scenic Rivers Act	The National Wild and Scenic Rivers System was created by Congress in 1968 (Public Law 90-542; 16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.) to preserve certain rivers with outstanding natural, cultural, and recreational values in a free-flowing condition for the enjoyment of present and future generations.	The nationally designated Klamathwild and scenic rivers within the project area. www.rivers.gov/
Endangered Species Act (ESA) & California Endangered Species Act (Fish & G.C. 2050 et seq.)	The Endangered Species Act (ESA) provides a program for the conservation of threatened and endangered plants and animals and the habitats in which they are found. The lead federal agencies for implementing ESA are the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries Service. The FWS maintains a worldwide list of endangered species. Species include birds, insects, fish, reptiles, mammals, crustaceans, flowers, grasses, and trees. The CA ESA protects and preserves all native species of fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals, invertebrates, and plants, and their habitats, that are threatened with extinction.	Habitat protection considerations are applied in both the baseline and project scenarios, primarily for the northern spotted owl and Water Lake Protection Zones with listed anadromous salmonids.
Local Ordinances	N/A	

Attachment I. Graph Portraying Baseline Onsite Carbon Stocks.

The graph below (Figure 1) illustrates the baseline onsite carbon stocks. For an improved forest management project this includes the sum of standing live and standing dead carbon pools as listed in Table 4.2 in the Compliance Offset Protocol – US Forest Projects (June 25, 2015). The primary assumption in the baseline model is that the 100-year average of above ground standing live carbon stocks in the growth and harvest regime following all legal and financial constraints do not fall below Common Practice nor the Minimum Baseline Level.

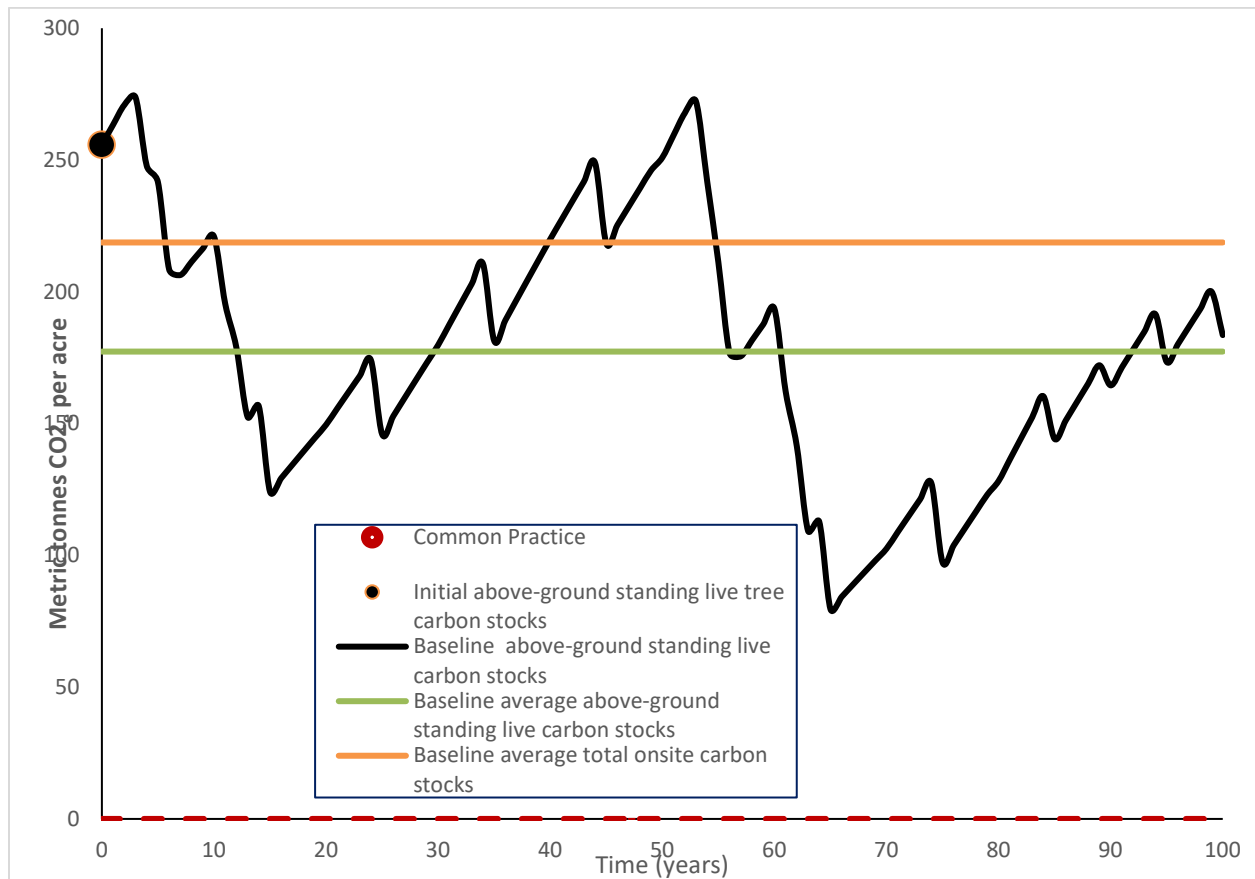


Figure 1. Baseline Onsite Carbon Stocks

Attachment J. Diagram of Final Baseline Required Carbon Stocks.

The chart below (Figure 2) illustrates a 100-year average of all baseline required carbon stocks. For forest projects this includes above-ground and below-ground biomass as well as carbon stocks harvested for wood products. The baseline required carbon stocks are shown by category and metric tonnes CO₂e per acre.



Figure 2. Final Baseline Carbon Stocks (tCO₂e/acre)