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
Clean Water Act & State Best Management Practices	These guidelines deal with problems caused by soil erosion, siltation and inattention to aesthetics.	
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.	There are no nationally designated wild and scenic rivers within the project area. www.rivers.gov/
Endangered Species Act (ESA)	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.	There are no endangered species identified within the Project Area. This was confirmed by inspecting the public database (https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/report/table/critical-habitat.html). Implementation of conservative BMPs within the baseline modeling insures that endangered/threatened aquatic species are not adversely impacted.
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.

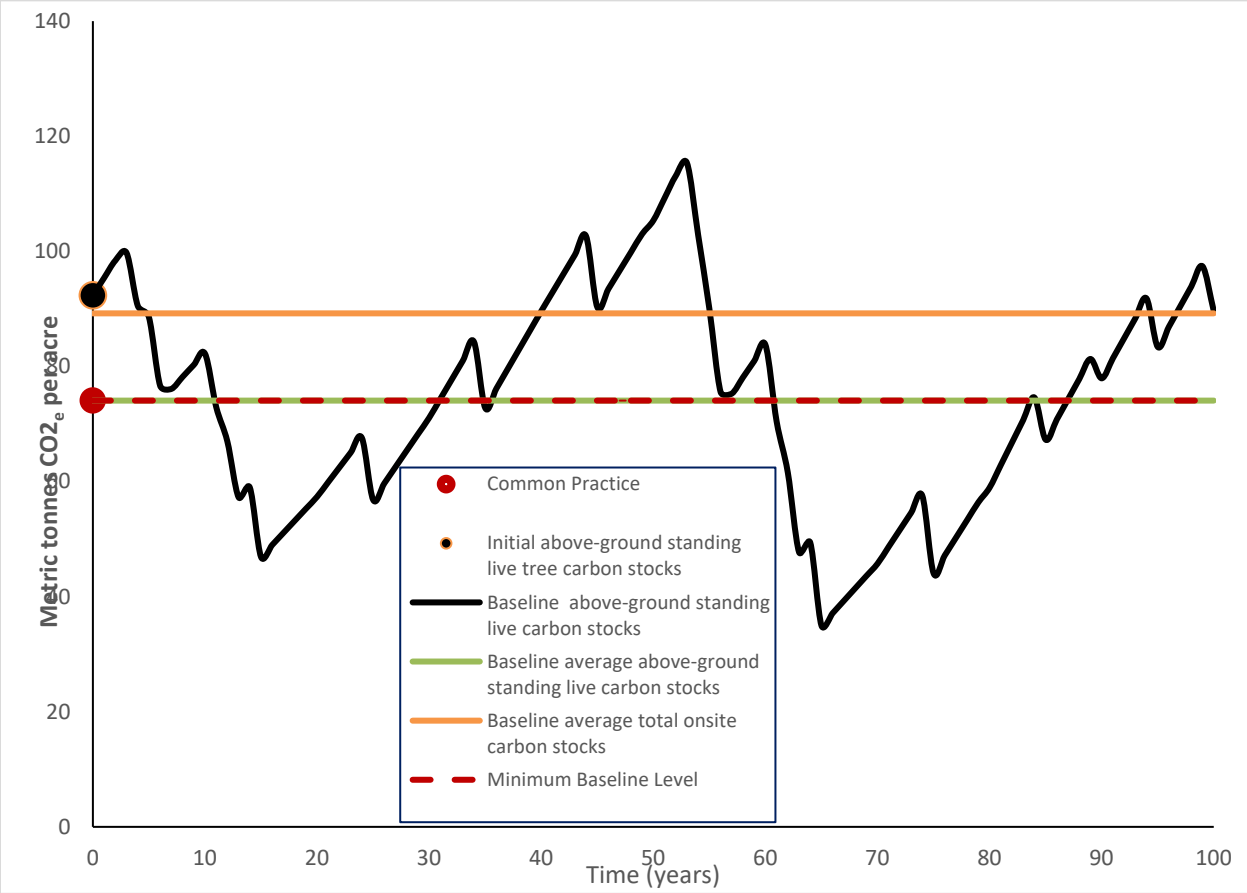

Figure 1. Baseline Onsite Carbon Stocks

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 CO_2e per acre.

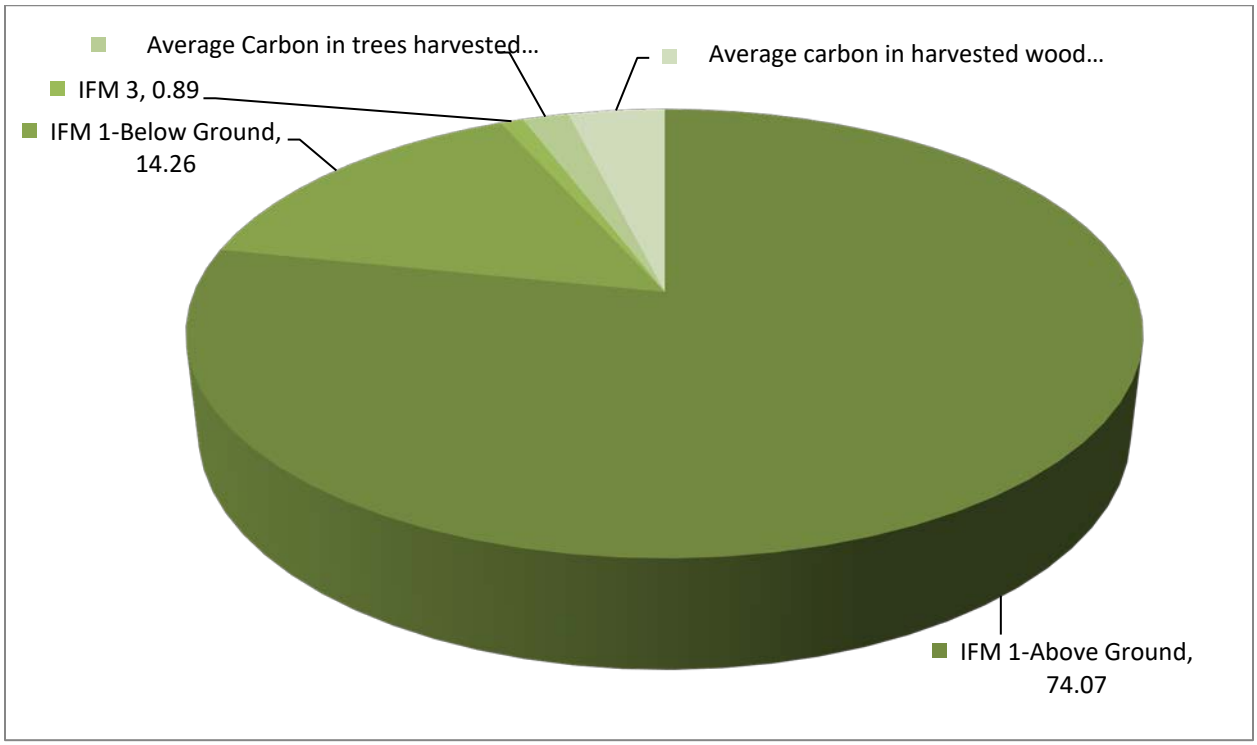

Figure 2. Final Baseline Carbon Stocks (tCO_2e/acre)