



**ANNUAL OFFSET PROJECT DATA REPORT
FOR
YUROK TRIBE/FOREST CARBON PARTNERS
CKGG IMPROVED FOREST MANAGEMENT PROJECT**
An
Improved Forest Management Project on Private Lands
for
Air Resources Board
Compliance Offset Protocol – U.S. Forest Projects
Adopted: October 20, 2011

**Version 1.1
February 10, 2015**

**YUROK TRIBE/FOREST CARBON PARTNERS
CKGG IMPROVED FOREST MANAGEMENT PROJECT**

ARB Project ID: CAFR5011

OPR Project ID: CAR993

Offset Project Contact Information:

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Reporting Period:

The reporting period for this Offset Project Data Report is 12 months (4/1/2013 – 3/31/2014).

Protocol Version:

**Air Resources Board
Compliance Offset Protocol – U.S. Forest Projects
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Cal. Code Regs. tit. 17, § 95800-96023 (July 2013)**

Note to Reader Regarding Differences Between OPDR and Listing Documents

There are differences between the listing documents and this OPDR. The differences are enumerated in the following table.

Ln #	Item	Where Changed	Listing Documents	Current OPDR, v. 1.1
1	Slight name change	Title page	Yurok Tribe CKGG Improved Forest Management Project	Yurok Tribe/Forest carbon Partners CKGG Improved Forest Management Project
2	Sustainable Harvesting Practices	OPDR, pg 4	Option 2 selected, landowner has an approved plan	Option 3 selected, landowner using uneven-aged silviculture
3	Standing dead wood	OPDR, pgs 5-6	1.085 tonnes/acre	1.85 tonnes/acre
4	All pools summary of baseline stocks	OPDR, pg 6	All IFM baseline CO ₂ e stocks	Revised IFM baseline CO ₂ e stocks
5	Actual onsite CO ₂ e stocks	OPDR, pgs 6-7	Based on old number of plots, for end of reporting period 3/31/2013	Based on new number of plots, for end of reporting period 3/31/2014
6	Statistical calculation	OPDR, pgs 7-8	Summary of standard error calculation	Revised summary of standard error calculation
7	Quantifying secondary effects	OPDR, pg 8	Calculation of secondary effects	Revised calculation of secondary effects
8	Forest Project Calculation Worksheet	OPDR, pgs 9-11	Forest Project Calculation Worksheet	Revised Forest Project Calculation Worksheet
9	Reversal risk rating	OPDR, pg 11	Financial risk rating	Revised financial risk rating based on ARB clarification
10	APD designation	Contact information page	APD designation	Forest Carbon Partners is the project developer but not the APD because, as per ARB guidance, APDs must be listed as AARs on the OPO's CITSS account and CITSS does not yet have the functionality to allow AARs for individual projects, and the Yurok Tribe has multiple projects.

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1. Forest Ownership

(Forest Offset Protocol §2.2, §9.2.1(9), Regulation §95974)

There have been no changes in the status of the Forest Owner during the reporting period from 4/1/2013 – 3/31/2014. The Yurok Indian Tribe is still the single owner in fee of the real property involved in the Yurok CKGG Project, which includes interest in the trees and timber on the property. The Yurok Tribe is still identified as the Offset Project Operator with the legal authority to implement the offset project. There have been no acquisitions or divestments of forestland by the Yurok Tribe during the reporting period, and no new entities with legal interests in the project area that could be considered Forest Owners. Therefore, there have been no changes to the requirements under Section 3.8.1 (discussed below in Section 3 of this OPDR), and no changes to the Project area or location (Figure 1).

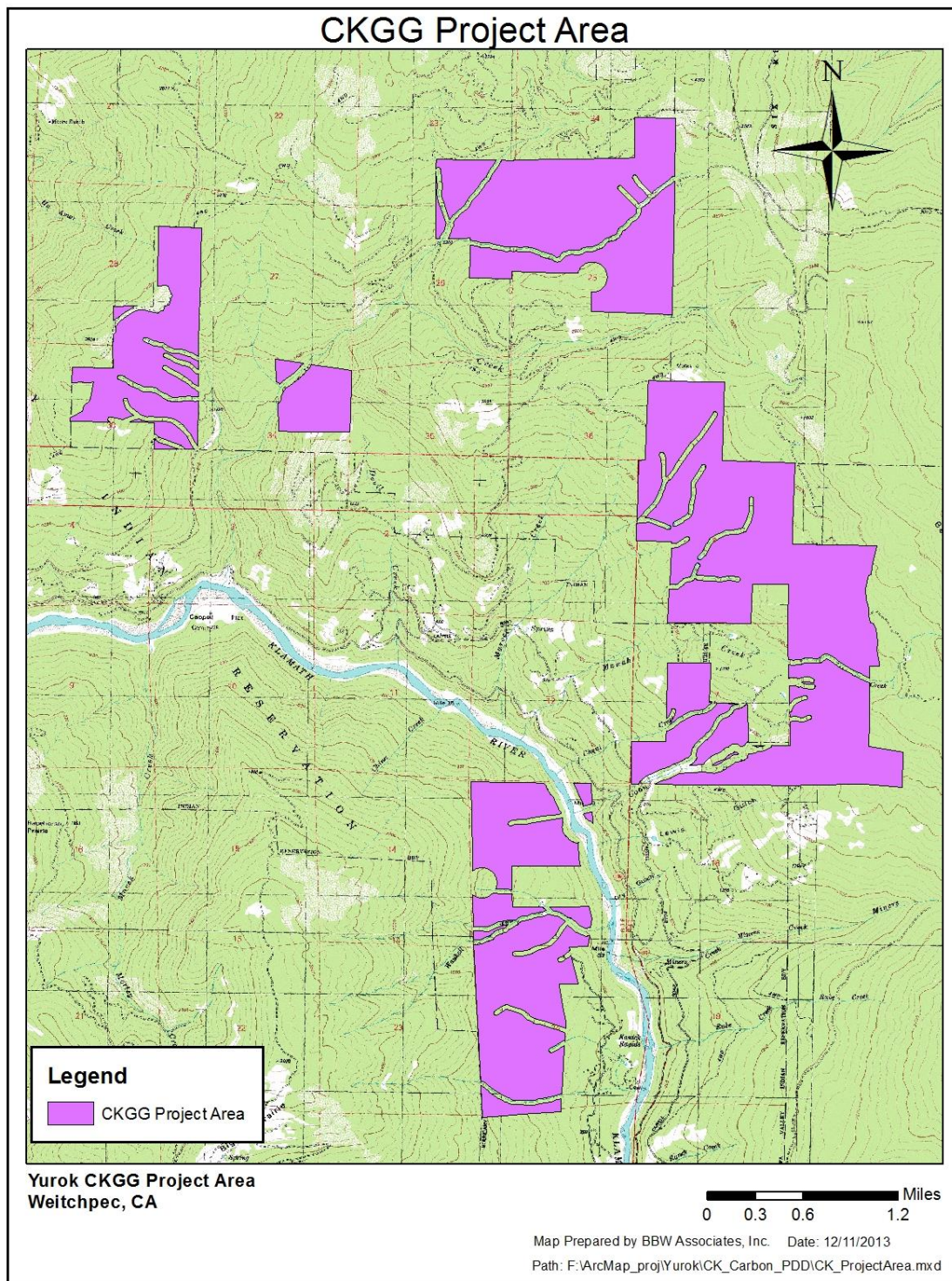


Figure 1 – Yurok CKGG Project Area

2. Regulatory Compliance

(Forest Offset Protocol §3.7, §9.2.1(4), Regulation §95973(b))

For Project activities, the Yurok Tribe complies with applicable provisions of the following federal and state laws.

- National Indian Forest Resources Management Act of 1990
- 25 CFR 163.11
- Federal Endangered Species Act
- National Environmental Policy Act
- Federal Clean Water Act
- Z'berg Nejedly Forest Practices Act
- Porter Cologne Water Quality Act
- California Fish and Game Code
- California Endangered Species Act
- California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

The Forest Project and associated Project Lands have met and been in compliance with all local, state, or federal regulatory requirements during the reporting period. Since the last reporting period, there have been no new restrictions or easements affecting the project area, and the forest owner has not received any notices or citations for regulatory violations occurring within the project area.

3. Sustainable Harvesting Practices

(Forest Offset Protocol §3.8.1)

No commercial harvesting or significant natural disturbance occurred within the project area during the reporting period. A small fuel break approximately 17.5 acres in size, which was initiated in 2011, was completed during the reporting period. The fuel break was installed as part of a larger road improvement project along the Iron Gate Road in the Pine Creek Area, and a portion of the fuel break falls within the project area. However, since the project only involved the removal of brush, woody debris and small understory trees less than 5 inches DBH in size, it had no material effect on the canopy cover distribution within the project area or adjacent forestland, and no effect on the project's carbon inventory, which only measured live and dead trees greater than 5 inches.

As described in the initial OPDR and addressed during the project's initial verification, a number of illegal trespass marijuana grow operations have been found on Yurok property, which the Tribe has been trying to regulate for many years. The Tribe was successful in securing state and

National Guard support for a large-scale law enforcement raid on illegal trespass marijuana grows after the close of the reporting period, which took place on July 21, 2014 and which involved more than a dozen government agencies. The OPO is currently investigating whether any of the trespass grows discovered during the raid covered any of the project area. Trespass grow operations are typically very small in size—estimated during the first reporting period to be less than 10 acres in aggregate--and do not typically cause the removal of merchantable trees; thus we do not expect to find any measurable impact on carbon stocks from any illegal trespass grows if any were discovered on the project area.

Since no harvesting or significant natural disturbance occurred during the reporting period to change the distribution of forest canopy cover across the project area, the project is still in compliance with the sustainable harvesting practices requirements of §3.8.1 through option 3, as described below and as verified during full verification of the initial reporting period:

“The Forest Owner must employ uneven-aged silvicultural practices (if harvesting occurs) and must maintain canopy cover averaging at least 40 percent across the entire forestland owned by the Forest Owner in the same Assessment Areas covered by the Project Area, as measured on any 20 acres within the Forest Owner’s landholdings found in any of these Assessment Areas, including land within and outside of the Project Area (areas impacted by Significant Disturbance may be excluded from this test).”

During full verification of the initial reporting period, compliance with Option 3 was demonstrated through a canopy cover analysis across all forestland owned by the Yurok Tribe in the Southern Cascades and Northern California Coast Assessment Areas. Based on this analysis, it was determined that no polygons 20 acres or greater in size had less than 40% canopy cover. The fuel break completed in the current reporting period was less than the 20 acre polygon size threshold, and only involved the removal of small understory trees, so would not have changed the canopy cover distribution of the project area and surrounding areas. The Tribe still intends to practice uneven-aged management and/or thinning when commercial harvesting occurs within the project area.

4. Natural Forest Management

(Forest Offset Protocol §3.8.2, Table 3.2, §9.2.1(10))

No commercial harvesting or significant natural disturbance occurred during the reporting period to substantially change the species, age class or structural elements within the project area. The primary factors affecting the natural forest management criteria of the protocol during this reporting period were natural growth and mortality, which were modeled in the update to the project’s inventory of carbon stocks (see Section 6). Thus, the natural forest

management criteria are assumed to remain the same throughout the reporting period as they were verified at the end of the last reporting period.

I. Native Species

During the last reporting period, the project was verified as being in compliance with the native species requirement. Since no major harvests or natural disturbances have occurred since the last site visit verification to substantially change the species composition within the project area, the project is still considered to contain 100% native species, as demonstrated in the initial OPDR.

II. Composition of Native Species

The Forest Offset Protocol requires that no single species comprise more than 65% of the given basal area for standing live carbon under the “Species Diversity Index” in the Assessment Area Data File. During the last reporting period, the project was verified as being in compliance with the species diversity requirement. Since no major harvests or natural disturbances have occurred since the last site visit verification to substantially change the species composition within the project area, the project is still considered to contain no species with greater than 65% of the project’s basal area, as demonstrated in the initial OPDR.

III. Distribution of Age Classes

During the last reporting period, the project was verified as being in compliance with the age class requirement. Since no major harvests or natural disturbances have occurred since the last site visit verification to substantially change the age class distribution within the project area, the project is still considered to meet this requirement, as demonstrated in the initial OPDR.

IV. Structural Elements (Standing and Lying Dead Wood)

No salvage logging occurred within the project area during the current reporting period. However, minor removal of down dead wood associated with the fuel break occurred within a portion of the project area during the reporting period (see Section 3). As a result, the project must maintain or demonstrate ongoing progress toward an average of at least:

- two (2) metric tons of carbon (C) in standing dead wood per acre; or
- 1% of standing live carbon stocks, in standing dead wood, whichever is higher.

The standing dead wood stocks as of the last verified inventory were 1.85 metric tons (tonnes) of carbon per acre, which is higher than 1% of standing live carbon stocks (0.68 metric tons C/acre) but below the target of two (2) metric tons. Since the current carbon

stocks in standing dead do not meet the minimum requirements, the project must demonstrate ongoing progress toward meeting the target over time.

Since the project's carbon inventory only includes the above ground portion of standing dead trees, and not the belowground portion as well, the estimate of carbon stocks in standing dead wood is likely conservative. Were belowground stocks to be included, the project would likely meet or exceed the minimum requirement for standing dead carbon stocks. Nevertheless, the project will demonstrate ongoing progress towards meeting the requirement by not actively removing standing dead wood and allowing natural mortality and recruitment of standing dead trees to occur within the project area.

5. Baseline Carbon Stocks

(Forest Offset Protocol §6.2.1, §6.2.3, §9.2.1(13))

There are no optional carbon pools included in the Offset Project Boundary. Standing live trees (IFM-1), standing dead trees (IFM-3), and carbon in harvested wood products (HWP) in use (IFM-7) and in landfills (IFM-8) are the included, required pools. For the Yurok CKGG Project the average annual value of the required baseline carbon pools are:

- Standing Live (IFM-1) – 1,005,500 tonnes CO₂e
- Standing Dead (IFM-3) – 51,974 tonnes CO₂e
- HWP in use (IFM-7) – 5,305 tonnes CO₂e
- HWP in landfills (IFM-8) – 3,396 tonnes CO₂e

These carbon pools are slightly revised from the initial OPDR to make minor corrections to live belowground carbon calculations, CO₂ conversion factors and rounding discrepancies. The resulting onsite average baseline of 1,057,474 tonnes CO₂ is slightly lower than the baseline used in the initial OPDR of 1,061,252, thus resulting in an understatement of total reported GHG emission reductions for the initial reporting period, even after other changes to the leakage deduction are taken into account (see Section 8). As a result, there is no offset material misstatement for the initial reporting period. The baseline averages as reported in this OPDR are used in the calculation of GHG emission reductions for the current reporting period and will be held static for the remainder of the project life.

6. Project Carbon Stocks

(Forest Offset Protocol §6.2.4, §6.2.5, §9.2.1(6), §9.2.1(8), §9.2.1(11), §9.2.1(12))

The project's carbon stocks were updated using the inventory update process approved as part of the initial project verification. Since there was no commercial or pre-commercial harvesting,

as well as no observed natural disturbance events in the current reporting period, no plots were remeasured, no new plots were installed, and no strata were changed or added. Estimated onsite carbon stocks at the end of the current reporting period (March 2014) are based on growth projections from FVS which have already been verified as part of the project's initial verification. The net growth in total onsite carbon for the first 5-year projection period of 2012-2017 in the "let grow" scenario was divided by 5, and this annual growth value was added to the project's reported onsite carbon stocks as of the end of the last reporting period (March 2013) to reflect one year's net growth. This is the same method used to grow the project inventory forward one year from the inventory measurement (and project commencement) date of March 2012 to the end of the first reporting period in March 2013.

Updated estimates of the current reporting period's carbon stocks in all required pools as of the end of the reporting period (March 2014) are:

- Standing Live (IFM-1) – 1,898,557 tonnes CO₂e
- Standing Dead (IFM-3) – 51,974 tonnes CO₂e
- HWP in use (IFM-7) – 0 tonnes CO₂e
- HWP in landfills (IFM-8) – 0 tonnes CO₂e

There was no harvested volume or associated carbon in harvested wood products, either in use or in landfills, during the current reporting period (Table 1). The mill efficiency is thus the same as in the initial OPDR (0.675), and only relevant to the baseline calculations of HWP, since no harvesting took place in the project activity during the current reporting period.

There has been no decrease in the standing live carbon pool over any 10-year consecutive period.

Table 1 – Actual CO₂e stocks for current and previous reporting periods

Year	Above Ground Live	Below Ground Live	Standing Dead	Total Harvest	Merch Harvest - in Wood Products Including Landfill
2012	1,475,319	349,300	51,974	0	0
2013	1,505,211	356,377	51,974	0	0
2014	1,535,102	363,454	51,974	0	0

7. Confidence Deduction

(Forest Offset Protocol Appendix A.4, §9.2.1(7))

No new plot measurements have been taken within the project area, and no changes have been made to the project's stratification since the last reporting period. Therefore, there has been no change to the project's underlying sampling error, and thus no change to the project's confidence deduction. The confidence deduction applied to this reporting period is thus the same as the confidence deduction applied to the previous reporting period.

The sampling error of 3.5% is less than 5 percent; therefore the confidence deduction applied to the project is 0%.

8. Secondary Effects

(Forest Offset Protocol §6.2.6, §9.2.1(14))

Secondary effects include changes in emissions due to unintended changes in regional carbon stocks that may result from the Forest Project, and are always negative. Secondary effects include activity shifting leakage that results from changes in forest management activity resulting from the Forest Project. No harvesting occurred during the current reporting period, so the calculation of secondary effects is applied to the average annual harvested CO₂e from the baseline modeling. For each subsequent reporting period in which harvesting occurs, the actual harvested amount will be used. The calculation itself is 20% of any difference between actual and baseline carbon in harvested wood (equation 6.10 in the protocol). For the current reporting period, this calculation is $20\% \times -52,444 = -10,489$ tonnes CO₂e as shown in row 27 of the Offset Credit calc worksheet (Table 2). This value is higher than the calculation of secondary effects from the initial OPDR due to a correction from using merchantable harvest volume to total tree harvest volume. This change, in addition to the changes discussed in Section 5 above, result in an understatement of total reported GHG emission reductions for the initial reporting period, and thus cause no offset material misstatement. The revised value is used in the calculation of GHG emission reductions for the current reporting period which is the subject of this OPDR.

9. Net Greenhouse Gas Reductions

(Forest Offset Protocol §6, §9.2.1(16))

Equation 6.1 was used to calculate the current reporting period GHG reductions and removals. This was implemented using the Forest Project Calculation Worksheet from the CAR website; and is provided along with the project input data. This process included the changes in onsite stocks, long-term average wood product storage, and secondary effects. Rows pertaining only to Avoided Conversion and Reforestation projects have been removed from the worksheet. As Table 2 below illustrates, the project is claiming 19,520 tonnes CO₂e of GHG reductions/removals for the reporting period, with a buffer pool contribution of 15.8% (3,084 tonnes), for a net issuance of 16,436 offset credits.

Table 2 –GHG reductions and removals for current and previous reporting periods

Type of Project:				
Improved Forest Management				
Reporting Period Data entered for <u>end</u> of each Period; after Period 2, each Period = 12 months		Initial Data at Inv Date - 3/12	1 (Inv Date to End of Initial Reporting Period) 3/13	2 (Can be Partial Year) 3/14
Calc Row	Calculating GHG Reductions/Removals for Onsite Carbon Stocks - All Project Types			
1	Actual Onsite Carbon Stocks (tonnes CO ₂ e)	1,876,593	1,913,562	1,950,531
2	Confidence Deduction	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
3	Adjusted Actual Onsite Carbon Stocks (adjusted for confidence deduction) (tonnes CO ₂ e)	1,876,593	1,913,562	1,950,531
4	Increment in Actual Onsite Carbon Stocks (tonnes CO ₂ e)		36,969	36,969
5	Baseline Onsite Carbon Stocks (tonnes CO ₂ e)	1,057,474	1,057,474	1,057,474
6	Increment in Baseline Onsite Carbon Stocks (tonnes CO ₂ e)		-	-
7	Quantified GHG Reductions / Removals for Onsite Carbon Stocks (tonnes CO ₂ e)	819,119	36,969	36,969
Calc Row	Calculating Carbon Stored in Wood Products Including Market Effects and Leakage - All Project Types			
8	Actual Carbon in Trees Harvested for Wood Products in (tonnes CO ₂ e)		-	-
9	Baseline Carbon in Trees Harvested for Wood Products (tonnes CO ₂ e)		52,444	52,444
10	Actual Carbon in Harvested Wood Delivered to Mills (tonnes CO ₂ e)		-	-
11	Baseline Carbon in Harvested Wood Delivered to Mills (tonnes CO ₂ e)		17,055	17,055
12	Actual Carbon Stored Long-term in Wood Products (tonnes CO ₂ e) - Excl Landfill		0	0
13	Actual Carbon Stored Long-term in Wood Products (tonnes CO ₂ e) - Incl Landfill		0	0
14	Baseline Carbon Stored Long-term in Wood Products (tonnes CO ₂ e) - Excl Landfill		5,305	5,305
15	Baseline Carbon Stored Long-term in Wood Products (tonnes CO ₂ e) - Incl Landfill		8,700	8,700

16	Diff Between Actual and Baseline Carbon in Harvested Wood (tonnes CO ₂ e) - Excl Landfill		(5,305)	(5,305)
17	Difference Between Actual and Baseline Carbon in Harvested Wood (tonnes CO ₂ e) - Incl Landfill		(8,700)	(8,700)
18	Difference in Actual and Baseline Carbon Stored in Wood Products (tonnes CO ₂ e) - Landfill Adj		(8,700)	(8,700)
19	GHG Reductions / Removals for Carbon Stored in Wood Products (tonnes CO ₂ e) w/ mkt response		(6,960)	(6,960)
Calc Row	Calculating Other Secondary Effects - Improved Forest Management Projects			
26	Difference Between Actual and Baseline Carbon in Trees Harvested for Wood Products (tonnes CO ₂ e)		(52,444)	(52,444)
27	Other Secondary Effects Emissions (shifting activities/materials) IFM Projects (tonnes CO ₂ e)		(10,489)	(10,489)
Calc Row	Quantified GHG Reductions and Removals			
33	Annual GHG Reductions/Removals Net of Discounts and Secondary Effects (tonnes CO ₂ e)	819,119	19,520	19,520
34	Cumulative GHG Reductions/Removals; <u>not</u> incl.neg. carryover or reversals (tonnes CO ₂ e)	819,119	838,639	858,159
35	Cumulative Negative Carryover from Prior Year (tonnes CO ₂ e)		0	0
36	Credits Issued - <u>Net</u> of Negative Carryover, <u>bef.</u> Buffer or adjust for Reversals (tonnes CO ₂ e)	819,119	19,520	19,520
Calc Row	Calculation of Buffer Pool Contribution			
37	Project Specific Reversal Risk Rating	15.8%	15.8%	15.8%
38	Buffer Pool Contributions (Credits)	129,421	3,084	3,084
Calc Row	Accounting for Reversals			
39	Annual Reversals (tonnes CO ₂ e)		-	-
40	Total "Avoidable Reversals" to be compensated by the Forest Owner (tonnes CO ₂ e)		-	-
41	"Unavoidable Reversals" compensated from the Buffer Pool (tonnes CO ₂ e)		-	-
Calc Row	Compensating for Avoidable Reversals			
42	"Avoidable Reversals" compensated by retirement of credits from Forest Owner's account (tonnes CO ₂ e)		-	-
43	"Avoidable Reversals" compensated by retirement of other credits or compliance instruments (tonnes CO ₂ e)		-	-

44	Carryover "Avoidable Reversals" which need to be compensated by Forest Owner (tonnes CO2e)		-	-
Calc Row	Credits Issued to Account Holder			
45	Annual Credits Issued to Account Holder	689,699	16,436	16,436
46	Cumulative Credits Issued to Account Holder	689,699	706,134	722,570

10. Reversals

(Forest Offset Protocol §7, Appendix D)

I. Reversals

(Forest Offset Protocol §7.1, §9.2.1(17))

No reversals have occurred during the current reporting period.

II. Reversal Risk Rating

(Forest Offset Protocol §7.2, §9.2.1(18), Appendix D)

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 lower risk. Although Tribal lands are not public lands, Tribal entities are considered public entities for purposes of financial risk rating due to their relationship with the U.S. federal government, hence the default value for public lands is used for buffer pool contribution.

- Financial Risk Default Buffer Pool Contribution 1%

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.

Management Risk I: The Yurok CKGG Project is within the United States, thus the default illegal harvesting risk of 0% is used.

Management Risk II: The default risk of conversion is assigned a default buffer pool rating of 2% since the project area is not covered by a Qualified Conservation Easement.

Management Risk III: The risk that the Yurok Tribe 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% |
| • 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 significant.

The social risk for the Yurok CKGG 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 - 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. There are three categories of management risk, Wildfire, Disease or Insect Outbreak, and Other Episodic Catastrophic Events.

Natural Disturbance Risk I: 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.

The landowner 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 is the default risk:

- | | |
|---|----|
| • 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 Yurok CKGG Project is within the sudden oak death zone of infestation established by the State Board of Forestry. 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. 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%.

- Other Catastrophic Events Buffer Pool Contribution 3%

Summarizing the Risk Analysis and Calculating the Project Reversal Risk Rating

Table 3 below summarizes the assigned risk analysis by category for the Yurok CKGG Project.

Table 3 - 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	Calculated Risk	1%
Illegal Forest Biomass Removal	Default Risk	0%
Conversion	Calculated Risk	2%
Over-harvesting	Default Risk	2%

Social	Default Risk	2%
Wildfire	Calculated Risk	4%
Disease or Insect Outbreak	Default Risk	3%
Other Catastrophic Events	Default Risk	3%
Overall Contribution Based on Appendix D.5 Calculation		15.8%

Overall Contribution to Buffer Pool is **15.8 %** as calculated per the equation in the Forest Offset Protocol, Appendix D.5 and as shown below:

$$100\% - ((1-1\%) \times (1-0\%) \times (1-2\%) \times (1-2\%) \times (1-2\%) \times (1-4\%) \times (1-3\%) \times (1-3\%)) = \mathbf{15.8\%}.$$

III. Forest Buffer Account Contribution

(Forest Offset Protocol §9.2.1(19))

The project's buffer account contribution for the current reporting period is calculated by multiplying the reversal risk rating calculated above by the quantity of forest offset credits being claimed for the current reporting period:

$$15.8\% \times 19,520 \text{ credits} = 3,084 \text{ credits to be deposited into the buffer pool.}$$