
Managed Forest Carbon Offset and Trading Program

Enrollment Instructions
January 2008



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I. Program Summary

The Managed Forest Carbon Offset and Trading Program creates an opportunity for landowners to earn revenue through the sale of carbon-offset credits when they sustainably managed their forestlands for the long-term goal of maintaining an ecological vibrant forest and thereby contributing to the long-term storage of atmospheric carbon. The rise of carbon credit trading has opened new financial markets for forest landowners. The Program serves as an entry point to the North American carbon market (known as the Chicago Climate Exchange) and provides a financial incentive that encourages long-term, sustainable forest management.

The Managed Forest Carbon Offset and Trading Program originated as a joint project of the State of Michigan Department of Natural Resources and the Delta Pollution Prevention & Energy Efficiency (P2/E2) Center and served as the basis for the Chicago Climate Exchange's Managed Forest Protocols.

The Delta P2E2 Center, LLC is the manager for this program and Registered Aggregator on the Chicago Climate Exchange. Formed by the Delta Institute, a 501 (c) (3) non profit organization, the mission of the P2E2 Center is to provide technical assistance and financing for pollution prevention and energy efficiency measures, including carbon sequestration, offset, and trading projects. (See www.delta-institute.org and www.p2e2center.org). As an Aggregator, the Delta P2E2 Center has the authority to sell verified carbon credits on the CCX trading platform on behalf of projects owners.

The Chicago Climate Exchange is a private, voluntary market primarily comprised of large manufacturing companies, electric utilities and institutions. Exchange members must reduce their carbon emissions 6% by 2010, often through a combination of emission reductions and through the purchase of carbon offset credits generated by landowners. Landowners can earn carbon-offset credits through long-term, sustainable forest management, conservation tillage, permanent grass plantings, tree plantings sustainable forest management, and anaerobic manure digesters. Landowners can get more information on the Chicago Climate Exchange can at www.chicagoclimatex.com.

II. How the Program Works

Through the Managed Forest Carbon Offset and Trading Program, the Delta P2E2 Center will provide forest landowners with access to the Chicago Climate Exchange. Below are the steps of the process.

1. Enroll the property with the Delta P2/E2 Center. The forest landowner completes an enrollment application, provides aerial photos of the property, and signs the Application for Participation in Chicago Climate Exchange Forestry Offset Pool and the Credit Sale Contract for Exchange Forestry Offsets. The credit sale contract binds the landowner through 2012. If the landowner is requesting technical assistance funds (only available to Michigan residents), they must complete the technical assistance repayment agreement. In addition, the landowner must meet the eligibility requirements outlined in Section III.
2. Establish the carbon baseline. To establish the annual rate of carbon sequestration within the forestland, the landowner must establish a carbon baseline through a carbon inventory. The carbon inventory is similar to a standard forest inventory, but with greater emphasis on measuring total growth, not just merchantable growth. The carbon inventory must be completed during the dormant season. The landowner is responsible for all the costs associated with obtaining a carbon inventory. A landowner may provide an existing forest inventory if it

meets the requirements outlined in Attachment E. If a landowner provides an inventory from a past year that meets program specifications, they may be eligible to earn credits as far back as 2003. With data from the carbon inventory, the Delta Institute will run a CCX-approved computer model that quantifies the carbon stocks.

3. Annually update the Delta P2/E2 Center on information on changes in the forest carbon stocks. Landowners must report any changes in the carbon stocks through harvesting, afforestation, reforestation or catastrophic events. For timber harvesting or catastrophic events, the landowner may need to hire a qualified forester to perform another carbon inventory within affected areas to reestablish the carbon baseline. Under certain conditions, Delta can reestablish the carbon baseline without an additional carbon inventory. On a case-by-case basis, Delta will determine if a post-harvest inventory is necessary. For reforestation or afforestation, the landowner must document the planting with a form, such as a seedling invoice, that describe the tree species, quantity planted and density of planting.

The Chicago Climate Exchange adopted protocols for long-lived wood products, allowing landowners to earn wood product credits whenever they perform a timber harvest. To earn wood product credits, landowners must provide the appropriate documentation, including volume information for wood products removed from the stand in one of four categories: hardwood sawtimber, hardwood pulpwood, softwood sawtimber, and softwood pulpwood. Delta will use this information, pursuant to CCX protocols, to calculate the amount of carbon sequestered in long-lived wood products.

4. Once Delta has all the annual reports, we subtract any carbon removals (through harvesting or catastrophic events) from the gross sequestration rate predicted by the computer model. will subtract the wood product credit from the amount of carbon removed during the harvest. From this subtotal, we also remove twenty percent (20%) of the credits for placement in the forest carbon reserve pool, which protects the landowner against losses from catastrophic events. After the credits are removed for the reserve pool, the remaining amount is tradable.
5. Verify carbon credits. The Delta Institute will retain a CCX-approved, third-party verifier to validate the annual rate of carbon sequestration for all the properties in the enrollment pool. Landowners in the enrollment pool must pay the verification costs, proportional to the amount of credits that their property contributes to the pool. The exact cost is determined during the verification process and is influenced by the total number of acres in the enrollment pool. Delta will deduct the landowner's verification costs from the sale of credits.
6. Sell credits on CCX trading platform. Once the CCX approves the verification report submitted by the verifier, the Exchange will release the credits to Delta for sale to CCX members. Delta sells credits annually.
7. Distribute funds landowners. After Delta sells the all the credits in the enrollment pool, we return the revenue, minus fees, to landowners. Landowners pay a \$.20 per ton trading fee to the CCX, a 10% aggregation fee (applied to the gross revenue) and their share of the verification costs. For Michigan landowners who request technical assistance funds, Delta returns the net revenue to the Technical Assistance Fund until the

landowner repays the initial loan amount. The landowner must repay the TA Fund before earning any revenue from credit sales.

III. Eligible Projects

Eligible projects fall into one of the following categories: 1) Non-Industrial Working Forests, or 2) Reforestation. The eligibility requirements for each are summarized as follows:

A. *Non-Industrial Working Forests*

Non-industrial working forests must meet the following criteria:

- ✗ Actively managed for sustainable timber harvesting, wildlife habitat, conservation, etc.
- ✗ Participation in a stewardship certification program endorsed by the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) Council, such as:
 - Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI)
 - Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)
 - American Tree Farm Group Certification
 - California Climate Action Registry (not an approved certification program for the Chicago Climate Exchange. However, landowners who meet these requirements may be able to sell their credits in the over-the-counter market.)
- ✗ A Michigan Forest Stewardship Plan¹ or other sustainable forest management plan written by a qualified forester (as described in section IV) within the last five years;
- ✗ A carbon inventory that establishes the baseline carbon stocks as specified in Attachment E;
- ✗ A signed letter of intent to manage the forest project lands in a sustainable manner and in accordance with the CCX terms of participation for the long-term goal of maintain the forest carbon stock, and thereby contributing to the long-term carbon storage of atmospheric carbon;
- ✗ A signed letter of intent to maintain the enrolled project lands in an approved sustainable certification program, as listed above, for at least 15 years from the enrollment date;
- ✗ Annual update, if any changes in carbon stocks due to harvesting, planting, catastrophic events, etc. In some cases, a landowner may have to procure another inventory to re-establish the carbon inventory;
- ✗ Annual verification, which may or may not include an in-field component.

B. *Reforestation Projects*

If reforested stands are included within a large working forest enrollment, then landowners must meet the criteria listed in III.A and the following criteria:

- ✗ Project initiated after January 1, 1990;

¹ If a landowner requests Technical Assistance Funds, they must have a Michigan Forest Stewardship plan. Landowners without Michigan Forest Stewardship plans cannot access the technical assistance fund.

- ✍ Landowner must document the planting with a form, such as a seedling invoice, that describe the tree species, quantity planted and density of planting.

IV. Technical Assistance (For Michigan Landowners Only)

The Michigan Department of Natural Resources established a limited, revolving Technical Assistance Fund to assist forest landowners with the costs of preparing or procuring the initial carbon inventory. Landowners can only request technical assistance funds for carbon inventory costs associated with non-industrial, working forest projects.

The Delta P2/E2 Center manages the Technical Assistance Fund, paying the costs of the initial carbon inventory. Landowners will repay the Technical Assistance Fund with the net revenue earned from annual credit sales. Landowners will not earn any revenue until they have repaid all technical assistance debt. A landowner must meet all program requirements and possess Michigan Forest Stewardship Plan to access the Technical Assistance Fund. Landowners without Michigan Forest Stewardship Plan cannot access the Technical Assistance Fund.

The process for accessing the Technical Assistance Fund involves the following steps:

1. A landowner indicates interest in the Technical Assistance Fund on the enrollment application and signs the Technical Assistance Contract. The landowner and the Delta P2/E2 Center enter into a Technical Assistance contract wherein the Delta P2/E2 Center agrees to pay the inventory costs and the landowner agrees to allow the Delta P2/E2 Center to deduct the inventory costs from the sale of carbon credits associated with the landowner’s enrolled forestlands.
2. The landowner hires a qualified, professional forester to perform the carbon inventory per the instructions outlined in Attachment E. A qualified, professional forester must be either a 1) Certified Forester through the Society of American Foresters, 2) a Michigan DNR certified Michigan Forest Stewardship Plan Writer, 3) a Registered Forester with the State of Michigan, or 4) a member of the Association of Consulting Foresters. The forester would invoice the Delta P2/E2 Center for actual inventory costs up to, but not exceeding, the amount requested on the Technical Assistance Contract. The landowner is responsible for any inventory costs above the amount requested in the Technical Assistance Contract.

V. Enrollment Checklist

Outlined below is the list of items needed to enroll projects in the Michigan Forest Carbon Offset and Trading Program. Copies of the forms and contracts are included in the attachments.

Documentation	Non-industrial Private Forests	Reforestation
Enrollment Application	✍	✍
Signed Exchange Forestry Offset Contract	✍	✍
Signed Technical Assistance Contract and Reimbursement Agreement (if desired)	✍	N/A
Sustainability Certification	✍	✍
Property level forest inventory	✍	✍
Forest Stewardship Plan	✍	✍
Maps of enrolled land	✍	✍

Documentation	Non-industrial Private Forests	Reforestation
Copy of CRP or CREP contracts, if applicable	N/A	/s/
Management Plan (harvesting/planting)	/s/	/s/
Documentation of the quantity of trees involved in the project, acreage, description of included tree species and their age, size and planting density at the time of project registration such as a Tree/Seedling Invoice and/or Conservation Plan.	N/A	/s/
Long term commitment to maintain carbon stocks in forestry through one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Copy of a Conservation Easement or ? Letter of intent stating that the land will remain in approved certification program for at least 15 year ? Letter of intent agreeing to manage the forestland according to the Forest Stewardship Plan 	/s/	/s/

VI. Contact Information

For copies of this material, including enrollment forms and contracts, please visit www.deltacarbon.org. For questions on enrollment, carbon aggregation, or technical assistance, please contact:

Todd Parker, Associate

Delta Institute

600 West St. Joseph, Suite 1G

Lansing, MI 48933

(517) 482-8810

tparker@delta-institute.org

Bill Schleizer, Associate

Delta Institute

53 West Jackson Blvd., Suite 230

Chicago, IL 60604

(312) 554-0900 Ext. 24

wschleizer@delta-institute.org

For questions on Technical Assistance Fund or Forest Stewardship Plans, please contact:

Debra Huff, CF

State Forest Stewardship Coordinator

Forest, Mineral, and Fire Management

Michigan Department of Natural Resources

P.O. Box 30452

Lansing, MI 48909-7952

(517) 335-3355

huffd@michigan.gov

Please mail enrollment applications to:

Michigan Forest Carbon Program

C/O Delta P2E2 Center, LLC

53 West Jackson Blvd., Suite 230

Chicago, IL 60604

Attachment A: Frequently Asked Questions

What is the Chicago Climate Exchange?

The Chicago Climate Exchange (CCX) is North America's only, and the world's first, greenhouse gas emission registry, reduction and trading system for all six greenhouse gases.² CCX is a self-regulatory, rule-based exchange designed and governed by CCX Members. Members make a voluntary but legally binding commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

What are forest carbon offset credits?

Exchange forestry offset credits (XFOs) are carbon credits issued to forestry projects registered with the Exchange. The CCX issues XFOs based on increases in carbon stocks or avoided deforestation - quantified in metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) - realized during the project period.

How does the sale of forestry carbon offset credit on the CCX reduce emissions of greenhouse gases?

Members of the CCX are legally bound to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases in accordance with the CCX rules. The Chicago Climate Exchange bases its rules on "cap and trade" emissions reduction strategies similar to the U.S. sulfur dioxide trading program. All Exchange members must show a 6% reduction by 2010, with at least 3% of the reductions from changes to facility operations. Members have the option of purchasing carbon credits remaining 3% required reductions may include purchases of carbon offsets. The fact that members are required to obtain reductions through changes to their operations guarantees that real emissions reductions will occur.

What forestry practices are eligible for the program?

Eligible forestry practices include:

Forestation: Forestation projects includes afforestation or reforestation initiated on or after January 1, 1990, on land not forested, or on forest land that had been degraded or unforested on December 31, 1989. The quantity of carbon credits (XFOs) to be issued to a CCX-registered forestry project shall be based on the annual increase in stored carbon (expressed in metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalence) on eligible sites included in the project during years 2003 through 2010.

Non-Industrial Working Forests: Projects in the U.S. involving working forests - forested land harvested in accordance with a sustainable forest management plan that is part of a CCX-approved forest stewardship program - may earn XFOs. The quantity of XFOs issued to a CCX-registered forestry project is based on the net annual increase in stored carbon (expressed in metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalence) above the baseline level. The baseline level, as well as annual carbon sequestration, is calculated by inputting data from the carbon inventory (conducted in

² The six types of greenhouse gases covered under global warming policies and in trading programs are: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs).

accordance with the guidelines outlined in Attachment E) into the US Forest Service Forest Vegetation Simulator (FVS) or other CCX approved method.

Conservation Lands: Projects in the U.S. involving conservation lands - forested lands that have permanent legal protection via conservation easements – may earn XFOs. The quantity of XFOs issued to a CCX-registered forestry project is based on the net annual increase in stored carbon (expressed in metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalence) above the baseline level. The baseline level, as well as annual carbon sequestration, is calculated by inputting data from the carbon inventory (conducted in accordance with the guidelines outlined in Attachment E) into the US Forest Service Forest Vegetation Simulator or other CCX approved method.

What is the enrollment process?

The first step to enrolling eligible lands in the Managed Forest Carbon Offset and Trading Program is to complete an enrollment application and sign the forestry offset (XFO) contract. The XFO contract gives the Delta P2/E2 Center, LLC the right to trade carbon credits on your behalf through 2012. Second, obtain sustainable certification for your forestlands. For most landowners, this is accomplished by joining an American Tree Farm Certified Group, sponsored by a local forester. Then, gather a copy of your approved Forest Stewardship Plan, a signed letter of intent to manage your forestland according to your sustainable forest management plan, the signed letter of intent to maintain the enrolled project lands in an approved sustainable certification program, and aerial photos or maps of the property. Once you have compiled all the required documents, send them to the Delta P2/E2 Center. Finally, contact a “qualified” forester about conducting the carbon inventory on your property. You are responsible for hiring a qualified professional forester to conduct the property level carbon inventory. Since you are paying for the inventory, either directly to the forester or indirectly through the Technical Assistance Fund, it is worthwhile to get several quotes, as rates among qualified foresters will vary.

Once the inventory is complete, the Delta P2/E2 Center enters the information into a proprietary database and runs the Forest Vegetation Simulator to determine the carbon baseline and the annual carbon sequestration rate for the property. Delta multiplies the carbon sequestration rate by the number of enrolled acres to quantify the tons of carbon available for trading on the CCX. For properties with multiple forest stands, Delta calculates the tradable tons of carbon by using the weighted average sequestration rate for each stand on the property. Because you can only trade the net annual increase in carbon sequestration for the stand, as predicted by the model, Delta sells your carbon credits 12 to 14 months after the inventory has been completed. In other words, you cannot sell carbon credits until the forest has a year’s worth of growth. Prior to trading, an independent, third-party verifier reviews the inventory, database, and Forest Vegetation Simulator to ensure that the project owner has met all requirements and that the Delta P2/E2 Center has accurately applied the model. After approving the verification results, the Exchange releases the carbon credits to the Delta P2/E2 Center. Delta combines your credits with others, creating tradable quantities for CCX members to purchase. Once Delta sells the credits, the revenue - minus fees, verification cost and technical assistance debt - is returned to each landowner. Delta reports revenue from carbon credit sales to the Internal Revenue Service, so expect to receive a 1099-form each year.

As the project owner, you will be required to provide the Delta P2/E2 Center with yearly updates to the stand, such as new tree planting, harvesting, or catastrophic

loss (see Attachment F). The Delta P2/E2 Center uses this information to update its database and re-run the Forest Vegetation Simulator.

What are long-lived wood product protocols?

When a landowner harvests timber according to a sustainable forest management plan, they reduce the short-term, carbon sequestration potential of the forestlands. A timber harvest could be thought of as a “carbon emission” since the land’s ability to sequester carbon is reduced. However, when trees are milled into wood products, such as dimensional lumber or plywood, much of the carbon dioxide remains sequestered in the product. To quantify this long-term carbon benefit, the Chicago Climate Exchange created long-lived wood product protocols. These protocols allow Delta to quantify the amount of carbon dioxide that remains sequestered indefinitely from wood products. The long-lived wood product protocols should make it easier for smaller landowners to harvest timber without fear of creating an annual carbon deficit.

Who conducts the property level inventory?

A landowner hires a “qualified”, professional forester to perform the carbon inventory. For purposes of this agreement, a “qualified” forester is any forester that is: 1) a Certified Forester through the Society of American Foresters; 3) a State Registered Forester; or 4) a member of the Association of Consulting Foresters. In Michigan, certified Forest Stewardship Plan Writers are also considered “qualified” foresters for this program. The forester must provide proof of their credentials at the time they submit the carbon inventory data to the Delta P2/E2 Center. For this program, Delta will manage the inventory data. Property owners will have access to the inventory data. To establish the carbon baseline accurately, the forester must perform the carbon inventory during the dormant season.

What are the participation fees?

All landowners pay the aggregation and CCX Offset Registration and Trading Fee. In addition, some landowners will pay fees for sustainable forest plan development or carbon inventories. Technical assistance funds may be available for carbon inventories. Government cost-share funds may be available for forest plan development. Please consult with a qualified forester for funding options. All fees are collected upon the sale of credits.

1. **Inventory Development:** If you do not have an adequate inventory, you must obtain one. If you are having a sustainable forest management plan written, your forester may be able to incorporate the carbon inventory into the plan at a reduced cost. Although you are responsible for the inventory and forest plan development costs, you can request technical assistance funds to pay for the carbon inventory. However, you cannot request technical assistance funds to cover the costs of developing a sustainable forest management plan.
2. **Aggregation Fee:** The Delta P2/E2 Center collects a 10% aggregation fee or service fee to cover the program operating costs, data management, and forest modeling. The aggregation fee is applied to the gross revenues from the sale of carbon-offset credits. The landowner pays this fee every year their credits are sold.
3. **CCX Transaction Fee:** The CCX charges a fee of \$0.20 per metric ton of carbon trades. The landowner pays this fee every year their credits are sold.
4. **Verification Costs:** The landowner pays all verification costs, proportional to the amount of credits the landowner contributes to the enrollment pool. If a

landowner contributes 10% of the credits in the enrollment pool, they are responsible for 10% of the verification costs. The Delta Institute will hire the CCX-approved verifier and negotiate the total verification costs. The landowner pays their share of verification costs in the first and last years in which their credits are sold, and then in any subsequent years as determined by the CCX.

5. **Technical Assistance Funds:** If a landowner used technical assistance funds, they must repay the technical assistance loan before they receive any revenue.

What is the Technical Assistance Fund?

The Michigan Department of Natural Resources has established a limited, revolving Technical Assistance Fund to assist forest landowners with the costs of developing the initial carbon inventory. A landowner can only request technical assistance funds for working forest projects. Afforestation or reforestation projects are not eligible for technical assistance funds.

The Delta P2/E2 Center manages the Technical Assistance Fund and pays the initial carbon inventory costs for landowners who request technical assistance funds. Landowners should inform their forester that they have requested technical assistance funds, allowing the forester to invoice Delta for the carbon inventory work. After receiving and approving all contracts, documentation, and inventory data, Delta pays the forester with technical assistance funds. The landowner repays their technical assistance 'debt' through the annual sale of carbon credits. Thus, the Technical Assistance Fund is self-perpetuating, providing funds each year for carbon inventories. Because technical assistance funding is limited, Delta disburses funds on a first-come first-served basis. As a way of minimizing technical assistance debt, Delta encourages landowners to pay a portion of the carbon inventory costs. Depending on the market price of a carbon credit and the cost of the carbon inventory, landowners with smaller acreages may not realize any profits over the contract period. Please contact the Delta P2/E2 Center prior to enrollment for an estimate of the revenue potential of your forestlands. Finally, a Michigan Forest Stewardship Plan and a signed Exchange Forest Offset Contract are required to receive technical assistance funds.

What is the Michigan Forest Stewardship Program?

The Forest Stewardship Program is a voluntary program that encourages non-industrial, private forest landowners to manage their property. Through the Forest Stewardship Program, landowners will increase the benefits they derive from their property while conserving it for the future. To enroll, a landowner must meet the eligibility requirements outlined in the Forest Stewardship Act of 1990; be a non-industrial, private forest landowner; and must own at least 12 acres, with at least 5 acres in forests or 5 acres to be planted with trees. If eligible, a landowner completes the Forest Stewardship Assessment Form, which leads to Forest Stewardship Management Plan. A certified plan writer must complete the Forest Stewardship Management Plans.

A Forest Stewardship Management Plan is a comprehensive plan that contains the following elements:

- ✍ Clearly stated long-range goals and objectives that reflect forest stewardship ethics;
- ✍ Michigan's Stewardship Ethic;

- ✍ Maps showing current conditions, soil types (including soil descriptions), and locations of proposed activities;
- ✍ A short overview of the property, discussing items such as major forest cover types, landforms, topography, wildlife use, threatened & endangered species, etc;
- ✍ Description of each management unit, including goals and objectives, vegetative cover types, soils, forest density, age and condition, an evaluation of resource elements present, detailed descriptions of planned management activities, and precautionary steps to protect value resource elements;
- ✍ Schedule of recommended management activities for all stands over the next 10 to 20 years;
- ✍ Appendix of technical information to help landowner implement management recommendations

Once the plan is complete, a landowner can use the plan recommendations as a guide to implementing best forest management practices. However, plan implementation is voluntary. The landowner decides which, if any, recommendations to implement. The Michigan Department of Natural Resources encourages plan implementation, but does not monitor or enforce the extent to which landowner do or do not implement their Forest Stewardship Plans.

What are the yearly reporting requirements?

Participating landowners are required to submit yearly update reports, documenting any changes in the carbon stocks of the property (See Attachment F). Landowners should report events such as timber harvesting, afforestation/reforestation, natural disasters (wind-throw, forest fires, insect & disease outbreaks), property development (home construction, land divisions, pond construction) and changes in ownership. Delta uses this information to recalibrate the Forest Vegetation Simulator. In some cases, another carbon inventory may be required to re-establish the carbon baseline. Again, the landowner is responsible for this cost. Technical assistance funds are not available for recalibration inventories. Delta shares this information with the Michigan Department of Natural Resources.

Who will verify my practices and when? How frequently?

An independent, third party verification firm - with expertise in forestry practices and approved by the CCX - conducts desk and field verification for all forestry projects. Verification is intended to confirm the reported species mix and characteristics, verify enrolled acreage, confirm that forest management practices on enrolled land are in conformance with the program criteria, and identify any acres not in compliance with eligibility criteria.

When will I be paid and how frequently?

Because your lands are aggregated with other lands, Delta does not know when the credits generated by your land are actually sold. We sell the aggregated pool of credits, returning to each landowner in the pool, a percentage - proportional to the amount of credits each landowner contributes to the pool - of sale revenue. Thus, if your land contributes 1% of the credits in the overall pool, you will receive 1% of the revenue from each sale. This method allows each landowner to receive greater revenue from increases in market prices. Because, carbon credits are a commodity, the price may fluctuate over time. Delta reserves the right to hold credits, while waiting for a higher market price. The credits are always sold at the market rate - you are never locked into a certain sale price. You can expect to be

paid 30 days after Delta sells all the credits in your enrollment pool. Each enrollment pool is eligible for sale 12 to 14 months after you enroll, to allow for forest growth and timber harvesting.

What are the consequences if I do not continue sustainable forestry management practices until the end of the contract period?

The contract contains stipulations for non-compliance with the forestry management plan. Non-compliance with the contract would require the project owner to return a quantity of the carbon credits for the project years or pay an amount equal to the cost of the credits. Additionally, the CCX may ban the project owner from future participation on the Exchange.

What is the Reserve Pool?

The Chicago Climate Exchange requires every landowner to place 20% of annual credits into the reserve pool. The reserve pool is your insurance policy against carbon losses on your property. At the end of the contract period, the CCX releases the unused reserve pool credits to Delta for sale on your behalf. Reserve pool provisions are detail in the XFO contract.

What happens if there is a net loss in carbon stocks due to harvesting?

Landowners earn offset credits for managed forest projects on the basis of net changes in carbon stocks on eligible sites included in the project during each of the years 2003 through 2012. The net change in carbon stocks is defined as the increases in carbon stocks due to growth (as determined by a CCX-approved model) minus the quantity by which carbon stocks decreased due to harvest, pest, fire and adverse weather events. If a timber harvest removes more carbon from the enrolled project lands than is sequestered through annual growth on the enrolled project lands, i.e. the net change in carbon stocks is negative, then the Project Owner has a carbon deficit for that year.

If a carbon deficit occurs prior to the sale of offset credits and only impacts the initial baseline of the enrolled project lands, then those lands are excluded from future projections of annual changes in carbon stocks until the quantity of carbon stocks in these stands reaches the reported quantities of the initial baseline.

If a carbon deficit occurs after the first year of enrollment for landowners that are part of an aggregated pool of projects and the landowner has sold credits then the landowner's carbon deficit will be shared equally among the other landowners in the enrollment pool. The Delta P2/E2 Center, LLC, will automatically deduct the carbon deficit from each landowner's XFOs. Additionally, the stands showing the carbon deficit are excluded from future projections of annual changes in carbon stocks until the quantity of carbon stocks in these stands reaches the reported quantities of the initial baseline.

Therefore, when planning a timber sale, please consider the impact on the carbon stocks. You do not want to remove more carbon through a harvest than you are annually sequestering!

What happens if there is a net loss in carbon stocks due to uncontrolled, catastrophic events?

Each CCX managed forest project must place 20% of the offsets it earns into a CCX Forest Carbon Reserve Pool. Such offsets remain the property of the landowners (pool participants in the case of aggregated projects) until released to the project owners by the CCX near the end of the market period. Accumulated offsets in the Forest Carbon Reserve Pool are used to compensate for any catastrophic losses. In cases of adverse weather events or outbreaks of fire and pest damage which

reduce the quantity of carbon stocks on the enrolled project land (but do not impact the baseline level), the landowner shall document the quantity of timber destroyed by fire, pest or adverse weather event and surrender an equivalent amount of Carbon Financial Instrument (CFI) from the Forest Carbon Reserve Pool.

In cases of adverse weather events or outbreaks of fire and pest damage which reduce the quantity of carbon stocks on the enrolled project land below the documented baseline level, the landowner shall document the quantity of timber destroyed by fire, pest or adverse weather event and surrender an amount of CFIs in the Forest Carbon Reserve Pool equal to the amount destroyed by the catastrophic event. However, the CFIs in the Forest Carbon Reserve Pool represent the maximum amount that the landowner can lose in a catastrophic event. These stands are excluded from future projections of annual changes in carbon stocks until the quantity of carbon stocks in these stands reaches the reported quantities of the initial baseline.

All reports of significant damage caused by pest, fire and adverse weather events are subject to audit by a CCX-approved verifier.

What is a Carbon Financial Instrument?

A Carbon Financial Instrument or CFI is term given to carbon offset credits when the credits are traded on the Chicago Climate Exchange. One (1) CFI is one hundred (100) metric tons of carbon offset credits. For purposes of this agreement, CFIs also include carbon offset credits recognized by any established and recognized entity that validates carbon offset credits. Those institutions include, but are not limited to, the California Climate Action Registry, and the Voluntary Carbon Standard. Should the Project Owner and the Delta P2/E2 Center, LLC, decide to pursue registration of CFIs through a standard setting organization other than CCX, the registration and qualification requirements for that entity shall be substituted for the references herein to CCX.

Can I cancel my contract?

You can cancel your contract through a mutual agreement with the Delta P2/E2 Center.

Attachment B: Enrollment Worksheet

**Enrollment Worksheet
Delta P2/E2 Center**

Working Forests

Seller: _____ Date: _____ Contract #: _____

Address: _____ City/State/Zip: _____

Phone: _____ Fax: _____ Email: _____

Acres Information						
Stand or Tract No.						
Acres in Stand/Tract						
Sustainable Management Plan (Y/N)						
Harvesting/Planting Management Plan (Y/N)						
Easement (Y/N)						

Land Information						
Land Title Holder						
County						
Township (Name)						
Description (e.g. SW1/4 of NE1/4)						
Section No.						
Township /Range (Numerical)						
Description of Exempt area, if any						

Name of Forester: _____ Certification Number: _____

**Enrollment Worksheet
Delta P2/E2 Center**

Working Forests

	Yes	No
Do you have a map of your tracts?		
If yes, is the map digitized?		
Is yes, what format.		
Do you have an inventory?		
Does the inventory meet the Property Level Inventory Guidance?		
If yes, when was the inventory prepared?		

Attachment C: Application for Participation in Chicago Climate Exchange Forestry Offset Pool and Credit Sale Contract for Exchange Forestry Offsets (XFOs)

Delta P2/E2 Center, LLC

Contract No. _____

53 W. Jackson Blvd. Suite 230
Chicago, Illinois 60604

APPLICATION FOR PARTICIPATION IN CHICAGO CLIMATE
EXCHANGE FORESTRY OFFSET POOL

and

CREDIT SALE CONTRACT for EXCHANGE FORESTRY OFFSETS
(XFOs)

Seller's Name	Enrollment Date
Business Name (if applicable)	Phone Number
Physical Address	Fax Number
City/State/Zip	E-mail
Mailing Address (if different)	SSN# or Fed. Tax ID #
City/State/Zip	

I, _____, hereby apply for participation in a forestry carbon pool managed by the Delta Pollution Prevention and Energy Efficiency Center ("Delta P2/E2 Center") and registration of Exchange Forestry Offsets ("XFOs") with the Chicago Climate Exchange ("CCX") for the years 2003 through 2012 (with proper documentation) on the _____ acres of property that I own or control. I hereby attest to all of the following statements:

- ☒ I hold full legal title to the Greenhouse Gas mitigation rights registered as CCX Offsets that are associated with the facilities and sites included in the registered project;
- ☒ The forest project lands that I own are certified from agencies or schemes endorsed by the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) Council, the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), the California Climate Action Registry, the American Tree Farm System Group Certification, or other certification programs approved by the CCX Committee on Forestry;
- ☒ I intend to maintain the enrolled project lands in an approved sustainable certification program, as listed above, for at least 15 years from the enrollment date;
- ☒ I intend to manage the forest project lands in a sustainable manner and in accordance with the CCX terms of participation for the long-term goal of maintaining forest stock and thereby contributing to the long-term storage of atmospheric carbon. If applicable, I will provide documentary evidence of the legal protection status of forest parcels included in a CCX-registered project;

- ⌘ This forestry project is located in the United States and involves forestation (which includes afforestation or reforestation), forest enrichment (via plantings and/or natural regeneration), and/or selective timber harvesting in accordance with a CCX approved sustainable management planning program;
- ⌘ The quantity of XFOs to be issued to a CCX registered, managed forest project shall be based on the annual net changes in carbon stocks, expressed in metric tons of carbon dioxide, on eligible sites with proper documentation, included in the project during each of the years 2003 through 2012, subject to the disclaimer below;
- ⌘ I understand that if the enrolled project lands do not conform to the managed forest offset performance requirements, then the CCX will cancel all CCX Carbon Financial Instruments ("CFIs") in an amount equal to the quantity of forest offsets previously issued to the project and The Seller will be prohibited from further participation in the CCX;
- ⌘ I will abide by the rules of the CCX as they pertain to XFOs and to the conditions for Pool participation as set forth in this Agreement.

The Delta P2/E2 Center, LLC ("Delta", "Purchaser" or "Aggregator") agrees to buy and the Project Owner ("Seller") agrees to sell and deliver to the Delta P2/E2 Center, LLC free from liens and encumbrances at 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Suite 230, Chicago, Illinois the rights to the Exchange Forestry Offsets (XFOs) created during the years 2003 through 2012 on the land at the location described in the Forestry Enrollment Worksheet, subject to the disclaimer stated below.

The Seller warrants that the XFOs covered by this contract comply with all rules of the Chicago Climate Exchange. In the event that the project fails to meet these requirements, all XFOs from such land shall be null and void and any payments for XFOs delivered prior to January 1, 2013 shall be repaid subject to interest and penalties as provided in this agreement. Further Terms and Conditions of this Agreement are attached hereto and made a part hereof, as if fully set forth, provided that if there is any conflict between any provision of the Terms and Conditions and any provision of this first page, the terms of this first page shall govern.

The transfer price of the XFOs covered by the contract shall be the sales price as determined by sale through the Chicago Climate Exchange less a ten percent (10%) service ("aggregation") fee retained by the Delta P2/E2 Center LLC. In addition, the Seller agrees to the following fees and allows the Purchaser to annually deduct these fees from the sale of XFOs covered by this contract:

- ⌘ CCX Offset Registration and Trading Fee – \$0.20 per gross ton of XFOs. This is the rate as of January 7, 2008. The CCX Offset Registration and Trading Fee is subject to change by the Chicago Climate Exchange. Should the rate change, Purchaser will notify Seller in writing of the rate change implementation date.
- ⌘ Verification Fee – Seller pays verification costs in an amount proportional to the tons of XFO credits that the enrolled land contributes to the overall enrollment pool. The exact cost is determined during the verification process and is influenced by the total number of acres and species composition of all the lands in the enrollment pool. Thus, actual verification costs may fluctuate from year to year.
- ⌘ Technical Assistance Debt only applicable if the Seller requests Technical Assistance Funds – The Seller must repay all technical assistance debt before receiving any revenue from XFO sales. Technical assistance funds are limited and available on a first-come, first-served basis, until all funds are exhausted.

Sale of XFOs covered by this contract shall be at the sole discretion of the Purchaser. While the Purchaser attempts to sell all credits within a twelve (12) month period after successful verification and approval of credits by CCX, the Purchaser reserves the right to hold credits until the credits can be sold during favorable market conditions. Furthermore, the Purchaser makes

Terms and Conditions

CCX Offset Project Terms and Conditions By registering a project with CCX, each project owner agrees to and acknowledges the following Terms and Conditions in relation to the project and the Exchange Offsets issued by CCX:

1. The enrolled project meets all applicable eligibility rules of the Chicago Climate Exchange.
2. CCX will issue to the CCX Registry account of the project owner or its designated aggregator a quantity of Exchange Offsets that conforms to the applicable CCX Rules.
3. Each sale of Exchange Offsets executed through the Chicago Climate Exchange shall represent a complete transfer of all legal rights associated with the mitigation of greenhouse gases that relate to the quantity and time periods associated with the Exchange Offsets that are established through fulfillment of the Terms of this contract.
4. The project owner or its CCX registered aggregator may sell or retain the Exchange Offsets earned under the provisions of this agreement.
5. The project owner shall retain full legal ownership of all greenhouse gas mitigation rights that may accrue: (a) on lands or via activities not included in the CCX registered project; (b) in excess of the quantity of Exchange Offsets issued by CCX to CCX registered projects; (c) before or after the years 2003 through 2011 for the CCX registered project.
6. CCX makes no warranty as to the marketability or market value of CCX Exchange Offsets.
7. Each project owner, and, when applicable, its aggregator, is required to periodically submit a signed project report that confirms conformance with the terms herein. Representatives of CCX may conduct on-site inspection of registered projects and related documents. Each project owner agrees to provide access in such cases in a prompt and cooperative manner. All CCX offsets projects and project reports and verification reports are subject to inspection and audit by the provider of regulatory services designated by CCX and by other independent experts as may be engaged by CCX.
8. CCX may request additional information and/or access to registered projects for the purpose of advancing understanding of greenhouse gas mitigation projects ("Research Activities"). Project owners may decline such access without penalty. In no cases shall findings from Research Activities cause a reduction in the quantity of Exchange Offsets to be issued to a registered project.
9. Failure to conform to the rules provided herein may result in termination of enrollment in CCX and prohibition from all further participation in CCX.

Managed Forest Offset Project Terms and Conditions By registering a forest offset project with CCX, each project owner agrees to and acknowledges the following Terms and Conditions in relation to the project and the CCX Protocols for Sustainably Managed Forests

1. Project Owners must provide evidence of sustainable forest management of all their managed forest land through certification from agencies or schemes endorsed by the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) Council, the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), or other certification programs approved by the CCX Committee on Forestry. Carbon Financial Instruments may be issued retroactively prior to obtaining certification for sustainable management provided that sustainable certification exists when the project enrolls in CCX.
2. Project Owners may earn Exchange Forestry Offsets issued for managed forest projects on the basis of verified documentation for the net changes in carbon stocks (expressed in metric tons of carbon dioxide) on eligible sites included in the project during each of the years 2003 through 2012. The net change in carbon stocks is defined as the increases in carbon stocks due to growth minus the quantity by which carbon stocks decreased due to harvest, pest, fire and adverse weather events.
3. Quantification of net changes in forest carbon stock must involve a Model-based Accounting Approach. The CCX issues or debits CFIs on the basis of net annual change in forest carbon stocks through the CCX market period (2003-2012). Growth and yield model estimates of net annual changes in carbon from forestry projects will be

discounted to account for variance in model estimates by the minimum 20% of two times the reported statistical error of the baseline inventory data. Forest inventories, which provide the forest stand data to estimate annual carbon sequestration, must have a 90% confidence interval at a minimum for the estimated mean wood volume. No discount will be applied for instances when field inventories are conducted annually. Annual inventories must also have a minimum confidence interval of 90%. All managed forest projects are subject to approval of the CCX Committee on Forestry.

4. All issuance of Exchange Forestry Offsets (XFOs) to CCX-eligible forest projects, including managed forest projects, shall require the placement of 20% of XFOs in a Forest Carbon Reserve Pool. A Forest Carbon Reserve Pool is established for the entire pool of projects represented by each aggregator. XFOs held in the Reserve Pool shall remain the property of the Project Owner or pool participants (in the case of aggregated projects). All XFOs not terminated by the CCX, in the event of a catastrophic loss, shall be released to the Project Owner or pool participants during 2012. Should the CCX extend beyond 2012, the Forest Carbon Reserve Pool will be maintained for projects that elect to remain enrolled in CCX.
5. Upon enrollment, Project Owners must present to the Aggregator an attestation that the carbon stocks in the managed forest project will be subject to long-term maintenance in a manner deemed acceptable by the CCX Forestry Committee. This includes a contractual agreement between the aggregator and each participating project owner to maintain the enrolled land in an approved sustainable certification program for at least 15 years from the enrollment date and a signed letter of intent from each project owner.
6. The quantification of changes in carbon stocks will be adjusted to reflect acquisition or disposition of forest land on an annual basis as outlined below:
 - a. When forest land is acquired, the project owner may include eligible forest carbon accumulation provided that it meets all of the criteria set forth in this document. When forest parcels are purchased, the carbon stocks on the purchased forest are not counted as growth during the purchase year, but are added into the baseline so that the net growth may be calculated in the subsequent years.
 - b. If enrolled forest land is disposed by the project owner during the contract period, the project owner shall either 1) return a quantity of XFOs that is equal to the total quantity of XFOs issued by the CCX for sequestered carbon from those acres for the entire length of time that the disposed land has been enrolled in the program or 2) present payment to the Aggregator in an amount equal to the cost of acquiring such replacement offsets or allowances. XFOs which are being held as part of the Forest Carbon Reserve Pool shall not be used for this replacement amount. The total amount to be replaced shall also not be reduced by the service fees, or other charges made to effectuate the recognition and sale of the XFOs on the CCX. This penalty does not apply if the disposed land is passed from one pooled participant to another pool participant.
7. If the enrolled land does not conform to the managed forest offset performance requirements, the CCX will cancel all CCX CFI's in an amount equal to the quantity of forest offsets previously issued to the project. The owner of the nonconforming forest project shall be prohibited from further participation in CCX.

CCX Forest Offset Aggregator: An Aggregator is a CCX-registered entity that serves as an administrative representative, on behalf of project owners, of multiple CCX-qualifying forestry offset projects. All CCX-eligible forestry offset projects that produce less than 12,500 metric tons CO₂ equivalent of Exchange Offsets per year must be registered through a CCX-registered Aggregator. Projects that are represented in CCX by an Aggregator are referred to as "pooled projects". The "pool" refers to the multiple projects represented by the Aggregator. Each aggregator is assigned a CCX registry account which will hold all offsets issued to projects it represents. Aggregators shall also be Authorized Traders in the CCX Trading Platform for such offsets. Aggregators shall be responsible for receiving from individual projects the CCX-required project reports, and for submitting to CCX summary reports of projects they represent.

CCX Offset Verifier: A verifier is a technical expert approved by CCX to conduct verification of CCX Exchange Forest Offset projects. CCX Forestry Pool participants agree that a CCX approved verifier may have access to the land and facilities covered by this contract and to conduct activities to verify CCX Exchange Offsets.

Verification: Desk and field verification of CCX Managed Forest Offset Projects on registered projects in the CCX Offset Program must be conducted by a CCX approved verifier. Verification is intended to confirm the reported species mix and characteristics, verify enrolled acreage, confirm that forest management practices on enrolled land are in conformance with the program criteria, and identify any acres not in compliance with eligibility criteria.

All land enrolled by the project owner is subject to an annual desk audit. Project owners that are unable to provide sufficient documentation will be ineligible. The desk audit verifies that the baseline and annual reports are in conformance with the Managed Forest Offset Protocol.

Field verification consists of inspecting at least 10% of both project owners and acreage enrolled in the program. The field inspection occurs when the project is approved, at the end of the CCX commitment period, and any additional periods recommended by the CCX Committee on Forestry. The projects selected for field verification are chosen at the discretion of the verifier with priority given to lands with timber harvesting activity. The verifier will inspect the land to confirm the appropriate use of the approved quantification method, species mix and age class, ownership, and number of eligible acres. The field verification provides an opinion that the project owner has implemented practices and requirements provided in the CCX project proposal as intended.

The project owner will bear the verification costs in an amount proportional to the tons of XFO credits that the enrolled land contributes to the overall pool.

Offset Issuance: So long as the Seller provide proper documentation, CCX-eligible greenhouse gas mitigation projects can be recorded in the CCX Registry and will be issued Exchange Forestry Offsets ("XFOs") on the basis of mitigation tonnage realized during the years 2003 through 2012. All offset project mitigation effectiveness will be quantified on the basis of metric tons of CO₂ equivalence. Each Exchange Offset will represent one hundred metric ton of carbon dioxide (CO₂) and will be identified by annual vintage.

Vintage: The vintage of an instrument is defined as the first year the designated instrument may be used for compliance with the CCX emission reduction schedule, or, as applicable, the CCX electricity purchase reduction schedule.

Carbon Financial Instruments ["CFIs"]: The unit of carbon offset credits as recognized on the Chicago Climate Exchange and reflecting recognition of 100 metric tons of reductions equivalent of carbon dioxide. For purposes of this agreement, CFIs also include carbon offset credits recognized by any established and recognized entity that validates carbon offset credits. Those institutions include, but are not limited to, the California Climate Action Registry, and the Voluntary Carbon Standard. Should the Seller and the Delta P2/E2 Center, LLC, decide to pursue registration of CFIs through a standard setting organization other than CCX, the registration and qualification requirements for that entity shall be substituted for the references herein to CCX.

Trading Authority: The Delta P2/E2 Center, LLC, shall have sole authority to access the CCX Trading Platform and Registry account(s) holding the offsets issued to projects it represents and to execute sales on the CCX electronic trading platform on behalf of project owners and distribute sales proceeds to project owners in accordance with the terms stated in this contract. In addition, the Delta P2/E2 Center, LLC shall be the sole agent for the Seller for the purpose of brokering or selling any qualified offset credits which arise under this Agreement to a party who wishes to acquire those CFIs but not retain them in a CCX registered account.

Land ownership: All forested lands within one U.S. state under the same ownership must be included in the project area to be eligible under the CCX forestry offset program.

Baseline: Project Owners must establish a baseline of forest carbon stocks for purposes of calculating annual net changes in forest carbon stocks and subsequent issuance of XFOs. Once established, this baseline serves as the reference year for all purposes in the managed forest project pool during the CCX market period. The baseline is established as the biomass level in the enrolled parcels on December 31 of the year preceding the enrollment.

Project Owners earn XFOs based on verified documentation of net changes in forest carbon stocks from the baseline year which are automatically transferred each year to the Delta P2/E2 Center, LLC, pursuant to the delivery schedule. Project Owners must present sufficient data on forest inventories and management activities on enrolled forest land to the Delta P2/E2 Center, LLC, who will establish the baseline. Baselines are subject to audit by a CCX approved verifier.

To obtain a property level forest inventory, project owners must hire a "qualified" forester. For purposes of this agreement a "qualified" forester is one who is 1) a Certified Forester through the Society of American Foresters, 2) a State Registered/Certified Forester, or 3) a member of the Association of Consulting Foresters. In Michigan, Certified Forest Stewardship Plan Writers are also considered "qualified" foresters for this program. The Project Owner bears the costs of the baseline forest inventory.

The Delta P2/E2 Center, LLC, uses U.S. Forest Service Forest Vegetation Simulator (FVS) to calculate the carbon baseline and subsequent carbon sequestration. The FVS model approved by the CCX for the model based accounting approach and supported by the U.S. Forest Service is available in multiple regional variants.

Annual Reports: Annually, by a mutually agreed upon date, the Project Owner must report to the Delta P2/E2 Center, LLC, any changes to the carbon stocks of the enrolled project land. Delta will provide the annual reporting form, which requests information on the following areas: timber harvests, including locations, species and product compositions and volumes; Occurrences of catastrophic events, including an estimate of damage to existing carbon stocks; Changes in property and stand boundaries; Reforestation information, including trees per acre and species; Land acquisition and disposition.

Carbon Pools: Net changes in carbon stocks shall be quantified only on the basis of increases in above-ground and below-ground living biomass occurring on enrolled project lands. The above-ground living biomass carbon pool includes stem wood, stem bark, and branches. The below-ground living biomass carbon pool includes coarse roots. In addition to the terms and conditions established in this Agreement, in all cases, project owners (or, as applicable, the ultimate owner of carbon sequestration rights associated with forest land included in a CCX project) shall retain ownership rights for all sequestration occurring in any excluded carbon pools.

The Chicago Climate Exchange also issues XFOs carbon sequestered in long-lived wood products. The protocols governing offset issuance for long-lived wood products are covered in a separate agreement.

Treatment of Catastrophic Losses and Forest Carbon Reserve Pool Each CCX managed forest project must place 20% of the offsets it earns into a CCX Forest Carbon Reserve Pool. Such offsets remain the property of the project owners (pool participants in the case of aggregated projects) until released to the project owners by the CCX near the end of the market period. Accumulated offsets in the Forest Carbon Reserve Pool are used to compensate for any catastrophic losses. In cases of adverse weather events or outbreaks of fire or pest damage which reduce the quantity of carbon stocks on the enrolled project land (but do not impact the baseline level), the Project Owner shall document the quantity of timber destroyed by fire, pest or adverse weather event and surrender an equivalent amount of XFOs from the Forest Carbon Reserve Pool.

In cases of adverse weather events or outbreaks of fire and pest damage which reduce the quantity of carbon stocks on the enrolled project land below the documented baseline level, the

Project Owner shall document the quantity of timber destroyed by fire, pest or adverse weather event and surrender an amount of XFOs in the Forest Carbon Reserve Pool equal to the amount destroyed by the catastrophic event. However, the XFOs in the Forest Carbon Reserve Pool represent the maximum amount that the Project Owner can lose in a catastrophic event. These stands are excluded from future projections of annual changes in carbon stocks until the quantity of carbon stocks in these stands reaches the reported quantities of the initial baseline.

All reports of significant damage caused by pest, fire and adverse weather events are subject to audit by a CCX approved verifier.

Treatment of Losses due to Timber Harvesting: Project Owners earn CCX XFOs for managed forest projects on the basis of net changes in carbon stocks on eligible sites included in the project during each of the years 2003 through 2012. The net change in carbon stocks is defined as the increases in carbon stocks due to growth (as determined by a CCX-approved model) minus the quantity by which carbon stocks decreased due to harvest, pest, fire and adverse weather events. If a timber harvest removes more carbon from the enrolled project lands than is sequestered through annual growth on the enrolled project lands, i.e. the net change in carbon stocks is negative, then the Project Owner has a carbon deficit.

If a carbon deficit occurs prior to the sale of CCX CFIs and only impacts the initial baseline of the enrolled project lands, then those lands are excluded from future projections of annual changes in carbon stocks until the quantity of carbon stocks in these stands reaches the reported quantities of the initial baseline.

If a carbon deficit occurs after the first year of enrollment for Project Owners that are part of an aggregated pool of projects and the Delta P2E2 Center, LLC has sold CCX CFIs, then the Project Owner's carbon deficit will be shared equally among the other Project Owners in the enrollment pool. The Delta P2/E2 Center, LLC, will automatically deduct the carbon deficit from each Project Owner's pool of XFOs. Additionally, the stands showing the carbon deficit are excluded from future projections of annual changes in carbon stocks until the quantity of carbon stocks in these stands reaches the reported quantities of the initial baseline.

Non-compliance: In the case of noncompliance with the Terms and Conditions contained in this CCX Exchange Forestry Offsets contract, the owner of the noncompliant project shall return a quantity of CCX Exchange Offsets and/or Exchange Allowances that is equal to the total quantity of XFOs that are found to be in noncompliance, or present payment in an amount equal to the cost of acquiring such replacement offsets or allowance. XFOs which are being held as part of the Forest Carbon Reserve Pool shall not be used for this replacement amount. The total amount to be replaced shall also not be reduced by the service fees, or other charges made to effectuate the recognition and sale of the XFOs or the CCX. The owner of the noncompliant project shall be prohibited from further participation in CCX.

Letters of Intent: Each project owner must sign a statement of intent declaring that they intend to respect and abide by the protocol developed by the CCX on all land enrolled in the Managed Forest Offset Program and preserve the forest stocks beyond December 31, 2010.

Additionally, each project owner must sign a statement of intent declaring that they intend to maintain the enrolled land in an approved sustainable certification program for at least 15 years from the enrollment date.

Forestation: Project lands in the U.S., Canada, Brazil and Mexico involving forestation (which includes afforestation or reforestation) and forest enrichment, via plantings and/or natural regeneration initiated on or after January 1, 1990, on land not forested, or on forest land that had been degraded or unforested on December 31, 1989, may earn XFOs. When properly documented, the quantity of XFOs to be issued to a CCX registered forestry project shall be based on the annual increase in stored carbon (expressed in metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalence) on eligible sites included in the project during years 2003 through 2012.

Conservation Lands: Projects lands in the U.S. and Canada involving forested land that has documentary evidence perpetual protection from a conservation easement or other eligible protective status. The quantity of XFOs to be issued to a CCX registered forestry project shall be based on the net annual increase in stored carbon (expressed in metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalence) based on the results of the carbon inventory and application of the US Forest Service Forest Vegetation Simulator or other CCX approved method that calculates stored carbon.

Upon registration of conservation land projects with CCX, the Project Owner must present to the Delta P2/E2 Center, LLC documentary evidence that the forested site has been placed in a conservation easement (or other eligible protective status provided below). Projects in the U.S. and Canada can qualify if undertaken on privately owned land and placed in protective status via the following actions: (a) establishing a conservation easement, for a term of no less than eighty years, providing that the project land is to be maintained as forest for the duration of the easement; (b) transfer of ownership of land parcels to a land trust, qualifying non-governmental organization or governmental body, provided such transfer establishes legal protection that the project land is to be maintained as forest for no less than eighty years; or (c) or other methods approved by the CCX.

Quantification of Baselines and Carbon Accumulation for Small, Medium and Large CCX Forestry Projects:

Project size	Small	Medium	Large
Definition	Projects that are less than 2,000 mT CO ₂ /yr	More than 2,000 mT CO ₂ /yr, less than 12,500 mT CO ₂ /yr	More than 12,500 mT CO ₂ /yr
Baseline quantification	Property level forest inventory.	Property level forest inventory.	Property level forest inventory.
Periodic quantification of carbon increments	Annual information updates. Update of carbon stocks via US Forest Service Forest Vegetation Simulator or other CCX-approved model. For working forests, evidence of continued adherence to management plan.	Annual information updates. Update of carbon stocks via US Forest Service Forest Vegetation Simulator or other CCX-approved model. For working forests, evidence of continued adherence to management plan.	Annual information updates. Update of carbon stocks via US Forest Service Forest Vegetation Simulator or other CCX-approved model. For working forests, evidence of continued adherence to management plan.
Verification	Project and reports subject to inspection by entities engaged by CCX.	Independent verification of registration filing, annual project reports and direct carbon measurements.	Independent verification of registration filing, annual project reports and direct carbon measurements.

Small projects: Defined as projects that are owned by entities for which the minimum annual gross accumulation (during years 2003 through 2010) of stored carbon on all sites enrolled in CCX by the project owner, as defined and quantified under CCX rules, is expected to be less than 2,000 (two thousand) metric tons CO₂ per year.

Medium-sized projects Defined as projects that are owned by entities for which the minimum annual gross accumulation of stored carbon (during years 2003 through 2010), on all sites enrolled in CCX by the project owner, as defined and quantified under CCX rules, is expected to be more than 2,000 (two thousand) but less than 12,500 (twelve thousand five hundred) metric tons CO₂ per year.

Large projects: Defined as projects that are owned by entities for which the minimum annual gross accumulation of stored carbon (during years 2003 through 2010), on all sites enrolled in CCX by the project owner, as defined and quantified under CCX rules, is expected to be more than 12,500 (twelve thousand five hundred) metric tons CO₂ per year.

Fulfillment of Obligations All commitments and obligations of the seller that are created by this contract, including the provisions to maintain the enrolled project lands in a sustainable certification program for fifteen (15) years, shall terminate on January 1, 2011, unless the Chicago Climate Exchange accepts XFOs for registration beyond 2010. In that case, the seller's obligations shall terminate on January 1, 2013. Termination of this contract releases the Delta P2E2 Center, LLC from any liability associated with or enforcement of the provisions included herein.

**CHICAGO CLIMATE EXCHANGE
FORESTRY OFFSETS SECTOR**

**STATEMENT OF INTENT
TO
MAINTAIN FOREST CARBON STOCK
BEYOND 2010**

Delta P2/E2 Center
53 W Jackson Blvd Ste 230
Chicago, IL 60604

TO: Chicago Climate Exchange

This Statement of Intent issued by _____ ("Enrolled Participant"), to Chicago Climate Exchange ("CCX") confirms Participant's intent to respect the Principle of Permanence regarding its forest carbon stock to maintain beyond December 31, 2010, excluding catastrophic events and land sales, the quantity of Carbon Stocks held by the Participant in its CCX-registered Managed Forest Offset Project as defined in Chapter 9 of the CCX Rulebook including any amendments and/or interpretations thereto.

It is recognized by Participant and CCX that this is a non-binding Statement that reflects the Participant's intent in regards to the issues described herein. The Participant acknowledges that the effectiveness of forest stocks in sequestering carbon dioxide depend on the forests stocks being maintained for a considerable time period. The Participant acknowledges that an objective of the Chicago Climate Exchange is the development of protocols to advance climate change mitigation objectives and that the Chicago Climate Exchange issues offsets for forest carbon stocks with the objective that the forest stocks sequester carbon for a considerable time period. The Participant acknowledges that they support the objectives of the Chicago Climate Exchange and the use of forest offset projects as a means of carbon sequestration.

DATED this ____ day of _____, [Year]

Seller's Signature

Purchaser's Signature
Delta P2/E2 Center, LLC

Printed Name

Printed Name

**Managed Forest Carbon Offset and Trading Program
Report of Annual Changes**

Contract #: _____ Landowner: _____ Acreage: _____ Enrollment Date: _____ <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width:10%;">Stand ID</th> <th style="width:40%;">Forest Cover Type</th> <th style="width:50%;">Acres</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>A</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>B</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>C</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>D</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>E</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>F</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>G</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>H</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>I</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>J</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>K</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>L</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>M</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Stand ID	Forest Cover Type	Acres	A			B			C			D			E			F			G			H			I			J			K			L			M			IIa. Was there any harvesting of forest products during the past year? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width:30%;">Harvest Type</th> <th style="width:20%;">Stand ID</th> <th style="width:50%;">Acres</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> Non-commercial thinning</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> Commercial thinning</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> Individual tree selection</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> Group selection</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> Shelterwood</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> Seed tree</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> Clearcut</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> Salvage Cut</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table> IIb. Harvest Summary - On back, list the date & species of each of the <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width:30%;">Wood Product Category</th> <th style="width:70%;">Bd Ft.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Softwood Sawtimber</td> <td>Carbon/Green Tons</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Softwood Pulpwood</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hardwood Sawtimber</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hardwood Pulpwood</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Harvest Type	Stand ID	Acres	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-commercial thinning			<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial thinning			<input type="checkbox"/> Individual tree selection			<input type="checkbox"/> Group selection			<input type="checkbox"/> Shelterwood			<input type="checkbox"/> Seed tree			<input type="checkbox"/> Clearcut			<input type="checkbox"/> Salvage Cut			Wood Product Category	Bd Ft.	Softwood Sawtimber	Carbon/Green Tons	Softwood Pulpwood		Hardwood Sawtimber		Hardwood Pulpwood		IV. Was there any damage caused by a catastrophic event during the past year? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width:30%;">Catastrophic Event</th> <th style="width:20%;">Stand ID</th> <th style="width:50%;">Acres Damaged</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> Wind storm</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> Ice storm</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table> Did you harvest the damaged timber? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, please indicate in section IIIa & IIIb. Did you implement a prescribed burn plan during the past year? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, please describe: _____ _____ _____	Catastrophic Event	Stand ID	Acres Damaged	<input type="checkbox"/> Wind storm			<input type="checkbox"/> Ice storm			<input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire		
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Ia. Were there any changes in ownership? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, please provide contact information for the new owner. Name: _____ Address: _____ Phone: _____ Ib. Was the change in ownership due to a sale of the enrolled land? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Date of Sale: _____ Acres: _____ Please attach a map of the sale area	III. Were any stands replanted during the past year? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Date: _____ If yes, please provide details: <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width:15%;">Stand ID</th> <th style="width:15%;">Acres</th> <th style="width:30%;">Species</th> <th style="width:40%;">Density</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Stand ID	Acres	Species	Density													V. Do you plan to harvest any forest products in the current year? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width:30%;">Harvest Type</th> <th style="width:20%;">Stand ID</th> <th style="width:50%;">Acres</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> Non-commercial thinning</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> Commercial thinning</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> Individual tree selection</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> Group selection</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> Shelterwood</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> Seed tree</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> Clearcut</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table> Please attach a map of future sale areas VI. Please describe any other activities or occurrences on your property that may affect the carbon storage potential. _____ _____ _____ Signature: _____ Date: _____	Harvest Type	Stand ID	Acres	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-commercial thinning			<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial thinning			<input type="checkbox"/> Individual tree selection			<input type="checkbox"/> Group selection			<input type="checkbox"/> Shelterwood			<input type="checkbox"/> Seed tree			<input type="checkbox"/> Clearcut																																																					
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Attachment D: Technical Assistance Repayment Agreement

Technical Assistance Repayment Agreement

I, _____, hereby agree that the following technical assistance costs have been incurred by the Delta Institute P2/E2 Center LLC in association with the enrollment and registry of my property for Exchange Forestry Offsets (XFOs) with the Chicago Climate Exchange:

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Technical Assistance Costs: \$ _____

I authorize the Delta P2/E2 Center LLC to deduct these costs from the annual sale of XFOs associated with my property until the whole costs have been repaid. This Technical Assistance Repayment Agreement is a part of my Credit Sale Contract for Exchange Forestry Offsets. I understand that if the technical assistance costs are not recouped from the sale of XFOs during the period of my Credit Sale Contract for XFOs, I must pay the outstanding balance to the Delta P2/E2 Center, LLC. In addition, if I fail to comply with the terms and conditions of the Credit Sale Contract for XFOs or if I withdraw my land and cancel the Credit Sale Contract for XFOs, I agree to pay to the Delta P2/E2 Center LLC the outstanding balance of the technical assistance costs.

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Signed: _____ Date: _____

Attachment E: Property Level Carbon Inventory Guidance

1. Introduction

Landowners must obtain an initial inventory of their forestland to establish the carbon baseline. This carbon inventory is different from a typical timber inventory because the emphasis is on measuring total growth within the stand, not just growth on commercially valuable trees. Thus, the Delta Institute has developed an inventory scheme, combining variable and fixed radius plot samples, as a means of balancing time, cost and statistical accuracy. On its own, variable radius sampling is not effective for a carbon inventory because of bias towards large diameter trees – a tree's probability of being sampled is proportional to its diameter. Thus, the fixed radius plots are necessary to capture the smaller diameter stems within a stand that are storing carbon.

To obtain a property level forest inventory, project owners must hire a "qualified" forester. For purposes of this agreement a "qualified" forester is one who is 1) a Certified Forester through the Society of American Foresters, 2) a State Registered/Certified Forester, or 3) a member of the Association of Consulting Foresters. In Michigan, Certified Forest Stewardship Plan Writers are also considered "qualified" foresters for this program. The forester must perform the carbon inventory during the dormant season.

Landowners can use existing inventories that are not less than 5 years old if it meets or exceeds the requirements listed in this document.

2. Sampling Intensity, Plot Location and Strata Measurements

To measure the carbon stocks within a forestland accurately, a qualified forester must follow the inventory guidance listed below. Failure to follow this guidance may delay the property's acceptance into the enrollment pool and result in additional data collection.

1. Stratify the property into common forest cover types and delineate all strata in a GIS layer, and assign an identification letter (A, B, C, Etc) for each strata. To better achieve the required level of accuracy, the strata should be as large as possible. It is not necessary to sub-stratify the forest cover types by stocking level. You should, however, sub-stratify the forest cover types if there are distinct changes in the size class, i.e. sawtimber vs. sapling stands.
 - a. Exception: If you know that a certain area will be harvested during the contract period, please stratify that stand separately regardless of its size. By stratifying harvested areas separately whenever possible, it is quicker, easier and less expensive to reestablish the carbon baseline for the stand.
2. Establish sample points on a systematic grid across the property. At each sample point, establish a variable radius plots to measure overstory vegetation and a fixed radius plot to measure understory vegetation.
 - a. Establish plots with reference to cruise maps and Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates, i.e. waypoints. Each cruise map will show the location of the plot, the plot number and property lines.
 - b. To locate plot in the field, use a GPS unit to navigate to within 2 to 3 chains of the plot location. Then, use a compass and pace the remaining distance to the plot center based on the bearing and distance provided by the GPS. Do not use the GPS unit to navigate all the way to plot center, since coordinates are only accurate to within approximately 50'.
 - i. On property greater than 1,000 acres, always use a GPS unit in conjunction with compass and pacing. On property less than 1,000 acres, the forester has the discretion to use a compass and pace the entire distance between plots if more efficient and cost effective.

- c. Mark each plot center with vinyl flagging, write the plot number on the flag in black marker, and tie it at head height near plot center. Place a second piece of vinyl flagging in the ground at plot center.
- d. Locate plots precisely where compass and pacing prescribes, with the following exceptions:
 - i. Sample points near the property line or off the property. The minimum distance between plot center and the property line is equal to the limiting distance of the largest tree for BAF 20 (or BAF 10, whichever is used for the stratum) in the immediate vicinity of the sample point. For plots that fall too close to a property line, offset an even number of chains perpendicular to, and away from, the property line and establish a new plot. Do not sample any trees outside of the property. Note the plot adjustment for the record.
 - ii. Consider paved or county roads and rights-of-way as off the ownership. Do not take any plots on roads or rights-of-ways. However, consider interior roads and "two-tracks" as part of the stratum in which they are located. Do not offset any plot that falls on or near an interior woods road.
- 3. Level of Accuracy - The goal of the stratification and sampling is to produce a carbon inventory with a sampling error of 20% or less at a 90% confidence interval for estimated mean wood volume. While the forester should strive to achieve this level of accuracy for all stands, there will be strata where it is not possible to reach this level of accuracy. In those stands, which will be smaller stands, place an appropriate number of sample points that adequately captures the inherent variability of the stand.
- 4. At each sample point, the forester will establish both a variable radius plot and a fixed radius plot (See below for precise details)
 - a. Variable Radius Plot—use 10 or 20 BAF prism
 - b. Fixed Radius Plot—1/100th acre plot, which has a radius of 11 feet 8 inch
- 5. Using the USDA Soil Surveys, list the site index and site index species for each stratum. For the site index species, use the US Forest Service 3-digit species codes listed below. If a single stratum has different site indices due to different soil types, use the site index best suited for that forest cover type. The site index measurement is crucial for accurate modeling of the stands because foresters are not collecting total height of the sample trees. Each stand MUST have a site index and site index species!
- 6. Indicate the age of each stratum. For uneven aged stands, please give provide an estimate of the overall stand age. It is acceptable to use "greater than" notation, i.e. >90
- 7. Record the forest cover type name and code, using the list below
- 8. Use the following format to summarize property stratification:

Stratum	Forest Cover Type	Age	BAF	# of Points	Acres	Site Species	Site Index
A	801 - Sugar Maple	>90	20	42	226	318	64
B	901 - Aspen	10	10	8	82	746	60
C	102 - Red Pine	22	20	11	125	125	55
D	999 - Non-stocked	---		2	6		

9. Submit 1998 digital photos in Michigan GEOREF projection or 2005 digital photos in NAD 83 projection with the property and strata delineated.
10. Always record the dates of the inventory and the name of the qualified forester performing the inventory.

3. Plot Measurements and Data Requirements

To measure the carbon stocks within a forestland accurately, a qualified forester must follow the inventory guidance listed below. Failure to follow this guidance may delay the property's acceptance into the enrollment pool and result in additional data collection.

1. Establish a variable radius plot at every point in the systematic sample. Use either a 10 or a 20 basal area factor prism to measure overstory vegetation. You may use different basal area factors within a property, e.g. a 10 factor prism for one strata a 20 factor prism for another, but never use different basal area factor prisms within a single stratum.
 - a. Record the species, using three-digit USFS codes. For codes less than 100, please include the zero, e.g. 012, 094, 095.
 - b. Measure the diameter to the nearest one-inch diameter class for all live trees, live cull trees, and dead trees greater than or equal to the 5-inch diameter class (4.6 to 5.5" dbh). [See chart on page 35 complete listing of diameter classes]
 - c. Please note, that total heights are not necessary for this model. The site index measurements provide a suitable substitute.
 - d. Indicate the count for each sample tree
 - i. In most cases, the count will be one, unless there are multiple trees of the same species and diameter class in a single plot. For example, if there were four red pine trees in the five-inch diameter class in a single plot, then you could record species and diameter once with a tree count of four, rather than inputting the tree data four times.
 - e. Indicate the tree's history
 - i. 1 – Live Tree
 - ii. 9 – Dead Tree
 - f. Indicate the tree's value
 - i. 1 – Desirable
 - ii. 2 – Acceptable
 - iii. 3 – Live Cull
 - iv. 8 – Non-stocked (use this code when there are plots with no overstory or understory vegetation)
 - g. Indicate the tree's management prescription the following codes. This information provides details on the any future harvests. When a sample tree is marked for harvest, Delta can remove that tree from the inventory and run the model to reestablish the carbon baseline after a harvest.
 - i. 1 – Leave Tree
 - ii. 2 – Cut Tree
2. Establish a 1/100th acre plot (fixed radius of 11 feet 8 inches) to measure regeneration and understory trees within each stratum. Tally all seedlings and saplings greater than 2 inches in height, but less than the 5-inch diameter class (4.6" to 5.5" dbh)

- a. Record the species, using threedigit USFS codes. For codes less than 100, please include the zero, e.g. 012, 094, 095.
 - b. Measure the diameter at breast height
 - i. For trees greater than 1 foot tall, but less than 4.5 feet tall, record the diameter as 0.1 inches, which is equal to the diameter of the terminal bud.
 - c. Count the number of stems for each species
 - d. Estimate the height, in one-foot increments, for each stem. For plots with multiple species in the same diameter class, i.e. aspen cuts, provide the average height of the regeneration.
 - e. In areas with extreme amounts of regeneration i.e. recent aspen cuts count all the stems in the NW quadrant and multiply by four to record the total tree count. Record the average diameter to the nearest one inch diameter class and the average height to the nearest one foot increment.
3. Use the following format to record individual tree data:

Strata	Plot #	Count	History	Species	DBH	Height (regen)	Tree Value	Prescriptn
A	1	1	1	318	8		2	1
A	1	1	1	318	14		1	1
A	1	6	1	318	2	12	2	1
A	1	1	1	316	6		2	1
B	2	1	9	743	12		2	2
B	2	1	1	743	10		2	2
B	2	1	1	743	11		2	2
B	2	1	1	743	13		2	2
B	3	1	1	743	10		2	2
B	3	1	1	743	15		9	2
C	4	1	1	094	12		2	1
C	4	1	1	094	14		2	1
C	4	18	1	071	1	10	2	1
C	4	1	1	095	22		3	1
C	5	32	1	071	1	8	2	1
A	6	1	1	318	14		1	1
A	6	1	1	318	16		1	1
A	6	1	1	318	10		2	1
A	6	1	1	318	9		2	1

224	Sugar pine		Oak / Pine	709	Cottonwood / willow	993	Eucalyptus Other exotic
225	Jeffrey pine	401	Eastn WP/N. red oak/wht ash	722	Oregon ash	995	hardwoods
226	Red/White/ Jack Pine	Code	Western White Pine	Code		Code	Maple/Beech/Birch
Source: U.S. Forest Service, Forest Inventory & Analysis Unit 01 Jack pine 241 Western white pine National Core Field Guide, Version 4.0 October 2009 02 Red pine 242 Fir/Spruce/with Hemlock							
03	Eastern white pine	261	White fir	405	Virginia pine / southern red oak	805	Sgr maple/beech/yel.birch
04	Eastn WP/eastrn hemlock	262	Red fir	406	Loblolly pine / hardwood	809	Black cherry
05	Eastern hemlock	263	Noble fir	407	Slash pine / hardwood		Hard maple / basswood
	Spruce / Fir	264	Pacific silver fir	409	Other pine / hardwood	901	Aspen / Birch
21	Balsam fir	265	Engelmann spruce		Oak / Hickory	902	Aspen
			Engelmann spruce/subalpine fir	501	Post oak / blackjack oak	903	Paper birch
22	White spruce	266	Grand fir	502	Chestnut oak	904	Gray birch
23	Red spruce	267	Subalpine fir	503	White oak / red oak / hickory	905	Balsam poplar
24	Red spruce / balsam fir	268	Blue spruce	504	White oak		Pin cherry
25	Black spruce	269	Mountain hemlock	505	Northern red oak	911	Alder / Maple
26	Tamarack	270	Alaska-yellow-cedar	506	Yellow-poplar/white oak/N.red oak		Red alder
27	Northern whitecedar	271	Lodgepole Pine	507	Sassafras / persimmon	912	Bigleaf maple
28	Fraser fir		Lodgepole pine	508	Sweetgum / yellow-poplar	921	Western Oak
29	Red spruce / Fraser fir	281	Hemlock / Sitka	509	Bur oak	922	Gray pine
	Longleaf/Slash Pine		Western hemlock	510	Scarlet oak	923	California black oak
41	Longleaf pine	301	Western redcedar	511	Yellow-poplar	924	Oregon white oak
42	Slash pine	304	Sitka spruce	512	Black walnut	931	Blue oak
	Tropical Softwoods	305	Western Larch	513	Black locust	933	Coast live oak
51	Tropical pines		Western larch	514	Southern scrub oak	934	Canyon live oak
	Loblolly/Shortleaf Pine	321	Redwood	515	Chestnut oak/blk oak/scrlett oak	935	Interior live oak
61	Loblolly pine		Redwood	516	Cherry/white ash/yellow poplar		California white oak
62	Shortleaf pine	341	Giant sequoia	517	Elm / ash / black locust	941	Tanoak / Laurel
63	Virginia pine	342	Other Western Softwoods	519	Red maple / oak	942	Tanoak
64	Sand pine		Knobcone pine	520	Mixed upland hardwoods	943	California laurel
65	Table-mountain pine	361	Southwestern white pine		Oak / Gum / Cypress		Giant chinkapin
66	Pond pine	362	Bishop pine	601	Swamp chestnut oak/cherrybrk oak	961	Other Harwoods
67	Pitch pine	363	Monterey pine	602	Sweetgum/Nuttall oak/willow oak	962	Pacific madrone
68	Spruce pine	364	Foxtail pine / bristlecone pine	605	Overcup oak / water hickory		Other hardwoods
	Other Eastn Softwoods	365	Limber pine	606	Atlantic whitecedar	971	Woodland Hardwoods
71	Eastern redcedar	366	Whitebark pine	607	Baldcypress / water tupelo	972	Deciduous oak woodland
72	Florida softwoods	367	Misc. western softwoods	608	Sweetbay/swamp tupelo/red mple	973	Evergreen oak woodland
	Pinyon / Juniper	368	Western juniper	609	Baldcypress / pondcypress	974	Mesquite woodland
82	Rocky Mountain juniper	369	California Mixed Conifer		Elm / Ash / Cottonwood	975	Cercocarpus woodland
84	Juniper woodland		California mixed conifer	701	Black ash/American elm/red mple	976	Intermountain maple woodland
85	Pinyon-juniper woodland	371	Exotic Softwoods	702	River birch / sycamore		Misc. woodland hardwoods
	Douglas-fir		Scotch pine	703	Cottonwood	982	Tropical Hardwoods
201	Douglas-fir	381	Other exotic softwoods	704	Willow	983	Mangrove
202	Port-Orford-cedar	383	Norway spruce	705	Sycamore / pecan / American elm	989	Palms
203	Bigcone Douglas-fir	384	Introduced larch	706	Sugarberry/hackberry/elm/grn ash		Other tropical hardwoods
	Ponderosa Pine	385	Other Softwoods	707	Silver maple / American elm	991	Exotic Hardwoods
221	Ponderosa pine	391	Other softwoods	708	Red maple / lowlanc	992, 993, 997	Paulownia
222	Incense-cedar						Melaleuca



Forest Cover Type Codes and Names

Species Codes and Names

Code	Common name	Code	Common name	Code	Common name	Code	Common name
010	Fir spp.	070	larch spp.	122	ponderosa pine	241	northern white-cedar
011	Pacific silver fir	071	tamarack (native)	123	Table Mountain pine	242	western redcedar
012	balsam fir	072	subalpine larch	124	Monterey	250	torreya (nutmeg) spp.
014	bristlecone fir,	073	western larch	125	red pine	251	California torreya (nutmeg)
015	white fir	081	incense-cedar	126	pitch pine	252	Florida torreya (nutmeg)
016	Fraser fir	090	spruce spp.	127	gray pine, California foothill	260	hemlock
017	grand fir	091	Norway spruce	128	pine pond pine	261	eastern hemlock
018	corkbark fir	092	Brewer spruce	129	eastern white pine	262	Carolina hemlock
019	subalpine fir	093	Engelmann spruce	130	Scotch pine	263	western hemlock
020	California red fir	094	white spruce	131	loblolly pine	264	mountain hemlock
021	Shasta red fir	095	black spruce	132	Virginia pine	299	unknown dead conifer
022	noble fir	096	blue spruce	133	singleleaf pinyon	300	acacia spp.
040	cedar spp.	097	red spruce	134	border pinyon	303	sweet acacia
041	Port-Orford-cedar	098	Sitka spruce	135	Arizona pine	304	catclaw acacia
041	Alaska yellow-cedar	100	pine spp.	136	Austrian pine	310	maple spp.
043	Atlantic white-cedar	101	whitebark pine	137	Washoe pine	311	Florida maple
050	cypress	102	Rocky Mountain bristlecone pine	138	four-leaf pine	312	bigleaf maple
051	Arizona cypress	103	knobcone pine	139	Torrey pine	313	boxelder
052	Baker cypress,	104	foxtail pine	140	Mexican pinyon pine	314	black maple
053	tecate cypress	105	jack pine	141	papershell pinyon pine	315	striped maple
054	Monterey cypress	106	Common pinyon	142	Great Basin bristlecone pine	316	red maple
055	Sargent's cypress	107	sand pine	143	Arizona pinyon pine	317	silver maple
056	MacNab's cypress	108	lodgepole pine	144	Caribbean pine	318	sugar maple
057	redcedar, juniper	109	Coulter pine	200	Douglas-fir spp.	319	mountain maple
058	spp. Pinchot juniper	110	shortleaf pine	201	bigcone Douglas-fir	320	Norway maple
059	redberry juniper	111	slash pine	202	Douglas-fir	321	Rocky Mountain maple
060	drooping juniper	112	Apache pine	211	redwood	322	bigtooth maple
061	Ashe juniper	113	limber pine	212	giant sequoia	323	chalk maple
062	California juniper	114	southwestern white pine	220	cypress spp.	330	buckeye, horsechestnut spp.
063	alligator juniper	115	spruce pine	221	baldcypress	331	Ohio buckeye
064	western juniper	116	Jeffrey pine	222	pondcypress	332	yellow buckeye
065	Utah juniper	117	sugar pine	223	Montezuma	333	California buckeye
066	Rocky Mountain juniper	118	Chihuahua pine	230	baldcypress yew spp.	334	Texas buckeye
067	southern redcedar	119	western white pine	231	Pacific yew	336	red buckeye
068	eastern redcedar	120	bishop pine	231	Florida yew	337	painted buckeye
069	oneseed juniper	121	longleaf pine	240	Thuja spp.	341	ailanthus

Code	Common name	Code	Common name	Code	Common name	Code	Common name
345	mimosa/silktree	411	scrub hickory	514	swamp mahogany	631	tanoak
350	alder spp.	412	red hickory	520	persimmon spp.	641	Osage-orange
351	red alder	413	southern shagbark hickory	521	common persimmon	650	magnolia spp.
352	white alder	420	chestnut spp.	522	Texas persimmon	651	cucumbertree
353	Arizona alder	421	American chestnut	523	Anacua	652	southern magnolia
355	European alder	422	Allegheny chinkapin	531	American beech	653	sweetbay
356	serviceberry spp.	423	Ozark chinkapin	540	ash spp.	654	bigleaf magnolia
357	common serviceberry	424	Chinese chestnut	541	white ash	655	mountain magnolia
358	roundleaf serviceberry	431	giant chinkapin	542	Oregon ash	657	pyramid magnolia
360	Madrone spp.	450	catalpa spp.	543	black ash	658	umbrella magnolia
361	Pacific madrone	451	southern catalpa	544	green ash	660	apple spp.
362	Arizona madrone	452	northern catalpa	545	pumpkin ash	661	Oregon crabapple
363	Texas madrone	460	hackberry spp.	546	blue ash	662	southern crabapple
367	Pawpaw	461	sugarberry	547	velvet ash	663	sweet crabapple
370	birch spp.	462	hackberry	548	Carolina ash	664	prairie crabapple
371	yellow birch	463	netleaf hackberry	549	Texas ash	680	mulberry spp.
372	sweet birch	471	eastern redbud	550	locust spp.	681	white mulberry
373	river birch	475	curlleaf mountain-mahogany	551	waterlocust	682	red mulberry
374	water birch	481	yellowwood	552	honeylocust	683	Texas mulberry
375	paper birch	490	dogwood spp.	555	loblolly bay	684	black mulberry
377	Virginia roundleaf birch	491	flowering dogwood	561	Ginkgo	690	tupelo spp.
378	northwestern paper birch	492	Pacific dogwood	571	Kentucky coffeetree	691	water tupelo
379	gray birch	500	hawthorn spp.	580	silverbell spp.	692	Ogeechee tupelo
381	Chittamwood, gum bumelia	501	cockspur hawthorn	581	Carolina silverbell	693	blackgum
391	American hornbeam, musclewood	502	downy hawthorn	582	two-wing silverbell	694	swamp tupelo
400	hickory spp.	503	Brainerd hawthorn	583	little silverbell	701	eastern hophornbeam
401	water hickory	504	pear hawthorn	591	American holly	711	sourwood
402	bitternut hickory	505	fireberry hawthorn	600	walnut spp.	712	paulownia, empress-tree
403	pignut hickory	506	broadleaf hawthorn	601	butternut	720	bay spp.
404	pecan	507	fanleaf hawthorn	602	black walnut	721	redbay
405	shellbark hickory	508	oneseed hawthorn	603	Northern California black walnut	722	water-elm
406	nutmeg hickory	509	scarlet hawthorn	604	Southern California black walnut	729	sycamore spp.
407	shagbark hickory	510	eucalyptus spp.	605	Texas walnut	730	California sycamore
408	black hickory	511	Tasmanian bluegum	606	Arizona walnut	731	American sycamore
409	mockernut hickory	512	river redgum	611	sweetgum	732	Arizona sycamore
410	sand hickory	513	grand eucalyptus	621	yellow-poplar	740	cottonwood and poplar spp.

Code	Common name	Code	Common name	Code	Common name	Code	Common name
741	balsam poplar	807	blue oak	843	silverleaf oak	891	white bully, willow bastic
742	eastern cottonwood	808	Durand oak	844	Oglethorpe oak	895	paradise tree
743	bigtooth aspen	809	northern pin oak	845	dwarf chinkapin oak	896	Java plum
744	swamp cottonwood	810	Emory oak	846	gray oak	897	tamarind
745	plains cottonwood	811	Engelmann oak	847	netleaf oak	901	black locust
746	quaking aspen	812	southern red oak	850	oak – evergreen	902	New Mexico locust
747	black cottonwood	813	cherrybark oak	851	spp. Chisos oak	906	paurotis palm
748	Fremont's cottonwood	814	Gambel oak	852	torchwood	907	silver palm
749	narrowleaf cottonwood	815	Oregon white oak	853	pond apple	908	coconut palm
752	silver poplar	816	scrub oak	854	gumbo limbo	909	royal palm spp.
753	Lombardy poplar	817	shingle oak	855	sheoak spp.	911	Mexican palmetto
755	mesquite spp.	818	California black oak	856	gray sheoak	912	cabbage palmetto
756	honey mesquite	819	turkey oak	857	Australian pine	913	key thatch palm
757	velvet mesquite	820	laurel oak	858	camphor tree	914	Florida thatch palm
758	screwbean mesquite	821	California white oak	859	fiddlewood	915	other palms
760	cherry and plum spp.	822	overcup oak	860	citrus spp.	919	western soapberry
761	spp. pin cherry	823	bur oak	863	pigeon plum, tietongue	920	willow spp
762	black cherry	824	blackjack oak	864	soldierwood	921	peachleaf willow
763	common chokecherry	825	swamp chestnut oak	865	geiger tree	922	black willow
764	peach	826	chinkapin oak	866	carrotwood	923	Bebb willow
765	Canada plum	827	water oak	867	bluewood	924	red willow
766	American plum	828	Nuttall oak	868	blackbead ebony	925	coastal plain willow
768	bitter cherry	829	Mexican blue oak	869	great leucaena	926	balsam willow
769	Allegheny plum	830	pin oak	870	Texas sophora	927	white willow
770	Chickasaw plum	831	willow oak	873	red stopper	928	Scouler's willow
771	sweet cherry (domesticated)	832	chestnut oak	874	Inkwood, butterbough	929	weeping willow
772	sour cherry (domesticated)	833	northern red oak	876	strangler fig	931	sassafras
773	European plum (domesticated)	834	Shumard's oak	877	shortleaf fig, wild banyantree	934	mountain ash spp.
774	Mahaleb plum (domesticated)	835	post oak	882	Blolly, beeftree	935	American mountain ash
800	oak – deciduous	836	Delta post oak	883	manchineel	936	European mountain ash
801	spp. California live oak	837	black oak	884	false tamarind	937	northern mountain ash
802	white oak	838	live oak	885	mango	940	mahogany
803	Arizona white oak	839	interior live oak	886	poisonwood	950	basswood spp
804	swamp white oak	840	dwarf post oak	887	fishpoison tree	951	American basswood
805	canyon live oak	841	dwarf live oak	888	schefflera, octopus tree	952	white basswood
806	scarlet oak	842	bluejack oak	890	false mastic	953	Carolina basswood

5. Limiting Distance Tables
Limiting Distance Table– 20 BAF

dbh	0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9
3	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.6
4	7.8	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.7	8.9	9.1	9.3	9.5
5	9.7	9.9	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.7	10.9	11.1	11.3	11.5
6	11.7	11.9	12.1	12.2	12.4	12.6	12.8	13.0	13.2	13.4
7	13.6	13.8	14.0	14.2	14.4	14.6	14.8	15.0	15.2	15.4
8	15.6	15.7	15.9	16.1	16.3	16.5	16.7	16.9	17.1	17.3
9	17.5	17.7	17.9	18.1	18.3	18.5	18.7	18.9	19.1	19.2
10	19.4	19.6	19.8	20.0	20.2	20.4	20.6	20.8	21.0	21.2
11	21.4	21.6	21.8	22.0	22.2	22.4	22.6	22.7	22.9	23.1
12	23.3	23.5	23.7	23.9	24.1	24.3	24.5	24.7	24.9	25.1
13	25.3	25.5	25.7	25.9	26.0	26.2	26.4	26.6	26.8	27.0
14	27.2	27.4	27.6	27.8	28.0	28.2	28.4	28.6	28.8	29.0
15	29.2	29.4	29.5	29.7	29.9	30.1	30.3	30.5	30.7	30.9
16	31.1	31.3	31.5	31.7	31.9	32.1	32.3	32.5	32.7	32.9
17	33.0	33.2	33.4	33.6	33.8	34.0	34.2	34.4	34.6	34.8
18	35.0	35.2	35.4	35.6	35.8	36.0	36.2	36.4	36.5	36.7
19	36.9	37.1	37.3	37.5	37.7	37.9	38.1	38.3	38.5	38.7
20	38.9	39.1	39.3	39.5	39.7	39.9	40.0	40.2	40.4	40.6
21	40.8	41.0	41.2	41.4	41.6	41.8	42.0	42.2	42.4	42.6
22	42.8	43.0	43.2	43.4	43.5	43.7	43.9	44.1	44.3	44.5
23	44.7	44.9	45.1	45.3	45.5	45.7	45.9	46.1	46.3	46.5
24	46.7	46.9	47.0	47.2	47.4	47.6	47.8	48.0	48.2	48.4
25	48.6	48.8	49.0	49.2	49.4	49.6	49.8	50.0	50.2	50.3
26	50.5	50.7	50.9	51.1	51.3	51.5	51.7	51.9	52.1	52.3
27	52.5	52.7	52.9	53.1	53.3	53.5	53.7	53.8	54.0	54.2
28	54.4	54.6	54.8	55.0	55.2	55.4	55.6	55.8	56.0	56.2
29	56.4	56.6	56.8	57.0	57.2	57.3	57.5	57.7	57.9	58.1
30	58.3	58.5	58.7	58.9	59.1	59.3	59.5	59.7	59.9	60.1
31	60.3	60.5	60.7	60.8	61.0	61.2	61.4	61.6	61.8	62.0
32	62.2	62.4	62.6	62.8	63.0	63.2	63.4	63.6	63.8	64.0
33	64.2	64.3	64.5	64.7	64.9	65.1	65.3	65.5	65.7	65.9
34	66.1	66.3	66.5	66.7	66.9	67.1	67.3	67.5	67.7	67.8
35	68.0	68.2	68.4	68.6	68.8	69.0	69.2	69.4	69.6	69.8
36	70.0	70.2	70.4	70.6	70.8	71.0	71.2	71.3	71.5	71.7
37	71.9	72.1	72.3	72.5	72.7	72.9	73.1	73.3	73.5	73.7
38	73.9	74.1	74.3	74.5	74.6	74.8	75.0	75.2	75.4	75.6
39	75.8	76.0	76.2	76.4	76.6	76.8	77.0	77.2	77.4	77.6
40	77.8	78.0	78.1	78.3	78.5	78.7	78.9	79.1	79.3	79.5

For DBH > 40.9", multiple DBH by 1.944 to obtain limiting distance

Limiting Distance Table, 10 BAF

LIMITING DISTANCE TABLE (FEET), BASAL AREA FACTOR 10

DBH Whole Inch	D B H T e n t h s o f a n I n c h									
	0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9
1	2.75	3.03	3.30	3.58	3.85	4.13	4.40	4.68	4.95	5.23
2	5.50	5.78	6.05	6.33	6.60	6.88	7.15	7.43	7.70	7.98
3	8.25	8.53	8.80	9.08	9.35	9.63	9.90	10.18	10.45	10.73
4	11.00	11.28	11.55	11.83	12.10	12.38	12.65	12.93	13.20	13.48
5	13.75	14.03	14.30	14.58	14.85	15.13	15.40	15.68	15.95	16.23
6	16.50	16.78	17.05	17.33	17.60	17.88	18.15	18.43	18.70	18.98
7	19.25	19.53	19.80	20.08	20.35	20.63	20.90	21.18	21.45	21.73
8	22.00	22.28	22.55	22.83	23.10	23.38	23.65	23.93	24.20	24.48
9	24.75	25.03	25.30	25.58	25.85	26.13	26.40	26.68	26.95	27.23
10	27.50	27.78	28.05	28.33	28.60	28.88	29.15	29.43	29.70	29.98
11	30.25	30.53	30.80	31.08	31.35	31.63	31.90	32.18	32.45	32.73
12	33.00	33.28	33.55	33.83	34.10	34.38	34.65	34.93	35.20	35.48
13	35.75	36.03	36.30	36.58	36.85	37.13	37.40	37.68	37.95	38.23
14	38.50	38.78	39.05	39.33	39.60	39.88	40.15	40.43	40.70	40.98
15	41.25	41.53	41.80	42.08	42.35	42.63	42.90	43.18	43.45	43.73
16	44.00	44.28	44.55	44.83	45.10	45.38	45.65	45.93	46.20	46.48
17	46.75	47.03	47.30	47.58	47.85	48.13	48.40	48.68	48.95	49.23
18	49.50	49.78	50.05	50.33	50.60	50.88	51.15	51.43	51.70	51.98
19	52.25	52.53	52.80	53.08	53.35	53.63	53.90	54.18	54.45	54.73
20	55.00	55.28	55.55	55.83	56.10	56.38	56.65	56.93	57.20	57.48
21	57.75	58.03	58.30	58.58	58.85	59.13	59.40	59.68	59.95	60.23
22	60.50	60.78	61.05	61.33	61.60	61.88	62.15	62.43	62.70	62.98
23	63.25	63.53	63.80	64.08	64.35	64.63	64.90	65.18	65.45	65.73
24	66.00	66.28	66.55	66.83	67.10	67.38	67.65	67.93	68.20	68.48
25	68.75	69.03	69.30	69.58	69.85	70.13	70.40	70.68	70.95	71.23
26	71.50	71.78	72.05	72.33	72.60	72.88	73.15	73.43	73.70	73.98
27	74.25	74.53	74.80	75.08	75.35	75.63	75.90	76.18	76.45	76.73
28	77.00	77.28	77.55	77.83	78.10	78.38	78.65	78.93	79.20	79.48
29	79.75	80.03	80.30	80.58	80.85	81.13	81.40	81.68	81.95	82.23
30	82.50	82.78	83.05	83.33	83.60	83.88	84.15	84.43	84.70	84.98
31	85.25	85.53	85.80	86.08	86.35	86.63	86.90	87.18	87.45	87.73
32	88.00	88.28	88.55	88.83	89.10	89.38	89.65	89.93	90.20	90.48
33	90.75	91.03	91.30	91.58	91.85	92.13	92.40	92.68	92.95	93.23
34	93.50	93.78	94.05	94.33	94.60	94.88	95.15	95.43	95.70	95.98
35	96.25	96.53	96.80	97.08	97.35	97.63	97.90	98.18	98.45	98.73
36	99.00	99.28	99.55	99.83	100.10	100.38	100.65	100.93	101.20	101.48
37	101.75	102.03	102.30	102.58	102.85	103.13	103.40	103.68	103.95	104.23
38	104.50	104.78	105.05	105.33	105.60	105.88	106.15	106.43	106.70	106.98
39	107.25	107.53	107.80	108.08	108.35	108.63	108.90	109.18	109.45	109.73
40	110.00	110.28	110.55	110.83	111.10	111.38	111.65	111.93	112.20	112.48

For DBH > 40.9" multiply DBH by 2.75 to obtain limiting distance

6. Diameter Classes

Diameter Range		Diameter Class
0.6	1.5	1
1.6	2.5	2
2.6	3.5	3
3.6	4.5	4
4.6	5.5	5
5.6	6.5	6
6.6	7.5	7
7.6	8.5	8
8.6	9.5	9
9.6	10.5	10
10.6	11.5	11
11.6	12.5	12
12.6	13.5	13
13.6	14.5	14
14.6	15.5	15
15.6	16.5	16
16.6	17.5	17
17.6	18.5	18
18.6	19.5	19
19.6	20.5	20
20.6	21.5	21
21.6	22.5	22
22.6	23.5	23
23.6	24.5	24
24.6	25.5	25
25.6	26.5	26
26.6	27.5	27
27.6	28.5	28
28.6	29.5	29
29.6	30.5	30

Attachment F: Annual Project Update Requirements

On an annual basis, landowners must report the following information to the Delta P2/E2 Center:

Ia. Changes in ownership

Ib. Changes in ownership due to a sale of the property

IIa. Timber Harvesting - If a harvest of forest products occurred, a landowner will provide the following information using a form approved by the Delta Institute. The landowner should record this information for each strata in which timber harvesting occurs:

A. Harvested acres, including a map of harvest units, preferably in digital format

B. Type of harvest, i.e. clearcut, shelterwood, single tree selection, etc.

IIb. Harvest Summary - In the event that the Chicago Climate Exchange permits landowner to quantify the carbon benefits from long-lived wood products, the landowner must also provide the following information for each stratum in which timber harvesting (including salvage cutting after a catastrophic event) occurs:

A. Volumes by wood product category

a. Softwood sawtimber, in board feet or cords

b. Softwood pulpwood, in green tons, or cords

c. Hardwood sawtimber, in board feet or cords

d. Hardwood pulpwood, in green tons or cords

III. Reforestation Efforts - The landowner should detail any reforestation projects that occurred during the year and provide documentation that describes the species and density of the planting. The landowner should provide maps preferably in digital format, detailing the area of planting. In some cases, it may be necessary to inventory the new stand of trees, using the methods outlined in Attachment E for fixed radius plots.

IV. If there is significant damage from natural events (fire, wind, snow/ice, etc), a landowner will provide the following information for each stratum in which the damage occurred:

A. Type of damage - wind storm, ice storm, fire

B. Damaged acres, including a map of area, preferably in digital format

C. Future plans for damaged trees, i.e. harvesting

V. Planned harvests for each strata over the next three years

A. Type of harvest

B. Harvested acres, including a map, preferably in digital format