



Summary of Tree Preservation Protocol – 40 Years

Eligibility Checklist for Potential Projects

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✓ **Identify Project Operator (Section 1.1)**

A Project requires one Project Operator, which can be an entity organized and licensed under the laws of its jurisdiction or a governmental body. This is the entity who takes legal responsibility for the project and its reporting.

✓ **Commit to 40-year or 100-year project duration and sign Project Implementation Agreement (Section 1.2, 2.2)**

This is the 40-year or 100-year agreement between the Project Operator and City Forest Credits (the “Registry”) for an urban forest carbon project.

✓ **Documentation (Section 3)**

Templates for all documentation for carbon crediting supplied by the Registry including application, project implementation agreement, ownership or right to receive credits, project design document, attestations, monitoring reports, and more.

✓ **Project location (Section 1.3)**

Project must be located in or along the boundary of one of the following:

- “Urban Area” per Census Bureau maps; see <https://www.census.gov/geographies/reference-maps/2010/geo/2010-census-urban-areas.html>
- The boundary of any incorporated city or town created under the law of its state;
- The boundary of any unincorporated city, town, or unincorporated urban area created or designated under the law of its state;
- The boundary of any regional metropolitan planning agency or council established by legislative action or public charter. Examples include the Metropolitan Area Planning Council in Boston, the Chicago Municipal Planning Agency, the Capital Area Council of Governments (CAPCOG) in the Austin area, and the Southeastern Michigan Council of Governments (SEMCOG)
- The boundary of land owned, designated, and used by a municipal or quasi-municipal entity for source water or watershed protection. Examples include Seattle City Light South Fork Tolt River Municipal Watershed (8,399 acres owned and managed by the City and closed to public access);
- A transportation, power transmission, or utility right of way, provided the right of way begins, ends, or passes through some portion of above criteria.

✓ **Ownership or eligibility to receive credits (Section 1.5)**

The Project Operator meets one of following:

- Own the land and potential credits upon which project trees are located

- Own an easement or equivalent property interest for a public right of way which project trees are located and accepts ownership of project trees by assuming responsibility for maintenance and liability for them
 - Have an agreement from the landowner, granting ownership to the Project Operator of any credits for carbon storage, other greenhouse gas benefits, and other co-benefits delivered by Project trees on that landowner's land
- ✓ **Demonstrate preservation of trees for 40 or 100 years (Section 4.1)**
The Project Operator must show that the trees in the Project Area are preserved from removal by a recorded easement, covenant, or deed restriction (referred to hereafter as "Recorded Encumbrance") with a term of at least 40 years. This action is referred to as the "Preservation Commitment."

This Recorded Encumbrance must be recorded not later than 12 months after Registry approval of the Project's Application.

- ✓ **Demonstrate threat of loss (Section 4):**
The Project Operator must show that prior to the Preservation Commitment:
- Project trees were not preserved from removal through a Recorded Encumbrance or other prohibitions on their removal,
 - The Project Area was:
 - In a land use designation that allowed for at least one non-forest use. Non-forest uses include industrial, commercial, transportation, residential, agricultural, or resource other than forest, as well as non-forest park, recreation, or open space uses.
 - Is not in an overlay zone that prohibits all development. Examples include critical areas or wetland designations.
 - The Project Area met one of the three following:
 - Surrounded on at least 30% of its perimeter by non-forest, developed or improved uses, or
 - Sold, conveyed, or had assessed value within three years of preservation for greater than \$8,000 average price per acre for the bare land, or
 - Would have a fair market value after conversion to a developed or improved use greater than the fair market value prior to preservation
- ✓ **Quantification for credits (Section 10)**
The full Protocol describes the steps for carbon stock and soil carbon quantification in detail. These steps are designed to be completed by anyone moderately familiar with forestry. The Registry will provide spreadsheet templates that identify data needed, with some of calculations based on formulae.

1. Stored carbon stock present in Project Area (Section 10.1)
Estimate the biomass stock present and adjust for uncertainty to calculate the “Accounting Stock”. This can be done using the US Forest Service General Technical Report NE-343 tables, on-site inventory of some live trees with i-Tree methods and tools, or an on-site forest inventory
 2. Areas expected to remain in trees after potential development (Section 10.2)
Calculate the fraction of the Accounting Stock that likely would be emitted as a result of development, to calculate “Avoided Biomass Emissions”
 3. Claiming additional credit for growth (Section 10.3)
The Project Operator may elect to also account for ongoing growth of trees within the Project Area after Project Commencement
 4. Quantification of soil carbon (Section 10.4)
Calculate “Avoided Soil Carbon Emissions” caused by conversion of soils to impervious surfaces in the Project Area
 5. Deduction for displaced development (Section 10.5)
Apply the deductions in Section 10.5 and Appendix B to Biomass and Soil Carbon calculations to adjust for development and emissions that would be displaced by the preservation of the Project Area (leakage deductions). This will reduce the creditable tonnes of Avoided Biomass Emissions and Avoided Soil Carbon Emissions to adjust for displaced development
 6. Quantify Co-Benefits (Section 10.6)
The Project Operator will calculate co-benefits separately from CO₂(e). The Registry will supply a spreadsheet template based on their climate zone, and will provide values for rainfall interception, reductions of air compounds, and energy savings.
- ✓ **Social Impacts (Section 11)**
The Project Operator will describe how the Project impacts contribute towards achievement of the global UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Registry will supply a template to evaluate how the Project aligns with the SDGs.
- ✓ **Attestations of No Net Harm and No Double Counting (Section 5)**
The Project Operator will sign attestations that no project shall cause net harm and no project shall seek credits on trees, properties, or projects that have already received credits.

✓ **Validation and verification by third-party verifiers (Sections 12 & 13)**

Project compliance and quantification must be verified by a third-party Validation and Verification Body approved by the Registry.

✓ **Issuance of Credits to Project Operator (Section 6)**

After validation and verification, the Registry issues credits to the Project Operator based on the Project Area size:

- 50 acres or less: all credits are issued after validation and verification
- Greater than 50 but less than 200 acres: credits are issued in the equivalent of 50 acres per year
- Greater than 200 acres: credits are issued in equal amounts over five years

This issuance of credits over time reflects the likely staging of development if the Project Area were to have been developed. The schedule of issuance also reflects that one of the first development actions taken upon metropolitan land is clearing and grading to “vest” development rights in the project, to discourage opposition to a project, or to reduce the cost of constructing in-ground infrastructure such as sewer and water.

✓ **Credits for Reversal Pool Account (Section 6.3)**

The Registry will issue 90% of Project credits earned and requested and will hold 10% in the Registry’s Reversal Pool Account.

✓ **Understand Reversals (Section 8)**

If the Project Area loses credited carbon stock, the Project Operator must return or compensate for those credits if the tree loss is due to intentional acts or gross negligence of Project Operator. If tree loss is due to fire, pests, or other acts of god (i.e., not due to the Project Operator’s intentional acts or gross negligence), the Registry covers the reversed credits from its Reversal Pool Account of credits held back from all projects.

✓ **Commit to monitoring and reporting (Section 7)**

The Project Operator must submit a report every three years for the project duration. The reports must be accompanied by some form of telemetry or imaging that captures tree canopy, such as Google Earth, aerial imagery, or LiDAR. The reports must estimate any loss of stored carbon stock or soil disturbance in the Project Area.