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If the estimate of net GHG sequestration or emission resulting from the project is no net emission then no cumulative adverse impacts are likely to occur.

Comment [TB5]: Reference 14 CCR § 15130(a)(1).

Comment [TB6]: DECISION POINT 4:
1. Replace this sentence with "No further analysis is required if an equivalent or greater amount of carbon is sequestered prior to the next harvest, given that no cumulative adverse impacts are likely to occur."
2. Leave as is.
3. Do something different.

If the estimate of net GHG sequestration or emission resulting from the project results in a net emission of GHG then the following potential sources of emissions associated with the project and other project causing related impacts should be further evaluated at a landscape level to determine significance of cumulative effect, opportunity for mitigation, and if any GHG emissions thresholds of significance established for the forestry sector are being exceeded:

Comment [TB7]: DECISION POINT 5:
1. Make the assessment area specific.
2. Leave at the discretion of the project proponent.

Comment [TB8]: DECISION POINT 6 (IF THE DECISION IS MADE TO MAKE SPECIFIC THE ASSESSMENT AREA):
1. Use Watershed Assessment Area.
3. Do something different.

- Timberland conversion/deforestation.
- An increase in wildfire hazard.
- An acceleration of tree mortality and decay.
- Significant soil disturbance.
- Emissions from gasoline and diesel powered equipment.

Comment [TB9]: DECISION POINT 7:
1. Retain.
3. Make congruent with assessment area.

Comment [TB10]: DECISION POINT 8:
1. Retain.
3. Remove.

Feasible mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions include, but are not limited to, Timber Operations that address:

1. Forest health.
2. Wildland fire risk reduction through fuels treatments.
3. Increasing long-term carbon sequestration and storage.

Conversely, timberland management that includes the following can be a source of GHG emissions: