Reforestation Forecast Methodology Version 1.1
ERRATA AND CLARIFICATIONS

The Climate Action Reserve (Reserve) published its Reforestation Forecast Methodology Version 1.1 in May 2020. While the Reserve intends for the methodology to be a complete, transparent document, it recognizes that correction of errors and clarifications will be necessary as the methodology is implemented and issues are identified. This document is an official record of all errata and clarifications applicable to the Reforestation Forecast Methodology Version 1.1.[1]

Per the Climate Forward Program Manual, both errata and clarifications are considered effective on the date they are first posted on the Climate Forward website. The effective date of each erratum or clarification is clearly designated below. All listed reforestation projects must incorporate and adhere to these errata and clarifications when they undergo confirmation, including those undergoing confirmation at the time any new errata or clarifications are issued. The Reserve will incorporate both errata and clarifications into future versions of the methodology.

All project proponents and confirmation bodies must refer to this document to ensure that the most current guidance is adhered to in project design and confirmation. Confirmation bodies shall refer to this document immediately prior to uploading any Confirmation Statement to assure all issues are properly addressed and incorporated into confirmation activities.

If you have any questions about the updates or clarifications in this document, please contact the Reserve team at info@climateforward.org or (213) 891-1444 x4.

[1] See the policy memo dated June 6, 2023 or the Climate Forward Program Manual for an explanation of the Reserve's policies on methodology errata and clarifications. For document management and program implementation purposes, both errata and clarifications are contained in this single document.

Errata and Clarifications (arranged by protocol section)

Section 3.8.1

1. Projects on Government-Owned Lands and Tonne-Tonne Accounting (CLARIFICATION – June 22, 2023)

Section: 3.8.1 (Ensuring Permanence – Tonne-Tonne Accounting)

Context: Section 3.8.1 identifies landowner and management conditions under which the Reserve is willing to issue credits based on tonne-tonne accounting (1 tonne of CO2 projected to be sequestered = 1 FMU). One condition indicated is locating a project on government-owned lands where the project proponent is able to demonstrate the management of the project area can be reasonably expected to result in each of two conditions. First, management will lead to forest carbon stocking levels on the project area that meet or exceed the levels associated with the year in which the culmination of mean annual increment (CMAI) is projected to occur (or 100 years after the start of the project if CMAI is not projected to occur prior to then). Second, management will maintain such stocking levels consistent with a 100-year permanence assumption. Project proponents must provide information supporting the assertion that both conditions will be met, including descriptions of management history, stated management objectives, and the likelihood of current management plans changing in the future in ways that are inconsistent with either required condition.

The Reserve recognizes that tribal trust lands, defined as land held in trust by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (US Department of Interior) or by a state for the benefit of a tribe, have sufficiently similar governance structures that underpin the recognition of other government owned lands for tonne-tonne accounting purposes. As such, the Reserve wishes to clarify that tribal trust lands are similarly eligible for the application of tonne-tonne accounting under the landowner class "government (secured)," as long as both conditions described above are demonstrated by the project proponent.

Clarification: The second paragraph of Section 3.8.1, beginning with the fourth sentence, shall now read as follows (bold text indicating new text):

"Projects on government-owned lands **or on tribal trust lands**[2] also meet the permanence requirement using tonne-tonne accounting under certain conditions To be eligible to use tonne-tonne accounting, projects on public **or tribal trust** lands must be able to demonstrate that management is expected to lead to increases in carbon stocks that: 1) meet or exceed those stocks projected for the project area for the lesser of either 100 years or the year at which the Culmination of Mean Annual Increment (CMAI) occurs, and 2) are maintained at or above such projected stocking levels. CMAI is a benchmark for measuring forest maturity which can be determined from the growth projections. Forest stands at CMAI are at a high risk of regeneration harvest. Although forests on public **or tribal trust** lands may very well grow beyond CMAI, considering the accumulation of carbon only to the point of CMAI is a conservative approach to quantification. To demonstrate consistency of management with the 100-year permanency of projected stock increases on a project area on public **or tribal trust** lands, the project proponent must provide a description of the following:

[2] **Land held in trust by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (US Department of Interior) or by a state for the benefit of a tribe.**

- Management history
- Management objectives
- Likelihood of management plan changing in the future in a way that will prevent projected increases in carbon stocks from being achieved."

The first sentence of the subsequent paragraph is similarly modified to read as follows (bold text indicating new text):

"In the case of a project either with a perpetual conservation easement including the Required RM Terms or on public **or tribal trust** lands capable of demonstrating management consistency with the long-term maintenance of projected carbon stock increases (hereafter referred to under the landowner class "government (secured)"), FMU issuance would be based on the tonne-tonne value projected for the crediting period, net of the resiliency discount (see Section 5.3)."