



A FORESTER’S GUIDE TO THE FAMILY FOREST CARBON PROGRAM IN THE CENTRAL APPALACHIANS

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Introduction

The Family Forest Carbon Program (FFCP) is an opportunity for private landowners to benefit financially from carbon markets by managing their forests in a way that helps mitigate climate change. The program is designed to help landowners meet their forest management goals including recreation, creating wildlife habitat, and producing sustainable forest products. The FFCP is a partnership between the American Forest Foundation and The Nature Conservancy and is administered by the Family Forest Impact Foundation, LLC (FFIF), which is an affiliate of AFF.

The FFCP is an opportunity to engage forest landowners with new types of incentives, which contribute toward the cost of forest management practices and generate an additional source of income. Landowners interested in this program work with professional foresters who provide technical assistance and professional guidance to landowners regarding the best options for their forests.

Practice-Based Approach

Traditional carbon programs are based on carbon stocks measured at the project or property level. Most landowners have historically been restricted from accessing these programs because of the high costs associated with measurement, monitoring, and verification of carbon stocks.

The FFCP is different. It incentivizes specific forest management practices that have been scientifically demonstrated to enhance carbon sequestration, improve forest health, and provide other important ecosystem benefits. Carbon gain is tied to specific forestry practices and calculations are done per practice instead of per property. The amount of carbon sequestered through these practices is verified through on-the-ground monitoring of a random sampling of properties. By using the random sampling approach, the FFCP opens the door for smaller family forest owners to benefit.

Landowner Engagement and Enrollment

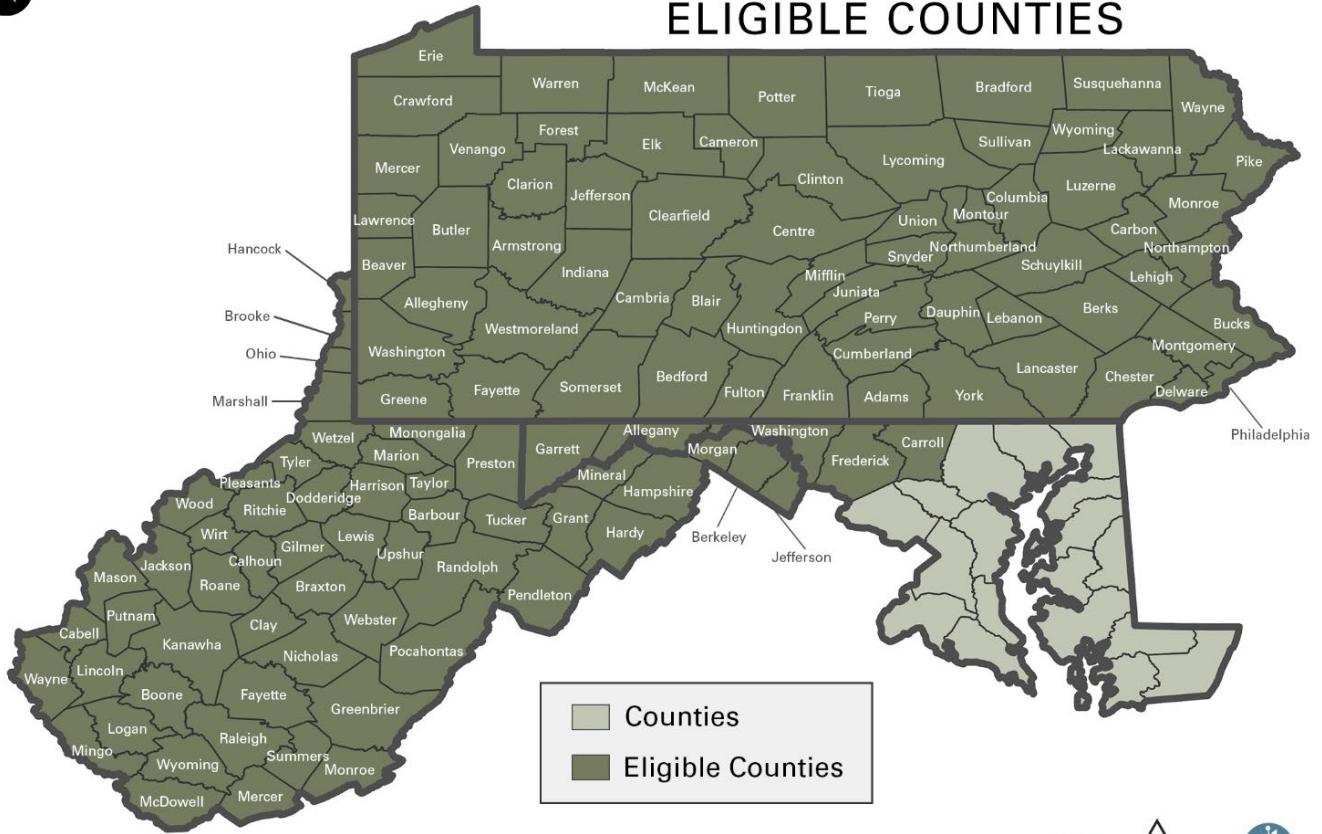
Landowner Eligibility

To be eligible for enrollment in the FFCP, the following criteria must be met at the **PROPERTY** level:

1. The property is within the eligible project areas (see maps below).
2. The property has a minimum of 30 forested acres (there is no upper acreage limit).
3. The property is not subject to any existing legal encumbrance (e.g., conservation easement or state/local restrictions) that restricts the volume or extent of timber harvest activity (e.g., riparian buffers, designated reserves, or no harvest areas).
4. Additional eligibility criteria may be required at the **PROJECT** level for certain forestry practices. Those additional criteria are listed below with the corresponding practice.



FAMILY FOREST CARBON PROGRAM ELIGIBLE COUNTIES



County and state boundaries sourced from the United States Census Bureau in 2021.

Last updated: Oct. 8, 2021, by Lynn Riley, lriley@forestfoundation.org



Landowner Outreach

The FFCP has several strategies for recruiting forest landowners to the program. The program builds on existing landowner and forester networks by utilizing the American Tree Farm System, Pennsylvania Forest Stewardship Program, Woodlands Owners Associations, Consulting Foresters, and Bureau of Forestry Service Foresters. Foresters are encouraged to talk to their clients about FFCP to see if the program aligns with their management objectives.

The FFCP also utilizes new technology to recruit forest landowners who are new to forest management and conservation. WoodsCamp is a free online tool designed to help family forest owners connect with programs, services, and professionals that help them care for their land. By leveraging the best available mapping data, WoodsCamp highlights opportunities matched to the landowners' goals and the condition of their forest. It is a tool that efficiently pinpoints forest owners who might be a good fit for conservation projects in specific areas, including FFCP.

The Role of Foresters

Planning A Project

Landowners interested in the FFCP will work with a forester to delineate a project area and collect basic forest stand data. Most of the time, this will require a joint site visit between the landowner and the forester to discuss the landowner's forest management goals and to identify potential project locations. The forester will need to delineate the project area and collect basic forest inventory data and provide this information to FFCP.

A property tour may not be necessary if a landowner has a forest management plan less than 10 years old with accurate stand delineations and forest inventory data that can be used to plan the project. Existing plans must have up-to-date information and reflect current conditions of the proposed FFCP project area.

FFCP Consulting Foresters – Participating and Approved

Natural Resource Professionals that meet the requirements of an FFCP Consulting Forester [as described below](#) are encouraged to work with landowners to plan FFCP projects. The FFCP will work with foresters to ensure that they are prepared to work with landowners and have access to the online Customer Relationship Management tool (CRM) to assist with planning.

The Consultant shall be either a "Participating Forester" or an "Approved Forester" and must follow their FFCP Consulting Forester Agreement and the Requirements and Standards for FFCP-Approved Consulting Foresters (Appendix A). Participating Foresters may be contacted with new client leads, should new landowner interest be greater than the on-staff forester capacity, and help to verify eligibility and plan FFCP projects for those new clients. They can also plan projects on their existing clients' land. Participating Foresters are not obligated to accept the new leads. If you would like to decline a lead, please make a note in the CRM timeline and notify caforester@forestfoundation.org so we can reassign that landowner to another forester. Approved Foresters are able to plan FFCP projects on their existing clients' land but will not be sent new landowners/leads to visit.

The question of whether to be a Participating vs. Approved Forester comes down to whether you would like to receive new clients, i.e., landowners who come into the FFCP and don't yet have a forester with whom they work. Most of the foresters we've worked with so far choose to be a Participating Forester as they want to receive new client leads that are interested in the FFCP.

The FFCP expects foresters who are working with landowners to carry out FFCP practices to promptly share information with FFCP staff in accordance with the "Consulting Agreement for FFCP Foresters" and the "Requirements and Standards for FFCP-Approved Consulting Foresters" section below. The FFCP will maintain a list of approved foresters for landowners to contact for project implementation. Once foresters have planned at least two projects, they will be added to that list if desired.

Forester – Landowner Working Relationship

The FFIF will have staff outreach foresters *and* contracted consulting foresters to provide no-cost visits and project planning services for landowners who do not have a prior relationship with a forester. In the cases in which landowners come in through FFCP marketing channels but do have a prior relationship with a forester, we will encourage that landowner to continue working with their existing forester if the forester is FFCP-Approved. Payment rates are outlined in the table below.

Family Forest Impact Foundation, LLC (FFIF), will occasionally provide opportunities for Consultants to take on new landowner clients who are interested in enrolling in the FFCP. FFIF will pay Consultant for completing each of these visits and submitting FFCP Project Planning Data, as outlined in the "FFCP Practices" section below. The Consultant will submit an invoice for services provided to the FFIF according to the payment table below to caforester@forestfoundation.org on a monthly basis.

The fees outlined below are based on Project Area acreage and are meant to include all costs associated with completing the project planning visit and completing the project planning forms, including all time, materials, mileage, and travel. Consultant shall not charge the landowner for any work related to FFCP Project Planning.

Forester/Landowner (LO) Payment Table

Project area acre range	Payment to forester for completing a visit and submitting practice planning form and mapping	Payment to forester for preparing/updating a simple Forest Management Plan (using AFF template)	Payment to LO to defray cost of complex, NRCS-ready plan and update
30-99	\$500	\$600	\$600
100-199	\$600	\$700	\$700
200-299	\$900	\$800	\$800
300-499	\$1100	\$900	\$900
500-999	\$1400	\$1000	\$1000
1000-1499	\$1600	\$1100	\$1100
1500-1999	\$1900	\$1200	\$1200
2000-2400	\$2100	\$1300	\$1300

In addition, all landowners are encouraged to work with a consulting forester to fulfill the recommendations in their forest management plan. Doing so will likely include practices in addition to those contracted through FFCP. Foresters and landowners linked together through FFCP may continue working together on additional projects that fit within the allowances of the practice, such as sustainable timber sales, if both parties wish to do so.

FFCP Practices

The FFCP is based on forest management practices that have been scientifically demonstrated to enhance carbon sequestration and improve forest health. The forester and landowner should work together to determine which practices are appropriate for different forest stands based on the landowner's management goals and forest conditions. The FFCP practices for the Appalachian region include "Growing Mature Forests" (GMF) and "Enhancing the Future Forest" (EFF). EFF is currently under revision and not available to landowners at this time.

Growing Mature Forests (GMF)

This practice is intended to avoid unsustainable timber harvesting in sawtimber-sized forest stands. The payment to the landowner will be based on the FFCP Carbon Additionality Model.

In this practice, a landowner agrees to a 20-year commitment of increasing post-harvest forest stocking and quality. GMF is ideal for forested stands where no regeneration harvests are planned.

Eligibility: To be eligible for this practice, the project area must average at least 2,000 board feet per acre. The project area must meet the FIA definition of "accessible forest land". Please see Appendix B: Delineating Forest Land In FFCP.

Plantations are ineligible for this practice. Areas on any property for which coniferous species comprise at least 50% of the basal area and are greater than 25 acres in size are also ineligible. Please exclude these stands from the project area and note why they are excluded in the CRM.

Plantation Definition: A plantation is any contiguous area, at least 5 acres in size, where 50% of the basal area is made up of planted trees.

Guidance for Enrolling/Excluding Plantations: If the naturally regenerated trees account for >50% of the total basal area **and** the board feet per acre **of that natural regeneration** is >2,000 bd ft/acre then the stand is GMF eligible.

A Conifer stand is defined as: A contiguous area at least 25 ac in size, where at least 50% of the basal area is made up of conifer species.

Project Planning: Foresters planning a Growing Mature Forests practice will need to complete a basic forest inventory to assess forest stand condition and estimate the average timber volume per acre. The inventory should be conducted using variable-radius plots (i.e., prism or angle-gauge plots). Tree species, DBH, and merchantable height will be recorded for each "in" tree. More information on these criteria are included in the attached Inventory and Planning Guide.

The locations of plots should be well distributed, unbiased, and located within conditions representative of the forest stand. The forester will record the GPS coordinates of each plot and provide the plot coordinates to FFCP staff. A minimum of 7 plots is required for all projects. On projects greater than 50 acres, additional plots are required for every 50 acres of proposed project size (e.g., minimum of 11 plots for a 250-acre project). Foresters are encouraged to install more plots if higher accuracy is desired by the forester and/or landowner, if the project area covers multiple forest stands, or if the forest condition is highly variable.

Foresters will calculate the estimated timber volume for the project in International ¼" using appropriate log rules for the project area and provide the estimates to FFCP along with an Excel file or similar spreadsheet of the raw inventory data. Existing inventory data will suffice if the inventory reflects current forest conditions, planned project acreage, and minimum sampling intensity.

Forest Management Plans

The landowner must have an up-to-date (no more than 10 years old) forest management plan (FMP) for their entire property throughout the length of the Growing Mature Forest practice contract. Within 1 year after their agreement is signed, landowners enrolling in the "Growing Mature Forests" practice must submit to FFCP a **property-wide forest management plan** that is less than 10 years old or regularly updated. The landowner must update their plan by the expiration date or in year 10 of the contract, whichever comes first. The landowner has two options to complete this plan:

Option 1: A FFCP Staff Forester or FFCP-Approved and Contracted Consulting Forester will work with the landowner to create a basic forest management plan free of charge for the landowner. For the basic plan, contracted foresters will utilize the FFCP Plan Template and tailor the plan to the landowner's goals and interests. The contracted forester will receive payment directly from FFCP according to the "Forester/Landowner Payment Table" above. They will not receive additional funding from landowners for writing this type of plan, unless the landowner opts for a more detailed plan (see option 2). The plan will be updated by an FFCP Staff Forester or FFCP-Approved and Contracted Consulting Forester in year 10. Consulting foresters will receive payment for the update directly from FFCP in year 10 according to the "Forester/Landowner Payment Table" above.

Option 2: If the landowner would like a more detailed plan, e.g., to apply for NRCS funding, we will refer them to consulting foresters. In these cases, the landowners and foresters will be responsible for negotiating the total cost of the FMP, to which FFCP will contribute a set amount to defray costs depending on the project acreage. The landowner will be paid according to the "Forester/Landowner Payment Table" above. The plan must incorporate adaptive management (described below) and must be approved by a third party or the FFCP. The landowner must submit both the plan and the proof of third-party approval/oversight to FFCP in these cases. Examples meeting this third-party approval/oversight criterion include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Forest Stewardship Plan (approved by state forestry agency)
- (b) NRCS CAP 106 Forest Management Plan
- (c) Membership in the American Tree Farm System (ATFS)
- (d) Certification under the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)
- (e) Certification under the Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI)

The landowner must get an update when their plan expires or in year 10 of the contract, whichever comes first. The landowners and foresters will be responsible for negotiating the total cost of the FMP update, to which FFCP will contribute a set amount to defray costs depending on the project acreage. The landowner will be paid for the update according to the “Forester/Landowner Payment Table” above.

Adaptive Management: Describe current and likely future threats to forest health the landowner should be aware of. For current threats, discuss what level of risk these threats pose and what mitigation options are available. For likely future threats, discuss what the landowner / land manager should look for when monitoring the property and who the landowner should contact if a threat is discovered (ex. DCNR Service Forester, Consulting Forester, Penn State Extension).

Forest management plans should be adaptive; the plan can be updated to include monitoring progress and results, lessons learned, and revised management recommendations as needed. The plan will be updated in 10 years, but more frequent, informal updates are encouraged so that the most current information is incorporated into decision making.

Timber Harvests

Commercial timber harvests and non-commercial tree cutting are allowed through the Growing Mature Forests practice but must meet the following criteria to ensure that the cutting is sustainable and meets program goals:

- i. The Landowner shall not conduct or allow any dead wood or live tree removal that results in: (a) a reduction of more than 25% of the Basal Area per acre in any **Harvest Area** (in an individual Harvest or cumulatively over time) compared to the Basal Area per acre set forth in the Initial Timber Assessment; or (b) a reduction of more than 10% in the aggregate (in an individual harvest or cumulatively over time) of the Quadratic Mean Diameter of the Harvest Area as set forth in the Initial Timber Assessment
- ii. No high grading (i.e., thinning from above) will be conducted during the Agreement Term. High grading is defined here as a reduction in quadratic mean diameter of more than 10% (TEN) from the pre-harvest condition as determined by the most recent forest inventory, and over the Agreement Term as determined by the initial forest inventory completed before the first commercial or otherwise substantial harvest.
- iii. No commercial removal of dead wood from the project area except for where dead wood creates a threat to human safety and health. Landowner may remove dead wood or live trees from the Project Area for personal use (i.e., not for barter, sale or trade) in amounts up to 5 cords in total during a 12-month period, limited in the case of live trees to those of less than 12” in diameter.
- iv. No commercial tree removals within 50 feet of intermittent and perennial streams with defined banks, spring seeps, lakes, ponds, and vernal pools.

These specifications may be waived in salvage situations if a waiver is received from FFIF.

Salvage harvests may be allowed if tree mortality occurs as a result of extreme weather events, forest fire, or forest pest or pathogen outbreak. Salvage harvests do **not** need to meet the above specifications; however, a waiver is required prior to harvest and the salvage may trigger a termination (with no penalty to the landowner) of the contract, even if a waiver is received.

Enhancing the Future Forest (EFF)

The EFF practice is currently under revision and not available to landowners at this time.

Competing vegetation is a major hinderance to forest regeneration in the Appalachian region. The “Enhancing the Future Forest” practice provides landowners with financial incentives to control competing vegetation less than 5” DBH on forest stands being regenerated. Both native and non-native competing vegetation hinders the growth of young trees, reducing the diversity and carbon sequestration potential of the future forest. Eligible project areas are those that have at least 30% coverage of competing vegetation **and** where the landowner has conducted a regeneration harvest (i.e., overstory removal, shelterwood, group selection) in the past 10 years or intends to conduct a regeneration harvest within the next 10 years. Competing vegetation includes: all non-native invasive plants, hay-scented fern, New York Fern, bracken fern, striped maple, American beech, mountain laurel, and grapevine. The program restricts timber harvests on areas within 50 feet of surface water, so the project area shall not be within 50 feet of intermittent and perennial streams with defined banks, spring seeps, lakes, ponds, and vernal pools.

Data on the extent of the competing vegetation must be collected prior to contracting this practice. Foresters will record visual estimates of the percent coverage (in 5% increments) and height (for woody species only) of the competing vegetation within a 26-foot radius plot.

The locations of plots should be well distributed, unbiased, and located within representative conditions for the forest stand. The forester will record the GPS coordinates of each plot and provide the plot coordinates to FFCP staff. A minimum of 7 plots is required for all projects. On projects greater than 50 acres, additional plots are required for every 50 acres of proposed project size (e.g., minimum of 11 plots for a 250-acre project). Foresters are encouraged to install more plots if higher accuracy is desired by the forester and/or landowner, the project area covers multiple forest stands, or the forest condition is highly variable. The forester will provide FFCP with an Excel file or similar spreadsheet with the percent coverage and height of the competing vegetation in each of the plots.

Competing vegetation can be in either the forest understory or midstory and be controlled with scientifically proven chemical or mechanical means. For native woody species, only stems less than 5 inches DBH are to be controlled through this practice. Broadcast (i.e. mist-blower) applications of herbicide are only allowed where desirable regeneration is non-existent or protected by utilizing either a selective herbicide or application method.

The control measures must kill at least 85% of the competing vegetation for the practice to be considered successful. The landowner has 4 years after contract signing to achieve this. Specifically, the initial treatment must occur within 2 years of signing the contract, followed by an additional 2 years to verify the effectiveness of the treatment or to re-treat if necessary.

All state and local regulations must be followed. If herbicides are used, a chemical use log must be provided to FFCP that lists the date, spray mix components, volume of spray applied, and acreage treated. Mechanical control methods must be conducted in a manner that prevents the re-sprouting of competing vegetation.

Practice Confirmation

After a landowner is enrolled in FFCP, it will be necessary to provide updates that describe activities on the enrolled property. This allows us to confirm compliance with the contract terms and address any potential issues around management implementation that might arise.

If a landowner decides to conduct a timber harvest while enrolled in FFCP, their forester will need to conduct a pre-harvest cruise and provide data to FFCP describing the basal area, QMD and growing stock (% AGS and UGS by basal area), any forest health issues or concerns, as well as a shapefile describing the harvest boundary. Following the operation, the landowner's forester will conduct and document a post-harvest cruise, recording the same metrics to the same statistical tolerances, and submit both cruise reports and the shapefile describing the harvest boundary to FFCP. FFCP will review harvest documentation for consistency with the requirements of the contract and will inform the landowner of any potential problems. **The cost of this work is borne by the landowner, and the landowner and forester should negotiate a fair and reasonable rate for the service.**

For the pre- and post-harvest cruise, foresters should follow the procedure below in order to establish the precision necessary to confirm compliance with the contract's forest management terms:

Collect data on trees more than 5" DBH that are "in" according to a 10 or 20-factor prism. Trees selected by the prism are identified as to species, measured for DBH, and evaluated for quality. On the tally sheet, species is recorded in one of three ways: the Forest Service species code, a mnemonic code, or a forester-defined code. DBH should be measured and recorded by 1--inch size classes. Acceptable Growing Stock is defined as trees of a desirable species that contain at least one log, or will in the future, and likely will persist for another 15 years. Unacceptable Growing Stock is defined as trees of an undesirable species, or do not contain at least one log and never will, or are unlikely to live another 15 years.

Inventory plots for the purposes of pre- and post-harvest data collection should follow the following sampling density guidance:

- For stands smaller than 10 acres, use one regeneration plots per acre.
- For stands of 10 acres or larger, use 10 regeneration plots plus 1 additional plots for each 5 acres above 10 acres.

Family Forest Carbon Program Forest Inventory and Planning Guide

Foresters and other natural resource professionals should utilize this guide to plan forestry practices through the Family Forest Carbon Program (FFCP). The steps included in the project include forest stand delineation, project area selection, data collection, and data summarizing and reporting.

Ownership complexities

Please review the ownership structure before/during your visits with landowners and project planning. Our contracts are based on the data from deeds registered with the county that dictate the legal owner of the land. The named owner on the deed is who the contract will be constructed for, even if it is an LLC or org that is solely owned by an individual landowner. After the contract is signed, we file it with the county to transfer the LOs carbon rights over to us, so we need the ownership to match. If it doesn't match, the county bounces it back to us, which slows down the enrollment process.

Thus, if one parcel is under the landowner's name, and another parcel is under an LLC owned by the landowner – a separate project/contract is required for each parcel. The same is true if, for example, one parcel is owned by one brother and the other parcels are owned by the other brother. So, in summary, if there is a complex ownership structure, you must collect the appropriate amount of data and plan the projects (submit planning forms) separately even though they are theoretically the same owner. We sympathize and share in how cumbersome this is but appreciate the extra work on the front end, so we don't have to go back and recollect data to fix it.

If you know of or have discovered that there's a land survey that is more accurate than the county parcel data, please send that to us if you can get a copy. At a minimum, please let us know about it when submitting the data so we can ask the landowner for it.

Stand Delineation

The forester will need to delineate the project area and provide this information to FFCP staff in the form of delineation on the CRM map (preferred), a shapefile, series of GPS points, or delineation on an accurate map. The practice area should align with forest stands identified in a property's forest management plan as appropriate.

Data Collection

Additional data must be collected for the stands for which an FFCP practice is prescribed. The data required depends on the practice. The forester will record the GPS coordinates of each plot and provide the plot coordinates to FFCP staff.

Growing Mature Forests (GMF): Variable radius plots at the minimum sampling intensity listed below. Record species, DBH, and merchantable height for each tree. **Only live trees 6 inches DBH or greater shall be included in the inventory.** Tree species should be recorded with any common name, FIA code, Plants symbol, Mnemonic, or local code that is compatible with the USFS SILVAH program. Diameter can be recorded in either 1" or 2" classes. Merchantable heights can be recorded in feet or in 16-foot logs, including half logs (e.g., 1.5 logs = 24 feet).

Enhancing the Future Forest (EFF): Visual estimate of competing vegetation coverage (in 5% increments) and height within a 26-foot radius plot. Competing vegetation includes all non-native plants, hay-scented fern, New York Fern, bracken fern, striped maple, American Beech, mountain laurel, and

grapevine. For woody species, only stems less than 5” DBH shall be counted. List all invasive plants noted within the project area. The minimum sampling intensity is listed below.

Minimum Required Sampling Intensity

A minimum of 7 plots is required for all projects. On projects greater than 50 acres, one additional plot is required for every 50 acres of proposed project size (e.g., minimum of 8 plots for 65 acres, 11 plots for a 250-acre project, etc.). Foresters are encouraged to install more plots if higher accuracy is desired by the forester and/or landowner, the project area covers multiple forest stands, or the forest condition is highly variable.

Project Size (Acres)	Minimum # of Plots
50	7
100	8
150	9
250	11
500	16

Planning Forms

Planning forms are available in Excel-based spreadsheets for both EFF and GMF practices. Planners should fill out these forms using the data collected during the forest inventory and upload them to the online CRM (preferred) or submit them to tcameron@forestfoundation.org. In addition to the planning form, **please utilize the CRM Mapping Tool to delineate the project area. If that is not possible, we require submission of spatial data of the project area** (shapefile (.SHP), .KML file, .GeoJSON, .JSON file, or .gpx files (both waypoints and tracks)). We also require **copies of the raw forest inventory data**.

The online CRM is a tool for foresters to track and upload landowner and project planning information. It also contains helpful tools such as a mapping tool that enables foresters to delineate project areas and download shapefiles. Once a forester signs up as an FFCP-Approved Forester, AFF will provide a log-in and information on how to use the CRM.

Appendix A: Requirements and Standards for FFCP-Approved Consulting Foresters

There are two different ways that consulting foresters may be involved in the FFCP:

- FFCP-Contracted Foresters: Foresters to whom the FFCP may send new, previously unengaged landowners (client leads) for visits and project planning and to whom AFF will provide set payments for these visits.
 - Client leads are not guaranteed and can fluctuate in frequency depending on program demand and FFCP staff forester capacity
- FFCP-Approved Foresters: Foresters who may plan FFCP projects on existing clients' woodlands. They may be sent new landowners in special cases in which landowner interest exceeds our in-house capacity to complete those visits, with no obligation to accept the new leads.

I. Program Requirements:

1. Consultants must comply with all state forestry laws, including being licensed in the state(s) in which they are practicing, if applicable.
2. Consultant must meet one or more of the following requirements:
 - i. ATFS Tree Farm Inspector
 - ii. Association of Consulting Foresters Member
 - iii. Society of American Foresters Membership
 - iv. Certified Technical Service Provider (TSP)
 - v. Forest Stewards Guild Professional Member
 - vi. Hold a Bachelor's and/or post-graduate degree in wildlife biology, natural resource management, ecology, or forestry, with 2 years of work experience in forest ecosystems
3. Consultant must provide a list of counties and/or towns they are interested and committed to service. Project partners will provide landowner leads to a forester based on these stated preferences. Consultant must keep the FFCP informed about their capacity for visits. Counties of service and capacity can be edited in the consultants CRM profile.
4. Consultant will accept or decline landowner leads **within 1 week** of receiving a lead from the project coordinator. If accepted, the consultant must contact and schedule a visit within 2 weeks of receiving a lead, update the CRM timeline to note when the visit is scheduled for, and conduct a field visit **within 30 days**. If the consultant does not respond to the project coordinator within 1 week, the lead will be given to another forester.
5. Consultants must agree to work cooperatively with our project partners (i.e., the Family Forest Impact Foundation, American Forest Foundation, The Nature Conservancy, and Audubon Pennsylvania, among others).
6. Consultants must participate in a training before they are accepted into the program as an FFCP-Approved Forester. Trainings will include information on FFCP practices, management recommendations for wildlife habitat, and project planning and reporting requirements.
7. Consultants must commit to following the [Society for American Foresters' Code of Ethics](#).
8. **The forester will update the landowner status within 1 week of completing a visit**, including what the results of the visit are (project planning completed, landowner no longer interested,

or additional visits needed to complete project planning). They must **submit any completed project planning documents with 2 weeks of the completed visit**. Specifics regarding this reporting requirement will be covered in a brief training session, mentioned above.

9. In the case that the visit was put on hold or canceled, consultants must update the CRM timeline and notify caforester@forestfoundation.org within 1 week along with the reason why.
10. Consultant must agree to sign a written contract articulating these requirements and other project roles and responsibilities. Failure to follow contract terms will result in dismissal as an FFCP-approved consultant.

II. Project Standards:

1. Landowners requesting a forester visit will be assigned a consultant on a rotating basis. Landowner assignments will be rotated through the cooperating consultant list, while simultaneously ensuring that consultants are only assigned landowners in their preferred geographic radius.
2. The project coordinator will conduct an initial screening with landowner respondents and provide the cooperating consultant with as much background as possible to prepare for their visit. Additionally, this screening will help the landowner understand the role of the consultant and the conditions of the visit.
3. As part of the screening process, the project coordinator will determine if landowners have worked (or are working) with consulting foresters. In this case, FFCP will try to serve the landowner by working with his/her existing forester.
4. FFCP-Approved foresters who plan projects for their existing clients will be expected to agree on reasonable payment rates with their clients prior to project planning.
5. The hours spent on each property will be determined by property size, accessibility, etc. All landowners are encouraged to work with a consulting forester to fulfill the recommendations in their forest management plan. Doing so will likely include practices in addition to those contracted through FFCP. Foresters and landowners connected through FFCP may continue working together on additional projects such as sustainable timber sales if both parties wish to do so. Consultants should provide project partners information regarding future landowner actions to ensure that on-the-ground impact can be tracked over time.

Criteria for Delineating Forest Land¹ in FFCP

Exclude areas from the project area (stand) if area in question is:

- If tree-covered:
 - Less than 10 percent canopy cover by live tally trees of any size or has had at least 10 percent canopy cover of live tally species in the past, based on the presence of stumps, snags, or other evidence, or
 - Less than 1 acre in area, or
 - Less than 120' wide at its widest, or
 - Less than 120' wide at its widest and 363' long at its longest if the area is roadside, streamside, or shelterbelt strips, or
 - Area is tree-covered in agricultural production settings, such as fruit orchards, or tree-covered in urban settings, such as city parks.
- If not tree-covered but embedded in forest land:
 - At least 1 acre in size and at least 120' wide at its widest.

Examples:



Figure 1. The area in question (red) is greater than 1 acre, but it includes areas with tree cover that are less than 120' wide. However, at its widest, the area is at least 120' wide, so the entire polygon is included.



Figure 2. Even though the area in question (red) is less than 120' wide, it is a component of a larger forested block that is at least one acre in area and at least 120' wide. Thus, the area is not excluded.



Figure 3. The area in question (red) is less than 1 acre but is part of a forested area greater than 1 acre. At its widest, the area is at least 120', so it is included.



Figure 4. A complex example with all areas included. Even though some sections are less than 120' wide, at the block's widest, it is at least 120' wide.

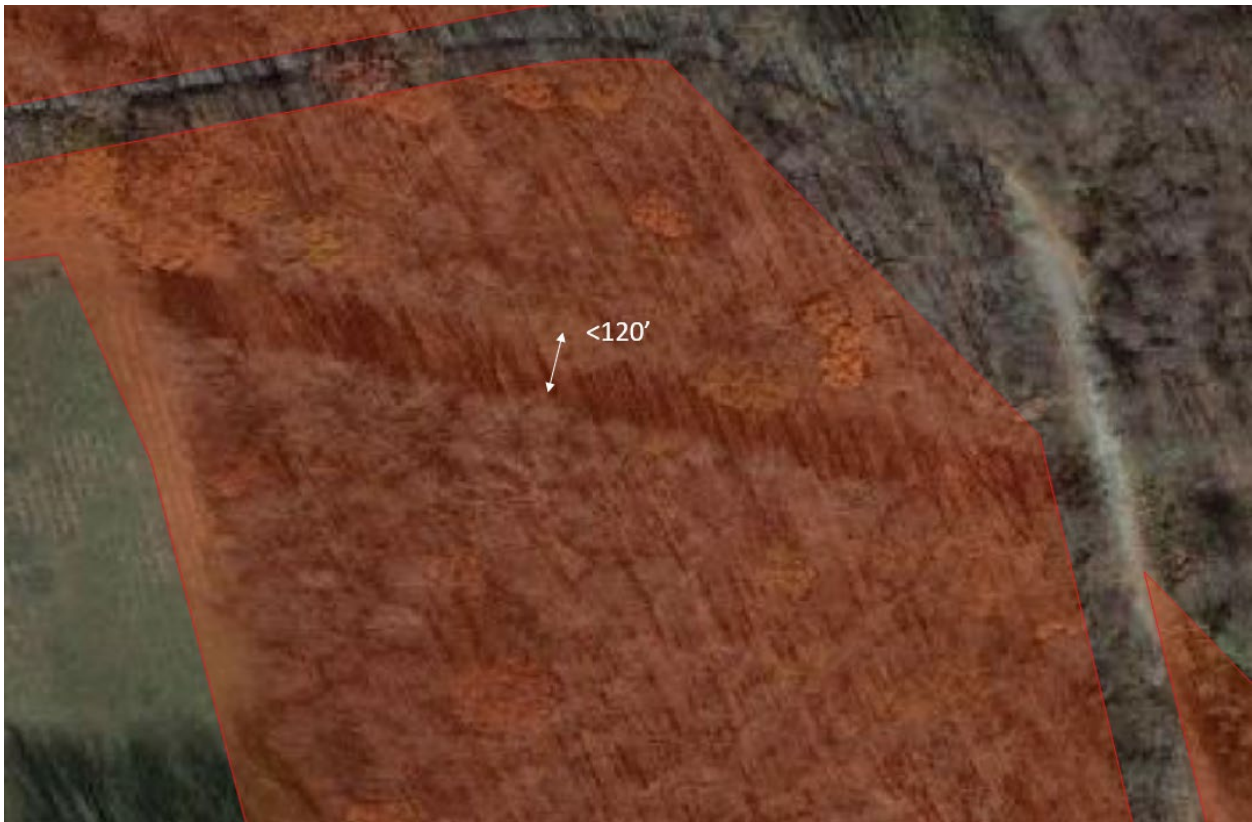


Figure 5. Since the right-of-way is less than 120' wide and is embedded in forest land, it can be considered forest land and does not need to be excluded.



Figure 6. This area is at least 120' wide at its widest, but it is less than one acre in area. The nonforest areas around it are greater than one acre in size. Thus, the noted island would be excluded.