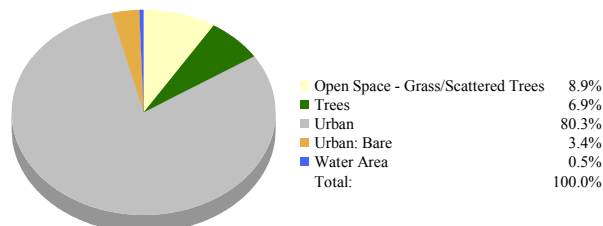


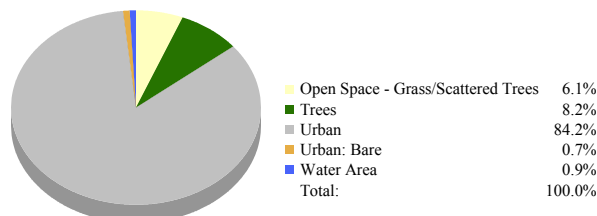
Landcover 1

1991 Main 3-4 SWMA Land Cover



Landcover 2

2002 Main 3-4 SWMA Land Cover



Air Quality Results

Pounds Removed per Year

Pollutant	1991 Landcover	2002 Landcover
Carbon Monoxide:	7,180	8,537
Nitrogen Dioxide:	39,491	46,955
Ozone:	111,292	132,327
Particulate Matter:	122,063	145,132
Sulfur Dioxide:	32,311	38,417
Total:	312,337	371,368

By absorbing and filtering out nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), ozone (O₃), carbon monoxide (CO), and particulate matter less than 10 microns (PM₁₀) in their leaves, urban trees perform a vital air cleaning service that directly affects the well-being of urban dwellers. This model, UFORE, developed by the US Forest Service, estimates the annual air pollution removal rate of trees within a defined study area for the pollutants listed below. To calculate the dollar value of these pollutants, economists use "externality" costs, or indirect costs borne by society such as rising health care expenditures and reduced tourism revenue. The actual externality costs used in the model is set by the each state, Public Services Commission.

Benefits Summary

Landcover Change (acres)			
Landcover	Landcover 1	Landcover 2	Change
Tree Canopy:	4,027	4,789	19%
Air Pollution Benefits			
Pollutants Removed (lbs):	312,337	371,368	59,031
\$ Amount:	\$740,923	\$880,956	\$140,033
Carbon Stored (tons):	173,306	206,060	32,755
Carbon Sequestered (lbs):	1,349	1,604	255

Stormwater Results

Stormwater Volume Change Summary

2-yr, 24-hr Rainfall: 2.25 in.

*Curve Number reflecting Landcover 1: 91

*Curve Number reflecting Landcover 2: 91

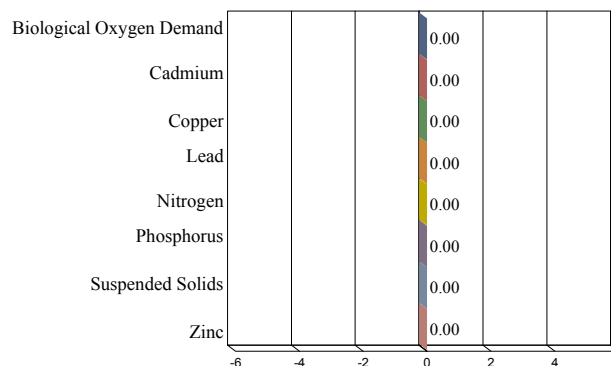
Change in stormwater volume due to landcover change: 0 cu. ft.

Construction cost, per cu. ft. of stormwater, to build retention facility: \$2.00

Cost of stormwater retention resulting from landcover change: \$0

Water Quality (Contaminant Loading)

Percent Change in Contaminant Loadings from Landcover 1 to Landcover 2



Notes: *The stormwater calculations are based on curve number which is an index developed by the NRCS, to represent the potential for storm water runoff within a drainage area. Curve numbers range from 30 to 100. The higher the curve number the more runoff will occur. The change in curve number reflects the increase/decrease in the volume of stormwater runoff.