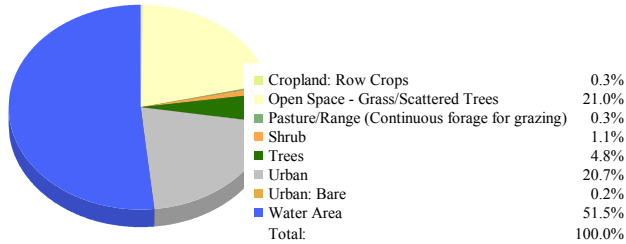
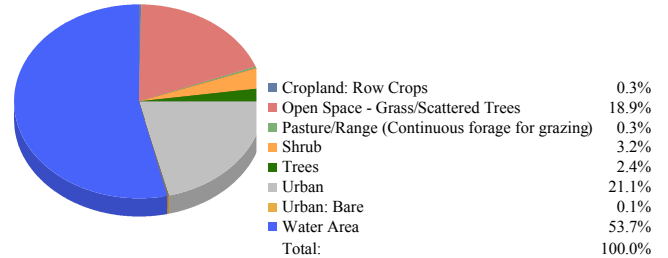


New Orleans 2001 Landcover



New Orleans 2006 Landcover



Air Quality Results

Pounds Removed per Year

Pollutant	2001	2006
Carbon Monoxide:	57,898	29,284
Nitrogen Dioxide:	154,394	78,090
Ozone:	463,182	234,270
Particulate Matter:	463,182	234,270
Sulfur Dioxide:	96,496	48,806
Total:	1,235,152	624,719

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	2001	2006	Change
Tree Canopy:	10,825	5,475	-49%
Air Pollution Benefits			
Pollutants Removed (lbs):	1,235,152	624,719	-610,433
\$ Amount:	\$2,944,519	\$1,489,288	-\$1,455,232
Carbon Stored (tons):	465,821	235,605	-230,217
Carbon Sequestered (lbs):	3,627	1,834	-1,792

Stormwater Results

Stormwater Volume Change Summary

2-yr, 24-hr Rainfall: 5.75 in.

*Curve Number reflecting 2001 conditions: 89

*Curve Number reflecting 2006 conditions: 90

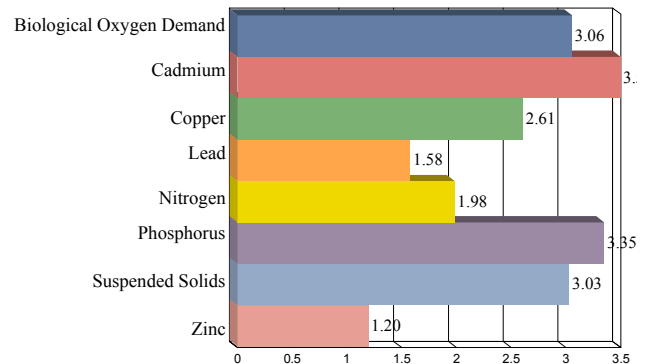
Change in stormwater volume due to landcover change: 88,673,295 cu. ft.

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

Cost of stormwater retention resulting from landcover change: **\$177,346,590**

Water Quality (Contaminant Loading)

Percent Change in Contaminant Loadings from current conditions to modeled scenario



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.