Grassland Project Protocol Workgroup Meeting 4

December 4, 2014

C L I M
Call-in: (646) 307-1706

Code: 712-112-843



Roll call



- Reserve staff
- Contractors
- Workgroup

Workgroup Members	Roll Call
Adam Chambers	
Richard Conant	
Joe Fargione	
Billy Gascoigne	
Teresa Koper	
Robert Parkhurst	
Richard Scharf	
Patrick Splichal	
Joel Brown	



Agenda



Item #	Expected time	Description
1	12:00 – 12:10	Introduction and review of agenda
2	12:10 – 12:20	Process update
3	12:20 – 12:45	Legal requirement test
4	12:45 – 1:45	Credit and payment stacking
5	1:45 – 2:15	Monitoring
6	2:15 – 2:45	Reporting & verification
7	2:45 – 3:20	Quantification
8	3:20 - 3:30	Next steps
	3:30	Adjourn

Process Update



- Next meeting: Week 40 (Feb 2-6), date TBD
 - Scheduling poll: http://doodle.com/59fnfgyn2vdwwhu9
 - Webinar
 - Answer any questions related to the workgroup comment draft protocol
- Now:
 - Reserve staff developing the workgroup comment draft
 - Contractor finished modeling
- December January
 - Reserve staff finish the workgroup comment draft

Protocol Table of Contents



- 1. Introduction
- 2. Project Definition
- 3. Eligibility
- 4. GHG Assessment Boundary
- 5. Quantification
- 6. Monitoring
- 7. Reporting
- 8. Verification
- 9. Glossary
- 10. References

Appendices

- A. Development of Performance Standard
- B. Development of Standardized Parameters and Emission Factors
- C. Default Parameters and Emission Factors
- D. Example Project Area Map

Section 3: Eligibility



- 3.1 Location
- 3.2 Project Start Date
- 3.3 Additionality
 - 3.3.1 The Performance Standard Test
 - 3.3.2 The Legal Requirement Test
 - 3.3.3 Credit and Payment Stacking
- 3.4 Project Crediting Period
- 3.5 Minimum Time Commitment
- 3.6 Project Implementation Agreement
- 3.7 Use of Qualified Conservation Easements or Qualified Deed Restrictions
- 3.8 Regulatory Compliance



Agenda Item 3

LEGAL REQUIREMENT TEST (LRT)

LRT: Generally Applicable Requirements



- Legal Requirement Test:
 - No legal requirement to maintain Project Area as grassland, and
 - No legal obstacle to convert Project Area to cropland.

Generally applicable requirements:

- "Federal, state, or local regulation"
- Specifically applicable requirements:
 - "Legally binding mandate, agreement, contract, deed restriction or deeded encumbrance, <u>pre-existing</u> or <u>subsequent</u>"
 - A "legal requirement" could be an agreement entered into voluntarily or an order imposed on the grassland owner.

LRT: Specifically Applicable Requirements



- If the non-"breaking" party could prevent the physical conversion of land, i.e., by sending a sheriff to prevent the breaking, the instrument is <u>legally binding</u>.
- If the instrument is in force before the first of either the PSD or the recordation of the qualified conservation easement/PIA, the requirement is <u>pre-existing</u>.
 - What time frame is appropriate as a grace period on the determination of "pre-existing?"
 - 12 months? 6 months? Different times for different types of requirements?

LRT: Coterminous or Subsequent Legal Instruments



- If an allowable specifically applicable requirement exists, or is subsequently entered into, the legal instrument must explicitly address soil carbon ownership, and/or permit a carbon project to be undertaken.
 - If the legal instrument does not specifically assign ownership to the soil carbon, or explicitly permit a carbon offset project, the right to claim ownership of the soil carbon and/or to participate in the project is presumed not to exist.
- The terms contained in the recorded legal documents are presumed to be comprehensive.

LRT: Renegotiation of Specifically Applicable Requirements



- Reserve may determine, at its discretion, that the terms of an agreement were fairly re-negotiated:
 - Habitat Conservation Plan, Safe Harbor Agreement
 - Deeded encumbrances between unrelated parties
- Original agreement's date must be used for purposes of:
 - Determining PSD (if applicable)
 - Determining whether requirement was "pre-existing".
- New agreement's terms may be used to determine whether the project meets the LRT.



Agenda Item 4

CREDIT & PAYMENT STACKING

Credit & Payment Stacking



- Opportunities for landowners to receive multiple payments for ecosystem services that grasslands provide
- Want to address specific opportunities in protocol
 - Credit stacking: Endangered species habitat credits via conservation banks (Endangered Species Act)
 - Payment stacking: USDA NRCS and Farm Service Agency conservation programs
- Key questions:
 - 1. Is stacking allowed by both programs? If yes, then...
 - 2. Can you maintain additionality while providing multiple payments?

Subsequent Credit Stacking



- Can land in a conservation bank seek carbon credits?
 - Since conservation bank requires protecting land in perpetuity,
 project area would fail Legal Requirement Test
 - Species credit + carbon credit not allowed
- Can land in a carbon project seek species credit?
 - Fish and Wildlife Service specifies that land used to establish conservation bank must not be previously designated for conservation purposes
 - Carbon credit + species credit not allowed

Concurrent Credit Stacking



- Landowner seeks carbon credit and species credit at the same time
- Carbon credit is considered an "unbundled" credit
 - Carbon market compensates grassland owners for an individual ecosystem service: GHG sequestration (metric tons CO2e/acre)
- Species credit is considered a "bundled" credit
 - Mitigates habitat loss, which is a full ecosystem impact (acre)
 - Credited issued with the expectation that all of the ecosystem services provided by that land are being conserved, including GHG sequestration
- Proposal: Carbon credit + species credit not allowed
- Question: Are there other markets we should address in the protocol?

Payment Stacking



- Guidance needs to address a number of programs
- Guidance needs to address temporal stacking
- Guidance needs to address 2008 and 2014 Farm Bill programs
- Questions for workgroup:
 - Are we focusing on the right subset of programs?
 - Does our approach seem sound?

Types of Programs



- 1. Landscape-scale programs: prevent grasslands from being converted into cropland through long-term contract or establishing an easement
 - Payment is for the same activity that the carbon credit incentivizes
- 2. Enhancement programs: provide financial assistance to landowners to implement discrete conservation practices
 - Payment is for an activity that is complementary to the activity that the carbon credit incentivizes

Landscape-Scale Programs



- Long-term rental contracts with USDA or easements that prevent the conversion of grassland to cropland
 - Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (2014 Farm Bill)
 - Conservation Reserve Program (2008 Farm Bill)
 - Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program (2008 Farm Bill)
 - Grassland Reserve Program (2008 Farm Bill)
- 2008 Farm Bill contracts receive annual rental payment for enrolled acres or 50% of fair market value of easement
- USDA will honor contracts that were signed by February 7, 2014
 - GPP proposes a 24-month "look-back" window from Effective Date for start date
- Limited information available on ACEP, which replaces 2008 Farm Bill programs moving forward

Enhancement Programs



- Financial and technical assistance from NRCS and/or FSA to implement specific Conservation Practice Standards (CPS)
 - Environmental Quality Incentives Program (2014 Farm Bill)
 - Conservation Stewardship Program (2014 Farm Bill)
 - Continuous Conservation Reserve Program (2008 Farm Bill)
 - Wildlife Habitat Incentive Program (2008 Farm Bill)
- Short-term contracts with annual cost-share payments for each CPS
- Most CPS do not appear to incentivize same activity as GPP, so may not be "stacking"

Conservation Practice Standards of Interest



- Brush Management (CPS 314)
- Silvopasture Establishment (CPS 381)
- Fencing (CPS 382)
- Forage Harvest Management (CPS 511)
- Forage and Biomass Planting (CPS 512)
- Range Planting (CPS 550)
- Upland Wildlife Habitat Management (CPS 645)
- Early Successional Habitat Development/Management (CPS 647)
- Others?



Agenda Item 5

MONITORING

Monitoring pre-project land use



- To justify the stratification as either 10-30 year grassland or 30+ year grassland
- If Cropland Data Layer is available, use that to identify annual land use
- If CDL unavailable, use one or more of these options:

Contract(s)	Affidavits from unaffiliated parties
Time-stamped photos	Records generated or accepted by a regulatory body
Time-stamped aerial photos	Some combination of these or other options
Tax records	

 We are flexible with these options, but the evidence must cover the relevant time period

Monitoring project land use



- Two part demonstration that project area remained unconverted during the reporting period
- 1. Review of annual CDL (released every February)
- 2. Supplemental evidence
 - This can include, but is not limited to, the items listed on the last slide for demonstration pre-project land use

Monitoring to prevent overgrazing



- Prescribed grazing management plan
 - Follow NRCS Practice Standard 528: Prescribed Grazing
 - Must identify protection of soil carbon as a management goal
 - Plan must be created through consultation with either a trained professional or an NRCS agent
 - Annual review by qualified entity for first three years, then at least once every six years thereafter (may be the VB if qualified)
- Legal limitations on grazing intensity
 - If project easement contains language to contractually limit overgrazing, this will reduce project risk profile
- Monitoring of grazing activities
 - Must document Animal Grazing Days by livestock category (next slide)

Monitoring woody biomass



- Optional, only used by projects which elect to quantify emission reductions from baseline loss of woody biomass
- Initial inventory:
 - Use remote sensing to estimate canopy coverage
 - Use ground sampling to develop a ratio of CO₂e per area
- Ongoing monitoring:
 - Annual remote sensing to confirm canopy coverage
- If we only count non-tree woody biomass, the carbon-tocanopy ratio shouldn't change much over time

Monitoring project emissions (annual)



- Grazing
 - Animal Grazing Days by livestock category (for the whole reporting period)
 - AGD = population x grazing days
- Fertilizer use
 - Type and amount of organic fertilizer applied
 - Excluding manure from grazing animals
- Burning
 - Acres burned by stratum
- Fossil fuels and electricity
 - Sources, types (fuels), and quantity used (e.g. tractor, diesel, 4 gal)



Agenda Item 6

REPORTING & VERIFICATION

Reporting & verification cycle



- Reporting period = the period of time over which emission reductions are quantified
- Verification period = the period of time over which emission reductions are verified
 - One verification period could include >1 reporting period
- Initial verification period is one reporting period, beginning with the project start date
- Subsequent VPs may cover multiple RPs, but how many?
 - Forest allows up to 6, but there is no risk from inter-annual fluctuations or stale data
 - Livestock (and ARB <25k projects) have option for 2 year cycles

Verification activities



- Initial verification must include site visit
 - For cooperatives, not every site must be visited
- Subsequent verification may rely on remote sensing
 - Remote sensing will be used to confirm that the site has not been converted
 - Remote data will confirm maintenance of woody canopy
- Review documentation for project emissions
 - Burning
 - Grazing
 - Fertilizer



Agenda Item 7

QUANTIFICATION

Woody biomass



- Optional quantification for sites which would have lost a significant amount of woody biomass due to conversion
- Not accounting for sequestration over time
- Remote sensing to estimate area covered by woody species
- Ground sampling to identify woody species and develop carbon-to-canopy ratio
- Guidance based on recent Urban Forest Management Quantification Guidance document
 - http://www.climateactionreserve.org/how/protocols/urban-forest/

Emission factors



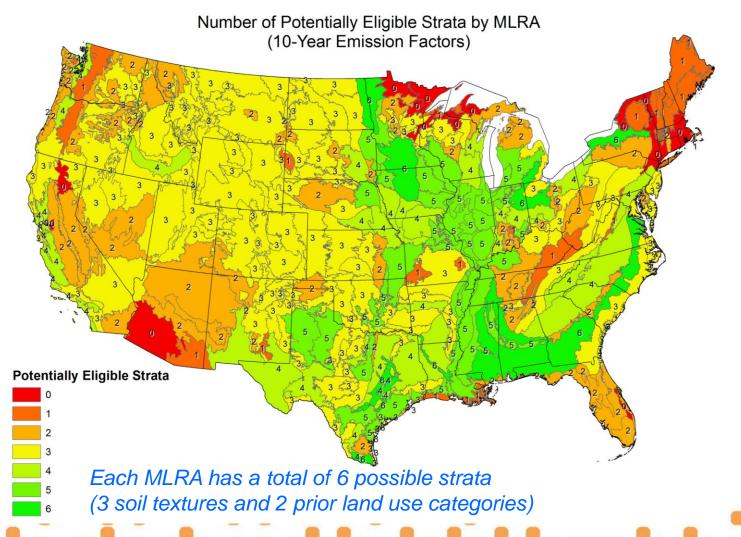
- Contractor has finished preliminary emission factor tables
 - Still working on QC and summary statistics

Total possible strata	1,668
Strata not modeled (AK & HI, plus others)	667
Modeled strata with no emission reductions	331
Potentially eligible strata	670

- This is based on using a 10-year emission factor
 - Many strata (154 total) show a baseline increase in SOC during the first few years due to ploughing under the biomass, then SOC loss into the future.
 - Using 10-year EFs would smooth out this variability.
 - 5-year EFs result in exclusion of all of these strata







Example calculation tool



- We are working on an Excel-based tool which we will distribute with the Workgroup comment draft
- The basics of the quantification allow you to get a sense of quantitative outcomes for different project scenarios
- The tool will be unlocked, so you will be able to see the impact of adjusting different discount factors
- You are welcome to create project scenarios to send to Reserve staff to support your comments
- For scenarios we've tried so far, the project emissions and discounts seem to roughly balance the non-soil carbon baseline emissions (N₂O)



Agenda Item 8

NEXT STEPS

Next steps



- If you have additional comments or thoughts based on where we are now, please get in touch ASAP
 - Email Anna (<u>aschmitz@climateactionreserve.org</u>)
- Reserve staff will prepare the official workgroup comment draft
 - Comment period will be 30 days
 - Expect to receive the draft during Week 38
 - Staff will incorporate comments into the public comment draft where appropriate
- Public comment period will begin mid-March

Contact Information



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THANK YOU!

http://www.climateactionreserve.org/how/protocols/grassland/