

METHODOLOGY FOR THE QUANTIFICATION,
MONITORING, REPORTING AND VERIFICATION
OF GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS
AND REMOVALS FROM

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

VERSION 2.0

September 2018

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American Carbon Registry®

WASHINGTON DC OFFICE

c/o Winrock International
2121 Crystal Drive, Suite 500
Arlington, Virginia 22202 USA
ph +1 703 302 6500

CALIFORNIA OFFICE

800 J Street, Suite 539
Sacramento, California 95814 USA

ACR@winrock.org

americancarbonregistry.org

ABOUT AMERICAN CARBON REGISTRY® (ACR)

A leading carbon offset program founded in 1996 as the first private voluntary GHG registry in the world, ACR operates in the voluntary and regulated carbon markets. ACR has unparalleled experience in the development of environmentally rigorous, science-based offset methodologies as well as operational experience in the oversight of offset project verification, registration, offset issuance and retirement reporting through its online registry system.

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This methodology was developed by Ducks Unlimited, The Nature Conservancy and the American Carbon Registry.

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ACRONYMS

AC	Avoided Conversion
ACoGS	Avoided Conversion of Grasslands and Shrublands
ACR	American Carbon Registry
AFOLU	Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use
APEX	Agricultural Policy Environmental eXtender Model
CO ₂ e	Carbon dioxide equivalent
CH ₄	Methane
CDM A/R	Clean Development Mechanism Afforestation/Reforestation
CRP	Conservation Reserve Program
DAYCENT	Daily Time Step Version of the CENTURY Biogeochemical Model
d.u.	Dimensionless unit
EF	Emission Factor
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ERS	Economic Research Service
ERT	Emission Reduction Ton
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
IA	Identified Agent
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LU/LC	Land Use/Land Cover
LCA	Land Conservation Agreement
LCC	Land Capability Class

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS
TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

MLRA	Major Land Resource Areas
NH ₃	Ammonia
N ₂ O	Nitrous Oxide
NLCD	National Cropland Data Layer
NO _x	Nitrogen Oxides
PDA	Programmatic Development Approach
REDD	Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation
SOC	Soil Organic Carbon
SSR	Sources, Sinks and Reservoir
UA	Unidentified Agent
VCS	Verified Carbon Standard
VB	Validation/Verification Body

PUBLIC COMMENT

CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	3
ACRONYMS	4
CONTENTS	6
1 BACKGROUND AND APPLICABILITY	10
1.1 SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF METHODOLOGY	10
1.2 APPLICABILITY CONDITIONS	11
1.3 PERIODIC REVIEWS AND REVISIONS	13
2 PROJECT BOUNDARIES	14
2.1 SPATIAL BOUNDARY	14
2.1.1 FIELD, AREA, REGION BOUNDARY TERMS	14
2.1.2 RECORDING THE PROJECT AREA AND PROJECT REGION	15
2.2 GHG ASSESSMENT BOUNDARY	16
2.2.1 CARBON POOLS (RESERVOIRS)	17
2.2.2 GHG SOURCES AND SINKS	18
2.3 TEMPORAL BOUNDARY	19
2.3.1 START DATE	20
2.3.2 CREDITING PERIOD	20
2.3.3 PROJECT TERM	21
3 BASELINE DETERMINATION AND ADDITIONALITY	22
3.1 BASELINE DETERMINATION	22
3.1.1 DETERMINE BASELINE LAND-USE SCENARIO	22
3.1.2 DETERMINE BASELINE CROPLAND MANAGEMENT SCENARIO	23
3.2 ADDITIONALITY ASSESSMENT	24
3.2.1 REGULATORY SURPLUS TEST	25
3.2.2 PRACTICE-BASED PERFORMANCE STANDARD (IF APPLICABLE)	25
4 STRATIFICATION	27
5 USE OF MODELS FOR QUANTIFICATION OF GHG EMISSIONS	29
6 QUANTIFICATION OF GHG EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS	31
6.1 QUANTIFICATION OF BASELINE GHG EMISSIONS	31

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

6.1.1	ACCOUNTING BASELINE EMISSIONS FROM ABOVEGROUND BIOMASS (WOODY AND NON-WOODY)	32
6.1.2	ACCOUNTING BASELINE EMISSIONS FROM BELOWGROUND BIOMASS	36
6.1.3	ACCOUNTING BASELINE EMISSIONS FROM SOIL ORGANIC CARBON	39
6.1.4	ACCOUNTING BASELINE EMISSIONS FROM SOIL N ₂ O.....	42
6.1.5	ACCOUNTING BASELINE EMISSIONS FROM ENTERIC FERMENTATION (E _{FERM, BL, P, Y}).....	45
6.1.6	ACCOUNTING BASELINE EMISSIONS FROM FOSSIL FUELS	46
6.2	QUANTIFICATION OF PROJECT GHG EMISSIONS.....	47
6.2.1	ACCOUNTING PROJECT EMISSIONS FROM ABOVEGROUND BIOMASS (WOODY AND NON-WOODY)	49
6.2.2	ACCOUNTING FOR PROJECT EMISSIONS FROM BELOWGROUND BIOMASS	50
6.2.3	ACCOUNTING PROJECT EMISSIONS FROM SOIL ORGANIC CARBON	51
6.2.4	ACCOUNTING PROJECT EMISSIONS FROM SOIL N ₂ O.....	52
6.2.5	LIVESTOCK EMISSIONS FROM ENTERIC FERMENTATION.....	54
6.2.6	ACCOUNTING FOR PROJECT EMISSIONS FROM FOSSIL FUELS	56
6.3	LEAKAGE.....	57
6.3.1	DESCRIPTION OF LEAKAGE.....	57
6.3.2	QUANTIFICATION OF LEAKAGE DEDUCTION	61
6.4	NET GHG EMISSIONS	61
6.5	UNCERTAINTY.....	62
6.6	PERMANENCE AND REVERSALS.....	63
6.6.1	ASSESSMENT OF RISK.....	63
6.6.2	MITIGATION OF RISK	63
6.6.3	BUFFER POOL CONTRIBUTIONS.....	63
7	MONITORING AND DATA COLLECTION.....	64
7.1	THE GHG PROJECT PLAN.....	64
7.2	DATA COLLECTION AND PARAMETERS MONITORED	64
7.2.1	DESCRIPTION OF THE MONITORING PLAN	64
7.2.2	SAMPLING DESIGN.....	65
7.3	DATA ARCHIVING.....	65
8	VALIDATION AND VERIFICATION	66

**AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS
TO CROP PRODUCTION**

Version 2.0

8.1 ACR VV STANDARD AND DEVIATIONS.....	66
8.1.1 LISTING REQUIREMENTS	66
8.1.2 SITE VISITS	66
8.1.3 REQUIREMENTS FOR PDA PROJECTS.....	67
8.1.4 SIGNIFICANT CHANGES TO A PROJECT	67
DEFINITIONS	69
APPENDIX A: PARAMETERS	72
APPENDIX B: ELIGIBLE U.S. COUNTIES	87
APPENDIX C: REFERENCES	103

FIGURES

Figure 1: Spatial Boundaries.....	14
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TABLES

Table 1: Carbon Pools	17
Table 2: Greenhouse Gas Sources	18
Table 3: Literature Values for Leakage Associated with the USDA CRP	60

EQUATIONS

Equation 1: Baseline Emissions	31
Equation 2: Baseline Emissions from Each Participant Field	31
Equation 3: Baseline Above Ground Biomass.....	32
Equation 4: Baseline Carbon Stocks of Woody and Non-Woody, Non-Crop Above Ground Biomass Loss	33
Equation 5: Baseline Above Ground Crop Biomass.....	35
Equation 6: Baseline Above Ground Crop Biomass for Crop Type b	35
Equation 7: Baseline Belowground Biomass.....	36
Equation 8: Baseline Pre-existing Belowground Grass Biomass.....	37
Equation 9: Baseline Belowground Crop Biomass Using Root to Shoot	38

**AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS
TO CROP PRODUCTION**

Version 2.0

Equation 10: Total Soil Organic Carbon in the Baseline Scenario	40
Equation 11: Emission Factor for Decay Rate of SOC Following Conversion	41
Equation 12: Baseline N ₂ O Emissions	43
Equation 13: Baseline Mass of Synthetic Fertilizer Nitrogen.....	43
Equation 14: Baseline Mass of Organic Fertilizer Nitrogen	44
Equation 15: Baseline Enteric Fermentation.....	45
Equation 16: Enteric Emission Factor per Head of Livestock	46
Equation 17: Baseline Fossil Fuel Emissions.....	46
Equation 18: Total Project Emissions	48
Equation 19: Project Emissions.....	48
Equation 20: Project Aboveground Biomass.....	49
Equation 21: Initial Project Aboveground Biomass	49
Equation 22: Project Belowground Biomass	50
Equation 23: Project N ₂ O Emissions.....	52
Equation 24: Project Mass of Synthetic Fertilizer Nitrogen	53
Equation 25: Project Mass of Organic Fertilizer Nitrogen.....	53
Equation 26: Percent Excreta Nitrogen	54
Equation 27: Nitrogen Excreta Per Head of Livestock.....	54
Equation 28: Project Enteric Fermentation	55
Equation 29: Enteric Emission Factor per Head of Livestock	56
Equation 30: Project Fossil Fuel Emissions	56
Equation 31: Leakage Emissions	57
Equation 32: Market Leakage	58
Equation 33: Leakage Deduction.....	61
Equation 34: Net Emission Reductions	61
Equation 35: Non-Permanence Deduction.....	62

1 BACKGROUND AND APPLICABILITY

1.1 SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF METHODOLOGY

This methodology estimates the emissions avoided by preventing the conversion of Grasslands and Shrublands to annual crop production.¹ Conversion of Grassland and Shrubland to uses other than annual Cropland is not an eligible activity under this methodology. Conversion to orchards and vineyards is not an eligible activity under this methodology. Grassland and Shrubland soils are significant reservoirs of organic carbon that will, if left uncultivated, continue to store this carbon belowground. Grassland and Shrubland ecosystems may also support greater plant biomass than annual Cropland, especially belowground. In addition to the avoided cultivation and oxidation of soil organic carbon, several crop production practices with GHG implications, such as fertilizer applications, may also be avoided through the project activity. Livestock, primarily cattle, are anticipated to be common in the project scenario and their associated emissions from enteric fermentation and manure deposition are accounted.

This methodology accounts for two Avoided Conversion baseline scenarios: 1) where the conversion agent is identified and 2) where the conversion agent is unidentified. Projects that can identify the conversion agent are required to demonstrate proof of intent to convert by the identified agent. Where the specific conversion agent cannot be identified but a class of likely agents can, the Unidentified Agent baseline approach is used to determine the probability of conversion. This approach is based on historical rates of conversion of existing grasslands and shrublands within a county, in addition to the various land capability classes suitable for agriculture at the field level.

The removal of project lands from the supply of potential Cropland is expected to create leakage effects, all in the form of market leakage. A default market leakage estimate is offered to account for these effects. Standardized values for leakage and baseline determination are specific to the United States.

Unless specified otherwise in this document, projects are subject to all requirements and specifications in the most current version the American Carbon Registry Standard. Definitions specific to this methodology can be found at the end of the document.

¹ Eligible project types may include, but are not limited to, the avoided conversion of native rangeland, and grasslands established under the Conservation Reserve Program (United States) that have been in grassland cover for a minimum of 10 years.

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

1.2 APPLICABILITY CONDITIONS

In addition to satisfying the latest ACR program requirements, project activities must satisfy the following conditions for this methodology to apply:

- All Participant Fields avoid the complete conversion² of Grasslands or Shrublands to annual Cropland. Conversion of Grassland and Shrubland to uses other than annual Cropland is not an eligible activity under this methodology.
- All Participant Fields in the Project Area are currently Grassland or Shrubland, have qualified as Grassland or Shrubland for at least 10 years prior to the Start Date³, will remain as Grassland or Shrubland throughout the Project Term, and are legally able to be converted and would be converted to Cropland in the absence of the project activity.
- All Participant Fields enrolled in the Project Area must be subject to a qualified Land Conservation Agreement (LCA) entered into by the Project Participant prohibiting the conversion of the land from Grassland or Shrubland for the duration of the minimum Project Term or longer. The area bound by the LCA does not have to match the Project Area nor Participant Field enrolled; however, the entire area of the Participant Field must be included in the area covered by the LCA. The LCA must also explicitly prohibit grassland conversion to another land use—often referred to as a “sod-buster” clause—such that avoidable reversals are sufficiently precluded as long as the LCA is enforced.⁴ If the easement allows for alternative land use other than grassland preservation, such as building envelopes, gravel sites, road development, etc., those areas must be delineated and removed from the eligible portion of the Participant Field. The LCA must be recorded on the deed of the property encompassing all Participant Fields to ensure transferability among ownership.
- In the case of an unidentified agent of conversion, the Project Area is located entirely in a county or counties listed in Appendix B as automatically eligible.⁵
- In the case of an identified agent of conversion, written offers to lease or buy property must specify cropland as the intended/highest and best use, including reference to available water rights and infrastructure if irrigation is required; in the absence of written offers to lease or buy the property, landowner attestations or other documentation demonstrating threat to conversion must reference the highest and best use as cropland and other comparable conversion events in the region.

² The complete removal of initial vegetation community through complete tillage, chemical treatment, fire, or combinations thereof which are followed by seeding of an annual crop.

³ In the case of aggregated projects, Participant Fields must have qualified as Grassland or Shrubland for at least 10 years prior to the date the Project Participants agreed to enroll that field into the aggregate.

⁴ ERTs will not be issued for any period of non-conformance with the LCA.

⁵ Eligibility maps are updated at minimum every 5 years. Appendix C describes the derivation of the county level eligibility.

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

- Land may remain in use for livestock grazing and/or haying and be subject to prescribed burning or wildfires during the project scenario, so long as the provisions of the relevant qualified LCA are met. In the project scenario, overgrazing, overstocking, or overuse of prescribed fires leading to the progressive loss of vegetative cover shall not occur, allowing carbon pools to remain at a steady state. Supplemental management practices that increase carbon stocks in the project scenario are allowable but the resultant emissions avoided or removed are not eligible for crediting under this methodology.
- At least 50% of the project area is in Land Capability Class (LCC) I-IV and no more than 25% of the project area is LCC VII and VIII as assessed using the SSURGO non-irrigated lands database.
- When the landowner will hold title to the carbon rights, a statement of intent⁶ to develop a carbon offset project is submitted to ACR no sooner than 12 months before and not longer than 12 months after the date that the qualified LCA is recorded.
- When the landowner will not hold title to the carbon rights, the date of any agreement (e.g. a carbon options agreement) transferring carbon rights from the landowner to the project developer must be enacted no sooner than 12 months before and not longer than 12 months after the date that the qualified LCA is recorded.
- The Project Area includes either one contiguous parcel, or multiple discrete parcels of land. If the Project Area consists of multiple discrete parcels, Project Proponents must demonstrate that each discrete parcel meets all applicability criteria of the methodology.
- Project Areas do not include Grasslands or Shrublands on organic soils or peatlands, nor include wetland acres within Grassland/Shrubland tracts. Additional information on how to appropriately identify and remove wetland acres and organic soils from GHG modeling and ERT calculation is provided in Section 2.1.2.
- An irrigated cropland scenario in the baseline and an irrigated project scenario are allowed. In the baseline scenario, a strong justification must be made, ultimately subject to the verifier's professional judgement and shall include, at a minimum, an assessment of irrigation water access—both legal and physical—to the Project Field(s) at the Project Start Date and evidence of ongoing irrigation practices on like parcels in the same county. Any biogeochemical models used for GHG modelling must have proven capabilities to account for GHG influences from specific irrigation practices.
- Where livestock are present in the project scenario, manure is not managed, stored, or dispersed in liquid form. Livestock are primarily forage fed and not managed in a confined area, e.g., feedlot. There are no restrictions on the application of synthetic or organic amendments, i.e. manure, in the baseline scenario.
- The Project Area is located in the United States.

⁶ Contact ACR administrator for a Statement of Intent template document or basic requirements.

1.3 PERIODIC REVIEWS AND REVISIONS

ACR may require revisions to this Methodology to ensure that monitoring, reporting, and verification systems adequately reflect changes to project activities. This Methodology may also be periodically updated to reflect regulatory changes, emission factor revisions, or expanded applicability criteria. Before beginning a project, the project proponent should ensure that they are using the latest version of the methodology.

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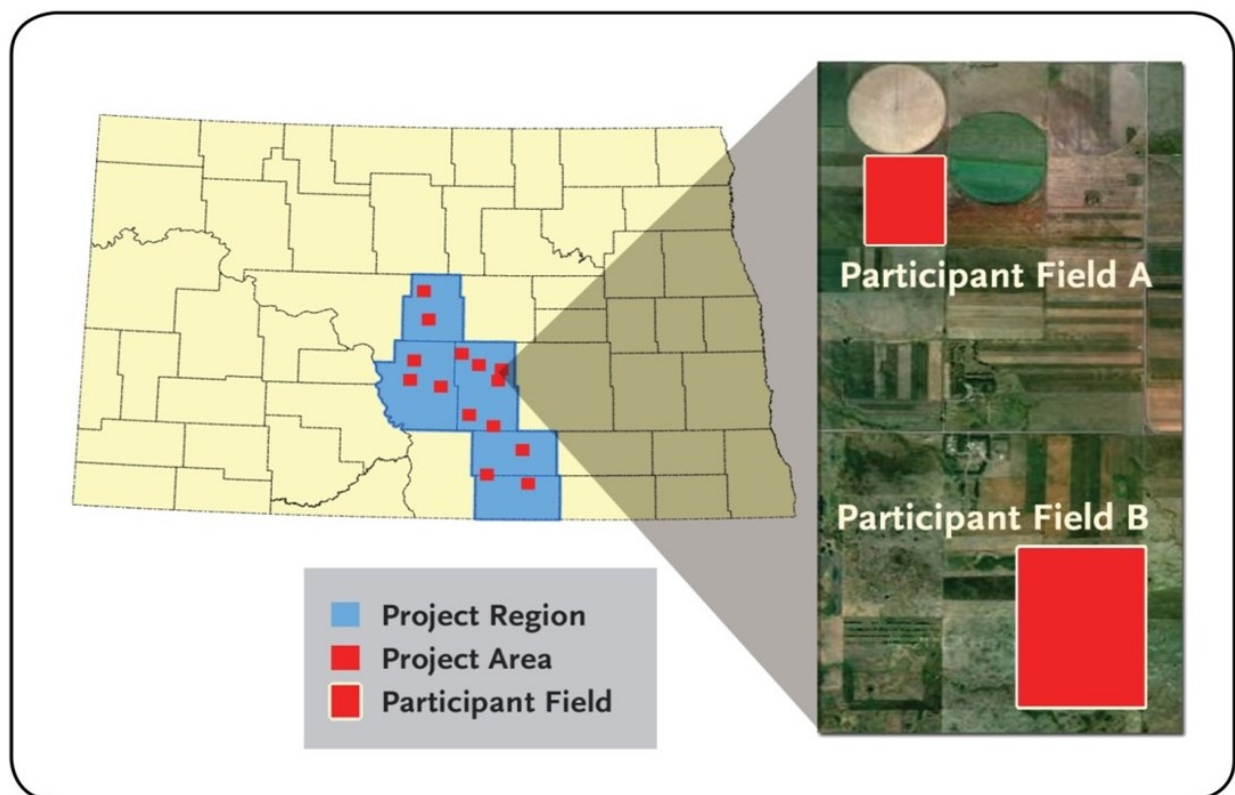
2 PROJECT BOUNDARIES

2.1 SPATIAL BOUNDARY

2.1.1 Field, Area, Region Boundary Terms

Figure 1: Spatial Boundaries

Three spatial boundaries are relevant to this methodology: Participant Fields, Project Area and Project Region.



Participant Fields are the discrete parcels where project activities are implemented, when referred to individually.

All Participant Fields must be covered in full by the qualified LCA and an agreement specifying ownership of any ERTs issued, if not specified in the qualified LCA. The GHG project boundary

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

(e.g. Participant Field boundaries) may be smaller than but must be completely within the qualified LCA boundary.

The Project Area is the collection of Participant Fields. Other areas that may fall within relevant property boundaries but for which Grassland-Shrubland to Cropland conversion is not applicable (e.g., non-Grassland or Shrubland land cover, waterways, residences, etc.) are not included in the Project Area.

The Project Region may be an eco-region or geographic administrative unit of relatively homogenous economic conditions and governance at which baseline activities are occurring, e.g. a state, county, watershed, irrigation district, Major Land Resource Area, etc. The Project Region is the highest-level geographical boundary and is used in this methodology for demonstrating baseline conditions identification of baseline management practices and the quantification of greenhouse gas emission reductions and avoidance, i.e., to define the applicability of models and emission factors. The Project Region shall be further stratified to account for heterogeneity within the Project Region according to the procedures in Section 4 Stratification.

In situations where the Project Proponent (e.g., an aggregator or developer) is not the Project Participant (e.g., an owner of a Participant Field), the Project Proponent must demonstrate that a qualified LCA restricts the management of conversion activities (e.g. via a conservation easement) for the duration of the Project Term on each Participant Field. In situations where the Project Proponent does not take fee-title possession of the land, a conveyance of the associated GHG benefits of the avoided conversion activity from the Project Participant to the Project Proponent must demonstrate clear ownership of any ERTs generated by the project activity.

2.1.2 Recording the Project Area and Project Region

Spatially explicit shape files recording the following boundaries must be provided in the GHG Project Plan:

1. Project Region
2. Project Area
3. Participant Fields
4. Wetlands, building envelopes, cultivated areas, streams, roads, gravel pits or other areas not covered by a sod-buster clause and/or excluded from but within the Project boundary
5. LCA Boundary⁷
6. ERT ownership boundary (if different than 3 or 5)

⁷ LCA boundary as recorded on the deed; if the LCA is not a recorded easement, adequate evidence, subject to verifier professional judgement, of due diligence in determining spatially accurate boundaries, must be provided.

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

See Section 7 Monitoring and Data Collection for additional details.

The Project Area is the collection of shape file polygons for all individual Participant Fields boundaries and is not necessarily contiguous.

The Project Region(s) must include the entirety of the Project Area within its (their) boundaries. The Project Region(s) may be comprised of non-contiguous areas so long as all Participant Fields are contained within a Project Region (i.e. the Project Area must be fully contained within the boundaries of the Project Region(s)) and all Participant Fields are within the qualified LCA boundary.

All required shape files shall be made available in the GHG Project Plan at time of validation. Wetland acreage delineation can often be subjective given the influence of yearly precipitation and associated variability. Where wetland acres are explicitly accounted in the language of the qualified LCA or otherwise legally encumbered, Project Proponents are to rely on the qualified LCA language or other legal protections for identifying total wetland acreage that is ineligible. Spatially explicit boundary shape files must be provided that delineate the total wetland acres in the qualified LCA. These shapefiles can then be either directly uploaded into a GHG accounting platform, or overlaid with the soils maps provided through NRCS's Web Soil Survey (<http://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/HomePage.htm>) as required by biogeochemical models.

If wetland acres are not explicitly identified in the qualified LCA, Project Proponents must demonstrate at the time of project validation that no portion of the project area requires exclusion due to classification as a wetland, either permanent, emergent, seasonal or otherwise. Project Proponents must demonstrate to the satisfaction of the verifier that the project area is limited to the area that would reasonably be plowed under as part of conversion i.e. roads, building envelopes, infrastructure or wet areas are excluded.⁸ These boundaries remain constant for the length of the project.⁹ The shapefiles delineating wetland acres must be provided and overlaid with the boundaries of the Participant Field(s).

2.2 GHG ASSESSMENT BOUNDARY

The GHG assessment boundary delineates the sources, sinks and reservoirs (SSRs) that must be included or excluded when quantifying the net changes in emissions associated with the avoided conversion of Grassland or Shrubland to Cropland.

⁸ Verifiers may use SSURGO or other databases to inform the presence of soils that would be too wet or otherwise unsuitable for cultivation.

⁹ Verifiers Project Proponents may rely on the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI). (<https://www.fws.gov/wetlands/>), HAPET, the NRCS Web Soil Survey or other locally produced resources and expert opinion to exclude wetland areas.

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

All SSRs that are likely to result in a significant increase in GHG emissions or decreased carbon storage in the project scenario relative to the baseline must be accounted for, for each Participant Field.

Specific carbon pools and GHG sources, including carbon pools and GHG sources that cause project and leakage emissions, may be deemed de minimis and do not have to be accounted for if in aggregate the omitted decrease in carbon stocks (in carbon pools) or increase in GHG emissions (from GHG sources) amounts to less than three percent of the total ex ante estimate of GHG benefit generated by the project.

2.2.1 Carbon Pools (Reservoirs)

Table 1: Carbon Pools

CARBON POOL	INCLUDED/ EXCLUDED	JUSTIFICATION
Above-ground non-tree, woody biomass	Optional	Likely to be a source of carbon loss in the baseline scenario and it is optional to include for both the baseline and project scenario. Where Project Proponents elect to include this pool in the project scenario, it must also be included in the baseline scenario.
Above-ground non-tree, non-woody biomass	Optional	Likely to be a source of carbon loss in the baseline scenario and it is optional to include for both the baseline and project scenario. Where Project Proponents elect to include this pool in the project scenario, it must also be included in the baseline scenario.
Litter	Excluded	Not a major pool in baseline or project scenarios.
Below-ground biomass	Optional	Likely to be a significant source of carbon loss in baseline scenario. Below-ground tree biomass is conservatively excluded; projects may elect to account for below-ground non-tree biomass. Where Project Proponents elect to include this pool in the project scenario, it must also be included in the baseline scenario.

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

CARBON POOL	INCLUDED/ EXCLUDED	JUSTIFICATION
Soil organic carbon	Included	Major carbon pool subject to project activity.
Dead wood	Excluded	Not a major carbon pool in the baseline or project scenario.
Wood products	Excluded	Not a major carbon pool in the baseline or project scenario.

2.2.2 GHG Sources and Sinks

Table 2: Greenhouse Gas Sources

SOURCE	GAS	INCLUDED/ EXCLUDED	JUSTIFICATION
Soil Management	CO ₂	Excluded	Accounted for in soil organic carbon pool.
	CH ₄	Excluded	Not a significant gas for this source.
	N ₂ O	Included	Covers direct emissions from synthetic and organic N amendment sources. Indirect emissions from synthetic and organic N amendments are excluded. ¹⁰
Fossil Fuel Combustion	CO ₂	Optional	Baseline emissions from fossil fuel are likely larger than in the project scenario and may be conservatively excluded. Where Project Proponents elect to include this pool in the project scenario, it must also be included in the baseline scenario.
	CH ₄	Excluded	Not a significant gas for this source.
	N ₂ O	Excluded	Not a significant gas for this source.

¹⁰ This methodology assumes that baseline emissions of N₂O (direct or indirect) due to N amendments are always larger than project emissions of N₂O.

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

SOURCE	GAS	INCLUDED/ EXCLUDED	JUSTIFICATION
Biomass Burning	CO ₂	Excluded	Accounted for in biomass pools.
	CH ₄	Excluded	Not a significant gas for this source.
	N ₂ O	Excluded	Not a significant gas for this source.
Livestock Emissions	CO ₂	Excluded	Not a significant gas for this source.
	CH ₄	Included/Optional	When livestock are present in the baseline and/or project scenario, this is a major source of emissions and must be included.
	N ₂ O	Excluded	Emissions of N ₂ O from livestock waste are captured under Soil Management emissions.

2.3 TEMPORAL BOUNDARY

The dates and time frames for the following project events must be defined in the GHG Project Plan:

- Project Start Date for each Participant Field enrolled
- Project Crediting Period start and end dates
- Date of submittal of Project listing with ACR (date when GHG Project Plan was initially submitted) for initial Participant Fields if a PDA Project
- Date of signature of the agreement specifying ownership of ERTs (if project proponent is not participant field(s) landowner)
- Date of submittal of Statement of Intent to ACR (if project proponent is participant field(s) landowner)
- Projected dates and intervals of revaluation of baseline inputs (at minimum once every 5 years)

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

- Projected dates of enrollment¹¹ and validation for new Participant Fields included in the project, if applicable¹² and actual dates as Participant Fields are enrolled.
- Demonstration that each Participant Field was in a Grassland or Shrubland land cover at least 10 years prior to time of executing the qualified Land Conservation Agreement.

The GHG Project Plan shall also include anticipated timeline for monitoring, reporting, and/or verification activities.

2.3.1 Start Date

The earliest Project Start Date for AFOLU projects is specified in the most recent version of the ACR Standard.

The Project Start Date for this project type is the date on which the qualified LCA is recorded. The project shall be submitted for listing with ACR no more than 3 years after the date upon which the qualified LCA is recorded.¹³

2.3.2 Crediting Period

The Project Crediting Period must begin no earlier than the project start date.¹⁴ The Project Crediting Period is the timeframe in which changes are conservatively estimated to occur in a Participant Field's terrestrial carbon pools, i.e. the time as predicted by a biogeochemical model or field measurements¹⁵ that soil carbon loss would continue to occur in the baseline

¹¹ The enrollment date is the date where a landowner entered into an agreement with the Project Proponent if not the landowner or the date where a new parcel was added to an existing GHG project plan where the landowner is the Project Proponent.

¹² Projects expecting to add new Participant fields over time must follow the requirements for Programmatic Design Approach in the ACR Standard.

¹³ See ACR Standard Section 6A for Project Development Process, requirements for the step Project Listing. The Statement of Intent to develop or participate in a carbon project on the part of the land owner is separate from Project Listing and is required within 12 months of the LCA being recorded. Please contact ACR Administrator for a Statement of Intent template document or requirements.

¹⁴ The start of the first reporting period may be after the project start date such that a project may forego credit issuance for a period of time in order to delay verification provided the validation occurs within 3 years of the start date.

¹⁵ When changes in the soil carbon pool are not modeled and a default value 20 years is used for the parameter D, the transition period between soil organic carbon equilibrium states, the crediting period is also 20 years and cannot be renewed (See Appendix A).

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

scenario of conversion to Cropland. The Crediting Period must be at least 5 years but no more than 40 years and cannot be renewed.

The establishment of the baseline scenario as conversion to Cropland is valid for the duration of the Project Term following a successful initial validation. Updates to the project's baseline land management scenarios shall occur at least once every five years from the project start date.¹⁶

2.3.3 Project Term

The Minimum Project Term refers to the required duration of crediting, monitoring and reporting of Project Activities. The minimum Project Term for AFOLU projects with a risk of reversal is defined in the latest ACR Standard.

PUBLIC COMMENT

¹⁶ Verifications are required at the same minimum frequency (5 years) but updates to the baseline cropland management scenario not required at every verification necessarily.

3 BASELINE DETERMINATION AND ADDITIONALITY

3.1 BASELINE DETERMINATION

The baseline scenario is the conversion of Grassland or Shrubland to Cropland. Baseline determination requires: 1) demonstration of the land-use scenario of cropland in the absence of the project activity and 2) description of the avoided cropland management practices. Baseline determination should be performed in conjunction with Section 3.2 Additionality Assessment. The baseline land use scenario of conversion to cropland, once determined, is static and made ex ante, with no adjustments during the Project Term. The baseline management scenario must be updated every 5 years, as outlined below in 3.1.2.

3.1.1 Determine Baseline Land-Use Scenario

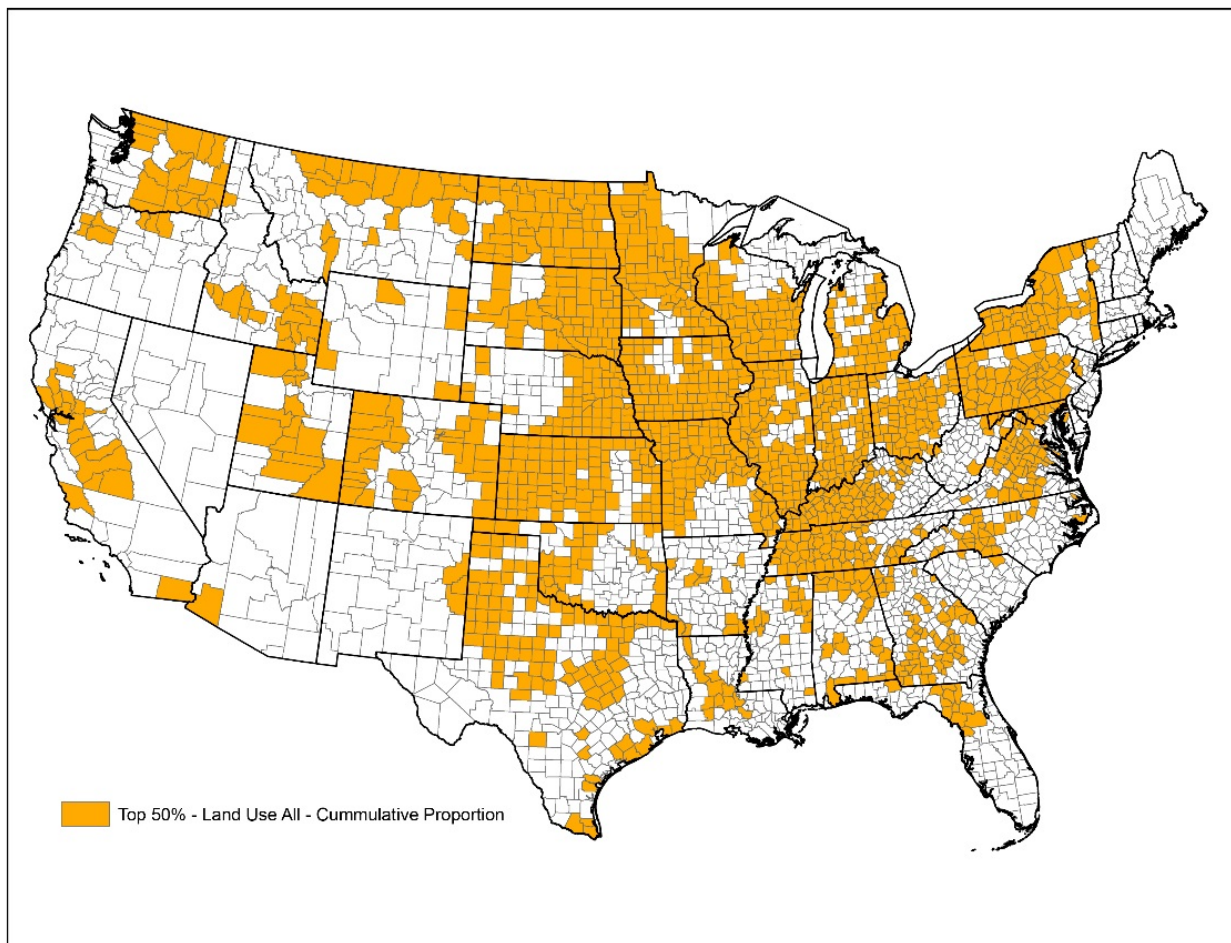
All Participant Fields must demonstrate that Cropland is the likely land use scenario in the absence of the project activity with conversion of Grassland or Shrubland to Cropland occurring via either an identified or unidentified agent.

3.1.1.1 CONVERSION VIA AN UNIDENTIFIED AGENT

The baseline land use scenario is Cropland for all Participant Fields located in counties shown in the map below, listed in Appendix B and meeting all criteria in Section 2.1.

3.1.1.2 CONVERSION VIA AN IDENTIFIED AGENT

The baseline land use scenario is Cropland for all Participant Fields not located in counties shown in the map below and listed in Appendix B but: 1) meet all criteria in Section 2.1 and 2) are unambiguously identified in written rental or purchase offers with Cropland named as the intended use OR unambiguously identified in other documentation, subject to verifier and ACR review, including landowner affidavits, that can demonstrate a threat to conversion to cropland.



3.1.2 Determine Baseline Cropland Management Scenario

The baseline crop management scenario is determined ex ante and must be updated at minimum every 5 years from the project start date for the duration of the project term. This re-assessment updates the avoided crop management practices (i.e. the baseline) for the subsequent 5-year period. The baseline management scenario for the previous 5 years will not be altered. New baseline management scenarios are applied to all Participant Fields, including

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

those previously enrolled, such that the baseline scenario for each Participant Field may change every 5 years.¹⁷

Required projected baseline management practices are listed below. Management practices (including as inputs to approved biogeochemical models) shall be informed from producer surveys conducted by government agricultural agencies or university extension offices¹⁸; the expert opinion of university extension personnel working in the region and systems of interest; personnel of a governmental agriculture agency field office (e.g., United States Department of Agriculture's Risk Management Agency, Farm Service Agency, Natural Resources Conservation Service) with jurisdiction in the Project Region; or Cropland management plans approved by a lending agency. Alternatively, a survey conducted by the Project Proponent may be used where the above sources are unavailable, unreliable or outdated, or aggregated at a scale larger than the Project Region.

The following baseline data should be defined:

- Field preparation techniques
- Tillage practices and intensity
- Typical cropping sequence (including fallow)
- Timing of planting and harvest of all crops
- Average applied N rates per identified crop
- Type of applied N and application methods employed
- Average application rates of other nutrients, or inputs, if applicable
- Irrigation practice and frequency
- Presence and type of cover crop
- Residue management practice
- Fire practice and frequency
- Other necessary inputs for modeling relevant biogeochemical processes
- Stocking rates, season dates for grazing, livestock type
- Equipment types and usage or volumes of fossil fuels by type

3.2 ADDITIONALITY ASSESSMENT

Avoided emissions from the project must be additional. Assessment of the additionality of a project will be made based on passing the tests cited below. These tests require the project

¹⁷ Verifications are required at the same minimum frequency (5 years) but updates to the baseline cropland management scenario not required at every verification necessarily.

¹⁸ The smallest geographic extent for such data shall be used. For example, if fertilizer rates are available at the county level and state level, the county-level estimate shall be used.

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

proponent to demonstrate that the project activity is surplus to regulations and reduces emissions below “business-as-usual” for rates of conversion of grassland to cropland in the U.S.

- Regulatory Surplus Test (all participant fields)
- Practice Based Performance Standard (participant fields in counties in Appendix B) OR Implementation Barrier (participant fields in all other U.S. locations)

3.2.1 Regulatory Surplus Test

The project activity must meet the requirements of regulatory surplus set out in the latest ACR Standard. The project activity shall not be mandated by any law, statute or other regulatory framework. Specifically, there must not be any federal, state, or local regulations for the project region/area (pre-existing or subsequent), nor other pre-existing legally binding contracts, deed restrictions or encumbrances that require the project fields to be maintained as grassland other than the LCA that is recorded for the project (assessed at Project Start Date and upon initial verification). Furthermore, there must be no federal, state, or local regulation which would prohibit ongoing management of the project area as cropland in the baseline scenario (assessed at Project Start Date and initial verification).

Voluntary agreements that can be rescinded, such as rental contracts, are not considered legal requirements. Non-perpetual payment programs administered by government entities (e.g. Conservation Reserve Program) are not considered legal barriers to participation in a carbon offset program, given that the recordation of a new perpetual 99-year easement would disqualify the lands from continued participation in any such program. Enhancement payments administered by government entities (e.g. Environmental Quality Incentives Program or Conservation Stewardship Program) do not purport to pay for the preservation of grasslands, and thus, are considered to be in compliance with this methodology’s regulatory surplus requirements.

3.2.2 Practice-Based Performance Standard (if applicable)

3.2.2.1 UNIDENTIFIED AGENT

Participant Fields located in counties listed in Appendix B pass the Practice Based Performance Standard Test. Participant Fields which meet the eligibility criteria for this methodology can use the performance standard to demonstrate additionality without providing additional implementation barrier analysis.

An assessment of the rate at which unencumbered (available for conversion) Grassland and Shrubland acres as defined by the NCDL on a per county basis were converted to the

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

Cropland land use type over a 10-year period, shows that the counties listed in Appendix B experience a high rate of loss of Grassland and Shrubland to Cropland.¹⁹ Conversion of grassland and shrubland to cropland is considered common practice in these areas, therefore the activity of encumbering fields within a qualified LCA in these counties is considered beyond business as usual.

3.2.2.2 IDENTIFIED AGENT

Participant Fields not located in counties listed in Appendix B may also pass the Practice Based Performance Standard Test when a specific agent of conversion has been identified. Participant Fields which meet the eligibility criteria for this methodology and can document a threat to conversion via an identified agent can use the performance standard to demonstrate additionality without providing additional implementation barrier analysis.

The county level analysis conducted to produce the maps in Appendix B may not reflect recent hot spots of conversion, real threats at a smaller scale than county level or where data is incorrect or lacking in the underlying databases. In instances where the Project Participants have received an offer to rent or purchase the Participant Fields for the purposes of cultivation or can otherwise document such an offer, conversion of grassland and shrubland to cropland is considered common practice in this area (as it is a demonstrable threat), therefore the activity of encumbering fields within a qualified LCA is considered beyond business as usual.

Projects do not need to reassess additionality with each verification during their crediting period. However, ACR will re-assess the performance standard every 5 years.

¹⁹ Counties listed in Appendix B represent the top 50% of U.S. counties in terms of loss of available Grassland and Shrubland to Cropland. Loss rates in these counties represent areas where grassland loss in the United States is most extreme, relative to current conditions in the U.S. This calculation produced a county list of grassland conversion rates, neutralized by the unique number of grassland/shrubland acres available for conversion in each county in each time step. It would be inaccurate to assume that one county is more at-risk just because more cumulative grassland acres were converted compared to another. By deriving the proportion of converted acres in relation to the grassland base acreage, the analysis avoids this potential bias. A brief description of the analysis to determine counties with high rates of conversion where Grasslands and Shrublands are most under threat can be found in Appendix B. The analysis will be updated every 5 years to reflect the current areas of highest conversion in the United States.

4 STRATIFICATION

Within a project area, spatial heterogeneity that materially affects the quantification of carbon pools and GHG emissions must be accounted for via stratification, for example, soil and climatic variation that affect soil and biomass carbon pools in both baseline and project scenarios. In such cases the Project Area must be stratified to account for this heterogeneity. Stratification can occur both in field sampling protocols and in modeling exercises. In both cases, stratification classifies the Project Area into different categories (e.g. soil textural class), and quantifying pools or emissions separately for each category that occurs within the Project Area. For field sampling, this requires duplicating the sampling effort within areas representative of each category. For modeling efforts, this requires estimating parameter values separately for each category.

The objective of stratification is to reduce uncertainty of pool and emission estimates at the Project Area level.

Stratification accuracy, precision and details such as sample design and plot selection shall be determined following best practices and detailed in the GHG Project Plan. Stratification must consider the biogeochemical and/or empirical models that will be applied for the methodology, where each stratum can be represented by a unique model parameterization. It is not necessary to use the same strata for each pool.

Project Proponents should follow stratification guidelines for each of the following items:

- Soil texture is a consistent, strong predictor of soil carbon in landscape-scale studies of soil carbon (e.g. Brejda et al. 2001). Soil texture can be measured in a variety of ways, such as percent sand or soil textural class. Soil texture has been mapped by SoilGrids (Hengl et al. 2017)²⁰ and this dataset can be used for stratification purposes. Alternatively, soil textural class (e.g. from soil surveys and other resource inventories) or soil series taxa can be used for stratification, where separate estimates are provided for each soil taxa that are expected to differ in their carbon content.
- Where project areas are large enough to contain significant climatic variation, climatic zones should be used as an additional basis for stratification. Ecoregions or Major Land Resource Areas that are defined to have similar climates would be appropriate classification system for stratification purposes (Brejda et al. 2001).²¹

²⁰ Hengl T, Mendes de Jesus J, Heuvelink GBM, Ruiperez Gonzalez M, Kilibarda M, et al. (2017) SoilGrids250m: Global gridded soil information based on machine learning. PLOS ONE 12(2): e0169748. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0169748>

²¹ Options include 1) 2006 MLRA Geographic Database, https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/home/?cid=nrcs142p2_053624; 2) Bailey's Ecoregions (Bailey 1989),

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

- For other pools or emission sources, stratification should be implemented when known sources of variation (e.g. soils, climate, land cover, crop management) are expected to alter estimates by more than 50% of expected average values within the Project Area.

PUBLIC COMMENT

<https://www.fs.fed.us/rm/ecoregions/products/map-ecoregions-united-states/>; 3) EPA's Level III Ecoregions (Omernik 1987), <https://www.epa.gov/eco-research/level-iii-and-iv-ecoregions-continental-united-states>.

5 USE OF MODELS FOR QUANTIFICATION OF GHG EMISSIONS

Under this methodology, the following classes of models shall be used to quantify carbon pools and GHG emissions:

1. Process based biogeochemical models (e.g. DAYCENT)
2. Empirical models based on time series measurements and proxy sites

The DAYCENT model is approved for use with this methodology throughout the continental United States, excluding Alaska. For other biogeochemical models, model validation must be conducted as described below. Where employed, the model shall meet the following criteria:

- Be peer-reviewed;
- Be able to account for changes to soil organic matter and nutrient dynamics that occur following the conversion of Grassland or Shrubland to Cropland;
- Estimate size of relevant carbon pools on an annual basis;
- At a minimum, be able to make predictions at the scale of a Stratum or Project Area, whichever is smallest;
- Be parameterized using peer-reviewed or other quality-controlled data appropriate to each identified strata;²²
- Be validated for the Project Region to demonstrate that the model can accurately estimate each carbon pool and GHG source in the Project Region including the management systems identified in both the project and baseline scenario and regional weather and climate conditions (average annual precipitation and temperature) applicable to the Project Area. Model validation shall use peer-reviewed or other quality-controlled data (i.e. such as that collected as part of a Government soils inventory or experiment), appropriate for the Project Region. For an example see Ahlering et al. (2016) or Chamberlain et al. (2011).

Output from models should include estimates of uncertainties associated with all pools and sources. In cases where variances are not included in model outputs, additional uncertainty analyses should be performed (e.g., Monte Carlo simulations). In cases where input variances

²² Note that the SoilGrids250M (Hengl et al. 2017) and the SSURGO database meet these criteria and provide data on initial organic carbon and soil texture.

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS
TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

can be calculated through Monte Carlo simulations, then these shall be performed and reported as well. See Section 6.5 Uncertainty Assessment and Conservativeness.

PUBLIC COMMENT

6 QUANTIFICATION OF GHG EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS

6.1 QUANTIFICATION OF BASELINE GHG EMISSIONS

Baseline GHG emissions for all Participant Fields in the project area in a single year are calculated according to Equation 1. Baseline emissions for a single Participant Field are calculated according to Equation 2.

Equation 1: Baseline Emissions

$$BE_y = \sum_p^P BE_{p,y}$$

WHERE

BE_y	Baseline emissions in year y , $y = 0$ at project start date; MTCO ₂ e
$BE_{p,y}$	Baseline emissions from Participant Field p in year y ; MTCO ₂ e
P	Total number of Participant Fields in the Project Area
p	Participant Field
y	Year

Equation 2: Baseline Emissions from Each Participant Field

$$BE_{p,y} = (C_{AGB,BL_{p,y-1}} - C_{AGB,BL_{p,y}} + C_{BGB,BL_{p,y-1}} - C_{BGB,BL_{p,y}} + C_{SOC,BL_{p,y-1}} - C_{SOC,BL_{p,y}}) + E_{N_2O,BL_{p,y}} + E_{PFER,BL_{p,y}} + E_{FF,p,y}$$

WHERE

$C_{AGB,BL_{p,y}}$	Carbon stock of above-ground biomass for Participant Field p in the baseline scenario in year y ; MT CO ₂ e (optional)
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AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

$C_{BGB,BL_{p,y}}$	Carbon stock of below-ground crop biomass for Participant Field p in the baseline scenario in year y ; MT CO ₂ e (optional)
$C_{SOC,BL_{p,y}}$	Carbon stock of soil organic carbon for Participant Field p in the baseline scenario in year y ; MT CO ₂ e
$E_{N_2O,BL_{p,y}}$	N ₂ O emissions from Participant Field p in the baseline scenario for year y ; MT CO ₂ e
$E_{FERM,BL_{p,y}}$	CH ₄ emissions from livestock – enteric fermentation in Participant Field p in year y in the baseline scenario; MT CO ₂ e
$E_{FF,p,y}$	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel use in field p and year y in the baseline scenario; MT CO ₂ e (optional)

6.1.1 Accounting Baseline Emissions from Aboveground Biomass (Woody and Non-woody)

Accounting for this pool is optional. Woody biomass is non-tree. If included, in the baseline scenario, projects must account for remaining Grassland and Shrubland aboveground biomass as Participant Fields are converted over time, as well as the aboveground biomass in annual crops grown following conversion. The aboveground biomass in the baseline scenario shall be calculated each year according to Equation 3.

Equation 3: Baseline Above Ground Biomass

$$C_{AGB,BL_{p,y}} = C_{AGB_{grass},BL_{p,y}} + C_{AGB_{crop},BL_{p,y}}$$

WHERE

$C_{AGB,BL_{p,y}}$	Carbon stock of aboveground biomass in Participant Field p in year y in the baseline scenario; MT CO ₂ e
$C_{AGB_{grass},BL_{p,y}}$	Remaining carbon stock of pre-existing non-tree aboveground biomass for Participant Field p in year y in the baseline scenario, as calculated from Section 6.1.1; MT CO ₂ e
$C_{AGB_{crop},BL_{p,y}}$	Carbon stock of aboveground crop biomass in Participant Field p in year y in the baseline scenario, as calculated from Section 6.1.2; MT CO ₂ e

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

6.1.1.1 CARBON STOCKS OF WOODY AND NON-WOODY, NON-CROP ABOVEGROUND BIOMASS ($C_{AGB, GRASS,BL, P,Y}$)

In the conversion of Grassland to Cropland, this methodology treats carbon in aboveground non-tree, biomass²³ to be primarily released to the atmosphere in the first 5 years following conversion. Projects that opt to account for the removal of aboveground biomass in conversion to Cropland will do so by first quantifying initial carbon stocks for above-ground grass and shrub biomass in the project scenario (see Section 6.2.1). That is, for projects accounting for the loss of aboveground biomass due to conversion, the initial (year $y=0$) carbon stocks in aboveground biomass for each Participant Field in both the project and baseline scenarios shall be equal and based upon the estimation of initial carbon storage in aboveground non-tree biomass.

The loss of carbon from aboveground biomass due to conversion shall be based upon the proportion of that field that is converted and the decomposition of biomass in the portion of the field that is converted. The most conservative scenario is that biomass would decompose as slow as litter in an untilled Cropland.²⁴ Project Proponents may use a less conservative estimate of 100% decomposition of aboveground biomass the year following conversion in cases where tillage is used in the baseline scenario. The aboveground biomass estimate, for non-tree biomass from the project scenario, shall be the annual peak biomass, i.e. maximum annual growth prior to grazing, harvest or other disturbance.

Equation 4: Baseline Carbon Stocks of Woody and Non-Woody, Non-Crop Above Ground Biomass Loss

$$C_{AGB_{grass,BL_{p,y}}} = C_{AGB,PR_{p,y}} \times \left(1 - \sum_{t=0}^y FC_{p,t,y} \right) + C_{AGB,PR_{p,y}} \times \sum_{t=0}^y (FC_{p,t,y} \times e^{(-0.77 \times (y-t))})$$

WHERE

$C_{AGB_{grass,BL_{p,y}}}$

Carbon stock of aboveground woody and non-woody biomass from Participant Field p in year y in the baseline scenario; MT CO₂.

²³ Because this methodology treats the loss of aboveground biomass upon conversion as lost to the atmosphere over a 5-year period, projects are permitted to account for aboveground non-tree biomass that is lost upon conversion to Cropland. However, project may not include aboveground Tree biomass in this calculation as the decay period is much longer. Tree biomass removed from the Participant Field during conversion in the baseline scenario may be expected to decay over several years and/or some portion could remain intact over long periods in harvested wood products. This methodology conservatively excludes accounting for the loss of aboveground Tree biomass in the baseline scenario.

²⁴ Most fields are prepared for conversion to Cropland by destroying existing aboveground biomass through herbicide application and plowing, although it is possible to direct seed into Grassland.

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

$C_{AGB,PR,p,y}$	Carbon stock of aboveground non-woody biomass for Participant Field p , in the project scenario, as determined from Section 6.2.1; MT CO ₂ e
$FC_{p,t,y}$	The proportion of Participant Field p that is converted to Cropland in year t , time of conversion, in year y of the baseline scenario. If the entire field will be converted in year 1, $FC_{p,t,y} = 1$, d.u.
$e^{(-0.77 \times (y-t))}$	Decay rate of aboveground biomass following conversion. Note that because conversion often occurs over multiple years, and decay is a nonlinear function, it is necessary to track carbon loss from a given year's conversion event. The decay rate (0.77) is based on leaf decomposition in no-till Cropland (Kochsiek et al. 2009)
t	Time since conversion of Grassland to Cropland in the baseline scenario, maximum value of 40 years

6.1.1.2 CARBON STOCKS OF ABOVEGROUND CROP BIOMASS ($C_{AGB,CROP,BL,p,y}$)

In the baseline scenario, the aboveground biomass each year is assumed equal to biomass losses from harvest and mortality in that same year. There is no carryover of aboveground crop biomass between years. There is no net accumulation of aboveground biomass stocks once areas have been converted for the duration of the Project Crediting Period (IPCC GL AFOLU 2006, Ch. 5, 5.2.1.1). After 100% conversion for a Participant Field, $C_{AGB_{crop,BL,p,y}}$ will remain static, except in rotational cropping systems where aboveground biomass values will conform to each crop year.

$C_{AGB_{crop,BL,p,y}}$ can be estimated by either:

- Models meeting the criteria in Section 5 Use of Models for GHG Estimation²⁵
- Field measurements for crop or forage productivity and Project Region published in peer reviewed literature
- Agricultural statistics for crop or forage productivity and Project Region, including State Agricultural Extension Offices
- Values for the annualized average dry matter ($DMBL_{p,y}$) and carbon fraction (CF_b) for each crop type (Equation 6). Values for $DMBL_{p,y}$ can be obtained from fixed ratio of crop yield to plant biomass, the Harvest Index ratio, available from peer reviewed literature, or government or University extension for crop and region of interest. A default harvest index

²⁵ Where process models require specific crops in a given year, crop selection and assignment to years shall not be done in a manner that would underestimate $C_{AGB_{crop,BL,p,y}}$.

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

of 0.50 can be used for maize (Ciampitti and Vyn 2012), of 0.46 for soybean (Johnson et al. 2006), and 0.45 for wheat (Johnson et al. 2006). Average crop yields must be obtained from government or extension crop yield reports for the smallest available administrative unit containing the Participant Field, e.g., county.

Carbon stocks in aboveground crop biomass in the baseline scenario should be calculated for each Participant Field in the Project Area, each year according to Equations 5 and 6.

Equation 5: Baseline Above Ground Crop Biomass

$$C_{AGB_{crop,BLp,y}} = \sum_b^B C_{AGB_{crop,BLb,y}}$$

WHERE

$C_{AGB_{crop,BLp,y}}$	Carbon stock of aboveground crop biomass for Participant Field p in the baseline scenario in year y ; MT CO ₂ e
$C_{AGB_{crop,BLb,y}}$	Carbon stock of aboveground crop biomass in the baseline for crop type b in year y ; MT CO ₂ e
B	Total number of crop types

Equation 6: Baseline Above Ground Crop Biomass for Crop Type b

$$C_{AGB_{crop,BLb,y}} = DM_{BL,b,y} \times CF_b \times \frac{44}{12} \times A_b$$

WHERE

$DM_{BL,b,y}$	Annualized average dry matter in the baseline for crop type b in year y ; MT dry matter per ha
CF_b	Carbon fraction of dry matter for biomass type b ; MT-C (MT dry matter) ⁻¹
A_b	Area of crop type b ; hectares

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

6.1.2 Accounting Baseline Emissions from Belowground Biomass

Accounting for this pool is optional. Woody biomass is non-tree (i.e. shrubs). The conversion of Grassland to Cropland is expected to result in the removal or rapid decomposition of below-ground biomass.

$C_{BGB,BL_{p,y}}$ can be estimated by either:

- Models meeting the criteria in Section 5 Use of Models for GHG Estimation²⁶
- $C_{AGB,BL_{p,y}}$ (Equation 3) and appropriate root-to-shoot ratios for crop and woody and non-woody components

Below-ground biomass carbon stocks are assumed to decompose at a rate specified in Equation 8 upon conversion to Cropland in the baseline scenario.

Equation 7: Baseline Belowground Biomass

Carbon stocks in belowground biomass in the baseline shall be calculated for each Participant Field in the Project Area according to Equation 7.

$$C_{BGB,BL_{p,y}} = C_{BGB_{grass},BL_{p,y}} + C_{BGB_{crop},BL_{p,y}}$$

WHERE

$C_{BGB,BL_{p,y}}$	Carbon stock of belowground biomass in Participant Field p in year y in the baseline scenario; MT CO ₂ e
$C_{BGB_{grass},BL_{p,y}}$	Remaining carbon stock of woody and non-woody belowground biomass for Participant Field p in year y in the baseline scenario; MT CO ₂ e
$C_{BGB_{crop},BL_{p,y}}$	Carbon stock of belowground crop biomass in Participant Field p in year y in the baseline scenario; MT CO ₂ e

²⁶ Where process models require specific crops in a given year, crop selection and assignment to years shall not be done in a manner that would underestimate $C_{BGB,BL_{p,y}}$.

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

6.1.2.1 ACCOUNTING CARBON STOCKS OF WOODY AND NON-WOODY, NON-CROP BELOWGROUND BIOMASS ($C_{BGB,GRASS,P,Y}$)

Projects that opt to account for the decomposition or removal of belowground biomass in conversion to Cropland will do so by first quantifying initial carbon stocks for belowground woody and non-woody biomass in the project scenario (see Section 6.2.2 Below-Ground Biomass). That is, for projects accounting for the loss of belowground biomass due to conversion, the initial (year $y=0$) carbon stocks in belowground biomass for each Participant Field in both the project and baseline scenarios shall be equal and based upon the estimation of initial carbon storage in belowground non-tree biomass.

The loss of carbon from belowground biomass due to conversion shall be based upon the proportion of that field that has been converted ($FC_{p,t,y}$) and the decomposition of biomass in the portion of the field that was converted. The decomposition rate is specified in Equation 8.

Equation 8: Baseline Pre-existing Belowground Grass Biomass

$$C_{BGB_{grass,BL_{p,y}}} = C_{BGB,PR_{p,y}} \times \left(1 - \sum_{t=0}^y FC_{p,t,y} \right) + C_{BGB,PR_{p,y}} \times \sum_{t=0}^y FC_{p,t,y} \times e^{(-1.41 \times (y-t))}$$

WHERE

$C_{BGB_{grass,BL_{p,y}}}$	Carbon stock of belowground woody and non-woody biomass from Participant Field p in year y in the baseline scenario; MT CO ₂ e
$C_{BGB,PR_{p,y}}$	Initial (year $y=0$) carbon stock of belowground non-tree biomass for Participant Field p , as determined from Section 6.2.2; MT CO ₂ e
$FC_{p,t,y}$	The cumulative proportion of Participant Field p that has been converted to Cropland in year t , time of conversion, as of year y in the baseline scenario. If the entire field will be converted in year 1, $FC_{p,t,y} = 1$, d.u.
$e^{(-1.41 \times (y-t))}$	The decay function for belowground biomass following conversion. Note that because conversion often occurs over multiple years, and decay is a nonlinear function. It is necessary to track carbon loss from a given year's conversion event, and then sum the loss from all years, as shown in Equation 8. The decay rate (1.41) is based on average grass root decomposition from 46 studies (Silver and Miya 2001). For woody biomass, a decay rate of 0.44

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

	should be used for broadleaved species and a decay rate of 0.30 should be used for conifer species (Silver and Miya 2001) ²⁷
t	Time since conversion of Grassland to Cropland in the baseline scenario, maximum value of 40 years

6.1.2.2 ACCOUNTING CARBON STOCKS OF BELOWGROUND CROP BIOMASS

$C_{BGB_{crop},BL_{b,y}}$ can be estimated by:

- Models meeting the criteria in Section 5 Use of Models for GHG Estimation²⁸
- Field measurements for crop or forage productivity and Project Region published in peer reviewed literature
- Agricultural statistics for crop or forage productivity and Project Region, including State Agricultural Extension Offices
- $C_{AGB_{crop},BL_{b,y}}$ and suitable root-to-shoot ratio for crop and region (Equation 9). For maize a default value of 0.07 should be used.²⁹

If using a root-to-shoot ratio, carbon stocks in belowground crop biomass in the baseline scenario should be calculated for each Participant Field in the Project Area, each year, and for each crop according to Equation 9.

Equation 9: Baseline Belowground Crop Biomass Using Root to Shoot

$$C_{BGB_{crop},BL_{b,y}} = \sum_b^B R_b \times C_{AGB_{crop},BL_{b,y}}$$

²⁷ Project Proponents may replace the default decomposition rate with a site-specific value based on peer reviewed literature.

²⁸ Where process models require specific crops in a given year, crop selection and assignment to years shall not be done in a manner that would underestimate $C_{BGB_{crop},BL_{b,y}}$.

²⁹ This is based on a comprehensive analysis of root-to-shoot ratios in maize (Amos and Walters 2006). The review of root-to-shoot ratio in maize provides a value based on an analysis that does not include grain or cobs in its measure of shoot; our default value represents a modified value that can be used to calculate root biomass based on total aboveground biomass, including grain and cobs (Amos and Walters 2006).

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

WHERE

$C_{BGB_{crop,BLp,y}}$	Carbon stock of belowground crop biomass for Participant Field p in the baseline scenario in year y ; MT CO ₂ e
R_b	Root-to-shoot ratio of crop type b ; d.u.
$C_{AGB_{crop,BLb,y}}$	Carbon stock of aboveground crop biomass of crop type b and year y of the baseline scenario, as calculated in 6.1.1; MT CO ₂ e
B	Total number of crop types

6.1.3 Accounting Baseline Emissions from Soil Organic Carbon

Accounting for this pool is required. The soil carbon pool is expected to be the primary source of emissions for the project activity, as soil carbon accounts for approximately 90% of ecosystem carbon in Grassland and rangeland systems (Schuman et al. 2001). Direct measurement of changes in soil carbon in the baseline scenario is not possible as conversion of Grassland and Shrublands is a counter-factual scenario.

$C_{SOC,BLp,y}$ can be estimated by:

- Models meeting the criteria in Section 5 Use of Models for GHG Estimation.³⁰ This method assumes emissions from SOC following conversion proceed according to the best fit decay curve to the model SOC and for the time up until when SOC levels in the model are changing by no more than $\pm 3\%$, not to exceed 40 years.
- Direct measurement of SOC according to requirements in ISO 10381-2:2003 Soil quality – sampling – Part 2: Guidance on sampling techniques.³¹ This method assumes the emissions from SOC following conversion proceed linearly for 20 years (i.e., **D** = 20), at which point a new equilibrium level of SOC is reached in the converted state. A linear EF function may be used per the IPCC GL AFOLU 2006 (adapted from Eq. 2.25, Ch2, p 2.30).^{32,33}

³⁰ Where process models require specific crops in a given year, crop selection and assignment to years shall not be done in a manner that would underestimate $C_{BGB_{crop,BLb,y}}$.

³¹ Please see Section B.1.1 Stratification.

³² http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl/pdf/4_Volume4/V4_02_Ch2_Generic.pdf

³³ Determination of the equilibrium SOC value resulting after a linear decay of 20 years requires the selection of an appropriate proxy site or chronosequence study. Site similarity or appropriateness must be demonstrated satisfactorily at the time of validation or a literature study used which meets the

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

- Direct measurement of SOC according to requirements in ACR Tool for Estimation of Stocks in Carbon Pools and Emissions from Emission Sources.³⁴ This method assumes the emissions from SOC following conversion proceed linearly for 20 years (i.e., $D = 20$), at which point a new equilibrium level of SOC is reached in the converted state. A linear EF function may be used per the IPCC GL AFOLU 2006 (adapted from Eq. 2.25, Ch2, p 2.30).³⁵

Whatever approach is deployed, estimates should be available to the affected depth at which SOC changes are expected to occur in response to baseline activities. Recent syntheses commonly find losses of soil carbon down to 1 meter (Sanderman et al. 2017). The affected depth chosen for sampling or modeling shall be justified to the validator using peer-reviewed scientific data and/or professional expert opinion. Further, direct sampling shall separate and exclude visible root biomass from SOC estimates. If models are utilized, they shall similarly be calibrated with samples that have excluded visible root biomass.

Equation 10: Total Soil Organic Carbon in the Baseline Scenario

Through one or a combination of the above approaches, total soil organic carbon stocks in the baseline scenario for each Participant Field in the Project Area shall be calculated according to Equation 10.

$$C_{SOC,BL_{p,y}} = \sum_i^{p,i} C_{SOC,i,y=0} \times A_{p,i} \times (1 - EF_{t,y}) \times FC_{p,y}$$

WHERE

$C_{SOC,BL_{p,y}}$	Carbon stock of soil organic carbon for Participant Field p in the baseline scenario in year y ; MT CO ₂ e
$C_{SOC,i,y=0}$	Total initial (year $y=0$) soil organic carbon stock for soil stratum i , fixed for project duration; MT CO ₂ e (ha) ⁻¹
$EF_{t,y}$	Emission factor for the fraction of soil organic carbon pool remaining t years since conversion to Cropland in year y ; d.u.

standards of best practice for soil chronosequence studies by the USGS e.g.
<https://pubs.usgs.gov/bul/1648/report.pdf>.

³⁴ Please see Section B.1.1 Stratification.

³⁵ http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl/pdf/4_Volume4/V4_02_Ch2_Generic.pdf

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

$FC_{p,y}$	Proportion of Participant Field p that has been converted to Cropland in the baseline scenario for year y . If the entire field will be converted in year 1, $FC_{p,y}=1$, d.u.
$A_{p,i}$	Area of participant field p in soil strata i ; hectares
t	Time since conversion of Grassland to Cropland in the baseline scenario, maximum value of 40; years

When direct measurement approaches are used to estimate $C_{SOC,BL_{p,y}}$, $EF_{t,y}$ for each soil organic carbon stratum may be determined by:

- Equation 11
- A peer-reviewed study of soils and a region similar to the Project Area or Project Region with a minimum of 20 years of data
- An empirical result from field measurements at sites that have and have not been converted to Cropland, but are otherwise materially similar to each other and to the Project Area (e.g. in soil type and climate), provided that soil samples are collected from the relevant soil layers that would be affected by the conversion process and baseline activity. A sample-based emission factor shall not be projected for a period of time longer than the Cropland sample sites have been converted to Cropland, and at a minimum shall be measured following the same management treatments for duration of 5 years. Empirical data on soil carbon emissions shall be adjusted for uncertainty as described in Section 5.2.3.5 of IPCC GL AFOLU 2006.
- An output from a biogeochemical model, e.g., DAYCENT, or others addressed in Section 5 Use of Models for GHG Estimation that requires input data for management practices, climatology, soil clay, silt and sand content, hydrology and/or other factors determined significant to the rate of soil carbon oxidation and resulting emission factor.

Equation 11: Emission Factor for Decay Rate of SOC Following Conversion

$$EF_{t,y} = \frac{1 - (FSOC_{LU} \times FSOC_{MG} \times FSOC_{IN})}{D} \times t$$

WHERE

$EF_{t,y}$	Emission factor describing the fraction of soil organic carbon pool remaining t years since conversion to Cropland in year y ; d.u.
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AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

$FSOC_{LU}$	Fraction of soil organic carbon pool remaining after transition period, accounting for land use factors; d.u.
$FSOC_{MG}$	Fraction of soil organic carbon pool remaining after transition period, accounting for management factors; d.u.
$FSOC_{IN}$	Fraction of soil organic carbon pool remaining after transition period, accounting for input of organic matter; d.u.
D	Transition period for soil organic carbon, time period for transition between equilibrium SOC values, default value of 20; years
t	Time since conversion of Grassland to Cropland in the baseline scenario, maximum value of 20; years

6.1.4 Accounting Baseline Emissions from Soil N_2O

Accounting for this pool is required. Direct and indirect soil N_2O emissions in the baseline scenario result from nitrogen fertilizer application, both synthetic and organic, as well as the presence of N-fixing plant species such as legumes. Quantification of indirect N_2O emissions from nitrogen fertilizer application is highly uncertain. GHG benefits from this pool cannot be assured to be real and are therefore conservatively excluded from both the baseline and project scenario.³⁶

$E_{BL,N_2O,p,y}$ may be determined by:

- Models meeting the criteria in Section 5 Use of Models for GHG Estimation.³⁷
- Equations 12, 13 and 14.³⁸

³⁶ Nitrogen application is assumed to be higher in the baseline scenario, crop cultivation, relative to the project scenario, grassland with or without grazing.

³⁷ Where process models require specific crops in a given year, crop selection and assignment to years shall not be done in a manner that would underestimate $C_{BGB_{crop,BL,y}}$.

³⁸ CDM A/R Methodological Tool, Estimation of direct nitrous oxide emission from nitrogen fertilization. <https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/ARmethodologies/tools/ar-am-tool-07-v1.pdf>

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

Equation 12: Baseline N₂O Emissions

Baseline emissions of N₂O from the application of nitrogen fertilizer can be calculated for each Participant Field in the Project Area according to Equation 12.

$$E_{BL,N_2O_{p,y}} = E_{BL,N_2O,direct_{p,y}} = (F_{BL,SN_{p,y}} + F_{BL,ON_{p,y}}) \times EF_N \times \frac{44}{28} \times GWP_{N_2O}$$

WHERE

$E_{BL,N_2O_{p,y}}$	Total N ₂ O emissions from Participant Field p in year y ; MT CO ₂ e
$E_{BL,N_2O,direct_{p,y}}$	Direct N ₂ O emissions from the addition of N to Participant Field p in the baseline scenario for year y ; MT CO ₂ e
$F_{BL,SN_{p,y}}$	Mass of synthetic fertilizer nitrogen applied to Participant Field p in the baseline scenario in year y adjusted for volatilization as NH ₃ and NO _x ; (See Section 3.1.2. Baseline Cropland Management Scenario); MT N
$F_{BL,ON_{p,y}}$	Mass of organic N amendments applied to Participant Field p in the baseline scenario in year y adjusted for volatilization as NH ₃ and NO _x ; See Section 3.1.2. Baseline Cropland Management Scenario); MT N
EF_N	Emission Factor for emission from N inputs; MT N ₂ O-N (MT N input) ⁻¹ . A default emission factor of 0.0254 (2.54%) of applied synthetic fertilizer N and 0.02 (2%) of applied organic fertilizer N can be assumed to be emitted (Davidson 2009).
$\frac{44}{28}$	Ratio of molecular weights of N ₂ O to N ; MT N ₂ O (MT N) ⁻¹
GWP_{N_2O}	Global Warming Potential for N ₂ O ³⁹

Equation 13: Baseline Mass of Synthetic Fertilizer Nitrogen

$$F_{BL,SN_{p,y}} = \sum_j^J M_{BL,SN_{p,j,y}} \times N_{BL,SN_j} \times (1 - \text{Frac}_{SN})$$

³⁹ Project proponents shall refer to the ACR Program Standard for the approved IPCC GWP for nitrous oxide value, which will be updated periodically as new information becomes available.

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

WHERE

$F_{BL,SN_{p,y}}$	Mass of synthetic fertilizer nitrogen applied to Participant Field p in the baseline scenario in year y adjusted for volatilization as NH_3 and NO_x ; (See Section 3.1.2. Baseline Cropland Management Scenario); MT N
$M_{BL,SN_{p,j,y}}$	Mass of synthetic fertilizer type j applied to Participant Field p in year y ; (See Section 3.1.2. Baseline Cropland Management Scenario); MT fertilizer
N_{BL,SN_j}	Nitrogen content of synthetic fertilizer type j ; MT N (MT input) ⁻¹
$Frac_{SN}$	Fraction of synthetic fertilizer nitrogen that volatilizes as NH_3 and NO_x ;
J	Total number of synthetic N inputs of type j

Equation 14: Baseline Mass of Organic Fertilizer Nitrogen

$$F_{BL,ON_{p,y}} = \sum_k^K M_{BL,ON_{p,k,y}} \times N_{BL,ON_k} \times (1 - Frac_{ON})$$

WHERE

$F_{BL,ON_{p,y}}$	Mass of organic N amendments applied to Participant Field p in the baseline scenario in year y adjusted for volatilization as NH_3 and NO_x ; (See Section 3.1.2. Baseline Cropland Management Scenario); MT N
$M_{BL,ON_{p,k,y}}$	Mass of organic N amendment type k applied to Participant Field p in year y ; (See Section 3.1.2. Baseline Cropland Management Scenario); MT fertilizer
N_{BL,ON_k}	Nitrogen content of organic N amendment type k ; MT-N (MT inputs) ⁻¹
$Frac_{ON}$	Fraction of organic amendment nitrogen that volatilizes as NH_3 and NO_x ;
K	Number of organic N amendments types

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

6.1.5 Accounting Baseline Emissions from Enteric Fermentation ($E_{\text{ferm, BL, p,y}}$)

Livestock, such as cattle, bison and sheep, produce CH_4 due to enteric fermentation in their rumen. Enteric fermentation emissions vary by species, breed, animal size, feed, environment and management systems (Ominski et al. 2007). Estimates of enteric fermentation can also vary widely depending on the level of specificity input data and use of defaults (Ominski et al. 2007). It is therefore encouraged that Project Proponents utilize the most representative input data where possible. Further, calves less than 6 months in age are assumed to have zero CH_4 emissions as their diet will be primarily milk (US EPA 2013).

Accounting for GHG emissions from livestock enteric fermentation is required when livestock would be present in the baseline scenario. In some areas, it is common practice for livestock to graze cultivated fields in the winter or to graze stover following harvest. It must be shown at time of validation that: 1) winter grazing is common practice in the region as part of the baseline crop management scenario, per the requirements in section 3.1.2, and 2) winter grazing is feasible and likely at the specific project location because cattle are already present or have been present in the project area⁴⁰ or LCA area.

Estimates of enteric CH_4 emissions are restricted to rangeland/pasture manure systems where manure is left unmanaged once deposited by livestock per the Applicability Conditions in Section 1.2. It is recognized that in Grassland ecosystems, the net contribution of livestock in the system may be net GHG sequestration (Liebig et al. 2010). The effects of vegetation stimulation and soil nutrient amendments that grazing and natural manure management, as maintained from pre-project conditions, are assumed to be captured through estimates of soil and biomass carbon pools in the project scenario. Any net sequestration benefits from these activities in the project scenario are conservatively excluded from this methodology but could be eligible for ERTs under a separate but complimentary Grazing Land and Livestock Management methodology. Manure deposited by livestock present in the project scenario shall be accounted for in Soil Nitrogen Emissions, Section 6.1.4 Soil Nitrogen Emissions. Baseline emissions from livestock due to enteric fermentation shall be calculated for each Participant Field in the Project Area according to Equation 15 and 16.

Equation 15: Baseline Enteric Fermentation

$$E_{\text{Ferm,p,y}} = \sum_i^L P_{p,i} \times EF_1 \times GD_{p,i,y} \times GWP_{\text{CH}_4} \div 1,000$$

⁴⁰ These emissions are conservatively excluded in the baseline scenario if the project scenario does not also include grazing OR it cannot be demonstrated that grazing was already occurring within the project boundary or by the land manager and is thus can be considered both feasible and likely for the project area in addition to common practice in the region.

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

WHERE

$E_{Ferm,p,y}$	CH ₄ emission from enteric fermentation due to livestock on Participant Field p in year y ; MT CO ₂ e
L	Total number of livestock types in project scenario
$P_{p,l}$	Population of livestock type l on Participant Field p ; head
$GD_{p,l,y}$	Grazing days per livestock type l on Participant Field p in year y ; grazing days
EF_l	Enteric CH ₄ emission factor for livestock type l ; kgCH ₄ (head ⁻¹) (grazing day ⁻¹)
GWP_{CH_4}	Global warming potential for CH ₄ (See ACR Standard)
1,000	Conversion kg to MT

Equation 16: Enteric Emission Factor per Head of Livestock

$$EF_l = \frac{GE \times \left(\frac{Y_m}{100} \right)}{55.65}$$

WHERE

GE	Gross energy intake MJ head ⁻¹ day ⁻¹
Y_m	Methane conversion factor, per cent of gross energy in feed converted to methane
55.65	Energy content of methane; MJ/kg CH ₄

6.1.6 Accounting Baseline Emissions from Fossil Fuels

Accounting for GHG emissions from fossil fuels is optional. The combustion of fossil fuels used in farm machinery, and potentially construction equipment, to assist with the conversion and ongoing crop management process produces emissions that may optionally be accounted for with Equation 17 and included in Equation 2.

Equation 17: Baseline Fossil Fuel Emissions

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

Projects that elect to account for fossil fuel emissions in the baseline scenario shall be calculated according to Equation 17.

$$E_{BL,FFp,y} = \sum_v \sum_f (FF_{BL,p,v,f,y} \times EF_f)$$

WHERE

$E_{BL,FFp,y}$	Emissions due to the use of fossil fuels in agricultural management in the baseline scenario on Participant Field p in year y ; MT CO ₂ e
$FF_{BL,p,v,f,y}$	Volume of fossil fuel consumed in the baseline scenario on Participant Field p in vehicle/equipment type v with fuel type j during year y ; (See Section 3.1.2. Baseline Cropland Management Scenario); liters
EF_f	Emission factor for the type of fossil fuel combusted in vehicle or equipment, j . (See U.S. Energy Information Agency, EIA) ⁴¹
v	Type of vehicle/equipment
V	Total number of types of vehicle/equipment used in the project activity
f	Type of fossil fuel
F	Total number of fuel types

6.2 QUANTIFICATION OF PROJECT GHG EMISSIONS

The greatest net GHG benefit from the project activity is anticipated to be the avoided release of SOC. This methodology conservatively assumes that avoided conversion results in the maintenance (without increase) of carbon stocks in the pools of soil organic carbon, and above-ground and below-ground biomass remain at steady state throughout the project scenario. That is, for each included pool, projects must estimate initial carbon stocks and are only allowed to generate credits based on avoided losses from these stocks (i.e., assuming the change in these stocks is on average, zero), rather than accounting for activities that may increase these stocks.

⁴¹ https://www.eia.gov/environment/emissions/co2_vol_mass.php

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

Project GHG emissions for all Participant Fields in the project area in a single year are calculated according to Equation 18. Project GHG emissions for a single Participant Field are calculated according to Equation 19.

Equation 18: Total Project Emissions

$$PE_y = \sum_p^P PE_{p,y}$$

WHERE

PE_y	Total project emissions in year y ; MT CO ₂ e
$PE_{p,y}$	Total project emissions for Participant Field p in year y ; MT CO ₂ e
P	Total Project Participant Fields

Equation 19: Project Emissions

$$PE_{p,y} = C_{AGB,PR_{p,y-1}} - C_{AGB,PR_{p,y}} + C_{BGB,PR_{p,y-1}} - C_{BGB,PR_{p,y}} + E_{PR,N_2O_{p,y}} + E_{FERM_{p,y}} + E_{FF,PR_{y,p}}$$

WHERE

$C_{AGB,PR_{p,y}}$	Carbon stock of above-ground crop biomass for Participant Field p in the project scenario in year y ; MT CO ₂ e (optional)
$C_{BGB,PR_{p,y}}$	Carbon stock of below-ground crop biomass for Participant Field p in the project scenario in year y ; MT CO ₂ e (optional)
$E_{PR,N_2O_{p,y}}$	Project emissions from nitrogen applications in Participant Field p in y ; MT CO ₂ e
$E_{PFERM,p,y}$	Project emissions from livestock – enteric fermentation in Participant Field p in year y ; MT CO ₂ e
$E_{FF,PR_{y,p}}$	Emissions due to the use of fossil fuels in project management, MT CO ₂ e (optional)

6.2.1 Accounting Project Emissions from Aboveground Biomass (Woody and Non-woody)

This pool is optional. Woody biomass is non-tree. If included, projects must account for these emissions by determining initial above ground carbon stocks for each biomass type using one of the following methods:

- Models meeting the criteria in Section 5 Use of Models for GHG Estimation.⁴²
- Direct field measurements of $C_{AGB_{b,y=0}}$ or $DM_{b,y=0}$ and CF_b (Equation 21) for each biomass type, b , in a year where growing season precipitation is within 30% of average annual growing season precipitation, or averaged over three years.⁴³
- Remote sensing of $C_{AGB_{b,y=0}}$ or $DM_{b,y=0}$ and CF_b (Equation 21) for each biomass type, b , in a year where growing season precipitation is within 30% of average annual growing season precipitation, or averaged over three years. Remote sensing data should be calibrated to the Project Area with field samples.⁴⁴
- Data as available from government agency or University extension office for $DM_{b,y=0}$ and CF_b

This methodology assumes all aboveground biomass from these pools is lost following conversion to Cropland. Typical aboveground biomass may include grasses, leguminous and non-leguminous forbs, shrubs and trees. Above-ground biomass is highly variable in rangeland systems, both geographically and temporally, and is highly dependent upon precipitation. A conservative estimate of peak annual above-ground biomass (excluding trees) shall therefore be assumed to remain at a steady state for the duration of the Project Crediting Period.

Equation 20: Project Aboveground Biomass

$$C_{AGB,PR_{p,y}} = \sum_b^B C_{AGB_{b,y=0}}$$

Equation 21: Initial Project Aboveground Biomass

⁴² Where process models require specific crops in a given year, crop selection and assignment to years shall not be done in a manner that would underestimate $C_{BGB_{crop,BL_{b,y}}}$.

⁴³ Conducted for project or available in peer reviewed literature.

⁴⁴ Conducted for project or available in peer reviewed literature.

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

$$C_{AGB_{b,y=0}} = DM_{b,y=0} \times CF_b \times \frac{44}{12} \times A_b$$

WHERE

$C_{AGB,PR_{p,y}}$	Carbon stock of above-ground biomass for Participant Field p in year y ; MT CO ₂ e
$C_{AGB_{b,y=0}}$	Initial (year y=0) carbon stock of above-ground biomass for biomass type b ; MT CO ₂ e
B	Total number of biomass types
$DM_{b,y=0}$	Dry matter for biomass type b at project initiation (year y=0); MT dry matter ha ⁻¹
CF_b	Carbon fraction of dry matter for biomass type b ; MT C (MT dry matter) ⁻¹
A_b	Area of biomass type b ; hectares
$\frac{44}{12}$	Molar fraction for converting Carbon to CO ₂

6.2.2 Accounting for Project Emissions from Belowground Biomass

This pool is optional. If included, projects must account for these emissions by determining initial below ground carbon stocks for each biomass type using one of the following methods:

- Models meeting the criteria in Section 5 Use of Models for GHG Estimation⁴⁵
- $C_{AGB,PR_{p,y}}$ (Equation 22) and appropriate root-to-shoot ratios for crop and woody and non-woody components

Equation 22: Project Belowground Biomass

⁴⁵ Where process models require specific crops in a given year, crop selection and assignment to years shall not be done in a manner that would underestimate $C_{BGB,BL_{p,y}}$.

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

$$C_{BGB,PR,p,y} = \sum_b^B R_b \times C_{AGB_b,y=0}$$

WHERE

$C_{BGB,PR,p,y}$	Carbon stock of below-ground biomass for Participant Field p in the project scenario in year y ; MT CO ₂ e
R_b	Root carbon-to-shoot carbon ratio of biomass type b ; default value 4.2 for temperate Grassland, 4.5 for cool temperate Grassland, and 1.8 for Shrubland (Mokany et al. 2006); d.u. ^{46,47}
$C_{AGB_b,y=0}$	Initial (year y=0) carbon stock in above-ground biomass of biomass type b ; MT CO ₂ e

As stated in Section 6.2.1, above-ground biomass stocks are assumed to remain in steady-state throughout the project duration; the corresponding carbon stock change in below-ground biomass pools is therefore also assumed to be zero over the project life. Although management activities in the project scenario, such as grazing, haying or prescribed fires have been demonstrated to stimulate below-ground biomass growth, these potential gains are conservatively excluded.

6.2.3 Accounting Project Emissions from Soil Organic Carbon

SOC stocks are conservatively assumed to be in a steady state from the date of recording of the easement, such that soil organic carbon stocks in the project scenario are fixed over the project life i.e. do not increase. Because there is no change in SOC during year **y** in the project scenario, this term is not included in the total project emissions for year **y**, Equation 19.

⁴⁶ Project Proponents can replace the default rate with a site-specific value or more recent value from peer reviewed literature.

⁴⁷ In Grasslands, a global database finds that carbon concentration in roots and shoots are relatively equivalent across sites (median 44% in leaves and 43% in roots; Craine et al. 2005). Therefore, root-to-shoot ratios are equivalent to the root carbon-to-shoot carbon ratios in Grasslands.

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

6.2.4 Accounting Project Emissions from Soil N₂O

Direct soil N₂O emissions in the project scenario result from nitrogen fertilizer application, both synthetic and organic. Quantification of indirect N₂O emissions from nitrogen fertilizer application is highly uncertain. GHG benefits from this pool cannot be assured to be real and are therefore conservatively excluded from both the baseline and project scenario.⁴⁸

$E_{PR,N_2O_{p,y}}$ may be determined by:

- Models meeting the criteria in Section 5 Use of Models for GHG Estimation.⁴⁹
- Equations 23- 27.⁵⁰

Equation 23: Project N₂O Emissions

$$E_{PR,N_2O_{p,y}} = E_{PR,N_2O,direct_{p,y}} = [(F_{PR,SN_{p,y}} + F_{PR,ON_{p,y}}) \times EF_N + F_{PRP,p,y} \times EF_{MNR}] \times \frac{44}{28} \times GWP_{N_2O}$$

WHERE

$E_{PR,N_2O_{p,y}}$	Total N ₂ O emissions from Participant Field p in year y ; MT CO ₂ e
$E_{PR,N_2O,direct_{p,y}}$	Direct N ₂ O emissions from the addition of N to Participant Field p in the project scenario for year y ; MT CO ₂ e
$F_{PRP,p,y}$	Mass of manure and urine N deposited by grazing animals on pasture, range and paddock on participant field p , in year y
$F_{PR,SN_{p,y}}$	Mass of synthetic fertilizer nitrogen applied to Participant Field p in the project scenario in year y adjusted for volatilization as NH ₃ and NO _x ; MT N
$F_{PR,ON_{p,y}}$	Mass of organic N amendments applied to Participant Field p in the project scenario in year y adjusted for volatilization as NH ₃ and NO _x ; MT N

⁴⁸ Nitrogen application is assumed to be higher in the baseline scenario, crop cultivation, relative to the project scenario, grassland with or without grazing.

⁴⁹ Where process models require specific crops in a given year, crop selection and assignment to years shall not be done in a manner that would underestimate $C_{BGB_{crop,BL,y}}$.

⁵⁰ CDM A/R Methodological Tool, Estimation of direct nitrous oxide emission from nitrogen fertilization. <https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/ARmethodologies/tools/ar-am-tool-07-v1.pdf>

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

EF_N	Emission factor for emission from N inputs; MT N ₂ O-N (MT N input) ⁻¹
EF_{MNR}	Emission factor for emissions from manure inputs MT N ₂ O-N (MT N input) ⁻¹
$\frac{44}{28}$	Ratio of molecular weights of N ₂ O to N; MT N ₂ O (MT N) ⁻¹
GWP_{N_2O}	Global Warming Potential for N ₂ O ⁵¹

Equation 24: Project Mass of Synthetic Fertilizer Nitrogen

$$F_{PR,SN_{p,y}} = \sum_j M_{PR,SN_{p,j,y}} \times N_{PR,SN_j} \times (1 - \text{Frac}_{SN})$$

WHERE

$M_{PR,SN_{p,j,y}}$	Mass of synthetic fertilizer type j applied to Participant Field p in year y ; MT
N_{PR,SN_j}	Nitrogen content of synthetic fertilizer type j ; MT-N (MT input) ⁻¹
Frac_{SN}	Fraction of synthetic fertilizer nitrogen that volatilizes as NH ₃ and NO _x ;
J	Number of synthetic fertilizer types

Equation 25: Project Mass of Organic Fertilizer Nitrogen

$$F_{PR,ON_{p,y}} = \sum_k M_{PR,ON_{p,k,y}} \times N_{PR,ON_k} \times (1 - \text{Frac}_{ON})$$

WHERE

$M_{PR,ON_{p,k,y}}$	Mass of organic fertilizer type k applied to Participant Field p in year y ; MT
N_{PR,ON_k}	Nitrogen content of organic fertilizer type k ; MT-N (MT input) ⁻¹

⁵¹ Project proponents shall refer to the ACR Program Standard for the approved IPCC GWP for nitrous oxide value, which will be updated periodically as new information becomes available.

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

$Frac_{ON}$	Fraction of organic fertilizer nitrogen that volatilizes as NH_3 and NO_x ;
K	Number of organic fertilizer types

Equation 26: Percent Excreta Nitrogen

$$F_{PRPp,y} = \sum_{l=1}^L (P_{p,l} \times Nex_l)$$

WHERE

L	Number of livestock types
$P_{p,l}$	Population of livestock type l ; number of head
$Nex_{l,p,y}$	Annual average N excretion per head of species/category, $kg\ N\ (animal)^{-1}\ (yr)^{-1}$ on participant field p in year y

Equation 27: Nitrogen Excreta Per Head of Livestock

$$Nex_{l,p,y} = \frac{N_{rate(l)} \times \frac{TAM_l}{1,000} \times GD_{p,l,y}}{1,000}$$

WHERE

$N_{rate(l)}$	N excretion rate; $kg\ N\ (1,000\ kg\ animal\ mass)^{-1}\ day^{-1}$
TAM_l	Typical animal mass for livestock category l ; $kg\ animal^{-1}$
$GD_{p,l,y}$	Grazing days per livestock type l on Participant Field p in year y ; grazing days

6.2.5 Livestock Emissions from Enteric Fermentation

Livestock, such as cattle, bison and sheep, produce CH_4 as a result of enteric fermentation in their rumen. Enteric fermentation emissions vary by species, breed, animal size, feed, environment and management systems (Ominski et al. 2007). Estimates of enteric fermentation can also vary widely depending on the level of specificity input data and use of defaults (Ominski et

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

al. 2007). It is therefore encouraged that Project Proponents utilize the most representative input data where possible. Further, calves less than 6 months in age are assumed to have zero CH₄ emissions as their diet will be primarily milk (US EPA 2013).

Estimates of enteric CH₄ emissions are restricted to rangeland/pasture manure systems where manure is left unmanaged once deposited by livestock per the Applicability Conditions in Section 1.2. It is recognized that in Grassland ecosystems, the net contribution of livestock in the system may be net GHG sequestration (Liebig et al. 2010). The effects of vegetation stimulation and soil nutrient amendments that grazing and natural manure management, as maintained from pre-project conditions, are assumed to be captured through estimates of soil and biomass carbon pools in the project scenario. Any net sequestration benefits from these activities in the project scenario are conservatively excluded from this methodology, but could be eligible for ERTs under a separate but complimentary Grazing Land and Livestock Management methodology. Manure deposited by livestock present in the project scenario shall be accounted for in Soil Nitrogen Emissions, Section 6.2.4 Soil Nitrogen Emissions. Project emissions from livestock due to enteric fermentation shall be calculated for each Participant Field in the Project Area according to Equation 28 and 29.

Equation 28: Project Enteric Fermentation

$$E_{\text{Ferm},p,y} = \sum_{i=1}^L P_{p,i} \times EF_i \times GD_{p,i,y} \times GWP_{\text{CH}_4} \div 1,000$$

WHERE

$E_{\text{Ferm},p,y}$	CH ₄ emission from enteric fermentation due to livestock on Participant Field p in year y ; MT CO ₂ e
L	Total number of livestock types in project scenario
$P_{p,i}$	Population of livestock type i on Participant Field p ; head
$GD_{p,i,y}$	Grazing days per livestock type i on Participant Field p in year y ; grazing days
EF_i	Enteric CH ₄ emission factor for livestock type i ; kgCH ₄ (head ⁻¹) (grazing day ⁻¹)
GWP_{CH_4}	Global warming potential for CH ₄ (See ACR Standard)
1,000	Conversion kg to MT

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

Equation 29: Enteric Emission Factor per Head of Livestock

$$EF_1 = \frac{GE \times \left(\frac{Y_m}{100}\right)}{55.65}$$

WHERE

GE	Gross energy intake MJ head ⁻¹ day ⁻¹
Y _m	Methane conversion factor, per cent of gross energy in feed converted to methane. 6.5%; Lambs (<1 year old): 4.5%; and Mature Sheep: 6.5% Source: Chapter 4, Tables 10.12 and 10.13, IPCC 2006 AFOLU GL
55.65	Energy content of methane; MJ/kg CH ₄

6.2.6 Accounting for Project Emissions from Fossil Fuels

Accounting for GHG emissions from fossil fuels is optional. Where fossil fuel emissions are accounted for in the baseline, project fossil fuel emissions must also be estimated.

Equation 30: Project Fossil Fuel Emissions

$$E_{FF,PRp,y} = \sum_v \sum_f \left(FF_{PR,p,v,f,y} \times EF_f \right)$$

WHERE

E _{FF,PRp,y}	Emissions due to the use of fossil fuels in project management, MT CO ₂ e
FF _{PR,p,v,f,y}	Consumption of fossil fuel in vehicle/equipment type v during year y ; Liters (yr) ⁻¹ ;
EF _f	Emission factor for the type of fossil fuel combusted in vehicle or equipment, v See U.S. Energy Information Agency. ⁵²
v	Type of vehicle/equipment
V	Total number of types of vehicle/equipment used in the project activity

⁵² https://www.eia.gov/environment/emissions/co2_vol_mass.php

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

f	Type of fuel
F	Total number of fuel types

Unlike the baseline scenario, Project Proponents are able to monitor machinery and equipment use in the project scenario and the quantity of fuel consumed. Where this information is not easily attainable or difficult to estimate, default fuel usage rates from the same sources used to identify fuel usage for the baseline scenario may be used.

6.3 LEAKAGE

Market leakage is the primary source of potential leakage from the avoided conversion of Grassland and Shrubland. Conversion is most likely driven by commodity crops, rather than food crops which would be consumed locally and potentially induce activity shifting leakage. For commodity crops, attempts to estimate activity shifting leakage will double count market leakage. For food crops, the default values provided in this section for market shifting leakage will provide a conservative estimate of activity shifting leakage where it occurs.

Equation 31: Leakage Emissions

$$LE_y = LE_{M,y}$$

WHERE

LE_y	Leakage factor in year y
LE_{M,y}	Market Leakage in year y

6.3.1 Description of Leakage

6.3.1.1 COMMODITY AND FOOD CROP

The crops identified in the baseline analysis shall be assessed for leakage type if they are a food or commodity crop. A commodity crop is traded and consumed in national and/or international markets, traded on a recognized futures exchange, and individual producers are price takers (no ability to affect price). If the majority of crops in a rotation are considered a commodity crop, production is determined to be commodity-dependent, and leakage will therefore be market-driven. Attempts to monitor and estimate activity-shifting leakage in this scenario will lead to double counting of market leakage.

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

In contrast, non-commodity or food crops are more likely to be purchased or consumed locally or regionally and the displacement of their production will lead to unmet local demand, providing a driver for Activity Shifting leakage. The ability to estimate activity shifting leakage in scenarios where conversion is driven by non-commodity crops is extremely poor with available data. Estimation errors based on aggregation, sampling error or classification error from remotely sensed images may exceed estimates of annual conversion rates. In these situations, it is considered conservative to use the default market leakage rate to account for all leakage.

6.3.1.2 MARKET LEAKAGE

Avoiding the conversion of Grassland and Shrubland will directly remove arable Cropland that would otherwise enter into production. Food demand is relatively inelastic globally, requiring that the foregone production will be made up either through changes at the intensive (fertilizer use, crop yield response) or extensive (indirect land use conversion) margin. Since the commodities being displaced are traded in national and international markets, and production is responsive to numerous dynamic phenomena, estimation of market leakage requires use of detailed economic data and complex general equilibrium models. Completion of these analyses are expected to be beyond the capabilities of most Project Proponents, and therefore a simplified default approach is used to provide a default value of LE_{MY} applicable to avoided conversion to commodity crops in North America that can be used for all Projects using this methodology.

Market leakage is based on the law of supply and demand. Avoided conversion reduces the supply of otherwise arable Cropland, which all else being equal, puts upward pressure on prices, which puts downward pressure on quantity demanded and upward pressure to increase production on non-project lands. The relationship between price and supply and demand are quantified by price elasticities. Price increases can also lead to increased supply through mechanisms other than conversion of additional non-Project lands (i.e. changes at the intensive margin). Price signals inspire farmers to produce more crops on their existing farmland, e.g., by investing in more labor, advanced technology, or inputs (Taheripour 2006). Price signals can also inspire increased investment in yield improvement (Ruttan and Hayami 1984). Thus, avoiding conversion to Cropland is expected to reduce the net amount of land needed for crop production both by increasing yields on existing farmland and by decreasing the quantity of demand. Methods based only on short-run price elasticities generally capture decreased demand but may not capture these additional mechanisms that contribute to meeting demand without requiring Cropland expansion. Therefore, methods based only on price elasticities will tend to overestimate leakage, making them conservative from the standpoint of calculating offsets generated by a particular project.

The default leakage value is derived from Equation 32, which is derived from Murray, McCarl and Lee (2004).

Equation 32: Market Leakage

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

$$LE_{M,y} = \frac{E_S}{E_S - E_D}$$

WHERE

$LE_{M,y}$	Market leakage in year y ; (0-1.0)
E_S	Price elasticity of supply
E_D	Price elasticity of demand

Note that Price elasticity of demand (E_D) is generally a negative number (demand goes down as price goes up) and Price elasticity of supply (E_S) is generally a positive number (supply goes up as price goes up), so market leakage will be a percentage that ranges from 0 to 100.

Elasticities may be obtained from the Food and Agriculture Policy Research Institute (FAPRI) Elasticity Database^{53,54} as well as peer reviewed literature and state government reports.

To obtain a default value that can be reliably used in the United States, we considered a range of approaches to estimating leakage and used the most conservative result. Several researchers have used estimates of leakage associated with the USDA Conservation Reserve Program (CRP). The retirement of land from crop production as in the Conservation Reserve Program should have similar or larger leakage effects as an avoided conversion project that keeps land out of crop production. Both approaches preclude marginal Cropland from entering crop production. One might expect CRP to have greater leakage because of both the large scale of land retirement and because CRP typically removes land entirely from all productive uses, although some emergency haying and grazing is allowed, whereas, conservation through a carbon offset program such as this one still allow grazing and livestock production.

⁵³ The USDA Commodity and Food Elasticity Database is no longer being updated (<https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/commodity-and-food-elasticities/>).

⁵⁴ <http://www.fapri.iastate.edu/tools/elasticity.aspx>

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

Table 3: Literature Values for Leakage Associated with the USDA CRP

SOURCE	ESTIMATE OF MARKET EFFECTS LEAKAGE	APPROACH
Taheripour, (2006)	≤20%	General equilibrium model of CRP leakage.
Wu (2000)	20%	Statistical estimate of leakage based on empirical land use data associated with the implementation of the CRP.
Barr et al. (2011)	<20%	Price elasticity of Cropland supply was found to be 0.029. When combined with reasonable estimates of price elasticity of demand, this consistently results in leakage estimates of <20%.
Murray et al. (2007)	0-20%	Plausible leakage discount for Cropland retirement based on previous literature.

A peer reviewed paper studied actual responses of U.S. land area to changes in prices and found that the price elasticity of Cropland area in the United States is very low (0.029 was the highest of several estimates in the paper) (Barr et al. 2011). Unfortunately, this paper does not provide a comparable estimate for price elasticity of demand. In the absence of a definitive estimate of demand, we are able to show that any reasonable estimate of the price elasticity of demand yields a leakage estimate that is no greater than 20% when paired with Barr et al.'s estimate for price elasticity of supply. Any estimate of the price elasticity of demand that is less than -0.116 would result in leakage of 20% or lower. In drafting of version 1.0 of this methodology, 241 estimates were obtained from the USDA ERS database on own-price demand elasticities for commodities relevant to the United States (corn, soy, legume, grain, cereal, oil, food) for the period prior to 2014. The mean demand elasticity was -0.44, and more than 90% of all values were less than -0.116.

Therefore, a conservative default value of 20% market leakage may be used for avoided conversion of Grasslands or Shrublands to commodity crops in the United States.

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

6.3.2 Quantification of Leakage Deduction

Equation 33: Leakage Deduction

$$LD_y = LE_y \times \sum_p^P (C_{AGB,BL_{p,y-1}} - C_{AGB,BL_{p,y}} + C_{BGB,BL_{p,y-1}} - C_{BGB,BL_{p,y}} + C_{SOC,BL_{p,y-1}} - C_{SOC,BL_{p,y}})$$

WHERE

LE_y	Leakage in year y , MT CO ₂ e (Equation 31)
$C_{AGB,BL_{p,y}}$	Carbon stock of aboveground biomass in Participant Field p in year y in the baseline scenario; MT CO ₂ e. (Equation 3, optional pool)
$C_{BGB,BL_{p,y}}$	Carbon stock of below-ground crop biomass for Participant Field p in the baseline scenario in year y ; MT CO ₂ e. (Equation 7, optional pool)
$C_{SOC,BL_{p,y}}$	Carbon stock of soil organic carbon for Participant Field p in the baseline scenario in year y ; MT CO ₂ e. (Equation 10)

6.4 NET GHG EMISSIONS

Equation 34: Net Emission Reductions

$$ER_y = BE_y - PE_y - NP_y - LD_y$$

WHERE

ER_y	Net GHG emissions reductions and/or removals in year y , MT CO ₂ e
BE_y	Baseline emissions in year y , (Equation 1) MT CO ₂ e
PE_y	Project emissions in year y , (Equation 16) MT CO ₂ e
NP_y	Non-Permanence deduction in year y , (Equation 35) MT CO ₂ e
LD_y	Leakage deduction for year y , (Equation 31) MT CO ₂ e

Where $BE_y < PE_y$, no ERTs shall be issued for that year.

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

Equation 35: Non-Permanence Deduction

$$NP_y = BF_y \times \sum_p^P (C_{AGB,BL_{p,y-1}} - C_{AGB,BL_{p,y}} + C_{BGB,BL_{p,y-1}} - C_{BGB,BL_{p,y}} + C_{SOC,BL_{p,y-1}} - C_{SOC,BL_{p,y}})$$

WHERE

BF_y	Non-Permanence buffer in year y , result of project analysis using the latest version of the ACR Tool for Risk Analysis and Buffer Determination to determine the overall project risk rating, applied as BF_y . ⁵⁵
$C_{AGB,BL_{p,y}}$	Carbon stock of aboveground biomass in Participant Field p in year y in the baseline scenario; MT CO ₂ e (Equation 3, optional pool)
$C_{BGB,BL_{p,y}}$	Carbon stock of below-ground crop biomass for Participant Field p in the baseline scenario in year y ; MT CO ₂ e (Equation 7, optional pool)
$C_{SOC,BL_{p,y}}$	Carbon stock of soil organic carbon for Participant Field p in the baseline scenario in year y ; MT CO ₂ e (Equation 10)

6.5 UNCERTAINTY

Estimation of uncertainty is required for each baseline and project carbon pool and GHG sources. Where uncertainties exceed 10% at the 90% confidence interval, an appropriate confidence deduction shall be applied, calculated as the lower bound of the 90% confidence interval. Uncertainty estimates or lower bounds are required for default values (such as those by the IPCC), estimates from peer-reviewed literature, and direct measurements or empirical relationships based on measurements. They should be directly estimated with appropriate statistical techniques. Where process models are used to estimate pools and sources, model outputs must incorporate all sources of model uncertainty.⁵⁶

⁵⁵ As described in the most recent version of the ACR Standard, the Project Proponent shall use the ACR Tool for Risk Analysis and Buffer Determination.

⁵⁶ Where a range of plausible uncertainty values are available for a parameter or input, Project Proponents shall select the most conservative value so as not to overestimate project emission reductions. An alternative value may be used if Project Proponents can justify why the selected parameter or input value is more appropriate than the most conservatively available value, with the justification transparent in the GHG Project Plan Document and/or Monitoring Report.

6.6 PERMANENCE AND REVERSALS

Carbon offsets generated through the sequestration of carbon in soil or biomass are inherently at some risk of reversal or termination. Reversals can be unintentional or intentional. Internal risk factors include project management, financial viability, opportunity costs and project longevity. External risk factors include factors related to easement violations and natural risks including fire, flood, and extreme weather events. See specific instructions for agriculture/grassland projects within the ACR Risk Assessment Tool. The risk assessment, overall risk rating, and proposed mitigation or buffer contribution shall be included in the GHG Project Plan.

Per the Buffer Pool Terms and Conditions (see the ACR Standard) sequestration projects will terminate automatically if a Reversal causes project stocks to decrease below baseline levels prior to the end of the Minimum Project Term.

6.6.1 Assessment of Risk

To assess the risk of reversal or termination, the Project Proponents shall conduct a risk assessment addressing internal, external and natural risks using the most recently approved ACR Risk Assessment Tool.⁵⁷

6.6.2 Mitigation of Risk

While prescribed burns are allowed under this Methodology, fire could have negative ecological impacts and reduce aboveground biomass in shrublands in addition to potentially reversing carbon storage resulting from the project. Project Proponents shall ensure that participants follow any county or local requirements for prescribed burns on participating parcels to reduce the risk of reversal due to fire and any associated negative impacts.

6.6.3 Buffer Pool Contributions

ACR's Risk Assessment Tool produces a total risk rating for the project which equals the percentage of offsets that must be deposited in the ACR buffer pool to compensate for reversal or termination (unless another ACR approved risk mitigation mechanism is used in lieu of buffer contribution). The risk assessment, overall risk rating, and proposed mitigation or buffer contribution shall be included in the GHG Project Plan.

⁵⁷ <http://americancarbonregistry.org/carbon-accounting/tools-templates/acr-risk-tool-v1-0.pdf>

7 MONITORING AND DATA COLLECTION

Each project shall include a GHG project plan sufficient to meet the requirements of the ACR Standard. The plan shall describe the collection of all data required to be monitored and in a manner which meets the requirements for accuracy and precision of this Methodology. Project Proponents shall use the template for GHG project plans available at www.americancarbonregistry.org. Additionally, projects are required to submit a GHG monitoring report for each reporting period. Project Proponents shall use the template for GHG monitoring reports available at <http://americancarbonregistry.org/carbon-accounting/tools-templates>.

7.1 THE GHG PROJECT PLAN

Requirements for GHG Project Plans for all ACR projects are listed in the ACR Standard. See sections 7.2 and 7.3 for additional GHG Project Plan requirements, specific to this methodology.

7.2 DATA COLLECTION AND PARAMETERS MONITORED

See Appendix A for a list of parameters available at validation, parameters monitored and parameters determined from equations. Project Proponents are strongly encouraged to maintain area-based parameters in per Hectare (or per acre) units as well per field p, to assist validation and verification events.

7.2.1 Description of the Monitoring Plan

The Monitoring Plan is developed at time of validation, contained in the GHG Project Plan and submitted at each verification event. In addition to the parameters listed in Appendix A the monitoring plan must also include:

- Baseline Crop Management Scenario (Section 3.1.2); updated at minimum every 5 years
- Spatially explicit shape files for project boundaries (Section 2.1.2)
- Conversion Agents
- Livestock presence, general herd numbers and grazing practices in the Project Area
- Cover of Grassland versus Shrubland in Project Area

Any effects of disturbance, especially of burning (wildfire or prescribed), on aboveground shrub biomass.

The Monitoring Report shall further describe the following:

- Monitoring tasks included or required as part of the LCA and responsible party
- Frequency of monitoring tasks and reporting
- Measurement procedures and frequency of collection (if applicable)
- Biogeochemical model parameter definitions⁵⁸
- Quality Assurance/Quality Control measures
- Archiving measures
- Responsibilities, roles and qualifications of monitoring team
- Any due diligence for boundaries in the LCA

7.2.2 Sampling Design

Where Project Proponents elect to employ direct measurements, the Monitoring Plan in the GHG Project Plan Document shall specify the sampling design, sample size, plot size and determination of plot locations. All sampling must be carried out such that a 90% Confidence Interval does not exceed 10% of the mean. Where uncertainty exceeds 10%, estimated GHG benefits or values must be discounted. All measurements will be conducted according to approved sampling standards and subject to Quality Assurance/Quality Control measures, as specified in the Monitoring Plan.

7.3 DATA ARCHIVING

All reports, measurements and other project related documents, including documentation of LU/LC conversion, shall be kept per requirements in the ACR Standard. Where soil samples are collected, these shall be maintained until at least the next scheduled verification event, i.e. 5 years. Soil and other durable samples shall be stored in an air-dry condition in a cool, dry location.

⁵⁸ Necessary environmental parameters for use in biogeochemical modeling and determination of ex post pools and sources estimated with a biogeochemical model are to be recorded. Sources for such variables may include national databases, or published data with the selection and collection of such data provided in a transparent manner in the Monitoring Report for easy verification and replication. Where meteorological data is collected from a regional meteorology station in the Project Region, information from the nearest station is advised, preferably within 100km of the Participant Field. Where the Project Area exceeds a 100km radius, a single or averaged set of meteorological data may be utilized.

8 VALIDATION AND VERIFICATION

8.1 ACR VV STANDARD AND DEVIATIONS

Aspects of the avoided conversion project type are unique such that certain validation and verification procedures are allowed that supersede the ACR Verification and Validation Standard.⁵⁹ Specific instances where this methodology supersedes requirements in the ACR Validation and Verification Standard are described below. Unless otherwise stated, the requirements in the most recent version of the ACR Validation and Verification Standard apply to all projects.

8.1.1 Listing Requirements

Submittal of a full GHG Project Plan is not required at listing for this project type. Project Proponents can submit basic project information and the Statement of Intent or GHG ownership agreement and estimated future properties (if PDA) within ± 12 months of date of recording of the LCA. A complete GHG Project Plan can be submitted up until the time of validation.⁶⁰

8.1.2 Site Visits

Site-visits are not required at validation nor at subsequent verifications for this project type, provided the verifier can reach a reasonable level of assurance via review of required documents and supplemental material (e.g. images, on-going monitoring reports as required as part of the LCA, telephone interviews, including those with the responsible entity for the LCA, remote sensing, third party datasets etc.). The verifier has discretion to request a site-visit at the following times in the project life cycle IF he/she determines that a reasonable level of assurance is unattainable without a site visit: at validation, if a reversal occurs, if LCA or regulatory infraction occurs, or change in VVB.

At a minimum, the following must be included in a remote verification:

⁵⁹ These include: 1) the baseline scenario is a counterfactual scenario and cannot be monitored, rather the baseline assumptions are justified ex ante 2) the project activity requires a qualified LCA be recorded, which in and of itself includes due diligence prior to recording and on-going monitoring and reporting and 3) LCAs are complex legal agreements that vary geographically and upon the nature of the organizations entering into the agreement; it is difficult to predict with accuracy when an LCA will be completed and recorded and thus to know in advance the official project start date.

⁶⁰ Per the ACR Standard, AFOLU projects must COMPLETE validation within 3 years of the start date of the project; i.e. the date of qualified LCA recording.

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

- Spatially-explicit boundary shape file of Project Region, Project Area, and Participant Fields, including delineation of any wetlands, building envelopes, cultivated areas, gravel pits, or other acres not governed by a sod-busting/no-conversion clause. Participant Field boundaries will not be made public.
- Spatially-explicit boundary shape files of the area covered by the qualified LCA.
- Copy of the recorded Land Conservation Agreement(s)/Easement(s) that encompass all Participant Fields.
- Record of due diligence for accurate boundary definition prior to LCA recording.
- Links to recent LANDSAT imagery of the project area or time stamped LANDSAT image files.
- Record or image of the Participant Fields being in grasslands at 10 years prior to start date.
- Monitoring Plan for the qualified LCA.
- Evidence of ownership/right-to the GHG offsets for Project Participant on all Participant Fields for the crediting period being verified.
- GHG Project Plan and associated components. This includes documentation on how any models were parameterized and a detailed Monitoring Plan.
- GHG Quantification documents with modeling output, assumptions, and net GHG calculations.
- If applicable, an electronic copy of the appraisal and valid appraiser's license.

Annual easement monitoring reports are sufficient for demonstrating that the land has not been converted or undergone significant changes and is being managed in a way consistent with the protected conservation values. If an easement violation occurs, the registry must be informed in accordance with ACR's Standard, and it must be referenced in the project plan being verified, including any remediation steps taken.

8.1.3 Requirements for PDA Projects

Requirements for PDA projects as defined in the ACR Standard apply. With regard to site visits, this methodology supersedes requirements in the ACR Standard (See Section 8.1.2).

8.1.4 Significant Changes to a Project

If a significant or a substantial change occurs to the project after validation and/or initial verification, a site visit may be required either by the verifier or ACR, before the next issuance of ERTs. Examples of significant changes include:

- Partial reversal of credits issued to date for a specific parcel and it intends to continue to participate in the project.

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

- Unintentional reversals resulting from extreme weather events that cause a change to the baseline soil carbon stocks.
- If a parcel is considered a full reversal and it's intentional, then no site visit is required.
- Material regulatory violations that exclude parcels from future inclusion do not require a site visit.

PUBLIC COMMENT

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

DEFINITIONS

If not explicitly defined here, the current definitions in the latest version of the American Carbon Registry Standard apply.

Cropland A land-use category that includes areas used for the production of crops for harvest on cultivated lands. Cultivated crops include row crops or close grown crops and also hay or pasture in rotation with cultivated crops. Cropland also includes land with alley cropping and windbreaks as well as lands in temporary fallow.⁶¹

Grassland and Shrubland A land-use category on which the plant cover is composed principally of grasses, grass-like plants (i.e., sedges and rushes), forbs, or shrubs suitable for grazing and browsing, and includes both pastures and native rangelands. This includes areas where practices such as clearing, burning, chaining, and/or chemicals are applied to maintain the grass vegetation. Savannas, some wetlands and deserts, in addition to tundra are considered Grassland. Woody plant communities of low forbs and shrubs, such as mesquite, chaparral, mountain shrub, and pinyon-juniper, are also classified as Grassland and Shrubland if they do not meet the criteria for Forest Land. Grassland includes land managed with agroforestry practices such as silvipasture and windbreaks, assuming the stand or woodlot does not meet the criteria for Forest Land.⁶²

Forest Land Land with at least 10 percent cover (or equivalent stocking) by live Trees of any size, including land that formerly had such Tree cover and that will be naturally or artificially regenerated. To qualify, the area must be at least 1 acre in size. Forest Land includes transition zones, such as areas between Forest and non-Forest Lands that have at least 10% cover (or equivalent stocking) with live Trees and forest areas adjacent to urban and built-up lands.⁶³

⁶¹ Adapted from: https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/technical/nra/nri/?cid=nrcs143_014127

⁶² Adapted from: https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/technical/nra/nri/?cid=nrcs143_014127 Spatial analysis uses the unique definitions of Grassland and Shrubland, respectively, in the NLCD.

⁶³ <https://americancarbonregistry.org/carbon-accounting/standards-methodologies/american-carbon-registry-standard>

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

Identified Agent	The known entity that is planning to convert a particular parcel of Grassland or Shrubland to Cropland (e.g., a particular local landowner).
Land Conservation Agreement	An easement, covenant, deed restriction, or other legal agreement that may be employed to maintain the project land cover during the Project Crediting Period. The Land Conservation Agreement, as defined in this methodology, does not necessarily contain language pertaining to ownership of carbon or greenhouse gas emissions.
Participant Field	A particular parcel of Grassland or Shrubland where conversion to Cropland is planned by an identified agent or anticipated by an unidentified agent, analogous to the use of project activity in the ACR Standard.
Price Elasticity of Demand	A measure used in economics to show the responsiveness, or elasticity, of the quantity demanded of a good or service to a change in its price, ceteris paribus.
Price Elasticity of Supply	A measure used in economics to show the responsiveness, or elasticity, of the quantity supplied of a good or service to a change in its price.
Project Area	The collection of all participant fields where project activities are implemented.
Project Crediting Period	The length for which project activities are eligible to earn ERTs and the baseline determination remains valid.
Project Participant	A landowner or the manager of a Participant Field.
Project Proponent	An individual or entity that undertakes, develops, and/or owns a project. This may include the project investor, designer, and/or owner of the lands/facilities on which project activities are conducted. The Project Proponent and landowner/facility owner may be different entities. The Project Proponent is the ACR account holder.
Project Region	The larger region including and encompassing the entire Project Area. The Project Region may be an eco-region or geographic administrative unit.
Soil texture	The proportion of sand, silt and clay sized particles that make up the mineral fraction of the soil. It is a classification instrument used both in the

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

field and laboratory to determine soil classes based on their physical texture.

Stratum

An area of land within which the value of a variable, and the processes leading to change in that variable, are relatively homogenous.

Succession

The process of change in the species structure of an ecological community over time.

Tree

A woody perennial plant, typically large, with a single well-defined stem carrying a more or less definite crown; sometimes defined as attaining a minimum diameter of 3 inches (7.6 cm) and a minimum height of 15 ft (4.6 m) at maturity. For FIA, any plant on the tree list in the current field manual is measured as a tree.⁶⁴

Unidentified Agent

A particular entity that cannot be uniquely identified, but that belongs to a class of known conversion agents (e.g., farm corporations) who plan to convert Grassland or Shrubland to Cropland in the Project Area.

PUBLIC COMMENT

⁶⁴ <https://www.nrs.fs.fed.us/fia/data-tools/state-reports/glossary/default.asp>

APPENDIX A: PARAMETERS

A.1 PARAMETERS DEFINED BY METHODOLOGY EQUATIONS

All parameters in A.1 can also be obtained as outputs from approved biogeochemical models.

PARAMETER	UNIT	DESCRIPTION	SOURCE	USED IN EQ.
BE_y	MT CO ₂ e	Baseline emissions in year y , all field. $y=0$ at project start date		1
$BE_{p,y}$	MT CO ₂ e	Baseline emissions from participant field p , in year y		1,2
$C_{AGB,BL_{p,y}}$	MT CO ₂ e	Carbon stock of above-ground biomass for Participant Field p in the baseline scenario in year y		2,3
$C_{AGB_b,y=0}$	MT CO ₂ e	Initial (year $y=0$) carbon stock of above-ground biomass for biomass type b		20, 22
$C_{AGB,PR_{p,y}}$	MTCO ₂ e	Carbon stock of above-ground biomass for Participant Field p in the project scenario in year y		4, 19,20
$C_{AGB_{grass,BL_{p,y}}}$	MT CO ₂ e	Carbon stock of (remaining) pre-existing above ground for Participant Field p in year y in the baseline scenario, as calculated from Section 6.2.1		3

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

PARAMETER	UNIT	DESCRIPTION	SOURCE	USED IN EQ.
$C_{AGB_{crop,BL_{p,y}}}$	MT CO ₂ e	Carbon stock of above-ground crop biomass in Participant Field p in year y in the baseline scenario		5
$C_{AGB_{crop,BL_{b,y}}}$	MT CO ₂ e	Carbon stock of above-ground crop biomass in Participant Field p , for crop type b , in year y in the baseline scenario		5, 6
$C_{BGB,BL_{p,y}}$	MT CO ₂ e	Carbon stock of below-ground biomass in Participant Field p in year y in the baseline scenario		2,7
$C_{BGB_{crop,BL_{p,y}}}$	MT CO ₂ e	Carbon stock of below-ground crop biomass in Participant Field p in year y in the baseline scenario		7, 9
$C_{BGB_{grass,BL_{p,y}}}$	MT CO ₂ e	Carbon stock of (remaining) pre-existing below-ground non-tree biomass from Participant Field p in year y in the baseline scenario		7, 8
$C_{BGB,PR_{p,y}}$	MT CO ₂ e	Carbon stock of below-ground biomass for Participant Field p in the project scenario in year y		8,19, 22
$C_{SOC,BL_{p,y}}$	MT CO ₂ e	Carbon stock of soil organic carbon for Participant Field p in the baseline scenario in year y		2,10

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

PARAMETER	UNIT	DESCRIPTION	SOURCE	USED IN EQ.
$F_{BL/PR,ON,p,y}$	MT-N	Mass of organic N amend-ments applied to Partici-pant Field p in the base-line/project scenario in year y adjusted for volati-lization as NH_3 and NO_x		12,14,23, 25
$F_{BL/PR,SN,p,y}$	MT-N	Mass of synthetic fertilizer nitrogen applied to Partici-pant Field p in the base-line/project scenario in year y adjusted for volati-lization as NH_3 and NO_x		12,13,23, 24
$E_{BL/PR,N_2O,p,y} = E_{BL/PR,N_2O,indirect,p,y}$	MT CO ₂ e	Total N_2O emissions from Participant Field p in the baseline/project scenario in year y . Indirect emis-sions are conservatively excluded		2,12,19, 23
$E_{(BL/PR),FF,p,y}$	MT CO ₂ e	Emissions due to the use of fossil fuels in agricultural management in the base-line/project scenario on Participant Field p in year y		2,17, 19 30
$EF_{t,y}$	d.u.	Emission factor for the frac-tion of soil organic carbon pool remaining t years since conversion to Cropland in year y		10,11
$N_{ex,l,p,y}$	kg N (animal) ⁻¹ (yr) ⁻¹	Annual average N excre-tion per head of spe-cies/category l , Participant Field p in year y		22, 23

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

PARAMETER	UNIT	DESCRIPTION	SOURCE	USED IN EQ.
$E_{FERM_{p,y}}$	MT CO ₂ e	CH ₄ emission from enteric fermentation due to live-stock on Participant Field p in year y		28
PE_y	MT CO ₂ e	Total project emissions in year y		18
$PE_{p,y}$	MT CO ₂ e	Total project emissions from participant field p in year y		18, 19

A.2 PARAMETERS AVAILABLE AT VALIDATION

PARAMETER	UNIT	DESCRIPTION	SOURCE	USED IN EQ.
A_b	ha	Area of biomass/crop type b	Project Proponent	6, 21
$A_{p,i}$	ha	Area of Participant Field in soil strata i	Project Proponent	10
$C_{AGB_{b,y=0}}$	MTCO ₂ e	Initial (year y =0) carbon stock of aboveground non-tree biomass for Participant Field p	Measured, Modeled, values from literature	20, 22
$C_{SOC_{i,y=0}}$	MTCO ₂ e (ha) ⁻¹	Total initial (year y =0) soil organic carbon stock in soil strata i , fixed for project duration	Measured, modeled, or literature. Where unavailable, default values from IPCC 2006 AFOLU	10

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

PARAMETER	UNIT	DESCRIPTION	SOURCE	USED IN EQ.
			GL, Table 2.3 may be used.	
CF_b	MT C (MT dry matter) ⁻¹	Carbon fraction of dry matter for biomass type b	Literature, Table 11.2 IPCC 2006 GL AFOLU	6, 21
D	years	Transition period for soil organic carbon, time period for transition between equilibrium SOC values, default value of 20	Measured, Modeled, literature, or default value of 20 years (IPCC 2006 AFOLU GL, Ch. 2).	11
$DM_{b,y=0}$	MT CO ₂ e	Average, annual, dry matter for biomass type b at project initiation (year y =0)	Measured, Modeled, literature	6, 21
$e^{(-0.77 \times (y-t))}$	d.u.	The decay function for aboveground biomass following conversion	Kochsiek et al. 2009	4
$e^{(-1.41 \times (y-t))}$	d.u.	The decay function for belowground biomass following conversion	Silver and Miya 2001	8
EF_f	MTCO ₂ e (liter of fuel) ⁻¹	Emission factor for the type of fossil fuel combusted in vehicle or equipment	For gasoline EF CO ₂ e = 8.89 kg CO ₂ e/gallon. For diesel EF CO ₂ e = 10.16 kg CO ₂ e/gallon. Source: EIA	17, 30

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

PARAMETER	UNIT	DESCRIPTION	SOURCE	USED IN EQ.
EF_l	kg-CH ₄ head ⁻¹ grazing day ⁻¹	Enteric CH ₄ emission factor for livestock type l	Default value for Cattle in Cool Climate Zone: 1; default for Temperate or Warm Climate Zone: 2 Source: Chapter 10, Table 10.14, IPCC 2006 AFOLU GL	28, 29
EF_N	MT-N ₂ O-N (MT-N input) ⁻¹	Emission Factor for emission from N inputs	0.0254 (2.54%) of applied synthetic fertilizer N and 0.02 (2%) of applied organic fertilizer N (Davidson, 2009)	12, 23
EF_{MNR}	MT-N ₂ O-N (MT-N input) ⁻¹	Emission Factor for emission from manure inputs	Literature, Default values may be found Table 11.1, Chapter 11 IPCC 2006 AFOLU GL	23
$FC_{p,y}$	d.u	Proportion of Participant Field p that has been converted to Cropland in the baseline scenario for year y , d.u.	Project Proponent	10

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

PARAMETER	UNIT	DESCRIPTION	SOURCE	USED IN EQ.
$FC_{p,t,y}$	d.u.	The cumulative proportion of Participant Field p that has been converted to Cropland in year t , time of conversion, as of year y in the baseline scenario, determined based on rates and extents of conversion	Project Proponent	4, 8
$Frac_{ON}$	kg N volatilized (kg of N applied or deposited) ⁻¹	Fraction of organic N applied to soils that volatilizes as NH_3 and NO_x	Default value of 0.20 Source: Chapter 11, Table 11.3, p. 11.24, IPCC 2006 AFOLU GL	14, 25
$Frac_{SN}$	kg N volatilized (kg of N applied or deposited) ⁻¹	Fraction of synthetic N applied to soils that volatilizes as NH_3 and NO_x	Default value of 0.10 Source: Chapter 11, Table 11.3, p. 11.24, IPCC 2006 AFOLU GL	13, 24
GWP_{CH_4}	MTCO ₂ e	Global warming potential for CH_4	See ACR Standard	28
GWP_{N_2O}	MTCO ₂ e	Global warming potential for N_2O	See ACR Standard	12, 23
Y_m	d.u.	Methane conversion factor, per cent of gross energy in feed converted to methane	Suggested Default for Cattle or Buffalo-grazing: 6.5%; Lambs (<1 year old):	29

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

PARAMETER	UNIT	DESCRIPTION	SOURCE	USED IN EQ.
			4.5%; and Mature Sheep: 6.5% Source: Chapter 4, Tables 10.12 and 10.13, IPCC 2006 AFOLU GL	
P		Total number of participant fields, p	Project Proponent	
t	years	Time since conversion of Grassland to Cropland in the baseline scenario	Project Proponent	
R _b	d.u.	Root carbon-to-shoot car- bon ratio of (crop) bio- mass type b ; default value 4.2 for temperate grass- land, 4.5 for cool temper- ate grassland and 1.8 for shrubland	Literature, Craine et al. 2005, Mokany et al 2006; or IPCC 2006 AFOLU GL	9, 22
$\frac{44}{12}$		Ratio of molar mass of CO ₂ to C	NA	6, 21
$\frac{44}{28}$		Ratio of molar mass of N ₂ O to N	NA	12

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

A.3 PARAMETERS MONITORED

PARAMETER	UNIT	DESCRIPTION	SOURCE	USED IN EQ.
B		Total number of crop/bio-mass types b		
$DM_{BL,b,y}$	MT dry matter (ha) ⁻¹	Annualized average dry matter in the baseline for crop type b in year y	Harvest Index: ratio of economic product dry mass to plant aboveground dry mass. Alternatively, Values from literature, where none are available use of Harvest Index applied to crop yield guides for the Project Region may be used, or the IPCC default value of 5.0 MT C (ha) ⁻¹ for annual crops following one year after conversion (IPCC 2006 AFOLU GL, Table 5.9)	6

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

PARAMETER	UNIT	DESCRIPTION	SOURCE	USED IN EQ.
$F_{PRP_{p,y}}$	MT-N	Mass of manure and urine N deposited by grazing animals on pasture, range and paddock	Producer records, or a university extension or other production report containing grazing animal population multiplied by per animal manure and urine N deposition.	23
$FSOC_{LU}$	d.u.	Fraction of soil organic carbon pool remaining after transition period, accounting for land use factors	Literature, model, measured, or IPCC defaults Table 5.5 AFOLU GL 2006	11
$FSOC_{MG}$	d.u.	Fraction of soil organic carbon pool remaining after transition period, accounting for management factors	Literature, model, measured, or IPCC defaults Table 5.5 AFOLU GL 2006	11
$FSOC_{IN}$	d.u.	Fraction of soil organic carbon pool remaining after transition period, accounting for input of organic matter	Literature, model, measured, or IPCC defaults Table 5.5 AFOLU GL 2006	11

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

PARAMETER	UNIT	DESCRIPTION	SOURCE	USED IN EQ.
$FF_{BL/PR_{p,v,j,y}}$	litres	Volume of fossil fuel consumed in the baseline/project scenario on Participant Field p in vehicle/equipment type v with fuel type j during year y	Expert opinion or extension/agency report (baseline) or producer report (project) that contains vehicle/equipment hours and fuel needed per unit of use.	17, 30
$GD_{p,l,y}$	days	Grazing days per livestock type l on Participant Field p in year y	University extension, producer, or other production report containing average grazing days per livestock type l in the project region.	27, 28
GE	$MJ\ head^{-1}\ day^{-1}$	Gross energy intake	Literature, government reports, or expert opinion.	29
$M_{BL/PR,SN_{p,j,y}}$	MT	Mass of synthetic fertilizer type j applied to Participant Field p in year y	County-level producer surveys conducted by a government agricultural agency(ies) or university	13, 24

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

PARAMETER	UNIT	DESCRIPTION	SOURCE	USED IN EQ.
			extension of- fices, or the expert opin- ion of an uni- versity exten- sion person- nel working in the region and systems of interest, personnel of a governmen- tal agriculture agency field office (e.g., USDA's RMA, FSA, NRCS) with jurisdic- tion in the Project Re- gion, or Cropland management plans ap- proved by a lending agency.	
$M_{BL/PR,ONp,k,y}$	MT	Mass of organic N amend- ment type k applied to Par- ticipant Field p in year y	County-level producer sur- veys con- ducted by a government agricultural agency(ies) or university extension of- fices, or the	14, 25

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

PARAMETER	UNIT	DESCRIPTION	SOURCE	USED IN EQ.
			expert opinion of an university extension personnel working in the region and systems of interest, personnel of a governmental agriculture agency field office (e.g., USDA's RMA, FSA, NRCS) with jurisdiction in the Project Region, or Cropland management plans approved by a lending agency.	
$N_{BL/PR,ON_k}$	MT-N (MTinput) ⁻¹	Nitrogen content of organic N amendment type k	Producer of nitrogen if a commercially produced product. Otherwise IPCC defaults or values from the literature.	14, 25
$N_{BL/PR,SN_j}$	MT-N (MT input) ⁻¹	Nitrogen content of synthetic fertilizer type j	Producer of fertilizer	13, 24

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

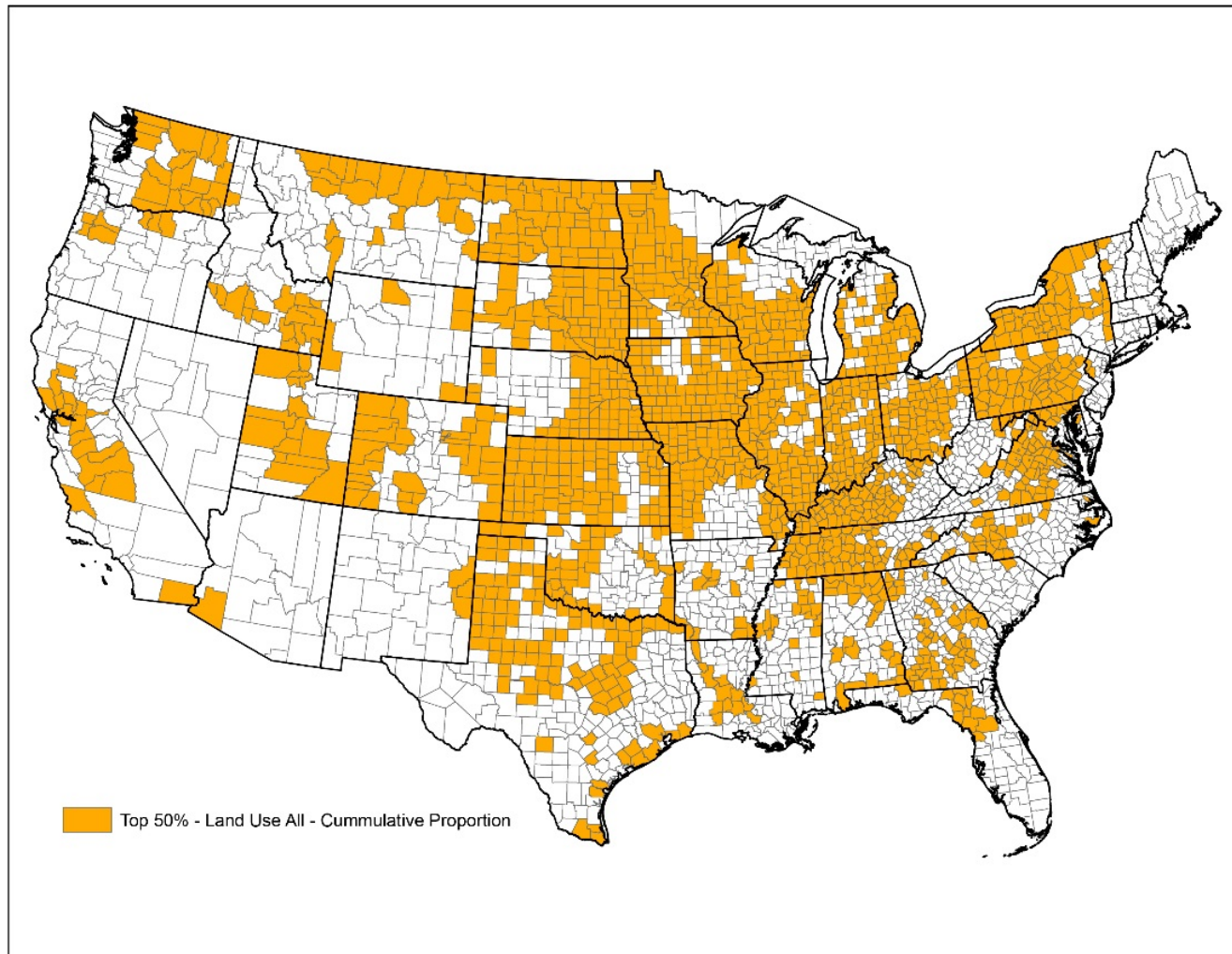
PARAMETER	UNIT	DESCRIPTION	SOURCE	USED IN EQ.
$N_{rate,l}$	kg N (1,000 kg animal mass) ⁻¹ day ⁻¹	N excretion rate	Default val- ues may be found in Table 10.19, Chapter 10 IPCC 2006 AFOLU GL	27
$P_{p,l}$	number of head	Population of livestock type l	Where the Project Pro- ponent can demonstrate that any posi- tive change in enteric me- thane would be de mini- mus then it is not required that livestock populations have to be monitored at the level of the Partici- pant Field. This could be done by iden- tifying the maximum stocking rate observed in the Project Region and calculating the difference in enteric me- thane emis- sion between	26, 28

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

PARAMETER	UNIT	DESCRIPTION	SOURCE	USED IN EQ.
			the baseline and maximum stocking rate.	
TAM ₁	kg animal ⁻¹	Typical animal mass for livestock category 1	Literature, government reports, or expert opinion.	27
L		Total number of livestock types in project scenario	Project Proponent	26, 28
J		Total number of synthetic N inputs, j	Project Proponent	13, 24
K		Total number of organic N amendments, k	Project Proponent	14, 25
V		Total number of vehicles, v	Project Proponent	17, 30
F		Total number of fossil fuels, f	Project Proponent	17, 30

APPENDIX B: ELIGIBLE U.S. COUNTIES



WHEN AGENT IS UNIDENTIFIED BASED ON RATES OF CONVERSION

An extensive, in-depth remote sensing effort was conducted to determine actual grassland conversion across the U.S. at the county level. Specifically, an approach following Lark et al. (2015) was used to identify annual conversion from 2008-2015, proportional to the existing grassland acres in each county. The top 50% of counties experiencing the most grassland conversion during this period were considered to be at-risk and meet the protocol's additionality threshold in full.

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

STATE	COUNTY	STATE	COUNTY	STATE	COUNTY
AL	Baldwin County		Lonoke County		Garfield County
	Barbour County		Miller County		Kiowa County
	Bullock County		Perry County		Kit Carson County
	Calhoun County		Pope County		La Plata County
	Cherokee County		Yell County		Lincoln County
	Colbert County	AZ	Yuma County		Logan County
	Covington County	CA	Amador County		Mesa County
	Cullman County		Contra Costa County		Moffat County
	Dallas County		Fresno County		Montezuma County
	DeKalb County		Fresno County		Montrose County
	Escambia County		Glenn County		Morgan County
	Etowah County		Imperial County		Phillips County
	Franklin County		Kings County		Pitkin County
	Geneva County		Lake County		Prowers County
	Henry County		Madera County		Rio Blanco County
	Houston County		Merced County		Rio Grande County
	Jackson County		Napa County		Routt County
	Lauderdale County		Sacramento County		Saguache County
	Lawrence County		San Joaquin County		San Miguel County
	Limestone County		San Luis Obispo County		Washington County
	Macon County		Solano County	FL	Alachua County
	Madison County		Sonoma County		Citrus County
	Marengo County		Stanislaus County		Columbia County
	Marshall County		Tulare County		Dixie County
	Morgan County		Yolo County		Gilchrist County
	Perry County				Hamilton County
	Talladega County				Jackson County
			Lafayette County		
		Levy County			
AR	Ashley County	CO	Adams County	GA	Appling County
	Chicot County		Alamosa County		Atkinson County
	Conway County		Arapahoe County		Bacon County
	Crawford County		Baca County		
	Drew County		Cheyenne County		
	Jackson County		Conejos County		
	Lafayette County		Delta County		
	Little River County		Denver County		
			Dolores County		
	Eagle County				
	Elbert County				

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

STATE	COUNTY	STATE	COUNTY	STATE	COUNTY
	Madison County		Bear Lake County		Ford County
	Mahaska County		Bingham County		Franklin County
	Marion County		Bonneville County		Fulton County
	Marshall County		Butte County		Gallatin County
	Mills County		Camas County		Greene County
	Mitchell County		Canyon County		Hamilton County
	Monona County		Caribou County		Hancock County
	Monroe County		Elmore County		Hardin County
	Montgomery County		Gooding County		Henderson County
	Muscatine County		Jefferson County		Henry County
	O'Brien County		Latah County		Jackson County
	Osceola County		Lincoln County		Jasper County
	Page County		Madison County		Jefferson County
	Plymouth County		Oneida County		Jersey County
	Polk County		Power County		Jo Daviess County
	Pottawattamie County				Johnson County
	Poweshiek County	IL	Adams County		Kane County
	Ringgold County		Alexander County		Kankakee County
	Sac County		Bond County		Kendall County
	Shelby County		Boone County		Knox County
	Sioux County		Brown County		Lawrence County
	Story County		Bureau County		Lee County
	Tama County		Calhoun County		Livingston County
	Taylor County		Carroll County		Macoupin County
	Union County		Cass County		Madison County
	Van Buren County		Christian County		Marion County
	Wapello County		Clay County		Marshall County
	Warren County		Clinton County		Mason County
	Washington County		Coles County		Massac County
	Wayne County		Crawford County		McDonough County
	Winnebago County		Cumberland County		McHenry County
	Winneshiek County		DeKalb County		McLean County
	Woodbury County		Douglas County		Menard County
	Wright County		Edgar County		Mercer County
			Edwards County		Monroe County
ID	Ada County		Effingham County		Montgomery County
	Bannock County		Fayette County		

Version 2.0

91

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

STATE	COUNTY	STATE	COUNTY	STATE	COUNTY
	Graves County		Simpson County		Allegan County
	Grayson County		Spencer County		Alpena County
	Green County		Taylor County		Arenac County
	Greenup County		Todd County		Barry County
	Hancock County		Trigg County		Bay County
	Hardin County		Trimble County		Berrien County
	Hart County		Union County		Branch County
	Henderson County		Warren County		Calhoun County
	Henry County		Washington County		Cass County
	Hickman County		Wayne County		Clinton County
	Hopkins County		Webster County		Eaton County
	Larue County				Genesee County
	Lewis County	LA	Allen Parish		Gladwin County
	Lincoln County		Avoyelles Parish		Grand Traverse County
	Livingston County		Bossier Parish		Hillsdale County
	Logan County		Evangeline Parish		Huron County
	Lyon County		Grant Parish		Ingham County
	Marion County		Iberville Parish		Ionia County
	Marshall County		Jefferson Davis Parish		Iosco County
	Mason County		Natchitoches Parish		Isabella County
	McCracken County		Pointe Coupee Parish		Jackson County
	McLean County		Rapides Parish		Lapeer County
	Meade County		Red River Parish		Leelanau County
	Mercer County		Saint Landry Parish		Lenawee County
	Metcalfe County	MD	Allegany County		Livingston County
	Monroe County		Baltimore County		Macomb County
	Muhlenberg County		Carroll County		Manistee County
	Nelson County		Cecil County		Mason County
	Ohio County		Frederick County		Mecosta County
	Powell County		Garrett County		Missaukee County
	Pulaski County		Harford County		Muskegon County
	Rockcastle County		Howard County		Oceana County
	Rowan County		Montgomery County		Ogemaw County
	Russell County		Queen Anne's County		Oscoda County
	Scott County		Washington County		Ottawa County
	Shelby County	MI	Alcona County		Saginaw County

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

STATE	COUNTY	STATE	COUNTY	STATE	COUNTY
	Saint Clair County Saint Joseph County Sanilac County Shiawassee County Tuscola County Washtenaw County Wayne County		Lake of the Woods County Le Sueur County Lincoln County Lyon County Mahnommen County Marshall County McLeod County Meeker County Mille Lacs County Morrison County Mower County Murray County Norman County Olmsted County Otter Tail County Pennington County Pine County Pipestone County Polk County Pope County Red Lake County Redwood County Rice County Roseau County Scott County Sherburne County Sibley County Stearns County Steele County Stevens County Swift County Todd County Traverse County Wabasha County Wadena County Washington County		Wilkin County Winona County Wright County Yellow Medicine County
MN	Aitkin County Anoka County Becker County Beltrami County Benton County Big Stone County Carver County Cass County Chippewa County Chisago County Clay County Clearwater County Cottonwood County Crow Wing County Dakota County Dodge County Douglas County Fillmore County Freeborn County Goodhue County Grant County Hennepin County Houston County Hubbard County Isanti County Jackson County Kanabec County Kandiyohi County Lac qui Parle County			MO	Adair County Andrew County Atchison County Audrain County Barry County Barton County Bates County Benton County Bollinger County Boone County Buchanan County Butler County Caldwell County Callaway County Cape Girardeau County Carroll County Cass County Cedar County Chariton County Clark County Clay County Clinton County Cole County Cooper County Dade County Davies County DeKalb County Dunklin County Franklin County Gasconade County Gentry County Greene County

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

STATE	COUNTY	STATE	COUNTY	STATE	COUNTY
	Grundy County Harrison County Henry County Hickory County Holt County Howard County Jackson County Jasper County Johnson County Knox County Lafayette County Lawrence County Lewis County Lincoln County Linn County Livingston County Macon County Madison County Marion County Mercer County Moniteau County Monroe County Montgomery County Morgan County New Madrid County Newton County Nodaway County Perry County Pettis County Pike County Platte County Polk County Putnam County Ralls County Randolph County Ray County		Saint Charles County Saint Clair County Saint Francois County Saint Louis County Sainte Genevieve County Saline County Schuyler County Scotland County Scott County Shelby County Stoddard County Sullivan County Vernon County Warren County Wayne County Worth County	MT	Blaine County Broadwater County Chouteau County Daniels County Dawson County Fallon County Gallatin County Glacier County Golden Valley County Hill County Liberty County McCone County Petroleum County Phillips County Pondera County Roosevelt County Sheridan County Teton County Toole County Valley County
		MS	Adams County Alcorn County Benton County Calhoun County Chickasaw County Clay County Covington County DeSoto County George County Humphreys County Leake County Lee County Leflore County Lowndes County Monroe County Noxubee County Pontotoc County Sunflower County Union County Washington County	NC	Alamance County Anson County Burke County Cabarrus County Catawba County Cherokee County Clay County Cleveland County Davidson County Davie County Durham County Franklin County Gaston County Henderson County Hyde County

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

STATE	COUNTY	STATE	COUNTY	STATE	COUNTY
	Iredell County Lincoln County Mecklenburg County Mitchell County Orange County Pasquotank County Randolph County Rowan County Stanly County Surry County Transylvania County Union County Warren County Wilkes County Yadkin County		LaMoure County Logan County McHenry County McIntosh County McLean County Mercer County Morton County Mountrail County Nelson County Oliver County Pembina County Pierce County Ramsey County Ransom County Renville County Richland County Rolette County Sargent County Sheridan County Slope County Stark County Steele County Stutsman County Towner County Walsh County Ward County Wells County Williams County		Butler County Cass County Cedar County Clay County Colfax County Cumming County Dakota County Dawes County Dixon County Dodge County Fillmore County Franklin County Furnas County Gage County Gosper County Greeley County Hall County Hamilton County Harlan County Holt County Howard County Jefferson County Johnson County Kearney County Kimball County Knox County Lancaster County Madison County Merrick County Nance County Nemaha County Nuckolls County Otoe County Pawnee County Perkins County Phelps County
ND	Adams County Barnes County Benson County Billings County Bottineau County Bowman County Burke County Burleigh County Cass County Cavalier County Dickey County Divide County Dunn County Eddy County Emmons County Foster County Grand Forks County Grant County Griggs County Hettinger County Kidder County	NE	Adams County Antelope County Banner County Boone County Box Butte County Boyd County Buffalo County Burt County		

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

STATE	COUNTY	STATE	COUNTY	STATE	COUNTY
	Pierce County Platte County Polk County Red Willow County Richardson County Saline County Sarpy County Saunders County Seward County Sherman County Stanton County Thayer County Thurston County Valley County Washington County Wayne County Webster County Wheeler County York County		Dutchess County Erie County Franklin County Genesee County Herkimer County Jefferson County Lewis County Livingston County Madison County Monroe County Montgomery County Niagara County Oneida County Onondaga County Ontario County Orleans County Oswego County Otsego County Rensselaer County Saint Lawrence County Saratoga County Schoharie County Schuyler County Seneca County Steuben County Tioga County Tompkins County Washington County Wayne County Wyoming County Yates County		Auglaize County Brown County Butler County Champaign County Clark County Clermont County Clinton County Columbiana County Coshocton County Crawford County Darke County Defiance County Delaware County Fairfield County Fayette County Franklin County Fulton County Gallia County Greene County Hardin County Highland County Hocking County Holmes County Huron County Jackson County Knox County Licking County Logan County Lorain County Madison County Mahoning County Marion County Medina County Mercer County Montgomery County Morgan County
NJ	Hunterdon County Warren County				
NM	Curry County Quay County Roosevelt County				
NY	Albany County Allegany County Broome County Cattaraugus County Cayuga County Chautauqua County Chemung County Chenango County Clinton County Columbia County Cortland County	OH	Adams County Allen County Ashland County Ashtabula County Athens County		

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

STATE	COUNTY	STATE	COUNTY	STATE	COUNTY
	Morrow County Muskingum County Perry County Pickaway County Pike County Portage County Preble County Richland County Ross County Sandusky County Scioto County Seneca County Shelby County Stark County Trumbull County Tuscarawas County Union County Warren County Wayne County Williams County Wyandot County		Jackson County Jefferson County Kay County Kingfisher County Kiowa County Le Flore County Major County McCurtain County Muskogee County Ottawa County Roger Mills County Sequoyah County Texas County Tillman County Tulsa County Wagoner County Washita County		Centre County Chester County Clarion County Clearfield County Clinton County Columbia County Crawford County Cumberland County Dauphin County Erie County Fayette County Franklin County Fulton County Greene County Huntingdon County Indiana County Jefferson County Juniata County Lancaster County Lawrence County Lebanon County Lehigh County Luzerne County Lycoming County Mercer County Mifflin County Monroe County Montour County Northumberland County Perry County Potter County Schuylkill County Snyder County Somerset County Sullivan County Union County
OK	Alfalfa County Beckham County Blaine County Bryan County Caddo County Canadian County Cimarron County Cotton County Craig County Custer County Garfield County Grant County Greer County Harmon County Harper County	OR	Benton County Gilliam County Linn County Marion County Morrow County Polk County Sherman County		
		PA	Adams County Allegheny County Armstrong County Beaver County Bedford County Berks County Blair County Bradford County Butler County Cambria County Carbon County		

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

STATE	COUNTY	STATE	COUNTY	STATE	COUNTY
	Venango County Warren County Washington County Westmoreland County York County		Jackson County Jerauld County Jones County Kingsbury County Lake County Lincoln County Lyman County Marshall County McCook County McPherson County Meade County Miner County Minnehaha County Moody County Pennington County Perkins County Potter County Roberts County Sanborn County Spink County Stanley County Sully County Tripp County Turner County Union County Walworth County Yankton County		Clay County Cocke County Coffee County Crockett County Davidson County Decatur County DeKalb County Dickson County Dyer County Fayette County Franklin County Gibson County Giles County Grundy County Hamblen County Hardeman County Hardin County Haywood County Henderson County Henry County Hickman County Houston County Humphreys County Jackson County Jefferson County Lauderdale County Lawrence County Lewis County Lincoln County Loudon County Macon County Madison County Marion County Marshall County Maury County McMinn County
SC	Cherokee County Chesterfield County				
SD	Aurora County Beadle County Bennett County Bon Homme County Brookings County Brown County Brule County Buffalo County Campbell County Charles Mix County Clark County Clay County Codington County Davison County Day County Deuel County Douglas County Edmunds County Faulk County Grant County Gregory County Haakon County Hamlin County Hand County Hanson County Hughes County Hutchinson County Hyde County				
		TN	Bedford County Benton County Bledsoe County Blount County Bradley County Cannon County Carroll County Cheatham County Chester County		

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

STATE	COUNTY	STATE	COUNTY	STATE	COUNTY
	McNairy County		Coleman County		Howard County
	Meigs County		Collin County		Hunt County
	Monroe County		Collingsworth County		Jackson County
	Montgomery County		Comanche County		Jefferson County
	Obion County		Concho County		Johnson County
	Perry County		Cooke County		Jones County
	Polk County		Coryell County		Karnes County
	Robertson County		Cottle County		Kaufman County
	Rutherford County		Crosby County		Lamar County
	Sequatchie County		Dallam County		Lamb County
	Smith County		Dallas County		Limestone County
	Stewart County		Dawson County		Lubbock County
	Sumner County		Deaf Smith County		Lynn County
	Tipton County		Delta County		Martin County
	Trousdale County		Denton County		Matagorda County
	Warren County		Ellis County		McCulloch County
	Wayne County		Falls County		McLennan County
	Weakley County		Fannin County		Milam County
	White County		Fisher County		Mills County
	Williamson County		Floyd County		Mitchell County
			Gaines County		Montague County
			Glasscock County		Moore County
			Gray County		Navarro County
			Grayson County		Nolan County
			Guadalupe County		Nueces County
			Hale County		Ochiltree County
			Hall County		Parmer County
			Hamilton County		Randall County
			Hansford County		Reagan County
			Hardeman County		Red River County
			Harris County		Robertson County
			Hartley County		Rockwall County
			Haskell County		Runnels County
			Hidalgo County		San Patricio County
			Hill County		Schleicher County
			Hockley County		Scurry County
TX	Archer County				
	Armstrong County				
	Bailey County				
	Bell County				
	Borden County				
	Bosque County				
	Bowie County				
	Brazoria County				
	Callahan County				
	Cameron County				
	Carson County				
	Castro County				
	Chambers County				
	Childress County				
	Clay County				
	Cochran County				

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

STATE	COUNTY	STATE	COUNTY	STATE	COUNTY
	Sherman County		Buckingham County		Wythe County
	Swisher County		Campbell County		
	Taylor County		Caroline County	VT	Addison County
	Terry County		Charlotte County		Franklin County
	Throckmorton County		Clarke County		Grand Isle County
	Tom Green County		Culpeper County		
	Uvalde County		Cumberland County	WA	Adams County
	Wharton County		Dinwiddie County		Benton County
	Wheeler County		Fauquier County		Columbia County
	Wichita County		Fluvanna County		Douglas County
	Wilbarger County		Franklin County		Ferry County
	Willacy County		Frederick County		Franklin County
	Williamson County		Goochland County		Garfield County
	Yoakum County		Greene County		Grant County
			Halifax County		Kittitas County
			Hanover County		Klickitat County
			King George County		Okanogan County
			King William County		Skagit County
			Loudoun County		Snohomish County
			Louisa County		Spokane County
			Lunenburg County		Stevens County
			Madison County		Walla Walla County
			Mecklenburg County		Whatcom County
			Nelson County		Whitman County
			Nottoway County		Yakima County
			Orange County		
			Page County	WI	Adams County
			Pittsylvania County		Ashland County
			Powhatan County		Barron County
			Rappahannock County		Bayfield County
			Richmond County		Brown County
			Rockbridge County		Buffalo County
			Rockingham County		Burnett County
			Shenandoah County		Calumet County
			Spotsylvania County		Chippewa County
			Stafford County		Clark County
					Columbia County
					Crawford County
UT	Box Elder County				
	Cache County				
	Davis County				
	Emery County				
	Garfield County				
	Juab County				
	Millard County				
	Morgan County				
	Piute County				
	San Juan County				
	Sanpete County				
	Sevier County				
	Utah County				
	Wayne County				
	Weber County				
VA	Albemarle County				
	Amelia County				
	Appomattox County				
	Augusta County				
	Bath County				
	Brunswick County				

AVOIDED CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS AND SHRUBLANDS TO CROP PRODUCTION

Version 2.0

STATE	COUNTY	STATE	COUNTY
	Dane County		Vernon County
	Dodge County		Walworth County
	Door County		Washburn County
	Dunn County		Washington County
	Eau Claire County		Waupaca County
	Fond du Lac County		Waushara County
	Grant County		Winnebago County
	Green County		Wood County
	Green Lake County	WV	Berkeley County
	Iowa County		Greenbrier County
	Jackson County		Hardy County
	Jefferson County		Jefferson County
	Juneau County		Mason County
	Kenosha County		Mineral County
	Kewaunee County		Preston County
	La Crosse County		Tucker County
	Lafayette County	WY	Big Horn County
	Manitowoc County		Crook County
	Marquette County		Laramie County
	Monroe County		Lincoln County
	Oconto County		Weston County
	Outagamie County		
	Ozaukee County		
	Pepin County		
	Pierce County		
	Polk County		
	Portage County		
	Racine County		
	Richland County		
	Rock County		
	Rusk County		
	Saint Croix County		
	Sauk County		
	Shawano County		
	Sheboygan County		
	Trempealeau County		

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